

CS246—Assignment 5, Group Project (Winter 2014)

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Due Date 1: Friday, March 28, 5pm
Due Date 2: Friday, April 4, 11:59pm

This project is intended to be doable by two people in two weeks. Because the breadth of students' abilities in this course is quite wide, exactly what constitutes two weeks' worth of work for two students is difficult to nail down. Some groups will finish quickly; others won't finish at all. We will attempt to grade this assignment in a way that addresses both ends of the spectrum. You should be able to pass the assignment with only a modest portion of your program working. Then, if you want a higher mark, it will take more than a proportionally higher effort to achieve, the higher you go. A perfect score will require a complete implementation. If you finish the entire program early, you can add extra features for a few extra marks.

Above all, **MAKE SURE YOUR SUBMITTED PROGRAM RUNS**. The markers do not have time to examine source code and give partial correctness marks for non-working programs. So, no matter what, even if your program doesn't work properly, make sure it at least does something.

Note: If you have not already done so for Assignment 4, make sure you are able to use graphical applications from your Unix session. If you are using Linux you should be fine (if making an ssh connection to a campus machine, be sure to pass the `-Y` option). If you are using Windows and putty, you should download and run an X server such as Xming, and be sure that putty is configured to forward X connections. Alert course staff immediately if you are unable to set up your X connection (e.g. if you can't run `xeyes`).

Also (if working on your own machine) make sure you have the necessary libraries to compile graphics. Try executing the following:

```
g++ -L/usr/X11R6/lib window.cc graphicsdemo.cc -lX11 -o graphicsdemo
```

The Game of Quadris

In this project, you and a partner will work together to produce the video game Quadris, which is a Latinization of the game Tetris.

A game of Quadris consists of a board, 10 columns wide and 15 rows high. Blocks consisting of four cells (tetrominoes) appear at the top of the screen, and you must drop them onto the board so as not to leave any gaps. Once an entire row has been filled, it disappears, and the blocks above move down by one unit.

Quadris differs from Tetris in one significant way: it is not real-time. You have as much time as you want to decide where to place a block.

The major components of the system are as follows:

Blocks

There are seven types of blocks, shown below with their names and initial configurations:

	J	L	OO
IIII	JJJ	LLL	OO

I-block	J-block	L-block	O-block
---------	---------	---------	---------

SS	ZZ	TTT
SS	ZZ	T

S-block	Z-block	T-block
---------	---------	---------

Question: How could you design your system to make sure that only these seven kinds of blocks can be generated, and in particular, that non-standard configurations (where, for example, the four pieces are not adjacent) cannot be produced?

Question: How could you design your system (or modify your existing design) to allow for some generated blocks to disappear from the screen if not cleared before 10 more blocks have fallen? Could the generation of such blocks be easily confined to more advanced levels?

Blocks can be moved and rotated. When a block is rotated, it should be done such that the position of the lower left corner of the smallest rectangle containing the block is preserved. For a clockwise rotation, this means that the lower-right corner of the block should take the place of the lower-left corner of the original block. For a counterclockwise rotation, this means that the top-left corner of the block should take the place of the lower-left corner of the original block. A few examples follow (clockwise rotation):

	JJ		S
J	J	SS	SS
JJJ	J	SS	S
+---	+---	+---	+---

The coordinate axes shown above should be understood as being fixed in space, and are there to show the position of the rotated block relative to that of the original.

Board

The board should be 10 columns and 15 rows. Reserve three extra rows at the top of the board to give room for blocks to rotate, without falling off the board. If a block is at the extreme right-hand side of the board, to the extent that there is no horizontal room to rotate it, it can't be rotated.

When a block shows up on the board, it appears in the top-left corner, just below the three reserve rows. If there is not room for the block in this position, the game is over.

When a block is dropped onto the board, check to see whether any rows have been completely filled as a result of the block having dropped. If so, remove those rows from the board, and the remaining blocks above these rows move down to fill the gap.

Display

You need to provide both a text-based display and a graphical display of your game board. A sample text display follows:

```
Level:      1
Score:      0
Hi Score: 100
-----
```

```
TTT
 T
```

```

  S
  ZSS
 ZZIS
 ZJI
00 JI
IIII00JJI
-----
```

```
Next:
  L
LLL
```

Your graphical display should be set up in a similar way, showing the current board, the current block, the next block to come, and the scoreboard in a single window. The block types should be colour-coded, each type of block being rendered in a different colour. Do your best to make it visually pleasing.

Next Block

Part of your system will encapsulate the decision-making process regarding which block is selected next. The level of difficulty of the game depends on the policy for selecting the next block. You are to support the following difficulty levels:

- Level 0: (**Make sure you at least get this one working!**) Takes its blocks in sequence from the file `sequence.txt` (a sample is provided). This level is non-random, and can be used to test with a predetermined set of blocks.
- Level 1: The block selector will randomly choose a block with probabilities skewed such that S and Z blocks are selected with probability $\frac{1}{12}$ each, and the other blocks are selected with probability $\frac{1}{6}$ each.

- Level 2: All blocks are selected with equal probability.
- Level 3: The block selector will randomly choose a block with probabilities skewed such that S and Z blocks are selected with probability $\frac{2}{9}$ each, and the other blocks are selected with probability $\frac{1}{9}$ each.

For random numbers, you can use the `rand` and `srand` functions from `<stdlib.h>`. Alternatively, you can use the `PRNG` class from the course notes (p. 116), which has been provided for you.

Question: How could you design your program to accommodate the possibility of introducing additional levels into the system, with minimum recompilation?

Command Interpreter

You interact with the system by issuing text-based commands. The following commands are to be supported:

- `left` moves the current block one cell to the left. If this is not possible (left edge of the board, or block in the way), the command has no effect.
- `right` as above, but to the right.
- `down` as above, but one cell downward.
- `clockwise` rotates the block 90 degrees clockwise, as described earlier. If the rotation cannot be accomplished without coming into contact with existing blocks, the command has no effect.
- `counterclockwise` as above, but counterclockwise.
- `drop` drops the current block. It is (in one step) moved downward as far as possible until it comes into contact with either the bottom of the board or a block. This command also triggers the next block to appear. Even if a block is already as far down as it can go (as a result of executing the `down` command), it still needs to be dropped in order to get the next block.
- `levelup` Increases the difficulty level of the game by one. The block showing as next still comes next, but subsequent blocks are generated using the new level. If there is no higher level, this command has no effect.
- `leveldown` Decreases the difficulty level of the game by one. The block showing as next still comes next, but subsequent blocks are generated using the new level. If there is no lower level, this command has no effect.
- `restart` Clears the board and starts a new game.

End-of-file (EOF) terminates the game.

Only as much of a command as is necessary to distinguish it from other commands needs to be entered. For example, `lef` is enough to distinguish the `left` command from the `levelup` command, so the system should understand either `lef` or `left` as meaning `left`.

In addition, commands can take a multiplier prefix, indicating that that command should be executed some number of times. For example `3ri` means move to the right by three cells. If,

for example, it is only possible to move to the right by two cells, then the block should move to the right by two cells. Similarly, `2levelu` means increase the level by two. Prefixes of 0 or 1 are permitted, and mean that the comand should be run 0 times and 1 time, respectively. It is valid to apply a multiplier to the `drop` command. The command `3dr` (or `3dro` or `3drop`) means drop the current block and then drop the following two blocks from their default position. It is not valid to apply a multiplier to the `restart` command (if a multiplier is supplied, it would have no effect).

Question: How could you design your system to accommodate the addition of new command names, or changes to existing command names, with minimal changes to source and minimal recompilation? (We acknowledge, of course, that adding a new command probably means adding a new feature, which can mean adding a non-trivial amount of code.) How difficult would it be to adapt your system to support a command whereby a user could rename existing commands (e.g. something like `rename counterclockwise cc`)?

The board should be redrawn, both in text and graphically, each time a command is issued. For the graphic display, redraw as little of the screen as is necessary to make the needed changes.

Scoring

The game is scored as follows: when a line (or multiple lines) is cleared, you score points equal to (your current level, plus number of lines) squared. (For example, clearing a line in level 2 is worth 9 points.) In addition, when a block is completely removed from the screen (i.e., when all of its cells have disappeared) you score points equal to the level you were in when the block was generated, plus one, squared. (For example if you got an O-block while on level 0, and cleared the O-block in level 3, you get 1 point.)

You are to track the current score and the hi score. When the current score exceeds the hi score, the hi score is updated so that it matches the current score. When the game is restarted, the current score reverts to 0, but the hi score persists until the program terminates.

Command-line Interface

Your program should support the following options on the command line:

- `-text` runs the program in text-only mode. No graphics are displayed. The default behaviour (no `-text`) is to show **both** text **and** graphics.
- `-seed xxx` sets the random number generator's seed to `xxx`. If you don't set the seed, you always get the same random sequence every time you run the program. It's good for testing, but not much fun.
- `-scriptfile xxx` Uses `xxx` instead of `sequence.txt` as a source of blocks for level 0.
- `-startlevel n` Starts the game in level `n`. The game starts in level 0 if this option is not supplied.

Grading

Your project will be graded as follows:

Correctness and Completeness	60%	Does it work? Does it implement all of the requirements?
Documentation	20%	Plan of attack; final design document.
Design	20%	UML; good use of separate compilation, good object-oriented practice; is it well-structured, or is it one giant function?

Even if your program doesn't work at all, you can still earn a lot of marks through good documentation and design, (in the latter case, there needs to be enough code present to make a reasonable assessment).

If Things Go Wrong

If you run into trouble and find yourself unable to complete the entire assignment, please do your best to submit something that works, even if it doesn't solve the entire assignment. For example:

- can't do block rotations
- program only produces text output; no graphics
- only one level of difficulty implemented
- does not recognize the full command syntax
- score not calculated correctly

You will get a higher mark for fully implementing some of the requirements than for a program that attempts all of the requirements, but doesn't run.

A well-documented, well-designed program that has all of the deficiencies listed above, but still runs, can still potentially earn a passing grade.

Plan for the Worst

Even the best programmers have bad days, and the simplest pointer error can take hours to track down. So be sure to have a plan of attack in place that maximizes your chances of always at least having a working program to submit. Prioritize your goals to maximize what you can demonstrate at any given time. We suggest: save the graphics for last, and first do the game in pure text. One of the first things you should probably do is write a routine to draw the game board (probably a `Board` class with an overloaded friend `operator<<`). It can start out blank, and become more sophisticated as you add features. You should also do the command interpreter early, so that you can interact with your program. You can then add commands one-by-one, and separately work on supporting the full command syntax. Take the time to work on a test suite at the same time as you are writing your project. Although we are not asking you to submit a test suite, having one on hand will speed up the process of verifying your implementation.

You will be asked to submit a plan, with projected completion dates and divided responsibilities, as part of your documentation for Due Date 1.

If Things Go Well

If you complete the entire project, you can earn up to 10% extra credit for implementing extra features. These should be outlined in your design document, and markers will judge the value of your extra features.

Submission Instructions

See **project_guidelines.pdf** for instructions about what should be included in your plan of attack and final design document.