

CSE443 - Object-Oriented Analysis & Design - HW 2

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Design Explanation

Java FX Tile Game

Main class creates the factories, loads the FXML template and shows the stage. **MainController** implements **Initializable** to initialize the Grid Pane and the Hero Pane. For displaying tiles, **GridPanel** is used. Every tile on the grid has a **Label**. Event handlers are added to these labels in order to listen the user input.

Hero pane consist of labels and a progress bar placed in a vertical box. Statusbar consist of a JavaFX's **ListView**.

common/Util.java stores the constants used different classes like the width & height of the window, animation durations etc.

Styling

Most of the styling of the FX elements made using CSS stylesheet (**app.css**). When the style needed to change, such as selecting a tile or highlighting a tile, classnames are added to the **Node** or removed from the **Node**.

Notes

- User input is disabled when the animation are running.
- The turn stays in the user, until he/she makes a successful move. (3 tiles lined up).
- Computer is waiting for 2 seconds before it makes a move.

Synchronization & Animations

When user selects 2 tiles, and the tiles are swapped, `cascadedMove` function calls `move` function recursively until the grid is cleared from lined up tiles. `move` takes another `Thread` as an argument to wait, to enable cascading move calls. `waitAndRun` function first waits for the given thread to terminate by calling `Thread.join()`, runs the runnable and, sleeps for given milliseconds.

Every step of a move runs in a separate thread to make the steps wait for each other before running.

Steps:

- wait for swap
- highlight matches
- remove matches
- fill gaps
- spawn new tiles

According to JavaFX the user interface cannot be directly updated from a non-application thread. Therefore UI updates made by the separate thread wrapped up with `Platform.runLater(() -> {})`.

move function in the `Grid.java`;

```
public Thread move(Thread waitFor, boolean isSwap) {
    boolean noMatch = !matchingTiles(t -> true);
    Thread swapWait = waitAndRun(null, () -> {
    }, Util.SWAP_DURATION);
    Thread highlight = waitAndRun(isSwap ? swapWait : null, () -> {
        highlighted = matchingTiles(TileView::highlight);
    }, noMatch ? 0 : Util.HIGHLIGHT_DURATION);

    Thread scaleDown = waitAndRun(highlight, () -> {
        // remove status
        Platform.runLater(() -> statusBar.getItems().clear());
        if (highlighted) {
            performDamage(characters, enemies);
            removeHighlight();
            removeMatchingTiles();
            // update ui
            Platform.runLater(() -> enemies.asList().forEach(HeroView::updateView));
        }
    }, noMatch ? 0 : Util.SCALE_DURATION);

    Thread fillGaps = waitAndRun(scaleDown, () -> {
        fillGaps();
    }, noMatch ? 0 : Util.FILL_GAPS_DURATION);

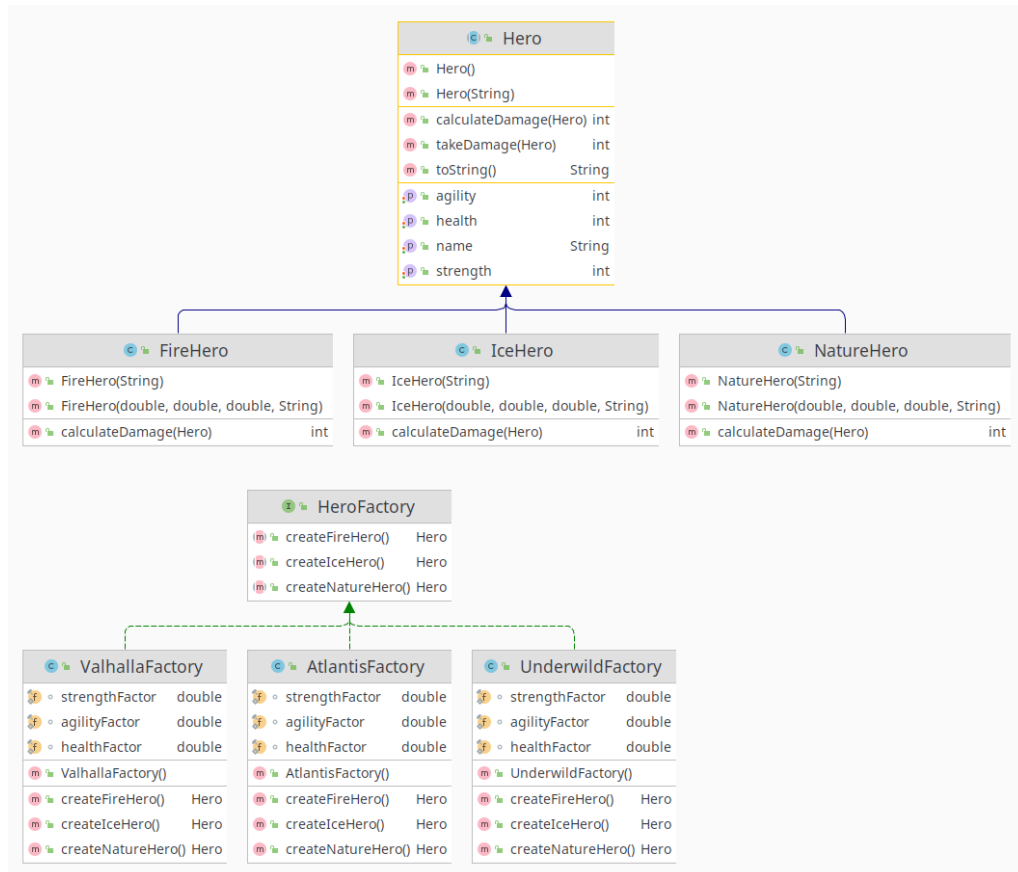
    Thread spawnNewTiles = waitAndRun(fillGaps, () -> {
        spawnNewTiles();
        if (highlighted) {
            changeTurn();
        } else {
            userInputEnabled = true;
        }
    }, noMatch ? 0 : Util.FILL_GAPS_DURATION);

    waitAndRun(waitFor, () -> {
        swapWait.start();
        highlight.start();
        scaleDown.start();
        fillGaps.start();
        spawnNewTiles.start();
    }, 0).start();
    return spawnNewTiles;
}
```

Abstract Factory Pattern

HeroFactory is the abstract factory interface, and there are 3 concrete factories which are ValhallaFactory, AtlantisFactory, and UnderwildFactory implements the HeroFactory. Factories have 3 methods in order to create heroes according to type. Factory methods call the constructor of the Hero with given factor values to calculate styled properties.

General damage is calculated in Hero.java, and styled (multiplied by 2 or 0.5) in extended hero classes.



General Class Diagram

