

## 2D Array and Matrix Application: Game of Life

## Conway's Game of Life Resources

- A short video on Game of Life
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CgOcfZinQ2I>
- Other applications of the Game
  - Two plain text versions from conwaylife.com: <http://www.conwaylife.com/wiki/Plaintext>
  - Game of Life Clock:
    - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3NDAZ5g4EuU>
    - The original challenge: <https://codegolf.stackexchange.com/questions/88783/build-a-digital-clock-in-conways-game-of-life>

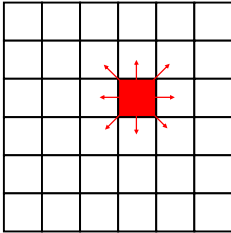
### HW 8, Lab -- "Life"



John Conway

#### Grid World

red cells are alive



white cells are empty

#### Evolutionary rules

- Everything depends on a cell's eight neighbors
- Exactly 3 neighbors give birth to a new, live cell!
- Exactly 2 or 3 neighbors keep an existing cell alive
- Any other number of neighbors kill the central cell (or keep it dead)

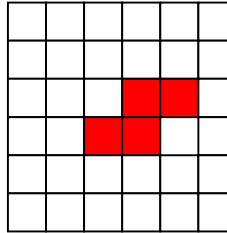
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### Problem 1 -- Life



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#### Evolutionary rules

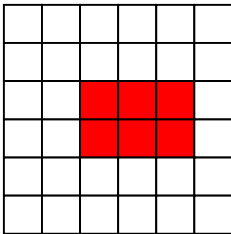
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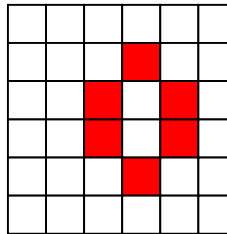
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### Problem 1 -- Life



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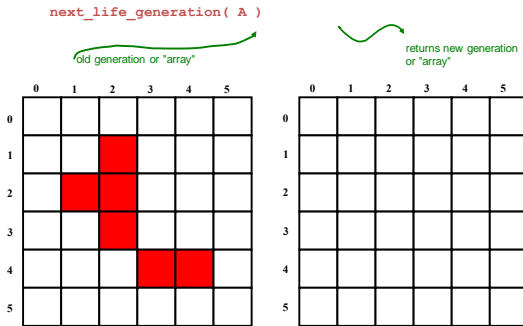
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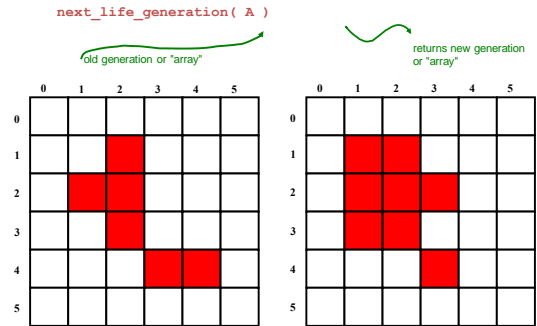
Keep going!

life out there...

### Problem 1 -- Creating Life



### Problem 1 -- Creating Life



### Problem 1 -- Details

`next_life_generation( A )`

old generation or "array"

returns new generation or "array"

For each generation...

- 0 represents an empty cell
- 1 represents a living cell
- outermost edge should *always* be left empty (even if there are 3 neighbors)
- compute *all* cells based on their *previous* neighbors before updating any of them

<http://www.math.com/students/wonders/life/life.html>

life out there...

### Problem 1 – to ∞ and beyond!

- Are there stable life configurations? **"rocks"**

- Are there oscillating life configurations? **"plants"**

- Are there self-propagating life configurations? **"animals"**

Let us work out a couple of problems together.

1. Find the neighbors for some special cells in Conway's Game of Life, return them as a list

a) Upper left corner: The cell index is [0][0]. It doesn't have any upper or left neighbors, only the ones on right or below.

0,0	0,1
1,0	1,1

Python code:

```
neighbors = [m[1][0]] + [m[0][1]] + [m[1][1]]
```

b) Your work: Finding neighbors for

- upper right corner,
- lower left corner, and
- lower right corner

2. Place integers 1..9 in a 3x3 matrix, no repetition is allowed, similar to Sudoku. Some cells may have been initially filled correctly.

The unfilled cells are marked by -1.

[[1, -1, -1], [-1, -1, 4], [5, 6, -1]]	results in	[[1, 2, 3], [7, 8, 4], [5, 6, 9]]
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[[ -1, -1, -1], [-1, -1, -1], [-1, -1, -1]]	results in	[[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]]
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Python list tools needed `remove()` and `pop()`:

```
n = [i for i in range(1, 10)]
for k in range(len(n)):
    v = randint(1,10)
    if v in n:
        n.remove(v)

m = []
for k in range(len(n)):
    m = m + [n.pop()]
# m = m + [n.pop(0)]
```

Try `list_remove_pop.py`