## **Assignment 3: Maze** (updated 4/18 to simplify and add hints)

Goals: Understanding recursion, solving mazes, working with multiple ADTs

For this assignment, you will write a program that can solve a maze. The problem description is taken from Carrano Chapter 5 Problem 9 (Carrano Chapter 5, Problem 4 in 6th edition) which is linked to this assignment.

The maze is provided by a text file in the following format:

```
20
    7
    18
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX X
X X XXXX X
X XXXXX XXXXX XX X
X XXXXX XXXXXX XX X
x x xx xx x
X XXXXXXXXX XX X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
```

The first 2 numbers are: width-of-maze height-of-maze The next 2 numbers are: row-exit column-exit represents wall

represents movable space space

Unlike the textbook version, the entrance to the Maze is not specified as part of the maze.txt file but will be provided by Creature's location

When maze is printed, you should also add

```
part of the path to exit
visited square not part of the path to exit
```

The following public functions need to be implemented:

```
// follows the format provided above printing the maze
ostream & operator << (ostream & out, const Maze & maze);
// prints current location of creature, for example C(7,3)
ostream &operator<<(ostream &out, const Creature &creature);</pre>
bool Maze::IsClear(int row, int column) const;
bool Maze::IsWall(int row, int column) const;
bool Maze::IsPath(int row, int column) const;
bool Maze::IsVisited(int row, int column) const;
```

```
// mark the maze with *
void Maze::MarkAsPath(int row, int column);

// mark the maze with +
void Maze::MarkAsVisited(int row, int column);

// Maze constructor requiring a valid file name
explicit Maze::Maze(string mazeFile);

// returns a string in the form of NNEEN
// (where N means North, E means East, etc)
// that will let the creature get to the exit
// if creature cannot get to the exit, returns "X"
string Creature::Solve(Maze &maze);
```

You may choose to have additional public or private functions as needed. For example, you can pass the path-so-far by reference to a function like <code>Creature::goNorth</code> or you can return a path from that

You can assume that mazes will have less than 100 rows and 100 columns.

Under unix, compile your code using

g++ -g -Wall -Wextra assignment3.cpp maze.cpp creature.cpp -o assignment3

You need to submit assignment3.zip with the following files in it. See course assignments page for instructions on how to create it

```
maze.h - the prototypes of Maze class functions
maze.cpp - the implementation of Maze class functions
creature.h - the prototypes of Creature class functions
creature.cpp - the implementation of Creature class functions
maze1.txt - a test maze file
maze2.txt - another test maze file
assignment3.cpp - tests demonstrating solving different mazes
output.txt - See course assignments page for instructions on how to create it
selfassessment.txt - See course assignments page for the template
```

## Tips & Hints

- Implement the Maze constructor and the operator<< for Maze first. You will need them when debugging your code.
- You can use ifstream to read from a text file. The text file has to in the same directory
  as the executable. In the case of CLion, you will need to put it in cmake-build-debug
  directory.
- You can use >> to read integers, but to read blank spaces you need to use get
  function. To read the invisible end-of-line characters, you can use getline and discard
  what is read.
- Confirm that your maze.txt file has spaces rather than tabs
- You can use char field[MAX\_SIZE] [MAX\_SIZE] or int field[MAX\_SIZE] [MAX\_SIZE] to store your maze. char might be easier since you do not have to convert back and forth between different representations.
- Calling Creature::goNorth and passing the path-so-far by reference is one way to keep track of the path. There are other ways depending on how you implement it.
- You should write the algorithm to solve the maze first and then work on adding path string.
- Start with simple mazes. Mazes where creature is already at exit or where creature only has to go North to get to exit before moving to more complex ones.