





추진 배경

## 어릴 적 즐거하던 숫자 야구게임을 구현해봤습니다!

프로그램 특징

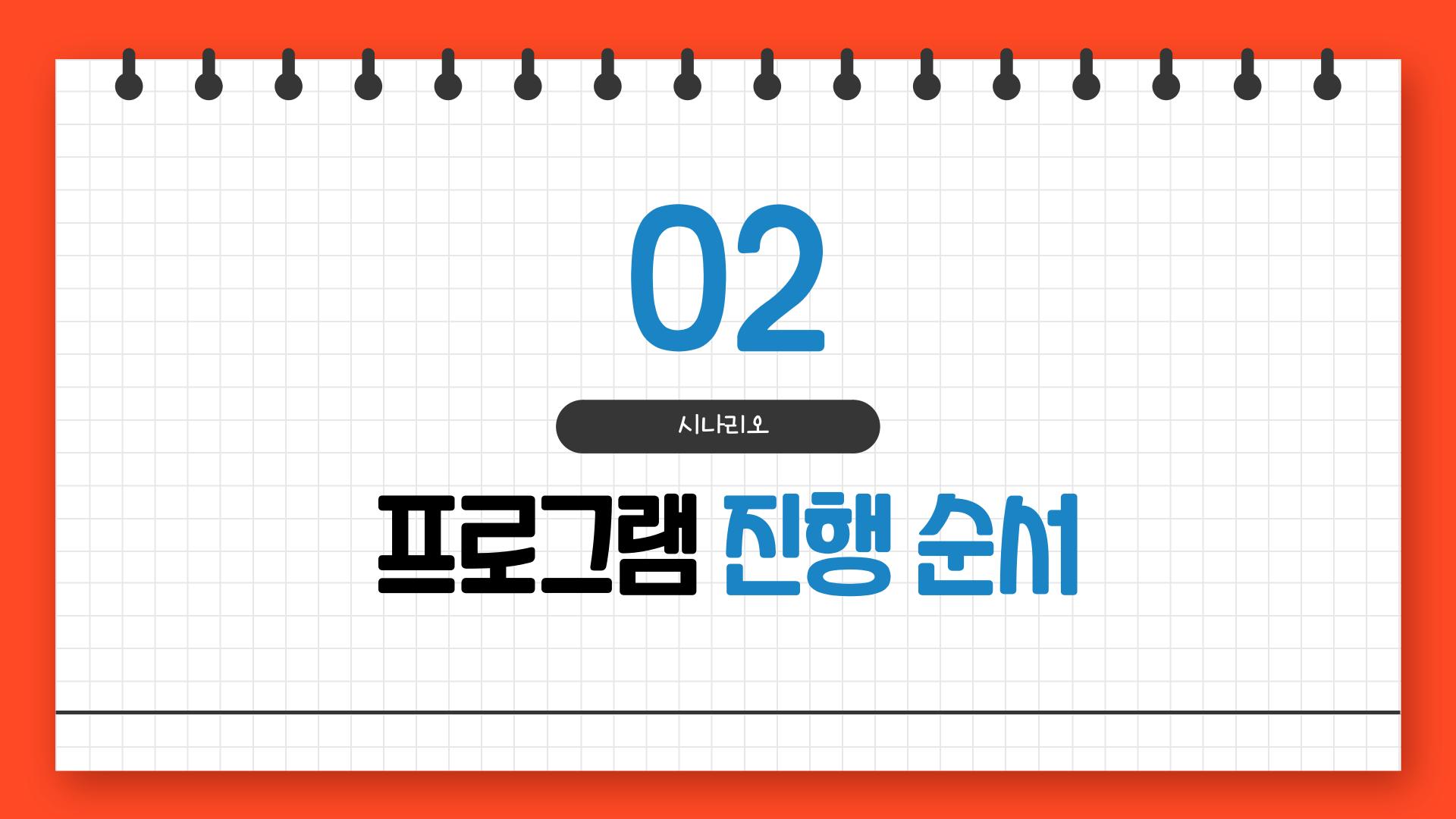
숫자 야구 게임에 랭킹 시스템을 더하여 플레이어가 자신의 스코어를 확인 할 수 있습니다.

1. 게임 시작하기 2. 랭킹 확<u>인하기</u>

3. 끝내기

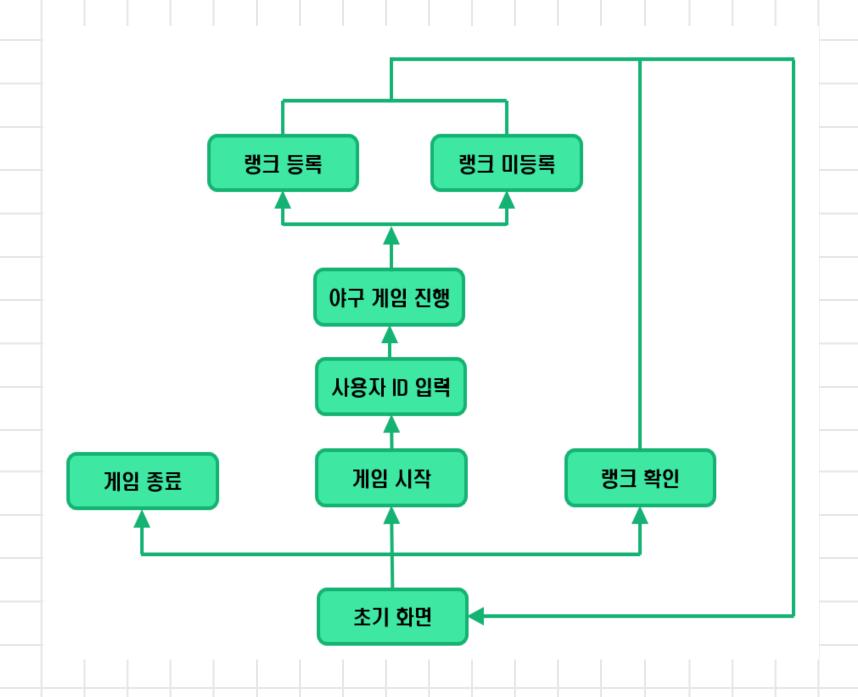
번호를 입력해주세요 : ■





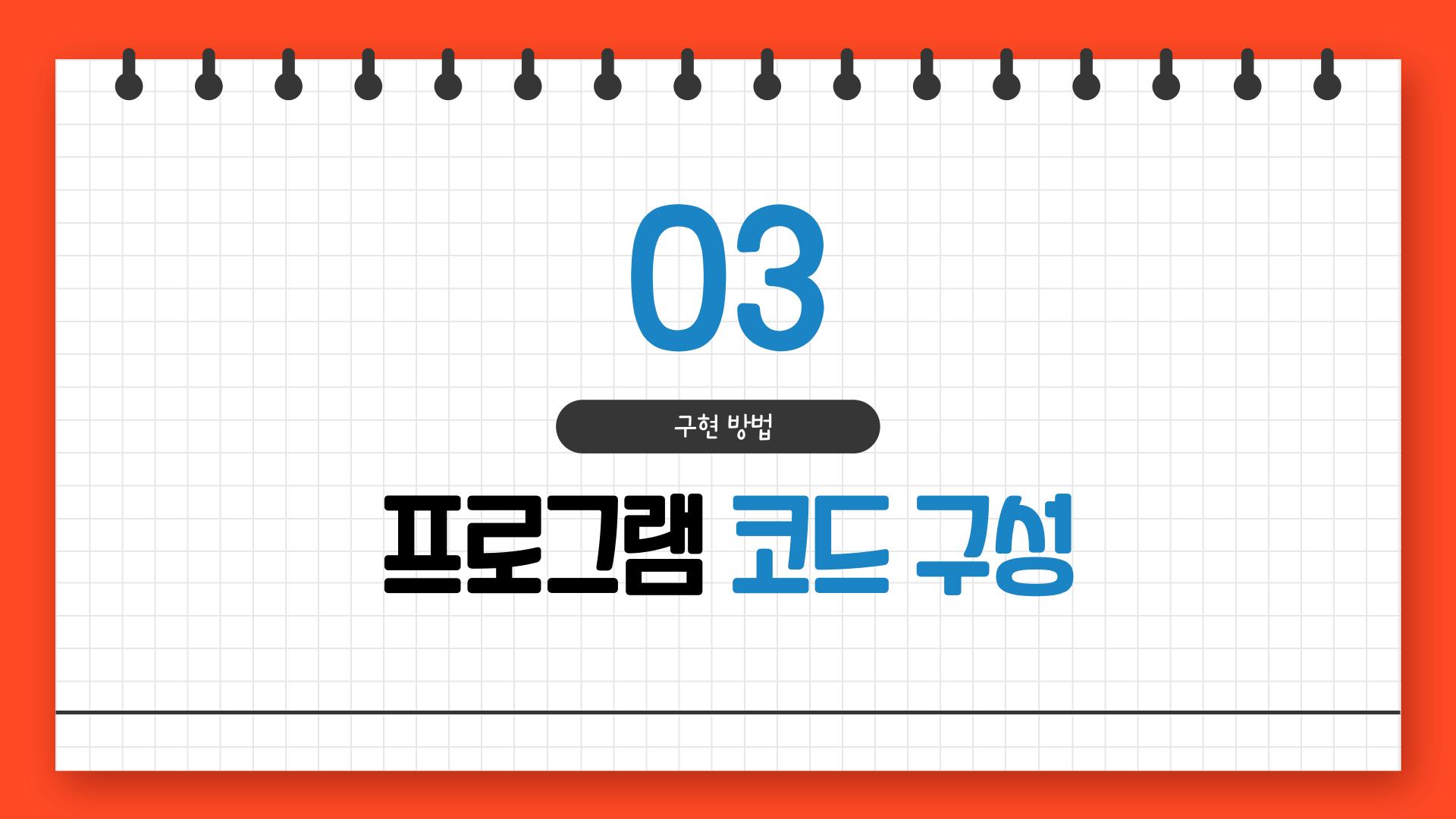


## 시나리오 다이어그램



#### 게임 진행 순서

- 1. 플레이가 프로그램을 켭니다.
- 2. 게임 종료, 게임 시작, 랭크 확인 중 선택합니다.
- 3. 게임을 시작할 때 사용자 ID를 입력합니다.
- 4. 재미있는 숫자 야구 게임을 즐깁니다.
- 5. 게임이 끝이 난다면 본인의 랭크를 등록 하거나 미등록 할 수 있습니다.





# 게임배누화면

#### <screen >

```
from controller.db controller import select top10 minimum attemps
from game.game algorithm import create numbers
from lib.lib import clear terminal by os
from db.db import DB
from classes.player import Player
from classes.game import Game
from uuid import UUID, uuid4
import sys
@clear terminal by os
def init player():
    print('\n이름을 입력해주세요! : ',end='')
    name = sys.stdin.readline().replace('\n','').strip()
    this player:Player = Player(uuid4(),0,name)
    return this player
def init game(player id:UUID):
    ans = create numbers()
    this_game = Game(player_id,ans)
    return this game
# @clear terminal by os
def game_start(p:Player,g:Game):
    print(1)
```

code

```
@clear terminal by os
    def rank output(db:DB):
        vals,columns = select top10 minimum attemps(db)
        print(columns)
        for i in vals:
            print(i)
    @clear terminal by os
    def in game(db:DB):
        while True:
            print("1. 게임시작!")
           print("2. 랭킹 보기")
           print("3. 게임 종료\n")
           e c = input("1~3 사이의 번호를 입력해주세요.: ")
            if e c == '1':
               this player = init player()
                this game = init game(this player.get id())
44
45
               game start(this player,this game)
            elif e c == '2':
               rank output(db)
            elif e c == '3':
               print("게임을 종료합니다.")
               break
            else:
51
52
               print("1~3 사이의 번호를 입력해주세요.")
            print(" ")
```

# 

## 게임진행

< game\_algorithm >

code

```
trom random import snuttle
    from sys import stdin
    from typing import Any, Union
    from lib.lib import check type int
    def create_numbers() -> list[int]:
        arr = [ for in range(0, 10)]
        shuffle(arr)
        return arr[:4]
12
    def get_input()->Any:
        print("\n숫자(0~9) 4개를 입력해주세요! EX. 1 2 3 4")
16
        print("\n** 포기하시려면 n을 입력해주세요! **\n")
17
        inp = []
18
        while True:
19
            inp:Union[list[str],list[int]] = stdin.readline().split()
20
            inp set = set(inp)
21
            if 'n' in inp:
22
               return []
23
            if inp_set.__len__() != 4 or inp.__len__() != 4 or not check_type_int(inp):
               print("띄어쓰기 구분 고유한 4개의 숫자(0~9)를 입력해주세요!")
24
                continue
```

```
else:
                 inp = list(map(int,inp))
             if list(filter(lambda x:x >= 10 \text{ or } x < 0, \text{ inp})).__len__() > 0:
                 print("0부터 9까지의 숫자를 입력해주세요!")
2930313233
                 continue
             break
         return inp
34
35
36
     def Check_number(ans: list[int], my_ans: list[int])->list[int]:
         Strike = 0
         Ball = 0
         for i in range(0, 4):
             if my_ans[i] in ans:
40
                 if my ans[i] == ans[i]:
41
                      Strike = Strike + 1
42
43
                 else:
                      Ball = Ball + 1
44
45
         return [Strike, Ball]
```

# 

code

< DB >

```
from typing import Any, Optional
    import psycopg2 as pg2
    from typing import Optional
    from lib.lib import error logger
     class DB:
         def init (self) -> None:
             self. connection: Optional[pg2.connection] = None
             self. cursor: Optional[pg2.cursor] = None # typing 해결 안됌...
11
12
         def connect(self, options: str) -> None:
13
             self. connection = pg2.connect(options)
             self. connection.autocommit = True
14
15
            # self.set isolation level()
             self.__cursor = self.__connection.cursor()
16
17
18
         @error logger
         def execute query has return(self, query: str) -> [list[tuple], list[str]]:
19
20
             self. cursor.execute(query)
21
            column names = [r[0]] for r in self. cursor.description
22
23
            return [self. cursor.fetchall(), column names]
```

```
@error_logger
         def execute_query_no_return(self, query: str)->None:
             self.__cursor.execute(query)
27
28
         def close(self) -> None:
29
30
             try:
                 self.__connection.close()
31
             except pg2.DatabaseError as e:
33
                 exit(0)
34
35
         @error logger
         def get_connection(self) -> Optional[Any]:
36
             return self. connection
37
38
39
         @error logger
         def get_cursor(self) -> Optional[Any]:
40
             return self.__cursor
41
```

# 기일 Classes

### < player\_class >

```
from uuid import UUID
     class Player:
        def init (self, ids:UUID, attempt:int, name:str):
             self. id = ids
            self.__attempt:int = attempt
            self. name:str = name
        def set id(self, ids:int)->None:
11
            self. id = ids
12
        def get_id(self)->UUID:
13
14
            return self.__id
15
16
        def set name(self, name:str)->None:
17
             self. name = name
18
19
        def get name(self)->str:
20
            return self. name
21
22
        def set attemp(self, attempt:int)->None:
23
            self.__attempt = attempt
24
25
         def get_attempt(self)->int:
26
            return self. attempt
```

#### code

<game\_class>

```
from uuid import UUID
from lib.consts import GAME_STATE
class Game:
   def __init__(self, id_:UUID, answer:list[int]=[0,0,0,0], ball:int=0, strike:int=0, situation:str=GAME_STATE['게임시작 전']):
       self.id = id
       self.ball = ball
       self.strike = strike
       self.situation = situation
                                                                     def get ball(self):
       self.answer = answer
                                                                         return self.ball
                                                           25
                                                                     def set ball(self, ball):
   def get id(self) -> UUID:
      return self.id
                                                                          self.ball = ball
   def set id(self, id):
                                                           27
      self.id = id
                                                           28
                                                                     def get strike(self):
   def get answer(self)->list[int]:
                                                                          return self.strike
      return self.answer
   def set_answer(self, 1:list[int])->None:
                                                           31
                                                                     def set strike(self, strike):
       self.answer = 1
                                                           32
                                                                          self.strike = strike
                                                           33
   def get ball(self):
     return self.ball
   def set_ball(self, ball):
                                                                     def get situation(self):
       self.ball = ball
                                                                          return self.situation
                                                           36
                                                           37
                                                                     def set stituation(self, situation):
                                                           38
                                                                          self.stituation = situation
```



