# Chapter Two: Design

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## 2.1 Introduction

The design objectives for my game will be based upon the interviews conducted on the stakeholders and are similar to the requirements already specified. I will create a list of design requirements that will be implemented into the game. For the general design of the game, all of the stakeholders were fine with it being a 2D shooter and most liked the space theme. The game will be designed in Python, using the pygame module for the game and tkinter for the login window.   
To demonstrate the interfaces to the users, I will design them digitally and show it to them. I will then collect feedback from this and implement the feedback.



## 2.2 Decomposition of the problem

I have decided to split my project into four main sections, the login window, the login database, the main game screen and the scoring system. I will later expand upon this main decomposition diagram by going into more depth with each of these sections and give them each a more detailed diagram.   
I have broken the problem down into a top-down design because it will allow me to develop each of the sections as separate modules or functions. This will make testing easier later on.

### 2.2.1 Decomposition Diagram

1. Main top-down diagram:

Space Game

Login

Scoring system

Actual game

Database

1. Login diagram:

Login

Admin login window

User login window

1. Game diagram:

Actual game

Settings

2-player Gameplay

Game over screen

Main menu

Single-player Gameplay

### 2.2.2 Data Flow Diagram

Login data flow diagram:



Game data flow diagram:



### 2.2.3 Input Process Output

Login:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Input | Process | Output |
| Username | If logging in, checks the username exists in the database and the corresponding password is correct. If creating a user, checks the username doesn’t already exist in the database and the username is valid (is between 3 and 18 characters in length and only contains alphanumeric characters and underscores). | Error or success message |
| Password | When creating a new user, checks the password is valid (8 or more characters long and is a string). When logging in, checks the password matches user’s password. | Error or success message |
| Repeat password | When creating a new user, checks if the repeat password is equal to the password. If they aren’t a new user will not be created. | “Passwords do not match” error message if the passwords don’t match. |

Actual game:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Input | Process | Output |
| Main menu navigation | If enter is pressed, the corresponding menu option happens. | Change of current menu option selected (indicated by arrows). Screen changed when an option is clicked. |
| Movement | During gameplay, check if the player is not at the edge of the screen before moving in the corresponding direction. Update the ship’s position. | Draws the ship moving on screen. |
| Shooting | Check that the player has not already fired recently. This cooldown | Draws lasers fired by the player. |
| Settings | Update settings text file to the new values specified. | Current settings shown as highlighted in settings menu. |

## 2.3 How All Solution Parts are Linked

### 2.3.1 State Diagram of the different forms/parts

For the login system:



For game:

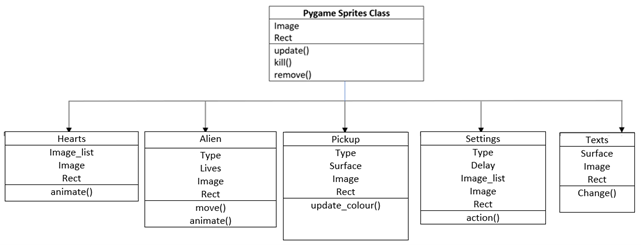


### 2.3.2 How different functions /classes are connected



Sprites class diagram:



Sprites class diagram cont.:

I have decided to use classes in my project for a number of reasons. I found it to be extremely useful in the game section especially because there is often a large number of objects that need to be created and displayed on the screen at the same time. This is because a single class can be used as a template to create a large number of objects efficiently.   
For example, with the lasers class, each individual laser behaves the same but there can be a large created within quick succession.   
Using classes also allowed for inheritance. In the game, inheritance is mainly used to have the update(), kill() and remove() functions from the pygame.sprite.Sprite class inherit to each of the subclasses. This allows the code to be more compact because rather than writing an identical update() method for every sprite, they each inherit this from the pygame sprite class.

## 2.4 Database Design

I will use a database file to store users' usernames and passwords. I will allow an admin account to have the ability to create new users. Existing users should be able to log in by verifying whether their username and password match those in the database. I have decided to hash users’ passwords in order to improve security.

### 2.4.1 Normalisation

* The database is in first normal form because the data in each record is atomic so cannot be divided down further into multiple fields. Each record is also unique because of the use of the primary key fields in each table (username for the Users table and ID for the highscores table).
* The database is in second normal form because it is already in first normal form and there are no partial dependencies between part of composite key field and another field since there is no composite key field in any of the tables.
* It is also in third normal form because the database is already in second normal form. Additionally, there are no dependencies between non-primary key fields. This is because Name, Score and Date are all independent of each other

### 2.4.2 Data Dictionary

Users table

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Data type** | **Length** | **Validation** | **Comment** | **Example** |
| Username | Varchar | 255 | Primary key field, not null | Username must be unique for each user | Louis\_125 |
| Password | Binary |  | Not null | Hashed password stored | 36,50,98,36,49, 50 … |

Highscores table

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Data type** | **Length** | **Validation** | **Comment** | **Example** |
| ID | Int |  | Primary key field, autoincrement | Autoincremented to avoid the same ID appearing twice. | 5 |
| Name | Varchar | 255 | Not null | Foreign key field from the Users table. | Louis\_125 |
| Score | Int |  | Not null, not < 0, not > 9999999 | The player’s score stored as integer. It can’t be negative or too high. | 6500 |
| Date | Text | 16 | Not null | Date the score was achieved | 01/10/2022 |

### 2.4.3 Entity Relationship Diagram

∞

1

Highscore

User

The relationship between user and scores is one-to-many. This is because one user can set many different high scores but an individual score can only belong to one user. Therefore, one record in the Users table can match to many records in the Highscores table, with Username being a foreign key field in the Highscores table but a primary key field in the Users table. T

### 2.4.4 SQL Pseudocode

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Users(  
 Username VARCHAR(255) PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,  
 Password TEXT NOT NULL,

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Highscores(  
 ID INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,  
 Name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
 Score INT NOT NULL,  
 Date TEXT(16) NOT NULL,  
 FOREIGN KEY (Name) REFERENCES Users(Username));

## 2.5 Design of Main Parts of the Solution

2.5.1 Part ONE - Login:

I will use tkinter for the login system windows.

### 2.5.1.2 Form Design and Layout

##### Login window



This checkbox will call a procedure that hides/shows the text in the password box.

Calls the cancel() procedure when clicked. This displays a confirmation message if the user wants to quit.

Enter button that calls log\_in() function when clicked.

### 2.5.1.2 Justification of Validation rules

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Data Item** | **Data Type** | **Validation Rule** | **Justification** |
| Username | String | Must be between 3 and 20 characters long and contain only alphanumeric characters and underscores. | The length validation ensures that the username will not be too long or left blank making it suitable for the database. |
| Password | String | Must be greater 8 or more characters long. | This ensures the password cannot be left blank or be too short. |

### 2.5.1 .3 Algorithms and PseudoCode

Function search(username, password, table):

// First must get data from correct table

IF table == “Admins”:

Records = execute SQL: SELECT \* FROM Admins

Else:

Records = execute SQL: SELECT \* FROM Users

ENDIF

FOR each row in records:

If row[0] == username and row[1] = password:  
 // Matching username AND password means the user is found

Return True

Next row

ENDFOR

// Entire table linearly searched without a match – not found

Return False

End function

Procedure log\_in(username, password):

IF search (username, password, “Users”):

// Here will be a function that closes login window and starts the game

Play game

ELIF search (username, password, “Admins”):

// Function to close login window and open admin window

Open admin window

ELSE:

// Error message displayed as popup box

Show error message

ENDIF

End procedure

Cancel button:



### 2.5.1.4 Key Variables/Data Structures /Classes



The attributes for this class will be public so they can be more easily viewed or changed by a function outside of the LoginWindow class.

* Hidden refers to whether the text in the password box is displayed as \*\*\* or not. This is true by default and toggles whenever the user clicks the show password checkbox.

### 2.5.1.5 Test Plan for PART ONE

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Test ID** | **Description** | **Test data** | **Type of data** | **Expected outcome** | **Justification** |
| 1.1 | Attempt to log in with correct user details | Username = “test\_user1”  Password = “testpassword01” | Normal | Successful log in message and logs in the user | The user should log in when correct details are entered |
| 1.2 | Attempt to log in with correct username but wrong password | Username = “test\_user1”  Password = “incorrectpass” | Invalid | Error message displayed | A password that doesn’t match the database should not log in the user. |
| 1.3 | Attempt to log in with wrong username but correct password | Username = “incorrectuser”  Password = “testpassword01” | Invalid | Error message displayed | A username not in the database should not log in the user. |
| 1.4 | Attempt to log in with both boxes empty | Username = “”  Password = “” | Erroneous | Error message displayed | To log in, username and password cannot be empty |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

2.5.2 Part TWO:

### 2.5.2.1 Form Design and Layout

##### Admin window



Passwords are checked to be equal when create\_user is called.

Calls the delete\_user function when clicked.

Button that calls the create\_user function when clicked.

### 2.5.2.2 Justification of Validation rules

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Data Item** | **Data Type** | **Validation Rule** | **Justification** |
| Username | String | Between 3 and 20 characters long and contain only alphanumeric characters and underscores. The username must also not already exist in the table. | By checking the username doesn’t already exist in the table it ensured that each username will be unique. |
| Password | String | Must be greater 8 or more characters long. | This ensures the password cannot be left blank or be too short. |
| Re-entered password | String | Must be equal to the password before a new user is created. | This reduces human error when creating a new user by ensuring there is no mistakes when typing the password. |

### 2.5.2. 3 Algorithms and PseudoCode

Function create\_user(username, password, confirmed\_password):

If password == confirmed\_password:

If username is valid and password is valid:

execute SQL: insert into Users (Username, Password)

return “Entered user”

end if

Else:

return “Error – Passwords do not match”

end if

end function

Function delete\_user(name):

IF is\_existent\_user(name):

Try:  
 execute SQL: DELETE FROM Users WHERE Username=name

Return (“Successfully deleted”)

Catch:

Return (“Error deleting user”)

ELSE:

Return (“Error – user does not exist”)

ENDIF

End function

### 2.5.1.5 Test Plan for PART TWO

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Test ID** | **Description** | **Test data** | **Type of data** | **Expected outcome** | **Justification** |
| 2.1 | Attempt to create a user with valid username and password. The re-entered password matches the password. | Username = “Entered\_user1”  Password = “testpassword01”  Confirmpass = “testpassword01” | Normal | User is successfully added to the Users table, message is displayed. | User information should be saved to the database when valid data is entered. |
| 2.2 | Attempt to create a user with valid username and password but re-entered password does not match. | Username = “Entered\_user2”  Password = “testpassword01”  Confirmpass = “notmatching” | Invalid | “Passwords do not match” error message. | Confirmation password must be the same as the original password. |
| 2.2b |  | Username = “Entered\_user2”  Password = “testpassword01”  Confirmpass = “Testpassword01” | Boundary (invalid) | “Passwords do not match” error message. | The passwords must be exactly the same (case sensitive) |
| 2.2c | Attempt to create a user with a valid username and password but the re-enter password is left empty | Username = “Entered\_user2” Password = “testpassword01” Confirmpass left blank | Invalid | “Passwords do not match” error message. | Re-entered password must be the same as the original password. |
| 2.3 | Attempt to create a user with all fields left blank. | Entry boxes are all empty. | Invalid | Error message | Username and password cannot be null. |
| 2.4 | Trying to create user with password left blank. | Username = “Entered\_user4” Password boxes left blank. | Invalid | “Invalid password” error message | A blank password is invalid – falls below character limit. |
| 2.5 | Trying to create user with username left blank. | Username entry box left blank. Password = “testpassword05”  Confirm | Invalid | “Invalid username” error message. | A blank username is invalid – cannot be null. |
| 2.6 | Attempt to create user that already exists in the table. | Username = “Entered\_user1” (Existent user)  Password = “testpassword06” (unique password)  Confirmpass = “testpassword06” | Invalid | “User already exists” error message | Username must be unique because it is the primary key. |
| 2.7 | Attempt to create an existent username with matching password. | Username = “Entered\_user1”  (Existent user)  Password = “testpassword01” (Correct password)  Confirmpass = “testpassword01” | Invalid | “User already exists” error message | The user already exists in the table. |
| 2.8 | Creating with a unique username but existent password. | Username = “Entered\_user8”  Password = “testpassword01”  (existent password)  Confirmpass = “testpassword01” | Valid | User is entered successfully. | The password does not have to be unique because it is not the primary key. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

2.5.3 Part THREE:

### 2.5.3.1 Main Game Design and Layout

##### Game main menu

This menu is navigated with keyboard alone rather than mouse and keyboard in the previous menus. Therefore, it is important to indicate which menu option is currently selected (indicated here by the bold line). A button is pressed by space or enter when it is selected



Starts the main game (single player)

Starts the 2-player game

Opens the settings menu

Opens the highscores menu

Currently selected option will have different animation

##### Game settings menu



Arrow indicates currently selected option

When any setting is selected the save\_setting() function is called. This updates the text file that stores the game’s settings.

When the resolution is changed the restart() function is called as the window must be recreated for resolution change to take effect.

##### Highscores Menu



get\_scores() function is used to read the scores from the table in descending order.

If there is less than 5 scores in the table then black spaces will be shown like this.

### 2.5.3.2 Justification of Validation rules

* Validation functions are not needed for this section because the user only interacts with buttons on the menu using the arrows and enter key. The user does not manually enter text into a text entry box like in the previous sections so less validation is needed.

### 2.5.3. 3 Algorithms and PseudoCode

Procedure get\_scores():

Set scores to empty list

execute SQL: SELECT \* FROM Highscores ORDER BY Score DESC

FOR each row in records:

Append to scores row[2]

ENDFOR

RETURN scores

End Procedure

### 2.5.3.4 Key Variables/Data Structures /Classes

### 2.5.1.5 Test Plan for PART THREE

2.5.4 Part FOUR:

### 2.5.4.1 Form Design and Layout

### 2.5.4.2 Justification of Validation rules

### 2.5.4. 3 Algorithms and PseudoCode

### 2.5.4.4 Key Variables/Data Structures /Classes

### 2.5.1.5 Test Plan for PART FOUR

## 2.6 Stakeholders involvement

I interviewed my stakeholders in order to get feedback on the design for the login system. One of the stakeholders stated that it would be beneficial to include a back button on the admin window which takes them back to the user login screen. Another stakeholder recommended that I add a dropdown menu to the top of the admin window.

##### Revised Admin Window





Calls the reset\_scores() function when clicked

Goes back the login menu when clicked

Opens the dropdown menu when clicked

##### Pseudocode

Procedure reset\_scores():

execute SQL: DROP Table Highscores // The table is deleted and re-created in order to reset

create\_h\_table()

End Procedure

### 2.7 Testing plan to inform evaluation