# 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

# Step #2: Data Representation and Program Structure

print number of games user won, computer won, ties

```
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]:

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.