



CS 319 - Object-Oriented Software Engineering

Fall 2020

Final Report

Monopoly

Group 3D

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# 1 Implementation Process

We began the implementation process mainly after the first iteration. Since the programming language we had chosen was Java, we decided to use the integrated development environment IntelliJ, which all members already had on their personal computers. We used our main GitHub depository called cs319-Monopoly-3D, to which we connected using our IntelliJ programs, and pushed & merged our code whenever we added, developed or fixed a class.

In retrospect, we developed our implementation in a way that we made all the grand decisions together. For this reason we had a Zoom meeting among the members whenever there was a relatively big decision to be made or an issue to be solved. Plus, we also had meetings when we each completed our tasks and needed to split the tasks of the next step of implementation. For small decisions and problems, we communicated using our WhatsApp group chat. Still, all in all, we had to have frequent Zoom meetings.

## 1.1 Work Allocation of the Team

The work allocation of our team, describing the work done by each member throughout the semester is as follows:

### 1.1.1 Cansu

- I made some of the Mockups, some sequence, class & object diagrams with Öykü.
- I decided on design patterns and wrote them on reports. I wrote high-level software architecture on the design report and functional requirements in the analysis report.
- I worked on the entire backend of the gameplay. This included the game logic as well as all the game entities, which were used by the editor. I worked with Öykü, who was responsible from the front end. I connected all the frontend elements to the backend.

### 1.1.2 Gamze

- Regarding reports, I contributed to the overview, and functional requirements parts in the Analysis Report and also drew some of the sequence diagrams.
- I wrote explanations and scenarios of the class diagram and sequence diagrams.
- In the design report, I wrote most of the class and method explanations of the report and helped my teammates in need.
- Regarding the codes, I was responsible for the backend side of the Editor. I implemented all the backend operations which are needed to edit a default board.
- I worked with Öykü while combining her FXML design files with the backend side.
- I added listeners (to frontend components) and operations to process user input.
- At last, I worked with Cansu, I wrote the Card class for her.

### 1.1.3 Melisa

- I created the subsystem decomposition & drew its diagrams in both iterations.
- I drew our activity diagram(s) based on the official Monopoly rulebook.
- In the design report, I wrote Architectural Style and Subsystem Services and High-Level Software Architecture: Subsystem Decomposition.
- In the analysis report, I wrote comprehensive explanations for the activity diagrams.
- I coded ScreenManager with Yiğit, coded screens like Help and Credits, helped Yiğit implement Board & Player Managers, Board & Player Selection Screens.
- I helped Yiğit with the use-case and state diagrams.
- I dealt with the editing and formatting of our reports.

### 1.1.4 Öykü

- I was responsible for the overall UI design of the game.
- In reports, I did the Mockups, sequence diagrams, the class & object diagrams with Cansu and wrote the explanations of the diagrams.
- I wrote the non-functional requirements part and overview part of the analysis report. I wrote the improvement summaries for both 2nd iteration reports.
- I checked all of the reports and gave feedback to my group mates.
- Regarding the code, I made all of the “fxml” files and connected them into their controls, for example buttons and textfields.

### 1.1.5 Yiğit

- I drew the use-case diagram and created the state diagrams.
- In the Analysis Report I wrote explanations for the use case and state diagrams.
- I implemented FileManager, BoardSelection, PlayerSelection & MainMenu screens.
- I implemented the ScreenManager with Melisa.
- I linked the classes to the file system, to write/read data onto/from the file system.
- I helped Melisa with subsystem decomposition and the activity diagram.

## 2 System Requirements & Build Instructions

This section has the system requirements of our software & step-by-step build instructions.

### 2.1 System Requirements

The computer needs to have an up-to-date JVM and sufficient space in the memory, though the game is small. The user should also have a Java IDE, of their preference. The game works both on MacOS and Windows, as can be seen from the screenshots in this report.

### 2.2 Build Instructions

The steps for building our game using the source code are as follows:

1. The GitHub link with which to find our source code and documentation is <https://github.com/gamzeguliter/cs319-Monopoly-3D>
2. clone the github project with the command:  
git clone <https://github.com/gamzeguliter/cs319-Monopoly-3D>
3. Open your java IDE, import the file called “code” in the cloned folder as a new project
4. Add “json-20201115.jar” in the “code” folder to the modules of your IDE
  - a. If you are using IntelliJ you can do this by going to **File->Project Structure->Modules->Dependencies**, add a new module as a jar and select the file “json-20201115.jar”
5. Download javafx sdk and add it to your IDE modules as java code
  - a. If you are using IntelliJ you can do this by going to **File->Project Structure->Modules->Dependencies**, add a new module as a java code and select the folder “javafx-sdk-\*/lib”
  - b. Check this link for more information  
<https://www.jetbrains.com/help/idea/javafx.html#vm-options>

6. Add the following to the VM options of your Run/Debug configurations:  
“--module-path <<full path to javafx-sdk-11.0.2/lib>> --add-modules  
javafx.controls,javafx.fxml”
  - a. If you are using IntelliJ you can find VM options through **Run/Debug Configuration->Edit Configurations** which can be find next to the run icon
7. Build Project and then Run Project

## 3 User's Manual

Below is an almost step-by-step guide as to how to play our game and navigate through the system, with screenshots to help novel users learn our software.

### 3.1 Main Menu



**Figure 1.** Main menu screen

The game starts on the Main Menu, as can be seen below. Here, you can display things like help and credits by pressing the “Help” or “Credits” button, play a game by pressing “Play a

Game!” button, edit a board by pressing “Edit the Game!” button or you can exit the game by pressing the “Exit Game” button.

## 3.2 Credits

If the user clicks on “Credits” on the Main Menu, they are taken to the credits screen. On this screen, the names of our group members are written. No screenshots are added for the sake of concision, as this is not an interesting or complicated scenario.

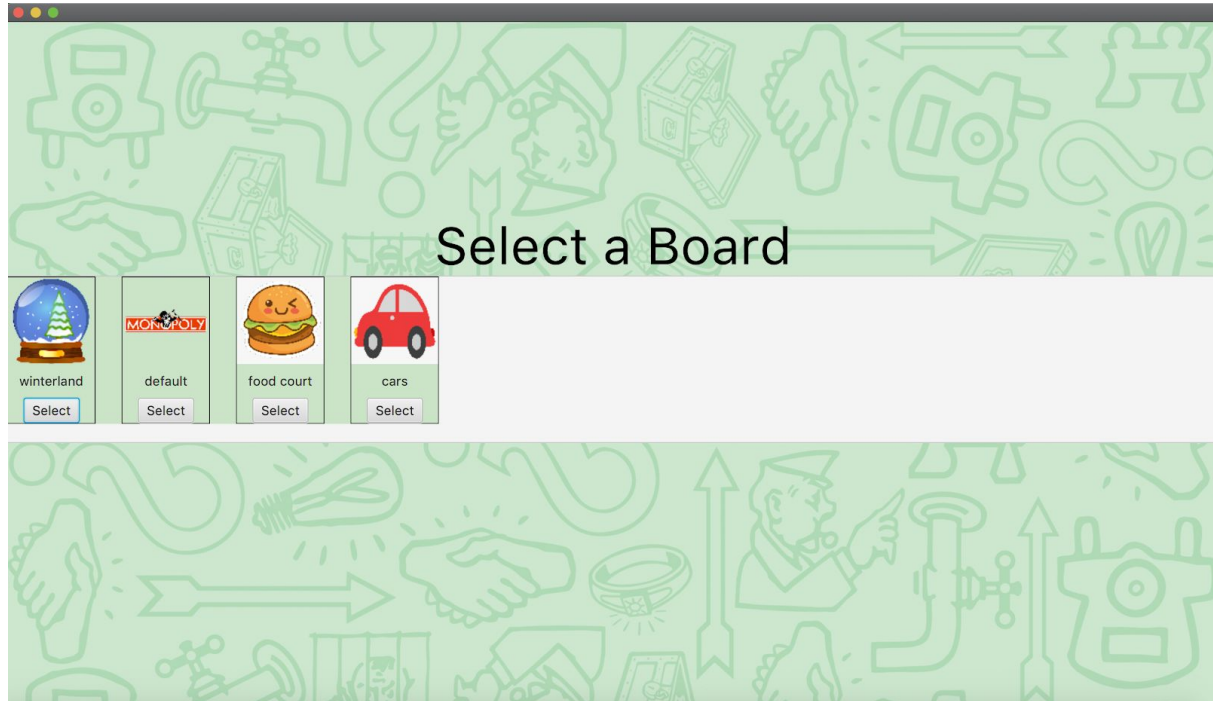
## 3.2 Help

If the user clicks on “Help” on the Main Menu, they are taken to the help screen. On this screen, the user can find information on how to play the game.



## 3.3 Edit a Game

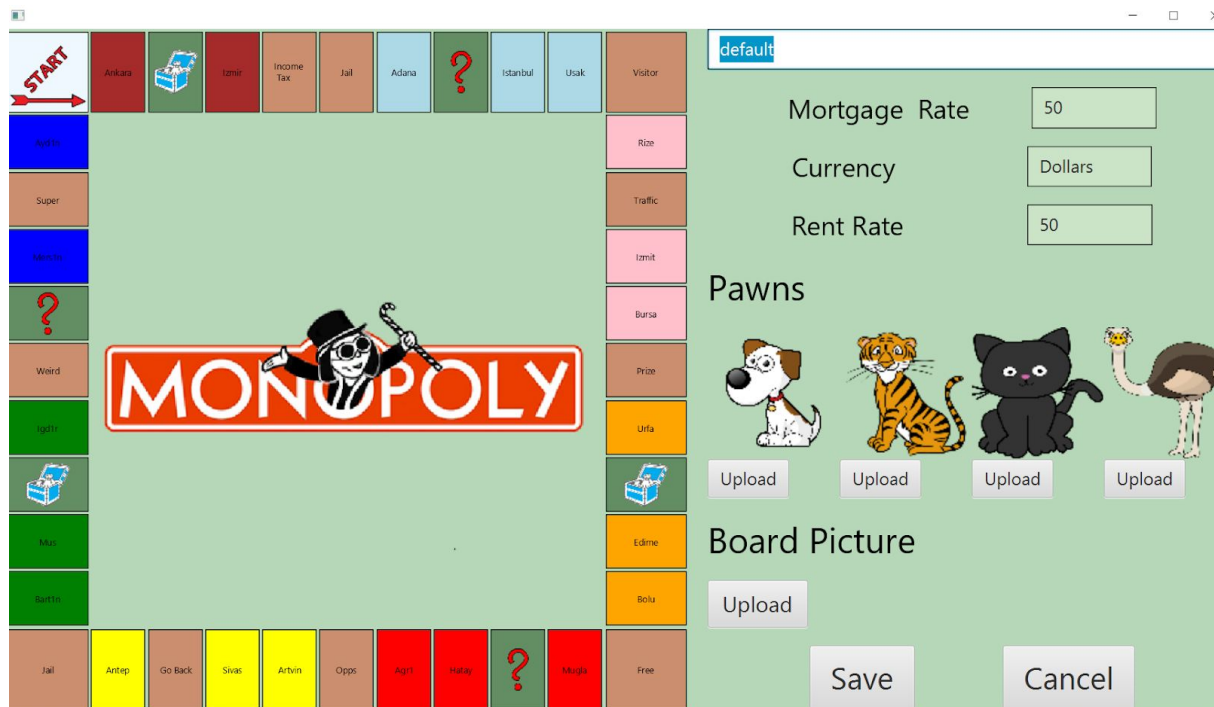
### 3.3.1 Board Selection



**Figure 2.** Board selection screen

After pressing on the “Edit a Game!” button, you will be directed to the Board Selection Screen. From this screen, you can choose the board you want to edit.

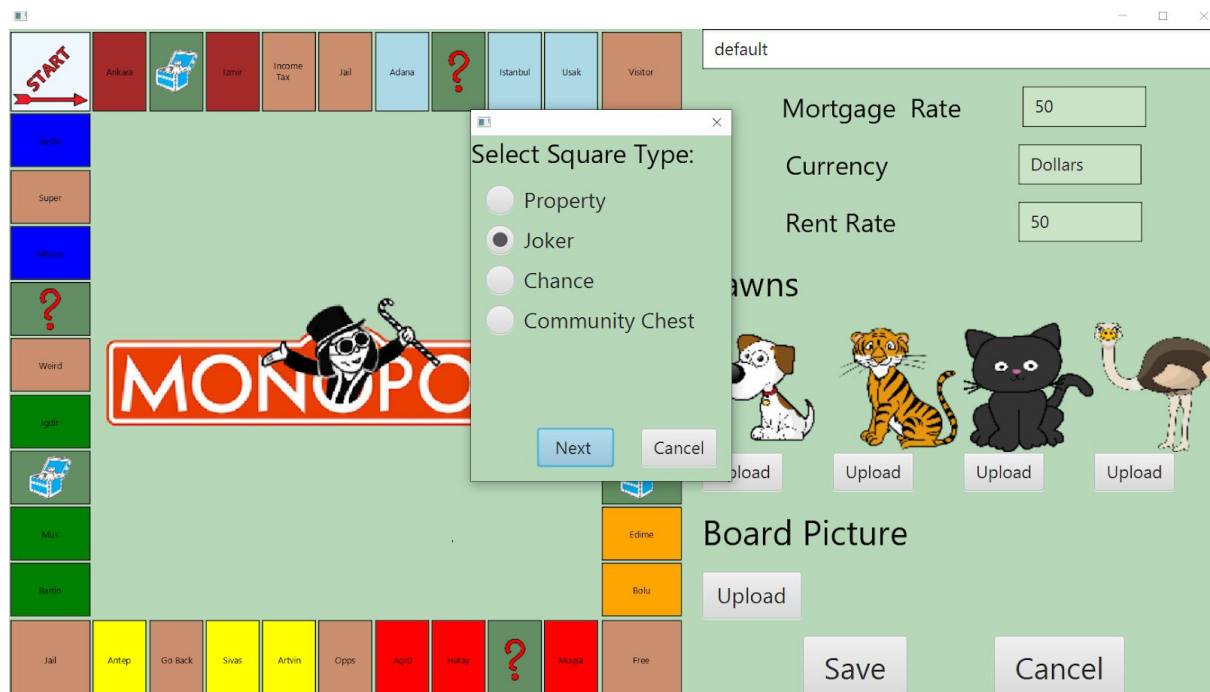
### 3.3.2 Edit



**Figure 3.** Editor screen

If and when the user chooses the “Edit a Board” option on Main Menu, they are taken to the main editing screen. Here, they can change variables like mortgage rate, currency and so on. Plus, they can change pawns, board picture and the properties of individual properties.

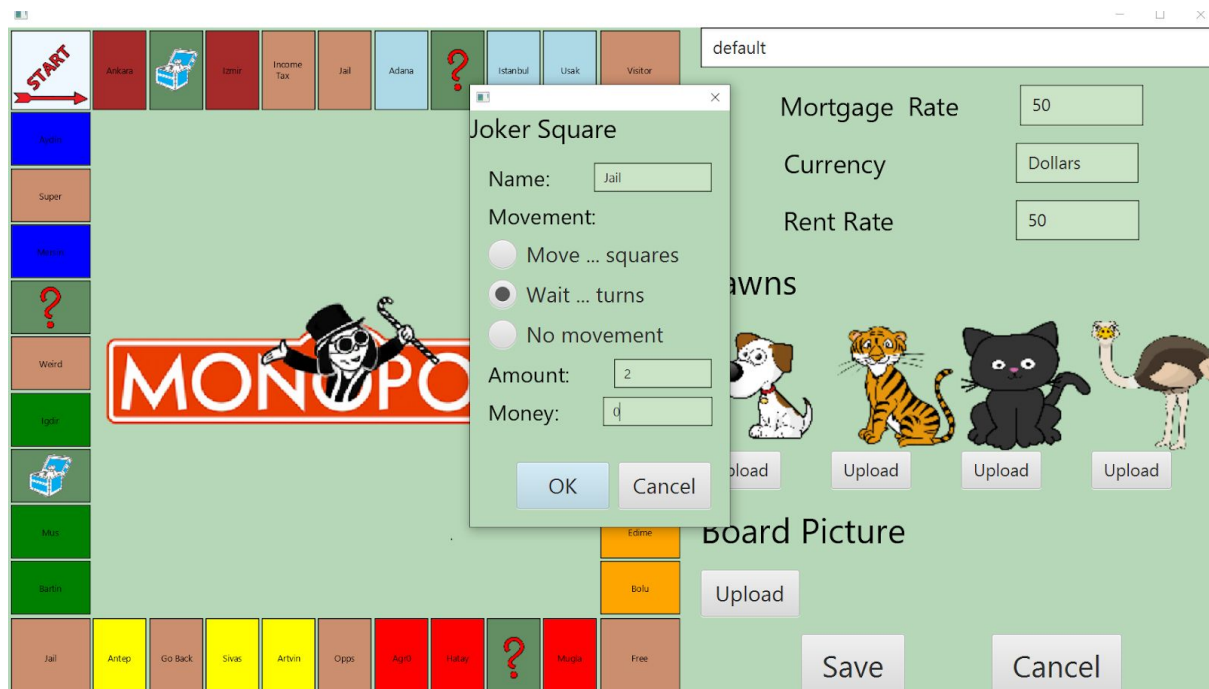
### 3.3.2.1 Selecting the Square Type



**Figure 4.** Select square type dialog

The user can click on a square on the board, and then choose to make that a Joker square, on the dialogue that appears.

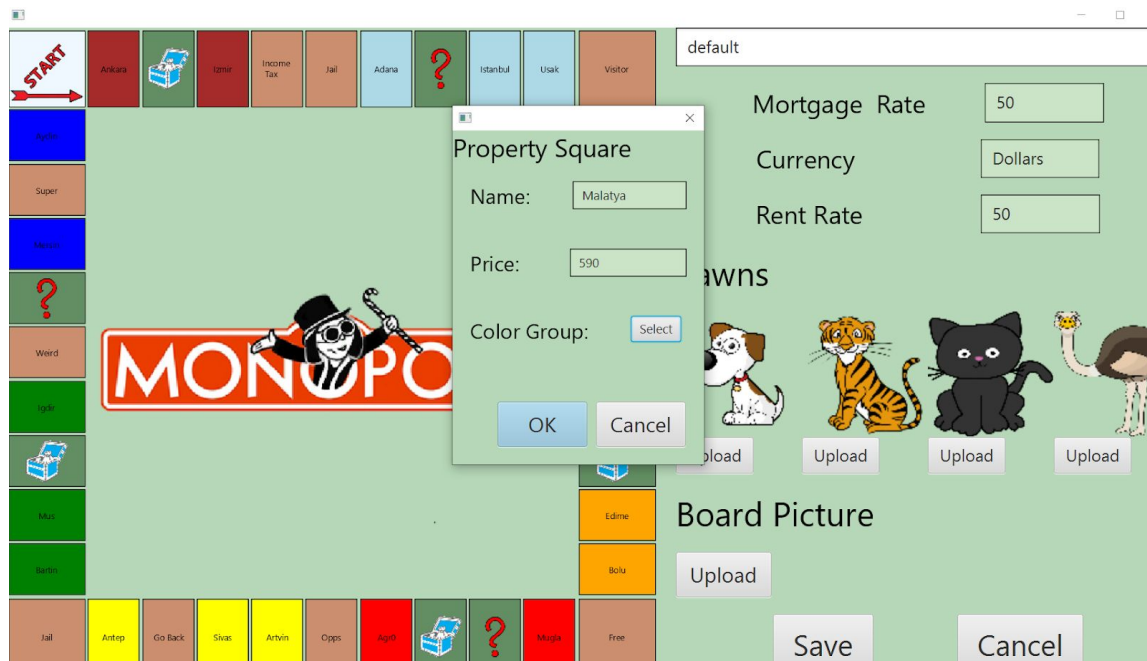
### 3.3.2.2 Editing a Square as Joker



**Figure 5.** Select square type dialog

For that newly created Joker square, the user will be asked to assign a rule to that square. This square can have the power of moving the incoming players, or making them wait for a specified number of turns. Plus, it can change the balance of the players who land there. The power of this square is decided on this dialogue.

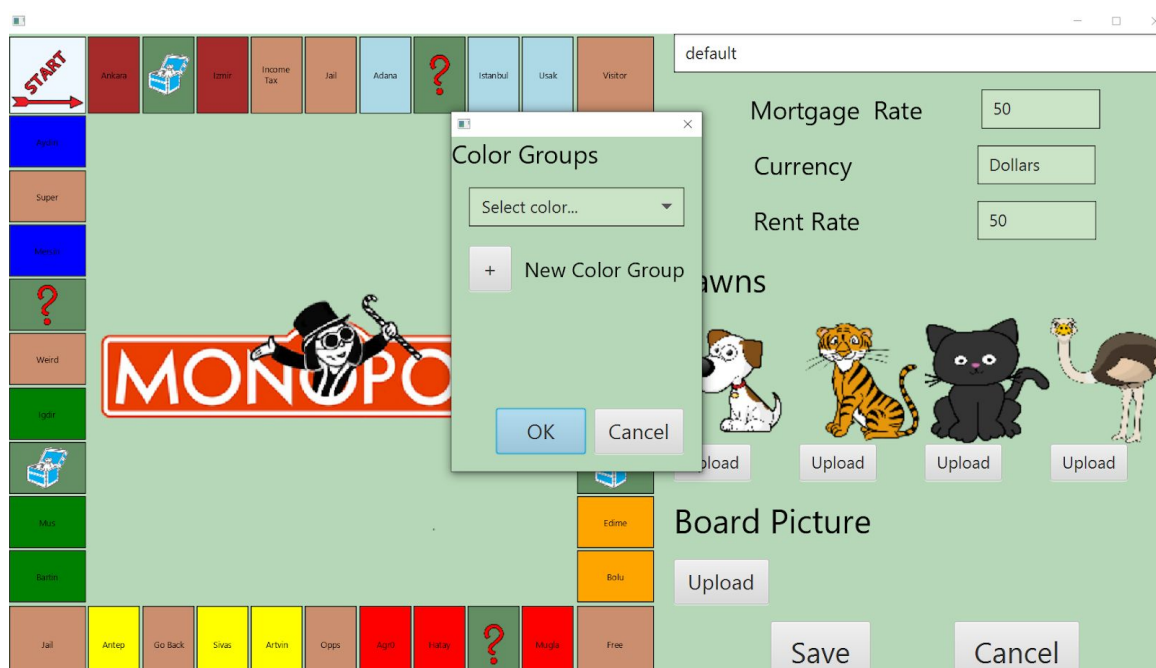
### 3.3.2.3 Editing as Property



**Figure 6.** Edit property dialog

If the user clicks on a property, a dialogue appears where they can change this property's color group, name and price.

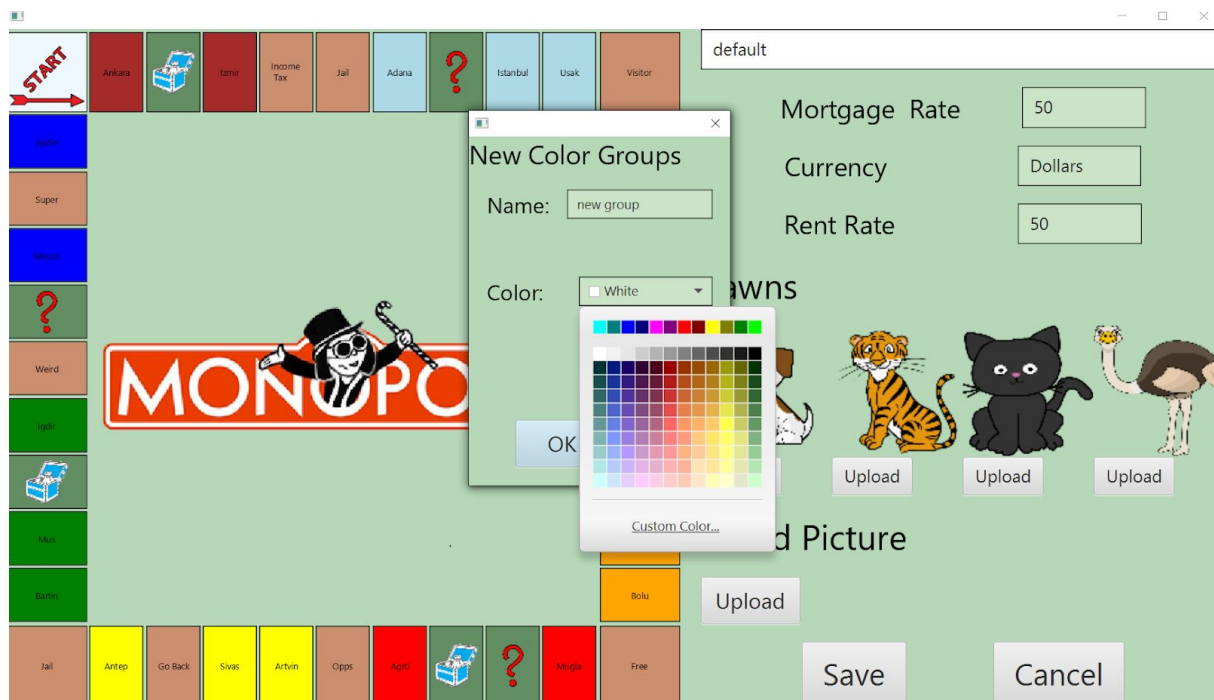
### 3.3.2.4 Selecting Color Group



**Figure 7.** Select color group dialog

In order to change the color group, the user should click on the select button next to color group in the previous dialogue. Here, in this dialogue, they can select a pre-existent color group or create a new one.

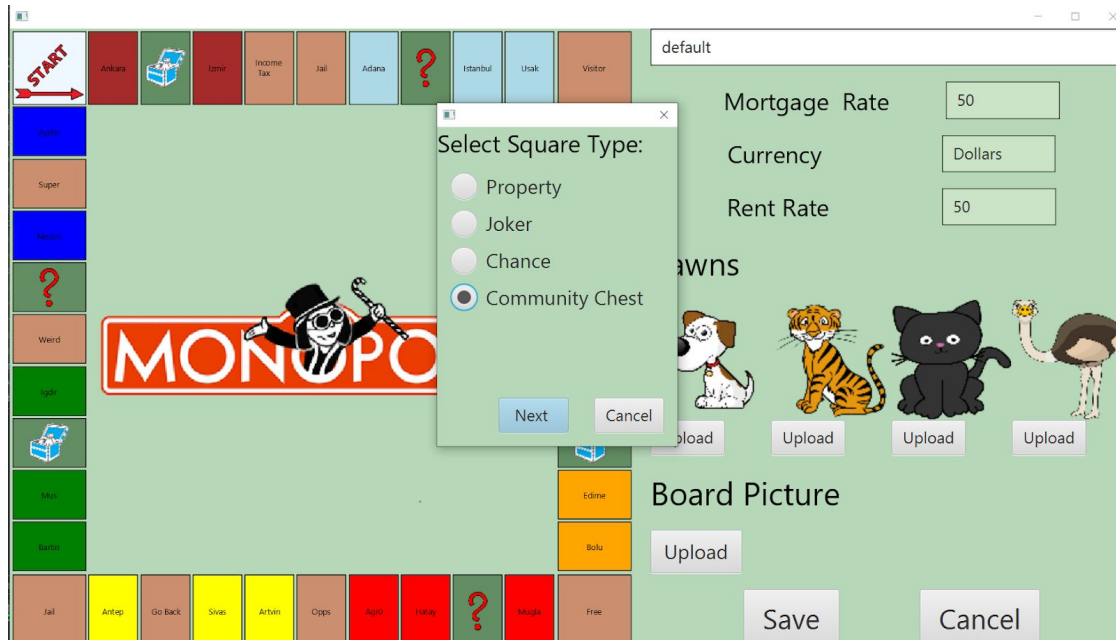
### 3.3.2.5 Adding New Color Group



**Figure 8.** Adding new color dialog

If they wish to create a new color group, after pressing the plus button next to “New Color Group”, a color picker appears where the user can create a new color group.

### 3.3.2.6 Editing as Chance and Community Chest

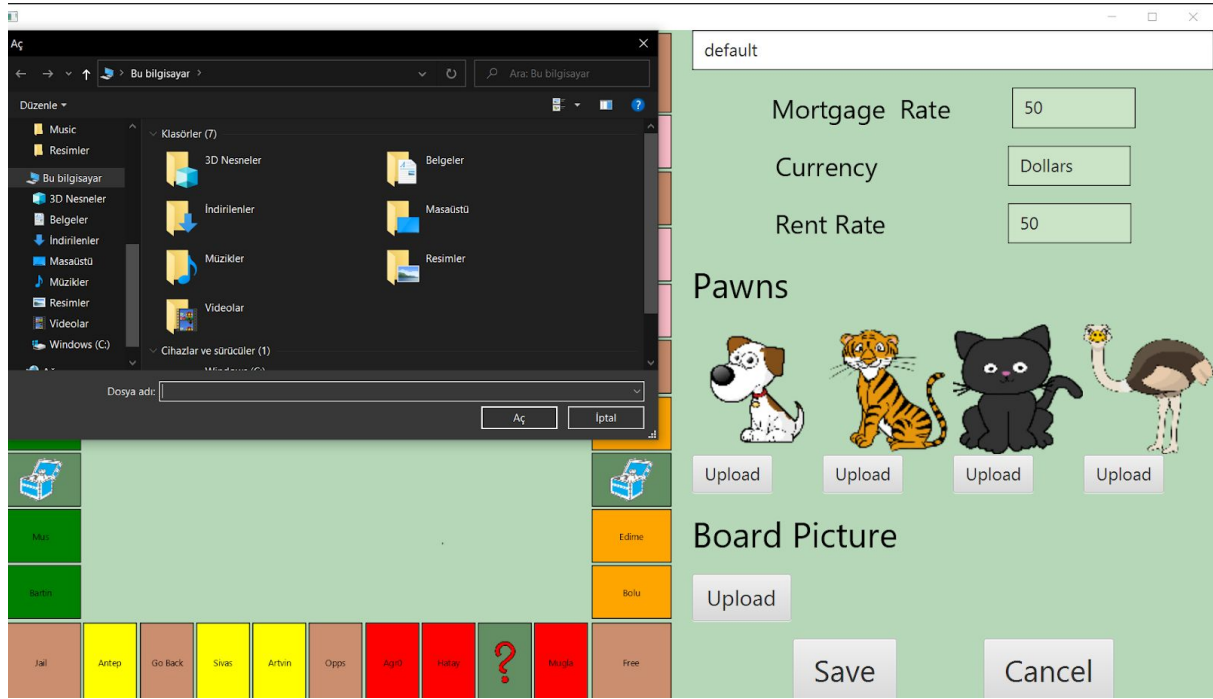


**Figure 9.** Select square dialog, community chest selected

In order to set a square as Chance or Community Chest, you should press on the Chest or Community Chest ratio buttons on the Select Square Type screen.



### 3.3.2.7 Uploading Icon Pictures and Board Pictures



**Figure 10.** Uploading pictures from local computer

At the right side of the editing screen, there are four icons that can be used in the game as player icons. By pressing the upload buttons under each icon, you can upload a picture from your local computer in order to use it as an icon.

You can also change the board picture by pressing the “ Upload” button under the Board Picture text.

### 3.3.2.8 Changing currency, rent rate, mortgage rate and board name

You can change the name , currency, mortgage rate and the rent rate of the game from the editing screen. In order to do this, you should change the default texts in the text boxes.

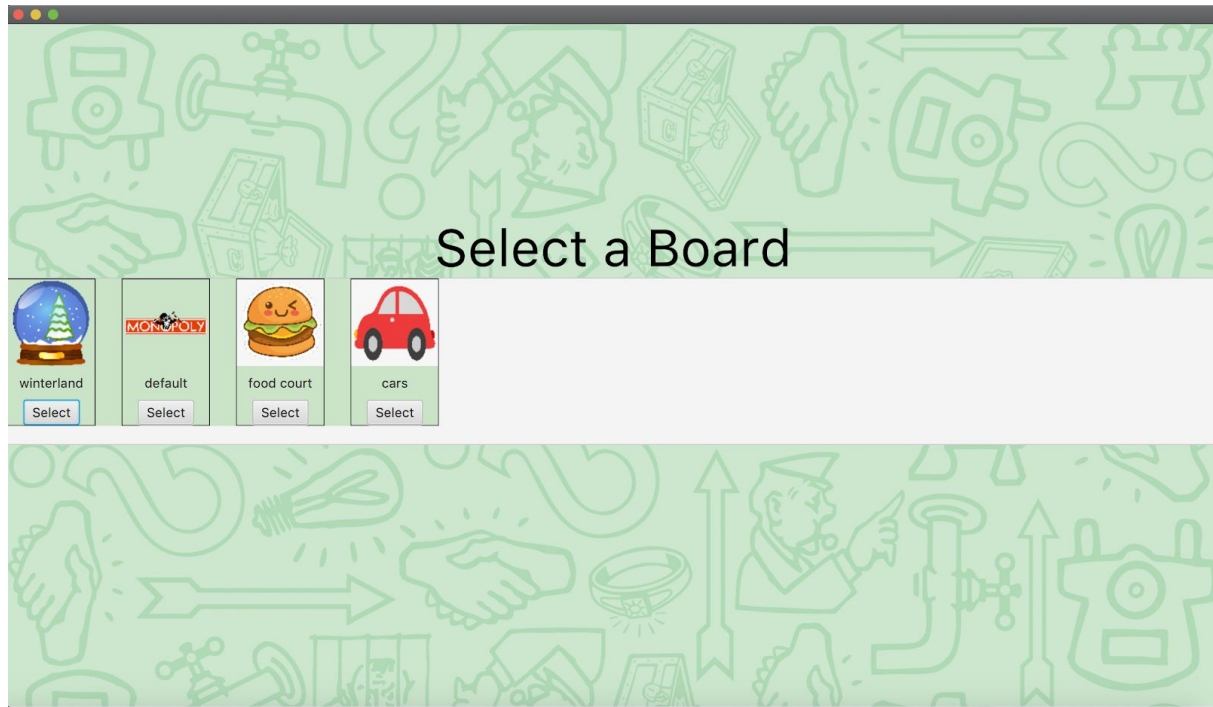
### 3.3.2.9 Saving the Board

After the editing is done, you should press the “Save” button in order to save your new Monopoly board.



## 3.4 Play the Game

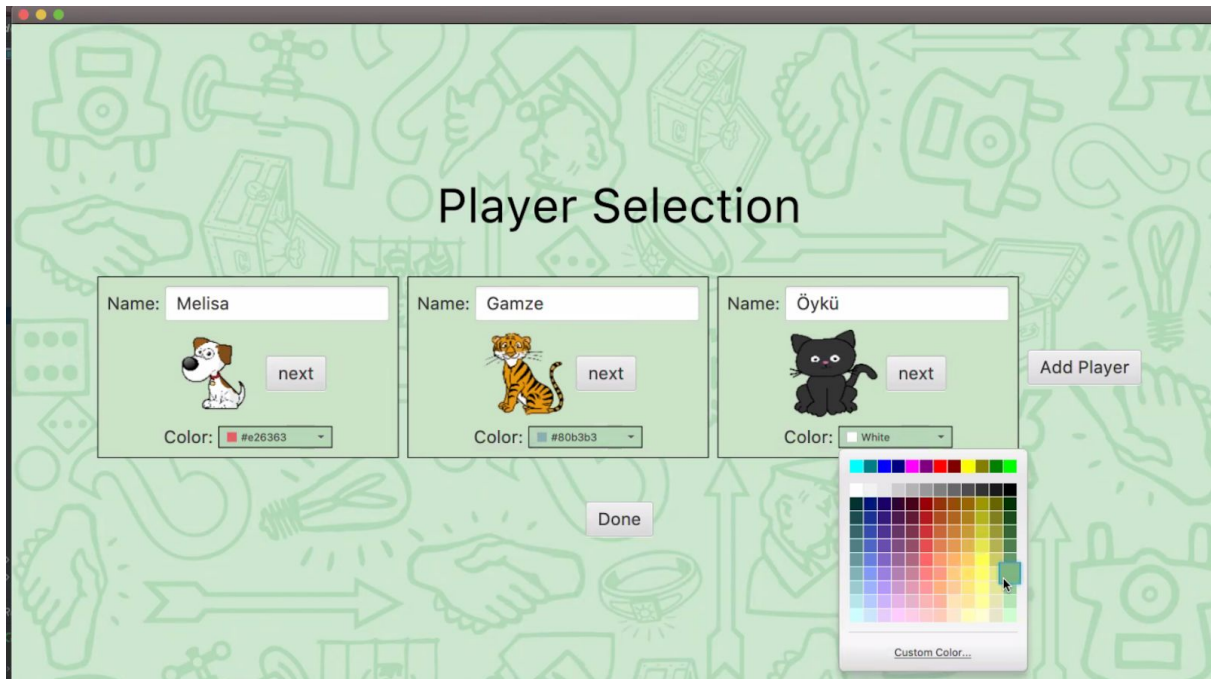
### 3.4.1 Board Selection



**Figure 11.** Board selection screen

After pressing on the “Play a Game” button, you will be directed to the Board Selection Screen. From this screen, you can choose the board you want to play. You can either choose an edited board or the default board.

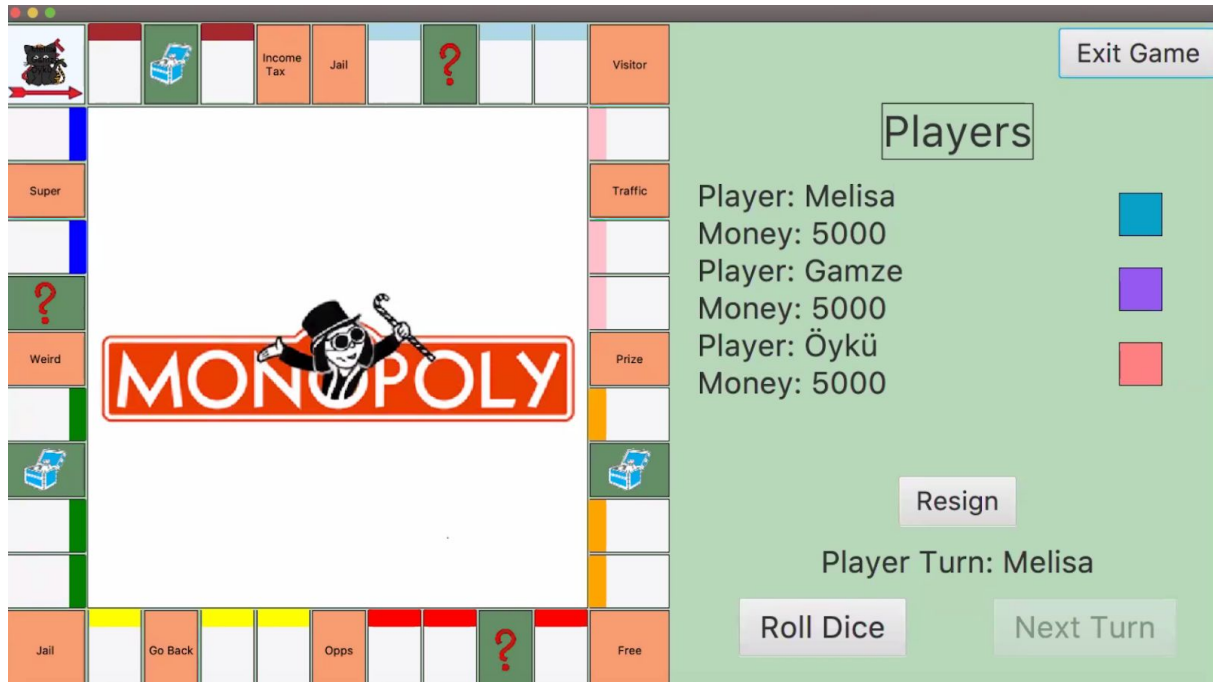
### 3.4.2 Player Selection



**Figure 12.** Player selection screen

After choosing the board you want to play, you will be directed to the Player Selection Screen. From this screen, you can choose the name, icon and the related color of the player. After that, you should press the “Add Player” button in order to add the player to the game. You can add at 2-4 players and you cannot give the same color to the multiple players. When you press “Done”, you will be directed to the game screen.

### 3.4.3 Play



**Figure 13.** Play screen

After choosing the players and the board, the game will start. The first player will be the player who was added first.

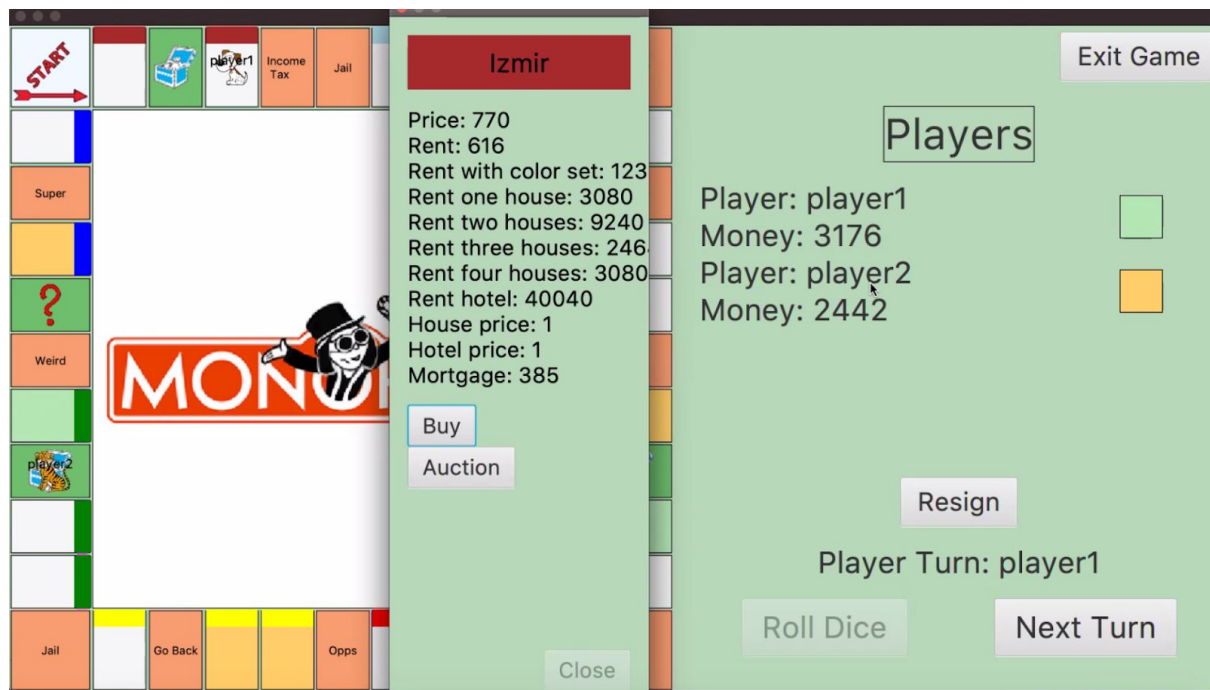
### 3.4.3.1 Roll Dice



**Figure 14.** Roll dice dialog

In order to roll dice, you should press the “Roll Dice” button. After you roll dice, a screen will come up and you should press the “OK” button in order to continue. After you press “OK” , your icon will be moved automatically to the related square.

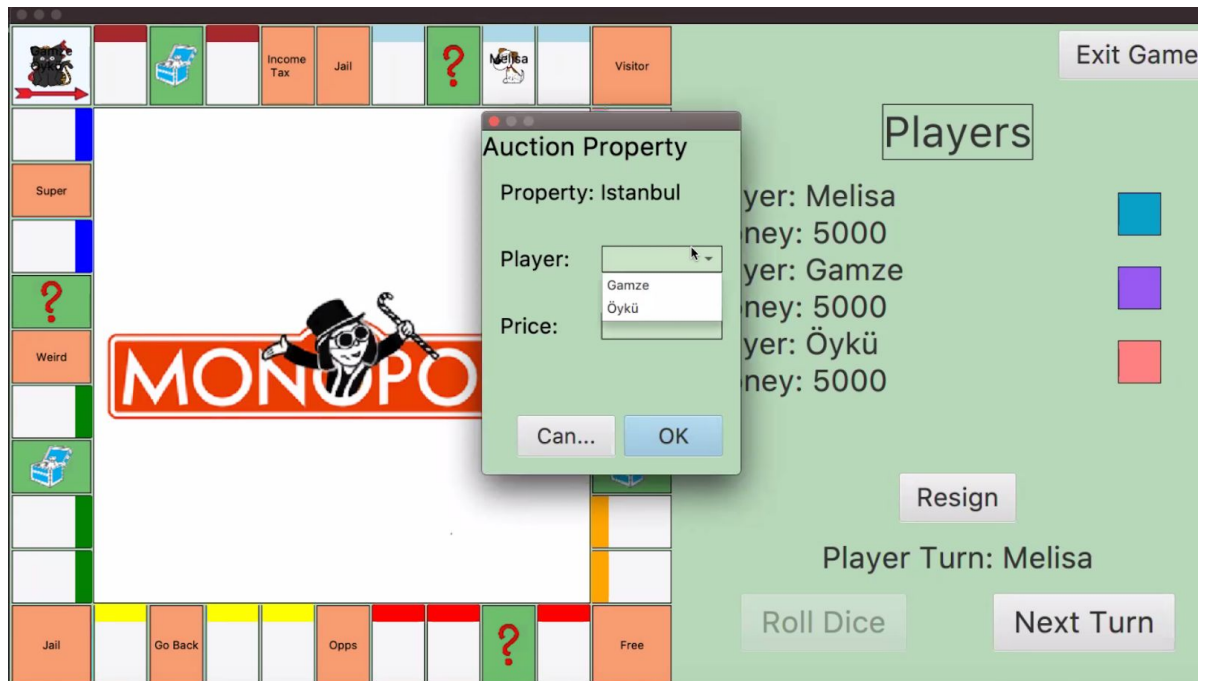
### 3.4.3.2 Landing on a Unowned Property



**Figure 15.** Unowned property dialog

When a player lands on an unowned property, this property dialog will open. It can be seen that the color of the dialog is the default Monopoly color, owned by noone. One can buy this property by pressing the “Buy” button or if the player does not want to buy this property, he/she can press the “Auction” button to place the property on auction.

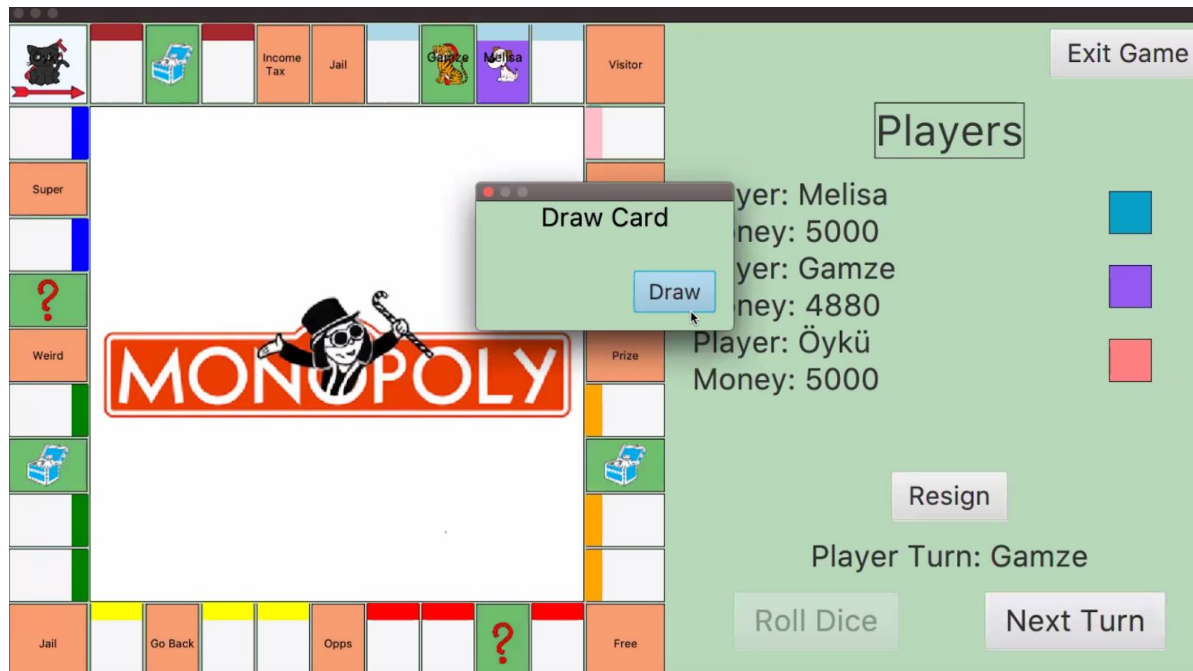
### 3.4.3.3 Auction



**Figure 16.** Auction dialog

When a player presses “Auction” on an unowned property, the Auction Property dialog will open. In this dialog, the player who won the auction and the price of the property will be given by players. If no one wants to buy the property, the players can press the Cancel button.

### 3.4.3.4 Landing on Community Chest or Chance



**Figure 17.** Draw chance or community chest card

When one lands on a community chest or chance square, a dialog that says Draw Card will pop up, the player can draw the card by pressing the Draw button.

### 3.4.3.5 Chance or Community Chest Card



**Figure 18.** Chance or community chest card dialog

This is an example of a community chest card. By pressing the “Do” button on the dialog, one can execute the sentence on the card dialog.



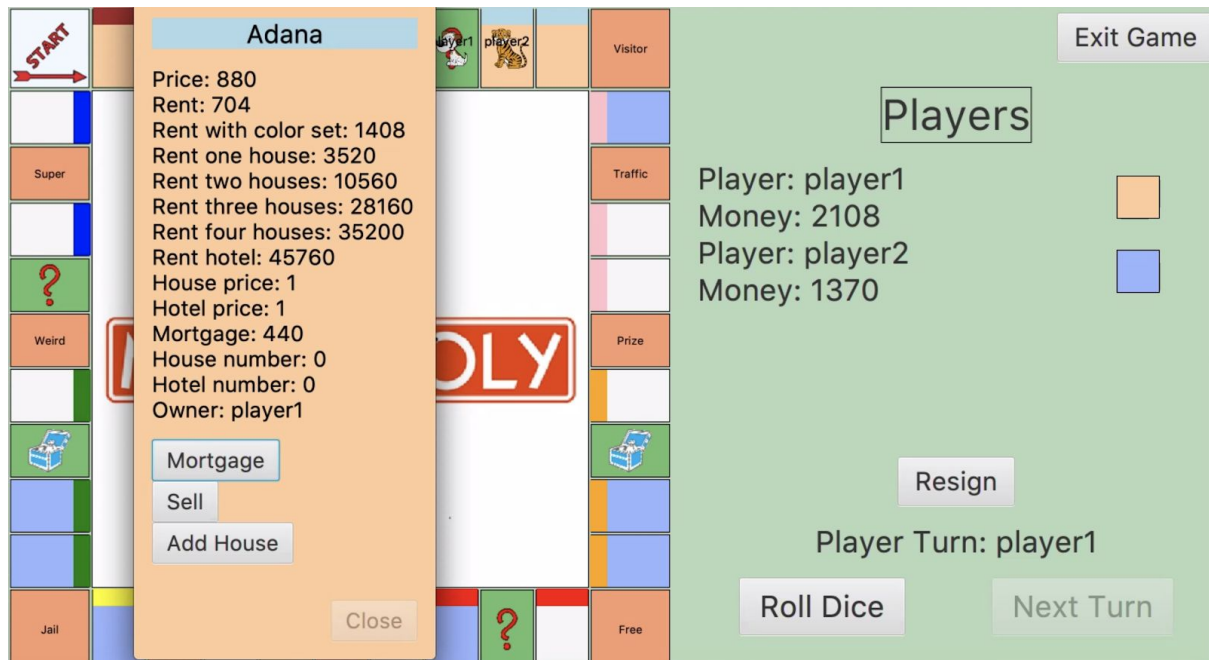
### 3.4.3.6 Landing on Joker Places



**Figure 19.** Joker square dialog

When a player lands on a joker square, this dialog will pop up. In this dialog, the amount of money earned or lost, the amount of squares to move backward or forward, or the amount of turns the player will wait is specified. By pressing the “Do” button, the game will implement what the card says.

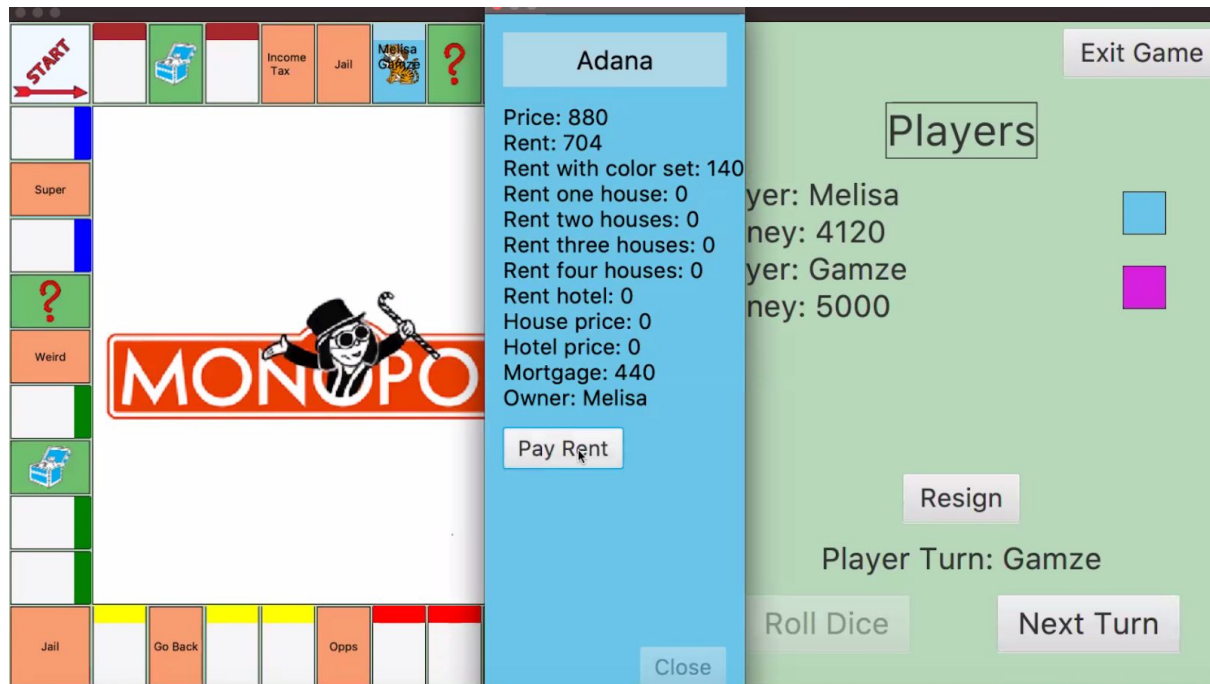
### 3.4.3.7 Landing/Clicking on a Owned Property (from the owner's point of view)



**Figure 20.** Owned property dialog, seen by the owner of the property

When a player lands on or clicks on a property that he/she owns, this is the dialog that will pop up. It can be noticed that the dialog is painted in the player color of the owner. The owner player can press the “Mortgage” button to mortgage the property, “Sell” button to sell the property or “Add House” button to add a house to the property.

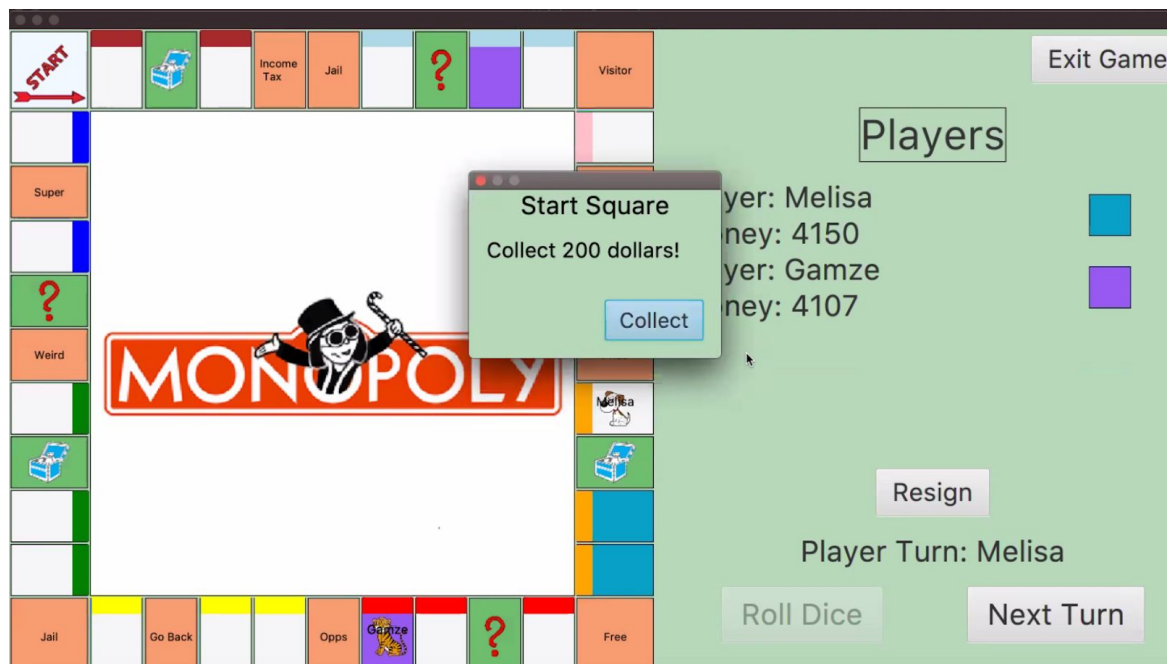
### 3.4.3.8 Landing on a Owned Property (from the another player's point of view)



**Figure 21.** Owned property dialog, seen by a player other than the owner

When a player lands on a property that is owned by another player, this dialog will pop up. It can be seen that the background color of this dialog is the player color of the owner. By pressing the “Pay Rent” button, the player can pay the rent to the owner of this property.

### 3.4.3.9 Start Square



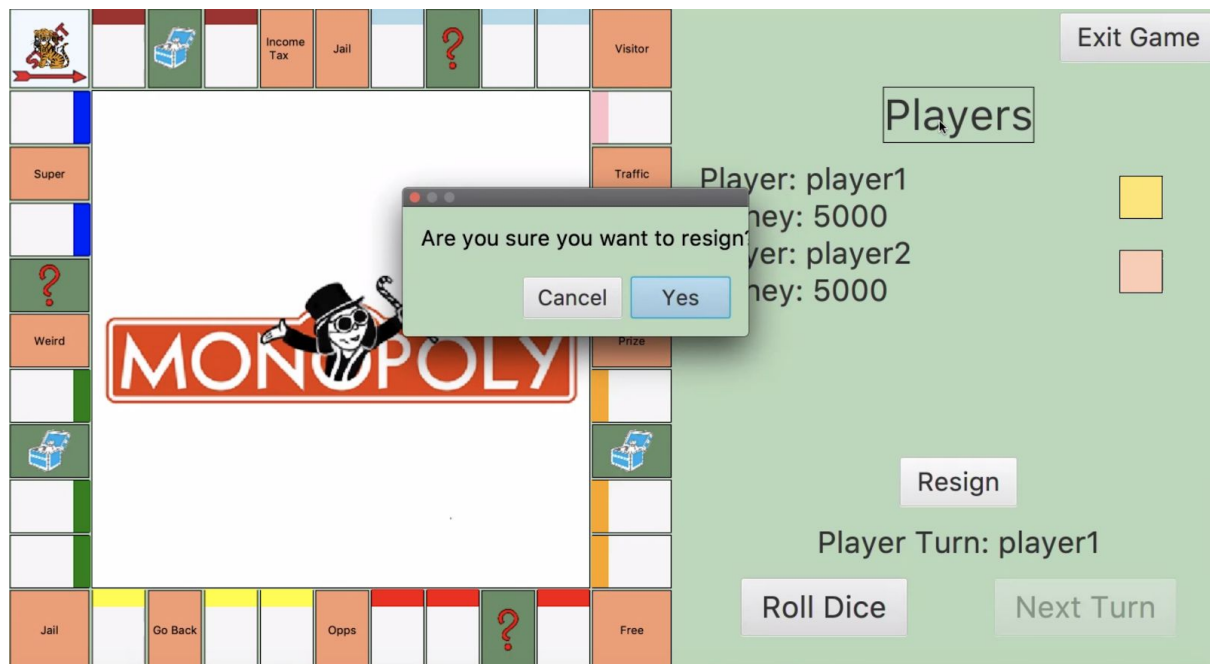
**Figure 22.** Start square dialog

Every time a player passes through the Start Square, they are given 200 units of money, in this case it is dollars.

### 3.4.3.10 Next Turn

After your turn is done, you should press the next turn button in order to game to continue.

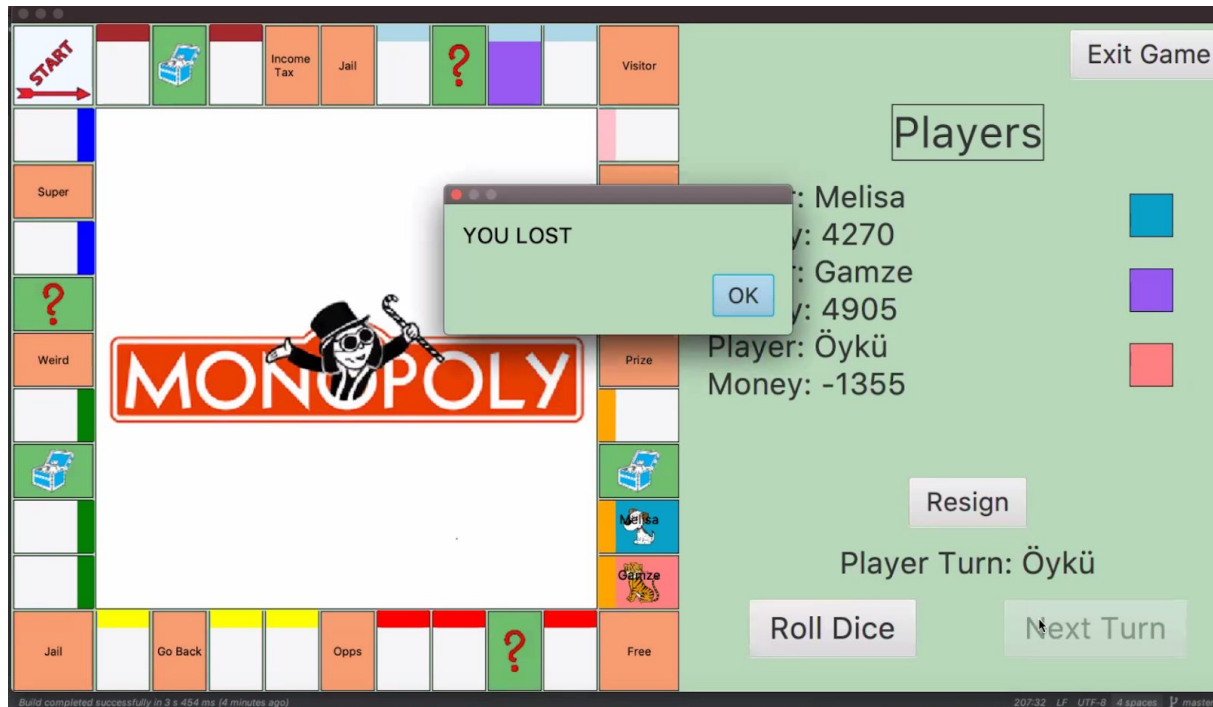
### 3.4.3.11 Resigning



**Figure 23.** Resign confirmation dialog

When a player wants to resign, he/she can press the “Resign” button of the game screen and this dialog will pop up which is a confirmation dialog that asks the player if he/she is sure. By pressing the “Yes” button, the player will resign from the game.

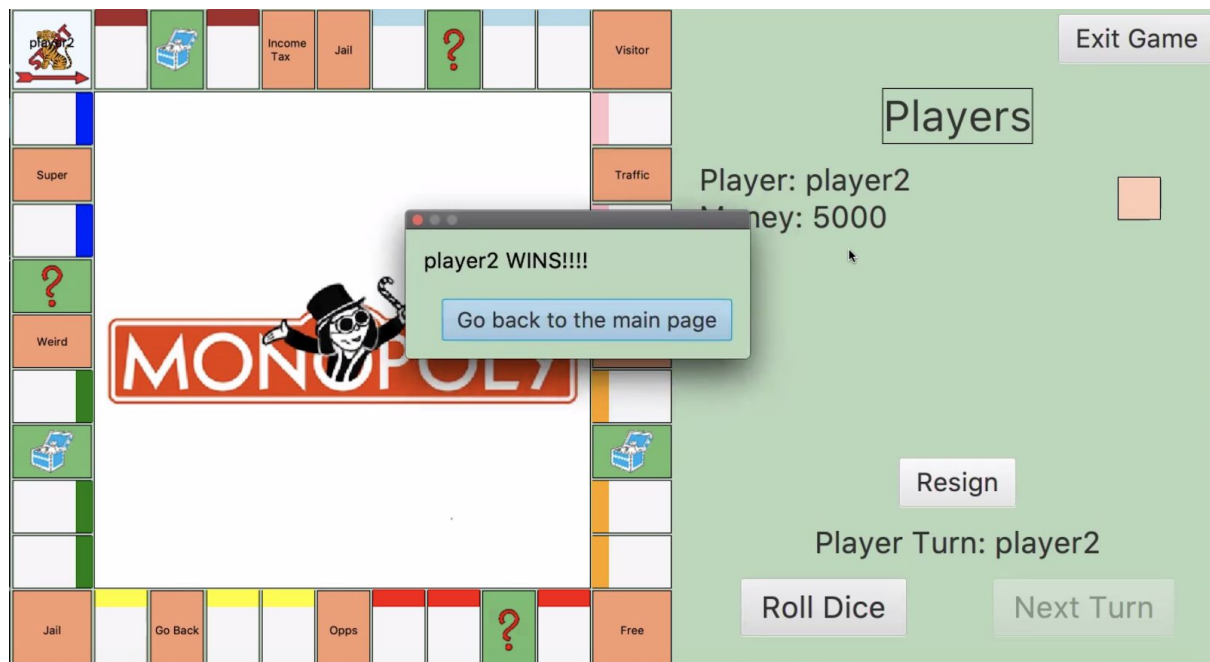
### 3.4.3.12 Losing the game



**Figure 24.** Losing the game dialog

When a player's balance is negative at the end of their turn, they are registered as bankrupt, and they lose the game. A dialogue saying "You Lost" to that player appears, and after pressing OK they are officially out of the game.

### 3.4.3.13 Winning the Game



**Figure 25.** Winning the game dialog

When every player else is resigned or bankrupted and there is one player remaining, the player is selected as the winner of the game and this dialog which prompts the name of the winner will be shown. By pressing the “Go back to the main page” button, the game will be directed into the main menu.

## 4 What is Missing?

Having completed the functional requirements we promised, we do not have something missing that would affect the game play. However, perhaps from the visual aspect, we have not added the option to attach a new image (chosen by the user) onto community chests. I.e., we have set a default image for these chests. Plus, we also didn't create a settings screen as we omitted the screen resizing option and the game audio. We also did not implement the in-game menu.

## 5 Conclusion

While doing the project, we made sure we put the principles of object oriented design that we learned in the class into practice as much as possible. We set functional requirements and design goals, and we mostly met these goals by the end of our implementation. During this project, we learned how to build a system from scratch. Or to be more precise, we learned how to analyze and design a system that is going to be built by a group of people, and then build that system as a group of 5 coders. After all, following the processes of analysis and design, implementation is but building that predetermined system with coding. For all the aforementioned processes, we had to develop our communication skills. This included communicating via the system diagrams we created, setting up group meetings to discuss our project, and work as a team of coders using Git.