# **Assignment 01**

**Handed out:** Thursday, September 10<sup>th</sup>, 2020 **Due:** Monday, September 21<sup>st</sup> at 11:59pm

#### **Objective**

This assignment will introduce you to the topic of creating functions in Python, as well as looping mechanisms for repeating a computational process until a condition is reached.

# Note on Collaboration

You may work with other students. However, each student should write up and hand in his or her assignment separately. Be sure to indicate with whom you have worked.

<u>Note:</u> Do not be intimidated by this problem! It's actually easier than it looks. We will 'scaffold' this problem, guiding you through the creation of helper functions before you implement the actual game.

### **Basic Hangman**

For this problem, you will implement a variation of the classic wordgame Hangman. For those of you who are unfamiliar with the rules, you may read all about it <u>here</u>. In this problem, the second player will always be the computer, who will be picking a word at random.

In this problem, you will implement a **function**, called hangman, that will start up and carry out an interactive Hangman game between a player and the computer. Before we get to this function, we'll first implement a few helper functions to get you going.

### A) Getting Started

For this problem, you will need the code files hangman.py and words.txt. **Be sure to save them in same directory.** Open and run the file hangman.py without making any modifications to it, in order to ensure that everything is set up correctly. The code we have given you loads in a list of words from a file. If everything is working okay, after a small delay, you should see the following printed out:

```
Loading word list from file... 55909 words loaded.
```

If you see the above text, continue on to **Hangman Game Requirements**. If you don't, double check that both files are saved in the same place!

# B) Hangman Game Requirements

Here are the requirements for your game:

1. The computer must select a word at random from the list of available words that was provided in words.txt. The functions for loading the word list and selecting a random word have already been provided for you in hangman.py.

- 2. The game must be interactive; the flow of the game should go as follows:
  - At the start of the game, let the user know how many letters the computer's word contains.
  - Ask the user to supply one guess (i.e. letter) per round.
  - The user should receive feedback immediately after each guess about whether their guess appears in the computer's word.
  - After each round, you should also display to the user the partially guessed word so far, as well as letters that the user has not yet guessed.
- 3. Some additional rules of the game:
  - A user is allowed 8 guesses. Make sure to remind the user of how many guesses s/he has left after each round. Assume that players will only ever submit one character at a time (A-Z).
  - A user loses a guess **only** when s/he guesses incorrectly.
  - If the user guesses the same letter twice, do not take away a guess instead, print a message letting them know they've already guessed that letter and ask them to try again.
  - The game should end when the user constructs the full word or runs out of guesses. If
    the player runs out of guesses (s/he "loses"), reveal the word to the user when the game
    ends.

## C) Sample Outputs

The output of a winning game should look like this...

```
Loading word list from file...
55900 words loaded.
Welcome to the game, Hangman!
I am thinking of a word that is 4 letters long.
_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
You have 8 guesses left.
Available letters: abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz
Please guess a letter: a
Good guess: _ a_ _
You have 8 guesses left.
Available letters: bcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz
Please guess a letter: a
Oops! You've already guessed that letter: _ a_ _
You have 8 guesses left.
Available letters: bcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz
Please guess a letter: s
Oops! That letter is not in my word: _ a_ _
You have 7 guesses left.
```

Available letters: bcdefghijklmnopgrtuvwxyz Please guess a letter: t Good guess: ta\_ t You have 7 guesses left. Available letters: bcdefghijklmnopgruvwxyz Please guess a letter: r Oops! That letter is not in my word: ta\_ t -----You have 6 guesses left. Available letters: bcdefghijklmnopquvwxyz Please guess a letter: m Oops! That letter is not in my word: ta\_ t You have 5 guesses left. Available letters: bcdefghijklnopquvwxyz Please guess a letter: c Good guess: tact Congratulations, you won!

And the output of a losing game should look like this...

Loading word list from file... 55900 words loaded. Welcome to the game Hangman! I am thinking of a word that is 4 letters long -----You have 8 guesses left Available Letters: abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz Please guess a letter: a Oops! That letter is not in my word: \_ \_ \_ \_ -----You have 7 guesses left Available Letters: bcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz Please guess a letter: b Oops! That letter is not in my word: \_ \_ \_ \_ You have 6 quesses left Available Letters: cdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz Please guess a letter: c Oops! That letter is not in my word:  $\_$   $\_$   $\_$ You have 5 guesses left Available Letters: defghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz Please guess a letter: d Oops! That letter is not in my word: \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ You have 4 guesses left Available Letters: efghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz Please guess a letter: e Good quess: e e You have 4 guesses left Available Letters: fghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz Please guess a letter: f

#### **Problem 1 - Is the Word Guessed**

Please read the Hangman Introduction before starting this problem. We'll start by writing 3 simple functions that will help us easily code the Hangman problem. First, implement the function isWordGuessed that takes in two parameters - a string, secretWord, and a list of letters, lettersGuessed. This function returns a boolean - True if secretWord has been guessed (ie, all the letters of secretWord are in lettersGuessed) and False otherwise.

# Example Usage:

```
>>> secretWord = 'apple'
>>> lettersGuessed = ['e', 'i', 'k', 'p', 'r', 's']
>>> print(isWordGuessed(secretWord, lettersGuessed))
False
```

For this function, you may assume that all the letters in secretWord and lettersGuessed are lowercase.

# **Problem 2 - Getting the User's Guess**

Next, implement the function getGuessedWord that takes in two parameters - a string, secretWord, and a list of letters, lettersGuessed. This function returns a string that is comprised of letters and underscores, based on what letters in lettersGuessed are in secretWord. This shouldn't be too different from isWordGuessed!

#### Example Usage:

```
>>> secretWord = 'apple'
>>> lettersGuessed = ['e', 'i', 'k', 'p', 'r', 's']
>>> print(getGuessedWord(secretWord, lettersGuessed))
'_ pp_ e'
```

When inserting underscores into your string, it's a good idea to add at least a space after each one, so it's clear to the user how many unguessed letters are left in the string (compare the readability of \_\_\_\_\_ with \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ). This is called *usability* - it's very important, when programming, to consider the usability of your program. If users find your program difficult to understand or operate, they won't use it!

For this problem, you are free to use spacing in any way you wish - our grader will only check that the letters and underscores are in the proper order; it will not look at spacing. We do encourage you to think about usability when designing.

For this function, you may assume that all the letters in secretWord and lettersGuessed are lowercase.

# **Problem 3 - Printing Out all Available Letters**

Next, implement the function getAvailableLetters that takes in one parameter - a list of letters, lettersGuessed. This function returns a string that is comprised of lowercase English letters - all lowercase English letters that are **not** in lettersGuessed.

## Example Usage:

```
>>> lettersGuessed = ['e', 'i', 'k', 'p', 'r', 's']
>>> print(getAvailableLetters(lettersGuessed))
abcdfghjlmnoqtuvwxyz
```

Note that this function should return the letters in alphabetical order, as in the example above.

For this function, you may assume that all the letters in lettersGuessed are lowercase.

**Hint:** You might consider using string.ascii\_lowercase, which is a string comprised of all lowercase letters:

```
>>> import string
>>> print(string.ascii_lowercase)
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
```

## **Problem 4 – The Game**

Now you will implement the function hangman, which takes one parameter - the secretWord the user is to guess. This starts up an interactive game of Hangman between the user and the computer. Be sure you take advantage of the three helper functions, isWordGuessed, getGuessedWord, and getAvailableLetters, that you've defined in the previous part.

#### **Hints:**

 You should start by noticing where we're using the provided functions (at the top of hangman.py) to load the words and pick a random one.

• Consider using lower() to convert user input to lower case. For example:

```
guess = 'A'
guessInLowerCase = guess.lower()
```

- Consider writing additional helper functions if you need them!
- There are four important pieces of information you may wish to store:
  - 1. secretWord: The word to guess.
  - 2. lettersGuessed: The letters that have been guessed so far.
  - 3. mistakesMade: The number of incorrect guesses made so far.
  - 4. availableLetters: The letters that may still be guessed. Every time a player guesses a letter, the guessed letter must be removed from availableLetters (and if they guess a letter that is not in availableLetters, you should print a message telling them they've already guessed that so try again!).