

COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE  
ASSIGNMENT REPORT

# TIC-TAC-TOE GAME

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# INTRODUCTION

- Tic-Tac-Toe is a paper-and-pencil game for two players who takes turns marking the space in a three-by-three grid with X or O. The player who succeeds in placing three of their mark in a horizontal, vertical, or diagonal row is the winner.
- The simplicity of Tic-Tac-Toe has made it a pedagogical tool for teaching the concepts of good sportsmanship and the branch of artificial intelligence that deals with the searching of game trees.
- In this assignment, I will design and write MIPS assembly language for implementing a text-based Tic-Tac-Toe game for two players.

# ALGORITHMS AND CODE

## Idea

- The main idea was to print out a board initially and each time a move is done with clear visual as user interface.
- Every time the user select a move, the symbol is inserted into the board based on the selected move and which player's turn.
- After each insertion, the program will check if either player has won the game.
- If the whole board has been filled with symbol without any winner yet, the game is tie.
- A menu is printed out requesting user choice (either exist or continue a new game) after each match over.



## User input

- Player input their move, store in **\$s2**.
- The value will be used to determined which move will be inserted and call the respective function.

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>

- Invalid input (out of range 1 to 9) will trigger the invalid function.
- The invalid function print out a text ask for reinput and jump back to the input stage.

## Move insertion

- The function would first check if the space is already occupied.

```

  O |   |           (1|2|3)
---+---+---
  X | X | O         (4|5|6)
---+---+---
      |   |           (7|8|9)

```

This is player X's turn, insert your play: 5

```

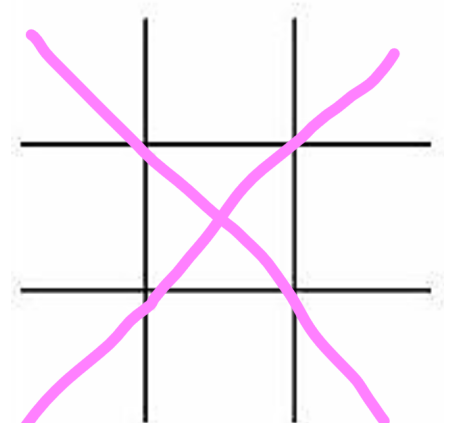
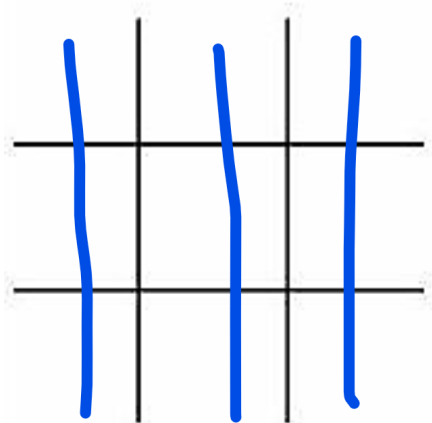
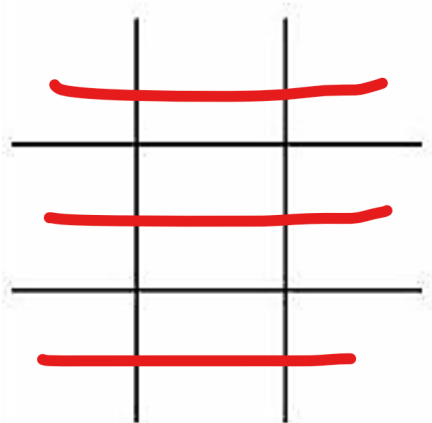
*Space already occupied*
Insert again:

```

- If not, it will continue to insert symbol to the board. Register **\$t1** to **\$t9** (depend on move) will store either value 1 or 2 to mark player's turn for checking winner.
- If the space is already occupied, the program will jump back to the input stage.

## Victory check

- Which player is the winner will be decided by the value of all the previous register that got assigned to value 1 or 2.
- The function will check both **horizontal**, **vertical** and **diagonal** as the game rule stated using **and** instruction. If one of the three value checked was either all 1 or 2, player X or O respectively will be the winner.





## Winner announcement and menu

- The board will be printed out the last time and the player who won the game is announced!
- The program then print out a menu tell the user to choose whether or not they want to start a new game. If a new game is chosen, the program goes back to main, otherwise, the program exist.

```
Choose your next option:  
Insert [1] to play again, [2] to exist  
Your option: 5
```

```
*Invalid option*  
Insert [1] to play again, [2] to exist  
Your option: _____
```

- "Invalid option" text will be printed out and the user need to reinput if the option is invalid.

# GAMEPLAY EXAMPLE

```
| | (1|2|3)
---+---+---
| | (4|5|6)
---+---+---
| | (7|8|9)
This is player X's turn, insert your play: 2

| X | (1|2|3)
---+---+---
| | (4|5|6)
---+---+---
| | (7|8|9)
This is player O's turn, insert your play: 3

| X | O (1|2|3)
---+---+---
| | (4|5|6)
---+---+---
| | (7|8|9)
This is player X's turn, insert your play: 5

| X | O (1|2|3)
---+---+---
| X | (4|5|6)
---+---+---
| | (7|8|9)
This is player O's turn, insert your play: 8

| X | O (1|2|3)
---+---+---
| X | (4|5|6)
---+---+---
| O | (7|8|9)
This is player X's turn, insert your play: 1
```

```

  X | X | O   (1|2|3)
---+---+---
    | X |   (4|5|6)
---+---+---
    | O |   (7|8|9)
This is player O's turn, insert your play: 9

  X | X | O   (1|2|3)
---+---+---
    | X |   (4|5|6)
---+---+---
    | O | O   (7|8|9)
This is player X's turn, insert your play: 7

  X | X | O   (1|2|3)
---+---+---
    | X |   (4|5|6)
---+---+---
  X | O | O   (7|8|9)
This is player O's turn, insert your play: 6

  X | X | O   (1|2|3)
---+---+---
    | X | O   (4|5|6)
---+---+---
  X | O | O   (7|8|9)

Player O win!!

Choose your next option:
Insert [1] to play again, [2] to exist
Your option:

```

## Example 1: Player O won!

# Gameplay Example

```

    |  |  (1|2|3)
---+---+---
    |  |  (4|5|6)
---+---+---
    |  |  (7|8|9)
This is player X's turn, insert your play: 1

X |  |  (1|2|3)
---+---+---
    |  |  (4|5|6)
---+---+---
    |  |  (7|8|9)
This is player O's turn, insert your play: 2

X | O |  (1|2|3)
---+---+---
    |  |  (4|5|6)
---+---+---
    |  |  (7|8|9)
This is player X's turn, insert your play: 5

X | O |  (1|2|3)
---+---+---
    | X |  (4|5|6)
---+---+---
    |  |  (7|8|9)
This is player O's turn, insert your play: 9

X | O |  (1|2|3)
---+---+---
    | X |  (4|5|6)
---+---+---
    |  | O  (7|8|9)
This is player X's turn, insert your play: 3
```

# Gameplay Example

```

X | O | X      (1|2|3)
---+---+---
  | X |      (4|5|6)
---+---+---
  |   | O     (7|8|9)
This is player O's turn, insert your play: 7

X | O | X      (1|2|3)
---+---+---
  | X |      (4|5|6)
---+---+---
O |   | O     (7|8|9)
This is player X's turn, insert your play: 8

X | O | X      (1|2|3)
---+---+---
  | X |      (4|5|6)
---+---+---
O | X | O     (7|8|9)
This is player O's turn, insert your play: 6

X | O | X      (1|2|3)
---+---+---
  | X | O     (4|5|6)
---+---+---
O | X | O     (7|8|9)
This is player X's turn, insert your play: 4

X | O | X      (1|2|3)
---+---+---
X | X | O     (4|5|6)
---+---+---
O | X | O     (7|8|9)

Tie!!

Choose your next option:
Insert [1] to play again, [2] to exist
Your option:

```

## Example 2: Tie!