CS2006 Haskell 1 Practical

Overview:

For this practical, we were asked to create an interactive, text-based game in Haskell. The starting point and basic requirements involved implementing various undefined functions to facilitate the basic operations of the game. From here we designed and implemented various additional features. We have produced an implementation which meets all basic requirements, includes a majority of the additional suggestions given, and extended the codebase with some of our ideas for extra features. Since our project allows the player to move between rooms, interact with objects and eventually leave the house, it successfully meets the basic criteria given, while the optional features we have included provide the user with a wider range of possible outcomes when playing the game. As such, the finished program is a successful submission at constructing the game described in the specification.

Functionality:

The implementation of our practical contains all of the basic functionality from the specification along with several of the suggested additional requirements. Furthermore, we added several other objectives and aspects to increase the complexity and enjoyment of playing. To complete the basic requirements of the specification several steps were taken. We quickly realised that the provided undefined functions in Actions.hs all were implemented using strings for the commands. To simplify the code and streamline progress, we introduced data types such as objects, directions, actions, and rules. Objects were quite simple to extend from the provided World.hs file. Directions were implemented to decrease string complexity. This was done with a new data type in World.hs which contained aspects representing the various possible movements. Actions were also changed as they now work slightly differently than the previously

implemented string variant. In Actions.hs, action, action2 and completeAction act as our version of a parser, processing user-provided strings into the command data type. These commands are passed to completeAction which calls the various according functions to enable functionality. The final type is rules which are very similar to actions or commands. This type is defined for functions the user calls which do not update the game state but just provide the player with additional information. We decided to separate commands into actions and rules to provide simpler parsing complexity.

All of the undefined functions provided in Actions.hs were also completed. This functionality was achieved by splitting the tasks into smaller helper functions as well as larger command functions to perform specific tasks. While writing this functionality we ensured to use higher-order Haskell functions instead of recursion. While this not only simplified the process it resulted in a cleaner and more efficient code base. At this point in the project, we had completed all of the basic requirements in the specification. We knew this was not enough to satisfy a strong implementation so we began work on the suggested additional requirements.

Starting with the easy requirements we added several more rooms and objects to liven up the world. A bathroom was created and several other objects were added such as a toothbrush, torch, and eggs to name a few. Then we decided to add more puzzles into the game to increase complexity and user playability. We made it so the entire game/world is dark until the lights are switched on. Furthermore, while the game can be beaten by doing the bare minimum of drinking coffee, we have implemented an achievement system which enables the player to achieve unique endgame messages for completing different tasks.

After this, we added cabal to our program for simple building, compiling and running of the code. A .cabal file is included with the submission which contains all of the required dependencies for functionality. From the start of our implementation, we used higher-order

functions such as filter, map, foldr and others. While coding we bore in mind Haskell's preference for pattern matching over "if" statements due to the former being more explicit and exhaustive, but in some scenarios where we noted HLint's suggestion to use an if statement for simplicity and readability. This enabled us to complete yet another medium requirement. Moving forward to the hard requirements two/three were implemented. Haskeline was implemented into the Adventure.hs file to enable a simple game loop for grabbing user commands as well as printing output to the terminal.

Along with this, we added save and load features to the game. The player can type "save" or "load" followed by a save file name to save and load the current game state from a saves directory. Whilst we originally attempted to write our own functions to show and read the GameData to leave the overwritten Show functions in the Object, Room and Box classes intact, we found it was significantly simpler and more efficient to refactor the code to remove all Show overwrites and use Show and Read from the Prelude to write and read the GameData to a file. Lastly, and this is only barely included as it is only a partial completion, we implemented a more complex version of our parser which accepts multi-word responses. We use this to enable save/load as well as the combine command we created which combines two objects. On top of the suggestions, we added more game functions like new commands and game types. There is a cupboard box type which is located in the kitchen. This is a type of object which can store values and can be opened/closed to reveal objects to the user. Additionally new commands were created to eat, combine and use objects. These all add to the gameplay of our implementation and give more options to the player. Lastly, a rule type, help, was created to let the user see all of the available commands.

Problems:

Of the medium requirements, all but one was fully implemented. We attempted to add QuickCheck to test the properties of our functions. Several issues arose with this implementation

as both cabal and ghc did not play nicely with the version we created. After attempting several different revisions and different computers, neither ghc nor cabal knew how to run the files. When attempting to run we would get the same error occurrence repeatedly:

ActionsTest.hs:12:11: error:

No instance for (Arbitrary GameData)
arising from a use of 'quickCheck'

This was perplexing as the proper import was included at the top of the file, import Test.QuickCheck as well as downloading and updating the dependencies in cabal, and QuickCheck worked successfully when cabal was not added. We attempted to look up this error online but found no helpful suggestions. Along with this, we looked at the provided examples on studres following the same implementation. We also consulted other groups who reached similar conclusions regarding the implementation. It is still unclear to us whether this is an issue due to the latest version of ghc and cabal or an entirely different issue from something we did. Unfortunately, while we wish we could have gotten QuickCheck to work we ran out of time and could not complete that one aspect of the practical.

Examples:

Included below is one of the many possibilities for playing the game. It tests and shows examples of all the major functionality of our implementation except save and load – that is easiest tested and run individually. There are instructions in the README file on how to load and run the game.

\widehat{a}	-MBP Intera	ctiveFiction ?	% cabal run

[Game start! Type help for list of commands and quit to exit.]

You cannot see anything, the lights are off.

What now?
>> use lightswitch
Lights turned on/off.
You are in your bedroom.
To the north is a kitchen. To the south is a bathroom.
You can see: a coffee mug.
What now?
>> get mug
Item added to inventory.
You are in your bedroom.
To the north is a kitchen. To the south is a bathroom.
What now?
>> go south

Item added to inventory.

Moved successfully.
You are in the bathroom. There is a shower and sink.
To the north is your bedroom.
You can see: a blue and white toothbrush, a shower.
What now?
>> use toothbrush
What are you gonna brush your teeth with, your fingers?
You are in the bathroom. There is a shower and sink.
To the north is your bedroom.
You can see: a blue and white toothbrush, a shower.
What now?
>> get toothbrush

Showered successfully. Ignore the fact that the water turned black beneath you, I'm sure it's not important.

You are in the bathroom. There is a shower and sink.

To the north is your bedroom.

What now?

>> get pot

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Item added to inventory.		
You are in the kitchen.		
To the south is your bedroom	a. To the west is a hallway.	
v 11 1 . 1 . 1	6 11	
	ug of milk, an oven. There is also: a cupl	board (closed)
What now?		
>> get milk		
Item added to inventory.		
You are in the kitchen.		
To the south is your bedroom	a. To the west is a hallway.	
You can see: a black torch, an	oven. There is also: a cupboard (closed))
What now?		
>> get torch		

You are in the kitchen.

To the south is your bedroom. To the west is a hallway. You can see: an oven. There is also: a cupboard (containing bread, batteries). What now? >> get bread _____ Item added to inventory. You are in the kitchen. To the south is your bedroom. To the west is a hallway. You can see: an oven. There is also: a cupboard (containing batteries). What now? >> get batteries

Item added to inventory.

You are in the kitchen.

To the south is your bedroom. To the west is a hallway.

What now?

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Ate some delicious French toast.
You are in the kitchen.
To the south is your bedroom. To the west is a hallway.
You can see: an oven. There is also: a cupboard (empty)
What now?
>> pour coffee
Poured successfully.
You are in the kitchen.
To the south is your bedroom. To the west is a hallway.
You can see: an oven. There is also: a cupboard (empty)
What now?
>> combine milk coffee

Combined successfully! Check inventory for result.

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You are carrying:

a blue and white toothbrush

a pot of coffee

Opened front door.

You even made a "fancy" coffee while you're at it. Well done. [Achievement: Barista]

Now go to your lectures...



Code Sources:

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For this practical nearly all of the code was written by ourselves or modified in the provided source files. Actions.hs is a mixture of both our written code as well as modified specification code. Adventure.hs was heavily modified to implement our additional specifications. This file retains some of the original code but most of it has been rewritten.

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Parsing.hs was never touched in our implementation and remains the same as the provided file.

World.hs is similar to Actions.hs as it contains both original code and modified versions of the

original. ActionsTest.hs which contains all of the QuickCheck code is all written by us with

some minor inspiration from the provided examples on studies. We did not source code from

anywhere other than lectures, studies examples and the provided files. Several of the game's

functions required looking up on websites like Hoogle and Hackage which provide

documentation of Haskell Prelude and packages.

Conclusion:

Upon the completion of this project, we have provided a specification-accurate

implementation. All of the basic requirements were implemented. Nearly all of the additional

criteria were added to our game along with some of our ideas. The program has been well and

rigorously tested to remove all errors and bugs. While QuickCheck was unable to run, each of

the functions has been manually tested through rigorous ghci playtesting and debugging. All of

the code has been commented and is easily readable for inspection.

Version Control Repo:

via GitHub at: https://github.com/FChamb/InteractiveFiction

Word Count: 1459