

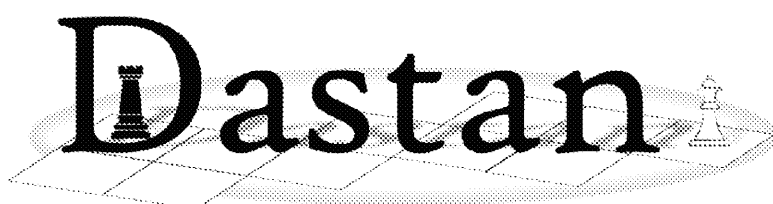
```

20 self._NoOfColumns = C
21 self._MoveOptionOfferPosition = 0
22 self.__CreateMoveOptionOffer()
23 self.__CreateBoard()
24 self.__CreatePieces(NoOfPieces)
25 self._CurrentPlayer = self._Players[0]
26
27 def __DisplayBoard(self):
28     print("\n" + " ", end="")
29     for Column in range(1, self._NoOfColumns + 1):
30         print(str(Column) + " ", end="")
31     print("\n" + " ", end="")
32     for Count in range(1, self._NoOfColumns + 1):
33         print("---", end="")
34     print("-")
35     for Row in range(1, self._NoOfRows + 1):
36         print(str(Row) + " ", end="")
37         for Column in range(1, self._NoOfColumns + 1):
38             Index = self.__GetIndexOffSquare(Row * 10 + Column)
39             print "[" + self._Board[Index].GetSymbol() + " ", end=""]

```

2015 specification
for the 2023 exam

PAPER 1 EXAM RESOURCE PACK 2023



for A Level AQA Computer Science

PYTHON³ EDITION

- DIGITAL RESOURCE -

This pack includes paper versions of the electronic files.

Go to zzed.uk/ProductSupport to download the electronic files.



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Printouts of electronic resources (for reference)

- Code Breakdown (14 pages)
- UML Class Diagram – Complete (1 page)*
- Theory Questions: Write-on version (7 pages)
- Theory Questions: Non-write-on version (3 pages)
- Coding Tasks (19 pages)
- Additional Tasks (Extension) (6 pages)
- Theory Questions: Mark Scheme (3 pages)
- Programming Tasks: Mark Scheme (41 pages)
- Electronic Answer Document (3 pages)

** Note there are also electronic copies of the UML Diagrams ('Complete' & 'Activity' versions) which can be printed in A3, making them much more usable (especially when used as activities)*

Teacher's Introduction

This resource pack is designed to help you support your students taking the A Level Computer Science Paper 1 exam. It is based on the *Dastan* preliminary material (Python³) – for examination summer 2023.

DIGITAL RESOURCE

Once you have downloaded the files for this resource via (zzed.uk/ProductSupport) you will have access to the following:



Dastan	this folder contains all of the content (PDF/DOCX) accessible via a HTML interface
Passwords.txt	for teacher use – this file contains all of the passwords for the protected PDFs (also listed below)

* PRINTED COPIES OF ALL THE MATERIALS IN THIS DIGITAL RESOURCE PACK ARE INCLUDED FOR REFERENCE.

Installation: Extract the files from the downloaded ZIP file and move the entire *Dastan* folder onto a network location that is accessible for students, and provide them with a shortcut to the index.html file. All content can be accessed from this page.

Passwords: All of the PDFs accessible via the *Solutions* web page are password-protected, so that students can only access them with your permission. Each password is a four-digit code, as follows:

- py02a-UML-Diagram-Complete.pdf
- py06-TheoryQuestions-MS.pdf
- py07-CodingTasks-MS.pdf

The resource pack consists of the following:

① Code Breakdown

This document gives a detailed technical overview of the skeleton program, describing in detail each class and method in turn – including their purpose/function, parameters and return values.

Note: although this section is intended to give extra support to teachers and students, it should in no way be seen as a substitute to a student exploring the code for themselves.

② Class Diagrams

Two UML Class Diagrams help students explore the skeleton program; there is a completed version and a partially-complete version which contains a total of 15 missing class and method names, data types, associations and access types (private/public) for students to fill in. The completed version is password-protected and accessible via the *Solutions* web page.

③ Video

A short video going over the *Dastan* game mechanics – intended as a visual aid to accompany the notes in the official AQA preliminary material.

④ Written Questions

Theory questions testing students' understanding of the skeleton program. These questions require access to the program, but no modifications need to be made to the program. Write-on (with answer lines) and non-write-on versions are available. Suggested answers are provided via the *Solutions* web page as a password-protected PDF.

⑤ Coding Tasks

Fifteen modification exercises put students' programming skills to the test. Example solutions with suggested mark schemes are provided via the *Solutions* web page as a password-protected PDF. Note that these are example solutions and you must use your discretion to award marks accordingly where there are valid alternative solutions.

An Electronic Answer Document (EAD) is provided should you wish students to use it for ③ and/or ④ above.

This resource is intended to supplement your teaching only. Please read full disclaimer (p. iii) before using it.

Dastan

Skeleton Code Breakdown

Important: Throughout this document and the skeleton code, methods are referred to as public. In this document, method names are written **without** leading underscores. Method names are written with leading underscores; a private method appears with a leading underscore and a protected method with a single underscore.




Class: Dastan




Identifier / Data		Description
<<constructor>>		
Parameters	R : Int C : Int NoOfPieces : Int	Initialises the following protected attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">NoOfRows from parameter RNoOfColumns from parameter CMoveOptionOfferPosition to 0
Return values	n/a	
		Instantiates two new Player objects – Player 1 with the parameter of 1 and Player 2 with the parameter of 2 and appends them both to the protected attribute PlayerList. Assigns the element at position 0 of the PlayerList (Player 1) to the protected attribute CurrentPlayer. Initialises the following methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none">CreateMoveOptions() – to add the move options to each player.CreateMoveOptionOffer() – to add the move options to the move offer option.CreateBoard() – to create a standard board.CreatePieces() – to add the standard pieces to the board using the parameter NoOfPieces.
CalculatePieceCapturePoints (private)		
Parameters	FinishSquareReference : Int	Uses the GetPieceInSquare method to get the piece at the location from the FinishSquareReference.
Return values	Integer	If there is a piece at that location, the piece is returned. If there is no piece, the method returns 0.
CheckIfGameOver (private)		
Parameters	n/a	Iterates through the Board list checking for a win condition.
Return values	Boolean	If the square contains a piece, the method checks if the piece is a Kotla, and the piece in the square is the opponent of the player that owns the Mirza. In this scenario, the player who owns the Mirza has lost their opponent's Kotla. If this isn't the case, the method confirms if the piece contains either a Kotla or a Mirza, setting the Player1HasMirza and Player2HasMirza appropriately.
		A negated logical AND of these two attributes. If both players have lost their Mirza, the method returns false.

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CheckSquareInBounds (private)		
Parameters	SquareReference : Int	Used as an error handling method. The SquareReference parameter is playing board.
Return values	Boolean	The method initialises two local variables using DIV to split off the row and column from the SquareReference parameter. It then checks to confirm if Row is outside the attribute NoOfRows and Col is outside the attribute NoOfColumns and if both are in range, the method returns true.
<div></div>		
CheckSquareValid (private)		
Parameters	SquareReference : Int StartSquare : Boolean	Used to test if the SquareReference parameter is a valid Square choice.
Return values	Boolean	The StartSquare parameter is used to check when the location of a piece to move from is being used to check when the location of a piece to move to, otherwise it is passed as false. The method checks to confirm if the location is valid when the player is selecting a piece to (a 'move to' check).
<div></div> <p>The method firstly uses the CheckSquareInBounds method to confirm that the square is within the bounds of the board and returns true if it is.</p> <p>The method then gets the piece at the location of the SquareReference parameter. If the piece is not at the location and this is a 'move from' check, the method returns false because the player has selected an invalid location. If the StartSquare parameter is true, the method instead returns true because it is a 'move from' check and the location is a blank square.</p> <p>If there is a piece already at the location and this is a 'move to' check, the method checks to confirm if the piece belongs to the current player. If it does and this is a 'move to' check, the method returns true. If this is a 'move from' check, the method returns false because the player is attempting to take an opponent's piece.</p> <p>If the piece does not belong to the current player and this is a 'move from' check, the method returns false because the player is trying to select an opponent's piece. If this is a 'move to' check, the method returns true because the player is attempting to take an opponent's piece.</p>		
CreateBoard (private)		
Parameters	n/a	Uses nested iteration using the NoOfColumns attributes to populate the board.
Return values	n/a	Player 1's Kotla is placed to the left of the board and Player 2's Kotla is placed to the right of the board. If there is an even number of columns, the Kotla is placed in the middle of the board using the NoOfColumns attribute.
<div></div> <p>The remaining locations are filled with empty strings in the board object.</p>		

CreateChowkidarMoveOption (private)		
Parameters	Direction : Int	Instantiates a new MoveOption method uses the Direction parameter. Move objects – one for each valid option.
Return values	NewMoveOption : MoveOption	
		<p>The first new Move parameter is from starting location to finishing location. Move parameter is the number of starting location to finishing location to the starting location.</p> <p>A Direction of 1 moves down the board. Direction of -1 moves up the board. Move object is added to the chowkidar object which is then returned.</p> <p>See pre-release document for a valid move positions (shown from the starting location).</p>
CreateCuirassierMoveOption (private)		
Parameters	Direction : Int	Instantiates a new MoveOption method uses the Direction parameter. Move objects – one for each valid option.
Return values	NewMoveOption : MoveOption	
		<p>The first new Move parameter is from starting location to finishing location. Move parameter is the number of starting location to finishing location to the starting location.</p> <p>A Direction of 1 moves down the board. Direction of -1 moves up the board. Move object is added to the cuirassier object which is then returned.</p> <p>See pre-release document for a valid move positions (shown from the starting location).</p>
CreateFaujdarMoveOption (private)		
Parameters	Direction : Int	Instantiates a new MoveOption method uses the Direction parameter. Move objects – one for each valid option.
Return values	NewMoveOption : MoveOption	
		<p>The first new Move parameter is from starting location to finishing location. Move parameter is the number of starting location to finishing location to the starting location.</p> <p>A Direction of 1 moves down the board. Direction of -1 moves up the board. Move object is added to the faujdar object which is then returned.</p> <p>See pre-release document for a valid move positions (shown from the starting location).</p>

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CreateJazairMoveOption (private)		
Parameters	Direction : Int	Instantiates a new MoveOption method uses the Direction parameter to create Move objects – one for each valid option.
Return values	NewMoveOption : MoveOption	
		<p>The first new Move parameter is from starting location to finishing location. Move parameter is the number of moves from starting location to finishing location to the starting location.</p> <p>A Direction of 1 moves down the board. A Direction of -1 moves up the board. The Move object is added to the jazair object which is then returned.</p> <p>See pre-release document for a list of valid move positions (shown from the perspective of white).</p>
CreateRyottMoveOption (private)		
Parameters	Direction : Int	Instantiates a new MoveOption method uses the Direction parameter to create Move objects – one for each valid option.
Return values	NewMoveOption : MoveOption	
		<p>The first new Move parameter is from starting location to finishing location. Move parameter is the number of moves from starting location to finishing location to the starting location.</p> <p>A Direction of 1 moves down the board. A Direction of -1 moves up the board. The Move object is added to the ryott object which is then returned.</p> <p>See pre-release document for a list of valid move positions (shown from the perspective of white).</p>
CreateMoveOption (private)		
Parameters	Name : String Direction : Int	Uses selection on the Name parameter to call the associated Create****MoveOption method to create a MoveOption from that method.
Return values	MoveOption	
CreateMoveOptionOffer (private)		
Parameters	n/a	Adds the MoveOption to the default MoveOptions list attribute.
Return values	n/a	

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CreateMoveOptions (private)		
Parameters	n/a	Adds the five default MoveOptions to the MoveOptionQueue for each player.
Return values	n/a	This method calls the CreateMoveOptions() method for each player, passing the move Name and Direction. It then adds the five default move options, adding them to the MoveOptionQueue for Player 1 and Player 2's list.
CreatePieces (private)		
Parameters	Pieces : Int	Places the default playing pieces onto the board.
Return values	n/a	The method uses the NoOfPieces to place many standard playing pieces on the board. Player 1 pieces are on row 2 and Player 2 pieces on the penultimate row. Pieces are given a name and a symbol which player they belong to, then their symbol on the board. Player 1 pieces are given symbol '1'. Player 2 pieces are given symbol '2' using an escape character to call a double quote. The method also places the Pieces associated Kotlas by halving the board size to work out the middle position in the board. Points value if captured of 5. Player 1 pieces symbol of '1' and Player 2 Mirza pieces symbol of '2'.
DisplayBoard (private)		
Parameters	n/a	Iterates through the Board list to display the board.
Return values	n/a	The method works by using the following steps:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iterate through to the number of rows and a space character. • Iterate through to the number of columns and a space character. • Use nested iteration to print the board for each square on the board. If a piece is in the square the symbol is printed, otherwise a blank space is printed. • Print a final '\n' symbol at the end of each row. • Iterate through to the number of rows and a space character.
DisplayFinalResult (private)		
Parameters	n/a	The winner of the game is the player who has the highest score when this method is called. The scores of both players using the GetScore() method.
Return values	n/a	If Player 1 has a higher score than Player 2, the Player 1 name concatenated with 'is the winner' is printed. If Player 2 has a higher score than Player 1, the Player 2 name concatenated with 'is the winner' is printed. If the scores match, 'Draw!' is printed.


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DisplayState (private)		
Parameters	n/a	Used as part of the main menu method to display information a
Return values	n/a	
		<p>The method first calls the DisplayBoard to the screen followed by for a player to choose if they want to move.</p> <p>It then uses the GetPlayerState to get the score and move option queue followed by the current player name.</p>
GetIndexOnBoard (private)		
Parameters	SquareReference : Int	Used to convert a SquareReference to the Board list for the associated square.
Return values	Integer	
		<p>The method initialises two local variables using DIV to split off the row and column from the SquareReference parameter.</p> <p>1 is subtracted from both variables and then the Row is multiplied by 8 and added to the Col attribute of the Board list.</p>
GetPointsForOccupancyByPlayer (private)		
Parameters	CurrentPlayer : Player	Used to calculate the total points for the CurrentPlayer.
Return values	ScoreAdjustment : Int	
		<p>The method initialises an integer to 0 and iterates through the Board list to find squares occupied by the current player.</p> <p>The GetPointsForOccupancyByPlayer method is overridden by the Kotla class. Kotla belongs to current player Mirza or a current player Mirza occupied by a current player Mirza or the opponent player.</p> <p>Points are totaled up in the ScoreAdjustment variable as iteration progresses.</p> <p>This total is then returned.</p>
GetSquareReference (private)		
Parameters	Description : String	Used to get a square reference from the Board list.
Return values	SelectedSquare : Int	
		<p>The method uses the Description to find an appropriate output to the user. If the user enters a start or finish square, the input is casted to an integer and stored in a local integer variable before being returned.</p>

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PlayGame (public)		
Parameters	n/a	This method is the main game loop using the local Boolean variable <code>isGameOver</code> .
Return values	n/a	The method firstly displays the board and the current player. It then allows the current player to choose a move from the move option queue or select 9 to move offer.
		If the user selects option 9, the method calls <code>UseMoveOptionOffer()</code> to display the move offer and then displays the current game board. It loops until the user selects a valid move option.
		The method then asks the user to select a square reference. It checks if the <code>StartSquareReference</code> contains a valid square reference like to move. Using the <code>GetSquareReference()</code> method, it checks if the <code>CheckSquaresValid()</code> method returns true. If the user gives a valid location, the method proceeds.
		The method then repeats this process until the user selects a <code>FinishSquareReference</code> containing a valid square reference. The player wants to move the piece from the <code>StartSquareReference</code> to the <code>FinishSquareReference</code> . The method calls the <code>CheckPlayerMove()</code> method to check if the move is legal. If the move is legal, the method proceeds.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calculates any points if the piece is a king or queen using the <code>CalculatePoints()</code> method and storing it in <code>PointsForMove</code>. • Updates the player score based on the move option used from the <code>MoveOptionQueue</code> using the <code>ChangeScore()</code> method. • Updates the player queue based on the move option choice to the <code>MoveOptionQueue</code> using the <code>UpdateQueueAfterMove()</code> method. • Calls the <code>UpdateBoard()</code> method to update the board of pieces based on the <code>StartSquareReference</code> and <code>FinishSquareReference</code>. • Calls the <code>UpdatePlayerScore()</code> method to update the current player score with the <code>PointsForMove</code>. • Prints the updated score for the current player on the screen.
		This method does not deal with illegal moves. If the move is not legal, it simply just ignores the move and continues the player turn without informing the user.
		The method then checks which player's turn it is and swaps to the opposing player. It calls the <code>CheckIfGameOver()</code> method to check if the game is over. If the game is over, it calls the <code>CheckIfGameOver()</code> method to check if their Mirza into the opponent's King has been captured which stops the game.
		After the main game playing loop, the method calls the <code>DisplayState()</code> method to print the current state of the board and then calls the <code>DisplayWinner()</code> method to confirm which player has won.

UseMoveOptionOffer (private)		
Parameters	n/a	Used to place the move from the current offer move into the current player move.
Return values	n/a	
		<p>The method asks the player for the current offer move from the list of moves using any error handling. It uses a local integer variable <code>Repeat</code> to use the <code>UpdateMoveOptionOffer</code> method on the <code>CurrentPlayer</code> to select a position move with the <code>MoveOptionOffer</code> list. It then updates the player score using the <code>UpdatePlayerScore</code> method based on the position of the move. It then replaces the player to replace.</p> <p>The method then updates the <code>CurrentPlayer</code> variable with a random new move from the <code>MoveOptionOffer</code> list.</p>
UpdateBoard (private)		
Parameters	<code>StartSquareReference : Int</code> <code>FinishSquareReference : Int</code>	Performs the actual move on the board to another.
Return values	n/a	The method uses the <code>RepeatingSquareReference</code> list index calculated from the <code>StartSquareReference</code> and the <code>FinishSquareReference</code> to be placed at the <code>FinishSquareReference</code> .
UpdatePlayerScore (private)		
Parameters	<code>PlayerReferenceCapture : Int</code>	Calculates the change in which the player has just made.
Return values	n/a	
		<p>The method calls the <code>GetPointsForOccupancy</code> method on the current player to create a <code>Kotlas</code> which are occupied. It then adds the <code>PointsForOccupancy</code> to the <code>PointsForPlayer</code> list. It then contains the points for that move.</p> <p>The combined total is then used to update the player score using the <code>UpdatePlayerScore</code> method.</p>

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Class: Piece

Identifier / Data		Description
<<constructor>>		
Parameters	T : String B : Player P : Int S : String	Initialises the following protected attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TypeOfPiece from parameter T • BelongsTo from parameter B • PointsIfCaptured from parameter P • Symbol from parameter S
Return values	n/a	
GetBelongsTo (public)		
Parameters	n/a	Returns the value of the protected attribute BelongsTo
Return values	BelongsTo : Player	
GetPointsIfCaptured (public)		
Parameters	n/a	Returns the value of the protected attribute PointsIfCaptured
Return values	PointsIfCaptured : Int	
GetSymbol (public)		
Parameters	n/a	Returns the value of the protected attribute Symbol
Return values	Symbol : String	
GetTypeOfPiece (public)		
Parameters	n/a	Returns the value of the protected attribute TypeOfPiece
Return values	TypeOfPiece : String	

Class: Square

Identifier / Data		Description
<<constructor>>		
Parameters	n/a	Initialises the following protected attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PieceInSquare to null • BelongsTo to null • Symbol to 'K'
Return values	n/a	
ContainsKotla (public) <<virtual>>		
Parameters	n/a	If the Symbol attribute is a 'K' or 'k' returns true, otherwise returns false.
Return values	Boolean	
GetBelongsTo (public) <<virtual>>		
Parameters	n/a	Returns the value of the protected attribute BelongsTo
Return values	BelongsTo : Player	
GetPieceInSquare (public) <<virtual>>		
Parameters	n/a	Returns the value of the protected attribute PieceInSquare
Return values	PieceInSquare : Piece	

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GetPointsForOccupancy (public) <<virtual>>		
Parameters	CurrentPlayer : Player	Base class method for the GetPointsForOccupancy method in the Kotla class to override. If the method was not overridden, it returns zero points.
Return values	Integer	
GetSymbol (public) <<virtual>>		
Parameters	n/a	Return the value of the protected attribute Symbol.
Return values	Symbol : String	
RemovePiece (public)		
Parameters		Used for removing a piece from the board.
Return values	PieceToReturn : Piece	The method makes a temporary attribute PieceInSquare in a local variable, sets the attribute to the piece to be removed, then sets the attribute to null to indicate the square is empty. It then returns the variable PieceToReturn.
SetPiece (public) <<virtual>>		
Parameters	P : Piece	Assigns the P parameter to the PieceInSquare attribute.
Return values	n/a	

Class: Kotla (inherits from Square)

Identifier / Data		Description
<<constructor>>		
Parameters	P : Player	Initialises the following parent attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• BelongsTo from parameter P• Symbol from parameter P
Return values	n/a	
GetPointsForOccupancy (public) <<override>>		
Parameters	CurrentPlayer : Player	Overrides the GetPointsForOccupancy method in the Square base class to return the score for the square occupied.
Return values	Integer	<p>The method checks first to see if the square is empty. If there is not, the method returns zero points.</p> <p>If there is a piece in the Kotla square, the method checks to see if the Kotla square belongs to the CurrentPlayer passed in as a parameter. If the piece in the Kotla is either a Mirza or a standard piece and also owned by the CurrentPlayer, the method returns 5. If the Kotla square belongs to the CurrentPlayer but there is no Mirza or standard piece, the method returns zero points.</p> <p>If the Kotla square belongs to the CurrentPlayer but the piece in it is either a Mirza or a standard piece not owned by the CurrentPlayer, the method returns zero points.</p>

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Class: MoveOption

Identifier / Data		Description
<<constructor>>		
Parameters	N : String	Initialises the following protected attributes: • PossibleMoves to a list
Return values	n/a	
AddToPossibleMoves (public)		
Parameters	M : MoveOption	Adds the M parameter to the list.
Return values	n/a	
CheckIfTheMoveIsAMoveToSquare (public)		
Parameters	StartSquareReference : Int FinishSquareReference : Int	Used to check if the start and finish square references by the player are valid start and finish square references for a MoveOption. The method initialises four variables: StartRow, StartColumn, FinishRow and FinishColumn. The method then uses StartRow and MOD to split the StartSquareReference into StartRow and StartColumn. The method then uses the same techniques to split the FinishSquareReference into FinishRow and FinishColumn from the FinishSquareReference parameter. The method then iterates through the PossibleMoves list checking if the StartColumn and FinishColumn combination represent a valid move between possible positions a piece can move to.
Return values	Boolean	
GetName (public)		
Parameters	n/a	Returns the value of the Name attribute.
Return values	Name : String	

Class: Move

Identifier / Data		Description
<<constructor>>		
Parameters	R : Int C : Int	Initialises the following protected attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• RowChange from parameter R• ColumnChange from parameter C
Return values	n/a	
GetColumnChange (public)		
Parameters	n/a	Returns the value of the protected attribute ColumnChange.
Return values	ColumnChange : Int	
GetRowChange (public)		
Parameters	n/a	Returns the value of the protected attribute RowChange.
Return values	RowChange : Int	

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Class: MoveOptionQueue

This class does not have a specific constructor and therefore uses the default constructor.

Identifier / Data		Description
<<constructor>>		
Parameters	n/a	Initialises the Queue property to an empty MoveOption list.
Return values	n/a	
Add (public)		
Parameters	NewMoveOption : MoveOption	Adds the NewMoveOption to the Queue list.
Return values	n/a	
GetMoveOptionInPosition (public)		
Parameters	Pos : Int	Returns the MoveOption at the specified position in the Queue list.
Return values	MoveOption	
GetQueueAsString (public)		
Parameters	n/a	Initialises a local empty QueueAsString and assigns 1. The method then iterates through the Queue list concatenating the Count property of each MoveOption (using the GetCount() method), incrementing the index in each loop. The method then returns the QueueAsString variable.
Return values	QueueAsString : String	
MoveItemToBack (public)		
Parameters	Position : Int	Used for moving a MoveOption from the Queue list. The method makes a temporary MoveOption at the index Position. The method then uses RemoveAt() on the Queue list to remove the MoveOption at index Position. It then appends the temporary MoveOption back into the Queue list with the effect of placing it at the end of the list.
Return values	n/a	
Replace (public)		
Parameters	Position : Int NewMoveOption : MoveOption	Replaces the MoveOption at the specified index in the Queue list with the NewMoveOption parameter.
Return values	n/a	

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Class: Player

Identifier / Data		Description
<<constructor>>		
Parameters	N : String D : Int	Initialises the following parameters: • Score to 100 • Name from parameter N • Direction from parameter D
Return values	n/a	
AddToMoveOptionQueue (public)		
Parameters	MoveOption : MoveOption	Adds the NewMoveOption Queue attribute.
Return values	n/a	
ChangeScore (public)		
Parameters	Amount : Int	Increments the protected Amount parameter.
Return values	n/a	
CheckPlayerMove (public)		
Parameters	Pos : Int StartSquareReference : Int FinishSquareReference : Int	Used to check if a move is valid using the CheckIfThereIsAMoveTo parameter. The method creates a temporary move selected from the parameter. The method then passes the temporary move and FinishSquareReference to CheckIfThereIsAMoveTo. The references represent the selected move option.
Return values	Boolean	
GetDirection (public)		
Parameters	n/a	Returns the value of the Direction parameter.
Return values	Direction : Int	
GetName (public)		
Parameters	n/a	Returns the value of the Name parameter.
Return values	Name : String	
GetPlayerStateAsString (public)		
Parameters	n/a	Used to expose the GetQueue method of the MoveOptionQueue class through the player.
Return values	String	The method returns a comma-separated string of the MoveOptionQueue attribute and the player's score using the GetScore method.
GetScore (public)		
Parameters	n/a	Returns the value of the Score parameter.
Return values	Score : Int	

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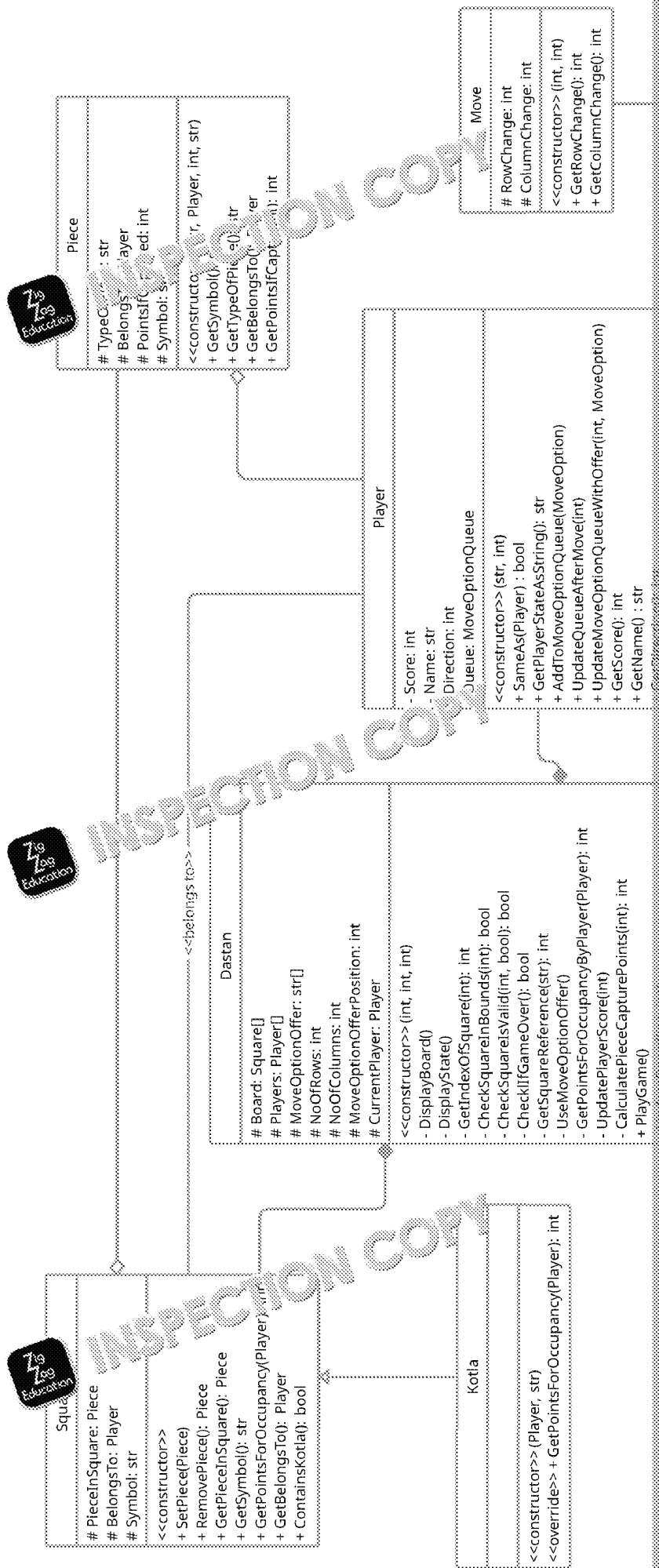
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SameAs (public)		
Parameters	APlayer : Player	Used to check if the APlayer is the same as this player object.
Return values	Boolean	
		The method first checks if the APlayer object has been passed as null. If it is null, it returns false. If not, the method compares the APlayer parameter with the name of the player. If they match, the method returns true, otherwise it returns false.
UpdateMoveOptionQueueWithOffer (public)		
Parameters	Position : Int NewMoveOption : MoveOption	Used to expose the MoveOptionQueue class to the player.
Return values	n/a	
		The method calls the MoveOptionQueue class, passing the Position and NewMoveOption parameters. This will return the index of Position with the NewMoveOption parameter.
UpdateQueueAfterMove (public)		
Parameters	Position : Int	Used to expose the MoveOptionQueue class to the player.
Return values	n/a	
		The method calls the MoveOptionQueue class, passing the Position parameter minus one to make it zero. It then moves the move option at that index to the back of the queue.

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Dastan

Exam-style Questions

These questions refer to the **Preliminary Material** and the **Skills** but **do not** require any additional programming.



TOTAL MARKS: 60

- 1 This question refers to the `PlayGame` method in the `Dastan` class.
- The method contains a nested loop with multiple while loops inside the loop.
- (a) State the time complexity of this loop.

.....

- (b) Explain the efficiency of this time complexity and how well it scales.

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- 2 This question refers to the entire pre-release code.
- Throughout the code there are many literals such as 'mirza', 'jazair', 'ry', and others.

- (a) Describe one problem that could occur due to this.

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- (b) Describe one possible solution to this problem.

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- 3 This question refers to the private method `GetPointsForOccupancyBy`. Explain precisely how polymorphism is used when calculating the Score.

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- 4 This question refers to the `Main` method that is executed at the start of the game. When `ThisGame` is instantiated, currently the arguments 6, 6, 4 are passed to `CreateBoard`.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1			K1				
2			!!	!!	!!	!!	
3							
4							
5							
6							
7			"	"	"	"	
8				k2			

- (a) Assume the arguments 8, 7, 5 are passed to `CreateBoard` instead.

Explain why players Mirza and Kotla would appear in column 4 and 5 respectively and the two 's' as per the image above.



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- (b) Describe how the code for the `CreateBoard` method of the `Dastan` class works so that where there are an odd number of columns, then the Kotla player is in the central column but when there are an even number it will remain in the left column.

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- 5 This game refers to the private methods `CreateRyottMoveOption`, `CreateFaujdarMoveOption`, `CreateJazairMoveOption`, `CreateCuirassierMoveOption` and `CreateChowkidarMoveOption`.

Currently the methods take a `Direction` parameter which changes between 0 and 360 degrees depending on whose turn it is. Across the methods there is a lot of repeated use of the `Direction` parameter which always gets multiplied by any non-zero parameter to get the final direction.

Without suggesting any specific code, describe an alternative logic that could be used to calculate the final direction by modifying the `addToMoveOptionQueue` and `UpdateMoveOptionQueue` methods of the `Player` class.



- 6 This question refers to the `MoveOptionQueue` class.

The game uses a queue data structure rather than a stack.

- (a) Explain why a queue is a more suitable data structure than a stack.



- (b) Currently this class uses a list to store the queue data structure; explain how it could be modified to use an array to implement a circular queue with five elements. You should not write any actual code for this question but refer to the methods that may be required and create any algorithms using structured/descriptive notation. Alternatively, you may produce an annotated diagram.



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- 7 This question refers to the method `GetIndexOfSquare` in the `Dastan` class. Explain how the private method `GetIndexOfSquare` works.

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- 8 The board is currently represented as a one-dimensional array, but there are alternative representations.

(a) Explain how the board could be represented as a two-dimensional array.

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(b) State one reason why an array is more appropriate to store the board.

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- 9 It would be possible to create a save game file for `Dastan`. At the start of the game, the file would contain metadata.

Explain the purpose of metadata and give one example of metadata that would be stored in the file for `Dastan`.

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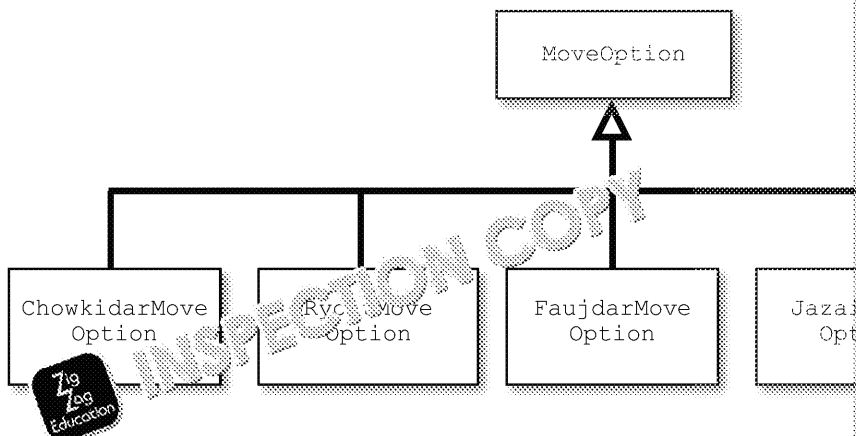
10 This question refers to the `CreateMoveOptions`, `CreateMoveOption`, `CreateChowkidarMoveOption`, `CreateRyottMoveOption`, `CreateFaujdarMoveOption`, `CreateJazairMoveOption` and `CreateCuirassierMoveOption` methods in the `MoveOption` class.

- (a) Currently the `MoveOption` class holds the details for whichever move is generated/populated by one of the `CreateChowkidarMoveOption`, `CreateRyottMoveOption`, `CreateFaujdarMoveOption`, `CreateJazairMoveOption` and `CreateCuirassierMoveOption` methods in the `Dastan` class.

Explain why this is NOT polymorphism.



- (b) An alternative would have been to create and use an inheritance structure as follows:



Explain how this inheritance structure could have been used effectively.

11 This question refers to the `Kotla` class.

- (a) The constructor includes a call using `super`. Explain the purpose of this call.



- (b) The method `GetPointsForOccupancy` has a different implementation with the same name in the parent class. State the name for this class.

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- 11 (c) Explain what the OOP technique *overloading* is used for.

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- 12 The `MoveOptionQueue` class implements a normal queue, which is a data structure.

Explain the different between a normal queue and a priority queue.

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- 13 This question is about the constructor of the `Piece` class and the `SetPiece` method of the `Square` class.

Both methods take a parameter P which is unclear. Explain why variable names are not meaningful names.

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- 14 This question is about access levels for attributes and methods and related to the `Piece` class.

- (a) The `Piece` class has four protected attributes. What does the word 'protected' mean in this context?

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14 (b) The Piece class has four public methods; what does the word 'public' mean?

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(c) There is one final level of access for attributes and methods which means 'private'. What does this mean?

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(d) Why is it important to have access modifiers such as private, protected, public for methods and attributes in OOP?

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15 This question refers to the CheckSquare method of the Data class.

(a) This method uses integer division. Explain the difference between integer and floating point division.

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(b) This method returns a Boolean value. Describe the meaning of Boolean values.

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END OF QUESTIONS



Dastan

Exam-style Questions

These questions refer to the **Preliminary Material** and the **Skills** but **do not** require any additional programming.



TOTAL MARKS: 60

- This question refers to the `PlayGame` method in the `Dastan` class.
The method contains a nested loop with multiple while loops inside the loop.
 - State the time complexity of this loop.
 - Explain the efficiency of this time complexity and how well it scales.
- This question refers to the entire pre-release code.
Throughout the code there are many literals such as 'mirza', 'jazair', 'ry', and others.
 - Describe one problem that could occur due to this.
 - Describe one possible solution to this problem.
- This question refers to the private method `GetPointsForOccupancyByPlayer`.
Explain precisely how polymorphism is used when calculating the `Score` for a player.
- This question refers to the `Main` method that is executed at the start of the program.
When `ThisGame` is instantiated, currently the arguments 6, 6, 4 are passed to the constructor.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1				K1			
2			!	!	!	!	!
3							
4							
5							
6							
7			"	"	"	"	"
8					k2		

- Assume the arguments 8, 7, 5 were passed to `Dastan` instead.
Explain why player one's Kotla and Mirza would appear in column 4 and 5, and player two's as per the image above.
- Describe how the code for the `CreateBoard` method of the `Dastan` class should be modified so that where there are an odd number of columns, then the Kotla and Mirza appear in the central column but when there are an even number it will remain in the central column.

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- 5 This game refers to the private methods `CreateRyottMoveOption`, `CreateFaujdarMoveOption`, `CreateJazairMoveOption`, `CreateCuirassierMoveOption` and `CreateChowkidarMoveOption`.

Currently the methods take a `Direction` parameter which changes between 'up', 'down', 'left' and 'right' depending on whose turn it is. Across the methods there is a lot of repeated use of the `Direction` parameter which always gets multiplied by any non-zero parameter to get the final direction.

Without suggesting any specific code, describe an alternative logic that could be used to replace the repeated use of the `Direction` parameter by modifying the `addToMoveOptionQueue`, `updateMoveOptionQueue` and `removeMoveOption` methods of the `Player` class.

- 6 This question refers to the `MoveOptionQueue` class.

The game uses a queue data structure rather than a stack.

- Explain why a queue is a more suitable data structure than a stack.
- Currently this class uses a list to store the queue data structure; explain how it could be modified to use an array to implement a circular queue with five elements.

You should not write any actual code for this question but refer to the methods that may be required and create any algorithms using structured/descriptive notation. Alternatively, you may produce an annotated diagram.

- 7 This question refers to the method `GetIndexOfSquare` in the `Dastan` class. Explain how the private method `GetIndexOfSquare` works.

- 8 The board is currently represented as a one-dimensional array, but there are alternative representations.

- Explain how the board could be represented as a two-dimensional array.
- State one reason why an array is more appropriate to store the board data than a list.

- 9 It would be possible to create a save game file for Dastan. At the start of the game, the file would contain metadata.

Explain the purpose of metadata and give one example of metadata that would be stored in the Dastan file.

- 10 This question refers to the `CreateMoveOptions`, `CreateMoveOption`, `CreateChowkidarMoveOption`, `CreateRyottMoveOption`, `CreateFaujdarMoveOption`, `CreateJazairMoveOption` and `CreateCuirassierMoveOption` methods in the `MoveOption` class.

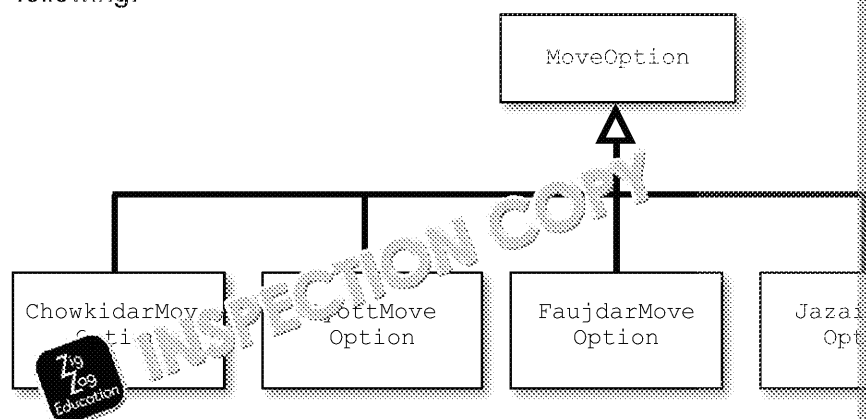
- Currently the `MoveOption` class holds the details for whichever move is generated/processed by one of the `CreateChowkidarMoveOption`, `CreateRyottMoveOption`, `CreateFaujdarMoveOption`, `CreateJazairMoveOption` and `CreateCuirassierMoveOption` methods in the `Dastan` class.

Explain why this is NOT polymorphism.

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- 10 (b) An alternative would have been to create and use an inheritance structure as follows:



Explain how this inheritance structure could have been used effectively.

- 11 This question refers to the Kotlia class.
- The constructor includes a call using `super()`; explain the purpose.
 - The method `GetPointsForOccupancy` has a different implementation with the same name in the parent class. State the name for this OOP technique.
 - Explain what the OOP technique *overloading* is used for.

- 12 The `MoveOptionQueue` class implements a normal queue, which is a data structure.

Explain the difference between a normal queue and a priority queue.

- 13 This question refers to the constructor of the `Piece` class and the `SetPiece` method of the `Square` class.

Both methods take a parameter *P* which is unclear. Explain why variables need meaningful names.

- 14 This question is about access levels for attributes and methods and related concepts.

- The `Piece` class has four protected attributes; what does the word 'protected' mean in this context?
- The `Piece` class has four public methods; what does the word 'public' mean in this context?
- There is one final level of access for attributes and methods which is not mentioned. What is it and what does it mean?
- Why is it important to have access modifiers such as private, protected, and public for methods and attributes in OOP?

- 15 This question refers to the `CheckSquareInBounds` method of the `DaySquare` class.


- The method uses integer division; explain the difference between integer and floating point division.
- This method returns a Boolean value. Describe the meaning of Boolean values.

END OF QUESTIONS

Dastan

Programming Tasks

These questions require you to load the **Skeleton Program** and to make

Note that a  may make any change or additional code changes that you deemed appropriate, ensuring that it is clear where in the Skeleton Program those changes

Important: Throughout this document and the Python code, methods are referred to as public. In this document, method names are written **without** leading underscores; method names are written **with** leading underscores; a private method appears with a single underscore.

Task 1

This question refers to the Dastan class.

Introduce new functionality at the point at which both players are instantiated and their custom names set by the users. Ensure that players cannot both have the same name. Replace the two lines in the constructor that currently create the players with a new method, `CreateCustomPlayers`.

What you need to do

Task 1

Create a new method `CreateCustomPlayers` in the `Dastan` class. Allow the user to enter a custom name for each player. Include checks in your code to ensure that two players cannot have the same custom name.

Allow the first player to enter any name they like, then repeatedly ask the user for a second name until they are both different.

Task 2

Test that the changes you have made work:

- run the skeleton program.
- enter 'Tom' as the first player name and then enter 'Tom' as the second player name. When prompted, enter 'Tom' again for the first player. At the next prompt, enter 'Vic' for the second player.
- show the game board using the custom names to address the players.

Evidence you need to provide:

- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing creation of a new `CreateCustomPlayers` method in the `Dastan` class
- SCREEN CAPTURE(S) showing the required test

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Task 2

This question refers to the `CreateMoveOptionOffer`, `CreateMoveOption` methods and creation of a new method `CreateFarisMoveOption` in the `Dastan` class.

Develop a new move option called a 'Faris' (Knight). The Faris move option in chess – either two squares forward/backwards and one square left/right or one square left/right and one square forward/backwards. You should demonstrate the use of the `CreateMoveOption` method.

What you need to do:

Task 1

- Add new functionality into the `CreateMoveOptionOffer` & `CreateMoveOption` methods to perform a Faris move.
- Modify the `CreateMoveOptions` method to add the Faris after the Ryott for both players.
- Create a new method `CreateFarisMoveOption` which adds moves using the pattern shown, to the `NewMoveOption` object.

Task 2

Test that the changes you have made work:

- run the program.
- play the game, showing both players making legal Faris moves.

Evidence that you need to provide:

- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing changes made to the `CreateMoveOptionOffer`, `CreateMoveOption` and `CreateMoveOptions` methods
- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing a new method `CreateFarisMoveOption`
- SCREEN CAPTURE(S) showing the required test

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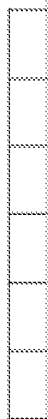
Task 3

Develop a new move option called a 'Sarukh' (Rocket). The Sarukh move is a rocket shape. You should demonstrate the use of the Direction parameter.

What you need to do

Task 1

- Add new functionality into the `CreateMoveOptionOffer`, `CreateMoveOption` and `CreateMoveOptions` methods to perform a Sarukh move.
- Modify the `CreateMoveOptions` method to add the Sarukh after the Ryott for both players.
- Create a new method `CreateSarukhMoveOption` which adds moves using the pattern below, to the new `MoveOption` object. The pattern is shown from the viewpoint of player two. For player one, the layout is inverted.



Task 2

Test that the changes you have made work:

- run the skeleton program.
- play two turns showing both players making legal Sarukh moves.

Evidence that you need to provide:

- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing changes made to the `CreateMoveOptionOffer`, `CreateMoveOption` and `CreateMoveOptions` methods
- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing a new method `CreateSarukhMoveOption`
- SCREEN CAPTURE(S) showing the required test

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Task 4

This question refers to the `PlayGame` method in the `Dastan` class and create `AwardWafr` in the `Dastan` class, `GetWafrAwarded` and `SetWafrAwarded` attribute `WafrAwarded` in the `Player` class.

Create a 'Wafr' (abundance) award which can be awarded to either player or a 25% chance of being awarded to a player on their turn. On receipt of the option of ANY move from their move queue rather than just being able to select a move. The 'Wafr' award removes the move cost for the move the player selects for this turn.

Note: If the player makes an invalid move then they 'lose' their Wafr and the player should not be able to 'take the offer' if a Wafr is awarded.

What you need to do

Task 1

- Create a new method in the `Dastan` class called `AwardWafr`. This method should return a 25% chance of returning true.
- Add a new private attribute to the `Player` class called `WafrAwarded`. Add a getter/setter (mutator) methods for this attribute.

Task 2

Update the `PlayGame` method in the `Dastan` class to call the new `AwardWafr` method. If the player hasn't already been awarded a Wafr, print out a message saying 'You have been awarded a Wafr. You can select any move from your queue for free this turn.' Adjust the input range in the queue to be 0 to 9. Ensure that there is no score adjustment for the value of the move. Ensure that they cannot receive another Wafr.

Task 3

Test that the changes you have made work:

- run the skeleton program.
- play the game to show a player being awarded a Wafr.
- play a move option from position 4 or 5 in the move option queue.
- show the updated board and correctly modified score.

Evidence that you need to provide:

- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing changes made to the `PlayGame` method in the `Dastan` class, creation of a new method `AwardWafr` in the `Dastan` class
- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing changes made to the `Player` class to add the `WafrAwarded` attribute, `GetWafrAwarded`, `SetWafrAwarded` together with one new method
- SCREEN CAPTURE(S) showing the required test

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Task 5

This question refers to the `PlayGame` method in the `Dastan` class and the `GetJustQueue` in the `Player` class.

Introduce a new option 8 to the main game playing menu. On selecting this their opponent's queue to spy what move options an opponent might be. An opponent's queue, however, carries a cost of 5 points from the player's opponent's queue, the player's turn could continue as normal.

What you need to do



Task 1

Create a new method in the `Player` class called `GetJustQueue` which uses `GetQueue` method to return a string version of just the player's queue.

Task 2

Modify the `PlayGame` method to introduce new functionality which adds a game playing menu. If the user selects this option, display the move options for the current player.

(Hint: You can check the current player using the `SameAs` method and the `GetQueue` method. Subtract 5 from the current player score and display the game state again for the next player's turn as normal.

Task 3

Test that the changes you have made work:

- run the skeleton program.
- show player one selecting option 8 from the main game menu.
- show the opponent queue being displayed clearly on the screen and the current player's score reducing by 5 points.

Evidence that you need to provide:

- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing changes made to the `PlayGame` method in the `Dastan` class
- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing new method `GetJustQueue` in the `Player` class
- SCREEN CAPTURE(S) showing the required test results



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Task 6

This question refers to the `PlayGame` method together with the modification of the `UseMoveOptionOffer` methods and creation of a new method `GetValidInt`.

Currently the game has a number of areas where it does not handle errors or error handling into the `PlayGame`, `GetSquareReference`, and `UserMoveOptions` prevent unhandled exceptions from occurring if the user inputs data in an invalid way. The user should be prompted to re-enter their input, until it is valid.

Note: There is no need to check that the square contains a player piece or that a player should not have a wasted turn if the move is invalid, the purpose of this task is to prevent the program from crashing.

What you need to do

Task 1

Create a new private method called `GetValidInt` in the `Dastan` class which returns a valid integer. If the input is invalid, allow the user to keep trying again without any delay.

Task 2

Modify the `GetSquareReference` method to use the new `GetValidInt` method to get a valid input. Add an error message if the user enters an invalid square.

Task 3

Modify the `UseMoveOptions` method to use the new `GetValidInt` method to get a valid input and test to ensure that the user input is within the correct range.

Task 4

Test that the changes you have made work:

- run the skeleton program.
- from the main game playing menu, enter 'help' as your choice and see the help message. Then choose move 1.
- For player one, enter a square of 19 and show the error message. Then enter 32 followed by 32 to make the move.
- For player two, select option 9 to take the offer move and choose player one to see the message.

Evidence that you need to provide:

- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing changes made to the `GetSquareReference` method.
- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing changes made to the `PlayGame` method.
- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing changes made to the `UseMoveOptions` method.
- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing the creation of new `GetValidInt` method.
- SCREEN CAPTURE(S) showing the required test results.

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Task 7

This question refers to the `PlayGame` and `UseMoveOptionOffer` methods, the creation of a new attribute `ChoiceOptionsLeft` along with accessor and mutator methods `GetChoiceOptionsLeft` and `DecreaseChoiceOptionsLeft` in the `Player` class.

Currently a player can repeatedly select option 9 from the main game playing menu with new move options. Introduce a limit so that a player can only 'accept' the menu three times in a game. Every time a player accepts the offer, advise them they have left and remove option 9 from the menu for that player once they have used it.

What you need to do

Task 1

Modify the `Player` class to introduce a new private attribute called `ChoiceOptionsLeft`.

- Initialise `ChoiceOptionsLeft` to 3.
- Create a new accessor method called `GetChoiceOptionsLeft` which returns the `ChoiceOptionsLeft` attribute.
- Create a new mutator method called `DecreaseChoiceOptionsLeft` which decreases the `ChoiceOptionsLeft` attribute and prints out how many options you have left.

Task 2

Modify the `PlayGame` method to test the number of options the player has left. If the player has used up all three options, option 9 will no longer be available to the player.

- Modify the `PlayGame` method so that if the player has used up all three options, option 9 will no longer be available to the player.
- Modify the `UseMoveOptionOffer` method so that when a move option is selected, the number of options available to them decreases by one.

Task 3

Test that the changes you have made work:

- run the skeleton program.
- select four sequential option moves from the move option list adding them to the player one queue.
- show the removal of option 9 from the main game playing menu and the player attempts to select option 9.

Evidence that you need to provide

- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing changes made to the `PlayGame` method.
- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing changes made to the `UseMoveOptionOffer` method.
- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing changes made to the `Player` class.
- SCREEN CAPTURE(S) showing the required test results.

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Task 8

This question refers to the `PlayGame` method in the `Dastan` class and create `ResetQueueBack` in the `MoveOptionQueue` class and `ResetQueueBack`

Introduce a new option that allows a player to undo their last move (after the move and before the next player makes their move), undoing any score gained or returning the game to its previous state. Undoing a move costs a player 5 points, and a player can then make an alternate move.

What you need to do



Task 1

Add the functionality to reset the queue if a move is undone.

- Create a new method in the `MoveOptionQueue` class called `ResetQueueBack`. This method should move the last element of the queue back to the original position. The method should take one parameter, `Position`, which is the place to which the element of the queue will be restored.
- Create a new method in the `Player` class called `ResetQueueBackAfterUndo`. This method should call the newly created `ResetQueueBack` method on the `Queue` object. The method should take one parameter, `Position`, which is the position of the move made from the menu.

Task 2

Modify the `PlayGame` method to introduce the new functionality.

- If a move is legal, store the player score prior to the move.
- After displaying the board as a result of the move, give the player the option to undo the move.
- If they choose to undo then: return the player score to the stored previous score, deduct 5 points and restore the board and the player's queue back to their previous state.

Task 3

Test that the changes you have made work:

- run the skeleton program.
- show player one attempt a 'Chowkidar' move and then undo the move.
- show the game board after the undo and the score set correctly and then make a new move.

Evidence that you need to provide

- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing changes made to the `PlayGame` method
- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing the creation of new methods `ResetQueueBack` in the `MoveOptionQueue` class
- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing the creation of the new method `ResetQueueBackAfterUndo` in the `Player` class
- SCREEN CAPTURE(S) showing the required test

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Task 9

This question refers to the `PlayGame` method together with the modification and `CreateMoveOption` methods and creation of two new methods, `CreateSahmMoveOption` and `CalculateSahmMove`, in the `Dastan` class – plus a new method, `ChoiceIsSahm`.

It also refers to a new attribute `SahmUsed` in the `Player` class along with `GetSahmStatus` and `SetSahmUsed`, which operate as the accessor and mutator methods for the newly created `SahmUsed` attribute.

Implement a new 'Sahm' move option (arrow). The Sahm can only be fired forward and is fired ahead of a piece moving. A Sahm can be fired by any piece. The Sahm line forwards from the player destroying any opponent piece(s) in its way except a Kotla, which is strong enough to withstand an attack and protect any piece inside it. The Sahm is only made available to a player through the `MoveOptionOffer` method (they can choose to add it to their moves by using option 9 from the main menu at the start of the turn if a Sahm is offered to them). A Sahm will not show up normally in the `MoveOptionQueue`.

The image on the right shows the player 2 piece in square 54 firing the Sahm. The Sahm will fire forwards, destroying the player 1 pieces in squares 34 and 24.

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5		
6		

What you need to do

Task 1

Add new functionality into the `CreateMoveOptionOffer` and `CreateMoveOption` methods and create a new private `CreateSahmMoveOption` method to perform a Sahm move.

- Modify the `CreateMoveOptionOffer` method to offer the new 'Sahm' move option.
- Create the new private `CreateSahmMoveOption` method to allow a piece fires the Sahm and add only one possible new move `MoveOption` to the `MoveOptionQueue`.
Note: The move should not actually move the piece anywhere, i.e. it should only be added to the queue.
- Modify the `CreateMoveOption` method to handle Sahm.

Task 2

Modify the `Player` class to allow the user to use the Sahm only once.

- Add a new `SahmUsed` attribute to the `Player` class which is initialised to `False`.
- Create two new methods, `GetSahmStatus` and `SetSahmUsed`, which operate as the accessor (getter/setter) methods for the newly created `SahmUsed` attribute.
- Create a method `ChoiceIsSahm` method which takes a parameter `choice` and returns `True` if the chosen is a Sahm move, whereupon it returns `True`.

(TASK CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE)

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Task 3

Modify the `PlayGame` method to test to see if the player has selected a `Sahm` move. If the selected move is a `MoveOptionOffer` menu and if it has already been used. If the selected move is a `Sahm` move, the player should destroy any opponent pieces in a straight line from the firing piece. The player should collect any points from multiple pieces destroyed by the `Sahm` move.

- Modify `PlayGame` to call the new method `ChoicesSahm` and only.
- Create a new private method in the `Dastan` class called `CalculateSahm` to calculate the points for a `Sahm` move and destroy the pieces that are in a straight line from the firing piece.
- Modify `PlayGame` to so that it calls the new method `CalculateSahm` when the `Sahm` move is selected. It should also call the `ChoicesSahm` method for the current player.

Task 4

Test that the changes you have made work:

- run the skeleton program.
- select a `Chowkidar` move for player one (option 2) and choose square 33 as the 'to' to diagonally move one piece in front of another `Kotla` column.
- select 9 from menu for player two to accept the offer. Choose 1 to select the `Sahm` move. Choose the piece on square 33. Show the updated board with the pieces removed from the board by player two, but the `Marza` which is safely inside the `Kotla`.
- show the correct adjustment of player two's score.

Evidence that you need to provide:

- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing changes made to the `PlayGame` method
- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing changes made to the `CreateMoveOption` and `CreateMoveOptionOffer` methods
- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing the creation of new `ChoicesSahm` and `CalculateSahmMove` methods
- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing changes made to the `Player` class
- SCREEN CAPTURE(S) showing the required test results

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Task 10

This question refers to the `PlayGame` method in the `Dastan` class.

Introduce a new option 7 to the main game playing menu. On selecting this one of their own pieces to destroy and replace with a second Kotla. A new the square in which the piece was sacrificed. A player can only replace one Replacing a piece with a Kotla should use up a player turn and they should turn.

What you need to do



Task 1

Modify the `PlayGame` method in the `Dastan` class to introduce a new option playing menu. Allow the player to select a piece which they would like to replace validation to ensure that the user can only select one of their pieces and if confirmation, replace the piece with a second Kotla assigned to the correct

Task 2

Test that the changes you have made work:

- run the skeleton program.
- select option 7 for player one from the main game menu.
- show the user selecting 52 as an invalid value for the new Kotla.
- show the Kotla being placed correctly in square 22, a valid square.

Evidence you need to provide:

- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing changes made to the `PlayGame`
- SCREEN CAPTURE(S) showing the required test

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Task 11

This question refers to the `PlayGame` method together with a new method in the `Dastan` class, additional new methods `ReverseQueue`, `SwapFirstAndLast`, `MoveItemToFront` in the `MoveOptionQueue` class together with new methods `SwapQueue`, `GetMoveOptionQueue`, `ReversePlayerQueue`, `SwapFirstAndLast`, `MoveItemToFront` in the `Player` class.

Introduce a new option 6 to the menu while playing menu. On selecting this option, show sub options for making a move to their move queue using the following menu:

Options
a) Reverse the current player queue
b) Swap the current player queue with the opponent queue
c) Swap the first and last elements in the current player queue
d) Move one of the move options to the front of the current player queue
e) Nothing (make normal move)

Note: Options (a) – (d) cost 3 points, but the player can choose (e) for free.

Note: This does not count as the player's turn and the player should still be able to make a move.

What you need to do

Task 1

Modify the `PlayGame` method to introduce the new menu option.

- Modify the `PlayGame` method to add option 6 to the move options menu.
- Create a new private method in the `Dastan` class called `ModifyQueue` to show the player the above menu. Include validation to ensure that the user can only choose from the menu.
- Adjust the score by 3 if options (a) – (d) are chosen but not if option (e) is chosen.

Task 2

Modify the `MoveOptionQueue` class to add the required methods.

- Create new method `ReverseQueue` to allow the current player's queue to be reversed.
- Create new method `SwapFirstAndLast` to swap the first and last elements in the current player's queue.
- Create new method `MoveItemToFront` to move the item from the end of the current player's queue to the front of the current player's queue. There is no need to validate the item is in the current player's queue.

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Task 3

Modify the `Player` class to create the required methods.

- Create new methods `ReverseQueue`, `SwapFirstAndLast`, `MoveToQueue` in the `Player` class to expose the new `MoveQueueOptions` choices/methods to the user.
- Create new method `ReplaceQueue` to allow replacing the current player's queue with the queue passed in as a parameter. Note that this method should return the current player's queue.

Task 4

Test that the changes you have made work:

- run the skeleton program.
- show player one selecting option 6 from the main game menu.
- show the player selecting each one of the queue options in turn and the resulting queue on the screen as a result of the change.

Evidence that you need to provide:

- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing changes made to the `PlayGame` function.
- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE for the new `ModifyQueueOptions` method.
- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing changes made to the `MoveOptions` class.
- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing changes made to the `Player` class.
- SCREEN CAPTURE(S) showing the required test results.

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Task 12

This question refers to the creation of a new protected attribute `NoOfPieces`, the `PlayGame` method and creation of two new methods `CountNormalPieces` and `CheckReincarnation` in the `Dastan` class.

Introduce a new feature whereby if a player manages to get one of their pieces to the back row, they are given a new piece to place on any unoccupied space on their board. A player cannot reincarnate pieces that are not 'dead' so they should not be able to reincarnate pieces they started with.

What you need to provide:

Task 1

Create a new private method in the `Dastan` class called `CountNormalPieces` which returns the number of pieces that the current player has excluding the `Mirza`.

Task 2

- Modify the constructor in the `Dastan` class to store the number of pieces in a new protected attribute called `NoOfPieces`.
- Modify the `PlayGame` method in the `Dastan` class to call a new private method `CheckReincarnation` after the move is legal.

Task 3

Create a new private method `CheckReincarnation` in the `Dastan` class. This method should take the `FinishSquareReference` for the current player's move. If the player's opponent's back row (e.g. row 6 for player one) and the player has fewer pieces than the opponent, then allow them to reincarnate a piece on their back row in an empty square. If the square is empty and allow them to reincarnate it is not.

Task 4

Test that the changes you have made work:

- add the following four lines of code to the START of the private method `PlayGame` in the `Dastan` class (be certain to remove this afterwards!):

```
NoOfPieces = 2
self._Board[self._GetIndexOfSquare(51)].SetPiece(Piece("piece", "white"))
self._Board[self._GetIndexOfSquare(21)].SetPiece(Piece("piece", "black"))
self._Board[self._GetIndexOfSquare(54)].SetPiece(Piece("piece", "white"))
```

- run the skeleton program.
- select a Ryott move for player one, enter a start square of 51 and an end square of 21.
- show player one attempting to reincarnate a piece in column 3 and saying that the square must be empty.
- show player one attempting to reincarnate a piece in column 4 and saying that the square must be empty.
- select a Ryott move for player two, enter a start square of 21 and an end square of 54.
- show player two not receiving a reincarnation message.
- Change back the `PlayGame` method by removing the additional code.

Evidence you need to provide:

- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing the new `CountNormalPieces` method.
- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing the new `CheckReincarnation` method.
- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing the other code changes to the `Dastan` class.
- SCREEN CAPTURE(S) showing the required test results.

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Task 13

This question refers to the `PlayGame` method together with modification of the `Dastan` class. Additionally it involves the creation of a new `Taziz` class.

Create a new type of game square, the `Taziz` (advantage castle, similar to the middle of the playing board (or slightly closer to player two if there are an even number of rows and columns). Either player can occupy the `Taziz` with one of their pieces. If a player can move into the `Taziz` by both players (entering the `taziz` is considered a player's first turn), then it has zero cost. This gives a player a zero cost move, but risks sitting in the `Taziz` for longer. If a player sits there for longer then they continue to get zero cost moves.

What you need to do

Task 1

Create a new Class `Taziz` which should inherit from the `Square` class.

- Add a new protected attribute `CampedTurns` and initialise it to 0.
- Override the `SetPiece` and `RemovePiece` methods from the `Square` class. When a player occupies the `Taziz`, adjust the `Taziz` symbol to an upper case 'A' if player one owns the piece and a lower case 'x' if player two owns the `Taziz` (you may assume that the player with a lower index owns the piece – player one). When a player piece leaves the `Taziz`, owner should be set to null and the symbol set to a lower case 'x'.
- Create a new method `GetCampedTurns`. Each time the `Taziz` is occupied, `CampedTurns` should be reset back to zero. The `GetCampedTurns` method should return the number of turns using the `CampedTurns` attribute and return the value.
- Create a new method `CheckCamp` that checks if the same player is occupying the `Taziz` and if so, increments the `CampedTurns` attribute if they are.

Task 2

Modify the `CreateBoard` method in the `Dastan` class to place a `Taziz` on the middle of the board with a lower case 'x' symbol when the board is first created.

NOTE: The `Taziz` should be correctly placed on the board even if the size of the board is odd. The method should take account of the number of columns and rows.

In the case where there are an even number of rows, the `Taziz` should be placed on the middle square. If there are an even number of columns then it should be slightly closer to player two. On a standard starting board this will place it on square 43, but it should work for any size of board.

The initial `Taziz` does not belong to either player.

Task 3

Modify the `PlayGame` method so that if a move is legal the game should be considered a camped move. If a player has been camped in for two full turns and, if so, give the selected move to the player.

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Task 4

Test that the changes you have made work:

- run the skeleton program.
- use a Cuirassier move option 3 to move a player one piece into the
- play the game until both players have had two turns – leaving the pl
without attacking it using player two.
- after both players have had two turns, show a move option by player

Evidence you need to provide:

- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing changes made to the PlayGame
- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing changes made to the CreateB
- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing the new GetCampedTwoTurn
Square class
- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing the new Taziz class
- SCREEN CAPTURE(S) showing the required test

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Task 14

This question refers to the `PlayGame` method together with creation of a new `WeatherEventOccurs` method in the `Dastan` class. Additionally it involves `WeatherEvent` with the methods `CountDownComplete`, `SetWeatherLocation` and `GetWeatherLocation`.

The Weather Event has a 50% chance of appearing in any turn and can appear in any space on the board. On appearance on the board, both players are given a warning. After two turns by each player, the Weather Event strikes and any piece from the same column is destroyed, including the Kotla.

NOTE: A Weather Event can only occur if a Weather Event is not already occurring.

What you need to do

Task 1

Create a new class `WeatherEvent` which should include new methods `CountDownComplete`, `SetWeatherLocation` and `GetWeatherLocation`. On instantiation, the `WeatherEvent` should start a countdown to count the number of game turns before the event occurs. Create a method to test to see if the countdown has expired. The `SetWeatherLocation` and `GetWeatherLocation` should set and get the location of the Weather Event on the board. Suitable output each turn to indicate how long until the Weather Event will occur.

Task 2

Create a new method called `WeatherEventOccurs` in the `Dastan` class which, when creating a Weather Event, chooses a random empty square on the board. When the event has occurred, let the player know.

Task 3

Modify the `PlayGame` method in the `Dastan` class to test to see if a Weather Event has occurred so if the Weather Event countdown has expired. If it has, use the `WeatherEvent` to destroy a piece (from either player) from the same column as the Weather Event, and award points for this event.

Task 4

Test that the changes you have made work:

- run the skeleton program.
- when a weather event occurs, move player pieces to be on the same column as the weather event over the next two turns.
- show the board during the countdown to the Weather Event and after the event, showing the pieces from both players removed from the board.

Evidence you need to provide:

- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing changes made to the `PlayGame` method
- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing the new `WeatherEventOccurs` method
- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing the new `WeatherEvent` class
- SCREEN CAPTURE(S) showing the required test

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Task 15

This question refers to the `PlayGame` method together with modification of `CanMove` and `CreatePieces` methods and creation of three new private methods, `CanPlaceBarrier` and `CheckManhattanDistance` in the `Dastan` class. Additionally, create a new public method `ContainsBarrier` in the `Square` class and the creation of a new class `Barrier` which inherits from `Square`.

Create a new game piece called a Barrier. On creation of the board each player would like to place their Barrier on the board. The Barrier is 3 squares wide and 3 squares high. The Barrier cannot be moved, cannot be placed on a position occupied by a normal piece or an opponent's Barrier, cannot be moved, cannot be jumped over by either player.

Some moves, however, do not move in a straight line, for example the Jazz move. The direct move would be through the Barrier which is not allowed. A move around the Barrier, however, is possible which is, therefore, allowed. Use the Manhattan distance to determine if there is a move route possible around the edge of the Barrier.

Manhattan distance is a heuristic function for calculating distance between two points on a grid. In the case of Dastan it is calculated by counting the sum of the number of squares horizontally (or vice versa) between a player starting location and the target location. See Fig 2 below.

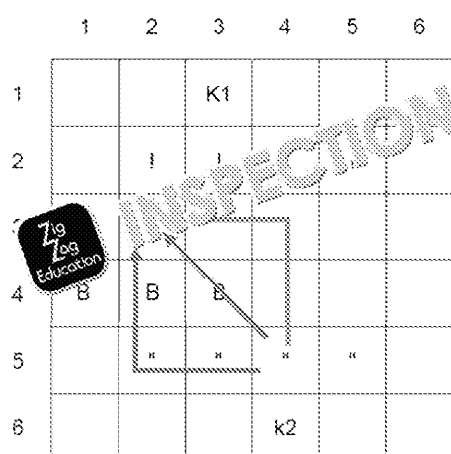


Fig 1

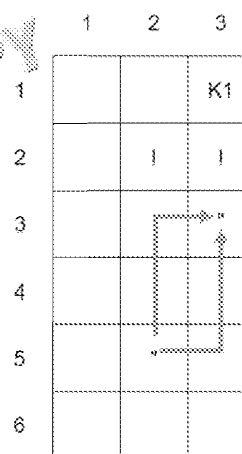


Fig 2

What you need to do

Task 1

- Create a new class `Barrier` which should inherit from the `Square` class. It should be assigned an owner and given the symbol of a capital 'B' if it belongs to player one and lowercase 'b' if it belongs to player two.
- Create a new public method `ContainsBarrier` in the `Square` class which returns `True` if there is a Barrier placed in that square.

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Task 2

- i) Modify the `CheckSquaresValid` method to check if the square being asked for is valid, that a piece cannot occupy it or attempt to move it.
- ii) Create a new method `CheckBarriersValid` in the `Dastan` class which checks if a Barrier being placed by a player fits within the bounds of the board squares.
- iii) Create a new method called `CreateBarrier` in the `Dastan` class which creates a Barrier onto the board. The Barrier will always be horizontal and the centre square will be asked where to place the Barrier.

Task 3

- i) Create a new method called `CheckManhattanDistance` in the `Dastan` class which calculates the paths from a starting square reference to a finishing square reference. It should go down the starting row then down the finishing column and also down the starting column then down the finishing row. This is used to check if a selected move can traverse over the top of it.
- ii) Modify `PlayGame` to call `CheckManhattanDistance` which should be used in the `CheckPlayerMove` used to set the value of the variable `MoveLegal`.

Note: This should be used for all moves even if they are too short to potentially be able to go round. For a single or double move either horizontally or vertically should be considered; only for diagonal move should you consider horizontal and then vertical and then horizontal.

Task 4

Test that the changes you have made work:

- run the skeleton program.
- enter a position of 34 for the player one Barrier.
- enter a position of 42 for the player two Barrier.
- for player one: choose 9, then 1, then 1, then 24, then 46.
- for player two: choose 3, then 53, then 31.
- for player one: choose 2, then 25, then 45.
- for player two: choose 1, then 52, then 42, then 51.

Evidence that you need to provide:

- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing changes made to the `PlayGame` method
- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing changes made to the `CheckSquaresValid` and `CreatePieces` methods in the `Dastan` class
- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE for the new private `CheckBarriersValid` and `CheckManhattanDistance` methods in the `Dastan` class
- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing changes made to the `Square` class
- PROGRAM SOURCE CODE showing the new `Barrier` class
- SCREEN CAPTURE(S) showing the required test

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Dastan

Programming Tasks (Extension)

Extension 1

Introduce a health scoring system for pieces. Each piece (except the Kotla) has health points. Each time a piece is landed on, it incurs damage, reducing its health points. Each time a piece's health is reduced. When a piece reaches 0 health points, it is removed from the board. Only one piece can attack another at one time. When a piece is being attacked, the attacker's player symbol should be shown on the left of the piece and the target piece's player symbol should be shown on the right of the square.

Damage is determined using this formula:

Position of move choice in the queue + Manhattan distance from the piece (number of rows different + number of columns different).

Manhattan distance is a heuristic function for calculating distance between two locations, for example in a grid. In the case of Dastan it is calculated by counting the sum of the number of squares horizontally and then vertically (or vice versa) between a player's starting location and a finishing location as shown in **Fig 1**.

An attack from a move from position 1 in the move queue reduces health by 1 point. An attack from position 3 in the move queue reduces health by 3 points. This shows how far away the opponent is from the attacker. This is the sum of the rows and columns between the attacker and the target. An attack from further away, therefore, incurs a greater level of damage.

Extension 2

Create a new game square called 'Qunbila Ghayr Muwajaha' (Unguided Bomb). It has a 33% chance of appearing in any turn and is given to the current player. It has a 10% chance of detonating. The player can either move away from the bomb or detonate it. When the bomb is thrown the player can choose any board location as the target location or a Kotla.

The 'Throw bomb' option should be available through the MoveOffer menu. If the bomb is thrown to a player's square, the opponent takes ownership of the bomb back or moves it to a neutral square. Each turn carries a 10% chance of the bomb detonating. If the bomb is thrown to a neutral square, the bomb loses ownership from either player and remains at this location until a player moves to the square containing it and is able to throw it. Each turn carries a 10% chance of the bomb detonating. If a player piece is captured while holding the bomb, the ownership of the bomb transfers to the player who captured it. The ownership of the bomb is lost if the player who captured it is also captured. The ownership of the bomb is lost if the player who captured it is also captured.

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Extension 3

Introduce the concept of a 'Makinat Taftish' (Inspection Machine). This is a computer-controlled piece which does not belong to either player. After each player turn, the Inspection Machine should measure the distance from itself to all the other pieces on the board using Manhattan distance. The machine should then move itself towards the closest piece on the board, regardless of whether two pieces are the same distance away, the machine should select one at random. The machine can move in any direction, but only one square at a time.

The machine should repeat this behaviour once a turn until it reaches a player piece and captures it. Neither player gains any points for a piece being captured.

Manhattan distance is a heuristic function for calculating distance between two locations, for example in a grid. In the case of Dastan it is calculated by counting the sum of the number of squares horizontally and then vertically (or vice versa) between a player starting location and the finishing location as shown in **Fig 1**.

The machine does not place any weighting on a 'target' to move towards and can capture a player piece or a Kotla.

A player loses the game if their Kotla is captured by the Inspection Machine.

Extension 4

Introduce the concept of a 'Multi-Move'. This allows a player to combine two moves at a significant points cost.

Introduce a new option 9 to the main game playing menu called 'Multi-Move'. When the player can select two move options to execute sequentially. The player then move option 2, choosing a 'move to...' square reference for each option. The reference for move option 2 must be a legal move based on the 'move to...' reference for move option 1. Both moves must be legal. The program should use error handling for entering illegal references and allow them to re-enter.

Selected moves in a multi-move can be from any position in `MoveOptionQueue` from the position of move in `MoveOptionQueue`.

On entering a legal multi-move, the game should move the selected player's move should cost the player 20 points.

If the player lands on an opponent piece through either move 1 or move 2, the opponent piece should be captured as normal.

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Extension 5

Introduce the concept of a 'Khalad' – a mole. Introduce a new submenu option to the move option from the main game playing menu. The submenu should offer to activate a 'mole' mode for the selected move option.

On selecting 'mole' mode, the move operates as normal, however, the player moves the piece underneath the board. A piece which is operating in 'mole' mode should be shown as a piece for player 2, which is displayed on the left-hand side of each square instead of on the right-hand side of a square. This means that two pieces can occupy the same square in 'mole' mode and cover the board 'surface'.

A piece in 'mole' mode can move around underneath the board using normal movement rules. It can be captured by an opponent piece on the surface of the board. Once the piece is captured, the piece in 'mole' mode, the submenu should change to now give the player the option to move the piece after moving it. If a piece in 'mole' mode resurfaces in a square where an opponent piece is, the current player captures that opponent piece. Once a player resurfaces a piece, the 'mole' mode submenu should no longer be offered to the player.

A mole cannot move onto the Kotla square as the foundations are too deep.

If an opponent also has a piece operating in 'mole' mode, one mole can capture the other mole pieces on the board surface.

Extension 6

Introduce an option to 'preview a move' before making it. Add a new option to the move menu. On selecting this option, a player can select any move from position to position. A valid player piece and a valid square reference is selected. The player is then shown a 'preview' copy of the board which shows an opponent piece on all the squares which the selected move option can move to. The current player's piece is shown on the starting square.

The player should then be given the option to enter in a valid 'move to...' square reference. If a valid 'move to...' square reference is selected, the game should make the move.

The player can 'preview a move' as many times as they like during the game.

The 'preview a move' option should not attempt to show the player 'move to' a square outside the bounds of the board.

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Extension 7

Introduce a new option at the start of the game to allow the players to place different formations prior to the game starting. Players can choose from any

All the positions are shown from the perspective of player 2.

Once the players have selected their chosen starting positions, the game starts.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1						
2						
3						
4						
5			"	"		
6		"		k2	"	

'Khandaq' Option (Trench)

	1	2
1		
2		
3		
4	"	
5		
6		

'Itifa'

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1						
2						
3						
4						"
5			"	"	"	
6				k2		

'Darba Rukniya' Option (Corner Kick)

	1	2
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

'Khanja'

Extension 8

Introduce the concept of an 'Al Amlaq' (Giant), which is formed when a player combines their **own** player pieces. A Giant is shown as 's' for player 1 and 'g' for player 2.

Once a Giant has been created by combining a player Mirza with a normal player, it remains as a Giant for the rest of the game.

A Giant can move around the board using the same move options as a normal player. It needs to land within one square (in any direction) of any opposition piece, opponent Kotla and Mirza.

A Giant can be captured by any opponent piece as normal and is worth 20 points.

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Extension 9

Introduce the concept of an 'Adra' (Chainmail). Add a new option 'C' to the selecting this option, the player should be asked which piece they would like. A player can only add chainmail to two pieces during the game. The chainmail covers the front of a piece and therefore a piece's symbol doesn't change when it has the chainmail. A piece with chainmail has a forward-facing barrier which means that the piece can only be attacked from the front. An opponent piece can be one square in front of a current player piece, it cannot be behind a piece with chainmail – it must approach the chainmailed piece from either side or behind.

A player can add chainmail to any two pieces in the game including the King.



Extension 10

Introduce the load and save features to the game. Add new options 'L' and 'S' to the main menu. Selecting these options to load a previously saved game or save the current game.

The load and save submenus should give the user the opportunity to enter a file name. The program should have appropriate error handling to prevent it from attempting to load a file that does not exist or saving to an invalid location. The program should store appropriately separated values to store all of the program data required to rebuild a game. Appropriate error handling should be included when a game is being rebuilt to ensure that the data is all valid within the bounds of the board.

Extension 11

Introduce a new feature to allow the size of the playing board and pieces to be changed. Give the user the option to choose the size of the board. The dimensions should be even; however, appropriate error handling should be included to prevent the board from being larger than 10×10 . (Appropriate formatting needs introducing on a 10×10 board to make the lines line up correctly.)

For boards of 6 to 8 columns wide, ensure that both player Kotlas are placed in the top and bottom rows of the board. A 7 column wide board should have 5 pieces per player. A 6 column wide board should have 6 pieces per player.

For boards 9 and 10 columns wide, introduce a second Kotla for each player on the appropriate top and bottom rows of the board. The Kotlas should be evenly distributed across the board. The player should still only have 1 Mirza, which should be placed in either of the Kotla squares at random. A 9 or 10 column wide board should have 6 pieces per player. 3 of which should be in front of one Kotla and 3 in front of the other, as per the example shown.

	1	2	3
1			K
2		I	I
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8		"	"
9			K2

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Extension 12

Adjust the playing board to allow the sides to wrap around. On making a move, a player can move off the left- or right-hand side of the board and land on the correctly associated square on the opposite side of the board as if the board was wrapped around.

For example, a player can select a Cuirassier and move the piece in square 25 and move to square 31 which is one square forward followed by two squares to the left looking at the board from the point of view of the player.



Extension 13

Introduce the concept of an 'Muraqib' (Meerkat Lookout piece). At the start of the game, player 1 has the opportunity to place their Muraqib on any empty square on the board. The Muraqib is represented by an 'M' symbol and player 2 Muraqib is represented by an 'm' symbol.

The Muraqib is on constant lookout for the player it belongs to. For example, if player 1 makes a legal move and the board and player 1 queue are updated, the player 2 Muraqib should check if it could threaten to capture any player 1 piece left on the board and test each of moves 1, 2, 3 from the player 1 queue to see if it could threaten to capture any player 2 piece. If such a threat is possible, the player 2 Muraqib should alert player 2 in case they have missed that possible threat.

A Muraqib cannot be captured. If either player lands on the square containing the Muraqib, the Muraqib disappears down into its burrow underneath the board. While it is in its burrow, it belongs to of any threatening moves. When the player piece occupying the square moves away from that square, the Muraqib should return to its lookout duties.

Extension 14

Introduce a new 'Aqrab' (Scorpion) option which can be added to any player's queue. Aqrab can only be applied to one piece per player. Once applied, the piece symbol changes to 'A' for a player 1 piece or 'a' for a player 2 piece. A piece chosen to be a Aqrab cannot move off the board; however, when it is one square away from an opponent piece (if the opponent piece moves), the Aqrab piece becomes paralysed and cannot move. This makes it vulnerable to be captured by the Aqrab itself.

The Aqrab, however, can still be captured by any piece which can move from the square it is on (in any direction). If the Aqrab moves away from a piece which it is paralysed by, it is no longer paralysed and can move away as normal.

Extension 15

Introduce the concept of a 'Quantum Mirza'. Add a new option 'Q' to the menu. When a player selects the Quantum option, the player should be asked for the board location of the piece they want to swap. The piece must belong to the current player. The program should use the board to ensure that a valid piece is selected. The program should then swap the Mirza locations. The player turn should then continue as normal.



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Dastan

Exam-style Questions (Mark Scheme)

Q	Suggested Solution	Marks
1	<p>(a) $O(n^2)$</p> <p>(b) 1 mark for each point</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... relatively efficient for smaller input sizes ... however, as the input size grows, the completion time increases The rate of change is constantly changing using a quadratic function... ... which means that it does not scale up well 	<p>1 mark</p> <p>3 marks</p>
2	<p>(a) 1 mark for each point</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You may mistype/misspell one of them ... which could mean that the code develops a logic error <p>(b) 1 mark for each point</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One possible solution would be to define them as constants (1 mark) ... which would mean that you would get an error with an undefined identifier before running the program 	<p>2 marks</p> <p>2 marks</p>
3	<p>(a) Every square in the board is treated as a Square [1 mark] but some of them may be Kotla (which inherit from Square) [1 mark] so will be calling the overridden method on the Kotla instead of the Square because although treated as a Square it will behave as a Kotla [1 mark]</p>	3 marks
4	<p>(a) Because the position of player one's Kotla is determined by the number of columns DIV 2 which gives 3 [1 mark] and the position of player two's Kotla is determined by the number of columns DIV 2 and then add 1 which gives 4 [1 mark]</p> <p>(b) Change the calculation for player one [1 mark] to $(\text{NoOfColumns}+1) \text{ DIV } 2$ [1 mark] which will round up for odd numbers [1 mark] but round down for even numbers [1 mark]</p>	<p>2 marks</p> <p>4 marks</p>
5	<p>(a) As the Direction attribute is part of the Player class [1 mark] both of these methods could go modify the NewMoveOption when it is received in the AddToMoveOptionQueue and UpdateMoveOptionQueueWithOffer methods [1 mark] to modify each non-zero value for RowChange and ColumnChange by multiplying it by the Direction for the current player [1 mark]</p>	3 marks
6	<p>(a) A queue is more appropriate because move options are added to the back of the queue but could not be added to the back of the stack as it is a LIFO structure [1 mark] and removed from the front of the queue because it is a FIFO structure [1 mark]</p>	2 marks

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Q	Suggested Solution	Marks
6	<p>(b) A circular queue would need a head variable [1 mark] and a tail variable [1 mark]...</p> <div data-bbox="236 253 692 427" data-label="Diagram"> </div> <p>... so that when an item is added to the queue, the rear pointer could be incremented or wrapped back around to 0 if it is greater than 4 [1 mark] and when an item is removed from the queue the head pointer could be increased or wrapped back around to 0 if it was greater than 4 [1 mark]</p>	4 marks
7	<p>(a) Each square is referred to by a two-digit number, the method extracts the first digit using MOD, subtracts one [1 mark] and then multiplies it by number of columns [1 mark], then extracts the second digit of the square reference using DIV, subtracts one and adds the two together. [1 mark]</p>	3 marks
8	<p>(a) One dimension could be the row [1 mark] and the second dimension could be the column [1 mark]</p> <p>(b) An array is static so the amount of memory used will not change and the board size is fixed so this is appropriate</p>	2 marks 1 mark
9	<p>(a) Metadata describes the data in a file [1 mark]. Possible examples (any sensible answer will do):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Board size (resolution) • Number of pieces for each player 	2 marks
10	<p>(a) This is not polymorphism because each of the five methods create a MoveOption object [1 mark] which is the same class but contains different data [1 mark]. In order to be polymorphism you need to have child classes being treated as their parent which is not the case here [1 mark].</p> <p>(b) This is polymorphism because each of the five different MoveOption methods (e.g. ChowkidarMoveOption) for each move inherits from MoveOption and so can be treated as a MoveOption [1 mark] but will actually behave as themselves [1 mark] meaning that you could still have a collection of MoveOptions, all of which would actually be children of MoveOption [1 mark]</p>	2 marks 2 marks
11	<p>(a) 1 mark for each point</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • super() is used to refer to the base class • And call a method within it <p>(b) Overriding</p> <p>(c) 1 mark for each point</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polymorphism allows multiple implementations of a method with the same name • by selecting which version to run based on the number and type of parameters passed • within the same class definition 	2 marks 1 mark 3 marks

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Q	Suggested Solution	Marks
12	a) 1 mark for each point <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A priority queue has different points at which items can join the queue according to priority • They join at the back of the section according to their priority, almost like sub-queues • If there are no items queued in the correct priority section then they join the queue at the front of the next lower priority or at the back of the next higher • Items are still taken from a given time from the front of the entire queue and will join at the back of the appropriate sub-section 	4 marks
13	(a) 1 mark for each point <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The name describes the purpose of the variable • which makes the code easier to read/understand/follow 	2 marks
14	(a) 1 mark for each point <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It can be accessed by children/subclasses • and from within the class itself 	2 marks
	(b) It can be accessed from anywhere	1 mark
	(c) It can only be accessed from within the class	1 mark
	(d) They allow correct encapsulation [1 mark] of the class... which means that you can only interact with the class through the intended interface [1 mark]... but it still allows for direct access within the class where required [1 mark]. Also avoids exposing attributes and methods that are either dangerous to expose or unnecessary outside the class [1 mark].	3 marks
15	(a) 1 mark for each <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integer division returns a whole number (and a remainder) • Floating point division returns a decimal value with a decimal point 	2 marks
	(b) It has two values, true or false	1 mark

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Dastan

Programming Tasks (Mark Scheme)

Task 1

Coding:

- Create a new method `CreateCustomPlayers` which allows the user to enter in two different names. The names must be different. [1 mark]

Example Solution

Modify constructor in Dastan:

```
self._MoveOptionOffer = []  
#CHANGE  
self.__CreateCustomPlayers()  
#END CHANGE  
self.__CreateMoveOptions()
```

New private method:

```
#CODE ADDED  
def __CreateCustomPlayers(self):  
    p1 = input("Enter name for Player One: ")  
    self._Players.append(Player(p1, 1))  
    p2 = input("Enter name for Player Two: ")  
    while p1==p2:  
        p2 = input("Name matches Player One, enter a different name for Player Two: ")  
    self._Players.append(Player(p2, -1))  
#END ADDITION
```

Testing:

Display an appropriate error message if the user enters in two matching names. Confirm the custom name. [1 mark]

```
Enter name for Player One: Tom  
Enter name for Player Two: Tom  
Name matches Player One, enter a different name for Player Two: Tom  
Name matches Player One, enter a different name for Player Two: Victor  
-----  
1 2 3 4 5 6  
-----  
1 | | |K1| | |  
2 | | |1|1|1|1| |  
3 | | | | | |  
4 | | | | | |  
5 | | |"|"|"|"|  
6 | | |k2| | |  
-----  
Move option offer: jazair  
Tom  
Score: 100  
Move option offer: 1. ryott 2. chowkidar 3. cuirassier 4. fauj  
Turn: Tom  
Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer
```

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Task 2

Coding:

- Adding a new MoveOptionOffer to the CreateMoveOptionOffer method, and a new CreateMoveOption method, and adding the move option to both players in the parameter set correctly. [1 mark]
- Adding a 'faris' to the CreateMoveOption method as a new option which calls the method. [1 mark]
- Create a new method CreateFarisMoveOption which correctly uses the Direction to find the possible positions for the faris in game. [1 mark]

Example Solution

Changes to CreateMoveOptionOffer:

```
def __CreateMoveOptionOffer(self):  
    self._MoveOptionOffer.append("faris") #LINE ADDED
```

Changes to CreateMoveOption:

```
def __CreateMoveOption(self, Name, Direction):  
    if Name == "chowkidar":  
        return self.__CreateChowkidarMoveOption(Direction)  
    #CODE ADDED  
    elif Name == "faris":  
        return self.__CreateFarisMoveOption(Direction)  
    #END ADDITION
```

Code for CreateFarisMoveOption:

```
#CODE ADDED  
def __CreateFarisMoveOption(self, Direction):  
    NewMoveOption = MoveOption("faris")  
    NewMove = Move("faris", Direction, 2 * Direction)  
    NewMoveOption.AddToPossibleMoves(NewMove)  
    NewMove = Move("faris", Direction, -2 * Direction)  
    NewMoveOption.AddToPossibleMoves(NewMove)  
    NewMove = Move("faris", -1 * Direction, 2 * Direction)  
    NewMoveOption.AddToPossibleMoves(NewMove)  
    NewMove = Move("faris", -1 * Direction, -2 * Direction)  
    NewMoveOption.AddToPossibleMoves(NewMove)  
    NewMove = Move("faris", 2 * Direction, 1 * Direction)  
    NewMoveOption.AddToPossibleMoves(NewMove)  
    NewMove = Move("faris", 2 * Direction, -1 * Direction)  
    NewMoveOption.AddToPossibleMoves(NewMove)  
    NewMove = Move("faris", -2 * Direction, 1 * Direction)  
    NewMoveOption.AddToPossibleMoves(NewMove)  
    NewMove = Move("faris", -2 * Direction, -1 * Direction)  
    NewMoveOption.AddToPossibleMoves(NewMove)  
    return NewMoveOption  
#END ADDITION
```

Changes to CreateMoveOptions:

```
def __CreateMoveOptions(self):  
    self._Players[0].AddToMoveOptionQueue(self.__CreateMoveOptionOffer)  
    self._Players[0].AddToMoveOptionQueue(self.__CreateMoveOptionOffer)  
    self._Players[0].AddToMoveOptionQueue(self.__CreateMoveOptionOffer)  
    self._Players[0].AddToMoveOptionQueue(self.__CreateMoveOptionOffer)  
    self._Players[0].AddToMoveOptionQueue(self.__CreateMoveOptionOffer)  
    self._Players[0].AddToMoveOptionQueue(self.__CreateMoveOptionOffer)  
    self._Players[1].AddToMoveOptionQueue(self.__CreateMoveOptionOffer)  
    self._Players[1].AddToMoveOptionQueue(self.__CreateMoveOptionOffer)
```

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Testing:

Displaying the Faris move option correctly in the player one queue and moving a legal Faris move. [1 mark]

```
1 2 3 4 5 6
-----
1 | | | |K1| | |
2 | | | |!|!|!| |
3 | | | | | | |
4 | | | | | | |
5 | | | |"|"|"|"|
6 | | | |k2| | |
-----

Move option offer: faris
Player One
Score: 100
Move option queue: 1. ryott 2. faris 3. chowkidar 4. cuirassier

Turn: Player One

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer:
Enter the square containing the piece to move (row number followed by column number):
Enter the square to move to (row number followed by column number):
New score: 101

1 2 3 4 5 6
-----
1 | | | |K1| | |
2 | | | |!|!|!| |
3 | | | | | | |
4 | | | |!| | | |
5 | | | |"|"|"|"|
6 | | | |k2| | |
-----

Move option offer: faris
Player Two
Score: 100
Move option queue: 1. ryott 2. faris 3. chowkidar 4. jazair

Turn: Player Two

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer:
Enter the square containing the piece to move (row number followed by column number):
Enter the square to move to (row number followed by column number):
New score: 102

1 2 3 4 5 6
-----
1 | | | |K1| | |
2 | | | |!|!|!| |
3 | | | | | | |
4 | | | |"|" | | |
5 | | | |"|"|"|"|
6 | | | |k2| | |
-----

Move option offer: faris
Player One
Score: 101
Move option queue: 1. ryott 2. chowkidar 3. cuirassier 4. faujar

Turn: Player One

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer:
```

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Task 3

Coding:

- Adding a new MoveOptionOffer to the CreateMoveOptionOffer method, and adding the CreateMoveOption method, and adding the move option to both players in the parameter set correctly. [1 mark]
- Adding a Sarukh to the CreateMoveOption method, and a new option which calls the method. [1 mark]
- Create a new method CreateSarukhMoveOption which correctly uses the Direction to find the possible positions for "sarukh" move. [1 mark]

Example Solution

Changes to CreateMoveOptionOffer:

```
def __CreateMoveOptionOffer(self):
    self.__MoveOptionOffer.append("sarukh") #LINE ADDED
```

Changes to CreateMoveOption:

```
def __CreateMoveOption(self, Name, Direction):
    if Name == "chowkidar":
        return self.__CreateChowkidarMoveOption(Direction)
    #CODE ADDED
    elif Name == "sarukh":
        return self.__CreateSarukhMoveOption(Direction)
    #END ADDITION
```

Changes to CreateMoveOptions:

```
def __CreateMoveOptions(self):
    self.__Players[0].__AddToMoveOptionQueue(self.__CreateMoveOptionOffer)
    self.__Players[1].__AddToMoveOptionQueue(self.__CreateMoveOptionOffer)
    self.__Players[0].__AddToMoveOptionQueue(self.__CreateMoveOptionOffer)
    self.__Players[0].__AddToMoveOptionQueue(self.__CreateMoveOptionOffer)
    self.__Players[0].__AddToMoveOptionQueue(self.__CreateMoveOptionOffer)
    self.__Players[1].__AddToMoveOptionQueue(self.__CreateMoveOptionOffer)
    self.__Players[1].__AddToMoveOptionQueue(self.__CreateMoveOptionOffer)
```

Code for CreateSarukhMoveOption:

```
#CODE ADDED
def __CreateSarukhMoveOption(self, Direction):
    NewMoveOption = MoveOption("sarukh")
    NewMove = Move(0, -1)
    NewMoveOption.AddToPossibleMoves(NewMove)
    NewMove = Move(1 * Direction, -1)
    NewMoveOption.AddToPossibleMoves(NewMove)
    NewMove = Move(2 * Direction, -1)
    NewMoveOption.AddToPossibleMoves(NewMove)
    NewMove = Move(0, 1)
    NewMoveOption.AddToPossibleMoves(NewMove)
    NewMove = Move(1 * Direction, 1)
    NewMoveOption.AddToPossibleMoves(NewMove)
    return NewMoveOption
#END ADDITION
```

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Testing:

Displaying the Sarukh move option correctly in the player one queue and moving a legal Sarukh move. [1 mark]

```
1 2 3 4 5 6
-----
1 | | |K1| | |
2 | | |!|!|!|
3 | | | | |
4 | | | | |
5 | | |"|"|"|"
6 | | |k2| | |
-----

Move option offer: sarukh
Player One
Score: 100
Move option queue: 1. ryott 2. sarukh 3. chowkidar 4. cuirassier

Turn: Player One

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer
Enter the square containing the piece to move (row number followed by column number):
Enter the square to move to (row number followed by column number):
New score: 101

1 2 3 4 5 6
-----
1 | | |K1| | |
2 | | |!|!|!|
3 | | | | |
4 | | | | |
5 | | |"|"|"|"
6 | | |k2| | |
-----

Move option offer: sarukh
Player Two
Score: 100
Move option queue: 1. ryott 2. sarukh 3. chowkidar 4. jazair

Turn: Player Two

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer
Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer
Enter the square containing the piece to move (row number followed by column number):
Enter the square to move to (row number followed by column number):
New score: 101

1 2 3 4 5 6
-----
1 | | |K1| | |
2 | | |!|!|!|
3 | | | | |
4 | | | | |
5 |"|"|"|"|"
6 | | |k2| | |
-----

Move option offer:
Player One
Score: 101
Move option queue: 1. ryott 2. chowkidar 3. cuirassier 4. faujdar

Turn: Player One

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer
```

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Task 4

Coding:

- Change PlayGame to randomly award a Wafr to the current player and if one has that they can select any queue position without cost. [1 mark]
- Change PlayGame so that if a move is legal and a Wafr has been awarded to the points cost to the player. [1 mark]
- Create a new method AwardWafr in the Dastan class which has a 25% chance
- Adding the WafrAwarded attribute to the Player with get/set methods for WafrAwarded

Example Solution

Changes to Player

```
class Player:
    def __init__(self, N, D):
        self.__WafrAwarded = False #LINE ADDED
    #CODE ADDED
    def GetWafrAwarded(self):
        return self.__WafrAwarded

    def SetWafrAwarded(self):
        self.__WafrAwarded = True
    #CODE ADDED
```

Code for AwardWafr:

```
#CODE ADDED
def __AwardWafr(self):
    return random.randint(1, 4)
#END ADDITION
```

Changes to PlayGame

```
def PlayGame(self):
    GameOver = False
    while not GameOver:
        self.__DisplayState()
        SquareIsValid = False
        Choice = 0
        # CODE CHANGE
        Wafr = False
        if self.__AwardWafr() and not self.__CurrentPlayer.GameOver:
            print("You have been awarded a Wafr, you can select any queue position for free this turn.")
            self.__CurrentPlayer.SetWafrAwarded()
            Wafr = True
        if Wafr:
            while Choice < 1 or Choice > 3:
                Choice = int(input("Choose move option to use: "))
            else:
                while Choice < 1 or Choice > 3:
                    Choice = int(input("Choose move option to use: "))
                to take the offer: ")
                if Choice == 9:
                    self.__UseMoveOptionOffer()
                    self.__DisplayState()
        #END CHANGE
```

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```

if MoveLegal:
    PointsForPieceCapture = self.__CalculatePieceCapture
    #CODE CHANGE
    if not Wafr:
        self._CurrentPlayer.ChangeScore(-(Choice + 1))
    #END CHANGE
    self._CurrentPlayer.UpdateQueueAfterMove(Choice)

```

Testing:

Show a player being awarded a Wafr from a selecting a move from position 4 or 5 in the board, incurring a cost. (1 mark)

```

Move option queue: jazair

Player Two
Score: 104
Move option queue: 1. chowkidar 2. jazair 3. faujdar 4. cuirassier

Turn: Player Two

You have been awarded a Wafr, you can select any move from your queue.
Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 5): 5
Enter the square containing the piece to move (row number followed by column number): 5 4
Enter the square to move to (row number followed by column number): 5 5
New score: 109

```

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1				K1		
2			!	!	!	!
3			"			
4						
5				"	"	"
6				k2		

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Task 5

Coding:

- Change PlayGame to give new menu option 8 and reduction of player score by 5
- Adding the Opponent variable (or similar) to PlayGame and correctly assigning it [1 mark]
- Correctly printing out the opponent's queue. [1 mark]
- Creation of GetJustQueue which calls the GetQueueAsString method for the Player. [1 mark]

Example Solution

Changes to Player:

```
while Choice < 1 or Choice > 3:
    Choice = int(input("Choose move option to use from queue or 9 to see your opponent's queue or 8 to take the offer: "))
    if Choice == 9:
        self.__UseMoveOptionOffer()
        self.__DisplayState()
    #CODE ADDED
    elif Choice == 8:
        Opponent = self.__Players[1] if self.__CurrentPlayer == self.__Players[0] else self.__Players[0]
        print(Opponent.GetJustQueue())
        self.__CurrentPlayer.ChangeScore(-5)
        print("New score: " + str(self.__CurrentPlayer.Score))
    #END ADDITION
```

Changes to Player:

```
#CODE ADDED
def GetJustQueue(self):
    return self.__Queue.GetQueueAsString()
#END ADDITION
```

Testing:

Display new menu option. Player one to select option 8 to view Player two's queue.

```
Player One
Score: 100
Move option queue: 1. ryott 2. chowkidar 3. cuirassier 4. faujdar
Turn: Player One
Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3), 8 to see your opponent's queue or 9 to take the offer: 8
1. ryott 2. chowkidar 3. jazair 4. faujdar 5. cuirassier
New score: 95
Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3), 8 to see your opponent's queue or 9 to take the offer: 8
```

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Task 6

Coding:

- Create a new method `GetValidInt` which returns true if the user enters in a valid integer. If not, display a suitable message and force the user to retry until they have entered a valid integer. [1 mark]
- Change `PlayGame` to use the `GetValidInt` method on the main game menu to choose a move queue choice. [1 mark]
- Change `GetSquareReference` to use the `GetValidInt` method for choosing a square reference. If not, display a suitable error message only allow valid integer input. [1 mark]
- Change `UseMoveOptionOffer` to use the `GetValidInt` method for choosing a move option offer. If not, display a suitable error message only allow valid integer input. If not, include a range of 1 to 5 to prevent an invalid queue choice. If not, display a suitable error message and a prompt to re-enter until it is valid. [1 mark]

A: passing of a prompt to `GetValidInt()` instead, but do not award if the line is not

Example Solution

Code for `GetValidInt`:

```
#CODE ADDED
def __GetValidInt(self):
    valid = False
    number = 0
    while not valid:
        userInput = input()
        try:
            number = int(userInput)
            valid = True
        except:
            print("Invalid input, you must enter an integer, please try again.")
    return number
#END ADDITION
```

Changes to `PlayGame`:

```
if Choice < 1 or Choice > 3:
    #CODE CHANGE
    print("Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 5). Offer: ", end="")
    Choice = self.__GetValidInt()
    #END CHANGE
if Choice == 9:
    self.__UseMoveOptionOffer()
    self.__DisplayState()
while not SquareIsValid:
    StartSquareReference = self.__GetSquareReference()
    move = self.__GetValidInt()
    SquareIsValid = self.__CheckSquareIsValid(StartSquareReference, move)
    #CODE ADDED
    if not SquareIsValid:
        print("You must enter a valid square.")
    #END ADDITION
SquareIsValid = self.__CheckSquareIsValid(StartSquareReference, move)
while not SquareIsValid:
    FinishSquareReference = self.__GetSquareReference()
    SquareIsValid = self.__CheckSquareIsValid(FinishSquareReference, move)
    #CODE ADDED
    if not SquareIsValid:
        print("You must enter a valid square.")
    #END ADDITION
MoveLegal = self.__CurrentPlayer.CheckPlayerMove(Choice, FinishSquareReference)
```

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Changes to GetSquareReference:

```
def __GetSquareReference(self, Description):
    #CODE CHANGE
    print("Enter the square " + Description + " (row number fo
    end="")
    SelectedSquare = self.__GetValidInt()
    #END CHANGE
    return SelectedSquare
```

Changes to UseMoveOptionOffer

```
def __UseMoveOptionOffer(self):
    #CODE CHANGE
    ReplaceChoice = -1
    print("Choose the move option from your queue to replace
    while ReplaceChoice < 1 or ReplaceChoice > 5:
        ReplaceChoice = self.__GetValidInt()
        if ReplaceChoice < 1 or ReplaceChoice > 5:
            print("You must enter a number from 1-5.")
            print("Please re-enter your selection: ", end="")
    #END CHANGE
    self._CurrentPlayer.UpdateMoveOptionQueueWithOffer(Repla
    self.__CreateMoveOption(self._MoveOptionOffer[self._Move
    self._CurrentPlayer.GetDirection()))
    self._CurrentPlayer.ChangeScore(-(10 - (ReplaceChoice *
    self._MoveOptionOfferPosition = random.randint(0, 4)
```

Testing:

Display an appropriate error message if the user enters an invalid inputs for the move option offer to place MoveOptionOffer in the queue.

```

1 2 3 4 5 6
-----
1 | | | K | |
2 | | | | | |
3 | | | | | |
4 | | | | | |
5 | | " " " "
6 | | | k2 | |
-----

Move option offer: jazair

Player One
Score: 100
Move option queue: 1. ryott 2. chowkidar 3. cuirassier 4. fau
Turn: Player One

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer
Invalid input, you must enter an integer, please re-enter again: 1
Enter the square containing the piece to move (row number followed by
You must enter a valid square.
Enter the square containing the piece to move (row number followed by
Enter the square to move to (row number followed by column number):
New score: 104

1 2 3
-----
1 | | | K1 | |
2 | | | | | |
3 | | | | | |
4 | | | | | |
5 | | " " " "
6 | | | k2 | |
-----

```

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Move option offer: jazair

Player Two

Score: 100

Move option queue: 1. ryott 2. chowkidar 3. jazair 4. faujdar

Turn: Player Two

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 4) to take the offer

Choose the move option from your queue to use (1 to 5): 8

You must enter a number from 1-5

Please re-enter your selection



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Task 7

Coding:

- Adding the ChoiceOptionsLeft attribute to Player with getter method. Initialises
- Create a new method DecreaseChoiceOptionsLeft in Player which decrements and advise the player how many move options they have left [1 mark]
- Change PlayGame to test if the player has used an offer option and, if so, to
- Change UseMoveOptionOffer to call DecreaseChoiceOptionsLeft for the player when a move option from the menu is made

Example Solution

Changes to Player:

```
class Player:
    def __init__(self, N, D):
        self.__Score = 100
        self.__Name = N
        self.__Direction = D
        self.__Queue = MoveOptionQueue()
        #CODE ADDED
        self.__ChoiceOptionsLeft = 3

    def GetChoiceOptionsLeft(self):
        return self.__ChoiceOptionsLeft

    def DecreaseChoiceOptionsLeft(self):
        self.__ChoiceOptionsLeft -= 1
        #END ADDITION
```

Changes to PlayGame:

```
if self.__ChoiceOptionsLeft < 1 or Choice > 3:
    #CODE ADDED
    if self.__CurrentPlayer.GetChoiceOptionsLeft() > 0:
        Choice = int(input("Choose move option to use or 0 to take the offer: "))
    else:
        #END ADDITION
        Choice = int(input("Choose move option to use or 0 to take the offer: "))
    if self.__CurrentPlayer.GetChoiceOptionsLeft() > 0:
        self.__UseMoveOptionOffer()
    self.__DisplayState()
```

Changes to UseMoveOptionOffer:

```
def __UseMoveOptionOffer(self):
    ReplaceChoice = int(input("Choose index of move option from menu (1 to 5): "))
    self.__CurrentPlayer.__UseMoveOptionQueueWithOffer(ReplaceChoice)
    self.__CreateMoveOptionOffer(self.__MoveOptionOffer[self.__MoveOptionOfferPosition])
    self.__CurrentPlayer.__GetDirection()
    self.__CurrentPlayer.ChangeScore(-(10 - (ReplaceChoice * 2)))
    self.__MoveOptionOfferPosition = random.randint(0, 4)
    #CODE ADDED
    self.__CurrentPlayer.DecreaseChoiceOptionsLeft()
    print(f"You have {self.__CurrentPlayer.GetChoiceOptionsLeft()} move options left.")
    #END ADDITION
```

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Testing:

Show player one selecting a move from the move option offer menu and decreasing

1 2 3 4 5 6

1 | | |K1| | |
2 | | ! | ! | ! | ! |
3 | | | | | |
4 | | | | | |
5 | | " | " | " | "
6 | | |k2| | |

Move option offer: j

Player One
Score: 100
Move option queue: 1. ryott 2. chowkidar 3. cuirassier 4. faujdar

Turn: Player One

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer
Choose the move option from your queue to replace (1 to 5): 1
You have 2 move option choices left.

1 2 3 4 5 6

1 | | |K1| | |
2 | | ! | ! | ! | ! |
3 | | | | | |
4 | | | | | |
5 | | " | " | " | "
6 | | |k2| | |

Move option offer: ryott

Player One
Score: 92
Move option queue: 1. j 2. chowkidar 3. cuirassier 4. faujdar

Turn: Player One

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer
Choose the move option from your queue to replace (1 to 5): 2
You have 1 move option choices left.

1 2 3 4 5 6

1 | | |K1| | |
2 | | ! | ! | ! | ! |
3 | | | | | |
4 | | | | | |
5 | | " | " | " | "
6 | | |k2| | |

Move option offer: faujdar

Player One
Score: 86
Move option queue: 1. jazair 2. cuirassier 3. cuirassier 4. faujdar

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Turn: Player One

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer

Choose the move option from your queue to replace (1 to 5): 3

You have 0 move option choices left.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1			K1			
2			!	!	!	!
3						
4						
5			"	"	"	"
6				k2		

Move option : cuirassier

Player One

Score: 82

Move option queue: 1. jazair 2. ryott 3. faujdar 4. faujdar

Turn: Player One

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3): 9

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3):

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Task 8

Coding:

- Writing the `ResetQueueBackAfterUndo` method which calls the `ResetQueueBack` (the same one it was passed - `Position` – but adjusted by -1 to make it an index) pops the item from the end of the queue and returns it to its original position. [10]
- Asking the player if they would like to undo after they make a move and return the choice. [10]
- Correctly handling the undo to deduct 5 points and reset the board and queue. [10]

Example Solution

Changes to `Player`:

```
#CODE ADDED
def ResetQueueBackAfterUndo(self, Choice):
    self.__Queue.ResetQueueBack(Choice - 1)
#END ADDITION
```

Code for `ResetQueueBack`:

```
#CODE ADDED
def ResetQueueBack(self, Position):
    self.__Queue.insert(Position, self.__Queue.pop(len(self.__Queue) - Position))
#END ADDITION
```

Changes to `PlayGame`:

```
MoveLegal = self.__CurrentPlayer.CanPlayerMove(Choice, StartSquareReference, FinishSquareReference)
#CODE CHANGE
undo = "n"
if MoveLegal:
    PreviousScore = self.__CurrentPlayer.GetScore()
    PointsForPieceCapture = self.__CalculatePieceCapture(Choice, StartSquareReference, FinishSquareReference)
    self.__CurrentPlayer.ChangeScore(-(Choice + (2 * PointsForPieceCapture)))
    self.__CurrentPlayer.UpdateQueueAfterMove(Choice)
    self.__UpdateBoard(StartSquareReference, FinishSquareReference)
    self.__UpdatePlayerScore(PointsForPieceCapture)
    print("New score: " + str(self.__CurrentPlayer.GetScore()))
    self.__DisplayState()
    undo = input("Would you like to undo your move (y/n): ")
    if undo.strip().lower() == "y":
        self.__UpdateBoard(FinishSquareReference, StartSquareReference)
        self.__CurrentPlayer.ResetQueueBackAfterUndo(Choice)
        self.__CurrentPlayer.ChangeScore(PreviousScore - self.__CurrentPlayer.GetScore())
    else:
        undo = "n"
if undo == "n":
    if self.__CurrentPlayer.isSame(self.__Players[0]):
        self.__CurrentPlayer = self.__Players[1]
    else:
        self.__CurrentPlayer = self.__Players[0]
GameOver = self.__CheckIfGameOver()
```

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Testing:

- Showing that a move can be undone and that 5 points are deducted. [1 mark]
- Showing that the same player can still play their turn and that the game can continue. [1 mark]

```
1 2 3 4 5 6
-----
1 | | |K1| | |
2 | | |!|!|!|
3 | | | | | |
4 | | | | | |
5 | | |"|"|"|"
6 | | | |k2| |
-----
Move option: jazair
Player One
Score: 100
Move option queue: 1. ryott 2. chowkidar 3. cuirassier 4. faujdar
Turn: Player One
Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer:
Enter the square containing the piece to move (row number followed by column number):
Enter the square to move to (row number followed by column number):
New score: 101

1 2 3 4 5 6
-----
1 | | |K1| | |
2 | | |!|!|!|
3 |!| | | | |
4 | | | | | |
5 | | |"|"|"|"
6 | | | |k2| |
-----
Move option: ryott
Player One
Score: 101
Move option queue: 1. ryott 2. cuirassier 3. faujdar 4. jazair
Turn: Player One
Would you like to undo your move (y/n)? y

1 2 3 4 5 6
-----
1 | | |K1| | |
2 | | |!|!|!|!|
3 | | | | | |
4 | | | | | |
5 | | |"|"|"|"
6 | | | |k2| |
-----
Move option offer: jazair
Player One
Score: 95
Move option queue: 1. ryott 2. chowkidar 3. cuirassier 4. faujdar
Turn: Player One
Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer:
Enter the square containing the piece to move (row number followed by column number):
Enter the square to move to (row number followed by column number):
New score: 99
```

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	1	2	3	4	5	6
1			K1			
2			!	!	!	
3			!			
4						
5			"	"	"	"
6				k2		

Move option offer: jazair

Player One

Score: 99

Move option queue: 1. chowkidar 2. cuirassier 3. faujdar 4. jazair

Turn: Player One

Would you like to undo your move (y/n)? n

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1			K1			
2			!	!	!	
3			!			
4						
5			"	"	"	"
6				k2		

Move option offer: jazair

Player Two

Score: 100

Move option queue: 1. ryott 2. chowkidar 3. jazair 4. faujdar

Turn: Player Two

Choose move option to take from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer



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Task 9

Coding:

- CreateMoveOptionOffer method has been modified to the append "sahm" as dealing with the Name parameter of "sahm" in the CreateMoveOption method.
- Making the Sahm the move option for both players on their first turn. [1 mark]
- Correctly creating the SahmUsed attribute with grade setter methods. [1 mark]
- Only allowing a player to fire a single Sahm in a game. [1 mark]
- Correctly removing all the pieces in the Sahm's line of fire from the board (except CalculateSahmMoveOption). [1 mark]
- Correctly adding points for all removed/destroyed pieces (even if a piece was CalculateSahmMove method. [1 mark]

Example Solution

Changes to CreateMoveOptionOffer:

```
def __CreateMoveOptionOffer(self):
    self.__MoveOptionOffer.append("sahm") #LINE ADDED
    self.__MoveOptionOffer.append("jazair")
```

Code for CreateSahmMoveOption:

```
#CODE ADDED
def __CreateSahmMoveOption(self, Direction):
    NewMoveOption = MoveOption("sahm")
    NewMove = Move(0, 0)
    NewMoveOption.AddToPossibleMove(NewMove)
    return NewMoveOption
#END ADDITION
```

Changes to CreateMoveOption:

```
def __CreateMoveOption(self, Name, Direction):
    if Name == "chowkidar":
        return self.__CreateChowkidarMoveOption(Direction)
    #CODE ADDED
    elif Name == "sahm":
        return self.__CreateSahmMoveOption(Direction)
    #END ADDITION
    elif Name == "ryott":
```

Changes to Player:

```
self.__Queue = MoveOptionQueue()
#CODE ADDED
self.__SahmUsed = False

def GetSahmUsed(self):
    return self.__SahmUsed

def SetSahmUsed(self):
    self.__SahmUsed = True

def ChoiceIsSahm(self, Choice):
    return self.__Queue.GetMoveOptionInPosition(Choice-1).GetMoveOptionName() == "sahm"
#END ADDITION
```

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Changes to PlayGame:

```

    SquareIsValid = self.__CheckSquareIsValid(StartSquareReference)
#CODE CHANGE
    if self.__CurrentPlayer.ChoiceIsSahm(Choice):
        if self.__CurrentPlayer.GetSahmUsed():
            print("You have already used your Sahm!")
        else:
            self.__CurrentPlayer.SetSahmUsed()
            PointsForPieceCapture = self.__CalculateSahmMovePoints(Choice)
            self.__CurrentPlayer.ChangeScore(-(Choice + 1))
            self.__CurrentPlayer.UpdateQueueAfterMove(Choice)
            self.__UpdatePlayerScore(PointsForPieceCapture)
            print("New score: " + str(self.__CurrentPlayer.Score))
    SquareIsValid = False
    while not SquareIsValid:
        FinishSquareReference = self.__GetSquareReferenceFromChoice(Choice)
        SquareIsValid = self.__CheckSquareIsValid(FinishSquareReference)
        MoveLegal = self.__CurrentPlayer.CheckPlayerMove(StartSquareReference, FinishSquareReference)
        if MoveLegal:
            PointsForPieceCapture = self.__CalculatePieceCapturePoints(FinishSquareReference)
            self.__CurrentPlayer.ChangeScore(-(Choice + 1))
            self.__CurrentPlayer.UpdateQueueAfterMove(Choice)
            self.__UpdateBoard(StartSquareReference, FinishSquareReference)
            self.__UpdatePlayerScore(PointsForPieceCapture)
            print("New score: " + str(self.__CurrentPlayer.Score))
#END CHANGE
    if self.__CurrentPlayer.SameScoreAs(self.__Players[0]):

```

Code for CalculateSahmMove

```

#CODE
def __CalculateSahmMove(self, SquareReference):
    Row = SquareReference // 10
    Col = SquareReference % 10
    Score = 0
    Direction = self.__CurrentPlayer.GetDirection()
    if Direction == 1:
        EndRow = 6
    else:
        EndRow = 1
    while Row != EndRow:
        Row += Direction
        BoardSquare = self.__Board[self.__GetIndexOfSquare(Row, Col)]
        if BoardSquare.GetPieceInSquare() is not None and not BoardSquare.GetPieceInSquare().GetPoint() == 0:
            Score += BoardSquare.GetPieceInSquare().GetPoints()
            BoardSquare.RemovePiece()
    return Score
#END ADDITION

```

Testing:

- Showing the board correctly after the Sahm has been fired (allow follow-through). The pieces on 23 and 33 must have been destroyed to award the mark. [1 mark]

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```

1 2 3 4 5 6
-----
1 | | |K1| | |
2 | | |!|!|!|
3 | | | | |
4 | | | | |
5 | | " " " "
6 | | |k2| |
-----

```

Move option offer: sahm

Player One

Score: 100

Move option queue: 1. chowkidar 3. cuirassier 4. faujdar

Turn: Player

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer: 2

Enter the square containing the piece to move (row number followed by column number): 33

Enter the square to move to (row number followed by column number): 33

New score: 101

```

1 2 3 4 5 6
-----
1 | | |K1| | |
2 | | |!|!|!|
3 | | |!| | |
4 | | | | |
5 | | " " " "
6 | | |k2| |
-----

```

Move option offer: sahm

Player Two

Score: 100

Move option queue: 1. ryott 2. chowkidar 3. cuirassier 4. faujdar 5. jazair

Turn: Player Two

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer: 9

Choose the move option to replace your queue to replace (1 to 5): 1

```

1 2 3 4 5 6
-----
1 | | |K1| | |
2 | | |!|!|!|
3 | | |!| | |
4 | | | | |
5 | | " " " "
6 | | |k2| |
-----

```

Move option offer: jazair

Player Two

Score: 92

Move option queue: 1. sahm 2. chowkidar 3. jazair 4. faujdar 5. ryott

Turn: Player Two

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer: 1

Enter the square containing the piece to move (row number followed by column number): 33

New score: 98

```

1 2 3 4 5 6
-----
1 | | |K1| | |
2 | | |!|!|!|
3 | | |!| | |
4 | | | | |
5 | | " " " "
6 | | |k2| |
-----

```

Move option offer: jazair

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Player One
Score: 101
Move option queue: 1. ryott 2. cuirassier 3. faujdar 4. jazair 5.

Turn: Player One

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer:

```

-----
1 | | |K1| | | |
2 | | |!|!|!|!| |
3 | | | | | | |
4 | | | | | | |
5 | | |"|"|"|"| |
6 | | | |k2| | |
-----

```

Move option offer: raaket

Player One

Score: 100

Move option queue: 1. ryott 2. chowkidar 3. cuirassier 4. faujdar

Turn: Player One

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer: 2

Enter the square containing the piece to move (row number followed by column number): 33

Enter the square to move to (row number followed by column number): 33

New score: 101

```

  1  2  3  4  5  6
-----
1 | | |K1| | | |
2 | | |!|!|!|!| |
3 | | |!| | | |
4 | | | | | | |
5 | | |"|"|"|"| |
6 | | | |k2| | |
-----

```

Move option offer: raaket

Player Two

Score: 100

Move option queue: 1. ryott 2. chowkidar 3. jazair 4. faujdar 5.

Turn: Player Two

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer: 9

Choose the move option from your queue to replace (1 to 5): 1

```

  1  2  3  4  5  6
-----
1 | | |K1| | | |
2 | | |!|!|!|!| |
3 | | |!| | | |
4 | | | | | | |
5 | | |"|"|"|"| |
6 | | | |k2| | |
-----

```

Move option offer: ryott

Player Two

Score: 92

Move option queue: 1. raaket 2. chowkidar 3. jazair 4. faujdar 5.

Turn: Player Two

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer: 1

Enter the square containing the piece to move (row number followed by column number): 33

New score: 92

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Task 10

Coding:

- Add option 7 to the menu to create a Kotla. [1 mark]
- Checking that the square in which the player wishes to create the Kotla is empty. [1 mark]
- Creating a Kotla of the correct type in the square and removing the piece. [1 mark]

Example Solution

Changes to PlayGame:

```
if Choice < 1 or (Choice > 3 and Choice != 7):
    Choice = int(input("Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3), 7 to create a Kotla or 9 to take the offer: "))
    if Choice == 9:
        self.__UseMoveOptionOffer()
        self.__DisplayState()
    if Choice == 7:
        while not SquareIsValid:
            StartSquareReference = self.__GetSquareReferenceToSacrificeForNewKotla()
            SquareIsValid = self.__CheckSquareIsValid(StartSquareReference)
            if self.__CurrentPlayer.SameAs(self._Players[0]):
                self._Board[self.__GetIndexOfSquare(StartSquareReference)] = Kotla(self.__CurrentPlayer, "K")
            else:
                self._Board[self.__GetIndexOfSquare(StartSquareReference)] = Kotla(self.__CurrentPlayer, "k")
            self.__CurrentPlayer = self._Players[1 - self._Players.index(self.__CurrentPlayer)]
        else:
            while not SquareIsValid:
                StartSquareReference = self.__GetSquareReferenceToSacrificeForNewKotla()
                SquareIsValid = self.__CheckSquareIsValid(StartSquareReference)
                if SquareIsValid == False:
                    while not SquareIsValid:
```

Testing:

Showing the creation of the new Kotla (even if the letter is wrong) and removal of the

```
1 2 3 4 5 6
-----
1 | | | K1 | | |
2 | | ! | ! | ! | ! |
3 | | | | | | |
4 | | | | | | |
5 | | " | " | " | " |
6 | | | k2 | | |
-----

Move option offer: jazair

Player One
Score: 100
Move option: 1. ryott 2. chowkidar 3. cuirassier 4. faujdar

Turn: Player One

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3), 7 to create a Kotla or 9 to take the offer:
Enter the square containing the piece to sacrifice for a new Kotla (row and column number): 5 2
```

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Enter the square containing the piece to sacrifice for a new Kotla (number): 22

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1			K1			
2		K	!	!	!	
3						
4						
5			"	"	"	"
6				k2		

Move option offer: jaz

Player Two
Score: 100

Move option queue: 1. ryott 2. chowkidar 3. jazair 4. faujdar

Turn: Player Two

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3), 7 to create a Kotla o

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Task 11

Coding:

- Adding option 6 to the menu which brings up a list of options to modify the queue
- Option a correctly reverses the player's queue in a method inside MoveOptionQueue
- Option b correctly swaps queue with the opponent without breaking encapsulation that shouldn't be exposed. [1 mark]
- Option c correctly swaps the first and last elements of your queue. [1 mark]
- Option d correctly moves an element to the front of the queue and shuffles up the rest
- Option e quits and costs no points but the other options all cost 3 points

Example Solution

Changes to PlayGame:

```
while Choice < 1 or Choice > 3:
    Choice = int(input("Choose move option to use from 1 to 3 to modify the queue or 9 to take the offer: "))
    if Choice == 6:
        self.__ModifyQueueOptions()
    elif Choice == 9:
        self.__UseMoveOptionOffer()
    self.__DisplayState()
```

Code for ModifyQueueOptions:

```
def __ModifyQueueOptions(self):
    print("You have the following options to modify your queue")
    print("a) Reverse your queue")
    print("b) Swap queues with opponent")
    print("c) Swap the first and last move options in your queue")
    print("d) Move an option of your choice to position 1 in the queue")
    print("e) I want to modify the queue, let me play my move!")
    option = input("Enter your choice (a-e)").lower()
    while option not in ["a", "b", "c", "d", "e"]:
        print("You must choose a letter from a to e: ", end="")
        option = input().lower()
    if option == "e":
        return
    elif option == "a":
        self.__CurrentPlayer.ReverseQueue()
    elif option == "b":
        p1Queue = self.__Players[0].ReplaceQueue(None)
        p2Queue = self.__Players[1].ReplaceQueue(p1Queue)
        self.__Players[0].ReplaceQueue(p2Queue)
    elif option == "c":
        self.__CurrentPlayer.SwapFirstAndLast()
    elif option == "d":
        self.__CurrentPlayer.MoveToFront(input("Enter position to move to (1-5): "))
    self.__CurrentPlayer.ChangeScore(-3)
    self.__DisplayState()
```

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Changes to MoveOptionQueue:

```
def ReverseQueue(self):
    self.__Queue.reverse()

def MoveItemToFront(self, Position):
    self.__Queue.insert(0, self.__Queue.pop(Position))

def SwapFirstAndLast(self):
    Last = self.__Queue.pop()
    self.__Queue.append(self.__Queue.pop(0))
    self.__Queue.insert(0, Last)

#END ADDITION
```

Changes to Player:

```
#CODE ADDED
def ReverseQueue(self):
    self.__Queue.ReverseQueue()

def ReplaceQueue(self, NewQueue):
    old = self.__Queue
    self.__Queue = NewQueue
    return old

def SwapFirstAndLast(self):
    self.__Queue.SwapFirstAndLast()

def MoveItemToFront(self, ItemNumber):
    self.__Queue.MoveItemToFront(ItemNumber)

#END ADDITION
```

Testing:

- Showing that only options a-d working. [1 mark]
- Showing that all options a-d working. [1 mark]
- Showing option e and the scoring working correctly. [1 mark]

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1			K1			
2			!!	!!	!!	!!
3						
4						
5			"	"	"	"
6				k2		

Move option offer: jazair

Player One

Score: 100

Move option queue: 1. ryott 2. chowkian 3. durassier 4. fauj

Turn: Player One

Choose move option from queue (1 to 3), 6 to modify the queue
You have the following options to modify your queue:

- Reverse the queue
 - Swap queue with your opponent
 - Swap the first and last move options in your queue
 - Move an option of your choice to position 1 in the queue
 - Don't modify the queue, let me play my move!
- Enter your choice (a-e): a

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```

1 2 3 4 5 6
-----
1 | | |K1| | |
2 | | !| !| !| !|
3 | | | | | |
4 | | | | | |
5 | | " " " "
6 | | |k2| | |
-----

```

Move option offer: jazair

Player One

Score: 97

Move option queue: 1. jazair 2. faujdar 3. cuirassier 4. chowkidar

Turn: Player One

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3), 6 to modify the queue
You have the following options to modify your queue:

- a) Reverse your queue
- b) Swap queues with your opponent
- c) Swap the first and last move options in your queue
- d) Move an option of your choice to position 1 in the queue
- e) Don't modify the queue, let me play my move!

Enter your choice (a-e): b

```

1 2 3 4 5 6
-----
1 | | |K1| | |
2 | | !| !| !| !|
3 | | | | | |
4 | | | | | |
5 | | " " " "
6 | | |k2| | |
-----

```

Move option offer: jazair

Player One

Score: 94

Move option queue: 1. ryott 2. chowkidar 3. jazair 4. faujdar

Turn: Player One

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3), 6 to modify the queue
You have the following options to modify your queue:

- a) Reverse your queue
- b) Swap queues with your opponent
- c) Swap the first and last move options in your queue
- d) Move an option of your choice to position 1 in the queue
- e) Don't modify the queue, let me play my move!

Enter your choice (a-e): c

```

1 2 3 4 5 6
-----
1 | | |K1| | |
2 | | !| !| !| !|
3 | | | | | |
4 | | | | | |
5 | | " " " "
6 | | |k2| | |
-----

```

Move option offer: jazair

Player One

Score: 91

Move option queue: 1. cuirassier 2. chowkidar 3. jazair 4. faujdar

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Turn: Player One

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3), 6 to modify the queue
You have the following options to modify your queue:

- a) Reverse your queue
- b) Swap queues with your opponent
- c) Swap the first and last move options in your queue
- d) Move an option of your choice to position 1 in the queue
- e) Don't modify the queue, let me play my move!

Enter your choice (a-e): d

Enter position of item to move to the front (1-6): 4

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1			K1			
2						
3						
4						
5						
6				k2		

Move option offer: jazair

Player One

Score: 88

Move option queue: 1. faujdar 2. cuirassier 3. chowkidar 4. jazair

Turn: Player One

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3), 6 to modify the queue
You have the following options to modify your queue:

- a) Reverse your queue
- b) Swap queues with your opponent
- c) Swap the first and last move options in your queue
- d) Move an option of your choice to position 1 in the queue
- e) Don't modify the queue, let me play my move!

Enter your choice (a-e): e

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3), 6 to modify the queue

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Task 12

Coding:

- Creating and storing the number of pieces correctly in the new protected attribute
- Adding a call to CheckReincarnation in the correct place. [1 mark]
- Creating CountNormalPieces to correctly return the number of pieces excluding [1 mark]
- Correctly detecting when a piece reaches the opponent's back row. [1 mark]
- Having a condition to only allow reincarnation if the player has fewer pieces than
- Correctly handling the reincarnation in the player's own back row and checking

Example Solution

Changes to D

```
def __init__(self, R, C, NoOfPieces):
    self._NoOfPieces = NoOfPieces #LINE ADDED
```

Changes to PlayGame:

```
if MoveLegal:
    self.___CheckReincarnation(FinishSquareReference)
```

Code for CountNormalPieces:

```
#CODE ADDED
def __CountNormalPieces(self):
    Pieces = 0
    for S in self._Board:
        PieceInSquare = S.GetPieceInSquare()
        if PieceInSquare != None:
            if PieceInSquare.GetBalance() != self._CurrentPlayer:
                PieceInSquare.GetBalance() == "piece":
                    Pieces += 1
    return Pieces

def __Reincarnation(self, SquareReference):
    Row = SquareReference // 10
    Col = SquareReference % 10
    if self._CurrentPlayer.SameAs(self._Players[0]):
        if Row == self._NoOfRows and self.__CountNormalPieces() < self._NoOfPieces:
            print("Congratulations, you have earned a reincarnation!")
            ReincarnationCol = int(input("Which column would you like to be reincarnated on? "))
            while self._Board[self.__GetIndexOfSquare(10+ReincarnationCol)].GetPieceInSquare() != None:
                print("The square must be empty.")
                ReincarnationCol = int(input("Which column would you like to be reincarnated on? "))
            self._Board[self.__GetIndexOfSquare(10+ReincarnationCol)].SetPiece("piece", self._Players[0], 1, "'")
        else:
            if Row == 1 and self.__CountNormalPieces() < self._NoOfPieces:
                print("Congratulations, you have earned a reincarnation!")
                ReincarnationCol = int(input("Which column would you like to be reincarnated on? "))
                while self._Board[self.__GetIndexOfSquare(6*10+ReincarnationCol)].GetPieceInSquare() != None:
                    print("The square must be empty.")
                    ReincarnationCol = int(input("Which column would you like to be reincarnated on? "))
                self._Board[self.__GetIndexOfSquare(6*10+ReincarnationCol)].SetPiece("piece", self._Players[1], 1, "'")
    #END ADDITION
```

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Testing:

Correctly showing the moves as requested in the tests, specifically including the cho reincarnate on and then the correct one. [1 mark]

1 2 3 4 5 6

1			K1		
2		"	!	!	
3					
4					
5		!	"	"	"
6				k2	

Move option: jair

Player One
Score: 100

Move option queue: 1. ryott 2. chowkidar 3. cuirassier 4. faujdar

Turn: Player One

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer
Enter the square containing the piece to move (row number followed by column number):
Enter the square to move to (row number followed by column number):
Congratulations, you have earned a reincarnation!
Which column would you like your piece to be reincarnated on? 3
The square must be empty.
Which column would you like your piece to be reincarnated on? 4
New score: 104

1 2 3 4 5 6

1			K1	!	
2		"	!	!	
3					
4					
5			"	"	"
6		!		k2	

Move option: jazair

Player Two
Score: 100

Move option queue: 1. ryott 2. chowkidar 3. jazair 4. faujdar

Turn: Player Two

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer
Enter the square containing the piece to move (row number followed by column number):
Enter the square to move to (row number followed by column number):
New score: 104

1 2 3 4 5 6

1		"	K1	!	
2			!	!	
3					
4					
5			"	"	"
6		!		k2	

Move option: jazair

Player One
Score: 104

Move option queue: 1. chowkidar 2. cuirassier 3. faujdar 4. jazair

Turn: Player One

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer

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Task 13

Coding:

- Putting the Taziz in the correct place regardless of board size. [1 mark]
- Having a mechanism that correctly counts the number of turns that the Taziz has been camped. [1 mark]
- Resetting the CampedTurns attribute if the square becomes empty or changes owner. [1 mark]
- Allowing the player to make a move that costs zero points when they have held the Taziz for 2 turns. [1 mark]
- Showing the correct A and a symbols when the Taziz is occupied by overriding the __str__ method. [1 mark]
- Correctly resetting the symbol for the Taziz to 'x' when a player leaves by overriding the __str__ method. [1 mark]

Example Solution

Changes to Board:

#CODE ADDED

```
elif Row == self.__NoOfRows // 2 + 1 and Column == self.__NoOfColumns // 2 + 1:
```

```
    S = Taziz()
```

#END ADDITION

```
else:
```

```
    S = Square()
```

Changes to PlayGame:

```
def PlayGame(self):
    GameOver = False
    taziz = self.__Board[self.__GetIndexOfSquare((self.__NoOfRows // 2 + self.__NoOfColumns // 2))] #LINE 40
    while not GameOver:
```

```
        if MoveLegal:
            PointsForCapture = self.__CalculatePieceCapture(Choice)
            #END CHANGE
            self.__CurrentPlayer.UpdateQueueAfterMove(Choice)
            self.__UpdateBoard(StartSquareReference, FinishSquareReference)
            taziz.CheckCamp()
            if not taziz.GetCampedTwoTurns():
                self.__CurrentPlayer.ChangeScore(-(Choice + 1))
            #END CHANGE
            self.__UpdatePlayerScore(PointsForPieceCapture)
```

Code for Taziz:

```
#CODE ADDED
class Taziz(Square):
    def __init__(self):
        super(Taziz, self).__init__()
        self.__Symbol = "x"
        self.__CampedTurns = 0

    def CheckCamp(self):
        if self.__PieceInSquare != None:
            if (self.__PieceInSquare.GetBelongsTo().GetDirection() == "A") or (self.__PieceInSquare.GetBelongsTo().GetDirection() == "a"):
                self.__CampedTurns += 1

    def GetCampedTwoTurns(self):
        return self.__CampedTurns >= 2
```

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```

def SetPiece(self, P):
    super().SetPiece(P)
    if P.GetBelongsTo().GetDirection() == 1:
        self._Symbol = "A"
    else:
        self._Symbol = "a"

def RemovePiece(self):
    super().RemovePiece()
    self._Symbol = "x"
    self._CampedTurn = 0
#END ADDITION

```

Testing:

- Show the Taziz being occupied and changing from x to A. [1 mark]
- Show player one getting a free move. [1 mark]

```

  1  2  3  4  5  6
-----
1 |  |  | |K1|  |  |
2 |  |  |!|  |!|  |
3 |  |  |  |  |  |
4 |  |  |x|  |  |
5 |  |  |"|"|"|"|
6 |  |  | |k2|  |
-----

```

Move option offer: jazair

Player One

Score: 100

Move option queue: 1. ryott 2. chowkian 3. sirassier 4. faujdar

Turn: Player One

Choose move option (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer

Enter the score of the piece to move (row number followed by column number):

Enter the score to move to (row number followed by column number):

New score:

```

  1  2  3  4  5  6
-----
1 |  |  | |K1|  |  |
2 |  |  |!|  |!|  |
3 |  |  |  |  |  |
4 |  |  |A!|  |  |
5 |  |  |"|"|"|"|
6 |  |  | |k2|  |
-----

```

Move option offer: jazair

Player Two

Score: 100

Move option queue: 1. ryott 2. chowkian 3. jazair 4. faujdar

Turn: Player Two

Choose move option (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer

Enter the score of the piece to move (row number followed by column number):

Enter the score to move to (row number followed by column number):

New score:

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	1	2	3	4	5	6
1			K1			
2			!	!	!	
3						
4		"	A!			
5			"	"	"	
6				k2		

Move option offer: jazair

Player One

Score: 98

Move option queue: 1. ryott 2. chowkidar 3. faujdar 4. jazair

Turn: Player

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer

Enter the square containing the piece to move (row number followed by

Enter the square to move to (row number followed by column number):

New score: 103

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1			K1			
2				!	!	
3			!			
4		"	A!			
5			"	"	"	
6				k2		

Move option offer: jazair

Player Two

Score: 105

Move option queue: 1. ryott 2. chowkidar 3. faujdar 4. cuirassier

Turn: Player

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Task 14

Coding:

- Using a method to track the Weather Event (this is the weatherEvent variable in the code)
- Having the countdown timer allow precisely two complete turns from when it is announced
- Announcing to the players when the Weather Event starts with a 2 turns warning
- Destroying all pieces in the same column as the Weather Event when the timer expires
- Destroying a Kotla in the Weather Event column when the timer expires. [1 mark]
- Correctly selecting a random empty square. [1 mark]
- Creating a weatherEvent class with GetWeatherLocation and SetWeatherLocation methods
- Implementing CountdownComplete so that it returns an appropriate value including the column to destroy when the timer expires. [1 mark]

Example Solution

Changes to PlayGame:

```
def PlayGame(self):
    GameOver = False
    weatherEvent = None #LINE ADDED
    while not GameOver:
        self.__DisplayState()
        SquareIsValid = False
        Choice = 0
        while Choice < 1 or Choice > 3:
            Choice = int(input("Choose move option to use for
            take the offer: "))
            if Choice == 9:
                self.__UseWeatherEventOffer()
                self.__DisplayState()
            while not SquareIsValid:
                SquareReference = self.__GetSquareReference(
                move")
                SquareIsValid = self.__CheckSquareIsValid(Starts
                SquareIsValid = False
                while not SquareIsValid:
                    FinishSquareReference = self.__GetSquareReference
                    SquareIsValid = self.__CheckSquareIsValid(Finish
                #CODE ADDED
                if weatherEvent==None:
                    weatherEvent = self.__WeatherEventOccurs()
                else:
                    if weatherEvent.CountDownComplete():
                        ColToDestroy = weatherEvent.GetWeatherLocation
                        for Row in range (1,self._NoOfRows+1):
                            if self.__Board[(self.__GetIndexOfSquare
                            GetPieceInSquare(Row,ColToDestroy):
                                self.__Board[(self.__GetIndexOfSquare
                                DestroyPiece()
                                self.__Board[(self.__GetIndexOfSquare
                                ContainsKotla():
                                    self.__Board[(self.__GetIndexOfSquare
                                    Square())
                                #END ADDITION
                                MoveLegal = self.__CurrentPlayer.CheckPlayerMove(Cho
                                FinishSquareReference)
```

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Code for WeatherEventOccurs:

```
#CODE ADDED
def __WeatherEventOccurs(self):
    weatherEvent = None
    if random.randint(1,2) == 1:
        squareFound = False
        while not squareFound:
            randomSquare = random.randint(1,self.__NoOfRows)
            randomSquare = random.randint(1,self.__NoOfColumns)
            if self.__Board[self.__GetIndexofSquare(randomSquare)] == None:
                self.__Board[self.__GetIndexofSquare(randomSquare)] = Kotla()
                squareFound = True
        weatherEvent=WeatherEvent(randomSquare)
    return weatherEvent
#END ADDITION
```

Code for WeatherEvent:

```
#CODE ADDED
class WeatherEvent():
    def __init__(self, SquareReference):
        self.__SquareReference = SquareReference
        self.__CountDownTimer = 3
        print("A weather event has occured at location",SquareReference)
        print("After two complete turns, all pieces on the same location will be destroyed")

    def SetWeatherLocation(self, SquareReference):
        self.__SquareReference = SquareReference

    def GetWeatherLocation(self):
        return self.__SquareReference

    def CountdownComplete(self):
        if self.__CountDownTimer == 0:
            print("The weather event destroys all the pieces in location",self.__SquareReference%10)
            return True
        else:
            self.__CountDownTimer -= 1
            print("The weather event at location", self.__SquareReference%10, "will be destroyed",
                  "after one more turn" if self.__CountDownTimer>1 else "after two more turns")
            return False
#END ADDITION
```

Testing:

- Having at least one piece owned by each player in the column where the weather event occurs. (1 mark)
- Showing all pieces in the column destroyed. (1 mark)

Move option offer: jazair

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Player One
 Score: 100
 Move option queue: 1. ryott 2. chowkidar 3. cuirassier 4. faujdar
 Turn: Player One
 Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer.
 Enter the square containing the piece to move (row number followed by column number):
 Enter the square to move to (row number followed by column number):
 A weather event has occurred at location 61.
 After two complete turns, all pieces in the same column will be destroyed.
 New score: 104

	1	2	3	4	5
1				K1	
2					
3					
4					
5			"	"	"
6				k2	

Move option offer: jazair

Player Two
 Score: 100
 Move option queue: 1. ryott 2. chowkidar 3. jazair 4. faujdar
 Turn: Player Two

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer.
 Enter the square containing the piece to move (row number followed by column number):
 Enter the square to move to (row number followed by column number):
 The weather event at location 61 will occur once more turn.
 New score: 104

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1				K1		
2						
3						
4						
5		"	"	"	"	
6				k2		

Move option offer: jazair

Player One
 Score: 104
 Move option queue: 1. chowkidar 2. cuirassier 3. faujdar 4. jazair
 Turn: Player One

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer.
 Enter the square containing the piece to move (row number followed by column number):
 Enter the square to move to (row number followed by column number):
 The weather event at location 61 will occur once more turn.
 New score: 108

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1				K1		
2						
3						
4						
5		"	"	"	"	
6				k2		

Move option offer: jazair

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Player Two
Score: 104
Move option queue: 1. chowkidar 2. jazair 3. faujdar 4. cuirassier
Turn: Player Two

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer
Enter the square containing the piece to move (row number followed by column number):
Enter the square to move to (row number followed by column number):
The weather event at location 61 will occur at 10:00 AM on 10/10/2023.
New score: 108

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1				K1		
2						
3						
4						
5						
6				k2		

Move option offer: jazair

Player One
Score: 108
Move option queue: 1. cuirassier 2. faujdar 3. jazair 4. ryott
Turn: Player One

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer
Enter the square containing the piece to move (row number followed by column number):
Enter the square to move to (row number followed by column number):
The weather event destroys all the pieces in column 1
New score: 112

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1				K1		
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

Move option offer: jazair

Player Two
Score: 108
Move option queue: 1. jazair 2. faujdar 3. cuirassier 4. ryott
Turn: Player Two

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer

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Task 15

Coding:

- Creating a Barrier class that accepts the parameters Player and Symbol and [1 mark]
- Creating ContainsBarrier that returns true for B or b and false otherwise. [1 mark]
- Modifying CheckSquareIsValid to return false if a square contains a barrier. [1 mark]
- Creating CheckBarrierIsValid which returns that all the squares for the barrier are valid. [1 mark]
- Creating CheckBarrierIsValid which checks that all the squares for the barrier are valid. [1 mark]
- Creating PlaceBarrier with suitable input messages that calls CheckBarrierIsValid and creates a barrier 3 squares wide on the board. [1 mark]
- Modifying CreatePieces to make two calls to PlaceBarrier, one for each player. [1 mark]
- Creating CheckManhattanDistance and modifying PlayGame to call that instead for the line starting MoveLegal=. [1 mark]
- Inside CheckManhattanDistance, checking that the start and end squares are valid. [1 mark]
- Inside CheckManhattanDistance, iterating along the Row and Column and visiting all squares that have not been attempted. [1 mark]
- Inside CheckManhattanDistance, correctly iterating along the Row and Column in all combinations of up, down, left and right (with and without vertical/horizontal possible move orientations (in the code below this was achieved by using the HorizontalDirection). [1 mark]

Example Solution

Code for Barrier:

```
#CODE ADDED
class Barrier(Square):
    def __init__(self, P, S):
        super(Barrier, self).__init__(P, S)
        self.alongsTo = P
        self._Symbol = S
#END ADDITION
```

Changes to Square:

```
#CODE ADDED
def ContainsBarrier(self):
    if self._Symbol == "B" or self._Symbol == "b":
        return True
    else:
        return False
#END ADDITION
```

Changes to CheckSquareIsValid (Dastan class):

```
def __CheckSquareIsValid(self, SquareReference, StartSquare):
    if not self._CheckSquareInBounds(SquareReference):
        return False
#CODE
    if self._Board[self.__GetIndexOfSquare(SquareReference)] == self._Symbol:
        return False
#END ADDITION
```

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Code for CheckBarrierIsValid (Dastan class):

```
def __CheckBarrierIsValid(self, BarrierCentre):
    BarrierIsValid = True
    BarrierRow = BarrierCentre // 10
    BarrierCol = BarrierCentre % 10
    for col in range(BarrierCol-1, BarrierCol+2):
        if not self.__CheckSquareInBounds(BarrierRow*10+col):
            BarrierIsValid = False
        else:
            if self.__Board[self.__GetIndexOfSquare(BarrierRow*10+col)] != None:
                BarrierIsValid = False
    return BarrierIsValid
```

Code for PlaceBarrier (Dastan class):

```
def __PlaceBarrier(self, P, S):
    BarrierValid = False
    while not BarrierValid:
        BarrierSquare = int(input("Which square would you like to place your horizontal, 3-square-wide barrier? "))
        if self.__CheckBarrierIsValid(BarrierSquare):
            BarrierValid = True
        else:
            print("You must choose the centre of 3 empty squares")
    BarrierRow = BarrierSquare // 10
    BarrierCol = BarrierSquare % 10
    for col in range(BarrierCol-1, BarrierCol+2):
        self.__Board[self.__GetIndexOfSquare(BarrierRow*10+col)] = S
    #END ADDITION
```

Changes to CreatePieces (Dastan class):

```
def __CreatePieces(self, NoOfPieces):
    for Count in range(1, NoOfPieces + 1):
        CurrentPiece = Piece("piece", self._Players[0], 1, "b")
        self.__Board[self.__GetIndexOfSquare(2 * 10 + Count + 1)] = CurrentPiece
        CurrentPiece = Piece("mirza", self._Players[0], 5, "1")
        self.__Board[self.__GetIndexOfSquare(10 + self.__NoOfColumns + Count)] = CurrentPiece
    #CODE CHANGE
    print("Player One, it's time to place your barrier")
    self.__PlaceBarrier(self._Players[0], "b")
    for Count in range(1, NoOfPieces + 1):
        CurrentPiece = Piece("piece", self._Players[1], 1, "w")
        self.__Board[self.__GetIndexOfSquare((self.__NoOfRows + 1) * 10 + Count)] = CurrentPiece
        CurrentPiece = Piece("mirza", self._Players[1], 5, "2")
        self.__Board[self.__GetIndexOfSquare((self.__NoOfRows + 1) * 10 + Count + 1)] = CurrentPiece
    print("Player Two, it's time to place your barrier")
    self.__PlaceBarrier(self._Players[1], "w")
    #END ADDITION
```

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Changes to PlayGame (Dastan class):

```

        SquareIsValid = self.___CheckSquareIsValid(FinishSquareReference)

        #CODE CHANGE
        MoveLegal = self.___CheckManhattanDistance(Choice, StartSquare,
        FinishSquareReference)
        #END CHANGE
        if MoveLegal:

```

Code for CheckManhattanDistance (Dastan class):

```

#CODE ADDED
def ___CheckManhattanDistance(self, Choice, StartSquare, EndSquare):
    if ___CurrentPlayer.CheckPlayerMove(Choice, StartSquare, EndSquare):
        HorizontalDirection = -1 if EndSquare%10<StartSquare%10 else 1
        VerticalDirection = -1 if EndSquare//10<StartSquare//10 else 1
        route1Valid = True
        for Row in range(StartSquare//10 + VerticalDirection, EndSquare//10 +
        VerticalDirection, VerticalDirection):
            if self.___Board[self.___GetIndexOfSquare(Row*10+StartSquare%10 +
            HorizontalDirection*Row)].ContainsBarrier():
                route1Valid = False
        for Col in range(StartSquare%10, EndSquare%10, HorizontalDirection):
            if self.___Board[self.___GetIndexOfSquare(EndSquare//10*10 + Col)].
            ContainsBarrier():
                route1Valid = False

        route2Valid = True
        for Col in range(StartSquare%10, EndSquare%10, HorizontalDirection):
            if self.___Board[self.___GetIndexOfSquare(StartSquare//10*10 + Col)].
            ContainsBarrier():
                route2Valid = False
        for Row in range(StartSquare//10, EndSquare//10, VerticalDirection):
            if self.___Board[self.___GetIndexOfSquare(Row * 10 + EndSquare%10)].
            ContainsBarrier():
                route2Valid = False
        return route1Valid or route2Valid

    return False
#END ADDITION

```

Testing:

- Moving the piece correctly when only one route is valid. [1 mark]
- Not moving the piece for a cuirassier move when there is a barrier in the way. [1 mark]
- Not moving the piece when the end square is a barrier. [1 mark]
- Not moving the piece when there is a barrier in the way of both routes and the target square is not a barrier (right to left and bottom to top). [1 mark]

Player One, it's time to place your barrier
Which square would you like to be the centre of your horizontal, 3-square barrier?
Player Two, it's time to place your barrier
Which square would you like to be the centre of your horizontal, 3-square barrier?

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1			K1			
2			!	!	!	!
3			B	B	B	
4	b	b	b			
5			"	"	"	"

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```
6 | | | |k2| | |
-----
```

Move option offer: jazair

Player One

Score: 100

Move option queue: 1. ryott 2. chowkidar 3. cuirassier 4. faujdar

Turn: Player One

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer:

Choose the move option from queue to replace (1 to 5): 1

```
  1  2  3  4  5
-----
1 | | | |K1| | |
2 | | | |!| | | |
3 | | | |B|B|B| | |
4 |b|b|b| | | | |
5 | | | |"| "| "| |
6 | | | |k2| | |
-----
```

Move option offer: ryott

Player One

Score: 92

Move option queue: 1. jazair 2. chowkidar 3. cuirassier 4. faujdar

Turn: Player One

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer:

Enter the square containing the piece to move (row number followed by column number):

Enter the square to move to (row number followed by column number):

New score: 96

```
  1  2  3  4  5  6
-----
1 | | | |K1| | |
2 | | | |!| | | |
3 | | | |B|B|B| | |
4 |b|b|b| | | | |
5 | | | |"| "| "| |
6 | | | |k2| | |
-----
```

Move option offer: ryott

Player Two

Score: 100

Move option queue: 1. ryott 2. chowkidar 3. jazair 4. faujdar

Turn: Player Two

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer:

Enter the square containing the piece to move (row number followed by column number):

Enter the square to move to (row number followed by column number):

```
  1  2  3  4  5  6
-----
1 | | | |K1| | |
2 | | | |!| | | |
3 | | | |B|B|B| | |
4 |b|b|b| | | | |
5 | | | |"| "| "| |
6 | | | |k2| | |
-----
```

Move option offer: ryott

Player One

Score: 96

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Move option queue: 1. chowkidar 2. cuirassier 3. faujdar 4. ja

Turn: Player One

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer
Enter the square containing the piece to move (row number followed by column number):
Enter the square to move to (row number followed by column number):

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1			K1			
2			!	!	!	
3			B	B	B	
4	b	b	b			!
5			"	"	"	"
6						



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Move option offer: ryott

Player Two

Score: 100

Move option queue: 1. ryott 2. chowkidar 3. jezair 4. faujdar

Turn: Player Two

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer
Enter the square containing the piece to move (row number followed by column number):
Enter the square to move to (row number followed by column number):
Enter the square to move to (row number followed by column number):
New score: 104

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1			K1			
2			!	!	!	
3			B	B	B	
4	b	b	b			!
5	"	"	"	"	"	"
6						



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Move option offer: ryott

Player One

Score: 96

Move option queue: 1. chowkidar 2. cuirassier 3. faujdar 4. ja

Turn: Player One

Choose move option to use from queue (1 to 3) or 9 to take the offer



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Name

ZigZag Education supporting

A Level AQA Computer Science Paper

Summer 2023



Electronic Answer Document (EAD)

Instructions

- Enter your name in the box at the top of this page
- Answer **all** questions by entering your answers into this document
- Remember to **save** this document regularly
- Save and print this document and any additional pages
- Answer all questions
- The marks available for each question are shown in brackets
- You will need:
 - ☐ access to a computer
 - ☐ access to a printer
 - ☐ access to appropriate software
 - ☐ electronic copies of the required skeleton code
 - ☐ EAD (Electronic Answer Document)

Total marks:

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Exam-style Questions

Answer all questions. Remember to save this document

Q	Answer
1	(a)
	(b)
2	(a)
	(b)
3	
4	(a)
	(b)
5	
6	(a)
	(b)
7	
8	(a)
	(b)
9	
10	(a)
	(b)
11	(a)
	(b)
	(c)
12	
13	
14	(a)
	(b)
	(c)
	(d)
15	(a)
	(b)

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Exam-style Programming Task

Answer all questions. Remember to save this document

Q	Answer
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	

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Preview of Questions Ends Here

This is a limited inspection copy. Sample of questions ends here to avoid students previewing questions before they are set. See contents page for details of the rest of the resource.

Preview of Answers Ends Here

This is a limited inspection copy. Sample of answers ends here to stop students looking up answers to their assessments. See contents page for details of the rest of the resource.