

PES UNIVERSITY
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Department of Computer Science & Engineering



**COMPUTER NETWORKS -
UE21CS252B**

III Semester – I Section

ASSIGNMENT – 1

Online Multiplayer Game (Rock Paper Scissors Game)

Submitted to:

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Abstract and Scope of the Project

The Multiplayer Rock Paper Scissors game using TCP is a project that aims to demonstrate the implementation of a multiplayer game using socket programming and the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) as the communication protocol. The game allows multiple players to connect to a central server and compete against each other in the classic **Rock Paper Scissors** game.

The project involves the development of both **server**-side and **client**-side applications using socket programming in Python. The server-side application creates a TCP socket and listens for incoming connections from clients. Once connected, the server manages the game logic, maintains game state, and facilitates communication between players. The client-side application connects to the server, sends player moves, receives game updates, and displays the game state to the user.

The game incorporates various networking concepts such as connection establishment, data exchange, error handling, and synchronization between multiple clients. It also utilizes the Rock Paper Scissors game logic, where players choose one of the three options (rock, paper, or scissors) and the winner is determined based on the predefined rules.

The project demonstrates the use of TCP as a reliable communication protocol for multiplayer gaming, ensuring that data is transmitted accurately and in the correct order. It also highlights the challenges and considerations in designing a multiplayer game, such as handling multiple connections, managing game state, and synchronizing game updates.

The outcome of the project is a fully functional Multiplayer Rock Paper Scissors game using TCP, providing an engaging and interactive gaming experience for players to compete against each other over a network. The project serves as a valuable example of socket programming and TCP implementation in the context of multiplayer gaming, with potential applications in various multiplayer game development scenarios. Further enhancements, such as adding additional features, improving performance, and expanding the player base, can be explored to extend the capabilities of the game. Overall, the Multiplayer Rock Paper Scissors game using TCP is a compelling demonstration of the power and versatility of socket programming and TCP in the realm of multiplayer gaming.

Project Description

(Detailed explanation about project implementation and details of functions defined)

- **CLIENT.PY**

In client.py we have included the library pygame which helps us in making the game, moreover we have made buttons and made some adjustments to the window size and the buttons using python. Also, there is a message that pops up every time a round ends displaying “you’ve won” or “you’ve lost”.

- **NETWORK.PY:**

In network.py we have made a connect function which connects the client to the server and we have also made the send function which send packets in the form of strings through a TCP stream. We connect the client and server by keep similar machine ip address in the server.py and client.py.

- **SERVER.PY:**

In server.py we try to bind the client’s machine IP and port number to the server’s machine ip and port number. If there is any error in binding it throws an error. Here we also create threads and also provide a message if the server and client are connected, if they are connected the message says “connection established” if not then it says “connection not established”. If a user exits the game, then there is message that says “lost connection”.

- **GAME.PY:**

In game.py we have written the logic as to which user wins, loses or ties while throwing either rock, paper or scissors.

Software Requirements

(Description about Programming Languages, APIs, Methods, etc.,)

- Python programming language and its various libraries are used for this project.

- Socket library:

`socket.socket()`: This method creates a new socket object which is used to establish connections.

- `socket.bind(host, port)` :
Binds the IP address and a port to the socket object so that any communication through a particular IP address and port is received by the socket object.

- `socket.listen()` :

The socket object actively checks for any incoming connection requests.

- `socket.recv()` :
Receives the message transmitted by a client after the establishment of a connection.

- `socket.sendall()` :
Sends user defined or program defined messages to the clients .

- Thread library:
`threading.Thread()` :
Creates a new process thread that can perform a different set of task independently.

Source Code

i. game.py

```
game.py
1  class Game:
2      def __init__(self, id):
3          self.p1Went = False
4          self.p2Went = False
5          self.ready = False
6          self.id = id
7          self.moves = [None, None]
8          self.wins = [0,0]
9          self.ties = 0
10
11     def get_player_move(self, p):
12         """
13         :param p: [0,1]
14         :return: Move
15         """
16         return self.moves[p]
17
18     def play(self, player, move):
19         self.moves[player] = move
20         if player == 0:
21             self.p1Went = True
22         else:
23             self.p2Went = True
24
25     def connected(self):
26         return self.ready
27
28     def bothWent(self):
29         return self.p1Went and self.p2Went
30
31     def winner(self):
32
33         p1 = self.moves[0].upper()[0]
34         p2 = self.moves[1].upper()[0]
35
36         winner = -1
37         if p1 == "R" and p2 == "S":
38             winner = 0
39         elif p1 == "S" and p2 == "R":
40             winner = 1
41         elif p1 == "P" and p2 == "R":
42             winner = 0
43         elif p1 == "R" and p2 == "P":
44             winner = 1
45         elif p1 == "S" and p2 == "P":
46             winner = 0
47         elif p1 == "P" and p2 == "S":
48             winner = 1
49
50         return winner
51
52     def resetWent(self):
53         self.p1Went = False
54         self.p2Went = False
```

ii. Network.py

```

network.py
1  import socket
2  import pickle
3
4
5  class Network:
6      def __init__(self):
7          self.client = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
8          self.server = "192.168.43.141"
9          self.port = 5555
10         self.addr = (self.server, self.port)
11         self.p = self.connect()
12
13     def getP(self):
14         return self.p
15
16     def connect(self):
17         try:
18             self.client.connect(self.addr)
19             return self.client.recv(2048).decode()
20         except:
21             pass
22
23     def send(self, data):
24         try:
25             self.client.send(str.encode(data))
26             return pickle.loads(self.client.recv(2048*2))
27         except socket.error as e:
28             print(e)

```

iii. Client.py

```

client.py
1  import pygame
2  from network import Network
3  import pickle
4  pygame.font.init()
5
6  width = 700
7  height = 700
8  win = pygame.display.set_mode((width, height))
9  pygame.display.set_caption("Client")
10
11
12  class Button:
13      def __init__(self, text, x, y, color):
14          self.text = text
15          self.x = x
16          self.y = y
17          self.color = color
18          self.width = 150
19          self.height = 100
20
21      def draw(self, win):
22          pygame.draw.rect(win, self.color, (self.x, self.y, self.width, self.height))
23          font = pygame.font.SysFont("comicsans", 40)
24          text = font.render(self.text, 1, (255, 255, 255))
25          win.blit(text, (self.x + round(self.width/2) - round(text.get_width()/2), self.y + round(self.height/2) - round(text.get_height()/2)))
26
27      def click(self, pos):
28          x1 = pos[0]
29          y1 = pos[1]
30          if self.x <= x1 <= self.x + self.width and self.y <= y1 <= self.y + self.height:
31              return True
32          else:
33              return False
34
35
36  def redrawWindow(win, game, p):
37      win.fill((128, 128, 128))

```

```

38
39     if not(game.connected()):
40         font = pygame.font.SysFont("comicsans", 80)
41         text = font.render("Waiting for Player...", 1, (255,0,0), True)
42         win.blit(text, (width/2 - text.get_width()/2, height/2 - text.get_height()/2))
43     else:
44         font = pygame.font.SysFont("comicsans", 60)
45         text = font.render("Your Move", 1, (0, 255,255))
46         win.blit(text, (80, 200))
47
48         text = font.render("Opponents", 1, (0, 255, 255))
49         win.blit(text, (380, 200))
50
51         move1 = game.get_player_move(0)
52         move2 = game.get_player_move(1)
53         if game.bothWent():
54             text1 = font.render(move1, 1, (0,0,0))
55             text2 = font.render(move2, 1, (0, 0, 0))
56         else:
57             if game.p1Went and p == 0:
58                 text1 = font.render(move1, 1, (0,0,0))
59             elif game.p1Went:
60                 text1 = font.render("Locked In", 1, (0, 0, 0))
61             else:
62                 text1 = font.render("Waiting...", 1, (0, 0, 0))
63
64             if game.p2Went and p == 1:
65                 text2 = font.render(move2, 1, (0,0,0))
66             elif game.p2Went:
67                 text2 = font.render("Locked In", 1, (0, 0, 0))
68             else:
69                 text2 = font.render("Waiting...", 1, (0, 0, 0))
70
71         if p == 1:
72             win.blit(text2, (100, 350))
73             win.blit(text1, (400, 350))
74         else:
75             win.blit(text1, (100, 350))
76             win.blit(text2, (400, 350))
77
78         for btn in btns:
79             btn.draw(win)
80
81     pygame.display.update()
82
83
84     btns = [Button("Rock", 50, 500, (0,0,0)), Button("Scissors", 250, 500, (255,0,0)), Button("Paper", 450, 500, (0,255,0))]
85     def main():
86         run = True
87         clock = pygame.time.Clock()
88         n = Network()
89         player = int(n.getP())
90         print("You are player", player)
91
92         while run:
93             clock.tick(60)
94             try:
95                 game = n.send("get")
96             except:
97                 run = False
98                 print("Couldn't get game")
99                 break
100
101             if game.bothWent():
102                 redrawWindow(win, game, player)
103                 pygame.time.delay(500)
104                 try:
105                     game = n.send("reset")
106                 except:
107                     run = False
108                     print("Couldn't get game")
109                     break
110

```



```

111     font = pygame.font.SysFont("comicsans", 90)
112     if (game.winner() == 1 and player == 1) or (game.winner() == 0 and player == 0):
113         text = font.render("You Won!", 1, (255,0,0))
114     elif game.winner() == -1:
115         text = font.render("Tie Game!", 1, (255,0,0))
116     else:
117         text = font.render("You Lost...", 1, (255, 0, 0))
118
119     win.blit(text, (width/2 - text.get_width()/2, height/2 - text.get_height()/2))
120     pygame.display.update()
121     pygame.time.delay(2000)
122
123     for event in pygame.event.get():
124         if event.type == pygame.QUIT:
125             run = False
126             pygame.quit()
127
128         if event.type == pygame.MOUSEBUTTONDOWN:
129             pos = pygame.mouse.get_pos()
130             for btn in btns:
131                 if btn.click(pos) and game.connected():
132                     if player == 0:
133                         if not game.p1Went:
134                             n.send(btn.text)
135                     else:
136                         if not game.p2Went:
137                             n.send(btn.text)
138
139             redrawWindow(win, game, player)
140
141     def menu_screen():
142         run = True
143         clock = pygame.time.Clock()
144
145         while run:
146             clock.tick(60)
147
148             win.fill((128, 128, 128))
149             font = pygame.font.SysFont("comicsans", 60)
150             text = font.render("Click to Play!", 1, (255,0,0))
151             win.blit(text, (100,200))
152             pygame.display.update()
153
154             for event in pygame.event.get():
155                 if event.type == pygame.QUIT:
156                     pygame.quit()
157                     run = False
158                 if event.type == pygame.MOUSEBUTTONDOWN:
159                     run = False
160
161             main()
162
163     while True:
164         menu_screen()

```

iv. Server.py

```

server.py
1  import socket
2  from _thread import *
3  import pickle
4  from game import Game
5
6  server = "192.168.43.141"
7  port = 5555
8
9  s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
10
11  try:
12      s.bind((server, port))
13  except socket.error as e:
14      str(e)
15
16  s.listen(2)
17  print("Waiting for a connection, Server Started")
18
19  connected = set()
20  games = {}
21  idCount = 0
22
23
24  def threaded_client(conn, p, gameId):
25      global idCount
26      conn.send(str.encode(str(p)))
27
28      reply = ""
29      while True:
30          try:
31              data = conn.recv(4096).decode()
32              if gameId in games:
33                  game = games[gameId]
34
35                  if not data:
36                      break
37              else:
38                  if data == "reset":
39                      game.resetWent()
40                  elif data != "get":
41                      game.play(p, data)
42                      conn.sendall(pickle.dumps(game))
43              else:
44                  break
45          except:
46              break
47      print("Lost connection")
48      try:
49          del games[gameId]
50          print("Closing Game", gameId)
51      except:
52          pass
53      idCount -= 1
54      conn.close()
55
56  while True:
57      conn, addr = s.accept()
58      print("Connected to:", addr)
59
60      idCount += 1
61      p = 0
62      gameId = (idCount - 1)//2
63      if idCount % 2 == 1:
64          games[gameId] = Game(gameId)
65          print("Creating a new game...")
66      else:
67          games[gameId].ready = True
68          p = 1
69
70      start_new_thread(threaded_client, (conn, p, gameId))
71
72

```

Sample Output

(Includes necessary output screenshots followed by a brief description)

Commands:

starting the server and client side using

- python sever.py

```
C:\Users\soman\OneDrive\Documents\pieton programs\multiplayer game>python server.py  
Waiting for a connection, Server Started
```

- python client.py

```
C:\Users\soman\OneDrive\Documents\pieton programs\multiplayer game>python client.py  
pygame 2.3.0 (SDL 2.24.2, Python 3.11.0)  
Hello from the pygame community. https://www.pygame.org/contribute.html
```

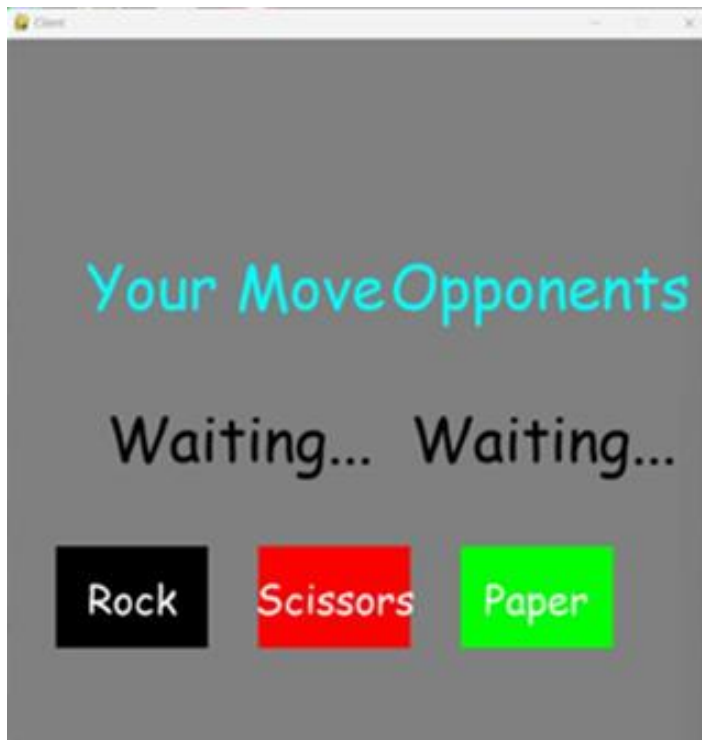
Final Output Screenshot:

Shows the final Output as to which user “won” and which user “lost”.



Waiting Output Screenshot:

This screenshot demonstrates that a user is waiting for the **move of the opponent** .



Conclusion

In conclusion, our project on computer networks utilizing socket programming has been a significant endeavor that has provided us with a deep understanding of how data communication works at the network level. Our project has highlighted the importance of socket programming as a fundamental concept in computer networking, enabling the exchange of data over a network through sockets that serve as endpoints for communication. We have utilized various socket types, such as TCP, to implement different communication protocols based on the specific requirements of our project. We have also gained valuable insights into network architecture, including client-server models.

Further enhancements, such as adding additional features, improving performance, and expanding the player base, can be explored to extend the capabilities of the game. Overall, the Multiplayer Rock Paper Scissors game using TCP is a compelling demonstration of the power and versatility of socket programming and TCP in the realm of multiplayer gaming.

Overall, our project has provided us with invaluable practical experience in computer networking and socket programming, equipping us with the skills and knowledge to develop robust and efficient networked systems in the future.

References

- Python Documentation - <https://docs.python.org/3/howto/sockets.html>
- Tutorials Point- https://www.tutorialspoint.com/python/python_networking.html