# Current method

The current methods of getting faster at typing include typing tutors or playing typing racing games against other players. The way this works is the player goes on a website and logs in using a username and password (optional) and then finds a match to play against other players. They are then shown a long sentence which can range from song lyrics to randomly generated phrases which they need to then type out as fast as possible without making any errors. Making an error will result in not being able to progress and in different websites it is treated differently whether you have to manually delete the incorrect letters or to just type the correct letter.

The player who finishes the phrase first will win the race and there are usually more than 2 players total.

# The problem

The problem with the current method is that in the case of typing tutors it is boring and in the case of the racing games it is against very slow typers due to the lack of matchmaking. Oscar would like a ranked mode in which you are put with players of similar skill level to make a competitive environment. This makes a lot of sense as it encourages improvement and prevents players from saying “I’m good enough now” when they start winning most of their matches against players far slower than them. By competing with other fast typers, it makes the player want to improve, either to increase their rank or to simply be better than more opponents.

This is a solution seen in many competitive games today, players will get to a level where casual matches are far too easy as their skill level is so much higher than the average player’s. An example would be a first person shooter, where over time a player’s aim gets so good that they can make mistakes such as bad positioning without getting punished for it simply because they kill the other player faster. This then means when they compete against other good players who have the same aim as them, they will lose. In cases like these playing against players worse than you could make you worse at the game and in the context of typing you would get away with making more mistakes or just not typing as fast but still winning. This would mean you would stay at around the same skill level with no improvement.

By providing a competitive environment, improving is not only encouraged, it is often necessary to keep climbing the ranks (ranks are divisions given to players who have a certain number of points, usually just as a milestone for the player to feel like they have accomplished something by the time they achieve it).

# End user

The end user will include Oscar himself and the other players who will be playing the game. Players could use this game as fun, to measure their WPM or to improve their typing speed. This is achievable because there is a competitive aspect to the game where you go head to head against other players in real time.

# Proposed solution

A ranked mode is a solution seen in many competitive games today, players will get to a level where casual matches are far too easy as their skill level is so much higher than the average player’s. An example would be a first person shooter, where over time a player’s aim gets so good that they can make mistakes such as bad positioning without getting punished for it simply because they kill the other player faster. This then means when they compete against other good players who have the same aim as them, they will lose. In cases like these playing against players worse than you could make you worse at the game and in the context of typing you would get away with making more mistakes or just not typing as fast but still winning. This would mean you would stay at around the same skill level with no improvement.

By providing a competitive environment, improving is not only encouraged, it is often necessary to keep climbing the ranks (ranks are divisions given to players who have a certain number of points, usually just as a milestone for the player to feel like they have accomplished something by the time they achieve it).

My proposed solution is a game made with python, which will use an SQL database to store user information and a server to store this on. The game itself will use a peer to peer model so that players can play together without a server so that server usage would not be an issue in the case of lots of users playing at the same time, and a client server model for the matchmaking and storing of user information. The game will let the user log in to an account that they have made the first time they play the game, they can stay logged in if they wish, and they will then be able to play a ranked game, where they will be put against other players of similar rank, and they will have a race to see who can type their letters the fastest. They will be able to see their opponent’s progress in real time and the winner is decided by factoring in the time they finished typing everything in and how many mistakes they made during that time. This will then decide a winner and the winner will get a certain amount of points, depending on how big the skill gap was, and the margin they won by. The same number of points will be deducted from the loser and they will be sent back to the main menu. The main menu could include more than just matchmaking, such as a “recently played” tab which shows the outcome of recent games with certain information, but such features I will have asked Oscar about in the interview.



# Survey with client

I made a google form and gave it to Oscar to fill out with the following questions followed by his responses.

A = Armin, O = Oscar

A: What information should be stored and kept about a user?

O: Information such as games played, games won, games lost, highest rank, longest win streak, biggest win margin, are all cool things that would be nice. Of course, these would have to be account specific and so should have a section in the main menu where you can check your account statistics for information such as this.

A: Should the game have separated ranks to prevent players of different ranks playing together or should it be based purely off a point system where players will be put against other players with a similar number of points. If so, how long should it take to get up a single rank in games won.

O: Simple an ELo system where its only points would be the simplest solution to not require a lot of balancing for points gained and lost, but also need to only matchmake players within a certain range that could be defined after players have played the game for a while so it would be fine tuned to the player base. If I had to estimate, I’d say match players up against each other if they are within 5 games of points of each other.

A: How strict should the matchmaking be? For example, should they be within 3 good games’ worth of points of each other or a different metric?

O: We do not want very good typers going against quite new typers as that would just make them want to quit and this is meant to be a fun way of improving your typing skills. The idea that they get less points for winning against a much lower skilled opponent is important, as it helps find out what ELo players belong, but that does not mean there would be a boring match for both sides, one having no chance of winning and one not having to try to win. I think it would be a good idea to have them not be more than 5 games away from each other in MMR, but this could be adjusted to reduce queue times if they are too long.

A: Should there be a level system to show how much a player has played by giving experience when certain criteria is met?

O: This would be a good idea but it would have to be mainly about playtime, as other things might cause players to play differently in order to maximise it.

A: Should there be a reward for levelling up the account? Should there be a max level or a prestige system?

O: Maybe just a badge next to their name on the GUI that the opponent can see.

A: Should players be able to see in real time how well the opponent is doing? Should there be any audio or visual effects for it?

O: Yes they should be able to see what letters are being typed by the opponent, it is not too important for there to be too little latency but the general idea of what your opponent is doing and that they are an actual player is something that is important. Some audio effects would be appropriate, for when the opponent has reached a certain threshold.

A: Should they lose points for mistyping? Or be delayed in some way?

O: They should get less experience points for levelling up their account and should also be considered when adjusting the ELo for whoever won or lost.

A: What factors should be considered to decide the winner?

O: The only thing that should decide who won is the person who wrote out the entire phrase first.

A: How should the game deal with players typing in the wrong letter?

O: The game should show that they typed the wrong letter/make a noise that it was wrong and let them continue.

A: What kind of text should be generated for the actual race? Should both players get the same phrase? How long should the phrase be? Should it include numbers?

O: It can be random from a list of already existing sentences, or it could be randomly generated as it does not matter. The phrase should be long enough that it should take about 30 seconds to type, maybe make it so that it scales with the players’ average WPM so that it would not be a 10 second game at high levels.

A: Should the user be asked to make an account the first time they play?

O: Yes, and they should login with a username that is unique to them, the email should only be used to verify they are human.

A: What should there be in the main menu?

O: A statistics section, matchmaking and logging out.

A: Should players lose ranked points after not playing for a set period of time?

O: After 10 days of not playing any matches they should lose a certain number of points per day, but maybe this should only apply to players above a certain ELo to prevent people using this to only play against slow typers.

A: Should ranked points have diminishing returns so that at high levels there are less points being earned?

O: This would not be required as the skill level of players should balance things out.

A: Should there be penalties for leaving games early?

O: I would say just a loss and losing the maximum amount of ELo, the same being given to the other person.

A: Should there be a mode to play against certain players by searching for their names?

O: Yes

A: Any other requests?

O: field left empty

# Objectives

1. User should be able to login and save their progress automatically:
   1. User information such as username and password will need to be collected and stored.
      1. The player should be able to create a new account.
      2. The username must be unique per player.
      3. The password will be stored in plaintext, but this will be told to the user when creating their account, so they use something different to their usual password.
   2. Users should be able to see their statistics.
      1. Information will be recorded where appropriate client side and new information will be calculated before being uploaded to the server where the information will be checked for formatting.
   3. Users should be able to log out of their account.
2. Once logged in they should be presented the main menu.
   1. A play button which will queue the player to find a game.
   2. A leaderboards button which will show the leaderboards.
   3. An options button which will let players change certain aspects of the game.
      1. Sound volume.
      2. Text size.
      3. Text colour (For colour-blind players).
   4. Statistics button.
      1. Like the leaderboards button it will show you your account’s statistics.
         1. WPM (Words Per Minute)
         2. Games played.
         3. Games won.
         4. Longest win streak.
         5. Highest ELo.
         6. Largest win margin (In seconds).
   5. An exit button.
      1. This will open a smaller menu which will let the player logout or stay logged in.
3. The program should reduce the players ELo if it is both above a certain threshold and should reduce it by an amount linear to how many days they haven’t played after 10 days.
   1. This will be calculated by the server at the start of every day.
4. Users should be able to queue into a match against someone of similar skill:
   1. The main menu should display their current ELo.
   2. The players they get matched up with must not be outside a reasonable range of their own ELo.
   3. The player will be kept in queue until an opponent is found unless they press the cancel button on screen.
5. The game should generate a phrase long enough to last 30 seconds based off the players’ average WPM.
   1. Program should average the two players’ WPM and then divide it in half for words per 30 seconds.
   2. WPM should be recorded by the client and then uploaded to the server.
6. If a player leaves, then they should lose maximum ELo and that should be given to the player who did not leave.
7. The game should have real time updates for the opponent’s progress:
   1. The text should get highlighted a different colour as their opponent types it out.
   2. A short sound should play when the opponent is at 25, 50, 75 and 100% of the way done.
   3. The opponent’s text background should change colours to reflect if they are ahead or behind.
   4. Sound volume should be able to be changed in the settings.
8. The player should be given the option to go back to the main menu after a game is finished.
   1. A new menu should be opened when the escape key is pressed.
   2. The buttons resume, settings and main menu should be presented.
      1. The main menu key should be locked when in a game and should unlock when the game is finished.
         1. Players will still be able to leave games through other methods outside the program.
9. The game’s ELo system should be similar to other ELo systems in games e.g. chess, League of legends (LoL) or Counter Strike: Global Offensive (CS:GO).

# ELo system

The ELo system was originally made by Arpad Elo. It is a system used to rank players based off their skill level for zero sum games. A zero-sum game in short is a game where an advantage gained by one player will mean that an equal disadvantage is given to the other player. This works in games such as this because there are only 2 players and specifically this one because one player is ahead, and the other is behind. With an ELo system, it is expected that two players with equal ELo rating should have an equal chance of winning. This however turns out to not be realistic because it is unlikely someone is completely correctly represented by their ELo rating, and that there are many factors that go into how well someone performs in a certain game.

An advantage of this system is that the winning player will take points from the losing player. This means that players will have to start with a certain number of points. The points are comparative and do not matter, as the general skill level of the playerbase will always balance out the ELo ratings of the game. It also is specific to the context where it was established, so having a high ELo in LoL will not mean the player is a very good CS:GO players.

The ELO system mainly gained traction in chess, due to the game being very fitting for this rating system. It was originally implemented in by the United States Chess Federation (USCF) in 1960 and later by the World Chess Federation in 1970. This is important as chess has certain similarities to the typing game required, for example chess is a 1v1 game where winning is the focus.

# Similar websites

There are websites that do things similar to this already that do not have a ranked mode, most notably Typeracer. Typeracer is a website that lets you race others in typing a certain phrase out. Usually the phrases are song lyrics, and it let’s you see how others do in real time. The reason this isn’t the same thing is that Typeracer’s real time is based on regular intervals instead of a smooth highlighting of the words the opponent types. Typeracer also has no MMR (Matchmaking rating) system and puts you against random players, so it is very casual and not competitive. This still however does leave space for us to take inspiration, for example the leaderboards are phrase specific.

One issue I had with Typeracer was I was going up against players which were very slow so I didn’t have to try to win. This is what the ranked mode is going to address.

The date the record is set is also a good statistic to store.

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

Another similar application is typing academy which is advertised as a way of learning to touch type, and is very good for that purpose, however I in particular like the way they deal with errors.

Table

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

An error does not carry forward, while it takes a while to get used to not trying to delete the mistake, it is a good way of dealing with errors and puts a focus on speed over accuracy. When you type a letter incorrectly, the letter is added where your cursor was, and you can try to type it again.

# H:\Downloads\Database ER diagram (crow's foot).pngEntity relationship diagram

# Connecting a client and a server

A vital part of making a multiplayer game is that two players can connect to each other through a server. This can be achieved through python with the socket library.

It is possible to make a listening server by having a while loop that is always checking for new connections, while this would normally cause the whole program to stop until a connection is made, this issue is solved by the threading library in python. This library allows you to have a function running in parallel, which allows us to have the server running all clients in parallel waiting for their responses. This does not come with its drawbacks; if the client does not end the connection using the message it needs to then the client will not be able to connect the next time it tries to, as the connection will still be open. This is fixed by opening and closing the connection whenever a new request is going to be made; this however does not work when both players are in game, as it is necessary to keep the connection open due to the high frequency of inputs from the users. This is fixed by closing the connection whenever the game is finished, or early if the player presses alt + f4 or the cross in the top right. This is handled by the pygame.event.QUIT event which is triggered by the aforementioned actions. This would allow us to close the connection manually when the player quits the game.

One approach to socket programming is making new threads for each client, though I found this to be problematic as the data from the threads would be needed in the main program for things such as the matchmaking, so I have taken this approach for the client, because the client simply needs to display the information it receives, but the server will be asynchronous by making use of timeouts.

The use of timeouts is crucial here as otherwise the program would be stuck waiting for both clients to connect and for clients to send a message. Timeouts will make it so that the server will check each socket for a message and the message will be empty if there is no message sent by the client.

When a socket times out, it will return a socket error. This error can be caught and used to determine if a message was received, if so then the program can accept the message by turning the socket into a blocking socket again. If no message was received the program can then do other things.

## Planning for server

Flowchart for server finding connections to clients:

Diagram

Description automatically generated

Flowchart for server receiving messages from client:

Diagram

Description automatically generated

Flowchart for server sending messages to the client:

Diagram

Description automatically generated

Flowchart for server handling the client:

Diagram

Description automatically generated

## Planning for ClientSocket

Flowchart for client socket connecting to the server:



Flowchart for client socket sending a message to the server:

Diagram

Description automatically generated

Flowchart for client socket getting a message from the server:

Diagram

Description automatically generated

## Python code for server

import socket

import threading

class Server:

    def \_\_init\_\_(self):

*self*.\_\_HEADER = 8

*self*.\_\_PORT = 5000

*self*.\_\_SERVER = socket.gethostbyname(socket.gethostname()) *#Gets the local IP address*

*self*.\_\_ADDRESS = (*self*.\_\_SERVER, *self*.\_\_PORT) *#Makes a tuple for the address*

*self*.\_\_FORMAT = 'utf-8'

*self*.\_\_server = socket.socket(socket.AF\_INET, socket.SOCK\_STREAM) *#AF\_INET is for ipv4. SOCK\_STREAM is for TCP, SOCK\_DGRAM is UDP*

*self*.\_\_server.bind(*self*.\_\_ADDRESS)

        print("[SERVER STARTED]")

*self*.\_\_server.setblocking(False)

    def \_\_GetMsgs(self, conn,addr):

*#receiving messages*

        conn.setblocking(False)

        try:

            msgLen = conn.recv(*self*.\_\_HEADER).decode(*self*.\_\_FORMAT) *#Waits for message with length 8 bytes to be received from the client and then decodes it*

        except socket.error:

            return " "

        if msgLen:  *#First message will always be empty*

            msgLen = int(msgLen)

            conn.setblocking(True)

            msg = conn.recv(msgLen).decode(*self*.\_\_FORMAT) *#Waits for a message with length msgLen to be received*

            return msg

        else:

            conn.setblocking(True)

    def \_\_SendMsg(self, newMsg, conn):

        encMessage = newMsg.encode(*self*.\_\_FORMAT) *#encodes msg with utf-8*

        msgLen = len(encMessage)

        msgLen = str(msgLen).encode(*self*.\_\_FORMAT)

        msgLen += b' ' \* (*self*.\_\_HEADER - len(msgLen)) *#makes the message length be 8 bytes long so the server recognises it*

*#b' ' means the byte representation of a space*

        conn.send(msgLen)

        conn.send(encMessage)

        newMsg = ""

        return newMsg

    def Run(self):

*self*.\_\_server.listen() *#Looks for connections*

        clients = []    *#Empty list for client objects*

        while True:

*#Checks if client is trying to connect*

            try:

                conn, addr = *self*.\_\_server.accept() *#When connection occurs*

                clients.append({"address": addr, "connection": conn})   *#Appends dictionary to clients list*

            except socket.error:

                pass

*#Empty list for closed sockets*

            closedSockets = []

*#Iterates through clients to checks for messages*

            for i in range(len(clients)):

                msg = *self*.\_\_GetMsgs(clients[i]["connection"], clients[i]["address"])   *#Gets message, even if " "*

*#Closes connection if command given*

                if msg == "!DISCONNECT":

                    closedSockets.append(clients[i])

                    clients[i]["connection"].close()

*#Prints message if it isnt " "*

                if msg != " ":

                    print(f"[Message]{msg}")

*#Removes closed sockets from client list*

            for client in closedSockets:

                while i <= len(clients) - 1:

                    if clients[i]["address"] == client["address"]:

                        clients.pop(i)

                    else:

                        i += 1

## Python code for client

import socket

import threading

class Client:

    def \_\_init\_\_(self):

*self*.\_\_HEADER = 8

*self*.\_\_PORT = 5000

*self*.\_\_SERVER = socket.gethostbyname(socket.gethostname()) *#temporary // sets ip of host to client ip, which is same as host ip*

*self*.\_\_FORMAT = 'utf-8'

*self*.\_\_ADDRESS = (*self*.\_\_SERVER, *self*.\_\_PORT)

*self*.\_\_client = socket.socket(socket.AF\_INET, socket.SOCK\_STREAM) *#Same as before, ipv4 and TCP*

*self*.\_\_client.connect(*self*.\_\_ADDRESS) *#Connects to the right local address, in this case its my own pc*

    def SendMsg(self, msg):

        encMessage = msg.encode(*self*.\_\_FORMAT) *#encodes msg with utf-8*

        msgLen = len(encMessage)

        msgLen = str(msgLen).encode(*self*.\_\_FORMAT)

        msgLen += b' ' \* (*self*.\_\_HEADER - len(msgLen)) *#makes the message length be 8 bytes long so the server recognises it*

*#b' ' means the byte representation of a space*

*self*.\_\_client.send(msgLen)

*self*.\_\_client.send(encMessage)

    def GetMsgs(self):

        while True:

            msgLen = *self*.\_\_client.recv(*self*.\_\_HEADER).decode(*self*.\_\_FORMAT) *#Waits for message with length 8 bytes to be received from the client and then decodes it*

            if msgLen:  *#First message will always be empty*

                msgLen = int(msgLen)

                msg = *self*.\_\_client.recv(msgLen).decode(*self*.\_\_FORMAT) *#Waits for a message with length msgLen to be received*

                if msg != "":

                    print(f"\nMessage from server: {str(msg)}")

client = Client()

receiveThread = threading.Thread(target=client.GetMsgs)

receiveThread.start()

newMsg = "hello"

client.SendMsg(newMsg)

while True:

    newMsg = input("Client message to server:")

    client.SendMsg(newMsg)

    if newMsg == "!DISCONNECT":

        break

## Testing client and server

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Test | Input data | Expected output | Output |
| Client connects to server | Open server file, open multiple instances of client file. | The hello message to be shown on the server console 3 times, alongside the address of the clients. |  |
| Client sends message to server | The client script will send the message “hello” to the server. | The server will print the message alongside the details of the client. | Same as above. |
| Server sends message to the client and the client will print it. | Added a line of code in the HandleClient() function to temporarily allow inputs to be entered on the server. This is blocking input so it is inappropriate for the program, but for testing purposes this is good as it shows that the server can send a message. | The messages should be printed to the console on the client script after being typed into the server script. | The top is the client script and the bottom is the server script. I manually typed the messages, though this will not work for the final project. Until this gets integrated into the game, this will not be as useful as it will be. |
| The client sends a message to the server and the server will print that message. | Same as above. I have had to add an input line into the client script where newMsg = ‘’ temporarily to test this. | Same as above. | The client message to server text does remain at the top when a message is received from the server (in this case the connection established message), but it is not important as the client wont be using inputs to send messages to the server in the end product. |

note: this had to be done in command prompt windows due to needing multiple scripts running at the same time.

# TextBox

USING pygame

#resolution of game window

dispWidth 🡨 display width

dispHeight 🡨 display height

boxColourActive 🡨 tuple with RGB values

boxColourDormant 🡨 tuple with RGB values

backColour 🡨 tuple with RGB values for the background colour

textColour 🡨 tuple with RGB values for the text colour

#keeps font size the same regardless of resolution.

fontSize 🡨 FLOAT\_TO\_INT(dispHeigh\*62/1080)

window 🡨 make a pygame window with size dispWidth, dispHeight

set the window’s caption to “test for game”

gameClock 🡨 make a new pygame clock object

#sets the box to be 3/5 of the screen long

boxWidth 🡨 FLOAT\_TO\_INT(dispWidth \* 3/5)

boxHeight 🡨 FLOAT\_TO\_INT(50 \* dispHeight / 1080)

#defines box position

boxX 🡨 FLOAT\_TO\_INT(dispWidth / 5)

boxY 🡨 FLOAT\_TO\_INT(6 \* dispHeight / 20)

#defines box coordinates

boxCoords 🡨 tuple with boxX and boxY

#sets the box to be unselected

boxColour 🡨 boxColourDormant

box 🡨 pygame rectangle object with argument boxCoords, boxWidth and boxHeight

text 🡨 ‘’

#defines an empty list for the removed text stack which will be used later to make sure that the box

#contains the letters and they do not keep going after the letters reach the halfway point of the box.

removedText 🡨 []

font 🡨 pygame font object with arguments None and fontSize

timeBetweenBackspaces 🡨 50

timeSinceLastBackspace 🡨 0

typing 🡨 False

GAMELOOP 🡨 True

WHILE GAMELOOP

#progresses time by 1 tick (1 frame)

gameClock.tick()

#sets fps

pygame.time.delay(30)

#pygame.event.get() returns a list of the events that have happened

FOR event IN pygame.event.get()

IF event.type = quit THEN

GAMELOOP = False

ELSE IF event.type = mousebuttondown THEN

IF mouse cursor is on the box THEN

boxColour 🡨 boxColourActive

typing 🡨 True

ELSE

boxColour 🡨 boxColourDormant

typing 🡨 False

ENDIF

ELSE IF event.type = keydown AND typing THEN

IF event.key = enter THEN

OUTPUT text

ELSE IF event.key = backspace THEN

text 🡨 text – letter at the end

deleting 🡨 True

timeSinceLastBackspace 🡨 0

ELSE

#concatenates the text string with the new letter that was pressed

text 🡨 text + event.unicode

ENDIF

ELSE IF event.type = keyup THEN

IF event.key = backspace THEN

deleting 🡨 False

IF LEN(removedText) > 0 THEN

text 🡨 removedText.POP() + text

ENDIF

ENDIF

ENDIF

ENDFOR

IF deleting AND timeSinceLastBackspace > timeBetweenBackSpaces AND typing THEN

text 🡨 text[:-1]

timeSinceLastBackspcace 🡨 0

#bring back a letter from the string

IF LEN(removedText) > 0 THEN

text 🡨 removedText.POP() + text

ENDIF

ENDIF  
 timeSinceLastBackspace 🡨 timeSinceLastBackspace + the time since last frame

textRender 🡨 render the text with the font

fill window with backColour

draw text rectangle

“blit” the rectangle onto the screen

#draws it on top of the things already there

update the display

ENDWHILE

## Actual code for textbox with typing functionality

The following code has been altered since the pseudocode, it is now object oriented.

import pygame

from TextBox import TextBox

from InputHandler import InputHandler

from Renderer import Renderer

from WordGeneration import WordGenerator

class Game:

    def \_\_init\_\_(self, dispWidth, dispHeight):

*self*.\_\_gameClock = pygame.time.Clock()  *#Makes a clock object*

*self*.\_\_inputHandler = InputHandler()    *#Creates an InputHandler object*

*self*.\_\_timeBetweenBacspaces = 50        *#Delay between backspaces when backspace is held down*

*self*.\_\_timeSinceLastBackspace = 0

*self*.\_\_deleting = False

*self*.\_\_ctrl = False             *#Boolean that is true for the duration of the backspace key being held down*

*self*.\_\_renderer = Renderer()            *#Creates Renderer object*

        wordGen = WordGenerator()               *#Creates WordGenerator object*

*self*.\_\_backText = wordGen.GetWordsForProgram(500)   *#Generates 500 words*

*#Creates a textbox object and passes arguments through it // refer to TextBox.py*

*self*.\_\_textBox = TextBox(int(dispWidth - (dispWidth \* 2/5)), int(50 \* dispHeight / 1080), (int(dispWidth / 5), int(6 \* dispHeight / 20)), (40,40,40), (30,30,30), (255,144,8), int(dispHeight\*42/1080), *self*.\_\_backText, (160,160,160))

*self*.\_\_GAMELOOP = True

    def main(self, window):

        while *self*.\_\_GAMELOOP:

*self*.\_\_gameClock.tick()

            pygame.time.delay(30)                       *#Determines max fps of game*

            commands = *self*.\_\_inputHandler.HandleInput(*self*.\_\_textBox.box) *#Gets list of input events*

*self*.TranslateInput(commands)   *#Converts keyboard inputs into changes in attributes*

*self*.CheckForBackspace()        *#Function for checking if backspace is held down*

*self*.\_\_timeSinceLastBackspace += *self*.\_\_gameClock.get\_time()    *#Adds time since last frame to time since last backspace*

*self*.\_\_renderer.Render(window, *self*.\_\_textBox)  *#Draws everything*

        return 0

    def TranslateInput(self, commands):

        for command in commands:

            if command == "QUIT":                   *#If alt + f4 pressed or quit button (in the future)*

*self*.\_\_GAMELOOP = False

            elif command[0] == "K":                 *#K is always followed by another letter (letter that was pressed)*

                command = command[1:]               *#Removes K*

*self*.\_\_textBox.AddLetter(command)   *#Adds letter to textbox*

            elif command == "CLICKED ON BOX":

*self*.\_\_textBox.SetActive()          *#Changes colour and enables typing in the textbox*

            elif command == "CLICKED OUT OF BOX":   *#Changes colour and disables typing in the textbox*

*self*.\_\_textBox.SetDormant()

            elif command == "BACKSPACE DOWN":

*self*.\_\_textBox.DeleteLetter(*self*.\_\_ctrl)       *#Removes letter form textbox*

*self*.\_\_deleting = True              *#True until BACKSPACE UP*

*self*.\_\_timeSinceLastBackspace = -200    *#Gives 0.2 second delay until deleting starts*

            elif command == "BACKSPACE UP":

*self*.\_\_deleting = False

            elif command == "CONTROL DOWN":

*self*.\_\_ctrl = True

            elif command == "CONTROL UP":

*self*.\_\_ctrl = False

    def CheckForBackspace(self):

*#Deletes text while backspace being held down*

        if *self*.\_\_deleting and *self*.\_\_timeSinceLastBackspace > *self*.\_\_timeBetweenBacspaces and *self*.\_\_inputHandler.typing:

*self*.\_\_textBox.DeleteLetter(*self*.\_\_ctrl)

*self*.\_\_timeSinceLastBackspace = 0

Some classes are not present here, they will be covered in the Client side section (not yet on this document).

## Testing for text box

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Index | Purpose | Test | Expected result | Type | Result |
| 1 | Textbox is drawn correctly | I will run the program | A textbox with 3/5 the width of the resolution and 5/108 x the resolution height. | Normal | Pass |
| 2 | Textbox will change colour when clicked on | I will click on the box | The colour will change to the chosen one. | Normal | Pass |
| 3 | Letters can be typed into the textbox | I will type “This is a test” into the textbox | The text entered will be displayed in the textbox | Normal | Pass |
| 4 | The front letters will start being deleted when the written text reaches halfway through the box | I will type words into the box until they reach halfway and type a few more letters after | The text at the front will be removed to make room for the new text | Normal | Pass |
| 5 | The backspace key will delete letters when pressed | I will press the backspace key after typing a few letters | The text should be deleted | Normal | Pass |
| 6 | The backspace key will do nothing if no text is present on screen | I will press the backspace key when the program starts | Nothing should happen | Erroneous | Pass |
| 7 | The backspace key will continue to delete letters when held down | I will hold the backspace key after having typed a few words | More than 1 letter should be removed | Normal | Pass |
| 8 | The backspace key will remove entire words when control is held down | I will hold control and press backspace after having typed some words | The word should be deleted | Normal | Pass |
| 9 | The backspace key will remove entire words when control is held down and will continue to do so when backspace is held down | I will hold control and backspace after having typed some words | Words should be deleted very quickly | Normal | Pass |
| 10 | The letters removed from the front will return once the backspace key is pressed | I will type words until the box is halfway and then delete letters | The text at the front should return | Normal | Pass |
| 11 | The game will close when Alt + f4 are pressed | I will press alt + f4 when the game has started | The game should close | Normal | Pass |
| 12 | The window can be resized by changing variables in the program | I will change the variable in charge of resolution | The game window should be a different size | Normal | Pass |
| 13 | The box should scale with the size of the window | I will change the variable in charge of resolution | The textbox should be a different size | Normal | Pass |
| 14 | Font size will change based on the size of the window | I will change the variable in charge of resolution | The text should be a different colour | Normal |  |

## Test 1

The text box will need to be drawn on the screen when the program is started. We can test this by running the program. The text box needs to be the correct shape and size relative to the screen, this was done in the program by making it a portion of the width of the screen and 50/1080th of the height.

With the resolution set to 1920x1080, the result is:

A picture containing rectangle

Description automatically generated

The textbox is draw as intended so this test is passed.

## Test 2

The textbox should change colour to indicate that the textbox is selected. The textbox being selected indicates that any key the user presses will be typed in the textbox. To test this, I have clicked on the textbox and taken a screenshot before and after with unnecessary space cropped out.

Before:



After:



Once anywhere outside the textbox is clicked then the textbox should become unselected and return to the original colour.

After clicking outside the box:



The colour difference is minimal, but it is noticeable when you click on it.

The textbox changes colour according to whether or not the textbox is selected, so this test is passed.

## Test 3

The textbox must be able to be typed in, so I will type “This is a test” into the textbox and paste a screenshot here:



This shows that the letters can be typed into the textbox so this test is passed.

## Test 4

The textbox must start removing text from the start once the written text reaches the halfway point, this is to keep the preview text (in the future) visible.

To test this, I will type things until it reaches the halfway point and paste a screenshot, I will then type another word and paste a screenshot.

At halfway point:



After another word:

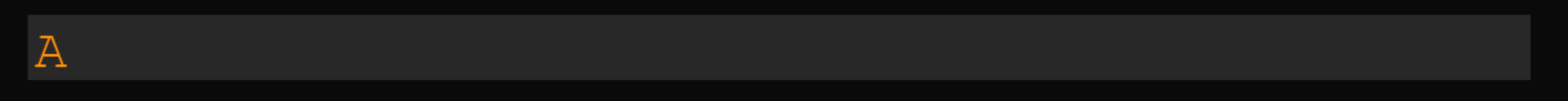


The text at the start was deleted and the typed letters are remaining in the middle of the box, so this test is passed.

## Test 5

The backspace key needs to delete text when pressed to allow for the user to fix their mistakes, to -test this I will type a letter, paste a screenshot, press backspace and paste another screenshot.

Letter A is pressed while holding shift:



Backspace is pressed:



The letter is deleted so this test is passed.

## Test 6

The backspace key should not crash the application if there is no text to delete. I will test this by opening the application and pressing backspace after selecting the textbox without typing anything.

Screenshot of before backspace is pressed:



Screenshot of after backspace is pressed:



The program didn’t crash so this test is passed.

## Test 7

The backspace key should be able to be held down to delete letters continuously. I will test this by writing a lot of letters, paste a screenshot, holding down the backspace key for 2 seconds and pasting another screenshot.

Before backspace:



After holding backspace for 2 seconds:

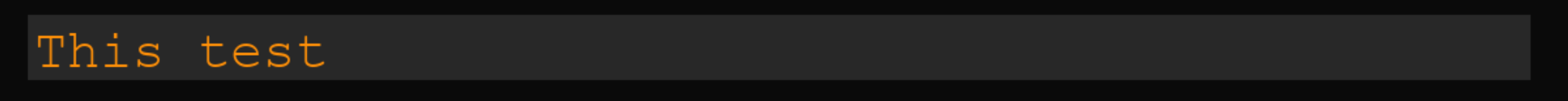


The backspace key being held down continues to delete letters at a fixed rate, so this test is passed.

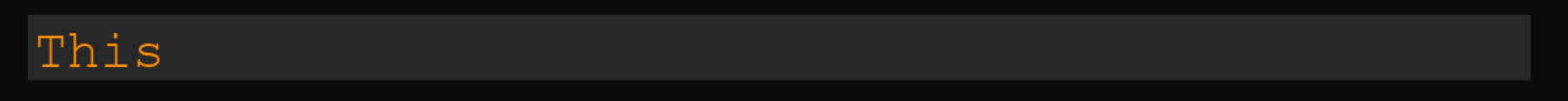
## Test 8

The backspace key should be able to delete entire words as long as the control key is held down, this is to allow easy deletion of text. To test this, I will type 2 words, paste a screenshot, press ctrl+backspace and paste another screenshot.

Before deletion:



After deletion:



The entire word was deleted so this test is passed.

## Test 9

The backspace key should be able to be held down in combination with the control key to continuously delete entire words. I will type a lot of words, paste a screenshot, hold ctrl+backspace for 2 seconds and paste another screenshot.

Before holding ctrl+backspace for 2 seconds:



After holding ctrl+backspace for 2 seconds:



The words continue to be deleted if both keys are held down, so this test is passed.

## Test 10

The text removed after reaching the halfway point should return when letters are deleted by the user. I will test this by typing a lot of words so that the halfway point is surpassed, pasting a screenshot, deleting some letters and pasting another screenshot.

Before deleting letters:



After deleting letters:



The letters previously removed are now returned so this test is passed.

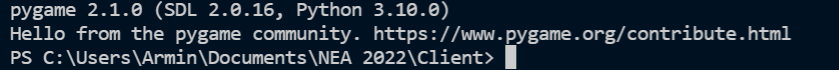
## Test 11

The program should close when the appropriate input is made. To test this I will press alt + f4 to close the application.

Before pressing alt + f4:



After pressing alt + f4:

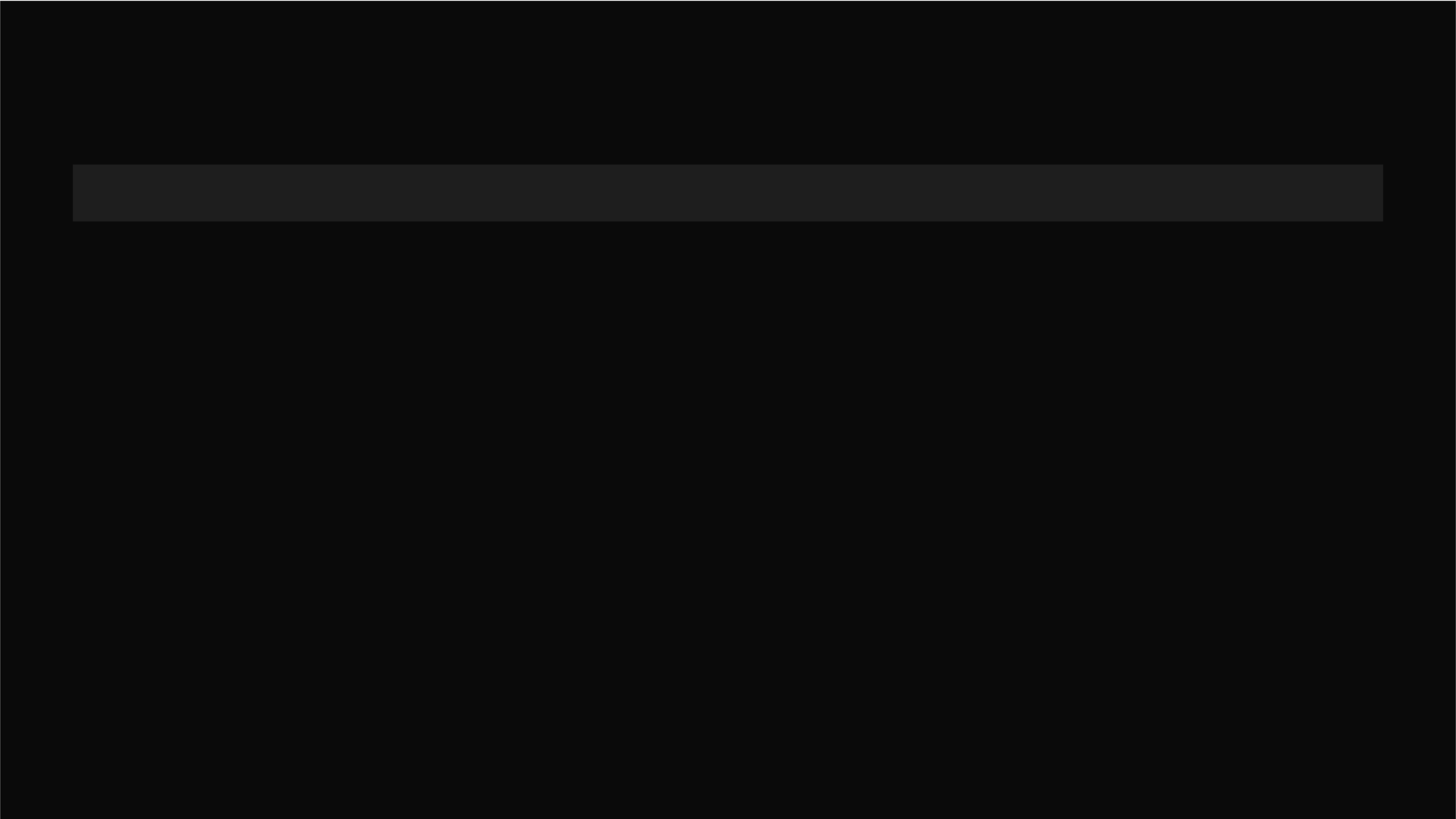


The application closes so the test is successful.

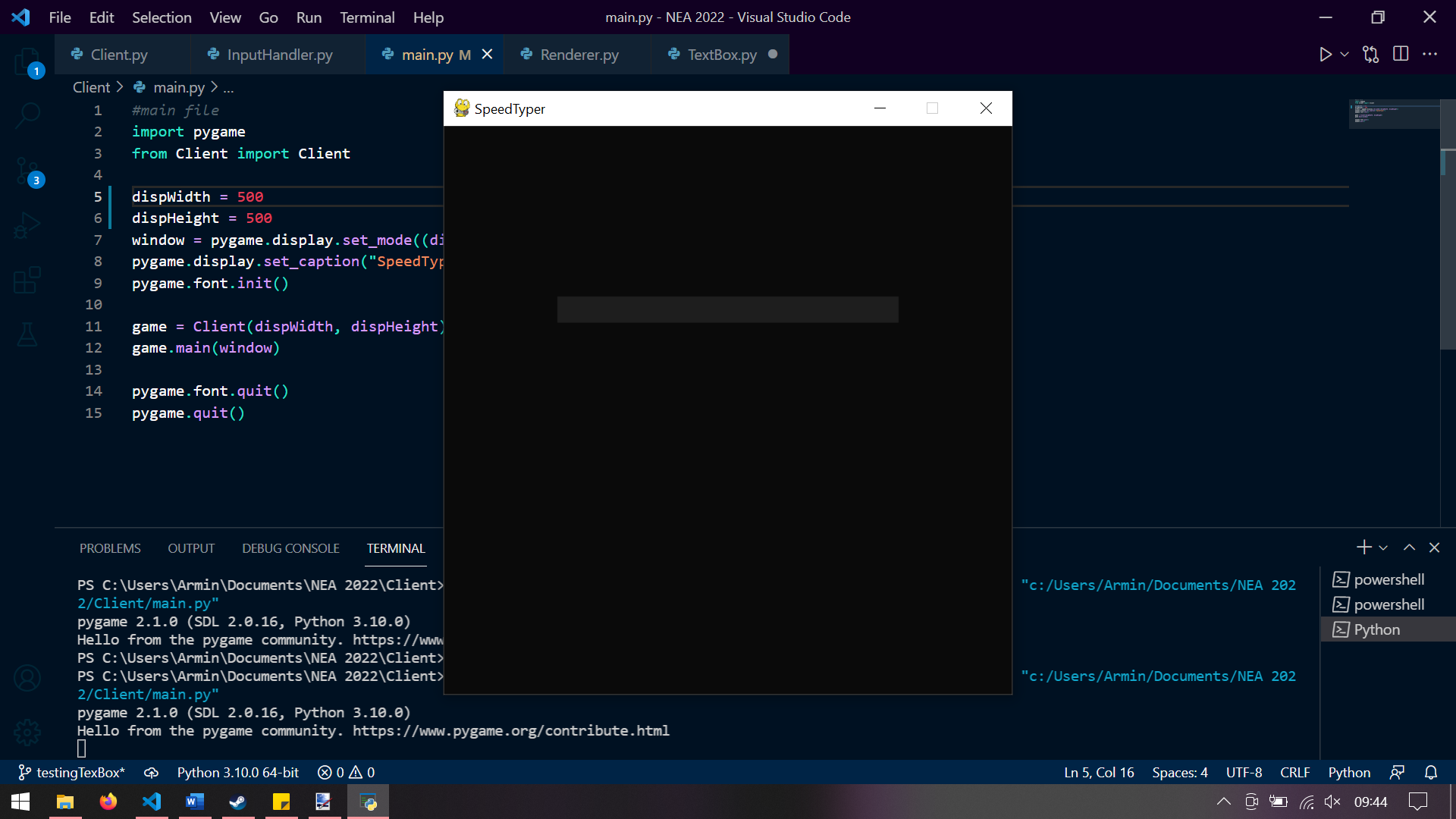
## Test 12

The window can be resized by changing the values in the main file for the client, this will be done automatically in the future by detecting the user’s screen resolution, however for now I will open the game, paste a screenshot, close the game and change the resolution from 1920x1080 to 500x500 and paste another screenshot.

1920x1080:



500x500:



The window size is changed so this test is passed.

## Test 13

Refer to test 12, this is shown in that test to be working as intended.   
This test is passed.

## Test 14

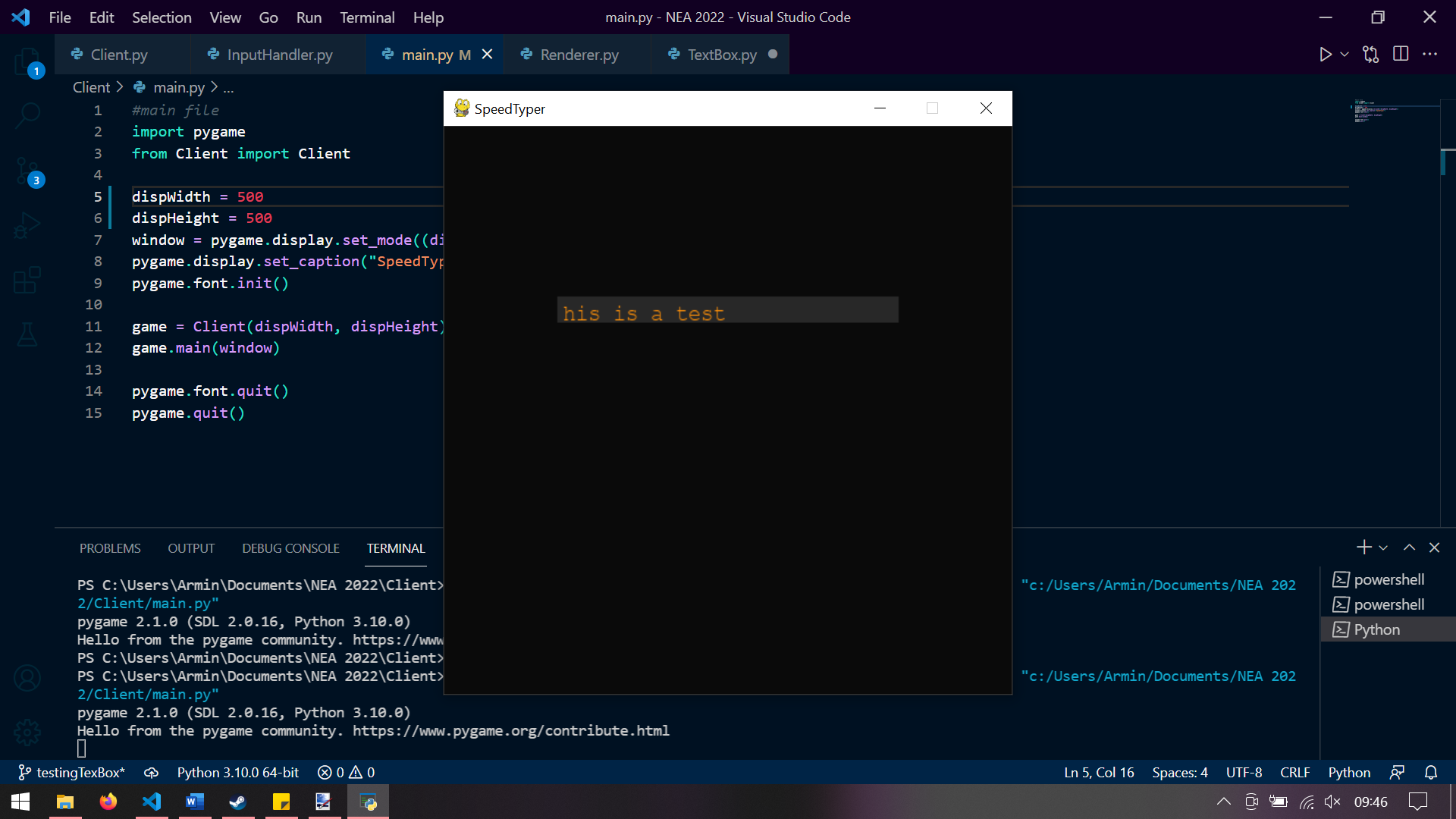
The font size should change to be within the textbox. I will type “This is a test” at 1920x1080 resolution, paste a screenshot, do the same at 500x500 and paste a screenshot.

1920x1080:

Text

Description automatically generated

500x500:



The font size changes to match the size of the textbox so this test is passed.

# Word generation

As stated in the objectives section:

1. The game should generate a phrase long enough to last 30 seconds based off the players’ average WPM.
   1. Program should average the two players’ WPM and then divide it in half for words per 30 seconds.
   2. WPM should be recorded by the client and then uploaded to the server.

This will be impossible to implement at this stage as the statistics for players is not implemented, however we can make a class that will make an object that generates words of a certain length.

This word generator will use a random word generator to make a string of length number of random words.

## WordGenerator.\_\_GetWords()

Diagram

Description automatically generated

## WordGenerator.\_\_MakeWordsCorrectLength()

Diagram

Description automatically generated

## WordGenerator.GetWordsForProgram()

This method simply calls the other two with the correct parameters and returns the value.

## Python code for word generation

from random\_word import RandomWords

class WordGenerator:

    def \_\_init\_\_(self):

*self*.\_\_wordGenerator = RandomWords()

    def \_\_GetWords(self):

        listOfWords = *self*.\_\_wordGenerator.get\_random\_words()

        x = 0

        while x < len(listOfWords):

            numFound = False

            listOfWords[x] = listOfWords[x].lower()

            for i in range(len(listOfWords[x]) - 1):

                try:

                    int(listOfWords[x][i])

                    numFound = True

                except:

                    pass

            x += 1

            if numFound:

                listOfWords.pop(x)

        return listOfWords

*#cuts lyrics down to certain length and removes newlines*

    def \_\_MakeWordsCorrectLength(self, words, length):

        newWords = []

        print(words)

        while len(words) < length:

            newWords += words

            length -= len(words)

        newWords += words[:length]

        wordsString = " ".join(newWords)

        return wordsString

*#main function that is to generate a number of words to be displayed in the game*

    def GetWordsForProgram(self, length):

        return *self*.\_\_MakeWordsCorrectLength(*self*.\_\_GetWords(), length)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Index | Purpose | Test | Expected result | Type | Result |
| 1\* | Returns words | I will run the class’s file | It will return words | Normal | Pass |
| 2 | Returns words with correct word count | I will run the class’s GetWordsForProgram() method with parameter 50 | It will return 50 words | Normal | Pass |
| 3 | Returns words with large word count | I will run the class’s GetWordForProgram() method with parameter 500 | It will loop back to the start of the words list when it runs out of words | Normal | Pass |
| 4 | Returns string with no uppercase letters | I will run the class’s GetWordsForProgram() method with parameter 50 | It will return words that are all lowercase | Normal | Pass |

\* Some tests were not shown due to them being too similar to those around them, and so being proven by those.

## Test 2

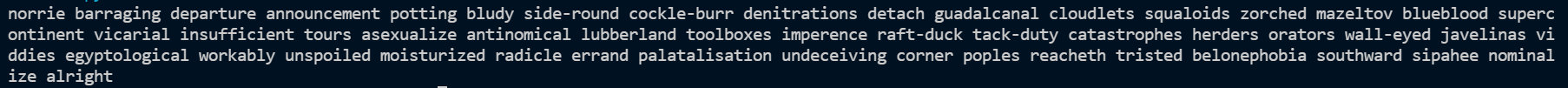
The program needs to return words with the correct length to fulfil the criteria that the length of the text presented to the player must be 30 seconds of their average WPM. In this test the number 50 was chosen as a word count and the text generator was run.

The following code was added to the bottom of the WordGeneration.py file:

generator = WordGenerator()

print(generator.GetWordsForProgram(50))

The output was as follows:



When counted this was 50 words, and so the test passed. This also passes test 1.

## Test 3

The program may potentially need to generate more words than the length of the words list returned by the module, so the chosen solution to this is that the program will add the words to a string and when it runs out of words in the list it will go to the beginning of the words list.

The following code was added to the bottom of the WordGeneration.py file:

generator = WordGenerator()

print(generator.GetWordsForProgram(500))

The output was as follows:

Text

Description automatically generated

When counted this was 500 words so the test passed.

## Test 4

The program will need to ensure that all letters are lowercase as the player will be entering the letters as one large sentence. This is done by using the String.lower() method.

The following code was added to the bottom of the WordGeneration.py file:

generator = WordGenerator()

print(generator.GetWordsForProgram(50))

The output was as follows:



All the letters are lowercase, so this test is passed.

# Client

The client will need to connect, send and receive data to/from the server. The client will have a main game loop and things will be executed depending on what is happening in the program. The client is made up of many classes, a UML diagram for it is shown below:

Diagram

Description automatically generated

The ClientSocket is an object made and documented earlier in this document. The object allows communication between the client and the server, with functions like SendMsg(), GetMsgs() and EndConnection(). This will be used to check for messages from the server in order to interpret them into things in-game.

## InputHandler

This object needs to check for inputs and translate them into commands that will be returned as an array to be used in the main program. Diagram

Description automatically generated

## Python code for InputHandler:

import pygame

class InputHandler:

    def \_\_init\_\_(self):

*self*.typing = False

*#Gets input, converts it to commands and returns a list of commands*

    def HandleInput(self, box):

        commands = []

        clicked = False

        for event in pygame.event.get():

*#Alt + f4*

            if event.type == pygame.QUIT:

                commands.append("QUIT")

*#On click changes if textbox is selected or not*

            elif event.type == pygame.MOUSEBUTTONDOWN:

                if box.collidepoint(pygame.mouse.get\_pos()):

*self*.typing = True

                    clicked = True

                else:

*self*.typing = False

                    clicked = True

*#Checks keypresses*

            elif event.type == pygame.KEYDOWN and *self*.typing:

                if event.key == pygame.K\_BACKSPACE:

                    commands.append("BACKSPACE DOWN")

                elif event.key == pygame.K\_RETURN:

                    pass

                elif event.key == pygame.K\_LCTRL:

                    commands.append("CONTROL DOWN")

*#Adds letter pressed down as a commands*

                else:

                    commands.append(f"K{event.unicode}")

*#Detects key being depressed*

            elif event.type == pygame.KEYUP:

                if event.key == pygame.K\_BACKSPACE:

                    commands.append("BACKSPACE UP")

                elif event.key == pygame.K\_LCTRL:

                    commands.append("CONTROL UP")

*#Determines if box should be selected or not*

        if *self*.typing and clicked:

            commands.append("CLICKED ON BOX")

        elif not *self*.typing and clicked:

            commands.append("CLICKED OUT OF BOX")

        return commands

## Testing for InputHandler:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Index | Purpose | Test | Expected result | Type | Result |
| 1 | Logs the correct inputs | I will perform certain inputs | The terminal will print the relevant commands | Normal | Pass |
| 2 | Returns QUIT when the player enters the relevant input | I will press alt + f4 and I will also press the close window button in the top right | The terminal will print that the player has quit | Normal | Pass |
| 3 | Detects if the player has clicked on the box or outside the box | I will click on the textbox | The terminal will print that the player has clicked on the box | Normal | Pass |

The program will need to be

        for command in commands:

            print(f"[COMMAND]{command} ", end="")

## Test 1

The program needs to recognise certain inputs from the player in order to either display the letters, close the program or something else. In this case it will need to log everything that I do and will therefore need to display it after the test. To achieve this, I have added a print statement to print all the commands every time this method is called:

The results of this test after having typed is:

Text

Description automatically generated

The object logs commands and therefore this test is passed.

## Test 2

The program will need to allow the player to quit at any point, therefore the InputHandler object will need to be able to detect if the player has quit the program.

To test this, I will simply press alt and f4 at the same time and see if the program closes. I will also do this with the close window button.

When pressing alt + f4:



When pressing the cross in the top right:



The object detects when the player has closed the application, therefore this test is passed.

## Test 3

The object will need to detect if the box has been clicked on, so to test this I will click on the box and outside the box and see what is printed on the terminal.

Text

Description automatically generated

This shows that the object detects if the player has clicked on the box or not, therefore this test is passed.

## Renderer

This object needs to draw the relevant things on screen. 

## Python code for Renderer:

import pygame

class Renderer:

    def \_\_init\_\_(self):

        self.\_\_backColour = (10,10,10)

    def Render(self, window, textBox):

        window.fill(self.\_\_backColour)

        pygame.draw.rect(window, textBox.boxColour, textBox.box)

        textBox.DrawBox(window)

        pygame.display.update()

## Testing for Renderer:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Index | Purpose | Test | Expected result | Type | Result |
| 1 | Draws the background with the appropriate colour | I will run the program | The background should be the colour with RGB values 10,10,10 | Normal | Pass |
| 2 | Draws the textbox | I will run the program | The textbox should be drawn | Normal | Pass |
| 3 | Updates the screen after something changes | I will click on the textbox so that it changes colour | The textbox should change colour | Normal | Pass |

## Test 1

The renderer object needs to draw the background with the colour defined during initialisation. In this case it needs to be the colour with RGB values 10,10,10 (almost black).

To test this I will run the program and paste a screenshot of the window here.

Text

Description automatically generated

The background colour is the correct colour and so this test is passed.

## Test 2

The renderer object needs to draw the textbox. To test this I will run the program and paste a screenshot here.

Text

Description automatically generated

The textbox is drawn correctly and so this test is passed.

## Test 3

The screen needs to update after something happens. To test this, I will click on the textbox, causing the textbox colour to change. I will paste before and after pictures here:

Before:

Text

Description automatically generated

After:

Text

Description automatically generated

The background colour of the textbox is slightly lighter in the second picture because it is selected. This test is passed.