

Checkout today's project
from your individual SVN repository:

14-NestedLoops

TOP-DOWN DESIGN
(THE BLACKJACK EXAMPLE,
PART 1)
AND MORE LOOP PATTERNS:
NESTED LOOPS AND THE
WAIT-UNTIL-EVENT LOOP
PATTERN

Team preference survey

- Beginning with Session 16, you will be working on a team project. We will assign teams, based on your input.
- Your input is in the form of a survey (see the homework for details about how to take the survey)
 - ▣ This survey is a chance for you to tell us your preferences for who you want to work with.
 - Suggestion: prefer people whose understanding level is similar to yours.
 - ▣ Also has questions about your work style and confidence level to help us form teams.
 - ▣ Fill out the survey, even if you have no preference.
 - ▣ Due before the next class meeting.

Designing/implementing a larger program

- Until now, our programs have been small and simple
 - ▣ Possible exceptions: dayOfYear, speedReading
- For larger programs, we need a strategy to help us be organized
- One common strategy: **top-down design**
 - ▣ Break the problem into a few big pieces (functions)
 - ▣ Break each piece into smaller pieces
 - ▣ Eventually we get down to manageable pieces that do the details

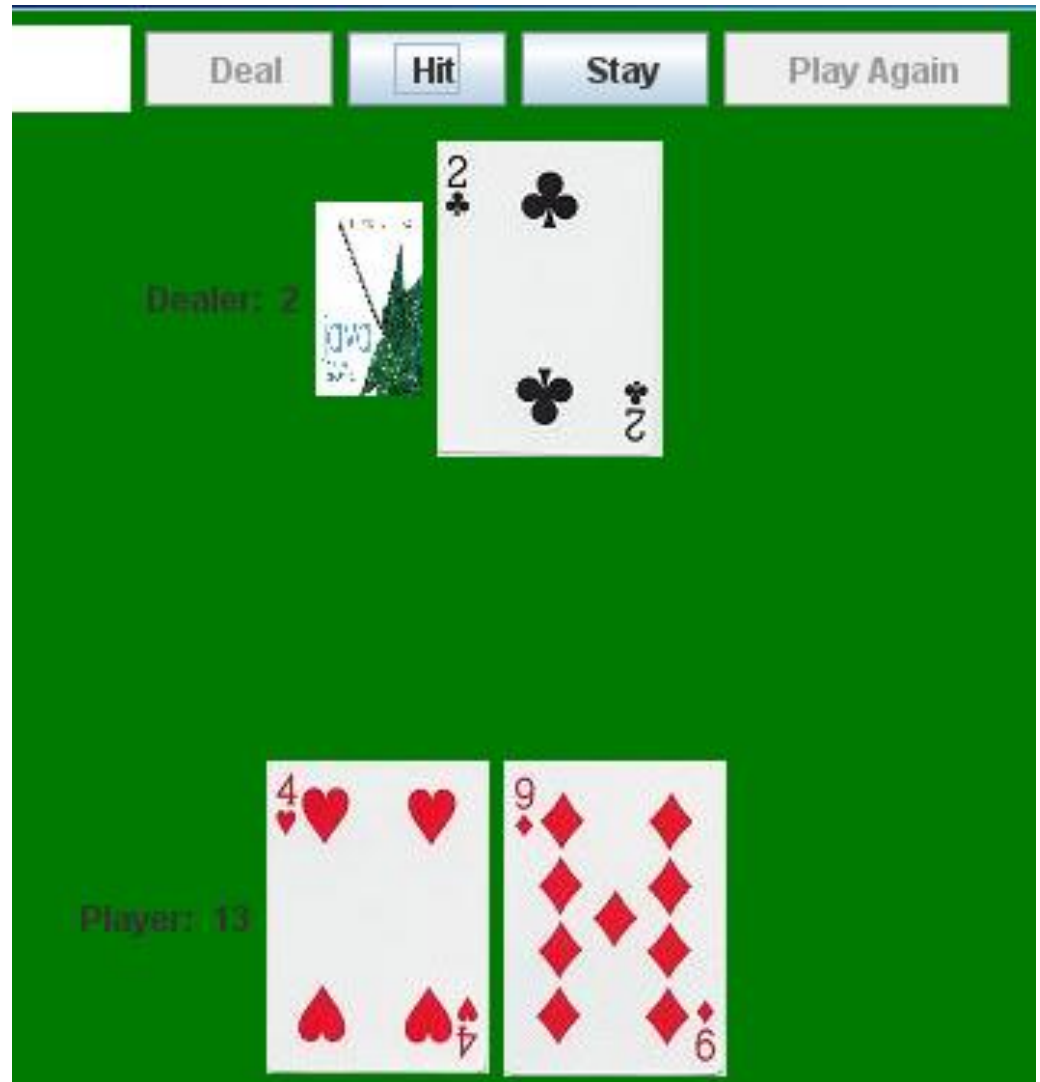
Example: Two-player blackjack (21)

- Uses a regular deck of cards
- Player and Dealer each initially get two cards
- Player can see both of own cards, but only one of dealer's cards
- Suit is irrelevant, only denomination determines points per card:
 - ▣ Ace: one point or 11 points.
 - ▣ 2-10: point value is the number of the card.
 - ▣ face card: 10 points
- Object: Get as close as you can to 21 points in your hand without going over

Blackjack illustration

- We won't develop a GUI today, but this image from a GUI Blackjack game* illustrates how the game goes

- * from Lewis and Chase, *Java Software Structures*



Blackjack play

- Player has the option to take one or more “hits” (cards) or to “stay” (keep the current hand)
- If a hit increases the Player's score to more than 21, he is “busted” and loses immediately
- If the Player is not busted, the Dealer plays, but with more constraints
 - ▣ If the Dealer's score is less than 16, (s)he must take a hit
 - ▣ Otherwise, (s)he must stay
- If neither player is busted, the one with the highest-scoring hand wins
 - ▣ If both have the same score, it is a tie and no money changes hands

Program specifications

- The blackjack program will allow a single player to play one hand of blackjack against the computer, starting with a fresh deck of cards
- It will have a simple text interface
- It will repeatedly display the state of the game and ask the Player whether (s)he wants a hit
- Once the Player says NO, the Dealer will play
- The result (win, lose, tie) will be displayed

Initial design

- Similar to the top-level design of the Racquetball simulator from the textbook, we want to break up the blackjack algorithm into a few high-level tasks
- With one or two other people, quickly brainstorm what those tasks might be
 - ▣ Strive for about 6 tasks

Top-level design, turned into code

Top-level design:

- Create initial card deck
- Deal initial cards
- Display game state
- Player plays until busted or chooses to stop
- Dealer plays until required to stop
- Report who wins

```
def main():
```

```
    deck = newDeck(52)
```

```
    player, dealer = initialDeal(deck)
```

```
    displayGame(player, dealer, False)
```

```
    playerPlays(player, dealer, deck)
```

```
    dealerPlays(player, dealer, deck)
```

```
    showWhoWon(player, dealer)
```

```
    displayGame(player, dealer, True)
```

Write *main* based on the above. Write on your Quiz.

Nested Loops

- A *nested if* is an **if** inside an **if**.
- A *nested loop* is a loop inside a loop.
- Example:

```
for i in range(4):  
    for j in range(3):  
        print i, j, i*j
```

- What does it print?
- What if we change the second range expression to `range(i+1)`?

Nested Loop Practice

- You will do several exercises that involve writing functions to generate patterned output.
- In each, you will accumulate each line's output in a string, then print it.
- Place this code inside `NestedLoopPatterns.py` in `14-NestedLoops` project

Nested Loops – Class Exercise

- First, we will write a function to generate a pattern of asterisks like

```
*****  
*****  
*****
```

- We will write a function called `rectangleOfStars(rows, columns)`.
- To produce the above pattern, we would call it with parameters 3 and 11.

Nested Loop Practice – Your Turn

- Complete these definitions and test your functions
 - ▣ `triangleOfStars(n)` produces a triangular pattern of asterisks. For example, `triangleOfStars(6)` produces

```
*
**
***
****
*****
*****
```

Hint: Use the same idea as the previous example. Start each line with an empty string. As you go through your inner loop, accumulate the line's characters. Print the line, then go on to the next iteration of the outer loop.

- ▣ `triangleOfSameNum(n)` produces a triangular pattern of numbers. For example, `triangleOfSameNum(5)` produces

```
1
22
333
4444
55555
```

If you finish these exercises in class, continue with the remaining homework problems.