



PROJECT REPORT



ON

“CASINO GAME”

Developed at: -

YADAVINDRA DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

TALWANDI sabo

Preface

Project work is major part of course. It is a period in which we are introduced to the actual process of making a project successful. In other words, we can say that project lab course training is provided for the familiarization with the environment in which the development of an actual project is done. In the department of computer engineering, I am introduced the process of software engineering, which is we owe and includes not only the process but actual process of software development.

During the period of BTECH in computer engineering, 4th Semester, we have studied all the theoretical subjects, which are required for the development of software or some other design. But this is the time when we put my knowledge to actual work and learn how to combine all the aspects of software engineering.

The objectives of doing project work is to raise the level of performance in one or more of its aspects and this may be achieved by careful learning of the process of software engineering. Furthermore motivation for new learning of group relation, coordination and cooperation provides an overview of the total development process.

Project work is an important part of theoretical studies. It covers all that remains incurred in the classroom i.e. without it out studies remains ineffective and incomplete. Also it explores a student to own invaluable creasier of experience and offer an exposure to real management in an organization.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The satisfaction that accompanies the successful completion of any task would be incomplete without the mention of people whose ceaseless cooperation made it possible, whose constant guidance and encouragement crown all efforts with success.

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History of C Language

The history of the C programming language dates back to the early 1970s when it was created by Dennis Ritchie at Bell Laboratories (AT&T's Bell Telephone Laboratories) in Murray Hill, New Jersey, USA. Here's a brief timeline of the development of the C language:

- 1). 1969: The development of C can be traced back to the creation of the B programming language, which was developed by Ken Thompson. B was an interpreted language used for system programming on the Honeywell 635 computer. However, it lacked some features that Dennis Ritchie and others at Bell Labs found desirable.
- 2). Early 1970s: Dennis Ritchie, along with his colleague Brian Kernighan, began working on the development of a new programming language that would address the limitations of B. This new language, eventually named C, incorporated features from B and added data types and other enhancements.
- 3). 1972: The first version of the C language was implemented on the DEC PDP-11 computer. It included features like data types, structures, and low-level access to memory.
- 4). 1978: The publication of "The C Programming Language," written by Brian Kernighan and Dennis Ritchie, played a significant role in popularizing C. The book became a widely used reference and helped establish C as a standard programming language.
- 5). 1983: The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) formed a committee to develop a standard specification for the C language, known as ANSI C. This standardization aimed to ensure portability and consistency across different implementations of the language.

6).1989: The ANSI C standard was officially adopted, and this version of the language is often referred to as C89 or ANSI C.

7).1990: The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) adopted the ANSI C standard, giving it international recognition. The standard is known as ISO/IEC 9899:1990.

8).1999: The C language standard was revised, and the new version is commonly referred to as C99. This revision introduced several new features, including inline functions, variable-length arrays, and additional standard libraries.

9).2011: The C11 standard was introduced, which included some new features and improvements over the C99 standard. However, adoption of C11 has been somewhat slower compared to previous standards.

C has had a profound impact on the field of programming and has influenced the development of many other languages. Its simplicity, efficiency, and close-to-the-hardware capabilities have contributed to its enduring popularity in various application domains, including system programming, embedded systems, and application development.

C Language

Here are some key features and concepts associated with the C programming language:

Procedural Language: C is a procedural programming language, which means that it follows a step-by-step approach to solving problems. It consists of functions, which are blocks of code that perform a specific task.

1>>>Portability: C is known for its portability, meaning that programs written in C can be run on different platforms with minimal or no modification. This is facilitated by the use of compilers that generate machine-specific code.

2>>Structured Programming: C supports structured programming principles, allowing the use of functions and modules to organize code and make it more readable, maintainable, and modular.

3>>>Low-Level Programming: C provides direct access to memory addresses, making it suitable for low-level programming tasks. This feature allows programmers to manipulate hardware and write efficient code close to the machine level.

4>>>Syntax: The syntax of C is relatively simple and follows a set of rules. It uses a combination of keywords, operators, and punctuation, making it easy to learn for beginners.

5>>>Standard Libraries: C comes with a set of standard libraries that provide a wide range of functions for tasks like input/output, string manipulation, memory allocation, and more. These libraries make it easier for developers to perform common operations without having to write code from scratch.

6>>>Pointers: C introduces the concept of pointers, which are variables that store memory addresses. Pointers allow for efficient memory management and manipulation.

7>>>Efficiency: C is known for its efficiency in terms of execution speed and memory usage. It gives programmers a high degree of control over the system resources.

8>>>Community Support: C has a large and active community of developers, and there are abundant resources, tutorials, and forums available for learning and troubleshooting.

A simple "Hello, World!" program in C looks like this:

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
    printf("Hello, World!\n");
    return 0;
}
```

This program includes the standard input/output library (stdio.h), defines the main function, and uses the printf function to display the "Hello, World!" message on the screen. The return 0; statement indicates successful program execution.

code

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <conio.h>
#include <time.h>

#include <stdlib.h>
struct play
{
    int bal;
    char name[100];
};
int go(int no,int stake,int *b,char a[100],int i,int guess)
{
    system("COLOR 0E");
    if(guess==no)
    {
        i++;
        printf("\nGreat!!!! you've got it right, i.e %d",no);
        if(i>=3)
        {
            printf("\n*\tCASINO BOOST ON!!\t**\n");
            printf("\n*////////*//##### WOW!!!! %s u got 3 correct guesses in a row....KEEP GOING >>>>",a)
;

```

```

    printf("\nYou won %d $",5*stake);
    *b=*b+5*stake;

}
else
{
    printf("\n*****\t CONGRATULATIONS '%s' you won %d $ \t*****\nCan u get more of
them???\n",a,2*stake);
    *b=*b+2*stake;
}
}
else
{
    i=0;
    printf("\n\n ~ Hmm Sorry wrong guess....\tThe correct guess was %d.....\n\t'%s' you lost %d
$\n",no,a,stake);
    *b=*b-stake;
    if(*b==0)
    {
        printf("'%'s your balance is zero.....\nTHANK YOU FOR PLAYING",a);
    }
}
}
return i;

```

```
}

void rock(int n, struct play dude[], int stake[], int *chk, int guess[])
{
    system("COLOR 04");
    srand(time(0));
    int no=rand()%10;

    for(int i=0; i<n; i++)
    {
        if(dude[i].bal!=0)
        {
            printf("\n\n %s you have %d $ balance\n",dude[i].name,dude[i].bal);
            printf("Hey, enter amount to bet : $");
            scanf("%d",&stake[i]);

            if(stake[i]!=0 && stake[i]<=dude[i].bal)
            {
                printf(" %s guess any number between 0 and 9:",dude[i].name);
                scanf("%d",&guess[i]);
            }
            else
            {
                if(stake[i]==0)
                {
```



```

    dude[i].bal=0;
    printf("\n\nCOME ON \t*%s*\t.....your stake should not be zero",dude[i].name);
    printf("\n\tnow you are DISQUALIFIED.....");
    printf("\n\tTHANK YOU FOR PLAYING");
}
else
{
    printf("\n\t\t*%s* BET should not be greater than balance!!!!!!!",dude[i].name);
    printf("\n\tnow you are DISQUALIFIED.....");
    printf("\n\tTHANK YOU FOR PLAYING");
    dude[i].bal=0;
}
}
}
}
printf("\n\nRESULT:");
printf("-----");
for(int i=0; i<n; i++)
{
    if(stake[i]<=dude[i].bal && stake[i]!=0)
    {
        chk[i]= go(no,stake[i],dude[i].bal,dude[i].name,chk[i],guess[i]);
    }
}

```

```

}
printf("\n-----");

int u=0,x,y;
for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
{
    if(dude[i].bal!=0)
    {
        u++;
        y=i;
    }
    if(u>1)
        break;
}
if( u>1 || (u==1&& n==1) )
{
    printf("\n\nenter 1 if you want to continue game \n ent 0 to exit =====\t");
    scanf("%d",&x);
}
if(u==1&& n>1)
{
    printf("\n\n\t\t '%s' CONGRATULATIONS ON WINNING THE GAME!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!\n",dude[y].name);
    x=-1;
}

```

```
if(u==0)
{
    return;
}
```

```
if(x==1)
    rock(n,dude,stake,chk,guess);
else if(x==0)
{
    for(int i=0; i<n; i++)
    {
        printf("\n\tWITHDRAWING remaining balance of %s = $%d",dude[i].name,dude[i].bal);
    }
    printf("\n\tTHANK YOU FOR PLAYING");
}
```

```
}
```

```
int main()
{
    printf("\n\tt=====WELCOME TO PARADISE
CASINO=====\\n\\n\\n");
```

[illegible]

```
printf("\n\n enter no of player`s want to play: ");
scanf("%d",&n);
if(n==1)
{
    printf("\n\COME ON BUDDY!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!\you can't play single in multiplayer\nGAME
ENDING.....");
    return 0;
}
```

```
break;
```

```
default:
printf("DON'T WASTE OUR TIME.....");
return 0;
}
```

```
struct play dude[n];
for(int i=0; i<n; i++)
{ system("COLOR 75");
printf("\n\nname of player %d: ",i+1);
scanf("%s", dude[i].name);
printf("Enter the starting balance of '%s' to play game : $",dude[i].name);
scanf("%d",dude[i].bal);
}
```

```
printf("\n\n\t\t\t=====CASINO NUMBER GUESSING RULES!=====\\n");
printf("\t\t1. BET should not be zero or greater than BALANCE, else your BALANCE would be reduced to
ZERO\\n");
printf("\t\t2. Choose a number between 0 to 9 only otherwise you will just keep losing money\\n");
printf("\t\t3. Winner gets 2 times of the money bet\\n");
printf("\t\t4. Wrong bet, and you lose the amount you bet\\n");
printf("\t\t5. 3 correct guesses in a row will and a SPECIAL REWARD awaits.....\\n");
printf("\t\t6. Players can collectively exit the game they want.\\n");
printf("\\n\\n");
```

```
int stake[n],chk[n];
```

```
for(int i=0; i<n; i++)
{
    chk[i]=0;
}
int guess[n];
```

```
rock(n,dude,stake,chk,guess);
}
```

OUTPUT SCREENS

=====WELCOME TO PARADISE CASINO=====

```
*****
**                               **
**      Enter 'S' for single player      **
**                               **
**      Enter 'M' for multiplayer      **
**                               **
*****
```

-->>

=====WELCOME TO PARADISE CASINO=====

** Enter 'S' for single player **

** **

** Enter 'M' for multiplayer **

** **

-->>

S

=====WELCOME TO PARADISE CASINO=====

** Enter 'S' for single player **

** **

** Enter 'M' for multiplayer **

** **

-->>

S

Name of player 1: RAJAT SHARMA_

=====WELCOME TO PARADISE CASINO=====

** Enter 'S' for single player **

** **

** Enter 'M' for multiplayer **

** **

-->>

S

Name of player 1: rajat

Enter the starting balance of 'rajat' to play game : \$1000

=====CASINO NUMBER GUESSING RULES!=====

1. BET should not be zero or greater than BALANCE, else your BALANCE would be reduced to ZERO
2. Choose a number between 0 to 9 only otherwise you will just keep losing money
3. Winner gets 2 times of the money bet
4. Wrong bet, and you lose the amount you bet
5. 3 correct guesses in a row will and a SPECIAL REWARD awaits.....
6. Players can collectively exit the game they want.

rajat you have 1000 \$ balance

Hey, enter amount to bet : \$ _

```
**                      Enter 'M' for multiplayer                      **
**                                                                **
*****-->>
```

S

Name of player 1: rajat

Enter the starting balance of 'rajat' to play game : \$1000

=====CASINO NUMBER GUESSING RULES!=====

1. BET should not be zero or greater than BALANCE, else your BALANCE would be reduced to ZERO
2. Choose a number between 0 to 9 only otherwise you will just keep losing money
3. Winner gets 2 times of the money bet
4. Wrong bet, and you lose the amount you bet
5. 3 correct guesses in a row will and a SPECIAL REWARD awaits.....
6. Players can collectively exit the game they want.

rajat you have 1000 \$ balance

Hey, enter amount to bet : \$100

rajat guess any number between 0 and 9:9

RESULT:-----

~ Hmm Sorry wrong guess.... The correct guess was 5.....

'rajat' you lost 100 \$

ent 1 if you want to continue game

ent 0 to exit =====

=====WELCOME TO PARADISE CASINO=====

** Enter 'S' for single player **

** **

** Enter 'M' for multiplayer **

** **

-->>

M

enter no of player`s want to play: 2

Name of player 1:

=====WELCOME TO PARADISE CASINO=====

```
*****
**                               **
**      Enter 'S' for single player      **
**                               **
**      Enter 'M' for multiplayer        **
**                               **
*****
```

-->>

M

enter no of player`s want to play: 2

Name of player 1: rajat

Enter the starting balance of 'rajat' to play game : \$1000

Name of player 2: sumit

Enter the starting balance of 'sumit' to play game : \$2000

enter no of player's want to play: 2

Name of player 1: rajat

Enter the starting balance of 'rajat' to play game : \$1000

Name of player 2: sumit

Enter the starting balance of 'sumit' to play game : \$2000

=====CASINO NUMBER GUESSING RULES!=====

1. BET should not be zero or greater than BALANCE, else your BALANCE would be reduced to ZERO
2. Choose a number between 0 to 9 only otherwise you will just keep losing money
3. Winner gets 2 times of the money bet
4. Wrong bet, and you lose the amount you bet
5. 3 correct guesses in a row will and a SPECIAL REWARD awaits.....
6. Players can collectively exit the game they want.

rajat you have 1000 \$ balance

Hey, enter amount to bet : \$500

rajat guess any number between 0 and 9:6

sumit you have 2000 \$ balance

Hey, enter amount to bet : \$500

sumit guess any number between 0 and 9:8

=====CASINO NUMBER GUESSING RULES!=====

1. BET should not be zero or greater than BALANCE, else your BALANCE would be reduced to ZERO
2. Choose a number between 0 to 9 only otherwise you will just keep losing money
3. Winner gets 2 times of the money bet
4. Wrong bet, and you lose the amount you bet
5. 3 correct guesses in a row will and a SPECIAL REWARD awaits.....
6. Players can collectively exit the game they want.

rajat you have 1000 \$ balance

Hey, enter amount to bet : \$500

rajat guess any number between 0 and 9:6

sumit you have 2000 \$ balance

Hey, enter amount to bet : \$500

sumit guess any number between 0 and 9:8

RESULT:-----

~ Hmm Sorry wrong guess.... The correct guess was 4.....

'rajat' you lost 500 \$

~ Hmm Sorry wrong guess.... The correct guess was 4.....

'sumit' you lost 500 \$

ent 1 if you want to continue game

ent 0 to exit =====

conclusion

Indeed, casino games are often designed primarily for entertainment and enjoyment. People play casino games for various reasons, including the thrill of risk and reward, social interaction, and the excitement of the games themselves. It's important to approach casino games with the mindset that they are a form of entertainment and not a guaranteed way to make money.

Here are a few key points regarding the recreational aspect of casino games:

1>>Entertainment: Casino games, whether they are slot machines, table games like blackjack or poker, or other types of games, are designed to be entertaining. They often feature engaging graphics, sound effects, and gameplay to provide a fun and immersive experience.

2>>Social Interaction: Many casino games can be enjoyed with friends or other players, adding a social element to the experience. Games like poker, for example, involve interaction with opponents, creating a social and competitive atmosphere.

3>>Thrill and Excitement: The element of risk and reward in casino games can generate a sense of thrill and excitement. The unpredictability of outcomes adds to the overall experience.

4>>Varied Options: Casinos offer a wide variety of games to cater to different preferences. Whether someone enjoys strategic thinking in poker or the luck-based nature of slot machines, there's a game for almost every taste.

5>>Responsible Gaming: It's important for individuals to approach casino games responsibly. Setting limits on time and money spent, understanding the odds, and avoiding chasing losses can contribute to a more positive and enjoyable experience.

Remember that gambling should be done within one's means, and it's crucial to be aware of the potential risks associated with excessive gambling. Most importantly, individuals should view casino games as a form of entertainment and not as a financial strategy. If someone is unsure about their relationship with gambling, seeking support from friends, family, or professional resources is advisable.

Thank

You

By rajat and sumit