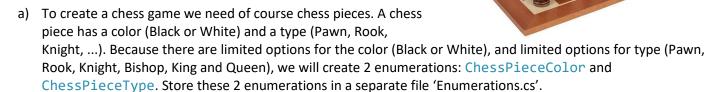
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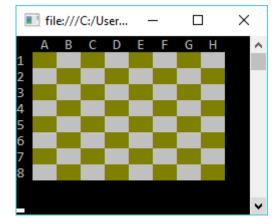
Assignment 1 – Chess game (part I)

In this ChessGame assignment several subjects of the previous lessons will be used (enums, classes, 2-dim arrays, errorhandling, ...).



- b) Create a class ChessPiece that contains 2 fields: a color and a type; store this class in file 'ChessPiece.cs'.
- c) Besides the chess pieces we also need a chess board, a 2-dimensional array with 8x8 fields. On this chessboard we will put chess pieces. Create in the Start method a 2-dim array (chessboard) of type ChessPiece[,] with 8 rows and 8 columns.
- d) Create a method with signature void InitChessboard(ChessPiece[,] chessboard). This method fills the complete array with the value null (which means 'no object'). Use a nested loop. → Call this method InitChessboard from the Start method.
- e) Create a method with signature void **DisplayChessboard**(ChessPiece[,] chessboard). This method displays the chessboard, including the rownumbers and column-letters (see screenshot below). Hint: if row + column is even, then use a dark background color (e.g. DarkYellow), otherwise use a light background color (e.g. Gray). For now, print 3 spaces for each cell. → Call this method DisplayChessboard from the Start

method.

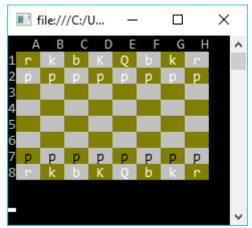


Create a method with signature void **PutChessPieces**(ChessPiece[,] chessboard). When using a loop that processes the 8 columns, we can quite easily put all chess pieces on the chessboard. In each column 4 chess pieces must be put on the board: a white pawn (at the 2nd row), a black pawn (at the 7th row), and 2 other pieces on the first and last row. For these last 2 pieces, we will use a helper-array in order to get the right chess piece for each column:

```
ChessPieceType[] order = { CPT.Rook, CPT.Knight, CPT.Bishop, CPT.King,
                                     CPT.Queen, CPT.Bishop, CPT.Knight, CPT.Rook};
(in the order array, CPT is used instead of ChessPieceType, only to save space here...)
```

- → Call this method PutChessPieces from method InitChessboard (as last statement).
- Create a method with signature void **DisplayChessPiece** (ChessPiece chessPiece). This method displays the given chess piece. If there is no chess piece (chessPiece == null), then simply print 3 spaces and leave. Otherwise, set the ForegroundColor to Black or White (depending on the chess piece), and then write the first letter of the chesspiece type, lowercase if not King nor Queen: p, r, k, b, K, or Q; surround this letter with a space. You can get the type-string with: chessPiece.type.ToString(). Call this method DisplayChessPiece from the method DisplayChessboard, 8x8 times (instead of printing 3 spaces there), each time passing the chessboard content.

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p=pawn, r=rook, k=knight, b=bishop, K=king, Q=queen

Assignment 2 – Chess game (part II)

What is a chess game without user interaction? We will ask the user in this 2nd assignment which chess piece should be moved, to what position.

A position on the chessboard is indicated with a letter (A..H) and a number (1..8). In the chessboard array the rows and columns are indexed with integers 0..7. Some examples: A7 (column 0, row 6), G3 (column 6, row 2). This means that we have to convert the entered position to the corresponding row and column of the chessboard.

- a) Create a class Position with (int) field row and (int) field column. Store this class in a separate file 'Position.cs'.
- b) Create a method with signature Position ReadPosition(string question).

 This method prints the question and reads the position (e.g. "F3"). If the entered position is not a valid chessboard position, then an exception is thrown containing a meaningful message (e.g. "invalid position"). If the entered position is a valid chessboard position, then a Position is returned, containing the corresponding row- and colum-index.

To convert the entered position (e.g. "F3") into a row-index and a column-index you can use the following code:

```
int column = userPos[0] - 'A';
int row = int.Parse(userPos[1].ToString()) - 1;
```

- c) Create a method with signature void PlayChess(ChessPiece[,] chessboard). In an endless loop:
 - read the from-position (a position that contains a chess piece);
 - read the to-position (a position the chess piece should be moved to);
 - check if the move (from \rightarrow to) is valid, with method CheckMove (see later);
 - do the move, with method DoMove (see later);
 - display the chessboard;

Inside this endless loop all Exceptions must be caught, and the exception message must be displayed. The ReadPosition can throw an Exception, but also method CheckMove (see later).

Call the PlayChess method from the Start method. *Verify that the Start method now only calls 3 methods:* InitChessboard, DisplayChessboard and PlayChess.

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Assignment 3 – Chess game (part III)

In this last part we will actually move a chess piece, as the user has requested (from \rightarrow to). This move should only be done if the requested move is valid (a rook can only move horizontally/vertically, a bishop can only move diagonally, ...).

The PlayChess method calls a few methods that are still undefined, CheckMove and DoMove. We will implement these methods now.

- a) Create a method void DoMove(ChessPiece[,] chessboard, Position from, Position to). This method moves the chess piece at the from-position to the to-position. This can be done in 2 steps: first assign to chessboard[to] the value of chessboard[from], and then assign to chessboard[from] the value null.

 → You can test if a chess piece really moves, simply by running the application again (make sure that method PlayChess calls method DoMove...).
- b) Create a methode void CheckMove(ChessPiece[,] chessboard, Position from, Position to). This method checks if the specified move (from → to) is valid. If the move is not valid, an Exception is thrown containing a meaningful message (e.g. "no chess piece at from-position"). The following checks are done:
 - the from-position contains a chess piece;
 - the to-position does not contain a chess piece;
 - the move is valid for the specific chess piece (at the from-position); to check this, call method ValidMove, see next;
- c) Create a method bool ValidMove(ChessPiece chessPiece, Position from, Position to).

 This method checks if the move is valid for the given chess piece. First calculate the <u>positive</u> horizontal difference (hor) and the <u>positive</u> vertical difference (ver). To get the positive value (>=0) use Math.Abs(...). In general, if both hor and ver are 0, then it's not a valid move. Otherwise you can determine if the move is valid by using the following rules (use a switch to test the type of the chess piece):

```
rook hor * ver = 0
knight hor * ver = 2
bishop hor = ver
king hor = 1 and/or ver = 1
queen hor * ver = 0 or hor = ver
pawn hor = 0 and ver = 1
```

Assignment 4 – Using a class ChessGame

This last assignment is optional but strongly recommended!

Most of the ChessGame code is stored in file 'Program.cs'. It is much better to split up the code (code for userinteraction code and code for the chessgame \rightarrow <u>Separation of Concerns!</u>). Your task is to add a class <u>ChessGame</u> which contains the chessboard and is responsible for the following tasks:

- creating the chessboard;
- initializing the chessboard (methods InitChessboard and PutChessPieces);
- checking moves (methods CheckMove and ValidMove);
- performing the moves (method DoMove);

The calls to methods that are moved to class ChessGame must be changed, e.g. instead of using CheckMove(...) you should use chessGame. CheckMove(...).

Once all the ChessGame code has been moved to a separate class, it will be much easier to change the project type from Console to a Windows Forms (or WPF) application!

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