



SOEN 6441 (ADVANCED PROGRAMING PRACTICES)

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

BUILD 02: REFACTORING

Professor:
Joey Paquet

Team 01:
Niloufar Pilgush
Nasrin Maarefi
Jerome Kithinji
Ali Sayed Salehi
Fateme Chaji

MARCH 2024

Contents

1	Build 02/Refactoring	2
1.1	Refactoring process	2
1.1.1	Potential refactoring targets:	2
1.1.2	Actual Refactoring targets	2
1.2	Changing Package Structure	3
1.2.1	entitiy package	3
1.2.2	util package	5
1.3	Implementing Pattern Designs	5
1.3.1	Observer Pattern	5
1.3.2	Command Pattern	6
1.3.3	State Pattern	8
1.4	Changing Data Structure	8
1.5	Test Refactoring	9
1.5.1	Test Code Refactoring	9
1.5.2	Test Java doc Refactoring	9

Build 02/Refactoring

1.1 Refactoring process

1.1.1 Potential refactoring targets:

Following mentioned are some of the refactoring targets observed while implementation of build1 and enhancements that are required for build2:

1. Usage of double-ended queues for storing the list of orders.
2. Implementation and verification of correct state transition from current state.
3. Implementation of command pattern to implement the different types of orders.
4. Implementation and registration of Observers for log file and console.
5. Refactoring for storing `OrderDetails` as a separate POJO instead of the `Order` class.
6. Implementation of probability of attackers and defenders.
7. Standardisation of Java project packages.
8. Including xDocLinting for all JavaDocs in Maven.
9. Refactoring of logging for effective gameplay.
10. Implementation of test cases for uncovered scenarios.
11. Improved naming of test cases (scenario + expectation).
12. Include more comments for better understandability and modifiability.
13. Usage of warzone constants instead of hard-coded strings.
14. Making JavaDoc compilation a mandatory step in build.
15. Refactoring for unused imports and indentation.

1.1.2 Actual Refactoring targets

Following are the actual refactoring operations which were important from the perspective of time complexity (Usage of Queues), code management (Inclusion of Order Details), more usage of OOPS principles (Polymorphism for Orders), testing of code (better naming (expectation + scenario)), understandability and maintainability of code (inclusion of comments). These refactoring targets aim to enhance the code quality, efficiency, and maintainability which are important software development principles.

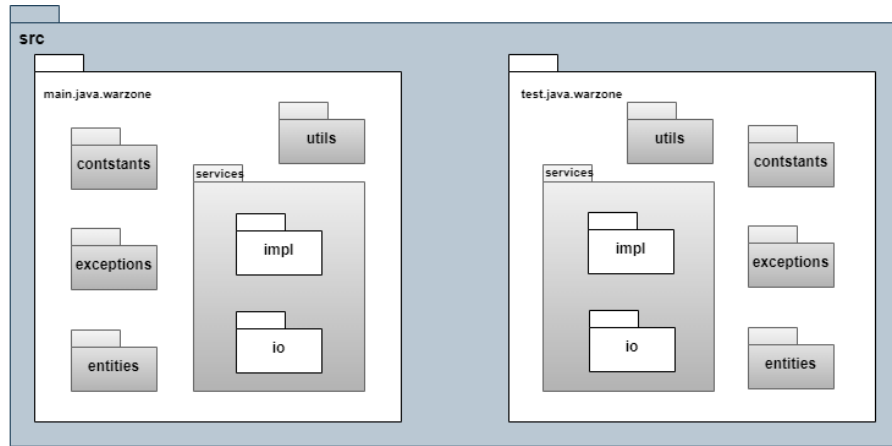


Figure 1.1: Package Diagram before refactoring

1.2 Changing Package Structure

Reorganizing the package structure, particularly within the "entities" package, to introduce a new subpackage named "orders" and further, a subpackage within it named "commands". This reorganization aimed to cleanly implement the command pattern, allowing for a more structured approach to handling various game orders such as advance, deploy, bomb, blockade, airlift, and diplomacy commands. Modifying the "utils" package to include a new subpackage named "logging" and another subpackage within it named "impl" to implement the observer pattern. This change was directed towards creating a more robust and flexible logging mechanism where log entries could be observed and handled by different logging entities like console loggers and game loggers.

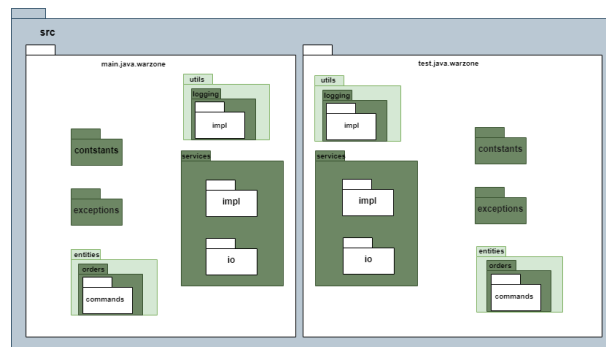


Figure 1.2: Package Diagram after refactoring

1.2.1 entity package

Adding new subpackage named "orders" and subpackage named "commands" to orders to implement command pattern design.

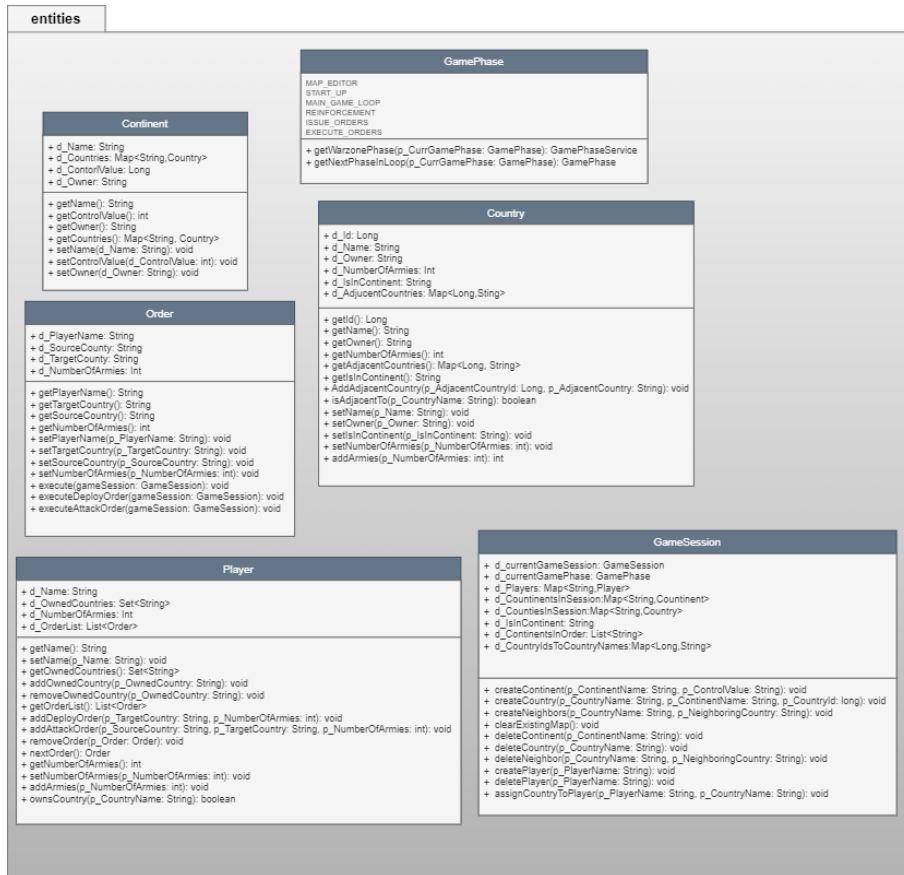


Figure 1.3: Entity Package Diagram before refactoring

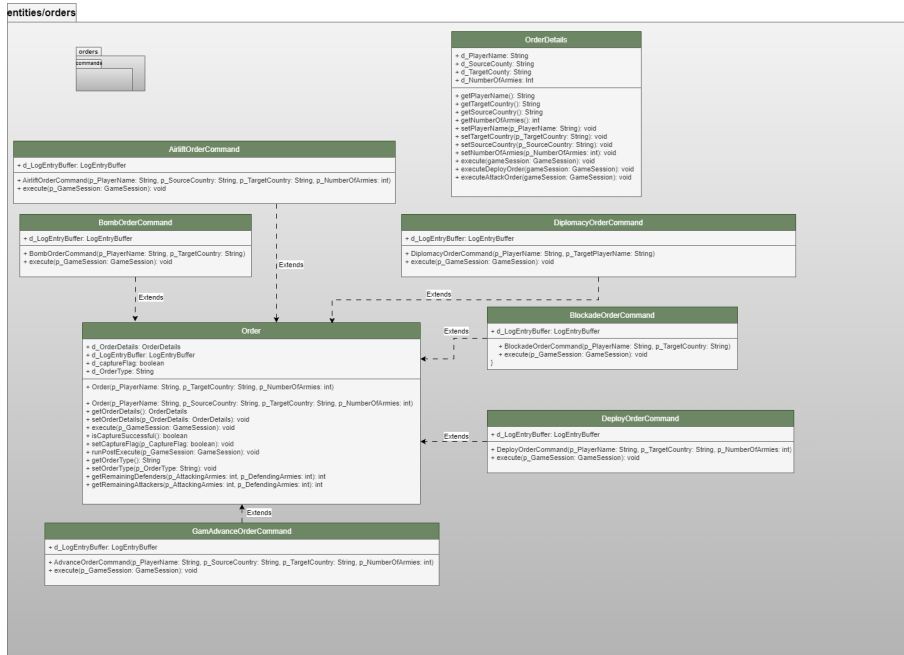


Figure 1.4: Entity Package Diagram after refactoring

1.2.2 util package

2. Changing in “utils” package and adding new subpackage named “logging” and subpackage named “impl” to logging to implement observer pattern design.

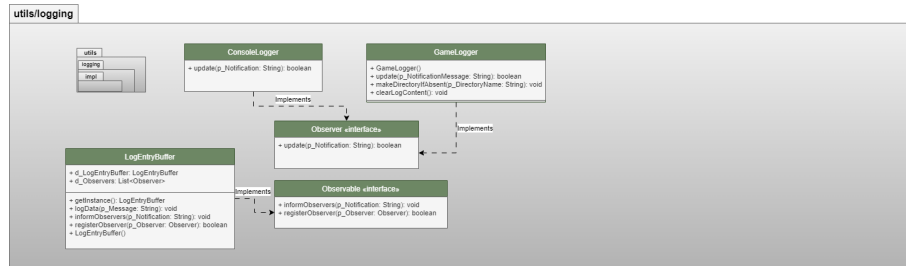


Figure 1.5: Util Package Diagram after refactoring

1.3 Implementing Pattern Designs

1.3.1 Observer Pattern

The Observable interface is implemented by objects that wish to notify observers about changes. The `LogEntryBuffer` class implements the observable interface and acts as the observable entity. It maintains a list of observers and notifies them about new log messages through the `informObservers` method. Both `ConsoleLogger` and `GameLogger` implement the observer interface and act as observers that perform specific actions when they are notified of log messages by the `LogEntryBuffer`.

```
public class LogEntryBuffer implements Observable {  
    /** Singleton log entry buffer object */  
    3 usages  
    private static LogEntryBuffer d_LogEntryBuffer;  
  
    /** List of observers to be informed about the change */  
    2 usages  
    private List<Observer> d_Observers = new ArrayList<>();  
  
    /** Private constructor to implement singleton ...*/  
    1 usage  ▲ nassrin87  
    private LogEntryBuffer() {}  
  
    /** Method to get singleton instance of LogEntryBuffer ...*/  
    ▲ nassrin87  
    public static LogEntryBuffer getInstance() {...}  
  
    /** Method to log data and inform the observers ...*/  
    ▲ nassrin87  
    public void logData(String p_Message) { informObservers(p_Message); }  
  
    1 usage  ▲ nassrin87  
    @Override  
    public void informObservers(String p_Notification) {...}  
}
```

Figure 1.6: LogEntryBuffer Class

```

public class ConsoleLogger implements Observer {

    1 usage  Ali Sayed Salehi
    @Override
    public boolean update(String p_Notification) {
        System.out.println(p_Notification);
        return true;
    }
}

```

Figure 1.7: ConsoleLogger Class

```

public class GameLogger implements Observer {

    1 usage  Jerome Kithinji
    public GameLogger() { clearLogContent(); }

    /** Handles the update notifications by logging them to a file. .
    1 usage  Jerome Kithinji
    @Override
    public boolean update(String p_NotificationMessage) {...}

    /** Creates the log directory if it does not exist. ...*/
    2 usages  Jerome Kithinji
    private static void makeDirectoryIfAbsent(String p_DirectoryName)

    /** Method to clear the existing logs in the log file. */
    1 usage  Jerome Kithinji
    private void clearLogContent() {...}

}

```

Figure 1.8: GameLogger Class

1.3.2 Command Pattern

The abstract `Order` class acts as the Command interface in the Command Pattern, declaring the `execute` method that all concrete commands (`AdvanceOrderCommand`, `DeployOrderCommand`, etc.) will implement. The `AdvanceOrderCommand`, `AirliftOrderCommand`, `BlockadeOrderCommand`, `BombOrderCommand`, `DeployOrderCommand`, `DiplomacyOrderCommand` classes are concrete implementations of the `Order` abstract class. Each of these classes encapsulates all the information needed for the execution of a specific order, such as advancing troops, deploying armies, or negotiating diplomacy. The `Player` class acts as the invoker. It holds and manages orders (commands) through methods like `addDeployOrder`, `addAttackOrder`, etc. These methods create command objects and add them to the player's order list.

```

public abstract class Order {

    /** Member to hold details of the order */
    12 usages
    private OrderDetails d_OrderDetails;

    /** LogEntryBuffer object to log the information ...*/
    2 usages
    private LogEntryBuffer d_LogEntryBuffer;

    /** Boolean to check if capture was successful */
    2 usages
    private boolean d_captureFlag = false;

    /** Order type */
    2 usages
    private String d_OrderType;
}

```

Figure 1.9: Command Pattern: Order Class Hierarchy

```

public class AdvanceOrderCommand extends Order {

    /** LogEntryBuffer instance for recording log data. */
    5 usages
    private LogEntryBuffer d_LogEntryBuffer;
}

```

Figure 1.10: AdvanceOrderCommand Class

```

public void addDeployOrder(String p_TargetCountry, int p_NumberOfArmies) {
    Order l_Order = new DeployOrderCommand(this.d_Name, p_TargetCountry, p_NumberOfArmies);
    this.d_OrderList.add(l_Order);
}

/** Method to add attack order on a source country to a target country with ...*/
1 usage 4 nassim87 +1
public void addAttackOrder(String p_SourceCountry, String p_TargetCountry, int p_NumberOfArmies) {
}

```

Figure 1.11: addDeployOrder Method in Player Class (Invoker)

1.3.3 State Pattern

The `GamePhase` enum includes each phase of the game (like `REINFORCEMENT`, `ISSUE_ORDERS`, `EXECUTE_ORDERS`, etc.) represented as an enum constant, implementing specific behavior associated with that phase. Each state has a `getWarzonePhase()` method that returns an instance of `GamePhaseService` specific to that phase, demonstrating how behavior changes with the state. For example, `REINFORCEMENT` returns a new instance of `ReinforcementServiceImpl`, and `ISSUE_ORDERS` returns a new instance of `OrderIssuanceServiceImpl`. By using the state pattern, every service is validated and then moves to the next state.

```
public enum GamePhase{
    /** Map Editor phase of gameplay */
    14 usages  ▲ nassrin87
    MAP_EDITOR {
        1 usage  ▲ nassrin87
        @Override
        public List<GamePhase> getPossibleGameStates() {
            return Collections.singletonList(START_UP);}

        6 usages  ▲ nassrin87
        @Override
        public GamePhaseService getWarzonePhase() { return new MapEditorServiceImpl();
    },

    /** Start up phase of gameplay */
    12 usages  ▲ nassrin87
    START_UP {...},

    /** Main game loop phase of gameplay */
    10 usages  ▲ nassrin87
    MAIN_GAME_LOOP {...},

    /** Reinforcement phase of gameplay */
    7 usages  ▲ nassrin87
```

Figure 1.12: State Pattern: GamePhase Enumeration

1.4 Changing Data Structure

Using doubly-ended queues for inserting and retrieving the Orders instead of a list helps to improve the time complexity of the order execution process significantly. The adoption of doubly-ended queues (Deque) facilitates more efficient operations at both ends of the queue, which is particularly advantageous when dealing with a dynamic set of orders that may need quick updates or retrieval. This structural change is aimed at enhancing the efficiency and performance of the order management system within the software.

1.5 Test Refactoring

The Test Refactoring process focuses on both functional and structural aspects. We've conducted an update of our testing codebase, informed by visual before-and-after comparisons to ensure thoroughness and accuracy.

1.5.1 Test Code Refactoring

The refactoring initiative introduced a new suite of tests and modifications to existing ones to enhance our game's robustness. This initiative captures our strategic improvements:

1. Map validation to ensure both map and continents are connected graphs, reinforcing the integrity of the game's geography.
2. Robust error handling of invalid map files to prevent crashes and ensure graceful failure.
3. Validation of the correct startup phase to confirm that game initialization follows prescribed rules.
4. Accurate calculations for the number of reinforcement armies, which is crucial for gameplay balance.
5. Execution validation for various orders, including source and target validation, country conquest dynamics, and end-game scenarios.

Each implementation class has a corresponding test class, maintaining a 1-1 relationship that fosters clarity and traceability in our codebase.

<pre>28 - public void testGameEngine() { 29 d_gameEngine = new GameEngine(); 30 } 31 /**</pre>	<pre>29 + @BeforeEach 30 + public void setUp() { 31 d_gameEngine = new GameEngine(); 32 } 33 /**</pre>
--	--

Figure 1.13: Before and after SetUp

<pre>85 86 @Test 87 public void testGetCountries() { 88 - Country testCountry = new Country(100, "Asia", 89 - "Yes"); 89 - d_continent.getCountries().put("Iran", 90 - testCountry); 90 - 90 - Assertions.assertTrue(d_continent.getCountries().contain 91 - sKey("Iran")); 91 - Assertions.assertSame(testCountry, 91 - d_continent.getCountries().get("Iran")); 92 }</pre>	<pre>85 86 @Test 87 public void testGetCountries() { 88 + d_continent.getCountries().put("Iran", new 88 + Country("Iran", "Asia", 1L)); 89 + 89 + Assertions.assertTrue(d_continent.getCountries().contain 89 + sKey("Iran")); 90 }</pre>
--	---

Figure 1.14: Refactoring: Body of a test method

1.5.2 Test Java doc Refactoring

Our JavaDocs have undergone extensive updates to better reflect the intricacies of the test cases. The before-and-after comparison in Figure 1.13 highlights the enhanced clarity and detail now provided.

26	-	* Initializes the <code>{@link GameMapDataHandlerImpl}</code> for testing its functionalities related to game map handling.	27	+	* Sets up the testing environment before each test. Initializes the <code>{@link GameMapDataHandlerImpl}</code> instance.
27		*/	28		*/
28	-	public void testGameMapDataHandlerImpl() {	29	+	@BeforeEach
29		d_gameMapDataHandler = new GameMapDataHandlerImpl();	30	+	public void setUp() {
30		}	31		d_gameMapDataHandler = new GameMapDataHandlerImpl();
31		/**	32		}
32	-	* Validates that a game map can be created from a map file input without throwing exceptions.	33	+	/**
33	-	* This test simulates the reading of a basic map file structure, asserting that the map creation process is successful.	34	+	* Tests the map creation functionality from a map file input. Ensures that no exceptions are thrown during the creation process when given a basic map file structure.
34		*/	35		*/
35		@Test	36		@Test
36		public void testCreateGameMap() {	37		public void testCreateGameMap() {
			38		
			39		

Figure 1.15: Before and After: Javadoc Comments