

Project Template

Project Report: Group 66

Friday, October 20, 2023

Table of contents

Overview of who did what	2
1 Introduction	2
2 JavaCraft's Workflow	2
3 Functionality Exploration	4
4 Finite State Automata (FSA) Design	12
5 Git Collaboration & Version Control	15
6 Extending the Game Code (For Final Submission)	15
7 Interacting with Flags API (For Final Submission)	15
8 Conclusion (For Final Submission)	15
9 Appendix	15
10 References	29

Attribute	Details
Group Name	[group66]
Group Number	[66]
TA	[]
Student Name	Student ID
[Filippo Barbera]	[i6350569]
[Giannis Furlas]	[i6343092]
[Maarten Koji]	[i6350359]

Overview of who did what

Filippo Barbera: He did flowcharts and pseudocode for 4 game functions, did flowchart for game workflow, did secret door logic analysis, designed the FSA diagram and did it on the computer, committed in GitLab.

Giannis Furlas: He did flowcharts and pseudocode for 4 game functions, did flowchart for game workflow, did description of the FSA, designed the FSA diagram, committed in GitLab, collaborated with game code extension (2 new blocks and 1 new crafting recipe).

Maarten Koji: He did flowcharts and pseudocode for 4 game functions, wrote the introduction, designed the FSA diagram, committed in GitLab, collaborated with game code extension (2 new blocks and 1 new crafting recipe).

Alexandra Plishkin: She did flowcharts and pseudocode for 4 game functions, did pseudocode for game workflow, designed the FSA diagram, did the Transition Function Table (FSA Secret Door), created the GitLab branch group66, committed and uploaded the final documents in it, reviewed the report document, collaborated with game code extension (2 new blocks and 1 new crafting recipe), fixed bugs in game after implementation of new blocks and crafting recipes.

1 Introduction

JavaCraft is a simple player-interactive game that models the popular 2009 game, Minecraft. Composed of 35+ java functions, JavaCraft produces an open world that allows the player to undertake a variety of actions that allow them to progress in the game. This report analyzes the game code and its functionalities through the use of rigorous explanations, flowcharts, and pseudocode, and extends the game code by introducing new block types and crafting recipes. A particular focus in this investigation lies in the secret door/area that is interwoven throughout, that requires a series of specific actions from the player in order to be unlocked.

2 JavaCraft's Workflow

- Flowchart For Game: [FlowchartGameWorkflow](#)

Pseudocode For Game:

```
[
Print (Welcome + instructions)
Print(Start?)
  If (no)
    Print(Game not started. Goodbye!)
    Exit/Finish
  If (yes)
    Initiate game
    Generate world
    Display legend, world, inventory and crafted items
    Print possible actions
    Start game

    If action is equal w, a, s, d
      Move: w (up), a (left), s (down), d (right)
    If action is equal m
      If block in position is not air
        Mine block in position
        Store in inventory
      Else
        Print(No block to mine)
    If action is place p
      Ask which block want to place
      If block in inventory
        Place block
      Else
        Print(No block to place)
    If action is craft c
      Print crafting recipes
      Ask what wants to craft
      If player has the blocks needed
        Craft block
        Add block to inventory
      Else
        Print(Insufficient resources)
    If action is interact i
      If the block in position is not air
        Interact with block
      Else
        Print(No block to interact with)
    If action is save:
      Ask for enter file name to save game state
```

```

If action is load:
    Ask for enter file name that user wants to load
    If file name exists
        Load game state
    Else
        Error while loading

        If action is unlock:
            If User enters w, a, s, d and enters c and enters m and enters open
                Secret door unlocks
                If secret door unlocks
                    Repeat generate world
                    Repeat take actions
                    Repeat display legend, world, inventory and
                    crafted items
                    All block types are filled in the inventory to
                    100

If action is exit:
    Print(Exiting the game. Goodbye!)
    Exit

```

]

3 Functionality Exploration

List of key functionalities explored:

No.	Function Name	Description
1	[initGame]	[generates the square]
2	[generateWorld]	[generates the squares with blocks]
3	[displayWorld]	[creates the square with the blocks]
4	[getBlockSymbol]	[gives color to the blocks]
5	[getBlockChar]	[gives a name to each block]
6	[startGame]	[controls the actions in the game]

7	[fillInventory]	[allows to keep the items in the inventory]
8	[resetWorld]	[resets the world and generates a new one, opening the secret door]
9	[generateEmpty World]	[generates the secret room]
10	[clearScreen]	[clears the terminal]
11	[lookAround]	[if you type “look” it shows which blocks are around you]
12	[movePlayer]	[defines the keys and words to move the player in certain directions]
13	[mineBlock]	[it allows the player to mine the blocks]
14	[placeBlock]	[it allows the player to place the mined blocks in the inventory]
15	[getBlockType FromCraftedItem]	[it allows you to get the block type from a crafted item]
16	[getCraftedItem FromBlockType]	[getting a crafted item from a block type]
17	[displayCrafting Recipes]	[tells you what you need to craft something]
18	[craftItem]	[initiates the process of crafting]
19	[craftWooden Planks]	[completes the crafting for wooden planks]
20	[craftStick]	[completes the crafting for stick]

21	[craftIronIngot]	[completes the crafting for iron ingot]
22	[inventoryContains]	[it says what you have in your inventory]
23	[inventoryCointains]	[it says how many of each object you have in your inventory]
24	[removeItemsFrom Inventory]	[it allows you to remove the items from your inventory]
25	[addCraftedItems]	[adds items to a new category called “Crafted Items” below your inventory]
26	[interactWithWorld]	[it tells to you what you have done]
27	[saveGame]	[saves your progress]
28	[loadGame]	[allows you to load your previous save]
29	[getBlockName]	[gives the name to the blocks]
30	[displayLegend]	[writes the blocks legend]
31	[displayInventory]	[writes the inventory]
32	[getBlockColor]	[gives color to different blocks in the legend]
33	[waitForEnter]	[the program waits for you to type “Enter”]
34	[getCraftedItem Name]	[it gives a name to the item you crafted]
35	[getCraftedItem Color]	[gives a color to the item you crafted]

36	[getCountryAnd QuoteFromServer]	[connects you to the database and the server location]
----	------------------------------------	--

Detailed description for each function:

1. [initGame]: Key variables are declared and initialized. These include the world width and height, the size of the world, player X and Y, and the inventory. The method declares static variables, with the integer parameters of the world width and world height.
2. [generateWorld]: Generates a random value and relies on probability density to set each coordinate (using two for loops) in the world grid to a particular block (wood, leaves, stone, iron ore, and air), with air being the most prominent, occurring 70% of the time.
3. [displayWorld]: Displays world borders through an equation that uses the world width and height values, as well as printing "World map:" in cyan. Also sets the character "p" to represent the player, with the color of the character changing based on if the player is in the secret area or not, which is accomplished through if-else-if statements.
4. [getBlockSymbol]: Sets the character of air to a hyphen, assigns colors to all the blocks through the use of a switch statement. Calls the getBlockChar method, and returns it with the parameter blockType of type int.
5. [getBlockChar]: Sets the shade of all the other blocks, by assigning them a specific Unicode character, again with a switch statement, considering 4 cases and a default.
6. [startGame]: Calls a multitude of static public methods to produce the backbone of the game. Also includes the code to unlock the secret door and enter the secret area, which are discussed in detail in a further section.
7. [fillInventory]: Clears the inventory, adds each blockType (1-4) to the inventory through a for loop.
8. [resetWorld]: Calls the static generateEmptyWorld method to print the secret area, and initializes the player's X and Y coordinates.
9. [generateEmptyWorld]: Prints the layout of the secret area, by dividing the grid in 3, with each division being assigned the color of red, white, and blue blocks in order, with double for loops to fill the 2D grid.

10. [clearScreen]: This function clears the user's screen, making a distinction between windows and non-windows systems. Therefore, it checks for the type of system and uses specific commands to clear the screen, for windows: (cmd, cls, /c) and for another operating system: (\033,[H\033[2J), which are ANSI escape codes. So, it allows you to clear the screen of a device with any operating system.
11. [lookAround]: This function is used to look around in the game. So, if the player types “look”, it would tell the player which are the blocks around. For this, assigns x and y as integers values related to the world's disposition, after this, those values are determined to playerY and playerX. And uses a loop with some mathematical equations to determine exactly the position in the world and what's around the player.
12. [movePlayer]: It's what allows the player to move through the map of the game. For this, it defines the keys and words to move the player in certain directions. It defines a string variable “direction”, which is therefore used in a switch case with all the possible movements for the player. Also, in each case, there's an if statement that determines if the player is allowed to move to that direction or if he/she already arrived at the border of the map.
13. [mineBlock]: Allows the player to mine the blocks into the game. It uses an integer variable “blockType”, which is related to the player position in the world. It determines if the type of block the player is trying to mine is not air, and if it's not air, the player is able to mine it and the block is removed from the map and substituted by air; on the other hand, if it's air, a message will pop up saying that there's no block to mine there.
14. [placeBlock]: Allows the player to place the mined blocks and crafted items the player has in the inventory. It uses the integer variable “blockType” and determines what's the integer value of the block the player is trying to place. If the value is bigger or equal to zero and smaller or equal to seven, there are three different possibilities; this is determined by if-else statements. In case of being smaller or equal to 4, it checks if the inventory contains the type of block, and in case of being there, it's removed from the inventory and placed in the world, determining the place with playerX/playerY; in case of not having the block in the inventory, it will tell the player that there's no block there. If the block is not smaller or equal to 4, it would generate an integer value “craftedItem”, which is related to the block type, as you get the crafted item from a block type; if that crafted item is one of the items you have in the inventory designated

as “Crafted items”, the item will be removed from the inventory and placed in the world; on the other side, a message will pop up saying that there’s no crafted item. If the integer typed wasn’t any of the previous options, the program will say that it’s invalid and will provide the player with a list of the block numbers information.

15. [getBlockTypeFromCraftedItem]: It’s used to get the block type from a crafted item. It uses the integer variable “craftedItem” and a switch-case to return integer values that are designated to each “blockType”.
16. [getCraftedItemFromBlockType]: It’s used to get a crafted item from a block type. It uses the integer variable “blockType” and a switch-case to return integer values that are designated to each “craftedItem”.
17. [displayCraftingRecipes]: This function displays the crafting recipes on a list to inform the player of what’s allowed to be crafted and with which materials. It simply uses the print output to display the list.
18. [craftItem]: allows the players to craft items using what they have previously mined. Using a switch statement, it gives the chance to choose between the three different recipes that are then developed in the following functions. If the player’s input is not valid a message informs the player.
19. [craftWoodenPlank]: it runs when the player chooses the first recipe in the previous function, but an if statement makes the presence of two items of WOOD in the inventory necessary to make it work. If this condition is true, the items of WOOD are removed from the inventory and an item of CRAFTED_WOODEN_PLANKS is added. If the condition is false, a message informs the player of the lack of the necessary resources.
20. [craftStick]: it runs when the player chooses the second recipe in the previous function, but an if statement makes the presence of one item of WOOD in the inventory necessary to make it work. If this condition is true, the item of WOOD is removed from the inventory and an item of CRAFTED_STICK is added. If the condition is false, a message informs the player of the lack of the necessary resources.
21. [craftIronIngot]: it runs when the player chooses the third recipe in the previous function, but an if statement makes the presence of three items of iron ore in the inventory necessary to make it work. If this condition is true, the items of iron ore are removed from the inventory

- and an item of CRAFTED_IRON_INGOT is added. If the condition is false, a message informs the player of the lack of the necessary resources.
22. [inventoryContains]: this function checks the items in the inventory and return true if there's an item.
 23. [inventoryContains]: this function sets the item count to 0, to use later a for statement that will go through all the items in the inventory. If the item is in the inventory, it will be counted, and if the item count is equal to what is needed for a crafting recipe, it will return true, if not it will return false.
 24. [removeItemsFromInventory]: this function regards the inventory. It takes two integers as parameters, called "item" and "count". The items that will be counted by "count" and selected by "item". The variable removedCount is responsible for tracking the number of the items removed.
 25. [addCraftedItems]: this function has a parameter called "craftedItem", and it has the items that the player has crafted. If there are no crafted items the program then creates an ArrayList to store the crafted items, and after that it adds the craftedItem to the ArrayList craftedItems.
 26. [interactWithWorld]: this function allows the player to interact with the world around him using a switch statement. Each case regards a different block (wood, leaves, stone, iron ore, air and empty blocks), the system will then print a different message for each block. For example, when the player interacts with wood, the system will print "you gather wood from the tree", and if the block doesn't get recognized the system will print "unrecognized block. Cannot interact". The system will then wait for the player to type "enter" in order to confirm the operation.
 27. [saveGame]: this function saves the game state to a specific file. This function includes the width and the height of the new world, the player position, the inventory contents, the crafted items and the unlock mode. These data are written into the file. If the game state has been successfully saved to the file, then it prints a message to inform the user. If there is an error during the process, then an error message appears. To ensure that the user has seen the message, the user has to press the "enter" button to proceed.
 28. [loadGame]: this function loads the game state from a specific file. Then, it deserializes the game state from the specific file and loads it into the program. The deserialized data are the

- width and the height for the new world, the player position, the inventory contents, the crafted items and the unlock mode. If the game state loads successfully from the file, then it prints a message. Otherwise, it prints an error message. To ensure that the user has seen the message, the user has to press the “enter” button to proceed.
29. [getBlockName]: this function has as a parameter an integer called “blockType” and returns a string representing the name of the block. This function uses a switch statement to understand the “blockType”. If the user enters strings, such as AIR, LEAVES, STONE, then the program returns the name of that specific block. If the user doesn’t enter the name of any known “blockType”, then the program returns “Unknown”.
 30. [displayLegend]: this function prints the legend or different block types, using the System.out.println statement. These symbols \u00A7\u00A7 represent the colors that are printed with the different block types, helping users to identify them in the game. This function provides information, such as the appearance of the empty blocks, wood blocks, etc.
 31. [displayInventory]: this function displays the player’s inventory. If the inventory is empty, then it prints “Empty” in yellow, otherwise it counts the occurrence of the different block types and prints a list of the block types with the number of occurrences. After that the program prints the crafted items. If there are no crafted item, then the program displays in yellow color “None”. If there are crafted items name and the color of the crafted item. At the end of the function, there is an empty line printed.
 32. [getBlockColor]: this function takes an integer as an input and returns an ANSI color. It is used to apply different colors to the types of blocks.
 33. [waitForEnter]: this function waits the user to press the “enter” button. It outputs the message “Press Enter to continue”. When the user presses the button, the program moves to the next step.
 34. [getCraftedItemName]: this function takes as an input an integer craftedItem and returns a string with the name of the crafted item in the game. If it is a known craftedItem it returns a string, otherwise it returns “Unknown”.
 35. [getCraftedItemColor]: this function takes as an input an integer craftedItem and returns the ANSI color. If it is an unknown craftedItem it returns an empty string.

36. [getCountryAndQuoteFromServer]: this function makes a request to the server and extracts specific data. It receives a JSON response. If an error occurs during the process, the program outputs a message.

4 Finite State Automata (FSA) Design

- Secret Door Logic Analysis:

Studying the source code of JavaCraft, it's possible to see that there is a secret sequence of commands hidden in it, that allows the player to access a secret area of the map.

This specific feature requires many functions to work, and the very first one is called `unlockMode`.

This is a boolean that is first set as false, and in order to make it true the player needs to type the command "unlock".

Once that is done, there are three more commands that need to be entered by the player, which are "c" (for craft), "m" (for mine) and any movement command (w, a, s, d). The order in which they are given is not relevant, but there is one command that must be entered last, in order to get the sequence right, and that is "open".

"Open" has to be the very final command, if it is entered before the others the boolean value will turn back to false and the player will have to start over with the sequence. If this is the case the system will print "Invalid passkey. Try it again".

If all the commands have been given in the right order, the secret door will be unlocked, and the player will read "Secret door unlocked!".

The screen will now be cleared, and the player will see the Dutch flag appear on the screen with the following messages:

"You have entered the secret area!" and "You are now presented with a game board with a flag!".

- FSA Illustration & Description:

The secret door is unlocked only when the user enters specific commands. More specifically, there are 18 different states in the FSA we designed. Our FSA is a Non-deterministic Finite Automaton (NFA)

as the transition of states can be to multiple next states for each input symbol, there's not exactly one transition defined for each symbol in Σ .

The alphabet Σ of the FSA contains “unlock” for unlocking the process to unlock the secret door; “c” is for crafting action, “m” for mining action and “w, a, s, d” for moving action; finally, “open” is for trying to open the secret door.

The specific transitions between the states to reach the accepting state are the following:

- From **Locked (q0)** which is the initial state to **UnlockProcess (q1)** when user enters unlock.
- Now, it goes from **UnlockProcess (q1)** to **Action0 (q2-q4)** when the user enters one of the actions (craft, mine, move).
- From the **Action0 (q2-q4)** state to **Action1 (q5-q10)** when the user enters one of the actions (the action must be different from the action entered firstly in order to change state).
- From **Action1 (q5-q10)** to **Action2 (q11-q16)** when the user enters one of the actions (the action must be different from the two actions entered before in order to change state).
- From **Action2 (q11-q16)** to **Open (q17)** when the user attempts to open the secret door.

The accepting state in the finite state automata is the open state, where the secret door is unlocked.

When the NFA reaches this state, it means that the secret door has been successfully unlocked.

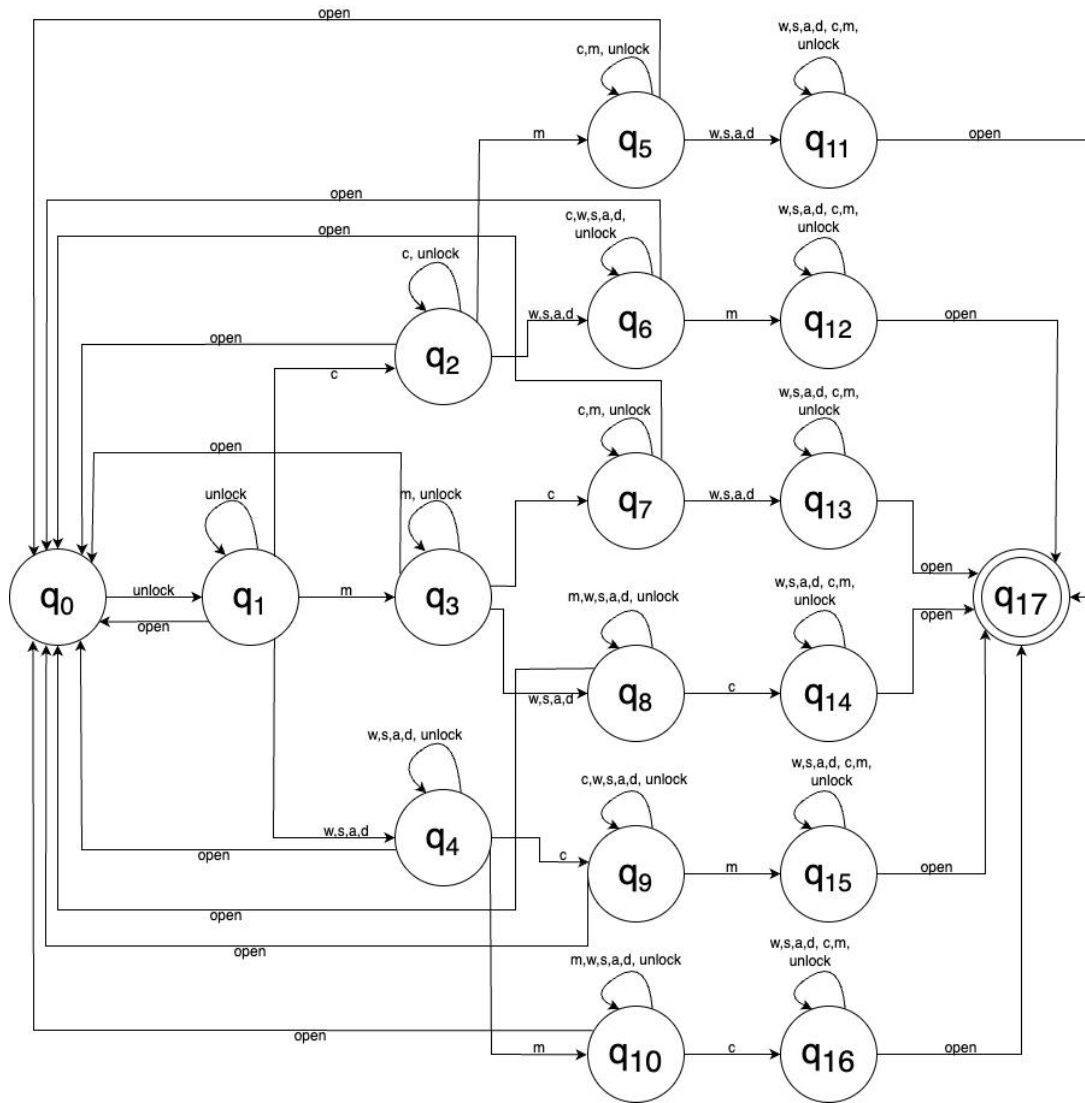
The user must follow this sequence of state changes for reaching the accepting state, if the user enters “open” before completing the sequence, the NFA returns to initial state.

Transition Function Table (FSA Secret Door):

	unlock	c	m	w,a,s,d	open
q0	q1	q0	q0	q0	q0
q1	q1	q2	q3	q4	q0
q2	q2	q2	q5	q6	q0
q3	q3	q7	q3	q8	q0
q4	q4	q9	q10	q4	q0
q5	q5	q5	q5	q11	q0
q6	q6	q6	q12	q6	q0
q7	q7	q7	q7	q13	q0
q8	q8	q14	q8	q8	q0
q9	q9	q9	q15	q9	q0
q10	q10	q16	q10	q10	q0
q11	q11	q11	q11	q11	q17

q ₁₂	q ₁₂	q ₁₂	q ₁₂	q ₁₂	q ₁₇
q ₁₃	q ₁₃	q ₁₃	q ₁₃	q ₁₃	q ₁₇
q ₁₄	q ₁₄	q ₁₄	q ₁₄	q ₁₄	q ₁₇
q ₁₅	q ₁₅	q ₁₅	q ₁₅	q ₁₅	q ₁₇
q ₁₆	q ₁₆	q ₁₆	q ₁₆	q ₁₆	q ₁₇
q ₁₇	q ₁₇	q ₁₇	q ₁₇	q ₁₇	q ₁₇

FSA Diagram:



5 Git Collaboration & Version Control

- Repository Link: <https://gitlab.maastrichtuniversity.nl/bcs1110/javacraft.git>
- Branch Details: Branch group66
 - o Members: Alexandra Plishkin, Maarten Koji, Giannis Furlas and Filippo Barbera.
 - o Documents in the branch: Code (JavaCraft.java), Report (Report_Group66.docx), Instructions (README.md).

In the branch we added the report and uploaded our code. We managed to handle the conflicts and upload our changes to the files. Each member committed at least once.

6 Extending the Game Code (For Final Submission)

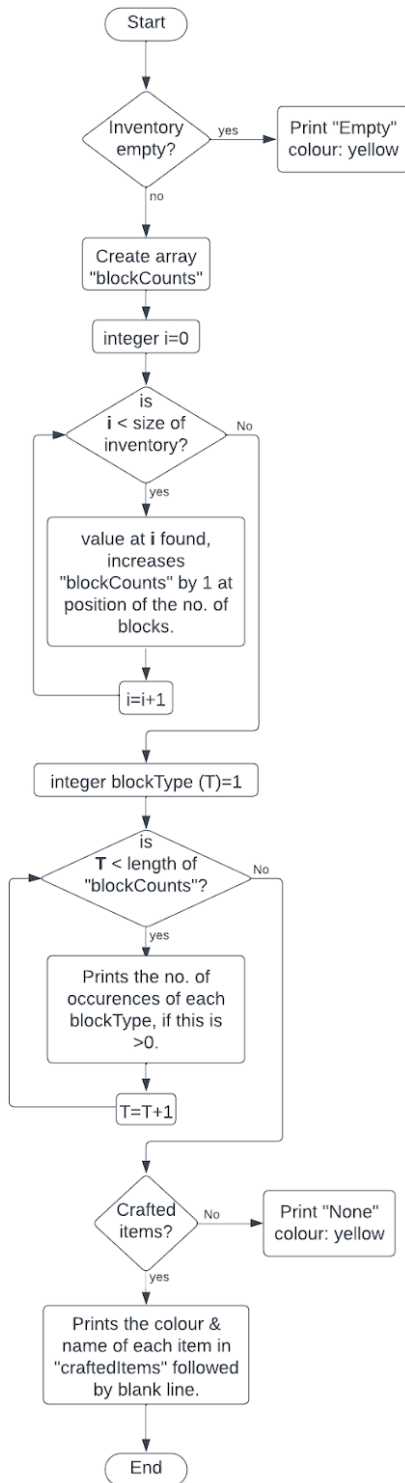
7 Interacting with Flags API (For Final Submission)

8 Conclusion (For Final Submission)

9 Appendix

Include any additional pseudocode, flowcharts, or supplementary material.

1. Flowchart & pseudocode displayInventory:



If the inventory is empty, print ‘Empty’ in *yellow*.

Create an array that lists the number of blocks in the inventory.

For all elements in the inventory,

Set the integer ‘block’ to the value of that element, add 1 to the block type specified by ‘block’ in the array ‘blockCounts’.

For all elements in ‘blockCounts’,

Set the integer ‘occurrences’ to the element, If ‘occurrences’ >0, print the name of the block along with the occurrences.

Print “Crafted Items:”

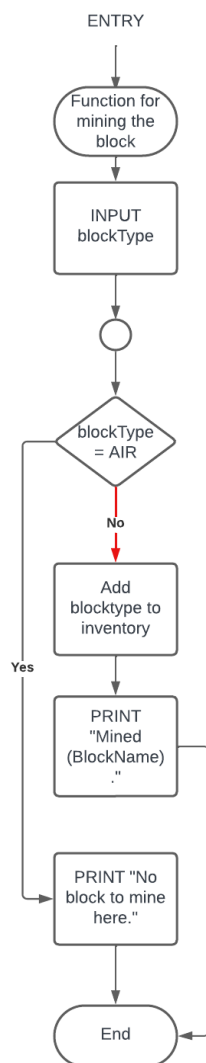
If there are none, print “None” in *yellow*.

Else, for all items in the ‘craftedItems’ array, print the color and name of the item.

Print 2 empty lines.

End

2. Flowchart & pseudocode mineBlock:



Void mineBlock

Define the blockType within the playerX and playerY

If the block is not air

Add the blockType

Substitute the block type into air

Print ("Mined (blockType) .")

Else

Print "No block to mine here."

Wait for the player to press Enter

End

3. Flowchart & pseudocode placeBlock:

Void placeBlock

int blockType

If blockType >=0 and <=7

If blockType <=4

If inventory contains blockType

Remove blockType from inventory

Place blockType in the world within
the playerX and playerY

Print ("Placed (blockType) at your
position.")

Else

Print ("You don't have (blockType) in
your inventory)

Else

int craftedItem (get the crafted item from the
blocktype)

If craftedItems contains the craftedItem

Place blockType in the world within
the playerX and playerY

Print ("Placed (craftedItem name) at
your position.")

Else

Print ("You don't have (craftedItem
name) in your crafted items.")

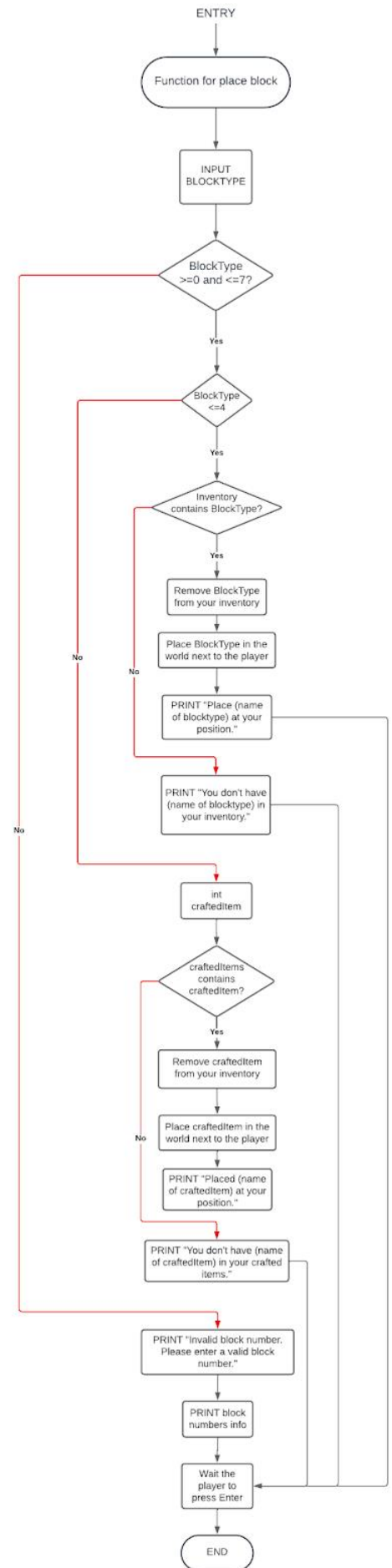
Else

Print ("Invalid block number. Please enter a valid
block number.")

Print block numbers info

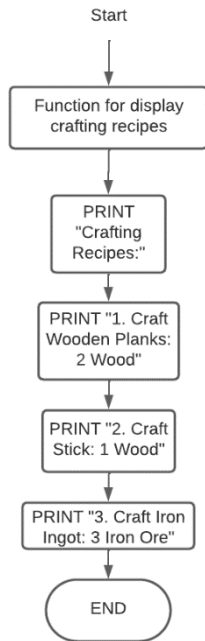
Wait for the player to press Enter

End



4. Flowchart & pseudocode displayCraftingRecipes:

Void displayCraftingRecipes



Print ("Crafting Recipes.")

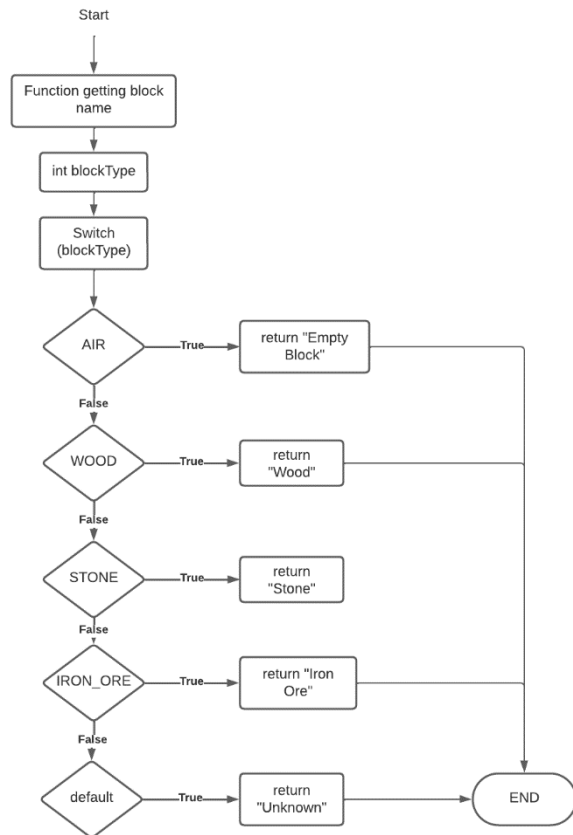
Print ("1. Craft Wooden Planks: 2 Wood")

Print ("2. Craft Stick: 1 Wood")

Print ("3. Craft Iron Ingot: 3 Iron Ore")

End

5. Flowchart & pseudocode getBlockName:



String getBlockName

int blockType

Switch (blockType)

Case AIR:

Return "Empty Block"

Case WOOD:

Return "Wood"

Case STONE:

Return "Stone"

Case IRON_ORE:

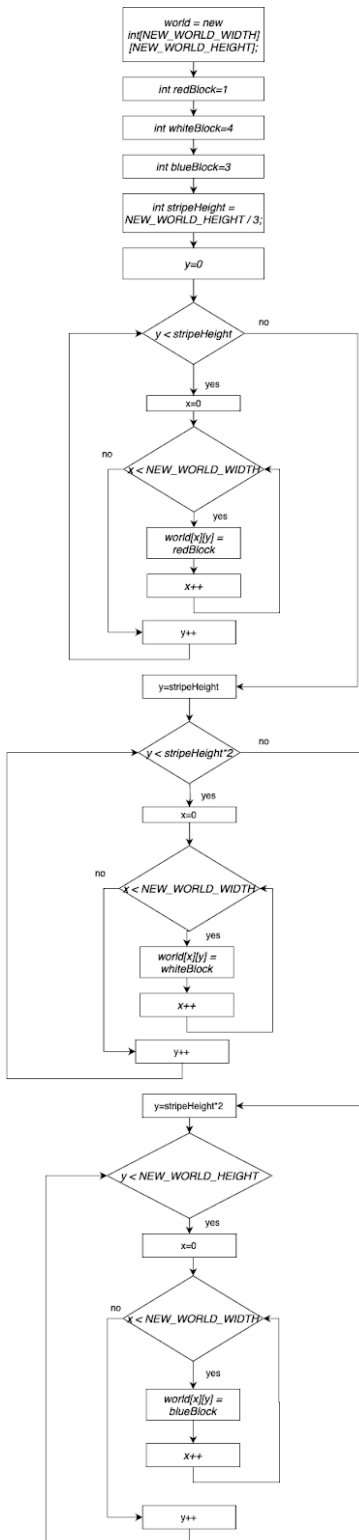
Return "Iron Ore"

Default:

Return "Unknown"

End

6. Flowchart & pseudocode generateEmptyWorld:



function generateEmptyWorld():

create an empty 2D array called world with dimensions
NEW_WORLD_WIDTH by NEW_WORLD_HEIGHT

set redBlock to 1

set whiteBlock to 4

set blueBlock to 3

set stripeHeight to NEW_WORLD_HEIGHT divided by 3 //

Divide the height into three equal parts

// Fill the top stripe with red blocks

for y from 0 to stripeHeight - 1:

for x from 0 to NEW_WORLD_WIDTH - 1:

set world[x][y] to redBlock

// Fill the middle stripe with white blocks

for y from stripeHeight to (stripeHeight * 2) - 1:

for x from 0 to NEW_WORLD_WIDTH - 1:

set world[x][y] to whiteBlock

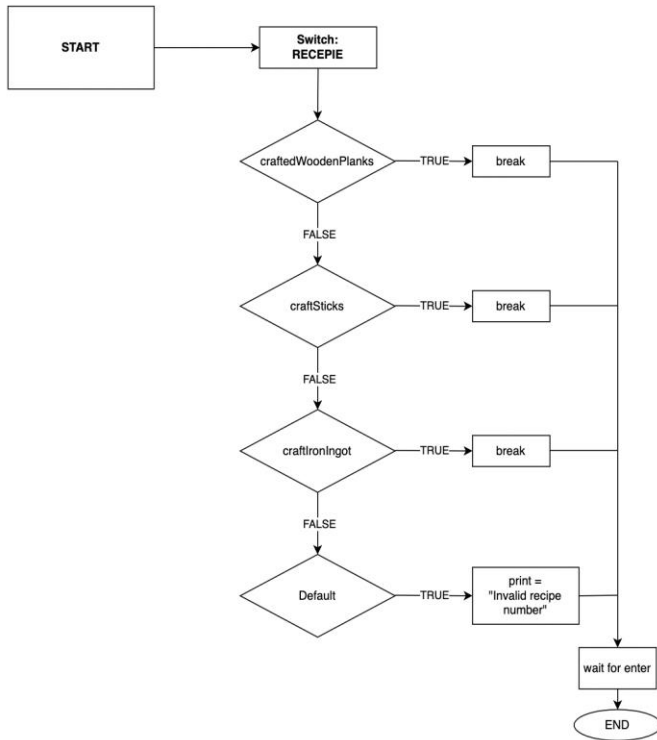
// Fill the bottom stripe with blue blocks

for y from (stripeHeight * 2) to NEW_WORLD_HEIGHT - 1:

for x from 0 to NEW_WORLD_WIDTH - 1:

set world[x][y] to blueBlock

7. Flowchart & pseudocode craftItem:



void CraftItem

Switch: four possible cases

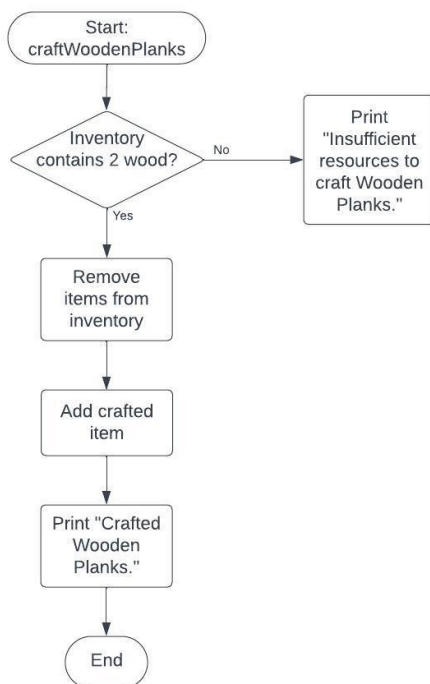
Case 1: call
craftWoodenPlanks
function

Case 2: call craftSticks
function

Case 3: call craftIronIngot
default: print "invalid
recipe number"

Wait for the player to write Enter
End

8. Flowchart & pseudocode craftWoodenPlanks:



If the inventory does not contain 2 wood, print
"Insufficient resources to craft Wooden Planks."

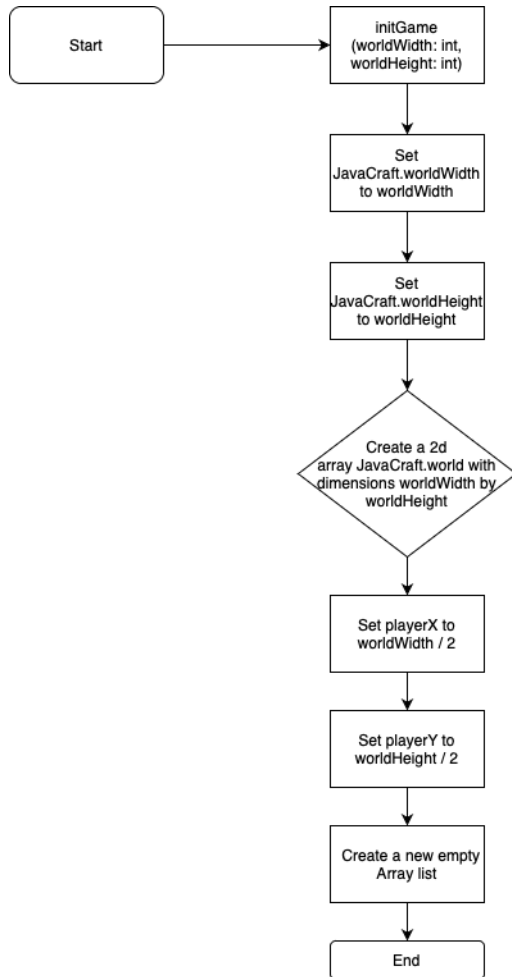
Else, remove the necessary items from inventory,

Add the crafted wooden plank,

Print "Crafted Wooden Planks."

End

9. Flowchart & pseudocode initGame;



function initGame(worldWidth: int, worldHeight: int):

Set JavaCraft.worldWidth to worldWidth

Set JavaCraft.worldHeight to worldHeight

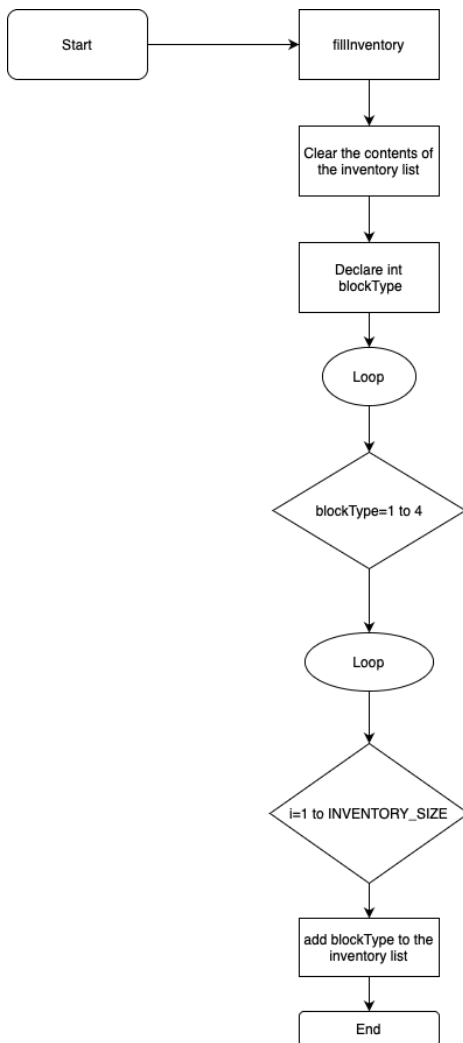
Create a new 2D array JavaCraft.world with
dimensions worldWidth by worldHeight

Set playerX to worldWidth / 2

Set playerY to worldHeight / 2

Create a new empty Array list

10. Flowchart & pseudocode fill_Inventory;



fillInventory()

Clear the contents of the inventory list

loop for blockType from 1 to 4

loop for i from 1 to INVENTORY_SIZE

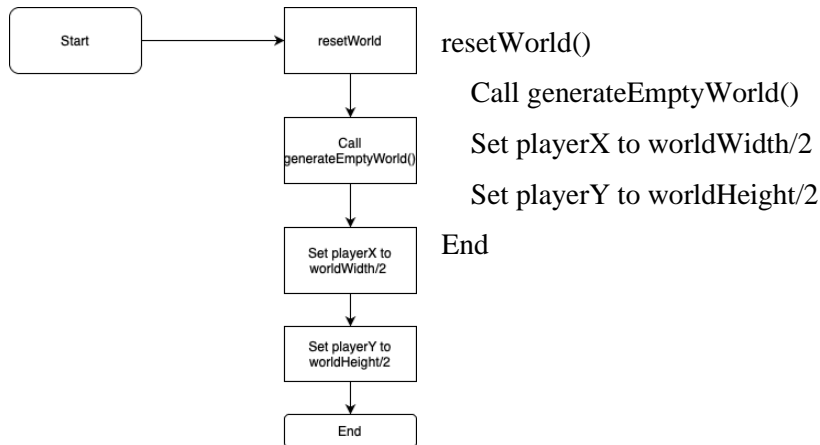
add blockType to the inventory list

End loop

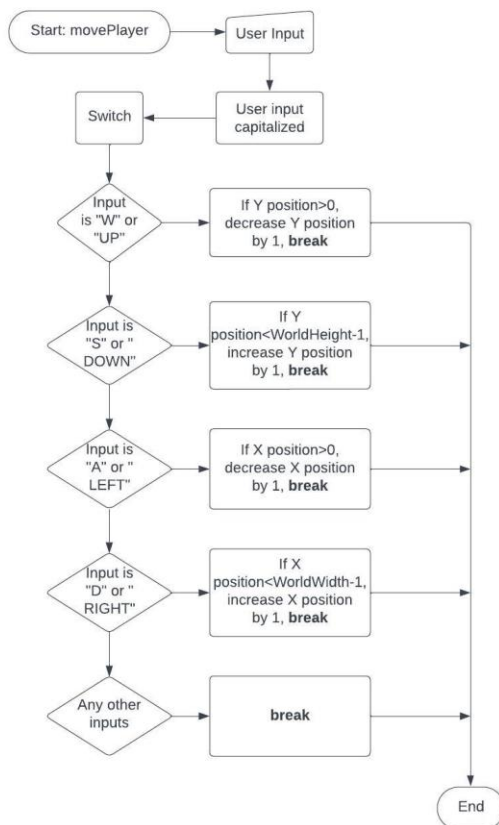
End loop

End

11. Flowchart & pseudocode resetWorld:



12. Flowchart & pseudocode movePlayer:



Take user input

Capitalize user input

5 cases:

Case 1: Input is W / UP

If Y position > 0, decrease Y position by 1.

Terminate.

Case 2: Input is S / DOWN

If Y position < WorldHeight-1, increase Y position by 1. Terminate.

Case 3: Input is A / LEFT

If X position > 0, decrease X position by 1.

Terminate.

Case 4: Input is D / RIGHT

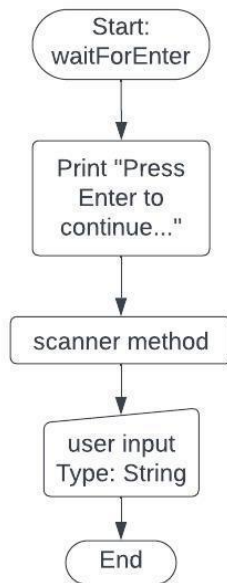
If X position < WorldWidth-1, increase X position by 1. Terminate.

Case 5: Any other inputs

Terminate.

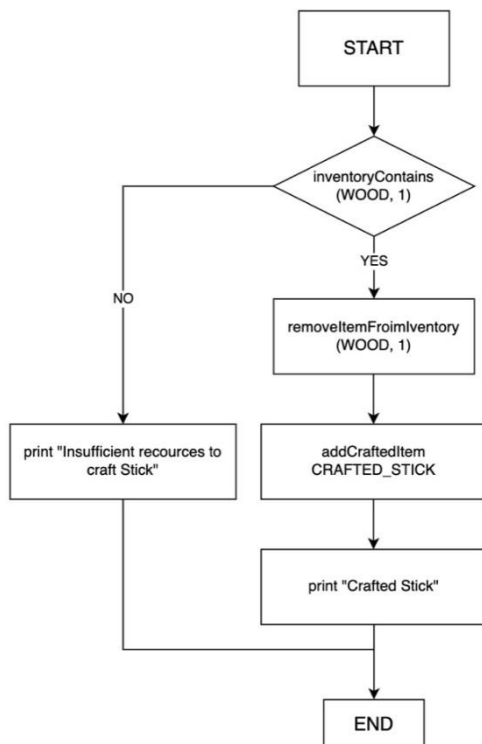
End

13. Flowchart & pseudocode waitForEnter:



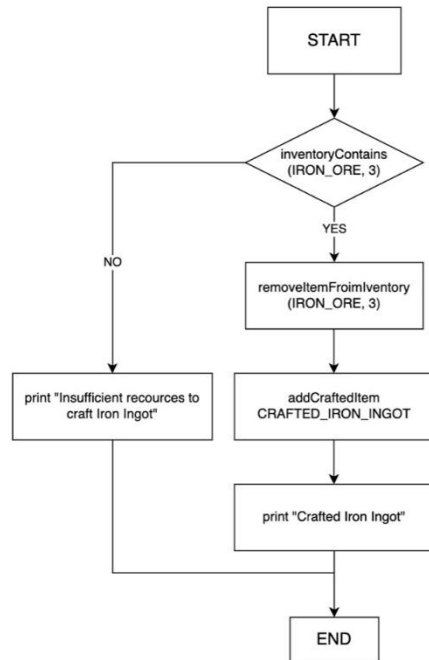
Print "Press Enter to continue..."
 Read user input, type: String.
 End.

14. Flowchart & pseudocode craftSticks:



If the inventory contains one items of WOOD
 remove one items of WOOD from the inventory
 add to the inventory one items of
 CRAFTED_STICK
 print "Crafted Stick."
 Else
 print "Insufficient resources to craft
 Stick."

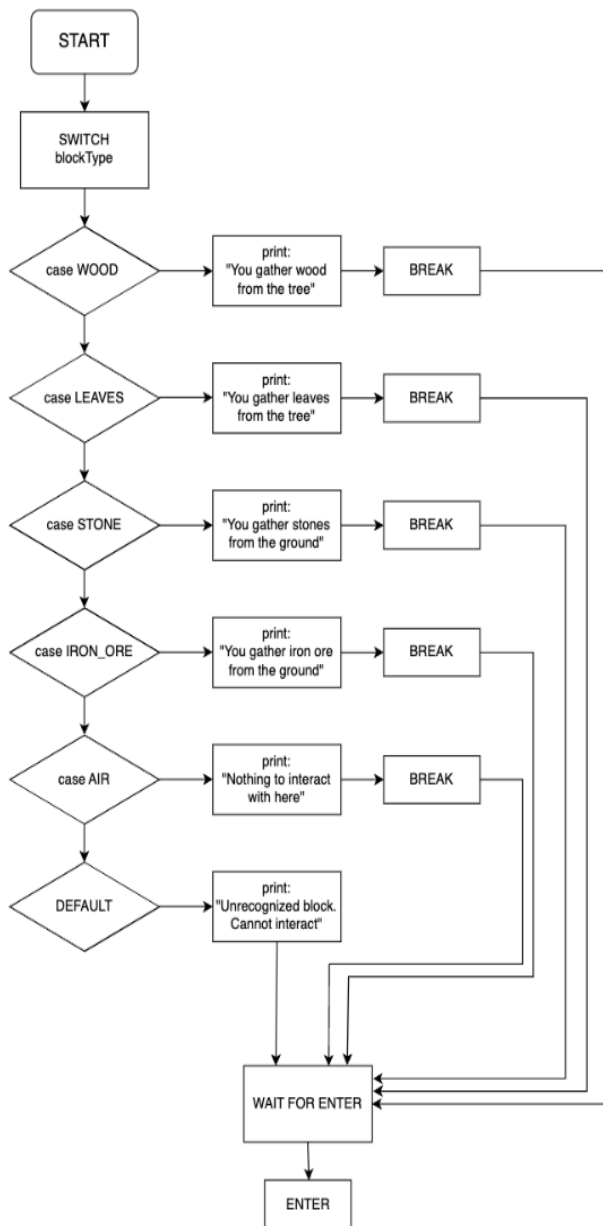
15. Flowchart & pseudocode craftIronIngot:



If the inventory contains two items of IRON_ORE
remove three items of IRON_ORE from the
inventory
add to the inventory one items of
CRAFTED_IRON_INGOT
print "Crafted Iron Ingot."

Else
print "Insufficient resources to craft Iron
Ingot."

16. Flowchart & pseudocode interactWithWorld:



define the type of the block that the player is on
switch: six possible cases depending on the type
of block

case WOOD:

print "you gather wood from the tree"

add to the inventory one item of

LEAVES

break

case STONE:

print "you gather stone from the
ground.:"

add to the inventory one item of

STONE

break

case IRON_ORE:

print "you gather iron ore from the
ground.:"

add to the inventory one item of

IRON_ORE

break

case AIR:

print "Nothing to interact with here.:"

break

case DEFAULT:

print "Unrecognized block. Cannot
interact.:"

Wait for the player to type "ENTER".

10 References

1. Source Name - Description
2. ...