

Test Case ID	How I fixed the issue	Evidence (Key Words)
Example	"At first, when I clicked the Add button, nothing happened. I realised I forgot to connect the command= in the Button to the function. I fixed this by adding command=add_task."	<code>command = function()</code>
4	At first I noticed that some of the buttons were missing and therefore realised that the buttons were overlapping one another having the same coordinate location. I noticed that I was adding two buttons in the same instance of calling the function to make the button widget. Therefore I fixed this by changing when the function was called.	<pre>def button_grid_2(parent_frame): button_count = 1 game_row = 0 game_column = 0 game_list = [] while button_count != 10: if button_count <= 3: game_row = 0 elif button_count <= 6: game_row = 1 else: game_row = 2 if button_count == 4: game_column = 0 elif button_count == 5: game_column = 1 elif button_count % 3 == 0: game_column = 2 elif button_count % 2 == 0: game_column = 1 else: game_column = 0 button = ttk.Button(parent_frame, text=f"# {button_count}, R {game_row}, C {game_column}", command=lambda:button_func(button_count)) button.grid(row=game_row, column=game_column) game_list.append(f"# {button_count}, R {game_row}, C {game_column}") button_count += 1 print(game_list) return button</pre>
5	At first when I initiated the tkinter window I noticed that the buttons did not instantiate with numbers but with the widget id themselves. I noticed that I did not refer the id argument to the object in the class. Therefore I added the id variable argument for each object created via the class.	<code>self.button = ttk.Button(game_frame, text=self.id, command=self.button_func)</code>
6	At first when printing the Id into the terminal I noticed that the order of the numbers in the grid did not go numerically. I noticed that there was an exception of 4 and 5 according to the if statement rules I set for ordering in a 3x3 grid. I fixed this by making 4 and 5 switch manually to fix this grid system.	<pre>if button_count == 4: game_column = 0 elif button_count == 5: game_column = 1 elif button_count % 3 == 0: game_column = 2 elif button_count % 2 == 0: game_column = 1 else: game_column = 0</pre>
10	At first when I met the requirement for the 'o' player to win it had not printed a message to confirm this output. I had noticed that I did not change the requirement in terms of 'o' but left it in terms of 'X'. I fixed this by changing the if statement appropriately	<pre>if self.button.cget("text") == "x": if self.button.cget("text") == "o":</pre>

At first when I was trying to modify the label in terms of the score variables I had made, I ended up with PY_VAR7. This was because I did not refer to the properties of the widget but the widget itself. I fixed this by adding .get() to gain the properties of the widget and therefore update the score.

At first when I changed the tkinter variable describing the score, it did not change when I had met the win condition. I noticed that I did not add the call method for the win condition to make this effect happen. I fixed this by adding the necessary call for the method

At first when I pressed the restart button I noticed that the programme started to lag and crashed. I put a print command to see how many buttons were being pressed and noticed that there were buttons being created for every button on the current window. I fixed this by correctly indenting the command to restart the game and create new buttons.

Although I had fixed the issue where the programme was lagging, there was another issue that when the player only did 1 or so moves after 1 game was completed they had won. I noticed that i did not reset the index of the list of inputs the player had made to compare with the win conditions to allow the player to win. I fixed this by resetting this list through a function.

When I had tested occupying all buttons to end in a tie the game did not restart. I noticed that I had not correctly recorded if the buttons were being occupied in my original code and therefore made a new variable that just tracks how many buttons have the disabled state until it become 9.

```
cross_score.get()
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```
score_add()
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```
def game_start():
    #game_frame.destroy()

    for button in game_frame.winfo_children():
        button.destroy()
        button_grid(game_frame)

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    for button in game_frame.winfo_children():
        button.destroy()

    button_grid(game_frame)

def game_set():
    global crosses
    global record_list
    global x_list
    global o_list
    global disable_count
    disable_count = 0
    crosses = True
    record_list = {}
    x_list = []
    o_list = []

if disable_count == 9:
    score_add("tie")
    game_start()
```