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DGMD E-28 – Developing Single-Page Web Applications
Assignment 4 – Wordle
Spring 2022

Web Links

https://dcardonab.github.io/DGMDE-28 SPA/assignments/A4/assignment4.html

API

I used WordsAPI for my implementation. It is deployed via RapidAPI. I used it due to the vast number of words available. It is also possible to provide a query string requesting random words, as well as the number in the requested word. In my implementation, I added a second fetch request to obtain a definition so that it is displayed when the game is over. Also, by ensuring that a word has a definition, I am narrowing the word selection only to words that aren't slangs and have formal definitions.

What was the most satisfying part of this assignment?

I enjoyed working with an API and reading about what parameters can be specified. The ability of retrieving information via APIs make an implementation a lot stronger. I am still to learn how to implement an API into a commercial application without disclosing the API key. Something else that I enjoyed was working with a global keyboard event handler, avoiding explicitly using an input. It was also challenging to overcome this when deploying the app in a mobile device, but I found a useful condition as a workaround to insert a text field that would display the keyboard on mobile devices.

Code

assignment4.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
   <head>
       <meta charset="utf-8">
       <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
       <title>Wordle</title>
       <link href="static/styles.css" rel="stylesheet">
       <script type="text/javascript" src="static/script.js"></script>
   </head>
   <body class="bg dark gray">
       <div id="container">
           <h1 class="center">Wordle</h1><hr class="bottom_margin" />
            <div class="bottom_margin center" id="messages">Choose mode!</div>
           <!-- Gameplay Buttons -->
            <div class="bottom margin center" id="buttons">
                <button id="new_game_button">New Game</button>
                <button id="new_game_button_debug">New Game - Debug</button>
            </div>
            <!-- Mobile Controls -->
            <div class="bottom_margin center" id="mobile">
                <input type="text" id="mobile_input" placeholder="Open Keyboard">
           </div>
           <!-- Main Content -->
            <div class="center" id="game content">
                <div class="float_child bottom_margin" id="grid"></div>
                <div class="float child">
                   <div class="bottom_margin">
                        <h3 class="center">Used Keys</h3><br />
                        <span id="used_keys"></span>
                   </div>
                   <div id="debug">
                        <div class="bottom margin">
                            <h3 class="center">Word to Guess</h3>
                            <span id="word"></span>
                        </div>
                        <div class="bottom margin">
```

```
<h3 class="center">Definition</h3>
                      <span id="definition"></span>
                   </div>
                </div>
                <!-- Score -->
                <div class="score box">
                   <div class="bottom_margin">
                      <h3 class="center">Score</h3>
                      </div>
                      Number of Guesses
                         <tr>1 - <span id="score_1">0</span>
                         2 - <span id="score_2">0</span>
                         3 - <span id="score_3">0</span>
                         4 - <span id="score_4">0</span>
                         5 - <span id="score_5">0</span>
                         6 - <span id="score_6">0</span>
                      </div>
                </div>
            </div>
         <!-- Instructions -->
            <details>
                <summary class="center">Instructions</summary>
                   You have six tries to guess a word.
                   A green background is displayed when a letter is in the
word and in the correct position.
                   A yellow background is displayed when a letter is in the
word and in the wrong position.
                   A gray background is displayed when a letter is not in the
word.
                </details>
         </div>
      </div>
   </body>
/html>
```

styles.css

```
body {
    color: #FFFFFF;
    font-family: monospace;
button, input[type='text'] {
   background: none;
    border: 2px solid #FFFFFF;
    border-radius: 5px;
    color: #FFFFFF;
    font-family: monospace;
   height: 25px;
li {
   margin-bottom: 10px;
table {
   margin: auto;
#container {
    padding: 0px 50px;
#game_content, #mobile {
    display: none;
.bg_dark_gray {
    background-color: #2c2c2c;
.bg_gray {
    background-color: #3b3b3b;
.bg_green {
    background-color: #087e1e;
.bg_yellow {
    background-color: #877c0a;
```

```
.bottom_margin {
   margin-bottom: 30px;
.cell {
   padding: 10px;
   margin: 10px;
   display: inline-block;
   border: 1px solid;
   font-size: 32px;
   text-align: center;
.center {
   text-align: center;
.float_child {
   float: left;
   width: 50%;
.score_box {
   border: 1px solid #FFFFFF;
   padding: 20px 0px;
@media (max-width: 420px) {
   .cell {
       margin: 5px;
       padding: 5px;
@media (max-width: 800px) {
    .float_child {
       float: none;
       width: 100%;
```

script.js

```
// CLASSES
class Cell {
   constructor(row, column) {
       this row = row;
       this.col = column;
       this.value = SPACE; // Initial content is a space to maintain cell size.
       this.bg_color = 'bg_dark_gray';
   display = () => `<div class="cell ${this.bg_color}" id="r${this.row}_c${this.col}"</pre>
>${this.value}</div>`;
   set_background_color = color => this.bg_color = color;
   set_value = value => this.value = value;
class Row {
   constructor(row num) {
       this.row = row_num;
       this.cells = [];
   display = () => {
       // Defer display calls to each cell
       let cells = this.cells.reduce((s, c) => s + c.display(), '');
       return `<div class="row" name="${this.row}">${cells}</div>`;
   };
class Grid {
   constructor() {
       this.create_grid();
   create_grid() {
       this.rows = [];
       for (let i = 0; i < 6; i++) {
           let r = new Row(i+1);
           // Add 5 cells per row
```

```
for(let j = 0; j < 5; j++)
                r.cells.push(new Cell(i+1, j+1));
            this.rows.push(r);
    display = () => {
        // Defer display calls to each row
        let s = this.rows.reduce((s, r) => s + r.display(), '');
        s = `<div class="grid">${s}</div>`;
        document.getElementById('grid').innerHTML = s;
    };
// HELPER FUNCTIONS
add_key = key => {
    ROW_KEYS.push(key);
    display_GUI();
};
consolidate_keys = () => {
    USED_KEYS = USED_KEYS.concat(ROW_KEYS);  // concat() returns a new array.
                                                // Reset ROW_KEYS
    ROW_KEYS = [];
};
display_element = (id, mode) => document.getElementById(id).style.display = mode;
display_GUI = () => {
   // Update keys and grid display after modifications
    display_keys();
    GRID.display();
};
display_keys = () \Longrightarrow {}
    let ALL_KEYS = [...ROW_KEYS, ...USED_KEYS];
    ALL_KEYS.sort();
    document.getElementById('used_keys').innerHTML = ALL_KEYS.join(', ');
};
```

```
// Messages display is never set to none, but they are cleared by inserting
// white space to ensure that spacing is retained.
display_message = message => document.getElementById('messages').innerHTML = message;
key_once_in_row = (key) => {
    let key_count = 0;
    for (let i = 0; i < 5; i ++) {
        if (GRID.rows[CURRENT_CELL['row']-1].cells[i].value === key)
            key_count++;
    if (key_count === 1)
        return true;
    return false;
};
remove_key = key => {
    // Remove key from array if it was added in this row, and only played once.
    // Keys played in previous rows will not be removed as they are in a different
array.
    if (ROW_KEYS.includes(key) && key_once_in_row(key)) {
        const index = ROW_KEYS.indexOf(key);
        // This usage of splice removes 1 (second argument) item at the given index
        ROW_KEYS.splice(index, 1);
        display_GUI();
};
update_current_cell = (row, col) => {
    // Update cell and activate it
    CURRENT_CELL['row'] = row;
    CURRENT_CELL['col'] = col;
};
update_score = () => {
    document.getElementById('total_score').innerHTML = ++SCORE;
    document.getElementById(`score_${CURRENT_CELL['row']}`).innerHTML =
++GUESSES[CURRENT_CELL['row']];
```

```
/ GAME FUNCTIONS
async function check_key(e) {
    * 'e' is the Keyboard event and it has multiple attributes.
    * One of them is the 'keyCode' property, containing the ASCII code of any given
key.
    * The 'key' property contains the actual character, which will be added to an
   // Only allow keyboard input when the game isn't over.
   if (!GAME_OVER) {
       // Destructure CURRENT_CELL into local variables for easy access.
       let {row, col} = CURRENT_CELL;
       // Convert key to lowercase to process uppercase and lowercase keys the same
       const key = e.key.toLowerCase();
       // 65 and 90 are the 'a' and 'z' keys respectively
       if (e.keyCode >= 65 && e.keyCode <= 90) {
            // Allow keys to be input until filling up the fifth column
            if (GRID.rows[row-1].cells[4].value === SPACE) {
               // Add key to displayed
                if (!USED_KEYS.includes(key) && !ROW_KEYS.includes(key))
                   // Add key to USED_KEYS array
                   add_key(key);
               // Update cell value
               GRID.rows[row-1].cells[col-1].set_value(key);
               // Update input for it to be written in the next column
                if (col <= 5)
                   update_current_cell(row, col+1);
                display_GUI();
       // 8 is the 'delete/backspace' key
       else if (e.keyCode == 8) {
            // Allow keys to be deleted up to the first column
            if (GRID.rows[row-1].cells[0].value != SPACE) {
               // Clear messages if they are showing
```

```
display_message(SPACE);
                // Remove key will only remove a key that has been played once this
row.
                remove_key(GRID.rows[row-1].cells[col-2].value);
                GRID.rows[row-1].cells[col-2].set_value(SPACE);
                // Update input for it to be written in the previous column
                if (col >= 1)
                    update_current_cell(row, col-1);
                display_GUI();
        }
       else if (e.keyCode == 13) {
            // Ensure that the last cell of the row was populated
            if (GRID.rows[row-1].cells[4].value != SPACE) {
                let word = await check_word();
                if (!word)
                    display_message("The word you input is not in the dictionary.<br</pre>
/>Please use the delete key and try again.");
                else {
                    if (compare_word(word))
                        game_over(true);
                    else {
                        // If the word is not a match, check if that was the last try.
                        // Display new game buttons if it is, otherwise update the
row.
                        row === 6 ? game_over(false) : update_current_cell(row+1, 1);
                        // Pass keys from ROW_KEYS to USED_KEYS.
                        consolidate_keys();
                        // If on mobile, clear input bar for next word.
                        if (/Android|webOS|iPhone|iPad|iPod|BlackBerry|IEMobile|Opera
Mini/i.test(navigator.userAgent))
                            document.getElementById('mobile_input').value = '';
                    display_GUI();
```

```
else
                display_message("Your guess must be 5 letters long.");
async function check_word() {
    // Retrieve word in current row
    let word = GRID.rows[CURRENT_CELL['row']-1].cells.reduce((s, c) => s + c.value,
'');
    let status:
   // For this fetch call, retrieving only the status suffices,
    // because it will return 200 if the word exists, and 404 if it doesn't.
    await fetch(`https://wordsapiv1.p.rapidapi.com/words/${word}`, API_OPTIONS)
        .then(response => status = response.status)
        .catch(err => console.error(err));
    // Return false if the status code of the API request is not successful.
    if (status != 200)
        return false;
    // Otherwise, return the word for comparing it.
    else
        return word;
function compare_word(word) {
    let matches_counter = 0;
    let letters = [];
    // Count how many of each letters are present in the word.
    for (let letter in WORD) {
        // Check if a key has already been created for a given letter.
        if (!(WORD[letter] in letters))
            letters[WORD[letter]] = WORD.split(WORD[letter]).length - 1;
    for (let i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
        // If the letter is present in the word to be guessed and in the right
position,
        if (WORD[i] === word[i]) {
            GRID.rows[CURRENT_CELL['row']-
1].cells[i].set background color('bg green');
```

```
letters[word[i]]--;
            matches_counter++;
            continue;
        }
position.
        // as many yellow cells as the amount of letters in the word to be guessed.
        if (word[i] in letters && letters[word[i]] != 0) {
            letters[word[i]]--;
            GRID.rows[CURRENT_CELL['row']-
1].cells[i].set_background_color('bg_yellow');
            continue;
        // color the background gray.
        GRID.rows[CURRENT_CELL['row']-1].cells[i].set_background_color('bg_gray');
    if (matches_counter === 5)
        return true;
function game_over(victory) {
   // Switch status to prevent keyboard input.
    GAME_OVER = true;
    if (victory) {
        // Print message depending on whether the player won or not.
        display_message('You won!');
        update_score();
    else
        display_message('You lost. Would you like to try again?');
   // Display buttons to start a new game.
    display_element('buttons', 'block');
    display_element('debug', 'block');
async function get word() {
```

```
// Ensure that there a no spaces in the word retrieved.
   // Also ensure that the retrieved word has a definition.
   // The do-while loop will ensure that the code runs at least just once,
   // thereby replacing the word when running a new game.
   do {
       // a random word with a given number of letters
        await fetch('https://wordsapiv1.p.rapidapi.com/words/?random=true&letters=5',
API_OPTIONS)
                    .then(response => response.json())
                    .then(response => WORD = response word)
                    .catch(err => console.error(err));
        await fetch(`https://wordsapiv1.p.rapidapi.com/words/${WORD}/definitions`,
API_OPTIONS)
                    .then(response => response.json())
                    .then(response => DEFINITION = response.definitions.length != 0 ?
response.definitions[0].definition : '')
                    .catch(err => console.error(err));
    } while (!WORD.includes(' ') && DEFINITION === '');
   // Add word and definition to debug field.
    document.getElementById('word').innerHTML = WORD;
    document.getElementById('definition').innerHTML = DEFINITION[0].toUpperCase() +
DEFINITION.substring(1);
function new_game(debug) {
    // Check if player is on mobile device. If so, add event handlers to display the
keyboard.
    // This is important since the app does not rely on an input field on the
computer.
    // REF: https://stackoverflow.com/questions/3514784/what-is-the-best-way-to-
detect-a-mobile-device
    if (/Android|webOS|iPhone|iPad|iPod|BlackBerry|IEMobile|Opera
Mini/i.test(navigator.userAgent))
        // Show field to get keyboard input
       display_element('mobile', 'block');
   USED_KEYS = [];
    ROW_KEYS = [];
    update_current_cell(1, 1);
```

```
// Retrieve a new word.
   get_word();
   // Reset board.
   GRID.rows.forEach(r => r.cells.forEach(c => c.set_value(SPACE)));
   GRID.rows.forEach(r => r.cells.forEach(c =>
c.set_background_color('bg_dark_gray')));
   // Display grid and information sections.
   display_GUI();
   display_element('buttons', 'none');
   display_message(SPACE);
   // Display word if on debug mode.
   debug ? display_element('debug', 'block') : display_element('debug', 'none');
   // Display game content.
   display_element('game_content', 'block');
   // Enable keyboard input.
   GAME_OVER = false;
function set_event_listeners() {
   // Add global event listener for the keyboard
   document.addEventListener('keyup', check_key);
   // Note that the anonymous function is calling the 'new_game' arrow function.
   // This is due to the need of passing parameters. As such, a reference to
   // the function needs to be included in the anonymous function.
   document.getElementById('new_game_button').addEventListener('click', () =>
new game(false));
   document.getElementById('new_game_button_debug').addEventListener('click', () =>
new_game(true));
// GLOBAL CONSTANTS AND VARIABLES
const API_OPTIONS = {
   method: 'GET',
   headers: {
       'X-RapidAPI-Host': 'wordsapiv1.p.rapidapi.com',
```

```
'X-RapidAPI-Key': 'f8867426bfmshf169cf12937c05ap1c351cjsnd38f2ac86236'
};
const SPACE = ' ';
let GAME_OVER = true;
let GRID = new Grid();
let WORD;
let DEFINITION;
let CURRENT_CELL = {
    'row': 1,
    'col': 1
};
let USED_KEYS = [];
let ROW_KEYS = [];
// Score variables
let SCORE = 0;
let GUESSES = {
   1: 0,
   2: 0,
   3: 0,
   4: 0,
   5: 0,
};
// INIT
window.onload = () => set_event_listeners();
```