

FIT2102

# ASSIGNMENT 1

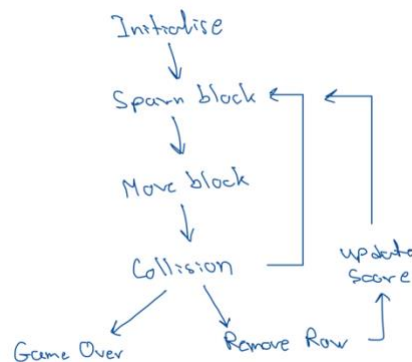
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## Code Summary

- Developed in TypeScript using the FRP paradigm
- Used RxJS and Observables for creating an asynchronous and event-based program
- Notable parts:
  - The 7 different possible block types
  - Increasing difficulty by placing obstacles on grid at each level
  - Ability to restart by pressing space
  - Rotation system for the blocks
    - I did not use any pre-defined system; I just chose the seconds brick in the block and rotated the block about that brick
- Controls:
  - A/D to move the block left/right respectively
  - S to move the block down
  - W to rotate the block
  - Space to restart the game (Only when game is over)
- Flow of game:



## Design Decisions:

- RNG Class for pseudorandom order of blocks
  - To make the code pure, i.e. not have side effects, I used a class for RNG as shown in the tutorial 4 exercises
  - Changed it to take in a seed and made a function nextInt to get the next integer
  - Only 1 seed is used
    - Ensures that the output is the same every time, which makes it pure
- Array for collision management linked to state
  - I added all the blocks that had been generated to an array stored in the state
  - This way, collisions can be checked for by comparing the x and y values of the current block with all the ones in the array
- Singular game state which is immutable
  - I used a single game state for the entire game
    - Stores gameEnd, currentBlock, nextBlock, score, level, highScore, existingBlocks
  - I chose this design so that there are no side effects that cause complications and the program is easy to test/predict
  - The only way to update the state is to replace some of the attributes of the state after performing actions

- Brick rotation
  - Rotates 90 degrees anticlockwise
  - I did not use any pre-defined system; I just chose the seconds brick in the block and rotated the block about that brick
  - If the brick is against a wall or next to another block, it won't be allowed to rotate
- Implementation of obstacles
  - At first, I was going to increase tick speed every level
    - Wasn't able to work out the logic for that
  - Using pre-defined obstacles
    - Every level, they appear one by one and the obstacles loop once there aren't any left
  - If there is already a block present at the location where the obstacle is to be placed, the obstacle won't be placed

### Functional Reactive Programming Style & Observables:

- Observable Streams for Input
  - Instead of using event listeners, I've used observable streams to take all input from user to make use of FRP
    - Movement, rotation, restart
- Real time responsiveness
  - Subscribing to the observable stream allowed the blocks to render as soon as there is a change to the state
  - Ideal for games
- No variables
  - Ensuring that FRP style is followed and there is no imperative data
- Use of operators and observables
  - For a reactive codebase
  - Merge, filter, fromEvent, interval, map, scan

### State Management:

- Made the state immutable
  - When a change occurs, new state is formed which replaces the old state
  - Old state remains unchanged, hence maintains purity
  - Able to predict output and the same input gives the same output
- Functions are pure
  - The functions I made do not modify any data in any way
  - The same input WILL always result in the same output
  - The move, rotate and restart functions change a state by returning a new state

### Observable beyond simple input:

- Block moves down by itself every tick
  - The tick observable 'pulses' every game tick, which is pre-defined
  - This is caught in the main function and moves the blocks down
  - Observables have to be used in this case so that the state constantly updates and renders

#### Acknowledgements and disclaimers:

- The idea of an RNG class was taken from the FIT2102 tutorial 4 main.ts file
  - I adapted the code to work for my game
- All the code in all files was formatted using 'Prettier - Code formatter' on VS code