Data Structures & Algorithms



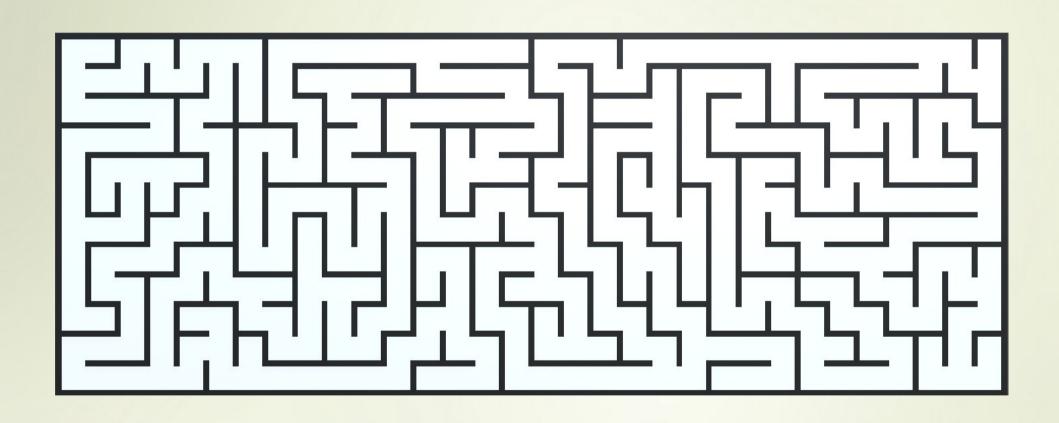
Today

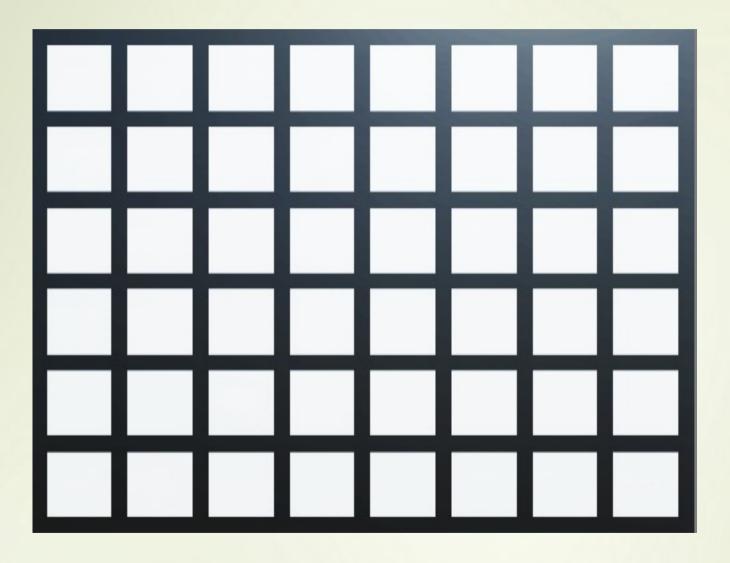
- QuickSort 2nd Attempt
- A few List, Queue & Stack Examples
- Maze Generation The Backtracker Algorithm
- Tanks

QuickSort

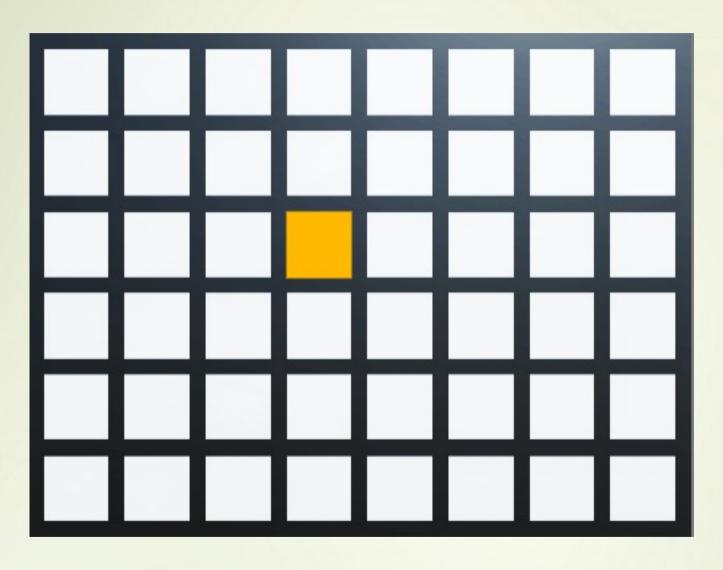
List, Queue & Stack Examples

Maze Generation

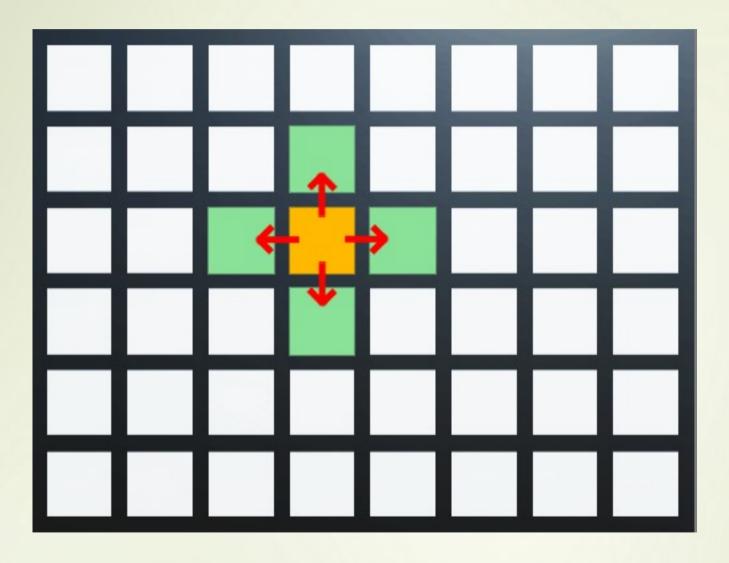




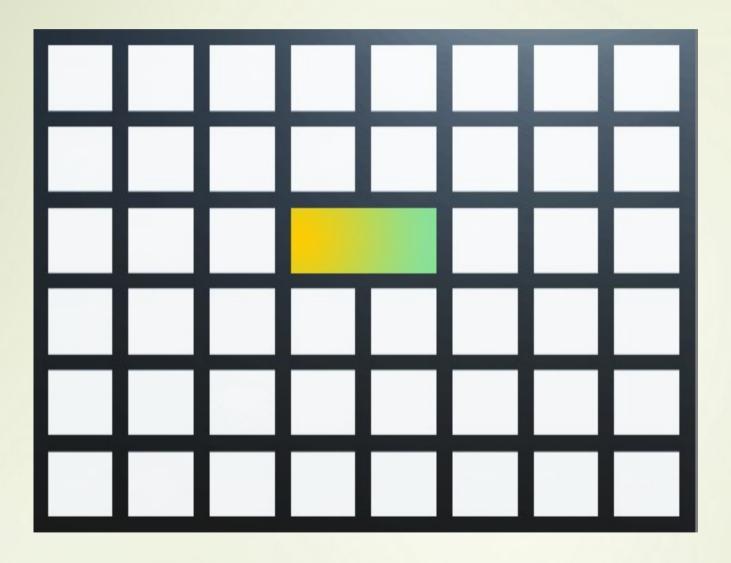
An initialized grid has all walls in place



The grid is made up of tiles



Each Tile has up to 4 neighbors (North, East, West & South)



The Maze is constructed by repeatedly removing walls

The Randomized Depth-First Search aka

The Backtracker Algorithm

The Recursive version of the Backtracker

- 1. Given a current tile as a parameter
- 2. Mark the current tile as visited
- 3. While the current tile has any unvisited neighbour tiles
 - A. Choose one of the unvisited neighbours
 - B. Remove the wall between the current tile and the chosen tile
 - C. Invoke the routine recursively for the chosen tile

The Iterative (Stack) version of the Backtracker

- 1. Choose the initial tile, mark it as visited and push it to the stack
- 2. While the stack is not empty
 - A. Pop a tile from the stack and make it a current tile
 - B. If the current tile has any neighbours which have not been visited
 - i. Push the current tile to the stack
 - ii. Choose one of the unvisited neighbours
 - iii. Remove the wall between the current tile and the chosen tile
 - iv. Mark the chosen tile as visited and push it to the stack

Stretch Exercises

- Optimize the wall removal in Maze_Backtracker.cs (reduce or eliminate all linear searches)
- Rewrite the Backtracking algorithm using Recursion
 - See the slide describing the Recursive version of the Backtracker algorithm
 - How large a maze can you generate before you get a Stack Overflow?
- Try to create a Hex Grid where each Tile has 6 neighbors and run the Backtracking algorithm

https://www.redblobgames.com/grids/hexagons/



Tanks!