

Portal Chess

Strike Team Java

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What Is Portal Chess?

- Portal Chess is a variant of the classic game of chess
- All the basic rules are the same including movement of pieces, capture of pieces, castling, pawn promotion, check, and winning the game through checkmate
- The key difference is that portal chess adds a piece for each player called a portal
- When a normal piece lands on a portal, it is teleported and comes out of the other portal
- If the portal pieces occupy the same space, they create a 'black hole' that removes all pieces in the spaces immediately surrounding the portals
- For more information on Portal Chess visit
Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portal_chess

Project Goals & Key Features

The overall goal of the project is to create an application that will allow individuals to play games of portal chess against other individuals remotely. Based on the requirements given to us, the final product has the following features and functionality:

- A user can create an account and login/logout of their account.
- A user can search for other players and send invites to play matches
- Once invited, a player can decide to accept or reject the invite
- If an invite to play is accepted, a game of portal chess will begin
- The players can then play the game according to the rules
- The state of the game is saved so players can login/logout and come back to the game
- Users have profiles that track key stats such as wins and number of games played.

Design process

- Coding:
 - IntelliJ
 - Eclipse
 - Codesandbox.io
 - Wikimedia Commons (Icons)
- Continuous Integration:
 - Github
- Kanban:
 - Zenhub
- Agile methodology
 - Scrum
- Communication:
 - Microsoft Teams
- Design Artifacts:
 - Lucid Chart, CRC Maker
 - Microsoft Teams

High Level Design

- Server – running from Spring Boot
 - Java framework that allows a Client to communicate with a Java server with API Calls
 - This server is then automatically configured to communicate with a specific SQL database, and can query to update or obtain information.
- Client- running on React.js
 - Easy to build and use UI components, communicates with server with API request/response. Render changes with state components.
- Database- MySQL
 - Currently have an accounts, notifications, and matches table to store data. Getting and setting data is all done with Spring's data access object classes.

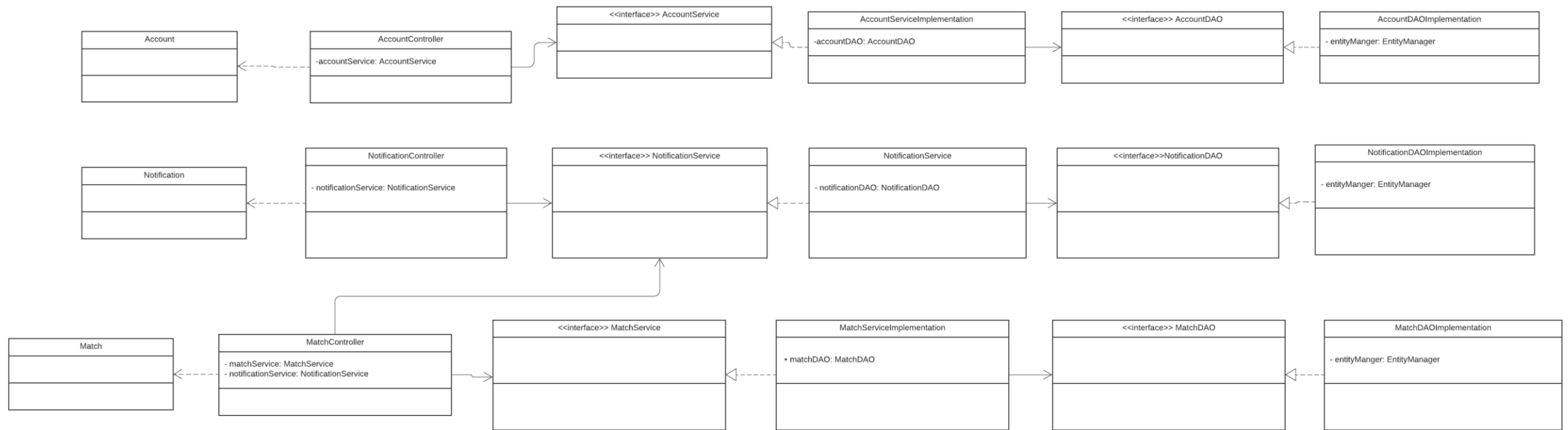
Design Decisions

- Refresh lists button on dashboard
- Our implementation follows the Ian Buckley ruleset
- Cannot move non-portal pieces onto portals
- Portals start in fixed positions

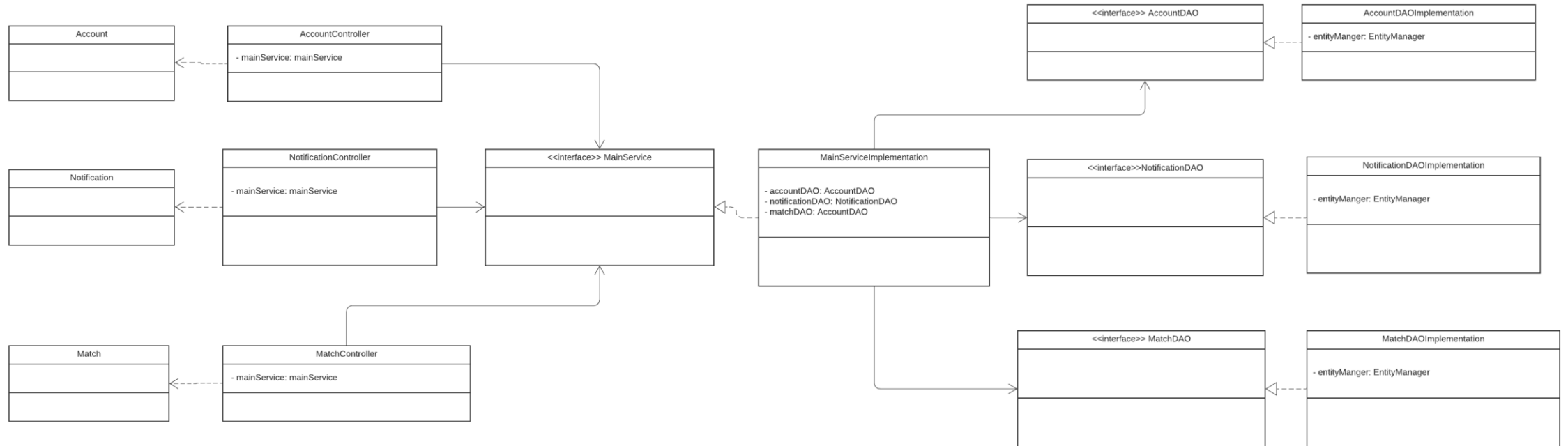
Design Patterns

- There are 3 request types one for each main object, each type has a Controller that will process the request from the client
- Each of these controllers has a service class that acts as an interface to communicate with the database. This allows a controller to access a specific table in the database.
- Late into the project we discovered this could have been done with having one service class that acts as an interface for all three controllers

How we did it



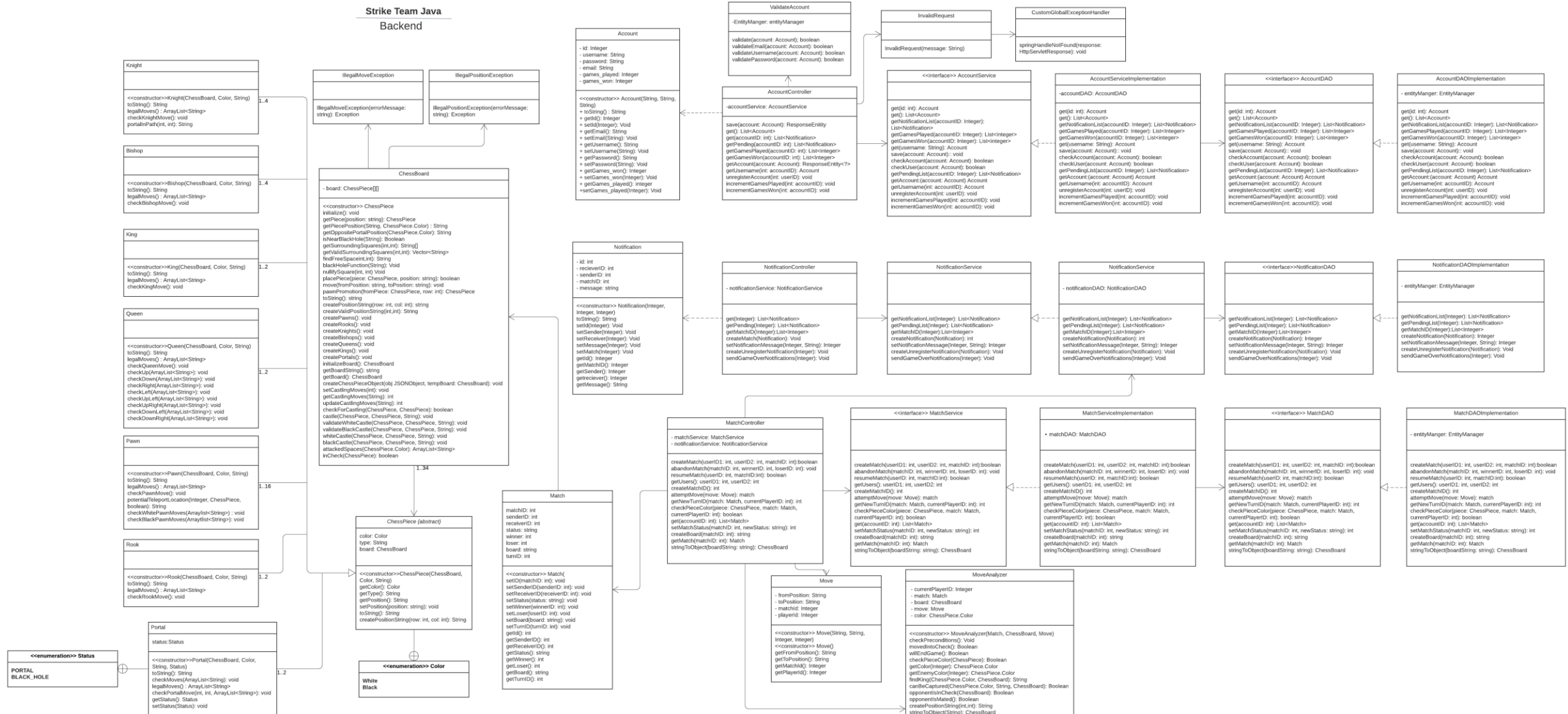
How we should have done it



Design Artifacts

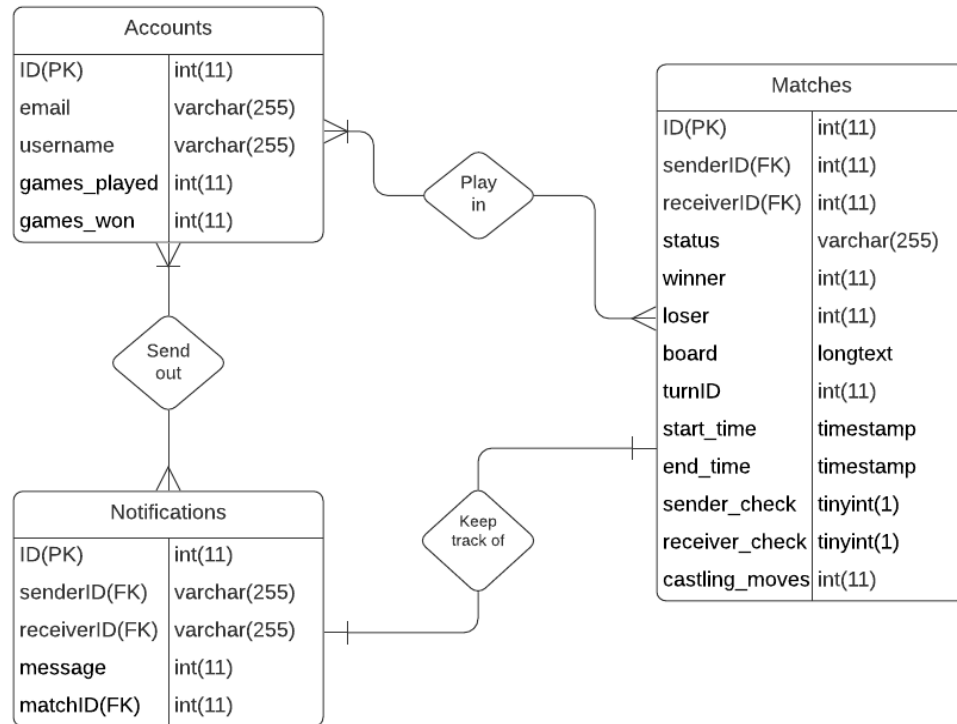
- CRC cards
- UML Class Diagram
- Database ER Diagram
- Frontend Diagram

UML Class Diagram

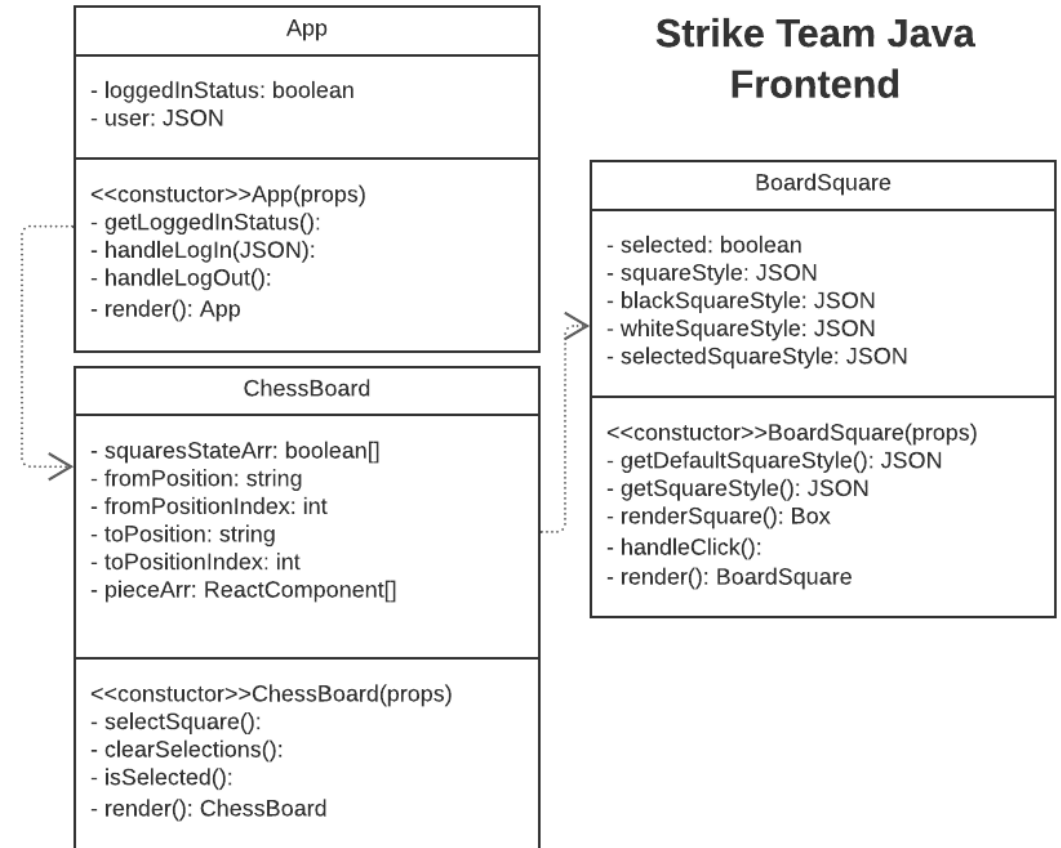


Database and Frontend Diagrams

Strike Team Java Database ER Diagram



Strike Team Java Frontend



Traceability link matrix

[illegible]

Wiki Address

- <https://github.com/mdcham/cs414-f20-Strike-Team-Java/wiki/P3>



Demo