

# Challenge Problem 2

## Can 'U' Escape?

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# Problem Description

[https://github.com/OSUACM/Weekly\\_Events/blob/master/180217.md](https://github.com/OSUACM/Weekly_Events/blob/master/180217.md)

Assumptions:

Must contain exactly 1 U

Must be a rectangular maze

# 'Edge' cases

Always make sure to consider these before you consider your solution to be working - either at start or at the end

1. U is actually on the edge

\*\*

\*U

2. U is alone

U

# Simple, but how to do it?

- “Implementation Problem”
- Goal: Solve it as simply as possible

# My Solution

Ind	0	1	2	3
0	*	*	*	*
1	*	U	.	.
2	*	.	.	*
3	*	*	*	*

Make a Queue of positions to be reached. At first, just add the position of U to the queue.

While the queue is not empty, get the next element of the queue.

Add all 4 squares next to it to the queue (above, below, left, right), unless those squares correspond to walls of the maze

If any element is at the edge of the maze, there must be an exit.

# Make it smarter!

- `Boolean[][]` to store `seenElements`
- Initially true only for U's position
- Set it to true each time we find a new element.
- Do not add elements to positions that are set to true.

# The Code

[Java](#)

[Slightly more Concise](#)

# Generalizations to other problems

- With graph theory, keeping an array of seen elements is a very common technique
- Using the described algorithm, we can search systematically through multidimensional regions (though there will be a lot of if statements for higher dimensions)
- Using classes can be helpful



# Thanks for listening!

Questions?

Comments?