Checkers Design Document

2me3

Contents

1	Intr	roduction	1	
2	Mo	Iodule Guide		
	2.1	Hardware Hiding Module	2	
		2.1.1 Input Module	2	
	2.2	Behaviour Hiding Module	2	
		2.2.1 Piece Module	2	
	2.3	Software Decision Hiding Module	2	
		2.3.1 Board Module	2	
		2.3.2 Game1 Module	3	
3	Use	s Relationship	3	
4	Module Design (MIS and MID)			
	4.1	Piece Module	4	
		4.1.1 Interface	4	
		4.1.2 Implementation	4	
	4.2	Board Module	5	
		4.2.1 Interface	5	
		4.2.2 Implementation	6	
	4.3	Gamel Module	7	
		4.3.1 Interface	7	
		4.3.2 Implementation	7	
	4.4	Input Module	8	
		4.4.1 Interface	8	
		4.4.2 Implementation	8	
5	Inte	ernal Evaluation	8	

1 Introduction

This document contains the decomposition, uses relationship, and traceability. Note: Red links and the Uses diagram are clickable hyperlinks (depending on your PDF reader).

2 Module Guide

2.1 Hardware Hiding Module

2.1.1 Input Module

Type Hardware Module

Secret This module translates mouse clicks and keyboard presses to be used by the

rest of the software.

Responsibilities This module will take mouse and keyboard input and convert it to software

usable states.

Uses None Design 4.4

Code File Inside Game1.cs, and built into C#.

Explanation The input module is a hardware hiding module since it translates hardware

inputs to software.

2.2 Behaviour Hiding Module

2.2.1 Piece Module

Type Software Module

Secret This module hides and separates specific piece information.

Responsibilities This will hold the necessary components to describe what a game piece will

contain, which will be separate from the game board.

 $\begin{array}{cc} \textbf{Uses} & \textbf{None} \\ \textbf{Design} & \textbf{4.1} \\ \textbf{Code File} & \textbf{Piece.cs} \end{array}$

Explanation The piece is a part of behaviour hiding since the piece module holds specific

piece information and outputs values needed by other modules.

2.3 Software Decision Hiding Module

2.3.1 Board Module

Type Software Module

Secret This module serves to hide the secret of how the board is defined internally.

Responsibilities This module is responsible for holding the necessary components and at-

tributes to setup the board and describe piece locations.

Uses 2.2.1
Design 4.2
Code File Board.cs

Explanation The board is a part of software decision hiding since the board implements

a data structure that holds the placement of the pieces, this data structure might be changed for increased performance. Another software decision is

deciding how to take user input to parse the placement of pieces.

2.3.2 Game1 Module

Type Software Module

Secret This module hides how the graphics are displayed and how we switch be-

tween states of the game.

Responsibilities This module will be the responsible for the initial execution of the game,

this class connects and launches critical components together.

Uses 2.3.1, 2.2.1, 2.1.1

Design 4.3

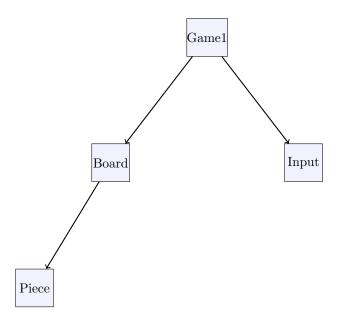
Code File Game1.cs

Explanation The module is a part of software decision hiding since it determines how

we draw the graphics and what to do when we switch between states of the

game.

3 Uses Relationship



4 Module Design (MIS and MID)

4.1 Piece Module

4.1.1 Interface

Types

typeState enumerate if the piece is normal or king player enumerate if piece owned by Black or White

Constants

None

Access Programs

getType(): typeState Retrieves the piece's current type.

setType(newType : typeState) Changes the piece's type. getOwner() : player Says who owns the piece.

4.1.2 Implementation

Variables

pieceType: typeState holds current piece type

owner: player holds information of the piece's owner

Access Programs

getType(): typeState

Inputs None
Updates None
Outputs pieceType

Description Returns the current type of the piece.

setType(newType : typeState)

 $\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Inputs} & \text{newType} \\ \text{Updates} & \text{None} \\ \text{Outputs} & \text{pieceType} \end{array}$

Description Changes the type of piece to the type given.

getOwner() : player

InputsNoneUpdatesNoneOutputsowner

Description Returns which player the piece is owned by.

4.2 Board Module

4.2.1 Interface

Types

None

Constants

None

Access Programs

setUpBoard() Sets up board based on user input.

getPiece(col: int, row: This method is used to determine if a piece exists

on a square of the board. If the piece does exist, we

pass it along to the caller.

placePiece(col: int, row:

int, piece: Piece)

Places the piece on the board while checking if the

placement is legal (in terms of checkers).

movePiece(fromCol : int,
fromRow : int, toCol : int,

toRow: int)

int): Piece

Moves the piece from starting to end positions while checking if the movement is valid (in terms of check-

ers).

clear() Removes all pieces from the board.

4.2.2 Implementation

Types

None

Constants

None

Variables

pieceArray: array Contains all the Piece objects currently on the board

in an array.

numWhitePieces: int Holds the number of white pieces on the board as an

integer.

numBlackPieces: int Holds the number of black pieces on the board as an

integer.

Access Programs

setUpBoard(input : string)

Inputs input

Outputs pieceArray, numWhitePieces, numBlackPieces

Updates None

Description Parses input to be interpreted as Piece locations. Place Piece

on correct Piece location using the PlacePiece() access program. numWhitePieces' = numWhitePieces + c and numBlackPieces' = numBlackPieces + d where c and d are between 0 and 12.

pieceArray' = pieceArray with c + d more PieceObjects.

getPiece(col: int, row: int): Piece

Inputs col, row Outputs piece Updates None

Description Returns the piece currently at the location specified.

placePiece(col: int, row: int, piece: Piece)

Inputs col, row, piece

Outputs None

Updates pieceArray, numWhitePieces, numBlackPieces

Description If piece placement is valid, it will put it there in the data struc-

ture. Either numWhitePieces' = numWhitePieces + 1 or num-BlackPieces' = numWhitePieces + 1. pieceArray' = pieceArray

with one more Piece object.

movePiece(fromCol: int, fromRow: int, toCol:

int, toRow: int)

Inputs None
Outputs None
Updates None

Description Moves piece at said location to the location specified.

clear()

Inputs None

Outputs pieceArray, numWhitePieces, numBlackPieces

Updates None

Description Clears the board of all pieces. pieceArray' = Array of null objects,

numWhitePieces' = 0 or numBlackPieces' = 0.

4.3 Game1 Module

4.3.1 Interface

Types

state enumerate if the game is in Menu, Setup, or Playing

Constants

None

Access Programs

Update() Allows the game to run logic such as switching state,

updating the game, and gathering input.

Draw() Draws the correct graphics on screen depending on

the state.

takeInput() Takes user input for setting up a board.

4.3.2 Implementation

Variables

currentState: state holds information of the current state

input: string holds board setup from user

board : Board

pieceList: List Holds information of where to graphically place each

piece.

Access Programs

Update()

Inputs None

Updates currentState

Outputs None

Description Changes the state based on keyboard press or mouse

presses on graphical buttons.

Draw()

Inputs board Updates pieceList Outputs None

Description Draws the buttons, board tiles and pieces in proper

place on the screen. The piece locations are stored in pieceList. And we just loop through the graphics

objects to draw them each frame.

takeInput()

Inputs input Updates None Outputs board

Description Takes user input and sends it to the board using

board.SetUpBoard().

4.4 Input Module

4.4.1 Interface

Types

Mouse enumeration of mouse button states

Keys enumerates keyboard buttons

Constants

None

Access Programs

GetState(): Mouse Gets if mouse button is pressed.

IsKeyDown(key: Keys): bool Checks if the key is pressed.

4.4.2 Implementation

Variables

 ${\bf mouse State: Mouse \quad Holds \ if \ mouse \ is \ pressed.}$

mouseClickedPiece Holds the graphical object the mouse is clicking on.

mousePos Stores current mouse position.

Access Programs

GetState()

Inputs None
Updates None
Outputs mouseState

IsKeyDown(key: Keys)

Inputs None Updates None Outputs None

5 Internal Evaluation

This document will be an evaluation of our design decisions. Evidently, our design makes use of several essential design principles for simplicity and efficiency. Our design makes use of a hierarchical structure to make the system easier to build and test. We made use of abstraction by having the program abstract the whole game, the game abstract the board, the board abstract the pieces, etc. so we could start assigning different parts to the group right away. For this reason, we also used the idea of information hiding to make things that are likely to change private. This maximized efficiency and allowed us to get our design done very quickly. Our design makes use of the high cohesion and low coupling principles as much as possible to make sure our modules are meaningful when standing alone.