Design patterns in videogames

Videogames Technology





Objectives

- Understand the need of design patterns
- Distinguish the main design patterns categories
- Apply the main patterns to problems in videogames

Bibliography

- 1. Desarrollo de Videojuegos, Arquitectura del Motor de Vieojuegos. Capítulo 4. UCLM.
- 2. Wikipedia

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Software Engineering in videogames (I)

Game programming is a complex task

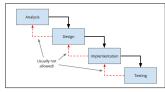
- Rarely done by a single person
- Development team ⇒ Software Engineering

Classic development process (software lifecycle)

- I. Analysis: What do I need?
- 2. Design: How do it?

Software Engineering in videogames

- 3. Implementation: Do it
- 4. Testing: Does it work?



The waterfall process







(Source)

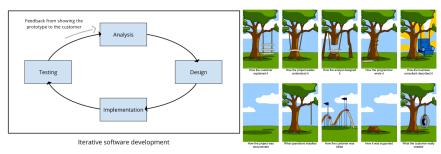
More: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iterative and incremental development

Software Engineering in videogames (II)

Many development processes

Software Engineering in videogames

• Usually, game development is iterative



Design is critical for the videogame lifecycle: Class hierarchy



Concept (I)

Some problems happen frequently

- Experience is a valuable asset, but it is not enough
- A design pattern stores knowledge on successful designs

Design pattern

It is the description of the communication among objects and classes customized to solve a generic design problem under a given context

Design Patterns. Elements of Reusable Object-Oriented Software Erich Gamma, Richard Helm, Ralph Johnson, John Vlissides (GoF- Gang of Four), 2008



Concept (II)

Informal definition: A design pattern is a solution to a design problem

- Its utility has been verified by experience
- It must be reusable

More: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_design_pattern



Concept (III)

Design patterns goals

- Provide a portfolio of reusable elements in software design
- Avoid loose time searching solutions to already solved problems
- Formalize a shared vocabulary
- Standarize designs
- Ease learning

Design pattern do not want to

- Impose some design alternatives
- Remove designer creativity



Design pattern structure

Four components:

- Name. Short name that identifies the pattern
- 2. Problem and context. Problem that the pattern solves, context where it takes sense and list of preconditions
- 3. Solution. General solution not tied to any programming language. Usually described with UML diagrams.
- 4. Advantages/drawbacks.

Additionally:

 Classification, applicability, structure, roles, colaborators, implementation, example code, related patterns, ...



Types of design patterns

Three great groups:

- I. Creational patterns. Objects and data structures creation
 - Singlenton, factory, abstract factory, ...
- 2. Structural patterns. Class hierarchy, relation and composition of objects
 - Model-View-Controller (MVC), adapter, façade, proxy, ...
- 3. **Behavioral patterns.** Objects message passing (communication)
 - Observer, chain of responsability, command, iterator, state, strategy, ...

Additional domain patterns

• Web development, GUIs, business, ...



Creational patterns

Singlenton

Singlenton

Problem: Guarantee only one instance of a class **Solution:** Private constructor, instanciate the class through a public method

Example: We need only one game instance

Singleton

- singleton : Singleton
- Singleton()
- + getInstance(): Singleton

Code example

```
public class Singleton {
  private static Singleton INSTANCE = new Singleton();
  private Singleton() {}
  public static Singleton getInstance() { return INSTANCE; }
}
```

Creational

Factory

Factory

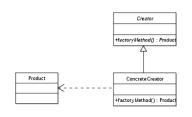
Problem: Create new object

Solution: Group object creation login in a factory

class

Example: Create warriors and rogues in a RPG

game



```
Factory code example
public class CarFactory {
  public static Car buildCar(String model) {
    switch (model) {
      case "small":
        return new SmallCar();
      case "sedan":
        return new SedanCar();
      case "luxury":
        return new LuxuryCar();
    }
}
```

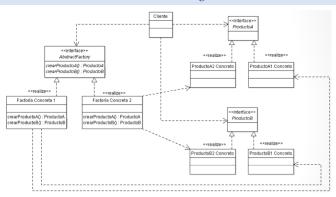
Creational patterns

Abstract Factory (I)

Abstract Factory

Problem: Create families of new objects **Solution**: Create a hierarchy of factories

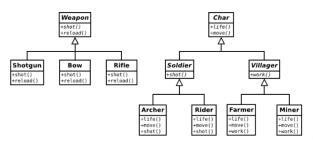
Example: Create human or orc warriors in a RPG game



Creational

Creational patterns

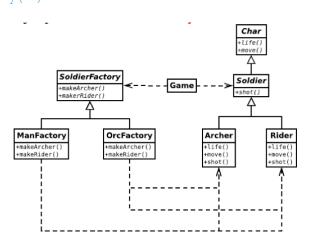
Abstract Factory (II)



RTS game class hierarchy



Abstract Factory (III)



Creational

Example of abstract factory applied to a RTS game



Creational 0000000

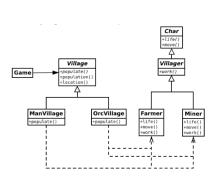
Creational patterns

Factory Method

Factory Method

Problem: Create new objects **Solution**: Method that instanciates objects

Example: Populate a village with characters



Design patterns

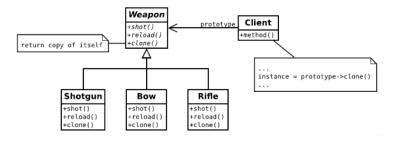
Creational patterns: Prototype

Prototype

Problem: Create a large number of objects whose instantiation is heavy

Solution: Clone objects

Example: Instanciate a large number of weapon objects

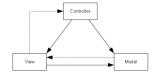




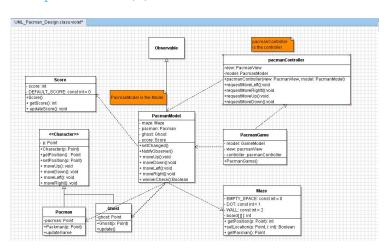
Structural patterns MVC (I)

Model-View-Controller (MVC)

Problem: Decouple logic, data and visualization **Solution:** Use different classes to contain data, its visualization and the game control **Example:** Any game or graphical application



Structural patterns: MVC (II)

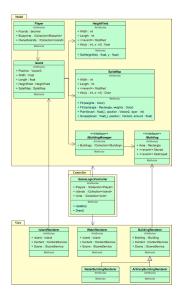


Source: https://code.google.com/p/pacpounder/downloads/list



Design patterns

Structural patterns: MVC (III)



Structural patterns

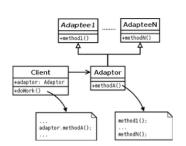
Adapter

Adapter

Problem: One class needs to invoke a method in another class, but it cannot

Solution: Use an intermediate class with a new interface

Example: Incompatible third-party library



Structural patterns

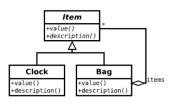
Composite

Composite

Problem: Store objects that might contain other objects

Solution: Objects composition

Example: Game whose player keeps an inventory whose items might contain other items





Structural patterns

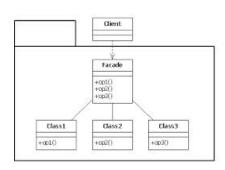
Façade

Façade

Problem: Complex interface to a set of classes

Solution: Create an intermediate class that simplifies the interface

Example: Graphical library with several operation modes

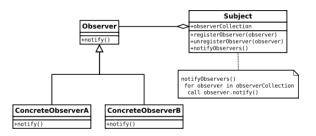


Behavioral patterns

Observer (I)

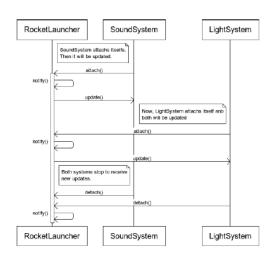
Observer

Problem: Notify a set of objects when another object changes Solution: Link a set of observers to an observed object Example: A view that has to know when the model changes





Observer (II)



Observer (III)

DataStore.java

```
public class DataStore extends Observable {
   private String data;

  public String getData() { return data; }

  public void setData(String data) {
    this.data = data;
    setChanged();
    notifyObservers();
  }
}
```

Screen.java

```
public class Screen implements Observer {
    @Override
    public void update(Observable ob, Object arg) {
        // Do something
    }

public static void main(String args[]) {
        Screen screen = new Screen();
        DataStore datastore = new DataStore();
}
```



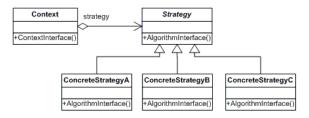
Behavioral patterns

Strategy (I)

Observer

Problem: Choose in execution time which method use from several ones

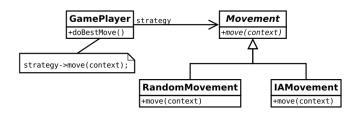
Solution: Encapsulate the method in a class **Example:** A fighter with several fighting styles





Design patterns

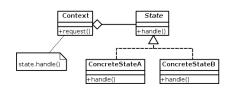
Behavioral patterns: Stategy (II)



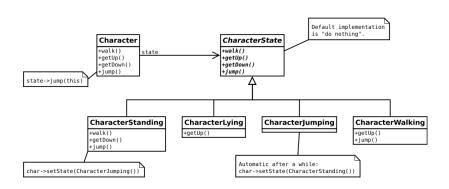
State (I)

State

Problem: Implement a state machine **Solution**: Encapsulate state transitions Example: NPC behavior



Behavioral patterns: State (II)



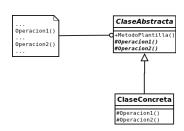


Template Method (I)

Template Method

Problem: Customize an algorithm Solution: Divide the algorithm in methods

that can be overriden Example: Chess and checkers games



Template method (II)

