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SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATIONS

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# **ConnectX Project Requirements Report**

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### PROJECT OVERVIEW

### FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

- I. As a user, I can place my token in any available column, so that I can play the game
- II. As a user, I can set the number of rows on the board, so that I have the ability to customize my game
- III. As a user, I can set the number of columns on the board, so that I have the ability to customize my game
- IV. As a user, I can set the (number to win) tokens, so that I have the ability to customize my game
- V. As a user, I can set the number of players, so that I have the ability to customize my game
- VI. As a user, I can set the token for each player, so that I know who is who
- VII. As a user, I can place (number to win) tokens in vertical order
- VIII. As a user, I can place (number to win) tokens in horizontal order
- IX. As a user, I can place (number to win) tokens in diagonal order
- X. As a user, I can see whose turn it is before each play, so that I know when it is and isn't my turn to play.
- XI. As a user, I can see the current state of the board after each play, so that I can plan my next move.
- XII. As a user, I can start a new game after the current one ends, so that I can have another chance to play from the beginning.
- XIII. As a user, I can try to place four of my tokens in the same row, column, or diagonal order consecutively, so that I can win the game.
- XIV. As a user, I can quit the game at any time.
- XV. As a user, I can see if the game ended in a win
- XVI. As a user, I can see if the game ended in a tie
- XVII. As a user, I can only enter my tokens in columns with space available, so that I can follow the rules of the game.
- XVIII. As a user, I can only enter tokens in the first available row in a column, so that I do not overwrite existing tokens.
- XIX. As a user, if I am the first one to specify a player token, then I will go first.
- XX. As a user, if someone wins the game, I can see the winning board.
- XXI. As a user, I can choose to not play a new game
- XXII. As a user, I can choose to play a new game
- XXIII. As a user, I can choose the fast implementation / mode
- XXIV. As a user, I can choose the memory-efficient implementation / mode
- XXV. As a user, I can be prompted to enter a new column if my first choice is invalid
- XXVI. As a user, I can be prompted to enter a new player token if my first choice was already taken
- XXVII. As a user, I can be prompted to enter a new number of rows if my first input was out of range
- XXVIII. As a user, I can be prompted to enter a new number of columns if my first input was out of range

### NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

- 1. Must be implemented with the Java coding language
- 2. Must be able to run after unzipping with the IntelliJ IDE
- 3. Any code should utilize encapsulation, separation of concerns, information hiding, and programming to the interface
- 4. The program should follow the idea and rules of design by contract
- Must be completely reliable; no crashes mid-game, when starting a new game, etc.
- 6. There should be a minimal, unnoticeable processing time between each turn
- 7. The GameBoard and BoardPosition classes must follow the exact method signatures specified in the project guidelines document.
- 8. The project should have a high degree of adaptability and modularity, so that future additions are less complicated and easier.
- 9. The project should keep the contents of the board private, as to avoid tampering.
- 10. The game should be extremely easy to play, and straightforward in other words, someone with no prior experience with Connect4 (X) should be able to play the game.
- 11. Any prompts for user input should be clear and easy to understand
- 12. The game board must be an upright grid
- 13. All code must follow all best practices discussed in class
- 14. All function signatures specified in the requirements document should be followed exactly
- 15. The number of rows on the board is greater than 3
- 16. The number of rows on the board is less than 20
- 17. The number of columns on the board is greater than 3
- 18. The number of columns on the board is less than 20
- 19. The number of tokens needed to win is greater than or equal to 3
- 20. The number of tokens needed to win is less than or equal to 20
- 21. The number of players is greater than or equal to 2
- 22. The number of players is less than or equal to 10
- 23. ConnectX should have a fast implementation
- 24. ConnectX should have a memory-efficient implementation
- 25. The game should work with 2 to 10 players
- 26. The program should not have any magic numbers
- 27. The memory-efficient (Map) implementation should not create keys for the blank space ['`]
- 28. The game should not allow for a number of tokens needed to win greater than the number of rows
- 29. The game should not allow for a number of tokens needed to win greater than the number of columns
- 30. The program should have descriptive comments
- 31. The program should follow the principles of design by contract, utilizing Javadoc comments
- 32. The program should utilize event-driven programming / logic
- 33. The program should follow the Model View Controller (MVC) architectural pattern
- 34. The provided class ConnectXApp should not be modified
- 35. The provided class SetupView should not be modified
- 36. The provided class SetupController should not be modified
- 37. The provided class ConnectXView should not be modified

### CONNECTXCONTROLLER CLASS

### UML CLASS DIAGRAM

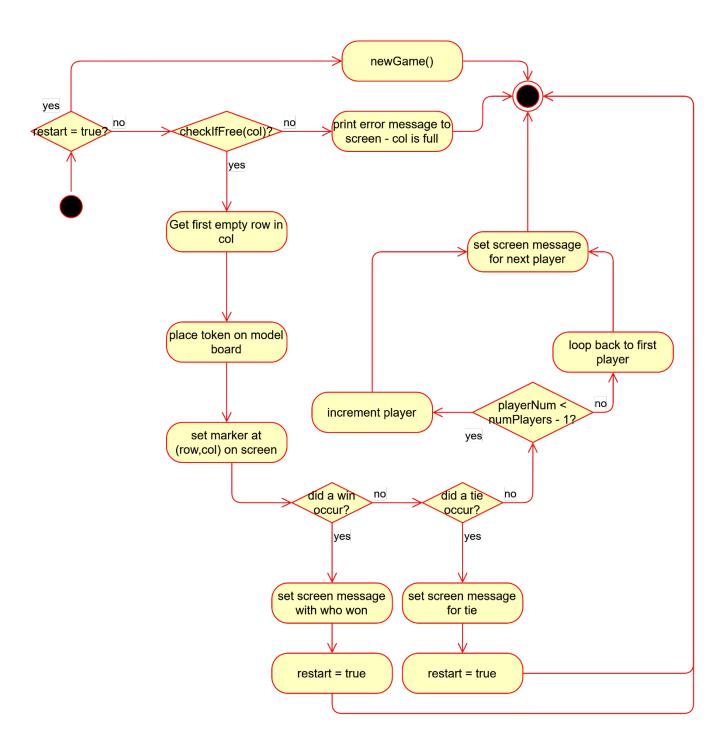
### ConnectXController

+ MAX\_PLAYERS: int [1]
- tokens : char[MAX\_PLAYERS]
- playerNum: int [1]
- player : char [1]
- restart : boolean [1]
- numPlayers : int [1]

+ <<constructor>> ConnectXController : void

+ processButtonClick(int): void - newGame(): void

### UML ACTIVITY DIAGRAM: PROCESSBUTTONCLICK



### ABSGAMEBOARD CLASS

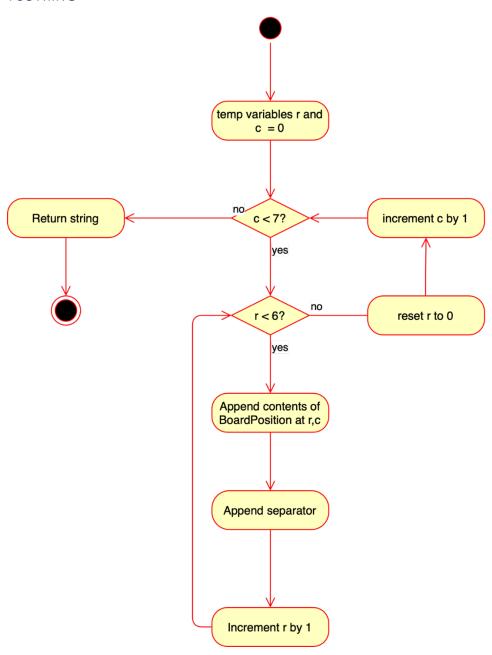
### UML CLASS DIAGRAM

### AbsGameBoard

+ toString(): String

### UML ACTIVITY DIAGRAM

### TOSTRING



### **GAMEBOARD CLASS**

### **UML CLASS DIAGRAM**

### GameBoard

- numRows: int [1] - numCols : int [1] - numToWin: int [1]

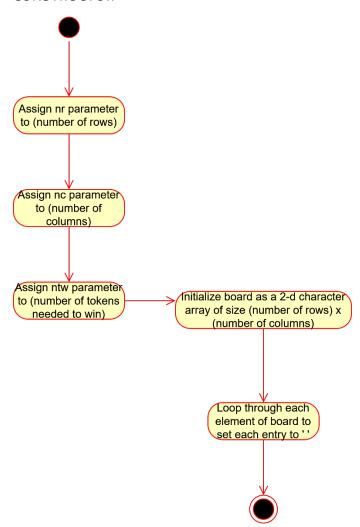
- board: char[numRows][numCols]

+ <<constructor>> (int, int, int) + placeToken(char, int): void

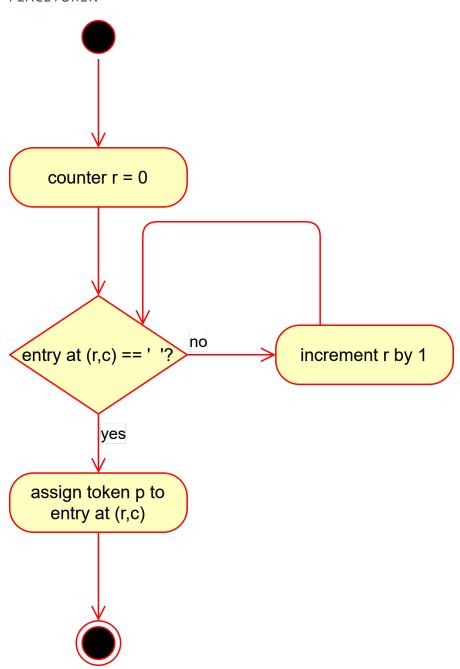
+ whatsAtPos(BoardPosition): char

### **UML ACTIVITY DIAGRAMS**

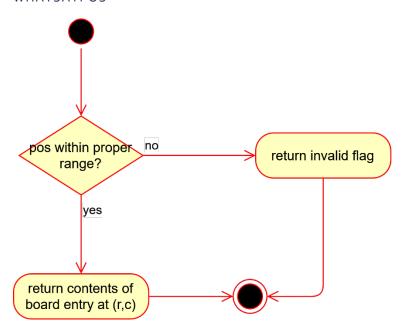
### **CONSTRUCTOR**



### PLACETOKEN



### WHATSATPOS



### **GAMEBOARDMEM CLASS**

### **UML CLASS DIAGRAM**

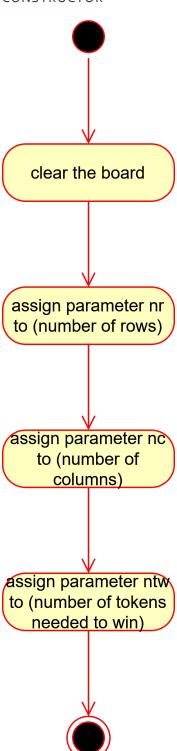
### GameBoardMem

- numRows: int [1] numCols : int [1]
- numToWin: int [1]
   board: Map<Character, List<BoardPosition>> [1]
- + <<constructor>> (int, int, int) + placeToken(char, int): void

- + whatsAtPos(BoardPosition): char + isPlayerAtPos(BoardPosition, char): boolean

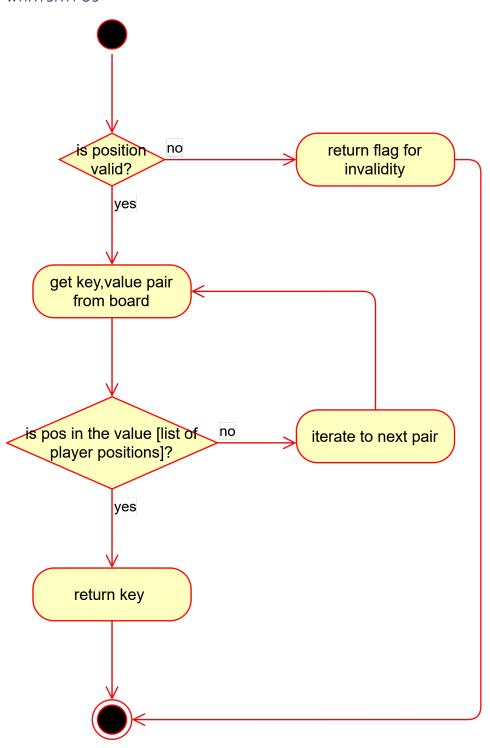
### UML ACTIVITY DIAGRAMS

### CONSTRUCTOR

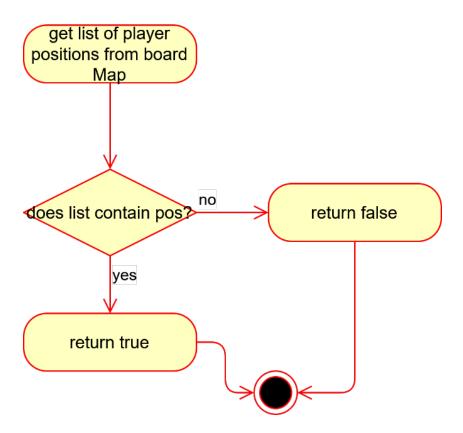


# **PLACETOKEN** initialize firstEmptyRow variable to 0 create BoardPosition with firstEmptyRow and c does the board contain a no create empty stack for key for p? player positions yes get preexisting stack for player positions is proposed pos no already push proposed pos onto player positions occupied? stack yes put player positions stack onto board, increment pos up one assigned to key p row

### WHATSATPOS



### ISPLAYERATPOS



### UML CLASS-RELATIONSHIPS DIAGRAM

# <<Interface>> IGameBoard

- + minNumRows: int [1]
- + minNumCols: int [1]
- + minNumToWin: int [1]
- + maxNumRows: int [1]
- + maxNumCols: int [1]
- + maxNumToWin: int [1]
- + checkIfFree(int c): boolean
- + checkForWin(int c): boolean
- + placeToken(char p, int c): void
- + checkHorizWin(BoardPosition pos, char p): boolean
- + checkVertWin(BoardPosition pos, char p): boolean
- + checkDiagWin(BoardPosition pos, char p): boolean
- + whatsAtPos(BoardPosition pos): char
- + isPlayerAtPos(BoardPosition pos, char player): boolean
- + toString(): String
- + checkTie(): boolean
- + getNumRows(): int
- + getNumColumns(): int
- + getNumToWin(): int

# AbsGameBoard + toString(): String

### GameBoard

- numRows: int [1]
- numCols : int [1]
- numToWin: int [1]
- board: char[numRows][numCols]
- + <<constructor>> (int, int, int)
- + placeToken(char, int): void
- + whatsAtPos(BoardPosition): char

### GameBoardMem

- numRows: int [1]
- numCols : int [1]
- numToWin: int [1]
- board: Map<Character, List<BoardPosition>> [1]
- + <<constructor>> (int, int, int)
- + placeToken(char, int): void
- + whatsAtPos(BoardPosition): char
- + isPlayerAtPos(BoardPosition, char): boolean

## TESTING

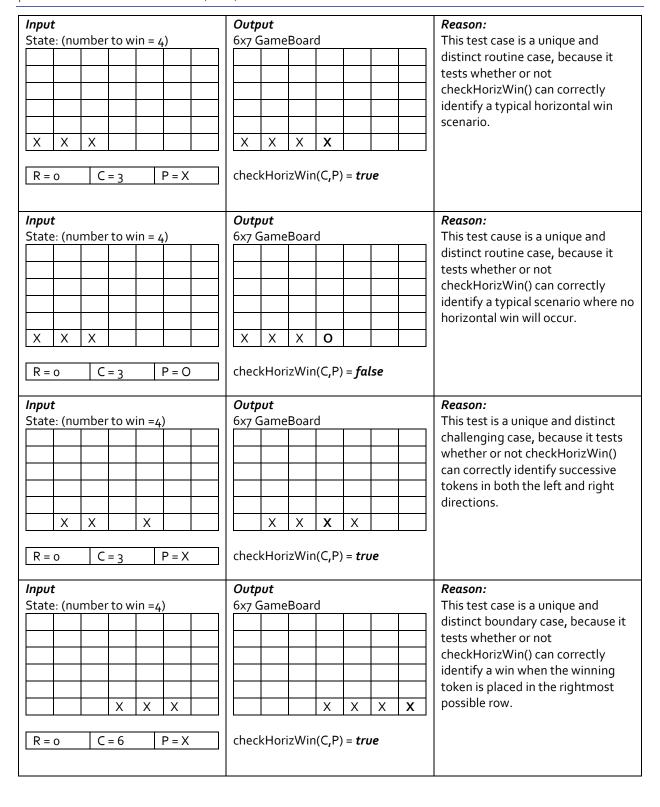
### public GameBoard(int nr, int nc, int ntw)

Input  nr = minNumRows [3] nc = minNumCols [3] ntw = minNumToWin [3]	Output  3x3 GameBoard	Reason: This test case is unique and distinct because it is a boundary case; it evaluates whether or not the constructor can produce the smallest allowed game board.
Input  nr = maxNumRows [100] nc = maxNumCols [100] ntw = maxNumToWin [25]	Output           100X100 GameBoard	Reason: This test case is unique and distinct because it is a boundary case; it evaluates whether or not the constructor can produce the largest allowed game board.
Input  nr = 6 nc = 7 ntw = 4	Output  6x7 GameBoard	Reason: This test case is unique and distinct because it is a routine case; it tests whether or not the constructor can produce a common-sized game board

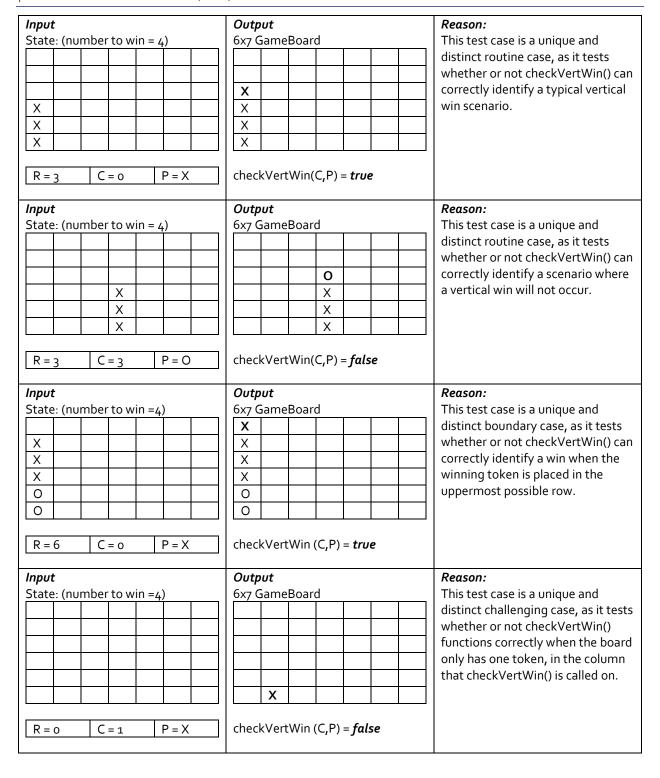
### public boolean checkIfFree(int c)

Input   State: (number to win = 4)	Output 6x7 GameBoard  X X X O X X CheckIfFree(C) returns false	Reason: This test case is a unique and distinct boundary case, because it tests whether or not checklfFree() can correctly process a full column.
Input State: (number to win = 4)  R = N/A	Output 6x7 GameBoard  CheckIfFree(C) returns <i>true</i>	Reason: This test cause is a unique and distinct boundary case, because it tests whether or not checklfFree() can correctly process an empty column.
Input   State: (number to win = 4)	Output 6x7 GameBoard  X X X X CheckIfFree(C) returns true	Reason: This test case is a unique and distinct routine case, as it tests whether or not checklfFree() can handle typical usage; the majority of the time, checklfFree() will be given a column that is partially full.

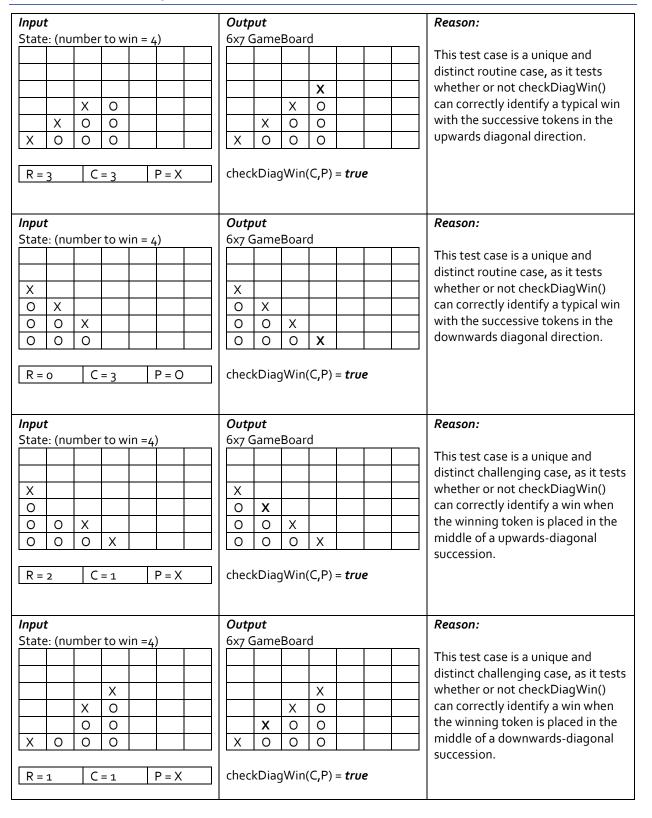
### public boolean checkHorizWin(int c)



### public boolean checkVertWin(int c)



### public boolean checkDiagWin(int c)

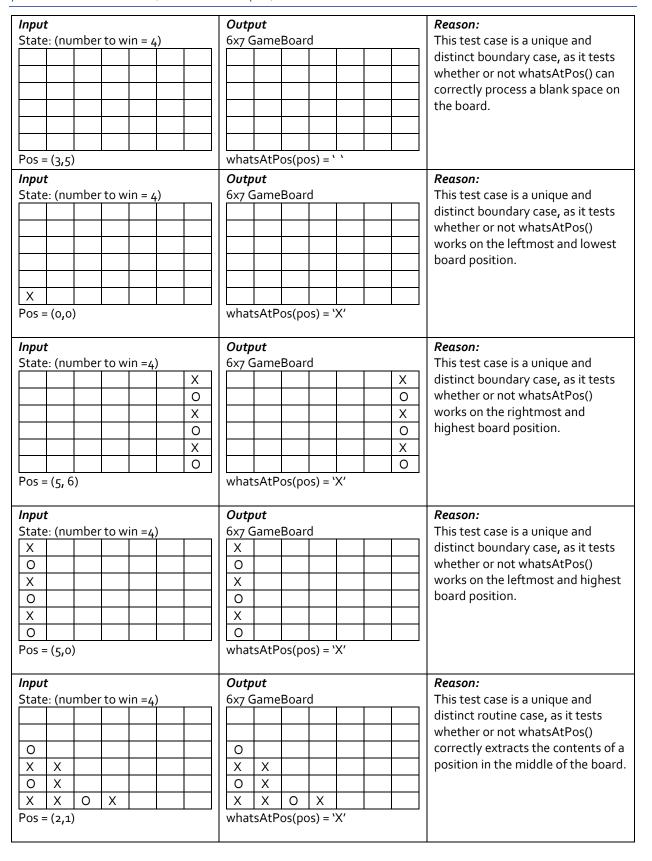


Input	Reason:	
State: (number to win =4)  R = 0	checkDiagWin(C,P) = false	This test case is a unique and distinct boundary case, as it tests whether or not checkDiagWin() can correctly process a column with only one token in it.
Input State: (number to win =4)	Output 6x7 GameBoard	Reason:
X		This test case is a unique and distinct challenging case, as it tests whether or not the algorithm to detect successive diagonal tokens works correctly.
Input State: (number to win =4)	Output 6x7 GameBoard	Reason:
X O   X O   X O O   X O O X     P = O     P = O		This test case is a unique and distinct routine case, as it tests whether or not checkDiagWin() can correctly identify a typical nowin scenario.

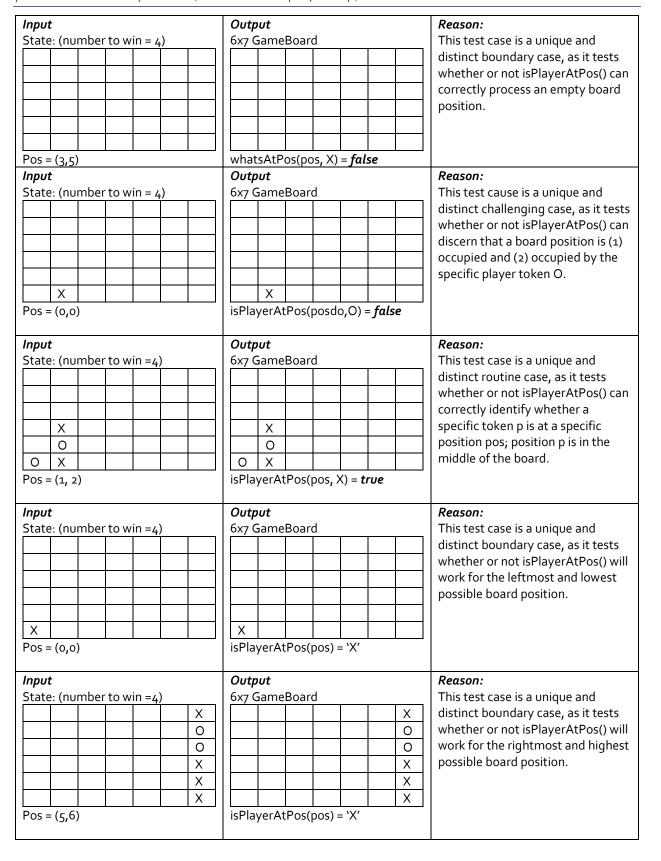
### public boolean checkTie()

Input State		mber	to w	in = 4	<sub>+</sub> )		Output 6x7 GameBoard						Reason: This test case is a unique and	
Χ	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Χ	Х	Х	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Х	distinct boundary case, as it tests
Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Х	Χ	Χ	Χ	Х	Х	whether or not checkTie() can
Х	Х	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Х	Х	Χ	Χ	Χ	Х	Х	correctly identify a tie, i.e. when
Х	Х	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Х	Х	Χ	Χ	Χ	Х	Х	the board is completely full.
Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	X	Х	Χ	Χ	Χ	Х	Х	
Χ	Х	Х	Х	Χ	Х	Χ	Х	Х	Х	Χ	Х	Х	Х	
								:kTie(	) = <b>tr</b> (	ue				
Input							Out							Reason:
State	e: (nu	mber	to w	in = 4	<u>,)</u>		6x7	Game	Boar	d	1			This test case is a unique and
														distinct boundary case, as it tests
														whether or not checkTie() can
														correctly process an empty board.
							ched	:kTie(	) = <b>fa</b>	lse				
Input							Output							Reason:
State	e: (nu	mber	to w	in =4	)		6x7 GameBoard							This test case is a unique and
														distinct boundary case, as it tests
														whether or not checkTie() can
														correctly process a board with only
														one token on it.
X							X							
							ched	:kTie(	) = <b>f</b> a	lse				
Input							Out	nut						Reason:
State		mher	to \\	in –	١			Game	Boar	Ч				This test case is a unique and
Julia	(110	11001		4	,				Joan	Ĭ				distinct routine case, as it tests
						+		1						whether or not checkTie() can
0						+	0	1						correctly identify a typical no-tie
X	Χ						X	Х					$\vdash$	situation.
0	Х					$\vdash$	0	X					$\vdash$	
X	Х	0	Х				X	X	0	Х			$\vdash$	
\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	ΙΛ.		<u> </u>					:kTie(			I			
							•							

### public char whatsAtPos(BoardPosition pos)



### public boolean isPlayerAtPos(BoardPosition pos, char p)



### public void placeToken(char p, int c)

