

GUI based game: Racket

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1 requirements

Create a Gui based game using racket, accepting user needs and requirements, visually pleasing functional, bug free final product.
refining of the problem and posing possible solutions.

- Create a character for the player to control?
- Create a level scape for the player to navigate?
- Create some way to level up and increase difficulty?
- Create enemies of some sort/obstacles?
- Create an initial menu screen for the player to choose options and such.

Possible Solutions:

- portal game
- shooter game
- geometry dash

2 Design

Our game is an open-loop system as it relies on the input of the user to create any sort of desired output:

- Our input system is the keyboard where keyboard commands are entered, as well as the cursor and cursor clicks on the initial menu screen.
- The controller is the update function, where time is taken into consideration and the user inputs are taken into consideration.
- The response is the movement of the player on the GUI.

2.1 Top Down Approach

Our game is being created with top down design:
where our approach is as follows:



2.2 Use Cases

- Create movement through keyboard clicks
- Fire a projectile through keyboard clicks
- Create a background that looks reasonable
- Create enemies to avoid
- Create a system of health
- Create a system of score
- Create animations for the player
- Create an acceptable leveling system

2.3 UML Class Diagram

Write your subsection text here.

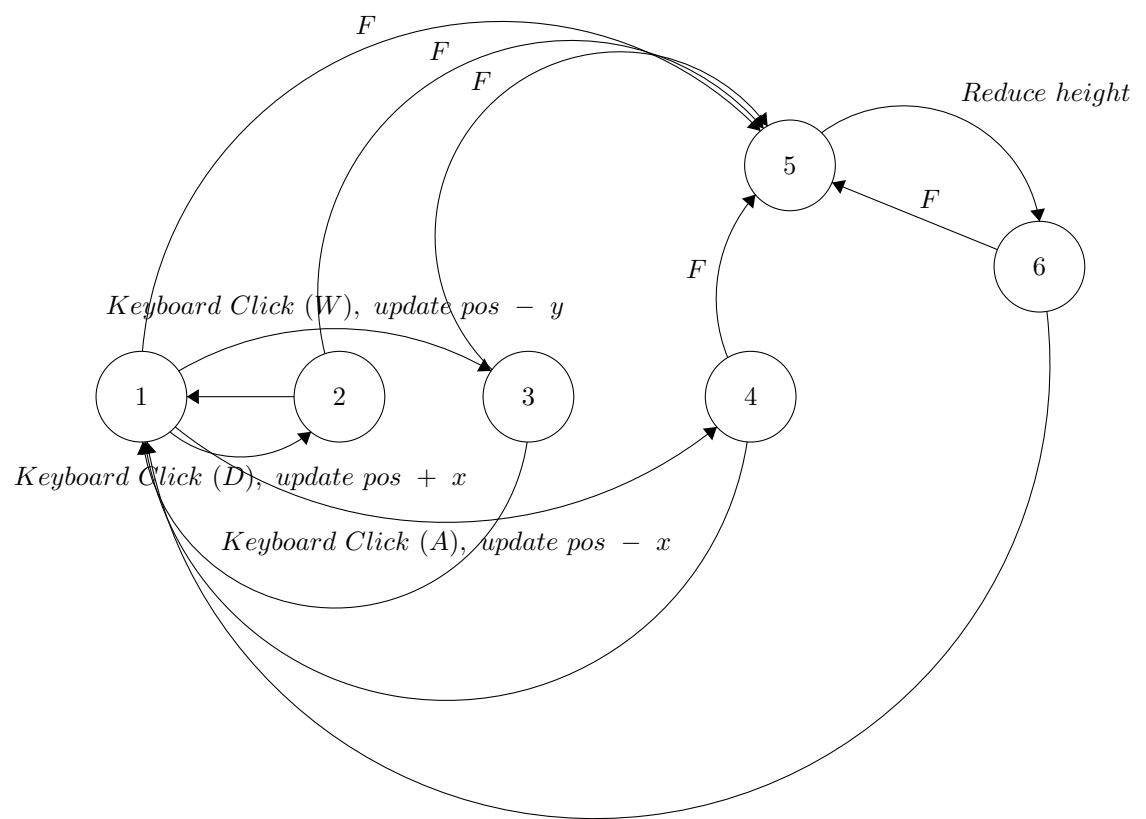
2.4 Different Data Structures

Lists, Hash tables, Sets

2.5 FSM's

Movement through Keyboard Click: where F represents a check-falling function

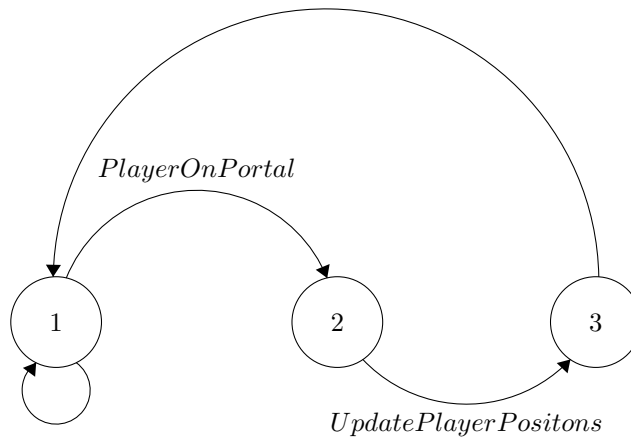
Blank line represents time passing.



Code Built from this FSM

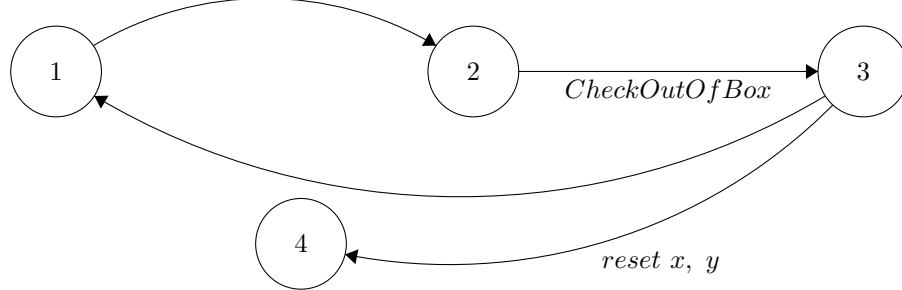
```
(cond
  [(not (equal? 0 animation))
    (if (= direction 0)
      (if (= (send background check-walls (+ x 1) (+ y 16)) 0)
        (set! x (+ x 1)) #t)
      (if (= (send background check-walls (- x 1) (+ y 16)) 0)
        (set! x (- x 1)) #t))]
    )]
  (if (and (and (not (equal? animation "jA"))
    (not (equal? animation "jD"))))
    (= (send background check-bases x (+ y 16)) 0))
    (block
      (set! y (+ y 2))
      (set! falling 1) #t)
      (set! falling 0))
  )
```

Portal Relocation:



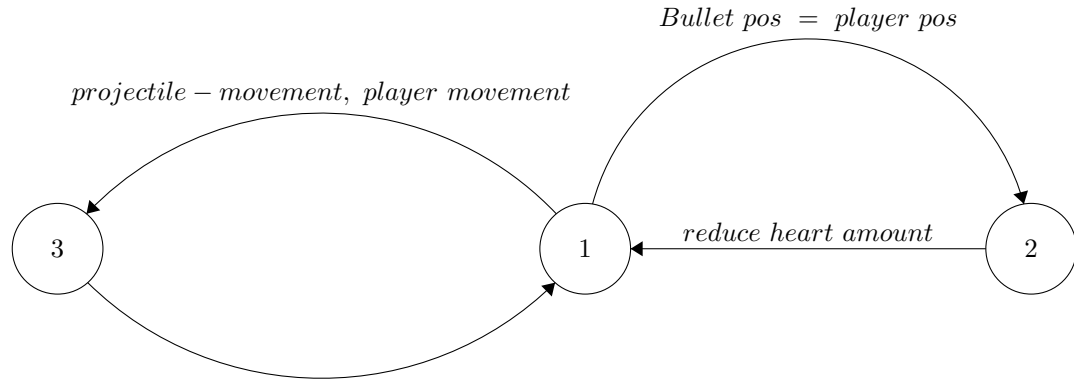
Projectile updating after being fired:

$x = x + 3, y = y((\tan(\pi Angle/180) * 3 * (-1))$



2.6 EFSM's

Life reduction EFSM with movement and projectile movement:



2.7 Human Interface

The color background that we have decided to use makes it very easy to distinguish between the walls and the background. The bullet color and the enemy color was chosen to be red as it is the most commonly used color for dangerous objects, so that the player instinctively understands that they should avoid the bullets without being told to. The star in the interface is also a universal symbol

for an object that should be collected. Otherwise player may not know whether or not to move towards it.

The hearts are placed at the top of the screen to be easily visible by the player.

3 Implementation

3.1 Pre-conditions and Post-conditions

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3.2 Side Effects

The lifebarchange function not only changes the amount of hearts the player currently has, but also the bullet class field has-hit, this is an example of where side effects can be very useful, when trigger-checks are updated so that they cannot be triggered again. The change function alters almost all the classes in the program, as well as our hash-table that is used for the movement and portal gun rotation.

There are problems that come along with the change function have multiple side effects, such as the difficulty in locating problems in the code and what classes the issue is being created in.

4 Testing and Maintaining

4.1 Test Cases and Assertions

- **test cases for movement:**

Pressing a while not in air and on platform that is > 10 pixels away from either a drop or wall to the left of the players character will decrease the players x position by 10 pixels while y stays the same.

$$x = x_0 - 10 \wedge y = y_0$$

Pressing d while not in air and on platform that is > 10 pixels away from either a drop or wall to the right of the players character will increase the players x position by 10 pixels while y stays the same.

$$x = x_0 + 10 \wedge y = y_0$$

We then gather our test cases and assertions for **keyboard press a d**

- **test cases for teleporting through portals:**

if the player x position and y position match that of either a blue/orange portal then its position is then set to the appropriate x and y position of the other portal.

blue \rightarrow *orange*

orange \rightarrow *blue*

$$x = O(x_r + B(x_l - x_0)) \wedge y = O((y_t - y_b)/2)$$

when going through *B* portal

$$x = B(x_r + O(x_l - x_0)) \wedge y = B((y_t - y_b)/2)$$

when going through *O* portal

Here we use $O(y_t)$ and $O(y_b)$ to represent the top and bottom of the y positions of the Orange portal.

we also use $O(x_r)$ and $O(x_l)$ to represent the right and left x values of the Orange portal, we use the same logic for the Blue portal.

We then gather our test cases and assertions for **portal teleporting**.

- **test cases enemy movement on platforms:**

When an enemy touches the end of a base platform it moves in the opposite direction

⇔

When there is no platform to $x + (3 * speed)$ of the enemy's x position then it's direction is reversed.

we then gather our test cases and assertions for **enemy movement**.

```
(test-begin
  (cond
    [(and (and
      (not (= (send background check-bases x (+ y 16)) 0))
      (not (= (send background check-bases (+ x (* 1.5
        speed)) (+ y 16)) 0)))
      (= direction 0))
      (check-equal? direction (modulo (+ 1 direction0)
        2))
      (check-equal? x (+ x0 (* 1.5 speed)))]
    [(and (and
      (not (= (send background check-bases x (+ y 16)) 0))
      (not (= (send background check-bases (- x (* 1.5
        speed)) (+ y 16)) 0)))
      (= direction 1))
      (check-equal? direction (modulo (+ 1 direction0)
        2))
      (check-equal? x (+ x0 (* 1.5 speed)))]
    [(= (send background check-bases x (+ y 16)) 0)
      (check-equal? y (+ y0 2))
      (check-equal? falling 0)]
  )
)
```

4.2 Specification vs Implementation

Write your subsection text here.

4.3 User Feedback

survey-link here

Animations	Color Scheme and Design	Fun and Overall Playability
cell4	cell5	cell6
cell7	cell8	cell9

4.4 Subsection Heading Here

Interface requirements from survey results + fix.

5 Conclusion

Write your conclusion here.