

The diagram illustrates the state of the game board and the code for finding a winning line. On the left, the board is shown with columns 1 through 7. Column 1 is full with 'O's. Column 2 has 'O's in the bottom two cells. Column 3 has 'O' in the bottom cell. Column 4 has 'O' in the bottom cell. Column 5 has 'O' in the bottom cell. Column 6 has 'O' in the bottom cell. Column 7 has 'O' in the bottom cell. The board is labeled "Ligne et colonne conformes" and "Tour du joueur O".

On the right, the code for finding a winning line is shown. It uses a while loop to find a winning line for the current player. The code is as follows:

```

void jouer grille g, char pion, int* ligne, int* colonne;
{
    *colonne = choisirColonne(g, pion, COLONNE_DEBUT);
    *ligne = trouverLigne(g, *colonne);
    while(trouverLigne(g, *colonne) == -1){
        *colonne = choisirColonne(g, pion, COLONNE_DEBUT);
        *ligne = trouverLigne(g, *colonne);
    }
    printf("Ligne et colonne conformes\n");
    g[*ligne][*colonne] = pion;
}

```

[illegible]

The diagram illustrates the execution of the `trouverLigne` function. It consists of three main parts:

- Initial Grid State:** A 7x7 grid representing the game board. Row 1 is full with 'X'. Row 2 has 'X' at column 4 and 'O' at column 5. Row 3 has 'X' at column 3 and 'O' at column 4. Row 4 has 'X' at column 2 and 'O' at column 3. Row 5 has 'X' at column 1 and 'O' at column 2. Row 6 is empty. Row 7 is empty. The text "Résultat de la fonction trouverLigne = -1" and "Tour du joueur X" are shown above the grid.
- Function Code:** A code snippet for the `trouverLigne` function:
 

```
int trouverLigne (grille g, int colonne){
    int ligne = -1;

    while (ligne < NB_LIG && g[ligne+1][colonne] == VIDE){
        ligne = ligne + 1;
    }
    printf("Résultat de la fonction trouverLigne : %d\n", ligne);
    return ligne;
}
```
- Execution Sequence:** A sequence of three grid states showing the function's logic:
  - Step 1:** The grid is the same as the initial state. The text "Résultat de la fonction trouverLigne = 5" and "Tour du joueur O" are shown. This indicates the function found the first empty row (index 5, which is row 6).
  - Step 2:** The grid is the same as the initial state. The text "Résultat de la fonction trouverLigne = 5" and "Tour du joueur O" are shown. This indicates the function found the first empty row (index 5, which is row 6).
  - Step 3:** The grid is the same as the initial state. The text "Résultat de la fonction trouverLigne = 5" and "Tour du joueur O" are shown. This indicates the function found the first empty row (index 5, which is row 6).

The diagram illustrates the progression of a Tic Tac Toe game through three distinct states, each shown in a terminal window. The first state shows a win for player 'X', the second for player 'O', and the third is a draw ('MATCH NUL'). To the right, a C code snippet demonstrates the logic for checking these conditions, using a loop to iterate through the board and a switch statement to determine the winner based on the number of 'X' or 'O' in each row, column, or diagonal.

```

void finDePartie (char vainqueur){
    if(vainqueur == PION_A){
        printf("*****\n");
        printf("**** FIN DE PARTIE ****\n");
        printf("*****\n");
        printf("**** VICTOIRE DE %c ****\n", PION_A);
        printf("*****\n");
    }
    else if(vainqueur == PION_B){
        printf("*****\n");
        printf("**** FIN DE PARTIE ****\n");
        printf("*****\n");
        printf("**** VICTOIRE DE %c ****\n", PION_B);
        printf("*****\n");
    }
    else{
        printf("*****\n");
        printf("**** FIN DE PARTIE ****\n");
        printf("*****\n");
        printf("**** MATCH NUL ****\n");
        printf("*****\n");
    }
}
  
```