

Rush Hour with STL

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Rush Hour Using STL

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File List

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Class Documentation

Board Class Reference

Classes

- struct **Car**

Public Member Functions

- **Board** (int *r*=6, int *c*=6)
- **Board & operator=** (const **Board** &other)
- void **addCars** ()
- void **swapCells** (int, int, int, int)
- bool **moveForward** (int)
- bool **moveBackward** (int)
- bool **canMoveHere** (int row, int col) const
- bool **isSolved** () const
- string **boardToString** () const
- void **printEverything** () const

Public Attributes

- int **rows**
- int **cols**
- int **numberOfCars**
- int **numberOfMoves**
- vector< **Car** > **listOfCars**
- vector< vector< char > > **board**

Constructor & Destructor Documentation

Board::Board (int *r* = 6, int *c* = 6)

Board constructor. Sets rows and columns to parameters or default of 6. Sets number of cars and number of moves to 0 Initializes 2D vector of all periods

Parameters:

<i>r</i>	: rows
<i>c</i>	: cols

Returns:

None

Precondition:

None

Postcondition:

None

Member Function Documentation

void Board::addCars ()

Get input from the user to build the board Input should come in the following order:

- [number of cars]
- [length of car]
- [car orientation]
- [row of car]
- [col of car] if number of cars is 0, skip getting any more input and assume end of file This method will also update the list of cars

- **Parameters:**

None	
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- **Returns:**

None

- **Precondition:**

None

- **Postcondition:**

The board will be generated based on given input, and list of cars will also be updated

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string Board::boardToString () const

Convert the board to a string and return it. Pseudo-code: create a temp string, then concat every character on the board to the string and return the string.

Parameters:

None	
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Returns:

string : string containing all the characters in the board.

Precondition:

None

Postcondition:

No variables will be changed

bool Board::canMoveHere (int row, int col) const

Determine whether the given position in the 2D vector can be moved to. Pseudo-code: Check if the row and col given are within the bounds of the array (≥ 0 , $< \#rows/cols$) Check if spot on board is a period. If it is, true; else, false.

Parameters:

<i>row</i>	: row of the spot being checked if valid move
<i>col</i>	: column of the spot being checked if valid move

Returns:

bool : true if the spot is valid to move to, false if not

Precondition:

None

Postcondition:

No variables will be changed

bool Board::isSolved () const

Determine whether the rush hour puzzle is solved by checking if the car is on the last column

Parameters:

<i>None</i>	
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Returns:

True if car at index 0 is on 5th column, false otherwise

Precondition:

None

Postcondition:

No variables will be changed

bool Board::moveBackward (int i)

Move the car backwards if possible. For vertical cars, this is down. For horizontal cars, this is left
Pseudo-code: Checks to see if the desired location to move the car is A. valid and B. empty If it is, swap cells and change row/col to update position after move.

Parameters:

<i>i</i>	: Index of Car being moved backwards
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Returns:

True if car can be moved backwards, false otherwise

Precondition:

There are cars on the board to be moved

Postcondition:

The car specified will be moved backwards if possible

bool Board::moveForward (int i)

Move the car forward if possible. For vertical cars, this is up. For horizontal cars, this is right.
Pseudo-code: Checks to see if the desired location to move the car is A. valid and B. empty If it is, swap cells and change row/col to update position after move.

Parameters:

<i>i</i>	: Index of Car being moved forward
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Returns:

True if car can be moved forward, false otherwise

Precondition:

There are cars on the board to be moved

Postcondition:

The car specified will be moved forward if possible

Board & Board::operator= (const Board & other)

Equal operator overload for board Creates deep copy of other board

Parameters:

<i>other</i>	: other board that this one is being set to
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Returns:

Board& : returns this board after it has been deep copied

Precondition:

None

Postcondition:

None

void Board::swapCells (int *r1*, int *c1*, int *r2*, int *c2*)

Swap cells on the 2D vector

Parameters:

<i>r1</i>	: row of the first item to be swapped
<i>c1</i>	: column of the first item to be swapped
<i>r2</i>	: row of the second item to be swapped
<i>c2</i>	: column of the second item to be swapped

Returns:

None

Precondition:

None

Postcondition:

None

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- Board.h

Board::Car Struct Reference

Public Member Functions

- **Car** & **operator=** (const **Car** &other)

Public Attributes

- int **x**
- int **y**
- int **length**
- char **orientation**

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- Board.h

File Documentation

rushHour.cpp File Reference

```
#include <iostream>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <set>
#include <queue>
#include "Board.h"
```

Functions

- int **solveBoard** ()
- int **main** ()

Function Documentation

int main ()

Main method: continue through multiple scenarios of rush hour until calling the solveBoard method returns -1.

Parameters:

None	
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Returns:

int : mandatory for main method

Precondition:

None

Postcondition:

None

int solveBoard ()

Solve the rush hour puzzle given to us using a breadth-first search. Pseudo code:

1. Set up a queue that will hold each possible move and a set that will hold a "snap shot" of each board to check whether we've encountered it before or not.
2. Call the board's addCars method to get all the input of the cars and set them up on the board. If the number of cars on the board is 0, exit out of the method. Otherwise, push this board onto the queue.
3. While loop 3a. Set the current board to the board from the front of the queue, and pop the queue. 3b. Check if the board is solved. If it is, return the number of moves stored on the board. 3c. Otherwise, create a snapshot of this board in the form of converting the board to a string. 3d. If the snapshot is found in the set (dejaVu), don't go any farther in the loop, go back to the beginning. 3e. Otherwise, insert the snapshot into dejaVu and go into our for loop 3f. For each car on the board: 3fa. Try to move the car forward; if we can, increase the number of moves, push it onto the queue, then decrease the number of moves and move it back to where it was. 3fb. Do the same with backwards; check if we can do it, and if we can then increase the number of moves, push it onto the queue, then decrease the number and move it back to where it was.

Parameters:

None	
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Returns:

int : Smallest number of moves required to solve this board; if number of cars on the board is 0, return -1

Precondition:

None

Postcondition:

None

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