Component baseret systemer

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**Abstract**

Describe the problem that the report addresses in context of the game domain.

Outline how the developed game addresses the requirement – its key characteristics and fundamental principles (establishing a solution).

Indholdsfortegnelse

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# **Introduction**

The asteroid game is a well know game that was created back in 1979 and had a great impact on the software industry as it had simple yet challenging gameplay. This arcade game has since been recreated a lot of times with different spins on the gameplay and visuals. Apart from gameplay and visuals, it has also been created with different software structures. The simplicity of the game makes it a perfect practice to try different software structures like component-based software engineering (CBSE), which is what I have tried with the asteroids game. To create a CBSE it is essential to create a project that is modular and easily changeable, in other words it’s important to have it be closed to modification and open to extension. In this report I will describe how I have used two principles from the SOLID principles, which are closed to modification while open to extension and single responsibility. These two principles are the foundation of the project being modular and easily changeable and is a perfect fit for a component-based architecture. The way it impacts the game is how it can run even with some components missing, which means the game will still run even without an asteroid or enemy, or even a player. The way to go about this project is to start with requirements, so that is what we will do.

The introduction must describe the game.

# **Requirements**

The requirements are an important step in creating a modular asteroids game. This is how the requirements turned out throughout the process of creating the application.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Functional Requirements | | |
| ID | Title | Description |
| 1 | Player Module | The function of a player module is to draw the player on the world map, and give the player logic for movement |
| 2 | Enemy Module | The function of the enemy module is to spawn multiple enemies throughout the game runtime, and give them movement like the player, but they need some sort of movement pattern, and that is created by randomizing their movement. |
| 3 | Asteroid Module | The asteroid module is there to create asteroids and give them a state which is Large, Medium, or small. This is used in collision module to either split an asteroid or delete it. |
| 4 | Bullet Module | The bullet module is creating a bullet and removes them when they are outside of the height and width of the screen. Both the player and enemy use the bullet module |
| 5 | Common Module | The common module starts the game and draws entities on the world from the startup point, it is also the module that has all the entities and has the logic for deletion from the world. |
| 6 | Collision Module | The collision module is responsible of the collision logic. The entity class has onCollision logic that is used in Player, Enemy and Asteroid to respond in different ways depending on what entities collide with each other |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Non-Functional Requirements | | |
| ID | Title | Description |
| 1 | adding and removing of components | Enemies, player, and asteroids can be removed and added without recompilation of the program. |
| 2 | Modular | The program should be easily changeable by creating components that have its own responsibility |
| 3 | Nondependent | The program should be able to run even with components missing, like enemy, player, asteroids and so on. |
| 4 | Platform-agnostic | The program should run the same on different computers with different specs. This is done with delta time. |

# **Analysis**

In the component-based Asteroids game we have a player, enemy, asteroid, bullet, collision, common, commonBullet and Core which are all modular modules. These modules are all replaceable and extendable, they each contain their own logic with their own responsibility. By having the modules have their own responsibility we assure a modular codebase and by following the principle of open to extension, closed to modification we have a project that should be able to run even with some modules missing. The system should create the world and draw the polygons onto the map which is called the world, and these polygons are used as everything, which means enemy, player and asteroids are all made up of polygons.

The interfaces in the game contain components that has methods which are used in the classes, you may see an interface as a contract that enforces behavior. For example, in the player class we have a method called collision which is inheritance from the entity class, this method is created to control what happens when colliding and if the player is colliding with anything. To check this, we must check throughout the game’s runtime, which means we call and use the method in the Collider class which uses the IPostEntityProcessingService which lets us call a method called process, and we can use this method to check whatever we want in the game’s runtime.

The other interfaces we have are IGamePluginService, IEntityProcessingService and BulletSPI. The different things they do are:  
  
**BulletSPI:** Created a bullet and draws them for both the player and enemy.  
**IGamePluginService:** this interface has two methods called start and stop.  
**IEntityProcessingService:** This interface has a method called process which gets called from the main class and iterates over all entities.

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| --- | --- |
| Actor: Player | Action: The player gets hit by the enemies’ bullets |
| Description: | The player gets hit by an enemy’s bullet |
| Preconditions: | The player is trying to shoot as many asteroids as possible to get the best high score while also avoiding the enemies’ bullets |
| Postconditions: | The player has lost and has his score displayed. |
| Summery: | The player got hit by a bullet that triggered the destroyed function which deleted the player figure from screen and therefore triggered the “end” screen. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Actor: Player | Action: The player hits a newly spawned asteroid |
| Description: | The asteroid gets hit by a bullet which makes it split. |
| Preconditions: | The player is shooting after asteroids to get points, the smaller the asteroid the bigger the points. |
| Postconditions: | The asteroid got hit by the players bullet and split into two |
| Summery: | The player hit an asteroid which splits until it is too small to split, ramping up bigger and bigger points. |

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| --- | --- |
| Actor: Enemy | Action: Shoots after the Player but ends up hitting the asteroid |
| Description: | The enemies have random movement and is just a nuisance for the player and they are trying to kill the player. One accidentally hit an asteroid |
| Preconditions: | The enemies are spawning randomized in random numbers and shoots in random directions. |
| Postconditions: | The enemy hit an asteroid which makes the asteroid split. |
| Summery: | Enemies’ bullets do affect the asteroids splitting effect. But does not give points to the player |

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| --- | --- |
| Actor: | Action: Asteroid hits enemy/player |
| Description: | The Player/Enemy have not paid attention to the asteroid and gets hit |
| Preconditions: | The player/enemy is alive and shooting |
| Postconditions: | The player/enemy got hit and got destroyed by the asteroid without it affecting the asteroid |
| Summery: | The asteroid can kill both player and enemy without sustaining damage |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Actor: | Action: enemy moves outside screen and player tries to follow |
| Description: | The enemy tries to escape by running outside the screen and the player tries to follow |
| Preconditions: | The enemy is touching the side of the screen, and the player is right behind it |
| Postconditions: | The enemy gets destroyed by the update function and the player gets stopped at the last possible pixel inside the screen width and height |
| Summery: | The enemies can get destroyed by moving outside the screen and the player just gets stopped from moving further. |

With the packages of our asteroid application, we are looking at how the different aspect all point to a common package which contains the essential data which all other packages share, here is an example:

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Automatisk genereret beskrivelse

We can see that Common holds data which all packages use, the common package contains important data like, World class, entity class and GameData class. These are the essential building blocks for modularity in the system, without these we cannot draw anything in the game, even though we might be able to start it.

If we look at interfaces and how they operate instead of looking at the packages, we can see how every plugin uses the IGamePluginService. The plugins are using this interface because of the start and stop method, which they override to instantiate their respective classes. So, if we focus on EnemyPlugin on the right, we know that it overrides the start method. What then happens when the start method is called is for us to decide.

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Automatisk genereret beskrivelse

Here is an overview of how the whole application talks together through interfaces and contracts:

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Automatisk genereret beskrivelse

Here we have an example of how the modules communicate with the service loader and implements an entity.

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Automatisk genereret beskrivelse

# **Design**

The design project structure is created so it can be as modular as possible. We have created a component-based project which has a “single responsibility principle“ and “Open to extension while closed to modification” from the SOLID principles. Using single responsibility principle means that a class should only have one job, this makes the code cleaner and more readable. Using the Open to extension and closed to modification principle is important for having a modular project, because we want to have a codebase which can be extended upon without having to alter its core implementations.

Et billede, der indeholder tekst, skærmbillede, software, Computerikon

Automatisk genereret beskrivelseHere we have the example of the project structure, which is represented as single responsibility:

This helps us fulfill the requirement of having a modular project that can have spread out codebase which makes it easily understandable.

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Automatisk genereret beskrivelse

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Automatisk genereret beskrivelse

If we look inside of our commonBullet and Bullets modules we can see the single responsibility principle. A common problem in structures like this when they become big enough can be name conventions. If we have two classes or packages that has the same name, we have the problem of “split packages”, to fix this we create module layers to our service Loader and this in theory create two different layers of instantiation which means they get to be instantiated in an encapsulated environment.

We can take another look at the components that we have in our project and how they talk with each other. It is worthy to note that if we can delete any component (except Common) and have the application still run. For simplicity’s sake I will not write how the services is used in all the components, since it will create an unreadable UML diagram, so I have showed only how the services talk with Asteroids. Et billede, der indeholder diagram, skærmbillede

Automatisk genereret beskrivelse

All the components are dependent on Common for the application to run. While everything else can be removed without having trouble running the application. We can see how the components work together to build logic in the game. As an example, we can look at how Asteroids uses Collision to collide, while the Player and Enemy also uses Collision, but the Player and Enemy components also both uses bullets and Bullet uses CommonBullet. This is an example of how every component works together in the project, while remaining modular and having a single responsibility.

We are using component contracts throughout the whole system, and these contracts lets us uphold a certain code standard so we know the code cannot run without the specified contract being fulfilled. While these contracts are being fulfilled the code will run and we have both pre and post conditions for this, and an example can be found if we look at our IEntityProcessingService interface. The conditions could look like this:  
  
Pre-conditions:

* The gameData parameter must not be null.
* The world parameter must not be null.
* The world must contain at least one entity to process.

Post-conditions:

* The gamedata instance may be modified to reflect changes made during entity processing.
* The world state may be modified to reflect the changes that can be made during entity processing.

The designing phase of a modular project is crucial like any other project, but in this case, it is important to have single responsibility on each class. The designing phase is crucial for how the implementation phase will proceed and we have a standard to upheld for the project to be modular.

**Implementation**

This chapter is regarding how the design process got implemented in the code with the standard kept high. This chapter will focus on how the service providers were implemented and used, and how that contributes to having a contract. The focus of how SPI was used will be explained through collision detection, collision handling and how asteroids react differently with collision than enemy and player.

The importance of modularity is coming from the way the serviceLoaders are implemented. As an example, we use IPostEntityProcessingService in the Collider class to use the process method which runs in the runtime:

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Automatisk genereret beskrivelse

In this method we are checking for every entity in the world for the one colliding, and we run through the entities again to find the ones it is colliding with. If an entity gets hit by bullets it will be destroyed but that logic is not being created here, this is merely a collision detector to know what an entity has been colliding with. The “distance” is important to know when two entities are colliding and what we get is what we call Euclidean distance. Imagine a two-dimensional space where we have two entities on the plane with each an x-axis and a y-axis. To find the distance between the two entities we take the coordinates for both entities (x, y) and find the difference on their x value then squares it, we do the same with the y value. Now we have two squared values which we add them together and take the square root of the two. The result we get is the distance from the middle of the entities to one another and this is what we call the Euclidean distance.

We use this Euclidean distance to see if the radius from the entities is colliding. For this to work we have added a onCollision method to Entity because we need it on every entity in the game:

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Automatisk genereret beskrivelse

We override this method in each entity to create our own logic for each, here is how we have done it in the asteroid class:

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Automatisk genereret beskrivelse

If we look at the code here, we will quickly realize it is the same math we used to find the Euclidean distance, however, we use it differently this time since we use it to make two asteroids bounce off each other in different directions. It is not only different directions, but also exactly opposites of their trajectory.

The question is how the dependencies are accessed by the classes, and the answer can be found in the module-files.

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Automatisk genereret beskrivelse

We are enforcing our way to a reliable dependency since the module asteroids here needs to specify what it requires, and we must export our module for other modules to gain access to the data. This is a very important structure for upholding our open to extension while closed to modification principle. This is how we are enforcing a reliable dependency and a strong encapsulation in our project.

# **Test**

The test has been created to ensure the functionality of different entities work properly. By testing our components in isolation, we can ensure that our components are behaving accordingly, regardless of their dependencies. Testing is an important part of coding since it creates insight into the functionality of the individual components. With unit tests we have verified that the components performed as intended, for example we have created unit tests that verified that the bullet creation method work correctly with specified parameters. Here is the example:

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Automatisk genereret beskrivelse

This is a simple test to check if the bullet is created and is there. A good reason to have tests such as this could be the safety net you have when having changed anything to an entity. By having a test that runs through correctly with good criteria, we can safely change our bullet implementation and then run the test again to check if we have made good changes. Just to shot another example we check here if an enemy can be created accordingly with the correct polygonCoodinates, which means the way it looks.

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Automatisk genereret beskrivelse

# **Discussion**

Discuss how well the game solved the identified essential problems (module updates etc.).

To which extent did your design meet the requirements?

# **Conclusion**

First summarize the report.

Remember that you are summarizing the report for a reader that has read the introduction and the body of the report already and has a strong sense of key concepts and applied technologies.

Explain the potential impacts of your system in relation to the main issue.

Direct future work directions related to the main issue.

However, this should not be seen as an opportunity to develop new ideas in significant detail and should be clearly linked to the work described in your report.