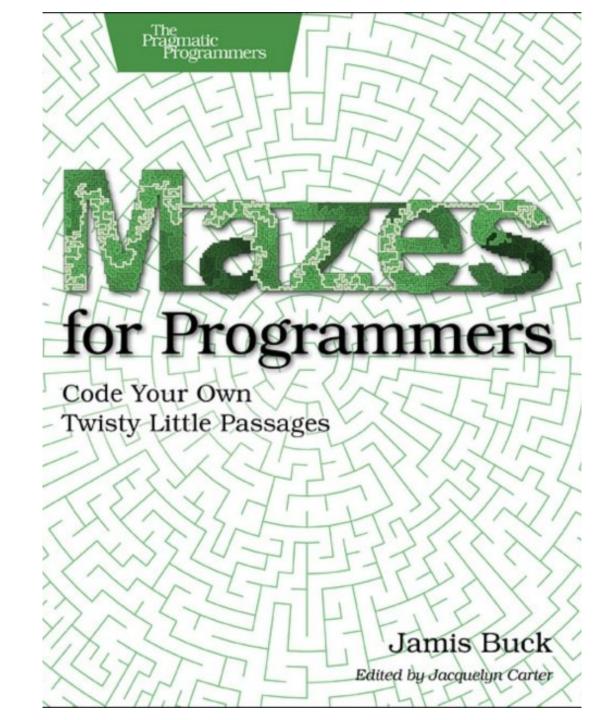
Labyrint-Lab

Laging og løsing av labyrinter i Kotlin

Agenda

- Sondre yap sesh (still spørsmål underveis)
- Det progges
- 🛕 16:30 julelandsby utenfor Skur 39

Basert på boka



Teori om labyrinter

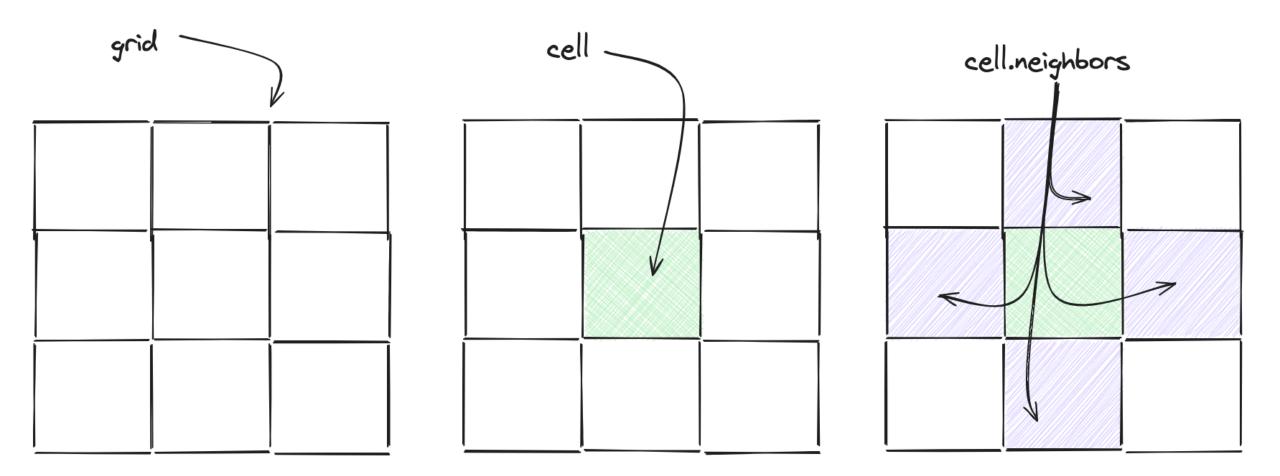
Vi skal lage perfekte labyrinter

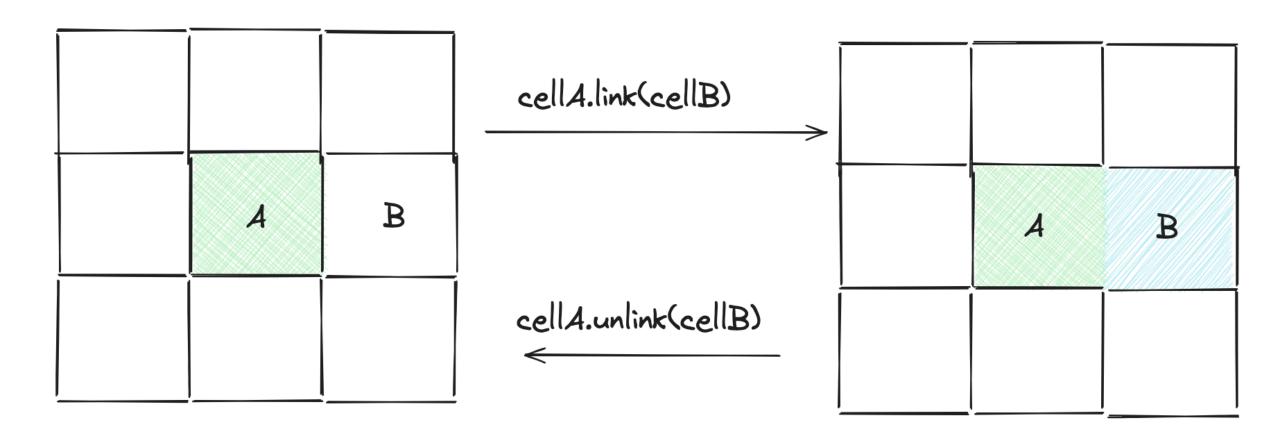
Altså, kun én sti mellom to celler

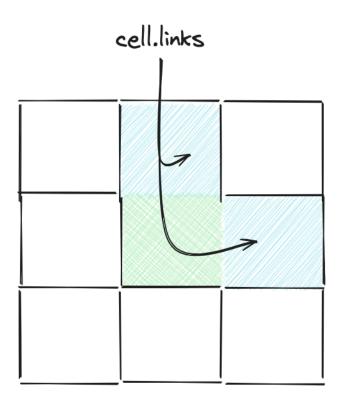
Grafteori-messig betyr dette at labyrintene er trær 🤓



Generell strategi: lag et grid, koble celler sammen







```
Bekk
B k
B
```

```
abstract class Cell {
    val links = mutableSetOf<Cell>()
    abstract fun neighbors(): List<Cell>
    fun link(other: Cell, bidirectional: Boolean = true) {
        links.add(other)
        if (bidirectional) {
            other.link(this, false)
    fun unlink(other: Cell, bidirectional: Boolean = true) {
        links.remove(other)
        if (bidirectional) {
            other.unlink(this, false)
    fun resetLinks() = links.clear()
    fun isLinked(other: Cell?): Boolean {
        return links.contains(other)
```

```
abstract class Grid {
   abstract fun randomCell(): Cell

   abstract val size: Int

   abstract fun cells(): List<Cell>
   fun resetLinks() {
      cells().forEach { it.resetLinks() }
   }
}
```

```
Bekk
B k
```

```
data class SquareCell(val row: Int, val column: Int) : Cell() {
   var north: SquareCell? = null
   var east: SquareCell? = null
   var south: SquareCell? = null
   var west: SquareCell? = null

   override fun neighbors(): List<SquareCell> {
      return listOfNotNull(north, east, south, west)
   }
}
```

```
B k
B
     class SquareGrid(val height: Int, val width: Int) : Grid() {
          val grid: List<List<SquareCell>> = List(height) { row ->
              List(width) { column -> SquareCell(row, column) }
          init {
              grid.forEach { row ->
                  row.forEach { cell ->
                      val r = cell.row
                      val c = cell.column
                                                             override fun cells() = grid.flatten()
                      cell.north = get(r + 1, c)
                      cell.east = get(r, c + 1)
                                                             override fun randomCell() = grid.random().random()
                      cell.south = get(r - 1, c)
                      cell.west = get(r, c - 1)
                                                             override val size get() = height * width
          fun get(row: Int, column: Int): SquareCell? {
              return grid.getOrNull(row)?.getOrNull(column)
```

Bekk

```
Bekk
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```

```
abstract class GridDrawer<T>(protected val shapeRenderer: ShapeRenderer) {
   abstract fun fill(cell: T)
   fun fill(cell: T, color: Color) {
      shapeRenderer.withColor(color) { fill(cell) }
   }
}

abstract fun drawUnlinkedBorders(cell: T)
fun drawUnlinkedBorders(cell: T, color: Color) {
      shapeRenderer.withColor(color) { drawUnlinkedBorders(cell) }
   }

abstract fun drawAllBorders(cell: T)
fun drawAllBorders(cell: T, color: Color) {
      shapeRenderer.withColor(color) { drawAllBorders(cell) }
   }
}
```

♥ OPPGAVE-IDÉ:

Lag et nytt grid (det ligger forslag med mer info i en README)

```
fun binaryTree(grid: SquareGrid) {
    grid.cells().forEach {
        val neighbors = listOfNotNull(it.north, it.east)
        if (neighbors.isNotEmpty()) {
            it.link(neighbors.random())
        }
    }
}

override fun hasNext(): Boolean {
    return cellIterator.hasNext()
}

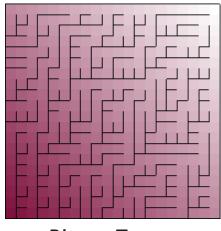
override fun next() {
    val cell = cellIterator.next()
        val neighbors = listOfNotNull(cell.north, cell.east)
    if (neighbors.isNotEmpty()) {
        cell.link(neighbors.random())
        }
    }
}
```

OPPGAVE-IDÉ:

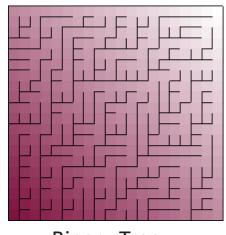
Implementer en ny algoritme (det ligger forslag med pseudokode i en README) Gjør en eksisterende algoritme animert Legg på mer state i animert algoritme, og tegn staten!

f.eks. spesiell farge på cellen som nettop ble sjekket

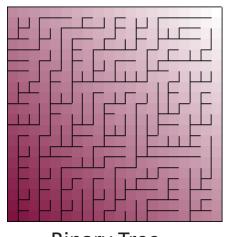
Hvorfor lage flere algoritmer?



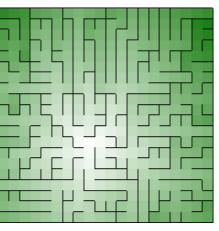
Binary Tree



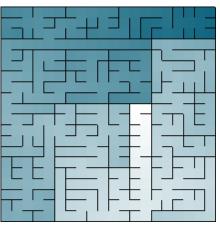
Binary Tree Prim's (forenklet)



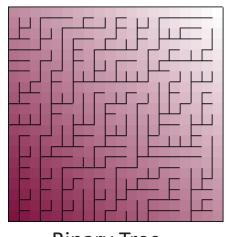
Binary Tree



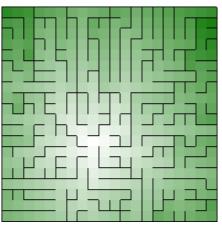
Prim's (forenklet)



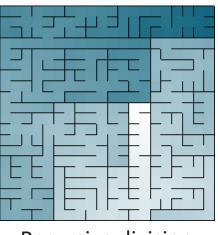
Recursive division



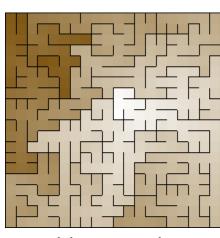
Binary Tree



Prim's (forenklet)



Recursive division



Aldous-Broder

Løsing av labyrinter

DFS, BFS, Dijkstra, A*

Start med en celle, bare følg cell.links



○ OPPGAVE-IDÉ:

Implementer en ny løsningsalgoritme Gjør den eksisterende algoritmen animert

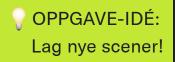
Scener

Scener

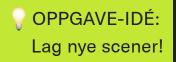
```
class BinaryTree : Scene() {
    lateinit var grid: SquareGrid
    private lateinit var drawer: SquareGridDrawer

    override fun init() {
        super.init()
        val size = 16
        grid = SquareGrid(size, size)
        drawer = SquareGridDrawer(shapeRenderer, grid)
    }

    override fun draw() {
        ScreenUtils.clear(Color.WHITE)
        drawer.drawUnlinkedBorders(Color.GRAY)
    }
}
```



Scener

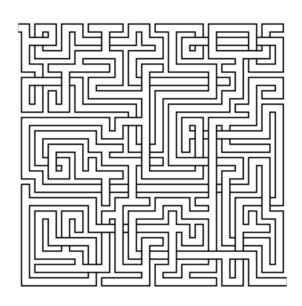


Ting i boka som ikke er i repoet

Weaving

3D grids

Flere algoritmer og grids



Om Copilot

Kjente algoritmer + kode stålet rett fra boka

= Copilot er kjempesterk på dette! (men kan fortsatt ta feil)

Hvis du vil utforske: skru av Copilot

Hvis du vil komme raskt i mål: skru på Copilot (og vær forberedt på store completions)



Oppfordring

Det er kjipt å sitte fast! Spør om hjelp Hjelp hverandre



Happy hacking!

https://github.com/sondremb/kotlin-mazes