

Riverside City College

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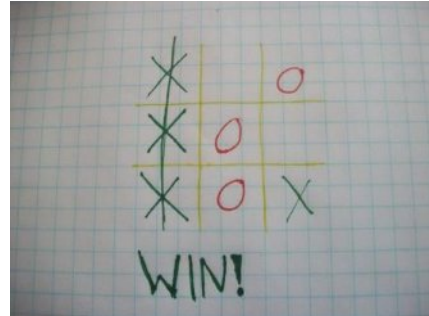
Project 1

Professor Lehr

Tic-Tac-Toe

## Introduction

The Tic-Tac-toe game is a very familiar game to practically anybody. Most commonly played as a paper and pen game for two players, being X and O. Both take turns marking the spaces in a 3×3 grid. The player who succeeds in placing three of their marks in a horizontal, vertical, or diagonal row wins the game.



## References

- Google is your friend
- Savitch 9<sup>th</sup> Edition / Gaddis 8<sup>th</sup> Edition
- C++ forums
- 

## Summary

Lines of code: 145

~ use of constructs: 8

The simplicity of this game allowed me to interpret it into a computer program. It is however, difficult to write in C++ code, but with the help of references around the web, I was able to solve some of the major issues I had.

The issues I faced were function calls and setting up the grid for the program. Other than that, the rest was just a matter of sitting down, coding, and thinking about the logic behind the program.

This is my first actual project EVER, so I definitely don't expect to receive an A, but nevertheless, this is a great experience for my future prominent career, that being, Computer Engineering (CS, or CHE, not sure yet).

## Description

The main purpose of this program was to learn to use functions, observe how arrays work, displaying it all out properly, and learning how to manipulate the users input.

## Variables

Type	Name	Description	Location
Global char	Grid [3][3]	Grid for tic tac toe	{ '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9' };
Global char	Player	Player starter	'X';
Int	a	Number in put for X or O	Void input(); Int a;

## Constructs

Syntax of Construct	Location
If( condition)	Lines (38, 43, 73 , 94, 105 – 141 odd)
Else if(condition)	Lines (43, 75-89 odd)
While(condition)	Lines (35)
Void function name();	Lines (21-24, 34, 36, 37, 48, 58, 68, 93, 103)
For(datatype, cond, increment)	Lines (60, 61)
Break;	Lines (41, 46)
== (check if equal)	Lines (38, 43, 73-89 odd, 94, 105 – 141 odd)
++ increment	Lines (60, 61)
Else	Lines (97)

## Code

```

1  /*
2  * File:   main.cpp
3  * Author: Jose Uribe
4  * Created on July 14, 2016
5  * Purpose:
6  */
7
8  //System Libraries
9  #include <cstdlib>    //input / output
10 #include <iostream>   //Input/Output Library
11 #include <cmath>      //Math Library
12 #include <iomanip>     //Format Library
13
14 //User libraries. We don't have these yet
15
16 //Global constant libraries/conversions
17 char grid[3][3] = { '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9' };
18 char player = 'X';
19
20 //Function Prototypes
21 void Display();
22 void Input();
23 void PlayerTurn();
24 char Win();
25 //Execution Begins Here!
26
27 using namespace std;
28
29
30 int main(){
31     //Declare Variables
32
33     //Input Data
34     Display();
35     while (1){
36         Input();
37         Display();
38         if (Win() == 'X')
39         {
40             cout << "X wins!" << endl;
41             break;
42         }
43         else if (Win() == 'O')
44         {
45             cout << "O wins!" << endl;
46             break;
47         }
48         PlayerTurn();
49     }
50 }
51 //Output
52

```

```

53 | //Exit Stage Right!
54 |
55 |     return 0;
56 | }
57 |
58 | void Display(){
59 |     cout << "Tic-Tac-Toe " << endl;
60 |     for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++){
61 |         for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++){
62 |             cout << grid[i][j] << " ";
63 |         }
64 |         cout << endl;
65 |     }
66 | }
67 |
68 | void Input(){
69 |     int a;
70 |     cout << "Press the number of the field: ";
71 |     cin >> a;
72 |
73 |     if (a == 1)
74 |         grid[0][0] = player;
75 |     else if (a == 2)
76 |         grid[0][1] = player;
77 |     else if (a == 3)
78 |         grid[0][2] = player;
79 |     else if (a == 4)
80 |         grid[1][0] = player;
81 |     else if (a == 5)
82 |         grid[1][1] = player;
83 |     else if (a == 6)
84 |         grid[1][2] = player;
85 |     else if (a == 7)
86 |         grid[2][0] = player;
87 |     else if (a == 8)
88 |         grid[2][1] = player;
89 |     else if (a == 9)
90 |         grid[2][2] = player;
91 | }
92 |
93 | void PlayerTurn(){
94 |     if (player == 'X'){
95 |         player = 'O';
96 |         cout << "Player O's turn " << endl;
97 |     }else{
98 |         player = 'X';
99 |         cout << "Player X's turn " << endl;
100 |     }
101 | }
102 |
103 | char Win(){
104 |     //first player
105 |     if (grid[0][0] == 'X' && grid[0][1] == 'X' && grid[0][2] == 'X')
106 |         return 'X';
107 |     if (grid[1][0] == 'X' && grid[1][1] == 'X' && grid[1][2] == 'X')
108 |         return 'X';

```

```
108         return 'X';
109     if (grid[2][0] == 'X' && grid[2][1] == 'X' && grid[2][2] == 'X')
110         return 'X';
111
112     if (grid[0][0] == 'X' && grid[1][0] == 'X' && grid[2][0] == 'X')
113         return 'X';
114     if (grid[0][1] == 'X' && grid[1][1] == 'X' && grid[2][1] == 'X')
115         return 'X';
116     if (grid[0][2] == 'X' && grid[1][2] == 'X' && grid[2][2] == 'X')
117         return 'X';
118
119     if (grid[0][0] == 'X' && grid[1][1] == 'X' && grid[2][2] == 'X')
120         return 'X';
121     if (grid[2][0] == 'X' && grid[1][1] == 'X' && grid[0][2] == 'X')
122         return 'X';
123
124     //second player
125     if (grid[0][0] == 'O' && grid[0][1] == 'O' && grid[0][2] == 'O')
126         return 'O';
127     if (grid[1][0] == 'O' && grid[1][1] == 'O' && grid[1][2] == 'O')
128         return 'O';
129     if (grid[2][0] == 'O' && grid[2][1] == 'O' && grid[2][2] == 'O')
130         return 'O';
131
132     if (grid[0][0] == 'O' && grid[1][0] == 'O' && grid[2][0] == 'O')
133         return 'O';
134     if (grid[0][1] == 'O' && grid[1][1] == 'O' && grid[2][1] == 'O')
135         return 'O';
136     if (grid[0][2] == 'O' && grid[1][2] == 'O' && grid[2][2] == 'O')
137         return 'O';
138
139     if (grid[0][0] == 'O' && grid[1][1] == 'O' && grid[2][2] == 'O')
140         return 'O';
141     if (grid[2][0] == 'O' && grid[1][1] == 'O' && grid[0][2] == 'O')
142         return 'O';
143
144     return '/';
145 }
```

