

Assignment II: Dungeon Crawler (Linked Lists)

CSCI-UA 9102 – Introduction to Data Structures

Total: 30pts

Augustin Cosse

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Overview

In this assignment, you will implement a small dungeon crawler game using a custom linked list.

The dungeon is made up of rooms connected sequentially:

`Entrance -> Room -> Room -> Boss`

Each room is stored as a node in a linked list.

The player moves forward through the dungeon and interacts with rooms.

Content

The Assignment contains 7 files that should be organized as follows :

- One main folder `dungeon` that includes two subfolders `model` and `view` as well as the file `MainApp.java`
- The subfolder `model` should contain the files `DungeonGenerator.java`, `DungeonList.java`, `DungeonPlayer.java`, `Room.java` as well as `RoomNode.java`
- The subfolder `view` should contain the file `GameView.java`

Learning Objectives

- Implement a custom linked list
- Understand node-based data structures
- Practice traversal, insertion, deletion
- Apply object-oriented programming
- Build a simple GUI using Java Swing

Part 1: Room Representation (3pts)

Task 1.1

Design the `Room` class (the class should belong to the package located in `dungeon/model`) with:

- `String` type variable `name`
- `RoomType` variable `type`. `RoomType` should be declared as an `enum` type with the following possible fixed set of constants: `monster`, `treasure`, `trap`, `boss`, `empty`.
- `String` type variable `description`

The class should contain a constructor that instantiates the variables `name`, `type` and `description`. It should also contain accessor methods `getName()`, `getType()` and `getDescription()`.

Part 2: Linked List Node (4pts)

Task 2.1

Create a `RoomNode` class (the class should belong to the package located in `dungeon/model` and for this exercise we will consider a public `Node` class) containing:

- a `Room` object
- a reference to the next `RoomNode`
- A constructor that sets the value of the `Room` object.

Part 3: File `DungeonList.java` (5pts)

The file should belong to the package located in `dungeon/model`.

Task 3.1

Implement `addRoom(Room room)` to append a node at the end of the list.

Task 3.2

Implement `size()` to count nodes.

Task 3.3

Implement `getRoom(int index)`.

Task 3.4

Implement `removeRoom(int index)`.

Part 4: File `DungeonGenerator.java` (5pts)

Generate a dungeon with:

- 1 entrance room
- 8–12 random rooms (i.e. `empty`, `monster`, `treasure` or `trap`) (you should rely on `java.util.Random`)
- 1 boss room

Part 5: File DungeonPlayer.java (5pts)

Implement a player that:

- An instance of the class `Player` should store a variable `health` (initialized with a value of 100) and a variable `gold` initialized with a value of 0. It should also keep track of the current room through a variable `current` of type `RoomNode` (indicating the current room of the player).
- It should have a method `moveForward` that moves the player to the next room.
- Moreover, it should apply the effects of each room to the state of the player as follows:
 - If `current. room.getType()` is of type `MONSTER`, the `health` variable of the player should be decreased by 20
 - If `current. room.getType()` is of type `TREASURE`, the `gold` variable of the player should be increased by 50
 - If `current. room.getType()` is of type `BOSS`, the `health` variable of the player should be decreased by 30
- Finally an instance of the class `Player` should have the following accessor methods: `getRoom`, `getHealth`, `getGold` as well as an `isDead` method that should return a boolean value indicating when the player is dead.

Part 6: File GameView.java (5pts)

You will now complete the file `GameView.java` to generate the graphical user interface. The `GameView` class contains three attributes of type `JLabel` and one attribute of type `JButton`.

- Start by instantiate those attributes (usual use of the constructor with an input given simply by the string that should appear on each label/button).
- You can then use the lines `roomLabel.setAlignmentX(Component.LEFT_ALIGNMENT);` as well as `add(Box.createVerticalStrut(10)); add(roomLabel);` to position the buttons and labels (repeat the same lines with each of the label and button components)

Final MainApp.java file (3pts)

In order to run the game, we are left with completing the main file. Within the `main` method, implement the following steps:

- Generate a dungeon
- Create a `Player` (setting as his initial room the `head` node from the `Dungeon`)
- Create an object of type `GameView`
- An initial call to the `update()` method with inputs `view` and `Player`
- The line `view.moveBtn.addActionListener(e->{ })` is the line that defines what happens when the button is clicked. Complete the brackets with the following elements:
 - A call to the `moveForward()` method of the player (The button should update the player's position)

- A call to the `applyRoomEffect()` of the player
 - A call to the `update()` method with inputs `view` and `Player`
- Complete the `update` method.
 - Start by creating an instance of the `Room` class and initialize this room from the method `getRoom()` of the player.
 - Use the methods `setText()` from the `roomLabel` and `descLabel` attributes of the `GameView` object to set the labels that will appear on those objects. Use `getName` and `getDescription` attributes of the `room` Object to retrieve the name and description of the current room.