

當 Python 遇上魔術方塊

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關於 darkgerm

- ▶ 目前就讀於交通大學資工系，是個熱愛 Python 及各種資訊技術的大學生
- ▶ 平時的休閒活動喜歡玩各種益智遊戲，像是魔術方塊、紙上謎題、和各類益智玩具。
- ▶ 於 2011 年底開始參加 Python 新竹地區的使用者社群(PyHUG)，現在是 PyHUG 的協辦單位幹部，也曾在 PyHUG 上給過一個與 ctypes 相關的 talk。

<photo here>

Outline

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 - 1.2 魔方的解法
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1. 魔術方塊的基本認識

- ▶ 1.1 魔方的介紹
- ▶ 1.2 魔方的解法

1.1 魔方的介紹

- ▶ 1974 年匈牙利建築學教授 Rubik Ernő 發明
- ▶ 1980 年代大流行
- ▶ 變化數：
 - 角排列 * 角旋轉 * 邊排列 * 邊旋轉 / 反向排列

$$\frac{8! \times 3^7 \times 12! \times 2^{11}}{2} = 43,252,003,274,489,856,000$$

- 37 EB !
 - KB MB GB TB PB(PetaByte) EB(ExaByte)

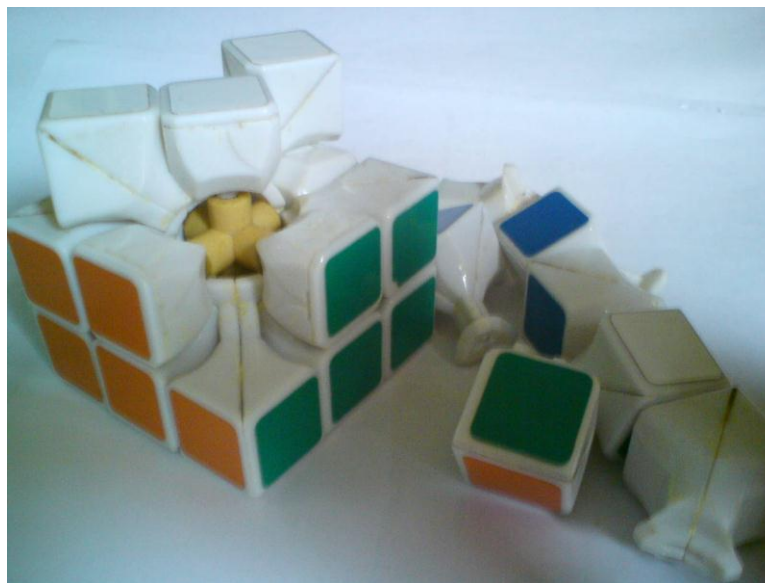
1.2 魔方的解法

- ▶ 暴力解 (?)
- ▶ 我的解法
- ▶ 阿公的解法
- ▶ layer-by-layer
- ▶ 速解魔方(Fridrich Method, CFOP system)
- ▶ 八角定位(corner first)
- ▶ 8355 解法 (出自台灣！)
- ▶ 盲解魔方

1.2 魔方的解法


- ▶ 暴力解 (?)
 - 重貼貼紙
 - 拆開重組

FAIL !

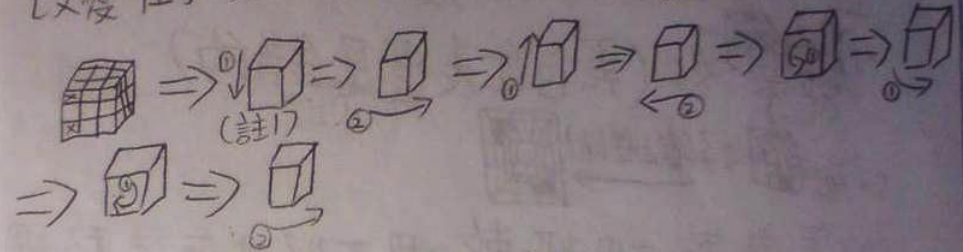


1.2 魔方的解法

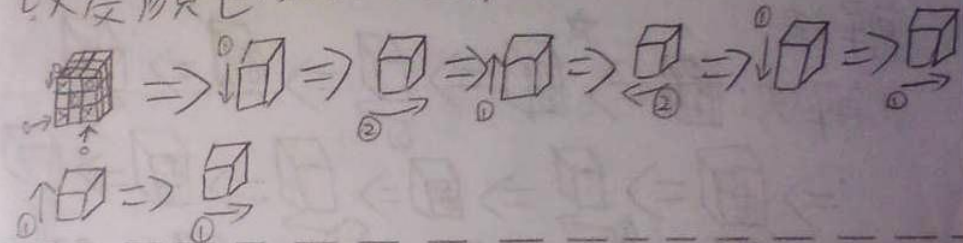
▶ 我的解法

第一階段：轉一面  角邊都對齊。
(註)


第二階段：角對齊。先改變位子再改變顏色。
改變位子：好的那面背對自己。(要改變的角→X)

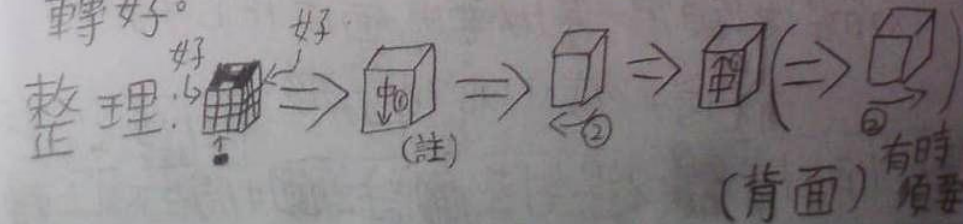


改變顏色：好的那面背對自己。



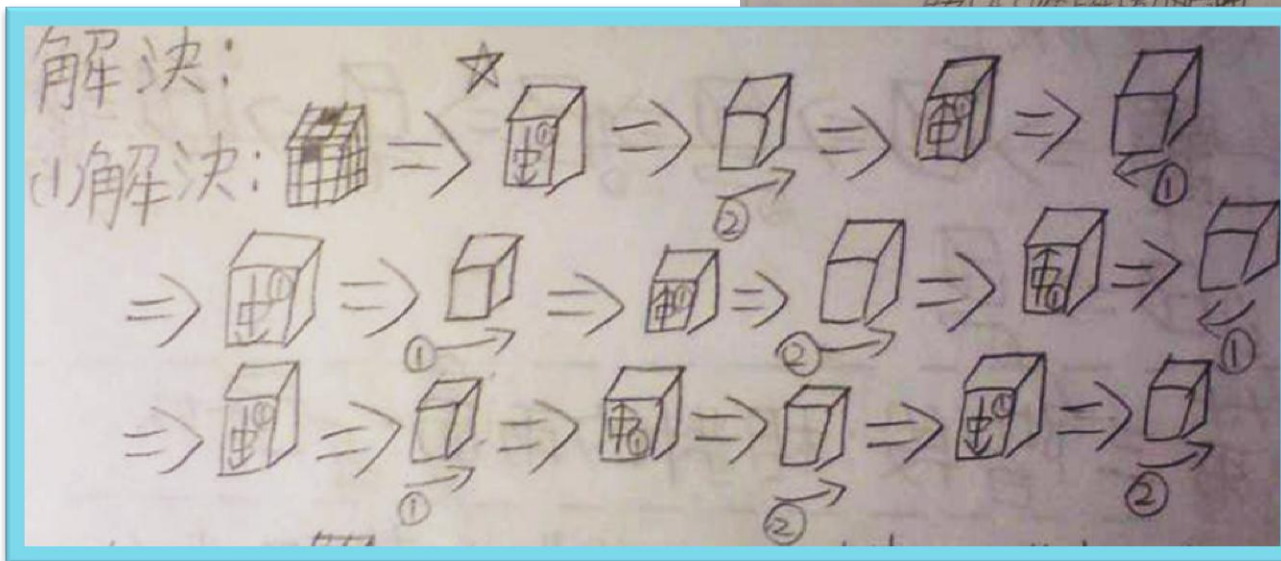
第三階段：相對的兩面。
好

第四階段：六面。首先先整理，當有以下情況時好  好(黑色代表)就可以用下面的方法轉好。



1.2 魔方的解法

我的解法



整理完後,可能發生三種情形:

(1) 好 (黑色代表還是錯的)

理不好或無法整理

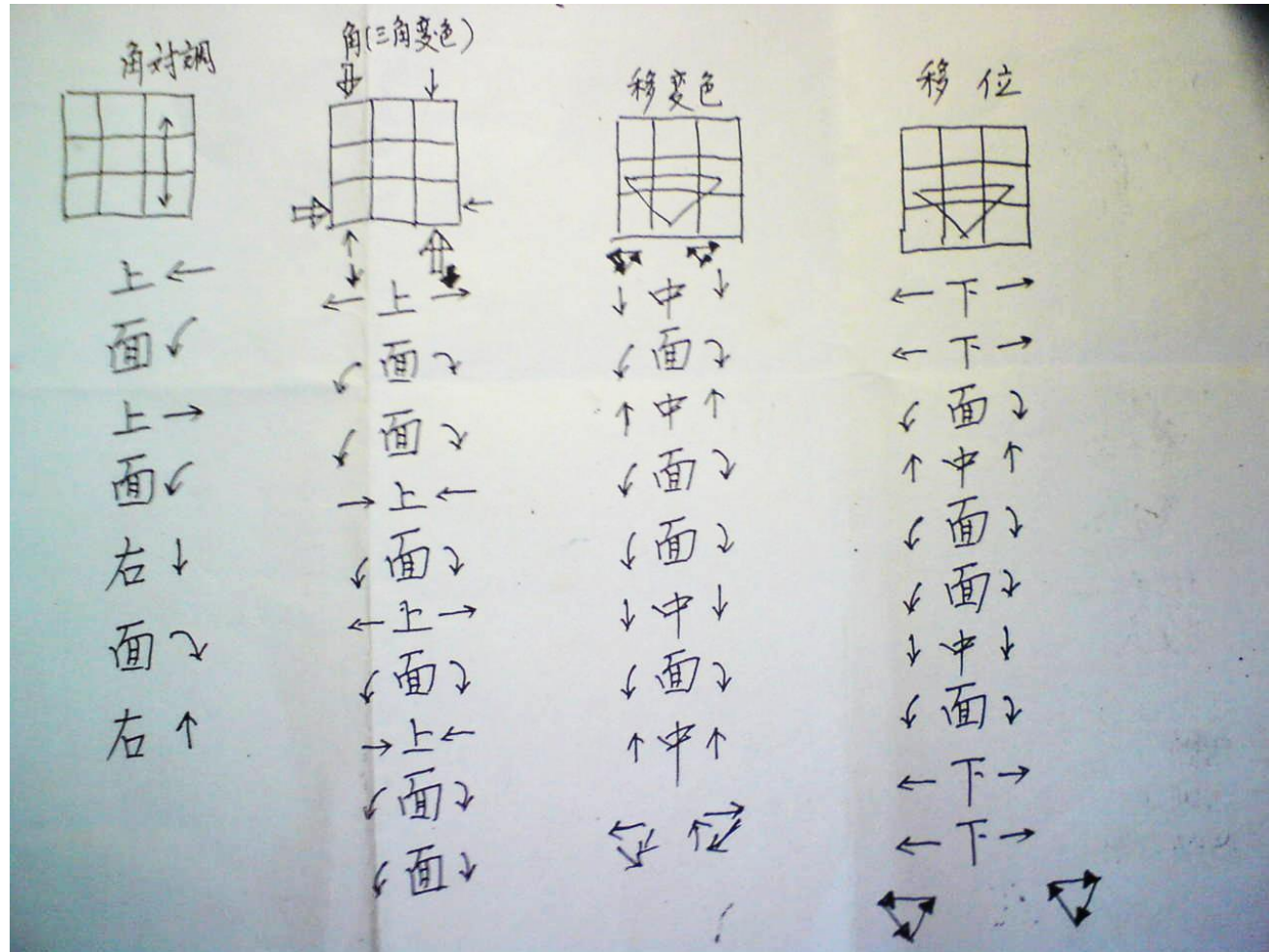
(2) 解決: 從☆開始轉,轉完後就會變成(1)

(3) 解決: 鎖定一邊(必要時一面)並把它轉好,就會形成(1)或(2)情形。

解: 1.角對齊 2.邊對齊 註: 面中間往下或上轉

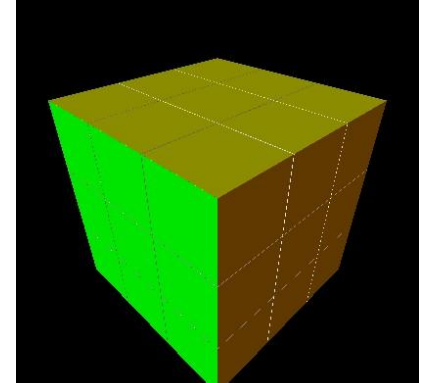
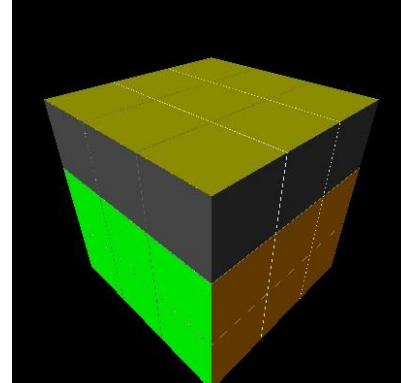
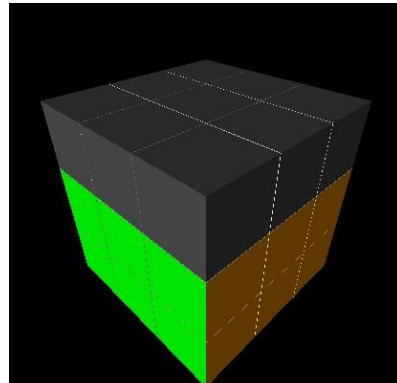
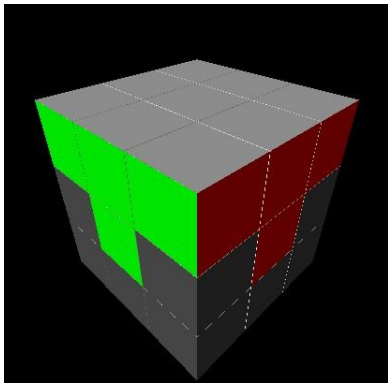
1.2 魔方的解法

▶ 阿公的解法



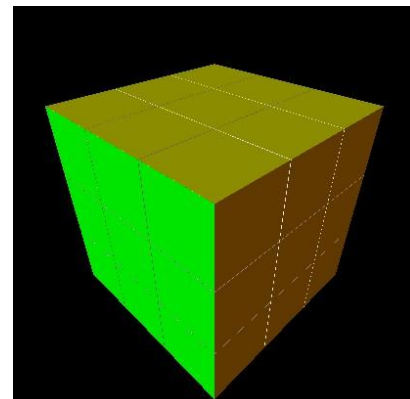
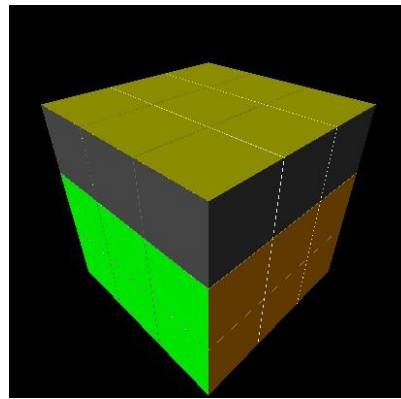
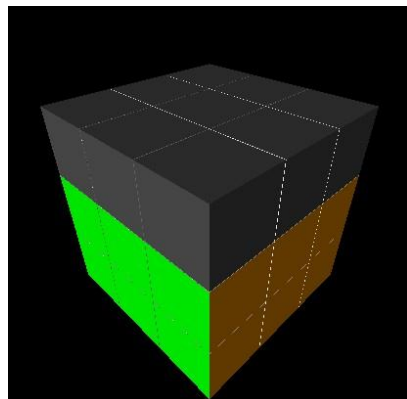
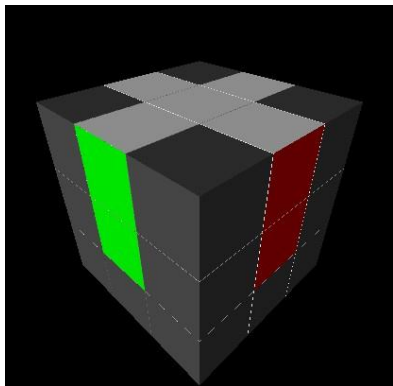
1.2 魔方的解法

- ▶ layer-by-layer
 - 一層一層解



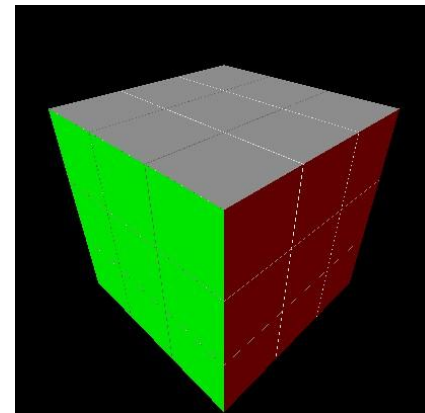
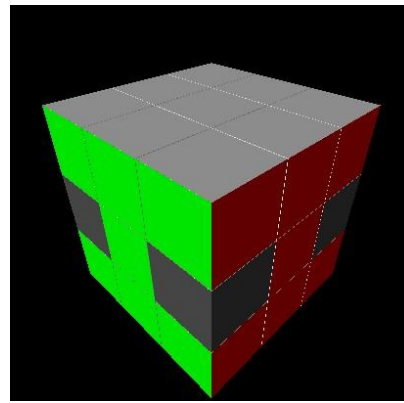
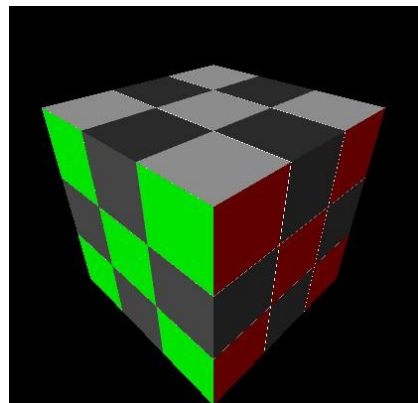
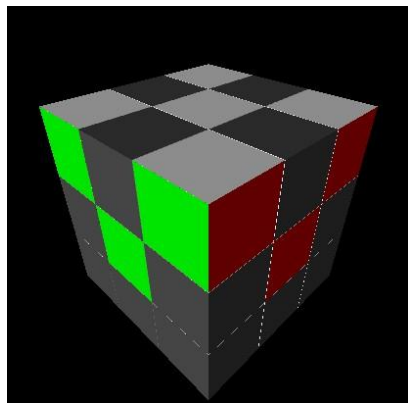
1.2 魔方的解法

- ▶ 速解魔方(Fridrich Method, CFOP system)
 - layer-by-layer 的進階版
 - 人轉起來速度最快，目前在比賽最多人使用
 - 公式眾多：第三階段有 57 個、第四階段有 21 個



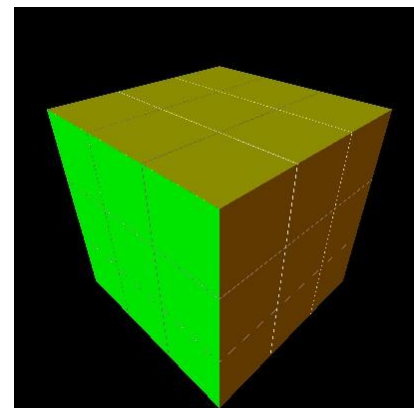
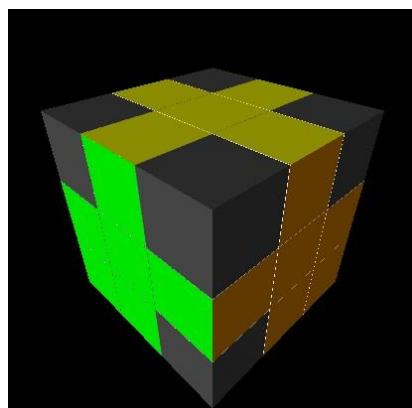
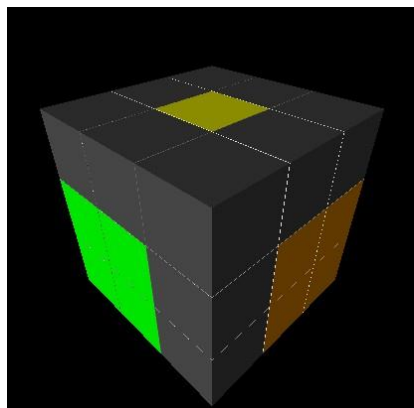
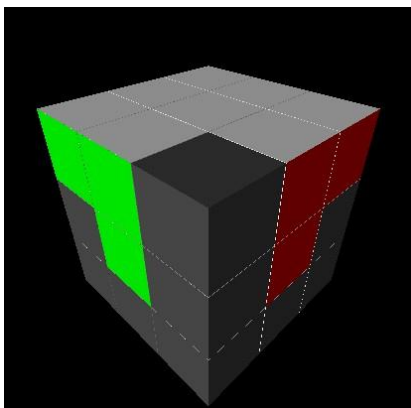
1.2 魔方的解法

- ▶ 八角定位(corner first)
 - 「角先」轉法
 - 與我發現的解法相同！



1.2 魔方的解法

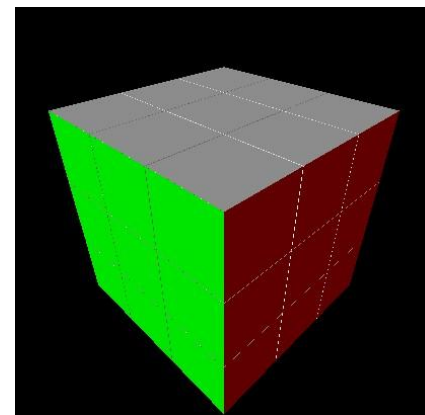
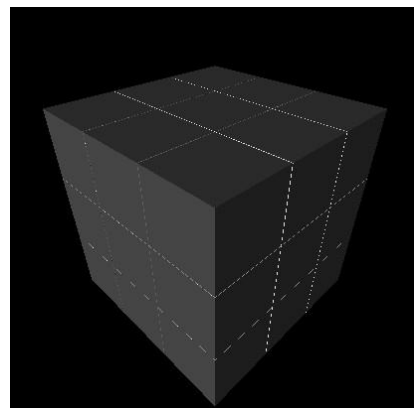
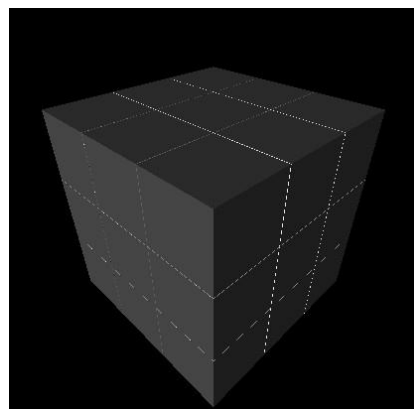
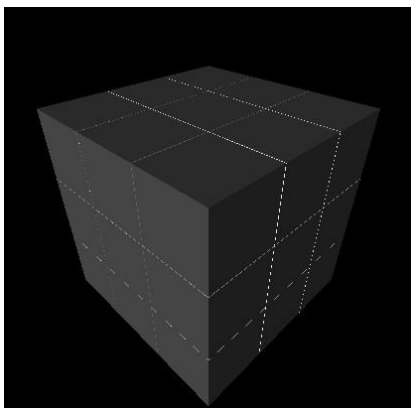
- ▶ 8355 解法 (出自台灣！)
 - 許技江老師所規劃出來的解法
 - 強調沒有公式！靠理解的方式解魔方



1.2 魔方的解法

▶ 盲解魔方

- 把整個方塊背下來，頭腦的 memory 要夠



2. pyRubiks 程式架構

- ▶ 2.1 什麼是 pyRubiks – 動機及目的
- ▶ 2.2 讀取 – 讓電腦「看到」魔方
 - SimpleCV
- ▶ 2.3 儲存 – 魔方的資料結構
 - numpy
- ▶ 2.4 尋解 – 找出其解法
- ▶ 2.5 顯示 – 畫出一顆魔方
 - VPython
- ▶ 2.6 demo !
- ▶ 2.7 pyRubiks 其他延伸應用

2.1 什麼是 pyRubiks – 動機及目的

- ▶ 一個用 Python 寫的魔術方塊程式
 - 要能有像動畫般的轉方塊畫面
 - 要能夠自己找到解
 - 最好還要可以讀取一顆方塊
- ▶ 動機
 - 出自對魔方的興趣
 - 看到網路上有人用樂高做「轉魔方機器」，想自己也做一個
- ▶ <https://bitbucket.org/darkgerm/pyrubiks/src>



```

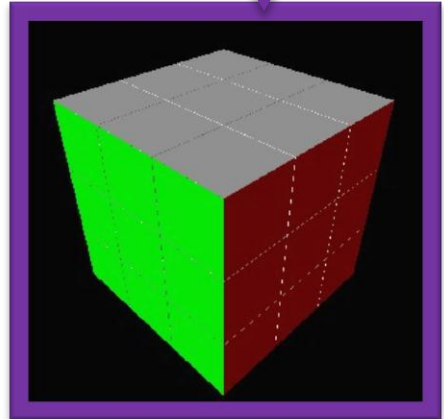
class cube(object):
    def __init__(self):
        '''A Cube is too complicated. Do not use __in
        the __init__ only generate a complete cube.
        '''
        self.pieces = np.array([
            [Piece( 0), Piece( 9), Piece(18)],
            [Piece( 3), Piece(12), Piece(21)],
            [Piece( 6), Piece(15), Piece(24)],
            [
                [Piece( 1), Piece(10), Piece(19)],
                [Piece( 4), Piece(13), Piece(22)],
                [Piece( 7), Piece(16), Piece(25)],
                [
                    [Piece( 2), Piece(11), Piece(20)],
                    [Piece( 5), Piece(14), Piece(23)],
                    [Piece( 8), Piece(17), Piece(26)],
                ]
            ]
        ])
  
```

```

1 <?xml version="1.0"?>
2 <!DOCTYPE cubefile SYSTEM "c
3
4 <cubefile>
5
6 <description>
7   This is a test file.
8 </description>
9
10
11 <action name="test 1">
12   <description> raw cube.
13   <init>
14     GYG
15     BWY
16     GwY
17     YGB ROR WGY RYO
18     BGY RRO BBO WOR
19     YRW BGO BOO WWO
20     BWR
21     BYR
22     GGW
23   </init>
24 </action>
25
26 </cubefile>
  
```

```

['U2', 'F2', 'D2', 'L', 'D2', 'R', 'B', 'R',
 'L', 'U', 'L', 'U', 'F', 'U', 'U2',
 'B', 'U', 'B', 'U', 'L', 'U', 'L',
 'L2', 'F', 'L', 'F2', 'R', 'L', 'F', 'U',
 'F', 'U', 'F', 'L', 'F', 'L']
  
```

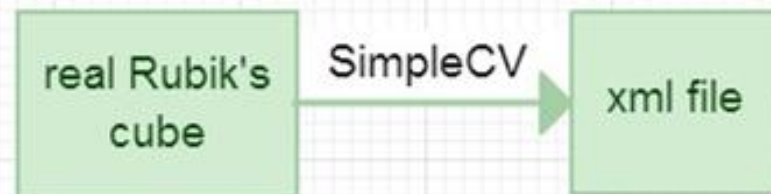


2.2 讀取 - 讓電腦「看到」魔方

- ▶ 使用 SimpleCV 做攝影機的控制及顏色的判別
- ▶ 週遭燈光的影響，有些顏色常常會誤判...
 - 黃色 vs 白色
 - 紅色 vs 橙色
- ▶ SimpleCV 在 mac 上非常難安裝orz



```
cam = Camera()
img = cam.getImage()
img.show()
```



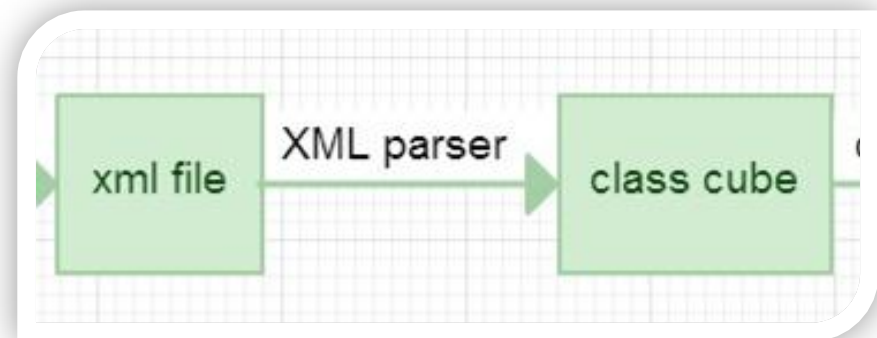
2.2 讀取 - 讓電腦「看到」魔方



2.3 儲存 - 魔方的資料結構

- ▶ 一顆 3D 的魔方，如何用文字描述？
 - 分別寫出每個小方塊的顏色
 - 魔方是 3D 的，太難閱讀
 - 以展開圖的形式畫出魔方
 - 雖然無法表示出一個小方塊的狀態，但可讀性高很多

```
GYG
BwY
GwY
YGB ROR WGY RYO
BGY RRO BBO WOR
YRw BGO BOO WwO
BwR
BYR
GGW
```



2.3 儲存 – 魔方的資料結構

- ▶ 一個表示魔方的字串，要用什麼檔案格式儲存？
 - **JSON**
 - 字串不能換行，可讀性消失了
 - **ini**
 - 字串可換行
 - 魔方是資料，不是設定檔，感覺很怪
 - 寫程式也是需要 feeling 的 ☺
 - **XML**
 - 字串可換行
 - DTD(Document Type Definition)

```
<!ELEMENT cubefile (description?, action+)>
<!ELEMENT action (description?|moves|init|goal?)>
<!ATTLIST action
  name CDATA #IMPLIED
>
```

2.3 儲存 – 魔方的資料結構

- ▶ 要用什麼資料結構儲存魔方？
 - numpy.array
 - 可以輕鬆的取出某個特定的面，同時也可以直接賦新值

```
def _F_getter(self):
    return np.rot90(self.pieces[:, :, 2], 1)
def _F_setter(self, x):
    self.pieces[:, :, 2] = np.rot90(x, 3)
F = property(_F_getter, _F_setter)

def _B_getter(self):
    return np.rot90(self.pieces[:, ::-1, 0], 3)
def _B_setter(self, x):
    self.pieces[:, ::-1, 0] = np.rot90(x, 1)
B = property(_B_getter, _B_setter)

def _U_getter(self):
    return np.rot90(self.pieces[:, :-1, 2, :], 3)
def _U_setter(self, x):
    self.pieces[:, :-1, 2, :] = np.rot90(x, 1)
U = property(_U_getter, _U_setter)
```

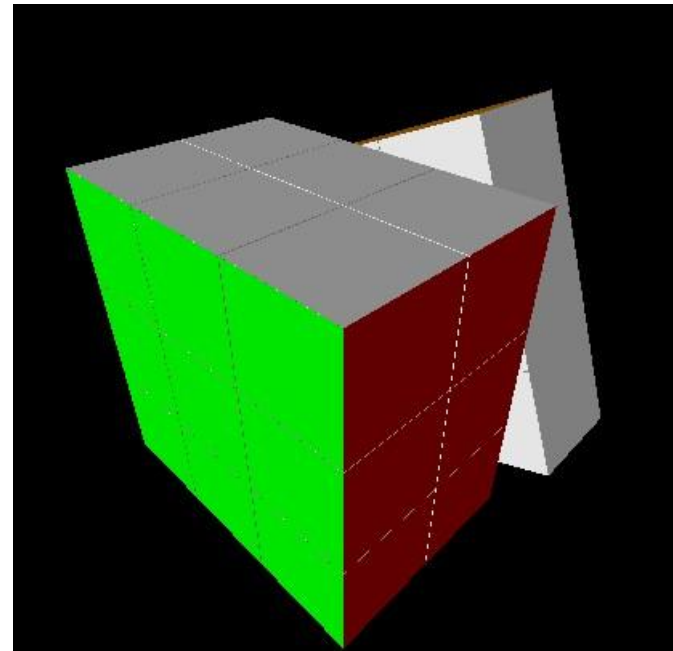
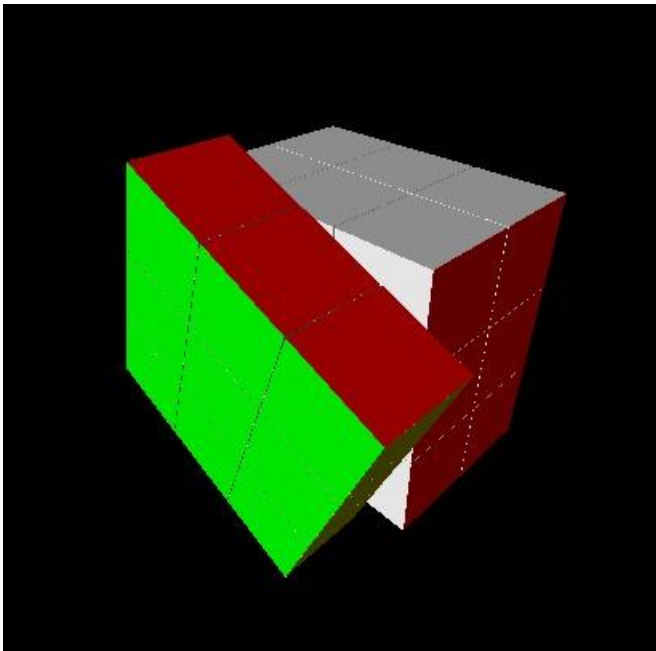
2.3 儲存 – 魔方的資料結構

- ▶ 魔方能有什麼動作(method) ?
 - turn()
 - Singmaster notation
 - L U L' y R2 u' R U' R' U R' u R2

```
def turn(self, moves):  
    '''Singmaster notation: FBUDLRfbudrlyxz + "2"'''  
    "MES" extension also available.  
    ignore all other character.  
  
    "MES" extension:  
    M (Middle): the layer between L and R, turn direction as L (top-down)  
    E (Equator): the layer between U and D, turn direction as D (left-right)  
    S (Standing): the layer between F and B, turn direction as F  
    '''
```

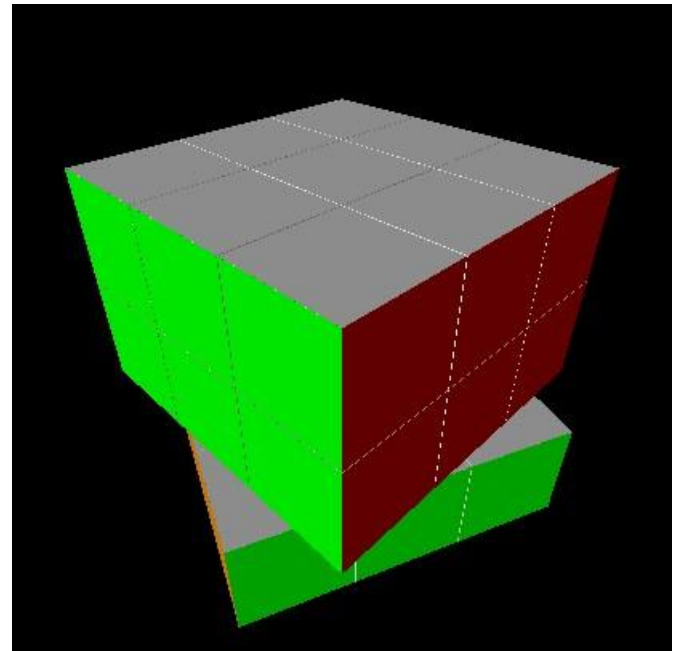
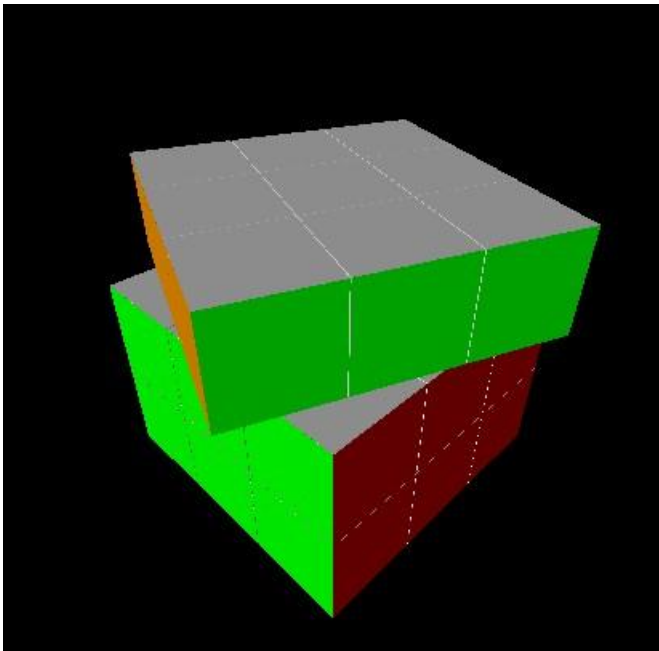

2.3 儲存 - 魔方的資料結構

- ▶ Singmaster notation (綠色面向自己)
 - F (Front) B (Back)



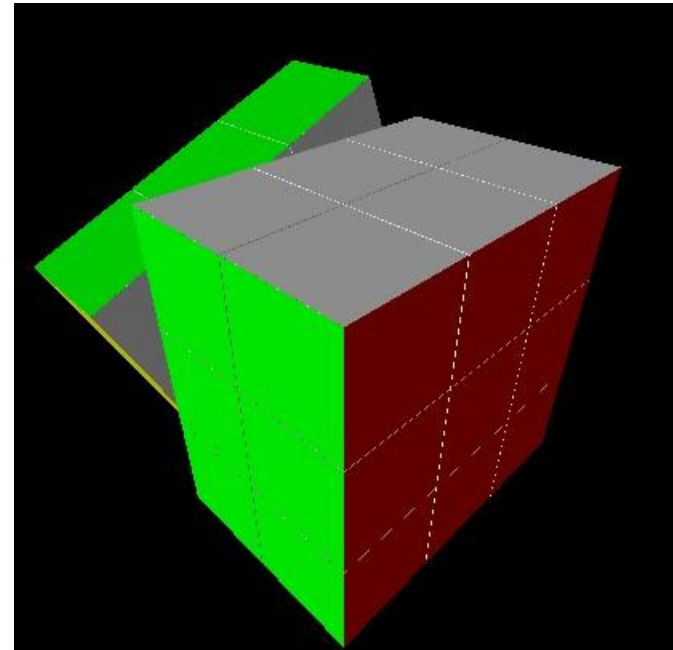
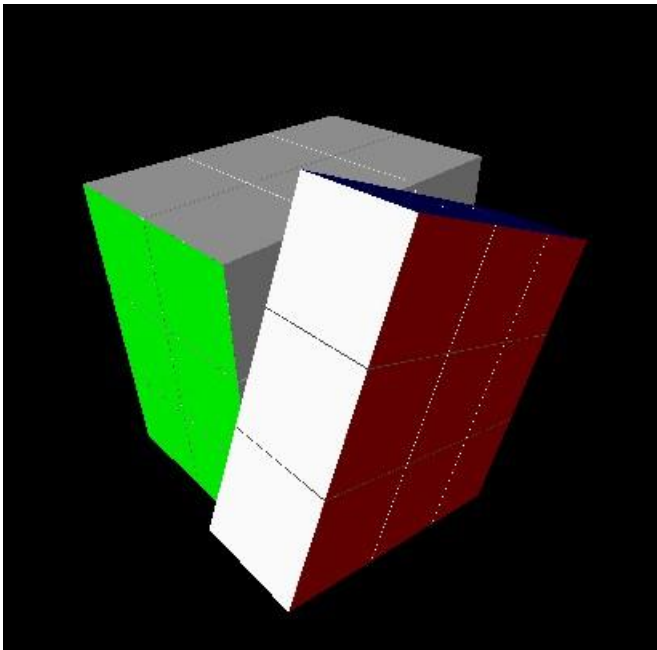
2.3 儲存 - 魔方的資料結構

- ▶ Singmaster notation (綠色面向自己)
 - U (Up) D (Down)



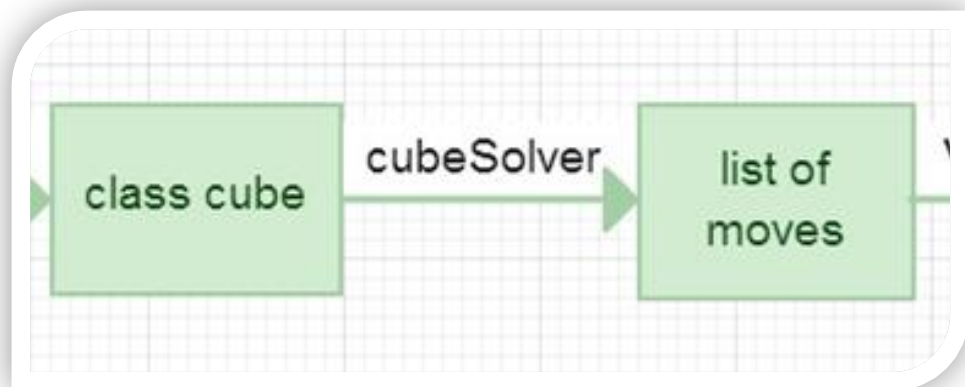
2.3 儲存 - 魔方的資料結構

- ▶ Singmaster notation (綠色面向自己)
 - R (Right) L (Left)



2.4 尋解 - 找出其解法

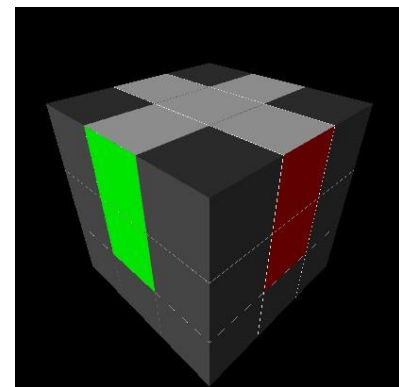
- ▶ 使用 Fridrich Method
 - 最多人使用的解法，但尚未看過有程式做過
- ▶ Fridrich Method 分成四個階段 (CFOP)
 - cross
 - F2L (First 2 Layer)
 - OLL (Orientation of Last Layer)
 - PLL (Permutation of Last Layer)



2.4 尋解 - 找出其解法

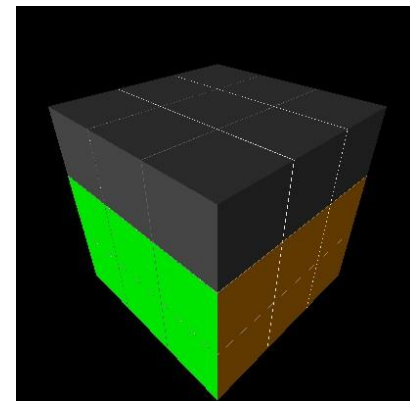
▶ stage 1: cross

- 目標為完成底層十字
- 每個邊有 24 種狀況，有 4 個邊
- algorithm:
 - 一次完成一個邊(1,0,2)
 - 做一次“y”，重複 4 次即可完成十字



2.4 尋解 - 找出其解法

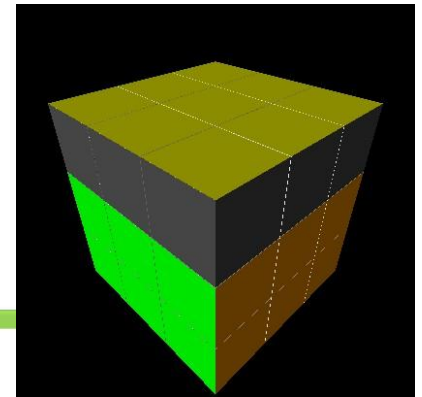
- ▶ stage 2: F2L (First 2 Layer)
 - 目標為完成下面兩層
 - 每個 pair 有 41 種狀況，有 4 個 pair
 - algorithm:
 - 預處理邊角位置
 - 套用 F2L 第一層公式(組合 pair)
 - 套用 F2L 第二層公式(pair 歸位)
 - 做一次“y”並重複前面步驟 4 次



2.4 尋解 - 找出其解法

▶ stage 3: OLL (Orientation of Last Layer)

- 頂層的方向，目標為讓頂層顏色正確
- 一共有 57 種狀況
- algorithm:
 - 把頂層的顏色編碼，尋找對應的公式

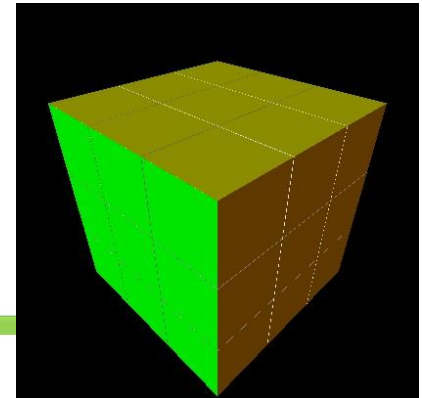


```
'''OLL_F[pattern] = moves
pattern format:
    0  1  2
  6 - - - 3
  7 - - - 4
  8 - - - 5
    9 10 11
len(OLL_F) = 58
done pattern = '000_000_000_000'
'''
OLL_F = {
    # pattern: moves
    '000_000_000_000' : "", # done
    '010_111_111_010' : "RU2R2FRF'U2R'FRF'", # 01
    '011_010_111_011' : "FRUR'U'F'fRUR'U'f'",
    '110_110_010_011' : "L'R2BR'BLU2L'BLR'",
    '011_010_110_110' : "RL2B'LB'R'U2RB'R'L",
    '110_100_011_000' : "r'U2RUR'ULx", # 05
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 06
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 07
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 08
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 09
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 10
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 11
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 12
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 13
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 14
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 15
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 16
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 17
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 18
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 19
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 20
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 21
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 22
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 23
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 24
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 25
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 26
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 27
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 28
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 29
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 30
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 31
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 32
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 33
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 34
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 35
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 36
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 37
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 38
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 39
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 40
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 41
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 42
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 43
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 44
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 45
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 46
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 47
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 48
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 49
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 50
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 51
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 52
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 53
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 54
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 55
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 56
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 57
    '101_011_100_000' : "R'U2RUR'ULx", # 58
}
```

2.4 尋解 - 找出其解法

▶ stage 4: PLL (Permutation of Last Layer)

- 頂層的排列，目標為完成整顆方塊
- 一共有 21 種狀況
- algorithm:
 - 把頂層的方塊位置編碼，尋找對應的公式



```
'''PLL_F[pattern] = moves
pattern format:
    012
    345
    678
len(PLL_F) = 22
done pattern = '012345678'
'''

PLL_F = {
    # pattern: moves                                     # done
    '012345678': "",                                     # P1
    '012547638': "R2URUR'U'R'U'R'UR'",
    '012743658': "RU'RURURU'R'U'R2",
    '016345872': "RB'RF2R'BRF2R2",
    '812345076': "L'BL'F2LB'L'F2L2",
    '032147658': "UR'U'RU'RURU'R'URUR2U'R'U",      # P5
    '072543618': "M2U'M2U2M2U'M2",
    '210345876': "xUR'U'LURU'L2x2U'RULU'R'U",
```


2.4 尋解 - 找出其解法

- ▶ 重整轉法
 - 把 “2”、“'” 全部展開
 - 把 fbudrl/MES extension，全部改用 FBUDRL 及 xyz 表示
 - 消除 xyz (用一張 table 維護舊轉法與新轉法的對應關係)
 - 重新合併相同轉法
- ▶ len(整理完的轉法) = 實際的步數

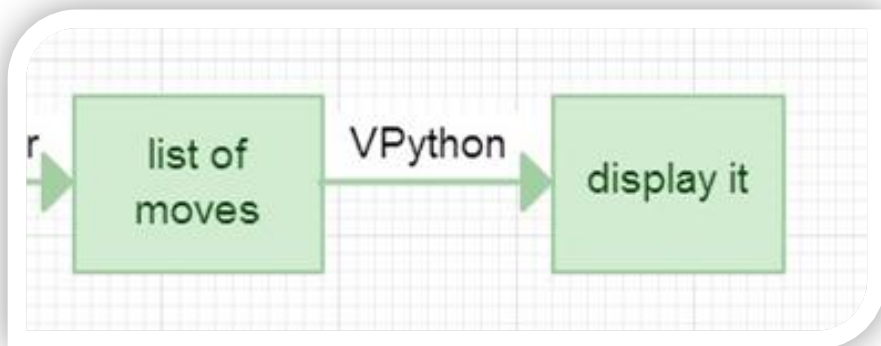
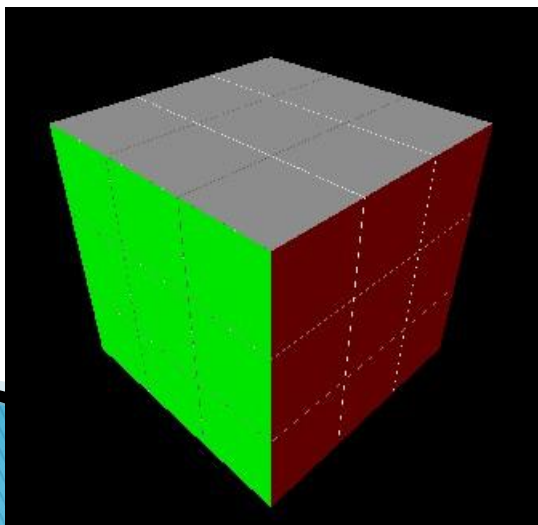
```
[ 'U2', 'F2', 'D2', 'L', 'D2', 'R', "B'", "R'", 'L', 'U2', 'F', "  
F'", 'L', 'U', "L'", 'U', "F'", 'U', 'F', 'U2', 'R', 'U', "R'", "  
'B', 'U', "B'", "U'", 'L', "U'", "L'", 'U', 'L', 'U', "L'", 'U2', "  
F'", 'L2', "F'", "L'", 'F2', 'R', 'L', 'F', "U'", "F'", "U'", 'F', "  
'F', "U'", "F'", 'L', 'F', "L'"]
```

2.5 顯示 - 畫出一顆魔方

- ▶ VPython 是一個可以畫 3D 圖形的模組
- ▶ 每個魔方有 27 個小方塊
- ▶ 每個小方塊有 6 面需要畫
 - 畫 $27 * 6$ 個 box

VPython
3D Programming for
Ordinary Mortals

```
for x,y,z in itertools.product((0,1,2), repeat=3):  
    sub_draw(self.pieces[x,y,z], x=x, y=y, z=z)
```



2.5 顯示 - 畫出一顆魔方

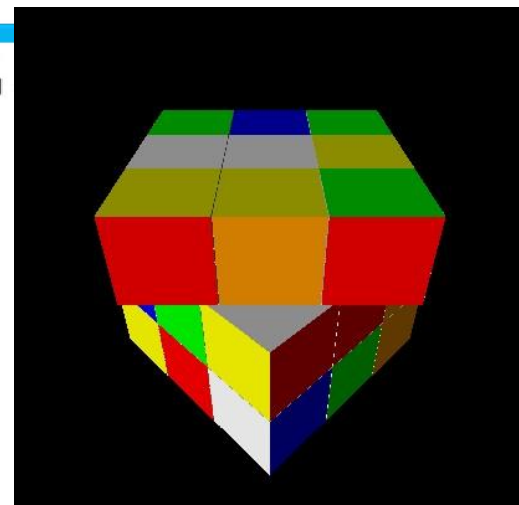
- ▶ 旋轉的動畫
 - 用 frame 把所有的 box 收集起來，再轉這個 frame

```
def anime(self, pieces, axis, twice, reverse)

    frame = visual.frame()
    for piece in pieces.flat:
        piece.frame.frame = frame

    fn = 20      # frame number
    sec = 0.3    # an action time (s)

    angle = visual.pi/2/fn
    if twice: angle *= 2
    if reverse: angle *= -1
    for i in xrange(fn):
        frame.rotate(angle=angle, axis=axis, origin=(1,1,1))
        #visual.sleep(sec/fn)
        visual.rate(fn/sec)
```



2.5 顯示 - 畫出一顆魔方

- ▶ 遇到的困難
 - VPython 在今年 2/19 出了第 6 版
 - 以前的 code 不會動了orz....
 - 陣列索引一回事；空間座標系一回事
 - 第一版和第二版的座標系不同XD

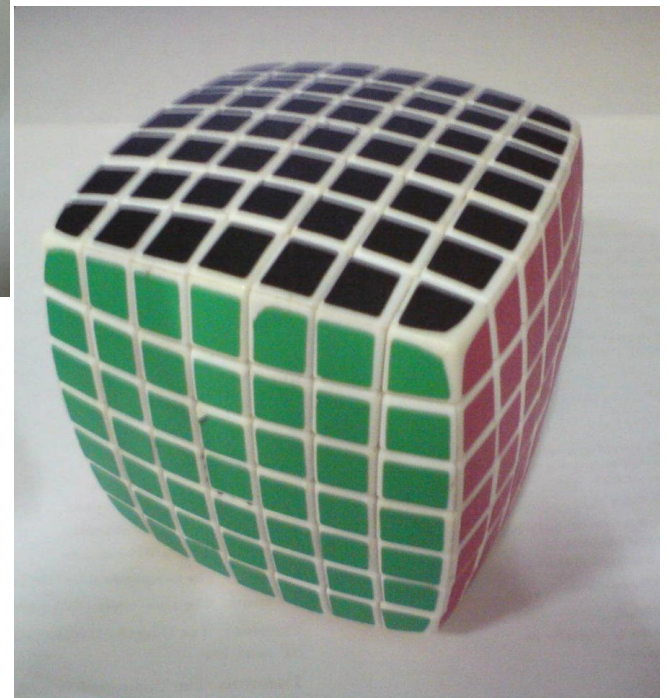
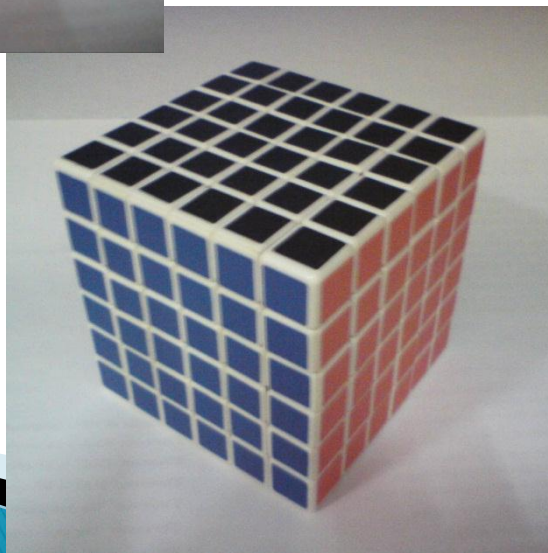
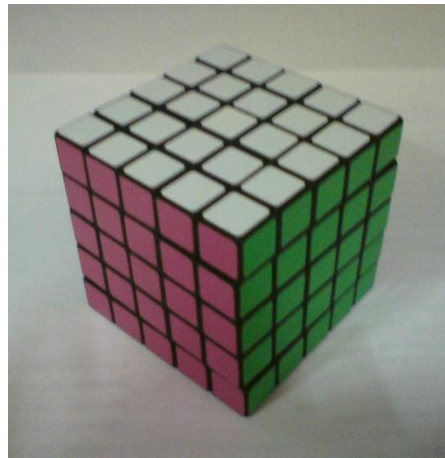
```
self.pieces = np.array([
    [
        [Piece( 0), Piece( 9), Piece(18)],
        [Piece( 3), Piece(12), Piece(21)],
        [Piece( 6), Piece(15), Piece(24)],
    ],
    [
        [Piece( 1), Piece(10), Piece(19)],
        [Piece( 4), Piece(13), Piece(22)],
        [Piece( 7), Piece(16), Piece(25)],
    ],
    [
        [Piece( 2), Piece(11), Piece(20)],
        [Piece( 5), Piece(14), Piece(23)],
        [Piece( 8), Piece(17), Piece(26)],
    ],
])
```

2.6 demo !

- ▶ Never live demo ?

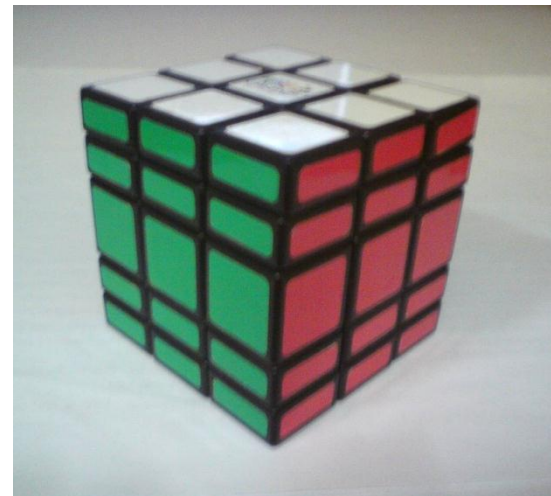
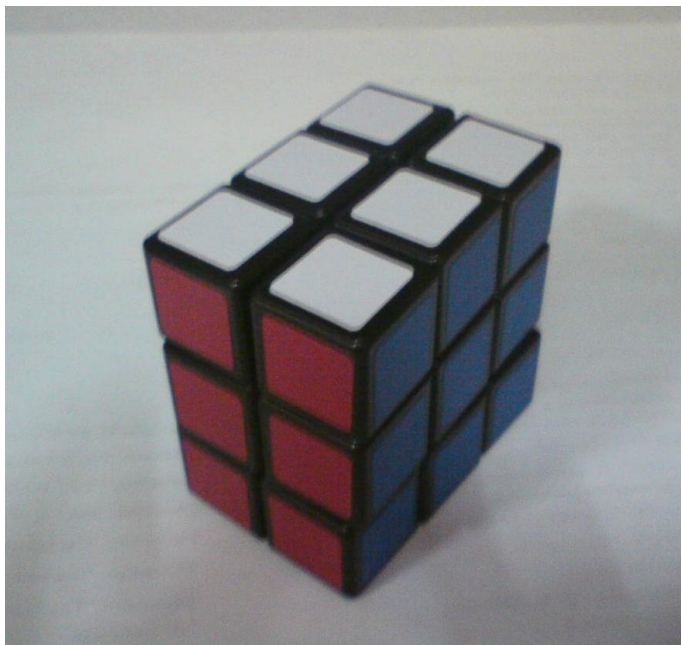
2.7 pyRubiks 其他延伸應用

- ▶ 實作出其他種類的方塊



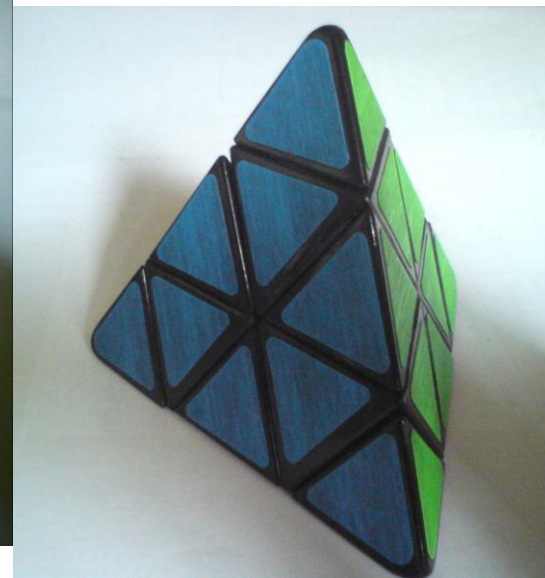
2.7 pyRubiks 其他延伸應用

- ▶ 實作出其他種類的方塊



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- ▶ 實作出其他種類的方塊



2.7 pyRubiks 其他延伸應用

- ▶ 實作出其他種類的方塊



2.7 pyRubiks 其他延伸應用

- ▶ 與機器人連結，自動轉魔方機



3. 一些魔方記錄及軼事

類型	時間(單次最佳)	記錄保持人	我的記錄(平均)
2x2x2	0:00.69	Christian Kaserer	17 sec.
3x3x3	0:05.55	Mats Valk	35 sec.
4x4x4	0:26.44	Sebastian Weyer	4 min.
5x5x5	0:51.09	Feliks Zemdegs	6 min.
6x6x6	1:49.46	Kevin Hays	15 min.
7x7x7	2:41.63	Lin Chen	30 min.
3x3x3盲解	0:26.36	Marcell Endrey	∞
3x3x3單手	0:09.43	Giovanni Contardi	3 min.
3x3x3腳轉	0:27.93	Fakhri Raihaan	10+ min.



3. 一些魔方記錄及軼事

- ▶ 各種特別的轉魔方方式
 - 用腳轉 (比賽項目)
 - 用筷子轉
 - 邊丟邊轉



魔方世界歡迎您!

- ▶ Thank you for listening.