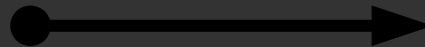


Advent of Code 2021

Day 7 – Part 1

- Problem description: <https://adventofcode.com/2021/day/7>
- A “swarm” of crabs arranged with various non-negative integer horizontal positions (ex: 0, 7, 3)
- The crabs can move and they burn fuel proportional to the distance traveled (1 unit of fuel to move 1 unit of distance)
- Task: move all crabs to the same horizontal position while minimizing the total amount of fuel spent. Submit the sum of the fuel spent by all crabs.

0	1	2	3
crab			
	crab		
		crab	
			crab



0	1	2	3
	crab		
	crab		
	crab		
	crab		

Day 7 – Part 1

- Proposed consolidation point: \hat{y}
- Crab horizontal position: x
- Fuel function for single crab: $f(\hat{y}) = |\hat{y} - x|$
- Fuel function for all crabs: $f(\hat{y}) = \sum_i |\hat{y} - x_i|$

Day 7 – Part 1:

Brute Force Technique

- For every horizontal position y between the minimum and maximum crab positions
 - For every crab x
 - Add $\text{abs}(y - x)$ to the sum
 - Return the minimum fuel cost.
- Is brute force feasible?
 - 1841 iterations of the outer loop
 - 1000 iterations of the inner loop
- Yes brute force is trivial

```
>>> data.shape
(1000,)
>>> data.min()
0
>>> data.max()
1840
_
```

Day 7 – Part 1

The End.

Day 7 – Part 1

JK

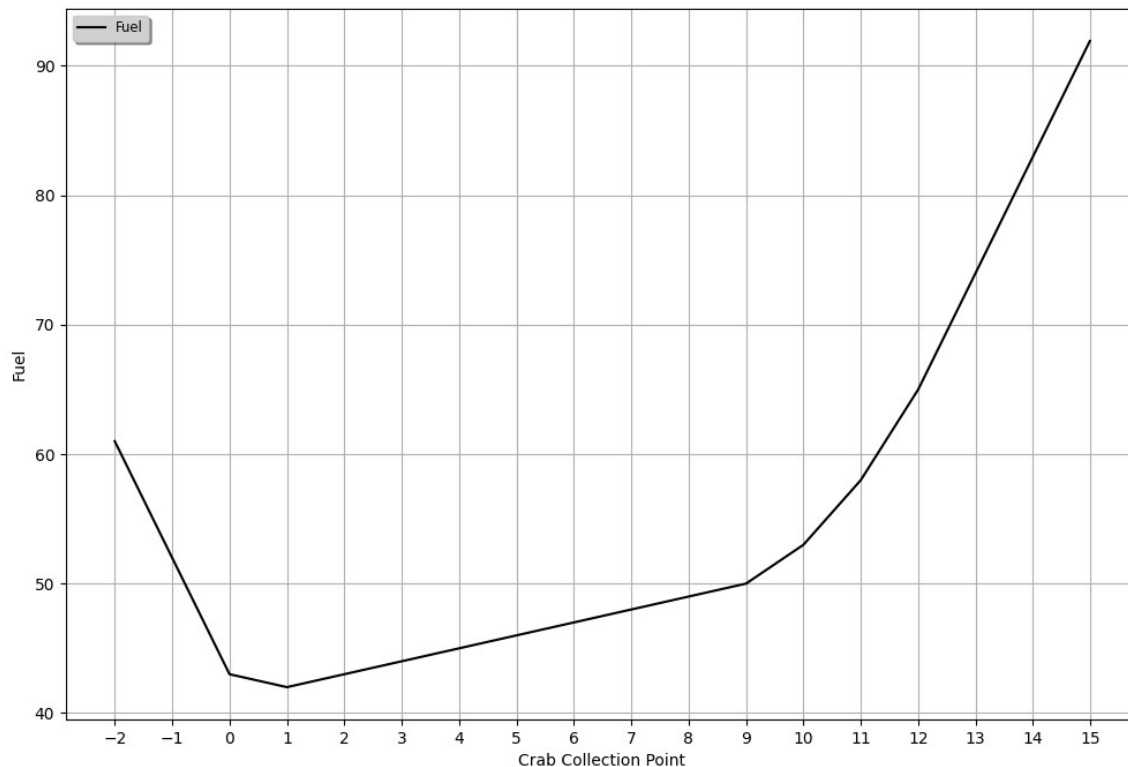
Day 7 – Part 1

Crab positions:

[0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 9, 10, 11, 12]

It's a convex function,
which means it's easy to
minimize

Part 1: Fuel Required vs Crab Collection Point (CCP)



Day 7 – Part 1

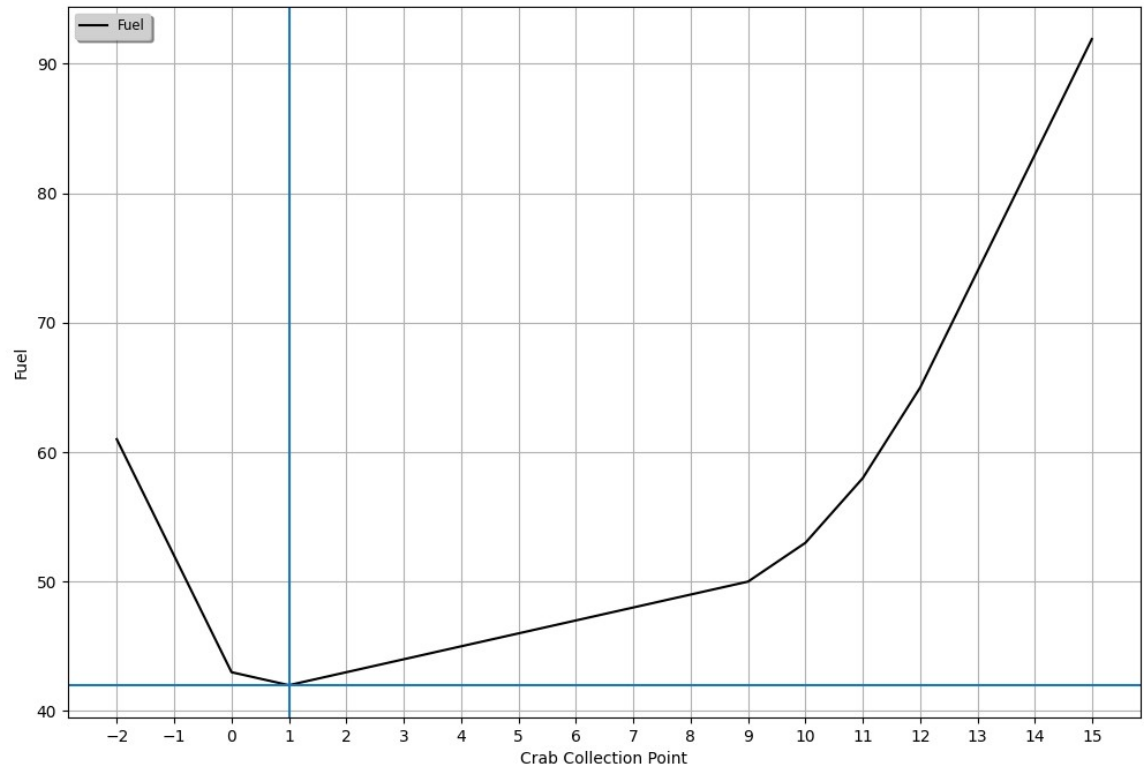
Crab positions:

[0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 9, 10, 11, 12]

Minimum fuel cost occurs when the slope of the fuel function is zero*.

*for this function, the slope is technically not defined at this point

Part 1: Fuel Required vs Crab Collection Point (CCP)



Day 7 – Part 1:

Math

$X = \{x_0, x_1, \dots\}$, initial crab positions

$f(X, \hat{y}) = \sum_i |\hat{y} - x_i|$, fuel cost to move all crabs to position \hat{y}

Goal: minimize $f(\hat{y})$ by finding where derivative is 0

Trick question, $f(\hat{y})$ is only piece-wise differentiable.

Equivalent fuel function:

$$f(X, \hat{y}) = \begin{cases} \sum_i \hat{y} - x_i , & \text{where } \hat{y} \geq x_i \\ \sum_i x_i - \hat{y} , & \text{where } x_i > \hat{y} \end{cases}$$

Equivalent fuel derivative:

$$f'(X, \hat{y}) = \begin{cases} \sum_i 1 , & \text{where } \hat{y} \geq x_i \\ \sum_i -1 , & \text{where } x_i > \hat{y} \end{cases}$$

Another way to view the fuel function:

$$f'(X, \hat{y}) = \sum_i \hat{y} \geq x_i - \sum_i \hat{y} < x_i$$

- In the basic form, the function is only piece-wise differentiable and undefined at 0
- By rearranging, the fuel function derivative is minimized when then number of crabs to the right of y is equal to the number of crabs to the left of y
- This central location is the median.

Day 7 – Part 1: Implementation

```
1 #!/usr/bin/python3
2
3 import numpy as np
4
5 with open("input", "r") as in_file:
6     data = np.asarray(in_file.read().strip().split(','), np.int64)
7     print(np.absolute(data - np.round(np.median(data))).sum())
```

Day 7 – Part 2

- The same crab layout and objective as before, but with a different fuel function.

As it turns out, crab submarine engines don't burn fuel at a constant rate. Instead, each change of 1 step in horizontal position costs 1 more unit of fuel than the last: the first step costs `1`, the second step costs `2`, the third step costs `3`, and so on.

Crab Fuel Function	
Distance	Total Fuel
1	1
2	3
3	6
4	10
5	15
6	21

Recursive Definition:

$$f(1) = 1$$

$$f(x) = x + f(x - 1)$$

Day 7 – Part 2

- The individual crab fuel function is the sum of every number between 1 and the distance traveled.
- Can be calculated directly:

$$f(d) = \frac{d \cdot (d + 1)}{2}$$

- Overall crab fuel function:

$$f(\hat{y}) = \sum_i \frac{d_i \cdot (d_i + 1)}{2}, \text{ where } d_i = |\hat{y} - x_i|$$

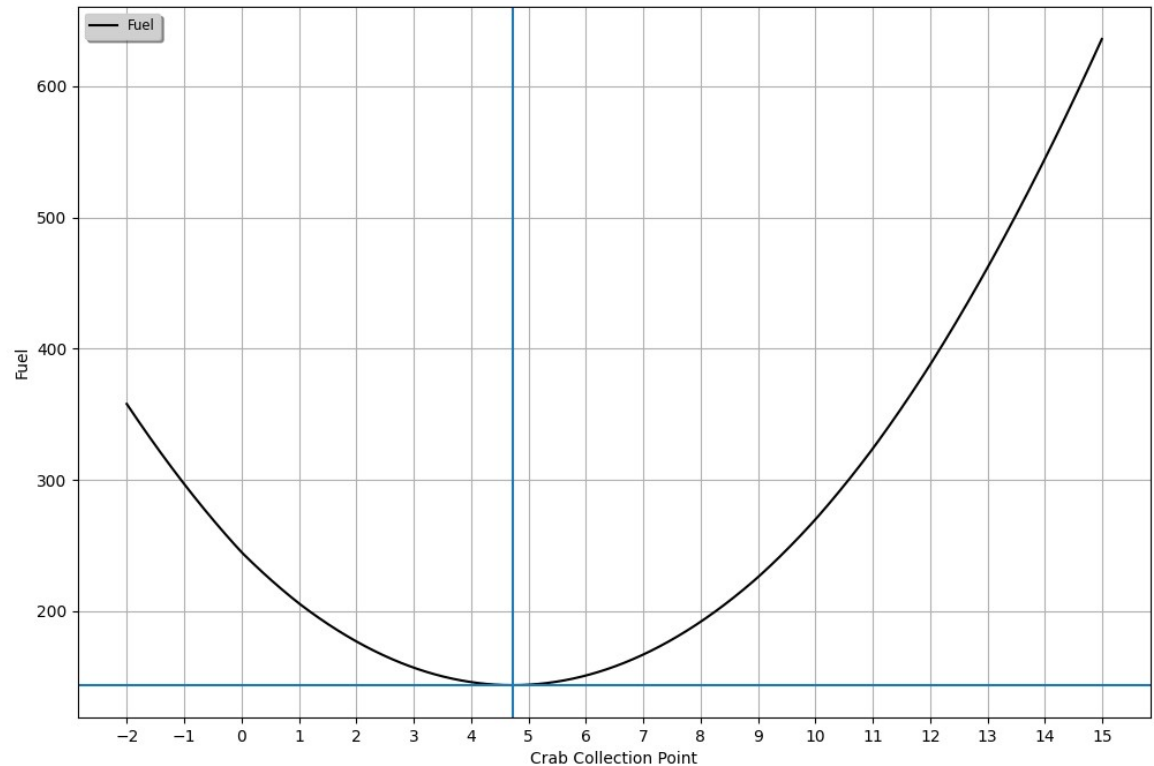
Day 7 – Part 2

Crab positions:

[0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 9, 10, 11, 12]

Minimum fuel cost occurs
when the slope of the fuel
function is zero.

Part 2: Fuel Required vs Crab Collection Point (CCP)

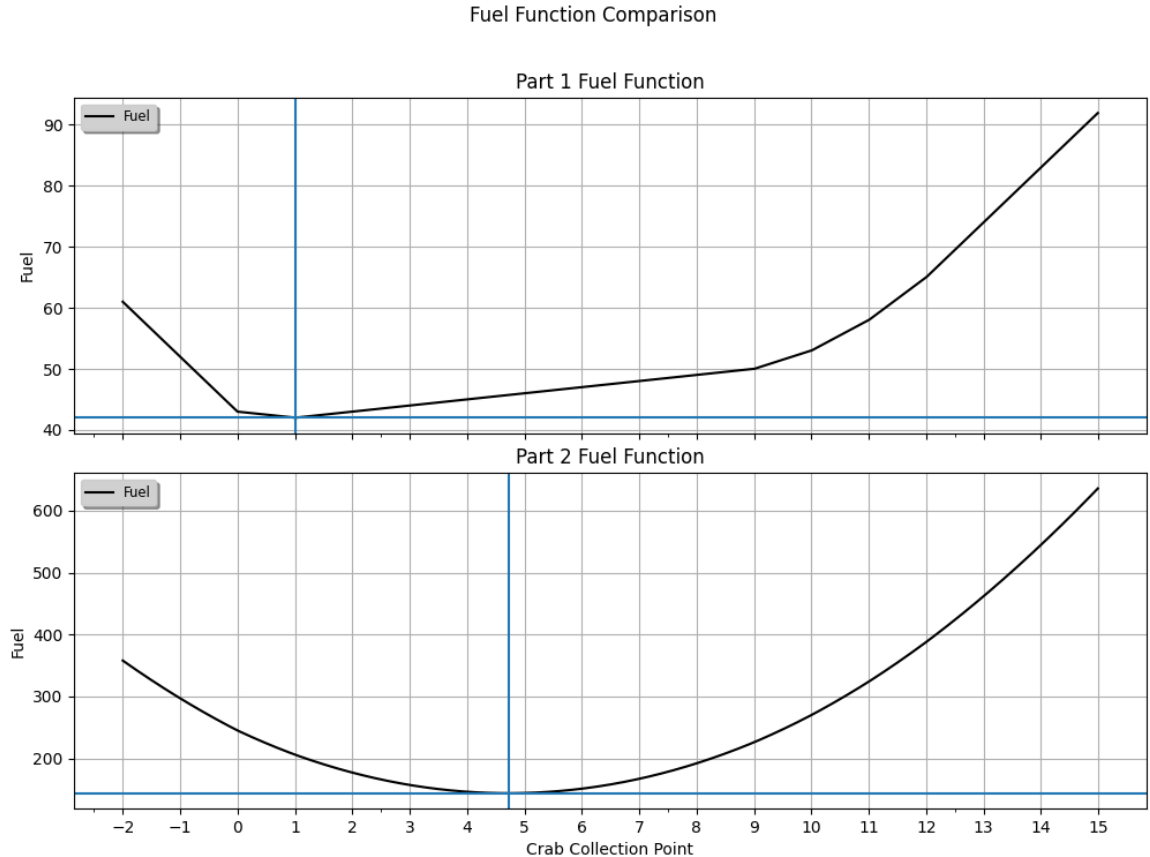


Day 7 – Part 2

Crab positions:

[0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 9, 10, 11, 12]

The crab collection point is dependent on the fuel function.



Day 7 – Part 2

$X = \{x_0, x_1, \dots\}$, initial crab positions

$$d_i = |\hat{y} - x_i|$$

$$f(X, \hat{y}) = \sum_i \frac{d_i(d_i + 1)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i [d_i^2 + d_i] \text{ , fuel cost to move all crabs to position } \hat{y}$$

$$\frac{df}{d\hat{y}} = \frac{df}{dd_i} \cdot \frac{dd_i}{d\hat{y}}$$

$$\frac{df}{d\hat{y}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i 2d_i + \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_i \hat{y} \geq x_i - \sum_i x_i > \hat{y} \right]$$

$$\frac{df}{d\hat{y}} = \sum_i d_i + \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_i \hat{y} \geq x_i - \sum_i x_i > \hat{y} \right]$$

$$\frac{df}{d\hat{y}} = \sum_i (\hat{y} - x_i) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_i \hat{y} \geq x_i - \sum_i x_i > \hat{y} \right]$$

Day 7 – Part 2

$$\frac{df}{d\hat{y}} = \sum_i [\hat{y} - x_i] + \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_i \hat{y} \geq x_i - \sum_i x_i > \hat{y} \right]$$

$$\frac{df}{d\hat{y}} = \sum_i \hat{y} - \sum_i x_i + \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_i \hat{y} \geq x_i - \sum_i x_i > \hat{y} \right]$$

$$\frac{df}{d\hat{y}} = N \cdot \hat{y} - \sum_i x_i + \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_i \hat{y} \geq x_i - \sum_i x_i > \hat{y} \right]$$

Day 7 – Part 2

$$0 = N \cdot \hat{y} - \sum_i x_i + \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_i \hat{y} \geq x_i - \sum_i x_i > \hat{y} \right]$$

$$N \cdot \hat{y} = \sum_i x_i - \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_i \hat{y} \geq x_i - \sum_i x_i > \hat{y} \right]$$

$$\hat{y} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i x_i - \frac{1}{2N} \left[\sum_i \hat{y} \geq x_i - \sum_i x_i > \hat{y} \right]$$

Day 7 – Part 2

$$\hat{y} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i x_i - \frac{1}{2N} \left[\sum_i \hat{y} \geq x_i - \sum_i x_i > \hat{y} \right]$$

What is this?

What is the min/max of this expression?

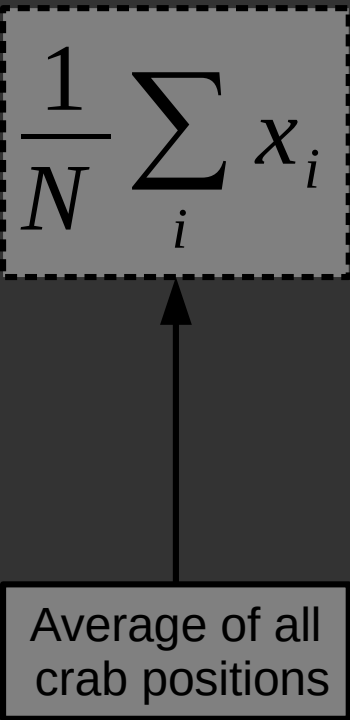
Day 7 – Part 2

$$\hat{y} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i x_i - \frac{1}{2N} \left[\sum_i \hat{y} \geq x_i - \sum_i x_i > \hat{y} \right]$$

Average of all crab positions

Min: -N
Max: N

Day 7 – Part 2

$$\hat{y} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i x_i - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pm N}{N}$$


A diagram illustrating the relationship between the average of crab positions and the first term of the equation. A solid black box at the bottom contains the text "Average of all crab positions". A vertical arrow points from the top of this box to the first term of the equation, $\frac{1}{N} \sum_i x_i$, which is enclosed in a dashed black box.

Day 7 – Part 2

$$\hat{y} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i x_i \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

Average of all
crab positions

Day 7 – Part 2: Implementation

```
1 #!/usr/bin/python3
2
3 import numpy as np
4
5 from code import interact
6
7 def get_fuel(dist):
8     return (dist * (dist + 1)) / 2
9
10 with open("input", "r") as in_file:
11     data = np.asarray(in_file.read().strip().split(','), np.int64)
12     ccp_0 = np.round(data.mean() - 0.5) #crab collection point
13     ccp_1 = np.round(data.mean() + 0.5) #crab collection point
14
15     abs_diff = np.absolute(data - ccp_0)
16     min_fuel = np.vectorize(get_fuel)(abs_diff).sum()
17     print("%d %d" % (ccp_0, min_fuel))
18
19     abs_diff = np.absolute(data - ccp_1)
20     min_fuel = np.vectorize(get_fuel)(abs_diff).sum()
21     print("%d %d" % (ccp_1, min_fuel))
```

Day 19

- Problem description: <https://adventofcode.com/2021/day/19>
- ~35 sensors
- ~25 beacons per sensor
- Beacon positions relative to the sensor are known, but the orientation of the beacons may be reflected and rotated about any axis any number of times
- Adjacent sensors share 12 beacons
- Tasks:
 - task 1: find the number of unique beacons
 - task 2: find the maximum manhattan distance between sensor centers
 - Determining the correct orientation of each sensor will essentially solve both tasks

Day 19

original orientation

```
>>> sensors[1].original_beacons
array([[ 670,  487, -847],
       [-432,  537, -395],
       [-521,  374,  359],
       [-666,  441,  313],
       [ 740,  701,  863],
       [-432,  701, -383],
       [ 721, -698, -623],
       [ 818,  605,  871],
       [-282, -564, -496],
       [ 766,  577,  737],
       [-375, -596, -489],
       [-433, -537, -427],
       [ 745, -562, -653],
       [ 650, -523,  785],
       [  24,   36,   8],
       [ 608, -417,  733],
       [-386, -616,  490],
       [ 453, -460,  776],
       [ 745, -802, -648],
       [-454,  633, -472],
       [-403, -500,  596],
       [ 693,  557, -710],
       [ 669,  547, -874],
       [-462, -478,  508],
       [-529,  539,  346]], dtype=int32)
```

true orientation

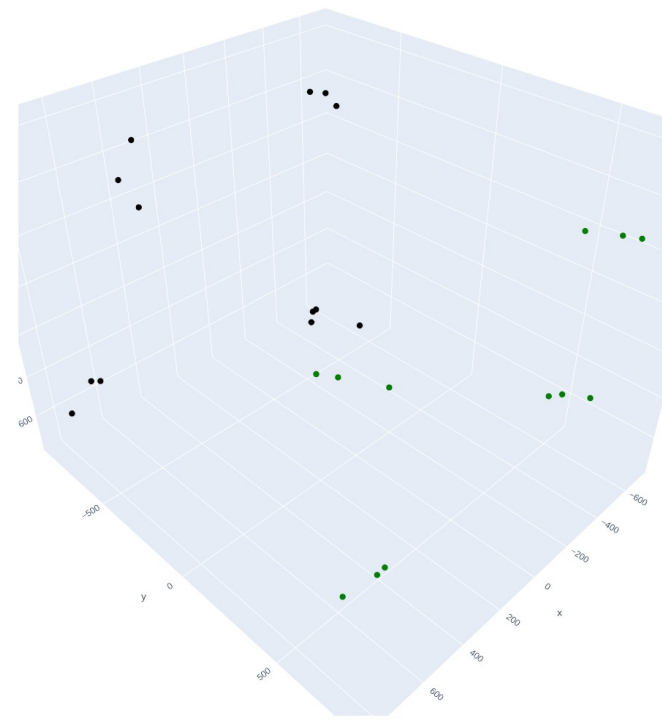
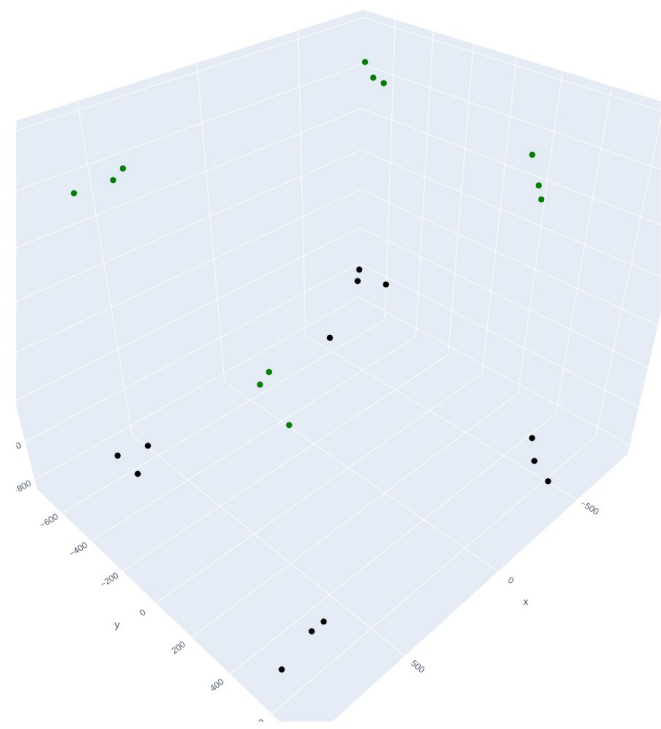
```
>>> sensors[1].original_beacons @ sensors[1].transform
array([[ 847, -670,  487],
       [ 395,  432,  537],
       [-359,  521,  374],
       [-313,  666,  441],
       [-863, -740,  701],
       [ 383,  432,  701],
       [ 623, -721, -698],
       [-871, -818,  605],
       [ 496,  282, -564],
       [-737, -766,  577],
       [ 489,  375, -596],
       [ 427,  433, -537],
       [ 653, -745, -562],
       [-785, -650, -523],
       [  -8,  -24,   36],
       [-733, -608, -417],
       [-490,  386, -616],
       [-776, -453, -460],
       [ 648, -745, -802],
       [ 472,  454,  633],
       [-596,  403, -500],
       [ 710, -693,  557],
       [ 874, -669,  547],
       [-508,  462, -478],
       [-346,  529,  539]])
```


root
sensor

Day 19

adjacent
sensor
(non-oriented)

Original/Non-Transformed Beacons

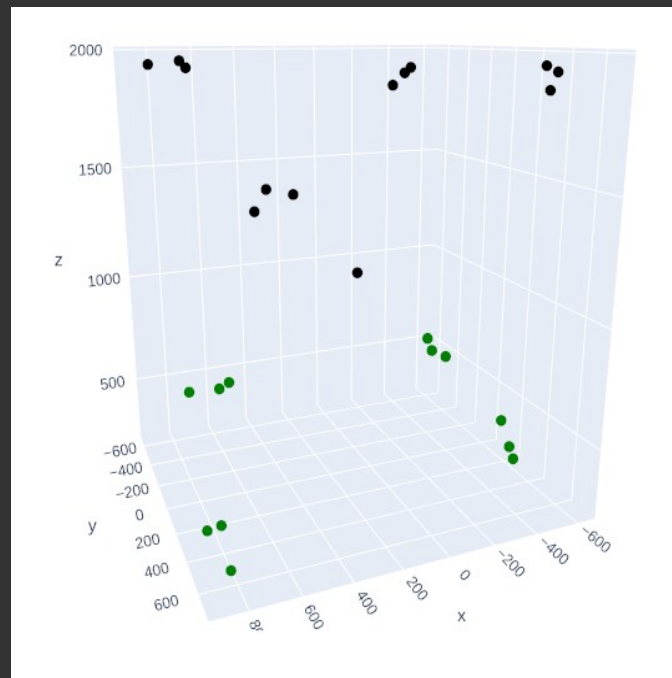
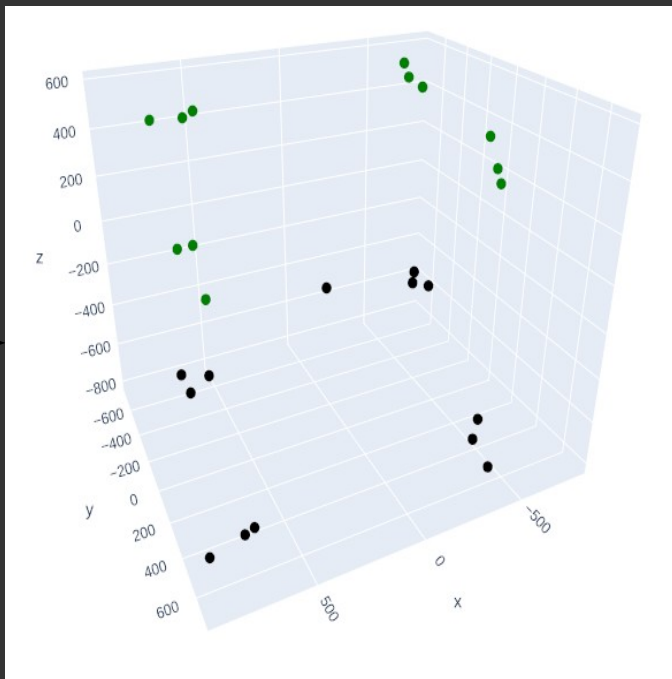


- Overlapping Beacons
- Non-Overlapping Beacons
- Overlapping Beacons
- Non-Overlapping Beacons

root
sensor

Day 19

adjacent
sensor
(oriented)



Day 19

General approach:

- 1 The root node is oriented correctly
- 2 Calculate inter-beacon pairwise distances for each sensor
- 3 From an oriented sensor s_1 , consider an unoriented sensor s_2
- 4 If 12 matching inter-beacon distances:
 - while s_2 not oriented:
 - Rotate/reflect s_2 beacons using one of 24 projection matrices
 - for each pair of overlapping beacons b_1, b_2
 - s_2 center = $b_1 - b_2$
 - if s_2 center is equal for all overlapping pairs of beacons, s_2 is oriented
 - if not, try another projection matrix
- 5 If unoriented sensors remain, goto 3

Day 19

Generate inter-beacon pairwise distances for each sensor:

```
26 #get pairwise beacon-to-beacon distances
27 self.dist = np.zeros(shape=(self.beacons.shape[0], self.beacons.shape[0]), dtype=np.float64)
28
29 for idx in range(self.beacons.shape[0]):
30     for jdx in range(self.beacons.shape[0]):
31
32         if idx == jdx:
33             continue
34
35         self.dist[idx, jdx] = (
36             (self.beacons[idx][0] - self.beacons[jdx][0])**2 +
37             (self.beacons[idx][1] - self.beacons[jdx][1])**2 +
38             (self.beacons[idx][2] - self.beacons[jdx][2])**2) ** 0.5
```

```
>>> sensors[0].dist
array([[ 0., 1512., 1906., 66.4, 1350.6, 1531.9, 1996.8, 1207.1, 1431.8, 1515.5, 2137.4, 1494.5, 1743.5, 1493.4, 187.8, 1272.9, 1249.2, 1779.3, 1112.1, 1980.7, 2375.4, 1608.5, 1492.9, 2258.5, 2306.2],
 [1512., 0., 1831.5, 1520.1, 1550.3, 990., 1005.5, 1542., 95.5, 151.8, 1157.4, 1605.8, 1752.7, 939.4, 1333.4, 859.5, 1603.5, 1755.2, 1554.4, 963.4, 1502.9, 1099.6, 1521.3, 1337.3, 1450.6],
 [1906., 1831.5, 0., 1941.8, 1327.3, 1504.6, 1571.7, 1266.6, 1815.8, 1963.1, 1607.5, 1249., 204.4, 1529.1, 1872.9, 1005.1, 1261.1, 148.8, 1374.4, 1559.2, 1058.5, 1461.1, 1284.4, 1085.7, 1016.4],
 [ 66.4, 1520.1, 1941.8, 0., 1338.1, 1578.6, 1994.8, 1269.6, 1441.6, 1518.2, 2134.9, 1485.6, 1783.2, 1538.7, 207., 1298.7, 1312.2, 1817.5, 1176.1, 1979.9, 2404.8, 1657.6, 1482.5, 2284.6, 2336. ],
 [1350.6, 1550.3, 1327.3, 1338.1, 0., 1876.3, 1201.6, 1718.9, 1539.2, 1594., 1264.3, 164.8, 1309., 1853., 1337.2, 1020.5, 1751.9, 1298.1, 1734.2, 1218.1, 1766.3, 1927.3, 182.1, 1645.3, 1719.2],
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 [1996.8, 1005.5, 1571.7, 1994.8, 1201.6, 1640.1, 0., 2001.9, 1070., 1065.4, 159.3, 1160.8, 1605.3, 1616.7, 1871.5, 991.1, 2048.4, 1574.9, 2055.8, 52.4, 1145.7, 1697.8, 1063.4, 967.7, 1122.8],
 [1207.1, 1542., 1266.6, 1269.6, 1718.9, 817.1, 2001.9, 0., 1468.7, 1644.6, 2124.3, 1768.9, 1067.5, 832.6, 1159.1, 1016.2, 65., 1120.2, 135.8, 1968.2, 1730.3, 791.5, 1778.5, 1694.3, 1661.6],
 [1431.8, 95.5, 1815.8, 1441.6, 1539.2, 934.2, 1070., 1468.7, 0., 183.2, 1224.3, 1601.2, 1727.3, 881., 1251.7, 832.6, 1531., 1732.9, 1476., 1028.5, 1535., 1048., 1520.6, 1373.5, 1479.8],
 [1515.5, 151.8, 1963.1, 1518.2, 1594., 1108.4, 1065.4, 1644.6, 183.2, 0., 1216.7, 1658.9, 1882.8, 1054.7, 1334.9, 978.8, 1707.5, 1885.8, 1647.2, 1027.1, 1643.9, 1222.9, 1571.2, 1475., 1592.9],
 [2137.4, 1157.4, 1607.5, 2134.9, 1264.3, 1769.6, 159.3, 2124.3, 1224.3, 1216.7, 0., 1206.3, 1660., 1749.3, 2017., 1115.5, 2168.6, 1624.9, 2183.3, 197.2, 1146.1, 1821.1, 1112.3, 977.9, 1132.4],
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 [1743.5, 1752.7, 204.4, 1783.2, 1309., 1366.2, 1605.3, 1067.5, 1727.3, 1882.8, 1660., 1254.6, 0., 1390.3, 1712.5, 913.8, 1061.1, 59.8, 1173.5, 1588.9, 1136.9, 1323.4, 1289.6, 1149.5, 1085.7],
 [1493.4, 939.4, 1529.1, 1538.7, 1853., 62.8, 1616.7, 832.6, 881., 1054.7, 1749.3, 1895.3, 1390.3, 0., 1348.2, 868.9, 882.4, 1416.3, 874.1, 1570., 1417., 189.5, 1856.6, 1341.4, 1352.7],
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 [1779.3, 1755.2, 148.8, 1817.5, 1298.1, 1392.6, 1574.9, 1120.2, 1732.9, 1885.8, 1624.9, 1237.1, 59.8, 1416.3, 1746.2, 918.3, 1115.1, 0., 1226.5, 1559.4, 1099.8, 1350.6, 1271.1, 1114.1, 1050.4],
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 [1980.7, 963.4, 1559.2, 1979.9, 1218.1, 1593.3, 52.4, 1968.2, 1028.5, 1027.1, 197.2, 1180.4, 1588.9, 1570., 1852.4, 961., 2015.2, 1559.4, 2022.7, 0., 1117.8, 1651.2, 1083.7, 937.6, 1093.5],
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```

Day 19

Generate projection matrices:

```
40 def get_transforms(self):
41     """
42     Generate the 24 unique transformation matrices
43     """
44
45     #define the basic identity and rotation matrices
46     ident = np.asarray([[ 1,  0,  0],
47                        [ 0,  1,  0],
48                        [ 0,  0,  1]])
49
50     rot_y = np.asarray([[ 0,  0,  1],
51                        [ 0,  1,  0],
52                        [-1,  0,  0]])
53
54     rot_x = np.asarray([[ 1,  0,  0],
55                        [ 0,  0, -1],
56                        [ 0,  1,  0]])
57
58     rot_z = np.asarray([[ 0, -1,  0],
59                        [ 1,  0,  0],
60                        [ 0,  0,  1]])
61
62     #generate the 24 unique transformation matrices
63     transforms = list()
64
65     #generate every possible combination of 0-3 rotations about each axis
66     for x in range(4):
67         for y in range(4):
68             for z in range(4):
69
70                 transform = ident.copy()
71
72                 for _ in range(x):
73                     transform = rot_x @ transform
74
75                 for _ in range(y):
76                     transform = rot_y @ transform
77
78                 for _ in range(z):
79                     transform = rot_z @ transform
80
81                 transforms.append(transform.copy())
82
83     #convert to numpy array and retain only the 24 unique transformation matrices
84     transforms = np.asarray(transforms)
85     transforms = np.unique(transforms, axis=0)
86     return transforms
```


Day 19

Projection matrix examples:

```
>>> Sensor.transforms[:12]
array([[[-1,  0,  0],
        [ 0, -1,  0],
        [ 0,  0,  1]],

       [[-1,  0,  0],
        [ 0,  0, -1],
        [ 0, -1,  0]],

       [[-1,  0,  0],
        [ 0,  0,  1],
        [ 0,  1,  0]],

       [[-1,  0,  0],
        [ 0,  1,  0],
        [ 0,  0, -1]],

       [[ 0, -1,  0],
        [-1,  0,  0],
        [ 0,  0, -1]],

       [[ 0, -1,  0],
        [ 0,  0, -1],
        [ 1,  0,  0]],

       [[ 0, -1,  0],
        [ 0,  0,  1],
        [-1,  0,  0]],

       [[ 0, -1,  0],
        [ 1,  0,  0],
        [ 0,  0,  1]],

       [[ 0,  0, -1],
        [-1,  0,  0],
        [ 0,  1,  0]],

       [[ 0,  0, -1],
        [ 0, -1,  0],
        [-1,  0,  0]],

       [[ 0,  0, -1],
        [ 0,  1,  0],
        [ 1,  0,  0]],

       [[ 0,  0, -1],
        [ 1,  0,  0],
        [ 0, -1,  0]]])
```

```
>>> Sensor.transforms[12:]
array([[ 0,  0,  1],
       [-1,  0,  0],
       [ 0, -1,  0]],

       [[ 0,  0,  1],
       [ 0,  1,  0],
       [-1,  0,  0]],

       [[ 0,  0,  1],
       [ 1,  0,  0],
       [ 0,  1,  0]],

       [[ 0,  1,  0],
       [-1,  0,  0],
       [ 0,  0,  1]],

       [[ 0,  1,  0],
       [ 0,  0, -1],
       [-1,  0,  0]],

       [[ 0,  1,  0],
       [ 0,  0,  1],
       [ 1,  0,  0]],

       [[ 0,  1,  0],
       [ 1,  0,  0],
       [ 0,  0, -1]],

       [[ 1,  0,  0],
       [ 0, -1,  0],
       [ 0,  0, -1]],

       [[ 1,  0,  0],
       [ 0,  0, -1],
       [ 0,  1,  0]],

       [[ 1,  0,  0],
       [ 0,  0,  1],
       [ 0, -1,  0]],

       [[ 1,  0,  0],
       [ 0,  1,  0],
       [ 0,  0,  1]]])
```

```
>>> Sensor.transforms @ (1, 2, 3)
array([[ -1, -2,  3],
       [ -1, -3, -2],
       [ -1,  3,  2],
       [ -1,  2, -3],
       [ -2, -1, -3],
       [ -2, -3,  1],
       [ -2,  3, -1],
       [ -2,  1,  3],
       [ -3, -1,  2],
       [ -3, -2, -1],
       [ -3,  2,  1],
       [ -3,  1, -2],
       [  3, -1, -2],
       [  3, -2,  1],
       [  3,  2, -1],
       [  3,  1,  2],
       [  2, -1,  3],
       [  2, -3, -1],
       [  2,  3,  1],
       [  2,  1, -3],
       [  1, -2, -3],
       [  1, -3,  2],
       [  1,  3, -2],
       [  1,  2,  3]])
```

Day 19

Find overlapping beacons based on pairwise inter-beacon distances:

```
88 def get_pairs(self, dst):
89     #determine the mapping from source-sensor-beacon-index to destination-sensor-beacon-index
90     pairs = list()
91
92     #intersect1d returns the values shared between the 3D arrays
93     intersection_set = np.intersect1d(self.dist, dst.dist)
94
95     #a shape of 67 implies the self sensor and the destination sensor have 12 overlapping beacons
96     #(12 * 11) / 2 unique pairwise distances
97     #this check is optional, but speeds up execution quite a bit because it skips the pairwise comparisons below on
98     #non-overlapping sensors
99     if intersection_set.shape[0] == 67:
100         for idx in range(self.dist.shape[0]):
101             for jdx in range(dst.dist.shape[0]):
102                 #check for 12 identical pairwise-distances using src-beacon-idx and dest-beacon-jdx as the base of
103                 #measurement
104                 #this indicates src.beacons[idx] and dst.beacons[jdx] are the same beacon
105                 tmp = np.intersect1d(self.dist[idx], dst.dist[jdx])
106                 if tmp.shape[0] == 12:
107                     pairs.append((idx, jdx))
108
109     return pairs
```

Day 19

Core logic of brute forcing the transforms and traversing the graph.

```
111 def orient_peers(self):
112     if self.visited:
113         return
114
115     self.visited = True
116
117     for dst in Sensor.sensors:
118         if dst.visited :
119             continue
120
121         pairs = self.get_pairs(dst)
122
123         if len(pairs) != 12:
124             continue
125
126         for transform in Sensor.transforms:
127             #apply a transform to dst
128             tmp = dst.beacons @ transform
129
130             #calculate dst center relative to src based on each beacon
131             dst_centers = set()
132
133             for idx, jdx in pairs:
134                 dst_centers.add(tuple(self.beacons[idx] - tmp[jdx]))
135
136             #if the number of dst_centers is 1, this indicates the transform was correct
137             if len(dst_centers) == 1:
138                 #add the scanner_center to the list of scanner centers
139                 Sensor.sensor_centers.append(dst_centers.pop())
140
141                 #set the beacons to the transformed orientation and apply the linear offset of the scanner center
142                 dst.beacons = tmp + Sensor.sensor_centers[-1]
143                 dst.orient_peers()
144                 break
```


Day 19

Final logic to determine the number of unique beacons (part 1), and the maximal manhattan distance between sensor centers.

```
147 with open(file_name, "r") as in_file:
148     sensors = list()
149     sensor_datas = in_file.read().split("\n\n")
150
151     for sensor_data in sensor_datas:
152         beacons = [coord.split(',') for coord in sensor_data.strip().split('\n')[1:]]
153         sensors.append(Sensor(beacons))
154
155     sensors[0].orient_peers()
156     concatenated = np.concatenate([sensors[idx].beacons for idx in range(len(Sensor.sensors))])
157     concat_uniq = np.unique(concatenated, axis=0)
158     print(concat_uniq.shape)
159
160     max_dist = 0
161     for idx in range(len(sensors) - 1):
162         for jdx in range(idx + 1, len(sensors)):
163             dist = abs(Sensor.sensor_centers[idx][0] - Sensor.sensor_centers[jdx][0]) + \
164                   abs(Sensor.sensor_centers[idx][1] - Sensor.sensor_centers[jdx][1]) + \
165                   abs(Sensor.sensor_centers[idx][2] - Sensor.sensor_centers[jdx][2])
166
167             if dist > max_dist:
168                 max_dist = dist
169
170     print(max_dist)
```

Day 19

Visualization of oriented and arranged sensors/beacons.

