

Rubik's Cube Solver

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Representation

```
#define SIDES 6
#define N 3

// Color definition.
typedef enum {WHITE, GREEN, RED, BLUE, ORANGE, YELLOW} color_t;

// Side definition.
typedef enum {TOP, LEFT, FRONT, RIGHT, BACK, BOTTOM} side_t;

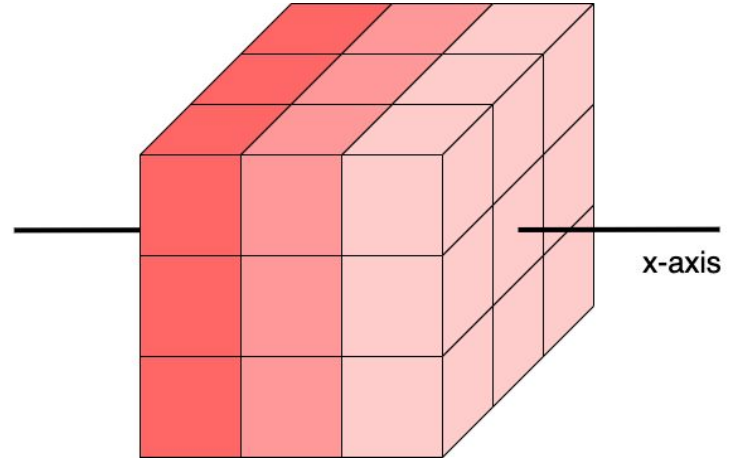
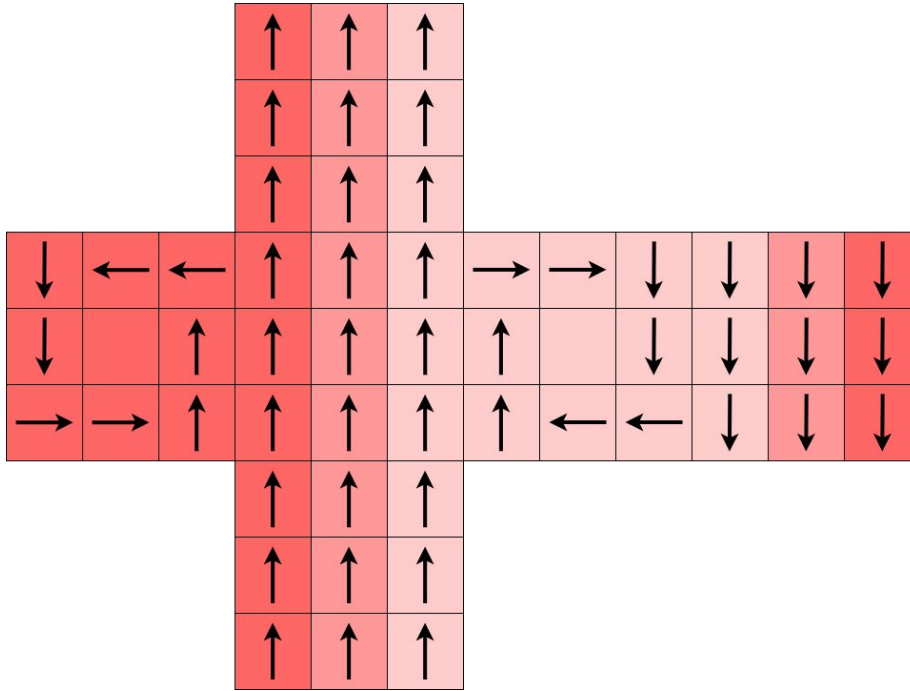
// N x N x 6 rubix cube definition definition.
typedef color_t cube_t[SIDES][N][N];
```

TOP	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
LEFT	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
FRONT	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RIGHT	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BACK	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BOTTOM	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

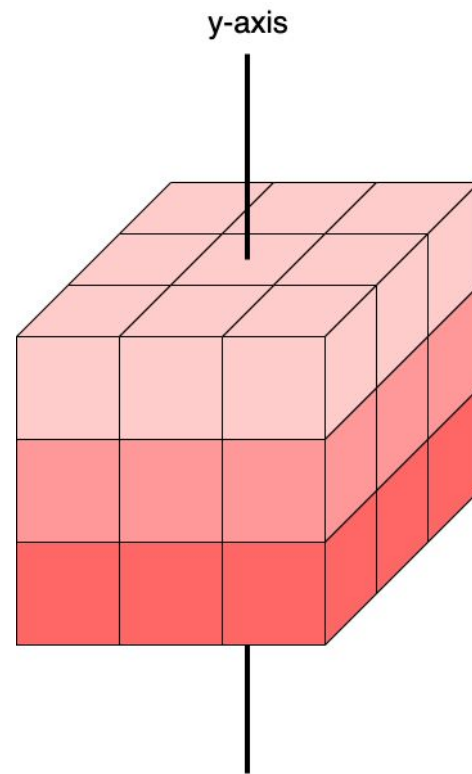
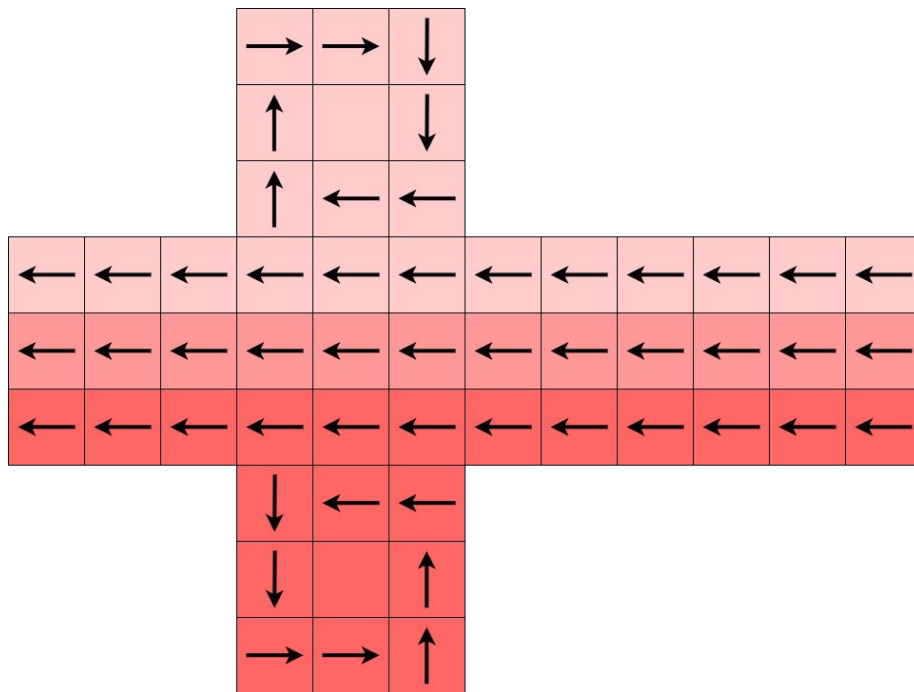
0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
3	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	5
6	7	8	6	7	8	6	7	8	6	7	8
			0	1	2						
			3	4	5						
			6	7	8						

	0	1	2		
3		4		5	
6	7	8			
0	1	2	0	1	2
3	4	5	3	4	5
6	7	8	6	7	8

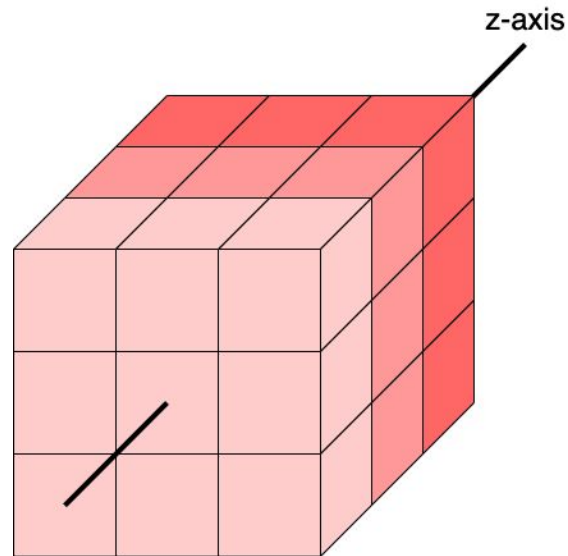
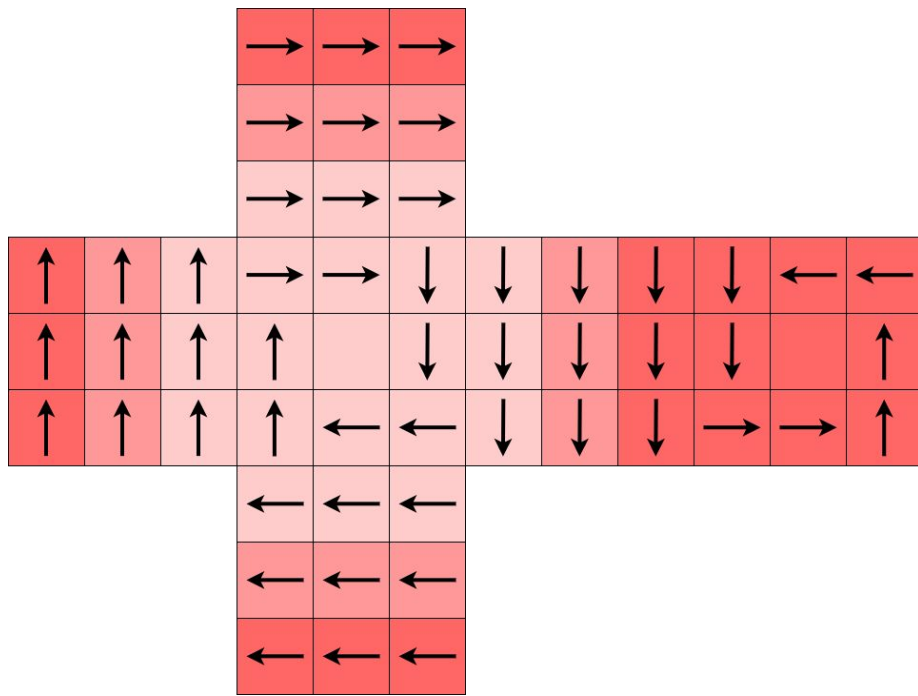
Rotate X



Rotate Y



Rotate Z



Problems

- Special state for edges and corners
- For a traditional 3x3 cube there are 43,252,003,274,489,856,000 possible configurations
- But there's Gods number
- Max 20 moves to solve any combination on cube
- 1,802,166,800,000,000,000 combinations now
- 4% of all possible combinations [1]

Sequential Solver

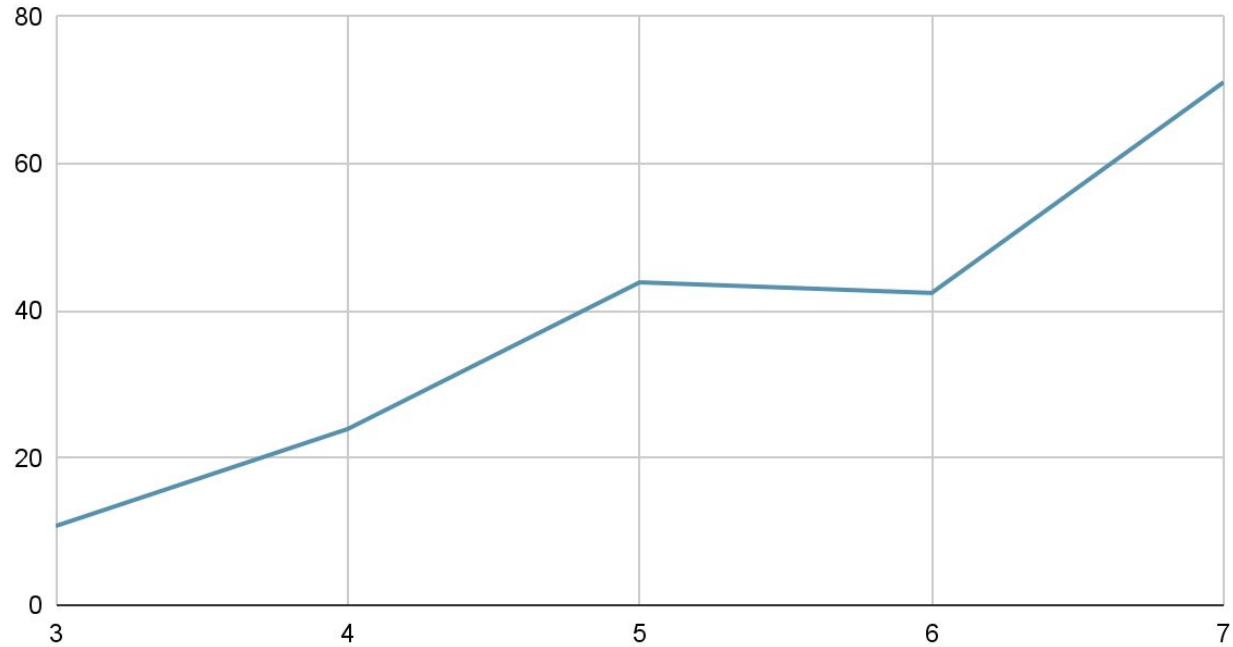
- Recursive DFS
- Global array used to store data
- Index into array determined by depth variable incremented at recursive call
- Whenever we find a new better solution copy our current solution array into best array and set best solution to current depth
- First layer returns a struct with best solution and its length

Parallel Solver

- Also Recursive DFS
- Index into array determined by depth variable incremented at recursive call
- Whenever we find a new better solution we malloc an array of our solution size and return it
- Each layer adds its part to solution and returns it
- Still have best solution variable
- First layer returns a struct with best solution and its length
- Process 0 selects best returned solution

Results

Speedup vs. Processes for 6 Scrambles



Future work

1. Backtracking/loop prevention.
2. Command line arguments.
3. Curses visualization.
4. Non-square combination puzzles.
5. Non-recursive solution for both single core and parallelized
6. Dynamic parallelism with smaller jobs

Citations

1. <https://ruwix.com/the-rubiks-cube/gods-number/>