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#### Planisuss proverb

Every morning in Planisuss, a Erbast wakes up. It knows it must outrun the fastest Carviz or it will be killed.

Every morning in Planisuss, a Carviz wakes up. It knows it must run faster than the slowest Erbast, or it will starve.

It doesn't matter whether you're the Carviz or a Erbast—when the sun comes up, you'd better be running.

Unless you are a Vegetob.

# **Project Goals and Constraints**

#### **Primary Goals:**

- Simulate a pseudo-naturalistic world on a grid
- Model interactions among three species

#### **Constraints:**

- Balance energy consumption and gain.
- Ensure realistic without complete dominance of one species.
- Clear visualization and interactive simulation.



## **Assumptions, Methods, and Procedures**

#### **Design Choices:**

- Grid-based spatial design.
- Time represented in discrete steps (days).
- Use of constants for flexibility and experimentation.

#### Simulation Phases:

Growth, Movement, Grazing, Struggle, Spawning.







# **Logical Structure of the Solution**

#### **Grid Initialization:**

- Assign water and land cells.
- Populate with Vegetob, Erbast, and Carviz.

Each day we loop through the simulation phases.

## **Implementation Details**

#### **Class Definitions:**

- Cell class for cell properties and actions.
- Erbast and Carviz classes for species behavior and lifecycle.

#### **Functions:**

grow, move\_erbast, move\_carviz, graze, hunt, spawn, fight, Create\_world,
 Initialize\_world, get\_neighborhood\_cells, simulate\_day.

```
prey energy = strongest erbast.energy
carviz.energy)
           if carviz == lowest energy carviz:
               carviz.energy += prey energy %len(self.carvizes)
           carviz.social attitude += 0.05
       self.erbasts.remove(strongest erbast)
       for erbast in self.erbasts:
```

```
def get_neighborhood_cells(cell):
    adjacent_non_water_cells = []

for i in range(-const.NEIGHBORHOOD, const.NEIGHBORHOOD + 1):
    for j in range(-const.NEIGHBORHOOD, const.NEIGHBORHOOD + 1):
        if i == 0 and j == 0:
            continue # Skip the current cell
        neighbor_coords = (cell.coords[] + i, cell.coords[] + j)
        neighbor_cell = world[neighbor_coords[]][neighbor_coords[]]
        if neighbor_cell and not neighbor_cell.is_water:
            adjacent_non_water_cells.append(neighbor_cell)
```

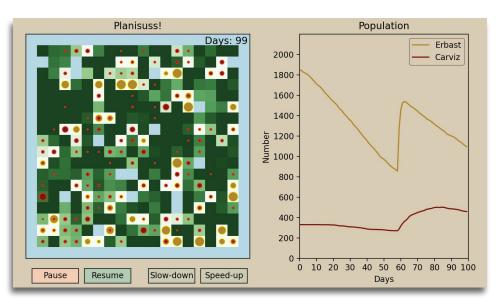
### **Visualization**

#### Setup:

- World grid and population graphs.
- Interactive controls for animation.

#### **Key Functions:**

 get\_vegetation\_map, update, interactive buttons for speed control.



# **Testing and Results**

#### **Testing Approach:**

- Various scenarios with different initial conditions.
- Evaluated performance and accuracy through visual outputs.

#### **Outcomes:**

- Accurate representation of species behavior and interactions.
- Consistent population trends and spatial distributions.





# **Possible Improvements**

#### **Enhancements:**

- Detailed and interactive visualizations.
- Code optimization for better performance.
- Addition of complex behaviors and decision-making processes for species.





### **Conclusion**

#### **Summary**:

- Successful simulation of a fictional ecosystem.
- Clear visualization of population dynamics.

#### **Future Work:**

- Implement suggested improvements.
- Explore additional features and scenarios.







### **Tools and Resources Used**

#### **Libraries**:

- Matplotlib 3.4.3
- NumPy 1.21.2

#### Reasons:

- Matplotlib for detailed and interactive plots.
- NumPy for efficient calculations and data manipulation.

