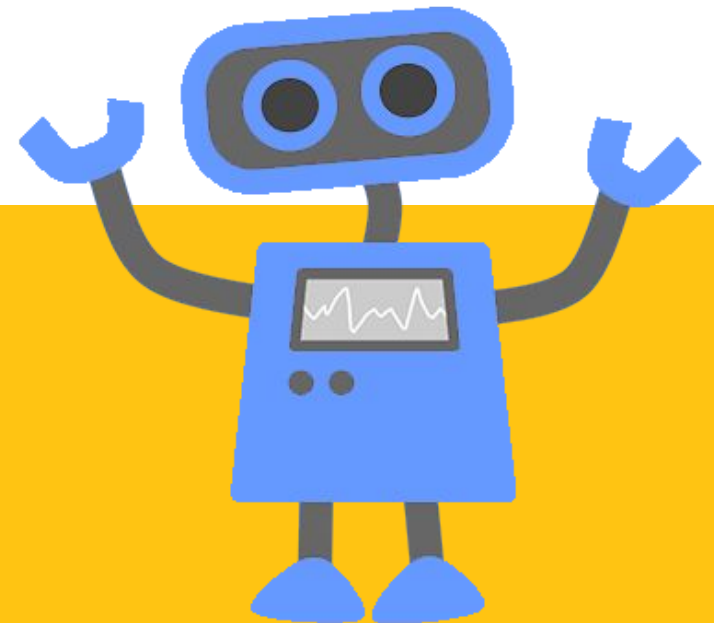




MADSWEEPERS

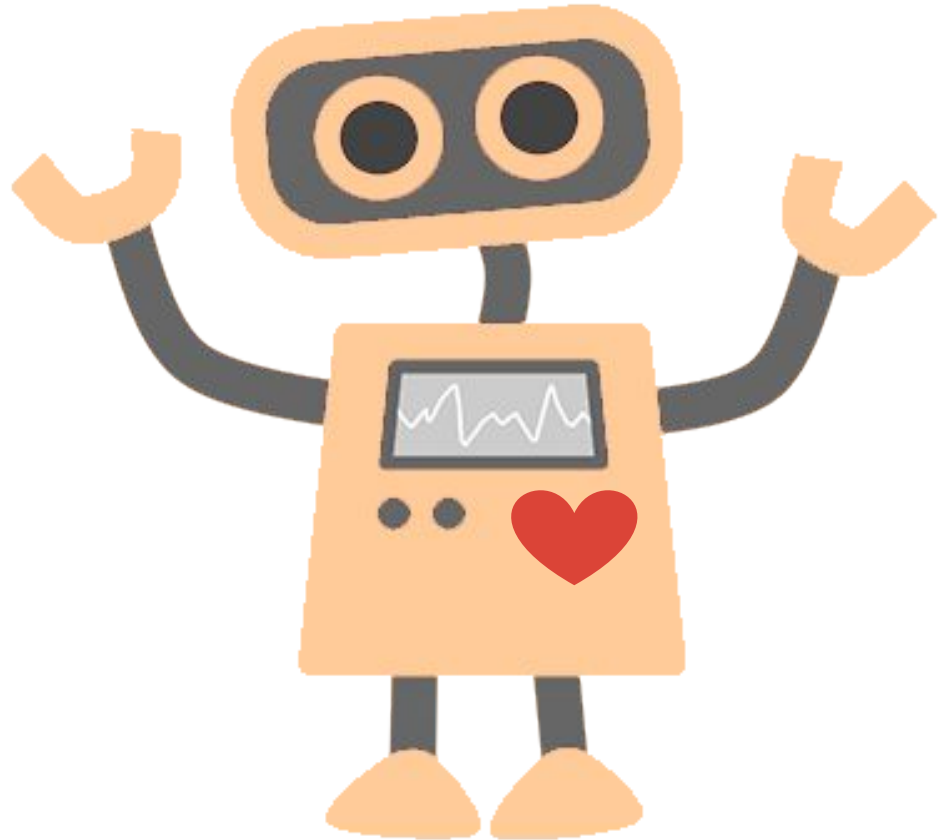
MULTI-PLAYER MINESWEEPER MADNESS

Bruce, Tim, MJ, David

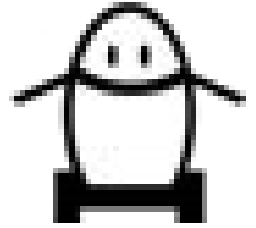


CONTENTS

1. How to play
2. Demo
3. Game Algorithm
4. Tech Stack
5. Challenges
6. System
Architecture



HOW TO PLAY



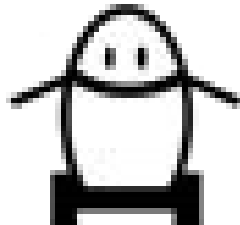
Click on a room to join

Click 'ready' when you're ready to play

Arrow keys to move, 'A', 'S', 'D' to attack

'F' to flag mines, space to reveal tiles

The numbers on the board indicate how many mines are adjacent to that tile.





JOIN US FOR THE
DEMO!



WWW.MADSWEEPERS.COM

GAME ALGORITHM

Game board is a matrix of objects containing all the information for each individual tile

Algorithm

1. Generates a board of objects with a default state of being empty
2. Determines the number of mines by multiplying rows by columns by the % of tiles that will be mines
3. Picks a random location to place a mine; if a mine is already there, tries again until successful
4. Goes through the matrix and calculates adjacent mines for each tile
5. Can generate a 1000x1000 board with 90% mines in half a second

TECH STACK - OVERVIEW

FRONT END



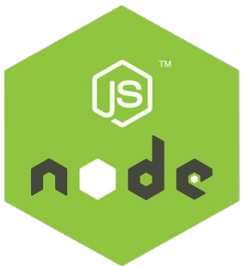
Redux

TEST SUITE

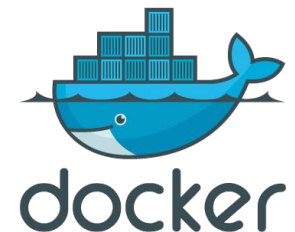


enzymeJS
sinonJS

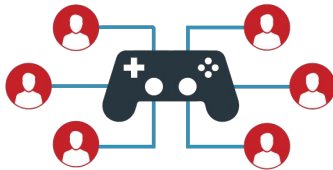
BACK END



socket.io



TECH STACK - HIGHLIGHTS



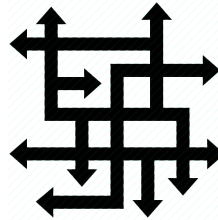
Real Time, Multi-Player

Challenge:

- Synchronize Changes for all players

Solution:

- **Web Sockets** to keep bidirectional channel between client and server
- **Redis DB** to provide real time change in leaderboard



Complex Game State

Challenge:

- Player locations and actions change fast and frequently

Solution:

- **Redux** to create deterministic state and view rendering, and one-way data flow architecture for our UI



Handling Traffic

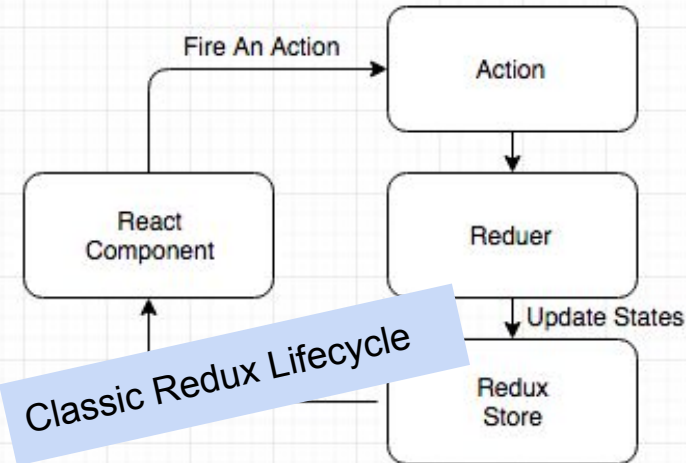
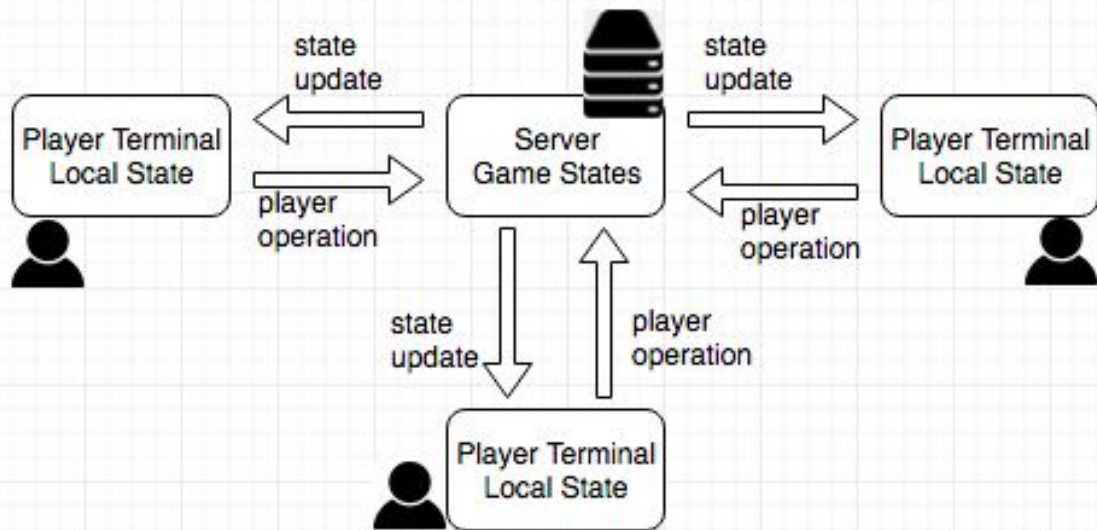
Challenge:

- User traffic is volatile (no users vs many players in a game)

Solution:

- **AWS** with load balancer and auto scaling to handle different traffic loads efficiently

MANAGING STATE & SOCKET COMMUNICATION



Challenges

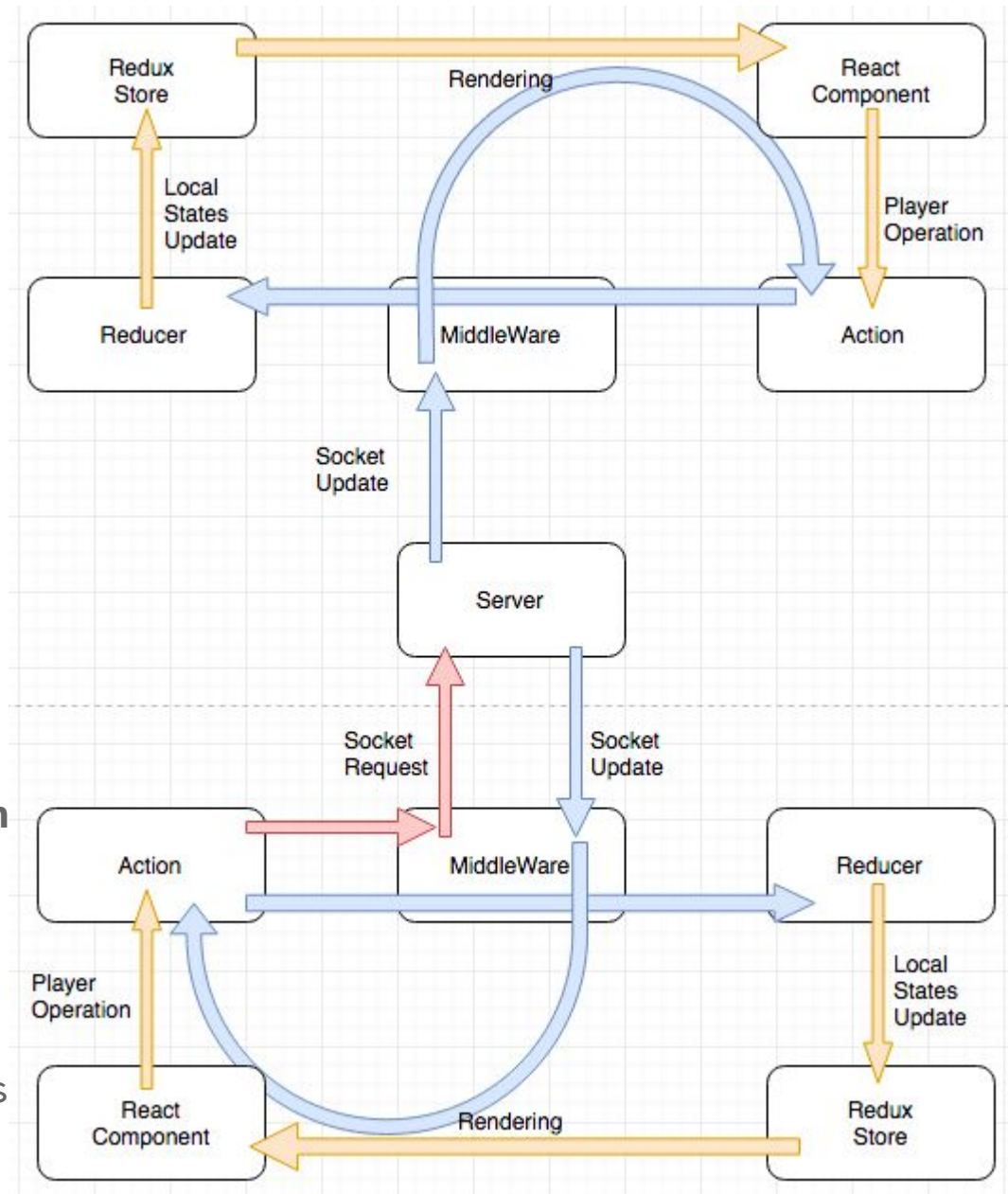
1. States changes can be triggered by different users
2. Frequent state changes
3. States aren't stored locally, shipped to players through socket

Limitation

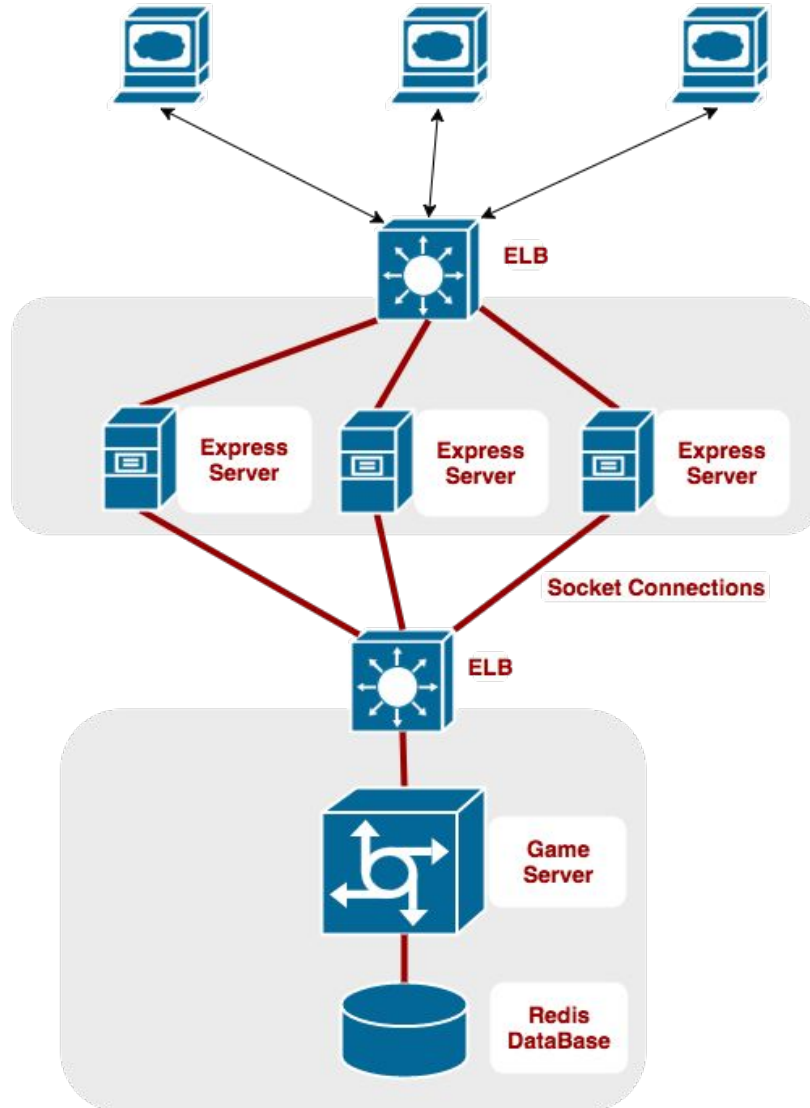
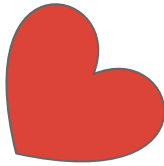
- Redux can only handle local states

MIDDLEWARE ❤️

- User fires an action
- **Middleware intercepts the action**
- Middleware sends out Socket Request
- **Calculation on Server**
- **Server broadcasts state updates through socket**
- **Middleware catches game update**
- **Middleware fires an action**
- Action passed to Reducer without being intercepted
- Reducer updates local states
- Redux states update forces Component rerendering



SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

