## Advanced Programming - Assignment 1 - Exercise 1

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## Main design decisions

- The GUI has been designed with the support of the NetBeans GUI Builer.
- The "reset" action has been implemented via event-based communication. The TTTCells and the TTTController are registered as listeners of the Reset event and implement the ResetListener interface. The ResetListener interface has a single method resetOccurred() that the actual listeners implement in order to effectively execute the "reset" action.
- Also the "won" action has been implemented via event-based communication. The TTTCells and the TTTController are registered as listeners of the Win event and implement the WinListener interface. The WinListener interface has a single method winOccurred(String winner, int type, int xPosition, int yPosition) that the actual listeners implement in order to effectively execute the "won" action.
- The registration of the TTTCells and the TTTController as listeners of the *Reset* and *Win* events, in addition to the firing of those events, is demanded to the TTTBoard.
- Internally of the TTTBoard, the TTTCells are stored in a 3×3 matrix, which eases their manipulation.
- Every time a player makes a move, the corresponding TTTCell fires a *PropertyChange* event to the TTTBoard. The TTTBoard then updates its internal counters used to check for a victory.

In particular there is a counter for each row, for each column, for the diagonal, for the anti-diagonal and for the number of empty cells.

Depending on the cell that fired the event, the proper counters are incremented by 1 if the player X was the one to make the move, or by 4 in the other case. The choice of the increment is made in order to easily establish if one of the two players has won by simply checking the counters. In any case, the counter of empty cells is decremented by 1.

For example if the player O marks the cell [1, 2] (counting from 0), the counters rows [1], columns [2] and antiDiag will be incremented by 4.

• After the update of the counters, the TTTBoard checks if a win occurred by verifying if a counter is equal to 3 (X has won) or 12 (O has won). It also checks if the counter of empty cells is equal to 0 (and the other counters are not 3 or 12), and then a tie has occurred.