

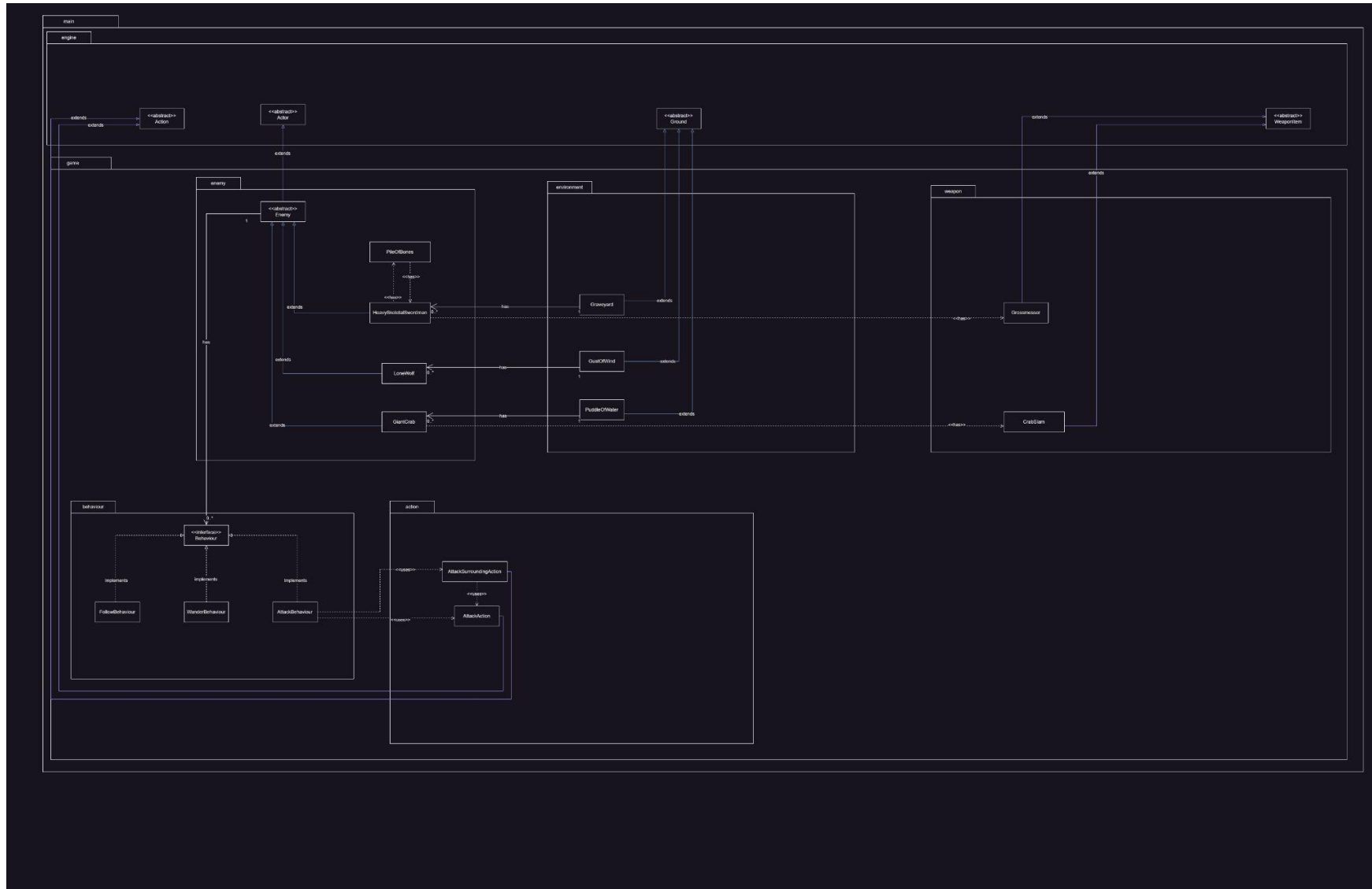
FIT 2099 group 3 assignment 1

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REQ 1:UML



Rationale

The graveyard, puddle and wind are all similar to other ground types with the addition of spawning enemies. Therefore, it makes sense that we used a parent class (DRY). Then, the respective environments will be associated with their respective enemies(for example: Graveyard to Skeleton) . By using this method we have reduced the number of dependencies on the Graveyard class. When adding a new type of skeleton, we just make it inherit from the Skeleton class.(open close principle).

Besides that, for the enemies with skills, it will be assumed that the enemies will have a weapon for that skill in their inventory. This means that the enemy class handles existence, the skill will be handled through an action class by checking if the weapon exists (single responsibility principle).

The trader uses the interfaces to handle inventory and selling of weapons. This reduces the number of dependencies to the trader and if there are new weapons added in the future, they have to implement the interface without any changes done to the trader. (open close principle). For the weapons, they have many similar properties. Hence it inherits from an abstract class (DRY).

For runes, they use classes to handle the dropping and collection of it. This allows enemies to drop but not collect runes and the player to perform both. This methods are

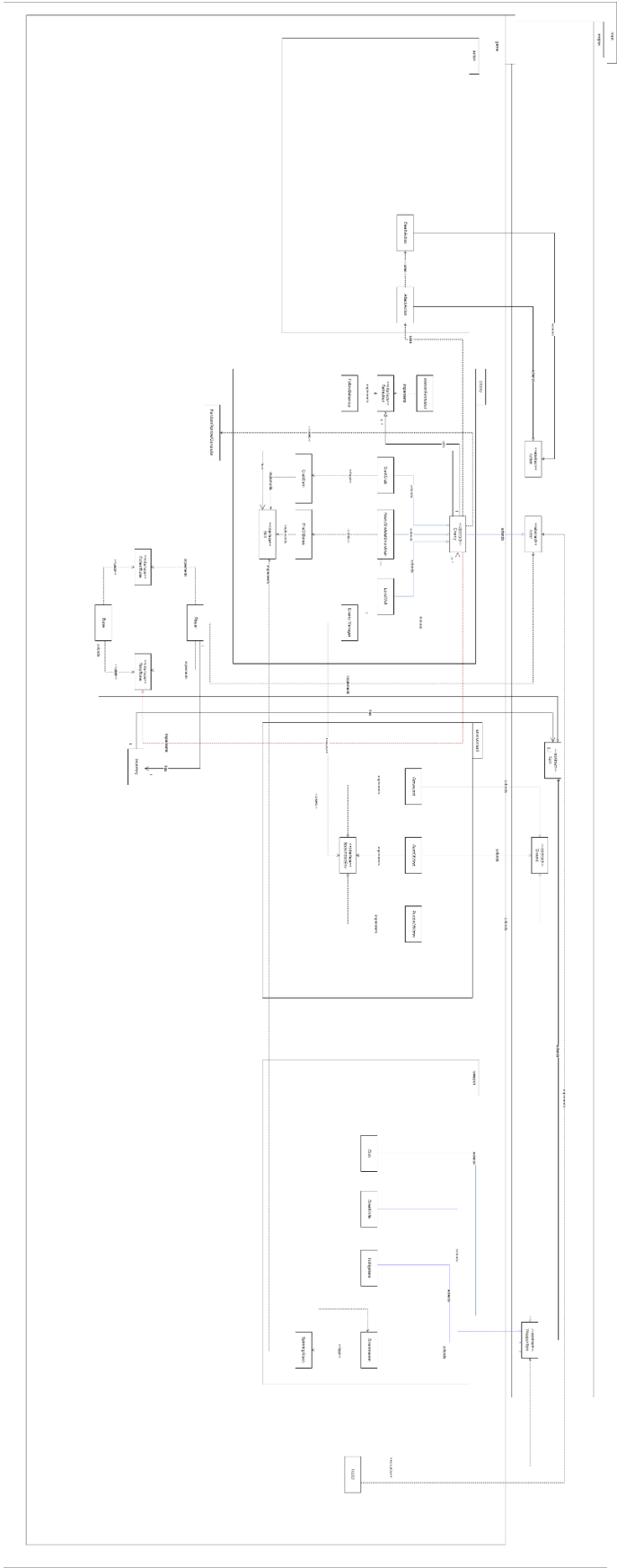
For the flask of crimson tears, it inherits a potion abstract class so that if in the future, any new potions are added, they just have to inherit from the potion class without changing any code (open close principle)

The site of lost grace invokes resets.

Upon resetting, the reset manager calls all who implemented the resettable interface. This allows addition of new resettable entities without modifying any existing code (open close principle).

The roles or classes for the player, is done by an abstract player class because of the similarities (DRY).

REQ 2: UML



REQ 2: Rationale

2.A)

rune class , drop rune interface and collect rune interface

The **goal** of the rune class is to be able to drop and collect runes. It is **implemented** by considering runes as items without capabilities. WE will ensure that runes are never able to add or remove capabilities by overriding the methods.

For enemies,

Enemies will implement drop runes and get a random amount of rune upon instantiation of the RUNE class

For player

Player will implement both drop and collect rune.

The alternative to this method was to have runes be represented by an integer. The issue with this method is how would we display the runes when dropped.

2.B)

Trader

The **purpose** of the trader class is to handle selling and buying of weapons. Since, the trader can be considered an actor, it inherits the actor class.

Trading

Selling or buying weapons, will be implemented using an if condition. For example: if this weapon is sellable, then sell else don't sell. This method follows the concept of **open close principle**, as in if a new type of weapon exist and its sellable but not buyable, we don't have to modify the code in the trader because we just have to set the attributes of the weapons to be accordingly.

2.C)

Creating weapons

All weapons will inherit from weaponItem **to apply the DRY principle**.

Storing weapons

The player will be associated with a class called Inventory which acts as an itemManager.

The **goal** is to separate the player from managing the inventory(SRP). The inventory will be **implemented** to have an ArrayList<Item> and to add and remove items from the inventory.

