L-SYSTEMS

L-systems

Lindenmeyer systems, developed in 1968, to describe the growth process of living organisms such as branching patterns of plants.

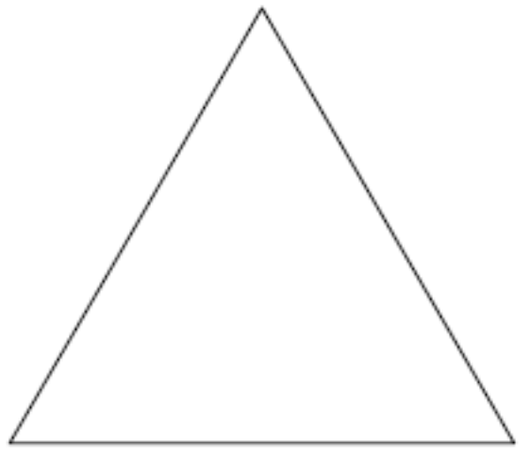
Algorithmic Beauty of Plants

http://algorithmicbotany.org/papers/abop/abop.pdf_

http://algorithmicbotany.org/papers/

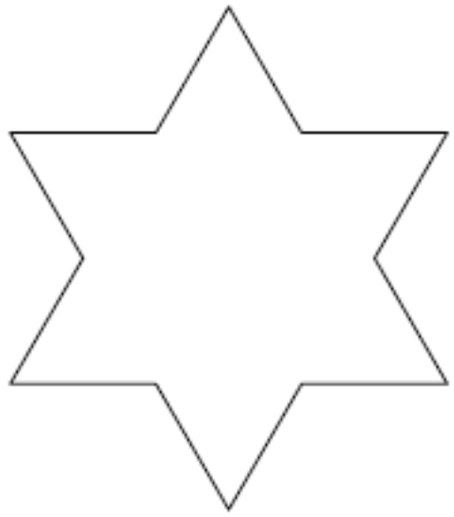
- Axiom
- Vocabulary
- Production applied in parallel

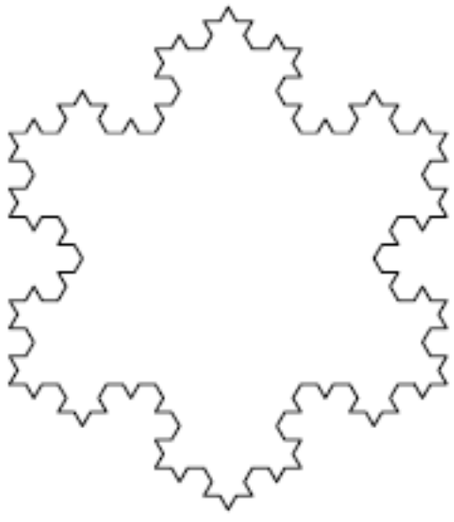
Snowflakes - Koch curve

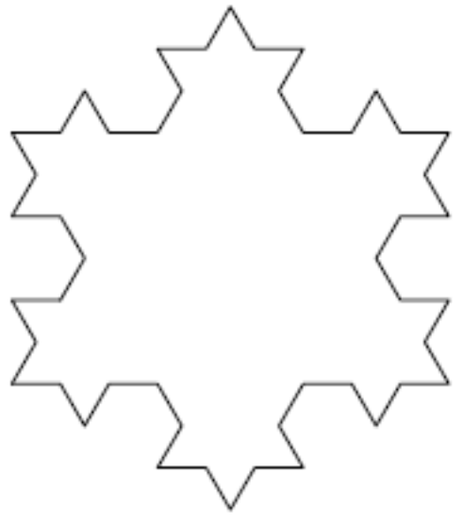


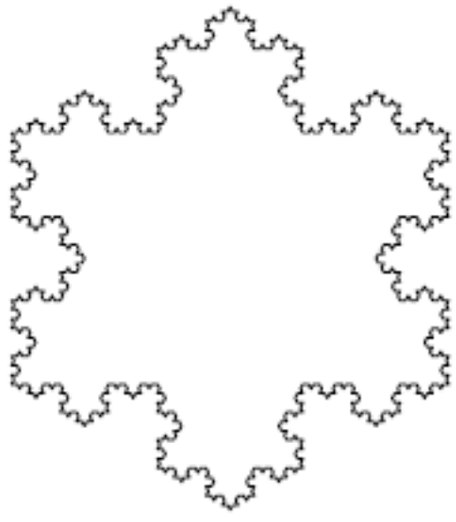
initiator

generator









L-systems as turtles

F draw forward

G move forward

\+ turn right through fixed angle

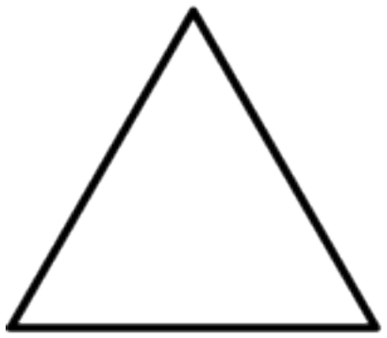
– turn left through fixed angle

[save turtles current position (start a new branch)

] remove last stored state and use to restore

| move and draw turtle by a length

Koch snowflake as an L-system



Initial shape

F++F++F

Generator

F-F++F-F

String Replacement

```
string S = "F++F++F";
string R = "F-F++F-F";
while(N > 0)
    {
      Print("N = {0}", N);
      N--;
      S = S.Replace("F", R);
    }
```

Geometry Output

F : draw forward

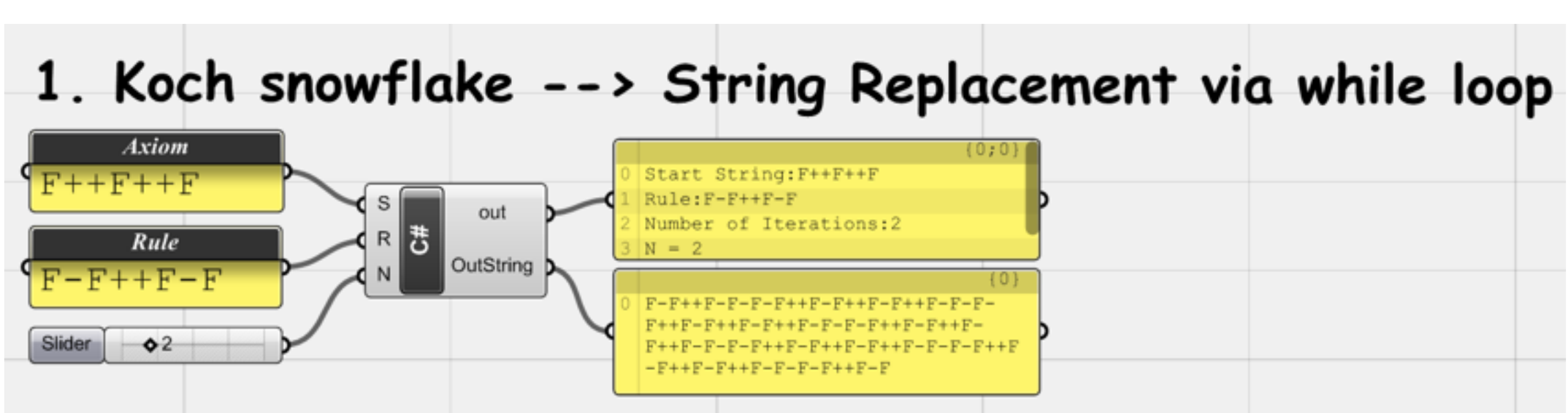
\+ : turn + 60°

− : turn - 60°

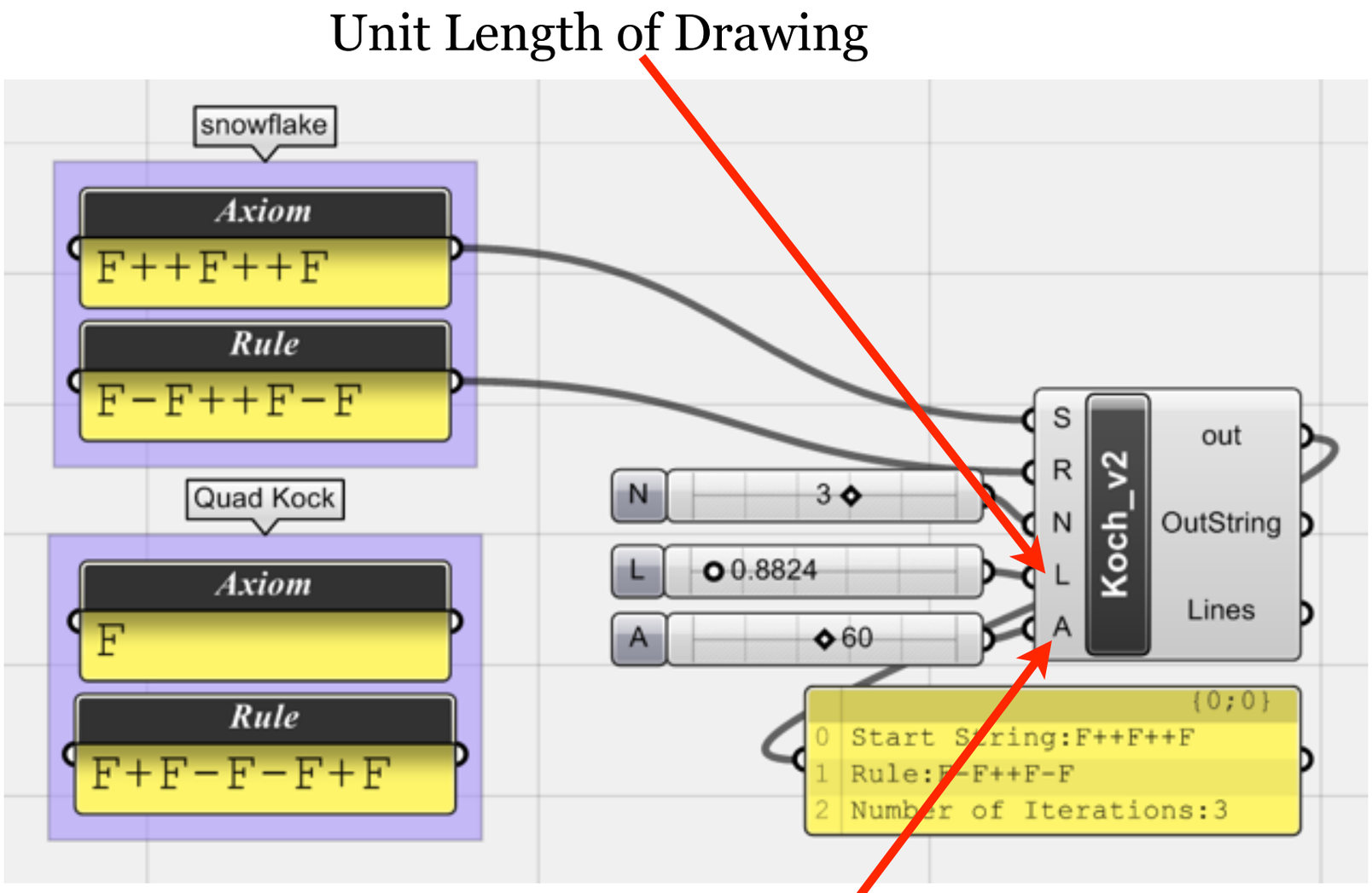
Koch snowflake _formatted string output

String Replacement

```
string S = "F++F++F";
string R = "F-F++F-F";
while(N > 0)
    {
      Print("N = {0}", N);
      N--;
      S = S.Replace("F", R);
    }
```

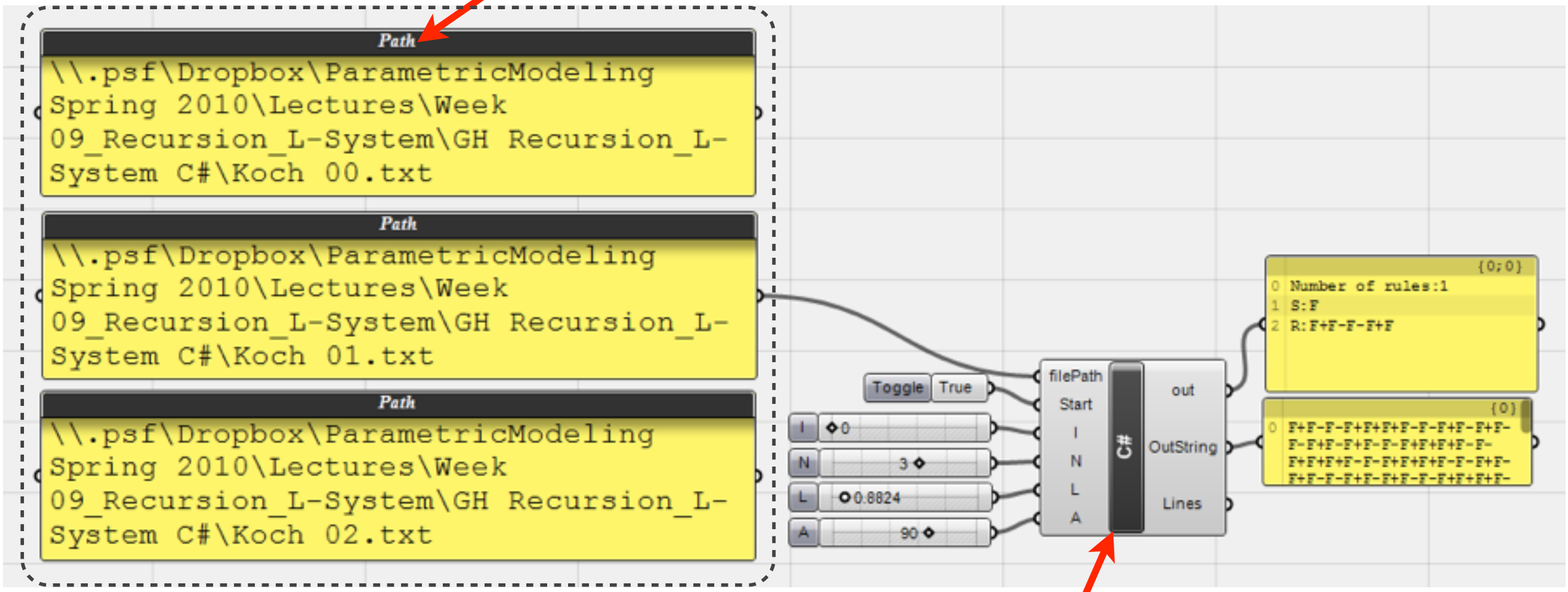


Koch snowflake: modularization



Koch snowflake _StreamReader

Path of the file



C# component reads the files and generates output

L-System : Dragon curve

variables : X Y F
constants : + −
start : FX
ruleX : X+YF+
ruleY : −FX−Y
angle : 90°

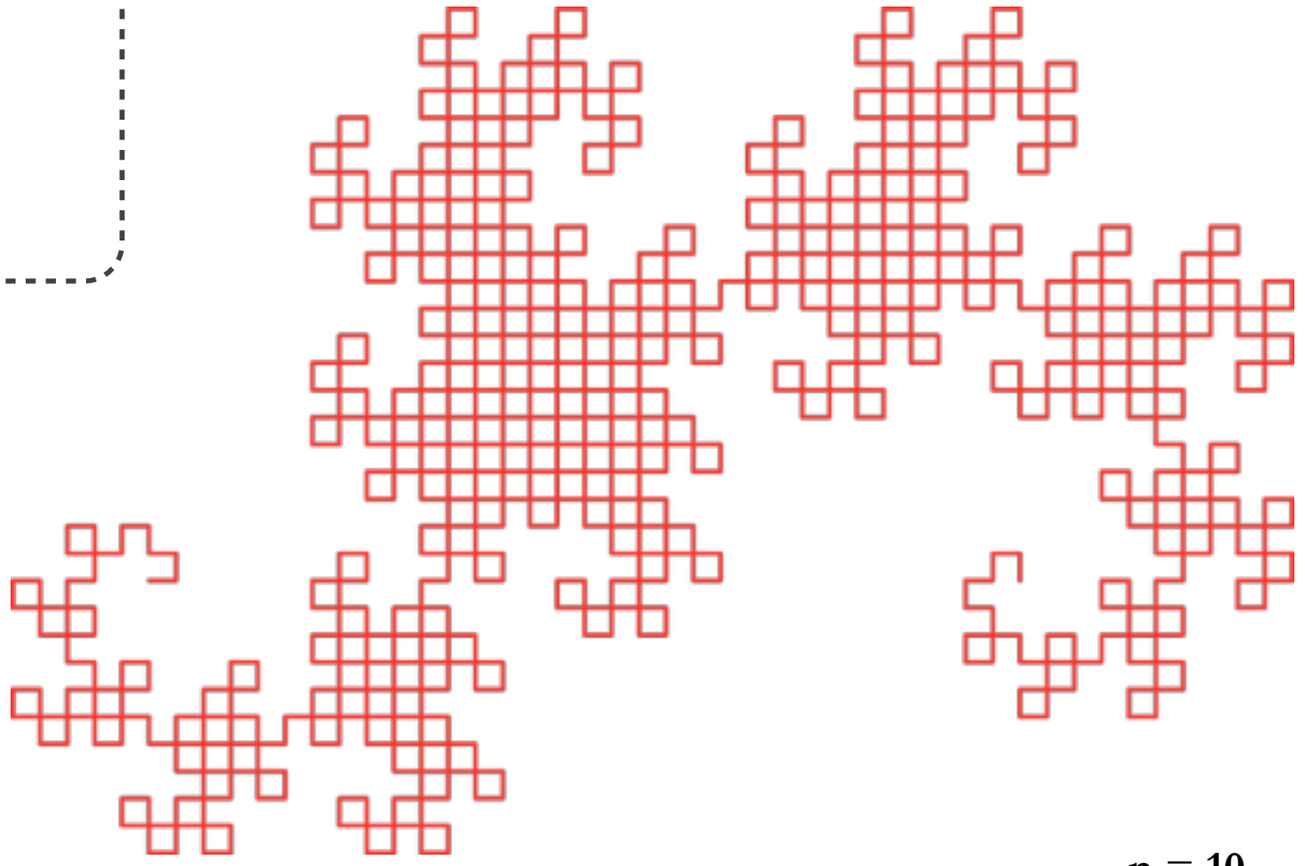
F : draw forward
+ : turn + 90°
− : turn - 90°

n = 1

FX+YF+

n = 2

FX+YF++-FX-YF+



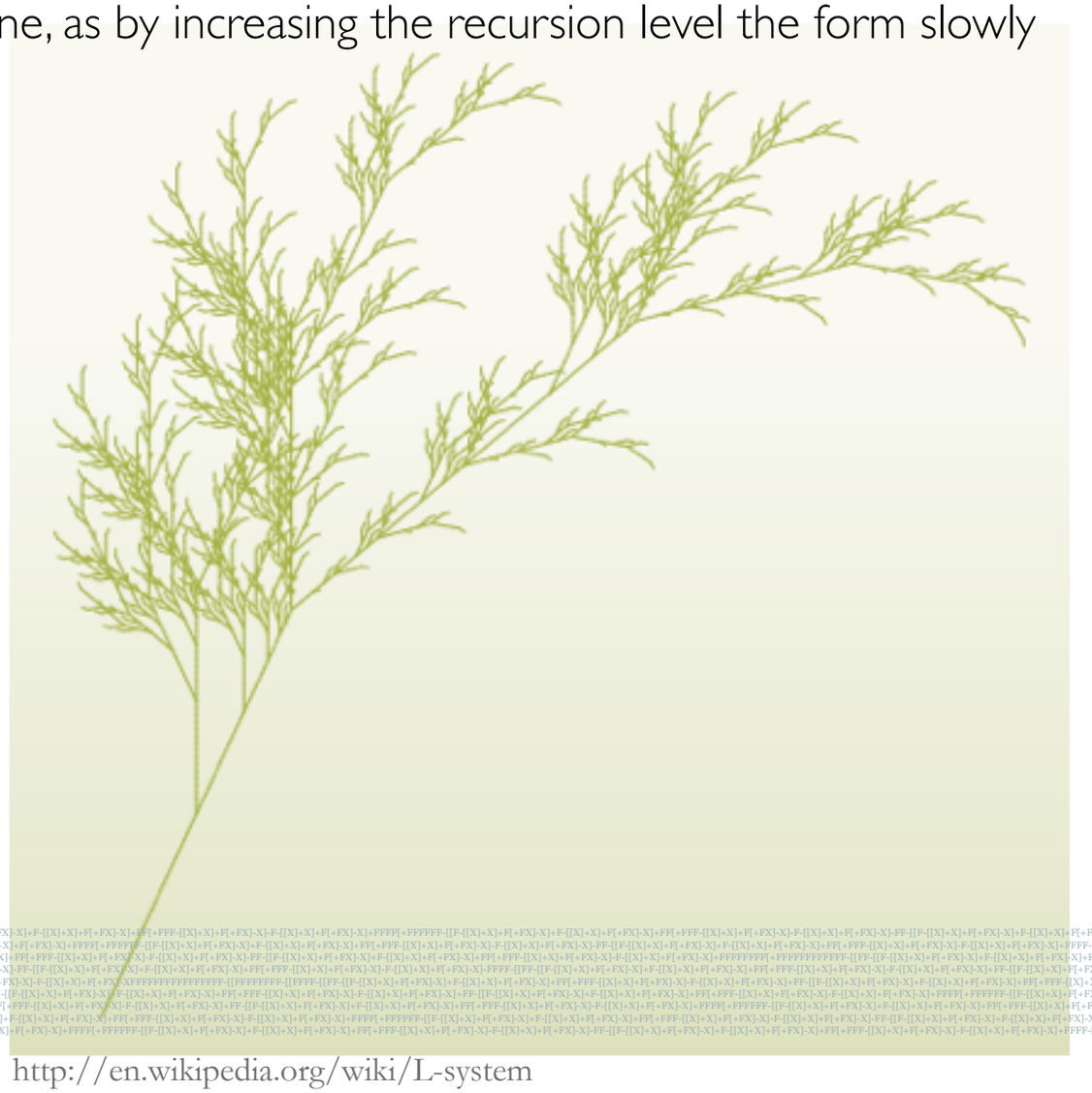
n = 10

L-system structure

Originally the L-systems were devised to provide a formal description of the development of such simple multi-cellular organisms, and to illustrate the neighborhood relationships between plant cells. Later on, this system was extended to describe higher plants and complex branching structures. The **recursive nature** of the **L-system** rules leads to self-similarity and thereby **fractal-like** forms which are easy to describe with an L-system. Plant models and natural-looking organic forms are similarly easy to define, as by increasing the recursion level the form slowly 'grows' and becomes more complex.

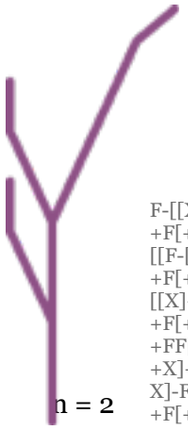
```
variables : X F
constants : + −
start : X
ruleX : F-[[X]+X]+F[+FX]-X
ruleF : FF
angle  : 25°
```

F : draw forward
\+ : turn + 25°
− : turn - 25°



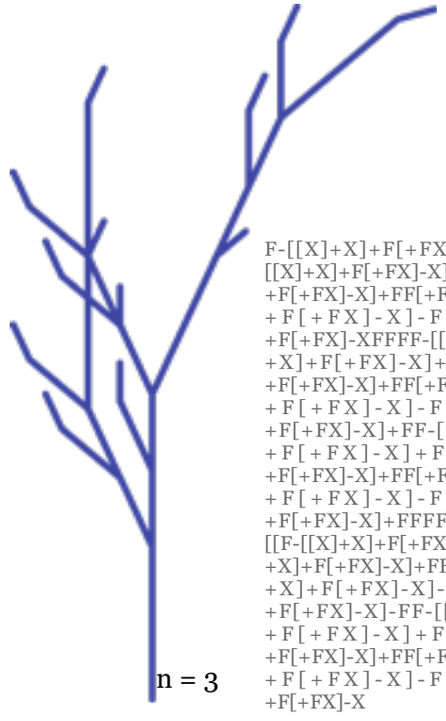
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/L-system

L-system structure



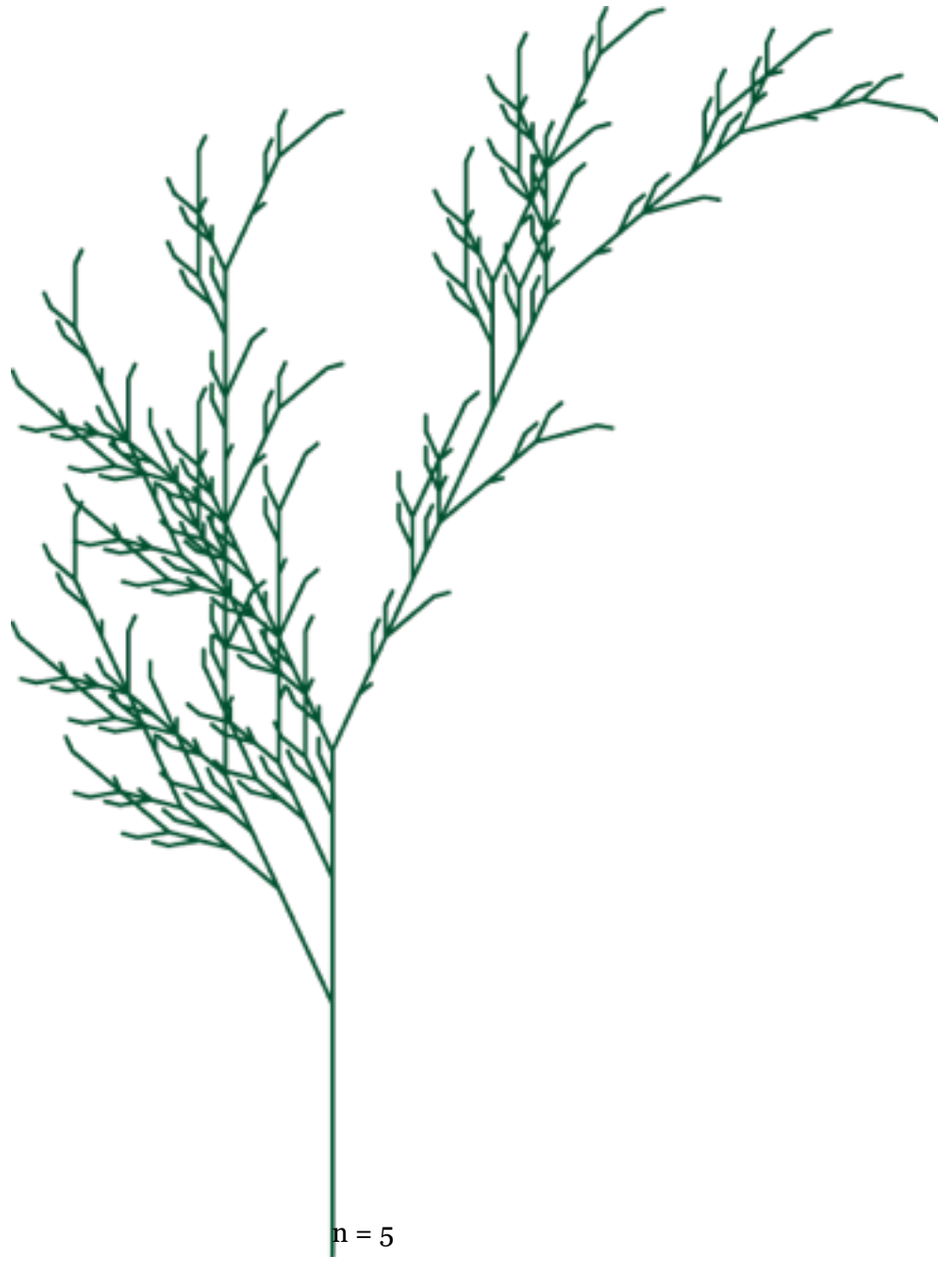
n = 2

F-[[X]+X]
+F[+FX]-XFF-
[[F-[[X]+X]
+F[+FX]-X]+F-
[[X]+X]
+F[+FX]-X]
+FF[+FFF-[[X]
+X]+F[+FX]-
X]-F-[[X]+X]
+F[+FX]-X



n = 3

F-[[X]+X]+F[+FX]-XFF-[[F-
[[X]+X]+F[+FX]-X]+F-[[X]+X]
+F[+FX]-X]+FF[+FFF-[[X]+X]
+F[+FX]-X]-F-[[X]+X]
+F[+FX]-XFFFF-[[FF-[[F-[[X]
+X]+F[+FX]-X]+F-[[X]+X]
+F[+FX]-X]+FF[+FFF-[[X]+X]
+F[+FX]-X]-F-[[X]+X]
+F[+FX]-X]+FF-[[F-[[X]+X]
+F[+FX]-X]+F-[[X]+X]
+F[+FX]-X]+FF[+FFF-[[X]+X]
+F[+FX]-X]-F-[[X]+X]
+F[+FX]-X]+FFFF[+FFFFFF-
[[F-[[X]+X]+F[+FX]-X]+F-[[X]
+X]+F[+FX]-X]+FF[+FFF-[[X]
+X]+F[+FX]-X]-F-[[X]+X]
+F[+FX]-X]-FF-[[F-[[X]+X]
+F[+FX]-X]+F-[[X]+X]
+F[+FX]-X]+FF[+FFF-[[X]+X]
+F[+FX]-X]-F-[[X]+X]
+F[+FX]-X



n = 5

L-system algorithm

Step 1 : Formatting string

For all characters of the given string:

Loop :
Check string character:
Case "X
replace with the **Rule_X**
Case "F"
replace with the **Rule_F**
Others
do nothing
End loop

Step 2: Generation

Iterate through all characters:
Loop :
Check string character:
Case "F"
Draw a line forward;
Case "+"
make a turn(+angle)
Case "–"
make a turn(-angle)
Case "["
Stack current conditions
Case "]"
Release last conditions
End loop