# **Unit 1 (Refactoring) Bowling Alley Simulation- Design Document**

#### Team 13

**Title:** Bowling Management Simulation.

Date of Submission : February 20th, 2022.

Github Repositery: <a href="https://github.com/debashish05/BowlingAlley">https://github.com/debashish05/BowlingAlley</a>

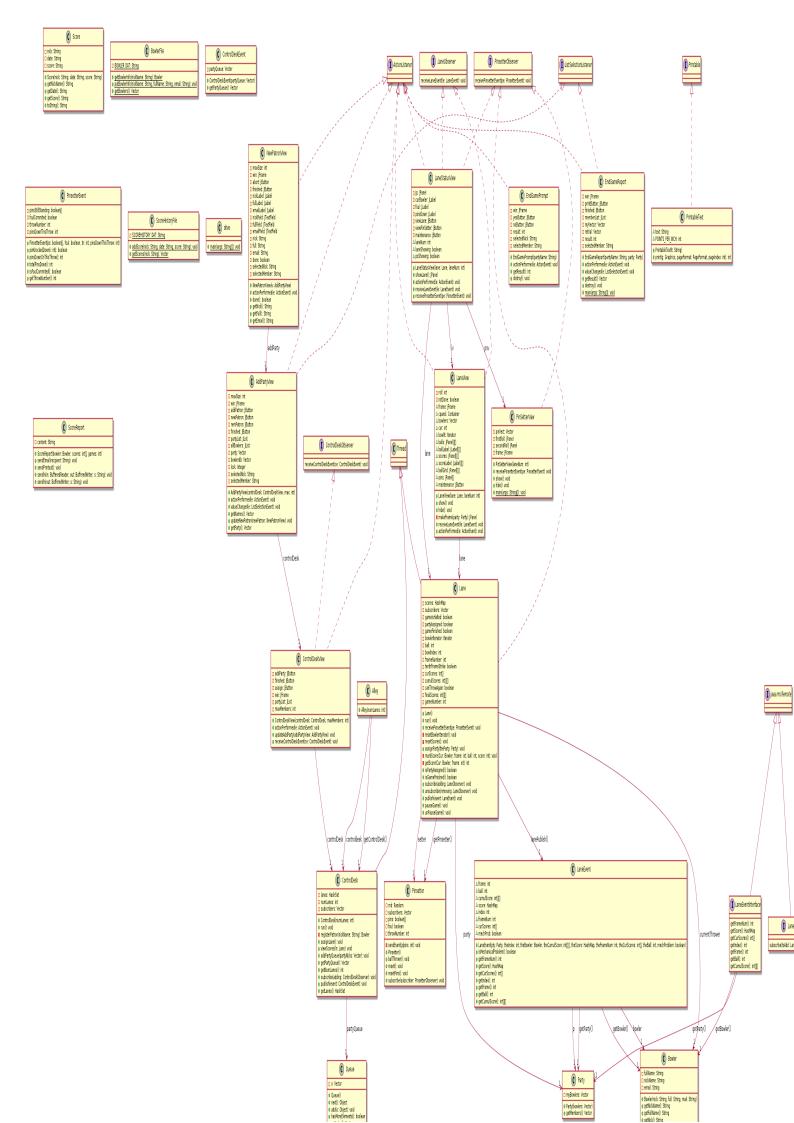
Team Memeber	Work of hour	Contribution
Debashsish Roy (2021201034)	30	<ol> <li>Redesigned the Lane class.</li> <li>Refactored the all classes related to Lane and End Game Report with the help of metric 2.0.</li> <li>Removed code smells using Sonar Lint.</li> <li>Analysing and identifying responsibilites of major classes.</li> <li>Creating UML design for Lane clases.</li> <li>Understanding the matrics and found potential blocks to improve the metrics.</li> </ol>
Nikita Rawat (2021201035)	30	<ol> <li>Redesign the controlDeskView.java, drive.java and addPartyView.java.</li> <li>Creating UML for Control Desk Classes.</li> <li>Bug fix.</li> <li>Identiying weakness in the code.</li> </ol>
Janmejay Pratap Singh Baghel (2020201089)	30	Understood to the working the whole code and explained it to the team member.     Create UML diagram for various classes.     Created sequence diagram for the game.     Identified code smells in pinsetter class.
Vinaya Sai Revanth Bachu (2020201090)	30	Redesigned the ScoreCalculator Class.     Refactored the if and else cases to decrease the nested if depth.     Identifying some of the code smells.     Refactored some of the methods to reduce cyclomatic complexities.

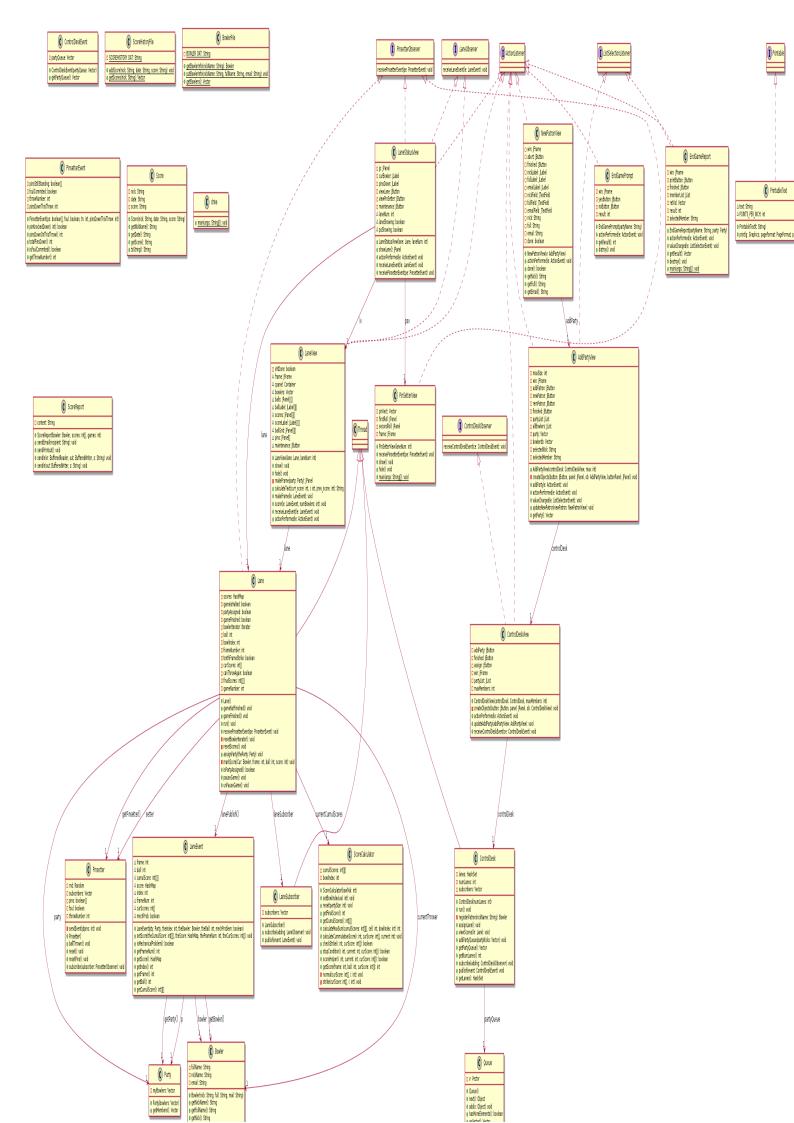
## **OVERVIEW**

The bowling alley management system is a game developed in Java that simulates a bowling alley. Some of the significant features of the game area as follows:

- 1. **Control Desk** The control desk is used to control the entire game .It has functionalities like add a party,view pinsetter,view scores,add new patron ,receive maintenance call,finish game,etc. After a player has finished a game the control desk is notified of the same and the controller has an option to allow another game for the player or end it.
- 2. **Add new player -** This interface is used to do a one time registration for the new bowler. It requires details like the full name, nickname and email id of the player.
- 3. **Lane** Each lane can accommodate one to five bowlers. The bowlers who check in as a group are assigned the same lane.
- 4. **Pinsetter -** The pinsetter can detect which pins were knocked down after each throw and send the score to the scoring station.
- 5. **Scoring Station** The scoring station interface shows a graphical representation of the scores of the bowlers in a lane (in the order in which they checked in).
- 6. **Maintenance Call** In case of a mechanical problem in any lane (eg: pinsetter did not re-rack, etc), the bowler can contact the control desk through an interface on the scoring station. The control station sends an acknowledgment of the request back to the station.
- 7. **Get bowler history -** At the end of a game ,the bowling history of the player is automatically emailed to him. He may also choose to get a printout of the same.

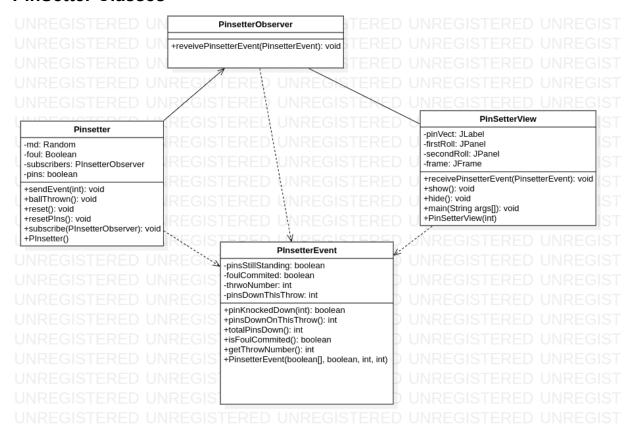
Complete UML Diagrams Before and After Refactoring



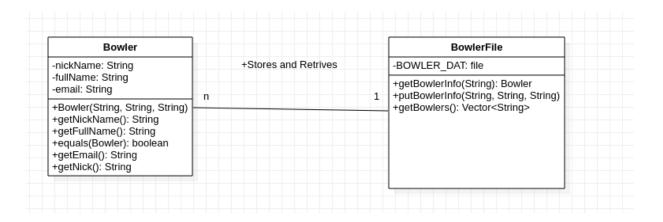


# **UML Diagrams After Refactoring**

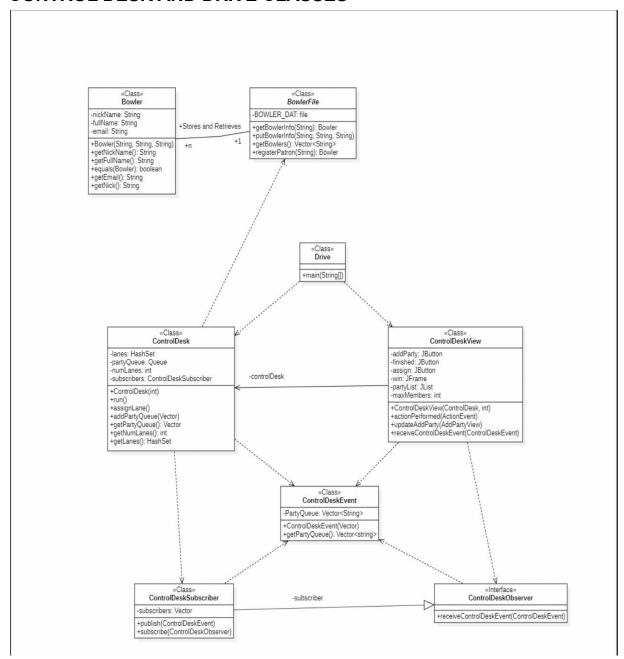
#### **PinSetter Classes**



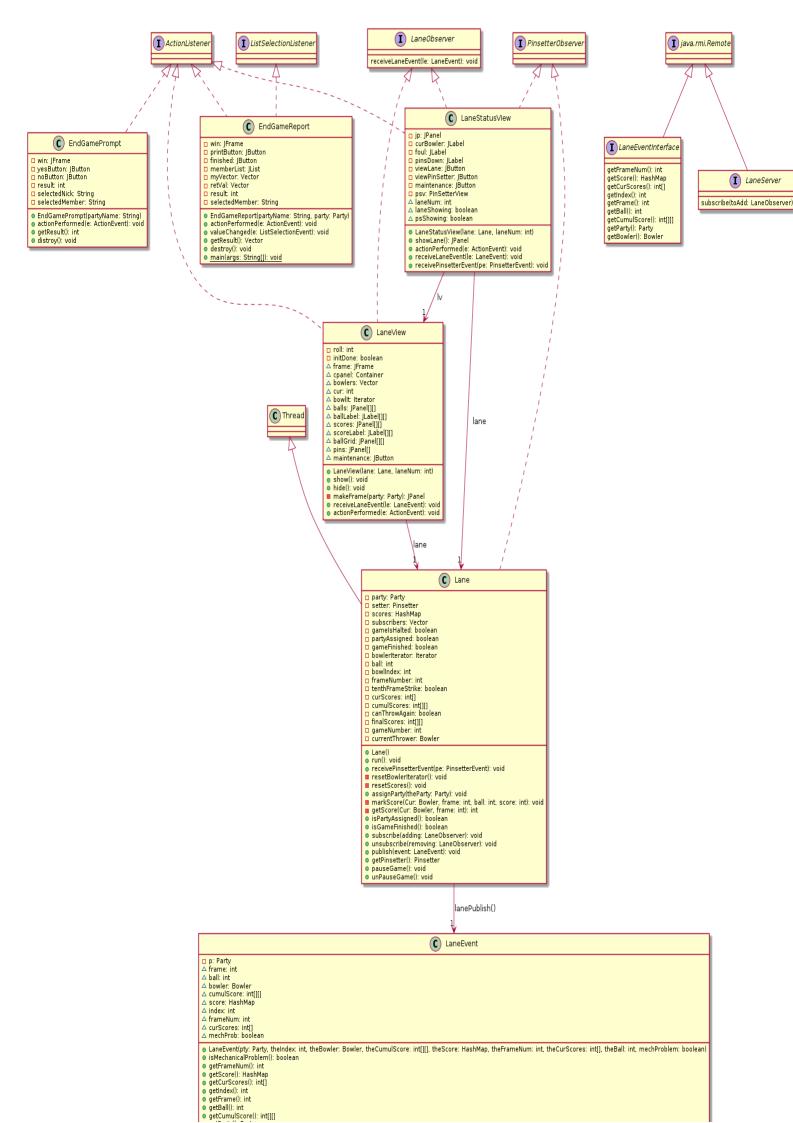
#### **Bowler Classes**

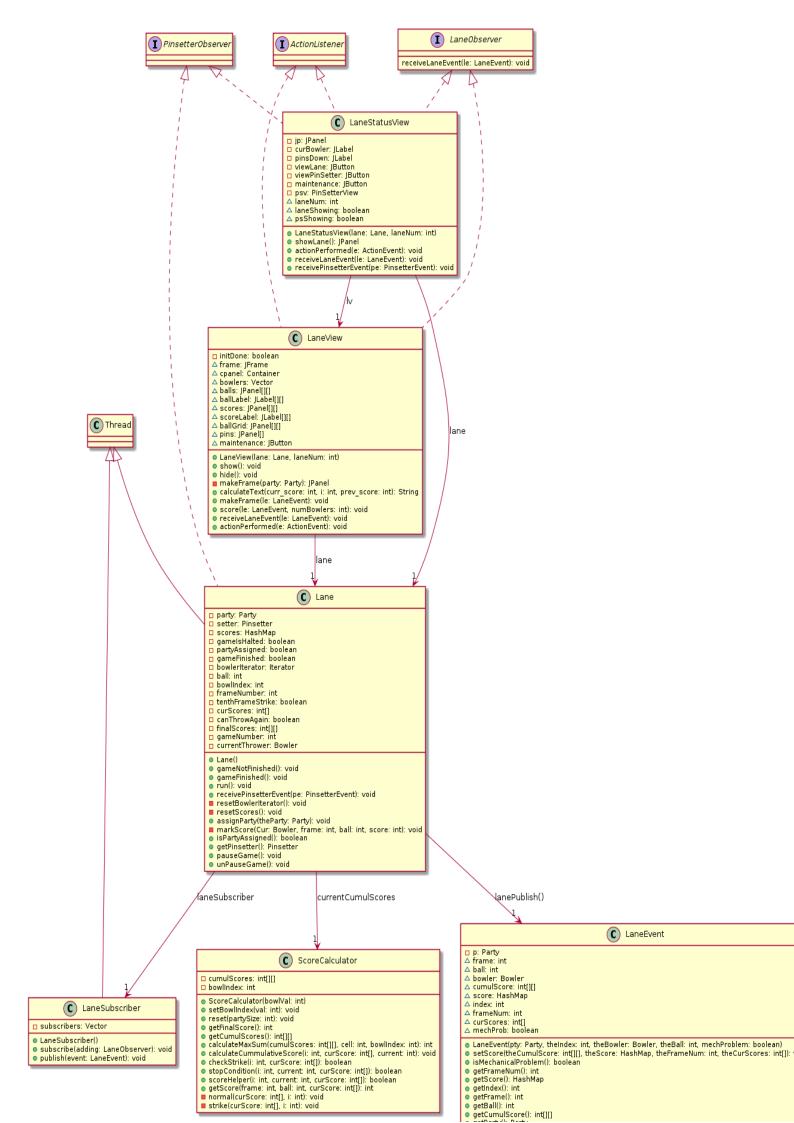


#### **CONTROL DESK AND DRIVE CLASSES**

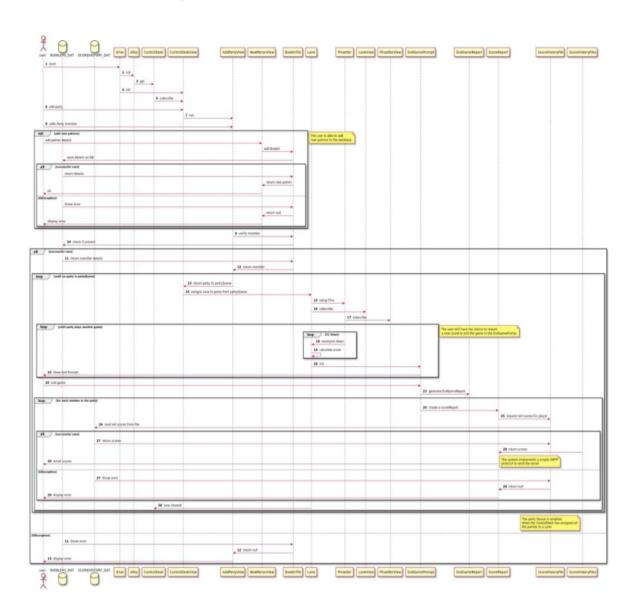


Before and After Refactoring of Lane classes and End Game Report





# **UML Sequence Diagram**



# **Classes Overview**

S.No.	Class Name	Responsibility
1.	Driver	It is the main class of the project. It initializes the game, sets the parameters like number of lanes, maximum patrons per party. It also initializes all the necessary objects.
2.	Control Desk	It handles control desk window. It assigns the lane, creates parties and maintain the wait queue. It is responsible for broadcasting the event to subscribing objects. Creating a new patron.
3.	Lane	Lanes are handled by the lane class. This is reponsible to start a new thread for each lane and assigning party to that lane. It also updates the score and act likes a observer to the subscriber. Later we have separated it into two more classes.
4.	Pin Setter	It performs pin setter simulation and notifies the events.
5.	Bowler and Bowler File	Information about the bowler will be stored here. It used to add new bowler, getting details of all bowlers, validation of the bowler.
6.	Endgame prompt	Prompts after the end of the game to prompt if the player wants to play another game.
7.	EndgameRep.	It allows user to make the game report at the end.
8.	Score Calculator	It helps the lane class to caculate score using strike and normal functions. This is the result of refactoring the prior code.
9.	Score report	Creates the final score of each person in tha party and sends their respective reports by email.
10	AddPartyView	It will add a new patron to the party. Removing a patron from the party. Creating a new Patron. Finished party selection and returning the latest state of the party.
11.	ControlDeskE vent	It return the vector consisting names of the party in wait queue.
12.	ControlDeskVi ew	It handles GUI for control desk. It facilitates handler for action event. Receive a new party from addPartyView.
13.	Drive	It is driver class for the game. Creates alles with number of lanes. It also helps in activating the control desk object.
14.	Laneevent	It consists of setter and getter function for all lane functions.
15.	PinSetterView	It displays the pin setter GUI. Receive the current state of the pins and change the GUI looks.

## ANALYZING THE ORIGINAL CODE DESIGN

We shall start with the Pros and then will discuss the Cons of the given project.

#### Pros:-

- **Proper Comments**:- The code was well commented and the purpose and functionality of the most part of the system was provided.
- **Low Coupling**: The overall system as well as the subsystems were having low coupling metric.

#### Cons:-

- **Dead Code**:- The original code contains a lot of code which is commented out or has empty blocks. Some variables and methods which are declared, have also not been used anywhere in the system.
- Large Classes and Big Functions: Some classes were burdened with way too many methods and some functions had a lot of code which could have been modularized.
- **Big Nested If Depth**: Some of the functions which could have been simply written had way too many if's and else.
- **Duplicate Code**: Similar kind of job was being done in some of the methods where the code was copy pasted.
- **Use of Deprecated Methods**: Many system functions used in the project were deprecated which could have been replaced by new functions.
- **Too Many Parameters** :- Some functions and constructors had way too many parameters.
- "Print Report" functionality is missing.

## **CODE SMELLS AND CHANGES**

S.N o	Class Name	Code Smell Instances and changes performed
1	LaneView	Removed variables which are unused. The variables are :-

		<ul> <li>Iterator bowllt</li> <li>Insets buttonMargin = new Insets(4,4,4,4)</li> <li>High Cyclomatic Complexity :-         <ul> <li>public void receiveLaneEvent(LaneEvent le)</li> </ul> </li> <li>High Nested If Depth :-         <ul> <li>Public void receiveLaneEvent(LaneEvent le)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Improvements we have made :-         <ul> <li>Added new functions calculateText,makeFrame to reduce cyclomatic complexity and have reduced Nested If Depth.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
2	LaneStatusView	Removed variables which are unused. The variables are :-  • Insets buttonMargin = new Insets(4,4,4,4)  • private JLabel foul  • Removed dead code
3	Lane	Removed functions which are not used. The functions are :-
4	LaneEventInterface	Removed these functions as there are not used anywhere.  • public int getFrameNum() throws java.rmi.RemoteException  • public int[] getCurScores() throws java.rmi.RemoteException  • public int[][] getCumulScore() throws java.rmi.RemoteException

5	EndGamePrompt	Removed Unused Variables :-
6	EndGameReport	Removed Unused Variables :-  • myVector  • EndGame e  • ButtonMargin • String partyName  Also refactored code in this class.
7	LaneEvent	Removed getCurScores() function as it is not used. Also reduced the number of parameters passed to the constructor and added a new set method.
8	LaneObserver	Removed extra semicolons
9	ScoreCalculator (Derived from Lane Class)	normal function :-     Reduced the nested if depth.  getScore :-     Removed unused argument Bowler.     Reduced nested if depth     Created a new function calculateCumulativeScore to reduce the cyclomatic complexity.
10	AddPartyView	Removed unused variables :-
11	LaneSubscriber	Modified the if conditions. Removed unsubscribe() function which is not used.
12	LaneStatusView	Reduced the actionperformed function cyclomatic complexity.
13	NewPatronView	Removed variables :-  • int maxSize

		<ul> <li>Insets buttonMargin</li> <li>selectedNick</li> <li>selectedMember</li> </ul> Removed unused import statements.
14	Alley.java	Removed the class by creating the ControlDesk object directly in the drive.java class.
15	ControlDeskView.java	Removed repeating code by moving it into a new function called createObjects
16	PinSetterView	Contained Dead code and Deprecated Functions
17	PinSetterObserver	Modifier public is redundant for interface
18	Printable Text	Unused Import Statement
19	ScoreHistoryFile	More General exception is already used in throws list
20	NewPatronView	Unused variables and import statements

# Analyzing the refactored code

- Low Coupling: The dependencies between the classes were moderate and we have tried to make it low by passing the parameters locally and removing the redundant ones wherever possible. We have extended our class list to break down large files such as Lane into different subclasses. We have made sure that these classes were mostly independent and did not require too many other dependencies to increase the coupling.
- High Cohesion: Cohesion tells about the consistency and organization of different
  units. The more tasks a single class tries to perform, we have a problem with cohesion
  there. The long classes had numerous methods which often became unrelated and too
  broad. We split such classes eg. Lane class has been divided into Lane, LaneSubscribe
  and ScoreCalculator class.
- Separation of Concerns: Separation of Concerns is a design principle for separating
  a system into distinct sections such that each section addresses a separate concern. An
  example of how we achieved this in the refactored design is by creating a separate score
  calculating class. Previously Lane Class had a method getScore() which calculates the
  score but we have created a separate class ScoreCalculator for calculating the score
  and the updated score is sent to Lane Class to mark.

- Dead Code Elimination: An optimization that removes code which does not affect the program results. We also eliminated extra methods and variables which are mentioned above.
- Extensibility:- As we ensured low coupling, we made sure that it was easier to introduce new modules. As we wrote basic code for the UI, we could easily extend it to add specific features in the respective classes.
- Reusability: To ensure the code reusability several methods were written. Wherever in the original code we found that a similar kind of task was done by copy-pasting we modularized the code.

## **Metric Analysis**

Following questions has been answered in this section.

- What were the metrics for the code base? What did these initial measurements tell you about the system.
- How did you use these measurements to guide your refactoring?
- How did your refactoring affect the metrics? Did your refactoring improve the metrics? In all areas? In some areas? What contributed to these results?

# 1. McCabe Cyclomatic Complexity

#### Measurement tell us about the system

- McCabe's cyclomatic complexity is a software quality metric that quantifies the complexity of a software program.
- It indicate how difficult it will be for the user to traverse through the whole code and understand.
- We have used Metric 2.0 and by default the max limit of the McCabe Cyclomatic Complexity is set to 10.

**Inference:** getScore, run and recieveLaneEvent have very high complexity. If we are able to simply these functions, this parameter will definitely fall down.

#### Functions that violated this constraints are as follows:

Lane.java(Lane):

- getScore 38
- run 19
- receivePinsetterEvent 12

LaneView.java(LaneView)

receiveLaneEvent - 19

#### LaneStatusView.java

actionPerformed - 11

#### AddPartyView.java

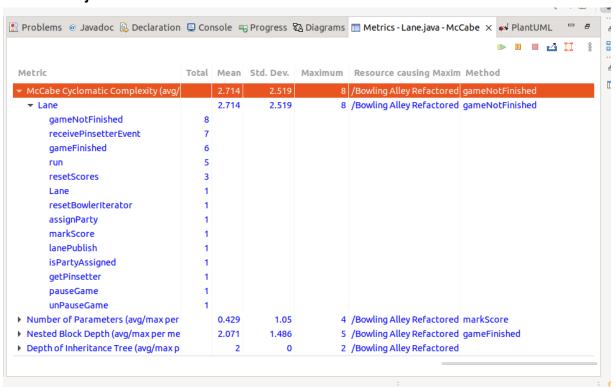
actionPerformed - 11

#### **Guide for refactoring**

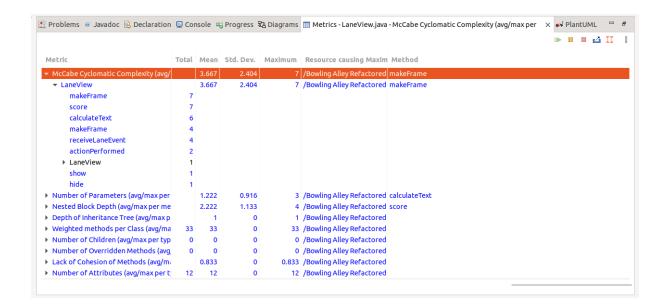
We targetted these functions and try to simply it, so that it is much readable. So we try to split up the methods and made different functions for a specific task. Multiple nested loops blocks has been converted to functions. We try to stick to make the function smallers and decompose large functions into multiple smaller ones.

#### **After Refactoring**

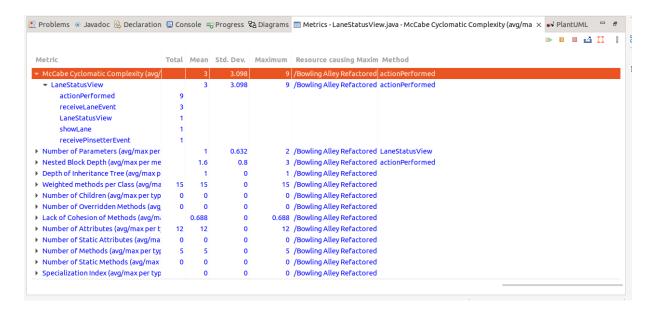
• Lane.java



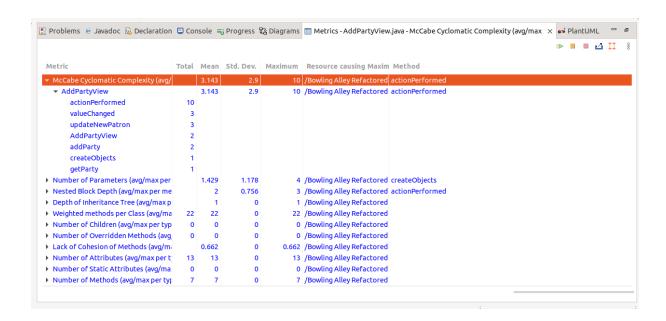
#### LaneView.java



#### • LaneStatusView.java



#### AddPartyView.java



## 2. Number of parameters

#### Measurements tell us about the system

- It is very difficult to understand the code if the we pass to many parameter to the functions.
- By default in Metric 2.0 it is set to maximum of 5.

#### Inference

Function LaneEvent have higher number of parameter. If we can reduce it to 5 this issue will be resolved.

#### Functions that violated this constraints are as follows:

LaneEvent.java(LaneView)

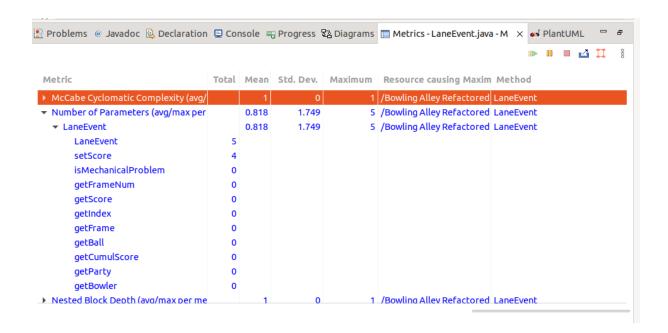
LaneEvent - 9

#### **Guide for refactoring**

- Instead of passing all the parameter at once we have added a extra function which facilitates the exchange of parameter.
- Objects can also be passed but we used the earlier one.
- Splitting up the method also reduces the parameter, this can also help.

#### **After Refactoring**

LaneEvent.java



# 3. Nested Block Depth

#### Measurements tell us about the system

- It should be kept lower because as the nested block depth increases it will be difficult for us to track the flow as a human point of view.
- Metrics set maximum block depth to 5.

#### Inference

 Lane class have function run() that violates the constraints and can be rectified by rephrasing the if conditions and thus reducing the number of blocks.

#### Functions that violated this constraints are as follows:

Lane.java(Lane)

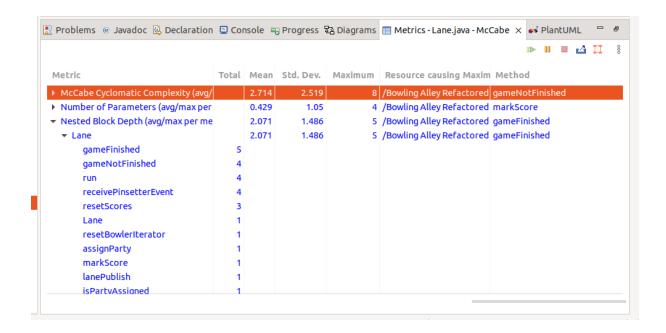
• run - 7

#### **Guide for refactoring**

- We have added the functions to avoid the nested block depth.
- We replaced redundant blocks with functions.

#### After Refactoring

Lane.java



## 4. Lack of Cohesion of Methods

#### Measurements tell us about the system

- Cohesion is a measure of the degree to which the elements of the module are functionally related. A good software design will have high cohesion.
- Getters and setter used can increase cohesion.

#### Inference

- · Getters didn't need splitting
- LaneView class does needed splitting. But sorted out while solving for first 3 parameters.

#### Functions that violated this constraints are as follows:

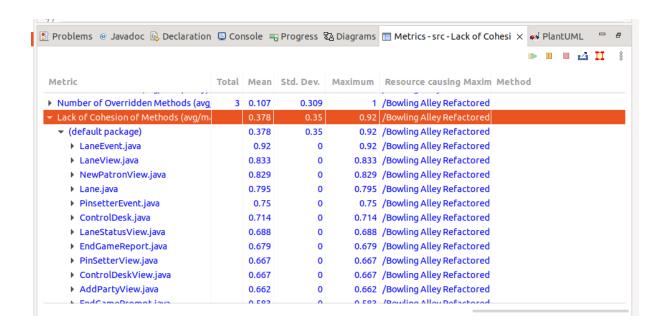
• No function violated any constraints here.

#### **Guide for refactoring**

• Split up into simple commonents by adding functions or making new classes altogether such that all the related functions are in a same module.

#### After Refactoring

Very minor change in the metric.



## 5. Method lines of code

#### Measurements tell us about the system

- Metric set the maximum limit to 100.
- It should not be too large. Because larger functions are hard to read.
- Usually large functions tend to have higher chances of bug.

#### Inference

Try to keep number of line in any function less.

#### Functions that violated this constraints are as follows:

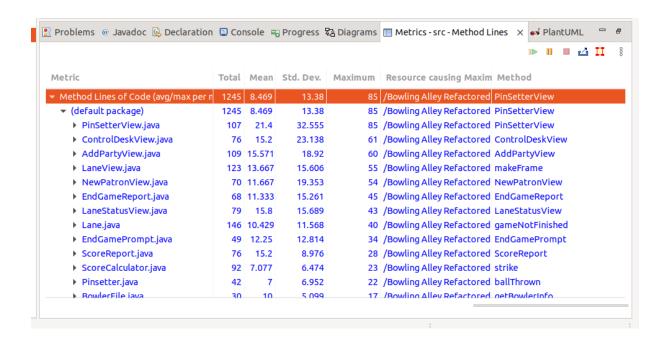
No function violated any constraints here.

#### **Guide for refactoring**

• Decompose large functions into multiple functions.

#### After Refactoring

• The value decrease a bit. Since we refactore large functions into smaller one. But no significant changes.



## 6. Depth of Inheritance Tree

#### Measurements tell us about the system

- Limit on the depth of inheritance was set to 5 by the Metric 2.0.
- Our maximum depth was 2.
- We have removed unnecessary inheritance.
- With such low value of depth of inheritance tree indicate the code base is relatively small and less complex.
- In mid size project if the value is less, it implies poor usage of OOPs concept.

#### Inference

• The code metric of the original code is strong in this aspects.

#### Functions that violated this constraints are as follows:

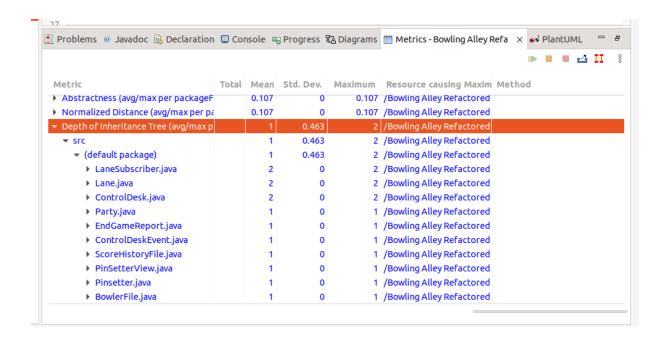
• No function violated any constraints here.

#### Guide for refactoring

- We made sure that the values remain maintained after recfactoring.
- If the requirements are not ment we can decompose classes.

#### After Refactoring

• Values retained the same.



## 7. Number of methods

#### Measurements tell us about the system

- Classes with less methods are less complex.
- In the original code there are classes Lane.java which has 17 methods.
- So we need to reduce this as it will difficult for people who will read this in future.

#### Inference

- Decompose the class into smaller ones. So, lane should be reduced.
- Lane Event have higher getters and setters, so can be ignored.
- Lane Interface can be ignored for the same reasons.

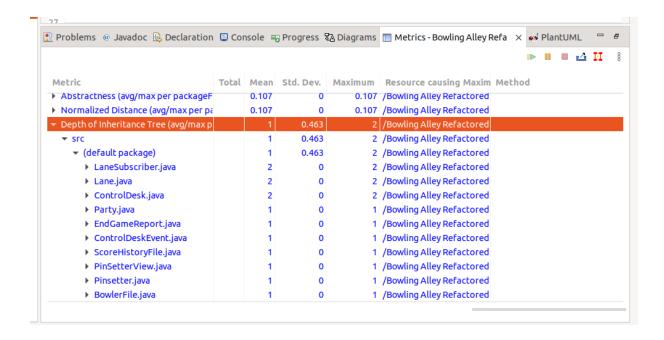
#### Classes that violated this constraints are as follows:

- Lane 17
- LaneEvent 11
- ControlDesk 11
- LaneEventInterface 9

#### Guide for refactoring

- We tried to decompose the Lane class into two more classes. ScoreCalculator and Lanesubsribe.
- To reduce the complexity. We were only able to reduce the dominant Lane Class.
- Removed unused methods.

#### **After Refactoring**



## 8. Number of classes

#### Measurements tell us about the system

- Higher number of classes shows the more complex systems.
- Earlier we have 29 classes, now we have increased this.
- It tells the project is relatively small sized.

#### Inference

- The code metric has given strong indication in this sense.
- So we can try to add a few extra classes by decomposing current one.

#### **Violated of metric Limit:**

None

#### **Guide for refactoring**

- We tried to keep the metric value same.
- We have reduced useless classes like Alley and some interface.
- We have decomposed the Lane class and added two new class.
- We removed 3 classes and added 2 extra class. So keeping the count same to 28.

#### **After Refactoring**

