

## HAND IN MODULE 2

MARIUS HAAKONSEN, OLE K LARSEN

### 1. TASK 1:

#### Exercise A:

The both of us have already played Tetris, so we'll skip this part.

#### Exercise B:

Implementing the function `void Board::reduce()` to remove the lines when completed.

Looping over row number `i`, from top to bottom.

```
void Board::reduce() {  
    for(int i = 3; i < 19; i++) {
```

Defining variables to use while looping over `j` number of columns.

```
        int count = 0;  
        int tilecount = 0;  
        for(int j = 1; j < 11; j++) {  
            if (tiles[j][i] != sf::Color::Black) {  
                count++;
```

If all tiles in row number '`i`' is inequal to the color black, the program loops from that row and upwards, setting the current row to be equal to the row above, giving the impression that the rows "falls down".

```
            if(count == 10) {  
                tilecount = i;  
                for(int k = tilecount; k >= 3; k--) {  
                    for(int j = 1; j < 11; j++) {  
                        tiles[j][k] = tiles[j][k-1];  
                    }  
                }  
                break;  
            }  
        }
```

As a little coding-exercise from our part, we also added the functionality of pressing spacebar to make the shapes move all the way down until it intersects with other shapes. We also added a score.

**Exercise C:**

To solve this problem we created a header file called "polyminos.h" and included it in the main program. This file will be available for users to create their own polyminos. The current setup is hardcoded to be limited to 6 different polyminos. The main program calls a function with three parameters from the header file. We included some instructions in the very top of the header file on how to customize the shapes.

Here's an example of one of the shapes in the .h file. Explanation of the parameters is in the comments.

```
int polyminos(int x, int y, int z) {

switch (x) { //x = shape number

case 0:

switch (y) { //y = tile number, totalling at 6
case 0:
if (z == 1) //if z = 1 means its the x coordinate of the tile you want
return 2; //in this case the tile (2, 0) will be coloured
return 0;
case 1:
if (z == 1) //In this case tile (2,1) will be coloured
return 2;
return 1;
case 2:
if (z == 1)
return 2;
return 2;
case 3:
if (z == 1)
return 2;
return 3;
case 4:
if (z == 1)
return 2;
return 4;
case 5:
if (z == 1)
return 2;
return 5;
} //All this sums up to a shape that is 1x6 in size, which is a straigth line
```

Instead of moving the entire class to the .h file, which would also be a possible approach to the problem, we wanted to make a solution that was easier to grasp, and remove the users ability to screw up the functions in the class etc.

## 2. TASK 2:

**Exercise A:**

How was this puzzle created?

Puzzling.stackexchange.com was utilized to get the correct specifications of the puzzle and inspiration for the statements to be made by the three people in the encounter.

Knight: Always tells the truth.

Knave: Always tells a lie.

Spy: Tells either the truth or a lie.

The puzzle involves encountering three different people, person A, B and C.

They all have their own statements:

A: "C is the knight. hot dog"

B: "A is the knight."

C: "B is the knave."

Who is the knight, who is the knave, and who is the spy among the three?

To reach the solution of this, the statements are put in a table.

Knight, Knave and Spy			
Combinations A B C	Is it true? A B C	Would it be said? A B C	Solution A B C
0 1 x	0 0 0	1 0 x	1
1 0 x	0 1 1	0 0 x	
0 x 1	1 0 0	0 x 0	
1 x 1	0 1 0	0 x 1	
x 0 1	1 0 1	x 1 1	
x 1 0	0 0 0	x 0 0	

The solution is found by asking the two following questions: 'Is it true?' and 'Would it be said?'.

Based on the combinations of these columns, and based on whether or not the person actually tells the truth or lies, we find the correct combination of knight knave and spy. The next to last row is the only possible solution, as shown by the 'x 1 1' outcome. This means that C is the knight, B is the knave and A is the spy.

**Exercise B:**

Reformulated statements, giving the same answer:

A: "C may tell the truth."

B: "C is not a knight."

C: "B may tell a lie."

Knight, Knave and Spy			
Combinations A B C	Is it true? A B C	Would it be said? A B C	Solution A B C
0 1 x	1 1 0	0 1 x	1
1 0 x	1 1 1	1 0 x	
0 x 1	1 0 1	0 x 1	
1 x 1	0 1 1	0 x 0	
x 0 1	1 0 1	x 1 1	
x 1 0	0 1 0	x 1 0	

### 3. TASK 3:

The forums at Stackoverflow.com was used for the solution to this task.

The program is written entirely using C++, as we are most familiar with this syntax. In addition it was limited time from the lecture to when a complete implementation using GeCode would have had to be finished, this also made it more practical to use C++.

#### Exercise A:

in 'main()' the function 'solved()' is called on the grid with an unknown number of spots set to 0. 'clear()' returns solved as true if the position != 0. 'isSafe()' utilizes three functions to make sure the placement of the number i (in the loop) is not already placed in the relevant row, column and block. A block is 1 of 9 3x3 sized grids within the 9x9 grid.

```
if (!clear(grid, r, c)) { return true; }
for (int i = 1; i <= 9; i++) {
  if (isSafe(grid, r, c, i)) { grid[r][c] = i;
  if (solve(grid)) { return true; }
  grid[r][c] = 0;
}
```

#### Exercise B:

To create a new puzzle, a function that removes an unknown amount of numbers is cast on the completed grid inside 'main()'. A random number engine is used to create a number between 0 and 3. The function loops over every row and coloumn, and if the random number equals 0 or 1, then the position is set to 0.

This function may result in an un-solveable game, but this very rarely happens.

The if statement can be changed to create easier or harder puzzles, depending on how many numbers are to be removed from board.

```
std::uniform_int_distribution<> dist(0,4);
x = dist(generator);
if (x==0 || x==1) { grid[r][c] = 0; }
```

## 4. Code Appendix:

## Task 1:

```

class Shape {
public:
    sf::Color tiles[6][6];
    sf::Vector2i pos;
    // times since last downward movement
    float time;

    Shape();
    // reinitialise the shape: move to top and change shape
    void init();
    // move downwards once per second
    void update(float dt);
    // render the shape
    void draw(sf::RenderWindow& w);
    // rotate the shape
    void rotateLeft();
    void rotateRight();
};

void Shape::rotateLeft() {
    sf::Color tmp[6][6];
    for(int i = 0; i < 6; i++) {
        for(int j = 0; j < 6; j++) {
            tmp[i][j]=tiles[j][3-i];
        }
    }
    for(int i = 0; i < 6; i++) {
        for(int j = 0; j < 6; j++) {
            tiles[i][j]=tmp[i][j];
        }
    }
}

void Shape::rotateRight() {
    rotateLeft();
    rotateLeft();
    rotateLeft();
}

Shape::Shape() {
    init();
}

void Shape::draw(sf::RenderWindow& w) {
    sf::CircleShape s;
    s.setRadius(8);

```

```

s.setOrigin(8,8);
for(int i = 0; i < 6; i++) {
    for(int j = 0; j < 6; j++) {
        if(tiles[i][j] != sf::Color::Black) {
            s.setFillColor(tiles[i][j]);
            s.setPosition(sf::Vector2f(pos.x * 16 + 16 * i + 100, pos.y * 16 + 16 * j + 100));
            w.draw(s);
        }
    }
}

}

void Shape::update(float dt) {
    time += dt;
    if(time > 1) {
        time = 0;
        pos.y += 1;
    }
}

void Shape::init() {
    // move to top and reset timer
    pos.y = 0;
    pos.x = 4;
    time = 0.0f;

    for(int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
        for(int j = 0; j < 4; j++) {
            tiles[i][j] = sf::Color::Black;
        }
    }
    switch(rand() % 8) {
        case 0:
            tiles[1][1] = sf::Color::Yellow;
            tiles[1][2] = sf::Color::Yellow;
            tiles[2][1] = sf::Color::Yellow;
            tiles[2][2] = sf::Color::Yellow;
            break;
        case 1:
            tiles[2][0] = sf::Color(255,160,0);
            tiles[2][1] = sf::Color(255,160,0);
            tiles[2][2] = sf::Color(255,160,0);
            tiles[2][3] = sf::Color(255,160,0);
            break;
        case 2:
            tiles[0][2] = sf::Color::Blue;
            tiles[1][2] = sf::Color::Blue;
            tiles[1][1] = sf::Color::Blue;
            tiles[2][1] = sf::Color::Blue;
            break;
    }
}

```

```

case 3:
    tiles[0][2] = sf::Color::Green;
    tiles[1][2] = sf::Color::Green;
    tiles[2][2] = sf::Color::Green;
    tiles[1][1] = sf::Color::Green;
    break;
case 4:
    tiles[2][3] = sf::Color::White;
    tiles[2][2] = sf::Color::White;
    tiles[1][2] = sf::Color::White;
    tiles[0][2] = sf::Color::White;
    break;
case 5:
    tiles[2][3] = sf::Color(4,235,250);
    tiles[2][2] = sf::Color(4,235,250);
    tiles[1][2] = sf::Color(4,235,250);
    tiles[0][2] = sf::Color(4,235,250);
    break;
case 6:
    tiles[2][1] = sf::Color(255,0,255);
    tiles[2][2] = sf::Color(255,0,255);
    tiles[1][2] = sf::Color(255,0,255);
    tiles[0][2] = sf::Color(255,0,255);
    break;
case 7: {
    int x=rand() % 4; int y = rand() % 4;
    tiles[x][y] = sf::Color(75,0,150);
    x=rand() % 4; y = rand() % 4;
    tiles[x][y] = sf::Color(75,0,150);
    x=rand() % 4; y = rand() % 4;
    tiles[x][y] = sf::Color(75,0,150);
    x=rand() % 4; y = rand() % 4;
    tiles[x][y] = sf::Color(75,0,150);
    break;
}
}
}

```

### Task 3:

```

#include <iostream>
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstring>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <random>

const int N = 9;

```

```

bool solve(int grid[N][N]);
bool clear(int grid[N][N], int &row, int &col);
bool usedRow(int grid[N][N], int row, int num);
bool usedCol(int grid[N][N], int col, int num);
bool usedBlock(int grid[N][N], int blockRow, int blcokCol, int num);
bool isSafe(int grid[N][N], int row, int col, int num);
void printGrid(int grid[N][N]);

int main() {

    std::random_device rand;
    std::default_random_engine generator(rand());
    std::uniform_int_distribution<> dist(0,4);

    int x;
    int grid[N][N] =
    {
        {2, 9, 5, 7, 4, 3, 8, 6, 1},
        {4, 3, 1, 8, 6, 5, 9, 2, 7},
        {8, 7, 6, 1, 9, 2, 5, 4, 3},

        {3, 8, 7, 4, 5, 9, 2, 1, 6},
        {6, 1, 2, 3, 8, 7, 4, 9, 5},
        {5, 4, 9, 2, 1, 6, 7, 3, 8},

        {7, 6, 3, 5, 2, 4, 1, 8, 9},
        {9, 2, 8, 6, 7, 1, 3, 5, 4},
        {1, 5, 4, 9, 3, 8, 6, 7, 2}
    };

    for (int r = 0; r < N; r++) {
        for (int c = 0; c < N; c++) {
            x = dist(generator);
            if (x==0 || x==1) { grid[r][c] = 0; }
        }
    }

    printGrid(grid); std::cout << "\n";

    if(solve(grid)) { printGrid(grid); }
    return 0;
}

bool solve(int grid[N][N]) {
    int r, c;
    if (!clear(grid, r, c)) { return true; }
    for (int i = 1; i <= 9; i++) {
        if (isSafe(grid, r, c, i)) { grid[r][c] = i;
            if (solve(grid)) { return true; }
        }
    }
}

```



```
        grid[r][c] = 0;
    }
} return false;
}

bool clear(int grid[N][N], int &r, int &c) {
    for (r = 0; r < N; r++) {
        for (c = 0; c < N; c++) {
            if (grid[r][c] == 0) { return true; }
        }
    } return false;
}

bool usedRow(int grid[N][N], int r, int n) {
    for (int c = 0; c < N; c++) {
        if (grid[r][c] == n) { return true; }
    } return false;
}

bool usedCol(int grid[N][N], int c, int n) {
    for (int r = 0; r < N; r++) {
        if (grid[r][c] == n) { return true; }
    } return false;
}

bool usedBlock(int grid[N][N], int blockRow, int blockCol, int n) {
    for (int r = 0; r < 3; r++) {
        for (int c = 0; c < 3; c++) {
            if (grid[r + blockRow][c + blockCol] == n) { return true; }
        }
    } return false;
}

bool isSafe(int grid[N][N], int r, int c, int n) {
    return !usedRow(grid, r, n) && !usedCol(grid, c, n) &&
        !usedBlock(grid, r - r % 3, c - c % 3, n);
}

void printGrid(int grid[N][N]) {
    for (int r = 0; r < N; r++) {
        for (int c = 0; c < N; c++) {
            std::cout << grid[r][c] << " ";
        } std::cout << "\n";
    }
}
```