# Othello Project Final Design

# Red 14

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Git-repository

https://gitlab.utwente.nl/software-systems/2022-2023/student-projects/red/red-14

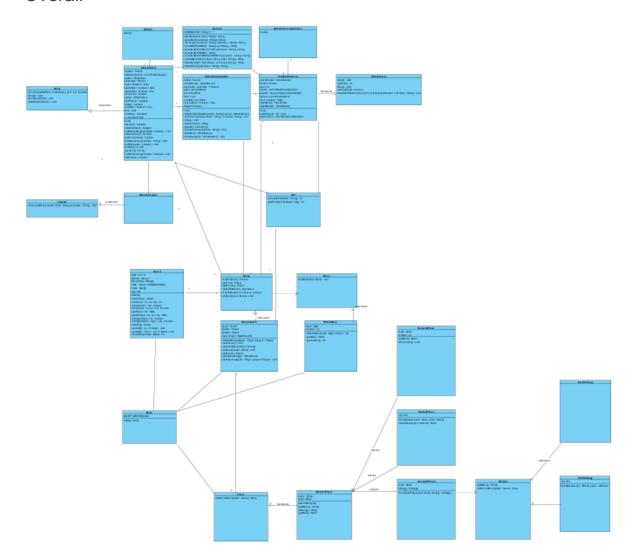
# Explanation of realised design

# **Functional Requirements**

- 1. A standard game can be played on both client and server in conjunction with the reference server and client, respectively.
- 2. The client can play (on a server) as a human player, controlled by the user.
- 3. The client can play (on a server) as a computer player, controlled by AI.
- 4. When the server is started, it will ask the user to input a port number where it will accept connections. If this number is already in use, the server will ask again.
- 5. When the client is started, it should ask the user for the IP-address and port number of the server to connect to.
- 6. When the client is controlled by a human player, the user can request a possible valid move as a hint via the TUI.
- 7. The client can play a full game automatically as the AI without intervention by the user.
- 8. The user can adjust the AI difficulty via the TUI.
- 9. Whenever a game has finished (except when the server is disconnected), a new game can be played without needing to establish a new connection in between.
- 10. All communication outside of playing a game, in particular the handshake and feature negotiation, works on both client and server in conjunction with the reference server and client, respectively.
- 11. Whenever a client loses connection to a server, the client should gracefully terminate.
- 12. Whenever Client Disconnects During Game, the server should inform the other client(s) and end the game, allowing the other player to start a new game.

# Class Diagram

# Overall

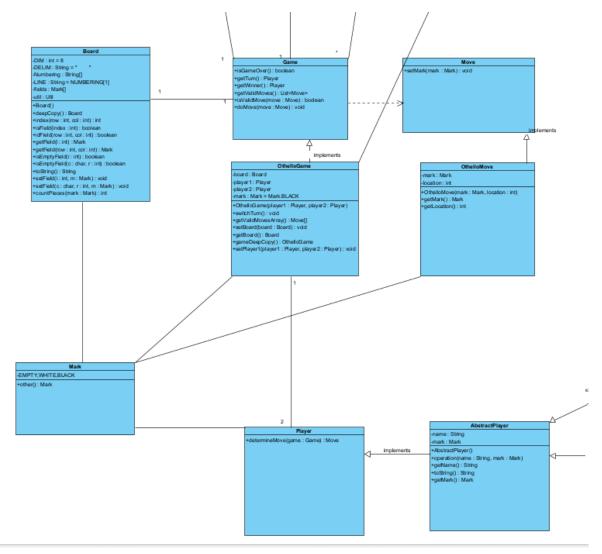


# Package

- othello.model
  - o game
    - Board
      - OthelloGame
      - Game
      - OthelloMove
    - Move
    - AbstractPlayer
    - Player
    - Mark
    - Util
  - o server
    - OthelloServerApplication

- ImplOthelloServer
- OthelloServer
- OthelloClientHandler
- Protocol
- o client
  - Othello
  - OthelloClient
  - Client
  - OthelloListener
  - Listener
- o ai
- ComputerPlaye
- HardStrategy
- EasyStrategy
- Strategy
- o ui
- NetworkPlayer
- Humanplayer
- OthelloTUI

### Game



#### Classes

### game

- Board: checking the status of the board. initialized when the game has started. defining what the board is. It is related to the OthelloGame. When the OthelloGame is constructed, the Board also is made and used by the OthelloGame. OthelloGame has one board.
- OthelloGame: Make exact changes to the board. Define game logic like win. Using move setting marks on the board. It is related to the Board, and Move, Player. When it is initialized, get parameters to set the player and make a new board. And move is used as a parameter for making changes. OthelloGame has one board and two players and uses Move multiple times. Games will be created at Client and Server and the server can manage multiple games.
- Game: as an interface, it defines general methods which are necessary for the board game.
- OthelloMove: storing Mark and index of location. This is related to the OthelloGame which uses OthelloMove to make the real move on the board.
- Move: as an interface, it defines the usual method for a board game.

- AbstractPlayer: This is the abstraction of Player. Defining common using methods which are determining move, getter for mark and name. This is related to OthelloGame which uses two Players for starting the game. It is an implementation of the Player interface.
- o Player: as interface, define general commands for a board game.
- Mark: Defining a variety of marks as EMPTY, BLACK, WHITE. Has other method to return the mark. This is used in whole game classes.
- Util: provides utility methods especially calculating from command to index.
   This is widely used among game classes.

### Responsibilities

- Define the board
- Monitor the board
- Make changes to the board
- Provide game logic
- Store move
- Determine move
- Define mark
- Change keyword to index number
  - These responsibilities are related to FR1: A standard game can be played on both client and server in conjunction with the reference server and client, respectively.
  - These game classes make it possible to play standard games. Game logic, board itself, move, and player are all essential parts of the board game.

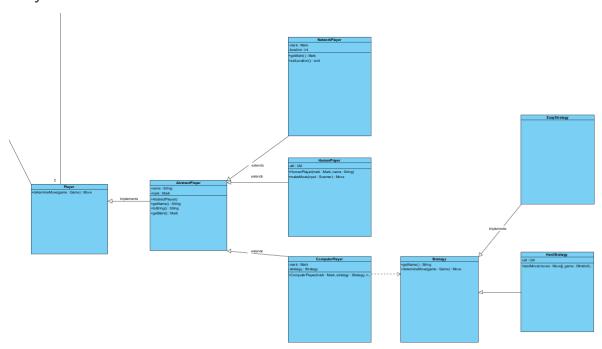
### Package

 This package named "game" contains all classes for playing Othello games. Mostly, these classes are made for making the game logic of Othello work.

### Design

- To achieve the MVC model of design, classes related to game logic are separated from UI, Network and AI. Then, if we have changes in network and ui, we can easily maintain it.
- OthelloGame has main functionality especially game logic, then Board is changed by methods of the OthelloGame. OthelloMove can contain specific moves for the Board and OthelloGame will use it.

# **Players**



#### Classes

#### game

- AbstractPlayer: This is the abstraction of Player. Defining common using methods which are determining move, getter for mark and name. This is related to OthelloGame which uses two Players for starting the game. It is an implementation of the Player interface.
- Player: as interface, define general commands for a board game.

### ui

- NetworkPlayer: As extension of Abstract Player, it determines move by Protocol messages created by user input. The player can work with a client in an environment connected with the network. It is possible to receive a Protocol message to determine move.
- HumanPlayer: As extension of Abstract Player, it determines move according
  to user input from user interface. Players work from user input in an
  environment without a network. Workable only by input from the user
  interface.

#### ai

- ComputerPlayer: As an extension of AbstractPlayer, it determines move by calculation depending on strategy. It is possible to work in an environment connected with a network. Using two types of strategy, it can perform at different levels of computer.
- Strategy: As an interface of strategy, it provides common command for strategy.
- EasyStrategy: Implementation of Strategy, determines move automatically.
   This strategy is a low level strategy, so it provides a random valid move to a computer player.

HardStrategy: As implementation of Strategy, determines move automatically.
 This strategy is a high level strategy. It provides the best move for the game at that time to a computer player.

### Responsibilities

- Provide a player who works from user input.
- Provide a player works as Al
- Al has at least two difficulty level
  - These responsibilities are related to FR3,4,7. Player related implementation provides us choices of playing which UI play or AI play, as well as easy mode of AI and hard mode of AI.
  - We can specify the type of players which are used by OthelloGame.

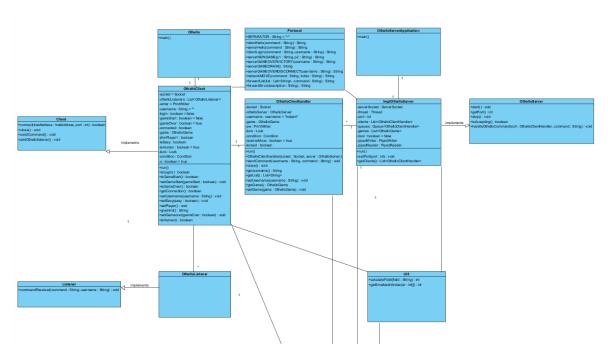
### **Packages**

- All classes in the package of "ai" define playing as a computer. These components
  are not related to game logic and network, so we can easily change and make more
  strategies.
- Also, the "ui" package contains all classes that work for UI playing. If we need to change the ui functionality, it doesn't affect other functionality.

### Design

- We chose the design of strategy. It helps us to make multiple strategies.
- Interface of Player and abstraction of Abstractplayer make our implementation less even if we need to make multiple types of player for making it fit for network playing.

### Client and Server



#### Classes

client

- Othello: Works as user interface of OthelloClient. It allows user input for making connections with the server and all input during the game and outside the game. Ask port number and IP address to connect to a socket. Also send Queue to the server for a new game.
- OthelloClient: This is the Client function of Othello. It starts running until the connection with the server is broken. It sends Protocol messages to the server to manage the game and process outside the game at the client and the server respectively. This class makes a connection using user input of IP address and a port number. The client has the game after receiving a new game message from the server to work independently.
- Client: As an interface of Client, it provides common commands for working as a client in networking development.
- OthelloListener: According to the listener model, this is working as a listener which sends and shows messages from server instead of clients. It provides us flexibility in terms of implementation.
- Listener: As interface of Listener, provides common method as listener. That
  is sending messages to all clients which they have listeners.

#### server

- OthelloServerApplication: This is User interface for OthelloServer. It is needed to get input as a port number from the user. Ask again until it gets the port number which has not been used yet.
- ImplOthelloServer: It provides the server function for a Othello game with network connection. Make a server socket by a port number as input from the user. Will be connected by several clients and communicate with them.
- OthelloServer: As the interface of a server, it provides general operations for working as a server with network connection. Has multiple Clients as connection and makes client handlers for each client.
- OthelloClientHandler: It is created by the server to communicate with clients respectively. Receive messages from client and send to the server and also send commands from the server to clients.
- Protocol: Provides a function which changes command to Protocol type of messages which are sufficiently used for communication between Clients and the server at the network.

### Responsibilities

- OthelloClient can start and play a standard game.
- ImplOthelloServer can start and play a standard game.
- A server starts using a port number by user input.
- A server asks again if the port is used already.
- A client starts using IP address and port number by user input. And connect to a socket.
- Able to start a new game immediately after the game is ended.
- All communication outside of the game works on client and server in conjunction with the reference server and client, respectively.
- Whenever the client loses connection to the server, the client will be closed.
- Client loses connection during the game, the server informs the other client and this client can start a new game immediately.

- Although implementation of Client and Server are related to all Functional requirements, especially these responsibilities satisfy FR1,4,5,9,10,11,12.
- These provide running clients and the server, conjunction of each client and the server, User interface and pop up new games in convenience.

### **Packages**

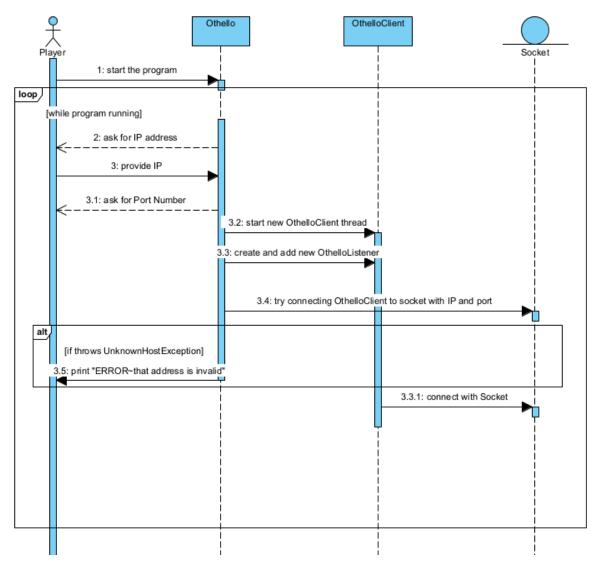
- All client related classes are in a "client" package. Provides User Interface for getting
  input for users and also gives them client functionality. The client works as a
  command and the listener works as a view in the client implementation.
- "server" package provides all server related functions including Protocol and a client handler. It can construct the server and works as a server with clients through the client handler.
- This package separation allows us to develop separately in the server function and the client function.

### Design

- Listener pattern is applied to the client implementation. Exact works and showing results are separated.
- We applied connections among the server, the client handler and the client. Functionality for achieving the network communication is separated in each class.

# Sequence Diagram

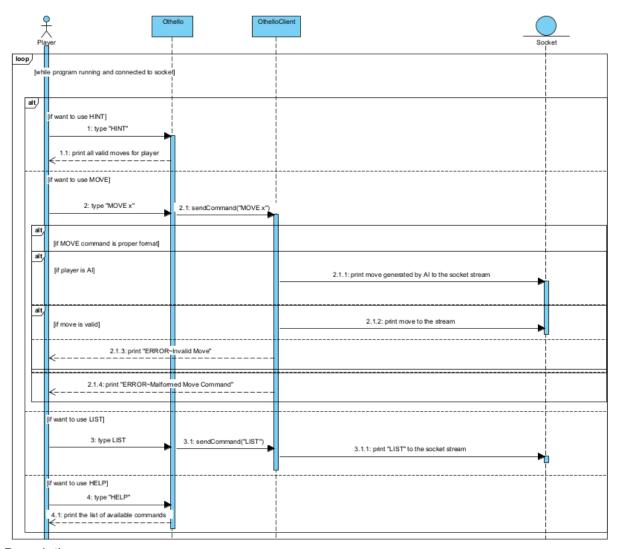
# **Execution flow**



### Description:

The diagram displays the process our system uses to connect a client to the server. Firstly the user starts the UI for the client. Once it begins running the UI asks for an IP address and the port number they would like to connect to. Once that is done, a new OthelloClient thread is started and the UI provides information to the client which uses it to connect to the server. If the provided information is correct a connection is established, else a UnknownHostException is thrown.

## **Execution flow**



### Description:

The diagram describes the loop of a player sending commands to the server. The hint command only returns a list of moves from the local game. A move command has many different branches. If the format of the message is correct then the move is sent to the socket, either one generated by a computer or the one made by the player. If these conditions are not met the user gets an error of either Invalid Move or Malformed Move Command. "LIST" simply sends "LIST" to the socket and "HELP" prints a list of all the available commands locally.

# Concurrency mechanism

# When the thread is created

- Server makes the thread itself when they are started.

Server makes its own thread, because each server must work even if there are multiple servers. Each server will hold their own socket, client handlers and clients.

- Server makes the thread of Client Handler when Client connects to the Socket. Whenever the server accepts connection to the socket, the server makes a client handler. The new thread of client handlers works for their own Client who made a connection to the server socket.

For giving functional support for each client's thread, the client handler also has threads for each client.

- Client makes the thread itself when they successfully connect to the Socket. When the client connects to the server socket, they make the thread for themselves. It allows multiple clients to connect to the server and works individually by input from its own user.

# Which fields must be accessed by the thread

- Server

clients: List<OthelloClientHandler> : When the server is connected with clients and it creates a client handler, it is accessed by thread of the server. It is shared among threads of the server to check who logged in.

queues: Queue<OthelloClientHandler>: When clients are logged in, their client handlers are going to the queue. It is shared among the server for checking who is going to play for the OthelloGame.

games: List<OthelloGame>: When more than two clients are in a queue, the server created the Othello game. It is shared among servers for the operation.

- Client Handler

receiveMove: boolean: it is shared among client handlers to check their messages are going to the server and it sends them back to the client handler. It stops receiving commands from the client until it is handled.

- Client

x: boolean: it is shared among threads of clients. It is used to check all commands are sended and handled at the server.

### The mechanisms

User input is consumed by the client. They send commands to the client handler using writer. Client handlers get these messages through the reader and send these commands to the server, then the server will work by this input and send back to the client handler. Finally,

the client handler writes these messages to send to the client. The client reads these messages using a reader.

Concurrency issues happen when multiple threads want to change some variables in specific classes like the server concurrently.

For example, it can happen if two threads want to put the client handler to the queue list for playing games at the same time. The result of the queue list is possibly less than ideal, as only one of them is successful to be in the queue.

We made the lock and the condition at the client and client handler. In terms of the client, it works by keeping the thread waiting until all commands are sent to the server and the client receives all sending back commands from the server.

And also, the lock and the condition at the client handler helps functionality to keep threads waiting by commands being sent to the server and changed at the server for forwarding these messages to the client.

# What is potential issues

It can go wrong when clients send commands multiple times at the same time to the server. We tried to make the server thread safe, but locks in Client Handler are not perfectly working, so sometimes Clients can send commands at the same time.

Then, it makes the server work hard if commands come before the server changes the board of the game. Ideally, we should make the client handler wait to send until the server finishes working.

# Reflection on design

Initial Design Red 14

# **Initial Design**

### Pros

- Making lists of classes really help us to check what we need in total
- Functional and non functional requirements are helpful during development.
- Class design helps us to recognize how classes are related.
- Sequence diagrams describe how systems work step by step and it helps to make the test case.

### Cons

- The function of each class should have been described.
- Sequence diagrams should separate depending on parts of the whole functionality.
- Concurrency issues should be predicted more clearly.
- All planning of both test and coding should have been combined. We had better make a combined schedule for finishing the project.

• It is more clear to make lists of responsibility following the functional requirements. It can help us prioritize tasks.

We can develop a much better initial design at the next project for making a Test plan specifically. We made a little simple plan. The specific test case is really helpful for making ideal functionality and checking code one by one.

The design process of the initial design was poor. Firstly, we have to prioritize parts of design. Then, making scope or target of each design should help time management and making good quality design.

# Final Design

# Reflection on Final Design:

Firstly, the design as a whole could be way more modular. When we started with our initial design we had no idea of the scope and complexity of the project as neither of us are experienced programmers and the lab exercises did not prepare us for this many levels of abstraction. Because of that we often found ourselves confused by extremely long and convoluted classes and functions that took a lot of time to decipher for the other person that didn't create them.

Secondly, we should have started thinking about the concurrency way more before even starting any code as in the end solving all the bugs that involved thread safety stole around 3 days of our time. We could probably have looked into pre-established models like the producer/consumer one and adapted the system around that.

Another design flaw we believe could be implemented better is the interaction of Al players with the client/server. Since we chose for the system to recognize the computer player "MOVE" queries with a 100 which is just a chosen integer, it could lead to errors if perhaps a human player tries it and our checks fail in sendCommand. Perhaps the process of "playing" should be separated and have different implementations for humans and Al.

Lastly we should have completely gotten rid of any functionality from User Interfaces for both the server and the client, since having it there made the line between the interface and the class it operated on very blurred and created unnecessary strain on both implementing new functionality as well as the debugging of any arising errors.

# System tests

### **Testing Report for FR1**

FR1: Standard game

#### Expected behavior:

- A standard game can be played on both client and server in conjunction with the reference server and client, respectively.
- MOVE~N command can be sent correctly from the server to the client and the client to the server

- Both game boards at the client and the server can be changed by messages respectively.

### Testing result

1. the server access to the port.

```
OthelloServerApplication ×

C:\Users\syun1\.jdks\temurin-11.0.17\bin\java.e

Port number?

Start server at: 52837
```

2. 2 clients access the socket.

```
Othello × Othello ×

C:\Users\syun1\.jdks\temurin-11.6

What is your address?

localhost

What is your port number?

52837

Socket is connected at: 52837

HELLO!! Server

What is your name?
```

3. Put MOVE from one of the clients.

```
Othello × ☐ Othello ×

C:\Users\syun1\.jdks\temurin-11.0.17\bin
What is your address?

localhost

What is your port number?

52837

Socket is connected at: 52837

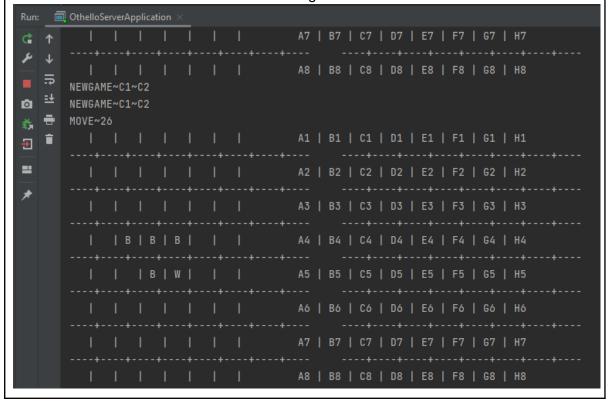
HELLO!! Server
What is your name?

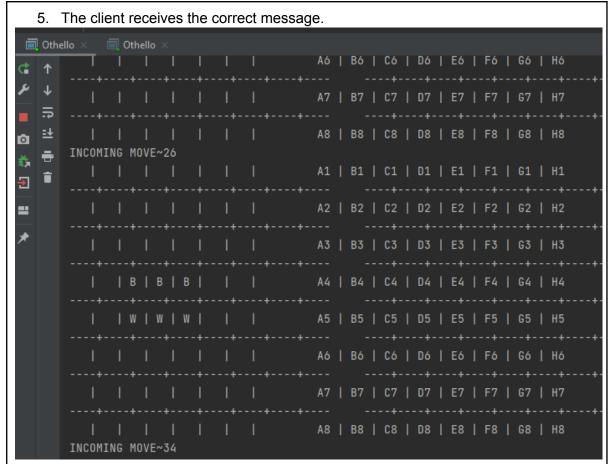
C2

Login has successful as C2
New Game has started with C1 and C2
Play as Human(1) or Computer(2)?
```



4. The server receives the correct message.





Both the server and the client send/ receive commands correctly. It is possible to play a standard game.

### **Testing Report for FR2**

FR2: Play as human player

### **Expected behavior:**

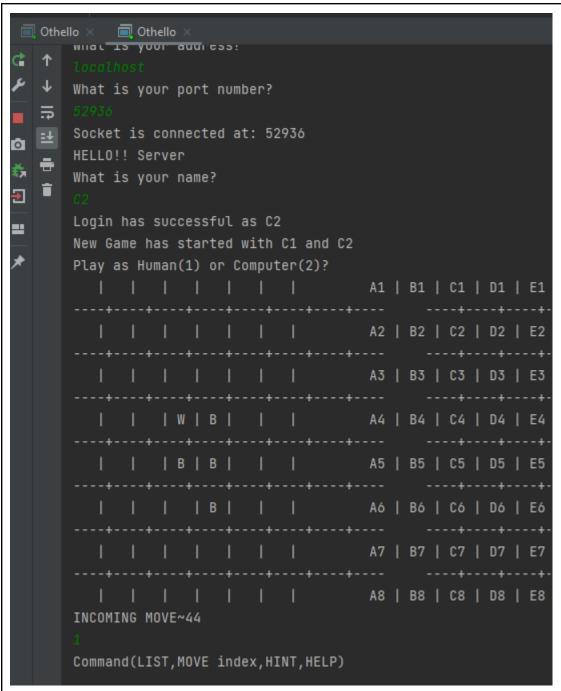
- The client can play (on a server) as a human player, controlled by the user.
- The client correctly plays as a human player until the game is finished.

### Testing result

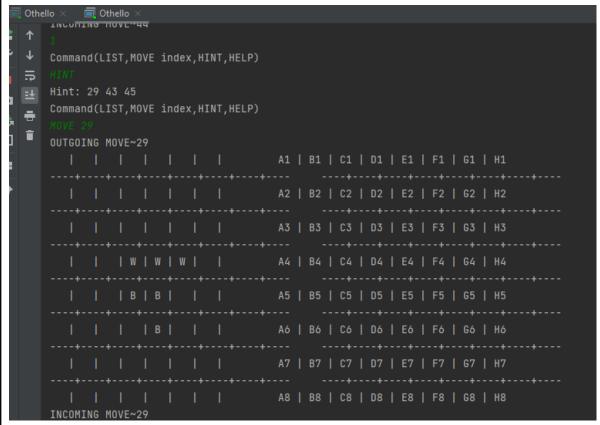
1. Both the server and two clients start.



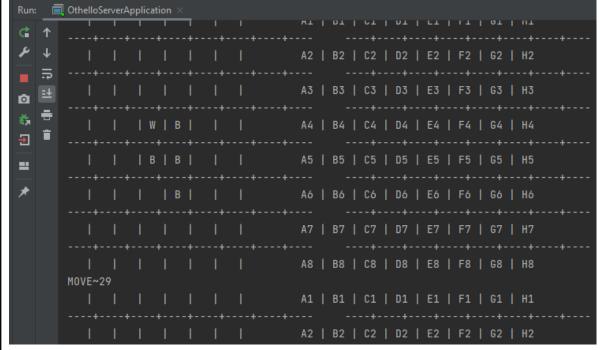
2. One of the clients selects a Human player to play.



3. Conjunction between the client and the server is successful, especially sending MOVE commands.



The client sends and receives commands successfully.



The server also receives and sends correct messages.

4. Play until the game is finished.

Othello × 🗖 Othello ×			
<b></b>	<b>1</b>	0   <del>                                   </del>	M4   D4   C4   D4
ع	<u>.</u>	B   W   W   W   B   B   W   W	Δ5   R5   C5   D5
		+	
	<u></u>	B   B   W   W   B   B   W   W	
<b>a</b>	÷	+++++	
*	<b>□</b>	B   B   B   B   B   W	A7   B7   C7   D7
<b>•</b>	•	++	
==		w   w   w   w   w   w   w	A8   B8   C8   D8
•		INCOMING MOVE~53	
		B   B   B   B   B   W   W   W	A1   B1   C1   D1
			A2   B2   C2   D2
		B   W   W   W   B   W   W   W	A3   B3   C3   D3
		++	
		B   W   W   W   W   W   W	A4   B4   C4   D4
		B   W   W   W   B   W   W	A5   B5   C5   D5
		B   B   W   W   B   W   W   W	A6   B6   C6   D6
		+	++
		B   B   B   B   B   W   W	A7   B7   C7   D7
		+++	
		w   w   w   w   w   w   w	A8   B8   C8   D8
		INCOMING MOVE~54	
		Game is over because VICTORY by C1	
		New Game has started with C1 and C2	

# **Testing Report for FR3**

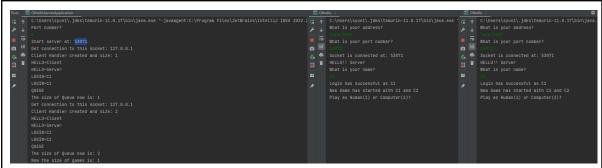
FR3: Play as Al

# **Expected behavior:**

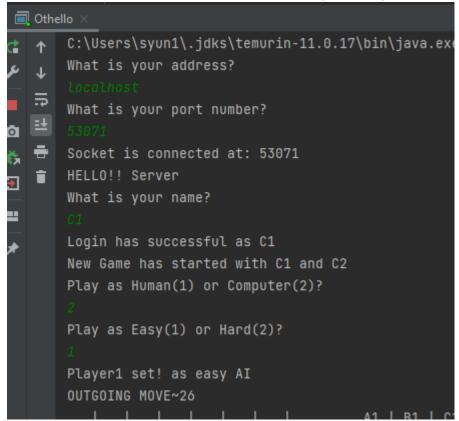
- The client can play (on a server) as a computer player, controlled by AI.
- The client can play as a computer player until the game is finished.

# Testing result

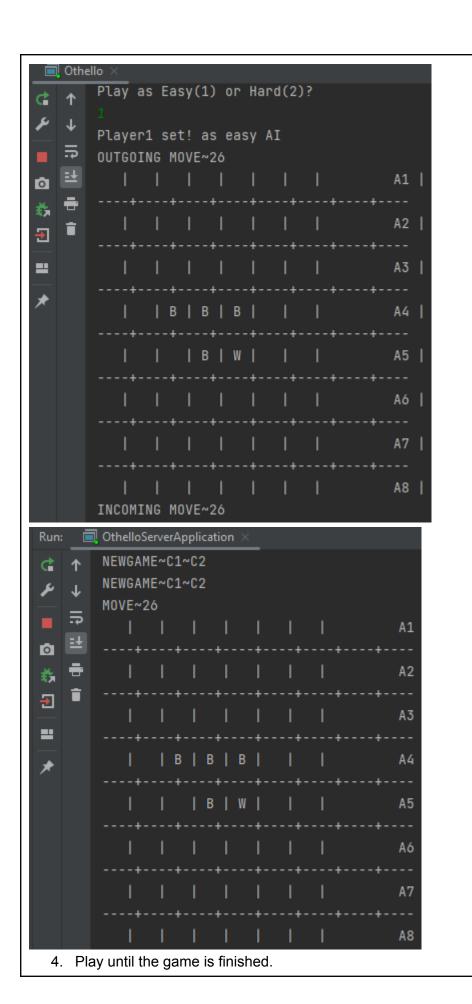
1. Both the server and two clients start.

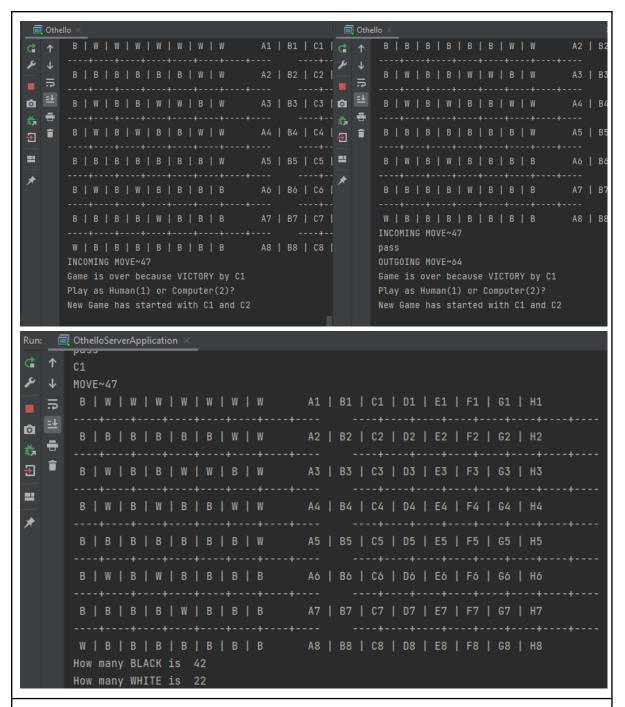


2. One of the clients selects a Computer player to play.



3. MOVE commands are correctly sent and received on both the server and the client.





#### **Testing Report for FR4**

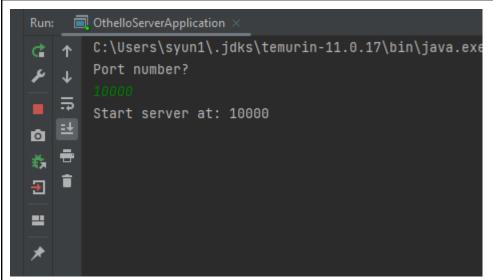
FR4: Setup for the server

#### **Expected behavior:**

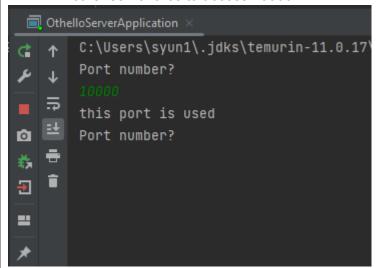
- When the server is started, it will ask the user to input a port number where it will accept connections. If this number is already in use, the server will ask again.
- If the other server uses a specific port number, the server can not access the port number and the UI will ask the port number to user again.

### Testing result

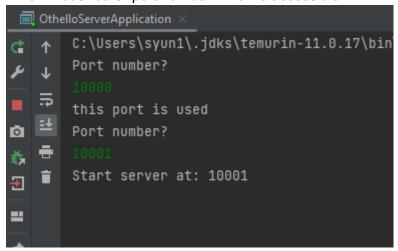
1. The server uses port number 10000.



2. Another server tries to access 10000.



3. Put another port number which is accessible.



### **Testing Report for FR5**

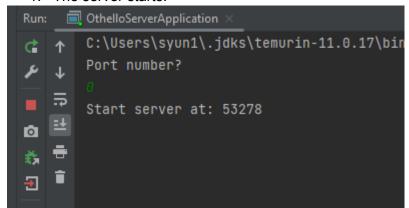
**FR5:** Setup for the client

### **Expected behavior:**

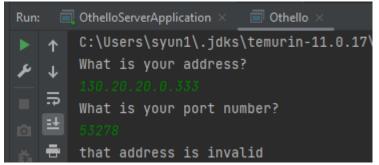
- When the client is started, it should ask the user for the IP-address and port number of the server to connect to.
- Every case where the IP address is not correct and the IP address is correct but the port number is not correct, the UI should ask the user again.

### Testing result

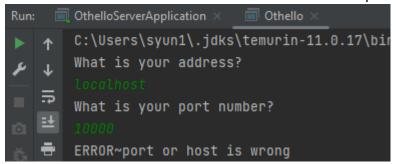
1. The server starts.



2. The client uses an incorrect IP address and the correct port.



3. The client uses correct IP address and incorrect port number.



4. The client uses both correct input.

```
Run: OthelloServerApplication × Othello ×

C:\Users\syun1\.jdks\temurin-11.0.17\bin\java.ex
What is your address?

Localhost
What is your port number?

53278

Socket is connected at: 53278

HELLO!! Server
What is your name?
```

### **Testing Report for FR6**

FR6: Hint for human

### **Expected behavior:**

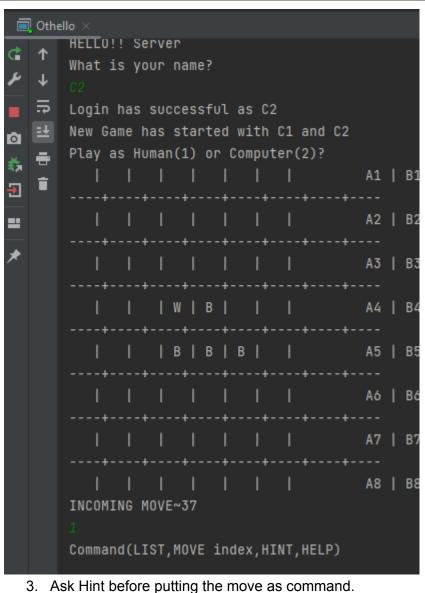
 When the client is controlled by a human player, the user can request a possible valid move as a hint via the TUI.

### Testing result

1. Both the server and two clients start.

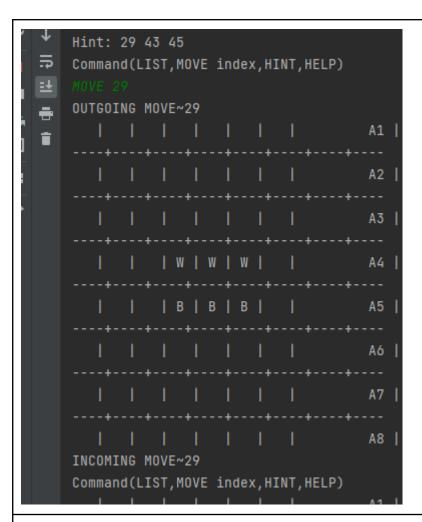
```
## Comparison of Comparison of
```

2. One of the clients selects a Human player.



```
INCOMING MOVE~37
Command(LIST, MOVE index, HINT, HELP)
Hint: 29 43 45
Command(LIST, MOVE index, HINT, HELP)
```

4. Move commands are successful using hint numbers.



## **Testing Report for FR7**

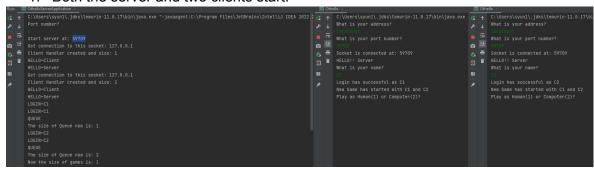
FR7: Auto play as AI at client

### **Expected behavior:**

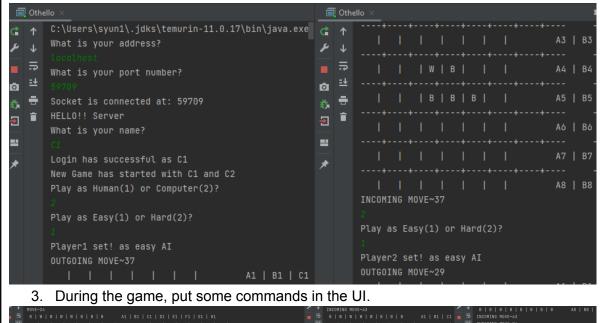
- The client can play a full game automatically as the AI without intervention by the user.
- During the game, the UI ignores user input.

### Testing result

1. Both the server and two clients start.



2. Both clients select Computer Player.





Automatically finished.

### **Testing Report for FR8**

FR8: Adjust difficulty of AI at client

#### **Expected behavior:**

- The user can adjust the AI difficulty via the TUI.
- We can select Al difficulty when the game is starting.

### Testing result

Both the server and two clients start.

```
| Section | Sect
```

2. Select Computer player.

```
Login has successful as C1

New Game has started with C2 and C1

Play as Human(1) or Computer(2)?

Login has successful as C2

New Game has started with C2 and C1

Play as Human(1) or Computer(2)?
```

3. Select one of the difficulties by one of the clients.



4. Select the other difficulty by the other client.



### **Testing Report for FR9**

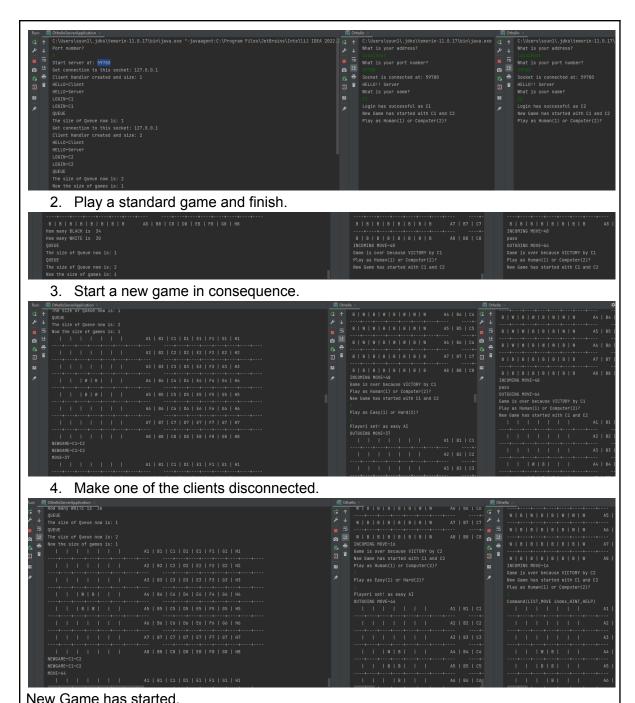
FR9: Continue to new game

## **Expected behavior:**

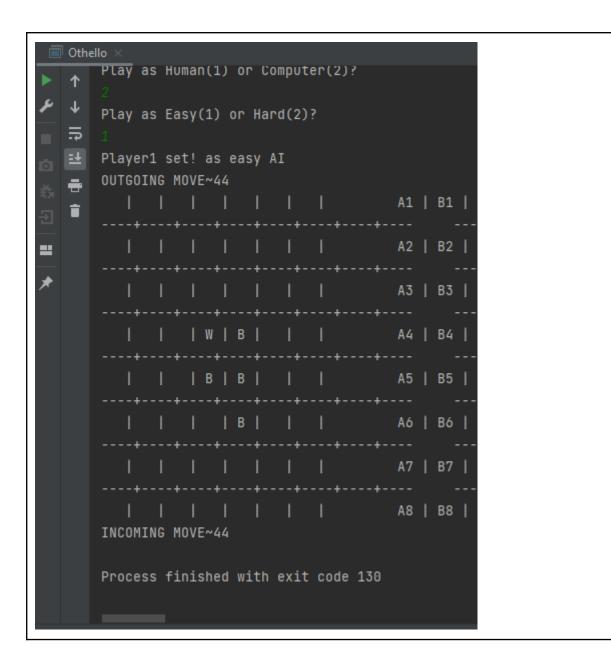
- Whenever a game has finished (except when the server is disconnected), a new game can be played without needing to establish a new connection in between.
- Soon after the game playing, clients will be in the queue
- One of the clients has disconnected, the other client will be in the queue immediately.

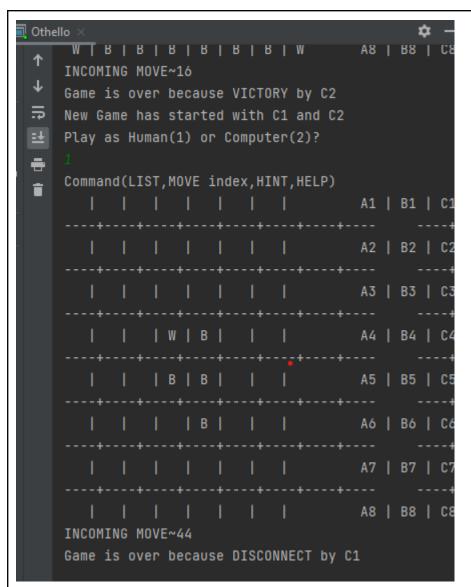
### Testing result

1. Both the server and two clients start.



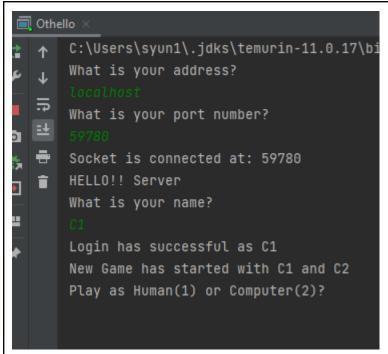
New Game has started.



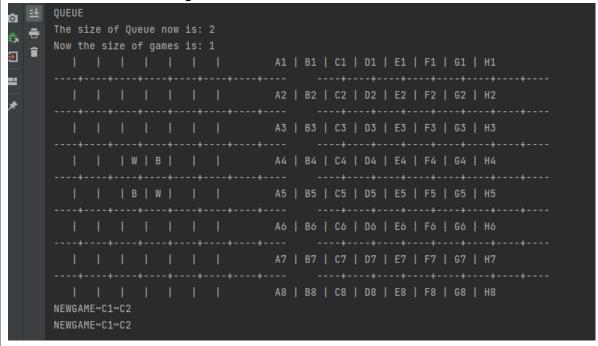


The opponent is disconnected. The other client is still connected and automatically in a queue.

5. If the other Client will be in queue, New game will start.



The other client accesses again.



The server initializes a new game.

```
INCOMING MOVE~44

Game is over because DISCONNECT by C1

ERROR~Wtf did u just type

New Game has started with C1 and C2

Play as Human(1) or Computer(2)?
```

The client can start a new game without reconnecting to the socket.

### **Testing Report for FR10**

FR10: Playing game at server and client respectively

#### **Expected behavior:**

- All communication outside of playing a game, in particular the handshake and feature negotiation, works on both client and server in conjunction with the reference server and client, respectively.
- The server receives HELLO, LOGIN, QUEUE, LIST, MOVE, correctly
- The client receives HELLO, LOGIN, ALREADYLOGGEDIN, QUEUE, LIST, NEWGAME, MOVE, GAMEOVER, correctly

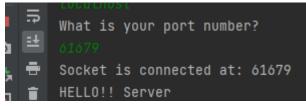
### Testing result

- 1. Both the server and two clients start.
- 2. The client connects to the socket.



3. The client and the server send and receive the HELLO command.

The client sends.



The server receives and sends.

```
Start server at: 61679

Get connection to this socket: 127.0.0.1

Client Handler created and size: 1

HELLO~Client

HELLO~Server
```

4. The client and the server send and receive the LOGIN command.

The client sends.

```
What is your name?
C1
Login has successful as C1
```

The server receives and sends.



5. If the username is used, the server sends and the client receives the ALLREADYLOGGEDIN command.

The client tried to use the same name.

```
HELLO!! Server
What is your name?

C1
this name is already used. Can you change?
Enter other name:
```

The server sends and the client receives.

```
The size of Queue now is: 1
LOGIN~C1
ALREADYLOGGEDIN
```

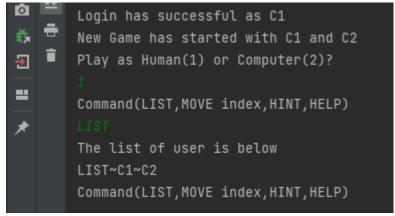
6. The client and the server send and receive the QUEUE command. The client sends and the server receives.

```
LOGIN~C1

QUEUE

The size of Queue now is: 1
```

7. The client and the server send and receive the LIST command. The clients send and receive.

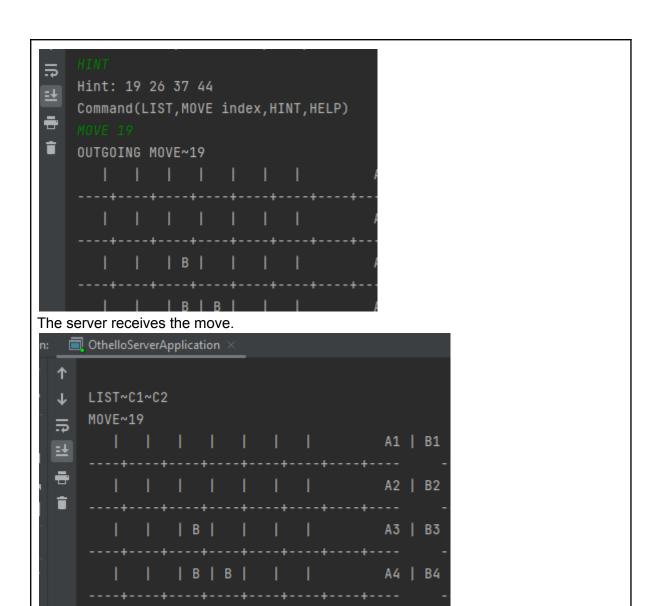


The server receives and sends.

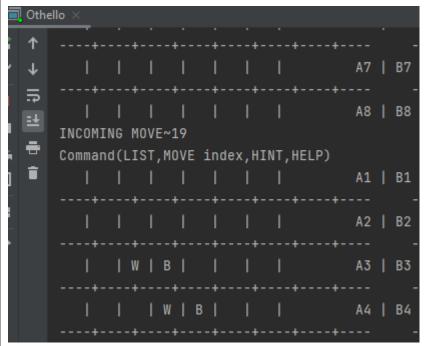
```
NEWGAME~C1~C2
NEWGAME~C1~C2
LIST

LIST~C1~C2
```

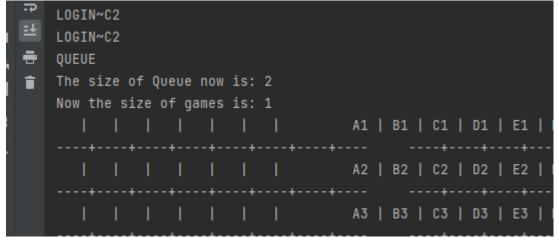
8. The client and the server send and receive the MOVE command. The client sends the move.



The client receives the result of the move.



9. The server sends and the client receives the NEWGAME command. The server makes a new game and sends a message.

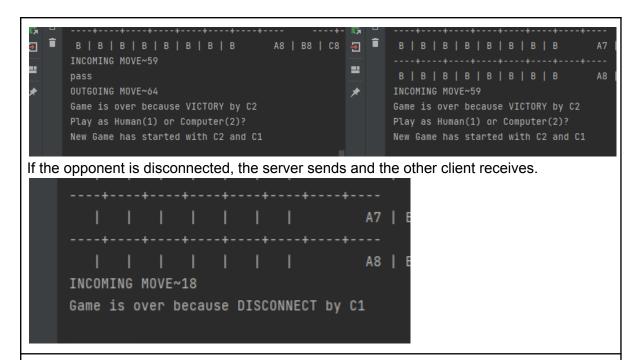


The client receives.

```
Login has successful as C1
New Game has started with C1 and C2
Play as Human(1) or Computer(2)?

Command(LIST,MOVE index,HINT,HELP)
LIST
```

10. The server sends and the client receives the GAMEOVER command. If the game has been finished by one of the clients won, the server sends and clients receive.



#### Testing Report for FR11

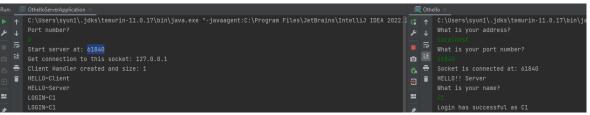
FR11: Client will finish without connection

#### **Expected behavior:**

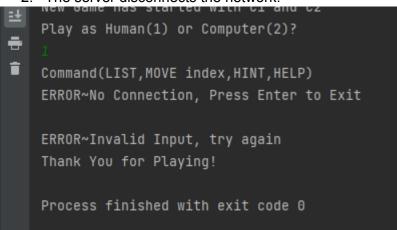
- Whenever a client loses connection to a server, the client should gracefully terminate.

#### Testing result

1. Make a connection between the server and the client.



2. The server disconnects the network.



### **Testing Report for FR12**

FR12: Server ends games and notify

### **Expected behavior:**

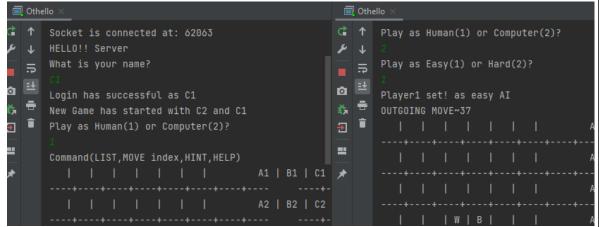
- Whenever Client Disconnects During Game, the server should inform the other client(s) and end the game, allowing the other player to start a new game.

## Testing result

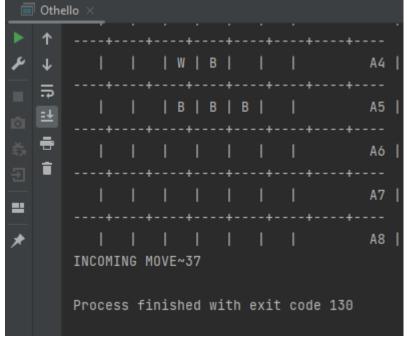
1. Both the server and two clients start

```
| Company | Comp
```

2. Play a standard game.



3. During the game one of the clients disconnects the connection with the network.



4. The other client can start a new game after the opponent comes to the queue. The rest client receives messages from the server



# Test Strategy:

- a) Scope of testing:
  - Simple Othello game logic program that is able to act as a virtual board and game master at the same time, playing the game with inputs from players.
  - An "Al" player, acting as a player, with two difficulty settings.
  - An easy to use and clear game client that receives all the sent information and shows the user all the necessary visuals to play the game.
  - A server that connects two clients to a game. The game is executed on the server itself and is played with the input from the connected clients.
  - Fluid server-client infrastructure, with insurance that there will be close to none data loss or crashes between the two.

#### b) Risks

- An individual could breach the server and either cheat by altering the board in illegal ways or simply break the game.
- A lot of traffic could overload the connection/server and cause lag.
- Inefficient code could slow down the execution of the game making the experience slow.
- Badly implemented "Al" player could make facing it either too easy or too hard.
- Server code that does not respect thread safety could lead to data being altered in unintended ways making the game unplayable.

#### c) Test levels

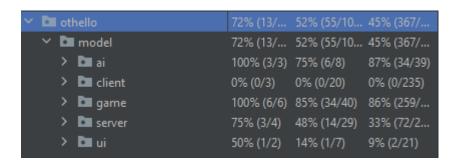
- Singular player: the perspective of the game for a regular player joining from their machine for a game.
- Server: everything that takes place directly on the server, meaning any "backend" processes happening exclusively on it.
- Game: perspective of two clients/players and their thread on the server all taking part in one game instance.
- Whole system: all the players/clients in their games, all taking place on the server.

#### d) Test types

- Functional: tests that make sure everything works in the technical sense, meaning there are no bugs, glitches or unintended side effects that would affect the service negatively
- Security: test if all the exchanges are properly encrypted and if confidential data cannot be reached from the outside by unauthorized parties.
- Performance: see if the game runs smoothly, without too many stutters or lag while also putting as little strain on the users machine as possible.
- User Interaction: test with users, see if the UI feels intuitive to navigate, if the learning curve of using it isn't too hard and the process isn't annoying.

#### e) Metrics

Coverage -



- Our tests have scored a 72% of class coverage and 52% for the whole project. While we have not reached the target of 90% there are a few explanations/
- Firstly as will be explained later some classes were completely ignored in the tests simply because we didn't deem it necessary, such as:



© OthelloServerAppl	licat 0% (0/1)	0% (0/1)	0% (0/7)
NetworkPlayer	0% (0/1)	0% (0/4)	0% (0/5)

- Another factor was our lack of time, another lesson for the future. The biggest regret was that we have never managed to put together a proper Client Test. One reason was that we found it hard to test client behavior since all of its output is being printed via System.out and we didn't know how to read that. Another factor was a simple lack of time to figure out how to make a test that would measure clients functionality well.
- Cyclomatic Complexity:

<b>G</b> •	othello.model.ai.ComputerPlayer	1,67	3	5
<b>@</b> •	othello.model.ai.EasyStrategy	1,00		2
<b>9</b> •	othello.model.ai.HardStrategy	2,00	4	6
<b>G</b>	othello.model.BoardTest	1,60	4	16
<b>G</b> •	othello.model.client.Othello	13,00	13	13
<b>6</b>	othello.model.client.OthelloClient	3,67	30	66
<b>G</b> •	othello.model.client.OthelloListener	1,00		1
G =	othello.model.ComputerPlayerTest	1,00		4
(3) 🚡	othello.model.game.AbstractPlayer	1,00		4
<b>6</b>	othello.model.game.Board	2,15	5	28
<b>(3)</b>	othello.model.game.Mark	3,00		3
<b>G</b> 🖫	othello.model.game.OthelloGame	8,64	50	121
<b>G</b> 🖫	othello.model.game.OthelloMove	1,00		4
<b>G</b> 🖫	othello.model.game.Util	2,00	3	4
<b>G</b> •	othello.model.OthelloGameTest	2,20	5	11
<b>9</b> •	othello.model.server.ImplOthelloServer	5,25	34	42
<b>9</b> •	othello.model.server. Othello Client Hand	2,33	7	21
<b>Ġ</b> ·	othello.model.server.OthelloServerAppl	2,00	2	2
<b>6</b> •	othello.model.server.Protocol	1,10	2	11
<b>G</b> 🖫	othello.model.ui.HumanPlayer	2,33	4	7
<b>G</b> •	othello.model.ui.NetworkPlayer	1,00		4
G a	othello.server.ProtocolTest	1,00		2
<b>G</b> °=	othello.server.ServerTest	1,00		2
Total				397
Avera	ge	3,08	7,68	14,18

- Most of the complexities across the board are decent, averaging a OC of 2.
- Unfortunately there are a few outliers with the Othello class reaching
   13. This is likely caused by the multiple loops that we used to run the application for different cases.

The next biggest outlier is the OthelloGame class. We believe this is caused by the over-crowded method that checks for valid moves, which scored a 97. One look at the structure of the methods code explains this very well, multiple nested conditional statements each with multiple conditions and long processes inside of them, all stacked in one method increased the complexity drastically. This is a lesson for the future, to keep the design more modular and separate those cases into different methods/classes.

othello.model.game.OthelloGame.isValidMove(Move)

- Lastly there are the Client and Server classes, which logically it makes sense that they are slightly more involved than the rest since they are the main logic operating units of the client/server architecture of our game.
- Overall, our project scored a 3,39 average complexity which we find to be sufficient and while there definitely could be improvements, the performance is decent and stable enough.
- f) Least tested components
  - "client" package of classes is the least tested.
  - apart from system tests and the protocol test, we didn't test these functionality.
  - It may cause trouble in client function. Especially at the unit level, methods like the sendCommand method may not work correctly.

g)

- Client UI the class "Othello" is not involved in any of the tests since it is a very simple TUI running in a loop and it's lack of complex methods or such we hardly thought it deserves thorough testing
- Server UI similarly the class "ServerApplication" influences the functionalities of the server very minimally, only serves to get the port number and print out messages, so we didn't feel testing it was needed
- Util the "Util" class is a class that stores random methods used for calculating specific things. The functionality it's methods provide are very basic and don't need interaction with any other component of the system so we didn't feel the need to test it in other ways then making a temporary main and running the commands with few "test" inputs.

# Test Plan

- a) Schedule:
  - Game logic and tests for it should be completed before the Midway Submission deadline.
  - Testing of any feature should be completed within 2 days of its first implementation or any future adjustments of it.
  - The whole testing process and any final checks should be completed before the 30th of January.
- b) Deliverables:
  - Before testing: test schedule and plan document

- During testing: data required for testing, testing tools
- After testing: test results, logs, bug reports, summary of the process

## c) Objectives:

- The main objective of the testing is to ensure a service that is functional and secure, meaning there are slight to none chances of bugs and crashes as well as no possibility of data loss.
- The other objective is a product that is easy and satisfying to use, which doesn't strain the user to find any function/data they might want to access and makes the navigation process intuitive and as a result satisfying as a whole.
- The testing units should have an average of 90% coverage of the project.

# **Unit Tests**

a) BoardTest

### **Testing Report for Board**

The Board should imitate a real life Othello board near perfect

#### **Expected behavior:**

- All the tiles indexes go from right to left on an 8x8 board
- All the tiles are numbered from 0 to 63
- All the tiles can be set as either BLACK. WHITE or EMPTY
- The program can also access the mark value of each field via a getter
- The board can test each field to see whether its empty
- All of the previous properties can be accessed and tested via single integer index input as well as a row + column input
- The deepCopy function of the Board returns an identical copy of the given board

#### **Actual behavior:**

```
@BeforeEach
public void setUp() { board = new Board(); }
```

- The setup creates a new Board object instance

```
public void testIndex() {
   int index = 0;
   for (int i = 0; i < Board.DIM; i++) {
      for (int j = 0; j < Board.DIM; j++) {
          assertEquals(index, board.index(i, j));
          index += 1;
      }
}

assertEquals( expected: 0, board.index( row: 0, col: 0));
assertEquals( expected: 1, board.index( row: 0, col: 1));
assertEquals( expected: 8, board.index( row: 1, col: 0));
assertEquals( expected: 18, board.index( row: 2, col: 2));
}</pre>
```

- testIndex loops over 8 times for vertical and horizontal dimensions
- For each instance in the loop it checks if the row + column input for i and j checks out with the actual indexing of the board
- With this it's clear that for example the index of the second column and second row field is 18

```
public void testIsFieldIndex() {
    assertFalse(board.isField(index: -1));
    assertTrue(board.isField(index: 0));
    assertTrue(board.isField(index: Board.DIM * Board.DIM - 1));
    assertFalse(board.isField(index: Board.DIM * Board.DIM));
}
```

- When using the index -1 with isField it returns false
- Index 0 on the other hand returns true
- Same with 63, which is the highest possible index number
- Since indexing starts at 0, inputting 64 into isField returns false

```
QTest
public void testSetAndGetFieldIndex() {
    board.setField(i: 0, Mark.WHITE);
    board.setField(i: 40, Mark.BLACK);
    board.setField(i: 19, Mark.EMPTY);

    assertEquals(Mark.WHITE, board.getField(i: 0));
    assertEquals(Mark.EMPTY, board.getField(i: 1));
    assertEquals(Mark.BLACK, board.getField(i: 40));
    assertEquals(Mark.EMPTY, board.getField(i: 19));
}
```

- Since setField set index 0 on the board to white, getField(0) returns white as well
- Since setField set index 40 on the board to black, getField(40) returns black as well
- Since setField set index 19 on the board to empty, getField(19) returns empty as well
- Since field index 1 hasn't been set to anything, getField(1) returns empty

```
@Test
public void testSetup() {
    for (int i = 0; i < Board.DIM * Board.DIM; i++)

if(i == 27 || i == 36)
    {
        assertEquals(Mark.WHITE, board.getField(i));
    }
    else if(i == 28 || i == 35)
    {
        assertEquals(Mark.BLACK, board.getField(i));
    }
    else
    {
        assertEquals(Mark.EMPTY, board.getField(i));
    }
}</pre>
```

- Since board construction works well, all the fields except the select four of a brand new board instance are empty
- Pieces 27 and 36 are white
- 28 and 35 are black

- Since deepCopy should produce an exact copy, the test compares each field of both boards at the same index and checks if they are equal
- Then setField changes the mark in deepCopy at index 0 to black
- Then checks if the change has only been made to the copy

## b) ComputerPlayerTest

## **Testing Report for Computer Player**

The Computer Player should have all the attributes of a Player and two different difficulty levels. He should "produce" appropriate moves based on that level and send them to the game.

#### **Expected behavior:**

- The Hard and Easy modes should have the difficulty in their name respectively
- Each Computer Player should be able to store a mark which later can be reliably accessed
- The moves produced by each Computer Player should always be valid

#### Actual behavior:

```
@BeforeEach
public void setUp() {
   hardComputer = new ComputerPlayer(Mark.BLACK, new HardStrategy(), name: "Hard Mode");
   easyComputer = new ComputerPlayer(Mark.WHITE, new EasyStrategy(), name: "Easy Mode");
   game = new OthelloGame(hardComputer,easyComputer);
}
```

- The setup creates two Computer Players, one that implements the "Easy" strategy, the other one "Hard"
- Then it creates a new game with both of them as players

```
QTest
public void testName() {
    assertEquals( expected: "Hard Mode", hardComputer.getName());
    assertEquals( expected: "Easy Mode", easyComputer.getName());
}
```

 Since both "modes" have predefined names they both return them when getName is used

```
@Test
public void testMark() {
    assertEquals(Mark.BLACK, hardComputer.getMark());
    assertEquals(Mark.WHITE, easyComputer.getMark());
}
```

- Since when being created both players had a mark assigned, their getMark returns the same one

```
@Test
public void testIsDoingValidMoves() {

    assertTrue(game.isValidMove(hardComputer.determineMove(game)));
    assertTrue(game.isValidMove(easyComputer.determineMove(game)));
```

- Both are true since the moves returned by the corresponding implementation of the determineMove function which any Computer Player uses to make a move, are valid in the game

### c) OthelloGameTest

### **Testing Report Othello Game**

The Othello game should emulate all the logic and rules of the real board game without errors.

#### **Expected behavior:**

- The game should be able to reliably detect that the game is over once there are no other valid moves left for either player
- The game should be able to return the appropriate player based on whose turn is it, starting with player1
- The game should be able to without error recognize the winner of a game once it has finished
- If the game has finished and both players have an equal number of tiles, the game should consider it a draw and leave the winner as null in consequence
- The game should correctly produce a list of valid moves for the current game stage

- All of the above should also be valid for Computer Players

#### **Actual behavior:**

```
public void setUp(){
   player1 = new HumanPlayer( name: "p1",Mark.BLACK);
   player2 = new HumanPlayer( name: "p2",Mark.WHITE);
   game = new OthelloGame(player1,player2);
```

The setup creates two human players and then makes a game with them

```
QTest
public void TestGameOver(){
    //Check when every mark in field is Black.
    ((OthelloGame) game).board.setField(is 27, Mark.BLACK);
    ((OthelloGame) game).board.setField(is 36, Mark.BLACK);
    assertTrue(game.isGameOver());

    //Check all field has mark and game is over.
    for (int i=0;i<32;i++){
        ((OthelloGame) game).board.setField(i,Mark.BLACK);
    }
    for (int i=32;i<64;i++){
        ((OthelloGame) game).board.setField(i,Mark.WHITE);
    }
    assertTrue(game.isGameOver());</pre>
```

- This test first sets all the fields on the board to be black
- Then checks if the game detects that it's over since there are no possible moves for either player
- Next it fills up half of the board with black second half with white pieces
- Then checks if the game knows it's game over since the board is full

```
@Test
public void TestTurn(){
    assertEquals(game.getTurn(),player1);
    ((OthelloGame)game).switchTurn();
    assertEquals(game.getTurn(),player2);
}
```

- This test first checks if the player stored as "player1" has the first turn of the game
- Then it uses the switchTurn command to change it to "player2"
- And then checks if the switchTurn in fact worked and if getTurn returns

- First the test sets all the pieces on the board to be black and checks if the winner is in fact black (player1) with game.getTurn()
- Next two expressions set the board to the starting position
- Then it checks if the getWinner() returns null in that case
- Afterwards it sets the whole board to white, switches turns and checks if white (player2) is in fact the winner
- Next the board is set to be full with 1 more black piece and checks if It detects black as the winner
- Lastly the board is set to be full with an equal amount of both
- The test checks if the return of getWinner is null in that scenario since there is no winner

```
QTest
public void TestValidMove(){
    //as default the number of valid moves must be 4 for black.
    List<Move> move = game.getValidMoves();
    assertEquals(move.size(), actual: 4);
    ((OthelloGame)game).switchTurn();
    //as default the number of valid moves must be 4 for white.
    move = game.getValidMoves();
    assertEquals(move.size(), actual: 4);
}
```

- First the test checks if the number of valid moves returned by getValidMoves is in fact 4 at the beginning of the game for black
- Then switch turn and check for the same for white

## d) ServerTest

## **Testing Report for Server**

The game Server should be able to connect and communicate with any client using the proper protocol. The client should be able to request and send data to the server using predefined commands and following the protocol. In the case of bad protocol the server should not crash.

### **Expected behavior:**

- Before starting the server it should not be accepting any connections
- After starting it should be accepting connections at any port number between 0 and 65535
- Connecting to the server socket should automatically start a new Client Handler and store it in the Clients list
- Sending a proper HELLO message with a username to the server should prompt the server to respond with the same
- Sending a proper LOGIN message with a username should prompt the server to login a client with that username in the server and respond with the same
- Sending a proper LIST message with a should prompt the server to respond with a list of all the currently logged in users in the server
- Sending a proper QUEUE message should not return any errors from the server side

### **Actual behavior:**

```
@BeforeEach
void setUp() throws IOException {
    server = new ImplOthelloServer();
```

- The test setup simply creates a new server

```
void testCommand() throws IOException {
    assertFalse(server.isAccepting());

// start the server
    server.start();

assertTrue(server.isAccepting());
    assertTrue(condition: server.getPort() > 0);
    assertTrue(condition: server.getPort() <= 65535);

Socket socket = new Socket(InetAddress.getLocalHost(), server.getPort());
    try {
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(timeout: 1);
    } catch (InterruptedException e) {
        throw new RuntimeException(e);
    }
    //ClientHandler is created.
    assertTrue(condition: ((ImplOthelloServer)server).getClients().size()>0);
    String s;
```

- Firstly the test checks if the server is not accepting connections when it hasn't been started yet
- Then the server is started and the test checks if it does accept and if the set port number is between 0 and 65535
- Next a socket is setup and connected to the server

```
assertTrue( condition: ((ImplOthelloServer)server).getClients().size()>0);
String s;
```

 The test checks if connecting with the socket automatically created a new ClientHandler in the server

- In this block, a command with proper protocol is being sent to the server through the created socket
- After each command a buffered reader reads from the output stream of the server, prints the messages and checks if each of the responses is what we expect
- For example a "LIST" query should return "LIST~"+ the name of all logged in people which in this case is "Myname"

#### e) ProtocolTest

## **Testing Report for Protocol**

The system implementation should only function when following the defined protocol. In the case one of the parties (either client or server) is not adhering to it, our system should detect the error but not break or crash at any circumstance.

#### **Expected behavior:**

- When a command gets sent to the server in different order than intended as the server shouldn't crash but acknowledge the error and send appropriate message
- When a message that doesn't follow protocol gets sent to the server, it shouldn't crash but acknowledge the error and send appropriate message

```
@BeforeEach
public void setUp() throws IOException {
    server = new ImplOthelloServer();

    server.start();

    socket = new Socket(InetAddress.getLocalHost(), server.getPort());
}
```

 Setup creates a new server, starts it and connects to its socket with a client handler.

```
public void testNonProtocolInputToServer() throws IOException{{
    try (BufferedReader bufferedReader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(socket.getInputStream()));
        PrintWriter printWriter = new PrintWriter(new OutputStreamWriter(socket.getOutputStream()), autoFlush: true)) {
        printWriter.println("HELLO");
        Assertions.assertEquals( expected: "HELLO~Server", bufferedReader.readLine());
        Assertions.assertEquals( expected: "ERROR~Input is Invalid", bufferedReader.readLine());
        printWriter.println("fwefewf");
        Assertions.assertEquals( expected: "ERROR~Input is Invalid", bufferedReader.readLine());
        printWriter.println("fwefewf");
        Assertions.assertEquals( expected: "ERROR~Input is Invalid", bufferedReader.readLine());
        PrintWriter.println("GAMEOVER");
        Assertions.assertEquals( expected: "ERROR~Input is Invalid", bufferedReader.readLine());
        }
    }
}
```

- First send necessary commands for the server to recognize you as use
- The the test tries sending different kinds of commands that don't adhere to protocol
- The buffered reader reads output of the server
- Each assertEquals checks for the same output, that the input is invalid

# Reflection on process

## Shun

In terms of the process of the whole project, we should have made a checkpoint for tracking the coding process, otherwise, we have to hurry up before the deadline.

Ideally, we'd better make a whole class diagram and sequence diagram to check what we need to develop. Moreover, at the beginning, we should have a concrete combined schedule between Test schedule and the coding schedule.

Also, we needed to frequently check the target of functionality and how the final development works, because we lost much time to develop functions which do not suit the server and clients given by the university as well as Protocol.

Apart from scheduling and the process of doing development and design, all coworking was really comfortable. Sometimes we divided tasks to finish them quickly. And also, especially coding tasks, we work together using pair programming. So, totally our combination was successful and effective.

## Mat

I really liked working with someone on a very involved project; it was unlike anything I've ever done before. I believe we gave it our best shot and it made for an interesting learning performance. That being said, I believe better time management and more realistic expectations when it comes to completing certain stages of the project could have really helped to keep the working process more structured. This is a tough challenge since neither of us were ever a part of a project this big so we had no idea of just how time consuming would make all the parts of the system work together while eliminating all the possible errors.