

# **Algorithm and Programming Final Project**

**Project Name: Tetris**  
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## **A. Description**

### **I. Introduction to the program**

So we were told our schedule ahead of time and that in week 13, we would be doing our final project after thinking about what would be best. I suddenly thought of doing Tetris. Now, if you don't know what Tetris is, Tetris is one of the most popular and recognizable video games of all time and has been released on numerous platforms.

However, I want to modify it to be different from the Tetris you find on the internet. I changed its color, making it cuter and less tiresome than regular Tetris.

### **II. The function of the program**

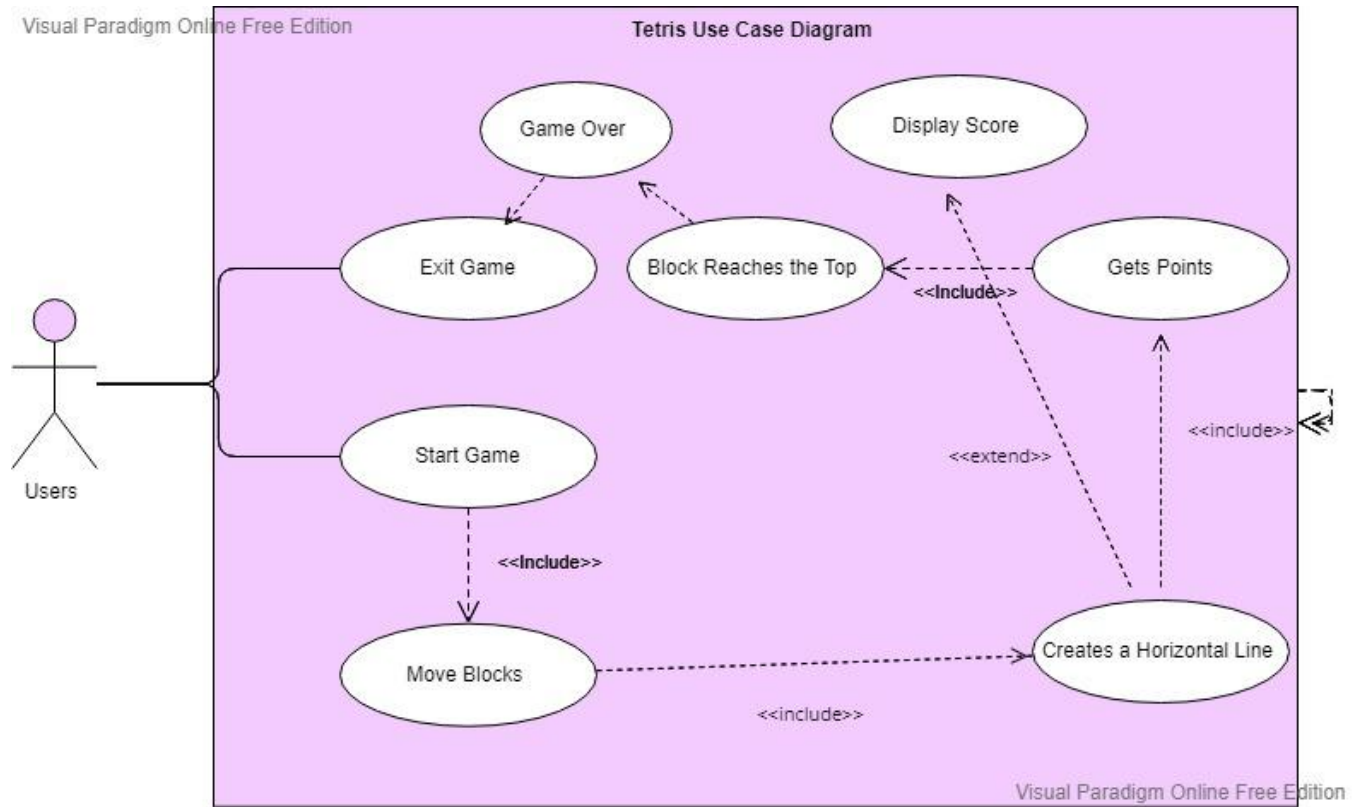
The main reason why I made this program was to entertain more people. People who find the standard colors in Tetris boring may be more interested in the Tetris I make.

Tetris is a puzzle game in which the player must manoeuvre falling tetrominoes, which are geometric shapes made of four square blocks each, to create horizontal lines without gaps. The pieces will fall from the top, and players can move to the left and right and rotate the shapes as they fail to fit them in the existing game board pattern.

The game's objective is to clear the lines by completing the horizontal rows without any gaps. Every time a line is completed, it disappears, and the player earns points. The game will continue until the stacks of pieces reach the top. The goal of this game is to get as many points before the piles reach the top.

The game increases their difficulty as time increases. The more time you spent on the game, the faster the pieces would fall.

## **B. Use-Case Diagram**

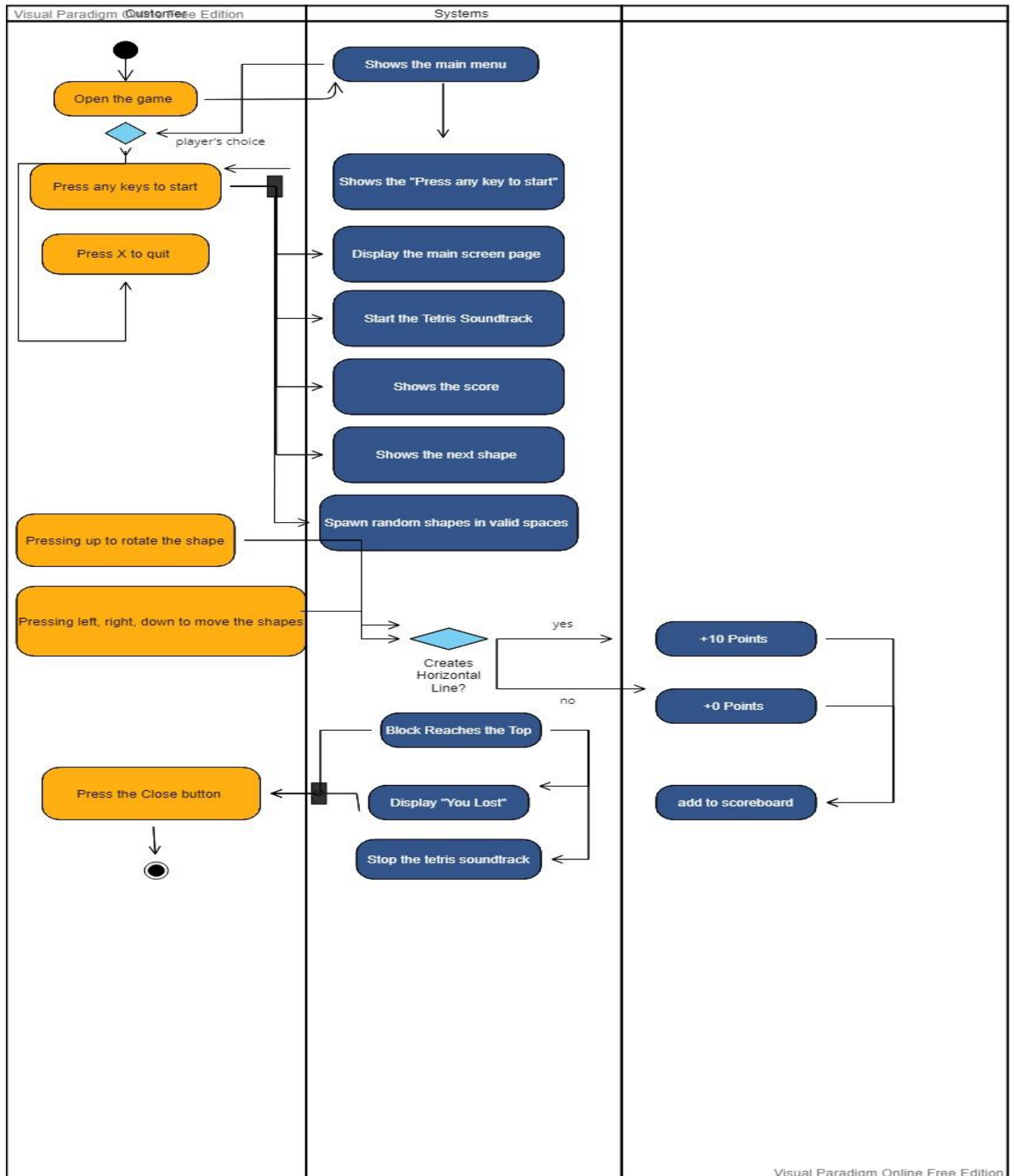


The diagram above shows the Use Case Diagram for Tetris.



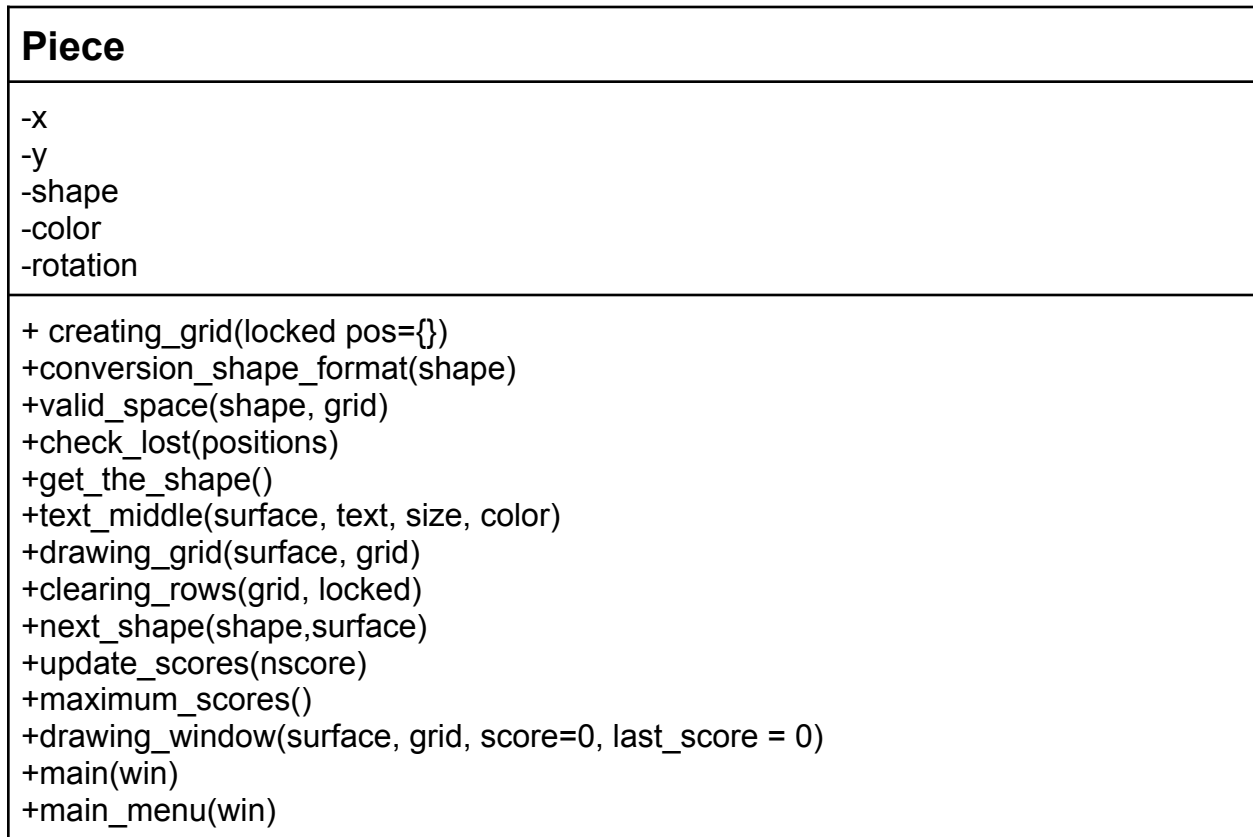
## **C. Activity Diagram**





The diagram above shows the Activity Diagram for Tetris.

## D. Class Diagram



This above is the class diagram of Tetris

## **E. Modules**

### **I. Importing Pygame**

In order to write video games, Pygame was one of the first modules I utilized when I started coding. In addition to many other capabilities used in games, it offers various features for things like playing music, handling events, and handling visuals. To use it simply write *"import pygame"*

### **II. Importing Mixer**

The mixer module from PyGame was the second module I utilized. In the pygame program, the mixer module is used to play and control sounds and music. It supports a number of sound formats, including WAV, OGG, and even MP3. However, I utilized a WAV Format one for my coding. To use it simply write *"import pygame"* in your coding followed by *"from pygame import mixer"*.

### **III. Importing Random Module**

The random module in python provides a function for generating random numbers or operations in python. To use it simply write *"import random"*. It served as a tool for Tetris'

shape randomization. This was used to randomly select the shape that would spawn in the Tetris game.

## F. Essential Algorithms

### 1. Making the Class

```
class Piece(object):  
    def __init__(self, x, y, shape):  
        self.x = x  
        self.y = y  
        self.shape = shape  
        self.color = shape_colors[shapes.index(shape)] #  
        self.rotation = 0
```

This basically bundles the data needed later on for the codings. The class I made was heavily used and mentioned throughout the coding.

### 2. Creating the grid

```
def creating_grid(locked_pos={}): #finding the corresponding  
    grid = [[(0,0,0) for _ in range(10)] for _ in range(20)] #
```

This function is to make the grid. This function is used to make a list for each of the row, and find the corresponding position to the locked position to get an accurate grid.

### 3. Converse the shape format

```
def conversion_shape_format(shape):  
    positions = []  
    format = shape.shape[shape.rotation % len(shape.shape)]  
  
    for v, line in enumerate(format):  
        row = list(line)  
        for w, column in enumerate(row):  
            if column == '0':  
                positions.append((shape.x + w, shape.y + v))  
  
    for v, pos in enumerate(positions):  
        positions[v] = (pos[0] - 2, pos[1] - 4)  
  
    return positions
```

This function is created so that the computer could understand the list that we created.

### 4. Valid Spaces

```

def valid_spaces(shape, grid):
    accepted_pos = [[(w, v) for w in range(10) if grid[v][w] == (0,0,0)] for v in range(20)]
    accepted_pos = [w for sub in accepted_pos for w in sub]
    #colours other than black means they are occupied, if not then free.

    formatted = conversion_shape_format(shape)

    for pos in formatted:
        if pos not in accepted_pos:
            if pos[1] > -1:
                return False
    return True

```

This function was designed to ensure that the shapes would move into valid spaces, and in order to do that, the coding was set up so that if a space has a color other than black, it is occupied, and if it's black, it is unoccupied.

#### 5. Check Lost

```

def check_lost(positions):
    for pos in positions:
        x, y = pos
        if y < 1:
            return True

    return False #if the users

```

This function is created to see if the players lost the game, if they lost then the game will stop.

#### 6. Get Shape

```
#to generate a random shape during the game
def get_the_shape():
    return Piece(5, 0, random.choice(shapes))
```

This method makes sure that during the game, shapes are generated at random and that there is no pattern to make it predictable.

## 7. Middle Text used in Games

```
#display text to the middle of the screen during main menu and end screen of the game
def text_middle(surface, text, size, color):
    font = pygame.font.SysFont("comicsans", size, bold=True)
    label = font.render(text, 1, color)

    surface.blit(label, (tlp_x + block_width / 2 - (label.get_width()/2), tlp_y + block_height/2 - label.get_height()/2))
```

When the game begins and when the players lose, this function is used to show text in the middle of the screen. The writing is in the "Comic Sans" typeface, and I made sure to make it bold.

## 8. Drawing the grid

```
#this function is the one that draws the grey lines that we seen in the game
def drawing_grid(surface, grid):
    sx = tlp_x
    sy = tlp_y

    for v in range(len(grid)): #horizontal lines
        pygame.draw.line(surface, (128,128,128), (sx, sy + v*block_size), (sx+block_width, sy+ v*block_size))
    for w in range(len(grid[v])): #vertical lines
        pygame.draw.line(surface, (128, 128, 128), (sx + w*block_size, sy),(sx + w*block_size, sy + block_height))
```

This function was developed to allow us to draw the gray lines that serve as the game's grid. Gray color is created using the RGB value (128,128,128).

## 9. Clearing the rows

```
#function to check if the row is full, if it's full then it would be deleted
def clearing_rows(grid, locked):
# needs to see whether the row is clear the shift every other row above down one
    inc = 0
    for v in range(len(grid)-1, -1, -1):
        row = grid[v]
        if (0,0,0) not in row:
            inc += 1
            #adding position to remove from the locked
            ind = v
            for w in range(len(row)):
                try:
                    del locked[(w,v)]
                except:
                    continue

    if inc > 0:
        for key in sorted(list(locked), key=lambda x: x[1])[:-1]):
            x, y = key
            if y < ind:
                newKey = (x, y + inc)
                locked[newKey] = locked.pop(key)

    return inc
```

This function is used so that if a player has fulfilled the requirement of making a horizontal line then the row would be deleted then they would add one.



## 10. Displaying next shape

```
def next_shape(shape, surface):
    font = pygame.font.SysFont('comicsans', 30)
    label = font.render('Next Shape', 1, (0,0,0))

    sx = tlp_x + block_width + 50
    sy = tlp_y + block_height/2 - 100
    format = shape.shape[shape.rotation % len(shape.shape)]

    for v, line in enumerate(format):
        row = list(line)
        for w, column in enumerate(row):
            if column == '0':
                pygame.draw.rect(surface, shape.color, (sx + w*block_size, sy + v*block_size, block_size, block_size), 0)

    surface.blit(label, (sx + 10, sy - 30))
```

The purpose of this feature was to notify players when the next Tetris shape would appear so they could prepare their placement before it appeared. As you can see, I used Comic Sans for the wording and black as the color of the writing.

## 11. Update Scores

```
#to update the scores
def update_scores(nscore):
    score = maximum_scores()

    with open('scores.txt', 'w') as f:
        if int(score) > nscore:
            f.write(str(score))
        else:
            f.write(str(nscore))
```

This is used to update the scores shown in the right side of the screen

## 12. Drawing Window

```
#displaying the current and best score
def drawing_window(surface, grid, score=0, last_score = 0):
    surface.fill((255, 255, 255))
    #Tetris Title
    pygame.font.init()
    font = pygame.font.SysFont('comicsans', 60)
    label = font.render('Tetris', 1, (0, 0, 0))

    surface.blit(label, (tlp_x + block_width / 2 - (label.get_width() / 2), 30))

    # current score
    font = pygame.font.SysFont('comicsans', 30)
    label = font.render('Score: ' + str(score), 1, (0, 0, 0))

    sx = tlp_x + block_width + 50
    sy = tlp_y + block_height/2 - 100

    surface.blit(label, (sx + 20, sy + 160))
    # Last score
    label = font.render('High Score: ' + last_score, 1, (255, 255, 255))

    sx = tlp_x - 200
    sy = tlp_y + 200

    surface.blit(label, (sx + 20, sy + 160))

    for v in range(len(grid)):
        for w in range(len(grid[v])):
            pygame.draw.rect(surface, grid[v][w], (tlp_x + w*block_size, tlp_y + v*block_size, block_size, block_size), 0)

    pygame.draw.rect(surface, (255, 0, 0), (tlp_x, tlp_y, block_width, block_height), 5)

    drawing_grid(surface, grid)
    #pygame.display.update()
```

The most recent and highest score are shown below. Additionally, for the letters' format. By utilizing the screen width, screen length, and top left location, this is also utilized to draw the game's windows.

## 13. Main Menu

```
update_score(score)
mixer.music.stop() #the music stops

#when the game launched, the users can press any button to start the game
def main_menu(win):
    run = True
    while run:
        win.fill((0,0,0))
        text_middle(win, 'Press Any Key To Play', 60, (255,255,255))

        pygame.display.update()
        for event in pygame.event.get():
            if event.type == pygame.QUIT:
                run = False
            if event.type == pygame.KEYDOWN:
                main(win)

    pygame.display.quit()
```

When you run the game, it will display the text "Press Any Key To Play" in the center, and the game will not begin until you press any key. The main menu will also show up when the users lose the game and want to play again.

## Main Algorithm

```
5 def main(win):
6     last_score = maximum_scores()
7     locked_positions = {}
8     grid = creating_grid(locked_positions)
9
10    change_piece = False
11    run = True
12    current_piece = get_the_shape() #gets the current shape
13    next_piece = get_the_shape() #gets next shape
14    clock = pygame.time.Clock()
15    fall_time = 0
16    fall_speed = 0.27
17    level_time = 0
18    score = 0 #the game starts with 0
19
20    #as time goes on, the games get more difficult
21    while run:
22        grid = creating_grid(locked_positions)
23        fall_time += clock.get_rawtime()
24        level_time += clock.get_rawtime()
25        clock.tick()
26
27        if level_time/1000 > 5:
28            level_time = 0
29            if level_time > 0.12:
30                level_time -= 0.005
31
32        #piece falling codes
33        if fall_time/1000 > fall_speed:
34            fall_time = 0
35            current_piece.y += 1
36            if not(valid_spaces(current_piece, grid)) and current_piece.y > 0:
37                current_piece.y -= 1
38                change_piece = True
```

From here, we can see that as time passed, the game's difficulty increased by spawning the blocks faster and quicker until you lost the game.

```

for event in pygame.event.get():
    if event.type == pygame.QUIT:
        run = False
        pygame.display.quit()

    if event.type == pygame.KEYDOWN:
        if event.key == pygame.K_LEFT: #move shape to the left
            current_piece.x -= 1
            if not(valid_spaces(current_piece, grid)):
                current_piece.x += 1
        if event.key == pygame.K_RIGHT: #move shape to the right
            current_piece.x += 1
            if not(valid_spaces(current_piece, grid)):
                current_piece.x -= 1
        if event.key == pygame.K_DOWN: #move shape down
            current_piece.y += 1
            if not(valid_spaces(current_piece, grid)):
                current_piece.y -= 1
        if event.key == pygame.K_UP: #rotates the shape
            current_piece.rotation += 1
            if not(valid_spaces(current_piece, grid)):
                current_piece.rotation -= 1

shape_pos = conversion_shape_format(current_piece)
#adding colour of the piece to the grid for drawing
for v in range(len(shape_pos)):
    x, y = shape_pos[v]
    if y > -1:
        grid[y][x] = current_piece.color
#if the piece hits the grounds
if change_piece:
    for pos in shape_pos:
        p = (pos[0], pos[1])
        locked_positions[p] = current_piece.color
    current_piece = next_piece
    next_piece = get_the_shape()
    change_piece = False
    score += clearing_rows(grid, locked_positions) * 10

drawing_window(win, grid, score, last_score)
next_shape(next_piece, win)
pygame.display.update()

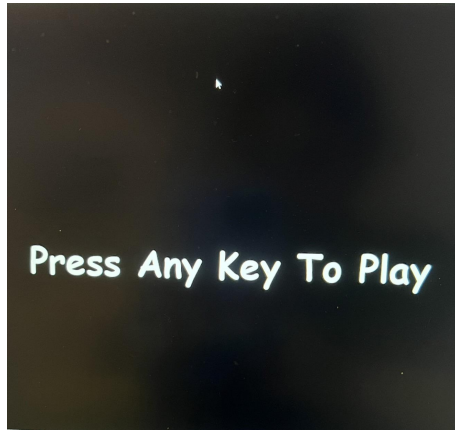
```

From here, we can see that pressing up will rotate the shape based on the sample we created. If we press left, right, or down, it will move in accordance with the key we push.

```
#checks if the users has lost
if check_lost(locked_positions):
    text_middle(win, "YOU LOST!", 80, ())
    pygame.display.update()
    pygame.time.delay(1500)
    run = False
    update_scores(score)
    mixer.music.stop() #the music stops
```

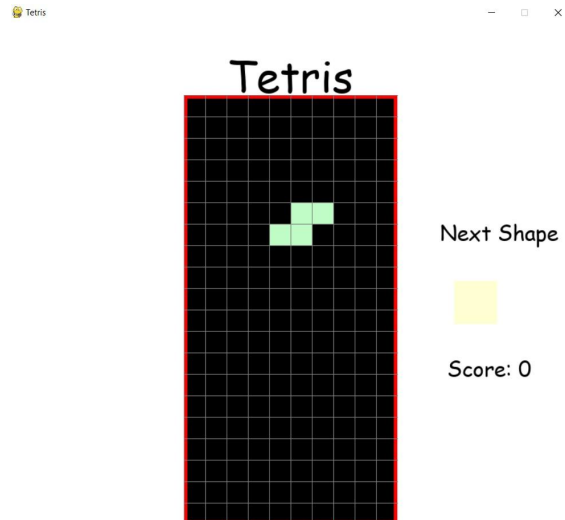
This is essentially where all of the main algorithms operate, and it is a critical element of coding. We could also see that here is the coding that checks to see whether the users have lost; if they have, the users will see a text display in the middle of the screen that says "YOU LOST!" and the music will stop.

## G. Screenshot of your application



This is the primary menu that would be visible both before the game began and if a person lost but still wanted to play again





This is the visual when we played the game. As we can see there is much writing like the display for the current score, the next shape prediction, the title which spells 'Tetris'.



This is the visualization when we lost the game, as we can see the word 'YOU LOST!' is displayed in the middle of the screen to remind players that they have lost the game, during this time the game and the sounds will be stopped entirely.

## **H. Lesson Learned/ Reflection**

### **I. Pygame**

From here I learned how to install pygame and implement it with python. I also learned how to use the other modules provided by pygame. I also learned that pygame can be used to implement game

### **II. Importing Mixer**

I wanted to input music on my Tetris so I decided to research and with that I gained more knowledge and now I know how to add music in python but using the mixer module I can now add music to the game.

### **III. Coding for a game**

This is my first time making coding for a game and this has been a life experience to say the least, definitely the hardest project i worked so far in python, and definitely the most impactful. Since I'm still basic in python, this was definitely hard to make and used a lot of effort to make.

### **IV. Customization**

We all know what a tetris game should look like, but I chose to alter it slightly depending on my personal preferences, starting with the background and moving on to the writing font, shapes,

and color. This demonstrates how much I learnt about modifying games to fit my preferences and needs.

## **Reflection**

Making this project taught me many new skills, including how to incorporate random, PyGame, and Mixer into my coding. I also learned how to create Tetris using all the knowledge I gained in class. I mastered the art of music input for coding. I also picked up some new skills, like how to input grids and how to remove lines when blocks generate horizontal lines. The right side of the screen has instructions on how to make the system save results and data as well as a system that displays the next shapes. So, to put it mildly, my process for creating this has been educational and inspirational. I can state with great pride that my coding is functional and that the results were satisfactory, allowing everyone to play who tried my coding.