



BSc. Artificial Intelligence & Data Science Level 04

CM 1601 PROGRAMMING FUNDAMENTALS

TOWER OF HANOI

COURSEWORK-I REPORT

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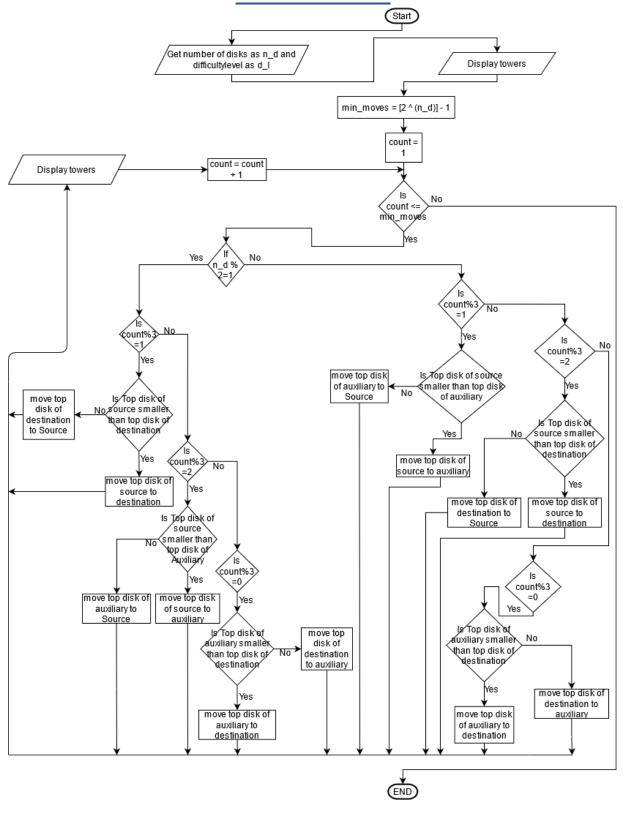
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Flow Chart



Source Code

```
nff, ffd, err, emc = 0, 0, 0, 0 #nff for a lock to fast forward feature, ffd
   data1 = [[objects[aa], objects[ba], objects[ca]]]
   df1 = pnds.DataFrame(data1, columns=["
```

```
print(df6)
print(df3)
print(df6)
print(df2)
print (df3)
```

```
def changel(rr): #used to make a free space after a disk is moved from 1st
def change2(rr): #used to make a free space after a disk is moved from 2nd
```

```
def check places (mm, nn): #take the top disk from the selected rod and move
                       changel(ai)
```

```
change1(ai)
af == 0 and ag == 0 and ah == 0:
```

```
break
change2(bi)
```

```
bf == 0 and bg == 0 and bh == 0:
                        change3(ci)
                        change3(ci)
```

```
cf == 0 and cg == 0 and ch == 0:
def game(): #Take player's inputs, store those, and send error messages
```

```
if nff == 0:
   towers()
if ffd == 0:
        towers()
```

```
be, bf, bg, bh, ca, cb, cc, cd, ce, cf, cg, ch]
                        nff = 1
```

```
ps[0][1], ps[0][2], ps[0][3], ps[0][4], \
ps[0][6], ps[0][7], ps[0][8], ps[0][9], \
ps[0][11], ps[0][12], ps[0][13], ps[0][14], \
ps[0][16], ps[0][17], ps[0][18], ps[0][19], \
ps[0][21], ps[0][22], ps[0][23]
                err, nff, ffd = 0, 0, 0
                ps.clear()
        ffd = 0
    ffd = 0
        if ps[qq] != a_m[qq]:
```

```
a m[t+1][13], a m[t+1][14], a m[t+1][15], 
a m[t+1][17], a m[t+1][18], a m[t+1][19], \
a m[t+1][21], a m[t+1][22], a m[t+1][23]
        ffd = 1
       error, err, nff
ps[tm][1], ps[tm][2], ps[tm][3], ps[tm][4], \
ps[tm][6], ps[tm][7], ps[tm][8], ps[tm][9],\
ps[tm][11], ps[tm][12], ps[tm][13], 
ps[tm][15], ps[tm][16], ps[tm][17],\
                                                             ps[tm][18],
ps[tm][19], ps[tm][20], ps[tm][21], 
ps[tm][23]
               nff = 0
bg, bh, ca, cb, cc, cd, ce, cf, cg, ch]
            ps.append(store)
```

```
nff = 1
while True:
```

```
be, bf, bg, bh, ca, cb, cc, cd, ce, cf, cg, ch = 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \
            a m.append(auto e m) #store auto generated steps
reset[5], reset[6], reset[7], reset[8], reset[9], reset[10], reset[11], reset[12], reset[13], reset[14], reset[15], reset[16], reset[17], reset[18]
```

```
game()
a m[counting][6], a m[counting][7], a m[counting][8], \
a m[counting][9], a m[counting][10], a m[counting][11], \
a m[counting][12], a m[counting][13], a m[counting][14], \setminus
a m[counting][15], a m[counting][16], a m[counting][17], \setminus
a m[counting][18], a m[counting][19], a m[counting][20], \setminus
a m[counting][21], a m[counting][22], a m[counting][23]
```

The Logic of Visualizing and Moving Disks

Visualizing

I used data framing to create towers as a table that has rows and columns but no borders. Then insert the list with variable indexes to each place. So each place has a variable value that will determine the disk size.

Eg:

```
Import pandas as pd

objects =["|","=",]

aa, ab = 0, 1

d1 = [[objects[aa]], [objects[aa]]]

d2 = [[objects[ab]], [objects[aa]]]

df1 = pd.DataFrame(d1, columns=[" ", " "])

df2 = pd.DataFrame(d2, columns=[" ", " "])

print(df1)

print(df1)
```

By that method, changing variables (aa, ab) will change the output, resulting in changing the disks.

Moving Disks

At first, the program will get two inputs from the player.1st input will determine "from which rod" and 2nd one will determine "to which rod". Then the program will get variables from the rod relevant to the 1st input and check each variable from top to bottom. If a variable has been found assigned by any integer other than 0, the program will memorize its value.

Then the program will get variables from the rod relevant to the 2nd input, and each variable will be checked from bottom to top. If a variable has been found assigned by 0, then the program will check the place below it.

And if the below place has a lesser value than memorized value, then the program will exchange selected places' variables.

If the below place of the 2nd selected place has a higher value than memorized value, then the program will deliver a proper error message to the player.

Sample Outputs

With Simple Inputs:

```
total moves: 5
To move a disk, Input the rod number [1,2,3] to select from which rod or
input f to fast forward or input u to undo: 2
To Which rod? [1,2,3]: 3
Excellent Move!
total moves: 6
To move a disk, Input the rod number [1,2,3] to select from which rod or
input f to fast forward or input u to undo: 1
To Which rod? [1,2,3]: 3
Excellent Move!
0
total moves: 7
You won!
Select an option below and input the number
        1.play the same level again
        2.Exit to Main Menu
       3.Exit the game
Select an option and enter the number:
```

Undo Function:

```
To move a disk, Input the rod number [1,2,3] to select from which rod or
input f to fast forward or input u to undo: 2
To Which rod? [1,2,3]: 3
Excellent Move!
total moves: 6
To move a disk, Input the rod number [1,2,3] to select from which rod or
input f to fast forward or input u to undo: U
Do you want to undo the last move? [y/n]: y
0
total moves: 5
To move a disk, Input the rod number [1,2,3] to select from which rod or
input f to fast forward or input u to undo: U
Do you want to undo the last move? [y/n]: y
0
total moves:
```

Fast Forward Function:

```
To move a disk, Input the rod number [1,2,3] to select from which rod or
input f to fast forward or input u to undo:
Do you want to fast forward the next move? [y/n]: y
0
total moves:
To move a disk, Input the rod number [1,2,3] to select from which rod or
input f to fast forward or input u to undo: 2
To Which rod? [1,2,3]: 3
Excellent Move!
0
total moves: 6
To move a disk, Input the rod number [1,2,3] to select from which rod or
input f to fast forward or input u to undo:
Do you want to fast forward the next move? [y/n]: y
total moves: 7
You won!
```

The player can choose fast forward at any given timestamp if he/she intend to. Each time the player runs the game, the program generates minimum steps, and as long as the player is going along the correct path, the program allows the player to fast forward steps one by one.

Comparison:

```
Enter number of disks to play with [3 to 8]:
Enter the difficulty level [Novice:n, Intermediate:i, Expert:e]: e
0
total moves: 0
To move a disk, Input the rod number [1,2,3] to select from which rod or
input f to fast forward or input u to undo: 1
To Which rod? [1,2,3]: 3
Excellent Move!
total moves: 1
To move a disk, Input the rod number [1,2,3] to select from which rod or
input f to fast forward or input u to undo: 3
To Which rod? [1,2,3]: 2
Oops! Wrong move!
total moves: 2
```

As the player inputs, each data processed by those inputs are compared with the data processed by auto-generated minimum steps and gives the relevant feedback.

Automation:

```
Main Menu
       1. Play the game
       2. Automatic play
       3. Exit the game
Select an option and enter the number: 2
Enter number of disks to play with [3 to 8]: 3
0
total moves: 0
Press Enter key to continue
0
total moves: 1
Press Enter key to continue
0
total moves: 2
Press Enter key to continue
```

The player can choose automatic play if wanted. That way, the player can learn about the inputs which cause the minimum steps. This automatic play option is based on the autogenerated steps too. The program reads the data of the minimum moves which have been stored and displays the steps.

Test Plan

Only one disk can be moved at a time.

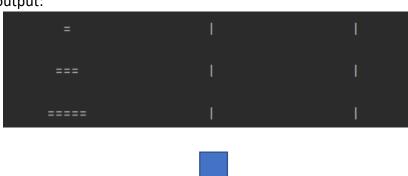
> Input:

To move a disk, Input the rod number [1,2,3] to select from which rod or input f to fast forward or input u to undo: 1
To Which rod? [1,2,3]: 3

> Expected output:



> Actual output:



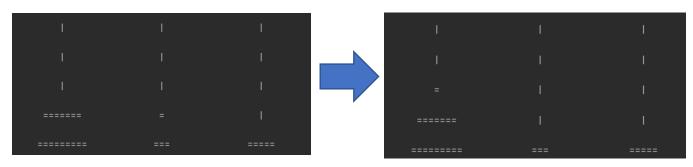


Taking a disk from the top of a stack and putting it on the top of another stack.

> Input:

To move a disk, Input the rod number [1,2,3] to select from which rod or input f to fast forward or input u to undo: 2
To Which rod? [1,2,3]: 1

> Actual output:



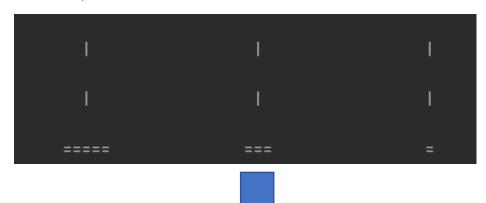
Can't place a disk on the top of a smaller disk

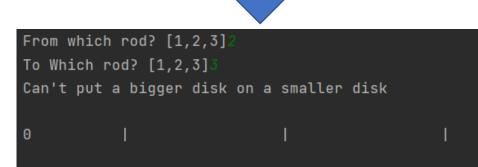
> Input:

```
To move a disk, Input the rod number [1,2,3] to select from which rod or input f to fast forward or input u to undo: 2 To Which rod? [1,2,3]: 3
```

- Expected output: (a proper error message) Can't put a bigger disk on a smaller disk
- > Actual output:

0





Problems and Difficulties

Problem:- When converting the inputs into integers, The player might enter a string or float or some other data which are not integers by accident. Which brings a traceback.

Code:

```
while True:
    disk_level = int(input("Enter number of disks to play with [3 to 8]: "))
    if disk_level < 3 or disk_level > 8:
        print("please select 3 to 8 disks(including 3 and 8)")
        continue
```

Output:

```
Enter number of disks to play with [3 to 8]: @
Traceback (most recent call last):
   File "C:/Users/User/PycharmProjects/pythonProject/TOH.py", line 907, in <module>
        disk_level = int(input("Enter number of disks to play with [3 to 8]: "))
ValueError: invalid literal for int() with base 10: 'e'
Process finished with exit code 1
```

Solution:- Used try-except to prevent that. Conversion is inside the try block, and continue is in the except block. which will prevent the traceback and let the player to input again

Code:

```
while True:
    try:
        disk_level = int(input("Enter number of disks to play with [3 to 8]: "))
    if disk_level < 3 or disk_level > 8:
        print("please select 3 to 8 disks(including 3 and 8)")
        continue
    except:
        continue
```

Output:

```
Select an option and enter the number: 1
Enter number of disks to play with [3 to 8]: e
Enter number of disks to play with [3 to 8]:
```