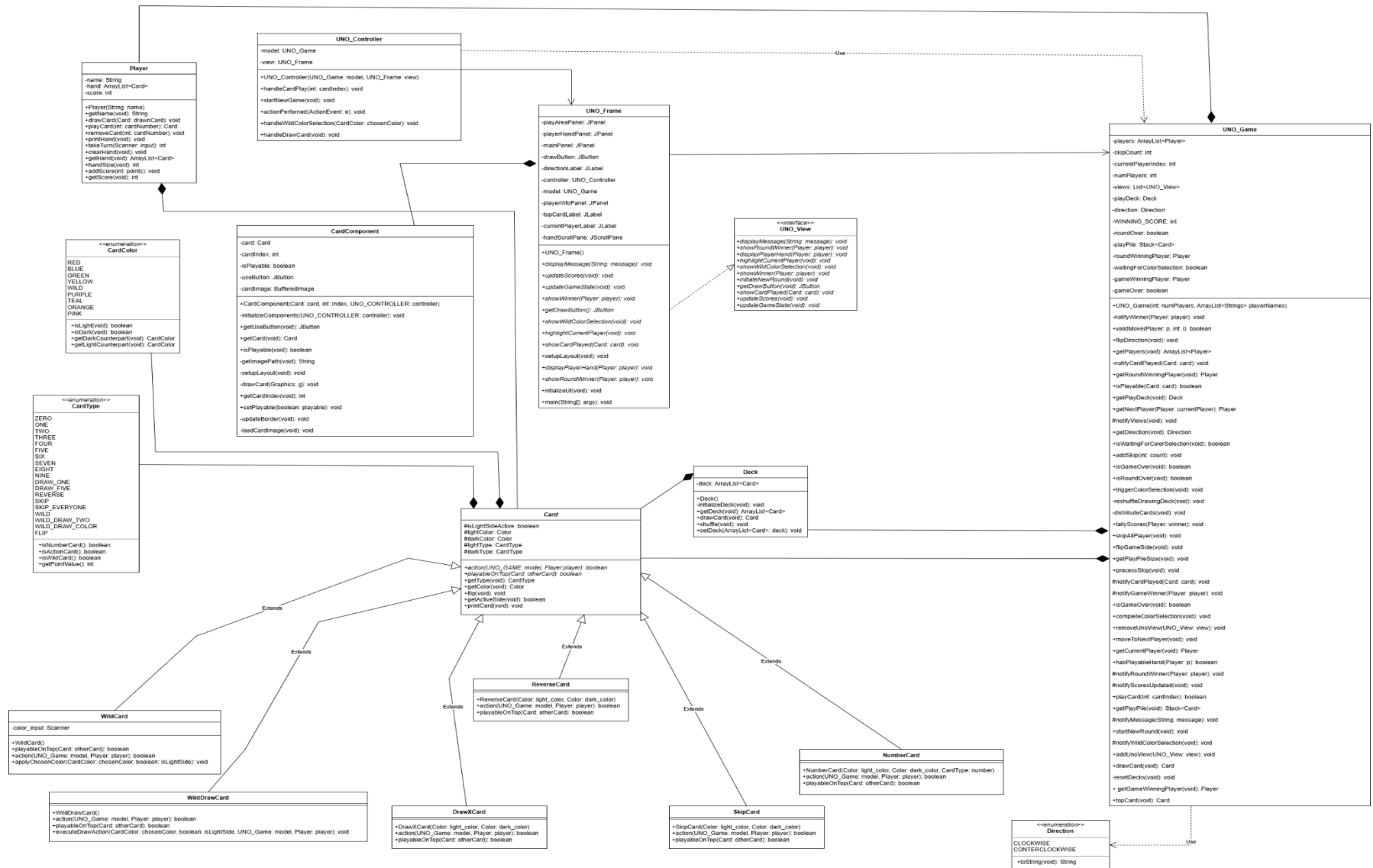
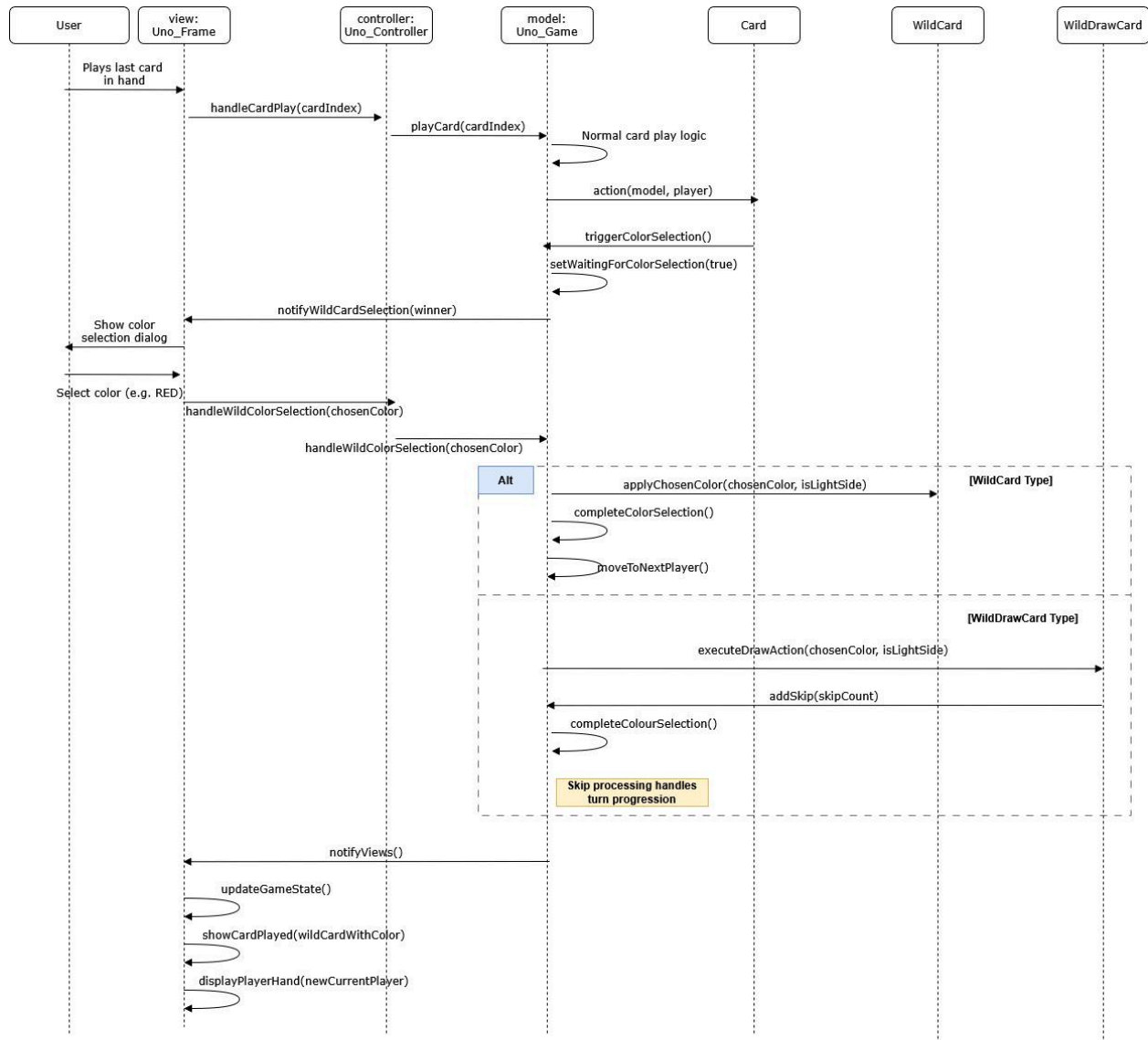


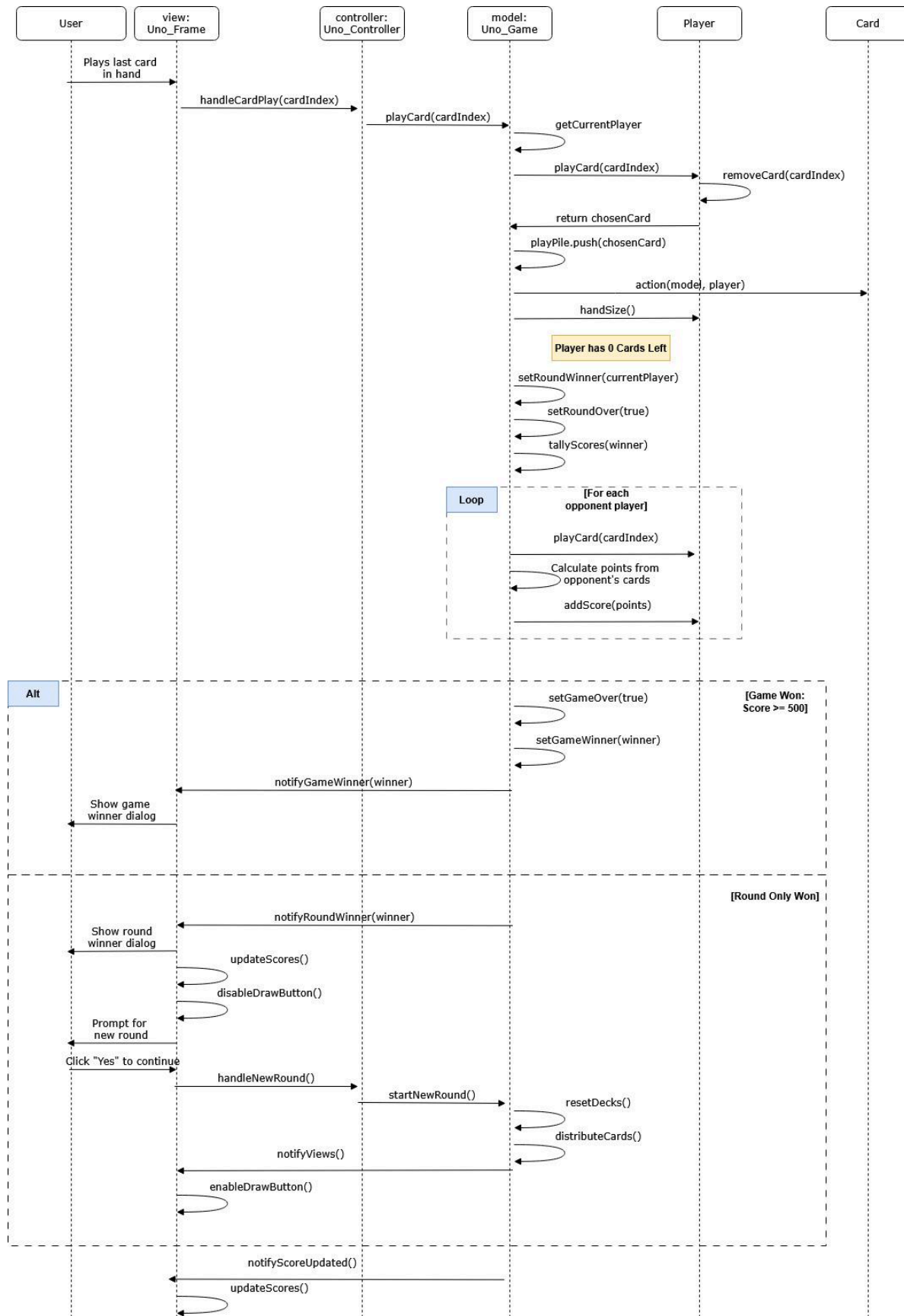
## Uml Diagram:



## Sequence Diagram: Playing cards (e.g. WildCard and WildDrawCard)



# Sequence Diagram: Winning Round and Game Handling



## Data structures:

### **ArrayList:**

#### Used in:

- Deck (private ArrayList<Card> deck;)
- UNO\_GAME(private ArrayList<Card> drawPile;)
- Player (private ArrayList<Card> hand;)

#### Why:

- Has a dynamic size
- Can store objects
- able to easily access indexes
- Able to easily remove objects

### **Enum:**

#### Used in:

- Color (RED, BLUE, YELLOW, etc.)
- CardType (DRAW\_ONE, WILD, etc.)
- Direction (CLOCKWISE or COUNTERCLOCKWISE)

#### Why:

- It's a fixed set of constants
- Prevents invalid values
- Has built in helper functions

### **Stack:**

#### Used in:

- UNO\_GAME (private Stack<Card> playPile;)

#### Why:

- The Uno play pile is LIFO since the most recently played card is at the top

### **Changes made to UML and data structures from Milestone 1:**

The project now follows the MVC (Model-View-Controller) architecture. The updated UML diagram includes the MVC-based implementation of UNO\_Game, UNO\_View (and UNO\_Frame), and UNO\_Controller, along with the newly introduced Card Component class. Several methods from Milestone 1 have been revised and reorganized to align with this structure. The core game logic has been transferred from UNO\_Game to the Model, establishing clear relationships among the model, view, and controller to create a more modular, maintainable, and scalable system.

