# Simple Blackjack

Card Game

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# **Table of Contents**

## **Introduction:**

Blackjack is a standard casino card game that can be played with as many as two to four people. The game is very simple: Whoever has the value closest to twenty one wins! Each player is dealt two cards, including the dealer. Then each player decides if they want to draw additional cards to try to get closer to twenty one or not. After this phase ends, the dealer hits until they hit seventeen and all players compare their cards if they do not have values over twenty one. Whoever has the closest value wins!

The logic of the game was straightforward and simple enough to follow. Despite its simple logic blackjack actually is very strategic, especially when bets are in play. While my program does not have a betting system it does have an earning system where you can only earn money for wins and draws. I wanted to make the base card game as close as possible for this iteration of the project.

### The Rules of the Game:

**Objective:** To get as close to 21 as possible without busting

#### **Some Game Terms:**

**Hit:** The phrase to draw a card.

**Bust:** When the value of your hand goes over 21. Automatic loss.

**Blackjack:** When you get the golden starting hand of an Ace and a value 10 card. In my game it is an automatic win regardless of whatever the dealer has.

## How to Play:

- 1. This game is between the player and the computer. Both will be given two cards to start off with.
- 2. If you get blackjack, the round ends with an automatic win. Otherwise the player will be asked to hit.
- 3. If the player decides to hit they will draw until they decide to stop or they bust.
- 4. The dealer reveals their hand after the player is done drawing cards. They will draw until they have a value of 17 or higher.
- 5. Whichever value is closest to 21 is the winner!

# **Development of the Game:**

#### What had come Before:

The hardest part I had in translating the game's rules into code was creating a "flexible" ace. While the understanding of the ace's value is easy in reality, in computer logic it required many checks and the calculation of a fixed value.

In my previous project this had been handled by a variety of variables. However, in this iteration of the project the calculation of the ace was easily done due to the availability of arrays and, more importantly, vectors. Vectors allowed me to create a "flexible" array rather than having to worry about having static arrays and their size. It made the calculation much easier while also simplifying how the program kept track of what each player had in their hand.

#### From Then to Now:

In this iteration of the project, however, my goal was to equalize the odds of the card draw. In my previous project it had been handled by an rng generator that had no checks on how many of a card one had, so one could be pulling multiple aces and other values that would simply be impossible if only playing with a single deck of cards. I had also added a stats check which told the player how many times they've won or lost and how many times the deck has shuffled (in case anyone is feeling particularly cheated).

# A "Unique" Problem:

One of the difficulties of implementing a 52 card deck was ensuring "unique" pulls. Since the rng generator can pull anything within the range twice, I managed to simulate the "unique" pull by creating an array that would contain an index of the cards already "pulled" from the static array where the cards and values were held. Then every time a card was drawn it would have a reference for what had already been "pulled", simulating a "unique" card draw.

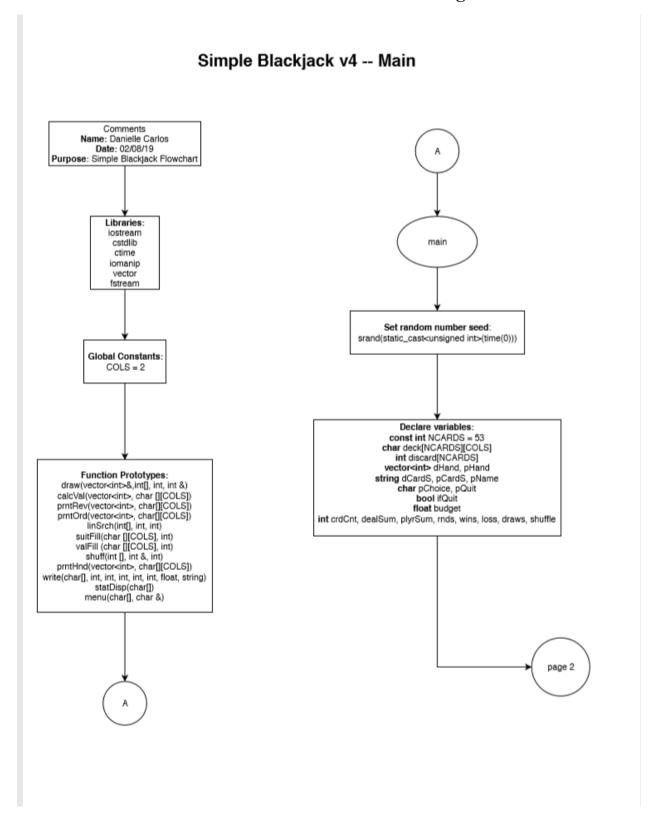
#### **Similarities to the Game:**

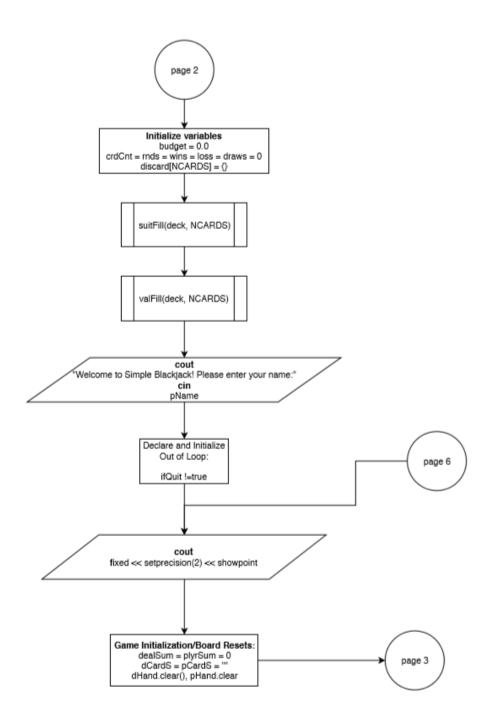
- 1. Win/Lose conditions are the same. Over twenty one is a loss, and closest to twenty one wins.
- 2. The dealer's first initial card is hidden from the player, much like how it is in real life casinos
- 3. The deck now is only played with 52 cards rather than an infinite amount

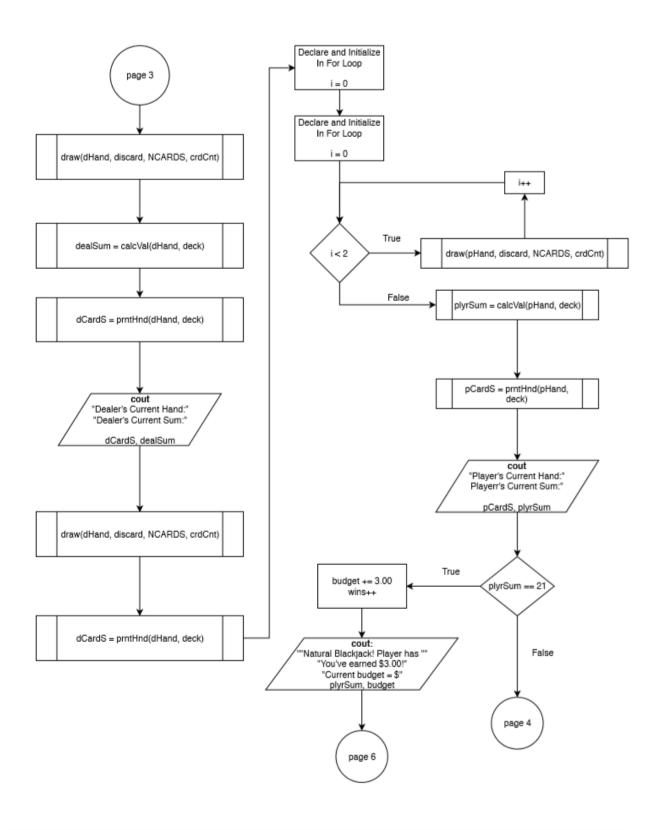
## **Differences from the Game:**

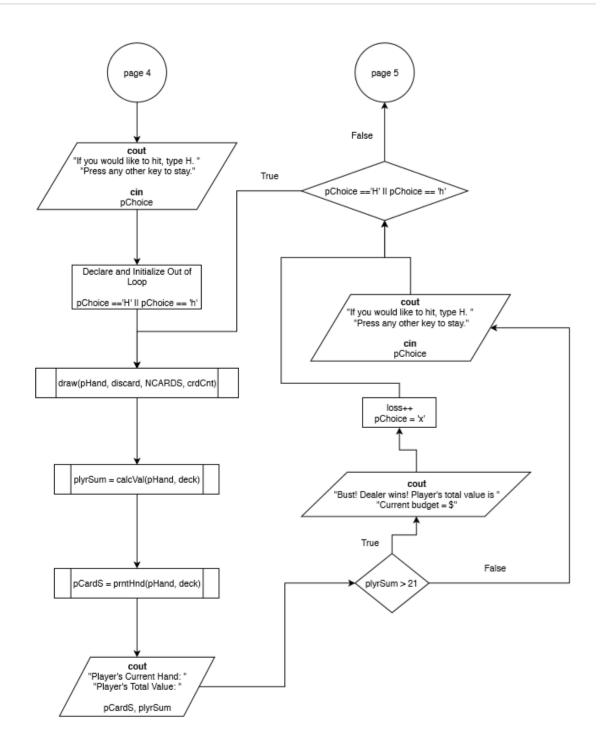
1. Bets are not in place. You can only earn money so it's an ideal version of blackjack for anyone addicted to playing card games but hate losing money because of gambling.

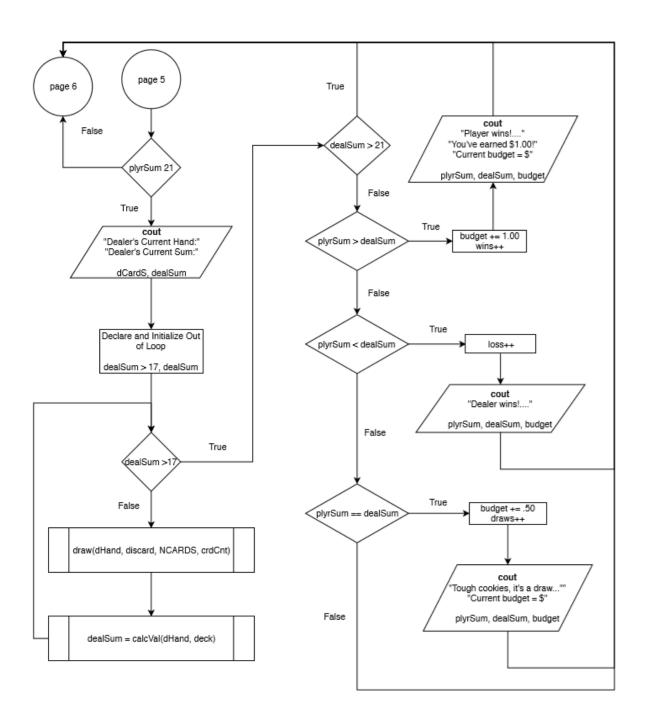
# On the Technical Side--The Flowchart and Logic Behind the Game:

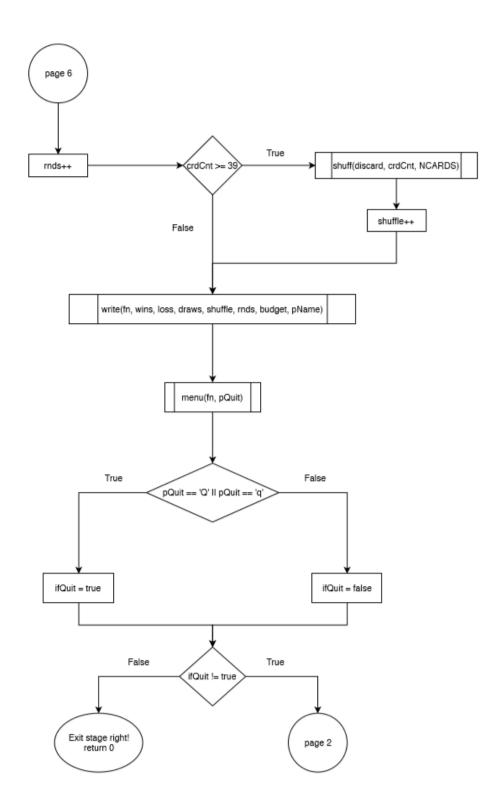












\*\*\*This flowchart is only for main. The full flowchart is sixteen pages long and is in a separate file in the folder.

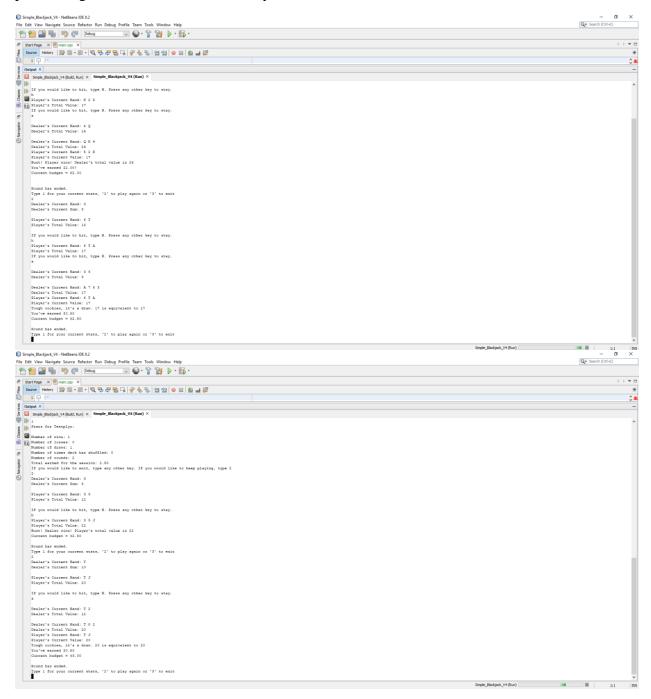
# **PsuedoCode:**

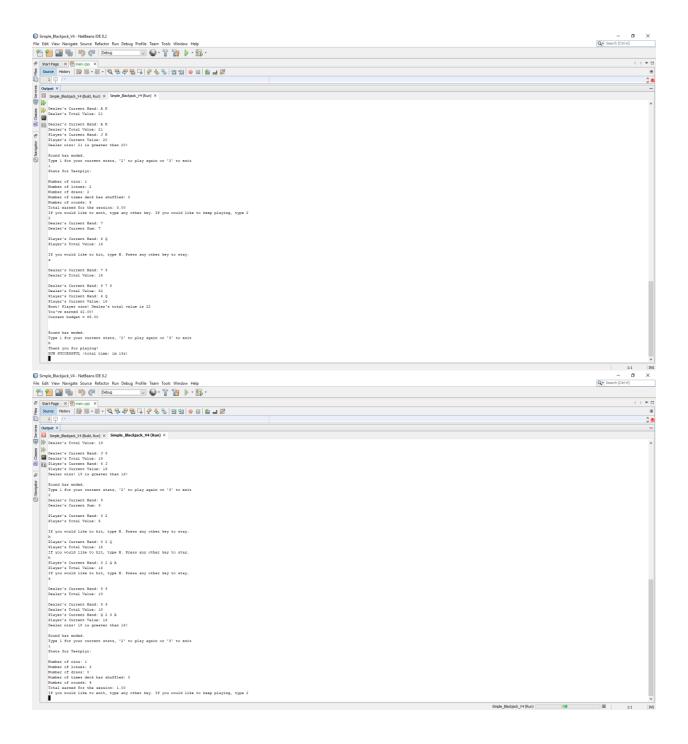
```
//Set the random number seed
//Declare all variables
//Game begins here:
  //Game initializes/Board Resets
  //Calculation for Dealer's Initial Hand
  //Draw initial card for dealer
  //Obtain initial value
  //Display Dealer's Initial Card
  //Dealer Draws Second Card
//End of Dealer Initial calculations
//Begin Player Initial calculations:
  //Player draws two initial cards
  //Calculate the value of the player's hand
  //Display of Player's Initial Total:
  //Win Condition 1: Calculating if Player has Natural BlackJack
    //If true
    // Add 3.00 to budget, add to wins, skip to end of round
  //Hit Phase Begins if Player has no Natural Blackjack
    //Player Hit Phase Begins
          //"Draw the card"
          //Calculation of player's current hand
          //Display Player's Current Value:
          //Bust Check:
            //If true:
            //Make player choice false to end hit phase
```

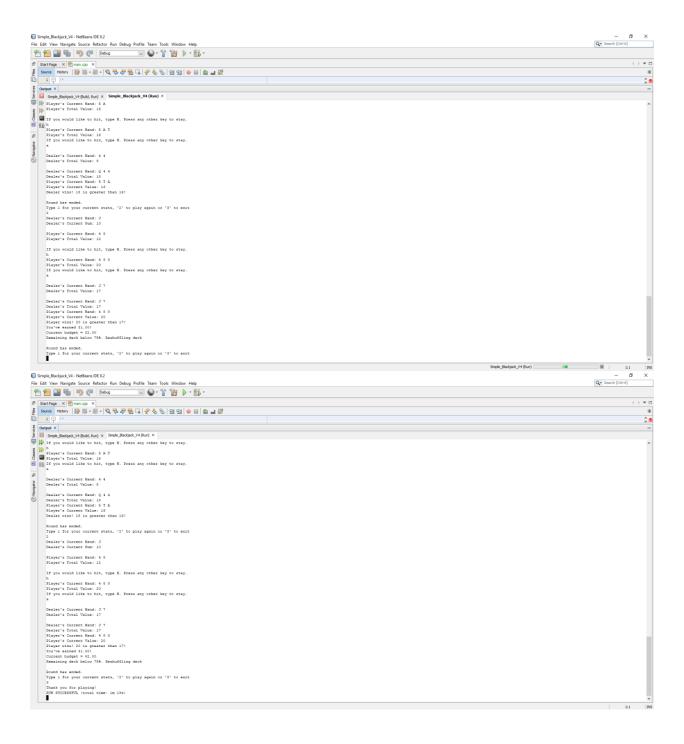
```
//Else:
            //Prompt user if they would like to hit or stay
            //Repeat if they choose to hit
          //Else if they stay:
     //End of do-While Player Phase Loop
     //End of Player Phase - Dealer Phase Begins Conditionally
     //If player's sum is less than 21
       //Reveal dealer's hand to player
       //If dealer's hand value is less than 17
         //Dealer draws card
         //Dealer's hand is calculated
          //If dealer's value is less than 17 hit again
          //Else
            End of While Loop
       //Sort cards for presentation:
       //Display Dealer's Full Hand/Player's Hand
       //Bust Check for Dealer:
          //If true:
          //Add Money to Budget
          //Skip to end of blackjack round
       //Else:
       //Dealer Hit Phase Ends-
       //Comparison Phase Begins if player and dealer have not busted
  //End of blackjack round
  //Add to round counter
  //Check if deck is below 75%
  //Prompt user to repeat or quit
//Exit stage right or left!
```

# **Proof the Game Runs:**

If, for some reason, the game has broken on the way, I have provided screenshots to prove the game at least ran while on my machine.







# **Concepts and Constructs Used:**

Name	Description	Location
cout	Prints out things/lines	Line 77 first instance, used throughout program
libraries	Iostream, cstdlib, ctime, iomanip, ctime, vector, fstream	Lines 10-15
Varaibles/literals	Holds information for the program to use	Lines 44-65
Integers	Holds numbers	Lines 44, 46-50, 55
Characters	Primitive data type, ASCII	Line 56
Strings	Another word for character array	Line 52, 62
Floats	The preferred way of holding decimal numbers	Line 59
Bools	Determines True or False	Line 58
Cin	Gets input from the user	Line 78
Type Casting	Transforms one data type into another	Line 41, 398
If	Individual if	Line 191
If-else	Will execute one or the other	Line 145-159
Nesting	Putting constructs inside other constructs	Line 145-159
If-else-if	Will execute one of three (or more) statements	Lines 204-225
Logical Operators	Used to compare similar data types with each other	Lines 117, 145, 165
Condtional Operator	Otherwise known as the ternary operator	Lines 396-397
Switch	A form of stating if/else, usually used for menus	Lines 298-313
Increment/Decrement	Shorthand of either adding 1 or subtracting 1	Line 104, 199
While	A type of loop	Lines 174-181
Do-while	A loop that does whatever is inside its scope first then checks to loop or not	Lines 132-160
For loop	Also known as the counting loop	Lines 104-106

Files input/output	Reading in from files and reading out from files	Lines 317-333, 301(function call), 335-343, 237(function call)
Function Prototypes	Let's the program know what the function is going to be.	Lines 24-35
Pass by Value	Passing in the copy	Line 254
Return	Returns whatever value the function is supposed to return	Line 267 (first instance), used more after
Returning Boolean	Returns true or false	Line 381, 384
Static variables	Only one constant variable to define the 2D Array	Line 22
Defaulted arguments	·	Line 74
Pass by reference	Passing in the original to make changes to it beyond main function	Line 415
Exit function	Exits the function/program	Line 312
Single Dimension Arrays	Static Arrays	Line 46
Parallel Arrays	Used in this program with the index as a 1D array referencing a 2D array	Line 395-396
Single Dimension Arrays as Function Arguments	Used to alter the index in card draws	Line 108, 109
2 Dimensioned Arrays	Held our static deck of 52 cards	Line 45
STL Vectors	The constructs that make up the player's and dealer's hands	Line 51, 61
Passing Arrays to and From Functions		Line 108, 109
Passing Vectors to and From Functions	Done many times to calculate values	Line 108, 109
Bubble Sort	The slowest way of sorting	Line 256-264
Selection Sort	Another way of sorting	Line 272-284
Linear or Binary Search	Linear only, Binary required sorting	Line 378-384

# **References:**

- 1. Dr. Lehr's Lecture/Notes
- 2. Gaddis, Tony. *C++ Control Structures through Objects* (9<sup>th</sup> edition)(Textbook)