

Spring 2018 SIT22004

# **ICT Problem Solving**

**Discussion: PA #5**

April 11, 2018

# PA5: Polyomino Puzzle

A polyomino is a rectilinear shape obtained by combining one or more 1x1 square blocks. For instance, Figure 1 shows four polyominos with different combinations of such blocks. Suppose that we are playing with a puzzle to form a square with given polyominos. In this puzzle, each polyomino is not allowed to rotate, and all polyominos are required to be used to form a square. Figure 2 shows how we can achieve a square by arranging the four polyominos in Figure 1.

Write a program that find a solution of this puzzle for given polyominos.

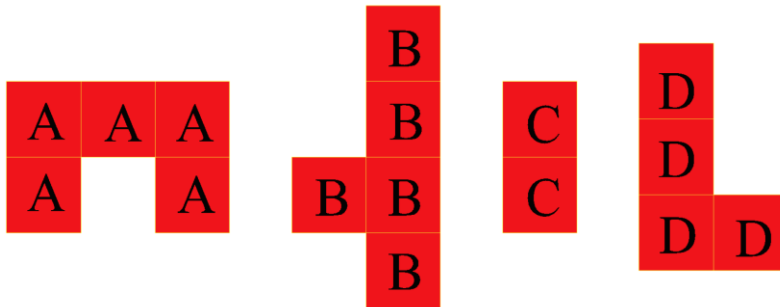


Figure 1. Four polyominos

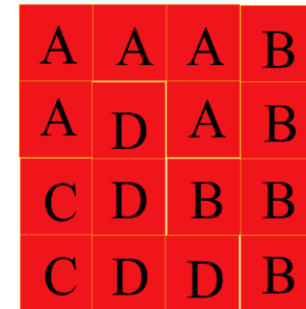


Figure 2. A square composed of the four polyominos in Figure 1.

( Continued )

## Requirements

### Input Data

- The first line from the standard input has an integer  $n$ , the number of polyominoes in this puzzle for  $1 \leq n \leq 5$ . The following lines define the shapes of  $n$  polyominoes. These polyominoes in sequence have IDs from 1 to  $n$ , respectively.
- For each polyomino  $n$ ,  $1 \leq n \leq 5$ , the first line gives two numbers  $h$  and  $w$  which represent the height and the width of a polyominoes respectively, for  $1 \leq h \leq 4$  and  $1 \leq w \leq 4$ . Then,  $h$  lines follow, each of which contains a number consisting of  $w$  binary digits, which defines the shape of a polyomino. A binary digit is 1 if and only if the polyomino has a square block at the corresponding position.

### Output Data

- Print out an array that represents the arrangement of the given polyominoes to the standard output. The array should be a square, that is, the number of rows should be the same as that of the columns. A square block in the array should be specified by the ID of the polyomino at the corresponding position. If it is impossible to form a square array, then print "No solution possible" as the output.
- Your program must return the result within 3.0 seconds

( Continued )

## Example of test data

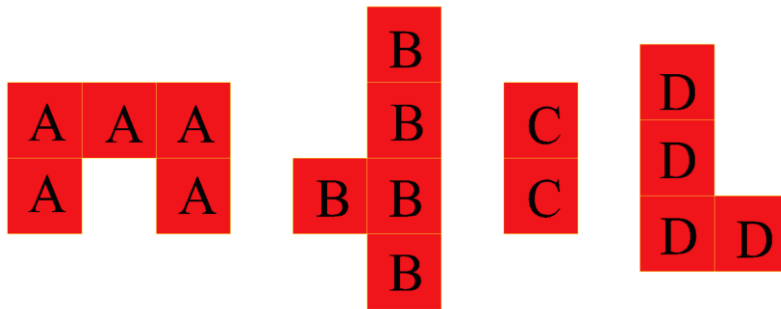
Input data

```
4
2 3
1 1 1
1 0 1
4 2
0 1
0 1
1 1
0 1
2 1
1
1
3 2
1 0
1 0
1 1
```

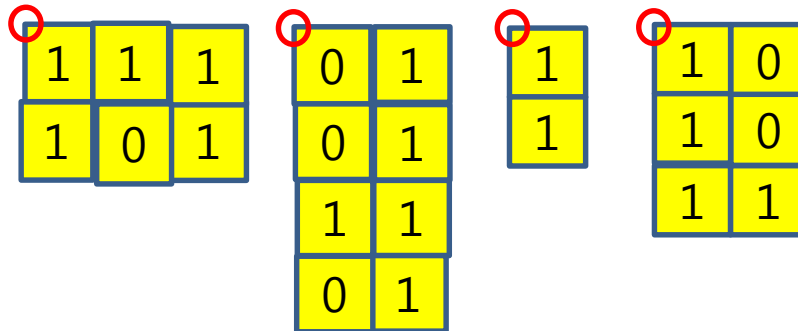
Output data

```
1 1 1 2
1 4 1 2
3 4 2 2
3 4 4 2
```

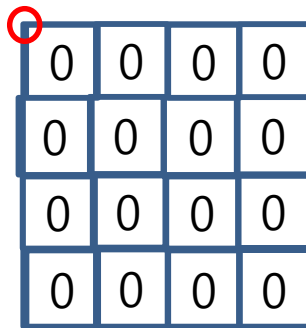
# How to model polyominoes



A	A	A	B
A	D	A	B
C	D	B	B
C	D	D	B




(ID w,h, (x, y))



How to specify the square board?

# How to place polyminos



1	1	1
1	0	1



0	1
0	1
1	1
0	1




1
1



1	0
1	0
1	<u>1</u>

(ID, w, h, (x, y))



1	1	1	0
1	0	1	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0

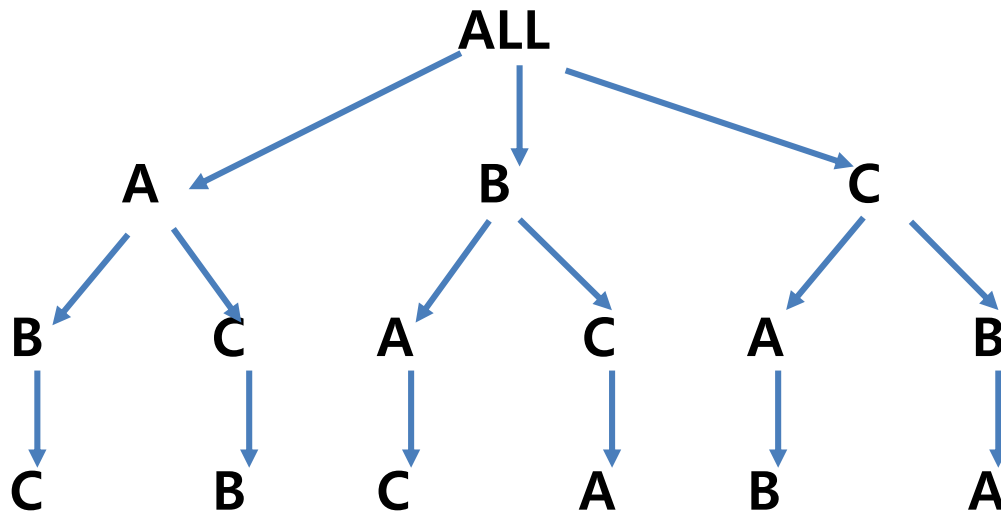
# Basic Strategy

Backtracking

depth-first-search

0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0

1	1	1
1	0	1



(ID, w, h, (x, y))

# How to check a right placement

For each block of a polyomino with a value of 1, check if the corresponding block has a value of 0.

0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0

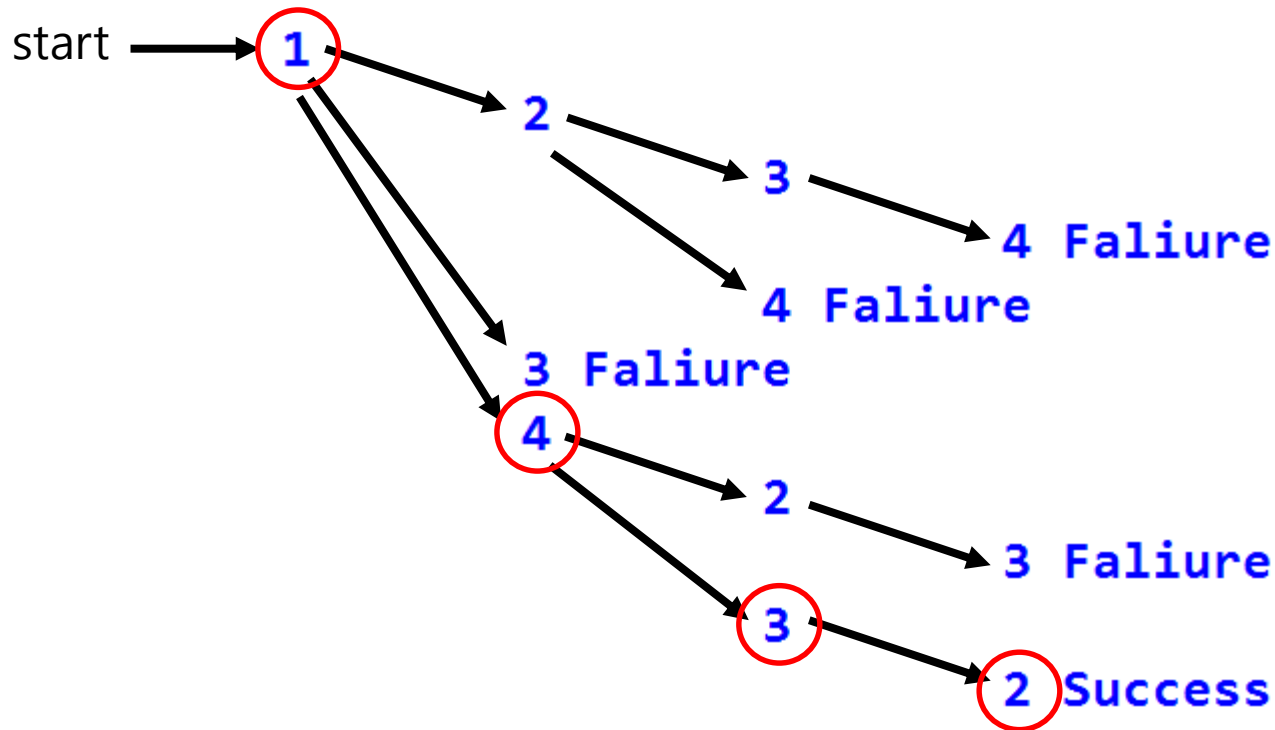
1	1	1
1	0	1

Also check if the polyomino is completely contained in the square-board.



# How to permute list items

- Given a list, find the sequence of its items that can be fitted to a board.



A given list:  
[1,2,3,4]

- Example code

```
from random import randint

def fitted(m):
    return randint(0,1) == 0

def get_msg(is_fitted,is_empty):
    if is_fitted:
        if is_empty:
            return "Success"
        return ""
    return "Faliure"
```

```
def permutation(lst, success = False, level = 0):
    for i in range(len(lst)):
        m, remLst = lst[i], lst[:i] + lst[i+1:]
        is_empty = len(remLst) == 0
        is_fitted = fitted(m)

        print("\t" * level, m, get_msg(is_fitted, is_empty))
        if is_fitted:
            success, level = permutation(remLst, is_empty, level+1)
            if success: break

    return success, level-1
```

```

data = [1,2,3,4]
if permutation(data)[0]:
    print("\n Success")
else:
    print("\n Failue")

```

### \* Expected execution results

1 Faliure  
2 Faliure  
3

1

2 Faliure  
4

2 Faliure

2

1

4 Faliure

4

1 Success

Success

1

2

3 Faliure  
4

3 Success

Success