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Assignment Cover Letter

(Individual Work)

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Class : L2CC Lecturer :Jude Joseph Lamug Martinez,

MCS

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Submission Pattern

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Project Specification

Overview

This program is about a bomberman game. The goal of the game is to bomb the wall and prevent it from getting hurt by the enemies. These are only games that can be played by children. In this game, there are 5 enemies that can go horizontal while the bomberman can go either vertical or horizontal and put bombs to break the wall.

Program Output and Input

It has methods for initializing the grid, placing bombs, checking for valid positions, and printing the grid. The main method serves as the entry point to program and handles the user input using a scanner project. You can compile and run the Java code to run the program. To position the bomb on the grid, input the X and Y coordinates when prompted. After each placement of a bomb, the application updates the grid and displays it.

Library Used

- 1. Swing
 - Used to make the GUI of the game.
- 2. Action Event
 - Used for clicking buttons which refers to action.
- 3. File
 - Used to retrieve elements from an external file.

Solution Design

Files that are involved are AbstractCharacter.java, AbstractPowerUp.java, Bomb.java, BombCounterPU.java, BombermanComponent.java, BombermanFrame.java, BombRadiusPU.java, Enemy.java, Engine.java, Explosion.java, Floor.java and Player.java.

AbstractCharacter.java

It represents the abstract base class for all characters in the game, such as players, enemies, or power-ups. It would define common properties and behaviors that are shared among these character types.

```
public class AbstractCharacter
   private int pixelsPerStep;
   protected AbstractCharacter(int x, int y, int pixelsPerStep) {
   this.pixelsPerStep = pixelsPerStep;
   public enum Move
```

AbstractPowerUp.java

The majority of powerup types that extend AbstractPowerup derive from this class, and they all share its contents. BombCounterPU and BombRadiusPU are classes that extend this one. The x and y coordinates that will determine where the powerup will be placed are required by the constructor.

```
public class AbstractPowerup
   private final int y;
   private String name = null;
   public AbstractPowerup(int x, int y) {
    this.y = y;
   public void addToPlayer(Player player) {
   public int getPowerupSize() { return POWERUP_SIZE; }
   public int getX() { return x; }
    public int getY() { return y; }
   public String getName() { return name; }
```

Bomb.java

It represents the objects that are placed on the game grid and explode after a certain time. The Bomb class has instance variables to represent the bomb's position (x and y), the remaining time on the bomb's timer (timer), and whether the bomb has exploded.

```
public class Bomb
    // Constants are static by definition.
   private final static int BOMBSIZE = 30;
    // size of the bomb
   private final static int STARTCOUNTDOWN = 100;
    // countdown of 100
   private int timeToExplosion = STARTCOUNTDOWN;
    // time to explode
    private final int rowIndex;
    // return the row of the bomb's position
    private final int colIndex;
    // return the column of the bomb's position
    private int explosionRadius;
    // the bomb's explosion radius.
    private boolean playerLeft;
    // set to false
```

BombCounterPU.java

The BombCounterPU class could represent a power-up that increases the maximum number of bombs a player can place on the game grid. It would be a subclass of an AbstractPowerup class, which provides common functionality for power-ups in the game. This class extends AbstractPowerup and receives fundamental methods such as getters for its coordinates and size. This class has an addToPlayer-method which adjusts the bombCount of the player.

```
public class BombCounterPU extends AbstractPowerup
   // inheriting its properties and methods.
   public BombCounterPU(int rowIndex, int colIndex) { super(colIndex, rowIndex); }
   public void addToPlayer(Player player) {
   int currentBombCount = player.getBombCount();
   player.setBombCount(currentBombCount + 1);
   public String getName() {
   final String name = "BombCounter";
   return name;
```

BombermanComponent.java

The BombermanComponent class could represent a graphical component responsible for rendering the game's grid and interacting with the user interface. It would be a subclass of JComponent and implement the FloorListener interface to receive notifications about changes in the game grid.

```
public class BombermanComponent extends JComponent implements FloorListener
   108 usages
   private final static int SQUARE_SIZE = 40;
   private final static int CHARACTER_ADJUSTMENT_FOR_PAINT = 15;
   private final static int SQUARE_MIDDLE = SQUARE_SIZE/2;
   private final static int PAINT_PARAMETER_15 = 15;
   private final static int PAINT_PARAMETER_17 = 17;
   private final static int PAINT_PARAMETER_18 = 18;
   private final static int PAINT_PARAMETER_19 = 19;
   private final static int PAINT_PARAMETER_20 = 20;
   private final Floor floor;
   private final AbstractMap<FloorTile, Color> colorMap;
```

BombermanFrame.java

It could represent the main graphical frame or window that contains the game components and provides the user interface. It would be a subclass of JFrame, which is a Swing class for creating windows.

```
public class BombermanFrame extends JFrame
   private Floor floor;
   private BombermanComponent bombermanComponent;
   public BombermanFrame(final String title, Floor floor) throws HeadlessException {
   super(title);
   this.setDefaultCloseOperation(WindowConstants.DISPOSE_ON_CLOSE);
   bombermanComponent = new BombermanComponent(floor);
   floor.createPlayer(bombermanComponent, floor);
   setKeyStrokes();
   this.setLayout(new BorderLayout());
   this.add(bombermanComponent, BorderLayout.CENTER);
   this.pack();
   this.setVisible(true);
   public BombermanComponent getBombermanComponent() { return bombermanComponent; }
   private boolean askUser(String question) {
   return JOptionPane.showConfirmDialog(parentComponent: null, question, title: "", JOptionPane.YES_NO_OPTION) == JOptionPane.YES_OPTION;
```

BombRadiusPU.java

This class extends AbstractPowerup and receives fundamental methods such as getters for its coordinates and size. This class has an addToPlayer-method which adjusts the bombRadius of the player.

```
public class BombRadiusPU extends AbstractPowerup
    public BombRadiusPU(int rowIndex, int colIndex) { super(colIndex, rowIndex); }
    public void addToPlayer(Player player) {
        int currentExplosionRadius = player.getExplosionRadius();
    player.setExplosionRadius(currentExplosionRadius + 1);
    public String getName() {
    final String name = "BombRadius";
    return name;
```

Enemy.java

The Enemy class could stand in for the game's foes or enemies. It would be a subclass of AbstractCharacter, inheriting all of its traits and characteristics.

```
public class Enemy extends AbstractCharacter
    private Move currentDirection;
    public Enemy(int x, int y, boolean vertical) {
       super(x, y, pixelsPerStep: 1);
       currentDirection = randomDirection(vertical);
   public void changeDirection() {
       if (currentDirection == Move.DOWN) {
            currentDirection = Move.UP;
       } else if (currentDirection == Move.UP) {
            currentDirection = Move.DOWN;
       } else if (currentDirection == Move.LEFT) {
            currentDirection = Move.RIGHT;
       } else {
            currentDirection = Move.LEFT;
```

Engine.java

It could stand in for the game engine, which controls game logic and handles user input, game state updates, and coordination of interactions between various game pieces.

```
public final class Engine
{┋
   private static final int TIME_STEP = 30;
   private static int width = 10;
   private static int height = 10;
   private static int nr0fEnemies = 5;
   private static Timer clockTimer = null;
   // update at regular intervals
   private Engine() {}
    // class to prevent object creation
   public static void main(String[] args) { startGame(); }
```

Explosion.java

This class represents the "fireballs" or explosions that have the power to demolish BREAKABLEBLOCKs and kill Players or Enemies. For logic and painting, it requires a row- and column-index. Its duration is the number of timesteps it will last before being eliminated.

```
public final class Engine
{ ॗ
    private static final int TIME_STEP = 30;
    private static int width = 10;
    private static int height = 10;
    private static int nr0fEnemies = 5;
    private static Timer clockTimer = null;
    // update at regular intervals
    private Engine() {}
    public static void main(String[] args) { startGame(); }
```

Floor.java

The game grid's individual tiles or cells could be represented by the Floor class.

Normally, it would be a component of a bigger Grid class that controls the entire game board.

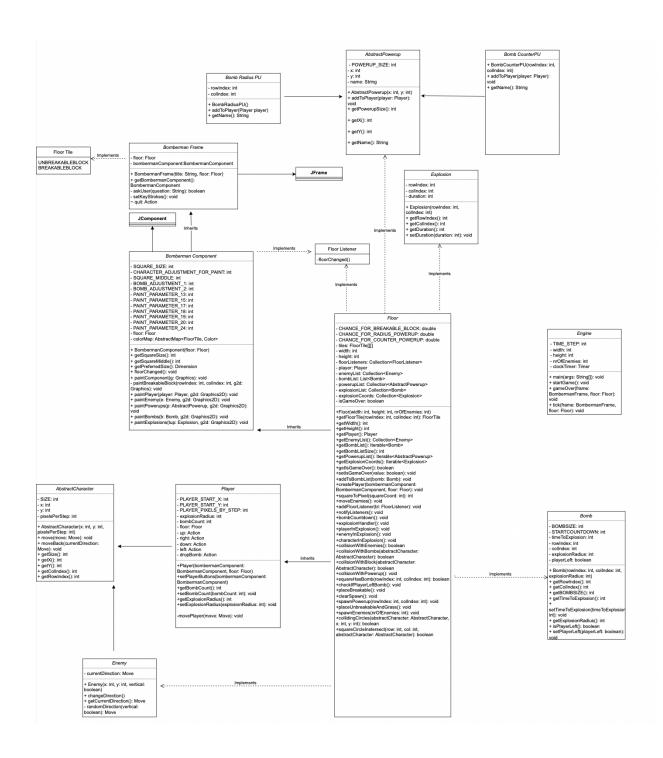
```
public class Floor {
   private final static double CHANCE_FOR_BREAKABLE_BLOCK = 0.4;
   private final static double CHANCE_FOR_RADIUS_POWERUP = 0.2;
   private final static double CHANCE_FOR_COUNTER_POWERUP = 0.8;
   private final FloorTile[][] tiles;
   8 usages
   private int width;
   8 usages
   private int height;
   private Collection<FloorListener> floorListeners = new ArrayList<>();
   private Player player = null;
   8 usages
   private Collection<Enemy> enemyList = new ArrayList<>();
   private List<Bomb> bombList= new ArrayList<>();
   private Collection<AbstractPowerup> powerupList = new ArrayList<>();
   private Collection<Bomb> explosionList= new ArrayList<>();
   private Collection<Explosion> explosionCoords= new ArrayList<>();
```

Player.java

The Player class could serve as the player's avatar or gaming character. Typically, it would be a subclass of AbstractCharacter, inheriting all of its common traits and behaviors.

```
public class Player extends AbstractCharacter
-{
   private final static int PLAYER_START_Y = 60;
   private int explosionRadius;
   private Floor floor;
    public Action up = new AbstractAction() {
   public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
        movePlayer(Move.UP);
    };
    public Action right = new AbstractAction() {
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
        movePlayer(Move.RIGHT);
    };
    public Action down = new AbstractAction() {
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
       movePlayer(Move.DOWN);
```

Class Diagram



Evidence of working program

