

Top-Down Programming Example: Rock, Paper, Scissors

Step #1: Goal and General Algorithm Idea

Goal: write a game to play “rock, paper, scissors”

The user chooses one of these, the computer chooses the other

- If the pair is “rock, paper”, the paper wins
- If the pair is “scissors, paper”, the scissors wins
- If the pair is “scissors, rock”, the rock wins

Specification: user enters selection of rock, paper, scissors

Program prints computer’s selection, who wins

At end, computer prints number of games human won and it won

High-level design:

initialize score

loop

ask user for choice

if quit, exit loop

computer selects one

select winner and increment win count

endloop

print number of games user won, computer won, ties

Step #2: Data Representation and Program Structure

Part #1: Data

Represent the rock, paper, scissors using strings: “rock”, “paper”, “scissors” (sequence *things*)

Represent commands as strings as above, plus “quit” (sequence *cmdlist*)

Store the scores in a dictionary with keys “user”, “computer”, “tie” and integer values (initially set to 0)

Part #2: Functions

- get user input – *getuser()*
- get computer choice – *getcomp()*
- determine winner – *whowins()*

Part #3: Refine algorithm

while True:

userchoice = *getuser()*;

if (userchoice == quit):

break

compchoice = *getcomp()*;

winner = *whowins*(userchoice, compchoice)

score[winner] += 1

print You won, score[“user”], game(s), the computer won, score[“computer”], game(s)

print and you tied, score[“tie”], game(s)

Step #3: Figure out who wins

Represent $(object_1, object_2)$ where $object_1$ beats $object_2$ as list of tuples, *winlist*. To see if user won, see if the (*user-chosen object*, *computer-chosen object*) tuple is in that list.

This leads to *rps-prog1.py*:

```
def whowins(user, comp):
    if user == comp:
        win = "tie"
    elif (user, comp) in winlist:
        win = "user"
    else:
        win = "computer"
    return win
```

Step #4: Get computer choice

Given the three objects in the sequence *things*, choose randomly.

This leads to *rps-prog2.py*:

```
def getcomp():
    pick = random.choice(things)
    print("Computer picks", pick)
    return pick
```

Step #5: Get user input

Loop until you get a valid input. If the user types an end of file (control-d) or an interrupt (control-c), act as though the user typed "quit"; report any other exceptions and then act as though the user typed "quit".

This leads to *rps-prog3.py*:

```
def getuser():
    while True:
        try:
            n = input("Human: enter rock, paper, scissors, quit: ")
        except (EOFError, KeyboardInterrupt):
            n = "quit"
            break
        except Exception as msg:
            print("Unknown exception:", msg, "-- quitting")
            n = "quit"
            break
        *** check input ***
    return n
```

To check input, we need to be sure it's a valid command, so see if it's in *cmdlist*:

```
if n not in cmdlist:
    print("Bad input; try again")
else:
    break
```

Put these together to get the user input routine.