



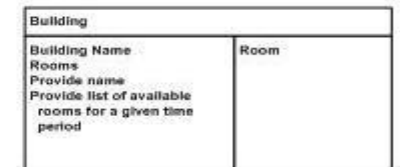
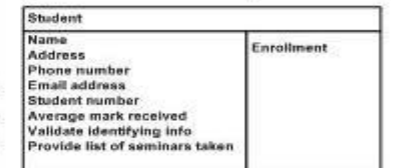
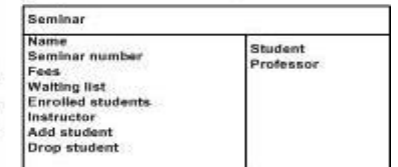
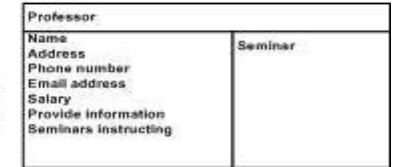
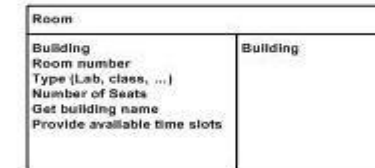
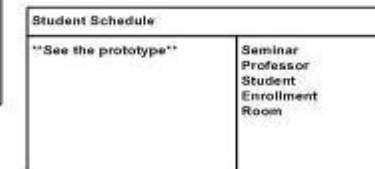
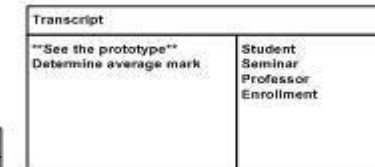
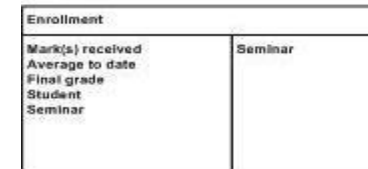
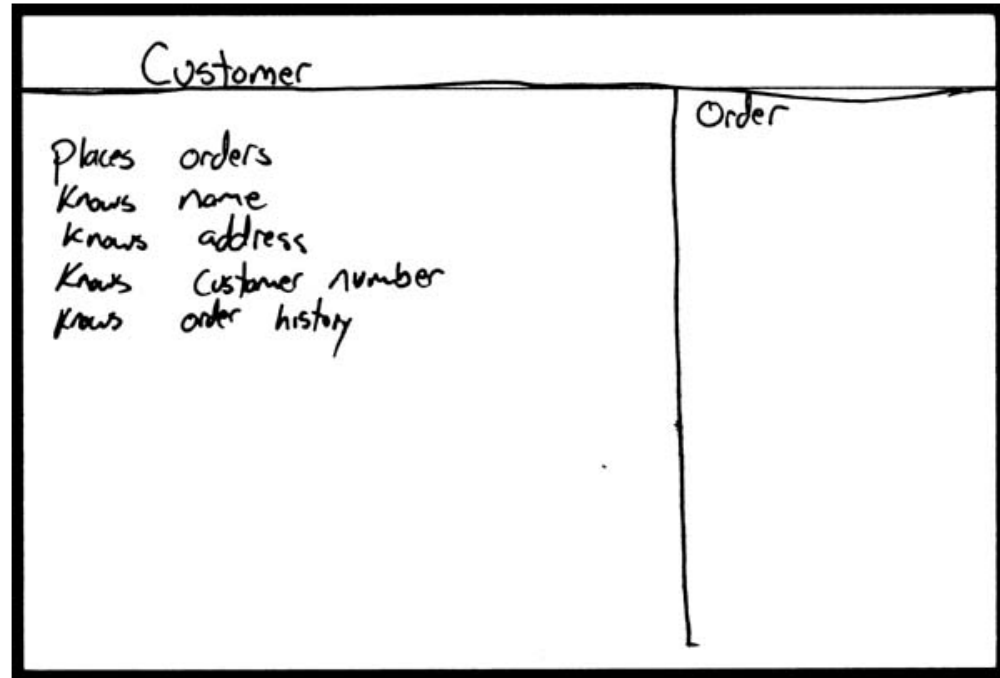
Assignment 1 Discussion (Spring 2019)

Key Points

- **Read the assignment MANY times.**
 - **See appendix at the end (please not skip it)**
 - **Sample code provided there.**
- **Analysis**
 - **Identify Suitable Classes**
 - Use hints from assignment
 - Use CRC form: Class Responsibility Collaboration
 - **Check your work against your requirements**

Class Name	
Responsibilities	Collaborators

Example of CRC card

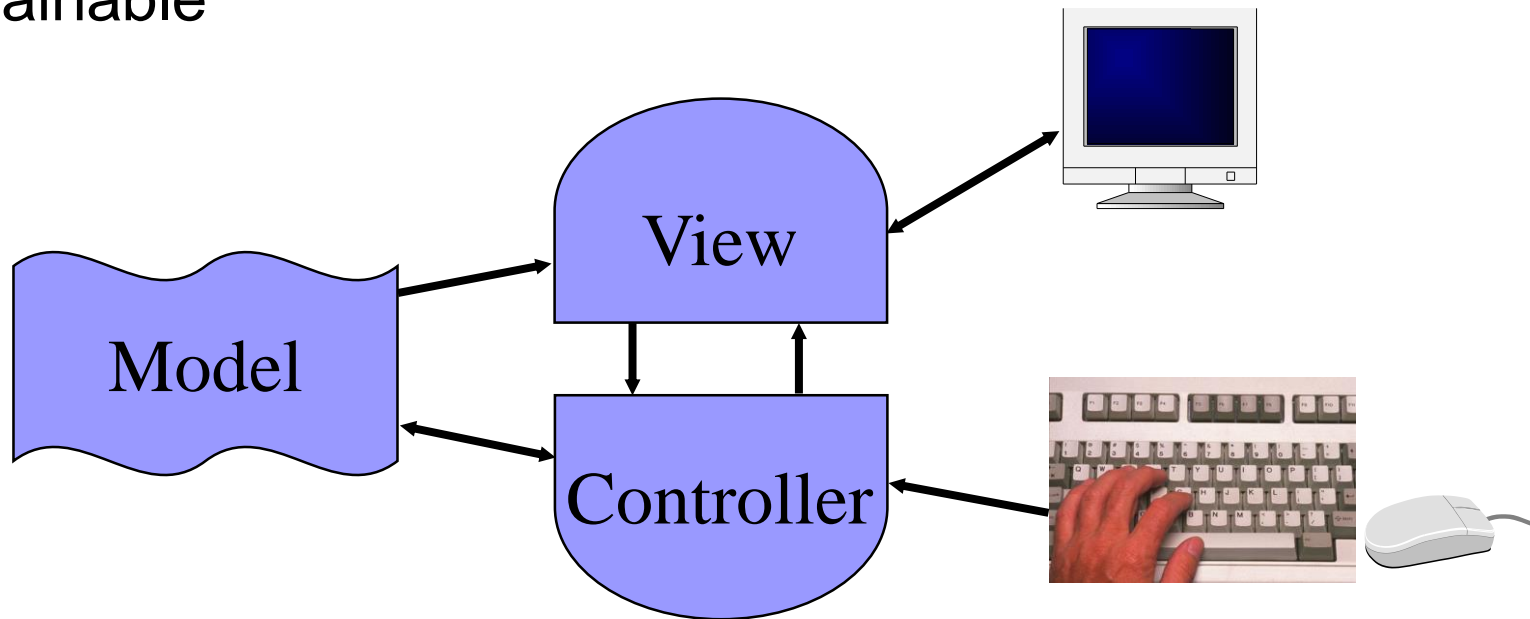


Source: <http://agilemodeling.com/artifacts/crcModel.htm>

Model-View-Controller

(Assignment 1 Game Structure)

- ◆ Partitions application into **Model**, **View**, **Controller** so that it is
 - scalable
 - maintainable



Model-View-Controller design pattern (Cont)

Component	Purpose	Description
Model	Maintain data	Business logic plus one or more data sources such as a database.
View	Display all or a portion of the data	The user interface that displays information about the model to the user.
Controller	Handle events that affect the model or view	The flow-control mechanism means by which the user interacts with the application.

Model-View-Controller design pattern (Cont)

Component	In our assignment # 1 context (Spring 2019)
Model (GameWorld)	A game in turn contains several components, including (1) a GameWorld which holds a collection of game objects and other state variables . Later, we will learn that a component such as GameWorld that holds the program's data is often called a model.
View (Future: Map and Score Views)	In this first version of the program the top-level Game class will also be responsible for displaying information about the state of the game. In future assignments we will learn about a separate kind of component called a view which will assume that responsibility.
Controller (Game)	The top-level Game class also manages the flow of control in the game (such a class is therefore sometimes called a controller). The controller enforces rules such as what <u>actions a player may take and what happens as a result</u> . This class accepts input in the form of keyboard commands from the human player and invokes appropriate methods in the game world to perform the requested commands – that is, to manipulate data in the game model.

Model-View-Controller design pattern (Cont)

CN1 Starter Class – Just add new Game()

Model
(GameWorld)

```
class Starter {
    //other methods
    public void start() {
        if(current != null){
            current.show();
            return;
        }
        new Game();
    }
    //other methods
}

public class GameWorld {
    public void init(){
        //code here to create the
        //initial game objects/setup
    }
    // additional methods here to
    // manipulate world objects and
    // related game state data
}
```

Controller
(Game)

```
import com.codename1.ui.Form;
public class Game extends Form{
    private GameWorld gw;

    public Game() {
        gw = new GameWorld();
        gw.init();
        play();
    }

    private void play() {
        // code here to accept and
        // execute user commands that
        // operate on the game world
        //(refer to "Appendix - CN1
        //Notes" for accepting
        //keyboard commands via a text
        //field located on the form)
    }
}
```

View (in A1 only)
(Game – Will
be having a separate
Components in A2)

Controller: Process input commands (from A1 Appendix)

```
import com.codename1.ui.events.ActionListener;
import com.codename1.ui.Label;
import com.codename1.ui.TextField;
import com.codename1.ui.events.ActionEvent;
import java.lang.String;
private void play()
{
    Label myLabel=new Label("Enter a
    Command:"); this.addComponent(myLabel);
    final TextField myTextField=new TextField();
    this.addComponent(myTextField);
    this.show();
    myTextField.addActionListener(new ActionListener() {

        public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent evt) {

            String sCommand=myTextField.getText().toString();
            myTextField.clear();
            switch (sCommand.charAt(0)){
                case 'e':
                    gw.eliminate();
                    break;
                //add code to handle rest of the commands
            } //switch
        } //actionPerformed
    } //new ActionListener()
    ); //addActionListener
} //play
```



```
switch (sCommand.charAt(0)) {
    case 'a':
        gw.addAsteroid();
        break;
```


End of Phase 1: Do Design Work & Drawing a Sketch, Code & Test



- Do a short design work
- Draw a UML sketch of the current classes (Starter, Game, GameWorld)
- Code it
- Run Test Case # 1 (Can you pass this test ?)
- Refactor



Model: GameWorld Process

Add Asteroid Command

```
public class GameWorld {  
    Random random = new Random();  
    public Vector<GameObject> store = new Vector<GameObject>();  
  
    public void addNewAsteroid() {  
        //Create an Asteroid object  
        Asteroid asteroid = new Asteroid();  
        //Add Asteroid to storage vector  
        store.add(asteroid);  
        //Tell user you created an Asteroid  
        System.out.println("A new ASTEROID has been created.");  
    }  
}
```

And others command

Asteroid Concrete Class (Sample Only)

```
public class Asteroid extends MovableGameObject {
    private int size;

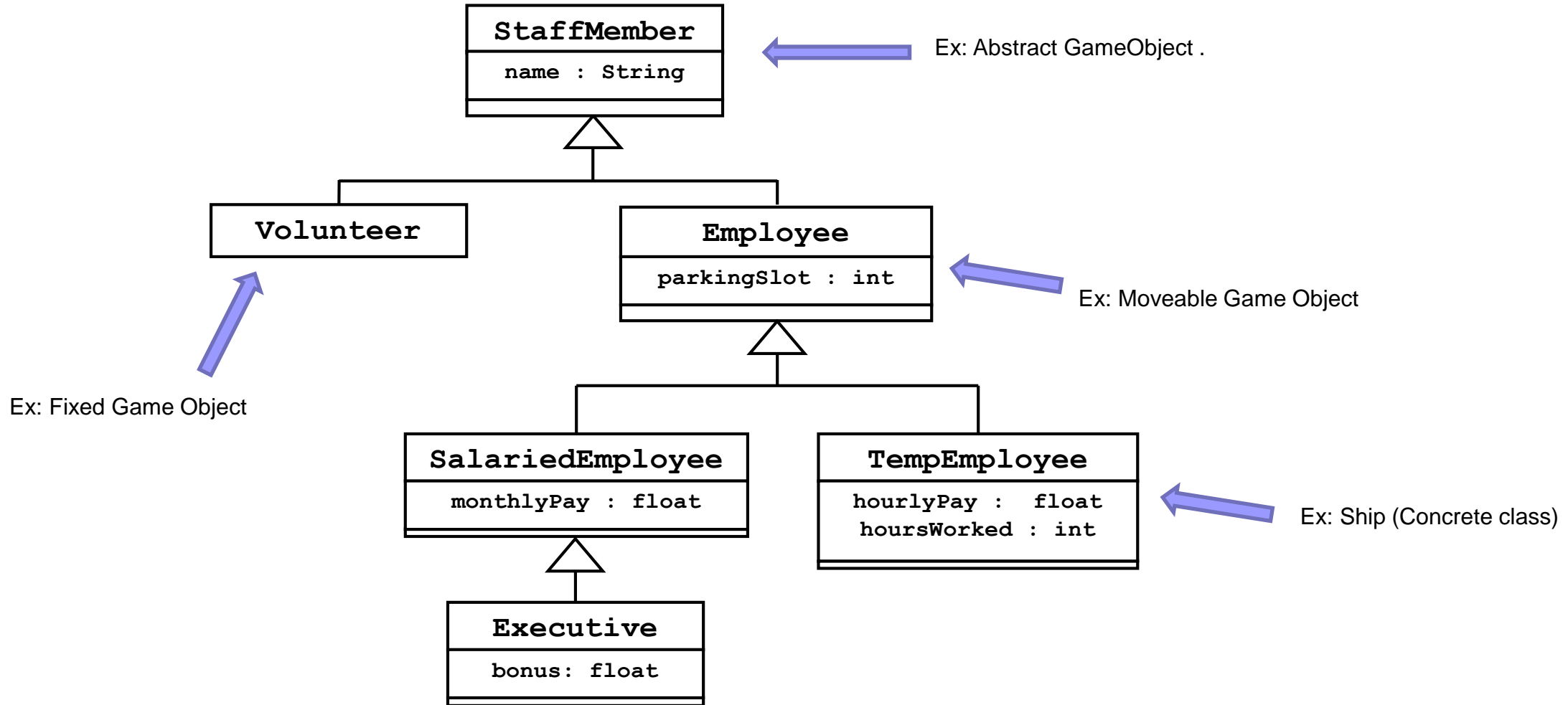
    public Asteroid() {
        super(ColorUtil.BLACK);
        final int MIN_SIZE = 6;
        final int MAX_SIZE = 30;
        this.size = GameObject.rand.nextInt(MAX_SIZE - MIN_SIZE + 1) + MIN_SIZE;
    }

    public int getSize() {
        return this.size;
    }

    @Override
    public String toString() {
        return (
            "Asteroid: loc=" + GameObject.round(getX()) + "," + GameObject.round(getY()) +
            " color=" + GameObject.getColorString(getColor()) +
            " speed=" + GameObject.round(getSpeed()) +
            " dir=" + getDirection() +
            " size=" + this.getSize()
        );
    }
}
```

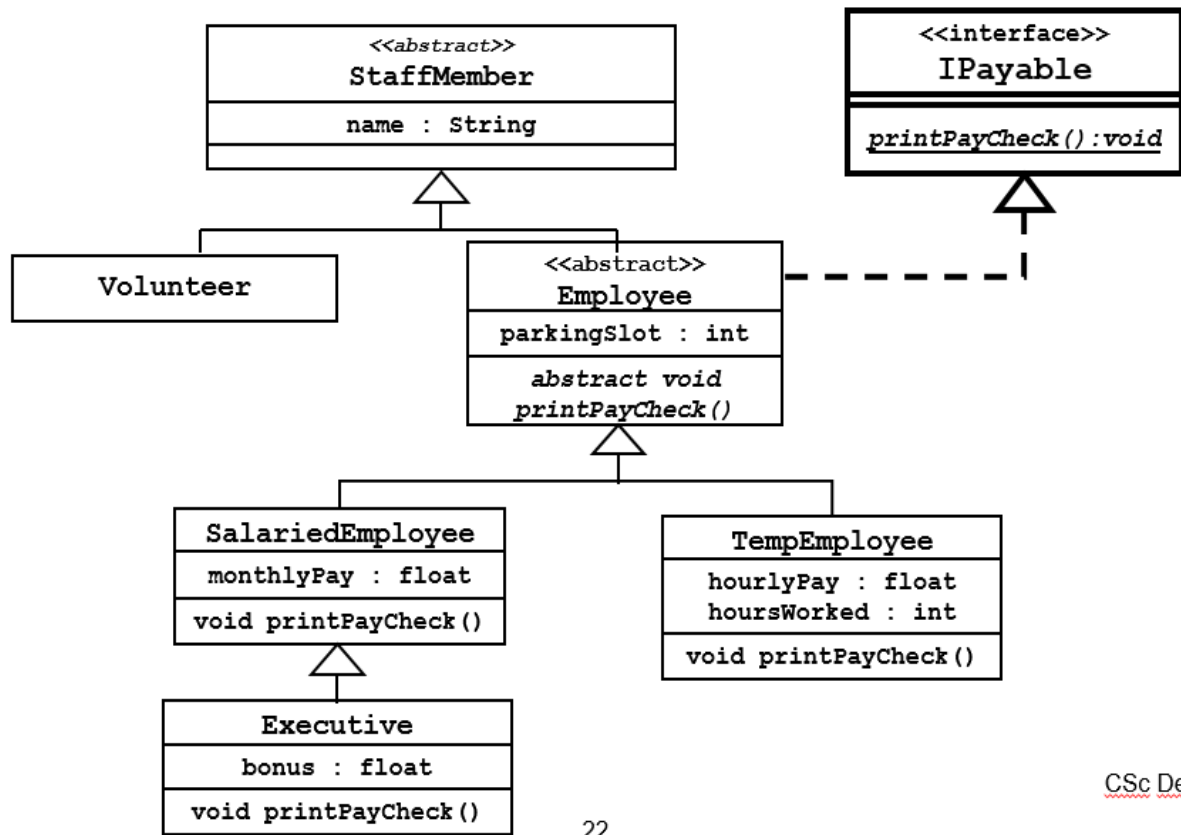
Now, add others commands and their objects

Now, think sub-classes (Connecting to our Lecture Materials)



Think sub-classes (Cont)

- StaffMember hierarchy using Interfaces:



Can your work support Runtime Polymorphism safely?

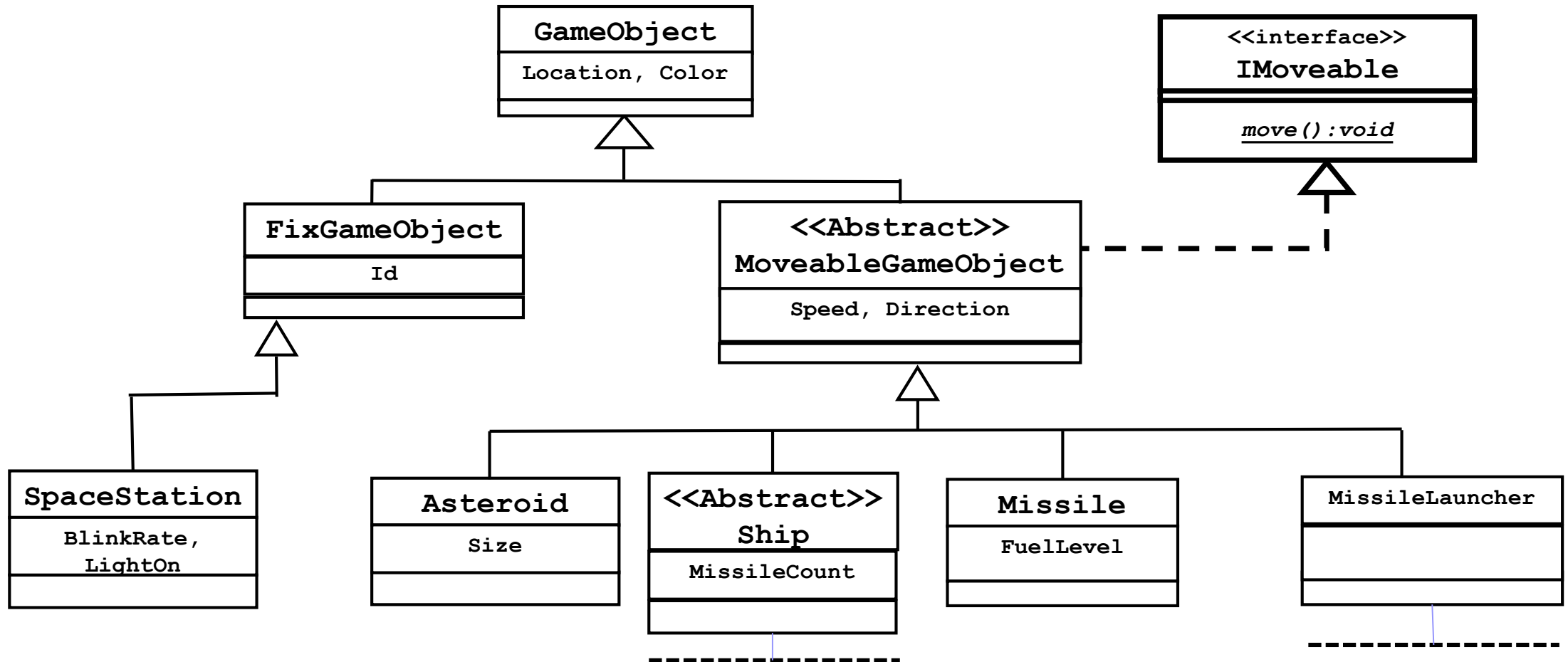
```

for (int i=0; i<theWorldVector.size(); i++) {
    if (theWorldVector.elementAt(i) instanceof IMovable) {
        IMovable mObj = (IMovable)theWorldVector.elementAt(i);
        mObj.move();
    }
}
  
```

Note: See lecture on Polymorphism
And “Additional details” note in Assignment 1.


CSc Dept, CSUS

Think sub-classes – Example Only (Not Complete)

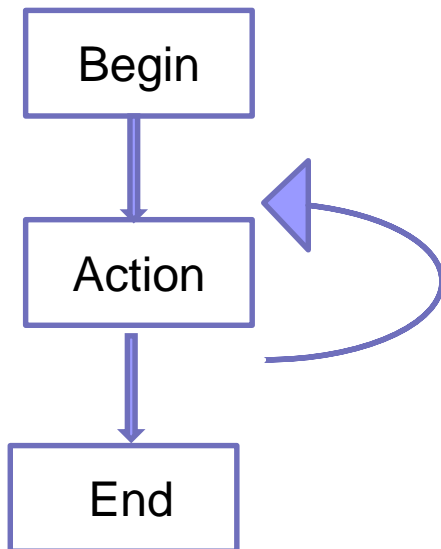



End of Phase 2: Do Design Work & Drawing a Sketch, Code & Test





- Do a short design work
- Draw a UML sketch of the current classes (Asteroid, Missile, Station, PS, NPS, Launchers..)
- Code each class
- Run Test Case # 2 (Can you pass this test ?) 
 - Check output format and correct state for each object
- Refactor

Start Phase 3 and 4: Do Design Work & Drawing a Sketch, Code & Test



- Do a short design work
- Implement **animation functions** (i.e. 't', 'b', 'r', '>')
- Implement **collision functions** (i.e. 'k', 'e', 'E', 'c' ...)
- Code each function
- Run Test Case # 3 (Can you pass this test ?) 
 - Check output format and correct state for each object by running both 'm' and 'p' commands.
- Refactor

- 
- Do a short design work
 - Implement game end **function** (i.e. 'q', or player ran out of lives)
 - Code the function
 - Run test case # 4 (Can you pass this test ?) 
 - Refactor

Additional information

(Do not forget these in your UML Diagram!)

- Including Interfaces (2)
- Declare Methods, Attributes, Modifier (i.e. Private)
- Include external packages and class names (reference in UML diagram)
 - `com.codename1.ui.Form`
- Other classes: Starter, Game, GameWorld (Do not forget – See slide 7)
- Other relationships: Composition, Dependency, Association.
- Concrete classes have to toString method (see Asteroid Slide 11)
- Use Codename one provided Point **or Point2D to hold x,y** instead of `int x,int y` – For object location (See assignment 1 note)

Coding after completion of UML Diagram

- Expect to return to UML diagram to make changes once identified issues identifying through coding or testing
- Including comments and correct use of variables, class names, package names
- Proper use of inheritance, encapsulation, polymorphism, interface


Other Information

- Can I code the entire A1 without UML diagram? Answer is no.
- Can I automatically generate UML diagram from my Code (code/fix) ? Answer is no.
- Prototyping some key concepts ? Yes, I recommend it.
 - I.e. Input processing ?
 - Calling the game object?

Other Information

- Validate the complete set of commands
- Check for input errors and boundary conditions
 - Your program should not be crashed under these conditions (software quality). Output error handling text when required.
 - Can you program handle this as input: !@\$%^Aa ?
 - Conform to expected output format (i.e. decimal points)

Turning the A1 assignment (Suggestions)

- Check the deliverable section of the assignment
- Refresh the dist folder  (Watch out for old code: No “Hello World” or A0)
- Run the launch command to ensure the program can launch correctly
- Turn in your work before Feb **25th before 11:59 PM**
- Have fun ☺ but not procrastinated