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Potential Refactoring Targets

- **1. Player.java -** method for creating orders is too extensive, violates single responsibility.
- 2. StartUp.java needs adjustment to be supported by Strategy pattern.
- **3. Preload.java -** method for loading maps too extensive and too much condition validation.
- **4. Postload.java -** method for saving maps too extensive and too much condition validation.
- **5. MapReader.java -** doesn't support data storage.
- **6. GameEngine.java -** needs adjustment for serialization.
- **7. InputOutput.java -** command validation verifier is too extensive with too many rooted conditions.
- **8. IssueOrder.java -** needs adjustment for better workflow with the renewed method override inside Player.java.
- 9. ExecuteOrder.java too many conditions for validation, decreases readability.
- 10. Order.java needs adjustment for serialization.
- **11. Phase.java -** needs adjustment for serialization.
- **12. Country.java -** changing the cyclical reference between Country class and Continent class is needed to avoid problems on serialization.
- **13. MapReader.java -** needs adjustment for better information handling in later stages of the game.
- 14. Advance.java too many conditions for validation, decreases readability.
- **15. Diplomacy.java -** needs a better storage for players information depending on the Strategy pattern.

Actual Refactoring Targets

• Player.java class

Previously *issueOrder()* created orders based on the correctness of the input provided by the user and creating the specific order comparing the first word of the command to the orders name, everything done inside a switch case handling every option possible:

```
blic void issue_order(GameEngine p_gameEngine,Parsing l_parsing) {
 ArrayList<String> 1_arguments = 1_parsing.getArgArr();
 switch (1_parsing.d_commandType) {
     case "deploy" -> {
         String 1_countryName = 1_arguments.get(0);
        int 1_num = Integer.parseInt(1_arguments.get(1));
         Deploy 1_deployOrder = new Deploy(this, 1_countryName, 1_num);
        p_gameEngine.d_logbuffer.addEntry(1_deployOrder);
        this.d_playerOrders.add(1_deployOrder);
     case "advance" -> {
         String 1_countryFrom = 1_arguments.get(0);
         String 1_countryTo = 1_arguments.get(1);
         int 1_numArmies = Integer.parseInt(1_arguments.get(2));
         Advance 1_advanceOrder = new Advance(p_gameEngine, this, 1_countryFrom, 1_countryTo, 1_numArmies);
         p_gameEngine.d_logbuffer.addEntry(1_advanceOrder);
         this.d_playerOrders.add(l_advanceOrder);
     case "bomb" -> {
         String 1_countryName = 1_arguments.getFirst();
         Bomb 1_bombOrder = new Bomb(this, 1_countryName);
         p_gameEngine.d_logbuffer.addEntry(1_bombOrder);
         this.d_playerOrders.add(1_bombOrder);
```

The new version relegates this task to an interface, liberating the Player class from a very extensive method:

```
public void issue_order(GameEngine p_gameEngine,Parsing l_parsing) {
    Order l_order = this.d_playerStrategy.createOrder(l_parsing);

    if (l_order != null) {
        d_playerOrders.add(l_order);
        p_gameEngine.d_logbuffer.addEntry(l_order);
    }
}
```

Once any type of order is created for the player, it simply accesses the player object and adds it to the list of issued orders.

Test:

```
@BeforeEach
public void initialize() {
    this.d_gameEngine = new GameEngine();

    // Load map and set countries
    System.out.println("\nLoading Map...");
    this.d_gamePhase = new Startup(this.d_gameEngine);

    this.d_gamePhase.loadMap(new Parsing("loadmap Classic_World_Map.txt"));

    this.d_player1 = new Player("TestPlayer1");
    this.d_player2 = new Player("TestPlayer2");

    this.d_gameEngine.getPlayersList().add(this.d_player1);
    this.d_gameEngine.getPlayersList().add(this.d_player2);

    this.d_gamePhase.assignCountries();
}
```

StartUp.java class

The previous *addGamePlayer()* method wasn't updated. It only maintained the information relevant to fulfil the States pattern:

```
@Override
public void addGamePlayer(Parsing p_parsing) {
    if (p_parsing.d_argsLabeled.containsKey("-add")) {
        for (String l_playername : p_parsing.d_argsLabeled.get("-add")) {
            d_engine.d_playersList.add(new Player(l_playername));
            System.out.println("Player added: " + l_playername);
        }
    }
    if (p_parsing.d_argsLabeled.containsKey("-remove")) {
        for (String l_playername : p_parsing.d_argsLabeled.get("-remove")) {
            d_engine.d_playersList.removeIf(p -> p.getName().equals(l_playername));
            System.out.println("Player removed: " + l_playername);
        }
    }
}
```

The new version implements the Strategy pattern and allows the user to add or remove as many players as they want in a single command line:

```
@Override
public void addGamePlayer(Parsing p_parsing) {
    if (p_parsing.d_argsLabeled.containsKey("-add")) {
        for (String l_playername : p_parsing.d_argsLabeled.get("-add")) {
            Player l_player = new Player(l_playername);
            l_player.setPlayerStrategy(new HumanPlayerStrategy(this.d_engine, l_player));
            d_engine.d_playersList.add(l_player);
            System.out.println("Player added: " + l_playername);
        }
    }
    if (p_parsing.d_argsLabeled.containsKey("-remove")) {
            d_engine.d_playername : p_parsing.d_argsLabeled.get("-remove")) {
                  d_engine.d_playersList.removeIf(p -> p.getName().equals(l_playername));
                 System.out.println("Player removed: " + l_playername);
    }
}
```

Test:

```
gTest
public void parseGameplayerArguments() {
    System.out.println("\nTEST : Parse arguments from 'gameplayer' command");

// Add and remove players at the same time
Parsing l_parsing = new Parsing("gameplayer -add player1 -remove player2");
System.out.println("\nRunning: " + l_parsing.getFullCommand());

System.out.println("-> Arguments parsed from '-add' flag: " + l_parsing.getArgsLabeled().get("-add"));
assertEquals(new ArrayList<>(Collections.singletonList("player1")), l_parsing.getArgsLabeled().get("-remove"));
assertEquals(new ArrayList<>(Collections.singletonList("player2")), l_parsing.getArgsLabeled().get("-remove"));

// Add players
l_parsing = new Parsing("gameplayer -add player1 player2");
System.out.println("\nRunning: " + l_parsing.getFullCommand());

System.out.println("-> Arguments parsed from '-add' flag: " + l_parsing.getArgsLabeled().get("-add"));
assertEquals(new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList("player1", "player2")), l_parsing.getArgsLabeled().get("-add"));

// Add players
l_parsing = new Parsing("gameplayer -remove player1", "player2")), l_parsing.getArgsLabeled().get("-add"));
System.out.println("\nRunning: " + l_parsing.getFullCommand());

// Add players
l_parsing = new Parsing("gameplayer -remove player3 player4");
System.out.println("\nRunning: " + l_parsing.getFullCommand());

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```

Preload.java class

The previous *loadMap()* method was very extensive, putting too much weight on the preload class and making it do the validations for the command itself instead of containing only the logic:

```
public boolean loadMap(String p_filename) {
   // Construct the full file path
   String l_mapFilePath = "src/main/resources/maps/" + p_filename + ".txt";
   File 1_mapFile = new File(1_mapFilePath);
   // If the file does not exist, create a new one
   if (!l_mapFile.exists()) {
      try {
          if (l_mapFile.getParentFile() != null) {
              1_mapFile.getParentFile().mkdirs(); // Ensure the directory exists
          if (l_mapFile.createNewFile()) {
              System.out.println("Map file did not exist, so a new map file was created: " + 1_mapFilePath);
              return true; // Return true since the file was created
          } else {
              System.err.println("Failed to create the new map file.");
              return false;
      } catch (IOException e) {
          System.err.println("Error creating new map file: " + e.getMessage());
          return false:
   // Read from the existing file
   try (BufferedReader 1_reader = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(1_mapFile))) {
      String l_line;
      boolean 1_readingContinents = false, 1_readingTerritories = false;
      while ((1_line = 1_reader.readLine()) != null) {
          1_line = 1_line.trim();
          if (l_line.isEmpty()) continue;
          if (l_line.equals("[Continents]")) {
              1_readingContinents = true;
              1_readingTerritories = false;
          } else if (1_line.equals("[Territories]")) {
              1_readingContinents = false;
              1_readingTerritories = true;
```

Now, thanks to the use of an interface, the preload can take care of only taking the logic of the method and notifying the user of its correct implementation:

```
public boolean loadMap(String p_filename) {
    this.mapAdapter = MapAdapterFactory.getAdapter(p_filename, d_mapReader);
    if(mapAdapter == null){
        return false;
    }
    boolean l_result = mapAdapter.loadMap(p_filename);
    if(l_result){
        validateMap();
        System.out.println("Map is loaded successfully!");
    }
    return l_result;
}
```

Test:

```
@Test
void testLoadMapSuccessfully() {
    Preload 1_preload = new Preload(this.d_gameEngine, this.mapReader);
    boolean 1_isLoaded = 1_preload.loadMap("Witcher_Map.txt");
    assertTrue(1_isLoaded, "Map should load successfully");
}
```

Postload.java class

The previous *saveMap()* method was very extensive, putting too much weight on the preload class and making it do the validations for the command itself instead of containing only the logic:

```
oublic boolean saveMap(Parsing l_parsing) {
   String p_filename = 1_parsing.getArgArr().getFirst();
   // Retrieve the currently loaded map data
  Map<String, Continent> 1_continents = d_mapReader.getContinentsMap();
  Map<String, Country> 1_countries = d_mapReader.getCountriesMap();
  if (l_continents.isEmpty() || l_countries.isEmpty()) {
      System.err.println("Error: No map data loaded. Cannot save.");
       return false;
   if (!validateMap()) {
   // Construct the file path
  String 1_mapFilePath = "src/main/resources/maps/" + p_filename + ".txt";
  File 1_mapFile = new File(1_mapFilePath);
   // Check if the file already exists
   if (l_mapFile.exists()) {
      System.out.println("Error: A map with the name '" + p_filename + "' already exists. Please provide a unique name.");
   if (l_mapFile.getParentFile() != null) {
      l_mapFile.getParentFile().mkdirs();
  try (BufferedWriter 1_writer = new BufferedWriter(new FileWriter(1_mapFile))) {
      1 writer.write("[Map]\n");
      l_writer.write("author=Custom World\n");
      1_writer.write("image=custom_world.bmp\n");
      1 writer.write("wrap=no\n");
       1_writer.write("scroll=horizontal\n");
       1_writer.write("warn=yes\n\n");
```

Now, thanks to the use of an interface, the preload can take care of only taking the logic of the method and notifying the user of its correct implementation:

```
public boolean saveMap(Parsing l_parsing) {
   String p_filename = l_parsing.getArgArr().getFirst();
   this.mapAdapter = MapAdapterFactory.getAdapter(p_filename, d_mapReader);
   if(mapAdapter == null){
       return false;
   }
   if (!validateMap()) {
       return false;
   }
   boolean l_result = mapAdapter.saveMap(l_parsing);
   return l_result;
}
```

Test:

```
void testSaveMap() {
    Preload l_preload = new Preload(this.d_gameEngine, this.mapReader);
    boolean l_isLoaded = l_preload.loadMap("Witcher_Map.txt");

Postload l_postload = new Postload(this.mapReader);

boolean isSaved = l_postload.saveMap(new Parsing("savemap New_Witcher_Map.txt"));
    assertTrue(isSaved, "Map should be saved successfully");

// Construct the file path
    String l_mapFilePath = "src/main/resources/maps/New_Witcher_Map.txt";
    File l_mapFile = new File(l_mapFilePath);

// Delete the created file
    if (l_mapFile.exists()) {
        l_mapFile.delete();
    }
}
```

MapReader.java class

The previous MapReder class did not have the capability to store the metadata.

```
package com.maps;
   import com.model.Continent;
   import com.model.Country;
   import java.io.*;
   import java.util.*;
    * MapReader class to load and validate domination map files.
public class MapReader {
       private Map<String, Continent> d_continents;
       private Map<String, Country> d_countries;
       private int d_continentIdCounter = 1;
       private int d countryIdCounter = 1;
        * Constructor initializes data structures.
       public MapReader() {
           d_continents = new HashMap<>();
           d_countries = new HashMap<>();
       }
```

We updated the MapReader class to maintain an ArrayList to store the metadata of a map in case we are loading/saving a conquest map file.

```
import com.model.Continent;
import com.model.Country;
import java.util.*;

/**
    * MapReader class to load and validate domination map files.
    */
public class MapReader {
    private Map<String, Continent> d_continents;
    private Map<String, Country> d_countries;
    private int d_continentIdCounter = 1;
    private int d_countryIdCounter = 1;
    /**
     * List that holds metadata related to the map, such as map description,
     * version, or other details relevant to the map file. This list is populated
     * during the map file parsing process.
     */
    public List<String> d_metaData;
```

Test:

```
@Test
void testMapConnectivity() {
    Preload 1_preload = new Preload(this.d_gameEngine, this.mapReader);
    boolean 1_isLoaded = 1_preload.loadMap("Witcher_Map.txt");

    assertTrue(mapReader.isMapConnected(), "Map should be a connected graph");
}
```