Faculty of Computers and Artificial Intelligence



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ООР

Dr. Mohamed EL_Ramly Assignment 2 Task 2,3,4,5



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1. Pyramid Game

PyramidBoard (Template Class):

Description: Represents a pyramid-shaped game board, inherited from the Board class. The board has 3 rows with increasing columns in each row (1, 3, 5).

Attributes:

- rows and columns define the board dimensions.
- board is a 2D array that stores the game state (characters).
- n moves keeps track of the number of moves made.

Methods:

- update_board(int x, int y, T symbol): Updates the board with a symbol at position (x, y).
- display board(): Displays the board in a pyramid format.
- is_win(): Checks for a winning condition (horizontal, vertical, or diagonal).
- is_draw(): Checks if the game is a draw (no winner and all cells filled).
- game_is_over(): Returns true if the game is either won or drawn.

X_O_Player (Template Class):

- **Description**: Represents a human player in the Pyramid game.
- Attributes: Inherits from Player<T>, storing the player's name and symbol.
- Methods:
 - getmove(int& x, int& y): Prompts the user to enter the coordinates for the next move.

X_O_Random_Player (Template Class):

- Description: Represents an AI player that selects random moves.
- Attributes: Inherits from RandomPlayer<T>, stores the player's symbol and name.
- Methods:
 - o getmove(int& x, int& y): Randomly selects an available position on the board.

Suggested Improvements:

UI Enhancement: Improve the user interface by making the board display clearer. Currently, it's hard to see where the columns and rows are. Consider using symbols or a more intuitive format

2. Four in a Row Game (Connect Four)

FourInARowBoard (Template Class):

- **Description**: Represents the game board for the "Four In a Row" game, inheriting from the Board class. The board has 6 rows and 7 columns, and the objective is to connect four symbols in a row.
- Attributes:
 - rows and columns define the board dimensions.

- o board is a 2D array representing the state of each cell ('.' for empty cells).
- o n moves keeps track of the number of moves made.

• Methods:

- o get_first_empty_row(int col): Returns the first empty row in the given column.
- update_board(int x, int y, T symbol): Updates the board with a symbol in the first available row
 of the specified column.
- display_board(): Displays the board.
- o is win(): Checks if there's a winner by checking horizontal, vertical, and diagonal lines.
- is draw(): Checks if the game is a draw (no winner and all cells filled).
- o game_is_over(): Returns true if the game is either won or drawn.
- **Friend Class**: FourInARowMinimaxPlayer<T> is declared as a friend, meaning it can access private and protected members of this class.

Programme Template Class Template

- **Description**: Represents a human player in the "Four In a Row" game.
- **Attributes**: Inherits from Player<T>, stores the player's name and symbol.

Methods:

 getmove(int& x, int& y): Prompts the player to enter a column number where they want to drop their symbol. The row is determined by the first available space in that column.

Suggested Improvements:

- **Column Full Validation:** Add a more intuitive method of notifying the player when a column is full. This can be done with a message after a player attempts an invalid move.
- **Move Preview**: Let the player see a preview of where their move will land before confirming the move, which enhances usability and reduces user frustration.

3.X_O_Board5X5 Game

1. X_O_Board5X5:

This class represents the game board for a 5x5 grid-based game of Tic-Tac-Toe (X and O). It inherits from the Board<T> class and provides methods to:

- update_board(int x, int y, T symbol): Updates the board at position (x, y) with the given symbol if the position is empty.
- **display_board()**: Displays the current state of the board.
- **is_win()**: Checks if there is a winner by counting three-in-a-row combinations for each player ('X' and 'O').
- **is_draw()**: Checks if the game is a draw (if the number of three-in-a-row combinations for both players is the same and all moves are made).
- game_is_over(): Returns true if the game is over (either a win or draw), otherwise false.
- **count_threes(T symbol)**: Helper function that counts the number of three-in-a-row combinations for a given symbol (either 'X' or 'O'). It checks rows, columns, and diagonals.

2. X_O_HumanPlayer:

This class represents a human player in the game. It inherits from the Player<T> class and provides a method to get the player's move:

• getmove(int& x, int& y): Prompts the player to enter a row and column for their move.

3. X_O_RandomPlayer:

This class represents a random AI player. It inherits from the RandomPlayer<T> class and provides a method to generate a random move:

• **getmove(int& x, int& y)**: Generates a random move by selecting a random row and column.

Suggested Improvements:

Improvement: The display could be simplified and made more user-friendly

4. Word Tic-Tac-Toe Game:

1. WordBoard Class:

- This class inherits from the Board class and represents the game board for a word-based game.
- o It has the following key functionalities:
 - update_board(int x, int y, T mark): Updates the board at position (x, y) with a symbol mark, checking if the move is valid.
 - display_board(): Displays the current state of the board, including the positions and marks.
 - is_win(): Checks if there is a winning combination of characters on the board.
 - is_draw(): Checks if the game has ended in a draw (i.e., all cells are filled and there is no winner).
 - game_is_over(): Checks if the game is over (either through a win or a draw).
 - isWordInFile(const string& word): Verifies whether a word exists in the dictionary file
 "dic.txt".

2. WordPlayer Class:

- This class represents a human player who participates in the word-based game. It inherits from the Player class.
- Key functionalities include:
 - getmove(int& x, int& y): Prompts the player to enter a move (row and column).
 - getmove(int& x, int& y, char& c): Prompts the player to enter a move with both coordinates and a character.

3. Word_Random_Player Class:

- This class represents a computer-controlled player that makes random moves. It inherits from the RandomPlayer class.
- o Key functionalities include:
 - getmove(int& x, int& y): Chooses a random move (coordinates).
 - getmove(int& x, int& y, char& c): Chooses a random move (coordinates and character).

Suggest improvement:

5. Numerical Tic-Tac-Toe Game

NumericalBoard Class:

- This class defines the board for the game. It has methods for updating the board (update_board), displaying the board (display_board), checking for a win (is_win), checking for a draw (is_draw), and determining if the game is over (game_is_over).
- The check_sum method is used to determine if three numbers sum to 15, which is the winning condition (like the magic square rule).
- The update_board method checks if the move is valid (in bounds, not already occupied) and updates the board with the player's symbol.

HumanPlayer Class:

- This class represents a human player in the game. The getmove method allows the player to select a number and make a move (choosing an empty cell on the board).
- The available numbers are displayed for the player, and the player can choose a valid number that hasn't been used already.
- The method validates the move and updates the board with the selected number, ensuring the move is legal and the number hasn't been used globally.

NumericalRandomPlayer Class:

- This class represents a computer player that selects random valid moves from the available numbers and positions.
- It follows a similar approach as the human player but without player input, randomly selecting an available move.

Global State:

- globalUsedPositions tracks all used positions on the board.
- globalUsedNumbers tracks all numbers that have been used by any player.

Suggested Improvements:

Display Enhancements: The display board method currently prints the board in a readable way. Consider adding more features like highlighting the winning combination.

6. X_O_Board_misere Game

X_O_Board_misere Class

- Constructor: Initializes a 3x3 board with all positions set to 0 (empty).
- update_board(int x, int y, T mark): Updates the board with the player's mark at the specified position. If the player chooses to undo the move (mark = 0), it decrements the move count and clears the board position.
- **display_board():** Displays the current state of the board, showing the coordinates and marks in the
- is_win(): Checks whether there's a winning combination of three marks in a row, column, or diagonal.
- is_draw(): Returns true if all positions are filled and there's no winner.
- game_is_over(): Returns true if the game is over, either due to a win or a draw.

X_O_Player_misere Class

• Constructor: Initializes a player with a name and a mark (symbol).

• getmove(int& x, int& y): Prompts the player to enter the coordinates for their next move.

X_O_Random_Player_misere Class

- **Constructor:** Initializes a random player, sets the dimension of the board to 3, and gives the player the name "Random Computer Player".
- getmove(int& x, int& y): Randomly selects coordinates between 0 and 2 for the next move.

Suggested Improvements:

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7. 4x4 Tic-Tac-Toe Game:

Board Class (X_O_Board<T>):

- Represents a 4x4 grid.
- Initializes with some pre-filled tokens (X and O) at specific positions.
- Enforces rules for token movement, including adjacency and ownership validation.
- Supports win, draw, and game-over checks.
- Offers a display function to print the board's current state.

Human Player Class (X_O_Human_Player<T>):

- Allows a human player to select a token and move it to a valid adjacent position.
- Validates input thoroughly to ensure moves comply with the game's rules.

Random Player Class (X_O_Game_Random_Player<T>):

Implements a random AI player that moves a token to a valid adjacent position randomly.

Template Design:

Makes the game generic and adaptable to different types of tokens (char, int, etc.).

Rules:

- Movement is limited to adjacent cells, as checked by is_adjacent().
- Each player can only move their own tokens.
- Moves are restricted to empty cells.

Win Conditions:

- The code checks for 3 consecutive identical symbols horizontally, vertically, or diagonally.
- The win logic assumes a traditional Tic-Tac-Toe-like pattern, adjusted for the 4x4 grid.

Draw Conditions:

• A draw occurs when all cells are filled without a win condition being met.

Human Player Input:

• Input is robustly validated, ensuring the chosen token belongs to the player and the move is within valid bounds.

Random Player Logic:

• Randomly picks a token and destination, ensuring they follow adjacency and empty cell rules.

Suggestions for Improvement:

Initialization: The X_O_Board constructor hardcodes initial tokens (X and O). This design assumes a specific starting layout, which may limit flexibility for different setups.

8. Ultimate Tic Tac Toe Game:

Board Class (Small_XO_Board<T>)

- Represents a 3x3 grid for a single Tic Tac Toe board.
- Initialization:
 - Creates an empty 3x3 board.
 - o Tracks the winning symbol (X or O) when a win occurs.
- Rules:
 - o Supports token placement with update_board(), ensuring moves are within bounds.
 - o Enforces win conditions (3 in a row horizontally, vertically, or diagonally).
 - o Checks for a draw when all cells are filled without a winner.
- Game Status:
 - o Provides methods (is_win(), is_draw(), game_is_over()) to validate the current game state.
- · Display:
 - o Offers display_board() to show the current board layout with symbols or indices for empty cells.

Ultimate Board Class (Ultimate_XO_Board<T>)

- Represents a 3x3 grid of Small_XO_Board instances, forming a 9x9 ultimate Tic Tac Toe game.
- Initialization:
 - o Dynamically allocates and initializes 9 Small_XO_Board objects.
- Rules:
 - o Token placement is mapped to the appropriate small board, ensuring valid moves.
 - Win conditions are checked for the 3x3 grid of small boards, based on which player wins the majority of boards.
 - o Draws occur when all small boards are either won or drawn, and no overall winner exists.
- Game Status:
 - Combines statuses from small boards to determine the overall game state (win, draw, or ongoing).
- Display:
 - o Provides a comprehensive view of the entire game state, including individual small boards.

Human Player Class (Ultimate_Player<T>)

- Allows a human player to make moves.
- Rules:
 - o Validates input to ensure the selected cell belongs to the current player and is within bounds.
- Interaction:
 - o Guides the user to select a valid move, displaying error messages for invalid input.

Random Player Class (Ultimate_Random_Player<T>)

• Implements a basic AI that selects random valid moves.

Rules:

o Ensures the move adheres to adjacency, ownership, and empty cell rules.

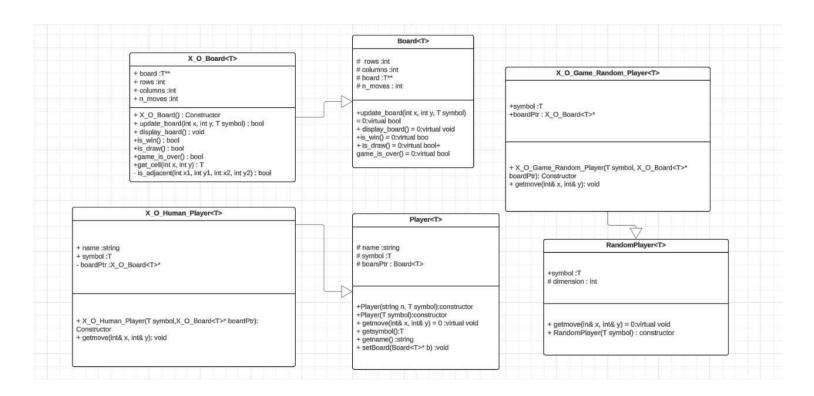
Behavior:

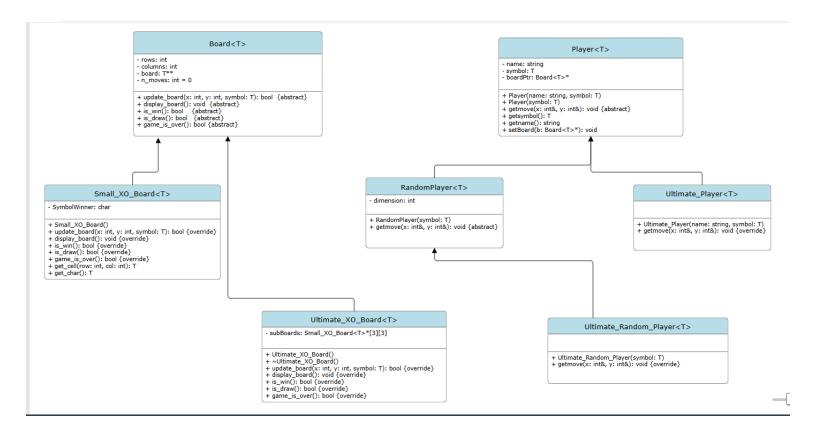
o Randomly selects a valid cell and destination, offering a simple yet functional AI experience.

Template Design

- Generic Implementation:
 - Uses templates (<T>) to adapt the game for various token types (e.g., char, int).

UML:





GitHub:

