

Tic Tac Toe

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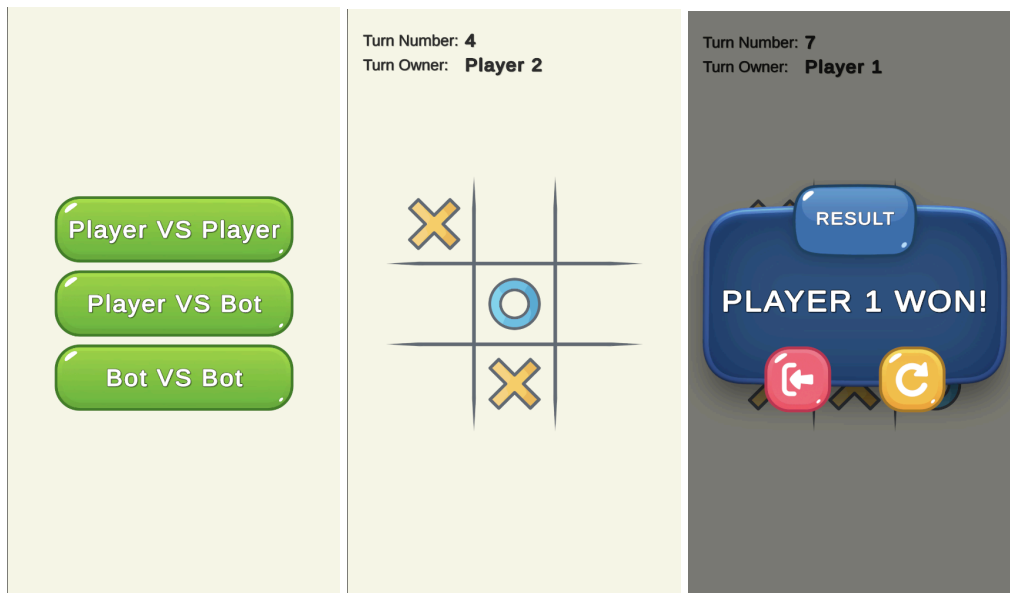
GitHub: <https://github.com/Darkwing-Duck/tic-tac-toe-test>

Overview

The game looks pretty simple. It has 2 screens: HomeScreen and GameScreen.

Home screen consists of 3 buttons to run the match in 3 different ways:

1. Local Player vs Local Player - 2 players are playing on the same device using the same input strategy.
2. Local Player vs AI - you can play with a really stupid bot, but it can be easily upgraded by adding a strategy of mode smart AI player input.
3. AI vs AI - here you can watch how 2 AI players play with each other. AI is really simple. It just finds a random free cell on the board and uses it.



Dependencies

Unity 2022.3.23f1

VContainer - for resolving the dependencies in the project.

VitalRouter - really fast and convenient implementation of message bus.

UniTask - current implementation of VitalRouter framework requires UniTask that I don't really like but as is.

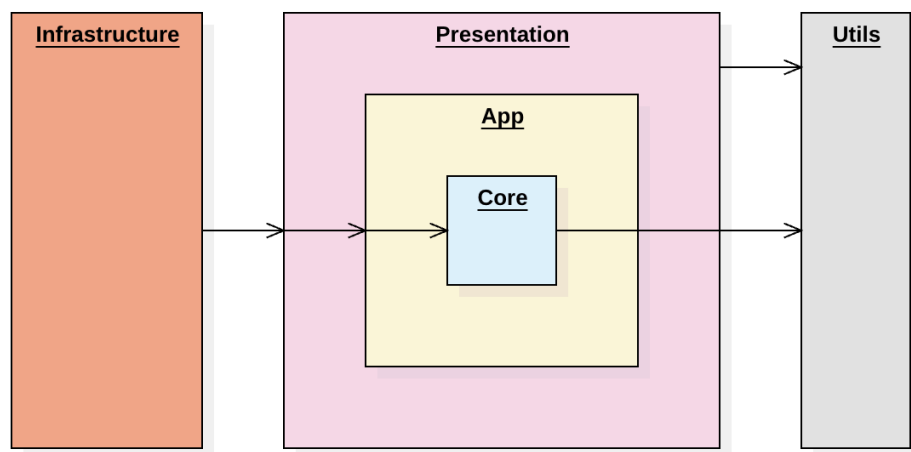
How To Run

Open a scene called Main and enter the play mode.

Architecture

The idea was to separate game domain logic from business logic and of course from UI. So that, in my realization I don't inject any dependencies in MonoBehaviours and use them only like passive views. And to manage the views I'm using presenters.

So, to build the project I tried to follow clean layered architecture. The project consists of 5 modules (asmdefs). Three of them are base layers of the game and two others - common modules that exist in each project.



As you can see on the diagram above the project has 3 main layers: Core, App and Presentation. All the dependencies go from outer layer to inner, i.e. from Presentation to Core, so that the Presentation layer doesn't know anything about Core layer.

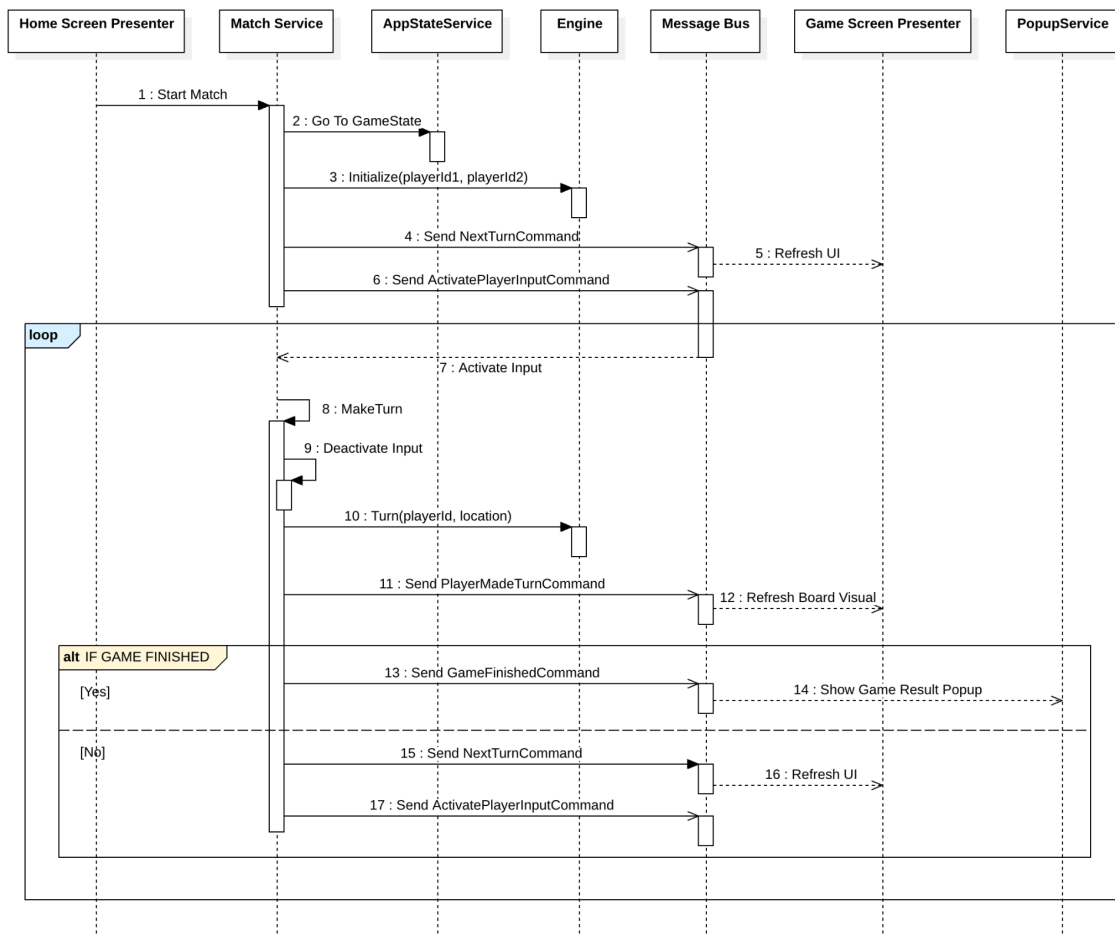
1. Core - the core domain logic of the game. The heart of the game. Doesn't have dependencies to other layers so it can be easily covered by Unity Tests. The only dependency it has is Utils.
2. App - the business logic of the game. Manages game flow. Has only Core layers as a dependency.
3. Presentation - the layers that visualize all that happens in the game. Depends on App layer and Utils module to use the same helpful methods that are using in Core layer.
4. Utils - really thin module, currently only has one static class BoardUtils with some helpful static methods. Has no dependencies.
5. Infrastructure - the entry point of the game. Installs all the dependencies and creates top-level presenters. Depends on all the layers of the game.

The high level flow looks like this:

1. App layer changes the state of the Core layer.
2. At the same time the App layer sends a notification about the change.
3. Then the Presentation layer (Presenters) handles the notifications and updates corresponding views.

Game Flow

Below you can see a sequence diagram of how the game flow goes:



1. We click any of 3 buttons to start the match and call StartMatch method on MatchService and pass to the method type of the match.
2. MatchService says to AppStateService to switch state to GameState.
3. At the same time MatchService initializes the engine state by calling Initialize method on it and passing ids of 2 players.
4. At the same time MatchService sends NextTurnCommand to Message Bus.
5. GameScreenPresenter catches NextTurnCommand and syncs the UI with the new engine state.
6. At the same time MatchService sends ActivatePlayerInputCommand that will be processed sequentially after NextTurnCommand.
7. Here I use a feature called Interceptors in the framework VitalRouter, that intercepts an ActivatePlayerInputCommand and calls ActivateInput on MatchService.
8. Then the MatchService waits for a turn decision from the active player input. And when a decision is made the method MakeTurn is called on MatchService.
9. In the MakeTurn method MatchService deactivates current active input to lock any input between the turns.
10. Also In the MakeTurn method MatchService calls method Turn on engine to process the domain logic passing there an id of player and a chosen cell position.

11. Also In the MakeTurn method MatchService sends PlayerMadeTurnCommand.
12. GameScreenPresenter catches PlayerMadeTurnCommand and adds a player's symbol to the board visual.
13. MatchService checks if the game finished then sends GameFinishedCommand.
14. When GameScreenPresenter sees the GameFinishedCommand opens GameResultPopup.
15. If the game is not finished then MatchService sends NextTurnCommand.
16. GameScreenPresenter refreshes UI.
17. MatchService sends ActivatePlayerInputCommand and then we are going into a loop starting on the number 7.

Design Patterns In The Project

State, Strategy, Null Object, Factory, Command, Update Method, Template Method, Facade, Mediator, Chain of Responsibility, Inversion of Control