PROJECT WORK OF COMPUTER PROGRAMMING

TIC TAC TOE

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Semester: 1 Date of performance:

Subject Name: Computer Programming Subject Code:24CAH101

1. Aim/overview of the practical:

. To develop TIC TAC TOE in the c programming language.

2.Task to be done:

- Set up and initialize the board.
- Display the board after each move.
- Take player input and ensure valid moves.
- Check for a win or draw after each move.
- Run a game loop until someone wins or the game draws.
- Ask for a replay or exit after the game finishes.

3.Algorithm /Flowchart:

- 1. Start
- 2. **Initialize the Game Board**: Set up a 3x3 grid with numbers 1 to 9 representing each cell.
- 3. **Display the Game Board**: Print the current state of the grid.
- 4. Set Player 1 as 'X' and Player 2 as 'O': Assign markers to the players.
- 5. Loop until there is a winner or a draw:
 - 1. **Player Turn**: Alternate between Player 1 and Player 2.
 - 2. **Prompt Player for Input**: Ask the player to choose a position (1-9).
 - 3. **Check for Valid Move**: Ensure the chosen position is empty.
 - 4. **Update the Board**: Place the player's marker on the chosen position.
 - 5. **Display the Updated Board**: Show the new state of the grid.
 - 6. Check for Win:
 - Check all rows, columns, and diagonals to see if either player has three matching markers in a row.
 - 7. Check for Draw:
 - If all positions are filled and no player has won, declare a draw.
- 6. End the Game:

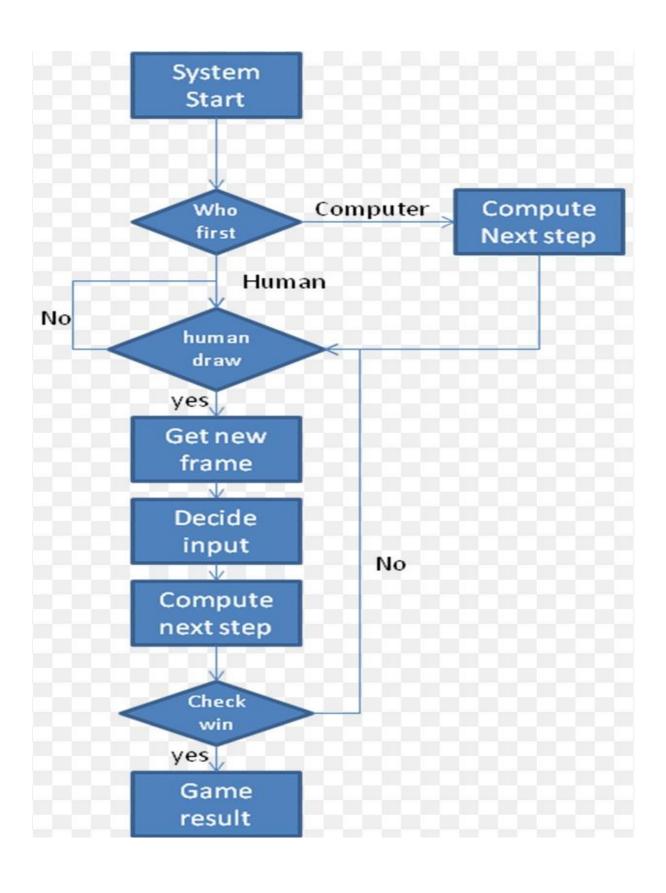
- o If a player wins, declare that player as the winner.
- o If the game ends in a draw, announce a draw.

7. Prompt for Replay:

- o Ask if the players want to play again.
- o If yes, reinitialize the game; if no, exit.
- 8. **End**

Flowchart of Tic-Tac-Toe:

- Start: An oval to represent the start of the program
- Initialize Board: A process box to initialize the grid.
- **Display Board**: A process box to print the current state of the board.
- Player Turn: A decision diamond to determine whose turn it is.
- Input Validation: A decision diamond to check if the input is valid.
- Check Win/Draw: Two decision diamonds to check for a win or draw.
- •End: An oval to represent the end of the program.



```
4. Code for experiment /practical:
#include <stdio.h>
// Global board variable
char board[3][3];
// Function to initialize the board with numbers 1-9
void initialize Board () {
  int count = 1;
  for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
    for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++) {
       board[i][j] = count + '0'; // Store as characters '1' to '9'
       count++;
    }
  }
}
// Function to display the board
void display Board () {
  printf("\n");
  for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
    for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++) {
       printf(" %c ", board[i][j]);
       if (j < 2) printf("|"); // Vertical lines</pre>
    }
    if (i < 2) printf("\n---|---\n"); // Horizontal lines
  }
  printf("\n");
}
```

```
// Function to check for a win
int checkWin() {
  // Check rows and columns
  for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
    if (board[i][0] == board[i][1] && board[i][1] == board[i][2]) return 1;
    if (board[0][i] == board[1][i] && board[1][i] == board[2][i]) return 1;
  }
  // Check diagonals
  if (board[0][0] == board[1][1] && board[1][1] == board[2][2]) return 1;
  if (board[0][2] == board[1][1] && board[1][1] == board[2][0]) return 1;
  return 0;
}
// Function to check if the game is a draw
int checkDraw() {
  for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
    for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++) {
      if (board[i][j] != 'X' && board[i][j] != 'O') return 0;
    }
  }
  return 1;
}
// Function to take player's input
void playerMove(char player) {
  int choice;
  int row, col;
```

```
printf("Player %c, enter a number (1-9): ", player);
  scanf("%d", &choice);
  // Convert choice to row and column
  row = (choice - 1) / 3;
  col = (choice - 1) % 3;
  // Check if the chosen cell is empty
  if (board[row][col] != 'X' && board[row][col] != 'O') {
    board[row][col] = player; // Place the player's marker
  } else {
    printf("Invalid move! Try again.\n");
    playerMove(player); // Recursion for invalid input
  }
int main() {
  char currentPlayer = 'X'; // Player 1 starts with 'X'
  int gameStatus = 0; // 0: ongoing, 1: win, -1: draw
  initializeBoard(); // Setup initial board
  // Main game loop
  while (1) {
    displayBoard(); // Show current board
    playerMove(currentPlayer); // Get player's move
    // Check if there's a winner
    if (checkWin()) {
```

}

```
displayBoard(); // Display final state of the board
printf("Player %c wins!\n", currentPlayer);
break;
}

// Check for a draw
if (checkDraw()) {
    displayBoard(); // Display final state of the board
    printf("It's a draw!\n");
    break;
}

// Switch to the other player
currentPlayer = (currentPlayer == 'X') ? 'O' : 'X';
}

return 0;
}
```

5. Result/Output:

```
Output
                                                                Clear
1 | 2 | 3
---|---|---
4 | 5 | 6
---|---|---
7 | 8 | 9
Player X, enter a number (1-9): 1
X | 2 | 3
---|---|---
4 | 5 | 6
---|---|---
7 | 8 | 9
Player O, enter a number (1-9): 4
X | 2 | 3
---|---|---
0 | 5 | 6
```

```
Output
                                                               Clear
X | 2 | 3
---|---|---
0 | 5 | 6
---|---|---
7 | 8 | 9
Player X, enter a number (1-9): 2
X | X | 3
---|---|---
0 | 5 | 6
---|---|---
7 | 8 | 9
Player O, enter a number (1-9): 6
X | X | 3
---|---|---
0 | 5 | 0
```

```
Output
                                                                  Clear
---|---|---
7 | 8 | 9
Player O, enter a number (1-9): 6
X | X | 3
---|---|---
0 | 5 | 0
---|---|---
7 | 8 | 9
Player X, enter a number (1-9): 3
X \mid X \mid X
---|---|---
0 | 5 | 0
---|---|---
7 | 8 | 9
Player X wins!
=== code Execution Successful ===
```

6.Writting Summary:

The Tic-Tac-Toe project implemented in C is a simple, interactive two-player game designed to run in a console environment. It enables two players to alternate turns in marking the cells of a 3x3 grid with their respective symbols ('X' for Player 1 and 'O' for Player 2). The primary objective of the game is for a player to get three of their marks in a row—either horizontally, vertically, or diagonally—before their opponent. If neither player manages to do so, and the grid is completely filled, the game results in a draw.

7.Learning Outcomes:

- 1. Understanding 2D Arrays
- 2. Input Validation and Error Handling
- 3. Control Flow and Conditional Logic
- **4.** Game Logic Implementation
- 5. Building an Interactive Console Application

Evaluation Grid:

SN.NO.	Parameters	Marks Obtained	Maximum Marks
1.	Demonstration and performance (pre lab Quiz)		5
2.	Worksheet		10
3.	Post Lab Quiz		5