

```
1  /**
2  Board can represents 2D 3*3 array for TicTacToe game.
3  It can check if someone wins or a cat's game.
4  It can check if a square has been chosen.
5  It can also mark an X or O from the player's choice.
6  */
7
8  class Board
9  {
10     private int [][] myBoard = new int [3][3];
11
12     // Create a 3 by 3 array and use for a tic tac toe board.
13     public Board()
14     {
15         for(int row = 0; row < 3; row++)
16         {
17             for(int column = 0; column < 3; column++)
18             {
19                 myBoard [row] [column] = 0;
20             }
21         }
22     }
23
24     public int [] [] copyBoard()
25     {
26         return myBoard;
27     }
28
29     /**
30     markFirst makes places a 2 accumulation for X
31     */
32     public void markFirst(int row, int column)
33     {
34         myBoard [row] [column] = 2;
35     }
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36
37  /*
38  markSecond makes places a 1 accumulation for 0
39  */
40  public void markSecond(int row, int column)
41  {
42      myBoard [row] [column] = 1;
43  }
44
45  /*
46  elementMarked returns a true if the space has been taken
47  */
48  public boolean elementMarked(int row, int column)
49  {
50      if(myBoard [row] [column] == 0) return false;
51      else return true;
52  }
53
54  /*
55  Win constructor checks if someone wins.
56  Here are the meanings of each return type
57  'N' means no winner;
58  'X' means X won;
59  'O' means O won;
60  'C' means a C's game.
61  */
62  public char win()
63  {
64      char winner = 'N';
65      int catCheck = 1;
66
67      // Check the columns
68      for(int column = 0; column < 3; column++)
69      {
70          int accumulation = myBoard [0] [column] * myBoard [1] [column] * myBoard [2] [column];
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71         if(accumulation == 8) // 2*2*2 = 8, a win for X
72         {
73             winner = 'X';
74             break;
75         }
76         if(accumulation == 1) // 1*1*1 = 1, a win for 0
77         {
78             winner = '0';
79             break;
80         }
81     }
82
83     if(winner != 'N') return winner;
84
85     // Check the rows
86     for(int row = 0; row < 3; row++)
87     {
88         int accumulation = myBoard [row] [0] * myBoard [row] [1] * myBoard [row] [2];
89         if(accumulation == 8)
90         {
91             winner = 'X';
92             break;
93         }
94         if(accumulation == 1)
95         {
96             winner = '0';
97             break;
98         }
99     }
100
101     if(winner != 'N') return winner;
102
103     // Check one diagonal
104     int accumulation = myBoard [0] [0] * myBoard [1] [1] * myBoard [2] [2];
105     if(accumulation == 1) winner = '0';
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```
106         if(accumulation == 8) winner = 'X';
107
108         // Check the other diagonal
109         accumulation = myBoard [0] [2] * myBoard [1] [1] * myBoard [2] [0];
110         if(accumulation == 1) winner = 'O';
111         if(accumulation == 8) winner = 'X';
112
113         // If nobody's won, Check for a cat's game
114         if(winner == 'N')
115         {
116             for(int row = 0; row < 3; row++)
117             {
118                 for(int column = 0; column < 3; column++)
119                 {
120                     catCheck *= myBoard [row] [column];
121                 }
122             }
123             // any empty space is a zero. So product is zero if there is space left.
124             if(catCheck != 0) winner = 'C';
125         }
126
127         return winner;
128     }
129
130     /*
131     toString enables printing out of the board
132     */
133     public String toString()
134     {
135         String printBoard = "";
136         char XorO;
137         int position = 49;    // In ASCII, 49 stands for number 1
138
139         for(int row = 0; row < 3; row++)
140         {
```

```
141         for(int column = 0; column < 3; column++)
142         {
143             if(myBoard[row] [column] == 1)
144                 // In ASCII, 79 stands for an O (78+1)
145                 Xor0 = (char) (myBoard [row] [column] + 78);
146             else
147                 if(myBoard[row] [column] == 2)
148                     // In ASCII, 88 stands for an X (86+2)
149                     Xor0 = (char) (myBoard [row] [column] + 86);
150                 else
151                     Xor0 = (char) (position);
152
153                 position++;
154
155                 printBoard = printBoard + Xor0 + " ";
156             }
157             printBoard = printBoard + "\n" ; // starts a new line at the end of a row
158         }
159         return printBoard;
160     }
161 }
162
```