

Team Project

INF1009 Object Oriented Programming

Objective

- Put the object-oriented principles that are taught in class to use in a real application.
- OOP helps the design
 - Objects in the program  objects in the user's world.
 - How these group of objects will work together?

Learning Outcomes

- Create objects of different classes in the same application
- Allow objects to communicate with each other
- Create more complex objects by combining simpler ones
- Derive new classes from existing ones
- Extend definition of existing classes
- Overriding methods

Keep in Mind!!

- Programming is all about solving problem
- We are the client proposing a problem, you must solve the problem
- Code should be well designed and implemented following core principles for programming and software development

What do you have to do?

Build a Simulation

Simulation

Abstract Engine

Week 1 – 7

Logic Engine

Week 8 – 12

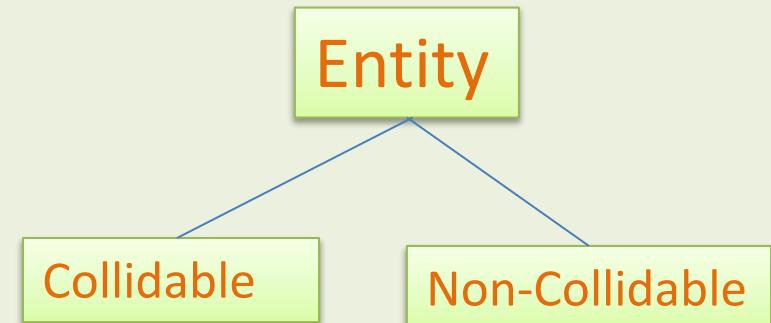
Simulation

Abstract Engine

- *The Abstract Engine is NOT the actual simulation or game.*
- *It is a generic foundation that provides core functionality.*

Simulation

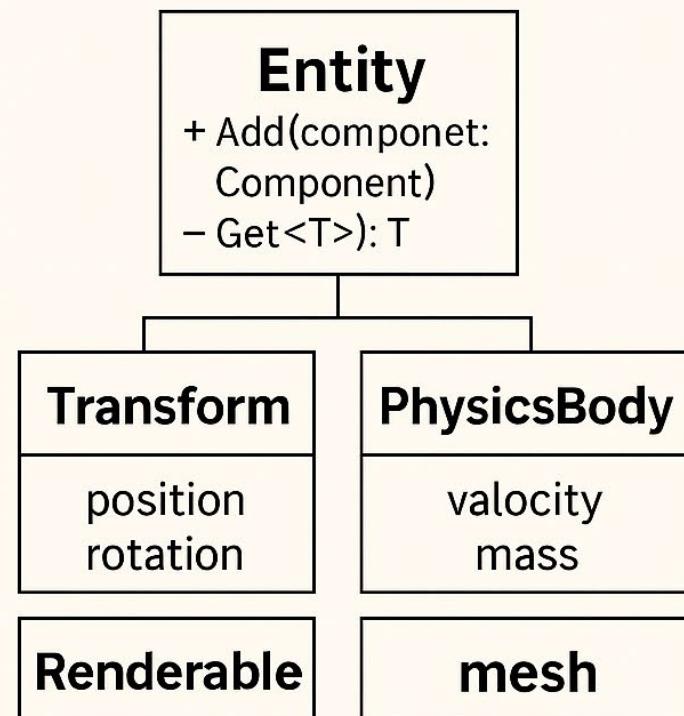
Abstract Engine



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- *It is a generic foundation that provides core functionality.*
- *It exists outside any specific context (not tied to rockets, cars, or traffic lights).*
- *Its purpose is to offer reusable components that can be applied to build different simulations or games.*

Entity

Abstract Engine
(Non-Contextual)

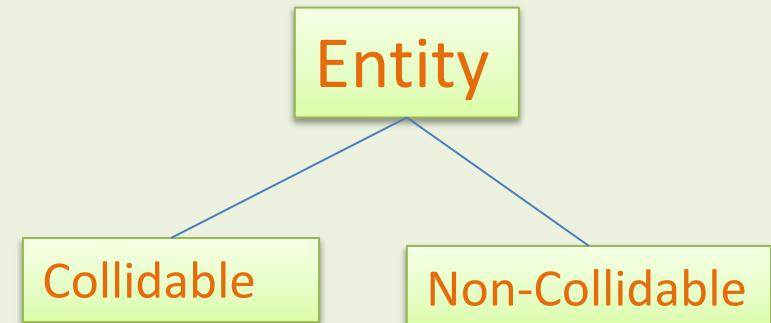


Simulation-Specific Logic
(Contextual)



Simulation

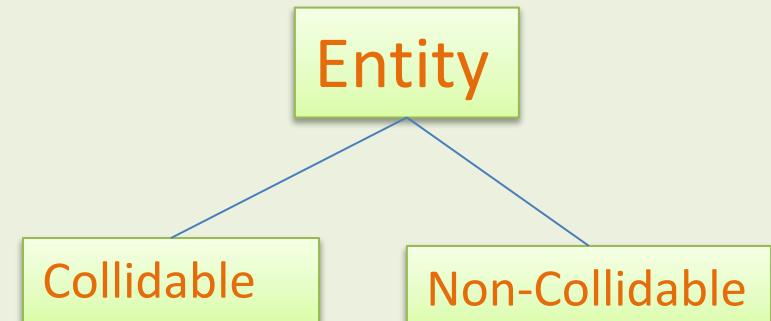
Abstract Engine



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- *Its purpose is to offer reusable components that can be applied to build different simulations or games.*
- *Think of it as the toolbox or framework that your Logic Engine will use.*

Simulation

Abstract Engine



- *Delete the logic layer, keep the engine – boom, you're ready to build something totally new without starting from scratch.*
- *One engine, endless possibilities – traffic sim today, rocket sim tomorrow, maybe even a game next week.*
- *Think of it as your coding superpower – build once, reuse forever.*

Simulation

Abstract Engine

Entity Manager

Collision Manager

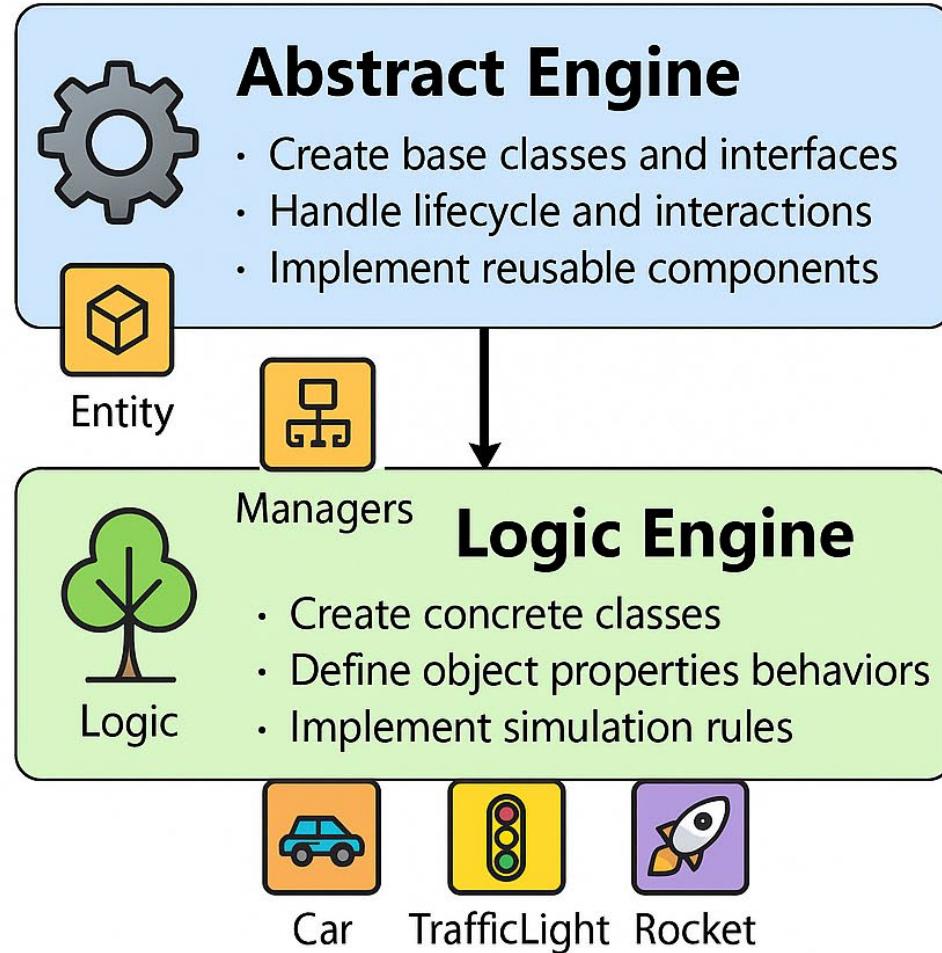
Input / Output Manager

Week 1 – 7

Logic Engine

Week 8 – 12

Simulation



Develop a Simulation

- There are many **important components** in a simulation
 - entities, environment, logic etc.
- From the developer's perspective,
 - what are the **main objects** in the simulation ?
 - What are these objects ?
 - What are the main characteristics of these objects?
- How can your team **employ the concepts of Object Oriented programming** to develop a simulation

Project Description

- Develop a simulation environment
 - You can only use **libgdx**
- The project has to be developed in two parts:
 1. The management of simulation elements is all part of the **abstract engine** (non-contextual) : **Part 1**
 2. **Simulation specific logic** (contextual): **Part 2**
- Most important to focus on a good engine with working components (no shortcuts to develop the components, e.g. no libraries).

Good Programming Practices: SOLID

- The **S**ingle Responsibility Principle
- The **O**pen-Closed Principle
- The **L**iskov Substitution Principle
- The **I**nterface Segregation Principle
- The **D**evelopment Dependency Inversion Principle

Abstract Engine : Must Have

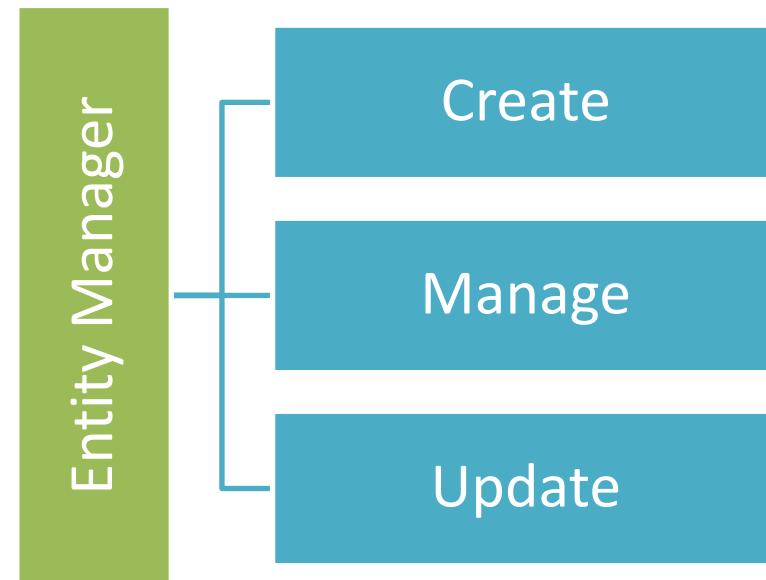
- Scene Management
- Entity Management
- Collision Management
- Movement Management
- Input/Output Management

Project details: Scene management

- Load and unload different scenes
- Transitioning between different scenes



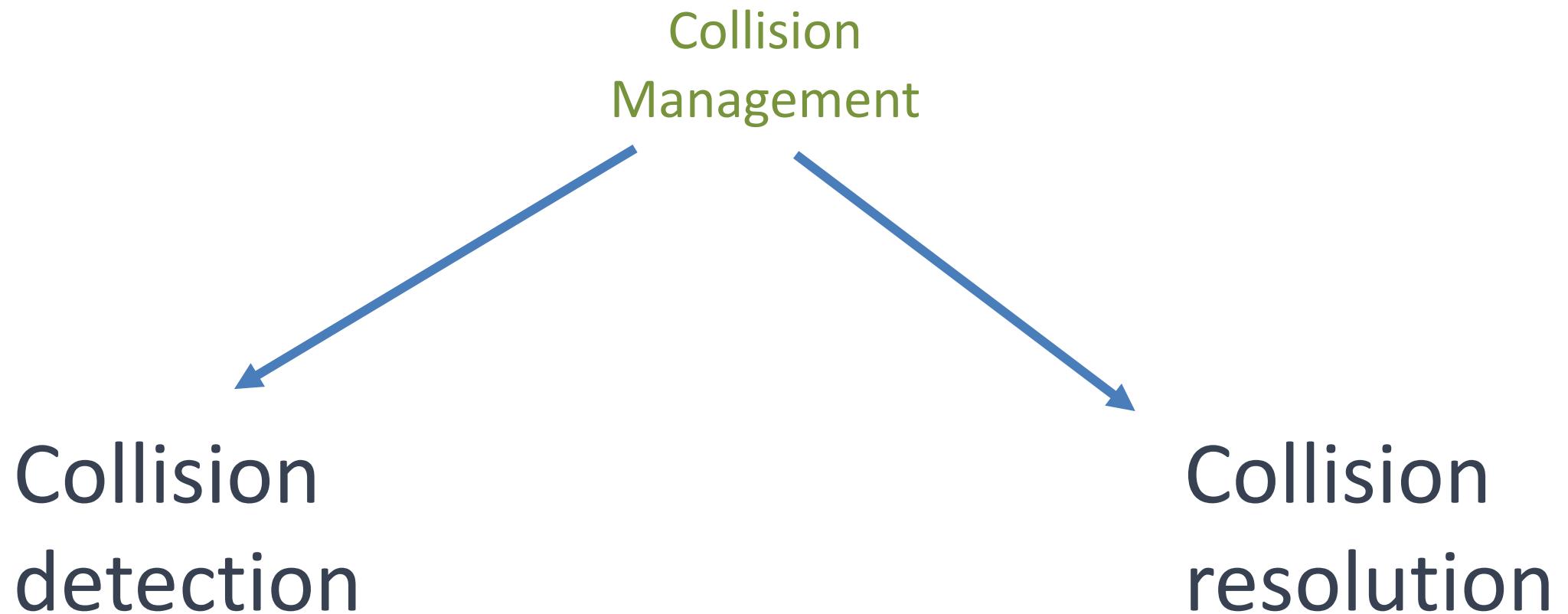
Project details: Entity management



Creating, Managing and Updating all entities within the simulated world

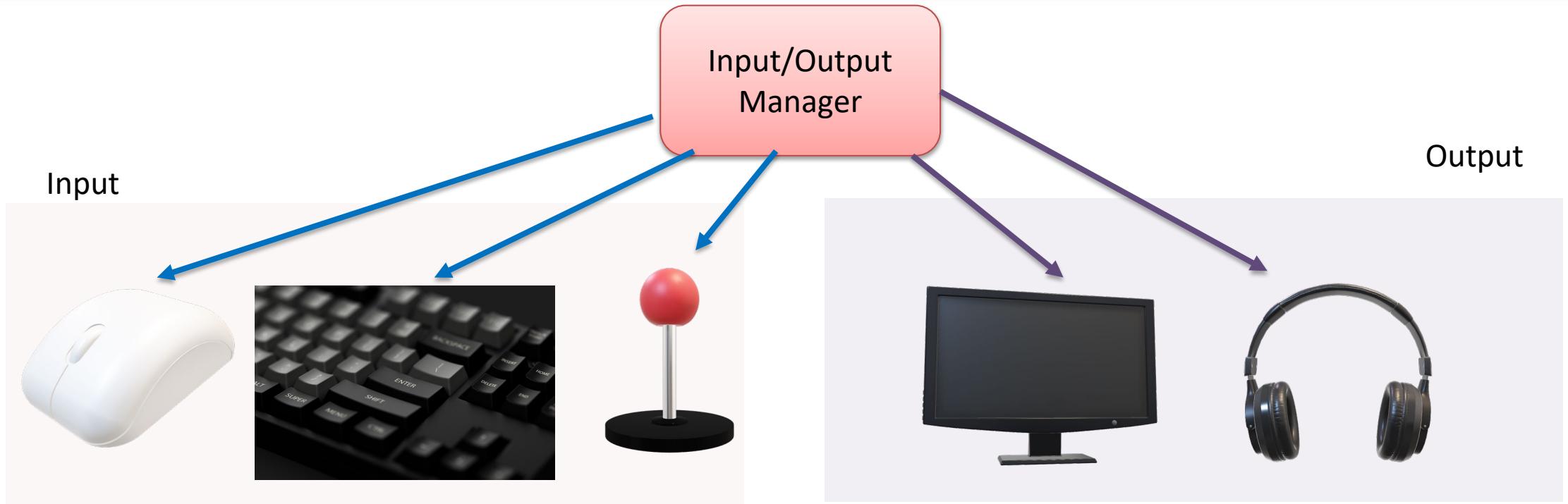
Project Details: Collision Management

Handling interactions between different objects or entities within the simulated world



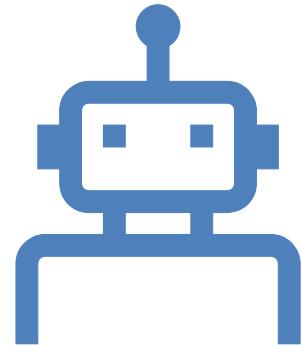
Project Details: Input/Output management

Managing all user input and output



Project Details: Movement management

- Movement of different non-playing entities
- What properties will control the movement?



What do you have to build

- You must solve the problem using code to build a simulation:
- The problem must be solved well, so the client is happy, target audience would **want to play/run** it

What needs to be showcased (Part 1)

- Need to showcase a prototype to demonstrate the abstract engine technology and game mechanics
- Proper usage of OOP concepts
 - Classes
 - Objects
 - Inheritance
 - Polymorphism
 - Error Handling
- Re-usability of code
 - Modularity
- Functionalities
 - Various features of the game

How to code

- UML diagram
 - Identify the main entities to create classes
 - Think how you want to structure and connect these classes
- Code
 - Store code in a repository
 - Collaborate with your team-mates
 - Use it for the entire project
- Code structure
 - File, class and function naming convention should be followed (they should be self explanatory)

Project Deliverables: Part 1

Milestone 1 (Hurdle)



UML diagram

- Deadline: **Week 4**
- UML diagram for the abstract engine
- Class hierarchies
- Relationships between different classes and interfaces

What needs to be submitted

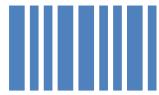
- Report
 - Professionally written with clear logic and structure
- Code
 - Dropbox submission of the entire code of prototype
- Demo
 - Simple demo of the simulation engine
 - E.g. what if we have 400 drops or we want to extend to 4 players how can it be done in the engine
- Presentation
 - Presentation Slides to showcase exactly what the team has done
 - One short video to demonstrate all features and design of the system
 - Innovation and functionalities

Project Deliverables: Part 1

Final Submission Week 7



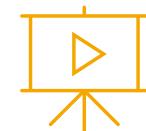
Report



Code



Presentation



Video



Peer Evaluation

Remember

- Aim for Innovation/Complexity/Solving for the Problem
- Should focus on solving a problem better than other solutions to same problem (market value)
- Think whether proposed solution will work for client/target audience