

ESCUELA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERÍA

INGENIERÍA TÉCNICA EN INFORMÁTICA DE GESTIÓN

Dominous: simulador libre de dominó

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INGENIERO TÉCNICO EN INFORMÁTICA DE GESTIÓN

DOMINOUS: SIMULADOR LIBRE DE DOMINÓ

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Agradecimientos

Me gustaria agradecer y/o dedicar este texto a ...

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Notación y formato

Aquí incluiremos los aspectos relevantes a la notación y el formato a lo largo del documento. Para simplificar podemos generar comandos nuevos que nos ayuden a ello, ver comandos sty para más información.

Cuando nos refiramos a un programa en concreto, utilizaremos la notación: *emacs*.

Cuando nos refiramos a un comando, o función de un lenguaje, usaremos la notación: quicksort.

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Introducción

1.1. ¿Por qué un simulador de dominó?

A la hora de embarcarse en el desarrollo de un Proyecto Fin de Carrera, la primera duda es obvia: ¿Sobre qué va a versar mi proyecto?.

El Proyecto Fin de Carrera es el culmen a un largo período de aprendizaje, exámenes y vivencias y experiencias, y por estas razones la elección de una temática para el proyecto es compleja, ya que tenemos diferentes necesidades, limitaciones e impulsos:

- 1. Por una parte el proyecto es una facción más de nuestros estudios universitarios, que debemos solventar con éxito, y esta circunstancia nos puede llevar a buscar un proyecto más recortado o limitado en cuanto a requerimientos de tiempo y conocimiento.
- Pero por otra parte nuestra faceta de ingenieros nos impulsa a aprender, a enfrentarnos con nuevos problemas y dificultades, a atacar ejercicios mentales duros e interesantes para hacer sudar nuestra mente.

Y después de tantear varios proyectos que tenía en mente, mis tutores me presentaron la posibilidad de embarcarme en el desarrollo de un simulador de dominó. Al principio tomé la idea un poco en broma, ya que la temática en principio puede parecer poco tecnológica, demasiado localizada o con escaso atractivo, pero una vez analizado, el proyecto tenía todo lo que le podía pedir:

- 1. El apartado de Inteligencia Artificial es muy complejo, con lo cual se puede abordar de diferentes maneras, aplicando diferentes técnicas de sistemas expertos. Además es un problema de elevada complejidad computacional si intentamos resolverlo mediante simples árboles de decisión: como el juego se desarrolla dentro de un marco de conocimiento limitado (no conocemos las fichas de los demás jugadores) se produce una explosión combinatoria que nos obliga a buscar otros métodos y herramientas.
- 2. Por otro lado FIXME

1.2. Estructura de la memoria

Esta memoria se estructurará de la siguiente forma: FIXME

Conceptos básicos

2.1. Conceptos básicos

2.1.1. El dominó

Historia del dominó

Reglas básicas

Estructura de una partida simple

El dominó es un juego de señores

Juego por parejas

Técnicas avanzadas

2.1.2. Inteligencia artificial

A la hora de afrontar un proyecto que simule cierto comportamiento *humano*, debemos acercarnos a esa rama de la Informática llamada Inteligencia Artificial, en busca de herramientas, técnicas y metodologías que nos ayuden a afrontar este difícil problema, probablemente uno de los más complicados dentro de la Ingeniería Informática

Sistemas expertos

Otros

Planificación

3.1. Planificación

Para el desarrollo de **Dominous** se decidió utilizar el modelo evolutivo iterativo incremental para el ciclo de vida del proyecto. La decisión fue tomada ya que, a pesar de tener acotado el ámbito y los requisitos del programa, la funcionalidad concreta de cada uno de los apartados se desconocía en un principio.

El modelo iterativo incremental es un modelo de tipo evolutivo que está basado en varios ciclos cascada realimentados aplicados repetidamente, con una filosofía iterativa. Como se comenta en BUSCAR CITE, al final de cada iteración se le realiza una entrega al cliente final; en este caso, el cliente ha sido el tutor del proyecto, que a cada iteración iba dictando las líneas maestras generales a tomar a cada nuevo paso. Las ventajas de utilizar un modelo iterativo incremental son básicamente los siguientes:

- 1. Construir un sistema pequeño es siempre menos costoso en términos de riesgo.
- 2. Al ir desarrollando parte de las funcionalidades, es más fácil determinar si los requerimientos planeados para los niveles subsiguientes son correctos.
- 3. Si se comete algún error grave, sólo la última iteración necesita ser descartada.
- 4. Reduciendo el tiempo de desarrollo de un sistema (en este caso en incremento del sistema) decrecen las probabilidades que esos requerimientos de usuarios puedan cambiar durante el desarrollo.
- 5. Los errores de desarrollo realizados en un incremento, pueden ser arreglados antes del comienzo del próximo incremento.

El proyecto **Dominous** consta de tres subsistemas que son los que ocupan el grueso del desarrollo:

- 1. El primero es el motor de la partida: Controla los jugadores, las fichas en la mesa, la partida, situaciones irregulares y cualquier otro elemento referente únicamente al ámbito del dominó.
- 2. Por otro lado está el motor gráfico, que será la interfaz entre la partida y el usuario, permitiendo el movimiento fluido por las diferentes secciones del programa e interactuando de forma directa con el motor de la partida, mostrando las fichas actuales y habilitando la interacción del jugador con el mundo.
- 3. Y por último tenemos el motor de Inteligencia Artificial. Este motor será el que alimente la inteligencia y las acciones y decisiones de los jugadores controlados por el ordenador.

3.1.1. Incrementos realizados

A continuación se citan los diferentes incrementos que se han ido realizando en el desarrollo del proyecto.

Preliminares y herramientas

El primer paso a la hora de enfrentarse a un proyecto es decidir las herramientas que vamos a utilizar.

Para todo el tema del aspecto gráfico, mi tutor me recomendó que utilizara las librerías SDL¹, ya que son unas librerías orientadas al desarrollo de videojuegos con varias particularidades:

- Son completas, ya que permiten gestionar operaciones de dibujo en dos dimensiones, efectos de sonido y música, carga y gestión de imágenes, subsistemas de control de métodos de entrada, etcétera, por lo que contamos con una solución global para desarrollar videojuegos.
- Están programas en C, por lo que se puede esperar un buen rendimiento de las librerías en diferentes entornos.
- Multiplataforma: es compatible oficialmente con los sistemas Microsoft Windows, GNU/Linux, Mac OS y QNX, además de otras arquitecturas y sistemas menos comunes como Sega Dreamcast, Sony PSP, WebOS, Google Android o Symbian entre otros.
- Tampoco hay que mantener al margen la característica de que cuenta con wrapper a otros lenguajes de programación como entre los que se encuentran C++, Ada, C#, BASIC, Erlang, Lua, Java o Python, por lo que nos da bastante libertad para elegir un lenguaje de programación principal
- Publicado bajo licencia LGPL, con todas las ventajas que conlleva.
- Y por último no hay que menospreciar que mi tutor emplea SDL a la hora de impartir la asignatura de diseño de videojuegos, y contar con esa base de conocimiento nos ayudará a desarrollar más rápidamente y solucionar antes nuestros posible problemas.



Figura 3.1: Logotipo de la librería Simple DirectMedia Layer

En este aspecto, la utilización de las librerías SDL estaba clara. Potencia, comodidad, multiplataforma y con la posibilidad de utilizar diferentes lenguajes de programación.

Y una vez que tocamos el tema de los lenguajes de programación, entra en escena la problemática sobre qué lenguaje utilizar. En principio se pensó emplear el lenguaje C++ por dos sencillas razones:

¹Simple Directmedia Layer

- 1. Por un lado es un lenguaje que hemos aprendido en la carrera, se ha utilizado en varias asignaturas de diferentes ramas, con lo cual la comodidad y familiaridad que podemos tener a la hora de programar es un punto importante a tener en cuenta.
- 2. Tampoco podemos olvidar que, al ser un lenguaje compilado, la velocidad de ejecución que se consigue es interesante, y mucho más tratándose de temas como la inteligencia artificial (donde puede ser necesario un uso intensivo de los recursos del sistema) o el desarrollo de videojuegos (en el que la potencia del ordenador repercute en una mejor experiencia del usuario)

Pero hay que detenerse un momento y pensar en la naturaleza del proyecto. Aunque el programa a desarrollar sea un videojuego, no hay que olvidar que hay diferentes tipos de juegos, que pueden condicionar o influir en nuestra forma de programarlo. En el caso del dominó, lo primero que debemos tener en cuenta es que el apartado gráfico no va a requerir de una gran potencia o despliegue de efectos: el dominó es un juego pausado y a diferencia de otros videojuegos lo importante en este caso es mostrar al usuario la información de la partida de una forma clara y sencilla, para que el jugador evalúe las posibilidades de acción y actúe en consecuencia.

Si tenemos en cuenta estas circunstancias, existen otros lenguajes que también deben entrar en juego, como por ejemplo **Python**. Buscando las diferencias, ventajas y desventajas de Python frente a C++, obtenemos el siguiente listado:

- 1. Python es un lenguaje de programación multiparadigma ya que soporta orientación a objetos, programación imperativa y, en menor medida, programación funcional.
- 2. Al igual que C++ es multiplataforma, y está publicado con la licencia **Python Software Foundation License**, que es una licencia de software libre permisiva, compatible con la GPL.
- 3. La sintaxis de Python es muy clara, simple, expresiva y legible, con lo cual los programas desarrollados bajo Python son más sencillos de entender.
- 4. Python es un lenguaje interpretado, a diferencia de C++ que es compilado. Este aspecto podría suponer una desventaja ya que al ser interpretado puede resultar más lento, pero analicemos pausadamente estos factores:
 - Como ya hemos comentado previamente, nuestra aplicación, a pesar de enmarcarse dentro de las facciones de un videojuego, no requiere de grandes alardes de potencia gráfica como podría suponerse, ya que es un tipo de juego pausado y donde cómo se muestra la información es mucho más importante que la velocidad o los efectos de vídeo e imágenes.
 - A pesar de ser interpretado, un gran conjunto de las funcionalidades de python como librerías o funciones básicas del lenguaje están programadas internamente en C, así que podríamos verlo como que estamos utilizando la comodidad de Python sobre la potencia de C, uniendo lo mejor de ambos mundos.

Análisis

4.1. Análisis

Diseño

5.1. Diseño

Implementación

6.1. Implementación

Pruebas

7.1. Pruebas

Conclusiones

8.1. Conclusiones

Apéndices

9.1. Apéndices

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- [1] Dimitri Van Heesch. Pagina oficial de Doxygen. http://www.doxygen.org.
- [2] Gerardo Aburruzaga García. Make. Un programa para controlar la recompilación. http://www.uca.es/softwarelibre/publicaciones/make.pdf.

Software utilizado

Es usual en un PFC referenciar que software has usado para la realización del mismo. Aprovecharé este apartado para que conozcas alguna herramienta que puede serte de ayuda para realizar tus documentos en LATEX

Emacs + AucT_EX

Emacs es uno de los programas de edición más usados por desarrolladores de software, ya que es bastante versatil admitiendo gran cantidad de "plugins" o extensiones que permiten ampliar aun más sus funcionalidades.

Uno de estos plugins es AucTEX[?], el cual incluye rutas para ciertos comandos, resaltado de sintaxis, previsualización del documento, menú matemático en el cual podemos acceder e insertar la gran mayoria de los símbolos matemáticos, para no tener que memorizarlos. Podemos ver un ejemplo de Emacs + AucTeXen la figura 9.1

Por ejemplo, para cerrar un entorno $\beta \in C-c$ (), con su respectivo end(), utilizaremos el atajo C-c M-], para añadir un item, tenemos el atajo C-c C-j, y así unos cuantos, que una vez que nos habituamos a ellos, son bastante cómodos.

Además, es bastante configurable, con indentado automático, corrector ortográfico y demás. El fichero adjunto a este documento, *conf_emacs* incluye una configuración con varias de estas opciones.

Doxygen

Realmente, *Doxygen* [1] no es una herramienta que vayamos a utilizar para realizar documentos LATEX directmaente. Sin embargo, para la documentación de código si es bastante util.

Esta herramienta realiza una documentación automática de código fuente. Es decir, para nuestro PFC, podemos utilizar para generar la documentación de las APIs de nuestras librerias y demás. Puede generar esta documentación en varios formatos, y entre ellos, LATEX, de forma que podemos utilizar ese código generado en nuestra memoria de forma automática.

GNU Make

GNU Make es el programa de recompilación y de control de dependencias por excelencia. Se puede utilizar para compilar proyectos software en diversos códigos, o como en el caso de este documento, para compilar documentos LATEX con diversas opciones.

Para más información [2]

Dia

Dia es un editor de gráficos vectoriales el cual incluye distintas plantillas para distintos tipos de gráficos, como pueden ser UML, ERe, diagramas de flujo, esquemas Cisco de red y un larguísimo etcétera. Podemos ver el interfaz en la figura 9.2

Estos diagramas podemos exportarlos a diversos formatos de imagen (.png, .eps, ...) o a formato .tex, como vimos anteriormente.



Figura 9.1: Emacs + AucT_EX

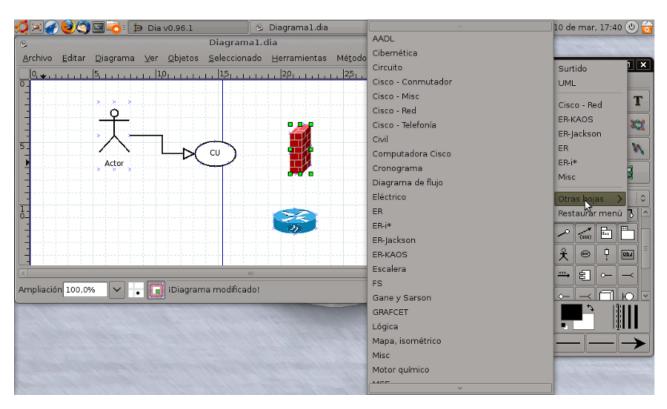


Figura 9.2: Interfaz de Dia

Instalación de IATEX

Veamos que tenemos que hacer para instalar LATEX con todas sus capacidades en un sistema basado en Debian, como Ubuntu. Primero hay que tener en cuenta que LATEX es relativamente pesado con respecto a otros compiladores.

Nosotros vamos a utilizar la distribución de L^AT_EX incluida en los repositorios de Ubuntu llamada *texlive*. Si la buscas en tu gestor de paquetes, encontrarás infinidad de paquetes aparte del principal. Existen otras distribuciones como TeT_EX

Si instalas solo los básicos, es decir instalas *texlive* y los programas necesarios para él, no podrás compilar este documento, ya que faltarian paquetes tales como *supertabular* y varios. Por eso, si no tienes problema de espacio en el disco duro te recomiendo que instales el paquete *texlive-full*, que instala **todos** los paquetes de *texlive*, incluyendo documentación en todos los idiomas disponibles. Si buscas no tener problemas de dependencias, este es tu método.

sudo apt-get install texlive-full

En caso de querer ser un poco más concreto, en principio puedes trabajar con la más básica (*texlive* y sus dependencias) y en función de los paquetes que te vayan faltando, los instalas.

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