

FinalDocument

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1 Overall System, How all these sub systems interact

The driver system gets everything going, and runs things at the highest level perspective. It's what reads in the initial options, sets the ScriptEvaluator, and makes the ScriptEvaluator.

The driver then will let options get the correct file, and then get the Lexer from the ScriptEvaluator, tokenize the file, eval the tokens. Then, it will take the RenderedCard list, give each card to output, with options. Output will then write the card to disk. The program is then done, exit, printing any information left in logger.

Note that during each step, the Driver checks logger for errors, and decides if it should abort.

This describes the highest level of how the systems interact. For detail of how the systems interact internally, see each system.

2 General Goals, and Overview

2.1 What features the system has

The goal of our project is to design a functional Script-driven card generator (SDCG) system that can output highly customizable cards. Using a lisp-esque inspired script language, the user can easily construct a multitude of unique card decks. The cards will be built from scratch using graphics, images, and text imputed in from the user. The images imputed are easily scalable and can be stretched or specified to maintain its original width, height, or even its aspect ratio. Our design allows for not only an easily customizable front layout, but also one for the back as well. Since most decks will have common patterns found throughout all the cards, we encourage users to make use of the layout component, which will enable the user to reuse and recycle similar base designs when making their cards. Another unique functionality of our design is the family component. With the use of families a user will be able to map user-made strings with specific images. This is useful when decks are divided into subdecks containing common images in each subdeck, because the added functionality this aspect gives is for cards with similar layouts containing different images. When a user renders a card, it asks for the family as well, and will render all the images that are mapped with any of the keys it finds. This will render the appropriate image based on the key the user built the card or layout with. Lastly, our script language allows the construction of functions to help aid in process of creating your deck. Functions allow the user to create layouts with generic variable arguments that can be passed in when creating or rendering objects.

2.2 Scripting Language Specifications

2.2.1 Overview of Scripting Language

For the scripting language, we have chosen a lisp style language. While far from a complete lisp, it has a syntax similar to scheme, and could easily be extended, without breaking existing scripts.

1. Built in functions

(a) define

```
(define name value)
(define fooConstant 3)
```

Assigns to the name the given value. This version does support defining functions atm. (See <http://www.scheme.com/tspl2d/binding.html>)

- Right now, defines may not be nested, and must be done at top level.
- A variable name can't start with a number, to make it determinable from an int atom.
 - It must start with an alpha character.

(b) concat-string Takes in n string, or numbers, returns one string of all those concatenated

```
(concat-string "foo" 3 "bar")
(concat-string "Foo" "bar")
```

(c) cons Takes two arguments, returns a pair holding the two arguments as one object

```
(cons a b)
(cons 1 2)
```

(See http://download.plt-scheme.org/doc/4.2.4/html/guide/Pairs__Lists__and__Scheme_Syntax.html)

(d) card Takes a card-size, name, and two layouts, one for the front, one for the back.

```
(card card-size "name" frontLayout backLayout)
```

When a card is rendered, it will pair the layout with the whole-Card position-scaled (0 0 100 100)

- (e) `render` Takes in a single card, a list of cards, or a pair of cards, and 0-n families. Renders them.

```
(render card family)
(render cards family)
(render (cons carda cardb) family)
(render some-cards family0 ... familyn-1)
```

Note: The family is an optional argument, leaving it empty is the same as calling

```
(render cards (family))
```

Which runs `render` with an empty family.

- (f) `list` Takes in a n arguments, and returns a list of them.

```
(list N0 ... Nn-1)
(list 1 2 3 4 5 6 7)
```

- (g) `position-scaled` Takes in a `x-offset%`, `y-offset%`, and a `scale-width%` and `scale-height%`, and returns a position-scaled object.

- The two scale arguments are optional, default to 100.

```
(position-scaled x-offset% y-offset% scale-width% scale-height%)
(position-scaled 0 0 50 50)
(define wholeCard (position-scaled 0 0 100 100))
```

- (h) `leaf-layout` Returns a layout. Takes in a decal, or a string. In the event a string is given, the decal will be looked up in the family. This layout can then be used with the above layout function.

```
(layout image)
(layout foobarImage)
(layout "foo")
```

- i. Leaf-Layout options A Leaf-Layout can be given a third argument, to determine some extra behavior. Takes an extra parameter, either a W, or an H, A, or O.

- If W, width will be at most maximum width of an image.
- If H, height will be at most, maximum height of given image
- If A, the original aspect ratio will be maintained.
- If O, original size will be maintained.

- IF S, stretch to fit.
 - All the options aside S, which does need to, will add transparent padding to return a size render desires.
 - The default is "S", so calling with the "S" argument is the same as not having a third argument
- (i) layout Creates a Layout object. A layout contains 0-n pairs of layouts and position-scaleds. Takes 0-n pairs of layouts and position-scaleds as arguments.

```
(Layout
  (cons layout0 position-scaled0)
  (cons layout1 position-scaled1)
  ...
  (cons layoutn-1 position-scaledn-1))
```

```
(Layout
  (cons layoutFoo position-scaledFoo)
  (cons (layout foobarImage) wholeCard)
  (cons (layout "foo") wholeCard)
)
```

- (j) family Creates a map of strings to decals, a family. Takes in a name, and N pairs.
- Requires a family name.
 - The family name is added to the card name when a card is rendered, to avoid name collisions when rendering the same card with multiple families.
 - If a multiple families given, append the names of all the families.

```
(family name pair0 ... pairn-1)
(family "fooFamily" (cons "foo" fooImage) (cons "bar" barImage))
```

- (k) eval-file Takes in n filepaths, evals each file in given order

```
(eval-file "filename.filename")
(eval-file "foo.script")
(eval-file "foo.script" "bar.script")
```

Evals foo.script. Returns null.

- (l) Decals

- Image Decal

```
(image "filepath.[jpg|png|etc]")
(image "foo.jpg")
```

- Rectangle Decal

```
(rectangle "color" width height)
(rectangle "white" 100 200)
```

- Triangle Decal

```
(triangle "color" lengthA lengthB lengthC)
(triangle "white" 100 200 300)
```

- AnyShape Decal

- Connect point0 -> point1, and then pointn-1 -> point0 to make a shape

```
(any-shape "color" point0x point0y point1x point1y ... pointn-1x pointn-1y)
(any-shape "white" 100 100 200 200 300 300)
```

- Circle Decal

```
(circle "color" radius)
(Circle "white" 100)
```

- String decal

A string from a given font.

```
(string "StringText" "Font" "Color" Size)
(string "Hello World!" "Arial.font" "Red" 12)
(string "1" "Arial.font" "Red" 12)
```

- (m) Position-Scaleds A position-scaled that can be used in the script

```
(position-scaled x-offset% y-offset% scale-width% scale-height%)
(position-scaled 0 0 100 100)
```

- (n) Size A size is used by a card to determine how many pixels it will be.

```
(size width height)
```


2.2.2 Config file

- Allows one to set various options
- Current options are
 - script-file
 - * Specify the script to run
 - * No default, can be overridden by terminal args
 - output-format
 - * Specify what format to output in
 - * Defaults to png
 - output-file
 - * Specify where to output the result to
 - * Defaults to ./
 - logfile
 - * Specify where to log to
 - * Defaults to .cardlog
- Each option is enter in this format

```
(set-option "option-name" "value")
```

-So for example

```
(set-option "output-dir" "./")
```

2.3 Examples

2.3.1 52 cards

```
(set-option "script-name" "52CardDeckScript.script")
```

```
;;-----  
;;size(in pixels) of the card  
;;-----  
(define cardSize (size 70 100))  
  
;;-----
```

```

;;back image of the card
;;-----
(define cardBackImage (image "cardBack.jpg"))

;;-----
;;suit images
;;-----
(define spadeImage (image "spadeImage.jpg"))
(define heartImage (image "heartImage.jpg"))
(define diamondImage (image "diamondImage.jpg"))
(define clubImage (image "clubImage.jpg"))

;;-----
;;all face card images
;;-----
(define jackHeartImage (image "jackHeart.jpg"))
(define queenHeartImage (image "queenHeart.jpg"))
(define kingHeartImage (image "kingHeart.jpg"))
(define jackDiamondImage (image "jackDiamond.jpg"))
(define queenDiamondImage (image "queenDiamond.jpg"))
(define kingDiamondImage (image "kingDiamond.jpg"))
(define jackSpadeImage (image "jackSpade.jpg"))
(define queenSpadeImage (image "queenSpade.jpg"))
(define kingSpadeImage (image "kingSpade.jpg"))
(define jackClubImage (image "jackClub.jpg"))
(define queenClubImage (image "queenClub.jpg"))
(define kingClubImage (image "kingClub.jpg"))

;;-----
;;shape of card
;;-----
(define whiteRectangle (rectangle 0x000000 70 100 ))

;;-----
;;relative positions and card size
;;-----
(define wholeCard (position-scaled 0 0 100 100))
(define numberTopLeft (position-scaled 5 5 5 5))
(define numberBotRight (position-scaled 85 85 5 5))
(define suitTopLeft (position-scaled 5 10 5 5))

```

```

(define suitBotRight (position-scaled 85 90 5 5))
;;..Moreposiitions

;;-----
;;family for all 4 suits
;;-----
(define HeartFamily (family (cons "suit" heartImage)
                             (cons "jackImage" jackHeartImage)
                             (cons "queenImage" queenHeartImage)
                             (cons "kingImage" kingHeartImage)))
(define DiamondFamily (family (cons "suit" diamondImage )
                              (cons "jackImage" jackDiamondImage)
                              (cons "queenImage" queenDiamondImage)
                              (cons "kingImage" kingDiamondImage)))
(define SpadeFamily (family (cons "suit" spadeImage)
                            (cons "jackImage" jackSpadeImage)
                            (cons "queenImage" queenSpadeImage)
                            (cons "kingImage" kingSpadeImage)))
(define ClubFamily (family (cons "suit" clubImage)
                           (cons "jackImage" jackClubImage)
                           (cons "queenImage" queenClubImage)
                           (cons "kingImage" kingClubImage)))

;;-----
;;base layouts for all the cards
;;-----
(define (cardBackLayout)
  (layout
   (cons (layout whiteRectangle wholeCard))
   (cons (layout cardBack (position-scaled 5,5,90,90)))))
(define (backgroundLayout value color)
  (layout
   (cons (layout whiteRectangle wholeCard))
   (cons (layout "suit" suitTopLeft))
   (cons (layout "suit" suitBotRight))
   (cons (layout (string value "arial" color 12)))))

(define (aceLayout value color)
  (layout
   (cons (backGroundLayout value color) wholeCard)

```

```

    (cons (leaf-layout "suit") center)))

(define (twoLayout value color)
  (layout
    (cons (backGroundLayout value color) wholeCard)
    (cons (layout "suit" center-2-1)
      (cons (layout "suit" center-2-2)))))

(define (threeLayout value color)
  (layout
    (cons (backGroundLayout value color) wholeCard)
    (cons (layout "suit" center-3-1)
      (cons (layout "suit" center-3-2)
        (cons (layout "suit" center-3-3)))))

(define (fourLayout value color)
  (layout
    (cons (backGroundLayout value color) wholeCard)
    (cons (layout "suit" center-4-1)
      (cons (layout "suit" center-4-2)
        (cons (layout "suit" center-4-3)
          (cons (layout "suit" center-4-4)))))

(define (fiveLayout value color)
  (layout
    (cons (backGroundLayout value color) wholeCard)
    (cons (layout "suit" center-5-1)
      (cons (layout "suit" center-5-2)
        (cons (layout "suit" center-5-3)
          (cons (layout "suit" center-5-4)
            (cons (layout "suit" center-5-5)))))

(define (sixLayout value color)
  (layout
    (cons (backGroundLayout value color) wholeCard)
    (cons (layout "suit" center-6-1)
      (cons (layout "suit" center-6-2)
        (cons (layout "suit" center-6-3)
          (cons (layout "suit" center-6-4)
            (cons (layout "suit" center-6-5)
              )))))))

```

```

    (cons (layout "suit") center-6-6)))

(define (sevenLayout value color)
  (layout
    (cons (backGroundLayout value color) wholeCard)
    (cons (layout "suit") center-7-1)
    (cons (layout "suit") center-7-2)
    (cons (layout "suit") center-7-3)
    (cons (layout "suit") center-7-4)
    (cons (layout "suit") center-7-5)
    (cons (layout "suit") center-7-6)
    (cons (layout "suit") center-7-7)))

(define (eightLayout value color)
  (layout
    (cons (backGroundLayout value color) wholeCard)
    (cons (layout "suit") center-8-1)
    (cons (layout "suit") center-8-2)
    (cons (layout "suit") center-8-3)
    (cons (layout "suit") center-8-4)
    (cons (layout "suit") center-8-5)
    (cons (layout "suit") center-8-6)
    (cons (layout "suit") center-8-7)
    (cons (layout "suit") center-8-8)))

(define (nineLayout value color)
  (layout
    (cons (backGroundLayout value color) wholeCard)
    (cons (layout "suit") center-9-1)
    (cons (layout "suit") center-9-2)
    (cons (layout "suit") center-9-3)
    (cons (layout "suit") center-9-4)
    (cons (layout "suit") center-9-5)
    (cons (layout "suit") center-9-6)
    (cons (layout "suit") center-9-7)
    (cons (layout "suit") center-9-8)
    (cons (layout "suit") center-9-9)))

(define (tenLayout value color)
  (layout

```

```

    (cons (backGroundLayout value color) wholeCard)
    (cons (layout "suit" center-10-1)
    (cons (layout "suit" center-10-2)
    (cons (layout "suit" center-10-3)
    (cons (layout "suit" center-10-4)
    (cons (layout "suit" center-10-5)
    (cons (layout "suit" center-10-6)
    (cons (layout "suit" center-10-7)
    (cons (layout "suit" center-10-8)
    (cons (layout "suit" center-10-9)
    (cons (layout "suit" center-10-10))))))

(define (jackLayout value color)
  (layout
    (cons (backGroundLayout value color) wholeCard)
    (cons (layout "jackImage") centerFace)))

(define (queenLayout value color)
  (layout
    (cons (backGroundLayout value color) wholeCard)
    (cons (layout "queenImage") centerFace)))

(define (kingLayout value color)
  (layout
    (cons (backGroundLayout value color) wholeCard)
    (cons (layout "kingImage") centerFace)))

;;-----
;;cards
;;-----
(define blackAceCard
  (card cardSize "blackAce" (aceLayout "A" 0x000000) cardBackLayout))
(define blackTwoCard
  (card cardSize "blackTwo" (aceLayout "2" 0x000000) cardBackLayout))
(define blackThreeCard
  (card cardSize "blackThree" (aceLayout "3" 0x000000) cardBackLayout))
(define blackFourCard
  (card cardSize "blackFour" (aceLayout "4" 0x000000) cardBackLayout))
(define blackFiveCard
  (card cardSize "blackFive" (aceLayout "5" 0x000000) cardBackLayout))

```

```

(define blackSixCard
  (card cardSize "blackSix" (aceLayout "6" 0x000000) cardBackLayout))
(define blackSevenCard
  (card cardSize "blackSeven" (aceLayout "7" 0x000000) cardBackLayout))
(define blackEightCard
  (card cardSize "blackEight" (aceLayout "8" 0x000000) cardBackLayout))
(define blackNineCard
  (card cardSize "blackNine" (aceLayout "9" 0x000000) cardBackLayout))
(define blackTenCard
  (card cardSize "blackTen" (aceLayout "10" 0x000000) cardBackLayout))
(define blackJackCard
  (card cardSize "blackJack" (aceLayout "J" 0x000000) cardBackLayout))
(define blackQueenCard
  (card cardSize "blackQueen" (aceLayout "Q" 0x000000) cardBackLayout))
(define blackKingCard
  (card cardSize "blackKing" (aceLayout "K" 0x000000) cardBackLayout))

(define redAceCard
  (card cardSize "redAce" (aceLayout "A" #DD311D) cardBackLayout))
(define redTwoCard
  (card cardSize "redTwo" (aceLayout "2" #DD311D) cardBackLayout))
(define redThreeCard
  (card cardSize "redThree" (aceLayout "3" #DD311D) cardBackLayout))
(define redFourCard
  (card cardSize "redFour" (aceLayout "4" #DD311D) cardBackLayout))
(define redFiveCard
  (card cardSize "redFive" (aceLayout "5" #DD311D) cardBackLayout))
(define redSixCard
  (card cardSize "redSix" (aceLayout "6" #DD311D) cardBackLayout))
(define redSevenCard
  (card cardSize "redSeven" (aceLayout "7" #DD311D) cardBackLayout))
(define redEightCard
  (card cardSize "redEight" (aceLayout "8" #DD311D) cardBackLayout))
(define redNineCard
  (card cardSize "redNine" (aceLayout "9" #DD311D) cardBackLayout))
(define redTenCard
  (card cardSize "redTen" (aceLayout "10" #DD311D) cardBackLayout))
(define redJackCard
  (card cardSize "redJack" (aceLayout "J" #DD311D) cardBackLayout))
(define redQueenCard

```

```

    (card cardSize "redQueen" (aceLayout "Q" #DD311D) cardBackLayout))
(define redKingCard
  (card cardSize "redKing" (aceLayout "K" #DD311D) cardBackLayout))

;;-----
;;makes the subDeck of 13 cards, for each color
;;-----
(define redSubDeck (list redAceCard redTwoCard redThreeCard redFourCard
                        redFiveCard redSixCard redSevenCard
                        redEightCard redNineCard redTenCard redJackCard
                        redQueenCard redKingCard ))
(define blackSubDeck (list blackAceCard blackTwoCard blackThreeCard blackFourCard
                          blackFiveCard blackSixCard blackSevenCard
                          blackEightCard blackNineCard blackTenCard blackJackCard
                          blackQueenCard blackKingCard ))

;;-----
;;renders the subdeck 4 times for each suit
;;-----
(render redSuitSubDeck heartFamily)
(render redSuitSubDeck diamondFamily)
(render blackSuitSubDeck clubFamily)
(render BlackSuitSubDeck spadeFamily)

```

2.3.2 Monopoly

```

(define blackRectangle (rectangle 0x000000))

(define railroad_image "./images/railroad.gif")
(define electric_company_image "./images/electric_company.png")
(define water_works_image "./images/water_works.png")

;; define the low level layouts
(define (BLACK_BOARDER)
  (layout
    (cons (layout blackRectangle) (position-scaled 5 5 85 20))
    ;; create a black rectangle
    (cons (layout blackRectangle) (position-scaled 4.5 4.5 85 20))
    ;; creating an arbitrary colored rectangle
  )
)

```



```

)

(define (HEADER color roadName)
  (layout
    (cons (layout blackRectangle) (position-scaled 10 7 80 13))
    ;; create a black rectangle
    (cons (layout (rectangle color)) (position-scaled 10.5 7.5 79 12))
    ;; creating an arbitrary colored rectangle
    (cons (layout (string "TITLE DEED" "Arial" "0x000000" 10) "W")
      (position-scaled 30 15 10 10))
    ;; create a string TITLE DEED
    (cons (layout (string roadName "Arial" "0x000000" 20) "W")
      (position-scaled 25 20 20 20))
    ;; create a string AVE
  )
)

(define (BASE_RENT rent)
  (layout
    (cons (layout (string "RENT" "Arial" "0x000000" 12) "W")
      (position-scaled 40 40 100 100))
    (cons (layout (string (+ "$" rent ".") "Arial" "0x000000" 12) "W")
      (position-scaled 45 40 100 100))
  )
)

(define (WITH_HOUSES rent number)
  (layout
    (cons (layout (string (+ "WITH " number " House(s)") "Arial" "0x000000" 12) "W")
      (position-scaled 20 (+ 45 (* number 5)) 100 100))
    (cons (layout (string (+ "$" rent ".") "Arial" "0x000000" 12) "W")
      (position-scaled 70 (+ 45 (* number 5)) 100 100))
  )
)

(define (WITH_HOTEL rent)
  (layout
    (cons (layout (string "WITH HOTEL" "Arial" "0x000000" 12) "W")
      (position-scaled 40 70 100 100))
    (cons (layout (string (+ "$" rent ".") "Arial" "0x000000" 12) "W")
  )
)

```

```

        (position-scaled 45 70 100 100))
    )
)

(define (MORTGAGE m)
  (layout
    (cons (layout (string "MORTGAGE VALUE" "Arial" "0x000000" 12) "W")
      (position-scaled 40 75 100 100))
    (cons (layout (string (+ "$" rent ".") "Arial" "0x000000" 12) "W")
      (position-scaled 45 75 100 100))
    )
  )

(define (HOUSE_COST c)
  (layout
    (cons (layout (string "HOUSES COST" "Arial" "0x000000" 12) "W")
      (position-scaled 40 80 100 100))
    (cons (layout (string (+ "$" rent ".") "Arial" "0x000000" 12) "W")
      (position-scaled 45 80 100 100))
    (cons (layout (string "each" "Arial" "0x000000" 12) "W")
      (position-scaled 50 80 100 100))
    )
  )

(define (HOTEL_COST c)
  (layout
    (cons (layout (string "HOTELS," "Arial" "0x000000" 12) "W")
      (position-scaled 40 85 100 100))
    (cons (layout (string (+ "$" rent ".") "Arial" "0x000000" 12) "W")
      (position-scaled 45 85 100 100))
    (cons (layout (string "plus 4 houses" "Arial" "0x000000" 12) "W")
      (position-scaled 50 85 100 100))
    )
  )

;;Below string is broken in two parts to fit in page,
;;in real example, keep on one line
(define mortgage_string_x "If a player owns ALL the Lots of any Color-Group,
  the rent is Doubled on Unimproved Lots in that group.")
(define (FINE_PRINT c)
  (layout

```

```

    (cons (layout
          (string mortgage_string_x "Arial" "0x000000" 12) "W")
          (position-scaled 40 90 5 5))
    )
  )

(define (ICON c)
  (layout
    (cons (layout (image c))
          (position-scaled 40 25 100 100))
    )
  )

(define (NAME n)
  (layout
    (cons (layout (string n "Arial" "0x000000" 12) "W")
          (position-scaled 10 40 100 100))
    )
  )

(define (RAILROAD_RENTS key value)
  (layout
    (cons (layout (string key "Arial" "0x000000" 12) "W")
          (position-scaled 10 55 100 100))
    (cons (layout (string value "Arial" "0x000000" 12) "W")
          (position-scaled 70 55 100 100))
    )
  )

(define (MORTGAGE_VALUE value)
  (layout
    (cons (layout (string "Mortgage Value" "Arial" "0x000000" 12) "W")
          (position-scaled 10 85 100 100))
    (cons (layout (string value "Arial" "0x000000" 12) "W")
          (position-scaled 70 85 100 100))
    )
  )

(define (UTILITY_RENT startY str)
  (layout

```

```

    (cons (layout (string str "Arial" "0x000000" 12) "W")
          (position-scaled 20 startX 100 100))
  )
)

(define (B_NAME name)
  (layout
    (cons (layout (string name "Arial" "0x000000" 12) "W")
          (position-scaled 25 20 100 100))
  )
)

(define (B_MORTGAGED value)
  (layout
    (cons (layout (string (+ "MORTGAGED for $ " value ) "Arial" "0x000000" 12) "W")
          (position-scaled 25 20 100 100))
  )
)

(define B_FINE_PRINT
  (layout
    (cons (layout (string "Card must be turned this side up if property is mortgaged"
                        "Arial" "0x000000" 12) "W")
          (position-scaled 0 0 100 100))
  )
)

;; define the high level functions
(define (ROAD
  color
  roadName
  rent
  rent1House
  rent2Houses
  rent3Houses
  rent4Houses
  rentHotel
  mortgageValue
  houseCost
  hotelCost)

```

```

(card (size 5 5) "ROAD_CARD"
  (layout
    (cons (BLACK_BOARDER) (position-scaled 5 5 85 20))
    (cons (HEADER color roadName) (position-scaled 10 7 80 13))
    (cons (BASE_RENT rent) (position-scaled 40 40 10 10))
    (cons (WITH_HOUSES rent1House 1) (position-scaled 20 (+ 45 (* number 5)) 10 10))
    (cons (WITH_HOUSES rent2Houses 2) (position-scaled 20 (+ 45 (* number 5)) 10 10))
    (cons (WITH_HOUSES rent3Houses 3) (position-scaled 20 (+ 45 (* number 5)) 10 10))
    (cons (WITH_HOUSES rent4Houses 4) (position-scaled 20 (+ 45 (* number 5)) 10 10))
    (cons (WITH_HOTEL rentHotel) (position-scaled 40 70 10 10))
    (cons (MORTGAGE mortgageValue) (position-scaled 40 75 10 10))
    (cons (HOUSE_COST houseCost) (position-scaled 40 80 10 10))
    (cons (HOTEL_COST hotelCost) (position-scaled 40 85 10 10))
    (cons (FINE_PRINT) (position-scaled 5 80 10 10))
  )
  (BACK_OF_CARD roadName mortgageValue)
)
)
(define (RAILROAD name iconpath)
  (card (size 5 5) "RAILROAD_CARD"
    (layout
      (cons (ICON iconpath) (position-scaled 40 25 10 10))
      (cons (NAME name) (position-scaled 10 40 25 25))
      (cons (RAILROAD_RENTS "Rent" "$25") (position-scaled 10 55 12 12))
      (cons (RAILROAD_RENTS "If 2 R.R.'s are owned" "50") (position-scaled 10 65 12 12))
      (cons (RAILROAD_RENTS "If 3 '' '' ''' "100") (position-scaled 10 75 12 12))
      (cons (RAILROAD_RENTS "If 4 '' '' ''' "200") (position-scaled 10 85 12 12))
      (cons (MORTGAGE_VALUE 100) (position-scaled 10 85 12 12))
    )
    (BACK_OF_CARD name 100)
  )
)

```

```

;;Below string is broken in two parts to fit in page,
;;in real example, keep on one line
(define utility_60 "If both ''Utilities'' are owned rent
  is 10 times amount shown on dice.")
(define (UTILITY name iconpath)
  (card (size 5 5) "UTILITY"

```

```

(layout
  (cons (ICON iconpath) (position-scaled 40 25 10 10))
  (cons (NAME name) (position-scaled 10 40 25 25))
  (cons (UTILITY_RENT 40
        "If one ''Utility'' is owned rent is 4 times amount shown on dice.")
        (position-scaled 20 startX 12 12))
  (cons (UTILITY_RENT 60
        utility_60) )
  (cons (MORTGAGE_VALUE 75 ) (position-scaled 10 85 12 12))
  )
  (BACK_OF_CARD name 75)
)
)

(define (BACK_OF_CARD name value)
  (layout
    (cons (B_NAME name) (position-scaled 25 20 14 14))
    (cons (B_MORTGAGED value) (position-scaled 25 20 14 14))
    (cons (B_FINE_PRINT) (position-scaled 5 80 10 10))
  )
)

;; render the road cards
(render (ROAD "#452A77"
  "MEDITERRANEAN AVE." "2" "10" "30" "90" "160" "250" "30" "50" "50"))
(render (ROAD "#452A77"
  "BAL TIC AVE." "4" "20" "60" "180" "320" "450" "30" "50" "50"))

(render (ROAD "#ACC0D9"
  "ORIENTAL AVE." "6" "30" "90" "270" "400" "550" "50" "50" "50"))
(render (ROAD "#ACC0D9"
  "VERMONT AVE." "6" "30" "90" "270" "400" "550" "50" "50" "50"))
(render (ROAD "#ACC0D9"
  "CONNECTICUT AVE." "8" "40" "100" "300" "450" "600" "60" "50" "50"))

(render (ROAD "#D5307C"
  "ST. CHAERLES PLACE" "10" "50" "150" "450" "625" "750" "70" "100" "100"))
(render (ROAD "#D5307C"
  "STATES AVE." "10" "50" "150" "450" "625" "750" "70" "100" "100"))
(render (ROAD "#D5307C"

```

```

"VIRGINIA AVE." "12" "60" "180" "500" "700" "900" "80" "100" "100"))

(render (ROAD "#CF6519"
  "ST. JAMES PLACE" "14" "70" "200" "550" "750" "950" "90" "100" "100"))
(render (ROAD "#CF6519"
  "TENNESSEE AVE." "14" "70" "200" "550" "750" "950" "90" "100" "100"))
(render (ROAD "#CF6519"
  "NEW YORK AVE." "16" "80" "220" "600" "800" "1000" "100" "100" "100"))

(render (ROAD "#DD311D"
  "KENTUCKY AVE." "18" "90" "250" "700" "875" "1050" "110" "150" "150"))
(render (ROAD "#DD311D"
  "INDIANA AVE." "18" "90" "250" "700" "875" "1050" "110" "150" "150"))
(render (ROAD "#DD311D"
  "ILLINOIS AVE." "20" "100" "300" "750" "925" "1100" "120" "150" "150"))

(render (ROAD "#FEF037"
  "ATLANTIC AVE." "22" "110" "330" "800" "975" "1150" "130" "150" "150"))
(render (ROAD "#FEF037"
  "VENTNOR AVE." "22" "110" "330" "800" "975" "1150" "130" "150" "150"))
(render (ROAD "#FEF037"
  "MARVIN GARDENS" "24" "120" "360" "850" "1025" "1200" "140" "150" "150"))

(render (ROAD "#39803A"
  "PACIFIC AVE." "26" "130" "390" "900" "1100" "1275" "150" "200" "200"))
(render (ROAD "#39803A"
  "NORTH CAROLINA AVE." "26" "130" "390" "900" "1100" "1275" "150" "200" "200"))
(render (ROAD "#39803A"
  "PENNSYLVANIA" "28" "150" "450" "1000" "1200" "1400" "160" "200" "200"))

(render (ROAD "#253E97"
  "PARK PLACE" "35" "175" "500" "1100" "1300" "1500" "175" "200" "200"))
(render (ROAD "#253E97"
  "BOARDWALK" "50" "200" "600" "1400" "1700" "2000" "200" "200" "200"))

;; render the railroad cards
(render (RAILROAD "READING RAILROAD" railroad_image))
(render (RAILROAD "PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD" railroad_image))
(render (RAILROAD "B. & O. RAILROAD" railroad_image))
(render (RAILROAD "SHORT LINE" railroad_image))

```

```
;; render utility cards
(render (UTILITY "ELECTRIC COMPANY" electric_company_image))
(render (UTILITY "WATER WORKS"      c_water_works_image))

(set-option "monopoly" "./monopoly.script")
```

3 Card Representation System

3.1 Overview

The Card object is constructed by five attributes: two layouts for front and back, a name, a width and a height. The layout is of object Component-Layout, which could be composed of other layouts or Decals. A Decal is the base object that can be put on a Card object. A Decal can be made of either an Image, a Text, a DynamicDecal or a Shape object.

3.2 ScriptObject Class

- **Purpose:**

It is an abstract class which will be declaring the interface for all the concrete object to use. The subclasses will be overriding its method, `acceptBuilder ()`, in order to create a builder to build objects.

- **Interaction:**

This class does not inherit from any other classes, however it serve as a base class for all other components, which will be inheriting from this.

- **Design Patterns it belongs:**

This class is not part of any design patterns explicitly, but lots of design patterns will be used in its subclasses and by overriding its method.

3.3 ComponentLayout Class

- **Purpose:**

It is an abstract class which declares an interface for the objects that can belong to a layout such as a Decal or another layout. It will implement the default behaviours for some of the functionalities which will be the same in all the class that will inherit from this. It will declare an interface for accessing the child components.

- **Interaction:**

This abstract class will be inheriting from `ScriptObject` class which is another abstract class. In addition it will override the method necessary to build the layouts called `acceptBuilder ()`. Two subclasses will inherit from this, the `LeafLayout` class and `CompositeLayout` class.

- **Design Patterns it belongs:**

This class is designed using Composite design pattern and the iterator design patterns is included in it as well.

3.3.1 `LeafLayout` Class

- **Purpose:**

It is an abstract class that will represent the leaf object in a composition. It has no children and the leaf will be of type object `Decal`. Moreover, this class has character attribute to denote the size that the decal will have in relative to the layout. The options are specified in the **ScriptingLanguageSpecification.org**. It will be able to offer default behavior on how to render a decal. The `render ()` method will be overridden by the concrete subclasses of the `Decal` abstract class.

- **Interaction:**

This class will inherit from the `ComponentLayout` abstract class. In addition from this class we can navigate to the abstract class `Decal`.

- **Design Patterns it belongs:**

This class is designed using Composite design pattern.

3.3.2 `CompositeLayout` Class

- **Purpose:**

It is an abstract class that will declare an interface for components that will have children. In addition it will provide default implementation to some of the methods necessary for adding child layout components and for rendering layouts into the card or another layout. It will also provide a default implementation for the method `iterator ()`, which will create an iterator to traverse all the composed layouts.

- **Interaction:**

This class will inherit from the `ComponentLayout` abstract class and it will serve as a base for the other two classes `ArrayComponentLayout` and `SingleComponentLayout`.

- **Design Patterns it belongs:**

This class is designed using Composite design pattern and the Iterator design patterns is included in it as well to offer a way to access the composed layouts.

1. `SingleComponentLayout` Class

- **Purpose:**

This is a concrete class that will be able to hold only a single child of type `ComponentLayout`. It will have zero or one thing as an attribute, a `LayoutPositionPair`, which will be discussed below.

- **Interaction:**

This class will inherit from the `CompositeLayout` abstract class. It will inherit the default implementation for the `render` method ().

- **Design Patterns it belongs:**

This class is designed using Composite design pattern and the Iterator design patterns is included in it as well to offer a way to access the composed layouts.

2. `ArrayComponentLayout` Class

- **Purpose:**

This is a concrete class that will be able to hold an array of children of types `ComponentLayout`. The array will be filled with zero or many references to the `LayoutPositionPair` objects.

- **Interaction:**

This class will inherit from the `CompositeLayout` abstract class. It will inherit the default implementation for the `render` () method, `addLayout` (), `removeLayout` () and `iterator` () to create an iterator.

- **Design Patterns it belongs:**

This class is designed using Composite design pattern and the Iterator design patterns is included in it as well to offer a way to access the composed layouts.

3.3.3 LayoutPositionPair Class

- **Purpose:**

It is a concrete class which will allow our system to create structure where a specific ComponentLayout is associated with a PositionScaled. This is necessary because every layout must be placed in a specific relatively scaled position.

- **Interaction:**

This class does not inherit from any other classes, however, the SingleComponentLayout and the ArrayComponentLayout will maintain zero or more references to the objects created by this class.

- **Design Patterns it belongs:**

It is not part of any of the design patterns.

3.4 Decal Class

- **Purpose:**

This abstract class will provide a common interface for various types of decals. I will also be implementing a default behaviors for the **render ()** method and **acceptBuilder ()** method, which will be overridden by the subclasses.

- **Interaction:**

This class will inherit from the ScriptObject class and four other subclasses will be implementing the rest of the functionalities defined by this abstract class.

- **Design Patterns it belongs:**

No design patterns were used in this part of the system.

3.4.1 Text Class

- **Purpose:**

A concrete class which conforms to the interface set by the Decal class. It will use an option to put text objects into a card. It has three attributes a Color, a size and a font. This class will know how to render itself and how to load a text from a path given in the configuration file.

- **Interaction:**

It will inherit from the abstract class Decal.

- **Design Patterns it belongs:**

No design patterns used in it.

3.4.2 ImageDecal

- **Purpose:**

A concrete class which offers the users an option to put an image into a card. This class will know how to render itself and how to load an image from a path given in the configuration file.

- **Interaction:**

It will inherit from the abstract class Decal.

- **Design Patterns it belongs:**

No design patterns used in it.

3.4.3 DynamicDecal

- **Purpose:**

It is a concrete class which offers the ability to look up a certain decal by name. It has one attribute of type string which will hold the value of the key.

- **Interaction:**

It will conform to the interface set by the Decal class and override some of the methods defined in there.

- **Design Patterns it belongs:**

It can be seen as the RealSubject in the Proxy design pattern.

3.4.4 Shape Class

- **Purpose:**

This abstract class will provide a common interface for various shapes which conforming to the interface set by the Decal abstract class.

- **Interaction:**

It will be inheriting from the Decal abstract class and four other classes or more will be implementing its functionalities.

- **Design Patterns it belongs:**

No design patterns used in it.

1. Rectangle Class

- **Purpose:**

It will be implementing the interface set by the Shape class and it will offer the user the ability to draw a rectangle on a card. It will also be implementing the **render** () method in order to render itself on a card. I has three attributes, two dimension and a Color type attribute.

- **Interaction:**

I will be implementing the interface set by the Shape class and also inheriting from it.

- **Design Patterns it belongs:**

No design patterns used in it.

2. Circle Class

- **Purpose:**

It will be implementing the interface set by the Shape class and will offer users the ability to draw a circle with a specific radius and specific color on the card. It will override the **render** () method inherited from the Shape abstract class.

- **Interaction:**

I will be implementing the interface set by the Shape class and also inheriting from it.

- **Design Patterns it belongs:**

No design patterns used in it.

3. Triangle Class

- **Purpose:**

It will be implementing the interfaces set by the Shape class and will offer the users the ability to draw a triangle with specific sides and specific color on the card. It will override the **render** () method.

- **Interaction:**

I will be implementing the interface set by the Shape class and also inheriting from it.

- **Design Patterns it belongs:**

No design patterns used in it.

4. AnyShape Class

- **Purpose:**

It will be implementing the interface set by the Shape class and will offer the user to build any type of shape by just giving a set of points. The user is responsible for giving the correct amount of point and computing where those points should be.

- **Interaction:**

I will be implementing the interface set by the Shape class and also inheriting from it.

- **Design Patterns it belongs:**

No design patterns used in it.

3.5 Card Class

- **Purpose:**

This is a concrete class which will be implementing the interface create by ScriptObject class. The objects create by this class will have all the necessary components that a card needs. In addition it will implement the **render ()** method in order to render itself.

- **Interaction:**

It will be inheriting from the ScriptObject concrete class and it will hold two layouts of type ComponentLayout, size attributes and a name.

- **Design Patterns it belongs:**

No design patterns used in it.

3.6 PositionScaled Class

- **Purpose:**

It is a concrete class which will be implementing the interface defined by the ScriptObject class. It will offer the user to scale position where a component will be placed. The user needs will need to specify the change in percentage for the width, height, x and y position.

- **Interaction:**

It will implement the interface set from the ScriptObject class and override some of behaviours defined there.

- **Design Patterns it belongs:**

No design patterns used in it.

3.7 Size Class

- **Purpose:**

It is a concrete class used by the user to set the size for various components that will be used in the card. It has two attributes a width and a height.

- **Interaction:**

It will conform to the interface set by the ScriptObject class.

- **Design Patterns it belongs:**

No design patterns used in it.

3.8 Family Class

- **Purpose:**

It is a concrete class that will offer users the option to associate a certain Decal object with a string. This could be useful because if a certain decal needs to appear in many cards (or layouts) we can refer to it by the name and we don't need to create it multiple times.

- **Interaction:**

This class will be implementing the interface set by the ScriptObject class.

- **Design Patterns it belongs:**

No design patterns used in it.

3.9 ConsPair Class

- **Purpose:**

It is an abstract class that will enable the user to associate two different object with each other. Both these object will be of type ScriptObject. Script object is an abstract class implemented by many other concrete classes.

- **Interaction:**

It will be implementing the interface set by the ScriptObject class and override the functionalities defined in there.

- **Design Patterns it belongs:**

No design patterns used in it.

3.10 List Class

- **Purpose:**

It is a concrete class that will enable the user to create a list of different objects. The elements in this list will be of type ScriptObject.

- **Interaction:**

It will conform to the interface set by the ScriptObject class and override some of the functionalities defined there.

- **Design Patterns it belongs:**

No design patterns used in it.

3.11 ErrorScriptObject Class

- **Purpose:**

It is a concrete class whose purpose is to create an error or display an error message if a certain token is undefined or unfound in the script language.

- **Interaction:**

It will implement and conform to the interface set by the parent class ScriptObject.

- **Design Patterns it belongs:**

No design patterns used in it.

3.12 NullScriptObject Class

- **Purpose:**

It is a concrete class whose purpose is to denote that there is nothing to be created or nothing is being returned.

- **Interaction:**

It will implement and conform to the interface set by the parent class ScriptObject.

- **Design Patterns it belongs:**

No design patterns used in it.

3.13 UndefinedFunction Class

- **Purpose:**

It is a concrete class whose purpose is to throw an error when a call to an undefined function is made. The functions should be defined in the scripting language and then later on called with respective parameters.

- **Interaction:**

It will implement and conform to the interface set by the ScriptObject class.

- **Design Patterns it belongs:**

No design patterns used in it.

3.14 RenderedCard Class

- **Purpose:**

It is a concrete class, whose object will be created as the final result of calling render methods in every component. When everything is rendered, this object will be created.

- **Interaction:**

It will not be inheriting from any other class or being used as subclass for other classes. However, it will be created by the ScriptEvaluator's concrete classes.

- **Design Patterns it belongs:**

No design patterns used in it.

3.15 Design Patterns used in Card Representation System

The design patterns that we thought would be fit to use in the Card Representation System are **Composite**, **Iterator**, **Proxy**, and **Adapter**.

3.15.1 Composite

1. Why we used? Our team decided to use the Composite pattern because it offers an easy way to represent hierarchies and also it offers an easy way to treat individual objects and composite objects the same way. Our system allows for a layout component to have layouts or simpler objects such as decal.
2. What we gained?
 - Easy way to represent hierarchies of objects.
 - Easy way to nest composed and simple objects, inside one another.
 - We can treat individual and composed objects the same way.
3. Consequences
 - It makes it easier to represent layouts and decals.
 - It makes it easier to access the elements nested inside one another.
 - It would be easier to add different types of decal, which are not defined right now.
 - The design looks general.

3.15.2 Iterator

1. Why we used? We decide to use this in order to allow an easy and simple way to access all the elements that will be used to represent a card object.
2. What we gained?
 - A way to access the components without exposing its internal representation.
 - We could support different traversal algorithms, but we only need one.
 - It provides a uniform interface even for different structures.
3. Consequences
 - No bad consequences on using the iterator patterns.

3.15.3 Proxy

1. Why we used? Proxy pattern is used very lightly and only just one part of it. It is being used in the DynamicDecal class. The Dynamic Decal is the RealSubject, which will carry (execute) the request forwarded to it. The request would be to receive a decal given a string.
2. What we gained?
 - We have the ability to indirectly reference to the Dycamin Decal class and retrieve something from it.
3. Consequences
 - No consequences as a result of using this pattern.

3.15.4 Adapter

1. Why we used? The adapter pattern is used for our Image class. Our image class will not be able to directly conform to the Image interface provided by the Java libraries. Therefore, we need to create a JavaImageAdapter class to adapt the interface we want with the interface we have.
2. What we gained?

- Ability to use an Image object, which behaves similar to the one used in Java libraries.

3. Consequences

- No bad consequences by using this design pattern.

4 Driver System

4.1 Driver Class

- **Purpose:**

The Driver will be the first thing the program will call and it will invoke all the other functions. In essence the Driver is our main.

- **Interaction:**

The Driver will first call the Options class and parse through the config file. Afterwards the Driver will make the scriptEvaluator which will keep track of the script directory and make the appropriate Lexor. The evaluator will then use all the tokens outputted from the Lexor, throw it through the Builder Factory and construct the appropriate objects. In the end the evaluator returns the rendered cards to the Driver, who sends it to the Output class for it to be written and saved.

- **Design Patterns it belongs:**

No design patterns used in it.

4.2 Logger Class

- **Purpose:**

The purpose of the Logger is to keep track of any errors found when parsing through the files and constructing the objects. The Logger will exit out of the program and output the list of errors when checked.

- **Interaction:**

The errors will be added to the Logger when errors are found when constructing objects in the different builders. When the driver checks to see if there are any errors, the Logger will exit the program and output the appropriate errors.

- **Design Patterns it belongs:**

The Logger class used the singleton design pattern. We don't need multiple instances and its helpful because we are able to encapsulate the sole instance of the Logger class and have strict control on adding and checking errors.

4.3 Options Class

- **Purpose:**

Is to keep track of different variables of the deck found in the config file, such as input/output/logger directories or card output types(png, jpg...).

- **Interaction:**

Is created in the driver after parsing the config file. Its also used by the logger and output class both use the options class for knowing where to write to.

- **Design Patterns it belongs:**

No design patterns used in it.

4.4 Output Class

- **Purpose:**

Where all the cards in the deck are written to.

- **Interaction:**

The Driver will create the ouput class after evaluating the script, based on the options class. This is where all the cards will be written to after they are all created.

- **Design Patterns it belongs:**

No design patterns used in it.

5 ScriptEvaluator system

This includes all the Builders, and the Lexer. Whenever I say Builders, I mean subclasses of ScriptObjectBuilder

5.1 Basic Number manipulation

Basic number manipulation is provided by the `NumberOperationBuilder`, which is parametrized with a command. A builder for each command should be mapped with the appropriate symbol in the environment, with the rest of the builders.

5.2 Builder

5.2.1 Why we used?

We have a `ScriptObject` which needs to be constructed, but the script objects vary quite a bit, and are all constructed differently. We can however, use a same general process, of first determining what to make, and then the arguments given. Thus, we can use a builder to separate the actual construction and representation from the construction process. The builder itself knows what to do from the parameters given, and the tokens return the correct builder. The `ScriptEvaluator` then can run the same process for each builder to receive the script object result.

This process will look something like this.

```
ScriptObject doParse(Tokens token) {
    Builder builder = token.getBuilder(this);

    for (Token arg : token.getArgumentTokens()) {
        builder.addToken(this);
    }
    ScriptObject obj = builder.getResult();

    return obj;
}
```

Builder will define `addToken` something like this.

```
void addToken(Token token) {
    ScriptObject obj = eval.doParse(token);
    obj.accept(this);
}
//This will be overridden by some builders!
```

The Builder itself is only dependent on the `ScriptEvaluator`, which contains the minimum operations needed for the language.

This serves as the Director, and the implementor, `CardLispScriptEvaluator`, could potentially be replaced with a different one, allow the same builders to be used with a different language.

Most however, do not actually need it. One could simply give a null `ScriptObjectEvaluator` to those that do not need it. Or, one could make a constructor that automatically does this, to avoid the programmer having to worry. Or, split the `ScriptObjectBuilder`. Keep the existing base, but add another subclass, and give that one the eval. Then, only the Builders that need it would have it. If it wasn't late Thursday, I would do this, but the benefits are minor, if any. Since `ScriptObject` often need the environment for look ups, it some `ScriptObjects` could be made, but some couldn't. Thus, even if the dependency on the `ScriptEvaluator` was removed for some builders, we wouldn't know when something that does require it might be made. Transparency would be loss either way, and it doesn't make sense to try to build `ScriptObjects` outside the script.

1. To Summarize Thus, the builders can be used with a variety of languages, and some could be used anywhere, although doing so would cost some transparency. They effectively isolate building objects from the rest of the scripting language, and allow a uniform process to create them all. They enable easily changing the construction process for a new object, and adding new builders can be used to add new language features.

5.2.2 What we gained?

- Ability to easily change how a certain thing is constructed, just replace the builder
- The same process to construct all `ScriptObjectBuilder`
- Can add new products by putting in new builders

5.2.3 Consequences

- Lots of builder classes, complicated design.
- Builder might be overkill for some simple objects constructed.
- Builder has access to script evaluator, which is needed for construction, but is some coupling.

- Evaluator has a big larger interface than it should to allow this coupling with the builders.

5.2.4 Where used

In the ScriptObjectBuilder, and subclasses

5.3 Visitor

5.3.1 Why we used?

Needed to perform various operations across the various forms of ScriptObjects, both for rendering, and to construct ScriptObjects that contain ScriptObjects. Avoids need to cast when retrieving a ScriptObject from the environment, the ScriptObject tells the visitor what is being added.

5.3.2 What we gained?

- Ability to avoid casting when adding parameters, and retrieving variables from the environment.

5.3.3 Consequences

- Must modify the ScriptObjectBuilder class for each new ScriptObject made
 - However, since there is a default for adding, that is, to forward to addScriptObject for an unexpected/unneeded type, only the concrete builders that need to deal with this new type need to be modified, so in practice, not a big problem
- Visitor has lots of methods, potentially lots to inherit.

5.3.4 Where used

In the ScriptObjectBuilder, and subclasses.

5.4 Command

5.4.1 Where used?

Number Operation Builder

5.4.2 Why we used?

Basic number manipulation can be done with some op, being applied to two numbers, resulting in a third. Some op can be division, addition, etc. To make a whole new builder for each one would be a class explosion, so instead, we parametrize the builder with the correct some op.

5.4.3 Consequences

- Only one builder is needed to handle any number operation of the form $a \text{ someop } b = c$.
- Extra indirection than a hardcoded method, slightly slower, could potentially be slightly harder to follow, won't know immediately what builder does.
- The Builder is parametrized with some number command to run upon creating a number value.

5.5 State (Builders)

5.5.1 Why we used?

Most of the ScriptObjectBuilder concrete subclasses change what they do depending on what arguments are given in. Generally they need to choose how to create the thing they are supposed to build, based on arguments are given in. There are some cases where a builder might choose between a few different, but similar, concrete class based on the arguments. And some other of the ScriptObjects are only valid if certain arguments are given, and until then, the context doesn't know if valid arguments were given!

This results in a context that needs to maintain its state, and change what it does based on what arguments have been given in. The state pattern is an ideal fit for this. Also, most builders have an error state they will go to if an invalid sequence of arguments occurs.

5.5.2 What we gained?

- Builders isolate behavior in state.
 - No need for conditional logic to check what should be done, states handle this.

5.5.3 Consequences

- Many of the context (Builders) have to provide numerous extra operations to support the tight coupling between the two, some of which potentially violate state.
 - However, since the Builders will almost always be treated as their super class, `ScriptObjectBuilder`, which has a much tighter interface, this is a non-issue.
 - Additionally, since the states are to be implemented as inner classes, these operations need not be part of the public interface, again making it a non-issue.

5.6 FactoryMethod

5.6.1 Usage A

1. Where used In the `ScriptEvaluator` interface, `getLexer`. Returns a implementor of the `Lexer` interface.

While right now there is only one `Lexer` implementor, if another language were added, this would change.

2. Why? If another language is added, then we will want to ensure we are using the correct scripting lexer for it. This ensures that with the parallel type hierarchy, the correct lexer and `ScriptEvaluator` are used. Since it is just a pair, an abstract factory is overkill, a single method will do.

5.6.2 Usage B

1. Where Used In the `ShapeDecalBuilder`, to get the correct state to go to, after getting a color. Since all shapes start with needing to get a color, but then go to some state specific state, depending on what specific subclass of `ShapeBuilder` it is, this is used to tie those parallel hierarchies together, and get the correct state.
2. Why? Two parallel hierarchies, the `ShapeBuilder` subclasses, and their initial states. Since these are designed to work together, the factory method works perfectly here.

5.7 Adapter (String/Double wrappers are tailored object adapters)

5.7.1 Why we used?

The Scripting language contains two types of Atom literals. These are numbers (doubles), and strings. We want to use Javas built in String and double type, but those can't be aggregated with the rest of the ScriptObjects. String could potentially be stored as common type Object, but then we'd lose the ScriptObject specific stuff. double could be boxed in Double, and then stored as object, but same issue. The solution, is to make tailored object adapters, one for each type. They each have just one operation to adapt, which is to get the value. This lets the double and String be used with the rest of the ScriptObjects in the system.

5.7.2 What we gained?

double, and String can now be used with their Adapters as if they were any other ScriptObject sub type.

5.7.3 Consequences

- Inefficiency of an extra object, and an extra reference to follow.

5.8 Protection Proxy (String/Double wrappers)

5.8.1 Why we used?

These are constant values, they shouldn't be changed. (If set was added, then this would change, and we would need to add a set method to the proxies. This would still be good, as it would ensure the objects can only be changed one way.)

5.8.2 What we gained?

- String/Double ScriptObjects cannot be changed, and if that changes, it will be through one easily monitorable point.

5.8.3 Consequences

- Inefficiency of an extra object, and an extra reference to follow.

5.9 ScriptEvaluator and the Facade Patter

The ScriptEvaluator was originally going to just be a Facade. The ScriptObjectBuilder subclasses would be fine to use without it, and could be used separately on tokens. However, as the Environment got more complicated, and a current working directory path was needed, the ScriptObject became coupled with the Builders. A possible redesign would to make a data interface, which would be all the Builders depended on, which could then enable the ScriptEvaluator to just be a Facade. However, I do not think that much would be gained from this, and while it is a fairly easy change to make, it is probably not worth the effort. A more worthwhile Facade could be to make something that takes in a file path, runs the Lexer on it, then the ScriptEvaluator, but this would still be a fairly minor thing.

This being a fairly minor thing is the main reason I believe this not being a Facade is not a problem, the things it is doing are fairly simple. While it is interacting with a complex subsystem, the interactions are fairly simple.

5.10 Composite for ScriptObject and Token

5.10.1 ScriptObject

ScriptObject and Token both feature recursive composition. However, for the ScriptObject, this is limited to just a few special cases, and the ScriptObject has no child management operations. Additionally, it's intent is not to represent part-whole hierarchies, or to let clients treat individuals/collections uniformly. It's intention is to provide a common type, with some common functionality for all objects that exist in the scripting language. Then, code can interact with these objects, and only know that it is some object from the scripting language, but not care exactly what it is.

- Not Composite pattern

5.10.2 Token

The Token features an ExpressionToken, which can have other tokens as arguments, and these can be further expression tokens. The rest of the Tokens are leaves. The Token type also contains basic child management, in the form of getting the list of arguments as tokens. Leaf tokens return an empty list. The intent is to enable an expression to be treated the same, regardless of whether it is a simple literal, a simple expression, or a bunch of sub expressions.

- Thus, this is an example of composite pattern
1. Why we used? Used to enable expression tokens to be made up of subexpressions, and for any piece of an expression to be treated the same when iterating through it, regardless of if it is a Variable, Expression, or Atom literal.
 2. What we gained?
 - ScriptEvaluator is simple, it does a simple iteration through the tokens.
 - When designing, was able to fairly easily split the original Atom-Token into two subclasses, which fit better. Flexibility in adding Token types.
 - Tokens are similar to existing textual structure of language, easy to parse into tokens.
 3. Consequences
 - The getArguments() is unneeded for most tokens, which are leaves
 - But at least well defined, it's just empty!

5.11 Prototype (Builders)

5.11.1 Why we used?

Some of the Builders are parametrized and configured. (The FunctionBuilder is the main one). Additionally, need a way to get a new instance of the correct builders. One option is to store class objects, or a giant conditional statement for each builder. But the latter hard codes them, and makes it hard to add dynamically (needed for FunctionBuilder), and both don't allow builders that have been configured to be stored.

While the FunctionBuilder is the main one that needs this, to store the FunctionBody and arguments it is given, and then stored with, it allows flexibility for future builders. For example, a number operation builder might have one builder concrete class, that takes in the operation to do, +, -, /, *, etc, and then store that builder parametrized with each operation as a prototype.

5.11.2 Implementation note

For most of the builders, they are easy to clone. They are stored with their freshly constructed state, and don't have much to share. They can share the

initial state, but upon changing state, the clone will get it's own. The only condition is that any change to the clone shouldn't effect the original. Lists should be cloned, but items don't need to be deep copied. ScriptObjects can be shared, as they are not changed after being constructed. (If the builder has the object it is constructing, and thus changing, then it should either set a new one, or deep copy it on clone.) Since Tokens are not changed, the FunctionBuilder can share these.

5.11.3 What we gained?

- Can store Builders in the factory easily, and retrieve them via cloning.
- Can change a builder to change an operation, and then store it under a new name, essentially adding a builder to the system.

5.11.4 Consequences

- Clone adds some complications.
 - Need to be careful of what can be shared, what must be deep copied.

5.12 Abstract Factory with Prototypes

5.12.1 Why we used?

5.12.2 What we gained?

- Enabled tokens to easily retrieve the Builder they need.
- To be able to store the Builders created for defined functions, and retrieve them as if they were the predefined Builders
- To lesson hard coding Builder types in tokens.
- Provide a central repository of the builder prototype.

5.12.3 Consequences

- Memory consequence, Builder prototypes use memory in the map.
- String comparisons can be more expensive time wise than hard coded class instances.

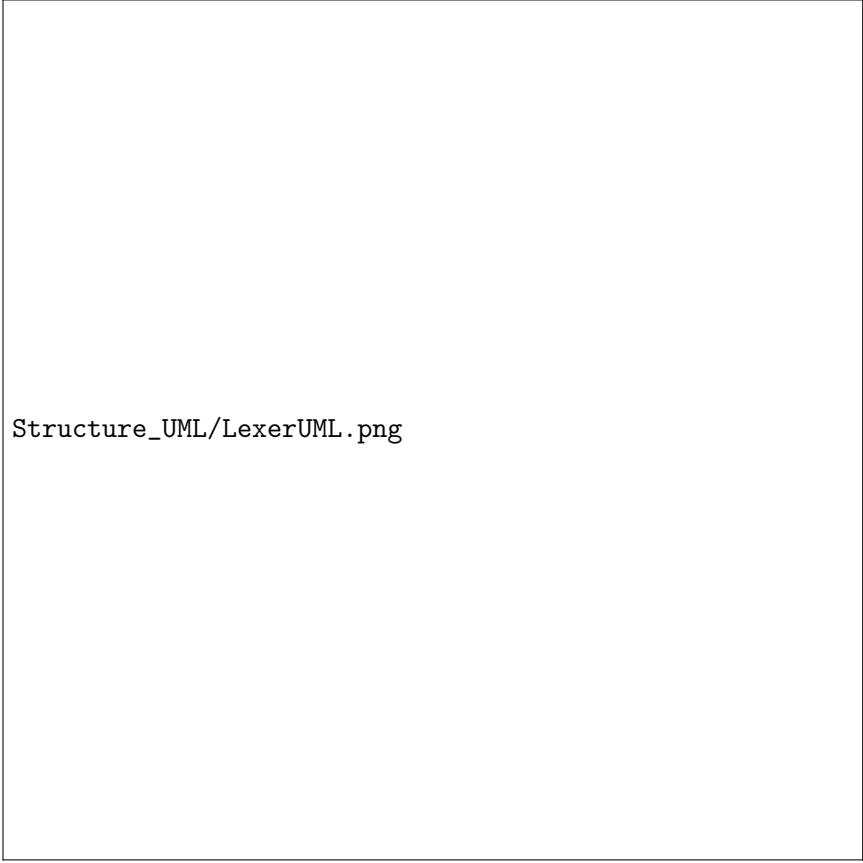
5.13 Lexer

5.13.1 Purpose

To take an input file, and return a list of tokens from it. A fairly simple interface, see the UML for decals.

To add support for additional scripting language, provided that the language can be represented with the existing token, just make a new implementor of the interface, and a corresponding ScriptEvaluator implementor!

5.13.2 UML



Structure_UML/LexerUML.png

5.13.3 Token

- Tokens are immutable after creation.

1. Types

- (a) VariableToken
 - Leaf token, holds a var name.
 - Returns a VariableBuilderVisitor, with either an UndefinedVariable object if variable is not found, or the variable after looking it up in the env.
- (b) AtomToken
 - Returns a ConstantBuilderVisitor with the value wrapped in an appropriate ScriptObject.
 - i. StringAtomToken
 - Leaf token, holds a string.
 - ii. DoubleAtomToken
 - Leaf token, holds a double.
- (c) ParseErrorToken
 - Leaf token, represents an error that occurred during parsing.
 - Return a ConstantBuilderVisitor, with an ErrorScriptObject as the value.
- (d) ExpressionToken
 - The composite of the layouts.
 - Holds other tokens, they are the arguments given to the expression.
 - Holds the name of the function invoked.
 - Looks for its builder in the environment.
 - If found, return it!
 - If none found, then make an UndefinedFunctionBuilder
 - * If ExpressionToken is only variables, then return UndefinedFunctionBuilder with the given parameter names, and func name.
 - If the result of this Builder, an UndefinedFunction script object is given to a DefineBuilder as the first argument, that define builder will then define it in the env, so next time the funcname is found, it will be found in the environment!)
 - * Else, return an Undefined Function Builder with an ErrorScriptObject.

2. Purpose To represent a the language in objects, rather than plain text. To destringify it. That logic can be put in one place, the lexer. Each token then knows what it is, and knows what builder to get. This separates the text representation of the scripting language, from the objects it creates.

5.14 ScriptEvaluator

5.14.1 Environment Subsystem

1. Environment An environment frame. Holds a map of strings to defined variables, and a BuilderFactory.
2. EnvironmentList The Environment for the language. Contains a list of Environments, and operations to check from the most recently defined to the original, global env if a variable, or builder is defined. Can also manage and remove environments. Calling a function will add a frame to this, exiting a function removes said frame.
3. BuilderFactory Holds the builder prototypes in a map. Can add, and retrieve them from the map.

5.14.2 Builder subsystem

The meat of this system. ScriptObjectBuilder has numerous concrete builders. Generally, one for each ScriptObject subclass.

- See the UML for a complete list.

The goal of these builders is to know how to construct a ScriptObject. Adding a new object just requires adding a new builder for it, and then adding a new method. Only the appropriate sub Builders need to care about said new ScriptObject, so unlike with the usual visiter pattern, not all the Builder Visitors need to be updated.

They encapsulate building a script object.

See the Builder section earlier for more info.

5.14.3 RenderedCard

A simple POD class, holds the rendered images of the card, plus it's name.

5.15 Interactions

The ScriptEvaluator implementor is what will go through the tokens, and run the constructor process on the builder. The driver gets a Lexer from said implementor, and then uses that lexer to make Tokens. The driver then uses the ScriptEvaluator to eval those tokens. The tokens know what builder to make, and may do some small configuration to it. Then the builders get directed, as said above. When all the tokens are finished, the driver will retrieve the rendered cards.

5.15.1 CardRepresentation system and Decal interactions

- The ScriptEvaluator interacts with the CardRepresentation, and Decals fairly heavily.
 - The builders create decals, and place them in leaf-layouts.
 - The builders create, and assemble layouts.
 - The builders create cards, and give them layouts.
 - The builders create families.
 - Render will call .render on a card, with the given families.
 - * After doing this, the result will be stored
 - All objects defined are stored in the environment of the ScriptEvaluator

5.16 Note on Lexer + ScriptEvaluator interfaces

Parallel hierarchy! For each language supported, there will be a ScriptEvaluator + a Lexer implementor pair for it!