Checkers Design Document

Group 2

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1 Introduction

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

2 Requirements of Checkers

- 1. Assignment 1 Requirements
 - 1.1. Must set up an 8x8 checkers board
 - 1.1.1. Squares will be either light or dark
 - 1.1.2. The Bottom right square must be light
 - 1.2. User must be able to choose the standard set up
 - 1.3. Board Rules
 - 1.3.1. User must be able to specify starting position of each piece
 - 1.3.2. Notation for specifying piece location must use standard form (A7 = B)
 - 1.3.3. User should be able to specify type (normal or king)
 - 1.3.4. If they specified every pieces starting position, user must be able to indicate if the set up is complete
 - 1.3.5. User should be able to clear the board
 - 1.4. Maximum of 12 white and 12 black pieces can be placed on the board
 - 1.5. Illegal placement notification:
 - 1.5.1. User should be notified if a piece choice is illegal
 - 1.5.2. A piece on a light square
 - 1.5.3. Exceeding the maximum number
 - 1.5.4. Spelling/typing error
 - 1.5.5. There is already a piece there
 - 1.6. User should be notified if there in an inappropriate number of pieces on the board Inappropriate includes:
 - 1.6.1. Blank board
- 2. Assignment 2 Requirements
 - 2.1. Load Saves
 - 2.1.1. Start Game from original starting positions
 - 2.1.2. Start a game from a previously stored state from a within a file
 - 2.1.3. Save a game to be resumed later
 - 2.2. Legal Moves and Crowning
 - 2.2.1. Make moves from one position to another, while making sure the move made is legal.

- 2.2.2. Simply move a piece to another square; jump the opponents piece (so that piece is removed from the board).
- 2.2.3. Crowning a piece to king
- 2.2.4. move kings in both directions (forwards and backwards).
- 2.2.5. Graphically or through code indicate possible movements.

3 Module Guide

3.1 Hardware Hiding Module

3.1.1 Input Module

Type Hardware Module

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

rest of the software.

Requirements None

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

usable states.

 $\begin{array}{cc} \textbf{Uses} & \textbf{None} \\ \textbf{Design} & \textbf{6.5} \end{array}$

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.

3.2 Behaviour Hiding Module

3.2.1 Piece Module

Type Software Module

Secret This module hides and separates specific piece information.

Requirements 1.3.3

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

contain, which will be separate from the game board.

 $\begin{array}{cc} \textbf{Uses} & \textbf{None} \\ \textbf{Design} & \textbf{6.1} \\ \textbf{Code File} & \textbf{Piece.cs} \end{array}$

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

piece information and outputs values needed by other modules.

3.3 Software Decision Hiding Module

3.3.1 Game1 Module

Type Software Module

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

tween states of the game. This module has also the responsibility of giving

the valid moves of any piece on the board.

Requirements 1.2. 1.3.1. 1.3.2. 1.3.4. 1.3.4. 2.2.

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

this class connects and launches critical components together.

Uses 3.3.2, 3.2.1, 3.1.1

Design 6.3

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.

3.3.2 Board Module

Secret

Type Software Module

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

Requirements 1.1. 1.3.1. 1.3.2. 1.3.3. 1.3.5. 1.4. 1.5. 1.6.

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

tributes to setup the board and describe piece locations.

 $\begin{array}{cc} Uses & 3.2.1 \\ Design & 6.2 \\ Code File & Board.cs \end{array}$

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.

3.3.3 FileIO Module

Type Software Module

Secret This module allows the user to save the current game session as a plain

text file and also load previous games by parsing the plain text file into a

representation of the board.

Requirements 1.3.2. 2.1.

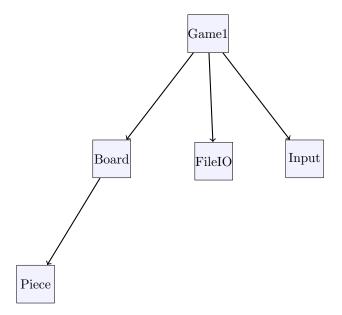
Responsibilities This module is responsible for the load and saving of the current game

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

the game will be saved and represented in a text file, and also how the file

is parsed to reload a saved game file.

4 Uses Relationship



5 Changelog from Assignment 1 to Current

5.1 Board

- if statements modified to switch colours of pieces
- new getPiece that takes a vector argument so that mouse clicks can be used
- getPiece modified to throw an exception if the piece is not found
- getPieceArray added to return the entire array of pieces
- movePiece function added

5.2 Piece

- added a validMovements struct that holds all of the information about a pieces valid movement
- added an enumerated variable containing the valid movement directions
- added a getValidMovement function that returns the array of valid movements
- added a setValidMovements function that gives a piece the squares it is able to move to

5.3 Game1

- new variables added: currentPlayerTurn, fileIO
- new Texture2D variables: Menu_ButtonLoad, Playing_ButtonSave
- new View_Clickable: Playing_ButtonSave, clickable_SaveButton
- board_SquareSize has been changed into a constant
- new Vector2 variable: mouseBoardPosition
- graphics changed to include new load button
- switching of players turn added
- new restrictions on dragging ability so that pieces only moved correctly
- added more detailed clicking ability to restrict the movement of pieces on the correct turn
- actions upon clicking updated to allow for full playing
- takeInput function added that sets up the board if there is a file to open
- added setValidMovements functions to give every piece on the board the squares they can
 move to

Added Module

• added a new module FileIO to match requirement of being able to save and load games

6 Module Design (MIS and MID)

6.1 Piece Module

6.1.1 Interface

Types

typeState enumerate if the piece is normal or king player enumerate if piece owned by Black or White validMovementStruct structure that holds the valid movements

Constants

None

Access Programs

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

setType(newType: type-

State)

Changes the piece's type.

getOwner(): player Says who owns the piece.

getValidMovements() Retrieves the movements that a piece can make.

setValidMovements Assigns the valid movements for a piece

(direction : validMoveDirection, col : int, row :

int)

6.1.2 Implementation

Variables

pieceType: typeState holds current piece type

owner : player holds information of the piece's owner validMovementArray : validMovementsStruct holds all valid movements for a piece

Access Programs

getType(): typeState

Inputs None
Updates None
Outputs pieceType

Description Returns the current type of the piece.

setType(newType: typeState)
Inputs newType

Updates None Outputs PieceType

Description Changes the type of piece to the type given.

getOwner() : player

Inputs None Updates None Outputs owner

Description Returns which player the piece is owned by.

getValidMovements() : validMovementsStruct[]

Inputs None Updates None

Outputs validMovementArray

Description Returns an array of the valid movements for a par-

ticular piece.

 $set Valid Move ments (direction: valid Move Direction, \ col: int,$

row: int)

Inputs direction, col, row

Updates None

Outputs validMovementArray

Description Sets the places that are valid for a specific piece to

move.

6.2 **Board Module**

6.2.1Interface

Types

None

Constants

None

Access Programs

setUpBoard() Sets up board based on user input.

getPiece(col: int, row:

int): Piece

This method is used to get a a piece from the given (x, y) location. If the piece does exist, we pass it

along to the caller.

getPiece(location: Vec-

tor2): Piece

This method is used to get a a piece from the given Vector. If the piece does exist, we pass it along to

the caller.

getPieceArray(): Piece[] Returns an array of all pieces that are currently on

the board.

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)

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

ers).

: Vector2, newLocation :

Vector2)

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

ers).

removePiece(column int,

row int)

This method removes a piece off the board and will throw an exception if there is no piece at the given

location.

Removes all pieces from the board. clear()

6.2.2Implementation

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

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 PieceOb-

jects.

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

Inputs col, row
Outputs piece
Updates None

Description Returns the piece currently at the location specified.

getPiece(Location: Vector2): Piece

Inputs Location
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 structure. Either numWhitePieces' = numWhitePieces + 1 or numBlackPieces' =

numWhitePieces + 1. pieceArray' = pieceArray

with one more Piece object.

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

int, toRow: int)

Inputs fromCol, fromRow, toCol, toRow

Outputs None Updates pieceArray

Description Moves piece at said location to the location specified.

$move Piece (original Location: Vector 2, \ new Loca-$

tion: Vector2)

Inputs original Location, new Location

Outputs None Updates pieceArray

Description Moves piece at said location to the location specified.

removePiece(column : int, row : int)

Inputs column, row Outputs None Updates pieceArray

Description Removes the piece at the specified board location

given by row and column.

clear()

Inputs None

Outputs pieceArray, numWhitePieces, numBlackPieces

Updates None

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

of null objects, numWhitePieces' = 0 or numBlack-

Pieces' = 0.

6.3 Game1 Module

6.3.1 Interface

Types

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

Load

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. setValidMovements(Board Sets the valid movement for every piece.

: board)

setValidMovements(Board Sets the valid movement for an individual piece at a

: board, X : int, Y : int) given (X,Y) location on the board.

6.3.2 Implementation

Variables

currentState: state holds information of the current state.

 ${\it keyState: KeyboardState } \quad {\it holds information about the state of the keyboard.}$

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().

setValidMovements(Board

: board)

Inputs Board Updates Board Outputs None

Description Sets the valid movements for every Piece. Default

constructor to set them for the entire board. The safe locations to move to are stored within the Pieces. The valid locations are assigned in the order: Top Left -; Top Right -; Bottom Right -; Bottom Left. The default constructor allows for calling the function with no paramaters to set up the entire board. This function loops through each piece element and calls upon setValidMovements for each individual piece to calculate the valid movements of the entire

board.

setValidMovements(Board

: board, X : int, Y :

int)

Inputs Board, X , Y Updates Board Outputs None

Description Sets the valid movements for an individual Piece.

The valid movements are a combination of an \mathbf{x} direction and a \mathbf{y} direction. initialized to a flag of an unreachable location. Game logic and checkers rule and game logic are contained within this function to

judge where a piece can be placed.

6.4 FileIO Module

6.4.1 Interface

Types

None

Constants

None

Access Programs

Save(board: Board, turn Saves the current board state

: PLAYER) : void

Load(board: Board): Loads the board with a previous board state

String

6.4.2 Implementation

Variables

path: String holds the path to the location of where the save file

is to be placed

Access Programs

Save(Board board,

PLAYER turn)

Inputs board, turn, path

Updates None Outputs None

Description Saves the current game session, it parses the current

board array state into a text file along with the in-

formation of which player's turn to move.

Load(Board: Board)

Inputs board Updates None Outputs None

Description Loads a new game with a previous save file. This will

return an exception if there is no load file present.

6.5 Input Module

6.5.1 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.

6.5.2 Implementation

Variables

mouseState: Mouse 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

7 Internal Evaluation

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 abstracts the board, the board abstracts the pieces, etc. so we could start assigning different parts to the group right away. 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. We made a variety of decisions that improve the design, the following are examples. The setting of valid moves is done incredibaly efficiently. We used integer comparisons in the logic section and assign the valid moves to every piece which is much faster than if every piece's moves were stored on the piece array. Special types in the design are enumerations so they can be converted quickly. Finally, the Struct used combines all the information needed in one place and is very intuitive. Overall we made conscious decisions in the design to ensure that the principles of software design were followed closely.