

## Boggle

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Adapted from SL Rishi Bedi's Slides

## What is Boggle?

## Demo

## What are all these files?

- bogglemain.cpp
- bogglegui.h
- bogglegui.cpp


## What are all these files?

- boggleplay.cpp
- boggle.h
- boggle.cpp


## Breakdown of Assignment

- Setup
- Human Turn
- Human Word Search
- Computer Turn
- Multiple Plays and GUI


## Part 1: Setup

- Draw Board
- User Input
- Example on white board
- Random? -> Shake the cubes
- How are the cubes represented
- How will you represent the game board
- Assign to random location
- Pick Random Side of Cube to be face up
- Example on Whiteboard
- Possible reuse of a method in both cases

| AAEEGN | ABBJOO | ACHOPS | AFFKPS | AOOTTW | CIMOTU | DEILRX | DELRVY |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| DISTTY | EEGHNW | EEINSU | EHRTVW | EIOSST | ELRTTY | HIMNQU | HLNNRZ |

## Useful Code:

```
\#include "shuffle.h"
    shuffle(array, length);
```

\#include "random.h"
randomInteger(0, 6);
\#include <cctype>
isalpha(ch);
\#include "simpio.h"
getYesOrNo("Do you want to eat cake? ");

## Part 2: Human Turn

- Ask User for Input
- Check that it's a valid word

■ >= 4 letters long

- In the dictionary
- Check that it can be formed in the board
- If it can be found:


## Part 3: Human Word Seach

- How to do humanWordSearch: Recursive Backtracking
- Choose, Explore, Unchoose
- Find where the word can start
- From each starting point, recursively try to extend to find the word (helper function!!)
- High Level Example: SL Rishi Bedi Slides
humanWordSearch Demo
word = "smart"

| $A$ | $T$ | $R$ | $E$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $S$ | $N$ | $A$ | $R$ |
| $U$ | $M$ | $B$ | $D$ |
| $D$ | $A$ | $N$ | $E$ |

humanWordSearch Demo
word = "smart"

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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## humanWordSearch Demo word = "smart"

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $S$ | $N$ | $A$ | $R$ |
| $U$ | $M$ | $B$ | $D$ |
| $D$ | $A$ | $N$ | $E$ |

- We found the first letter
- Mark it as used
- Why?
- Explore the rest of the word


## humanWordSearch Demo <br> word = "mart"

| $A$ | $T$ | $R$ | $E$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $S$ | $N$ | $A$ | $R$ |
| $U$ | $M$ | $B$ | $D$ |
| $D$ | $A$ | $N$ | $E$ |

- We found the first letter
- Mark it as used
- Why?
- Highlight square
- Look at its neighbors for the second letter.


## humanWordSearch Demo <br> word = "mart"

| A | $T$ | $R$ | $E$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| harked <br> As <br> Used | $N$ | $A$ | $R$ |
| U | $M$ | B | D |
| D | A | $N$ | $E$ |

- We found the first letter
- Mark it as used
- Why?
- Highlight square
- Look at its neighbors for the second letter.


## humanWordSearch Demo <br> word = "mart"

| $A$ | $T$ | $R$ | $E$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arked <br> As <br> Used | $N$ | $A$ | $R$ |
| $U$ | $M$ | $B$ | $D$ |
| $D$ | $A$ | $N$ | $E$ |

- We found the first letter
- Mark it as used
- Why?
- Highlight square
- Look at its neighbors for the second letter.


## humanWordSearch Demo <br> word = "mart"

| A | $T$ | $R$ | $E$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Marke <br> As <br> Used | N | A | R |
| U | M | B | D |
| D | A | N | E |

- We found the first letter
- Mark it as used
- Why?
- Highlight square
- Look at its neighbors for the second letter.


## humanWordSearch Demo <br> word = "mart"

| A | $T$ | $R$ | $E$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Marked <br> As <br> Used | $N$ | $A$ | $R$ |
| $U$ | $M$ | $B$ | $D$ |
| $D$ | $A$ | $N$ | $E$ |

- We found the first letter
- Mark it as used
- Why?
- Highlight square
- Look at its neighbors for the second letter.


## humanWordSearch Demo <br> word = "mart"

| $A$ | $T$ | $R$ | $E$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Marked <br> As <br> Used | $N$ | $A$ | $R$ |
| $U$ | $M$ | $B$ | $D$ |
| $D$ | $A$ | $N$ | $E$ |

- We found the first letter
- Mark it as used
- Why?
- Highlight square
- Look at its neighbors for the second letter.


## humanWordSearch Demo <br> word = "mart"

| A | T | R | E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Marked <br> As <br> Used | N | A | R |
| U | M | B | D |
| D | A | N | E |

- We found the first letter
- Mark it as used
- Why?
- Highlight square
- Look at its neighbors for the second letter.


## humanWordSearch Demo <br> word = "mart"

| A | $T$ | $R$ | $E$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Marked <br> As <br> Used | N | A | R |
| U | M | B | D |
| D | A | N | E |

- We found the first letter
- Mark it as used
- Why?
- Highlight square
- Look at its neighbors for the second letter.


## humanWordSearch Demo word = "mart"

| $A$ | $T$ | $R$ | $E$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Marked <br> As <br> Usea | $N$ | $A$ | $R$ |
| $U$ | $M$ | $B$ | $D$ |
| $D$ | $A$ | $N$ | $E$ |

- We found the first letter
- Mark it as used
- Why?
- Highlight square
- Look at its neighbors for the second letter.
- Found it, now do it again.


## humanWordSearch Demo word = "art"

| A | T | R | E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Marked <br> As <br> Used | N | A | R |
| U | Marked <br> As <br> Used | B | D |
| D | A | N | E |

- We found the first letter
- Mark it as used
- Why?
- Highlight square
- Look at its neighbors for the second letter.


## humanWordSearch Demo word = "art"

| A | $T$ | $R$ | $E$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Marked <br> As <br> Used | N | A | R |
| U | Uarked <br> As <br> Used | B | D |
| D | A | N | E |

- We found the first letter
- Mark it as used
- Why?
- Highlight square
- Look at its neighbors for the next letter.


## humanWordSearch Demo word = "art"

| A | $T$ | $R$ | $E$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Marked <br> As <br> Used | $N$ | A | R |
| U | Marke <br> As <br> Used | B | D |
| D | A | N | E |

- We found the first letter
- Mark it as used
- Why?
- Highlight square
- Look at its neighbors for the next letter.
- Found the next letter!
Let's do it again.


## humanWordSearch Demo word = "rt"

| A | T | R | E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Marked <br> As <br> Used | N | 1arked <br> As <br> Used | R |
| U | Marked <br> As <br> Used | B | D |
| D | A | N | E |

- We found the first letter
- Mark it as used
- Why?
- Highlight square
- Look at its neighbors for the next letter.


## humanWordSearch Demo ...a few steps later

| $A$ | $T$ | $R$ | $E$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $S$ | $N$ | $A$ | $R$ |
| $U$ | $M$ | $B$ | $D$ |
| $D$ | $A$ | $N$ | $E$ |

- How do we know when we are here?
- That's our base case
- What if that first " $\mathrm{S}^{\prime}$ did not work out?
- Keep looking


## Part 4: Computer Turn

- Run an exhaustive recursive search to find all possible words on the board.
- Similar to human words search
- Choose, Explore, Unchoose
- But don't combine. Why?
- Differences in:
- Highlighting
- Finds All words
- Stopping Condition is different
- You don't stop when you find a word.
- eg. DESK then DESKS
computerWordSearch() Demo
word so far: "E"

| $E$ | $A$ | $Q$ | $E$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $S$ | $R$ | $A$ | $R$ |
| $U$ | $V$ | $K$ | $H$ |
| $M$ | $E$ | $J$ | $O$ |

Select each neighbor in turn and recurse down.

## computerWordSearch() Demo word so far: "EA"



## computerWordSearch() Demo word so far: "EAQ"

| Marked Marked <br> As Used As Used | Q | E | Select each neighbor in turn <br> and recurse down. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BUT WAIT! EAQ |  |  |  |

## computerWordSearch() Demo word so far: "EA"



Select each neighbor in turn and recurse down.

## computerWordSearch() Demo word so far: "EAS"



## computerWordSearch() Demo word so far: "EASR"



## computerWordSearch() Demo word so far: "EAS"



## computerWordSearch() Demo word so far: "EASU"



## computerWordSearch() Demo word so far: "EAS"



## computerWordSearch() Demo word so far: "EASV"



## computerWordSearch() Demo word so far: "EAS"



Select each neighbor in turn and recurse down.

We have looked at all of S's neighbors, so we will head back up.

## computerWordSearch() Demo word so far: "EA"



Select each neighbor in turn and recurse down.

## computerWordSearch() Demo word so far: "EAR"



## computerWordSearch() Demo word so far: "EARS"



## computerWordSearch() Demo word so far: "EARSU"



Select each neighbor in turn and recurse down.

## Useful Code:

\#include""
lexicon.containsPrefix(stringword_so_far);

## Part 5: Loop

- Most of this is handled already.
- bogglemain has a for loop that calls playOneGame


## Part 6: GUI

- Read bogglegui.h and understand what each function does and how to use them


## Last Notes:

- What are these "::"
- namespace
- If you're in boggleplay.cpp/boggle.cpp and want to use a method like initialize(row, col) in bogglegui.h you have to call BoggleGUI::initialize(row, col)
- const
- Remember boggleplay.cpp has no idea what the rules of boggle are.
- Case insensitivity

