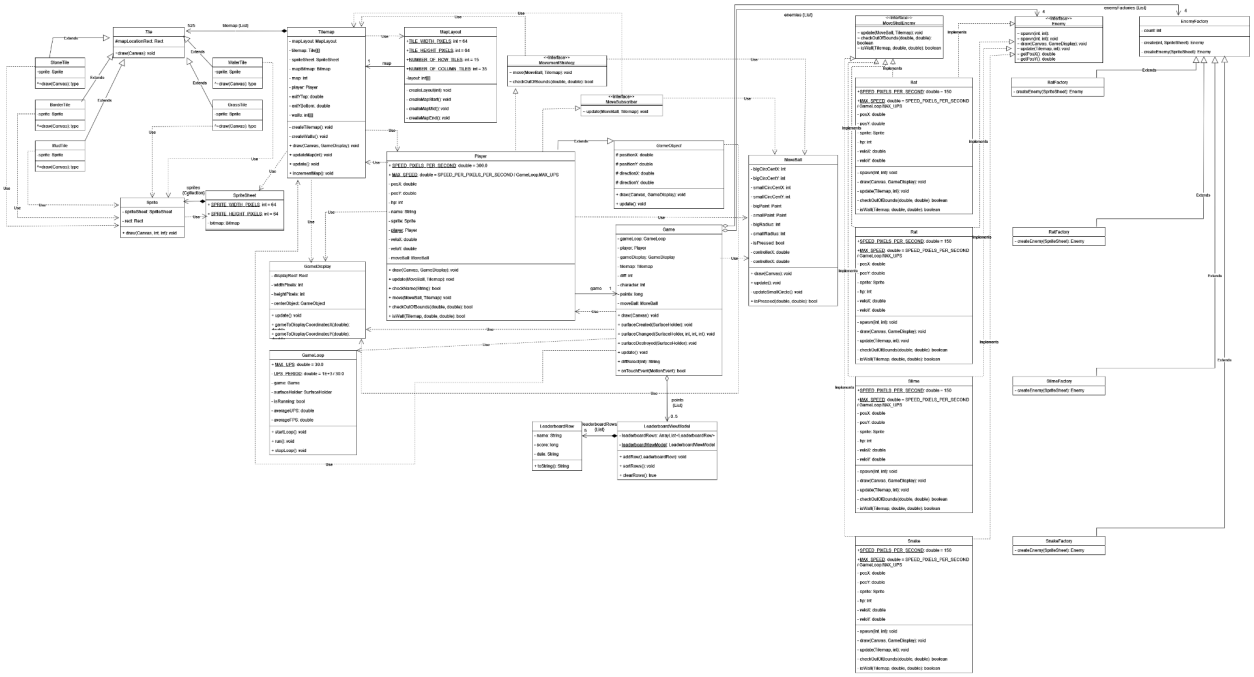
Revised Design Class Diagram

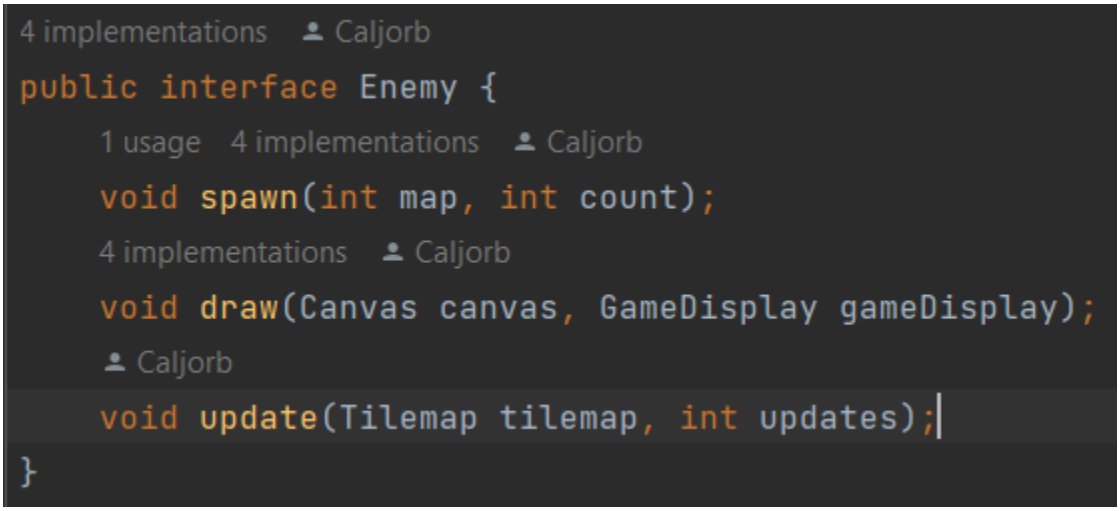
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1J6F0jZwvn1sYn7Js8jaCUPVwFJGYIN9W/view?usp=sharing



Link to diagram

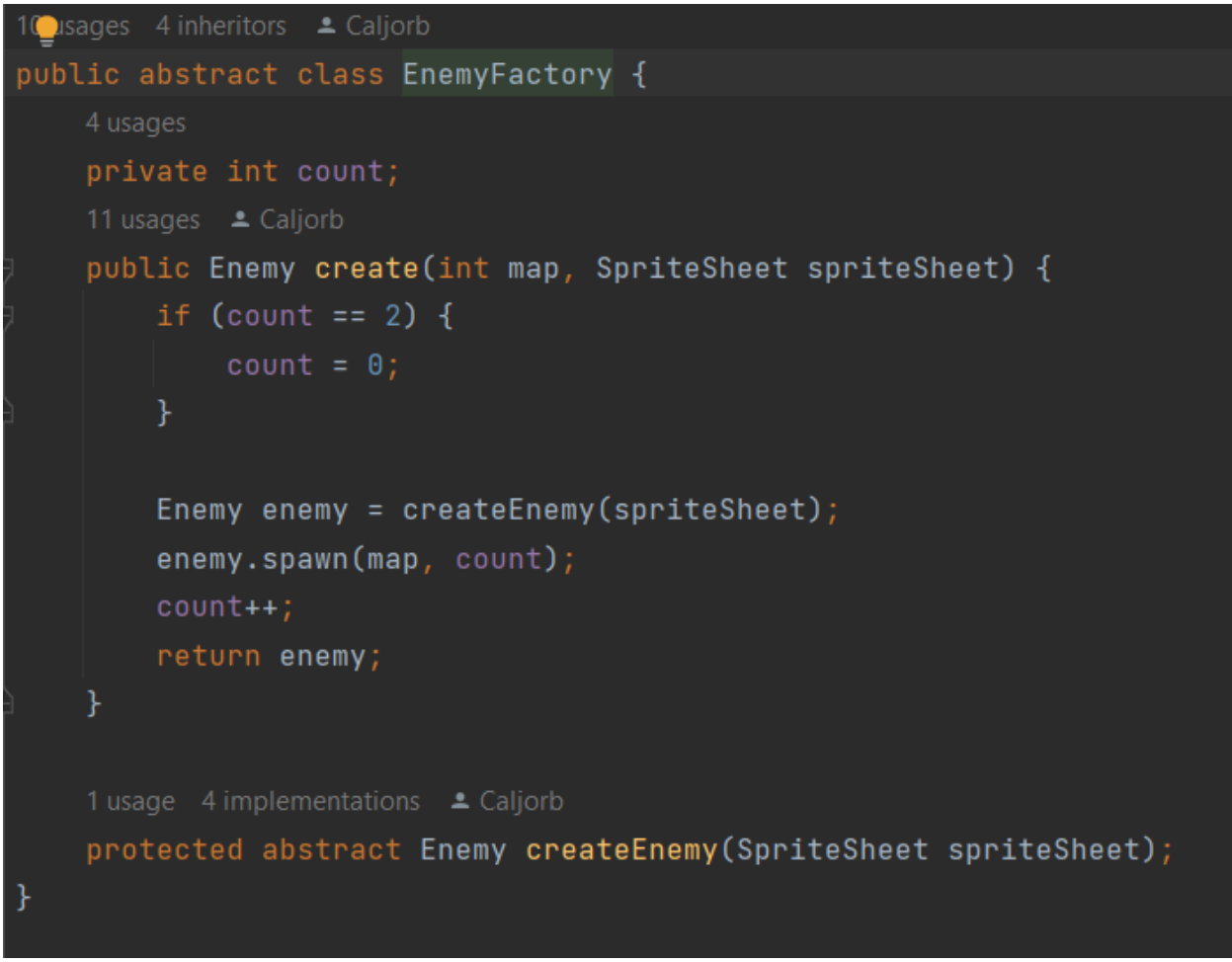
ALL ELEMENTS TO THE RIGHT OF MOVEBALL ARE NEW

Design Pattern Evidence

1. Factory Screenshots
   a. 

```
4 implementations  Caljorb
public interface Enemy {
    1 usage  4 implementations  Caljorb
    void spawn(int map, int count);
    4 implementations  Caljorb
    void draw(Canvas canvas, GameDisplay gameDisplay);
    Caljorb
    void update(Tilemap tilemap, int updates);
}
```

b.

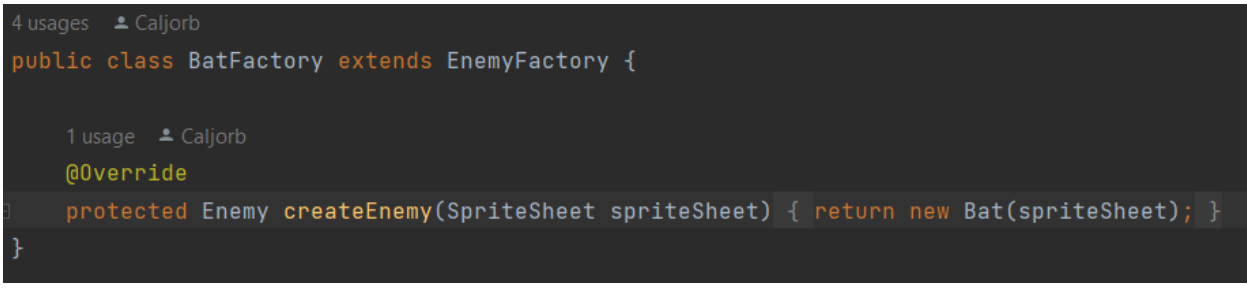


```
10 usages  4 inheritors  Caljorb
public abstract class EnemyFactory {
    4 usages
    private int count;
    11 usages  Caljorb
    public Enemy create(int map, SpriteSheet spriteSheet) {
        if (count == 2) {
            count = 0;
        }

        Enemy enemy = createEnemy(spriteSheet);
        enemy.spawn(map, count);
        count++;
        return enemy;
    }

    1 usage  4 implementations  Caljorb
    protected abstract Enemy createEnemy(SpriteSheet spriteSheet);
}
```

c.



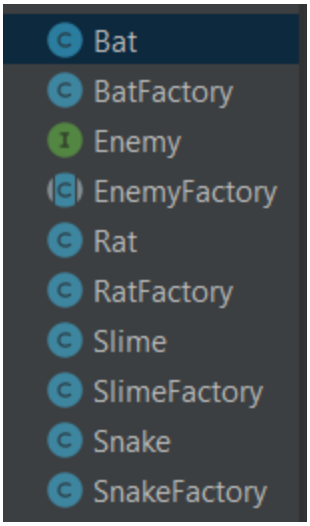
```
4 usages  Caljorb
public class BatFactory extends EnemyFactory {

    1 usage  Caljorb
    @Override
    protected Enemy createEnemy(SpriteSheet spriteSheet) { return new Bat(spriteSheet); }
}
```

d.

```
1 usage  Caljorb
Bat(SpriteSheet spriteSheet) {
    this.hp = 15;
    this.sprite = spriteSheet.getEnemySprite(1);
    // initializes traits of bat
}

1 usage  Caljorb
@Override
public void spawn(int map, int count) {
    System.out.println(map);
    switch (map) {
    case 0:
        if (count < 1) {
            posX = 2800;
            posY = 800;
        } else {
            posX = 2000;
            posY = 650;
        }
        break;
    case 1:
        posX = 1500;
        posY = 850;
        break;
    default:
        break;
    }
    System.out.println("PosX: " + posX + ", PosY: " + posY);
}
```

e. 

2. Observer Screenshots

a. 

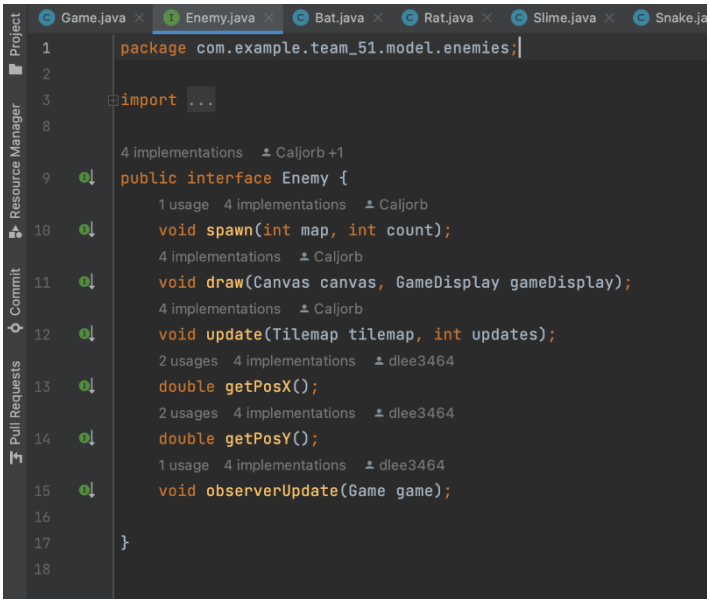
b.

```
1 usage  dlee3464
public void setObserver(int ind) {
    observer = enemies[ind];
}
1 usage  dlee3464 +1 *
public boolean checkCollision() {
    for (int i = 0; i < enemies.length; i++) {
        setObserver(i);
        double enemyPosX = observer.getPosX();
        double enemyPosY = observer.getPosY();
        double playerPosX = player.getPlayerPosX();
        double playerPosY = player.getPlayerPosY();

        if ((Math.abs(enemyPosX - playerPosX) <= 32)
                && (Math.abs(enemyPosY - playerPosY) <= 32)) {
            observer.observerUpdate( game: this);
            if (player.getHp() <= 0) {
                return true;
            }
        }
    }
    return false;
}

1 usage  Caljorb
public void setGame(Tilemap tilemap, int updates) {
    for (Enemy enemy : enemies) {
        enemy.update(tilemap, updates);
    }
}
}
```

c.



```
Game.java | Enemy.java | Bat.java | Rat.java | Slime.java | Snake.ja
package com.example.team_51.model.enemies;

import ...

4 implementations  Caljorb +1
public interface Enemy {
    1 usage  4 implementations  Caljorb
    void spawn(int map, int count);
    4 implementations  Caljorb
    void draw(Canvas canvas, GameDisplay gameDisplay);
    4 implementations  Caljorb
    void update(Tilemap tilemap, int updates);
    2 usages  4 implementations  dlee3464
    double getPosX();
    2 usages  4 implementations  dlee3464
    double getPosY();
    1 usage  4 implementations  dlee3464
    void observerUpdate(Game game);

}
```

3. Factory Paragraph
    a. Our code follows the Factory pattern because we created an EnemyFactory that has the function of producing Enemies. This EnemFactory is an abstract class and gets implemented in each of the specific factories (concrete factories). There is also an Enemy interface that represents the “product” of an enemy, and then Bat, Slime, Snake, and Rat all implement this interface. In the Game class, we created the specific factories in

order to “produce” the enemies. Upon switching game screens, the factories produce different enemies as well. Finally, each factory has the create method, which first creates an enemy, then uses the spawn method from Enemy to give it a location. This allows for the inherit traits to always be the same for each enemy, while providing variation in where the enemies start on the screens through the spawn method, as it can put the enemies in different locations.

4. Observer Paragraph
    a. The observer pattern is a subscription-based pattern, in which events issued by a “publisher” can be observed by multiple “subscribers”. In our case, the Game class acts as the publisher that updates the player and enemy position, and the Enemy class is the subscriber interface. There are several different types of enemy classes like Bat, Snake, and Slime, which all implement the Enemy class and act as subscribers. The checkCollision() method in the Game class acts as the notifier if the conditions of collision are met. Inside the notifier method, the Enemy observer calls its observerUpdate method, which updates the player’s hp once the Enemy attacks it. The purpose of this design pattern is for the publisher to only have to access one Enemy interface when checking to notify each specific enemy observer.