

Group 15
Assignment 2
Bubble Bobble

20-Time

For our own improvement, we decided to look at our code quality. For this purpose, a few main improvement targets were identified:

- Testing coverage improvement: as a guideline, a line coverage of around 75% (using Cobertura) was used for this. During this sprint, our test coverage went from a total of 33% to 36%. However the meaningful test coverage is a lot higher. As per example: our coverage for our objects package is 57%, but the meaningful test coverage will be close to 100%. So practically our meaningful test coverage will be a fair bit higher than 36%
- Removing bugs: bugs that were identified in the previous sprint were removed:
 - Objects fell off screen when window focus was lost;
 - Bubbles never disappeared, even when off screen, posing a memory leak;
 - One bubble was able to catch two enemies;
 - The player kept moving while dead.
- Checkstyle: using maven reports, the general readability of the code was improved by reducing the total Checkstyle errors from 558 to 360. However a lot of the errors that are left are due to not having Java Docs for variables and ,according to Checkstyle, not having the right scope on a lot of our methods and variables. These warnings will be disabled in the future, giving us a more realistic error count. The Java Docs for methods were also updated and expanded.

Furthermore, an analysis of our class and testing structure was done. A look at the UML diagram as generated by IntelliJ (**Fig 1**) provided a number of possible improvements to our code.

- All subclass instances have a logger field, yet none is defined in the superclass. This suggest an error in the current hierarchy, as all GameObjects should log their interaction/events. The logger should therefore become a property of the GameObject (abstract) class.
- Both the BubbleObject and the GravityObject have a SpeedX and SpeedY variable (though it being with a different name). This suggest that these classes are more Analogous than currently described in the code. Analyzing the objects as a whole, the conclusion can be made that the main property setting them apart is their reaction to gravity (or their difference in SpeedY per frame). In the case of immutable objects, their speed is simply always 0. A small adjustment in the immutable object's update method allows us to properly define the Speed variables in the GameObject class without disturbing the game objects behaviour.
- Finally, the diagram shows the tests could be improved by more testing methods and classes.

Implementing all those improvements and rendering the new UML diagram gives us (**Fig. 2**), which follows SOLID principles better.

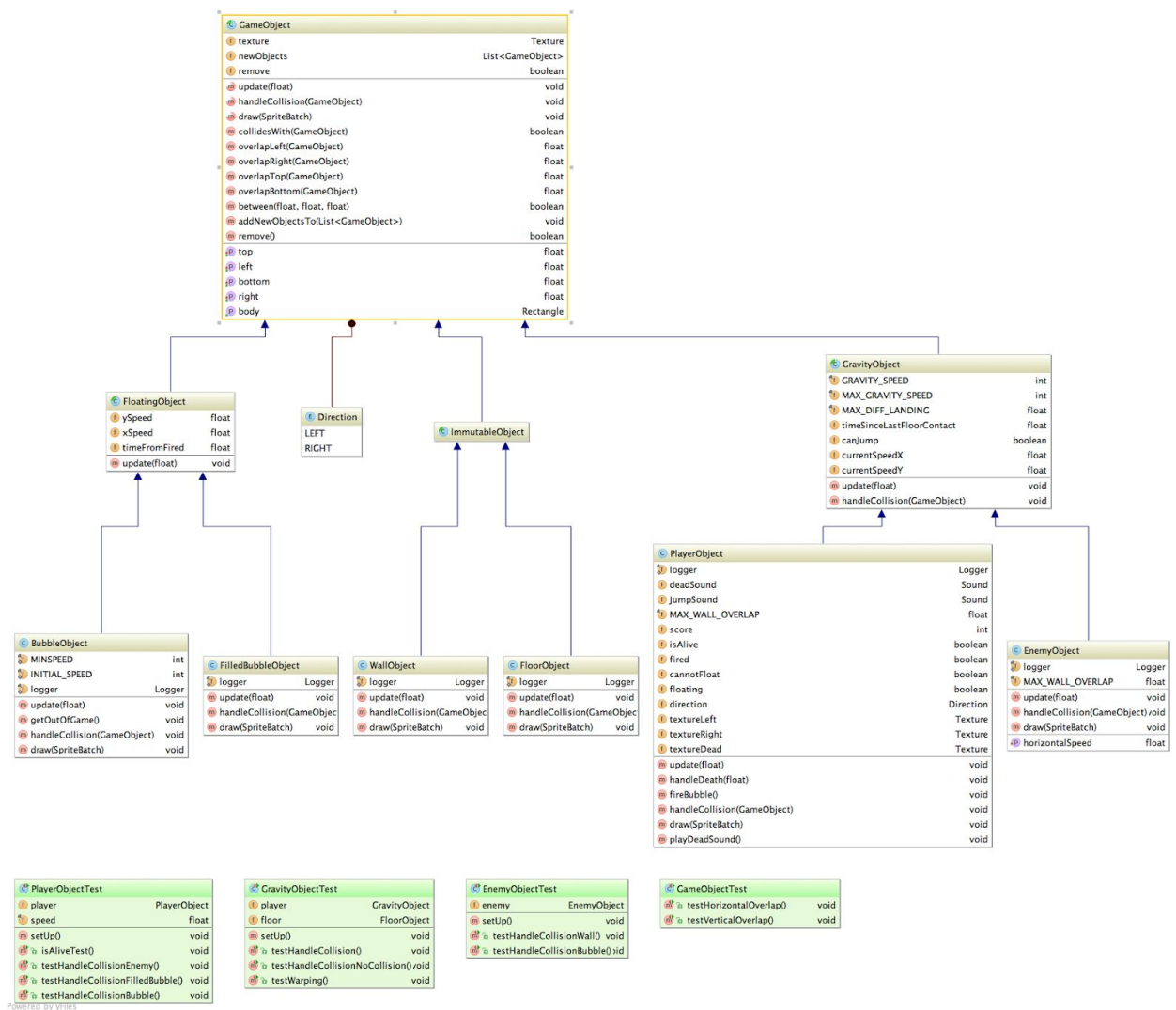


Fig 1.

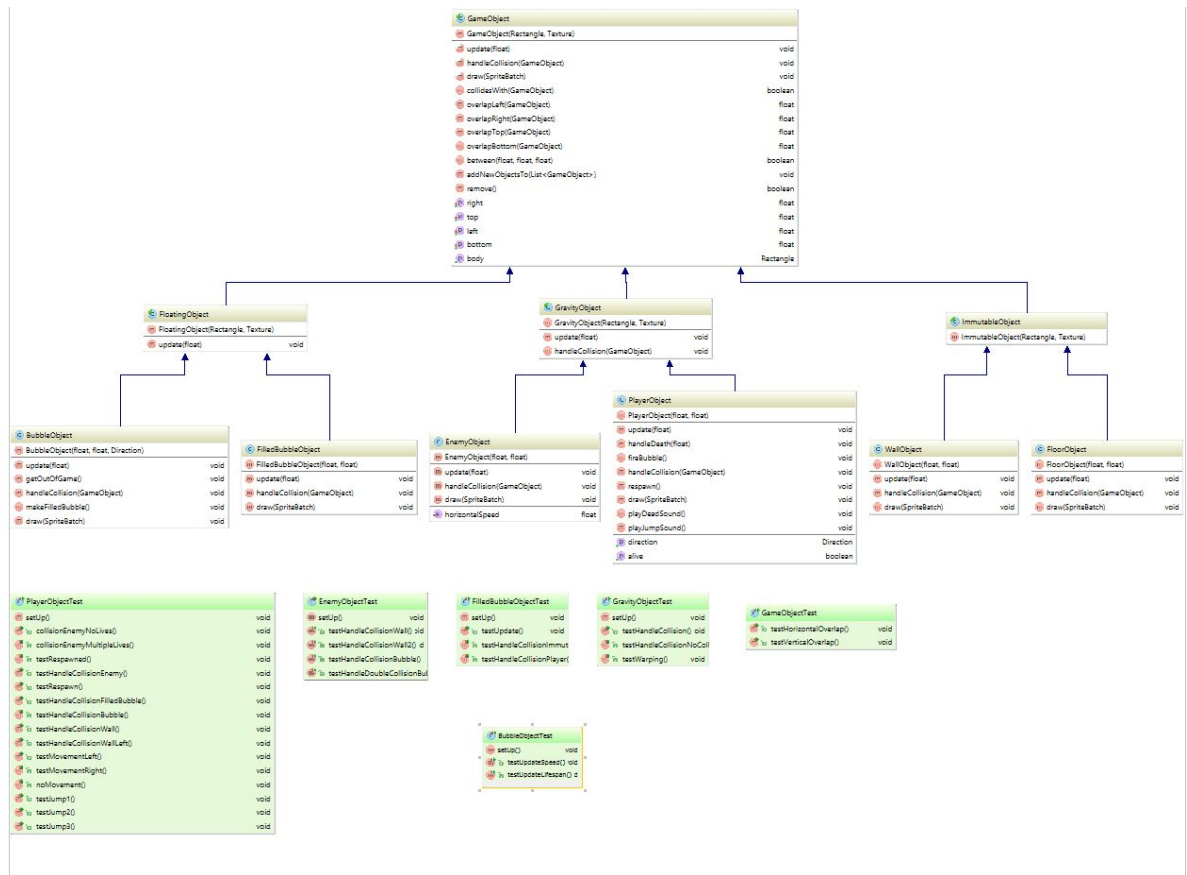


Fig 2.

Your wish is my command

For this part of the assignment, three new features were asked to be implemented:

- The player should be able to jump on bubbles;
- Warping should be implemented;
- Multiple levels should be implemented.

For the jumping on bubbles, the helper method `overlapTop` as defined in the `GameObject` class is used, which provides us with a way to check if two game objects are overlapping. The player has to have its `canJump` property set to `true` in order to jump, and should only be able to jump if coming from the top of the bubble. Therefore, adding the following lines in the `handle collision` method of the `PlayerObject`:

```
if (other instanceof BubbleObject) {  
    if (between(other.overlapTop(this), 0, 5)) {  
        canJump = true;  
        logger.log("Player touched bubble");  
    }  
}
```

Relatively simply implements this feature.

For warping it's important to note that all gravity objects should be able to warp (namely enemies and the player). Therefore, in the `GravityObject` class a check should be made if the object has fallen below the screen, and if this the case, they should be replaced above the screen in order to fall into the screen again. For this, the following lines in the `update` method of the `GravityObject` implement this feature:

```
if (getTop() <= 0) {  
    setBottom(Gdx.graphics.getHeight());  
}
```

once again using the helper methods as defined in the `GameObject` class.

For multiple levels, a multiple of classes was implemented (Fig.3): first, a way to store save and read the levels was needed. This was divided in two classes:

- The `LevelParser`, which has the responsibility to read text files and form a list of `GameObjects` from them;
- `Level`, which contains a `GameObject` list and helper methods, such as `levelFinished()`;
- A `Leveleditor`, which is a separate `main()` that allows us to visually build levels.
- The `LogicController` was adjusted to contain a `Level levelMap`, to be able to switch levels on the fly.



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Fig. 3