

# Web Diplomacy

## Design Document

10/16/2017

Version 2.0



### Diplomats

Connor Wright

Sean Kallagher

Hugh McGough

Course: CptS 322 - Software Engineering Principles I

Instructor: Sakire Arslan Ay

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Architecture Design</b>	<b>3</b>
Overview	3
<b>Design Details</b>	<b>3</b>
Subsystem Design	3
User Interface	3
Game Engine	4
Database	4
Data design	4
User Interface Design	5
<b>Testing Plan</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Appendix A: UML Subsystem Block Diagram</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Appendix B: SQL Schema</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Appendix C: Game Engine UML Class Diagram</b>	

## **I. Introduction**

This document is intended to illustrate our process for implementing web-based Diplomacy and describe the tools and procedures used therein. Diplomacy is a strategic board game of wits, cunning, negotiation, and deceit. This project is aimed at providing a platform to play the game of Diplomacy remotely with their friends.

In Section II, the overall architecture of the project is described.

In Section III, further details of each subsystem are provided.

In Section IV, the testing methods for the project are outlined.

In Section V, we provide useful references related to the project.

## **Document Revision History**

Rev 1.0 2017-10-16 Initial version

Rev 2.0 2017-11-5 Iteration 2, update testing specifications

## **II. Architecture Design**

### **II.1. Overview**

The major subsystems of this project include the User Interface, Database, and Game Engine. The relations between these subsystems are described in Appendix A. The Game Engine processes information from the UI and in the Database to determine the results of the players actions. The User Interface takes information from the user and sends it to the game engine using http requests. The database stores game information such as the map unit position and control points. The Database communicates with the Game Engine thorough queries. We reduced coupling having a linear form of communication. Every subsystem has at most two other subsystems it is talking to. Cohesion was reduced by giving each subsystem a clear task that is its only job. The model we are applying to our program is the Model View Controller. The User utilises the User Interface to send orders to the Game Engine (controller). The Game Engine then processes the orders and updates the Database (model). After updating the Database the Game Engine then updates the User Interface (view).

## **III. Design Details**

### **III.1. Subsystem Design**

This section provides more detail about each subsystem:

#### **III.1.1. User Interface**

The User Interface will use a combination of HTML, Javascript, and CSS to display and receive information about the game from the user. Communications between the User Interface and the Game Engine will be using HTTP requests through Flask. The types of communication will be defined as follows.

1. send order (POST): This will send an order to the game engine
  - a. URL: /api/send\_order
    - i. JSON: { "unitID"= int, "targetName"=string, "orderType"=string }
  - b. Response: 200 if valid, 418 if invalid
2. Confirm orders (POST): confirms the orders of the player.
  - a. URL: /api/confirm\_order
    - i. JSON: N/A
  - b. Response: 200 if valid, 418 if invalid
    - i. JSON: contains all of the troops and their positions

### **III.1.2. Game Engine**

The Game Engine will be written in Python and utilize Flask for handling HTTP requests as well as Psycpg to generate PostgreSQL queries. The communications between the Game Engine and the User Interface are outlined above. Internally, the Game Engine will process requests from the User Interface and determine the outcome of a myriad of actions. The most important piece of the Game Engine will be the action resolution algorithm which will determine the resulting game state given a set of actions from all players. The game engine will require use of functions that will

- Get all of the attack orders of a specified game
- Get the unit associated with an order
- Get all of the defense orders of a specified game
- Get the order from a given unit
- Get the unit occupying a location
- Get all of the orders that are attacking a specified location
- Get all of the orders that are convoys in a specified game
- Test if a location is empty or not
- Add orders to the database for a specific game
- Update locations of units in the database for a specific game
- Clear all orders in the database for a specific game
- Initialize the data in the database

### **III.1.3. Database**

The Database uses a PostgreSQL database to store all of the critical information required for the Game Engine to operate. SQL queries will be used to access and modify this data from the Game Engine. The Database will be used as a representation of the current state of all games as well as a method to validate orders the users make.

## **III.2. Data design**

Appendix B contains a schema diagram outlining the tables used by the Database subsystem. Internally, the Game Engine will rely heavily upon the Database as its primary data structure and will not utilize any other data structures. Appendix C contains the UML class diagram for the game engine. Appendix D contains the UML class diagram for the client side.

### **III.3. User Interface Design**

User Interfaces have not currently been designed nor implemented. The protocols for how the User Interface and Game Engine will communicate have been implemented.

## **IV. Testing Plan**

To test the Game Engine, we will be using Python's unittest library. This will provide an easy to use testing framework for the backend Python code in the form of unit tests for modules such as the order resolution algorithm. This could also be easily expanded to perform API testing.

### **I. Unit Testing**

We will need to write automated testing for the following:

1. Order resolution
2. Order validation
3. Various functions that will be used to get valid entries for an order. For example getting valid locations that can be supported, or getting valid locations to move to.
4. Checking if two locations are neighbors.
5. Checking if two locations share a neighbor.
6. Adding a user to a game
7. Committing all of a team's orders
8. Removing a unit from a game
9. Relocating a unit in a game
10. Adding a unit to a game
11. Getting the origin of an order
12. Getting the target of an order
13. Getting the type of order
14. Getting the Secondary target of an order
15. Getting all the orders that attack a specified location
16. Getting all the orders that are Defending any location
17. Getting all of the orders that are a convoy

### **II. Functional Testing**

We will manually test that a user will be able to perform the following

1. Add a new unit to one of their supply centers
2. Relocate a unit to a neighboring empty location or an empty supply center that they own
3. Join a game
4. Enter a valid order for their units
5. Submit their orders to the server

6. Leave a game
- III. UI Testing  
We will manually test that the ui is navigable and that it displays according to the specification.

## V. References

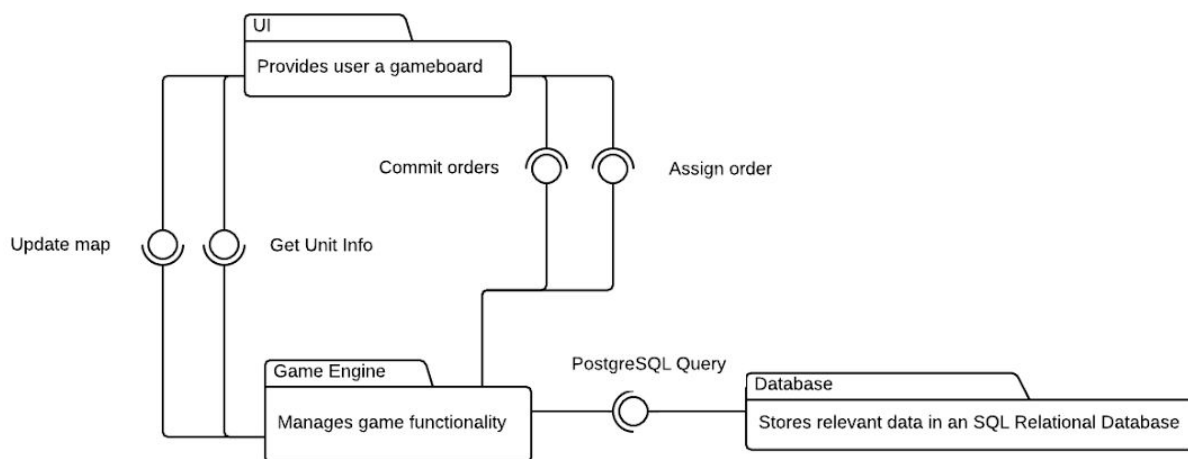
*The Rules of Diplomacy*, Stephen Majesk, <http://faculty.washington.edu/majeski/426/sim1.html>

*PostgreSQL 10.0 Documentation*, <https://www.postgresql.org/docs/10/static/index.html>

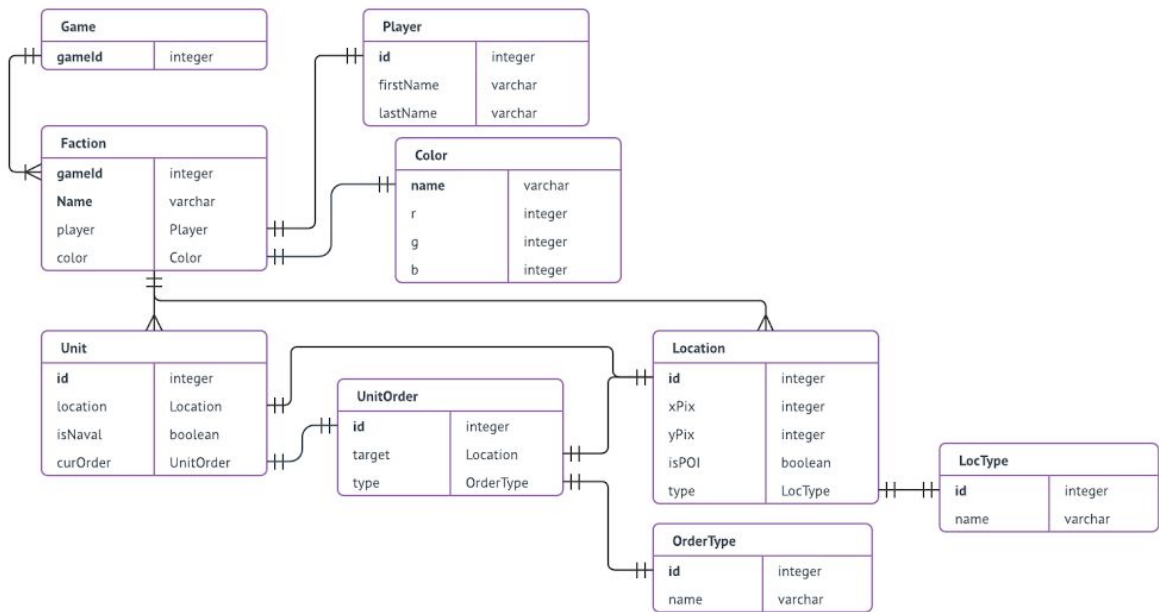
*Psycopg Documentation*, <http://initd.org/psycopg/docs/>

*Python Unittest API*, <https://docs.python.org/3/library/unittest.html>

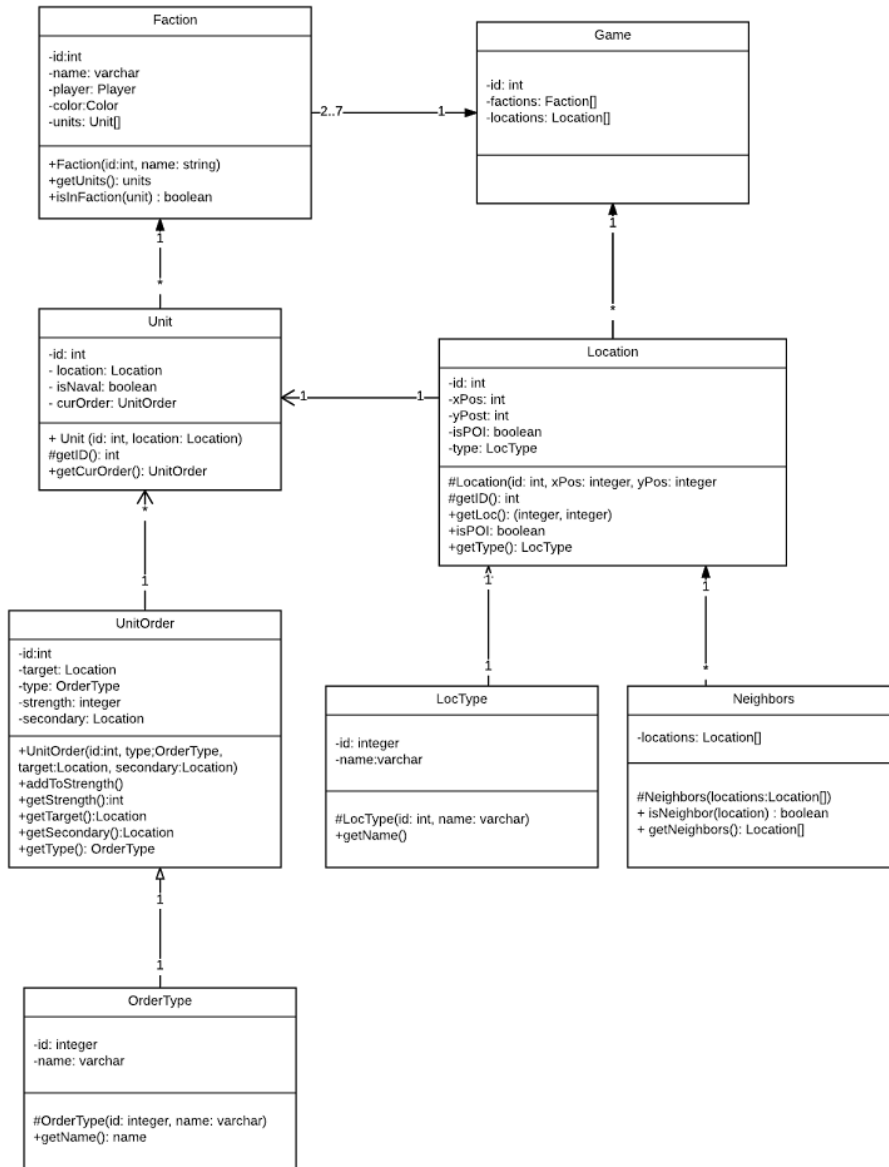
## VI. Appendix A: UML Subsystem Block Diagram



## VII. Appendix B: SQL Schema



## VIII. Appendix C: Game Engine UML Class Diagram





## IX. Appendix D: Client Side UML Class Diagram

