

RoboTanks- Design Document

Version 1.0

Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to outline the technical design of the RoboTanks game and provide an overview for the implementation.

Document Organization

This document is organized into the following sections:

Introduction	Provides information relating to this document (purpose, organization, audience, etc.)
Data Design	Describes the underlying data structures for RoboTanks and how they are used and accessed in various parts of the project.
Architecture Design	Gives an overview of the system architecture and technologies used.
Interface Design	Gives an overview of the user interface as well as internal interfaces

Data Design

The data is stored in a Mongo database. There are two main portions of code. The backend mainly takes java code from the user and compiles it to run the game. The results are stored in the Mongo database. Java classes from the backend are converted into Mongo Schemas using Morphia. The front end then accesses the mongo database through the Node.js server endpoints. The endpoints generate the appropriate JSON files to manage and reenact the game.

The following is the current plan for the database. This will change as needed.

```
Game {
  id:ObjectId,
  users:User [{
    userID:ObjectId,
    userName:String,
    tankName:String,
    tankID:ObjectID
  }],
  name:String,
  tanks:Tank [{
    coord:Coordinate {
      x:int,
      y:int
    },
    tankId:ObjectId,
    tankName:String,
    health:int,
    dir:TANK_DIR,
    actionPoints:int,
  }],
  winnerID:ObjectId,
  moves:MoveTracker {
    curTurn:int,
    listOfMoves:Map<Integer, TANK_MOVES> []
  },
  ready:boolean,
  status:int,
  errors:LogItem [{
    type:LOG_TYPE,
    timestamp:Date,
    user:ObjectId,
    message:String
  }]
}

DBUser {
  id:ObjectId,
  username:String,
  password_hash:String,
  kills:int,
  deaths:int,
```

```

wins:int
tanks:DBTank [{
    id:ObjectId,
    name:String,
    code:String,
    status:TANK_STATUS,
    type:TANK_TYPE,
    skin:TANK_SKIN,
    kills:int,
    deaths:int,
    wins:int
    errors:LogItem [{
        type:LOG_TYPE,
        timestamp:Date,
        user:ObjectId,
        message:String
    }]
}]
}

```

```

-----
| ENUMS |
-----

```

```

TANK_DIR: N,E,S,W
TANK_MOVES: TURN_LEFT, TURN_RIGHT, MOVE_FORWARD, MOVE_BACKWARD,
WAIT, SHOOT
TANK_STATUS: COMPILE,ERROR,SUCCESS
LOG_TYPE: GAME_ERROR,TANK_ERROR
TANK_SKIN:
TANK_TYPE:

```

The front end works with the following endpoints:

```

/api/users/:username
/api/users/:username/tanks
/api/users/:username/tanks/:tankid
/api/users/:username/tanks
/api/users/:username/tanks/:tankid
/api/users/:username/tanks/:tankid
/api/games/
/api/games/open

```

/api/games/username/:username

/api/games/:gameid

/api/games

/api/games/:gameid/tanks

/api/games/:gameid/tanks

/api/games/:gameid/tanks/:tankid

/api/users/register

/api/users/login

Architecture Design

Frontend

Home Page

Displayed when a user enters the website.

The home page serves three purposes:

1. Allow existing users to login.
2. Allow new users to register for a new account.
3. Introduce the game to new users.

The login and registration block is placed above the introduction block.

User Login

Form for the user to authenticate with the server.

This is placed before the Game Introduction to allow easy access to users. By default, the form prompts the user to login. A link below the login form allows a user to register instead, if the user does not already have an existing account.

User Registration

Form for the user to register for a new account.

This is the same block as User Login. Clicking 'Create new account' just below the login form toggles the registration view.

Registration form fields:

1. Username
2. Password
3. Confirmation of password
4. Email address

Game Introduction

A description of how RoboTanks is played.

This is a brief and succinct description that is no more than 3 scroll heights long, meaning that the user will not have beyond scroll 3 full pages. The description includes screenshots of how the different components of RoboTanks work together to allow the user to play a game.

In particular, these phases are described:

1. Create a new tank
2. Join a battle
3. View personal statistics

Armory

An interface for a user to manage tanks and view their statistics.

The view is organized into two blocks, with the user's list of tanks on the left and the statistics of the selected tank on the right. The right block also doubles as the code editor for the selected tank when in edit mode.

Tank List

List view of all tanks created by the user.

This component is comprised of the list of tanks and an 'Add Tank' button below the list.

Tank Card

A visual representation of each tank.

Each tank is visually represented in the form of a card. A card has 4 elements:

1. Tank name
2. Tank image
3. Tank description
4. Tank win/loss ratio

The tank name is placed above the tank image. These two elements are wrapped in a block that spans 3 column widths within the card. The next 6 columns are occupied by the block that wraps the tank description and win/loss ratio.

Constraints:

Tank name – No longer than 20 characters

Tank image – 64 x 64 pixels

Tank description – No longer than 200 characters

When a card is selected, a 'Edit' and 'Download' button appears to the right of the card. These buttons are wrapped in a block that occupies the final 3 columns of the tank card.

When the 'Edit' button is clicked, the editor is toggled on, the statistics toggled off and the button changed to 'Stats'. The reverse happens when the 'Stats' button is clicked.

Statistics

Statistics describing the selected tank.

Each tank has the following statistics:

1. Wins
2. Losses
3. Draws
4. Games played
5. Tanks destroyed

Each statistic has a corresponding image and a number. Statistics are arranged vertically down the height of the block.

Editor

An editor that allows the user to modify a tank.

When the 'Edit' button is clicked on a selected tank card, the editor is toggled on and the statistics are toggled off. The editor displays the code of the selected tank. Any changes made in the editor is not saved until the 'Save' button is clicked.

Battle

An interface for a user to create and join battles.

The view is comprised of two parts: The top block allows a user to create a new game while the bottom allows the user to join an open game.

Create Game

A form to create a new game.

The form consists of only one field: Game Name. If the user clicks 'Create' after filling out this field, a game will be created and listed under 'Open Games'.

Open Games

A list of open games that a user can join.

Each row of the list displays the information of a specific game, namely the name and open spots left in the game. The last column consists of a 'Join' button.

Upon clicking 'Join', a modal appears prompting the user to select one of the tanks listed in the Armory. Once a tank is selected, the number of open spots is updated.

Watch

An interface for a user to watch the progression of a battle.

Games

A list of games available to view.

Each row of the list displays the information of a specific game, namely the name and status of the game. The last column consists of a 'Watch' button.

Upon clicking 'Watch', a modal appears, allowing the user to watch the progression of the game.

Backend

Database

Where all of the game data is stored (Tanks, Games, Users)

Game

All of the information and code that goes into making a game function. Once the game has started, tanks make a move based on who has spent the least amount of 'Action Points.' Each action costs a separate amount of 'Action Points.'

In the game class, the turn of the selected tank is evaluated. Based on their action, the area affected by their action is also evaluated, for example, to see if another tank is hit by a shot.

There are a number of classes that help the game function. They fit under these categories:

- Board : Coordinates and size of board used in calculations to determine positions and vulnerability of tanks.
- Board Elements : All of the pieces of the board
 - o Walls: These are obstacles that do but prevent the tank from moving to their squares.
 - o Tanks: There is a base Tank class that holds most of the basic information and getters and setters. There are three abstract classes: Heavy, Basic, and Light, which all have different stats.
 - o Different Tanks have differing required action points in order to carry out their respective actions. For example, it costs the heavy tank more to move than the light tank, but the heavy tank also does more damage than the light tank.
- Users : The registered players of the game. Their losses, wins, draws, and tanks killed are stored. This also stores a list of their Tanks.
- Util : How moves are processed in the game. Possible tank moves and directions are stored in classes as enums. There is also a MoveTracker that records past moves. There is also a class that evaluates the user's string of code and turns it into functional Java.

Poller

Checks periodically to see if the amount of games have changed and if anything needs to be compiled. If that is affirmative, then it passes the game to the PreGame Processor.

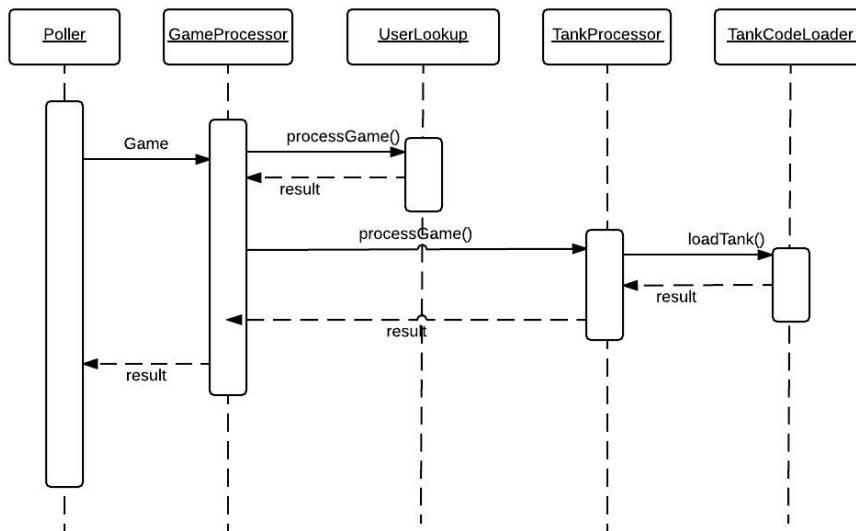
PreGame Processor

This is where the user code is processed and turned into tanks.

- GameProcessor: Takes the game from the Poller and runs it through UserLookup and TankProcessor.
- UserLookup: This examines the list of tanks that have been passed into the game by the Poller and will then populate a list of users (owners of said tanks) to coincide with the list of tanks.

- TankProcessor: This runs through the four tanks and runs the code of each tank through the TankCodeLoader.
- TankCodeLoader: The TankCodeLoader class parses through the class to make sure that it contains no malicious code. If it passes those tests, then it compiles the code immediately prior to playing the game. If compiled, the completed tank is returned to the TankProcessor. Otherwise, an error is returned and the game does not compile.

Pregame Sequence Diagram



Interface Design

Human Interfaces

Internal Interfaces