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1  """
2  Langton's ant is a two-dimensional universal Turing machine with a
3  very simple set of rules
4  but complex emergent behavior.
5  In simplest term, it's just a cellular automaton like Conway's Game
6  of Life.
7  The ant moves in the grid(cells) following very simple rules.
8  The ant has certain orientation in the cell: up, down, left, right
9  which is used for turning the direction of the ant.
10
11  IMPROVEMENT ON DIFFERENT COLORS
12  The ant might go back to the square 1, and the square shouldn't
13  change from 1 -> 0,
14  it should change from 1 -> 2, as same as 2 -> 3... and so on.
15  Each number should represent a different colour.
16  """
17
18  import numpy as np
19  import random
20
21  WHITE = 0
22  BLACK = 1
23
24  # LR: Langton's ant has the name "RL" in this naming scheme.
25  SIMPLEST = {
26      0: (1, 'R'),
27      1: (0, 'L'),
28  }
29
30  # RLR: Grows chaotically. It is not known whether this ant ever
31  produces a highway.
32  CHAOTIC = {
33      0: (1, 'R'),
34      1: (2, 'L'),
35      2: (0, 'R')
36  }
37
38  # LLRR: Grows symmetrically.
39  SYMMETRIC = {
40      0: (1, 'L'),
41      1: (2, 'L'),
42      2: (3, 'R'),
43      3: (0, 'R')
44  }
45
46  # LRRRRLLR: Fills space in a square around itself.
47  SQUARE = {
48      0: (1, 'L'),
49      1: (2, 'R'),
50      2: (3, 'R'),
51      3: (4, 'R'),
52      4: (5, 'R'),
53      5: (6, 'R'),
54      6: (7, 'L'),
55      7: (8, 'L'),
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49     8: (0, 'R'),
50 }
51 # LLRRRLRLRLLR: Creates a convoluted highway.
52 CONVOLUTED_HIGHWAY = {
53     0: (1, 'L'),
54     1: (2, 'L'),
55     2: (3, 'R'),
56     3: (4, 'R'),
57     4: (5, 'R'),
58     5: (6, 'L'),
59     6: (7, 'R'),
60     7: (8, 'L'),
61     8: (9, 'R'),
62     9: (10, 'L'),
63     10: (11, 'L'),
64     11: (0, 'R'),
65 }
66 # RRLRLRLRLRLR: Creates a filled triangle shape that grows and
    moves.
67 FILLED_TRIANGLE = {
68     0: (1, 'R'),
69     1: (2, 'R'),
70     2: (3, 'L'),
71     3: (4, 'L'),
72     4: (5, 'L'),
73     5: (6, 'R'),
74     6: (7, 'L'),
75     7: (8, 'L'),
76     8: (9, 'L'),
77     9: (10, 'R'),
78     10: (11, 'R'),
79     11: (0, 'R'),
80 }
81 # direction index set
82 DIRECTIONS = {
83     'U': (0, 1),
84     'D': (0, -1),
85     'L': (-1, 0),
86     'R': (1, 0)
87 }
88 # here we initial the direction as up->right->down->left, which is
    clockwise
89 directions = 'URDL'
90
91
92 class LangtonAnt:
93     """
94     Object for computing langton's ant cellular automation
95     """
96     def __init__(self, N, ant_position, rules):
97         self.grid = np.zeros((N, N), np.uint)
98         self.rules = rules
99         self.ant_position = ant_position
100         self.ant_direction = random.choice(directions)
101         print(self.ant_direction)
102
103     def get_states(self):

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104     """Returns the current states of the cells"""
105     return self.grid
106
107     def get_current_position(self):
108         """Returns the ant current position"""
109         return self.grid[self.ant_position]
110
111     def set_current_position(self, num):
112         """set ant current position base on input num"""
113         self.grid[self.ant_position] = num
114
115     def rotate(self, direc):
116         """rotate the ant dependents on the direc: L->90 clockwise;
117         R->90 anti-clockwise"""
118         # At a white square, turn 90 clockwise
119         if direc == 'R':
120             index = 1
121         # At a black square, turn 90 counter-clockwise
122         if direc == 'L':
123             index = -1
124         self.ant_direction = directions[(directions.find(self.
125 ant_direction) + index) % len(directions)]
126
127     def move(self):
128         # move forward one unit
129         index = DIRECTIONS[self.ant_direction]
130         self.ant_position = (
131             self.ant_position[0] + index[0],
132             self.ant_position[1] + index[1]
133         )
134
135     def update(self):
136         """update one epoch"""
137         current_position = self.get_current_position()
138         # locate current position and read from input transition
139         table
140         transition = self.rules[current_position]
141         # get next position index and direction: L OR R
142         new_position, direc = transition
143
144         # flip the color of the square
145         self.set_current_position(new_position)
146         self.rotate(direc=direc)
147         self.move()
148
149 #
150
151 -----
152
153 N = 256
154
155 n = int(input("choose the ruleset of ant: (0 - 5)"))
156 ruleset = {
157     0: SIMPLEST,
158     1: CHAOTIC,
159     2: SYMMETRIC,

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156     3: SQUARE,
157     4: CONVOLUTED_HIGHWAY,
158     5: FILLED_TRIANGLE
159 }[n]
160
161 # create the langton ant object
162 ant = LangtonAnt(N, ant_position=(int(N / 2), int(N / 2)), rules=
    ruleset)
163 cells = ant.get_states() # initial state
164
165 #
    -----
166 # plot cells
167 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
168 import matplotlib.animation as animation
169
170 fig = plt.figure()
171
172 plt.gray()
173
174 img = plt.imshow(cells, animated=True, cmap='tab20c', vmin=0, vmax
    =(len(ruleset) - 1))
175
176
177 def animate(i):
178     """perform animation step"""
179     global ant
180
181     ant.update()
182     cells_updated = ant.get_states()
183
184     img.set_array(cells_updated)
185
186     return img,
187
188
189 interval = 0.1 # ms
190
191 # animate 24 frames with interval between them calling animate
    function at each frame
192 ani = animation.FuncAnimation(fig, animate, frames=24, interval=
    interval, blit=True, repeat=True)
193
194 plt.show()

```