

# Software Architecture

Assessment 1 Architecture: <https://engteam14.github.io/website2/pdfs/Arch1.pdf>

Abstract architecture was created with draw.io with basic relationships of the program being shown on the diagram.

Concrete architecture was produced jointly by PlantUML and Adobe Photoshop. The classes were separated into different categories with the connections within the category shown on the diagram. The inter-category connections are later added through Adobe Photoshop with lines colour coded for easier understanding.

## Abstract Architecture

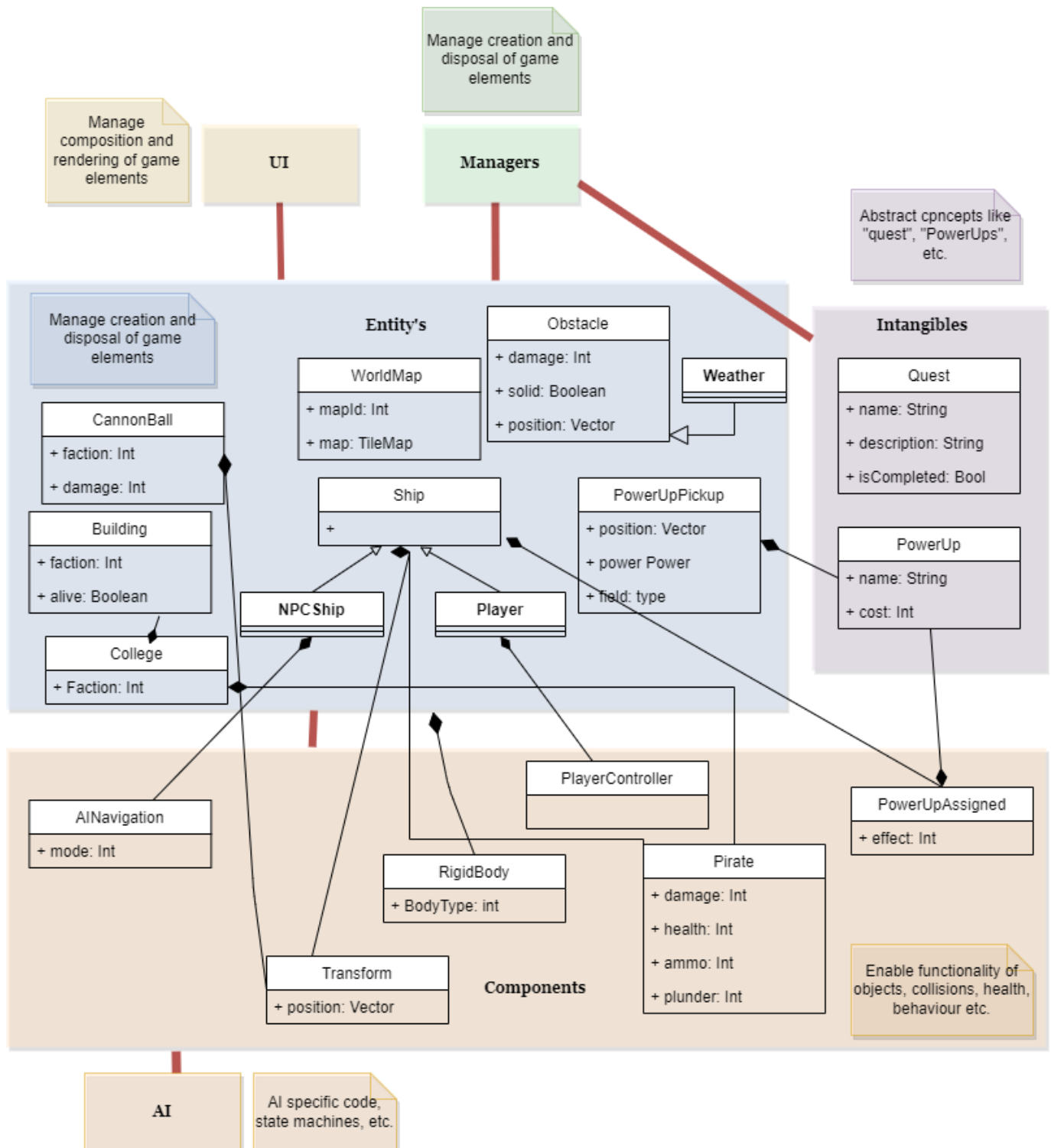


Fig 3.1.1: Diagram of the abstract architecture

## Concrete Architecture

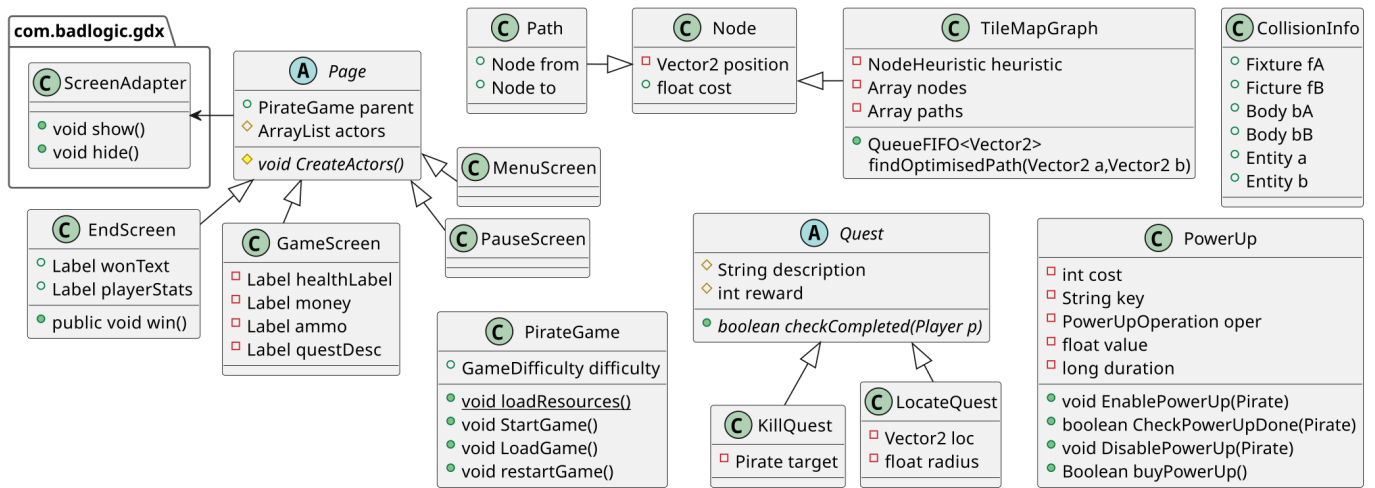


Fig 3.1.2: Diagram of miscellaneous classes

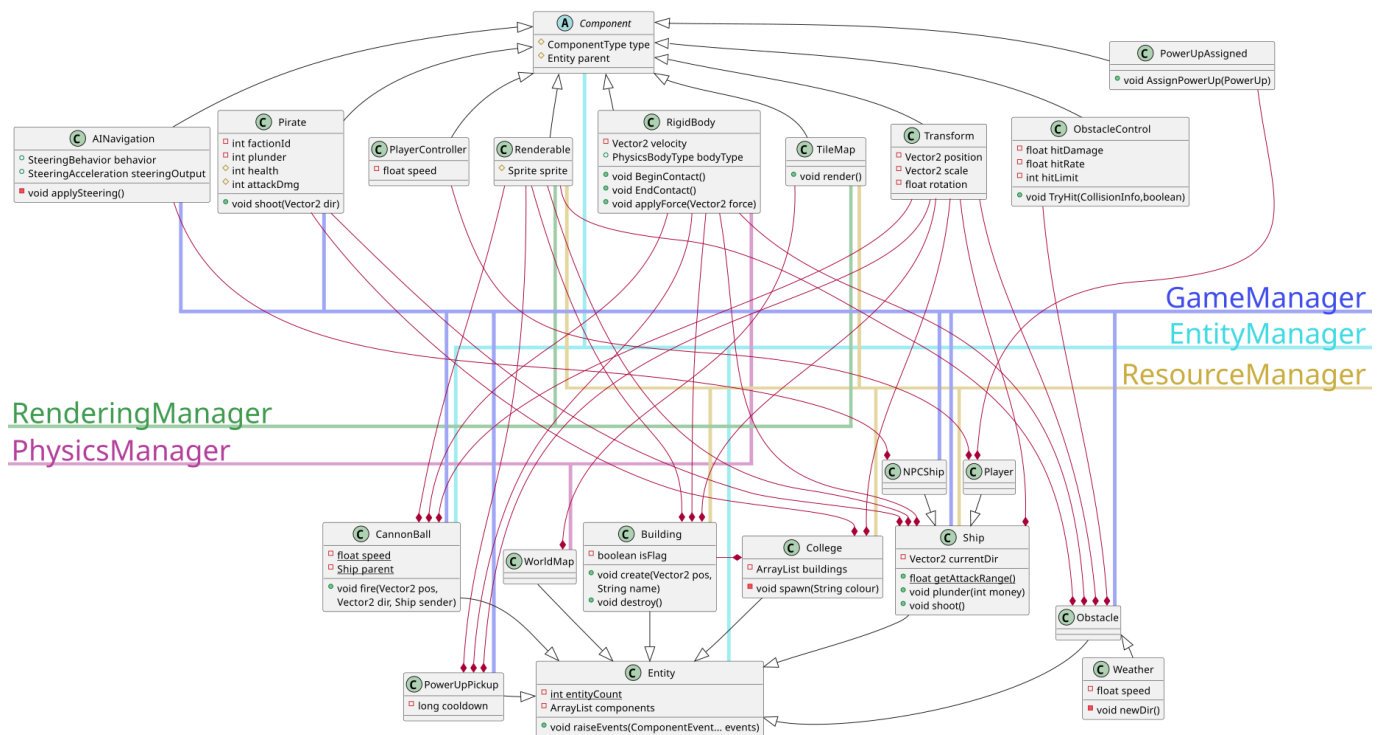


Fig 3.1.3: Diagram of Entity and Component classes

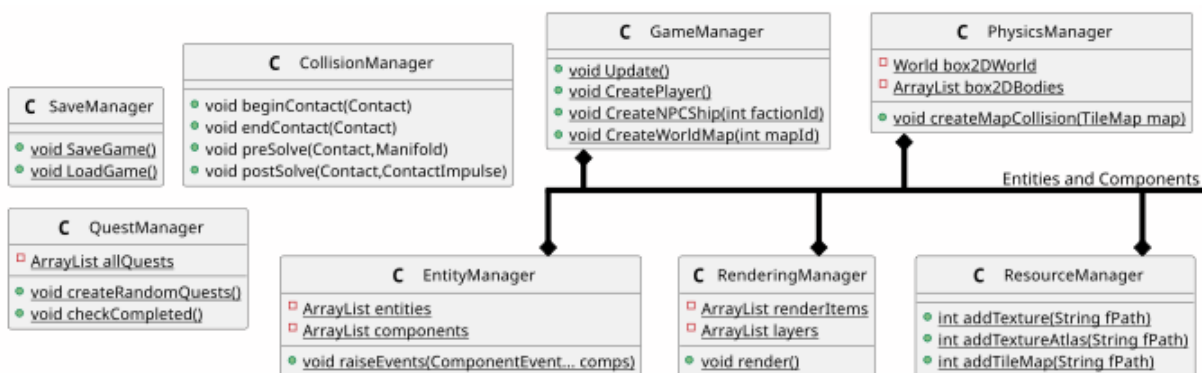


Fig 3.1.4: Diagram of Manager classes

### 3b)

The abstract architecture is concerned with decomposing the game into smaller logical elements which could be planned and reasoned about separately. Connections drawn between groups of elements signify a logical relationship rather than necessarily representing extension or composition relations (shown by red lines), the diagram also shows some important classes, their attributes, and Composition/Aggregation. Our abstract architecture mainly focuses on the entity-component relationships the game would need as well as some other intangibles and the concept of having managers which are logically linked to the entities. This enabled us to have a base outline of the different classes needed in order to develop our concrete architecture.

The concrete architecture builds on the abstract in two main ways, by capturing additional implementation details, and by reflecting the contribution of the game engine to enabling game functionality. It is important to note that the concrete architecture is not a thorough representation of the final implementation to ensure it is not overly detailed causing confusion. PirateGame is the main class of the game which contains all the class instances of the game UI screens and also the methods for creating, starting, loading and restarting the game. We use an Entity-Component system to manage our game as shown in the abstract diagram. The Entity class represents each interactable object within the game world. Each Entity contains Components, which are reusable patterns of code present throughout multiple entities. The most basic components are Renderable which defines how the entity is displayed and Transform which defines the entity's position within the game, which all entities other than WorldMap have.

Renderable works in tandem with the RenderingManager which controls the Camera and makes sure all entities with attached Renderable components are drawn each update which helps satisfy the NFR\_RENDER\_SMOOTHNESS requirement. All the textures and sprites which are used throughout the game are loaded in and stored within the ResourceManager. All components inherit the Component class which was added into the concrete architecture as a base class for components to handle raising events and holds the ComponentType as an enum and its Entity parent, and Entity is inherited by all entities and was added for the same reason. This is all handled by the EntityManager which tells components to raiseEvents and holds the ArrayLists of entities and components.

### Physics

To implement physics we added the Rigidbody components and a PhysicsManager. The Rigidbody component is used to define the collision fixtures of the object and is a component of CannonBall, PowerUpPickup, Buidling, Ship and Obstacle because they all need to colide/be collidable.

The PhysicsManager creates and keeps track of collidable terrain hitboxes. The PhysicsManager was not explicitly defined in the abstract as it was assumed that the game engine would handle all physics but due to the nature of LibGdx, the PhysicsManager had to handle it.

The collisions themselves are handled by CollisionManager which defines and handles the behaviour for all different types of collisions. This is so that different collisions can have different effects (i.e some dealing damage, some having a knockback effect etc) in accordance with requirements: NFR\_WORLD\_COLLISIONS, NFR\_SHIP\_COLLISIONS, and NFR\_BULLET\_COLLISIONS.

### Ships

Ships are instantiated byGameManager. Two classes inherit the Ship class, NPCShip and Player in both the abstract and concrete architectures. This means that the two different types of ships can have different components due to the different functionality needed but also inherit some attributes and methods from Ship. Ship has the Pirate component which gives all ships including the player a damage value, health, and plunder as well as a faction (Fulfil UR\_EARN\_PLUNDER/XP and ) but only the NPCShip has the AINavigation component to fulfil FR\_FRIENDLY\_AI and FR\_HOSTILE\_AI while Player has the PlayerControl component to fulfil FR\_PLAYER\_FIRE, UR\_FIRE\_WEAPONS, UR\_BULLET\_DODGE and UR\_SHIP\_CONTROL as it allows the player to move their ship and fire.

### Power-Ups

We separated PowerUp functionality into its own class, PowerUp in both abstract and concrete due to the two different ways of gaining PowerUps, buying (UR\_SPEND\_PLUNDER) and

picking up (UR\_POWER\_UP). This class can then be applied to a ship using the PowerUpApplied component. PowerUps in the game world are stored under the PowerUpPickup entities, which are spawned in by the GameManager when the game starts. PowerUps bought in the shop do not need a new class as they are purely data.

### **Obstacles & Weather**

Obstacles are entities that have the obstacleControl component as well as the standard components mentioned above. This assigns a hitDamage and hitRate to each obstacle and deals damage to the player ( UR\_OBSTACLE\_ENCOUNTER). Weather inherits Obstacle and adds functionality for moving around the map. This was designed from the outset in abstract architecture due to the similar functionalities of obstacles and weather.

### **Cannonballs**

The CannonBall class represents the cannonballs that the ships and college buildings can fire which can collide with other entities, causing damage. (UR\_FIRE\_WEAPONS, UR\_HOSTILE\_BUILDING\_COMBAT & UR\_SHIP\_COMBAT). The collisions are registered with CollisionManager and moved with PhysicsManager. This class is defined in the abstract architecture.

### **Colleges**

A College has a Pirate component which was added to enable shooting and assign loot and health. Each instance of College also has Building objects attached to it. UR\_COMPETING\_COLLEGES and UR\_HOSTILE\_COLLEGE\_CAPTURE. College also gained the Transform Component in the concrete architecture as we decided it would be useful to allow the college to be placed in specific places that could be moved easily if the map changes in development.

### **UI**

In our abstract diagram, we had a general UI group but upon researching LibGdx we found that each UI screen is implemented with a separate class which must inherit ScreenAdapter which is a libGdx defined class with a standard method for update(), render() and more. In our concrete diagram, the different screens actually inherit a class defined by us called Page which itself inherits ScreenAdapter. This is so that Page can create actors to be displayed which will be the same process across all screens. The PauseScreen and MenuScreen screen helps to implement UR\_GAME\_SAVE and also the Pause class also implements FR\_GAME\_RESET and EndScreen displays a different wonText depending on whether the player won or lost the game.

### **Quests**

Quests are implemented by having a main Quest which is the parent class of the quest types and has the method for checking is completed as well as important attributes. KillQuest and LocateQuest both inherit the Quest class and represent different types of quests. (FR\_QUESTION\_OBJECTIVE). In the abstract, the Quest class was a standalone Intangible but due to the slightly different implementation needed for killing vs picking up, we created the child classes. Furthermore, a QuestManager was added to handle the creation of tests and to check through all quests to see if they are completed or not. This fulfills FR\_QUESTION\_RANDOMISE, UR\_QUESTION\_PROGRESS, UR\_GAME\_WIN and FR\_QUESTION\_TRACKING.

### **AI**

NPCShip has the component AINavigation which gives the AI ship entities the ability to use the AI algorithm to move around the map in our abstract architecture. This is the same way that it was implemented in our concrete architecture, however instead of having an Int representing the mode that the ship is in, it has a SteeringBehaviour and SteeringAcceleration which is a type of vector defined by the LibGdx Game Engine which was added in to simplify the implementation so that we could use predefined functions from LibGdx in the movement of our entities.

Once behaviours are set, they are passed on to the AINavigation Component attached to the ships which use a path made up of Nodes to control the entity's movement. These classes all came under the AI group in the abstract architecture as we were hoping the game engine we chose would have a way of dealing with this but unfortunately libGDX does not. The AI classes fulfil the objective NFR\_AI\_LAG and UR\_FRIENDLY\_SHIP\_ENCOUNTER, FR\_FRIENDLY\_AI, FR\_HOSTILE\_AI and UR\_HOSTILE\_SHIP\_ENCOUNTER

## **Saving**

The SaveManager class is the class that enables UR\_SAVE\_GAME. The SaveGame method fulfills FR\_SAVE\_GAME\_STATE and the LoadGame methods fulfill FR\_GAME\_LOAD. Again this came under the Managers heading in the abstract diagram but it wasn't until we chose the game engine that we could decide exactly how this would be implemented.