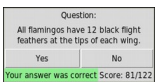

Take-home test for Unit 8

Intro



Task

In this task, we are going to write a program `test8.py` that implements a graphical quiz game.



You are provided with a text file containing quiz questions `animals.txt` ([source](#)) and a module `readquiz.py` with a function `loadQuestions()` able to read Yes/No questions from the questions file. The function returns a list of the form:

```
[
    ['All dogs, cats and birds are colorblind.', False],
    ['Snake skin is covered in scales.', True],
    ['All tigers have stripes.', False],
    ...
]
```

Each element of the list is a pair containing a trivia-style statement string and a `True/False` value that determines whether the statement is true or not.

Step-by-step implementation:

1. Load questions from the file `animals.txt` using the module `readquiz.py`

You will need at least three global variables: the list of questions, the number of times the player answered, and how many times they were correct:

```
questions = readquiz.loadQuestions()
total = 0
```

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correct = 0

2. Create a Tkinter interface, arranging widgets as close as possible to the following layout (you may use additional `Frame` widgets to help arrange buttons and labels):

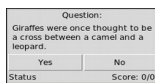
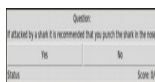


- When creating a label for the quiz question, you may use a `Message` widget instead of `Label` to get a multi-line text label. They are created the same way, but for `Message` you additionally specify its width:

```
questionLabel = Label(root)
```

```
questionLabel = Message(root, width=200)
```

The difference between `Label` and `Message`:



- The **Status** label in the bottom left is supposed to show if the player's previous answer was correct or incorrect
- The **Score** label in bottom right is supposed to shows the ratio of correct answers (i.e. `Score: correct/total`, initially, it should show `Score: 0/0`).
- The game should start by showing a randomly sampled trivia statement from the list, allowing the player to press a button "**Yes**" or "**No**" if they agree or disagree with the statement.
- To make the game work, add `['command']` functions for the buttons. If a correct button is pressed, it should change the **Status** label to 'Your answer was correct' and its background to 'light green', otherwise change it to 'Your answer was incorrect' and its background to 'pink'. After that, it should load a new question, update globals `correct` and `total`, and update the **Score** label to show the updated ratio.

Question:	
Are wild turkeys very good fliers?	
Yes	No
Your answer was correct Score: 1/1	

Question:	
Is it true that goldfish only have a 3-second memory?	
Yes	No
Your answer was incorrect Score: 0/1	

After playing many rounds:

Question:	
Grizzly bears hibernate through the winter.	
Yes	No
Your answer was correct Score: 75/111	

Question:	
A polar bear has white fur.	
Yes	No
Your answer was incorrect Score: 75/112	

There are many ways to make the buttons work correctly. We can give you one possible solution strategy:

Define two functions for the buttons, describing what should happen when the player presses the correct button, and the incorrect one:

```
def goodAnswer():
    correct += 1
    total += 1
    ## Update Status and Score labels accordingly
    getNewQuestion()

def badAnswer():
    correct += 0
    total += 1
    ## Update Status and Score labels accordingly
    getNewQuestion()
```

The function `getNewQuestion()` should sample a new question, update the question label, and then reassign the `['command']` functions of the buttons. For example, if the question statement is `False`, then the **Yes** button should now execute `badAnswer`, and the **No** button should now execute `goodAnswer`.

So in the proposed solution strategy, each time we update the question, we also update the behavior of the buttons.

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