Checkers Design Document

2 me3

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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.

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

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 1.3.1

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

contain, which will be separate from the game board.

Uses None
Design 6.1
Code File Piece.cs

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.

Requirements None

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

Type Software Module

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

Requirements None

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

tributes to setup the board and describe piece locations.

Uses 3.2.1
Design 6.2
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.

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 2.1.1. 2.1.2. ?? 2.1.3.

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

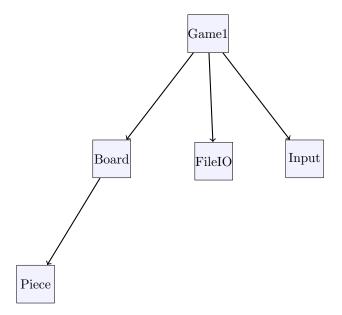
 $\begin{array}{cc} \textbf{Uses} & \text{none} \\ \textbf{Design} & \textbf{6.4} \\ \textbf{Code File} & \textbf{FileIO.cs} \end{array}$

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 enumerated variable added: PLAYER_TURN
- new variables added: currentPlayerTurn, fileIO
- new Texture2D variables: Menu_ButtonLoad, Playing_ButtonSave
- $\bullet\,$ 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

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.

6.1.2 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.

6.2 Board Module

6.2.1 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: Places

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.

6.2.2 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

 $Outputs \hspace{1cm} piece Array, \hspace{0.1cm} num White Pieces, \hspace{0.1cm} num Black Pieces$

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.

6.3 Game1 Module

6.3.1 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.

6.3.2 Implementation

Variables

 ${\tt currentState: state \quad holds \ information \ of \ the \ current \ state}$

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().

6.4 FileIO Module

6.4.1 Interface

Types

None

Constants

None

Access Programs

Save(Board : Board, Turn : Piece.player) : void Saves the current board state

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

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) : typeState

Inputs Board, Turn

Updates None Outputs None

Description Saves the current game session, it parses the current be

Load(Board: Board)

Inputs Board Updates None Outputs None

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

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