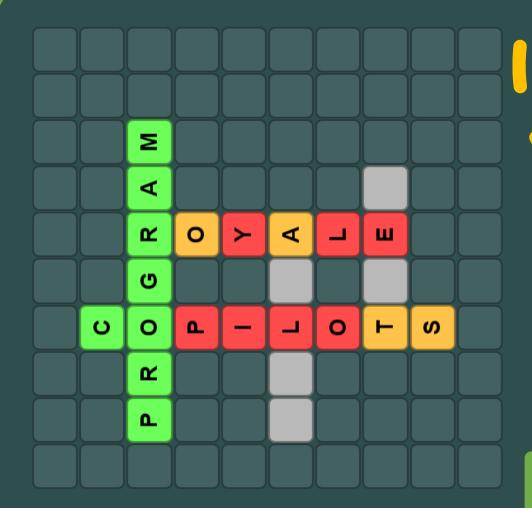
Gross Wordle

A Word Game by Matteo Salverio



My Game

- The game that I created is called **Cross Wordle**.
- It is like Wordle but takes the gameplay to the second dimension with a full crossword-style puzzle connecting words and ideas, each being a puzzle of their own.





Programming Language

I chose to make this game using JavaScript on an HTML page.

- It can utilize HTML design features.
- Seamless communication between front and back-end.

Gameplay Summary

- The game is played mostly like a crossword puzzle.
- Takes the simplicity of Wordle but adds some extra challenge to it.



Getting Started

• Upon opening the site for the first time, the player is greeted with a "How to Play" screen that gives a quick explanation of the game.

Cross Wordle



Cross Wo **Settings** ▼ Spelicheck (Disabling will cost you 1 point per letter) Hints (Disabling will gain you 1 point per letter) Colorful (Makes each word have a color)

Settings Menu

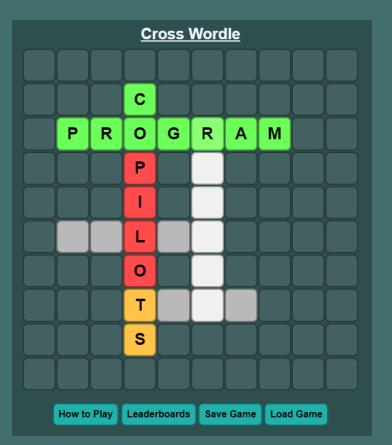
• A settings panel is provided.

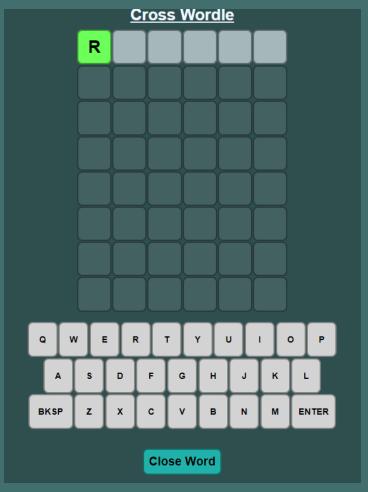
• Helpful features and options to improve experience.

Selecting a Word

 Hover and click on desired word.

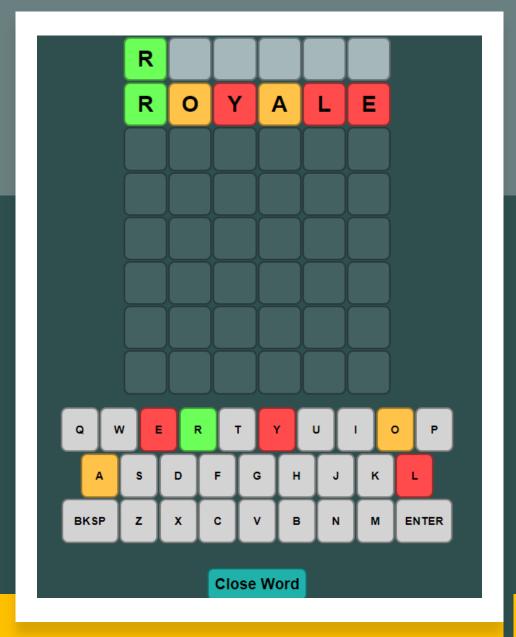
• Wordle-like panel for each word.





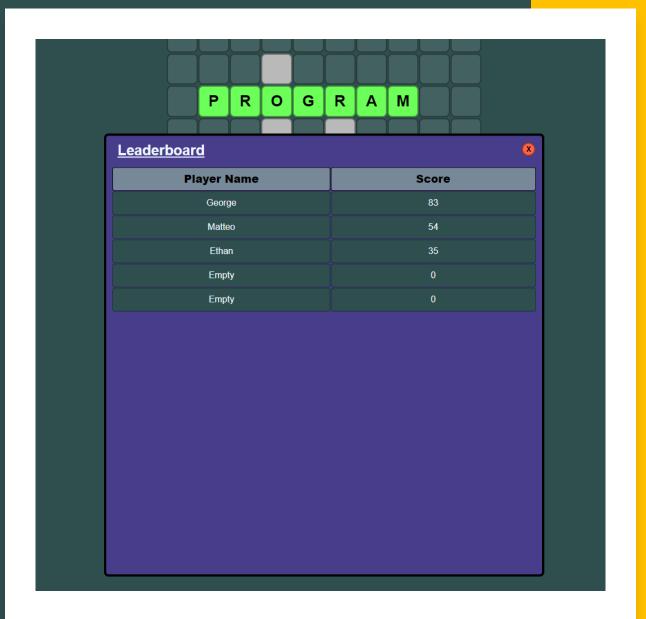
Making a Guess

- The player may type using their physical keyboard, or the on-screen keyboard to enter letters.
- Guess will be spellchecked and submitted as an attempt.
- Green letters are correct, orange letters are in the incorrect place, and red letters are incorrect.
- The player does not have to remember what they have already found.



Finishing the Game

- Score is calculated as follows:
 - Green Letters: 5 points
 - Orange Letters: 1 point
 - Red Letters: 0 points
- If the player is within the top five players based on their score earned, they will be displayed on the leaderboard.

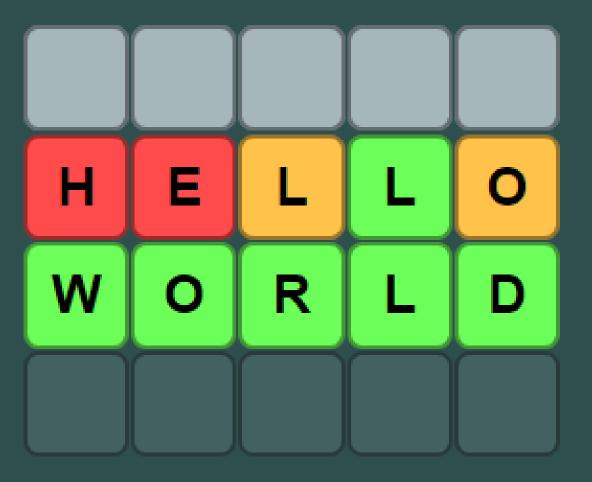


Letter Correctness Detection

- Letters are checked for their correctness relative to the word.
- I will now explain how this process works and the code behind it.



Example 1



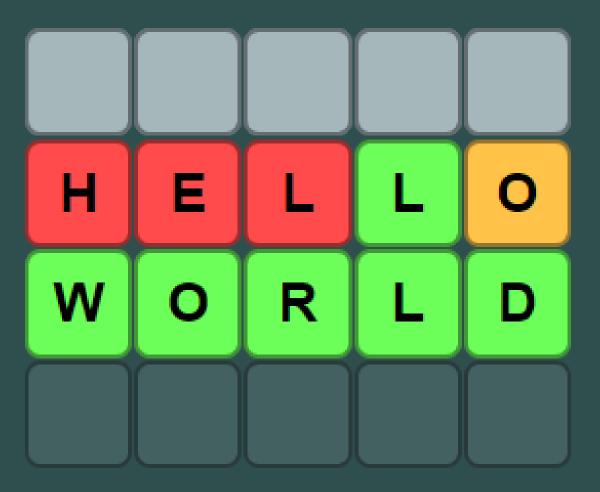
If-Else Tree Example

```
// Returns an array of colors for a guess on a given word
function checkGuess(wordId, guess) {
   let arr = []; // Array of colors
   let word = dataList.words[wordId].word; // Current word
    for (let i = 0; i < word.length; i++) { // Cycle through each letter</pre>
       if (word[i] == guess[i]) // If the guess letter matches the word letter
            arr.push(green); // The letter is correct
        else if (word.indexOf(guess[i]) > -1) // If the word contains the guess letter
            arr.push(orange); // The letter is in the word
       else // If the word does not contain the letter
            arr.push(red); // The letter is incorrect
   return arr; // Return the array of colors to be used when displaying the guess
```

Code Snippet

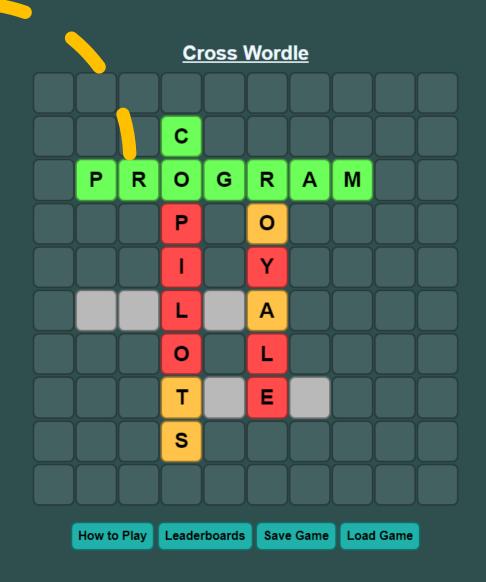
```
// Returns an array of colors for a guess on a given word
function checkGuess(wordId, guess) {
   let arr = []; // Array of colors
   let word = dataList.words[wordId].word; // Current word
   let letters = []; // Count of each letter in the word
   let lettersFound = []; // Cound of how many of each letter the guess contains
   // Fill the arrays from 65 (the ascii value for 'a') to 90 (the ascii value for 'z')
    for (let i = 65; i \le 90; i++) {
       letters[i] = 0; // Set the count to zero
       lettersFound[i] = 0;
   // Count each letter in the word
   for (let i = 0; i < word.length; i++)
       letters[word[i].charCodeAt()]++;
   // Correct letters are prioritized
    for (let i = 0; i < word.length; i++) { // For each letter in the word</pre>
        if (guess[i] == word[i]) { // If letters match
           lettersFound[guess[i].charCodeAt()]++; // Add one to the count of that letter
           arr[i] = green; // The letter is correct
    for (let i = 0; i < word.length; i++) { // Count all other letters after</pre>
        if (guess[i] == word[i]) // If letters match,
           continue; // Skip this time because they were already checked
       else if (word.indexOf(guess[i]) > -1) { // If the letter is in the word
           lettersFound[guess[i].charCodeAt()]++; // Add one to the count of that letter
           // If the amount of the letter is greater in the guess than in the word:
           if (lettersFound[guess[i].charCodeAt()] > letters[guess[i].charCodeAt()])
                arr[i] = (red); // The letter is incorrect
           else
                arr[i] = (orange); // The letter is in the word somewhere
       else // If the letter is not in the word
           arr[i] = (red); // The letter is incorrect
    return arr; // Return the array of colors to be used when displaying the guess
```

Example 2



Art style

- Simplistic, yet colorful design.
- Neutral background color makes the letter spaces really stand out.
- Simple design allows for better focus.



Saving/Loading Game

- You can also save your game state as a file, so that you can leave and return to play later.
- This feature also allows you to load custom puzzles, which can be created using the feature I will show next.



Load Game

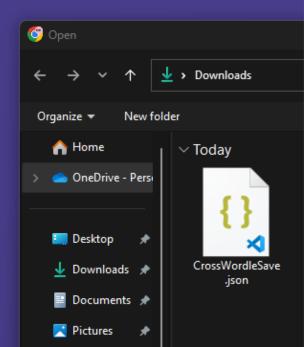
This allows you to load a previous game you played with all your data, or play a custo which you can make with the page linked below

Load New Puzzle:

Choose File No file chosen

Create a Puzzle:

Click here to create your own puzzle!



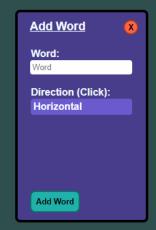
Creating Custom Puzzles



• Using a tool that I created alongside the game; you can create your own puzzles for others to try out.

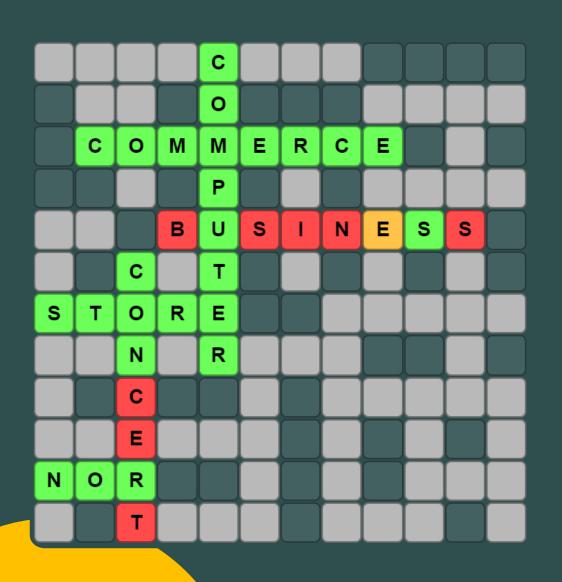
 You can also edit existing puzzles, to make your ideal puzzle.







Matteo Salverio - FBLA 2023



Custom Puzzles Create Scalability

• Near limitless puzzle possibilities.

• You can create truly challenging puzzles with little effort.



Thank You