Team: Tyler Behm, John Chamberlin, Josh Killinger

Title: 2D Roguelike Game



Project Summary: For our group project, we propose to implement a 2D Roguelike game. In the following paragraphs of our proposal, we will explain what a 2D Roguelike game is, how we intend on working on it, and why it makes a good object-oriented project.

A Rougelike game is modeled after the 1980 game Rogue. A Roguelike has the player taking control of their main character. The player guides their character through a dungeon as seen through top down 2D perspective. The character may encounter enemies and other obstacles. They may use power ups or other items available in the dungeon. Most commonly sprite graphics are used to depict the character, enemies, and everything else in the game. This helps to capture the retro feel and user experience.

For our project, we will use Unity and C# to implement the game from the Unity intermediate-level tutorial exactly so we will have a working product. https://unity3d.com/learn/tutorials/projects/2d-roguelike-tutorial Then we add ghost enemies (they possess the character and forcibly move them away wasting player's turns) and invincibility power up (10 turn immunity to enemies) objects. This will be an extension to add extra objects.

Then we refactor the game away from level progression towards screen based generated map exploration. This should be a refactor because we need to allow the player to return to the previous map square they just exited. Then we work from there time permitting.

This is a good object-oriented project because the tutorial takes advantage of many object-oriented programming paradigms. They create an abstract class MovingObject which is the class of the main character and enemy classes. This is an example of the Dependency Inversion Principle. Our extensions to the tutorial game will make use of the Open-Close Principle. Finally, our refactor towards the screen based generated map exploration will rely on good coupling to minimize the number of classes necessary to change.

Project Requirements:

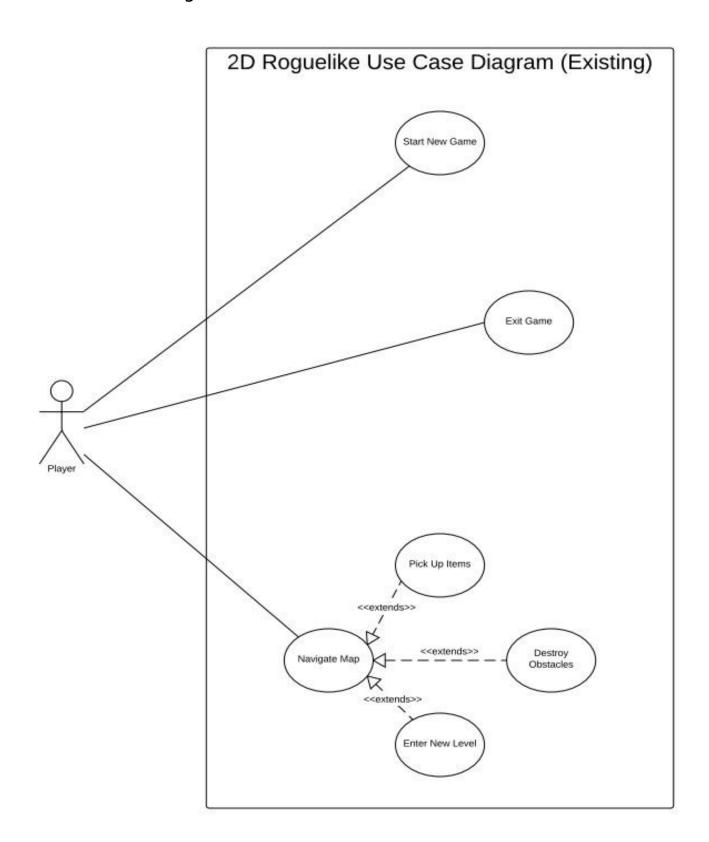
No business requirements identified, as we are developing a game to be mass-marketed to a broad audience, rather than a specific client. The user field from the example requirements table is omitted. In all cases, the user is the person playing the game.

Functi	Functional requirements							
ID	Requirement	Topic Area	Priorit y	Status				
FR-01	User is presented with a procedurally- generated game map when the game starts or when a level is finished.	Gameplay	High	Existing				
FR-02	Each game board consists of tiles. Some tiles can be interacted with (destroyed, consumed, etc.).	Gameplay	Med	Existing				
FR-03	The character and enemy sprites are animated.	Graphical Feature	Low	Both				
FR-04	The character sprite moves based on player input and will interact with objects in the destination tile if it is occupied.	Gameplay	High	Both				
FR-05	The character has a limited number of turns, and the game will end if all turns are expended.	Gameplay	Med	Existing				
FR-06	Players can gain additional turns by interacting with certain objects on the game board.	Gameplay	Med	Existing				
FR-07	High scores are recorded in persistent data.	Additional Feature	Low	Refactor				
FR-08	If the player reaches the exit tile successfully, a new level is generated.	Gameplay	Med	Existing				
FR-09	Player turns are persistent throughout gameplay levels.	Gameplay	Med	Existing				
FR-10	Zero-to-many enemies are generated on the map when a level starts based on the difficulty of that level.	Gameplay	Med	Both				
FR-11	Enemies' turns occur after the player's turns.	Gameplay	Med	Existing				
FR-12	Enemies can attack an adjacent player, resulting in a reduced number of turns.	Gameplay	Med	Both				
FR-13	Players will not be allowed to make invalid moves.	Gameplay	Med	Refactor				

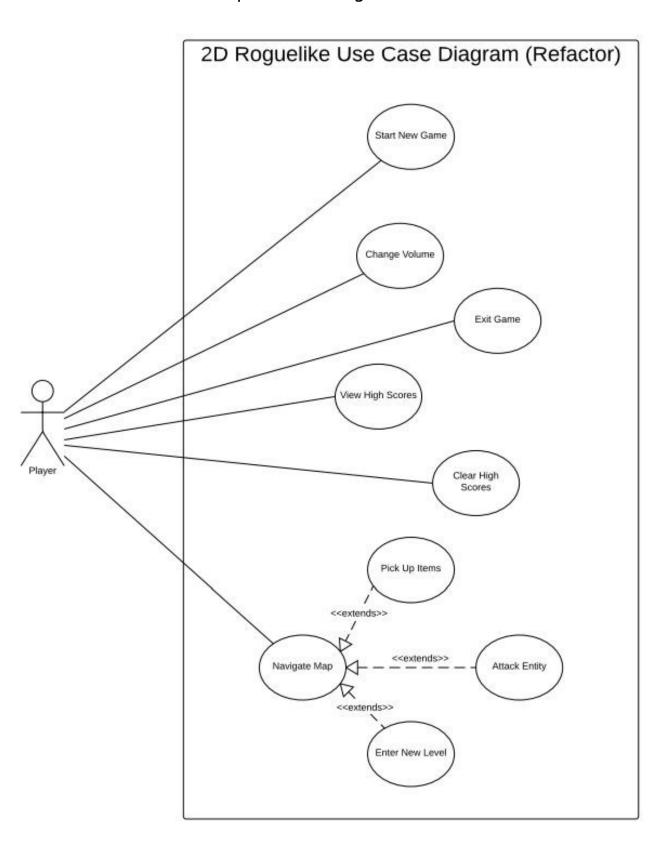
Project Requirements (continued):

Project Requirements (continued):						
User	Requirements					
ID	Requirement	Topic Area	Prior ity	Status		
US- 01	Users must be presented with a menu when the game is launched, allowing them to navigate usage options. High Refact Interface					
US- 02	Users must be able to start a new game.	User Interface	High	Existing		
US- 03	Users must be able to quit the game.	User Interface	High	Existing		
US- 04	Users must be able to control the volume of the game.	User Interface	Low	Refactor		
US- 05	Users can erase persistent data. Additional Low Refeature					
US- 06	Users must be able to access an interface menu while playing the game. User High Ref					
US- 07	Users may navigate the game board using a basic and intuitive interface	User Interface	High	Existing		
US- 08	Users may interact with objects on the map using an intuitive interface.	Gameplay	Med	Both		
Non-F	unctional requirements					
ID	Requirement	Topic Area	Prio			
NFR- 01	Game functionality shall behave the same on different platforms.	Performano	e High	Existing		
NFR- 02	The game must launch and be interactive within seven seconds.	Performance Med E		Existing		
NFR- 03	New levels must generate and be ready to play in five seconds.	Performance Med		Existing		
NFR- 05	Enemies move in discernible patterns.	Gameplay Low Both		Both		
NFR- 06	The map exit is always reachable.	Gameplay Med Exis		Existing		
NFR- 07	Game exits smoothly on all platforms with no errors	Performano	e High	Existing		

Users and Tasks (Existing State): Our design consists of one user, namely the player. She/he will be able to start a new game, exit a game, and interact with the game via map navigation, as depicted in the use case diagram below.



Users and Tasks (Refactor): The number and type of actors remains unchanged in our refactored design. However, we have added additional functionality which will allow the player to change the volume and view persistent high scores data.



Use Case ID:	UC-	UC-01			
Use Case Name:	Star	Start New Game			
Description:	Allo	w player to start a new gam	ne		
Actor:	Play	/er			
Pre-Condition:	Me	nu is loaded			
Post-Condition:	Gan	ne is running upon load			
Frequency of Use:	Eve	rytime			
Flow of Events:					
		Actor Action	System Response		
	1	Player press "Start New Game" button	System makes new game board with starting configurations		
	2		Player given starting configuration		
Variations:					
Notes & Issues:					
Developer Notes:					

Use Case ID:	UC-02	UC-02			
Use Case Name:	Chang	Change Volume			
Description:	Allow	player to change volume			
Actor:	Playe	r			
Pre-Condition:	Menu	is loaded			
Post-Condition:	New	olume is applied			
Frequency of Use:	Infred	juently			
Flow of Events:					
		Actor Action	System Response		
	1	Player press "Change Volume" button	System displays volume UI		
	2	Player adjusts volume UI	System updates with new volume		
Variations:					
Notes & Issues:					
Developer Notes:					

Use Case ID:	UC-0	UC-03			
Use Case Name:	Exit (Exit Game			
Description:	Allov	v player to exit game wi	thout harm to program or other software		
Actor:	Playe	er			
Pre-Condition:					
Post-Condition:					
Frequency of Use:	Ever	Everytime			
Flow of Events:					
		Actor Action	System Response		
	1	Player press "Exit Game" button	System shuts down safely		
Variations:	Player closes the window to exit game instead.				
Notes & Issues:					
Developer Notes:					

Use Case ID:	UC-0	UC-04			
Use Case Name:	View	View High Scores			
Description:					
Actor:	Playe	er			
Pre-Condition:	Men	u is loaded			
Post-Condition:					
Frequency of Use:	After	After every game over and occasionally at will			
Flow of Events:					
		Actor Action	System Response		
	1	Player press "View High Score" button	Systems displays name and high scores from data file		
Variations:		er dies during game. Player is s screen.	show high scores as part of Game		
Notes & Issues:					
Developer Notes:					

Use Case ID:	UC-0	UC-05			
Use Case Name:	Clear	Clear High Scores			
Description:	Allow data	Allow player to clear the names and high scores from the persistent data			
Actor:	Playe	er			
Pre-Condition:	Menu is loaded				
Post-Condition:	High score file is empty				
Frequency of Use:	Rarely if never				
Flow of Events:					
		Actor Action	System Response		
	1	Player press "Clear High Score" button	System clears high score file		
Variations					
Variations:					
Notes & Issues:					
Developer Notes:					

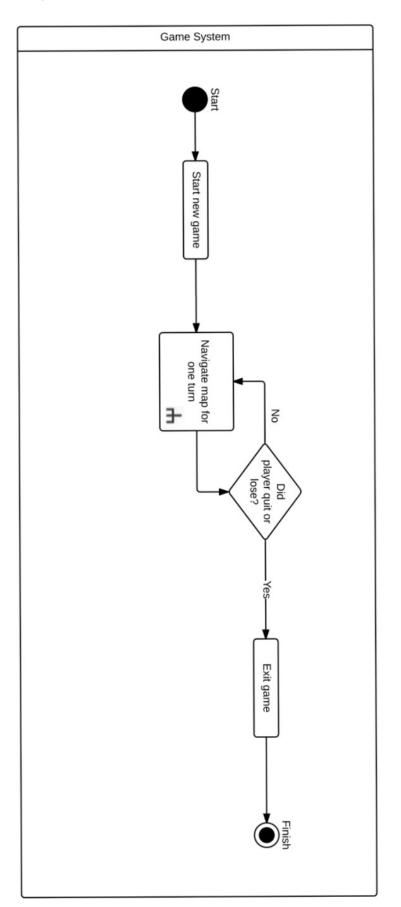
Use Case ID:	IIC C	26	
	UC-06		
Use Case Name:	Navi	gate Map	
Description:	Allov	w player to move character o	on game board and possibly interact
	with	game objects in occupied til	es
Actor:	Play	er	
Pre-Condition:	Gam	e board is active	
Post-Condition:	Ener	ny turn taken	
Frequency of Use:	Everytime		
Flow of Events:			
		Actor Action	System Response
	1	Player presses arrow key	System given appropriate response based on desired tile
	2		Systems gives enemies turn
Variations:			
Notes & Issues:			
Developer Notes:			

Use Case ID:	UC-07				
Use Case Name:	Pick Up Items				
Description:	Allow player to consume and use item as a consequence of moving character on game board				
Actor:	Playe	r			
Pre-Condition:	Item	in moved-to game tile			
Post-Condition:	Item	consumed			
Frequency of Use:	Frequ	iently			
Flow of Events:			_		
		Actor Action	System Response		
	1	Player moves character to item	System detects collisions with item		
	2		Item sprite removed		
	3		Character moves into tile		
	4		Character receives item's effect		
Variations:					
Notes & Issues:					
Developer Notes:					

Use Case ID:	UC-08	UC-08			
Use Case Name:	Attack Entity				
Description:	Allow player to do damage to certain game objects as a consequence of moving character on game board				
Actor:	Playe	r			
Pre-Condition:	Attacl	cable entity in moved	-to game tile		
Post-Condition:	Entity attacked				
Frequency of Use:	Frequ	ently			
Flow of Events:					
		Actor Action	System Response		
	1	Player moves character to entity	System detects collisions with entity		
	2		Entity may attack back or be destroyed		
Variations:					
Notes & Issues:					
Developer Notes:					

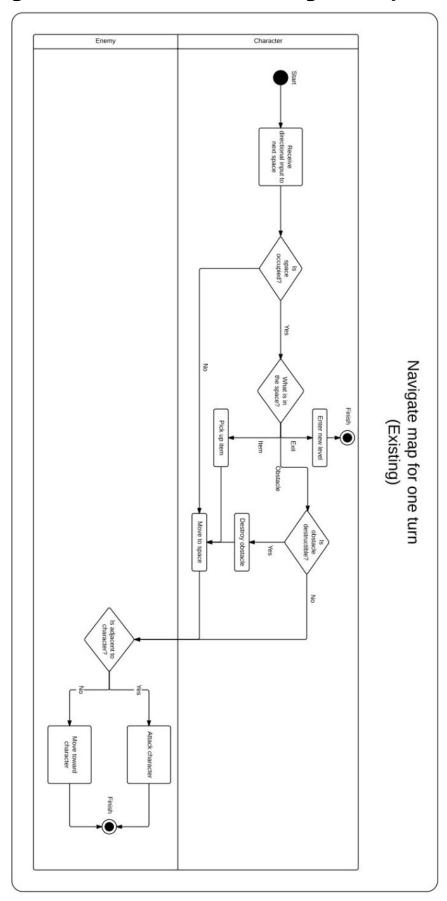
Use Case ID:	UC-09			
Use Case Name:	Enter New Level			
Description:	Allov	v player to advance to	higher level as a consequence of moving	
	chara	acter on game board		
Actor:	Playe	er		
Pre-Condition:	Exit i	n moved-to game tile		
Post-Condition:	New	game board is active		
Frequency of Use:	Frequently			
Flow of Events:				
	Actor Action System Response		System Response	
	1	Player moves character to exit	System detects collisions with exit	
	3		System loads new board	
Variations:				
Notes & Issues:	What if player dies upon reaching exit?			
Developer Notes:				

Activity Diagrams (Current State): Overall Diagram

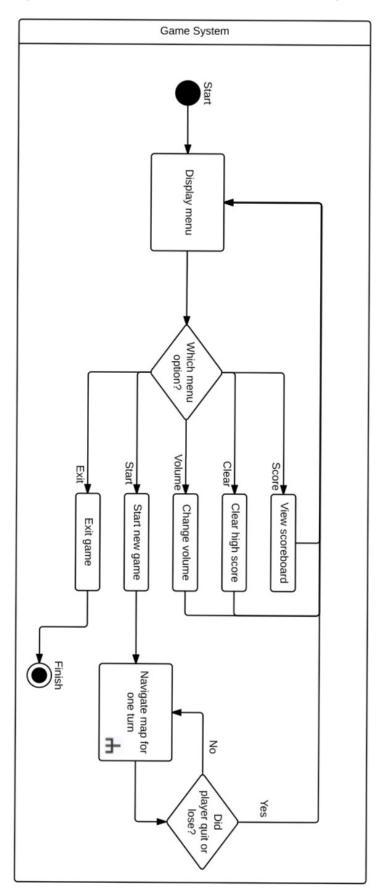


Play 2D Roguelike Game (Existing)

Activity Diagrams (Current State): Navigate Map Subdiagram

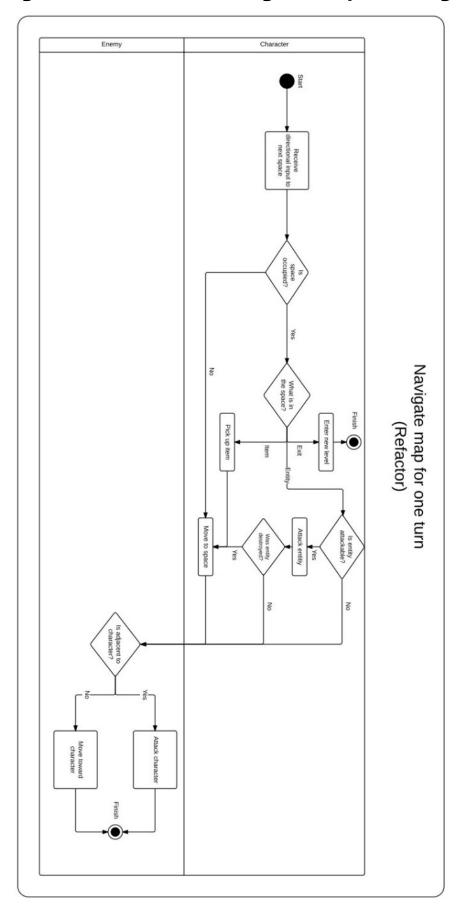


Activity Diagrams (Refactor): Overall Diagram



Play 2D Roguelike Game (Refactor)

Activity Diagrams (Refactor): Navigate Map Subdiagram



Data Storage (Current State): The current state does not require or use any persistent data storage.

Data Storage (Refactor): The refactored 2D Roguelike implementation will store the top ten player highest level reached and initials in a text file in the game directory. When a game ends, the GameOver() method in the GameManager object will call the updateScores() method. If the score of the game that just ended is within the top ten, then the updateScores() method will update the highscores.txt file with the new data and resort the other scores accordingly.

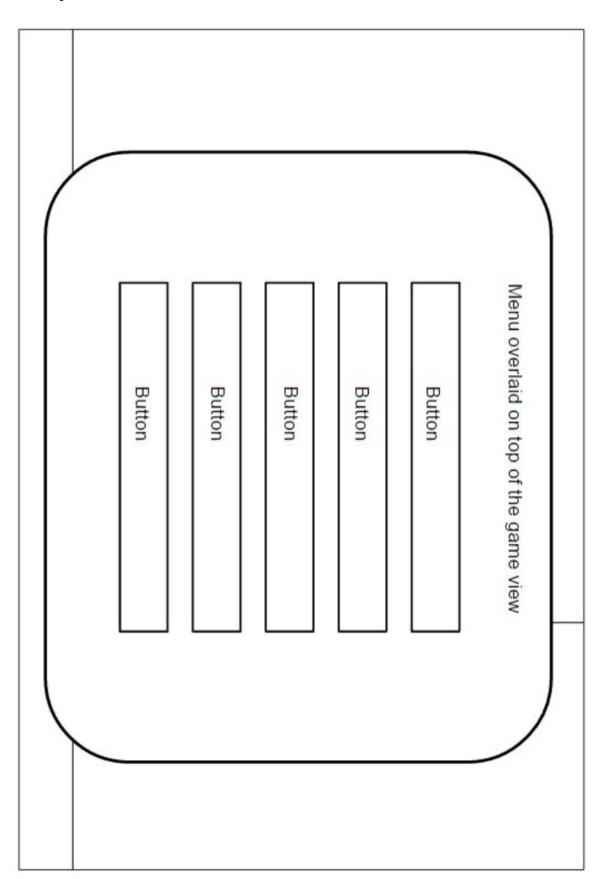


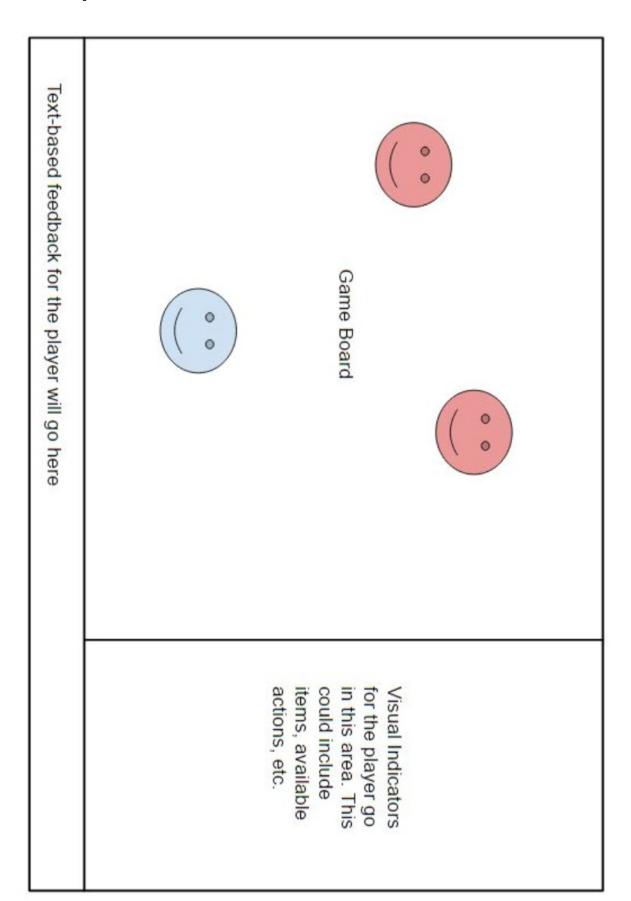
- + levelStartDelay:float = 2
- + turnDelay:float = 0.1
- + playerFoodPoints:int = 100
- + instance:GameManager = null
- + playersTurn:bool = true
- levelText:Text
- levelImage:GameObject
- boardScript:BoardManager
- level:int = 1
- enemies:List<Enemy>
- enemiesMoving:bool
- doingSetup:bool = true
- Awake():void
- OnLevelWasLoaded(int):void
- InitGame():void
- HideLevelImage():void
- Update():void
- + AddEnemyToList(Enemy):void
- + GameOver():void
- Movemenneso l'Enumerator
- -UpdateScores():void

GameOver() calls UpdateScores() when game ends and passes in level integer as parameter

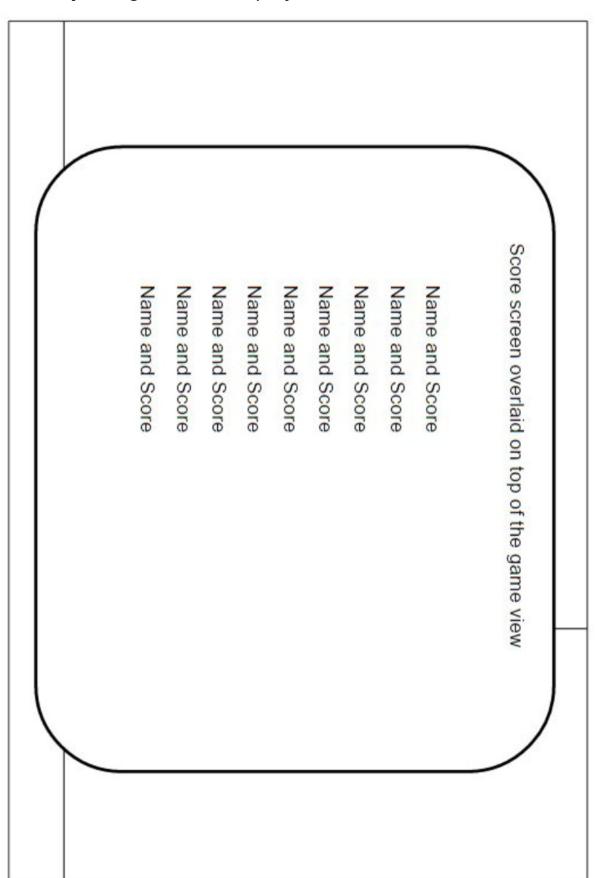


UpdateScores() opens a FileStream to access HighScores.txt using the C# File class. If the new score is greater than the last entry then the score is inserted and the list is resorted.

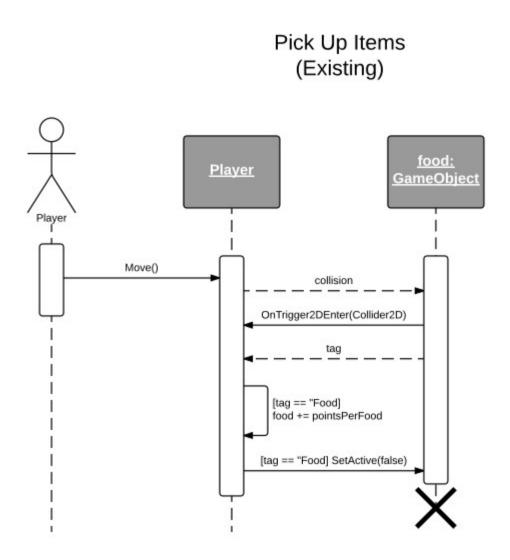




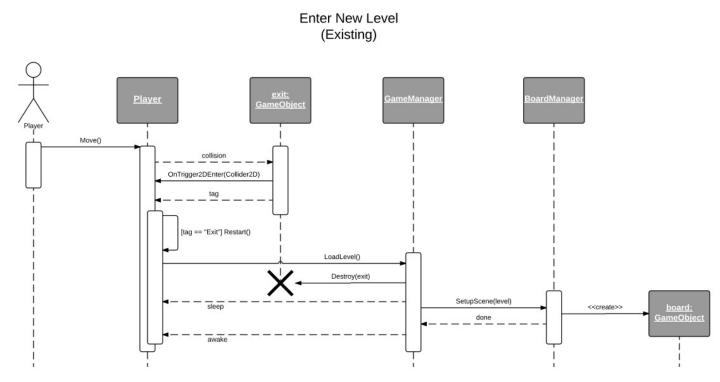
UI Mockups: High Scores Display



User Interactions: The "Pick Up Items" use case occurs when a player moves the player object over a food item. To know this happens, the player object needs to detect that it collided with the food object. Then player object should update its food points and destroy the food object.



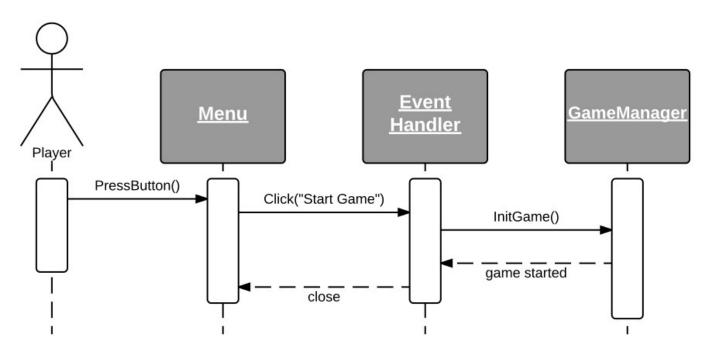
User Interactions (Continued): The "Enter New Level" use case happens when a player moves the player object over a exit object. To know this happens, the player object needs to detect that it collided with the exit object. The GameManager should then be called. The GameManager should put the player object to sleep so that it cannot move while the level is loading. Then the GameManager should destroy the old board and call the BoardManager to create the new board object. Once that's done, the BoardManager should signal the GameManager which would then wake the player to resume play.



User Interactions (Continued): The refactored "Start New Game" use case will happen when the player press the "Start Game" button from within the menu that we have diagrammed in our UI mockup. The event handler will then handle

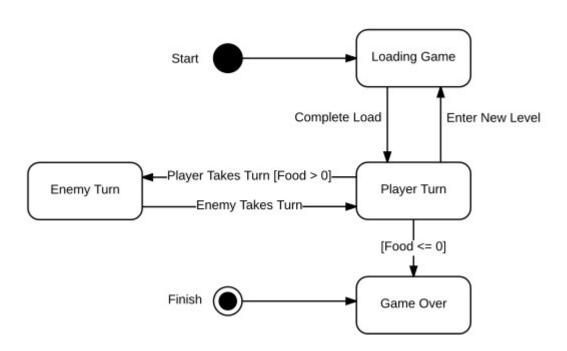
the request by calling the GameManager's initialization method to create the game. This will then signal the menu to close so that the player can begin playing the game.

Start New Game (Refactor)

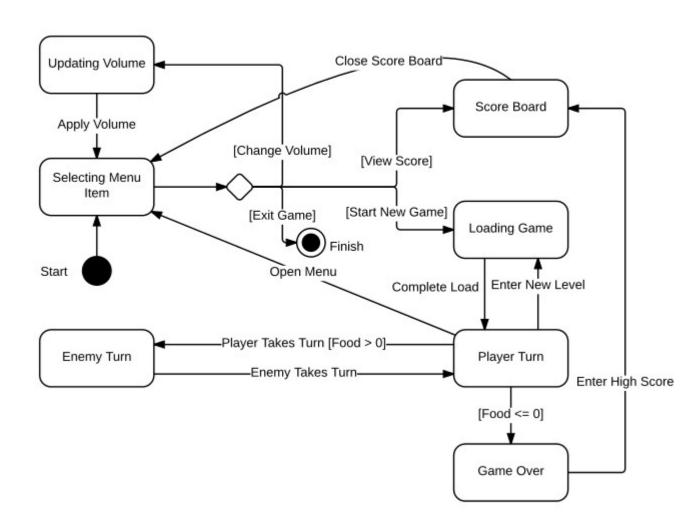


User Interactions (Continued): Current State Machine

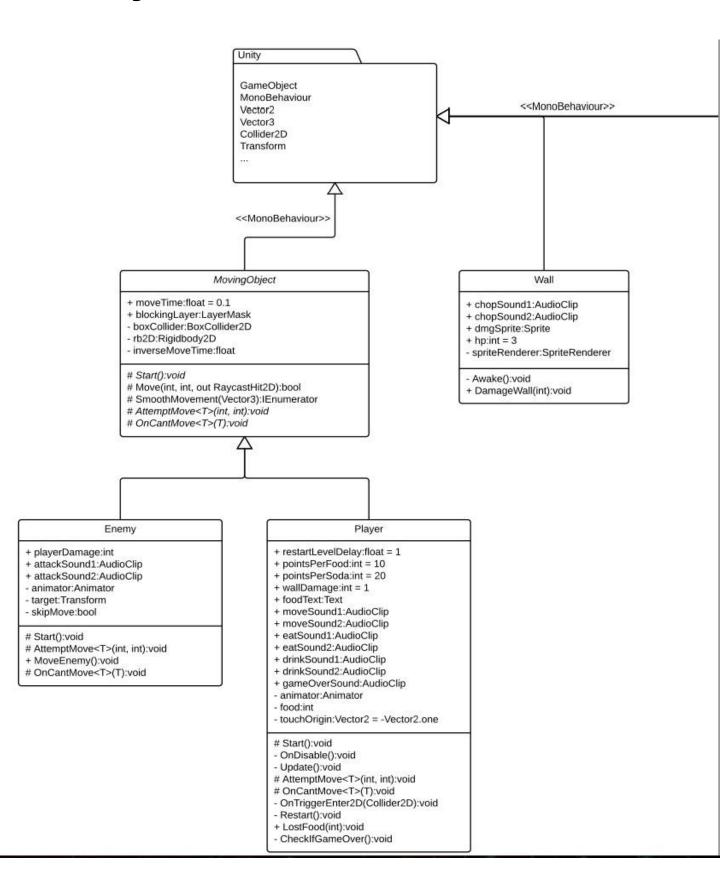
State Machine (Existing)



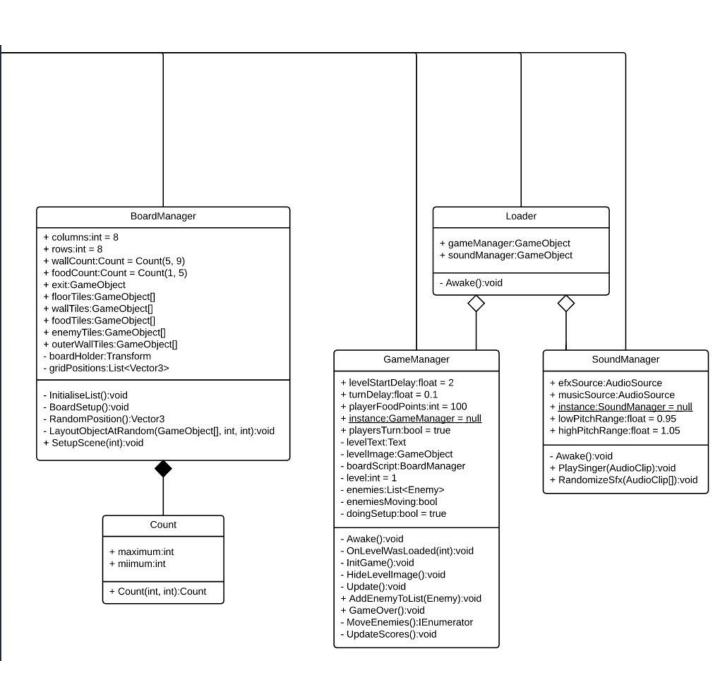
State Machine (Refactor)



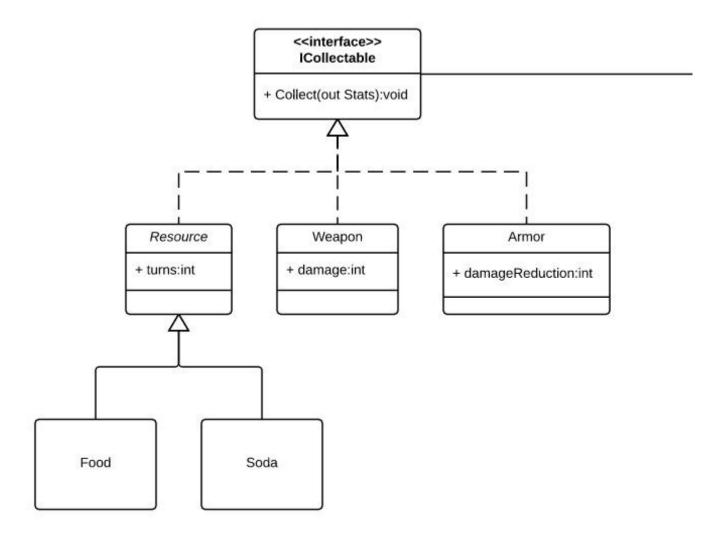
Class Diagrams: Current Left



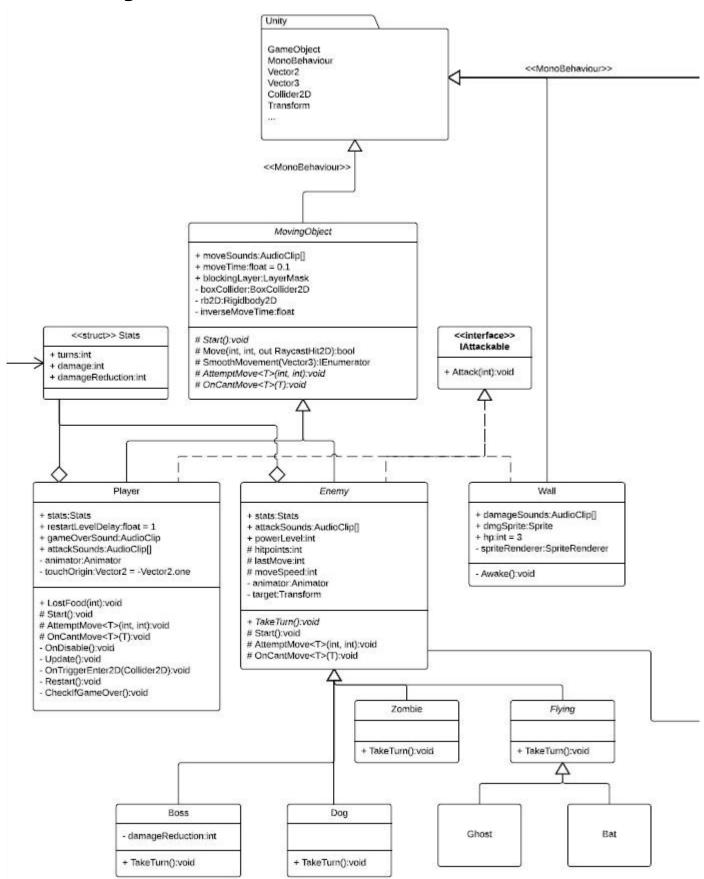
Class Diagrams (Continued): Current Right



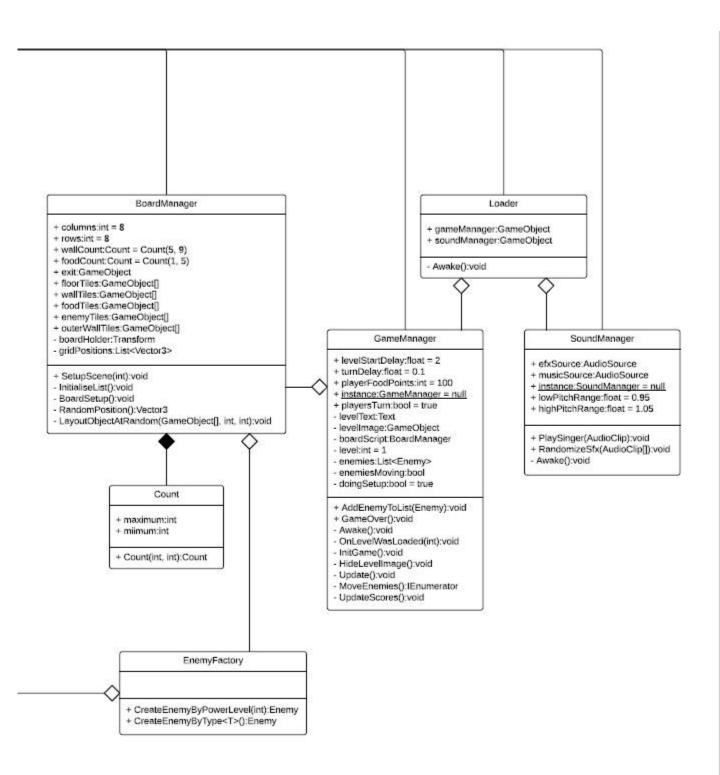
Class Diagrams (Continued): Refactor Left



Class Diagrams (Continued): Refactor Center

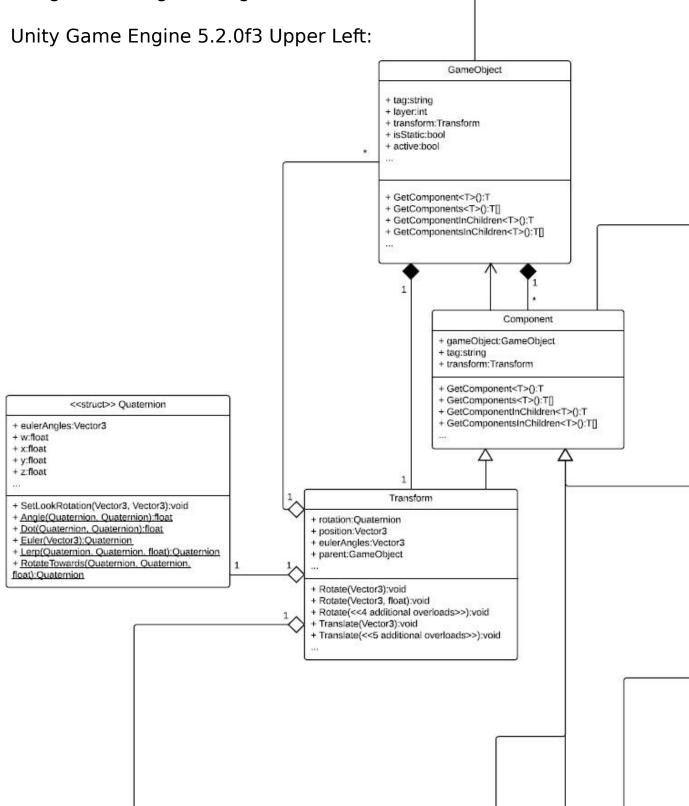


Class Diagrams (Continued): Refactor Right

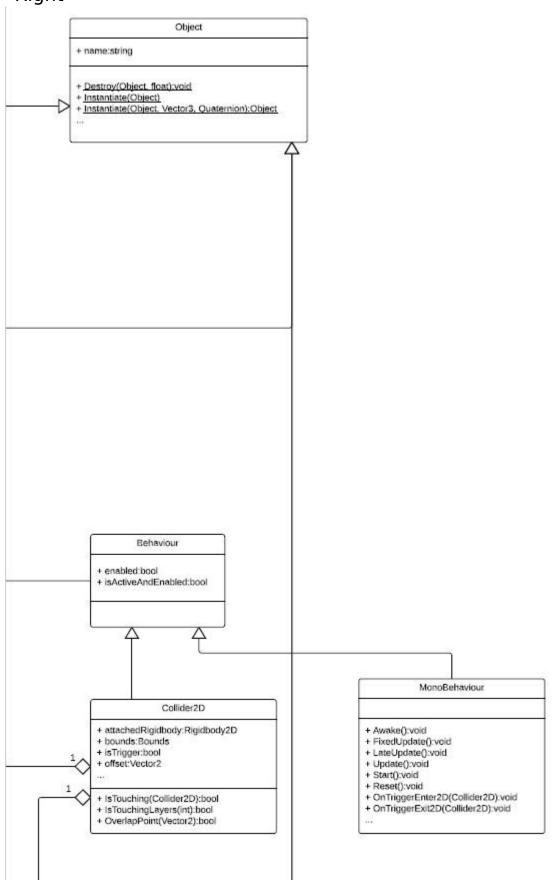


Class Diagrams (Continued): We have included the Class Diagram for the Unity Engine to illustrate the interations between our game design and the game engine.

Unity Game Engine 5.2.0f3 Upper Left:



Class Diagrams (Continued): Unity Game Engine 5.2.0f3 Upper Right



Class Diagrams (Continued): Unity Game Engine 5.2.0f3 Lower Left Rigidbody2D + angularDrag:float + angular Velocity: float + drag:float + freezeRotation:bool + isKinematic:bool + mass:float + velocity: Vector2 + AddForce(Vector2):void + AddForceAtPosition(Vector2, Vector2):void + AddTorque(float):void <<struct>> Bounds + center: Vector3 + extents: Vector3 + max:Vector3 + min:Vector3 <<struct>> Vector3 + size:Vector3 + x:float + ClosestPoint(Vector3):Vector3 + y:float + Contains(Vector3):bool + z:float + Angle(Vector3, Vector3):float + Cross(Vector3, Vector3):Vector3 + Dot(Vector3, Vector3):float Renderer + Lerp(Vector3, Vector3, float):Vector3 + Normalize(Vector3):Vector3 + bounds:Bounds + enabled:bool + material:Material + materials:Material[] <<struct>> Vector2 + x:float + y:float 1 + Normalize():void 1 + Angle(Vector2, Vector2):float + Dot(Vector2, Vector2):float + Lerp(Vector2, Vector2, float):Vector2 SpriteRenderer + color:Color + sprite:Sprite <<struct>> Rect + position: Vector2 + size:Vector2 + Contains(Vector2):bool + Overlaps(Rect):bool 1

Class Diagrams (Continued): Unity Game Engine 5.2.0f3 Lower Right Material Texture + height:int + color:Color + width:int + mainTexture:Texture Texture2D <<enum>> + format: TextureFormat TextureFormat + mipmapCount:int <<struct>> Color + a:float + b:float + g:float + r:float + Lerp(Color, Color, float):Color + LerpUnclamped(Color, Color, float):Color + ToString():string Sprite <<struct>> Vector4 + border:Vector4 + x:float + bounds:Bounds + y:float + packed:bool + z:float + pivot: Vector2 + pixelsPerUnit:float 1 + rect:Rect + Dot(Vector4, Vector4):float + texture: Texture2D + Lerp(Vector4, Vector4, float):Vector4 + Normalize(Vector4): Vector4