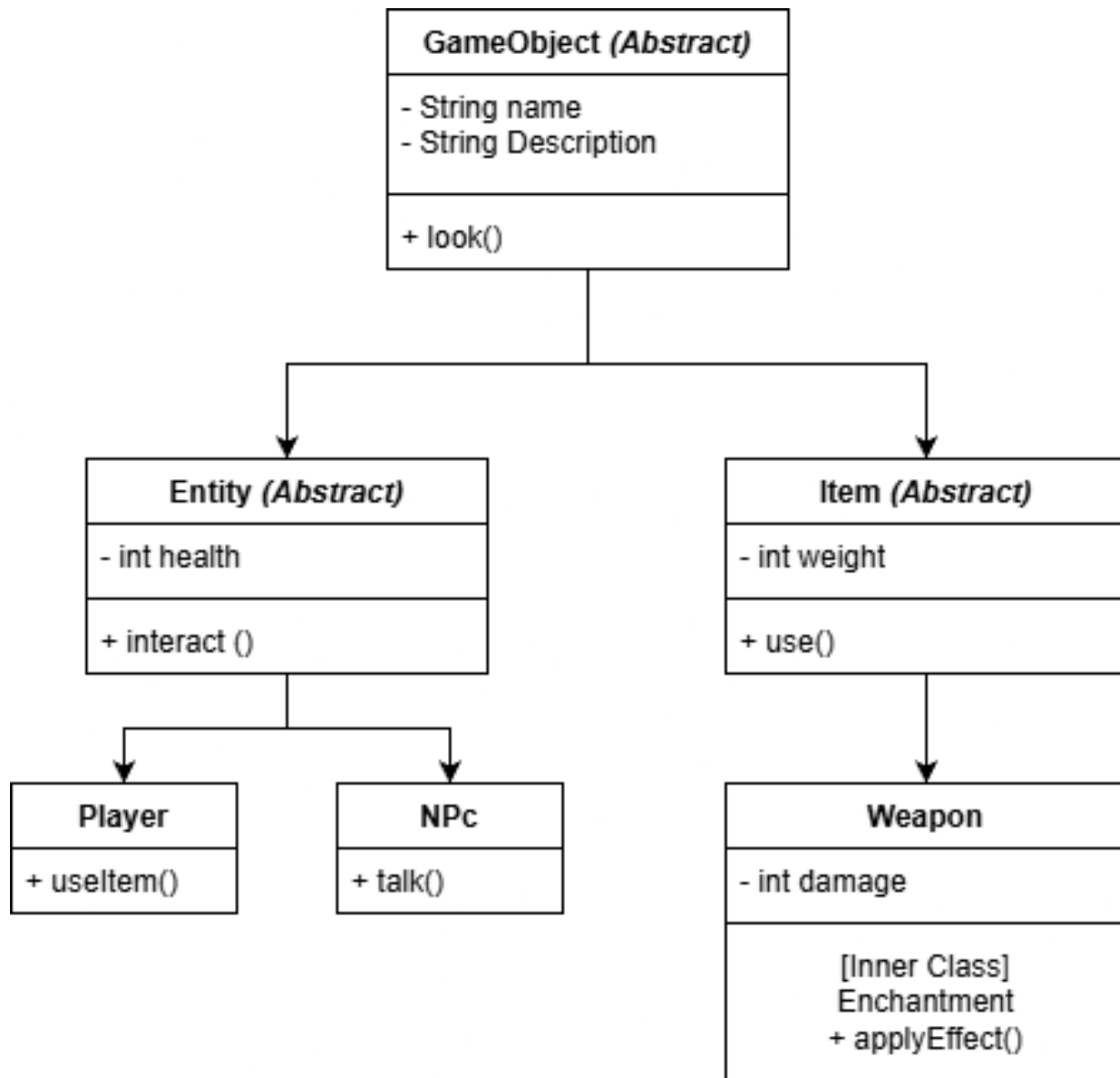


# Structure Design

## UML Design



# Reasoning and Thought Process

## Hierarchical Foundation

I started with `GameObject` as the “Grandparent.” In professional game design, you want a single point of truth. If you later decide that every object in the game should have a unique ID number, you only have to add it to this one class.

## Abstract Separation

I split the world into `Entity` and `Item`. This keeps code clean, you don’t want a “Sword” inheriting code for “Dialogue”, which would happen if you didn’t separate them.

## The Power of Override

In this design, the `Player` and `NPs` will both override the `interact()` method. A `Player` might interact by opening a menu, while an `NPC` interacts by triggering a text box.

## The Choice of Inner Class

I placed `Enchantment` inside `Weapon`. My reasoning is scope. An enchantment in this game doesn't exist on its own. It modifies the weapon's properties. By nesting, we indicate that the enchantment’s lifecycle is tied directly to the weapon it belongs to.

## Scalability

This design allows for easy expansion. To add a “Consumable” class, you would simply branch it off from `Item`, inheriting the `use()` method automatically.