Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala Facultad de Ingeniería Escuela Ciencias y sistemas

MANUAL TÉCNICO

Introducción a la programación y computación 2

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Main menu

It consists of a file where there is a cycle to display the menu and you can choose various options that you need depending on the value that the variable saves, a match case is used for each option. The first one loads the file calling the class "PlayersList" and empties the list of Top 10 players, for option 2 removes a player from the list and adds him to the Top 10, option 3 does the same, but with a loop to empty the entire list and add them to the top 10, the fourth option shows the figures from the input files of the next player in the queue, as long as they have data. The fifth option shows the top 10 on console, as well as the seventh option with the prizes, the sixth option adds these prizes and the eighth removes the last prize and the last player in the top 10 to simulate a delivery, the last one is the exit.

Imports and important variables:

```
from listas import *
from MatrizDispera import MatrizDispersa

lista_jugadores = ListaJugadores()
lista_top10 = ListaTop10()
premios = PilaPremios()
opcion = ""
vacio = False
cargado = False
jugador = None
```

Players List

In this class, the players are added by reading the data from an XML file using the ElementTree class, first it looks for the tags that match "player" returning a list with all of them, a cycle is made to access one by one and in each iteration it is checked if it complies with the requirements, if it does not meet the requirements, it goes to the next one printing a non-compliance message, if it meets the requirements, it creates the object and calculates its score according to the criteria in the statement of the problem. Subsequently, if he is the first player to add the first and last variables, they are equal to this, if he is not the last player, he points to the new one and goes on to make the new last one. To carry out the behavior of a queue, remove the first player by saying that the first one is your next player.

```
def agregar_jugadores(self):
   nombre = edad = movimientos = tamaño = figura = puzzle = solucion = ""
   self.primero = self.ultimo = None
   total_mov = 0
   arbol = eT.parse("entrada.xml")
   jugadores = arbol.findall("./jugador")
   for jugador in jugadores: # recorrer todos los jugadores para guardar
       if total_mov > 10000: # si se paso el limite
           print(
                "\nAdvertencia: Se llego al limite de movimientos, participantes restantes eliminado
       nombre = jugador.find("./datospersonales/nombre").text
       edad = jugador.find("./datospersonales/edad").text
       movimientos = jugador.find("./movimientos").text
       tamaño = jugador.find("./tamaño").text
       if not tamaño.isnumeric(): # si no es un numero entonces no se puede guardar
           print("\nError: el tamaño no es correcto " + nombre + "\n")
       if int(tamaño) > 30 or int(tamaño) % 5 != 0:
           print("\nAdvertencia: " + nombre +
                 " no cumple con los requisitos de la estructura, jugador no agregado.\n")
           continue
       figura = jugador.find("./figura").text
       if figura.lower() != "estrella de belen" and figura.lower() != "arbol de navidad" and figura
           print("\nAdvertencia: La figura " + figura +
                  " no existe " + nombre + ", jugador no agregado.\n")
       if not movimientos.isnumeric():
           print("\nError: La cantidad de movimientos no es correcta.\n")
       total_mov += int(movimientos)
       celdas1 = jugador.findall("./puzzle/celda")
```

Top 10:

It adds a player in an ordered way from highest to lowest, for that it has a function that as a parameter is of the class "NodePlayer" it goes through a cycle where it checks if the current one is lower and its next one is higher, if it is fulfilled it adds it in this position of Otherwise, if the player count reaches 10, it does not add it, if it is less, it moves the last player. To make the awards ceremony, the last one must be eliminated saying that the last one is now the previous one that it is pointing to.

```
def agregar_jugador(self, nuevo: NodoJugador):
    if nuevo == None:
       print("\nLa cola esta vacia.\n")
       return
   nuevo.siguiente = None
    if self.ultimo == None:
       self.primero = self.ultimo = nuevo
       self.conteo += 1
        aux = self.primero
        if nuevo.punteo > self.primero.punteo:
           nuevo.siguiente = self.primero
           self.primero.anterior = nuevo
           self.primero = nuevo
           self.conteo += 1
            if self.conteo > 10:
               self.ultimo = self.ultimo.anterior
               self.ultimo.siguiente = None
               self.conteo = 10
            return
        while True:
            if nuevo.punteo <= aux.punteo:</pre>
                if aux.siguiente == None:
                   aux.siguiente = nuevo
                   self.ultimo = nuevo
                   self.ultimo.anterior = aux
                    self.conteo += 1
                    if self.conteo > 10:
                        self.ultimo = self.ultimo.anterior
                        self.ultimo.siguiente = None
                        self.conteo = 10
                    break
                elif nuevo.punteo >= aux.siguiente.punteo:
```

Prize Stack:

Add the list of prizes from an XML file with the same method that is used in the list of players adding to the end always, to carry out the behavior of a stack, it removes the last prize added to the list saying that the last one is now its previous one.

```
class PilaPremios:
   def __init__(self):
       self.primero = None
       self.ultimo = None
    def agregar_premios(self):
       self.primero = self.ultimo = None
       arbol = eT.parse("premios.xml")
        premios = arbol.findall("./premio")
        for premio in premios: # recorrer todos los premios para guardar
            lugar = premio.find("./lugar").text
            regalo = premio.find("./regalo").text
           nuevo = Premios(lugar, regalo)
            if self.ultimo == None:
               self.primero = self.ultimo = nuevo
               self.ultimo.siguiente = nuevo
               nuevo.anterior = self.ultimo
                self.ultimo = nuevo
```

class diagram

