Object-oriented Modelling and Programming in Engineering

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Description: I have created in total 4 files:

1. GameOfLifeLogic:

- Responsibility: Implements Conway's Game of Life rules, including the logic for counting live neighbors.
- Key Functions:
 - UpdateCells(cells: Cell[,]): void: Applies Conway's rules to update the state of each cell based on
 its neighbors.
 - CountLiveNeighbors(cells: Cell[,], x: int, y: int): int: Counts the number of live neighbors for a given cell.

2. GameOfLifeManager:

- Responsibility: Manages the overall game environment and patterns.
- Key Functions:
 - CreateGrid(): void: Generates a grid of cells.
 - InitializePattern1(): void: Sets up the initial state based on Pattern 1.
 - InitializePattern2(): void: Sets up the initial state based on Pattern 2.
 - InitializePattern3(): void: Sets up the initial state based on Pattern 3.
 - UpdateGame(): void: Updates the game state, applying rules from GameOfLifeLogic.
 - Additional functions for managing game parameters.

3. Cell:

- Responsibility: Represents an individual cell in the grid and handles its state and visuals.
- Key Functions:
 - UpdateCellVisuals(): void: Updates the visuals of the cell based on its state.
 - Additional functions for initializing cell properties.

4. Generating Text

Single automata		
Start		
introws = 1 int cols = 1		
bool[,] newStates = new bool[rows, cols];		
for x <- 0 to rows		
for y <- 0 to cols		
//Read the current state of the cell (isAlive) and count neighbours int liveNeighbors = CountLiveNeighbors(cells, x, y);		
(cells[x,y].isAlive) T		
//Count the number of live neighbors using Conway's Game of Life logic liveNeighbors = CountLiveNeighbors(cells, x, y)		// Count live neighbors using Conway's Game of Life logic liveNeighbors = CountLiveNeighbors(cells, x, y)
(liveNeigbors == 2 3)		(newStates[x, y] = liveNeighbors == 3) T
// The cell survives (Survival) Set new state of the cell to alive (newStates[x, y] = true)	// The cell dies (Overcrowding or Loneliness) Set new state of the cell to dead (newStates[x, y] = false)	\(\text{NA new cell is born (Birth)}\) Set new state of the cell to alive (newStates[x, y] = true)
Update cell visuals (cells[x, y].UpdateCellVisuals())	Update cell visuals (cells[x, y].UpdateCellVisuals())	Update cell visuals (cells[x, y].UpdateCellVisuals())
End		

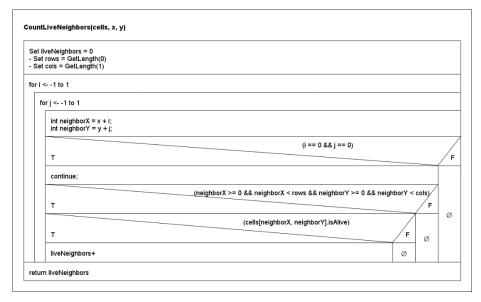
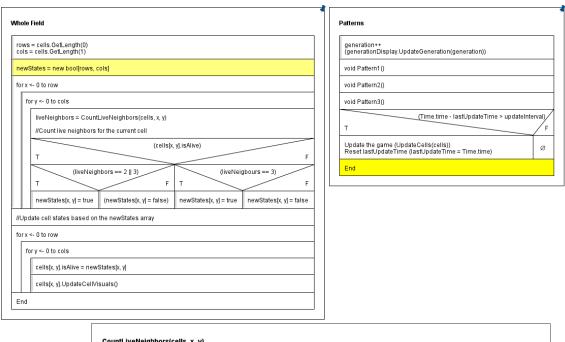


Figure 1: Graph to represent the behavior of a single automat via Nassi-Shneiderman



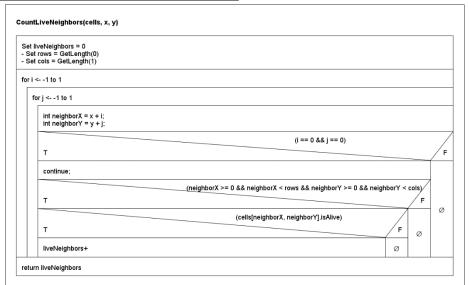


Figure 2: Nassi-Shneiderman diagram for the calculation of the whole field

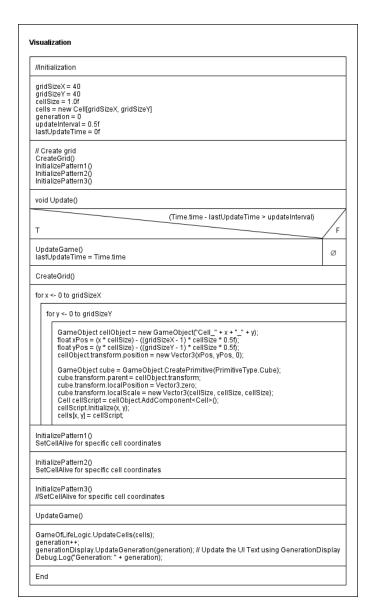


Figure 3: Nassi-Shneiderman diagram for the visualization of the field

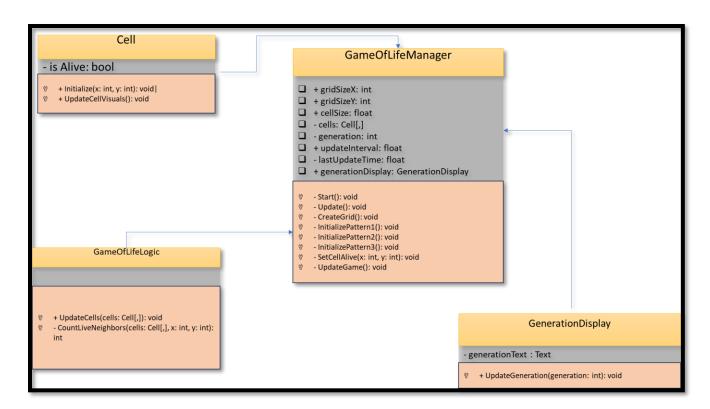
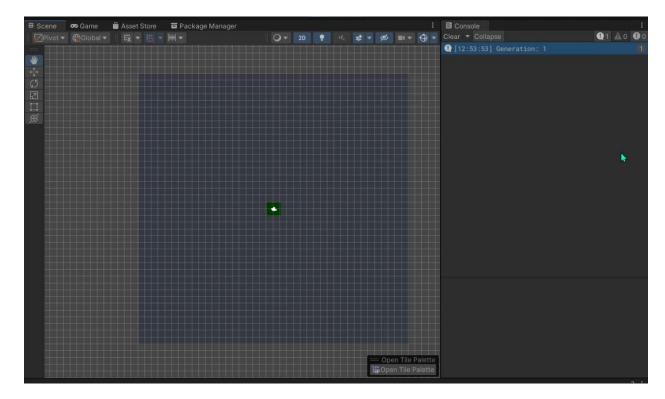


Figure 4: Class diagrams for the implemented classes

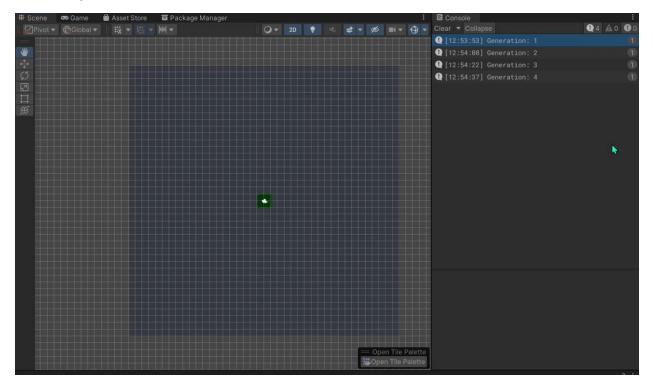
Screenshots of the evolution results

Pattern 1:

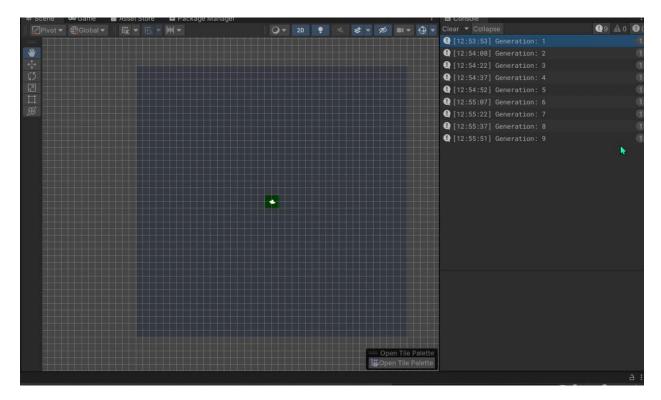
At the 1st generation (Initial)



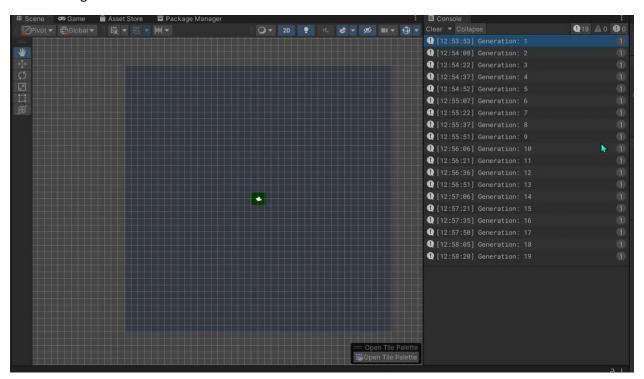
At the 5th generation



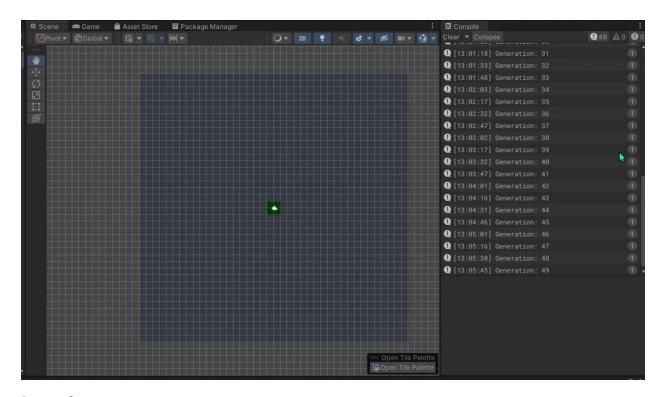
At the 10th generation



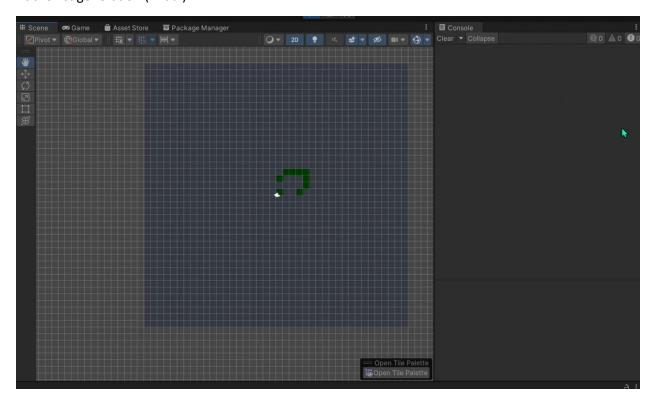
At the 20th generation



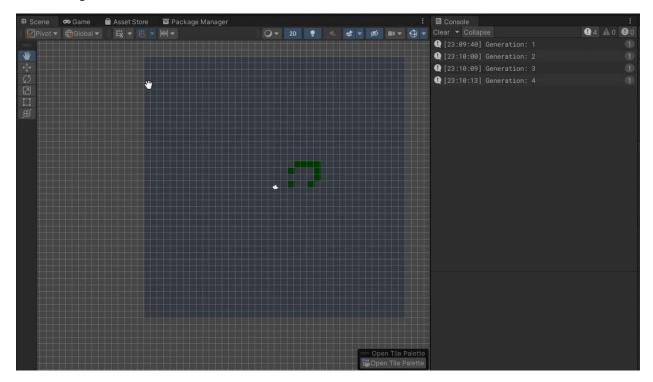
At the 50th generation



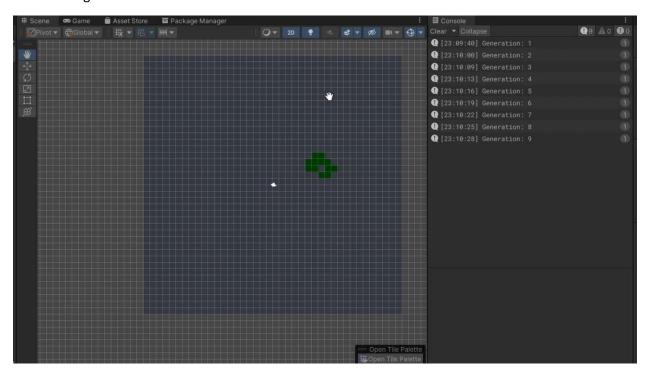
Pattern 2:
At the 1st generation (Initial)



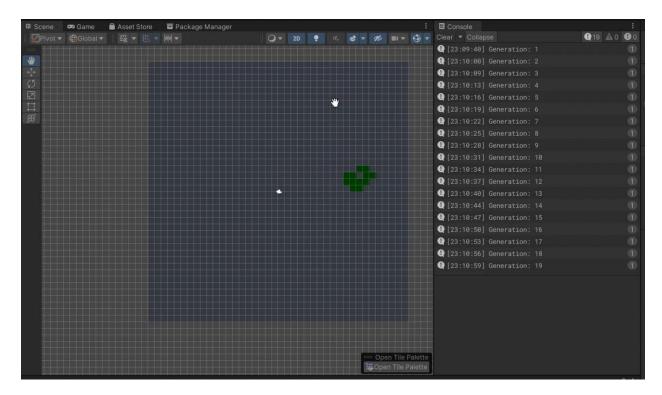
At the 5th generation



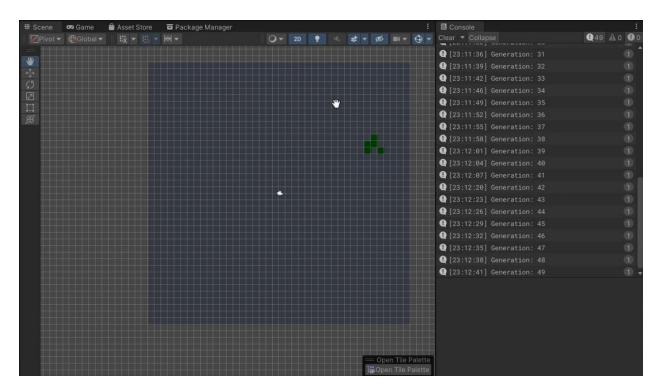
At the 10th generation



At the 20th generation

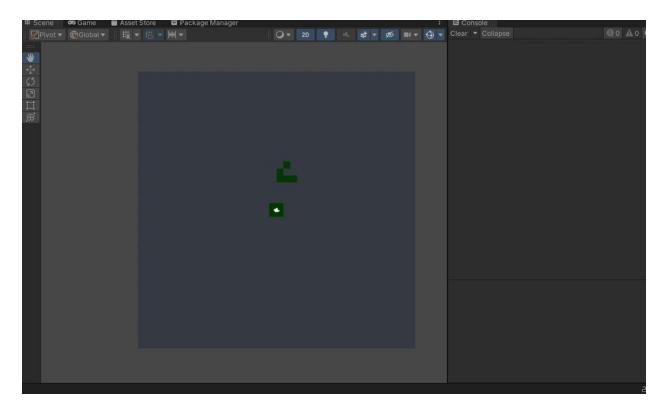


At the 50th generation

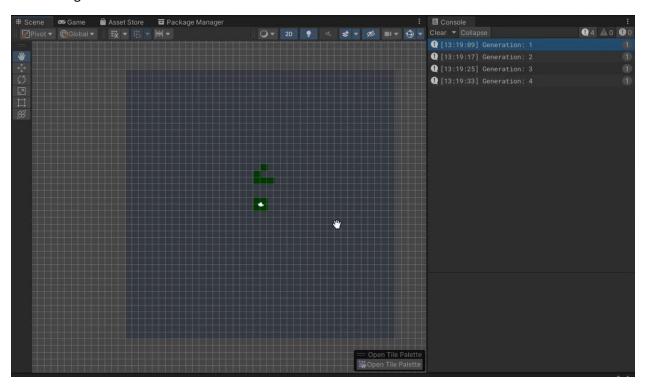


Pattern 3:

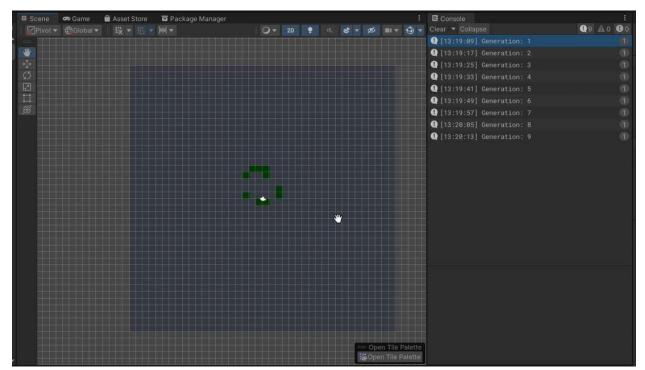
At the 1st generation (Initial)



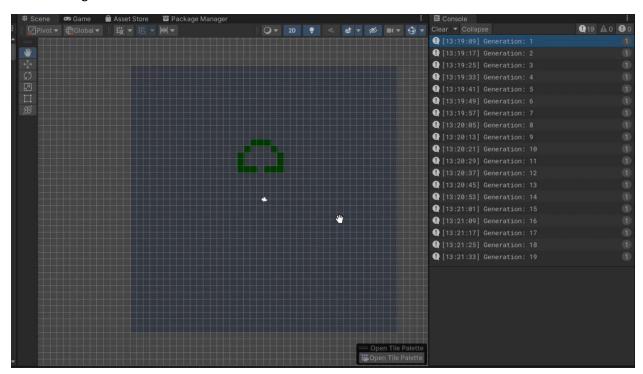
At the 5th generation



At the 10th generation



At the 20th generation



At the 50th generation

