

# Extra Fancy Sokoban

## Assignment 3

Semester 2, 2023

CSSE1001/CSSE7030

Due date: 27th October 2023 15:00 GMT+10

## 1 Introduction

In Assignment 2 you implemented a text-based game of *Fancy Sokoban* using the Model-View-Controller design pattern. In assignment 3, you will swap out the text-based interface for a graphical user interface (GUI) using tkinter. An example of a final completed game is displayed in Figure 1.

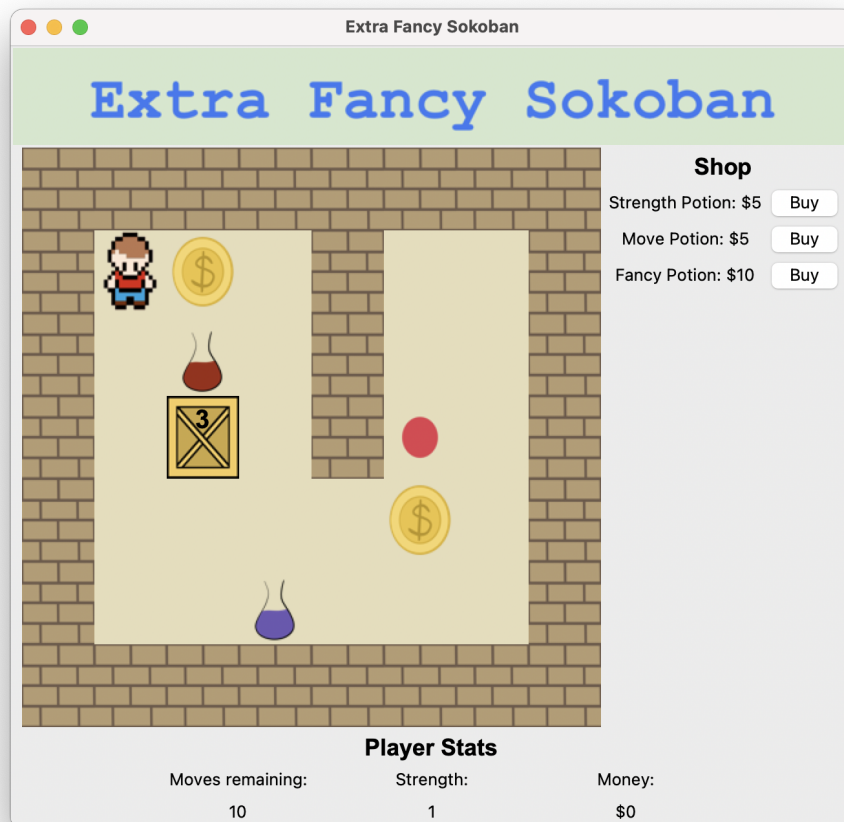


Figure 1: Example screenshot from a completed *Extra Fancy Sokoban* implementation. Note that your display may look slightly different depending on your OS.

As opposed to earlier assignments where user interaction was handled via calls to `input`, user interaction in assignment 3 will occur via events such as key-presses and mouse clicks.

Your solution will still need to follow the Apple MVC design pattern covered in lectures. Because we have followed the MVC pattern, we can reuse the modelling classes from assignment 2 for this graphical implementation. These modelling classes (with some enhanced capabilities) have been provided for you. In addition to these modelling classes, some extra support code and constants have been provided to support you in your assignment; see Section 4 for further details. You are required to implement a series of view classes as well as the controller class.

## 2 Setting Up

Aside from downloading and unzipping `a3.zip`, to begin this assignment you will also need to install the Pillow library via pip. Instructions on how to install Pillow can be found [here](#)<sup>1</sup>.

## 3 Tips and hints

You should be testing **regularly** throughout the coding process. Test your GUI manually and regularly upload to Gradescope to ensure the components you have implemented pass the Gradescope tests. Note that Gradescope tests may fail on an implementation that visually appears correct if your implementation is wrong. You must implement your solution according to the implementation details from Section 6. Implementing the game using your own structure is likely to result in a grade of 0. Note also that minor differences in your program (e.g. a few pixels difference in widget size) may not cause the tests to fail. It is your responsibility to upload to Gradescope early and often, in order to ensure your solution passes the tests.

This document outlines the required classes and methods in your assignment. You are *highly encouraged* to create your own helper methods to reduce code duplication and to make your code more readable.

Except where specified, you are only required to do enough error handling such that regular game play does not cause your program to crash or error. If an attempt at a feature causes your program to crash or behave in a way that testing other functionality becomes difficult without your marker modifying your code, comment it out before submitting your assignment. If your solution contains code that prevents it from being run, you will receive a mark of 0.

You **must not add any imports**; doing so will result in a deduction of **up to 100% of your mark**.

You may use any code provided from the teaching staff of this course **in this semester only**. This includes any code from the support files or sample solutions for previous assignments **from this semester only**, as well as any lecture or tutorial code provided to you by course staff. However, it is your responsibility to ensure that this code is styled appropriately, and is an appropriate and correct approach to the problem you are addressing.

For additional help with tkinter, you can find documentation on effbot<sup>2</sup> and New Mexico Tech<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup><https://pillow.readthedocs.io/en/stable/installation.html>

<sup>2</sup><https://web.archive.org/web/20171112065310/http://effbot.org/tkinterbook>

<sup>3</sup><https://anzeljg.github.io/rin2/book2/2405/docs/tkinter/index.html>

## 4 Provided Code

This section provides a brief, high-level overview of the files provided for you in `a3.zip`. For further information, please see the documentation within each file.

### 4.1 `a2_support.py`

This file is the support code file provided to you in assignment 2.

### 4.2 `model.py`

The `model.py` file provides modelling classes for the Sokoban game. It is almost an exact solution to assignment 2, but with some extensions. For example, this model includes coins and supports a basic shop for buying potions with those coins. It also provides some additional methods that may be useful in later parts of A3, such as support for resetting a game. You should only need to instantiate, and retain a reference to, a `SokobanModel` instance in your code. However, you will still need to interact with instances of the other classes via the `SokobanModel` instance.

### 4.3 `a3_support.py`

The `a3_support.py` file contains support code to assist you in writing your solution. In particular, this file provides the following:

1. A number of useful constants that you should use within your solution.
2. `get_image(image_name: str, size: tuple[int, int], cache: dict[str, ImageTk.PhotoImage] = None) -> Image`: a function to create, re-size, and optionally cache images based on the name of their image file. Returns the image object, which can be rendered onto a tkinter Canvas. **Note: you need to retain references to either all the images, or to the cache.** Tkinter will delete an image as soon as all references to it have been lost. **Note also: use of this function in creating images is mandatory.**
3. `AbstractGrid`: `AbstractGrid` is an abstract view class which inherits from `tk.Canvas` and provides base functionality for multiple view classes. An `AbstractGrid` can be thought of as a grid with a set number of rows and columns, which supports creation of text and shapes at specific (row, column) positions. Note that the number of rows may differ from the number of columns, and may change after the construction of the `AbstractGrid`.

### 4.4 `maze_files/`

This is a folder containing some example maze files which you can use for testing. You should also consider creating your own maze files to test edge cases.

### 4.5 `images/`

This is a folder containing images to use within your assignment.

## 5 Recommended Approach

As opposed to earlier assignments, where you would work through the task sheet in order, developing GUI programs tends to require that you work on various interacting classes in parallel. Rather

than working on each class in the order listed, you may find it beneficial to work on one *feature* at a time and test it thoroughly before moving on. Each feature will require updates / extensions to the controller, and potentially additions to one or more view classes. The recommended order of features (after reading through all of Section 6 of this document) are as follows:

1. `play_game`, `main`, and `title`: Create the window, ensure it displays when the program is run and set its title. Gradescope calls `play_game` in order to test your code, so you cannot earn marks until you have implemented this function.
2. Title banner: Render the title banner at the top of the window.
3. `FancyGameView`:
  - Basic tile display
  - Entities (incl. player) display on top of tiles. Annotating strength value on crates.
  - Player movement
  - Player win / loss
4. `FancyStatsView`:
  - Basic display (non-functional). This step could also be done before the `FancyGameView`.
  - Functionality (ability to update).
5. Shop
  - Basic display
  - Handling buying items

## 6 Implementation

You must implement three view components; `FancyGameView`, `FancyStatsView`, and `Shop`. You must also implement a `FancySokobanView` class, which represents the overall view, and constructs and manages these smaller components. Additionally, you must implement a controller class - `ExtraFancySokoban` - which instantiates the `SokobanModel` and the `FancySokobanView` classes, and handles events and facilitates communication between the model and view classes.

This section describes the required structure of your implementation, however, it is not intended to provide an order in which you should approach the tasks. The controller class will likely need to be implemented in parallel with the view classes. See Section 5 for a recommended order in which you should approach this assignment.

### 6.1 FancyGameView

`FancyGameView` should inherit from `AbstractGrid` (see `a3_support.py`). The `FancyGameView` is a grid displaying the game map (e.g. all tiles and entities, including the player). An example of a completed `FancyGameView` is shown in Figure 2. The methods you must implement in this class are:

- `__init__(self, master: tk.Frame | tk.Tk, dimensions: tuple[int, int], size: tuple[int, int], **kwargs) -> None`: Sets up the `FancyGameView` to be an `AbstractGrid` with the appropriate dimensions and size, and creates an instance attribute of an empty dictionary to be used as an image cache.

- `display(self, maze: Grid, entities: Entities, player_position: Position ):` Clears the game view, then creates (on the `FancyGameView` instance itself) the images for the tiles and entities. If an entity is at a specific location, you may assume there is a `FLOOR` tile underneath. If an entity is at a position, the tile image should be rendered beneath the entity image. **You must use the `get_image` function from `a3_support.py` to create your images.**

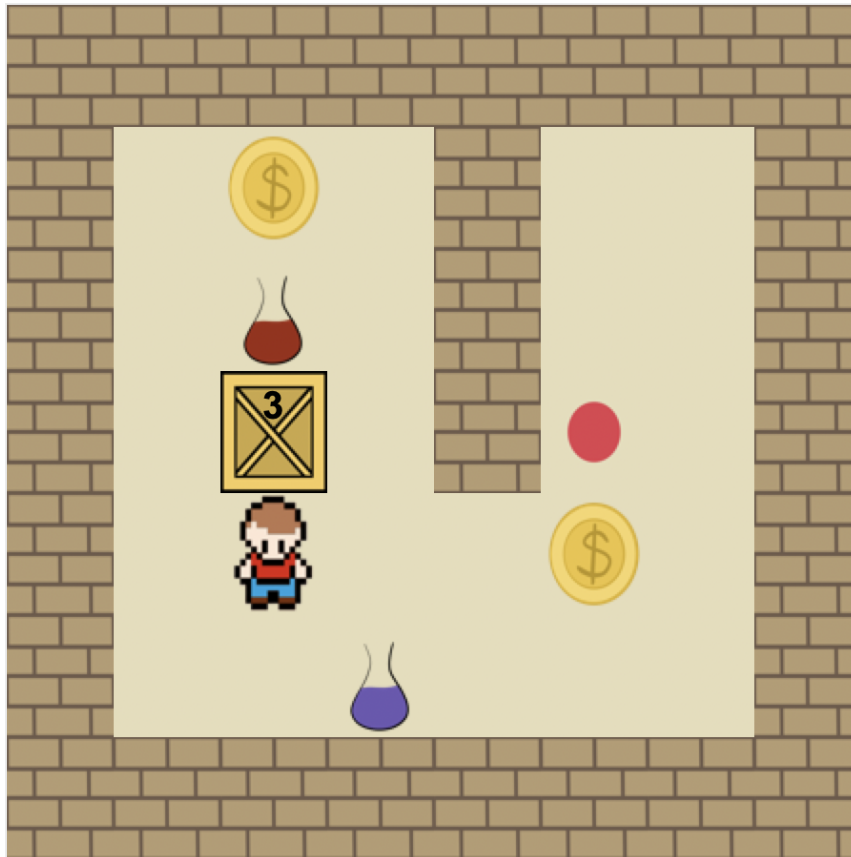


Figure 2: Example of a `FancyGameView` partway through a game.

## 6.2 FancyStatsView

`FancyStatsView` should inherit from `AbstractGrid` (see `a3_support.py`). It is a grid with 3 rows and 3 columns. The top row displays the text ‘Player Stats’ in a bold font in the second column. The second row displays titles for the stats, and the third row displays the values for those stats. The `FancyStatsView` should span the entire width of the game and shop combined. An example of a completed `FancyStatsView` in the game is shown in Figure 3. The methods you must implement in this class are:

- `__init__(self, master: tk.Tk | tk.Frame) -> None:` Sets up this `FancyStatsView` to be an `AbstractGrid` with the appropriate number of rows and columns, and the appropriate width and height (see `a3_support.py`).
- `draw_stats(self, moves_remaining: int, strength: int, money: int) -> None:` Clears the `FancyStatsView` and redraws it to display the provided moves remaining, strength, and money. E.g. in Figure 3, this method was called with `moves_remaining = 10`, `strength = 4`, and `money = 7`.

Player Stats		
Moves remaining:	Strength:	Money:
10	1	\$0

Figure 3: `FancyStatsView` after redrawing with `moves_remaining` set to 10, `strength` set to 4, and `money` set to 7.

## 6.3 Shop

`Shop` should inherit from `tk.Frame`. The `Shop` is a frame displaying relevant information and buttons for all the buyable items in the game (see the `get_shop_items` method in `SokobanModel`). The `Shop` should contain a title at the top and a frame for each buyable item (each potion). Each item's frame should contain the following widgets, packed left to right:

- A label containing the name of the item and the cost to buy that item.
- A button for buying the item at the listed price. The callback for these buttons must be created in the controller (see `ExtraFancySokoban`) and passed to the `Shop` when calling `create_buyable_item` (see below).

See Figure 4 for an example of the shop interface.

The methods that you must implement in this class are:

- `__init__(self, master: tk.Frame) -> None`: Sets up the shop to act like a `tk.Frame` and to have a title label at the top in bold font. Note that you are not required to create the item frames and internal widgets here.
- `create_buyable_item( self, item: str, amount: int, callback: Callable[[], None] ) -> None`: Create a new item in this shop. That is, this method creates a new frame within the shop frame and then creates a label and button within that child frame. The button should be bound to the provided `callback`.

Note: Handling callbacks is an advanced task. These callbacks will be created within the controller class, as this is the only place where you have access to the required modelling information. Start this task by trying to render display correctly, without the callbacks. Then integrate these views into the game before working on the callbacks.

## 6.4 FancySokobanView

The `FancySokobanView` class provides a wrapper around the smaller GUI components you have just built, and provides methods through which the controller can update these components.

The methods that you must implement in this class are:

- `__init__(self, master: tk.Tk, dimensions: tuple[int, int], size: tuple[int, int]) -> None`: Sets up a new `FancySokobanView` instance. This includes creating the title banner, setting the title on the window, and instantiating and packing the three widgets described earlier in this task sheet.
- `display_game( self, maze: Grid, entities: Entities, player_position: Position ) -> None`: Clears and redraws the game view.
- `display_stats(self, moves: int, strength: int, money: int) -> None`: Clears and redraws the stats view.

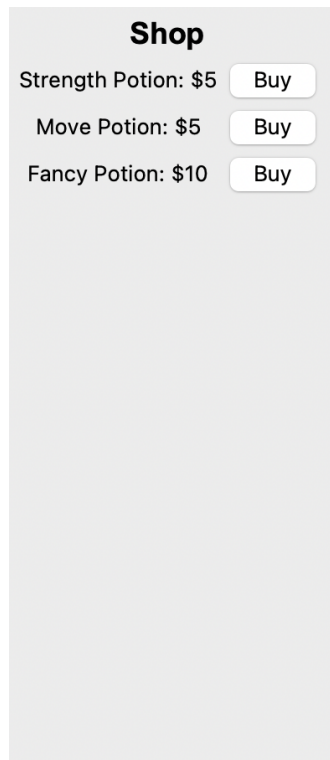


Figure 4: Shop interface.

- `create_shop_items( self, shop_items: dict[str, int], button_callback: Callable[[str], None] | None = None ) -> None`: Creates all the buyable items in the shop. `shop_items` maps item id's (result of calling `get_type` on the item entity) to price. For each of these items, the callback given to `create_buyable_item` in `Shop` should be a function which requires no *positional* arguments and calls `button_callback` with the item id as an argument. Note: if you create your callback within a loop using a lambda function, you may need to include a *keyword* argument with a default value of the specific item's id in order to prevent Python from using the last item for all buttons.

## 6.5 ExtraFancySokoban

`ExtraFancySokoban` is the controller class for the overall game. The controller is responsible for creating and maintaining instances of the model and view classes, event handling, and facilitating communication between the model and view classes. Figure 1 provides an example of how the `ExtraFancySokoban` game should look. Certain events should cause behaviour as per Assignment 2 (note that this includes the ability to undo a move). You should not reimplement this behaviour, but rather use `attempt_move` method for the model. The methods that you must implement in this class are:

- `__init__(self, root: tk.Tk, maze_file: str) -> None`: Sets up the `ExtraFancySokoban` instance. This includes creating instances of `SokobanModel` and `SokobanView`, creating the shop items, binding keypress events to the relevant handler, and then redrawing the display to show the initial game state. When creating the shop items, you will need to create a function to pass to the `create_shop_items` method. This method should:
  1. Take an item id as a parameter
  2. Tells the model to attempt to buy that item
  3. Tells the entire view to redraw

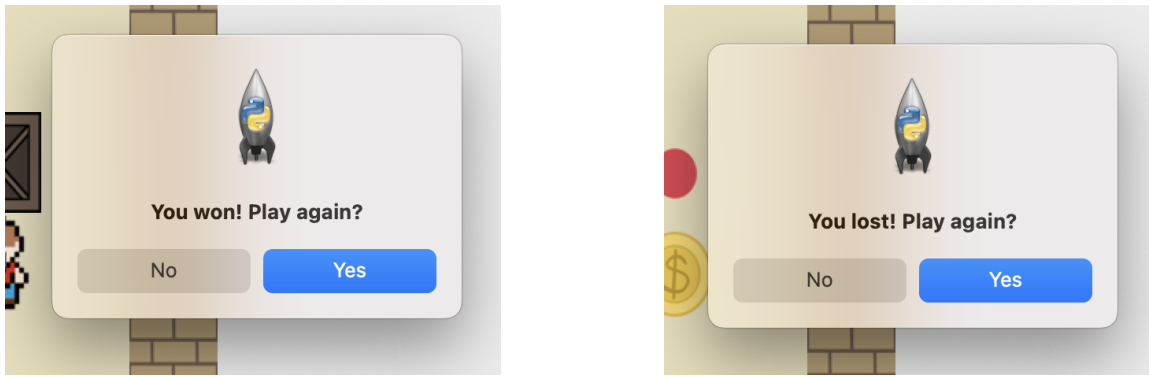


Figure 5: Win and loss messageboxes.

- `redraw(self) -> None`: Redraws the game view and stats view based on the current model state.
- `handle_keypress(self, event: tk.Event) -> None`: An event handler to be called when a keypress event occurs. Should tell the model to attempt the move as per the key pressed, and then redraw the view. If the game has been won or lost after the move, this method should cause a messagebox to display informing the user of the outcome and asking if they would like to play again (see Fig. 5). If the user selects yes, the game should be reset (i.e. reset the model and then redraw the view). If the user selects no, the program should terminate gracefully.

## 6.6 `play_game(root: tk.Tk, maze_file: str) -> None` function

The `play_game` function should be fairly short. You should:

1. Construct the controller instance using the given `maze_file` and the root `tk.Tk` parameter.
2. Ensure the root window stays opening listening for events (using `mainloop`).

Note that the tests will call this function to test your code, rather than `main`.

## 6.7 `main` function

The purpose of `main` is to allow you to test your own code. The `main` function should:

1. Construct the root `tk.Tk` instance.
2. Call the `play_game` function passing in the newly created root `tk.Tk` instance, and the path to any map file you like (e.g. `'maze_files/maze1.txt'`).

# 7 Postgraduate Task: File Menu

Students of CSSE7030 are required to implement a file menu into the game, as described in this section. The file menu should be called 'File' and contain two options; 'Save' and 'Load'. When a user selects the 'Save' option, they should be prompted with a file dialogue (you **must** use tkinter's `filedialog.asksaveasfilename` for this) to enter a name for the file. You must then save enough details of the game to this file in order to recreate the entire game state (except for money) if the player tries to load this file in. When a user selects the 'Load' option they should be prompted with a file dialogue (you **must** use tkinter's `filedialog.askopenfilename` for this) to select a file. You must then load in this game state as the new game state. After selecting a file, the view should immediately update to show the new game state.



## 7.1 Notes

1. You must save and load all game information **except for money**. You may assume that when loading a game, the player should have 0 money, even if they had money in the saved game.
2. If the player loads a game with different dimensions to the original game, the images in the game view should resize in order to still take up the full space allocated for the `FancyGameView`. In order to achieve this, you will likely need to add a method to your `FancyGameView` class to allow you to reset the cache, and add a method to your `FancySokobanView` class to allow you to clear the cache and set the new dimensions on the `FancyGameView` instance.
3. The format used for storing game details in saved files is up to you. Your save and load functionality must work together (i.e. you must be able to load files saved through the ‘Save’ option you provide) in order to achieve marks for this task.

## 8 Assessment and Marking Criteria

This assignment assesses course learning objectives:

1. apply program constructs such as variables, selection, iteration and sub-routines,
2. apply basic object-oriented concepts such as classes, instances and methods,
3. read and analyse code written by others,
4. analyse a problem and design an algorithmic solution to the problem,
5. read and analyse a design and be able to translate the design into a working program, and
6. apply techniques for testing and debugging, and
7. design and implement simple GUIs.

### 8.1 Functionality Marking

Your program’s functionality will be marked out of a total of 70 marks. As in assignment 1 and 2, your assignment will be put through a series of tests and your functionality mark will be proportional to the number of weighted tests you pass. You will be given a *subset* of the functionality tests before the due date for the assignment.

Your assignment will be tested on the functionality of gameplay features. The automated tests will play the game and attempt to identify components of the game, how these components function during gameplay will then be tested. **Well before submission, run the functionality tests to ensure components of your application can be identified.** If the autograder is unable to identify components, you will not receive marks, **even if your assignment is functional**. The tests provided prior to submission will help you ensure that all components can be identified by the autograder.

You also need to perform your *own* testing of your program to make sure that it meets *all* specifications given in the assignment. Only relying on the provided tests is likely to result in your program failing in some cases and you losing some functionality marks.

Your program must run via Gradescope, which runs Python 3.11. Partial solutions will be marked, but if there are errors in your code that cause the interpreter to fail to execute your program, you will get zero for functionality marks. If there is a part of your code that causes the interpreter to fail, comment out the code so that the remainder can run. Your program must run using the Python 3.11 interpreter. If it runs in another environment (e.g. Python 3.9, or PyCharm) but not in the Python 3.11 interpreter, you will get zero for the functionality mark.

## 8.2 Style Marking

The style of your assignment will be assessed by a tutor. The style mark will be out of 30.

The key consideration in marking your code style is whether the code is easy to understand. There are several aspects of code style that contribute to how easy it is to understand code. In this assignment, your code style will be assessed against the following criteria.

- Readability
  - Program Structure: Layout of code makes it easier to read and follow its logic. This includes using whitespace to highlight blocks of logic.
  - Identifier Names: Variable, constant, function, class and method names clearly describe what they represent in the program's logic. Do **not** use *Hungarian Notation* for identifiers.
- Documentation
  - Inline Comments: All significant blocks of code should have a comment to explain how the logic works. For a small method or function, the logic should usually be clear from the code and docstring. For long or complex methods or functions, each logical block should have an in-line comment describing its logic.
  - Informative Docstrings: Every class, method and function should have a docstring that summarises its purpose. This includes describing parameters and return values so that others can understand how to use the method or function correctly.
- Code Design
  - Single Instance of Logic: Blocks of code should not be duplicated in your program. Any code that needs to be used multiple times should be implemented as a method or function.
  - Control Structures: Logic is structured simply and clearly through good use of control structures (e.g. loops and conditional statements).
- Object-Oriented Program Structure
  - Model View Controller: The GUI's view and control logic is clearly separated from the model. Model information stored in the controller and passed to the view when required.
  - Abstraction: Public interfaces of classes are simple and reusable. Enabling modular and reusable components which abstract GUI details..
  - Encapsulation: Classes are designed as independent modules with state and behaviour. Methods only directly access the state of the object on which they were invoked. Methods never update the state of another object.
  - Inheritance: Subclasses extend the behaviour of their superclass without re-implementing behaviour, or breaking the superclass behaviour or design. Abstract classes have been used to effectively group shared behaviour amongst subclasses.

## 9 Assignment Submission

Your assignment must be submitted as `a3.py` via the assignment three submission link on Gradescope. You should not submit any other files (e.g. maps, images, etc.). You do not need to resubmit any supplied files.

Late submission of the assignment without an approved extension will incur a late penalty as per the course ECP. In the event of exceptional circumstances, you may submit a request for an extension.

All requests for extension must be submitted on the UQ Application for Extension of Progressive Assessment form: <https://my.uq.edu.au/node/218/2> **at least 48 hours prior** to the submission deadline.