

Morgan State University
Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering

EEGR 409: C Programming Applications

Assignment 6

Objective:

Use recursion to identify all the points on the paths in a maze.

Details:

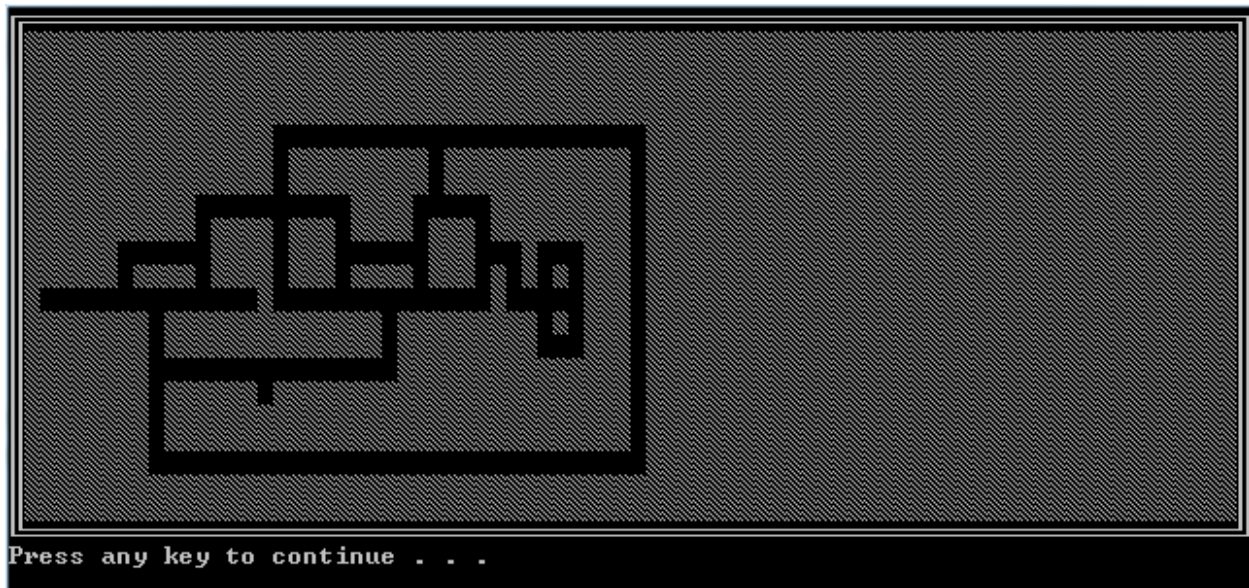
A text file called map_6.txt is available on Black Board. When you open and view this file in notepad or some other text editor, you should see something similar to the figure below.

```

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
      X          X          X
      X          X          X
    XXXXXXXXXX  XXXXX      X
      X  X  X  X  X  X      X
XXXXXX  X  XXXXXX  XXX XXX  X
      X  X  X  X  X  X  X  X  X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXX  X
      X          X          X  X  X
      X          X          XXX  X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX          X
      X  X          X          X
      X          X          X
      X          X          X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
```

The location of the Xs indicates the paths in a maze. Everything else is off the path. Start by creating symbolic constants for the height and width of the map (#define), which is 78 by 21 respectively. Declare a double-dimensioned array called “map” which will hold information about where the paths are. The size of the map will be defined by the width and height constants.

Write a function **Read_Map** to open the map_6.txt file and populate the map array with the number 1 at each row and column where the X appears and 0 otherwise. Write another function **DisplayMap** to display the map on the screen. Represent all 0s as the character with the ASCII code 176, and all the 1s as a blank space. You should end up with a figure similar to the one below (*without the borders*)



Write a function **FindEntry**, to locate the starting row for the first column of the maze (first non zero element). Write a function **FindPath** to mark all the empty paths in the maze through recursion. Use the output from the **FindEntry** function as the starting point for the recursion.

The **DisplayMap** function should be modified to display a dot (ASCII 249) where the map entry is 2. Your program should Read the map, call the **DisplayMap** function to show the map with the empty path, call **FindPath** function and to mark all the points on the path, and then call **DisplayMap** function again to show the final map.

Extra Credit (+10): Add the borders around the image.

