



Faculty Of Computers and Artificial Intelligence Cairo University

CS213: Programming II Year 2022-2023 First Semester

Assignment 3 – Version 2.0

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• Divided Task_1

Basma_20220083	P1 , P4
Nada_20220357	P2 , P5
Shahd_20220533	P3 , P6

• Divided Task 2

Basma_20220083	Game_1
Nada_20220357	Game_2
Shahd_20220533	Game_3

Algorithms of Task_2

1. **Game 1**:

pyramid_X_O_Board class:

Initialization Algorithm (pyramid_X_O_Board constructor):

Set n_rows to 3 (Three rows for a pyramid).

Set n_cols to 5 (Five columns for the base of the pyramid).

Allocate memory for a 2D array (board) of size n_rows x n_cols.

Initialize all elements of the board to 0.

Update Board Algorithm (update_board function):

Check if the move is within valid boundaries (not outside the board, and not on specific prohibited positions).

Valid boundaries: $0 \le x \le 2$, $0 \le y \le 4$

Prohibited positions: (0,2), (1,0), (1,4)

Also, check if the chosen position is empty (board[x][y] == 0). If the move is valid, update the board at position (x, y) with the uppercase of the provided mark.

Increment the n_moves counter.

Return true to indicate a successful update; otherwise, return false.

Display Board Algorithm (display board function):

Print the visual representation of the board with labeled positions.

Print the first row: | (0,2) |

Print the second row: | (1,1) | (1,2) | (1,3) |

Print the third row: | (2,0) | (2,1) | (2,2) | (2,3) | (2,4) | Winning Condition Algorithm (is winner function):

Check for horizontal wins:

Check if board[1][1], board[1][2], and board[1][3] are equal and not 0.

Check if board[2][0], board[2][1], and board[2][2] are equal and not 0.

Check if board[2][1], board[2][2], and board[2][3] are equal and not 0.

Check if board[2][2], board[2][3], and board[2][4] are equal and not 0.

Check for vertical win:

Check if board[0][2], board[1][2], and board[2][2] are equal and not 0.

Check for diagonal wins:

Check if board[0][2], board[1][1], and board[2][0] are equal and not 0.

Check if board[0][2], board[1][3], and board[2][4] are equal and not 0.

Draw Condition Algorithm (is_draw function):

Return true if the total number of moves (n_moves) is 9 and there is no winner; otherwise, return false.

Game Over Condition Algorithm (game_is_over function):

Return true if the total number of moves (n_moves) is greater than or equal to 9; otherwise, return false.

2. **Game 2**:

1-Define the Board class with the following methods:

update_board(y, symbol): Updates the board with the given move at position (y, symbol).

is winner(): Checks if there is a winner on the board.

is_draw(): Checks if the game is a draw.

display_board(): Displays the current state of the board.

game_is_over(): Checks if the game is over.

2-Define the Connect_four_Board class, which inherits from the Board class. Implement the methods based on the Connect Four game rules.

3-Define the Player class with the following methods:

get_move(y): Gets the move from the player.

to_string(): Converts the player object to a string representation.

get_symbol(): Returns the player's symbol.

4-Define the RandomPlayer class, which inherits from the Player class. Implement the get_move method to generate a random move.

5-Define the GameManager class with the following methods:

run(): Runs the game loop.

GameManager(Board*, Player* playerPtr[2]): Initializes the game manager with the board and players.

6-Implement the Connect_four_Board class methods:

Connect_four_Board(): Initializes the Connect Four board.

update_board(y, mark): Updates the board with the given move if it is valid.

is_winner(): Checks if there is a winner on the Connect Four board.

display_board(): Displays the current state of the Connect Four board.

is draw(): Checks if the game is a draw.

game_is_over(): Checks if the game is over.

7-Implement the Player class methods:

Player(symbol): Initializes the player with the given symbol. Player(order, symbol): Initializes the player with the given order and symbol.

get_move(y): Gets the move from the player.

to_string(): Converts the player object to a string representation.

get_symbol(): Returns the player's symbol.

8-Implement the RandomPlayer class methods:

RandomPlayer(symbol, dimension1): Initializes the random player with the given symbol and dimension.

get_move(y): Generates a random move for the random player.

9-Implement the GameManager class methods:

GameManager(bPtr, playerPtr[2]): Initializes the game manager with the board and players.

run(): Runs the game loop:

Displays the board.

Gets the move from each player.

Updates the board with the move.

Displays the updated board.

Checks if there is a winner or a draw.

If there is a winner, declares the winner and ends the game.

If it is a draw, declares a draw and ends the game.

10-Implement the main function:

Create an array of Player pointers.

Initialize the players with the desired options (human vs.

human or human vs. computer).

Create a GameManager object with a Connect_four_Board and the players.

Run the game.

3. Game 3

Game3_X_O_Board class

- 1. Start
- 2. Declare class Game3_X_O_Board
- 3. Define the constructor Game3_X_O_Board():
 - Set n_rows and n_cols to 5
- Create a dynamic 2D array called board with n_rows rows and n_cols columns
 - Initialize all elements of the board to 0
 - Set n_moves to 0
- 4. Define the function update_board3(int x, int y, char mark):
- Check if x and y are within the valid range (0-4) and the position on the board is empty (board[x][y] == 0)
 - If the conditions are met:
 - Assign the uppercase of mark to board[x][y]
 - Increment n_moves by 1
 - Return true
 - Else:
 - Return false
- 5. Define the function display_board3():
 - Iterate over the rows i from 0 to 4:
 - Print a new line and a vertical separator "|"
 - Iterate over the columns j from 0 to 4:
 - Print the coordinates of the cell (i, j)
 - Print the value of board[i][j] with a width of 2 characters
 - Print a vertical separator "|"
 - Print a new line and a horizontal separator
- "_____"
 - Print a new line
- 6. Define the function is_winner3():

- Declare an array of symbols Symbol[] = {'X', 'O'}
- Declare an array to store the number of wins for each player Player_cnt[] = {0, 0}
 - Iterate over each symbol sy in Symbol[]:
 - Iterate over the rows i from 0 to n_rows-1:
 - Iterate over the columns j from 0 to n_cols-1:
- Check if there is a winning combination in the columns, rows, diagonal, or reverse diagonal for the current symbol sy:
- If a winning combination is found, increment the win count for the corresponding player in Player_cnt[]
 - Check if the total number of moves is equal to 24:
 - If true:
 - Check which player has more wins:
 - Print the winner and the number of times they won
 - Return true
 - If the number of wins is equal for both players:
 - Print "Draw game!"
 - Return true
 - Return false
- 7. Define the function is_draw3():
- Check if the total number of moves is equal to 24 and the game is not won:
 - If true, return true
 - Otherwise, return false
- 8. Define the function game_is_over3():
- Check if the total number of moves is greater than or equal to 24:
 - If true, return true
 - Otherwise, return false

9-End.

XO_GameManager3 class:

- 1. Create a class called XO_GameManager3.
- 2. Define the class variables and methods.

- 3. Create a constructor for the class that takes a Board3 object pointer (bPtr) and an array of Player3 object pointers (playerPtr) as parameters.
- 4. Inside the constructor, assign the bPtr to the boardPtr variable and assign playerPtr[0] and playerPtr[1] to players[0] and players[1] respectively.
- 5. Create a method called run() with no parameters and return type void.
- 6. Inside the run() method:
- a. Declare two variables x and y to store the coordinates of the player's move.
- b. Display the current state of the game board by calling the display_board3() method of the boardPtr object.
- c. Start a loop that runs for 24 iterations (representing 12 moves for each player).
- d. Inside the loop, iterate over the players array using a for-each loop:
- i. Call the get_move() method of the current player to get their desired move coordinates and store them in x and y.
- ii. Use a while loop to continuously prompt the player for a valid move until the update_board3() method of the boardPtr object returns true.
- Inside the while loop, call the get_move() method of the current player to get their desired move coordinates and store them in x and y.
- iii. After a valid move is obtained, call the update_board3() method of the boardPtr object to update the game board with the current player's move.
- iv. Display the updated game board by calling the display_board3() method of the boardPtr object.
- v. Check if there is a winner on the board by calling the is winner3() method of the boardPtr object.
- vi. Check if the game is over by calling the game_is_over3() method of the boardPtr object.
 - If the game is over, return from the run() method.
 - e. End the loop.
- 1. Import necessary libraries and header files.

- 2. Define the class Player3:
 - a. Define the constructor Player3(symbol):
 - i. Print "Welcome Player 1 ^ ^".
 - ii. Set the symbol of the player as the provided symbol.
 - b. Define the method get_move(x, y):
- i. Print "Please enter your move x and y (0 to 4) separated by spaces: ".
 - ii. Read the values of x and y from the user.
 - c. Define the method get_symbol():
 - i. Return the symbol of the player.
- 3. Define the main function:
- a. Create an instance of Player3 with a symbol as a parameter.
- 4. End of the program.

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Menu:

```
n = 0
WHILE n == 0 DO
DISPLAY "Welcome ya Ala Player ^_^"
DISPLAY "Menu:"
DISPLAY "(1) Traditional X_O"
DISPLAY "(2) Pyramic Tic-Tac-Toe"
DISPLAY "(3) Four-in-a-row"
DISPLAY "(4) 5 x 5 Tic Tac Toe"
DISPLAY "(5) Exit"
READ choice

IF choice == 1 THEN
```

```
READ choice_player
       CREATE players[2]
       players[0] = new Player(1, 'x')
       DISPLAY "Welcome to FCAI X-O Game.:)"
      DISPLAY "Press 1 if you want to play with computer:"
       READ choice player
       IF choice player != 1 THEN
         players[1] = new Player('o')
       ELSE
         players[1] = new RandomPlayer('o', 5) // change
dimension
      CREATE x o game(new X O Board, players)
      RUN x_o_game
       EXECUTE system("pause")
    ELSE IF choice == 2 THEN
       READ choice player
       CREATE players[2]
       players[0] = new Player1(1, 'x')
      DISPLAY "Welcome to FCAI X-O Game. :)"
      DISPLAY "Press 1 if you want to play with computer:"
      READ choice player
       IF choice player != 1 THEN
         players[1] = new Player1('o')
       ELSE
         players[1] = new RandomPlayer1('o', 5) // change
dimension
       CREATE x_o_game1(new pyramid_X_O_Board,
players)
      RUN x_o_game1
      EXECUTE system("pause")
```

```
ELSE IF choice == 3 THEN
       READ choice player
       CREATE players[2]
       players[0] = new Player2(1, 'x')
       DISPLAY "Welcome to FCAI X-O Game. :)"
       DISPLAY "Press 1 if you want to play with computer:"
       READ choice player
       IF choice_player != 1 THEN
         players[1] = new Player2('o')
       ELSE
         players[1] = new RandomPlayer2('o', 7) // change
dimension
       CREATE x o game2(new Connect four Board,
players)
       RUN x o game2
       EXECUTE system("pause")
    ELSE IF choice == 4 THEN
       READ choice player
       CREATE players[2]
       players[0] = new Player3('x')
       DISPLAY "Welcome to FCAI X-O Game.:)"
       DISPLAY "Press 1 if you want to play with computer:"
       READ choice player
       IF choice player != 1 THEN
         players[1] = new Player3('o')
       ELSE
         players[1] = new RandomPlayer3('o', 5) // change
dimension
```

```
CREATE x_o_game3(new Game3_X_O_Board,
players)

RUN x_o_game3
EXECUTE system("pause")

ELSE IF choice == 5 THEN
DISPLAY "Thank you for using our games ^_^ see
you later ^_^"
BREAK

ELSE
DISPLAY "Invalid choice"
DISPLAY "Good Bye see you later ^_^"
BREAK
END IF
END WHILE
END
```

GitHub:

-o- Commits on Dec 17, 2023



