



WannaHang @ SIT

Project Presentation

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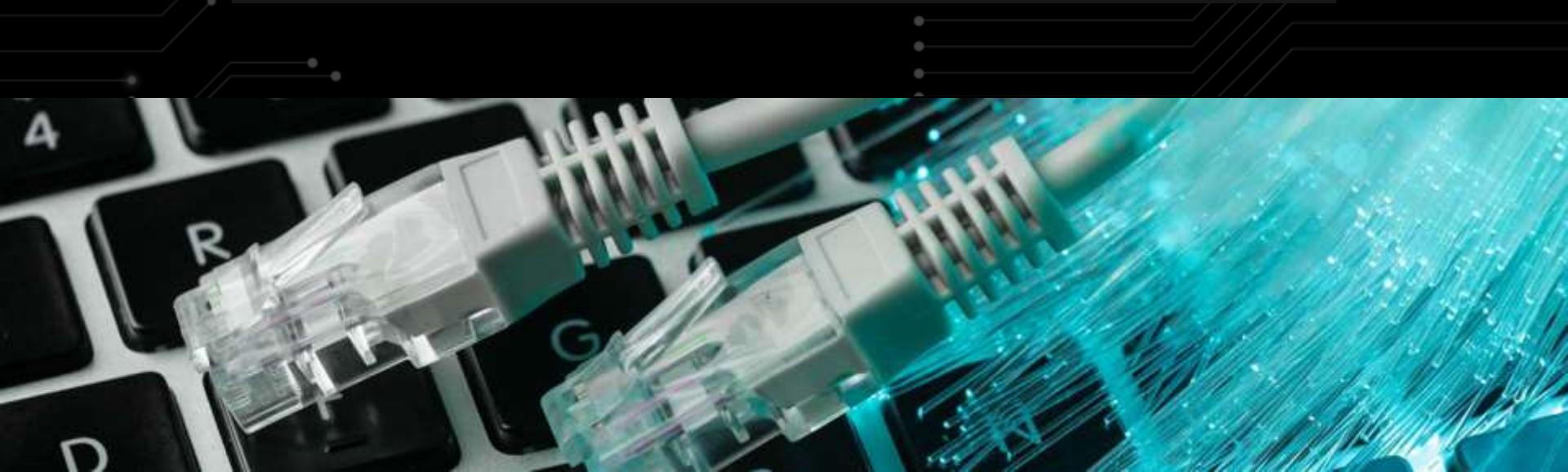
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**Game Logic
(Completion)**

01 Login



Login Validation

- If the user leaves either the name or email fields empty, an error will be shown, showing what they have done wrongly

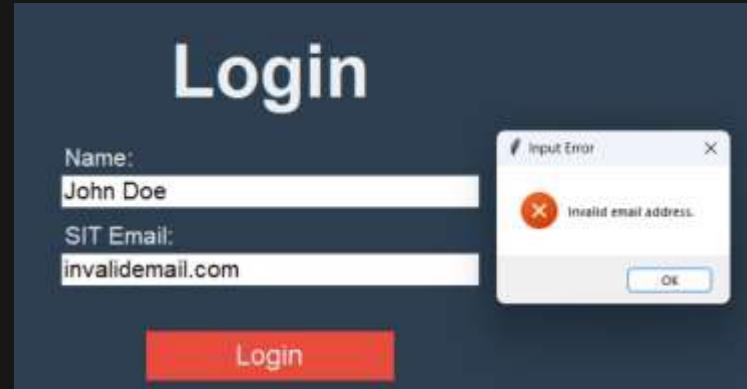
The image displays two identical-looking login forms side-by-side, illustrating validation errors. Both forms have a dark blue header with the word "Login" in white. Below the header are two input fields: "Name:" and "SIT Email:". A red "Login" button is centered at the bottom of each form.

Top Form (Email Error): In this screenshot, the "Name:" field contains "John Doe" and the "SIT Email:" field is empty. A small "Input Error" dialog box is overlaid on the right side of the form. It features a red circular icon with a white "X", the text "Input Error", and the message "Email cannot be empty." with a "OK" button below it.

Bottom Form (Name Error): This screenshot shows the same layout but with the "SIT Email:" field filled with "john.doe@example.com" and the "Name:" field empty. The same "Input Error" dialog box is displayed, showing the message "Name cannot be empty." with a "OK" button.

Login Validation

- If the email is not valid, error will be shown



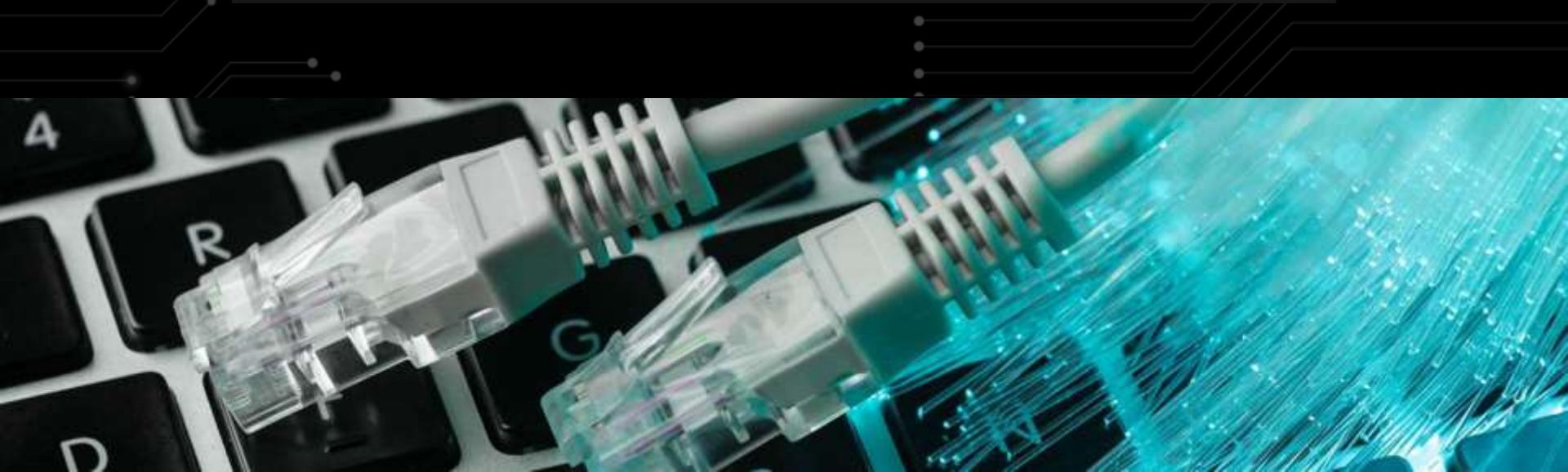
Login Code

```
def validate_login(self):
    """Validate the name and email fields."""
    name = self.name_entry.get()
    email = self.email_entry.get()

    if not name.strip():
        messagebox.showerror("Input Error", "Name cannot be empty.")
        return
    if not email.strip():
        messagebox.showerror("Input Error", "Email cannot be empty.")
        return
    if '@' not in email:
        messagebox.showerror("Input Error", "Invalid email address.")
        return

    # Store user data
    self.controller.user_data['name'] = name
    self.controller.user_data['email'] = email
```

02 User Interface



User Interface

Login

Name:

SIT Email:

Login

Welcome, John!
Lives Left: 10*

Select a Topic

- Maths 1
- Programming Fundamentals
- Intro to Computing
- Computer Org and Arch

Quit App **Rules**

User Interface

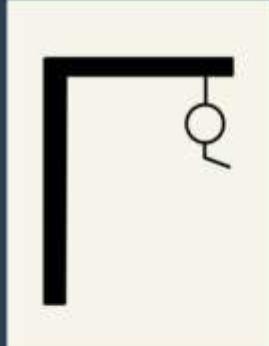
Maths 1

Level 3/3
Hard

Lives: 7

Time Left: 00:52

A compound proposition that is always true



t _ _ t _ _ _ g _

Guess

Incorrect guesses: h, j

User Interface Code

```
class HangmanGamePage(tk.Frame):
    def __init__(self, parent, controller, topic_name, words_list, questions_list):
        super().__init__(parent, bg="#2C3E50")
        self.controller = controller
        self.topic_name = topic_name
        self.words_list = words_list
        self.questions_list = questions_list
        self.word_index = 0
        self.current_word = self.words_list[self.word_index]
        self.current_question = self.questions_list[self.word_index] # Get the first question
        self.guessed_letters = set()
        self.incorrect_guesses = set()
        self.timer_id = None
        self.time_left = 60 # 1 minute timer for hard level
        self.life_gained = False
        self.current_difficulty_music = None

        # Set the initial hangman image (full lives should show Hangman #1)
        self.hangman_label = tk.Label(self, image=self.controller.hangman_images[0], bg="#2C3E50")
        self.hangman_label.place(relx=0.05, rely=0.6, anchor="w")

        # Define file paths for different difficulty music files
        base_dir1 = os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(__file__))
        self.music_file_easy = os.path.join(base_dir1, 'Sound', 'EASY.mp3')
        self.music_file_medium = os.path.join(base_dir1, 'Sound', 'Medium.mp3')
        self.music_file_hard = os.path.join(base_dir1, 'Sound', 'Hard.mp3')
```

User Interface Code

```
class TopicSelectPage(tk.Frame):
    def __init__(self, parent, controller):
        super().__init__(parent, bg="#2C3E50")
        self.controller = controller

        # Welcome Message (will be updated later)
        self.welcome_label = tk.Label(
            self, text="", font=controller.label_font,
            bg="#2C3E50", fg="#ECF0F1"
        )
        self.welcome_label.place(relx=0.05, rely=0.05, anchor='nw')

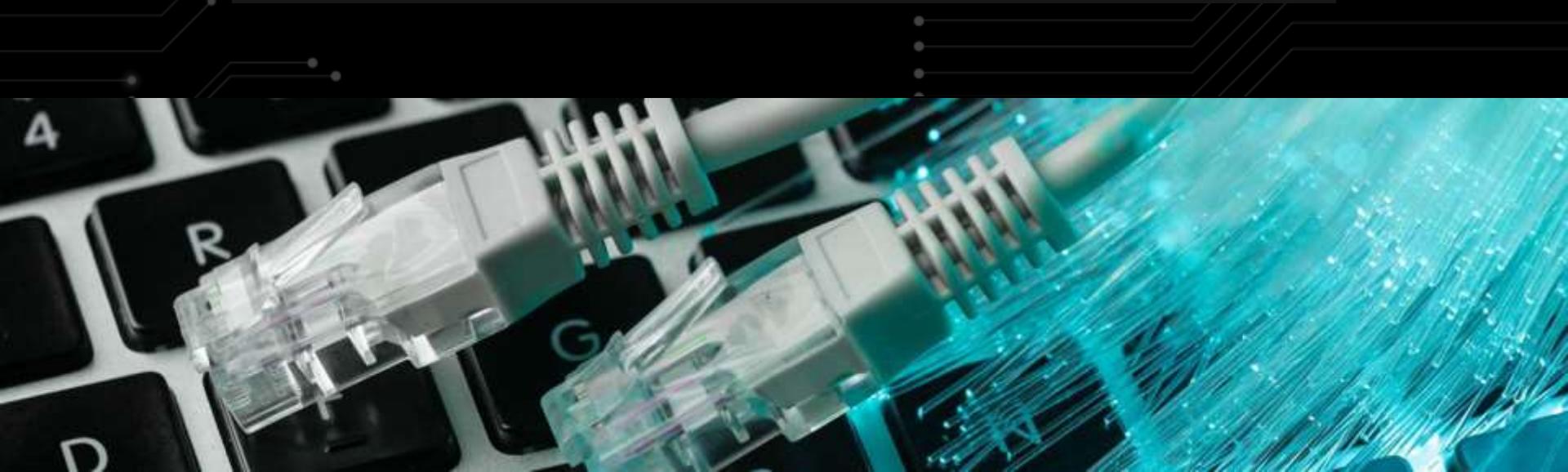
        # Completion Message (will be shown when all topics are completed)
        self.completion_message = tk.Label(
            self, text="", font=controller.label_font,
            bg="#2C3E50", fg="#ECF0F1"
        )
        self.completion_message.place(relx=0.5, rely=0.05, anchor='n')
```

User Interface Code

```
# 'Rules' Button at the bottom right
rules_button = tk.Button(
    self, text="Rules", font=controller.button_font,
    command=lambda: controller.show_frame(RulesPage),
    bg="#E67E22", fg="#ECF0F1", width=10, height=1,
    relief='flat', bd=0, activebackground="#D35400"
)
# Place the 'Rules' button at the bottom right
rules_button.place(relx=0.95, rely=0.95, anchor='se')

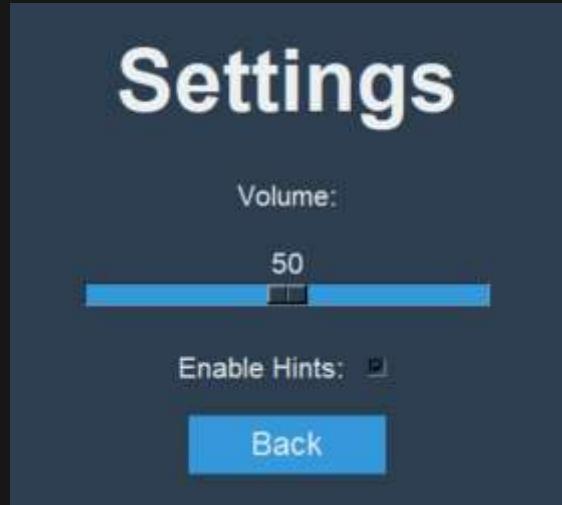
#Settings:
Setting_button = tk.Button(
    self, text="Settings", font=controller.button_font,
    command=lambda: controller.show_frame(SettingsPage),
    bg="#3498DB", fg="#ECF0F1", width=10, height=1, # Adjusted height
    relief='flat', bd=0, activebackground="#2980B9"
)
```

03 Settings Page



Settings UI

- In our settings page, we have the two main functions
- Adjusting of the music volume
- Allowing user to enable hints
- User to go back to mainpage



Source code for hint UI

```
# Enable Hints Label
hint_label = tk.Label(
    hint_frame, text="Enable Hints:", font=controller.label_font,
    bg="#2C3E50", fg="#ECF0F1"
)
hint_label.pack(side="left") # Adjust padding as needed

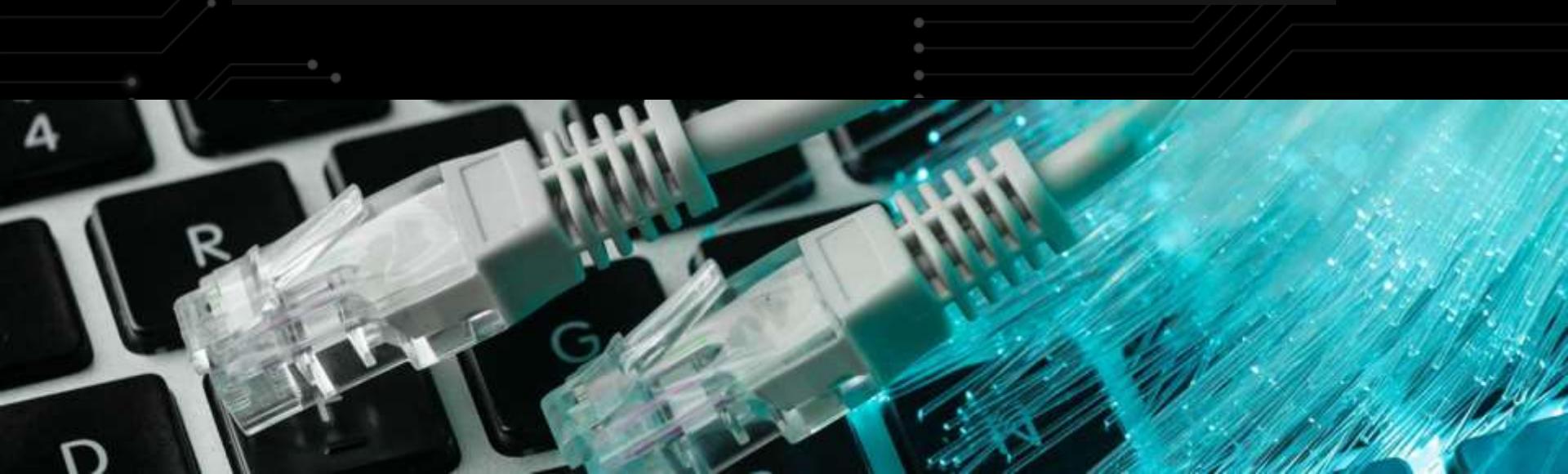
# Enable Hints Checkbox
self.hint_toggle = tk.Checkbutton(
    hint_frame, variable=controller.hints_enabled,
    bg="#2C3E50", selectcolor="#2C3E50", activebackground="#2C3E50"
)
```

Source code for Volume UI

```
# Volume Label
volume_label = tk.Label(
    self, text="Volume:", font=controller.label_font,
    bg="#2C3E50", fg="#ECF0F1"
)
volume_label.pack(pady=10)

# Volume Slider
self.volume_slider = tk.Scale(
    self, from_=0, to=100, orient="horizontal", length=300,
    bg="#2C3E50", fg="#ECF0F1", highlightthickness=0,
    troughcolor="#3498DB", activebackground="#2980B9",
    font=controller.label_font, command=self.set_volume
)
self.volume_slider.set(50) # Set initial volume to 50%
self.volume_slider.pack(pady=10)
```

04 Game Logic (Hint)



Hint feature

- In this test scenario, the user input 1 correct guess and 3 incorrect guesses
- The hint message box pop up would be shown for the answer.



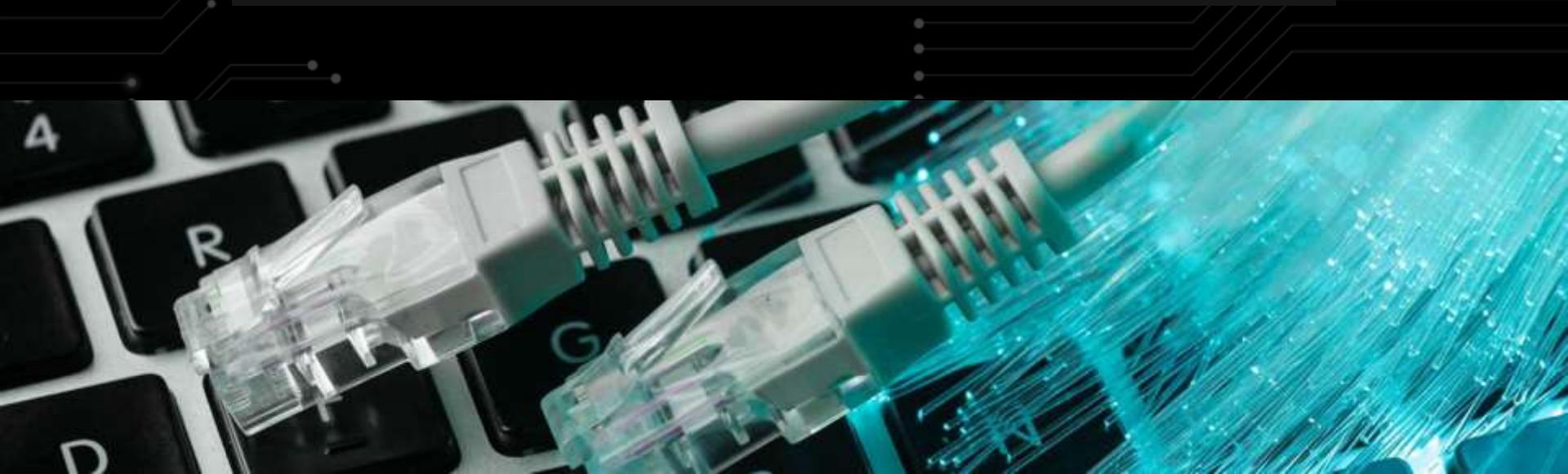
Source code for hint

```
class ComputerOrganizationAndArchitecturePage(HangmanGamePage):
    def __init__(self, parent, controller):
        self.incorrect_attempts = 0

        self.incorrect_attempts += 1
        if self.incorrect_attempts == 3 and self.controller.hints_enabled.get():
            self.show_hint() # Show the hint here

    def show_hint(self):
        """Show a hint only if hints are enabled."""
        if self.controller.hints_enabled.get(): # Check the toggle state each time
            hint = f"One of the letter is: {self.current_word[3]}"
            messagebox.showinfo("Hint", hint)
```

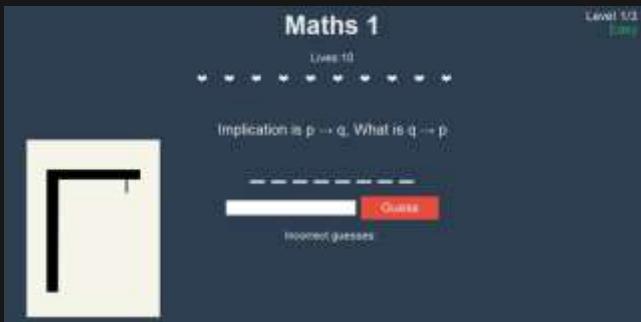
05 Game Logic (Difficulty)



Overview on difficulty

- Difficulty Levels: Easy/Medium/Hard

Easy & Medium:



Hard (Contains a timer of 60 seconds):



Source code for difficulty

```
self.time_left = 60 # 1 minute timer for hard level

# Difficulty Levels
self.difficulty_levels = ["Easy", "Medium", "Hard"]
self.difficulty_colors = {"Easy": "#27AE60", "Medium": "#F1C40F", "Hard": "#E74C3C"}
```

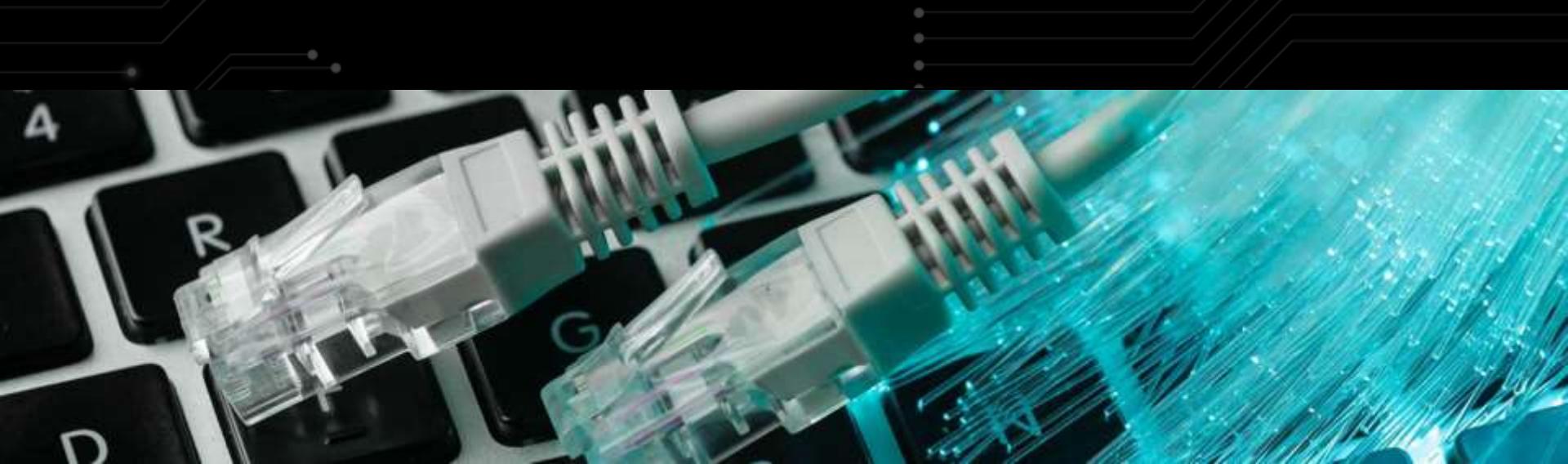
```
def set_difficulty_level(self):
    """Set the difficulty level based on the current word index."""
    self.life_gained = False
    if self.word_index == 0:
        self.difficulty = "Easy"
        self.current_difficulty_music = self.music_file_easy
    elif self.word_index == 1:
        self.difficulty = "Medium"
        self.current_difficulty_music = self.music_file_medium
    else:
        self.difficulty = "Hard"
        self.current_difficulty_music = self.music_file_hard
    # update the difficulty label
    self.difficulty_label.config(
        text=self.difficulty,
        fg=self.difficulty_colors[self.difficulty])
    # update level label
    self.level_label.config(text=f"Level {self.word_index + 1}/3")
    # If hard difficulty, start the timer
    if self.difficulty == "Hard":
        self.start_timer()
    else:
        self.timer_label.config(text="")
        self.stop_timer()
```

Source code for difficulty

```
def start_timer(self):
    """Start or reset the timer for hard difficulty."""
    self.time_left = 60
    self.update_timer()

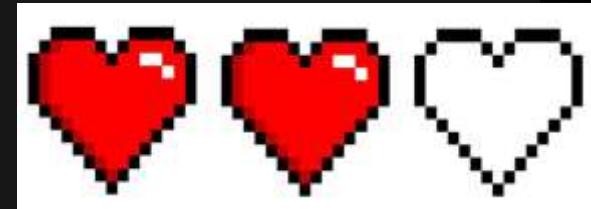
def update_timer(self):
    """Update the timer display and handle timeout."""
    mins, secs = divmod(self.time_left, 60)
    time_format = f"Time Left: {mins:02d}:{secs:02d}"
    self.timer_label.config(text=time_format)
    if self.time_left > 0:
        self.time_left -= 1
        self.timer_id = self.after(1000, self.update_timer)
    else:
        # Timer ran out
```

06 Game Logic (Health & Regen)



Overview on health & Regen

- User start off with a total of 10 lives
- For every wrongly guess letter, 1 lives will be minus off
- To gain the 1 live:
 - Easy → 3 correct letters
 - Medium & Hard → 4 correct letters
- If lives are gone, user will need to restart the whole game
(go back to login screen)



Source code for health

```
def refresh_lives(self):
    self.lives_label.config(text=f"Lives: {self.controller.lives}")
    hearts = '❤' * self.controller.lives # Create the hearts string
    self.hearts_label.config(text=hearts) # Update the hearts display
```

self.lives = 10 # Shared lives among all topics

Lives:10



Lives:9



Source code for health (No timer)

```
else:  
    #play incorrect sound  
    self.incorrect_sound.play()  
  
    self.controller.lives -= 1  
    if self.controller.lives < 0:  
        self.controller.lives = 0  
    self.lives_label.config(text=f'Lives: {self.controller.lives}')  
    self.incorrect_guesses.add(guess)  
    self.incorrect_label.config(text=f'Incorrect guesses: {", ".join(sorted(self.incorrect_guesses))}')  
    self.update_hangman_image() # Update the hangman image after losing a life  
    self.refresh_lives()  
  
if self.controller.lives <= 0:  
    self.game_over()
```

Source code for health (With Timer)

```
def start_timer(self):
    """Start or reset the timer for hard difficulty."""
    self.time_left = 60
    self.update_timer()

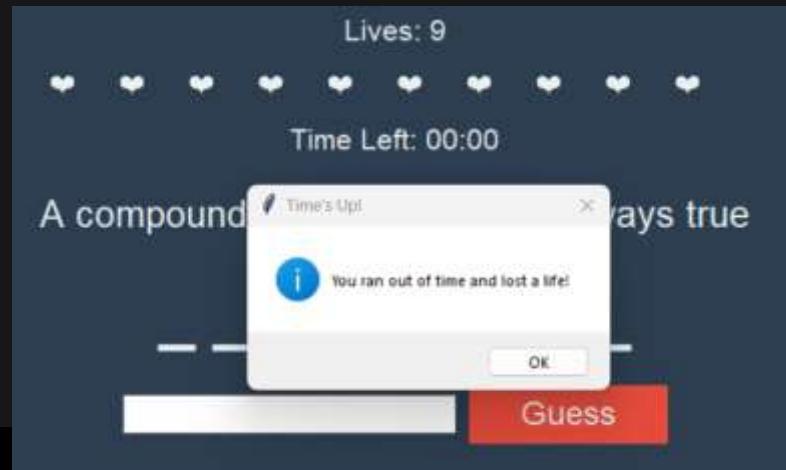
def update_timer(self):
    """Update the timer display and handle timeout."""
    mins, secs = divmod(self.time_left, 60)
    time_format = f"Time Left: {mins:02d}:{secs:02d}"
    self.timer_label.config(text=time_format)
    if self.time_left > 0:
        self.time_left -= 1
        self.timer_id = self.after(1000, self.update_timer)
        self.refresh_lives()
    else:
        # Timer ran out
        self.controller.lives -= 1
        if self.controller.lives < 0:
            self.controller.lives = 0
        self.lives_label.config(text=f"Lives: {self.controller.lives}")
        if self.controller.lives <= 0:
            self.game_over()
        else:
            messagebox.showinfo("Time's Up!", "You ran out of time and lost a life!")
            self.start_timer()
```

Source code for health (With Timer)

```
# Update level label
self.level_label.config(text=f"Level {self.word_index + 1}/3")
# If hard difficulty, start the timer
if self.difficulty == "Hard":
    self.start_timer()
else:
    self.timer_label.config(text="")
    self.stop_timer()
```

Time Left: 00:54

Time Left: 00:41



Source code for Lives gain (Regen)

```
# Check for life gain based on difficulty
if self.controller.lives < 10:
    if self.difficulty == "Easy" and len(self.guessed_letters) == 3 and not self.life_gained:
        self.controller.lives += 1
        self.life_gained = True
        self.refresh_lives()
    elif self.difficulty in ["Medium", "Hard"] and len(self.guessed_letters) == 4 and not self.life_gained:
        self.controller.lives += 1
        self.life_gained = True
        self.refresh_lives()
    if self.controller.lives > 10:
        self.controller.lives = 10 # Ensure max lives is 10
self.lives_label.config(text=f"Lives: {self.controller.lives}")
```

Source code for Lives gain (Regen)

Maths 1

Lives: 7



Implication is $p \rightarrow q$, What is $q \rightarrow p$

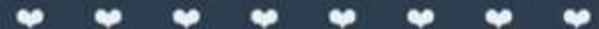
Guess

Incorrect guesses: p, q, z



Maths 1

Lives: 8



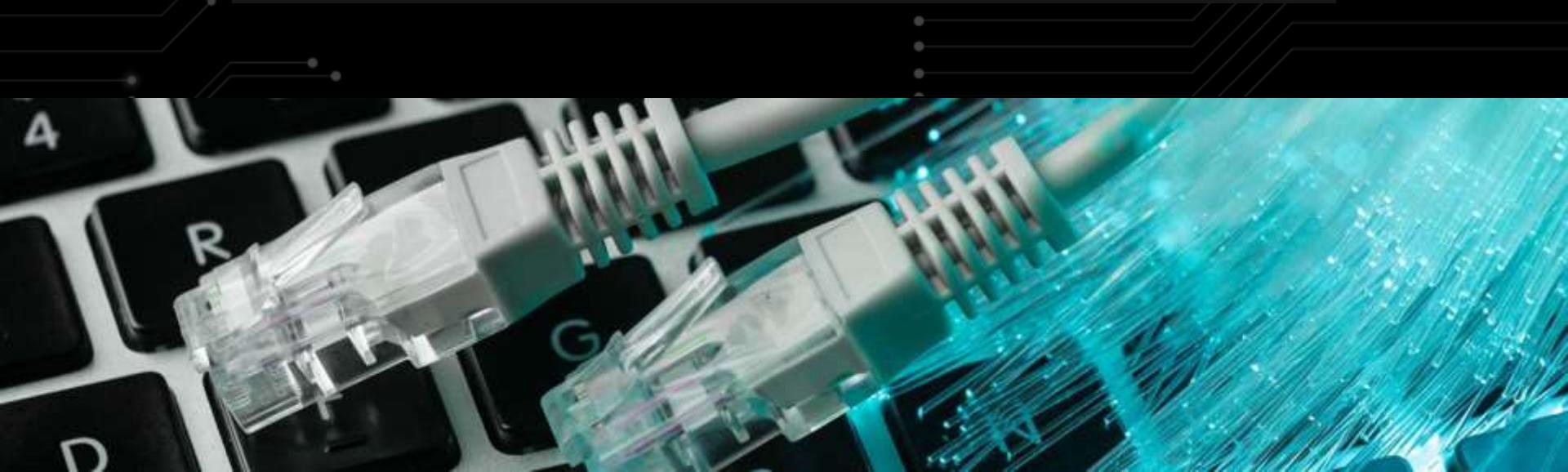
Implication is $p \rightarrow q$, What is $q \rightarrow p$

c o n -----

Guess

Incorrect guesses: p, q, z

07 Game Logic (Validation)



Input Validation

Valid input

When the user inputs an alphabet that is in the answer

Implication is $p \rightarrow q$, What is $q \rightarrow p$

e Guess

Incorrect guesses:



Implication is $p \rightarrow q$, What is $q \rightarrow p$

----- e _ _ e

Guess

Incorrect guesses:

```
791     def get_display_word(self):  
792         """Returns the word with guessed letters revealed and others as underscores."""  
793         display_word = ''.join([letter if letter in self.guessed_letters else '_' for letter in self.current_word])  
794         return display_word  
795
```

Input Validation

Valid input

When the user inputs an alphabet that is NOT in the answer

Implication is $p \rightarrow q$, What is $q \rightarrow p$

----- e _ _ e

Guess

Incorrect guesses:



Implication is $p \rightarrow q$, What is $q \rightarrow p$

----- e _ _ e

Guess

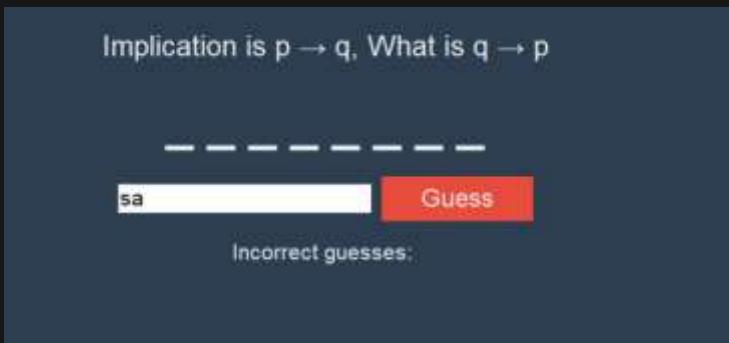
Incorrect guesses: w

```
self.incorrect_label.config(text=f"Incorrect guesses: {', '.join(sorted(self.incorrect_guesses))}"))
```

Input Validation

Invalid Input

When the user inputs more than one input



```
796 def check_guess(self):
797     guess = self.guess_entry.get().strip().lower()
798     self.guess_entry.delete(0, tk.END)
799     if not guess or len(guess) != 1 or not guess.isalpha():
800         messagebox.showerror("Invalid Input", "Please enter a single alphabetic character.")
801         return
```

Input Validation

Invalid Input

When the user inputs an integer

Implication is $p \rightarrow q$, What is $q \rightarrow p$

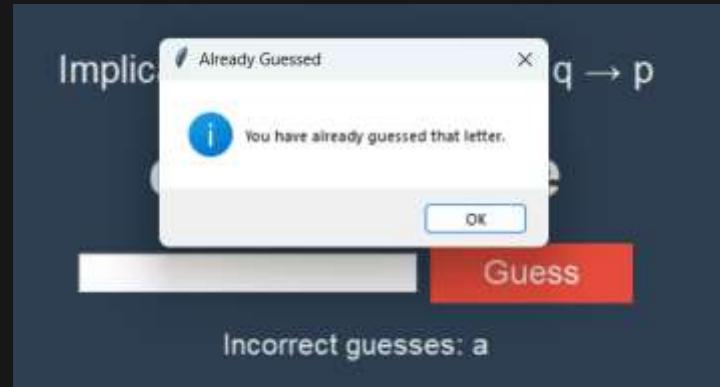
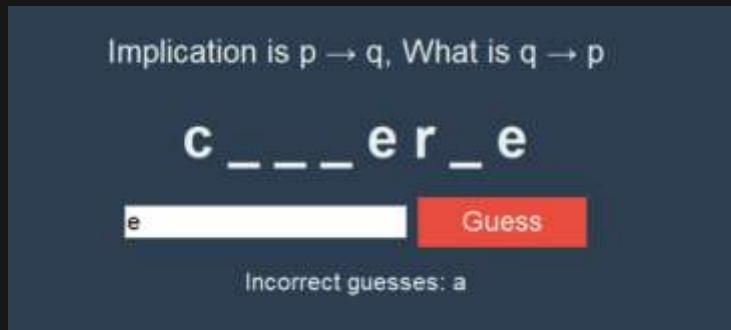


```
796     def check_guess(self):
797         guess = self.guess_entry.get().strip().lower()
798         self.guess_entry.delete(0, tk.END)
799         if not guess or len(guess) != 1 or not guess.isalpha():
800             messagebox.showerror("Invalid Input", "Please enter a single alphabetic character.")
801         return
```

Input Validation

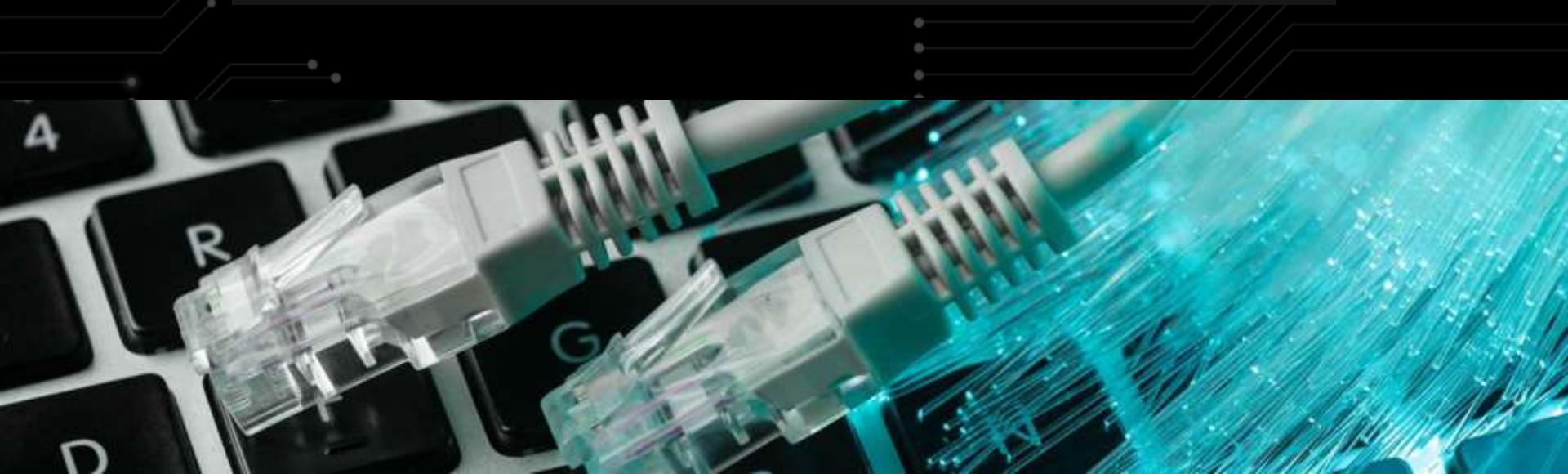
Invalid input

When the user inputs a word that has already been input before



```
802 if guess in self.guessed_letters or guess in self.incorrect_guesses:  
803     messagebox.showinfo("Already Guessed", "You have already guessed that letter.")  
804     return
```

08 Game Logic (Images)



Loading of Images (Login hangman)

```
146     # Load the left image
147     try:
148         left_image_path = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), "Introhangmanleft.jpg")
149         print(f"Loading right image from: {left_image_path}")
150         self.left_image = Image.open(left_image_path)
151         self.left_image = self.left_image.resize((150, 273), Image.Resampling.LANCZOS) # Resize if needed
152         self.left_photo = ImageTk.PhotoImage(self.left_image)
153     except Exception as e:
154         print(f"Error loading left image: {e}")
155         return # if there's an issue loading the image, don't proceed
156
157     # Load the right image
158     try:
159         right_image_path = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), "Introhangmanright.jpg")
160         print(f"Loading right image from: {right_image_path}")
161         self.right_image = Image.open(right_image_path)
162         self.right_image = self.right_image.resize((150, 273), Image.Resampling.LANCZOS) # Resize if needed
163         self.right_photo = ImageTk.PhotoImage(self.right_image)
164     except Exception as e:
165         print(f"Error loading right image: {e}")
166         return # if there's an issue loading the image, don't proceed
```

Arranging the Images in the application (Login hangman)



Hangman Life stages

Level 1/3
Easy

Maths 1

Lives: 0

Implication is $p \rightarrow q$, What is $q \rightarrow p$

Game Over

You lost all your lives; please try again.

OK

Incorrect guesses: a, b, i, m, p, q, r, u, w, x, y

10

Hang

5

an #5

an #10

Loading of Images (Hangman stages)

Store the 10 images as list

```
43 # Load the hangman images and store them in a list
44 self.hangman_images = []
45 for i in range(1, 11): # Assuming images are named Hangman # 1.jpg to Hangman # 10.jpg
46     image_path = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), f"Hangman #{i}.jpg")
47     image = Image.open(image_path)
48     image = image.resize((250, 332), Image.Resampling.LANCZOS) # Resize the image to fit the display
49     self.hangman_images.append(ImageTk.PhotoImage(image)) # Store the resized image
```

Function to update image

```
737  
738     def update_hangman_image(self):  
739         """Update the hangman image based on the current number of lives."""  
740         current_lives = self.controller.lives  
741         if 1 <= current_lives <= 10:  
742             # Invert the index so that 10 lives correspond to Hangman #1 and 1 life corresponds to Hangman #10  
743             image_index = 10 - current_lives  
744             self.hangman_label.config(image=self.controller.hangman_images[image_index]) # Update the image
```

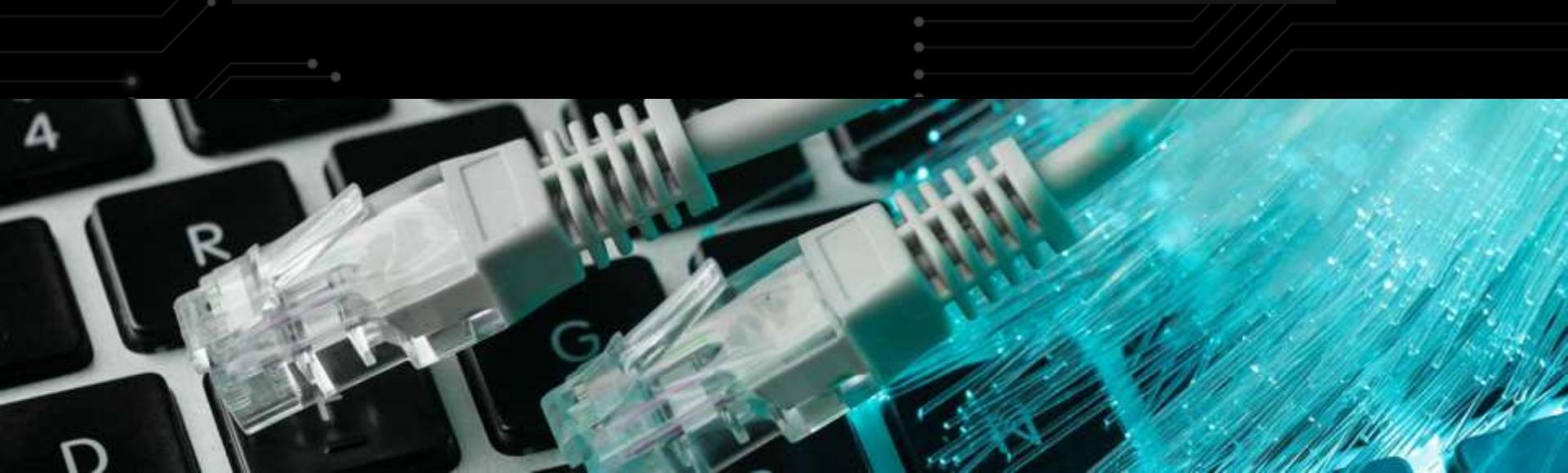
Calling the function

```
835     else:  
836         #play incorrect sound  
837         self.incorrect_sound.play()  
838  
839         self.controller.lives -= 1  
840         if self.controller.lives < 0:  
841             self.controller.lives = 0  
842         self.lives_label.config(text=f'Lives: {self.controller.lives}')  
843         self.incorrect_guesses.add(guess)  
844         self.incorrect_label.config(text=f'Incorrect guesses: {", ".join(sorted(self.incorrect_guesses))}')  
845         self.update_hangman_image() # Update the hangman image after losing a life  
846         self.refresh_lives()
```

Hangman image is always in line with number of lives left

```
90 # Stop music if navigating to specific game pages
91 if isinstance(frame, (Maths1Page, ProgrammingFundamentalsPage, IntroToComputingPage, ComputerOrganizationAndArchitecturePage, HangmanPage)):
92     frame.play_current_difficulty_music()
93     frame.refresh_lives() # Refresh lives when showing a new frame
94     frame.update_hangman_image() # Also update the hangman image
95
96 else:
97     self.play_background_music()
```

09 Music





Music Implementation

Use music for

1. Background Music @ Start page
2. Correct/Incorrect Answer
3. Easy Level
4. Medium Level
5. Hard Level

Overview

- Overview: The Hangman game incorporates background music that changes depending on the selected difficulty level (Easy, Medium, or Hard). This music enhances the gaming experience by providing an immersive atmosphere.

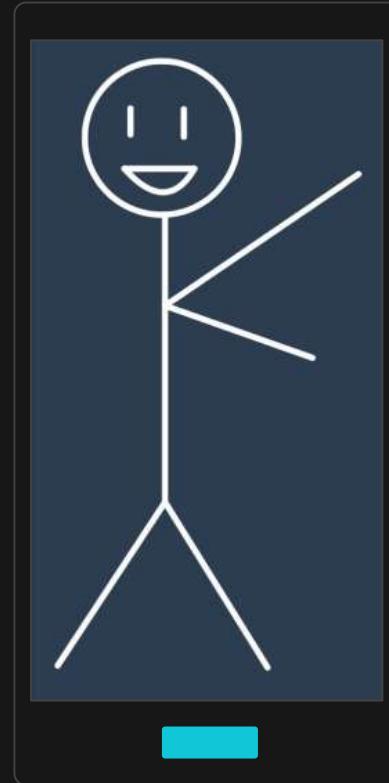
- How the Music Works:

Loading Music: The game uses the pygame library to load and play music. The paths for the music files are set up when the game starts.

Playing Music: Once the difficulty level is chosen, the corresponding music file is loaded and played in a continuous loop. This is done using `pygame.mixer.music.play()`.

Stopping Music: If the player switches levels or restarts the game, any currently playing music is stopped before the new track starts.

Volume Control: Players can adjust the music volume using an in-game slider. This is dynamically applied using `pygame.mixer.music.set_volume()`.



Code for Music Implementation

```
3 from tkinter import  
4 import pygame  
5 import os
```

```
#Define file paths for different difficulty music files  
base_dir1 = os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(__file__))  
self.music_file_easy = os.path.join(base_dir1, 'Sound', 'EASY.mp3')  
self.music_file_medium = os.path.join(base_dir1, 'Sound', 'Medium.mp3')  
self.music_file_hard = os.path.join(base_dir1, 'Sound', 'Hard.mp3')
```

Importing pygame module

To handle the audio in the game, the pygame library is used. This module includes functionality for loading and playing sound files.

Loading music files for different difficulty level

Different music files are loaded based on the difficulty level selected in the game. The paths for the music files are set as follows:

Code for Music Implementation

```
def play_current_difficulty_music(self):
    """Play music based on the current difficulty level."""
    # Only play the track if it's not already the current music
    if self.controller.current_music != self.current_difficulty_music:
        self.controller.stop_music() # Ensure any existing music stops
        pygame.mixer.music.load(self.current_difficulty_music)
        pygame.mixer.music.play(-1) # Play the music on loop
        self.controller.current_music = self.current_difficulty_music
```

Playing music base on difficulty

When the game starts, the music corresponding to the selected difficulty level is played. Here's how the music is played using `pygame.mixer.music`

The `pygame.mixer.music.load()` function loads the appropriate music file based on the difficulty level.

The `pygame.mixer.music.play(-1)` ensures that the music loops continuously during the game.

```
def set_volume(self, value):
    """Adjust the music volume based on the slider value."""
    volume = int(value) / 100 # Convert slider value (0-100) to (0.0-1.0)
    pygame.mixer.music.set_volume(volume)
```



Adjusting of the volume

The game allows for volume adjustment through a slider, and the volume is set by converting the slider value (from 0 to 100) into a range from 0.0 to 1.0:

Code for Music Implementation

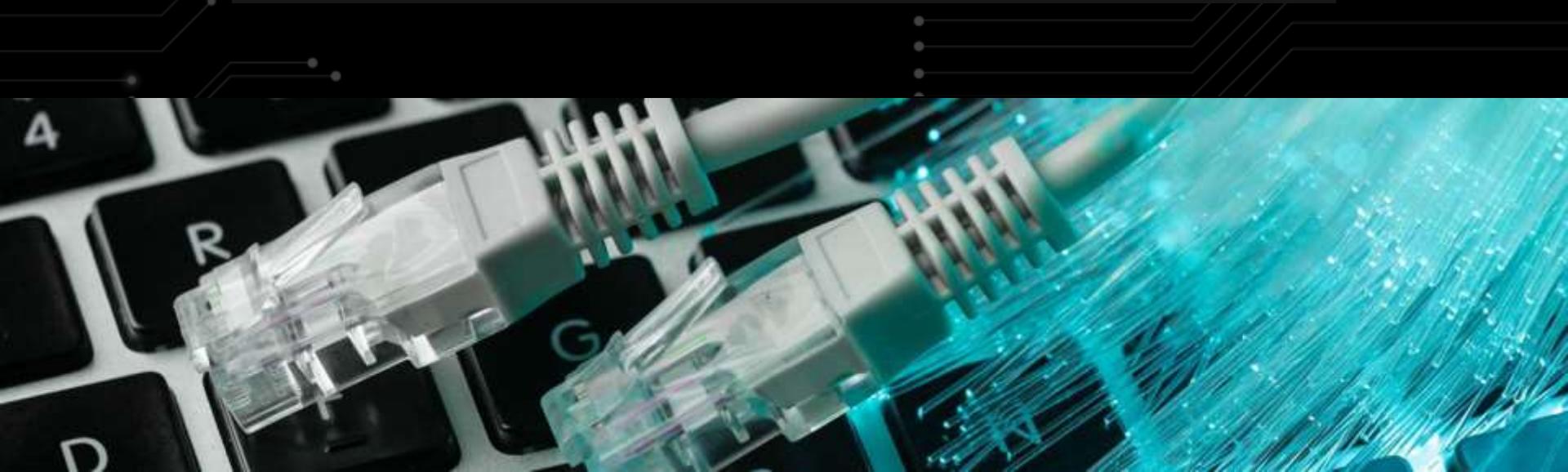
```
# Define path for incorrect sound effect  
self.incorrect_sound_file = os.path.join(base_dir, 'Sound', 'Incorrect.mp3')  
self.incorrect_sound = pygame.mixer.Sound(self.incorrect_sound_file)  
  
# Define path for correct sound effect  
self.correct_sound_file = os.path.join(base_dir, 'Sound', 'Correct.mp3')  
self.correct_sound = pygame.mixer.Sound(self.correct_sound_file)
```

```
#Play correct sound  
self.correct_sound.play()  
self.guessed_letters.add(guess)  
  
else:  
    #play incorrect sound  
    self.incorrect_sound.play()
```

Playing music when correct/incorrect answer

10

Completion



Player s

Congrats s! You have
won a \$20 grab voucher.
An email will be sent out
shortly 🎉

Quit



Game Over



You lost all your lives, please try again.

Completion Page

1. Completion Message:
When the player successfully completes all the topics, a message congratulates them, and rewards like a voucher may be offered (in this case, just part of the code).
2. Completion Music:
Once the game is completed, special music plays to signify the player's success.
3. Game Over Logic:
If the player loses, the game shows a "Game Over" message and plays the completion music, encouraging them to try again.

Code for Completion Page

```
self.refresh_topic_buttons()

# Show completion message if all topics are completed

if len(self.controller.completed_topics) == len(self.topics) and not self.controller.completion_message_displayed:
    self.completion_message.config(text="Congrats for completing this quiz, you have won a $20 voucher which will be emailed to you")
    self.controller.completion_message_displayed = True

    self.play_completion_music()

else:
```

```
def play_completion_music(self):
    """Play completion music once all topics are completed."""
    if os.path.exists(self.controller.complete_sound_file):
        pygame.mixer.music.load(self.controller.complete_sound_file)
        pygame.mixer.music.play(-1) # Loop Complete.mp3
        self.controller.current_music = self.controller.complete_sound_file
```

Completion Message Display

When all the topics in the game are completed, the system will display a message saying "Congrats for completing this quiz, you have won a \$20 voucher...". This is likely the final message shown to the player upon successful completion of the game.

Completion Music

This function plays completion music when the game is finished. It loads the music file and starts playing it to enhance the feeling of victory.

Code for Completion Page

```
def game_over(self):
    self.stop_timer()
    messagebox.showinfo("Game Over", "You lost all your lives, please try again.")
    self.controller.reset_game()
    self.controller.show_frame(LoginPage)
```

Game Over

If the player loses the game (i.e., they run out of lives), a message box pops up with a "Game Over" notification.

Conclusion

● Learning Point 1

Sound and Music Integration:
We successfully learned how to implement background music and sound effects using the pygame library, which enriched the game experience.

● Learning Point 2

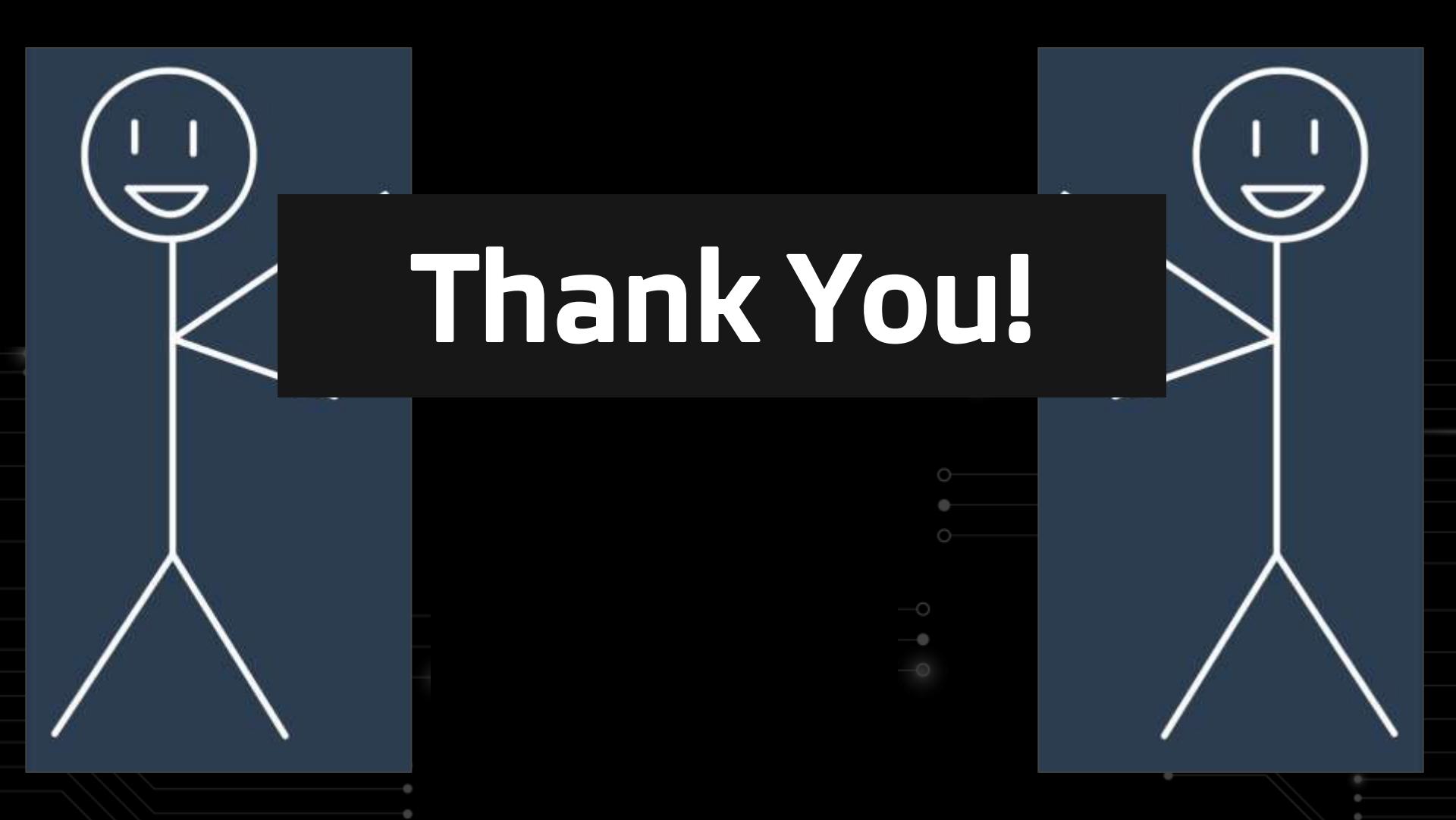
GUI Development with Tkinter:
We gained hands-on experience in building a graphical user interface (GUI) using Tkinter, making the game more interactive and visually engaging.

● Learning Point 3

Managing Game State: We learned how to manage different game states such as tracking player progress, handling win/loss conditions, and displaying completion messages.

● Improvement

Leaderboard and Online Integration: Implement an online leaderboard where players can compare their scores globally.
Adding online features, such as user profiles and global rankings, could make the game more competitive and engaging.



Thank You!

