

Tic Tac Toe – Game Project

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```

What is your next move?, please enter valid position (7 | 8 | 9
                                                    4 | 5 | 6
                                                    1 | 2 | 3) ?
1
What is your next move?, please enter valid position (7 | 8 | 9
                                                    4 | 5 | 6
                                                    1 | 2 | 3) ?
7
  |  |
O |  | X
  |  |
-----
  |  |
  | X |
  |  |
-----
X |  | O
  |  |
The computer has beaten the shit out of you! you lose ,Try again!.
Do you want to play again with Mr.Computer ? (please answer yes or no)
no
Process finished with exit code 0

```

Figure 2- Simple run of TTT Game 2

3. The Tic Tac Toe source code:

Please copy the below code to your shell and run it:

```

# Tic Tac Toe

import random

def Gameboard(board):
    # This function prints out the board that it was passed.

    # "board" is a list of 10 strings representing the board (ignore index 0)
    print('   |   |')
    print(' ' + board[ 7 ] + ' | ' + board[ 8 ] + ' | ' + board[ 9 ])
    print('   |   |')
    #print('-----')
    print('_____|_____|')
    print('   |   |')
    print(' ' + board[ 4 ] + ' | ' + board[ 5 ] + ' | ' + board[ 6 ])
    print('   |   |')
    # print('-----')
    print('_____|_____|')
    print('   |   |')
    print(' ' + board[ 1 ] + ' | ' + board[ 2 ] + ' | ' + board[ 3 ])
    print('   |   |')

```

```

def inputPlayerLetter():
    # Lets the player type which letter they want to be.
    # Returns a list with the player's letter as the first item, and the
    computer's letter as the second.
    letter = ''
    while not (letter == 'X' or letter == 'O'):
        print('Kindly choose what letter do you want to be X or O?')
        letter = input().upper()

    # the first element in the list is the player's letter, the second is the
    computer's letter.
    if letter == 'X':
        return [ 'X', 'O' ]
    else:
        return [ 'O', 'X' ]

def whoGoesFirst():
    # Randomly choose the player who goes first.
    if random.randint(0, 1) == 0:
        return 'computer'
    else:
        return 'player'

def playAgain():
    # This function returns True if the player wants to play again, otherwise it
    returns False.
    print('Do you want to play again with Mr.Computer ? (please answer yes or
    no)')
    return input().lower().startswith('y')

def MakeAMove(board, letter, move):
    board[ move ] = letter

def isWinner(b, L):
    # Given a board and a player's letter, this function returns True if that
    player has won.
    # We use b instead of board and L instead of letter so we don't have to type
    as much.
    return ((b[ 7 ] == L and b[ 8 ] == L and b[ 9 ] == L) or # across the top
            (b[ 4 ] == L and b[ 5 ] == L and b[ 6 ] == L) or # across the middle
            (b[ 1 ] == L and b[ 2 ] == L and b[ 3 ] == L) or # across the bottom

            (b[ 7 ] == L and b[ 4 ] == L and b[ 1 ] == L) or # down the Lft side
            (b[ 8 ] == L and b[ 5 ] == L and b[ 2 ] == L) or # down the middle
            (b[ 9 ] == L and b[ 6 ] == L and b[ 3 ] == L) or # down the right
    side

            (b[ 7 ] == L and b[ 5 ] == L and b[ 3 ] == L) or # diagonal
            (b[ 9 ] == L and b[ 5 ] == L and b[ 1 ] == L)) # diagonal

def getboardCopy(board):
    # Make a duplicate of the board list and return it the duplicate.
    dupeboard = [ ]

    for i in board:
        dupeboard.append(i)

    return dupeboard

def FreeSpace(board, move):

```

```

# Return true if the passed move is free on the passed board.
return board[ move ] == ' '

def getPlayerMove(board):
    # Lt the player type in their move.
    move = ' '
    while move not in '1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9'.split() or not FreeSpace(board,
int(move)):
        print('What is your next move?, please enter valid position (7 | 8 | 9
', "\n"
            '
            4 | 5 | 6 '
"\n"
            '
            1 | 2 | 3)
?')
        move = input()
    return int(move)

def chooseRandomMoveFromList(board, movesList):
    # Returns a valid move from the passed list on the passed board.
    # Returns None if there is no valid move.
    possibLMoves = [ ]
    for i in movesList:
        if FreeSpace(board, i):
            possibLMoves.append(i)

    if len(possibLMoves) != 0:
        return random.choice(possibLMoves)
    else:
        return None

def getComputerMove(board, computerletter):
    # Given a board and the computer's letter, determine where to move and return
that move.
    if computerletter == 'X':
        playerletter = 'O'
    else:
        playerletter = 'X'

    # Here is our algorithm for our Tic Tac Toe AI:
    # First, check if we can win in the next move
    for i in range(1, 10):
        copy = getboardCopy(board)
        if FreeSpace(copy, i):
            MakeAMove(copy, computerletter, i)
            if isWinner(copy, computerletter):
                return i

    # Check if the player could win on their next move, and block
them.
    for i in range(1, 10):
        copy = getboardCopy(board)
        if FreeSpace(copy, i):
            MakeAMove(copy, playerletter, i)
            if isWinner(copy, playerletter):
                return i

    # Try to take one of the corners, if they are free.
    move = chooseRandomMoveFromList(board, [ 1, 3, 7, 9 ])
    if move != None:
        return move

    # Try to take the center, if it is free.
    if FreeSpace(board, 5):

```

```

        return 5

        # Move on one of the sides.
        return chooseRandomMoveFromList(board, [ 2, 4, 6, 8 ])

def isboardFull(board):
    # Return True if every space on the board has been taken. Otherwise return
    False.
    for i in range(1, 10):
        if FreeSpace(board, i):
            return False
    return True

print('Welcome to AI-Game advance software project ,its Tic Tac Toe!!')

while True:
    # Reset the board
    TheBoard = [ ' ' ] * 10
    playerletter, computerletter = inputPlayerletter()
    turn = whoGoesFirst()
    print('The ' + turn + ' will go first as player1 to make first move .')
    gameIsPlaying = True

    while gameIsPlaying:
        if turn == 'player':
            # Player's turn.
            Gameboard(TheBoard)
            move = getPlayerMove(TheBoard)
            MakeAMove(TheBoard, playerletter, move)

            if isWinner(TheBoard, playerletter):
                Gameboard(TheBoard)
                print('very impressive !! You have won the game, Smart Ass!!!')
                gameIsPlaying = False
            else:
                if isboardFull(TheBoard):
                    Gameboard(TheBoard)
                    print('The game is a tie!, no one won !')
                    break
                else:
                    turn = 'computer'

        else:
            # Computer's turn.
            move = getComputerMove(TheBoard, computerletter)
            MakeAMove(TheBoard, computerletter, move)

            if isWinner(TheBoard, computerletter):
                Gameboard(TheBoard)
                print('The computer has beaten the shit out of you! you lose ,Try
again!..')
                gameIsPlaying = False
            else:
                if isboardFull(TheBoard):
                    Gameboard(TheBoard)
                    print('The game is a tie!')
                    break
                else:
                    turn = 'player'

    if not playAgain():
        break

```

4. Game design:

Here is how the Flowchart for Tic Tac Toe look like, in this game the player (you) will choose between "X" and "O" and who take the first turn will be randomly chosen by using random module in python “ import random ”

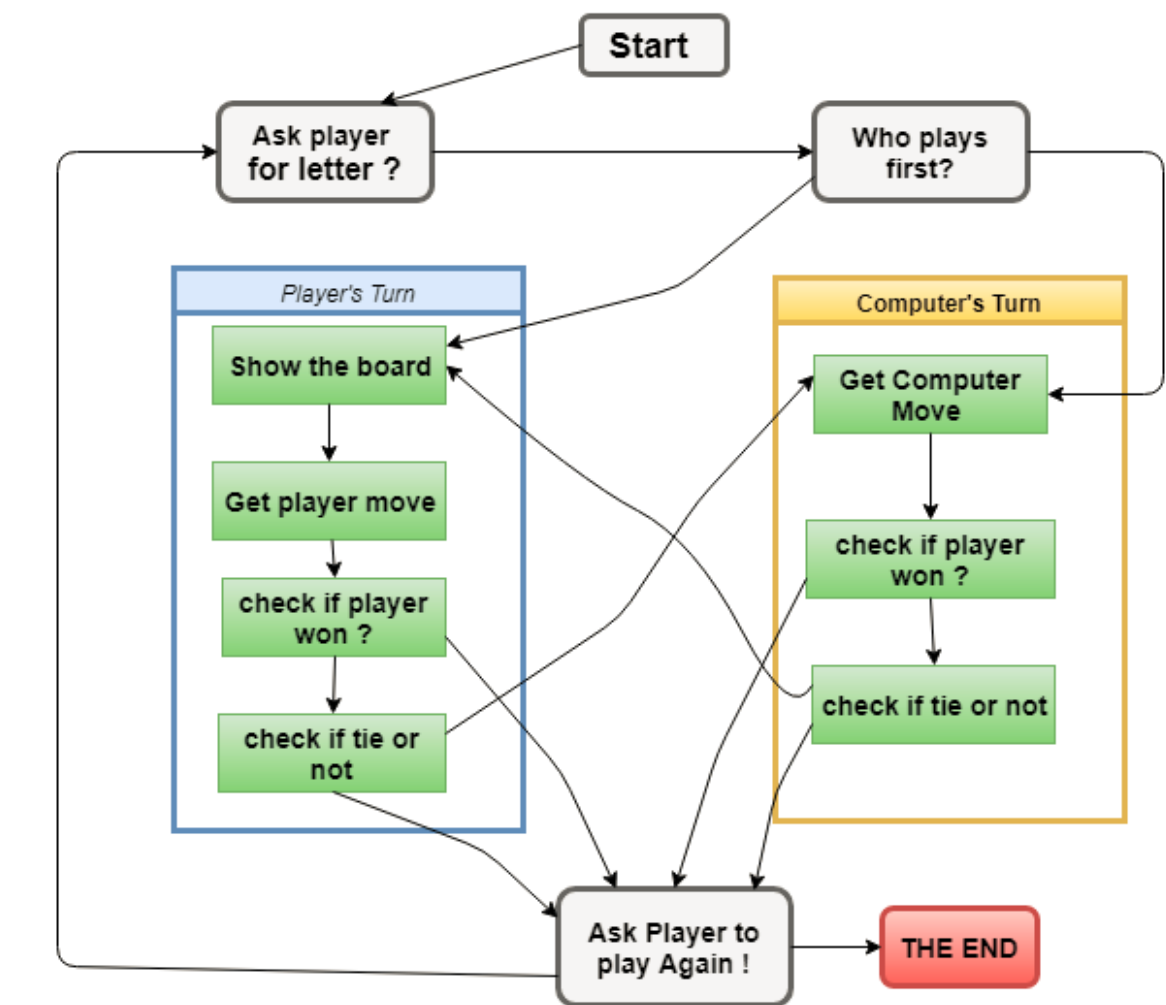


Figure 3 - TTT Flowchart

Note: the board is numbered as keyboard number pad as per the following sample:

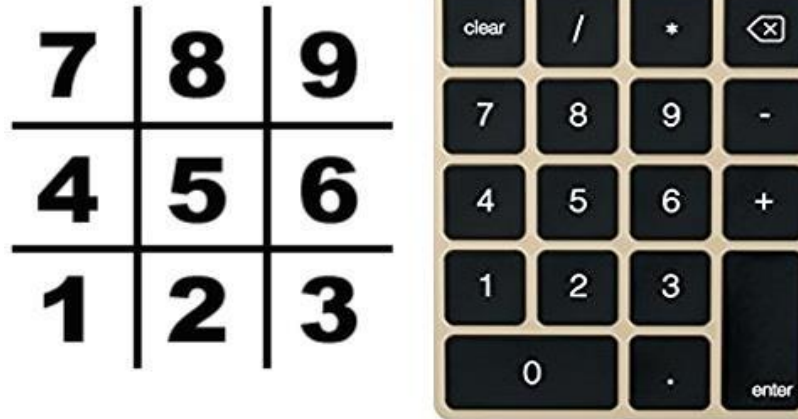


Figure 4 - Board numbering

5. Game in details with functions:

In this program, the Tic Tac Toe board is simply represented as a list of strings. Each string will represent one of the nine spaces on the board (either be 'X' for the X player, 'O' for the O player, or a single space ' ' for a blank space.). To make it easier to remember which index in the list is for which space, same as the numbers on a keyboard's number keypad, as per the Figure 4 we can also agree that list of 10 strings stored in variable board will make board [5] in center, board [1] in bottom left and board [6] in the right side and so on so forth

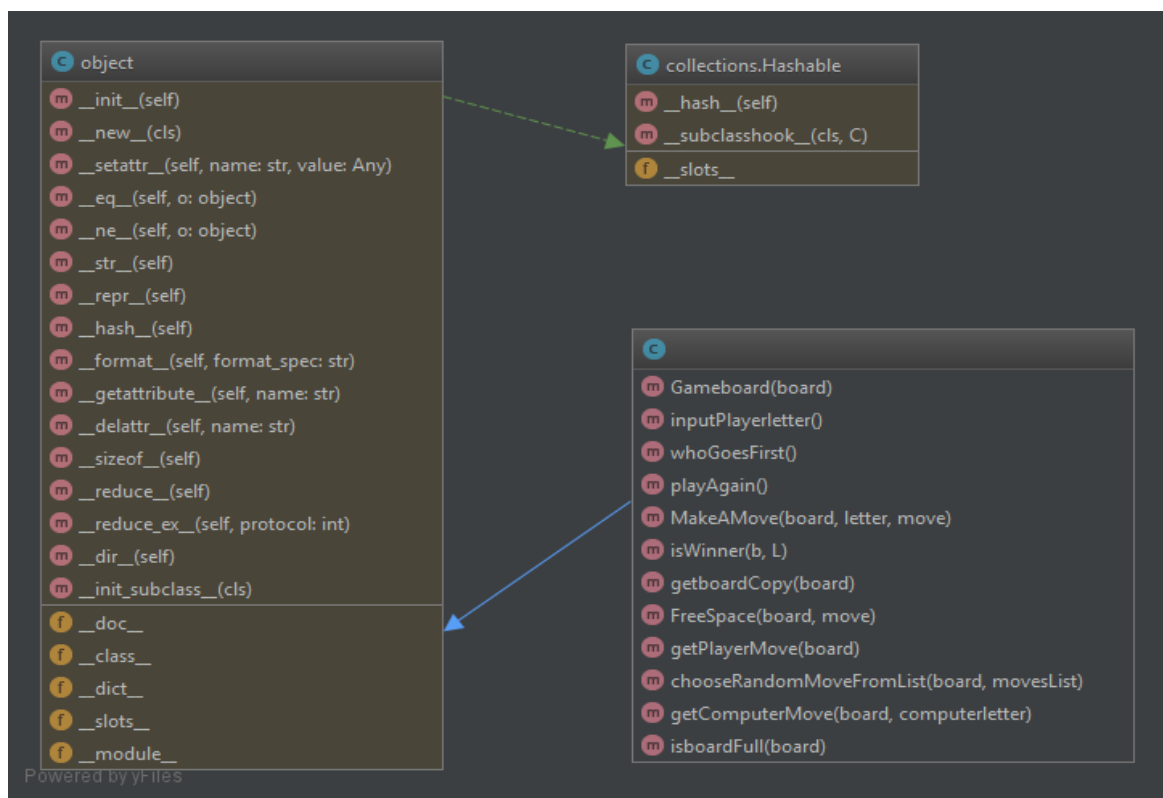
Functions:

- GameBoard(): function to draw the board of strings (1 till 9)
- inputPlayerletter(): function so the player can choose which letter will start with "X" or "O" , and the computer will get the second letter.
- whoGoesFirst() : function to randomly choose the player who will go first in the game , in this case player or computer
- playAgain() : function to repeat the game again by using "random.randint(0, 1) == 0" , if (0) the computer will have the first move , (1) the player will have the first move
- MakeAMove() : function to pass the parameter for the board[] with chosen letter by player or computer
- isWinner(): function with long return line to check if there is three spaces in board filled with same letter horizontally , vertically or diagonally

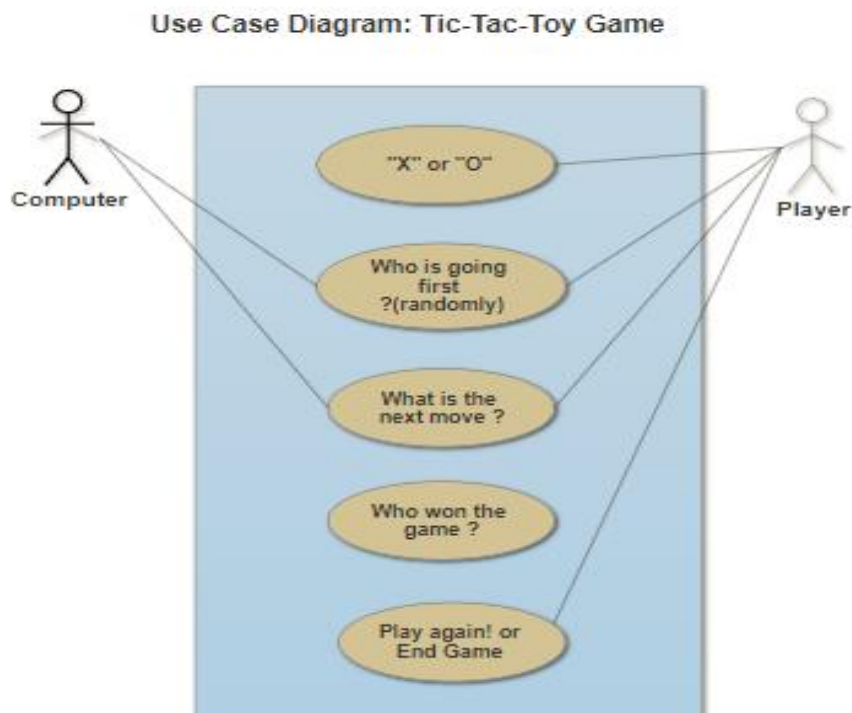
- `getboardCopy()`: function to make copy of the board of TTT in the game , making append to the board with new copy of it without changing the original board and moves has been played before.
- `FreeSpace()`: function to check if the entire board filled with sting or not , make sure to choose the right empty slot to make a move, otherwise a message will pop up to ask for available move
- `getPlayerMove()`: function to ask the player to enter the number of the space that wants to move on , the (while) loop here makes sure that the player is choosing the empty space each move and check if the space is already taken before or not by calling `FreeSpace()` , and finally return the move as integer from string
- `chooseRandomMoveFromList()`: function will first check that the space is valid to make a move on , and returns a valid move from the passed list on the passed board and None in case of no valid/true move made.
- `getComputerMove()`: function, The algorithm which has been used in TTT game is simple algorithm to compute the results , this algorithm is implemented and used in the `getComputerMove()` function
- `isboardFull()`: function that returns True in case all moves(10 strings 1-9, index 0 not used) has already passed through with "X" or "O" , and False in case of any spaces found not filled yet , in other words , `isbordFull()` invert function of `FreeSpace()`.

6. UML Diagrams:

- Class Diagram:



• Use Case Diagram :



7. SonarQube – Metrics:

With SonarQube we can check how much the code is clean from bugs and vulnerability

By creating new project with token name either existing one or generate new which is linked to new project for testing and analysing by applying one of the metrics (bugs test , line of codes ... e :

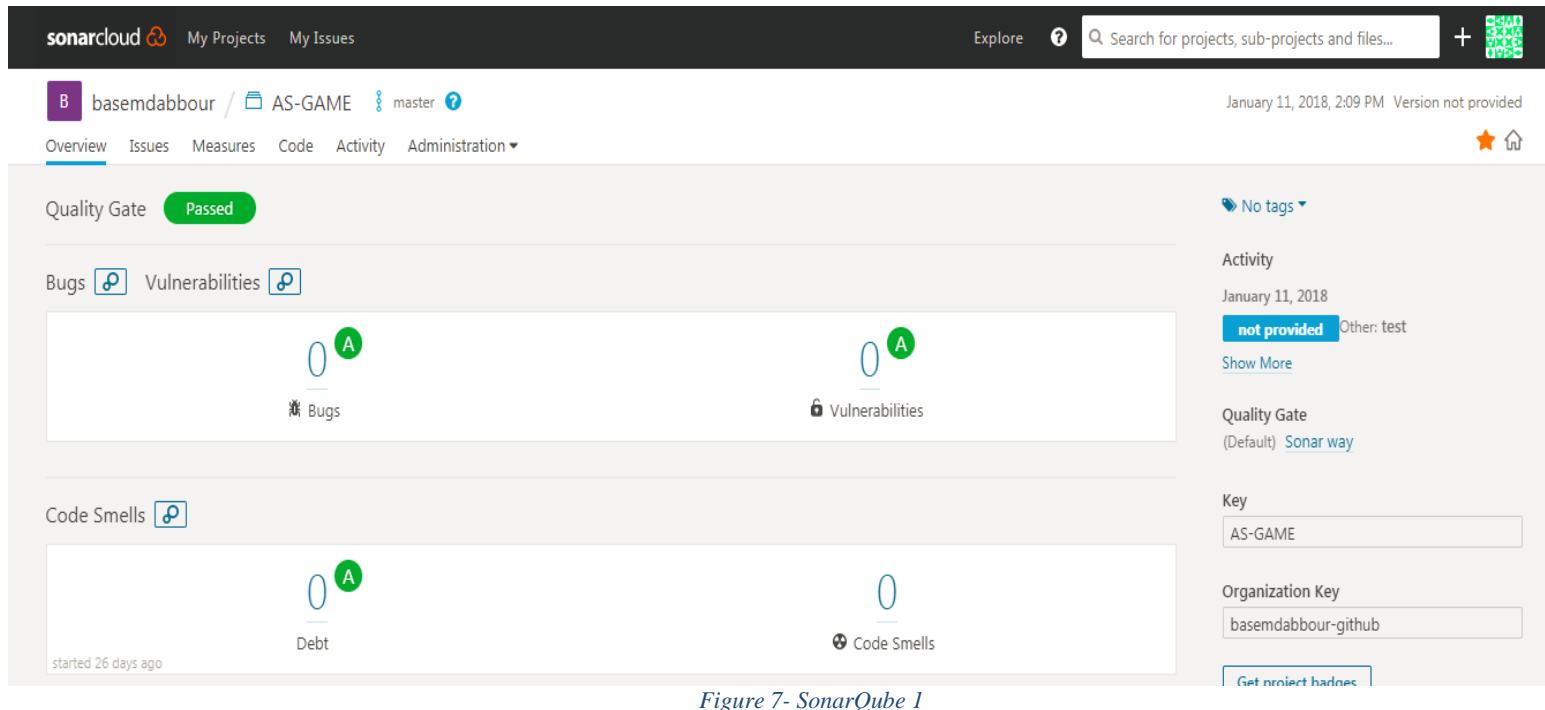


Figure 7- SonarQube 1

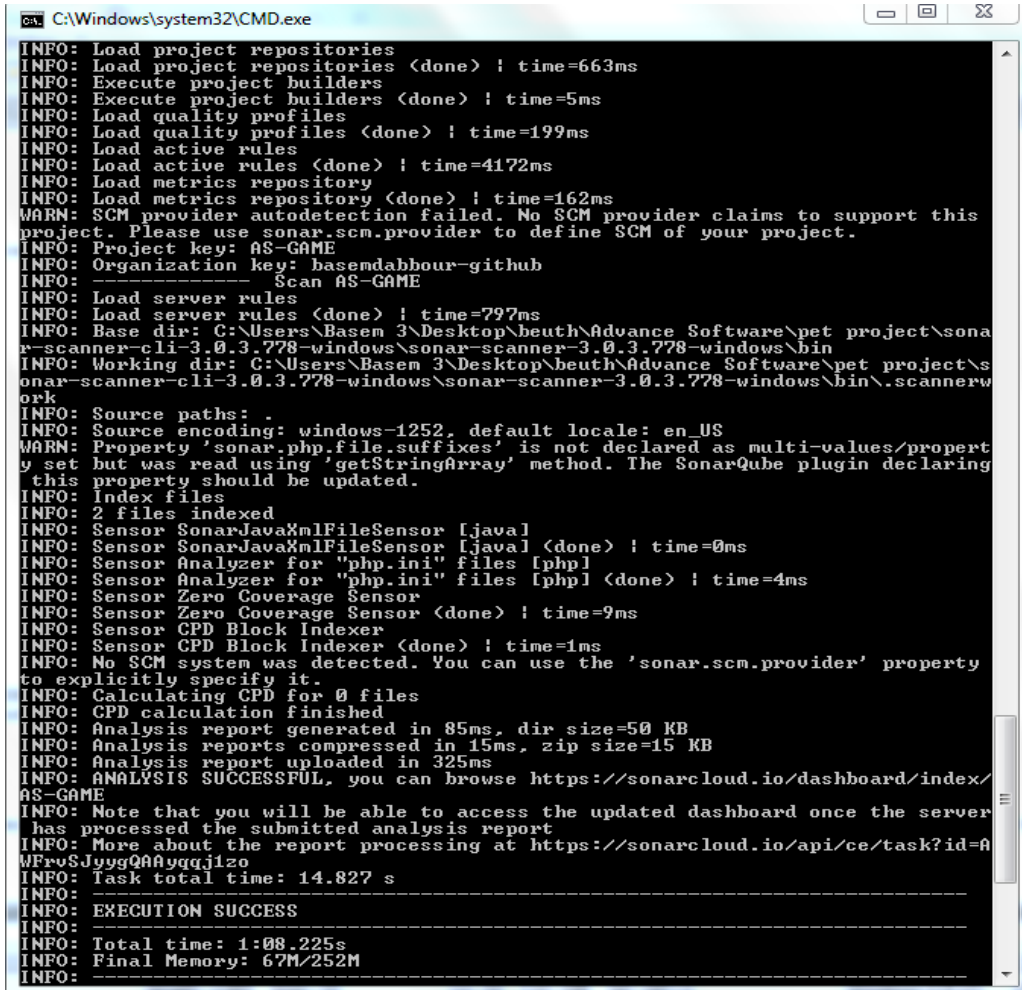
This figure shows the configuration steps for running a SonarQube analysis. The process is divided into three numbered steps. Step 1, 'Choose an organization for your project', is completed with 'basemdabbour-github'. Step 2, 'Provide a token', is completed with the token '7c382f04795a0a7bbdf8a1b4b4c4524f0cfb8d77'. Step 3, 'Run analysis on your project', is currently active. It prompts the user to select the project's main language (Java, C# or VB.NET, C, C++, Objective-C, or Other (JS, Python, PHP, ...)), the operating system (Linux, Windows, or macOS), and to define a unique project key. The project key 'tictactoy-2018' is entered but marked with a red 'X', indicating it is invalid. A sidebar on the right provides instructions for downloading the SonarQube Scanner for Windows and adding its bin directory to the system's PATH. It also shows the command to execute the scanner: `sonar-scanner.bat -Dsonar.projectKey=tictactoy-2018 -Dsonar.organization=basemdabbour-github`.

Figure 8-Token with command analysis

The following command will scan the code and do the test:

```
` sonar-scanner.bat -Dsonar.projectKey=AS-GAME -Dsonar.organization=basemdabbour-github -Dsonar.sources=. -Dsonar.host.url=https://sonarcloud.io -Dsonar.login=ca8628234e17b3cb7011afc999c047e0226ac2d7 `
```

And the result will be like this:



```
C:\Windows\system32\CMD.exe
INFO: Load project repositories
INFO: Load project repositories <done> ! time=663ms
INFO: Execute project builders
INFO: Execute project builders <done> ! time=5ms
INFO: Load quality profiles
INFO: Load quality profiles <done> ! time=199ms
INFO: Load active rules
INFO: Load active rules <done> ! time=4172ms
INFO: Load metrics repository
INFO: Load metrics repository <done> ! time=162ms
WARN: SCM provider autodetection failed. No SCM provider claims to support this
project. Please use sonar.scm.provider to define SCM of your project.
INFO: Project key: AS-GAME
INFO: Organization key: basemdabbour-github
INFO: ----- Scan AS-GAME -----
INFO: Load server rules
INFO: Load server rules <done> ! time=797ms
INFO: Base dir: C:\Users\Basem 3\Desktop\beuth\Advance Software\pet project\sona
r-scanner-cli-3.0.3.778-windows\sonar-scanner-3.0.3.778-windows\bin
INFO: Working dir: C:\Users\Basem 3\Desktop\beuth\Advance Software\pet project\s
onar-scanner-cli-3.0.3.778-windows\sonar-scanner-3.0.3.778-windows\bin\scannerw
ork
INFO: Source paths: .
INFO: Source encoding: windows-1252, default locale: en_US
WARN: Property 'sonar.php.file.suffixes' is not declared as multi-values/propert
y set but was read using 'getStringArray' method. The SonarQube plugin declaring
this property should be updated.
INFO: Index files
INFO: 2 files indexed
INFO: Sensor SonarJavaXmlFileSensor [java]
INFO: Sensor SonarJavaXmlFileSensor [java] <done> ! time=0ms
INFO: Sensor Analyzer for "php.ini" files [php]
INFO: Sensor Analyzer for "php.ini" files [php] <done> ! time=4ms
INFO: Sensor Zero Coverage Sensor
INFO: Sensor Zero Coverage Sensor <done> ! time=9ms
INFO: Sensor CPD Block Indexer
INFO: Sensor CPD Block Indexer <done> ! time=1ms
INFO: No SCM system was detected. You can use the 'sonar.scm.provider' property
to explicitly specify it.
INFO: Calculating CPD for 0 files
INFO: CPD calculation finished
INFO: Analysis report generated in 85ms, dir size=50 KB
INFO: Analysis reports compressed in 15ms, zip size=15 KB
INFO: Analysis report uploaded in 325ms
INFO: ANALYSIS SUCCESSFUL, you can browse https://sonarcloud.io/dashboard/index/
AS-GAME
INFO: Note that you will be able to access the updated dashboard once the server
has processed the submitted analysis report
INFO: More about the report processing at https://sonarcloud.io/api/ce/task?id=A
MFvSjyvgQAAYqqj1zo
INFO: Task total time: 14.827 s
INFO: -----
INFO: EXECUTION SUCCESS
INFO: -----
INFO: Total time: 1:08.225s
INFO: Final Memory: 67M/252M
INFO: -----
```

8. Clean Code Development:

Writing any software is the most complicated endeavors for human, as Bidan Kernigan the co-author of the AWK PL who summed up the true nature of software development in his book, said

"Controlling complexity is the essence of software development. The harsh reality of real world software development is that software is often created with intentional, or

unintentional, complexity and a disregard for maintainability, testability, and quality. The end result of this unfortunate reality is software that can become increasingly difficult and expensive to maintain and that fails sporadically and even spectacularly."

1. Always use Class-functions approach:

Using function is a block of reusable line of codes that is used to perform a specific action and its one of the important steps when writing software code in any programming language.

List of advantages :

- Reducing duplication of code.
- Decomposing complex problems into simpler pieces.
- Improving clarity of the code.
- Reuse of code.
- Information hiding.

You can see all TicTacToy functions previously in section 5 - Game In Details.

2. Use module carefully :

A module can contain executable statements as well as function definitions.

These statements are intended to initialize the module. They are executed only the first time the module name is encountered in an import statement.

Each module has its own private symbol table, which is used as the global symbol table by all functions defined in the module.

Advantages:

- No global namespace for objects.
- Python Modules are very easy to import and use.

In Tic Tac Toe game, a "random" module is imported not just to reduce the lines of code, but also contain useful commands:

- `random.randint(x,y)` : to return random integer from interval:

```
if random.randint(0, 1) == 0:
    return 'computer'
else:
    return 'player'
```

- `random.choice(seq)`: to return random element from non empty sequence or list ,otherwise return None:

```
if len(possibleMoves) != 0:
    return random.choice(possibleMoves)
else:
```

```
return None
```

3. Organize your code:

Don't make your code messy especially if you are writing thousands of lines of code, organize your python code by listing all functions first in the body and then the main

4. Use #Comments:

Always use #comments in your project to describe what this lines of code do?, not just for your future reference, but also for other people who might end up reading your project and evaluating it.

5. A clean code hypothetical test:

Always make hypothesis to check if there is any problem and solution for it: run tests on your code multiple times with different approach to insure and prove that your software can continuously works without breaking down so bad such as the following snippets code :

```
# Check if the player could win on their next move, and block them.
for i in range(1, 10):
    copy = getboardCopy(board)
    if FreeSpace(copy, i):
        MakeAMove(copy, playerletter, i)
        if isWinner(copy, playerletter):
            return i

# Try to take one of the corners, if they are free.
move = chooseRandomMoveFromList(board, [ 1, 3, 7, 9 ])
if move != None:
    return move

# Try to take the center, if it is free.
if FreeSpace(board, 5):
    return 5

# Move on one of the sides.
return chooseRandomMoveFromList(board, [ 2, 4, 6, 8 ])
```

9. Continuous Delivery:

With the help of the [Git plugin](#) Jenkins can easily pull source code from any Git repository that the Jenkins build node can access.

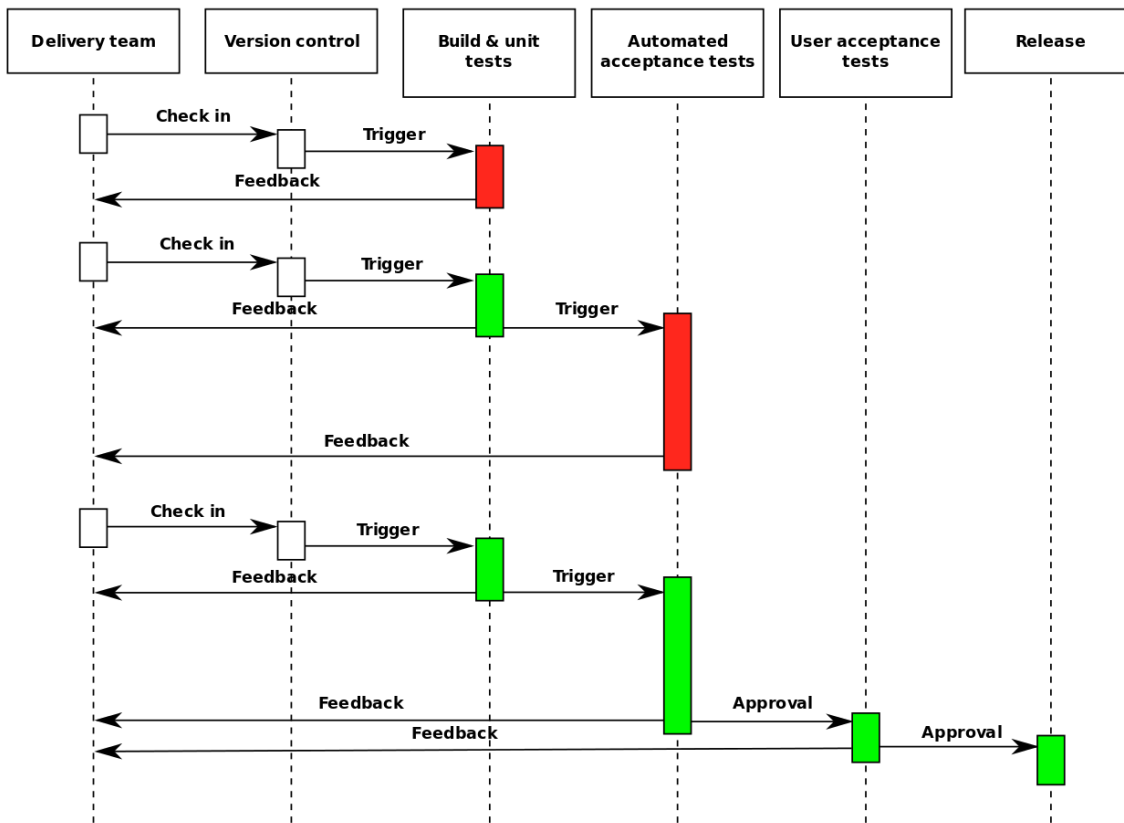


Figure 9- Continues Delivery Pipeline

10. AOP jointpoints:

The below figure shows Separate deferent concerns of implementing the Observer pattern in the context of TicTacToe a board game of Two or more players each modify the board game and need to be notified whenever some of the other players has changed the board, this is one of the powerful illustration of the AOP technique. The big picture was broken into smaller pieces of concern which improve the programming style.

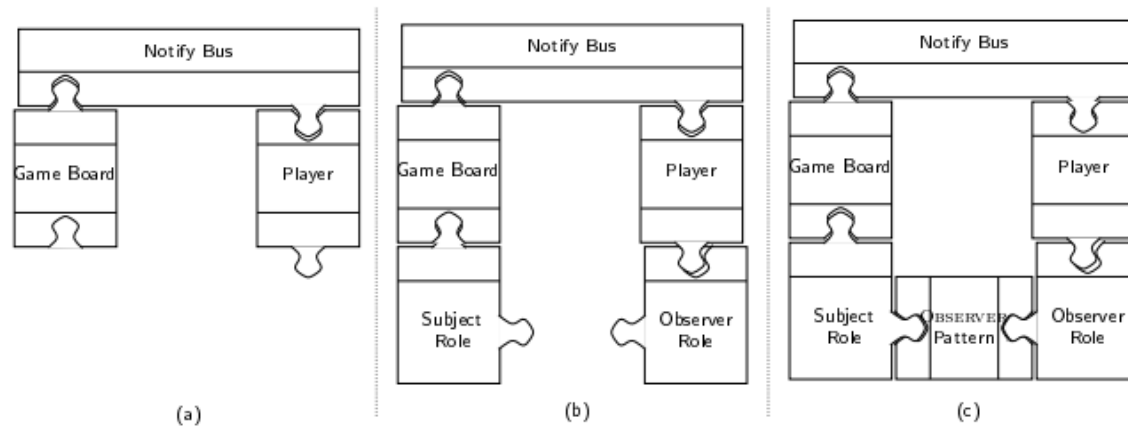


Figure 1: OBSERVER pattern connectors: (a) interaction (b) participation (c) collaboration

In this figure, we can consider the component based approach for implementing an observer pattern. The board game and players are components, which means that in the board game, each player is an observer who needs to be notified whenever the board game is changed by another player. However it's connecting the board and the player by a notification bus as shown in (a) which describe the connectors between the components.

The connector represents communication channels between board game and player, whenever a change happened, it will update the player about that change.

11. DSL Demo example:

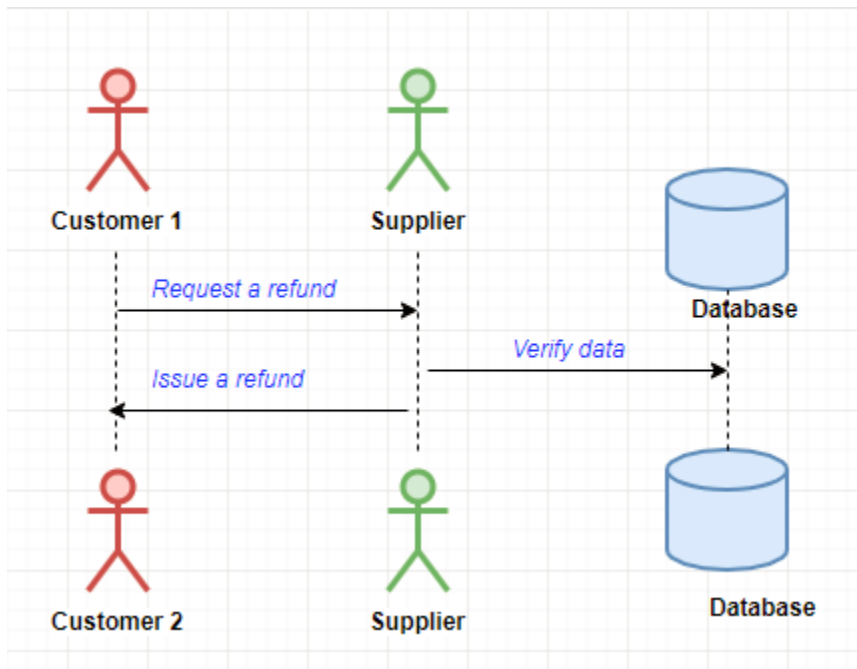
Domain Specific Languages can serve all sort of purposes. They can be used in different contexts and by different kinds of users. Some DSLs are intended to be used by programmers, and therefore are more technical, while others are intended to be used by someone who is not a programmer and therefore they use less geeky concepts and syntax.

There are several examples of public DSL which are used a lot:

- DOT – A DSL to define graphs
- Sed – A DSL to define text transformation
- Gawk – A DSL to print and process text
- Website-spec – A DSL for functional web testing
- SQL – databases
- HTML – web layout
- UML – visual modeling
- PlantUML – A DSL to draw UML diagrams: PlantUML Can be used to define UML diagrams of different kinds. For example we can define a sequence diagram as per the following DSL Demo example snippet:


```
@startuml
actor Customer1
actor customer2
database database
Customer 1 -> Supplier : Request a refund
Supplier -> database: Verify data
Supplier -> Customer1
Supplier -> Customer2
@enduml
```

From that code, we will get the following sequence diagram:



12. Logic Solver:

By using The MiniMax (MM) Algorithm, an unbeatable game can be built

This algorithm designed for perfect information game (chess, checkers ...etc.)

This Algorithm could calculate all the possible moves available for the computer player and use some metric to determine the best possible move.

The following research which has been done In 2013, shows that the Minmax algorithm was the right for the job.

In my code, I am focusing on two player games where Human-Player = +1, and Computer Player = -1

How it works?

- a) We create a tree of all possible moves for all players to a certain depth.
- b) Each position or node of the tree holds a heuristic value which basically it's the state of the game in single value, so who is wining and who is losing? , so if there is a situation on tree in which player1 wins it would be represented by positive infinity ,and if there is a situation where player2/computer wins it will be represented as negative infinity , and if neither so its either 0 or somewhere in between [-1,+1].
- c) Now after the tree has been created, then the algorithm goes to the bottom of the tree and works its way upwards deciding what is the best possible move for each player when it is their turn, which means listing out all the bad moves for that player and then take step upwards and repeat it for the opposite player, so its like removing/filtering all the bad moves for both.
- d) From sys import maxsize : since computer cant assign value to infinity , instead we will import maxsize module in python , max size integer which is big number(positive) or small number(negative), and this value will be used to represent infinity or when the player wins or loses.
- e) Create Node class , or you can name it anything other than "Node", and this node will build the tree.
- f) In this implementation , Human player is treated as maximizing player and the Computer is minimizing player and evaluating the board stats with minimizing player/computer.
- g) In my code, function isWinner() checking if the player got the same letter 3 times in one of row/column/diagonal and returns true if the player won and false if player lost.

With Minmax (MM) algorithm, adding two functions to calculate the minimum and maximum score per the following sample and simple code to describe the algorithm:

```
def MinScore(board):
    if isWinner(board, 'x'):
        return True
    elif isWinner(board, 'o'):
        return False
    elif isboardFull(board):
        return 0
    else:
        bestMoveValue = 100
        move = 0
        for i in range(1,10):
            newBoard = MakeAMove(board, minPlayer, i)
            if (newBoard==True):
                predictedMoveValue = maxScore(newBoard)
            if (predictedMoveValue < bestMoveValue):
                bestMoveValue = predictedMoveValue
                move = i
        return bestMoveValue
```

```
def MaxScore(board):
    if isWinner(board, 'x'):
        return True
    elif isWinner(board, 'o'):
        return False
    elif isboardFull(board):
        return 0
    else:
        bestMoveValue = 100
        move = 0
        for i in range(1,10):
            newBoard = MakeAMove(board, minPlayer, i)
            if (newBoard==True):
                predictedMoveValue = maxScore(newBoard)
                if (predictedMoveValue > bestMoveValue):
                    bestMoveValue = predictedMoveValue
                    move = i
        return bestMoveValue
```

13. Scala Code: