

TASK

In the game of tic-tac-toe, the game board consists of a grid of 3x3 entry elements. Players alternate in placing X or O on the board; the first player to have 3 characters in a line (row, column, or diagonal) wins the game. The game ends in a draw if there is no winner and the board is fully occupied.

In-class lab from Week 9 accomplished the printing of the board. In this lab we will continue to develop the game. First we attempt to do it as a monolithic program that is included in the project class' main method. Then we take advantage of modular design and use classes to organize the program more efficiently.

INSTRUCTIONS**Part 1 - procedural:**

- 1) Lay out the program's logic for one round of game in pseudo-code:
 - a) initialize the board to hold only spaces
 - b) print the board
 - c) player X's turn
 - i) prompt for entering a position (1-9)
 - ii) read keyboard input
 - iii) check for valid input and repeat steps i-iii until a valid number is entered
 - iv) check for valid playing position (must be empty) and repeat steps i-iv until a valid position is entered
 - v) enter the player's character on the board
 - d) print the board
 - e) end the game if player won or there is a draw
 - f) player O's turn
same as for player X except a different playing character is used (O instead of X)
 - g) print the board
 - h) end the game if player won or there is a draw
- 2) Turn the pseudo-code into java code by reusing the Week 9 code for initialization and printing of the board. Reuse the code for player X to make player O. Skip the code for checking wins or draws for now.
- 3) Add an outside loop for making a one-turn game into an infinite-turn game, relying on the win/draw checking code to stop the program (use a "while(true)" loop).

Now is a good time to realize that organizing code this way leads to inefficient and error-prone code. Let's re-factor the code and use an object-oriented approach with classes.

Part 2 - object-oriented:

- 1) Create a new project.
- 2) We'll use 2 helping classes (game and player) and one "driver" class with the main method - the project's class where the program execution begins.
- 3) Right-click on the package icon (under source packages in the project's window) and add a new class to the package called Game, and another one called Player. There should now be 3 java files in the package, and they should be open in the editor.
- 4) Decide on the responsibilities of the classes. There are numerous ways to organize the code, here is just one possibility:
 - a) the driver class (with main) should provide declarations, initializations, and the main loop for the rounds:
 - i) initialize the board and print it
 - ii)

```
while (true) {  
    player X plays  
    print board  
    check for win or draw  
    player O plays  
    print board  
    check for win or draw  
}
```
 - b) Game class
 - i) includes the board array (public)
 - ii) includes initialization of the board method (public)
 - iii) includes the printing of the board method (public)
 - iv) includes the winning condition and draw checking method (public).
When a win or draw occurs, program uses `System.exit(0)` to stop execution and terminate the infinite `while(true)` loop.
Hint: you will need to pass a player's character symbol to this method so that the method can check for a win
 - c) Player class
 - i) includes the player's playing character (X or O) (public)
 - ii) includes a play method (public) that takes care of user input and puts the character on the board
Hint: you will need to pass the game's board to this method so that the method can check for a valid position (unoccupied) and to place the player's character on the board
- 5) Code the classes and the driver class. You can assume throughout the program that the game is always a 3x3 board. The code can be made general to take care of a board of an arbitrary size but that complexity is not necessary for this exercise.
- 6) Upload your **project file** to the Week 11 in-class lab dropbox. Use **File>Export Project>To Zip...**