Concordia University

Department of Computer Science and Software Engineering Advanced Programming Practices
SOEN 6441 – Winter 2019

Build -1 Presentation

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Content:

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- Controller

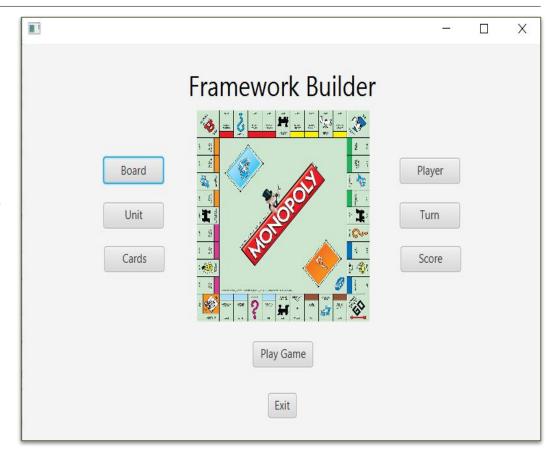
Introduction

- Goal of the first build was to make a generalized framework that can support any board game in future build
- Going to implement Monopoly game in our future build by using this framework
- Played and Analyzed total 3 games to extract out common features among them and then started design phase.
- We have implemented game framework using standard MVC(MVC-I specifically)
- Model and controller documentation using standard JavaDOC
- More than 10 test cases to test the veracity of different aspects of our code using Junit5
- We are going to explain build of each module by comparing its working in both Monopoly and RISK game.

View (MVC-I)

MenuScreen.Java

- For ease of navigation we have included menu screen that helps us navigate different modules to configure.
- We have used JavaFX to visualize core components that need to be accomplished.
- Although it is not a finalized view of the game but it helped us in visualizing sequence of object creation and object passing among different modules and many other data flows.



Models

- Board model
- Tile model (Submodule of Board model)
- Unit model
- Score model
- Turn model
- Player model
- Dice
- Card

Board Module

- Board module had to be so generic that it can support any board game out there. (RISK, Monopoly or even CHESS...)
- For Instance,
 - 1. In case of Risk it consists of Continents and armies
 - 2. In case of Monopoly each tile represents individual plots that have their own properties.
- Up on entering desired height and width of the desired board this module generates a grid of tiles of size height*width.
- It has methods to create connection between tiles, accessing individual tiles.

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(2,0)	(2,1)	(2,2)	(2,3)	(2,4)	(2,5)	(2,6)	(2,7)	(2,8)	(2,9)
(3,0)	(3,1)	(3,2)	(3,3)	(3,4)	(3,5)	(3,6)	(3,7)	(3,8)	(3,9)
(4,0)	(4,1)	(4,2)	(4,3)	(4,4)	(4,5)	(4,6)	(4,7)	(4,8)	(4,9)
(5,0)	(5,1)	(5,2)	(5,3)	(5,4)	(5,5)	(5,6)	(5,7)	(5,8)	(5,9)
(6,0)	(6,1)	(6,2)	(6,3)	(6,4)	(6,5)	(6,6)	(6,7)	(6,8)	(6,9)
(7,0)	(7,1)	(7,2)	(7,3)	(7,4)	(7,5)	(7,6)	(7,7)	(7,8)	(7,9)
(8,0)	(8,1)	(8,2)	(8,3)	(8,4)	(8,5)	(8,6)	(8,7)	(8,8)	(8,9)
(9,0)	(9,1)	(9,2)	(9,3)	(9,4)	(9,5)	(9,6)	(9,7)	(9,8)	(9,9)

Board Module (Cont.)

Individual cell represents a tile on the board

Tile

It represents individual cell in a board metrics of the size Height and width passed as a parameter.

It is storing information related to individual tile such as,

- Tile name
- Internal value of tile
 - For RISK, it can be Army capacity of individual country
 - For monopoly, it represents Buying value of a plot
- List of units associated with individual tiles
 - For RISK, it can be Armies, types of armies such as Soldiers, cavalries, tanks etc.
 - For monopoly, it can be hotels, houses etc.

Tile (Cont.)

- List of its neighbours.
- Current Player
 - Risk -current player who attacks on this tile
 - Monopoly Current player who lands on this plot
- Main player (Owner of the Tile)
- List of neighbours
 - It supports more than 2 tile connection in case of risk and exactly 2 connections in case of Monopoly

Unit

- Name of unit
- Property of the unit
- Description of the unit
- Tile where this particular unit is associated
 - (Ideally not necessary in RISK but in MONOPOLY Hotel, house can be associated with a particular tile)
- Amount associated with the unit
 - O Risk Soldier has 10 points, Cannon has 30 points, cavalry has 20 points
- During initial configuration of unit the amount entered is total number of that particular unit
 - For example, If the hotel unit is mentioned with 30 amount, there can be no more than 30 hotels in the entire game.

Player

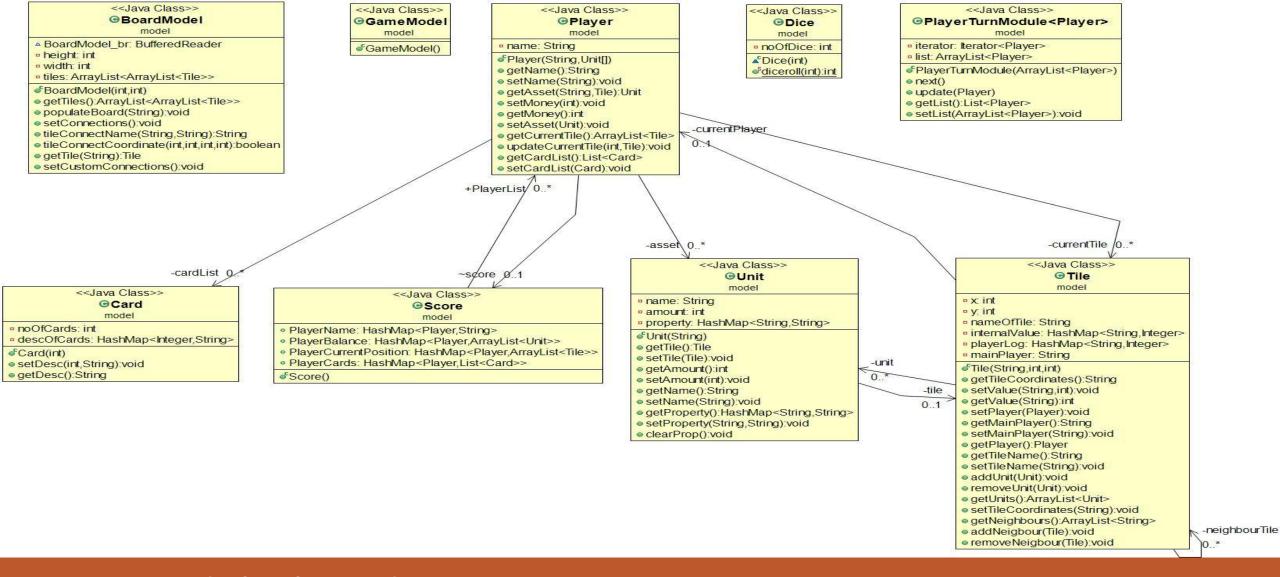
- Information such as
 - Player name,
 - current tile of player
 - balance,
 - Unit possession
 - Card possessions
- Uses List to store current tile of player because,
 - In RISK, a player can be at multiple tiles at the same time
 - In Monopoly, it can be at one tile at a particular time.
- Unit module is also implemented in List data structure since a player can own the same unit(For instance Hotel) on multiple tiles.

Turn

- Works as a player factory which uses iterator to give sequential player objects as per their turn.
- Next method gives object of Player next in line in round robin fashion.
- Update method helps us in resetting the iterator.
- It can be used in case if we want to skip turn of any player.

Score:

- Contains data structures to store different measures associated with Players :
 - Players and their respective names,
 - unit amount,
 - their current tile
 - Cards owned by players
- It keeps track of above listed attributes whenever the associated function in the player module is called.



Model class diagram

Controller (Start up)

- Before the playable game begins, view is popped up so that the user can configure every module of the framework.
- Once all the modules are initiated and configured as per the game the individual objects are passed to the game controller.
- The game module does not begin unless all modules are initiated.

Controller (Gameplay)

- Two phases have been added namely reinforcement and fortification.
- Reinforcement : All the players receive equal amount of units that can be specified as per the game
 - (For example Armies in RISK and Money in MONOPOLY)
- Fortification: Units can be exchanged according to the game rules.
 - In case of Monopoly, money can be exchanged between players, distributed among players or exchanged with bank object)
 - In case of Risk different kind of army units can be exchanged between players according to the strategy applied.



Controller class diagram