

Assignment 4 Report

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For this assignment we worked together to refactor code that we implemented during this project. In this report we will document the smells we have identified, starting with methods that are too long and that could benefit from being refactored.

Starting with the bad smell of having methods that are too long, as this causes our code to have poor readability and maintainability. We analyzed our code for these methods and found three; search(), removeNode(), and setNode() in Pathfinding.java. We partitioned these long methods into smaller, more manageable functions, each with a clear and distinct responsibility, to increase readability and maintainability. Here is how the search() method looked before and after the refactoring. We applied similar tactics to the resetNodes() and setNode() methods.

```
public boolean search() {
    // If the start node is the goal node, return true
    if (startNode.equals(goalNode)) {
        return true;
    }

    // Create a queue to hold the nodes to be searched
    Queue<Node> queue = new LinkedList<>();
    queue.add(startNode);

    // Create a set to hold the nodes that have been searched
    Set<Node> searched = new HashSet<>();

    // Loop until the goal node is found or the queue is empty
    while (!queue.isEmpty()) {
        // Get the next node to be searched
        Node currentNode = queue.poll();

        // If the current node is the goal node, return true
        if (currentNode.equals(goalNode)) {
            return true;
        }

        // Add the current node to the searched set
        searched.add(currentNode);

        // Add the current node's neighbors to the queue
        for (Node neighbor : currentNode.getNeighbors()) {
            // If the neighbor is not in the searched set, add it to the queue
            if (!searched.contains(neighbor)) {
                queue.add(neighbor);
            }
        }
    }

    // If the queue is empty, the goal node was not found
    return false;
}
```

```
public boolean search() {
    // If the start node is the goal node, return true
    if (startNode.equals(goalNode)) {
        return true;
    }

    // Create a queue to hold the nodes to be searched
    Queue<Node> queue = new LinkedList<>();
    queue.add(startNode);

    // Create a set to hold the nodes that have been searched
    Set<Node> searched = new HashSet<>();

    // Loop until the goal node is found or the queue is empty
    while (!queue.isEmpty()) {
        // Get the next node to be searched
        Node currentNode = queue.poll();

        // If the current node is the goal node, return true
        if (currentNode.equals(goalNode)) {
            return true;
        }

        // Add the current node to the searched set
        searched.add(currentNode);

        // Add the current node's neighbors to the queue
        for (Node neighbor : currentNode.getNeighbors()) {
            // If the neighbor is not in the searched set, add it to the queue
            if (!searched.contains(neighbor)) {
                queue.add(neighbor);
            }
        }
    }

    // If the queue is empty, the goal node was not found
    return false;
}
```

As can be seen in the refactored photo (right), there was a general lack of documentation in our Entity and Pathfinding classes. We eliminated the "lack of documentation" bad smell by implementing javadocs explaining our methods to enhance understanding and provide clarity on their intended purposes. Both classes required extensive comments both in terms of variable and method uses.

Another bad smell we encountered was that of code duplication. The Monster, Entity, and MainCharacter classes all had the spriteNum implementation in their update() methods. The sprite number is used to determine which image will be displayed when animating our character's movement. We implemented a Utility Function to replace the handling and image loading since it is repetitive and could be abstracted into separate methods using our utility class. We implemented the utility tools in order to manage all the Bufferedimage scaling as well as the animation control. Since our entities and the map required image import, we decided to create a functional class that deals with only image related methods to reduce the duplication of the codes.

Throughout our refactoring we noticed that there were variables and imports that were not being used in each class.

```
public void speak(){
    if(dialogues[dialogueIndex] == null){
        dialogueIndex = 0;
    }
    gp.ui.currentDialogue = dialogues[dialogueIndex];
    dialogueIndex++;

    switch(gp.mainCharacter.direction){
        case "up":
            direction = "down";
            break;
        case "down":
            direction = "up";
            break;
        case "left":
            direction = "right";
            break;
        case "right":
            direction = "left";
            break;
    }
}
```

Finally, upon looking through our game code, we noticed that there were variables that could be refactored by renaming them to better match their functionality, making them more descriptive and self-explanatory. This improves the readability of the code and aids in accurately representing what is intended to happen in our code. A few examples of this were: `wxPos` renamed to `worldXPos`, `wyPos` renamed to `worldYPos`, and `vel` renamed to `velocity`.