

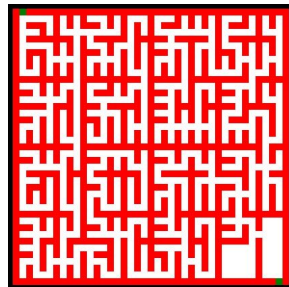
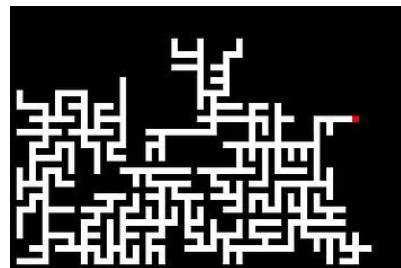
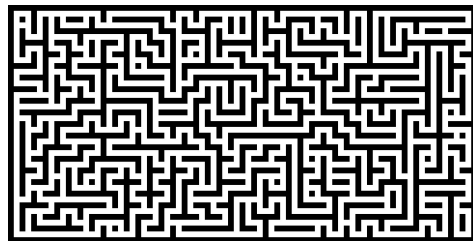
# Procedural Maze Game Generation

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<https://puzzlescriptgallery.tumblr.com/>

# Maze Generation

- DFS Based Algorithm  $O(n + m)$ 
  - Pros: Fast, easy to implement
  - Cons: Creates biased mazes with very long corridors
- Randomized MST Based Algorithm  $O(m \lg n)$ 
  - Pros: Fast, easy to implement
  - Cons: Creates biased mazes with short corridors
- Recursive Based Algorithm (runtime depends on implementation)
  - Pro: Creates non biased mazes
  - Cons: Mazes tend to look like grids

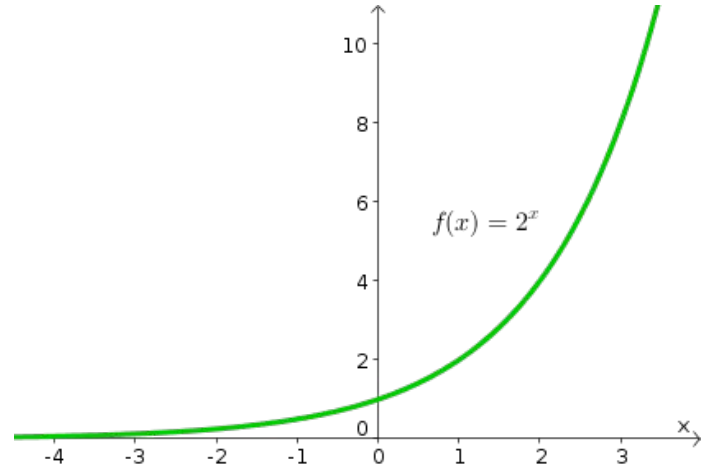
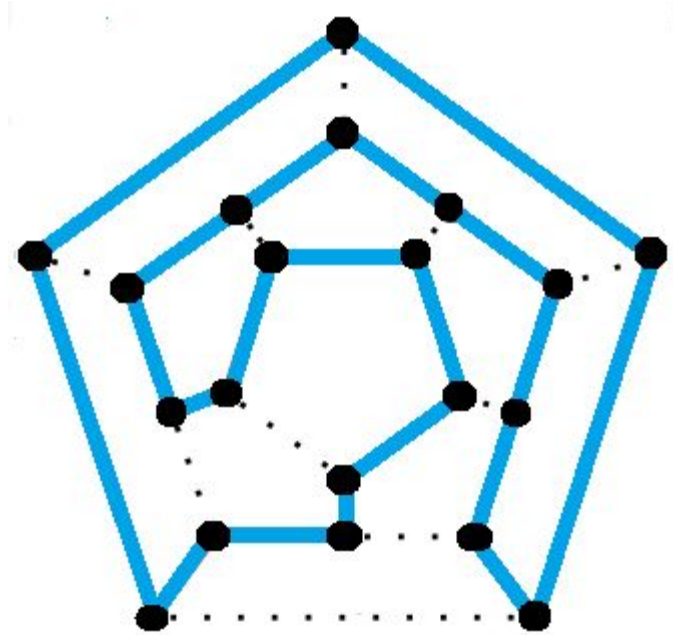


[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maze\\_generation\\_algorithm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maze_generation_algorithm)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9b67y24r6w4>



# The not so simple problem of simple paths...



# Flow Free

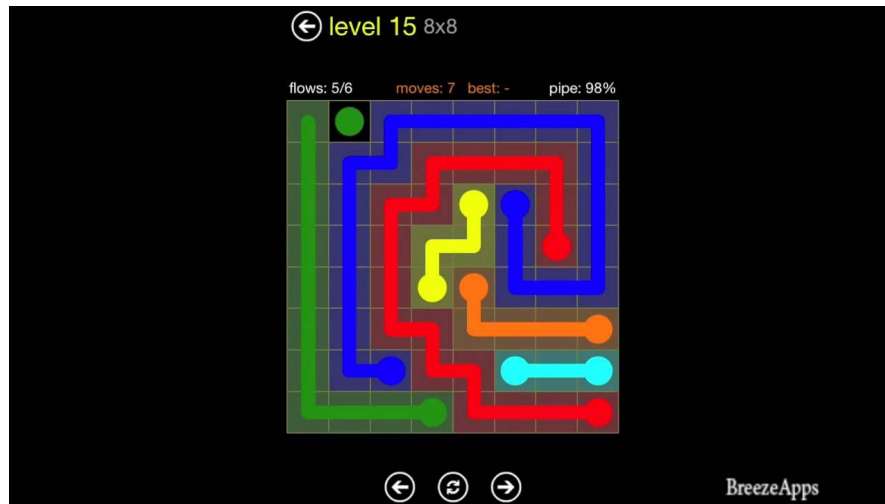
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flow\\_Free](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flow_Free)

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Numberlink>

However, this problem is still NP-Complete

Example Restrictive Algorithm:

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/12926111/what-to-use-for-flow-free-like-game-random-level-creation>



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hoCfdfRttT8>



# Algorithm

1. Generate a  $(m \times n)$  grid that procedurally places boulders on the grid with some defined threshold  $(t)$
2. Generate a random starting point  $(s)$  and ending point  $(e)$  on the grid
3. Run a modified BFS starting from  $(s)$  until it reaches point  $(e)$ 
  - a. Modified BFS travels edges in one direction until a boulder or a wall is reached
4. If  $(e)$  is unreachable from  $(s)$ , repeat steps 1 - 3 until a valid map is generated

To make the map more interesting, we can save the path generated from the algorithm and add additional boulders to defined 'safe spots' on the map

# Notes

- Runs in  $O(kx)$  where  $x$  = number of grid cells and  $k$  is the number of tries needed to make a valid map
- Algorithm is technically not deterministic and can run forever
  - The value of  $k$  can be infinite
  - However for small grids ( $m, n < 20$ ) and a small boulder threshold (threshold  $< 15\%$ ) this should not pose a problem on runtime as there would be many possible solutions
- Assume  $k$  is small, algorithm does not run in exponential time since we do not need to deal with the issue of simple paths



# Stretch Goals



Questions?