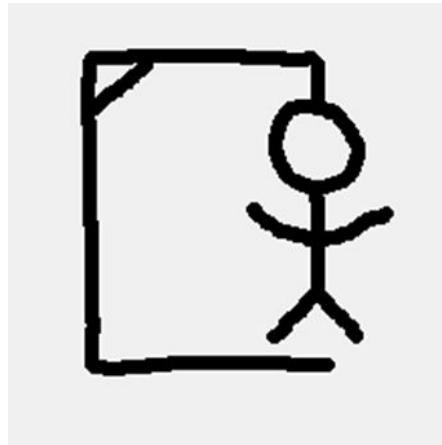


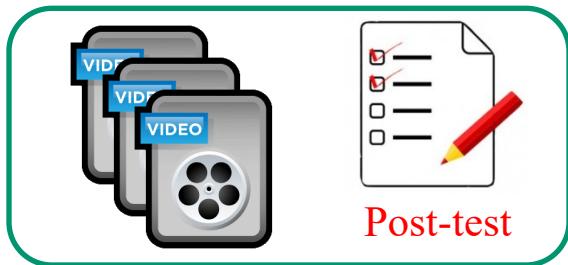


CMPUT 175

Introduction to Foundations of Computing



Simple enciphering and
Hangman Word Game
Design and Implementation
with Python



You should view the vignettes:
Transposition Cipher
Need for Data Structures

**Post-test will close
on January 21st**

Objectives

- Revision of Programming concepts learned in CMPUT 174
- Review of Basic Python from CMPUT 174
- Discussing how to solve a problem to be implemented in a programming language
- Implementing simple enciphering and Hangman word game in Python
- Maybe learn something new
- Have fun!

Simple Enciphering (Deciphering)

rrd ehtHa#tcao sd ea#oe crihewg#Mhe mf ahsm#
yeinpobyade# rveuri.sms#b ewt r e.#

Private key is “CMPT175”

Method: get order of letters in the Private key

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
→ 157CMPT						
CMPT175						
→ 3456021						

My brot

her rec

e ived a

new co

puter

for his

birthd

ay. He

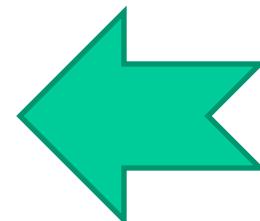
has awe

s ome ga

mes.

C	M	P	T	1	7	5
3	4	5	6	0	2	1

My brother received a new
computer for his birthday.
He has awesome games.



Simple Enciphering (Enciphering)

My brother received a new computer for his birthday. He has awesome games.

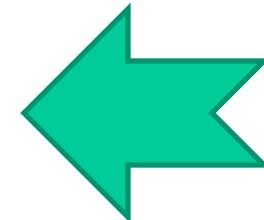
Private key is “CMPT175”

Method: get order of letters in Private key

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
→	1	5	7	C	M	P
CMPT175						

→ 3456021

rrd ehtHa#tcao sd ea#
oe crihewg#Mhe mf ahsm#
yeinpobyaoe# rveuri.sms#
b ewt r e.#



Slice the message
by column in order

My brother received a new computer for his birthday. He has awesome games.

Width = length of key

Simple Enciphering

- Encryption

- Input

Message + Private Key

- Data processing

Do the trick to manipulate the string

- Output

Encrypted Message

- Decryption

- Input

Encrypted Message + Private Key

- Data processing

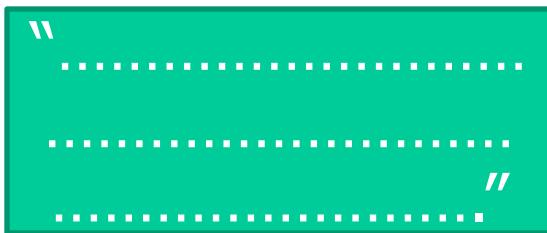
Do the reverse trick to manipulate the string

- Output

Clear Message

Data Processing

Message

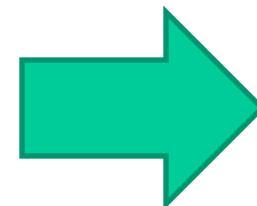


key

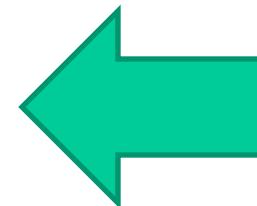


Put separator between slices

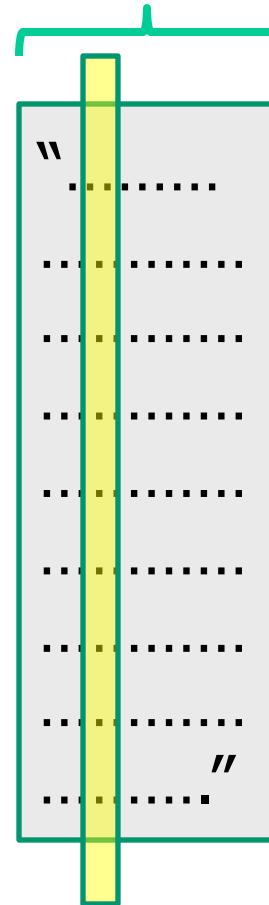
Copy in a window



Arrange slices in
alpha order of
characters in key



Width = length of key



Slice all columns

Simple Enciphering

- We need 2 strings one for the clear messages and one for the enciphered message

```
myMessage = "My brother received a new computer for his birthday. He has awesome games."
```

```
Cipher = "rrd ehtHa#tcao sd ea#oe crihewg#Mhe mf ahsm#yeinpobyaoe# rveuri.sms#b ewt r e.#"
```

- We need a string for the private key myPrivateKey = "CMPT175"
- We need a list for the ordering of the letters in the key

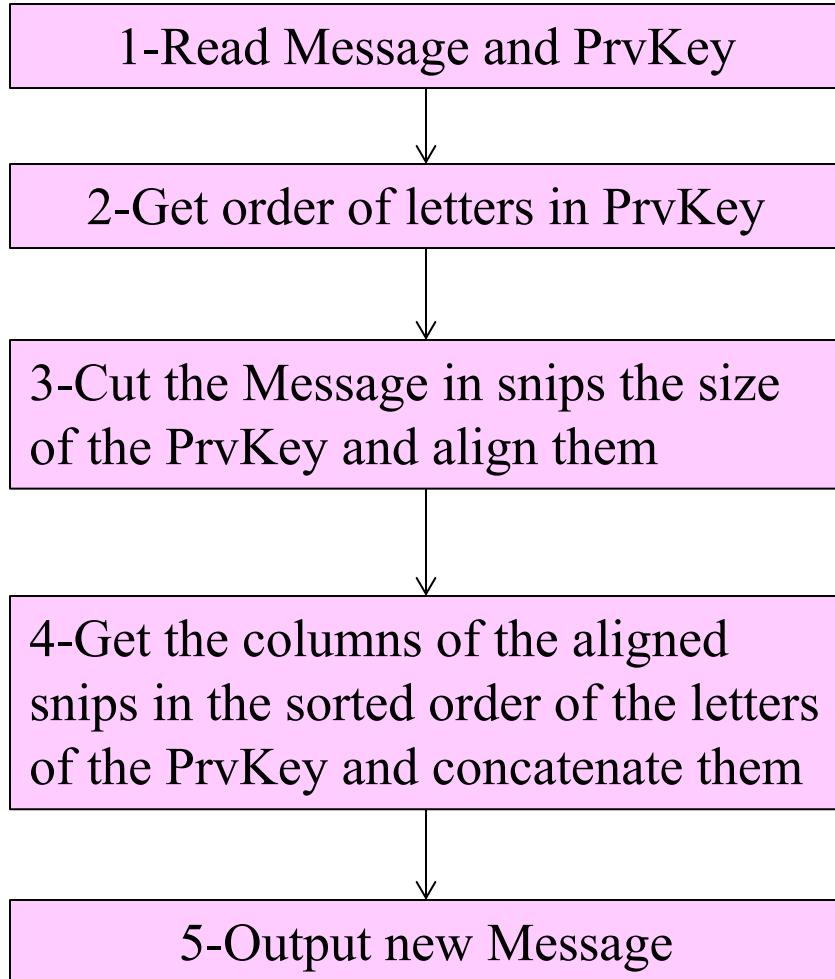
```
myOrder = [3,4,5,6,0,2,1]
```

- We need a list of strings for the snips

- And some other containers for temporary variables for processing

```
[ "My brot" ,  
  "her rec" ,  
  "eived a" ,  
  " new co" ,  
  "mputer" ,  
  "for his" ,  
  " birthd" ,  
  "ay. He" ,  
  "has awe" ,  
  "some ga" ,  
  "mes." ]
```

Simple Enciphering Flow Chart



myMessage = "My brother received a new computer for his birthday. He has awesome games."
myPrivateKey = "CMPT175"

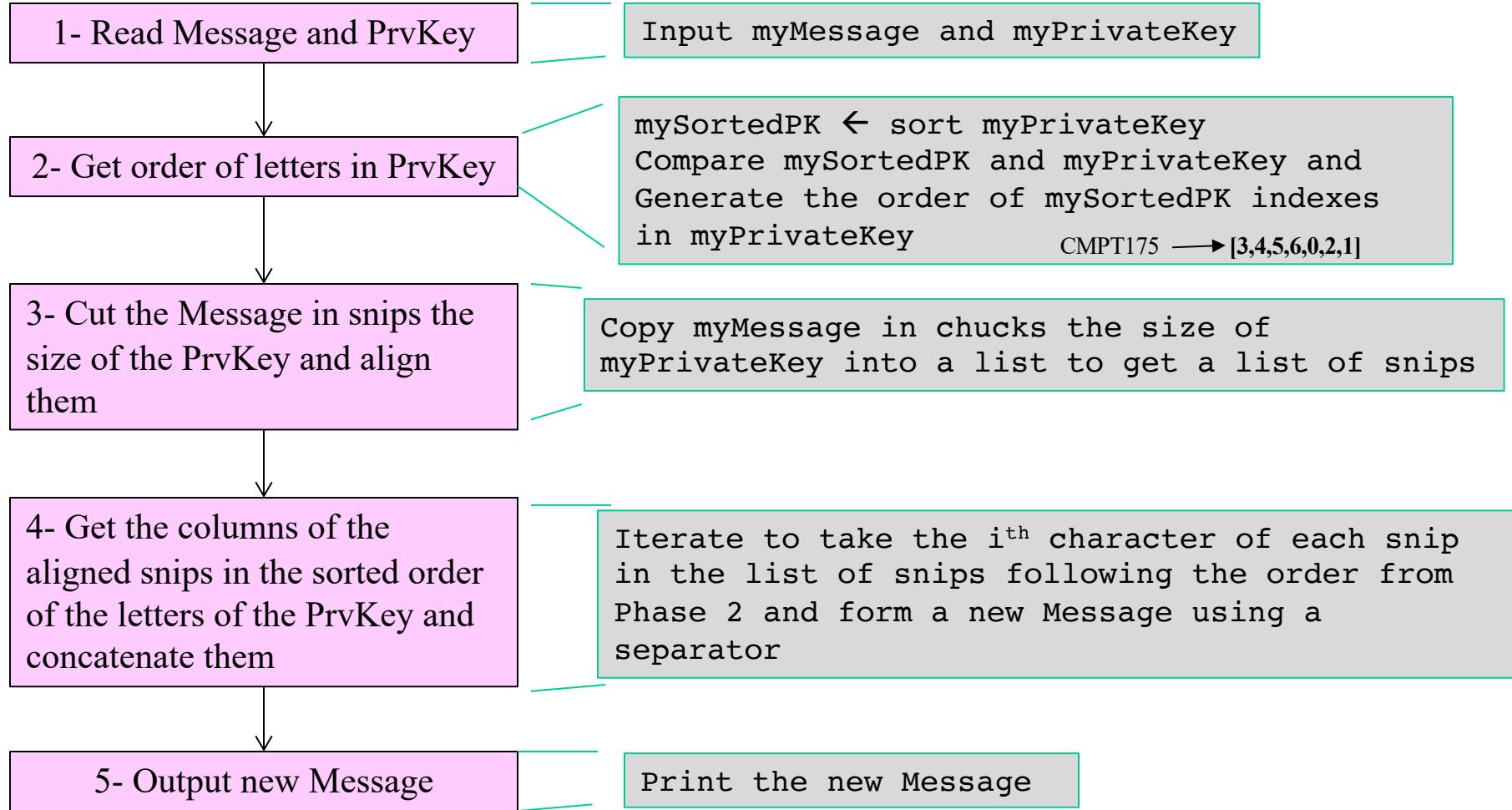
myOrder = [3,4,5,6,0,2,1]

```
[ "My brot",
  "her rec",
  "eived a",
  " new co",
  "mputer ",
  "for his",
  " birthd",
  "ay. He ",
  "has awe",
  "some ga",
  "mes." ]
```

M		b		
h	e	e	r	t
e	y	w	r	c
i	e	t	d	a
m	n	r	e	o
f	p	r	h	e
o	o	v	t	s
a	b	e	c	d
h	b	u	r	r
s	y	r	i	i
m	a	.	a	h
o	o	s	h	e
e	e	m	w	a

Cipher = "rrd ehtHa#tcao sd ea#oe crihewg#Mhe mf ahsm#yeinpobyaoe# rveuri.sms#b ewt r e.#"

Simple Enciphering Algorithm



Simple Enciphering in Python

1. Input message & private_key
2. sorted_pk ← sort private_key
Compare sorted_pk and private_key and determine the position of each character of private_key in sorted_pk
3. Make the length of the message a multiple of the length of the order
4. Copy message in chunks the size of order into a list to get a list of snips
5. Iterate to take the i^{th} character of each snip in the list of snips following the order from Phase 2 and form a new Message using a separator
6. Print the new Message

```
message=input("Enter your Message:")  
private_key=input("Enter your Private Key:")
```

```
sorted_pk ← sort private_key  
For each character in private_key  
    check at what position it is in sorted_pk  
    and add that position to the order list
```

CMPT175 → [3,4,5,6,0,2,1]

```
sorted_pk = sorted(private_key) # returns a list  
order = []  
for letter in private_key:  
    position = sorted_pk.index(letter)  
    sorted_pk[position] = ''  
    order.append(position)
```

Why adding a space here?

Duplicate characters in key

Simple Enciphering in Python

```
private_key = "CMPUT175"
```

```
sorted_pk = ['1', '5', '7', 'C', 'M', 'P', 'T']
```

```
sorted_pk = sorted(private_key)
order = []
for letter in private_key:
    position = sorted_pk.index(letter)
    sorted_pk[position] = ''
    order.append(position)
```

When *letter* is ‘C’ position is **3 in sorted_pk**

When *letter* is ‘M’ position is **4 in sorted_pk**

When *letter* is ‘P’ position is **5 in sorted_pk**

And so on. At the end we get

order is [3,4,5,6,0,2,1]

What will be the order?

```
If we have private_key = 'ABBA'
```

```
sorted_pk = ['A', 'A', 'B', 'B']
```

[0,2,3,1]

Simple Enciphering in Python

1. Input message & private_key
2. sorted_pk ← sort private_key
Compare sorted_pk and private_key and determine the position of each character of private_key in sorted_pk
3. Make the length of the message a multiple of the length of the order
4. Copy message in chunks the size of order into a list to get a list of snips
5. Iterate to take the i^{th} character of each snip in the list of snips following the order from Phase 2 and form a new Message using a separator
6. Print the new Message

```
while (len(message) % len(order) !=0):  
    message = message + ' '
```

message = 'My brother received a new computer for his birthday. He has awesome games.'
len(message)

74

74%7 – Add a space to the message

4

75%7 – Add a space to the message

5

76%7 – Add a space to the message

6

77%7 - Stop

0

Simple Enciphering in Python

message = "My brother received a new computer for his birthday. He has awesome games. "

...
4. Copy message in chunks
the size of order into a
list to get a list of
snips
...

```
i=0
snips=[]
while i<len(message):
    snip=message[i:i+len(order)]
    snips.append(snip)
    i=i+len(order)
```

snips

```
[ "My brot",
  "her rec",
  "eived a",
  " new co",
  "mputer",
  "for his",
  " birthd",
  "ay. He",
  "has awe",
  "some ga",
  "mes. " ]
```

snip	i=0	My brot
	i=7	her rec
	i=14	eived a
	i=21	new co
	i=28	mputer
	i=35	for his
	i=42	birthd
	i=49	ay. He
	...	
	i=77	mes.

cipher = "rrd ehtHa #tcao sd ea #oe crihewg #Mhe mf ahsm#yeinpobyaoe# rveuri.sms#b ewt r e.#"

Simple Enciphering in Python

```
snips=[ "My brot", "her rec", "eived a", " new co", "mputer ", "for his", " birthd", "ay. He ", "has awe", "some ga", "mes. " ]  
order= [3,4,5,6,0, 2,1]
```

```
i=0; position=4  
snip ="My brot"; cipher='r'
```

```
i=0 position = 4 snip="her rec"; cipher='rr'
```

```
i=0 position = 4 snip="eived a"; cipher='rrd'
```

```
i=0 position = 4 snip=" new co"; cipher='rrd '
```

...
5. Iterate to take the character at position of each snip in the list of snips following the order from Step 2 and form a new Message using a separator

6. Print the new Message

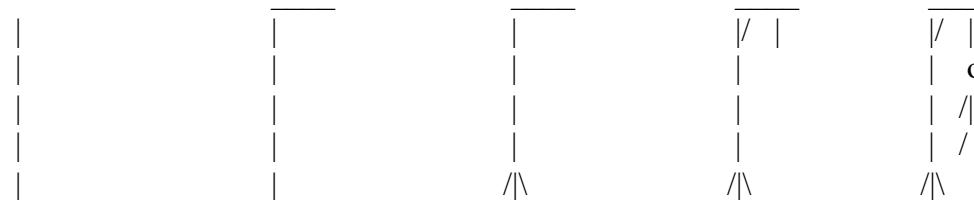
```
cipher = ''  
for i in range(len(order)):  
    position = order.index(i)  
    for snip in snips:  
        cipher = cipher+snip[position]  
    cipher = cipher + '#'  
print(cipher)
```

Other details in the program

- What if the original message contains “#”?
- Should we only use one separator #?
- Could we alternate between separators?
- What about a long message in a file?
- Deciphering is the exact reverse procedure
- More details in the complete python code on the course e-class page

Hangman Word Game

- Hangman is a word guessing game. One player thinks of a word, and the other tries to guess it by suggesting letters.
- The word to guess is represented by a row of dashes, giving the number of letters: _ _ _ _
- When a letter is guessed correctly it is written in its position; when a letter is incorrectly suggested a section of the gallows is drawn.
- The game ends when the player guesses and completes the word or the hang man is drawn on the gallows. The hangman and gallows are drawn in 5 steps (i.e. 5 wrong guesses)



Input of the problem



- There is a text file of words
- Each line of the file contains a word
- E.g. Cat
- We will traverse the file sequentially

- Letter guesses are entered on the keyboard



Expected Output

- Initially
 - Dashes indicating the number of letters in the word
eg: _ _ _ (assume *cat* is the word)
- During the guesses (assuming *a* was suggested)
 - Dashes where there still missing letters eg:_a_
 - Suggested letters in their correct position eg:_a_
 - List of wrong suggestions in the order they were suggested. eg: h, e, s, o
 - If the suggested letter is already in the correct position or the the suggested letter is in the list of wrong suggestions then it should be ignored.
 - The drawing of the hangman at the step equal to the number of wrong suggestions.
- When the game is over
 - Display the word and either R.I.P. if hangman is finished or "Well done" if the word is correctly guessed.



Examples of Output

— — — — —
Guess a letter

In the beginning

| / | _ o _ _ u _ e r
|
|
/ \ a, i, h, b
Guess a letter

During the game

The guess is incorrect

The guess is correct

| / | _ o m _ u _ e r
| o
| / \ a, i, h, b, l
/ \ R.I.P.
The word was "Computer"

| / | C o m p u t e r
|
|
/ \ a, i, h, b
Computer.
Well Done!

Process

Initialization

- Read the file to get a word
- Display dashes

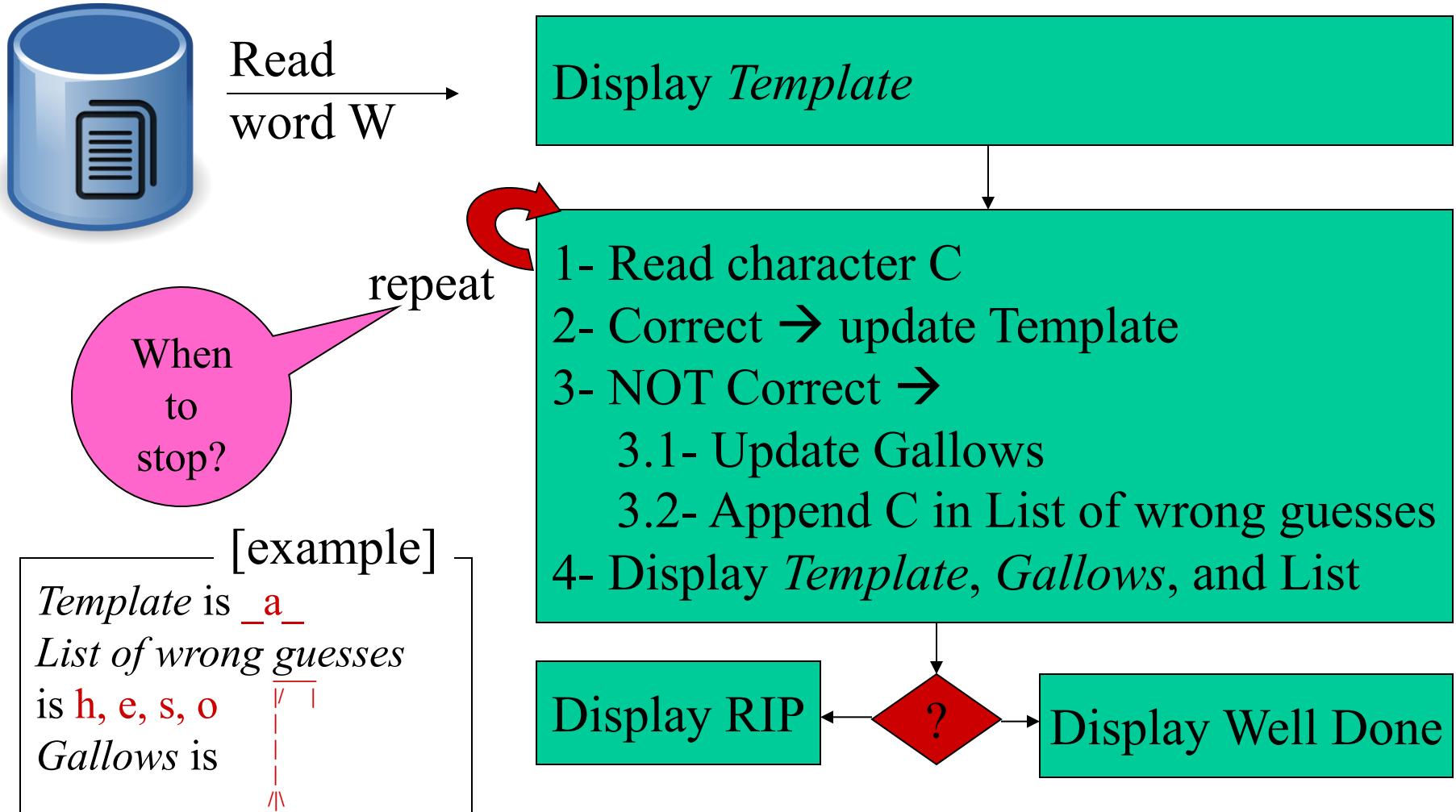
Game

- Repeat until game over
 - Get letter suggestion
 - If letter in word, display letter in position
 - If letter not in word, draw gallows

Conclusion

- If word guessed, display “well done”
- If word not guessed, display “R.I.P.”

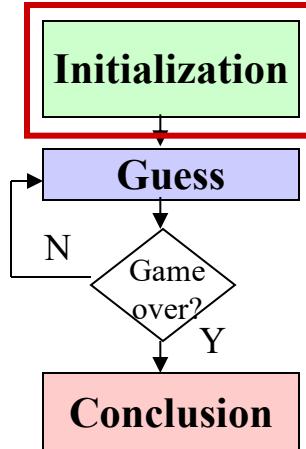
Visualizing the problem



Pseudo-code

Initialization

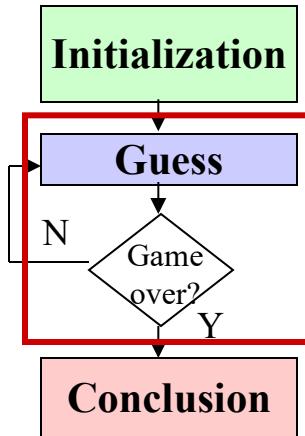
- Open file;
- Read one word W from file;
- Close file;
- Check length of W
- Initialize template $\leftarrow \text{['_']} * \text{len(word)}$
- Initialize hangman.step $\leftarrow 0$
- Initialize game_over $\leftarrow \text{false}$
- Initialize wrong_guesses $\leftarrow []$



Pseudo-code

Repeated Guess

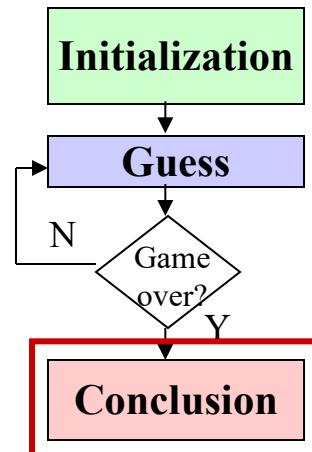
- Display template;
- Read Character C from keyboard
- If Exists(C, W)
 - Update(template,C)
- Else
 - hangman.step \leftarrow hangman.step + 1
 - Display hangman
 - Append (C, wrong_guesses)
 - Display wrong_guesses
- game_over \leftarrow (hangman.step=5) or (template.full)



Pseudo-code

- Conclusion

- If template.full
 - Display "Well Done"
- else
 - Display W
 - Display "R.I.P."



Data Structure Needed

● word	String
● guess	String
● template	Object
● hangman	Object
● game_over	Boolean
● incorrect	List

Objects

Instance from Class Template

template

Displays the template

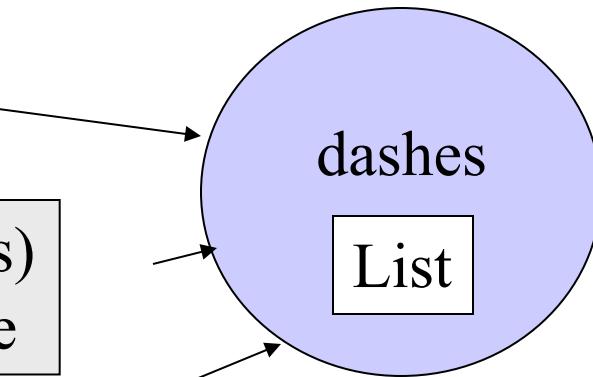
`show()`

Changes the template position with guess if in word

`update(word,guess)`
Returns True/False

Checks whether all letters are guessed

`isComplete()`
Returns True/False



Checks whether guess in template

`existsIn(guess)`
Return True/False

hangman

Displays the gallows

`show()`

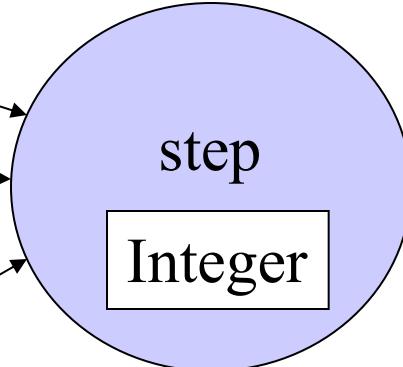
Inquires about the number of wrong guesses

`get()`
Returns Integer

Adds 1 to step

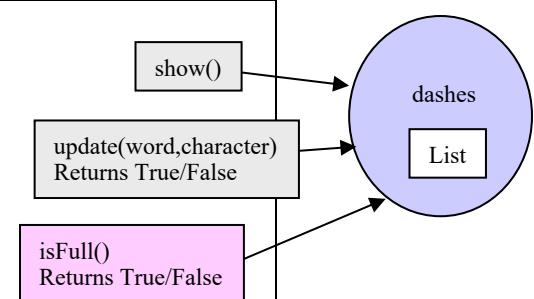
`increment()`

Instance from Class Gallows



Implementation of classes with Python

```
### class Template  
  
class Template:  
    def __init__(self,size):  
        self.dashes = ["_"]*size  
  
    def isComplete(self):  
        if "_" in self.dashes: return False  
        else: return True
```



Implementation of classes with Python

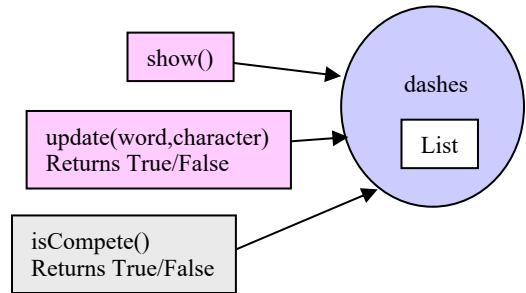
```
def update(self, word, guess):  
    found=False  
    for i in range(len(word)):  
        if guess == word[i]:  
            self.dashes[i]=guess  
            found=True  
    return found
```

Tells me if character is in word.

Create a template then show it.

Update the template then show it.

Check if it is full, etc.



Remember to test the class and each method independently from the program.

```
def show(self):  
    line = "" #string to be displayed  
    for i in range(len(self.dashes)):  
        line += self.dashes[i] + " "  
    print (line)
```

Testing the class

Instance from Class Template

Displays the template

`show()`

Changes the template position with guess if in word

`update(word,guess)`
Returns True/False

Checks whether all letters are guessed

`isComplete()`
Returns True/False

Remember to test the class and each method independently from the program.

Checks if guess in template

`existsIn(guess)`
Returns True/False

Create a template then show it.

Update the template then show it.

Check if it is full, etc.

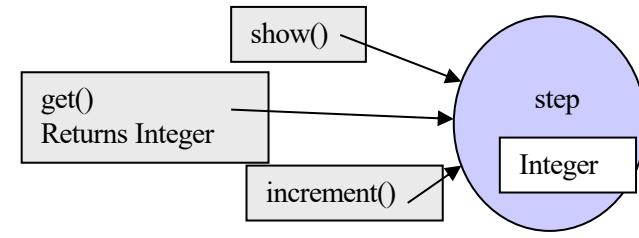
Steps for the Gallows

	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5
L1		_____	_____	_____	_____
L2				/ /	/ /
L3					○
L4					/ \
L5					/ \
L6			/ \	/ \	/ \

- L2 to L6 are always at least “|”
- Except for Step 1 L1 is always “_____”
- Above Step2 L6 has a base “/|\”
- Above Step3 L2 has reinforcement and rope “|/ |”
- In Step5 the man is hung

Implementation of classes with Python

```
#### class Gallows  
  
class Gallows:  
    def __init__(self):  
        self.step = 0  
  
    def increment(self):  
        self.step +=1  
  
    def get(self):  
        return self.step
```

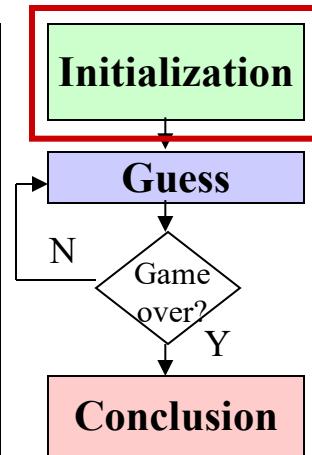


```
def show(self):  
    l1=l2=l3=l4=l5=l6=""  
    if self.step>0:  
        l2=l3=l4=l5=l6=" |"  
    if self.step>1 :  
        l1=" _ "  
    if self.step>2:  
        l6="/\\\""  
    if self.step>3:  
        l2=" |/ |"  
    if self.step==5:  
        l3=" | o"  
        l4=" | /\\\""  
        l5=" | /\\\""  
    print (l1,l2,l3,l4,l5,l6,sep="\n")
```

Implementation with Python

```
#### hangman word game
myfile = open('wordfile','r')
myWord = myfile.readline()
myfile.close()
incorrect = []
gameOver = False
myWord=myWord.rstrip()
myTemplate = Template(len(myWord))
hangman = Gallows()
```

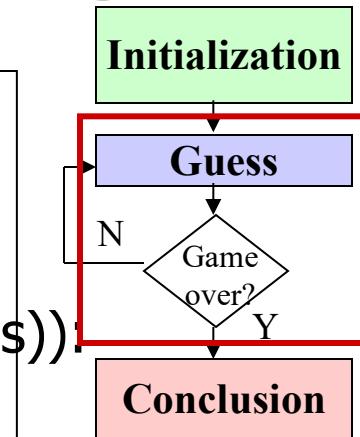
Initialization
• Open file,
• Read one word W from file;
• Close file;
• Check length of W
• Initialize template
• Initialize hangman
• Initialize game_over ← false
• Initialize wrong_guesses ← []



Notice only 1st word is read. A better solution is needed

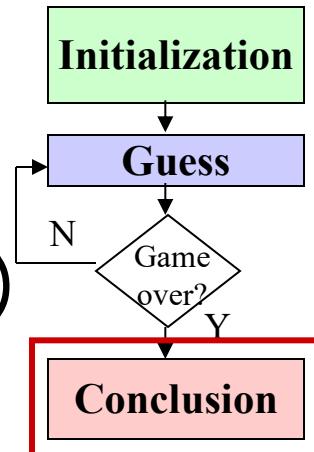
Implementation with Python

```
while not gameOver:  
    guess = input('Guess a letter >')  
    # ignore guess if it is already exist in the template  
    # ignore guess if it exists in the incorrect list  
    while(guess in incorrect or myTemplate.existsIn(guess)):  
        guess = input('Guess a letter >')  
    # Proceed to update once guess is valid  
    updated = myTemplate.update(word,guess)  
    myTemplate.show()  
    if updated == False:  
        incorrect.append(guess)  
        hangman.increment()  
        incorrect = sorted(incorrect)  
        print(','.join(incorrect))  
        hangman.show()  
    if myTemplate.isComplete() or hangman.get() == 5:  
        gameOver = True
```



Implementation with Python

```
if myTemplate.isComplete():
    print ("Well Done!")
    print ("The Word was indeed " + myWord)
else:
    print (out + "R.I.P.!")
    print ("The Word was " + myWord)
```



Testing

— — — — —

Guess a letter:

| / |
| o
| / |\br/>| / \\\br/>/ \ \

c _ _ _ t e r

x, g, h, y, k,
R.I.P.!

The Word was computer

| / |
|
|
|
/ | \

c _ _ _ t e r

x, g, h, y,

Guess a letter:

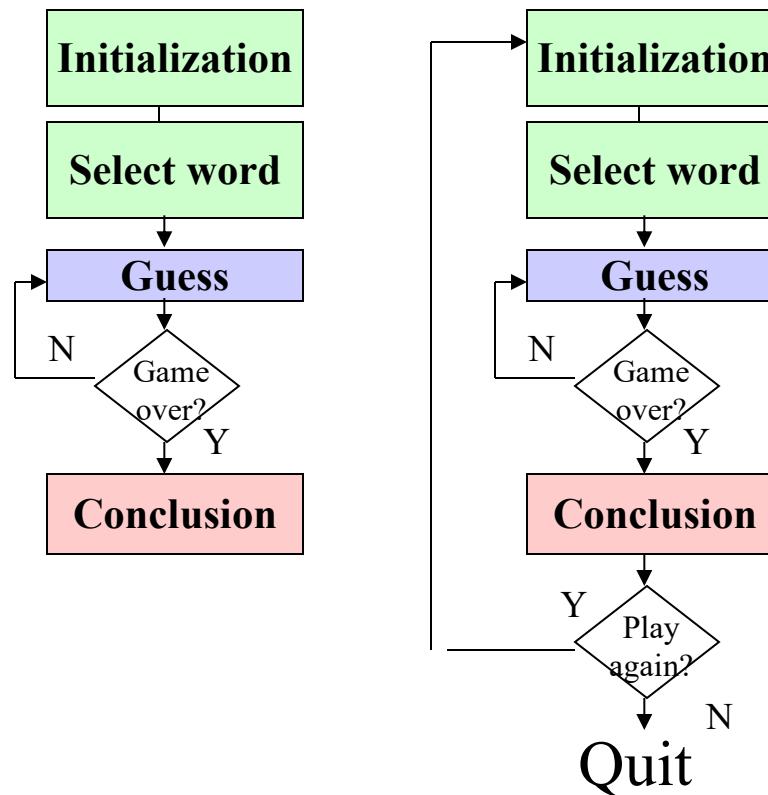
Well Done!

The word is indeed: computer

Repeating the game



- Ask whether the player wants to play again



Adding a Global Loop

```
infile = open('words.txt', 'r')
list_of_lines = infile.readlines()
infile.close()
play_again = True

while(play_again):
    # Choose a random line
    a_line = random.choice(list_of_lines)
    a_line = a_line.strip()
    # Separate the word and the hint
    word,hint = a_line.split(',')
    print('HINT :', hint)

    play_one_round(word)

    reply = input('Do you want to play again?y/N')
    if reply.lower() != 'y':
        play_again = False
print("Thank you for playing Hangman")
```

```

infile = open('words.txt', 'r')
list_of_lines = infile.readlines()
infile.close()
play_again = True
while(play_again):
    # Choose a random line
    a_line = random.choice(list_of_lines)
    a_line = a_line.strip()
    # Separate the word and the hint
    word,hint = a_line.split(',')
    print('HINT : ',hint)
    play_one_round(word) Call a function
    reply = input('Do you want to play again?y/N')
    if reply.lower() != 'y':
        play_again = False
print("Thank you for playing Hangman")

```

```

def play_one_round(word):
    gameOver = False
    incorrect = [ ]
    myTemplate = Template(word)
    hangman = Gallows()
    myTemplate.show()
    while not gameOver:
        guess = input('Enter a letter :')
        while guess in incorrect or
myTemplate.existsIn(guess) or not guess.isalpha():
            guess = input('Invalid guess! Enter letter again :')

        result = myTemplate.update(word,guess)
        myTemplate.show()
        if result == False:
            incorrect.append(guess)
            incorrect.sort()
            print(','.join(incorrect))
            hangman.increment()
            hangman.show()
        if hangman.get() == 5 or myTemplate.isComplete():
            gameOver = True
        if myTemplate.isComplete():
            print('Congratulations !')
        else:
            print('RIP')
            print('The word is ', word)

```

Improvements



1. Each line of the file contains a word and a hint. These are comma separated
 - E.g. Cat, animal
 - Display the hint with the template
2. Select randomly within the file
3. The list of wrong guesses should be sorted alphabetically
4. A wrong guess should not be entered again
5. Only valid input should be accepted.

```
horse,animal  
orange,fruit  
tree,living thing  
bee,animal  
keyboard,object  
computer,object  
machine,object  
automobile,object  
canada,country  
...
```

More suggestions for output

Line 1
Line 2
Line 3
Line 4
Line 5
Line 6

| / \ |
| - o - _ u - e n
|
| a, i, h, b
/ | \ Guess a letter

Line 1
Line 2
Line 3
Line 4
Line 5
Line 6
Line 7

| / |
| o - o m - u - e r
| / \ / | \ a, i, h, b, l
/ | \ R.I.P.
The word was "Computer"

— o — — u — e r

a, i, h, b,

Guess a letter:

As opposed to