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SAARLANDES

# Programming 2 - SS22

## Project 3 - Wordle

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Saarland University

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4. Project Details

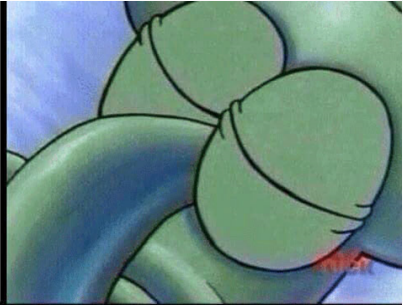
Exercise 1 - Trie

Exercise 2 - Wordle

Useful Tips and Tools

# We all love Git

You finished your  
Prog2 project on  
the last day.



You forgot:

- git add .
- git commit
- git push



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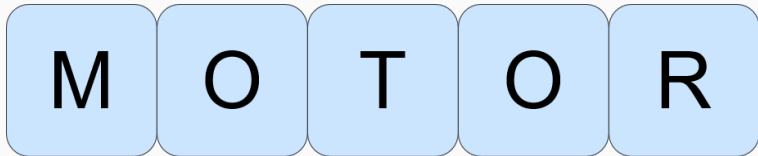
Exercise 1 - Trie

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Useful Tips and Tools

# Guesses

There is a secret word:



which we will have to guess.

# Guesses

M O T O R

The guess has to be ...

- ... one word: I was **X**

# Guesses

M O T O R

The guess has to be ...

- ... one word: I was **X**
- ... of correct length: rainbow **X**

# Guesses

M O T O R

The guess has to be ...

- ... one word: **I was** ✗
- ... of correct length: **rainbow** ✗
- ... that is in the dictionary: **abcde** ✗



# Guesses

M O T O R

The guess has to be ...

- ... one word: **I was** ✗
- ... of correct length: **rainbow** ✗
- ... that is in the dictionary: **abcde** ✗

Valid guesses for **motor** are: **sugar, mommy, money, ...** ✓

# User Feedback

After a user input a valid guess, feedback is provided *character-by-character*. There are 3 possibilities:

1. A character is not in the word (WRONG) ■.
2. A character is in the word but at a different position (WRONGPOS) ■.
3. A character is in the word and at the same position (CORRECT) ■.

# User Feedback

After a user input a valid guess, feedback is provided *character-by-character*. There are 3 possibilities:

1. A character is not in the word (WRONG) ■.
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Let's look at a few cases...

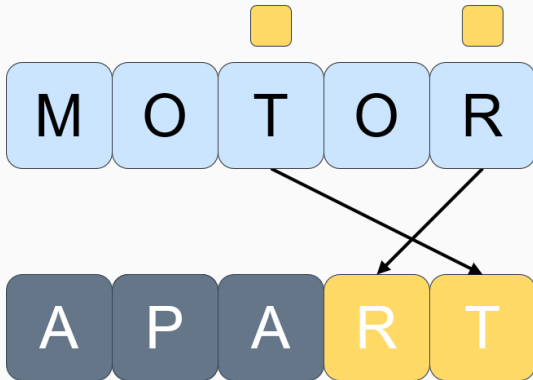
## Case 1 (very difficult)

No character is correct:



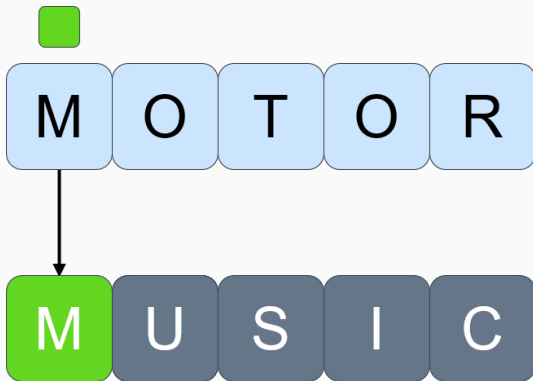
## Case 2

Some characters are matched, but they are in the wrong position.



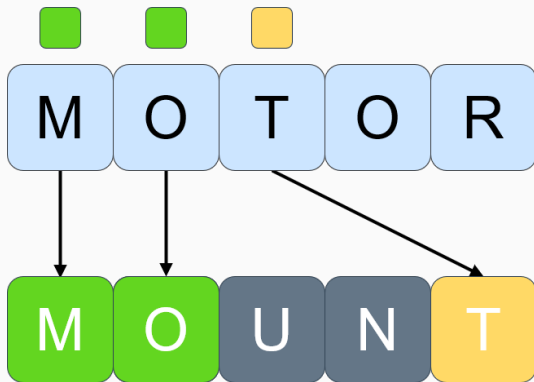
## Case 3

Some characters are matched, and they are in the correct position.



## Case 4 (2 & 3)

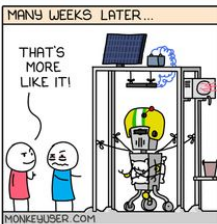
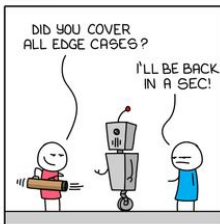
Combining cases 2 and 3.



# User Feedback

Let's get a little bit more edgy.

## EDGE CASES





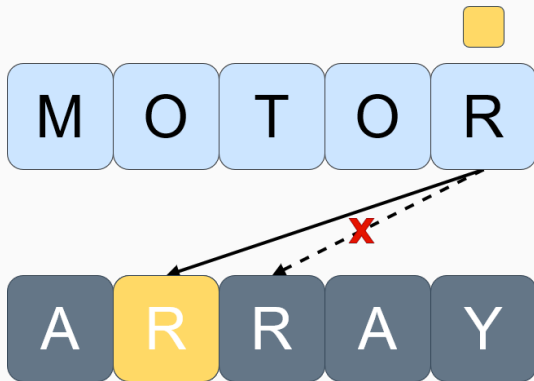
## Case 5

- The guess contains the same character  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  times.
- The character does only occur  $k \in \mathbb{N}, k < n$  times.
- All  $n$  instances of the character are in the wrong position.

⇒ We only mark the first  $k$  occurrences with (WRONGPOS) ■.


## Case 5

Here:  $n = 2$ ,  $k = 1$



## Case 6

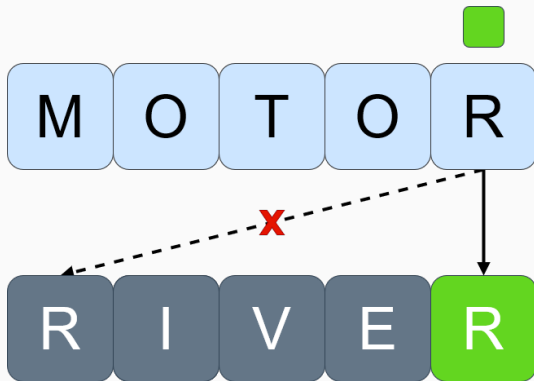
- The guess contains the same character  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  times.
- The character does only occur  $k \in \mathbb{N}, k < n$  times.
- $k$  of the  $n$  instances of the character are in the correct position.
- Consequently,  $n - k$  instances of the character are in the wrong position.

$\Rightarrow$  We only mark the  $k$  correct occurrence with (CORRECT) .

This means we ignore the order of the characters in the guess.

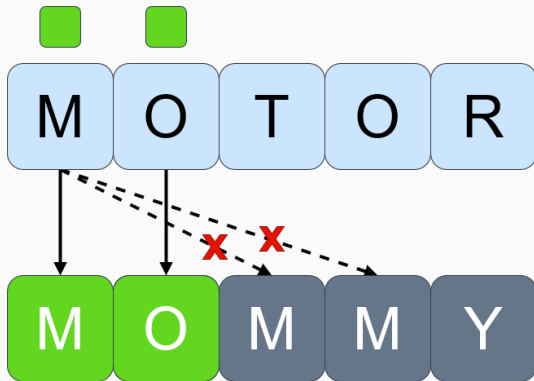
## Case 6

Here:  $n = 2$ ,  $k = 1$



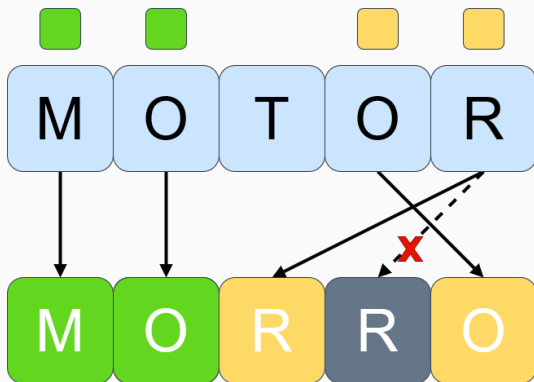
## Case 7 (3 & 6)

Of course, we can again combine cases.






## Case 8 (Idk, probably 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7)

(I swear the word **morro** (span.) exists and is not just made up for demonstrative purposes!!!)




## Case 8



Let's unpack this. In general:

- Correct characters have the highest priority, and always get marked as CORRECT  first, before we mark WRONGPOS .
- For WRONGPOS , we always mark the first occurrences.
- We only mark occurrences of a character until the number of marks for that character is equal to the occurrences in the word we have to guess.

# Let's do it

(1)  We mark the correct characters.

(2.1)  We mark the characters at the wrong position, going from left to right.

(2.2)  We do not mark **R**, because it is already marked 1 time. 

(2.3) 



## Case 9 (finally)

Every character is correct.



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# Differences to Wordle

- 2 secret words instead of one
- The 2 secret words do not share letters.

## States in Qwordle

- Letter occurrences are checked for both words.
- If there are occurrences from both words, we use quantum states.
- (Words are ROCKY AND DUNES)



## Words are ROCKY and DUNES

- If there are only hits from one of the words, we use normal states.



# Winning Qwordle

- We win the game if we guess **one** of the 2 secret words.

R O C K Y

# Summary Qwordle

Types of feedback in Qwordle:

1. A character is not present in both words (WRONG) ■.
2. There are only letter occurrences from one of the words:
  - A character is in the wrong position (WRONGPOS) ■.
  - A character is in the word and at the same position (CORRECT) ■.
3. There are letter occurrences from both words:
  - A character is in the wrong position (QUANTUMWRONGPOS) ●.
  - A character is in the correct position (QUANTUMCORRECT) ●.

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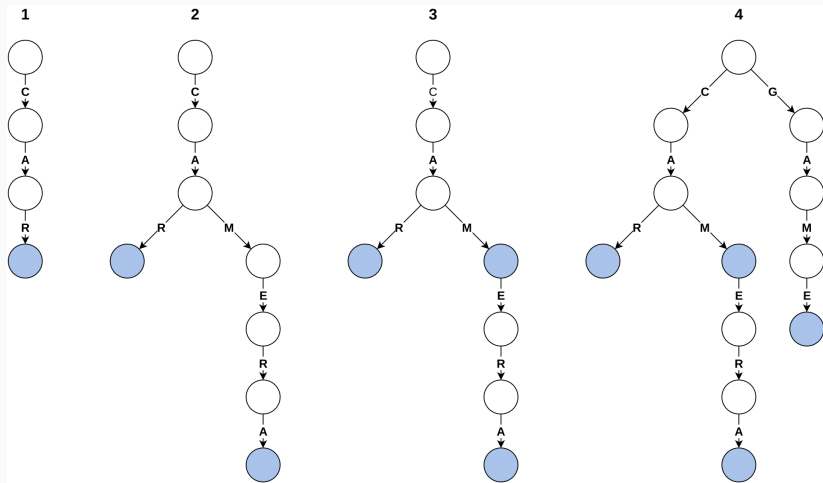
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Useful Tips and Tools



# Trie



**Figure 1:** An example construction for a trie. The inserted words are CAR, CAMERA, CAM, and GAME. Find more explanation in the project description or the book

# Give Feedback! - Use Enums!

## What is an enum?

- special kind of data type defined by the programmer
- consists of integral constants

## Why do we use enums?

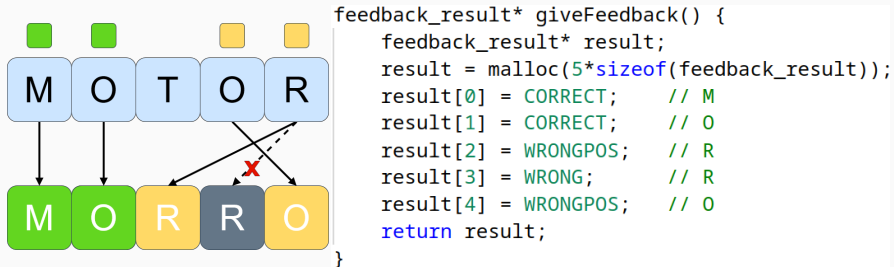
→ useful to store constant values (e.g. weekdays, directions, wordle-feedback)

# Enums

```
3  #include "dict.h"
4
5  typedef enum {
6      CORRECT,
7      WRONGPOS,
8      WRONG,
9      QUANTUMCORRECT,
10     QUANTUMWRONGPOS,
11 } feedback_result;
```

**Figure 2:** Code snippet found in wordle.h. It defines a new type which is called *feedback\_result*. A variable of this type can only have 5 values: CORRECT, WRONGPOS, WRONG, QUANTUMCORRECT and QUANTUMWRONGPOS.

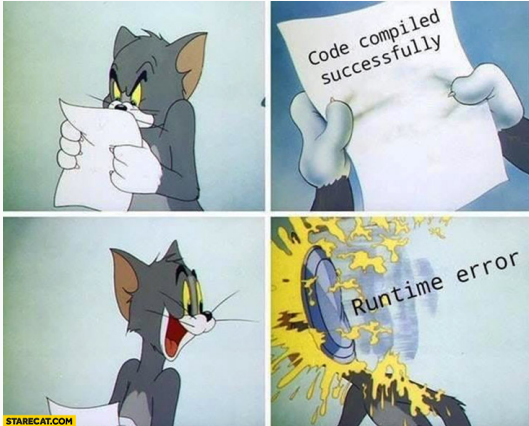
# Example Feedback



We can have an array of *feedback\_results* and fill it with the values defined in the enum.

Your algorithm should run in time  $\mathcal{O}(k)$  for a word of length  $k$ .

# Linear Runtime



# Linear Runtime

- The runtime is given as a function of the length of the input.
- Simple statements (e.g. logical or, arithmetic operations and assignments) need constant time:  $\mathcal{O}(1)$ .
- Repeating some program a **constant** number of times does **not** change the asymptotic runtime.

# Linear Runtime

```
for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {  
    //some statements which run in  $O(1)$   
}
```

10 is a **constant** → the program needs still constant time  $\mathcal{O}(1)$  for this for-loop.





# Linear Runtime

```
for (int i = 0; i < k; i++) {  
    // some statements which run in  $O(1)$   
}
```

$k$  is a **variable**  $\Rightarrow$  the program needs  $k \cdot O(1) = O(k)$  time for this for-loop.



# Linear Runtime

```
for (int i = 0; i < k; i++) {  
    for (int j = 0; j < k; j++) {  
        // some statements which run in  $O(1)$   
    }  
}
```

$k$  is a **variable**  $\Rightarrow$  the program needs  $k \cdot k \cdot O(1) = O(k^2)$  time for this for-loop.



Programmer's Rule:

*We prefer a slow  
working code to a fast,  
buggy one.*

# Dummy Functions

The project will not compile, if you don't implement all functions which are declared in the .h files. You can handle this problem by writing "dummy functions".

```
int someFunctionInHeader(int arg1, char * arg2) {  
    UNUSED(arg1);  
    UNUSED(arg2);  
    // the return type must match of course  
    // some example defaults:  
    // bool -> false  
    // some pointer -> NULL  
    // int -> 0  
    return 0;  
}
```

# Tests and GUI

To run the tests, run:

```
$ make check
```

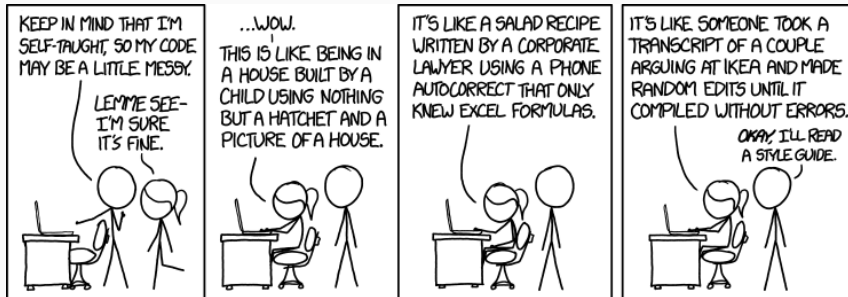
To start the GUI, run:

```
$ make
```

```
$ ./gui.sh
```

in the root directory of your git repository.

# Code Style



**Figure 3:** We want you to write sane, readable Code. Therefore, there is 1 point for following the style guide that we will provide you in the repository.

# Useful VS Code Shortcuts

-  +   +  Keyboard Shortcuts
- 

-  +  +  Autoformat
- 

-  +  +  Run and Debug

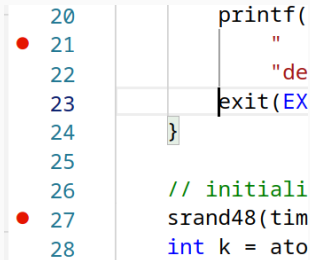
-  Start/Continue

-  +  Stop
- 

-  +  Find

-  +  Replace

# Debugging in VS Code



The image shows a snippet of C code in a VS Code editor. The code is as follows:

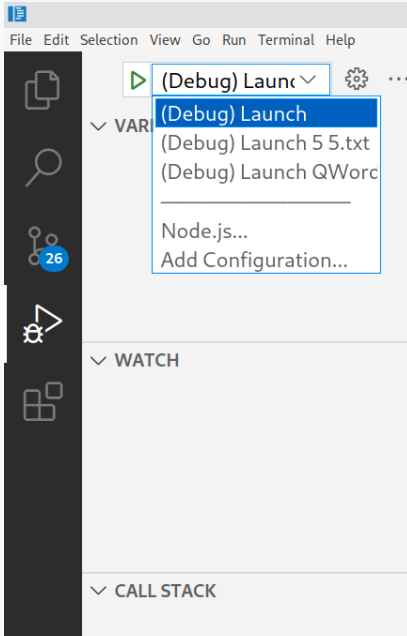
```
20 printf(  
21     "  
22     "de  
23     exit(EX  
24     }  
25  
26     // initiali  
27     srand48(tim  
28     int k = ato
```

Red dots indicating breakpoints are placed to the left of line numbers 21 and 27. A vertical bar is visible between the line numbers and the code, which is used to toggle breakpoints.

**Figure 4:** By clicking on the bar next to the line numbers you can toggle breakpoints. During debugging the execution will stop here.



# Debugging in VS Code



By using the run-and-debug-shortcut or clicking on the debug-symbol on the left side of the editor, you can choose your configuration and start debugging. For a more detailed explanation click [here](#).

Questions?

If you have any  
problems, use the forum  
or come to the office  
hours!

# Thank You All!

