



EPITECH PARIS  
2023

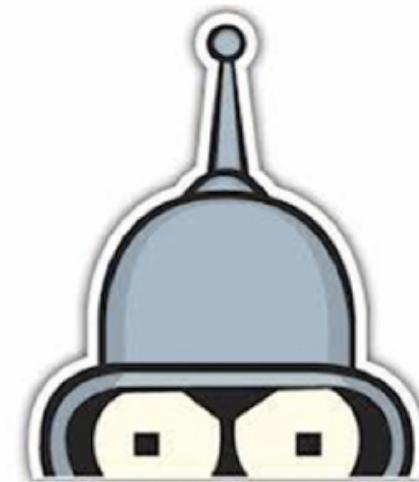
# Review **B-CPE-110: BSQ**

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# BSQ

find the Biggest SQuare



## Formal part of the project description

Project unit: B-CPE-110

Project name: BSQ

Duration: 3 weeks

Project type: individual project



# BSQ Project description

Given a "map" as input, we return the same map with the biggest square marked with stars.

What is a map?

- it is a line containing '.', 'o' and new line characters only
- 'o' stands for obstacles

Two ways of getting a map:

- generate map based on a pattern
- read map from file

```
~/B-CPE-110> ./bsq example_file
.....xxxxxx..... .
....oxxxxxxx..... .
....xxxxxxo..... .
.....xxxxxx..... .
....oxxxxxxx..... .
....xxxxxx...o.... .
....xxxxxx..... .
.....o..... .
...o.....o.....
```

```
~/B-CPE-110> ./bsq 10 "...ooo..." 
...oooxxx.
..ooo..xxx.
.ooo...xxx.
ooo.....o
oo.....oo
o.....ooo
.....ooo.
.....ooo..
....ooo...
....ooo...
....ooo...
```



# Notions and programming patterns used

01

## SOLID principles

- Project code is easy-to-read
- The code is easy to upscale
- The code is simple but efficient
- Easy to debug

02

## Brute force approach

- Trying to achieve the task by crossing all the map and scanning for a square at each non obstacle character
- Easiest to understand and implement
- Not efficient

03

## Dynamic programming approach

- More efficient approach that I had to research and implement
- Not easy to get used to it and implement from scratch



# Project structure

- To build an easy to read project structure, I used a typical C project template with include, src, test directories and Makefile
- Two blocks inside src:
  - map\_structure: contains all tools to initialise and scan map
  - squares: contains all tools to scan initialised map and draw resulting square
- Library:
  - contains classic lib self-made functions and some tools to operate the map structure

```
├── Makefile
├── coding-style-reports.log
├── include
│   └── my.h
└── lib
    ├── display_map.c
    ├── free_map.c
    ├── generate_content.c
    ├── get_rows_cols.c
    ├── mem_alloc_2d_array.c
    ├── my_putchar.c
    ├── my_putstr.c
    ├── read_file_to_string.c
    └── string_to_int.c
└── src
    ├── bsq.c
    ├── main.c
    ├── map_structure
    │   ├── browse_map.c
    │   ├── map_from_file_init.c
    │   ├── map_generate_init.c
    │   └── parse_content.c
    └── squares
        ├── draw_square.c
        └── find_biggest_square.c
```

```
typedef struct my_map {
    char const *filepath;
    char const *pattern;
    char *content;
    int nb_rows;
    int nb_cols;
    int max_row;
    int max_col;
    int max_square_size;
    char **init;
    int **result;
} my_map;
```



# Steps of the project and its timeline

01

## Solving Bootstrap of BSQ

- Allowed me to understand the task better
- I obtained ready-to-implement functions for the main part of the project
- It took **2 or 3 days**

02

## Version 1 of the project

- Implementing broot force approach
- Passing almost 85 percent of the tests
- Only those for robustness do not pass for a big map
- I took **5 days**

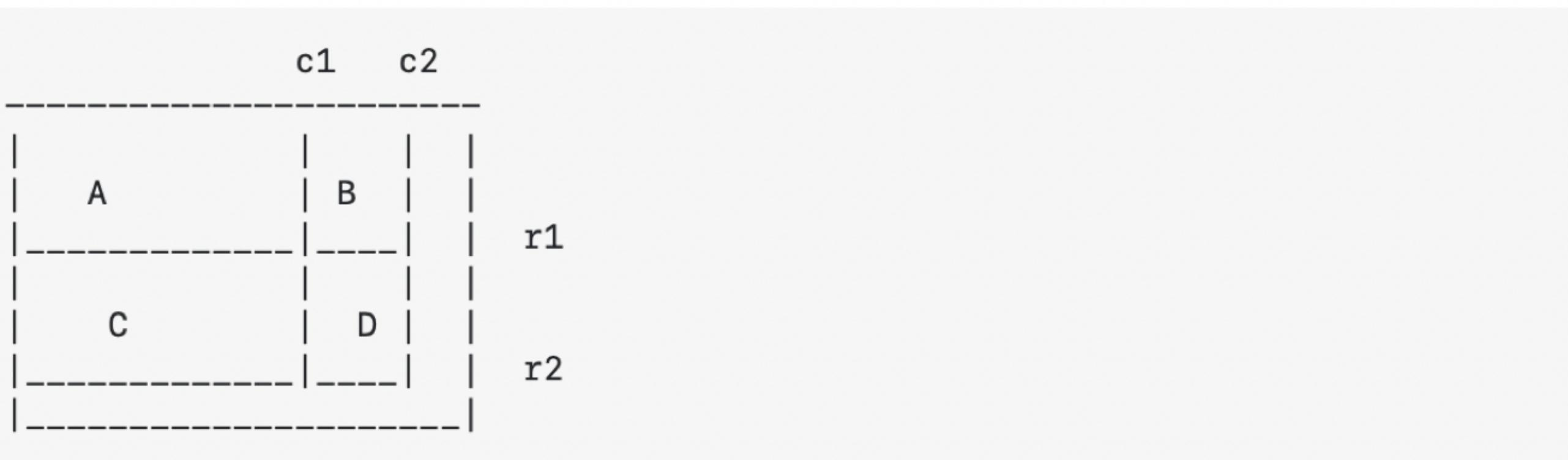
02

## Version 2 of the project

- Learning algorithms and data structures on my own, I decided to try this approach to make a more efficient algorithm
- Passing almost 95 percents of the tests
- It took about **5 days**



# Final algorithm: dynamic programming



We want the count of stuff inside  $D$ . In terms of our pre-computed counts from the top left.

$$\text{Count}(D) = \text{Count}(A \cup B \cup C \cup D) - \text{Count}(A \cup C) - \text{Count}(A \cup B) + \text{Count}(A)$$

Source: <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/20335427/most-efficient-algorithm-to-find-the-biggest-square-in-a-two-dimension-map>



# Problems & solutions

## Initialising a map

- It was not evident how to choose the best structure for the map
- Solved by testing different approaches

## Memory allocation

- had some memory errors related to poor memory management
- solved with debugging using valgrind at each project iteration

## Increase efficiency

- dynamic programming approach was difficult to understand and implement
- solved by visualising everything that is not really clear



# Visualising to understand better

**Generate map**

**GENERATING YOUR OWN**

The second way to obtain a board is to generate one based on given parameters. The parameters will be a number, representing the width and height of the board, and a pattern that will be repeated line by line along the board. You will print the solved board.

size

Terminal

```
~/B-CPE-110> ./bsq 10 "...ooo..."
```

.....  
...ooo...  
..ooo...xx.  
..ooo...xxx.  
ooo....xxx.  
ooo.....o  
oo.....oo  
o.....ooo  
.....ooo.  
.....ooo..  
....ooo...  
....ooo....

1.0. XXXXX.  
2... XXXXX.  
3...o XXXXXO  
4... XXXXX.  
5... XXXXX.  
6o.....o..  
7.....  
8.....o..  
9.....o....

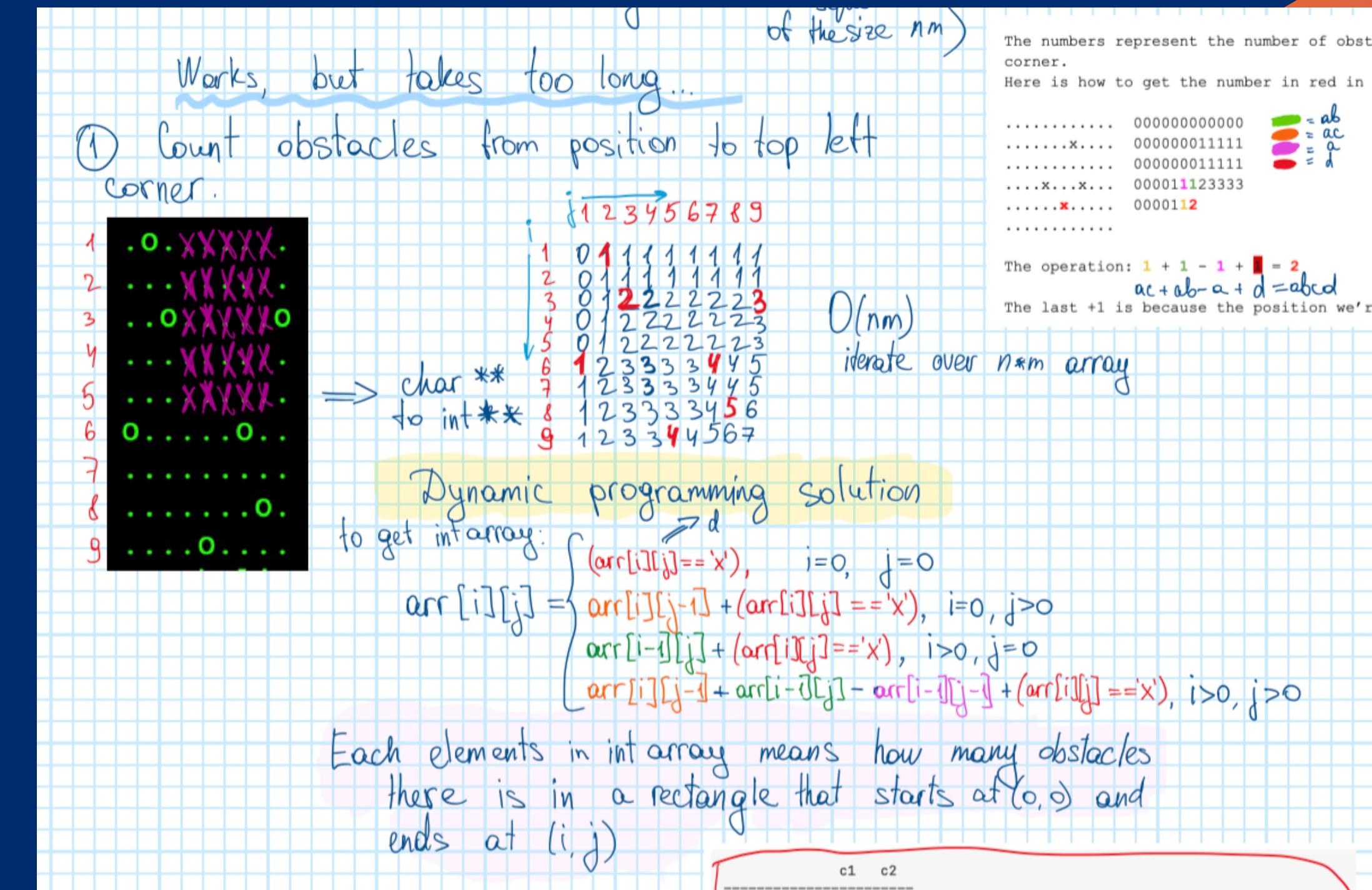
% - oam

Two options

- ① generate "content" string
  - content[i+start] = pattern[...]

slice  $\Rightarrow$  char\*get\_pattern\_line (char \*pattern, int size, int i)

```
pattern[i] + pattern[i:i]
int index = size % i;
char line [size+1];
int j=0;
for (i=index; i<size; i++) {
    line[j] = pattern[i];
    j++;
}
for (i=0; i<index; i++) {
    line[j] = pattern[i];
```





# Final results

BSQ

01/01/2023 05:45

## Prerequisites met

Coding style

Major

0

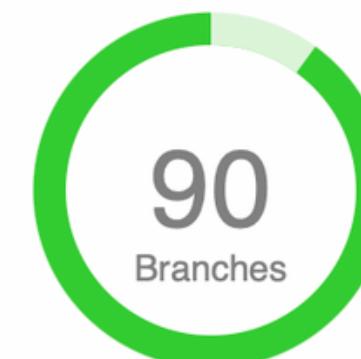
Minor

0

Info

0

Coverage



Data structure - Generating

100% Passed

Total: 3  
Passed: 3  
Crashed: 0  
Failed or skipped: 0

Data structure - Opening

100% Passed

Total: 3  
Passed: 3  
Crashed: 0  
Failed or skipped: 0

Optimization - Generating 100 to 500

100% Passed

Total: 4  
Passed: 4  
Crashed: 0  
Failed or skipped: 0

Optimization - Generating 1000 to 2000

100% Passed

Total: 2  
Passed: 2  
Crashed: 0  
Failed or skipped: 0

Optimization - Generating 5000 to 10000

0% Passed

Total: 2  
Passed: 0  
Crashed: 0  
Failed or skipped: 2



## Live demonstration & conclusion

I have made a research of a dynamic approach solution that helped me achieve a high score



STUDIO SHODWE

# Thank You