CSE443 - Object-Oriented Analysis & Desing - HW 1

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Design Explanation

Java Swing Platform Game

Main class creates a JFrame and sets its content pane to new GamePanel. Gamepanel extends Jpanel and implements;

- Runnable: for creting game loop.
- KeyListener: for listening keys press and relases. HashMap<Integer, Boolean> keyPressed with registerKeyEvent is used to keep track of keys.

Whenever the keys are pressed the value of the corresponding key in the hash map set to true.

• MouseListener: for listening clicks on the pane to check whether the user clicked the pause button

Game loop targets the 60 FPS. Checks the collisions, earned points, power-up acquisitions, key presses, and update the state accordingly. Updates the positions of the each view and HUD and draws into BufferedImage. If still there is time before drawing the next frame, the thread sleeps for a number of calculated miliseconds to target 60 FPS.

Lower part of the window is left for debug messages. JList with DefaultListModel<String> is used on top of ScorllPane, so whenever a log is added to the DefaultListModel, it is displayed in the JList.

common/Util.java stores the constants used different classes like the width & height of the window, position & sizes of objects, file paths etc.

Decorator Pattern

Decorater pattern demonstration in game loop;

In GamePanel.java:

```
private Multiplier multiplier;
this.multiplier = new BaseMultiplier();
// on successfull jump
score += multiplier.unitPoints();
// when new power-up acquired
switch (p.type) {
   case A:
       multiplier = new PowerUpA(multiplier);
   break;
   case B:
       multiplier = new PowerUpB(multiplier);
   break;
   case C:
       multiplier = new PowerUpC(multiplier);
   break;
}
```

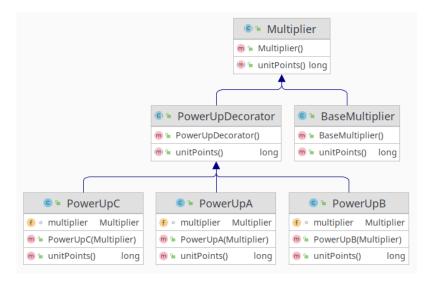


Figure 1: Desing of the Power-up Modal Classes

Strategy Pattern

In game loop there are three methods need to be used to manage any jump behaviour. These are jump(), updatePosition() and isJumping() which is defined as abstract methods in JumpBehaviour. Therefore any jump, must implement these functions. Actor is an abstract class which only consists of methods that calls behaviour methods and getter/setter for the jump behaviour. Whenever the Actor methods are called, methods of the JumpBehaviour will be called.

JumpPhysic is only a helper class to calculate character's next position according to elapsed time simulating gravitational acceleration. Whenever the jump mode changes, also the initial velocity changes. Depending on the initial velocity, time in the air also changes. Since the power-up D is acquired when jumping, the behaviour doesn't change immediately but prempted till the jump is over.

Dynamically changing the jump type:

In GameCharacter.java;

```
public void toggleJumpMode() {
   if (getJumpBehaviour() instanceof JumpLow) {
      nextJumpBehavior = new JumpHigh(this.characterView);
      characterView.setImage(Util.CHARACTER_WITH_WINGS_FILENAME);
   } else {
      nextJumpBehavior = new JumpLow(this.characterView);
      characterView.setImage(Util.CHARACTER_FILENAME);
   }
}

@Override
public void updatePosition(long start) {
   jumpBehaviour.updatePosition(start);
   if (nextJumpBehavior != null && !isJumping()) {
      setJumpBehaviour(nextJumpBehavior);
   }
}
/// ...
```

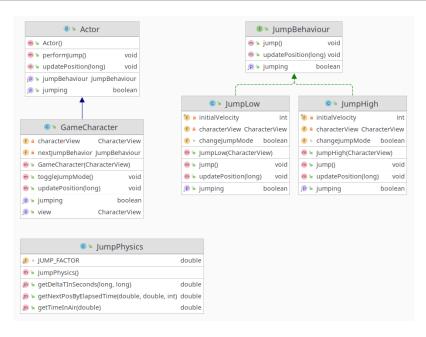
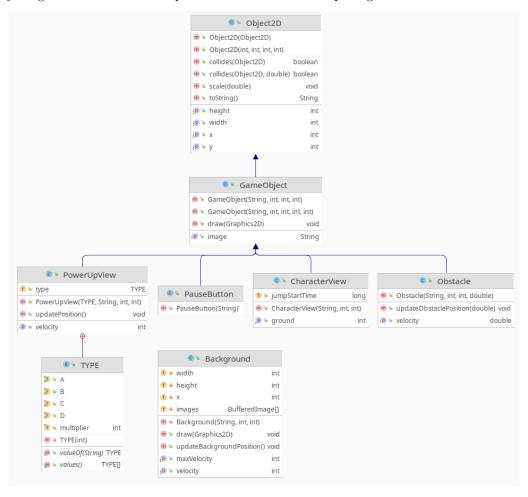


Figure 2: Desing of the Jump Baheviour & Actor Classes

Views

Everything that is drawed in the pane is collected into View package.



Play / Pause

When the game is paused the only state should be saved is the position of the main character. The only parameter which sets the character position is the current time and start time of the jump. So start time of the jump is saved when the game paused and restored as **current time** - **time** in the air when paused.

Notes

• In order to get better game experince; collision detection thershold with obstacles is decreased, and thershold with power-ups is increased.

General Class Diagram

