

System design document for 017

Version: 1

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This version overrides all previous versions.

1 Introduction

1.1 Design goals

We want to design the system in a modular way, with each module as loosely coupled to each other as possible. In particular, we want the application to be extendable and modifiable due to system requirements changing, specifically due to game design changes.

1.2 Definitions, acronyms and abbreviations

MVC - Model, view, control. A software architecture methodology for separating data, logic, input and gui.

2 System design

2.1 Overview

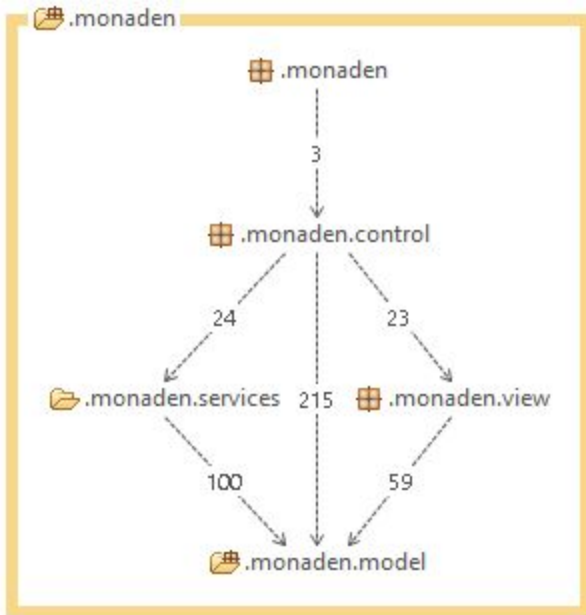
The application will use the MVC model to separate rendering, logic and input from each other. Generally, we want to use a pull strategy between the view and the model (i.e the renderer extracts necessary data from the model), and the controller should handle any user input and instruct the model to change as appropriate.

For necessary large changes in the model (such as transitions between levels) and in order to preserve modularity of certain services (such as audio, potential achievements) we will use the observer pattern, allowing the model to broadcast events to any potential interested parties without breaking the dependencies.

2.2 Software decomposition

2.2.1 General

Our application is divided into the following top level packages



Main is the entry point of the program

Control contains input handling and logic for modifying model

View contains rendering code

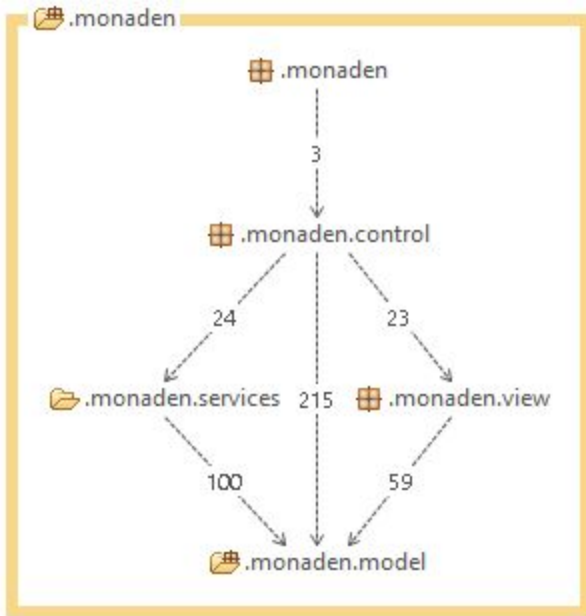
Model contains classes that contain data

Services contains functionality such as parsing and audio playing

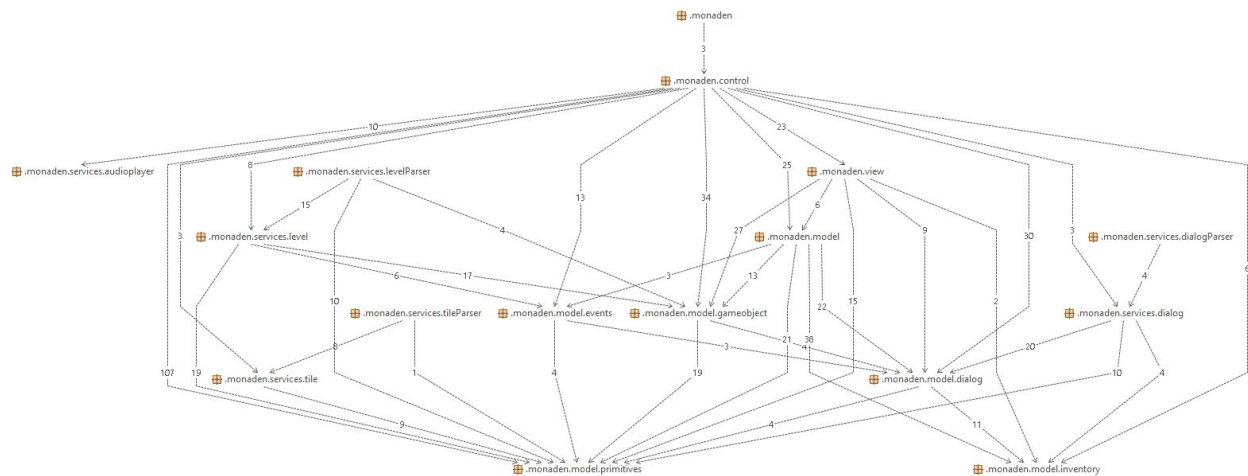
2.2.2 Decomposition into subsystems

The system currently has four services, audio as well as tile, level and dialog parsing. The tile parser is responsible for parsing an xml-file containing ids and what graphic file the id represents, which is used when rendering the levels. The level parser is responsible for parsing xml files containing what objects a level consists of, what characters there are in the level, what other levels you can move to from that level and what dialogs can be triggered from movement. The dialog parser parses xml-files containing dialogs, which can also trigger level transitions.

2.2.4 Dependency analysis



Top level dependencies.



Flattened dependencies.

The dependencies very clean on the top level and reasonably clean on the flattened level. Analysis was made with the STAN tool.

2.4 Persistent data management

The application will contain a service for saving and loading a game in progress. The details of these services have yet to be designed.

3 References

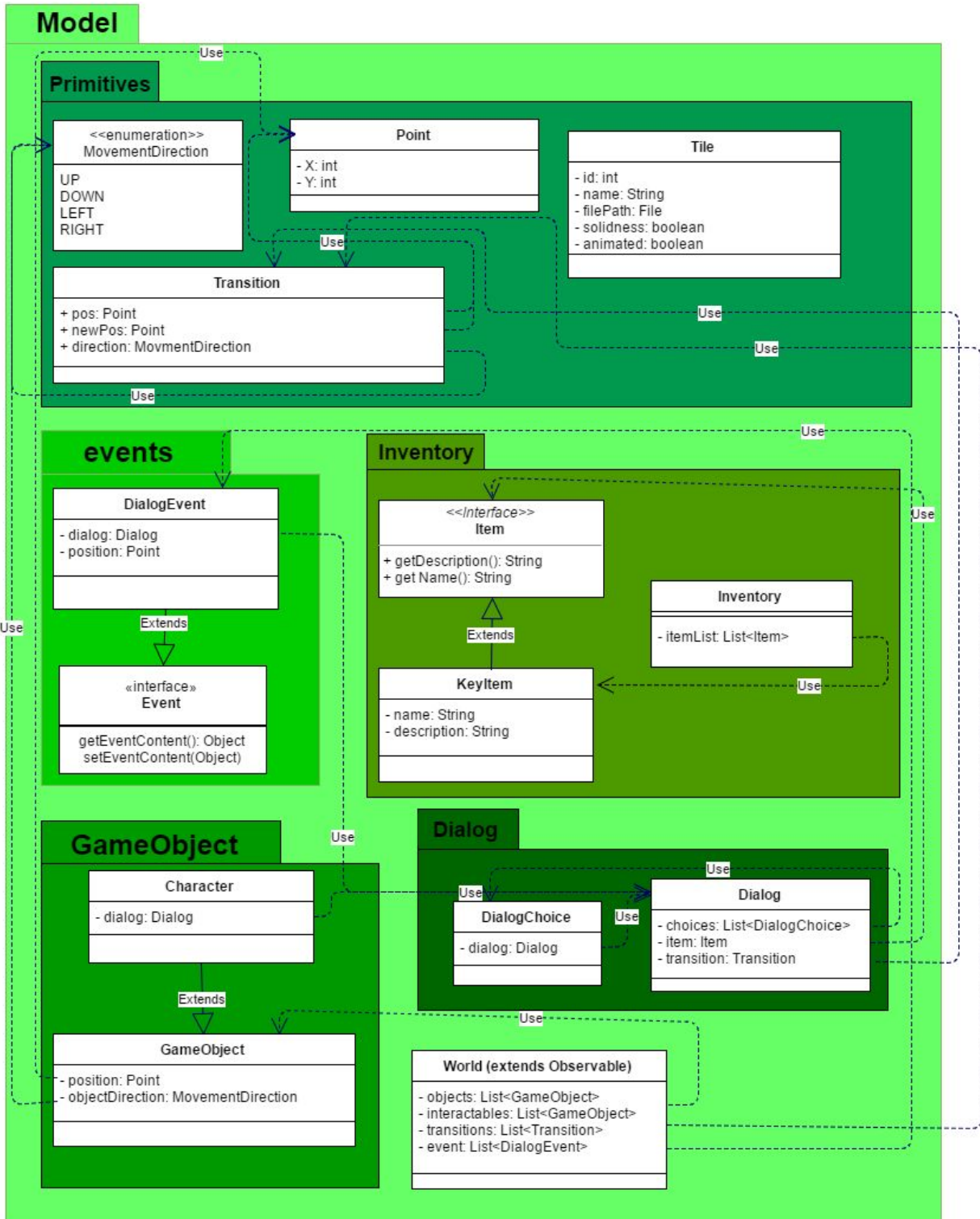
APPENDIX

Model Package UML

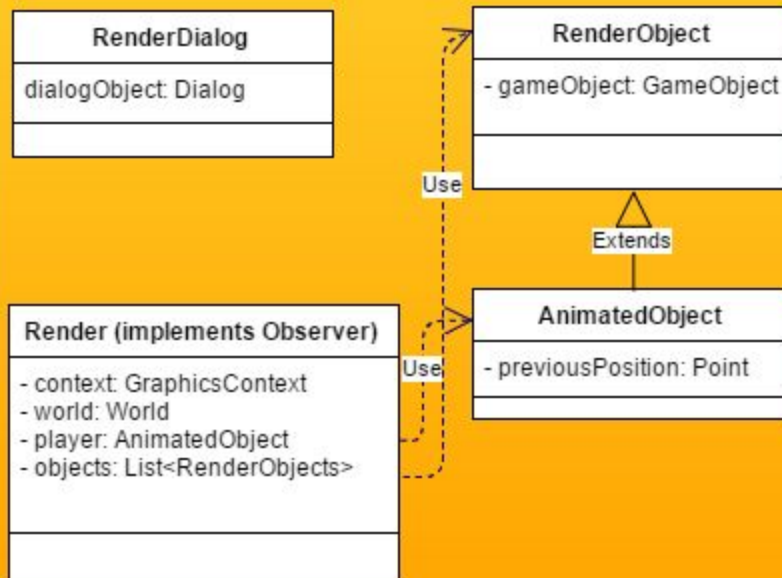
View Package UML

Controller Package UML

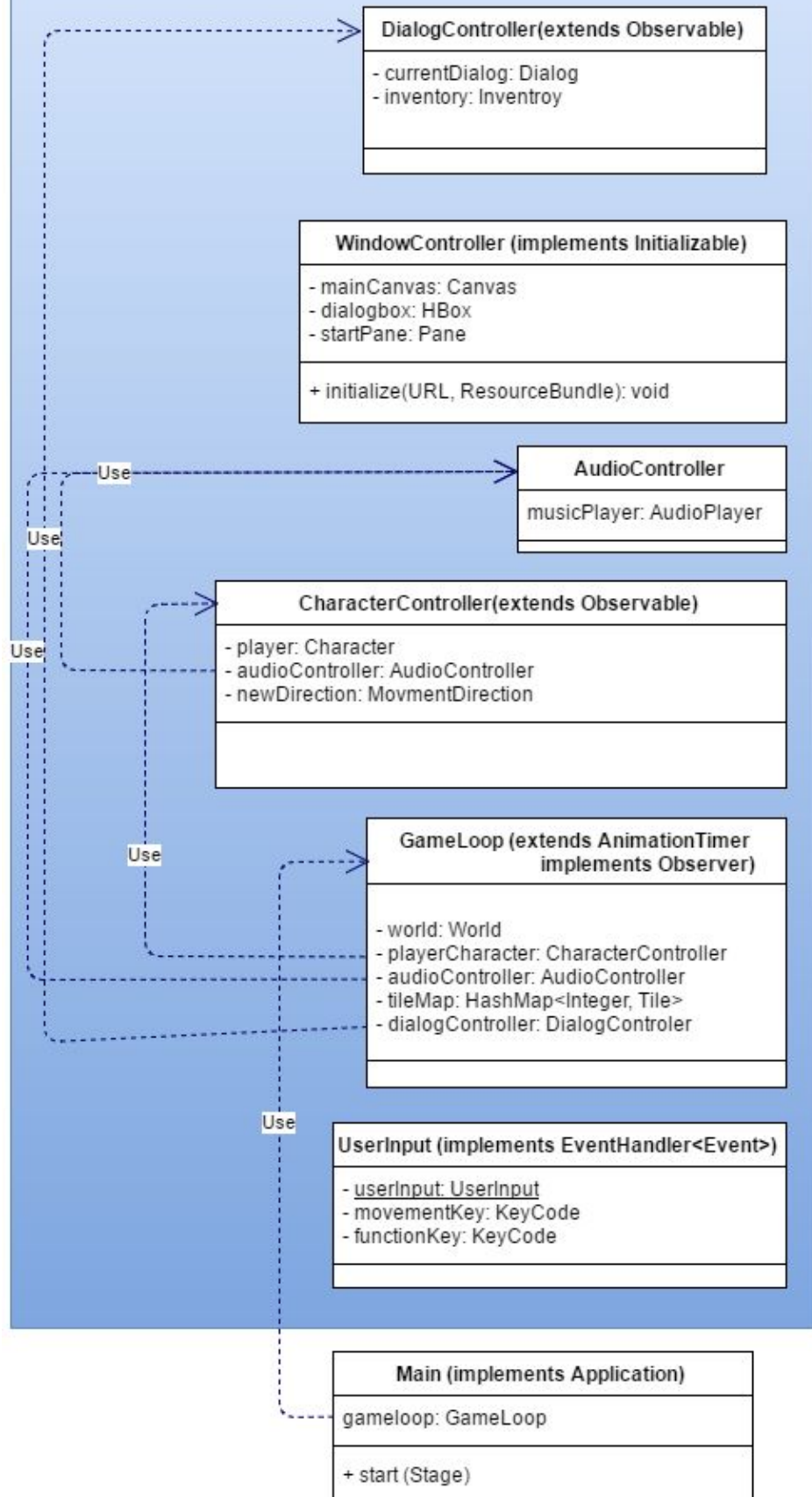
Service Package UML



view



Controller



Service

Tile

TileLoader

+ loadTiles(): HashMap<Integer,Tile>

TileParser (extends DefaultHandler)

- tileList: ArrayList<Tile>;

Dialog

DialogLoader

parser: SAXParser
factory: SAXParserFactory
dialogParser: DialogParser

Use

DialogParser

- item: KeyItem
- transition: Transition
- newPosition: Point
- root: Dialog
- parents: Stack<Dialog>

Level

LevelParser (extends DefaultHandler)

- charPos: Point
- interactables: ArrayList<GameObject>

LevelLoader

- gameObject: List<GameObjects>
- interactable: List<Character>
- transitions: List<Transition>
- events: List<DialogEvent>

Audio

AudioPlayer

- audioMusic: Media
- audioSound: Media
- mediaPlayerMusic: MediaPlayer
- mediaPlayerSound: MediaPlayer