

# MY FIRST GAME–HANGMAN

Use your knowledge about decisions, repetitions and strings to design and write a Hangman game. Pick a word - save it as a secret word in the program but don't show it on the screen. Instead, print as many dashes as the letters of your word. Ask the user to enter a letter and add it to the list of used letters. If the letter matches any spaces in your word, exchange the dashes with the letter. If the letter does not match, the number of attempts decreases with one. You have 7 attempts to guess the word. The screen should look like the screenshot below:

For guidance study and follow the pseudo code and check the marking scheme below. Submit to Moodle.

```

Hangman
----- Used letters:

guess a letter: g
Nope. You have 6 attempts left.
----- Used letters: g

guess a letter: c
c ----- Used letters: gc

guess a letter: l
c _ l l ----- Used letters: gcl

guess a letter: |
    
```

MARKING SCHEME		NAME: _____				
COM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Header contains name, date, description ½ mark for each</li> <li>Descriptive variable names are used</li> <li>Program is formatted to improve readability</li> <li>Comments are added in the main sections (on the side)</li> </ul>	0	0.5	1	1.5	2
APP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prints an intro message starting the game and show the main rules ❶</li> <li>Prints dashes for the missing letters <b>at the beginning</b> of the game and after each turn ❶</li> <li>Prompt the user to input a letter after the dashes are printed after each turn ❶</li> <li>Prints the guessed letters in their correct places (as shown) ❷</li> <li>Prints the <b>used letters on the side</b> (as shown) ❶</li> <li>Prints a message after each unsuccessful attempt showing the <b>number of trials</b> remaining (as shown) ❶</li> <li>Print the correct message at the end – when you win and when you lose ❶</li> </ul>	0 2	4	5	6	7 8
TH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Student is able to troubleshoot their code without teacher's or classmates' support ❷</li> <li>Program is not case sensitive &amp; user-friendly (good prompts) ❶</li> <li>Program is error-proofed – only letter inputs, only one at a time ❷</li> <li>Only the first guess counts when guessing the same letter twice ❶</li> <li>A visual representation of a hangman is included in addition to the regular printing. Print multiple lines string with all the dashes and symbols to represent a hangman in different stages (keep the printings small) ❶</li> <li>Secret word is randomly chosen from a selection with specific topic printed at the beginning, like "FOOD" or "ANIMAL" or inputted by the user ❶</li> </ul>	0 2	4	5	6	7 8

## Hangman Pseudo code

The Pseudo code starts by writing the Input and Output sections first:

### Input to the problem:

- **secret word (preset)**
- **my\_let** (input letters one by one by the user)

### Output of the problem:

- secret word printed (letter by letter)
- **used letters**
- prompt for guessing
- feedback about each guess - correct or incorrect
- game outcome use **missing letters** to check when it is over



Next write the Process section showing all the steps:

### Process (order of instructions):

Store the **secretWord** into a variable

Set **usedLetters** to an empty string

Set allowed **attempts** to 7

Print "**Hangman**" at the top and on the next line the secret word with underscores (" \_ ") → use `len()`

Start a loop **while** allowed attempts are more than zero

Set a variable **missingLetters** (as the length of your secret word) to keep track of how many letters from the secret word are still not guessed.

Prompt user for an input → a new letter and store it in a variable **newLetter**

Error-proof the input - check for 1 letter input at a time → use `len()` and

- check for a letter input (use String method) and

for full marks only  
skip till the rest of it works

- check if the letter is not already guessed (inside the **usedLetters** string)

If the new letter is not in the secret word,

Reduce allowed attempts by 1

Print the number of the remaining attempts

Add the new letter to the string of **usedLetters**

Start a **for** loop going through each **letter** from the **secretWord**

Check if each **letter** has been guessed → is it inside the **usedLetters** string

If yes - print the current **letter** (keep printing on the same line → use comma)

Decrease the value of **missingLetters** by one for each printed letter

If not - print underscore " \_ " (keep printing on the same line)

Print the **usedLetters** on the side of the word. Put a label "**Used letters:**" before it.

If the secret word is guessed (no letters are **missing**),

Print "**You won!**" message and exit (break) the loop.

If no more **attempts** are allowed,

Print the **secretWord**

**Hint:** Use **in** and **not in** operators to check whether a letter is present/not present in a word

operator	example	result
in	'e' in 'team'	True
not in	's' not in 'spirit'	False

```
Hangman
-----
guess a letter: g
Nope. You have 6 attempts left.
Used letters: g
-----
guess a letter: c
c _ _ _ _ _
Used letters: gc
-----
guess a letter: l
c _ l _ _ _
Used letters: gcl
-----
guess a letter: |
```