

Visual Parametric Maze Generator DSL [★]

Corentin Moiny¹

304, 5e Avenue Mailloux, La Pocatière. Quebec. Canada

University of Montreal^a

^a2900 Edouard Montpetit Blvd, Montreal, Quebec. Canada

Abstract

(TODO) - This is a test abstract again and again.

Keywords: MDE, Maze, Generator, Parametric, Python, Epsilon, DSL, Java, Visual

2010 MSC: 00-01, 99-00

1. Introduction

A. In the context of our Model-driven Engineering project assignment, I was charged to design a visual DSL to generate parametric mazes using a external Python program that I have also implemented. The goal of this project is to
5 empower parameters understanding with the DSL and than produce probabilistic mazes. With this approach, anyone could generate maze with minimal or no engineering knowledge. Parametric maze generation is not a new concept, our approach was highly inspired by Design-Centric Maze Generation by Paul Hyunjin Kim and al[1]. From this paper we used the maze cells concept where
10 each one of them represent a 3x3 tiles on the maze. We also used the same of types of rates (and more) as in the paper and used them with a probabilist approach.

B. (TODO) - Details of the sections presented

[★]Full source code is available on GitHub.

Email address: `corentin.moiny@umontreal.ca` (University of Montreal)

¹2020

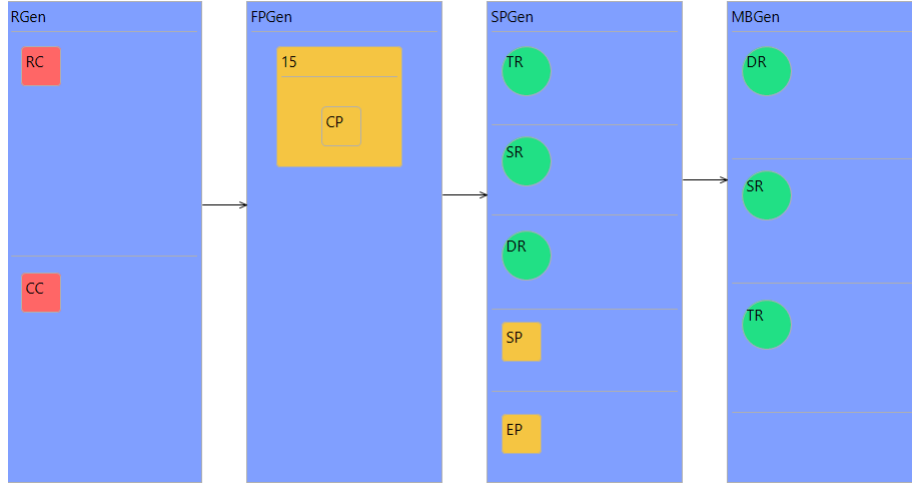


Figure 1: A model instance from the DSL

2. Solution

15 In this section, I give details on the solution choices used and the purposes behind theses.

2.1. DSL

The domain specific language represent the parameters used to generate the maze. Presented as a visual syntax in Figure 1, it contains four types of generator. From left to right, generators are represented as blue rectangles: (1) *RGen* is the first step of the maze generation, it gives the initial borders of the maze using a row count (*RC*) and a column count (*CC*) represented as red squares. (2) *FPGen* inject maze cells in this initial shape to force pattern, it allows users to create drawing in the maze. It is represented as orangish square (Marked 15 with a *CP*) where a point is defined inside of it. In this case we only force a single cell. (3) ... (TODO)

2.2. Generator

3. Evaluation

4. Related Work

30 **5. Conclusion**

References

- [1] P. H. Kim, J. Grove, S. Wurster, R. Crawfis, Design-centric maze generation,
in: Proceedings of the 14th International Conference on the Foundations of
Digital Games, FDG '19, Association for Computing Machinery, pp. 1–9.
35 doi:10.1145/3337722.3341854.
URL <https://doi.org/10.1145/3337722.3341854>