#### 3. WRITTEN RESPONSES

## 3 a.

### 3.a.i.

The program's purpose is to increase the user's creative-thinking and problem-solving skills in an interpretive-manner through a game similar to Wordle©□.

## 3.a.ii.

The program's function is that a user is able to enter a 5-character-long-word in their corresponding word-bank, which is displayed in an order corresponding to their turn in a grid, if a letter in the input-word matches the position and letter in the randomly-chosen-word it will be bolded and if it's only present it will be italicized to inform the user, this will happen every turn. If the user wins by guessing before their 5-turns are up a winning-message is displayed and if not a losing-message.

#### 3.a.iii.

The inputs are the 5-letter words the user inputs such as "gouda", "cream", etc. and are in the corresponding word-bank otherwise the program will output an error normally the wordle-grid after each turn is updated with the user's guess and the appropriate-character in the word is bolded if it's in the correct-location and matches or italicized if only in the chosenword. At the end of the user's guesses, the user is told they lost, and if the user guesses correctly they are informed they won.

# 3 b. 3.b.i.

```
if topic.lower().strip() in topics:

if topic.lower().strip() == "computer":

# Computer topic selection if the user selected the topic as computer only words that are computer related can be selected as the answer.

*PossibleWords = ["mouse", 'modes", 'mysql', 'swift', 'scala', 'julia', 'emacs', 'xcode', 'gnome', 'unity', 'linux', 'macos', 'opera', 'brave', 'links', 'apple']

# Choice Function from the random module is used below: https://docs.python.org/3/library/random.html#functions-for-sequences

# Selected_word = random.choice(PossibleWords)

# PossibleWords = ("gouda", 'swiss', 'cream', 'bagel', 'dough', 'colby', 'conte', 'kefir', 'bread', 'pizra', 'onion', 'salad', 'sushi', 'soups', 'sugar', 'pasta']

# Choice function from the random module is used below: https://docs.python.org/3/library/random.html#functions-for-sequences

# Flower topic if the user chooses flowers as their topic only a flower word may be selected as the answer.

# PossibleWords = ("roses', 'daisy', 'tulip', 'lilac', 'lilly', 'peony', 'poppy', 'lotus', 'aster', 'canna', 'holly', 'pansy', 'petal', 'bloom', 'viola', 'oxlip']

# Choice function from the random module is used below: https://docs.python.org/3/library/random.html#functions-for-sequences

## Flower topic if the user chooses flowers as their topic only a flower word may be selected as the answer.

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## Choice function from the random module is used below: https://docs.python.org/3/library/random.html#functions-for-sequences

## PossibleWords = ("roses', 'daisy', 'tulip', 'lilac', 'lilly', 'peony', 'poppy', 'lotus', 'aster', 'ca
```

```
if len(user_guess) == 5 and user_guess != 'stop' and user_guess in PossibleWords:
    # For loop that will iterate through the range represented by the length of the user's guess
    for temporary_letter_index in range(len(user_guess)):
        # Corresponding to the turn the board from the list of boards will be indexed and each letter of the user's # guess will be placed corresponding to the index of the letter into the board
        wordle_board[runs][temporary_letter_index] = user_guess[temporary_letter_index]
    if user_guess == selected_word:
        for winning letter in range(len(user guess)):
             wordle_board[runs][winning_letter] = '\033[1m' + user_guess[winning_letter] + '\033[0m'
         # Print the completed board and then a winning message
        for board in wordle_board:
            print(*board)
    elif user_guess != selected_word and user_guess in PossibleWords:
         for letter_index in range(len(user_guess)):
             if user_guess[letter_index] in selected_word and user_guess[letter_index] == selected_word[letter_index]:
                 wordle_board[runs][letter_index] = '\033[1m' + user_guess[letter_index] + '\033[0m
             # corresponding index with the letter in italic
            elif user_guess[letter_index] in selected_word and user_guess[letter_index] != selected_word[letter_index]:
    wordle_board[runs][letter_index] = '\033[3m' + user_guess[letter_index] + '\033[0m'
```

### 3.b.iii.

The name of the list used is "PossibleWords" the contents of which vary depending on which of the 3-modes is selected.

## 3.b.iv.

The data in the list "PossibleWords" across all three-versions is a collection of 16-strings that represent all the possible words that could be chosen as the answer to the Wordle-game for any given topic.

## 3.b.v.

If "PossibleWords" wasn't used a variable needs to be assigned to every one of the 16-strings per-category, making category-selection an inefficient and time-consuming process. With input-validation from the user to screen if they inputted a word within their word-bank being almost impossible with every variable having to be individually compared to the input and additional verification to only compare the variables from their topic. Also, the lack of a list would also prevent the main-functionality of the program by making selecting a random-word practically impossible. Which is far more inefficient than where a list stores all the various strings, can easily replace them all for per-topic, an efficient way to see if the input is in their word-list preventing invalid-inputs, and allowing for an item to be easily selected as the winningword allowing for the game to work.

```
# Choice Function from the random module is a selected_word = random.choice(PossibleWords) print('You have chosen the topic: Computer')
# Choice function from the random module is selected_word = random.choice(PossibleWords)
print('You have chosen the topic: Foods')
            # Oisplays the board with the correct answer shown in bold corresponding to the user's correct guess
# in the same style as the rest of the program
for winding_letter in range(leuker_guess);
| worsle_board(runs)(winding_letter) = "\033(in' + user_guess(winding_letter) + "\033(0m')
         # Print the completed board and then a winning message
for board in wordle_board:
    print('board)
    print('You have guessed the word correctly!')
    break
                        * corresponding index with the letter in italies
elif user_guess[letter_index] in selected_word and user_guess[letter_index] != selected_word[letter_index]
wordle_board[runs][letter_index] = '\033[3a' + user_guess[letter_index] + '\033[0a']
            o:
rd in wordle_board:
nt(*board)
```

```
# Function Calls

print('-----\n')

wordle('foods')

print('\n------Call 2----\n')

wordle('flowers')
```

## 3.c.iii.

"wordle" has a parameter-string used for topic selection based on which a corresponding 16-word-list is chosen. A 2d-list representing the board is also present for every non-flagged-run of the while-loop will be indexed and change all the characters to ones from the user's input on the level that corresponds to the run, check if the user guessed correctly, or has a letter in the exact-position which will bold the letter in the 2d-list or just present in the original word which will italicize it. Once the run is over the 2d-list will be printed, if the user runs out of guesses(<=4) or type "stop" the program will end. Allowing the user to play the game whenever they please without having to understand complex-program-code.

#### 3.c.iv.

If the parameter-topic is in the topic-list a corresponding selection-statement will execute, setting the word-list and selecting a random word from it and setting runs equal to 0. Afterwards, a while-loop containing the game-code is run perrun and a 2d-list containing the user's prior guesses will be printed using a for-loop within the while-loop and a Flagged variable will equal false. If the selection-statement determines that the length of the input-word is greater-than-5, not "stop", and in the word-list the characters from the input-word replace the corresponding indexes in the level of the 2d-list-"wordle\_board" through a for-loop with level based on their "runs"-variable and indexes from a range with a length of the input-word (runs-variable is incremented by one per-loop), then if the selection-statement determines users-guess matches the chosen-word letters of the word in the grid are bolded, the loop ends and they win, otherwise a different selection-statement will be executed and compare each index of the input-word and the selected-word and if the index and letter match it's bolded in the 2d-list and if the letter is only in the word another selection-statement will italicize it if neither letter will be left unchanged. If input is invalid they will be warned Flagged will equal true, the runs variable not be incremented and the while-loop will continue. Also if the user inputs "stop" the program terminates.

# 3 d. 3.d.i.

First call: wordle('foods')

Second call: wordle('flowers')

#### 3 d.ii.

## Condition(s) tested by first call:

It tests if the parameter "foods" will correctly define the list-"PossibleWord" with food-words and randomly select the "selected word" from it, and validates the user-inputs using them.

## Condition(s) tested by second call:

It tests if the parameter "flowers" will correctly define the list-"PossibleWord" with flower-words and randomly select the "selected\_word" from it, and validates the user-inputs using them.

## 3.d.iii.

# Results of the first call:

A welcome-message and that the foods-topic has been selected will be displayed. Then the grid will print, afterwards an input is prompted after which output vary but inputs must be food-words.

# Results of the second call:

A welcome-message and that the flowers-topic has been selected will be displayed. Then the grid will print, afterwards an input is prompted after which outputs vary but inputs must be flower-words.