Python 3 Lesson 12

Shmuel@rt-ed.co.il | rt-students.com | https://rt-crm.com/

final project:

due date: 1st July 2021

send to: shmuel@rt-ed.co.il

title: python project FULL NAME

body: FULL NAME ID / ...

attach: server.py client.py status.txt (data.sqlite)

python\_moshe\_levi\_01234567899.zip

python\_moshe\_levi\_01234567899\_david\_cohen\_123456778.zip

TKINTER: https://docs.python.org/3/library/tkinter.html

REGEX:

https://docs.python.org/3/library/re.html

https://docs.python.org/3/howto/regex.html

https://www.rexegg.com/regex-quickstart.html

https://www.regular-expressions.info/

python.org

SQL:

<https://sqlitebrowser.org/dl/>

linux - sudo apt install sqlitebrowser

windows - <https://github.com/sqlitebrowser/sqlitebrowser/releases/download/v3.12.2/DB.Browser.for.SQLite-3.12.2-win64.msi>

about using super in classes:

<https://rhettinger.wordpress.com/2011/05/26/super-considered-super/>

https://docs.python.org/3/library/select.html

https://pymotw.com/3/select/

1.how many times the following word appears - lorem.

2.how many sentences and \*questions\* are in this text?

def findOcuurences(tarStr, locStr):

count = 0

if len(tarStr) > 1:

analize = locStr.split(' ')

for word in analize:

if word.lower() == tarStr.lower():

count += 1

if len(tarStr) == 1:

for letter in locStr:

if letter == tarStr:

count += 1

return count

**Lorem Ipsum** is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum.

It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout. The point of using Lorem Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of letters, as opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look like readable English. Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors now use Lorem Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem ipsum' will uncover many web sites still in their infancy. Various versions have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose (injected humour and the like).

lorem appears 6 times

\_7\_|\_8\_|\_9\_

\_4\_|\_5\_|\_6\_

1 | 2 | 3

def drawTickTackToeTable(moves):

print(f"""

\_{moves[6]}\_|\_{moves[7]}\_|\_{moves[8]}\_

\_{moves[3]}\_|\_{moves[4]}\_|\_{moves[5]}\_

{moves[0]} | {moves[1]} | {moves[2]}

\n

""")

def drawTickTackToeInstructions():

print("""

Choose a position to play.

Your choice must be on an available cell.

\_7\_|\_8\_|\_9\_

\_4\_|\_5\_|\_6\_

1 | 2 | 3

\n

""")

def getInputFromUser():

while True:

move = input("Make your choice:(1-9)")

if(move.isnumeric()):

move = int(move)

if(move>0 and move<10):

return move - 1

print('Input not valid - try again')

def validateMove(moves,move):

vaild\_moves = ['1','2','3','4','5','6','7','8','9']

if(moves[move] in vaild\_moves):

return True

else:

return False

def checkIfWon(moves):

for i in range(3):

if (moves[0 \* (i + 1)] == moves[1 \* (i + 1)] == moves[2 \* (i + 1)] != ''):

return moves[1 \* (i + 1)]

if (moves[0] == moves[3] == moves[6] != ''):

return moves[0]

if (moves[1] == moves[4] == moves[7] != ''):

return moves[1]

if (moves[2] == moves[5] == moves[8] != ''):

return moves[2]

if (moves[0] == moves[4] == moves[8] != ''):

return moves[0]

if (moves[2] == moves[4] == moves[6] != ''):

return moves[2]

return False

if \_\_name\_\_ == '\_\_main\_\_':

moves = ['1','2','3','4','5','6','7','8','9']

drawTickTackToeInstructions()

sign = ['X','O']

move\_counter = 0

while True:

move = getInputFromUser()

if(validateMove(moves,move)):

moves[move]=sign[move\_counter%2]

move\_counter += 1

else:

print("not valid move")

drawTickTackToeTable(moves)

winner = checkIfWon(moves)

if(winner):

print(f'{winner} WON')

break