COSC 111: Computer Programming I

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Today

Review slides from week 2

Review another example with classes and objects

Review classes in A1

Discussion Forum on Connect

Answers to questions

 TAs have posted helpful hints based on what they saw in the lab

Slides, Notes, Readings

 Course website's tentative lecture schedule updated as we go

- Slides and notes are posted
 - TAs will have access to what has been taught in class

Read before class as part of your prep

From Week 2: Trivia Game Design

- Game
 - Main responsibility:
 - Needs to keep track of:
 - Have ability to do:
- Question
 - Main responsibility:
 - Needs to keep track of:
 - Have ability to do:

- Player
 - Main responsibility:
 - Needs to keep track of:
 - Have ability to do:

We said:

Once you have a design...

- 1. Translate each kind of object into a Java class
- 2. Translate group of things to keep track of into attributes
- 3. Translate each ability into a skeleton method
 - Detail the list of commands to issue in each method
 - Rule of thumb: each ability corresponds to one process (or routine, or method, or...)
 - Later, you will start to combine processes together
 - Later, you will start to decompose complicated processes into multiple, smaller processes

We said: From Planning to Implementation

- Quiz game design
 - Keep track of
 - Abilities

Test design??

```
Class template
class Game
   // attributes
   // methods
class TestQuiz
   Game quiz = new Game();
   quiz.startGame();
   // continue here
```

We had:

Classes for Game, Question, Player

```
class Game
   // attributes
   // methods
class Question
   // attributes
   // methods
```

```
class Player
   // attributes
   // methods
```

We had: Methods

- Think of it as a routine
 - A set of repetitive steps grouped together
 - How to do something
- Used to define an object's ability
- Examples in your everyday life?
 - Carry conversation
 - Walking to a classroom
 - Cooking spaghetti
 - Doing homework

We introduced: Input-process-output (IPO)

- Model to show process interaction
- Input information, resources needed
- Process step-by-step commands
- Output results of transforming I by P



We went through: Example IPOs for these

- Game ability
 - Display 10 questions in each game
- Question ability
 - Set correct answer
- Player ability
 - Maintain own high score across all previous games

We started: Translating to Java methods

Template structure:

```
returnType methodName( varType<sub>1</sub> var<sub>1</sub>, ..., varType<sub>k</sub> var<sub>k</sub> )
{
    // commands go here
}
```

Review: Example design

```
class Quiz
     // attributes ...
     // constructor ...
     // other methods here
     void startGame() { ... }
     int getPlayerScore()
          // access score in
          // person's attributes
          return -1;
     int compHighs(int score1, int score2)
          // compare score1 with score2
          // return higher of the two
          return -1;
       continue next column
```

```
boolean isGameOver()
    // are all questions answered?
    // if so, return true
     return false;
String isBetter( Player p2 )
    // compare my person's
    // high score to p2's highscore
    // return name of my person
    // if it has higher score
    // else return p2's name
     return "temp";
```

Testing the classes

```
class TestQuiz
                            Calls the constructor method
    Player bob = new Player( "robert" );
    // call its methods here
    Question q1 = new Question( "What is ...", "a. 1", "b. 5", "c. 10");
    q1.setRealAnswer("b"); <
                                    Calls a method
   // call its methods here
                                    pass in real values
    Game quiz = new Game();
    quiz.startGame();
   // call its methods here
```

We ended with this summary:

Steps:

- Convert class design to class skeleton
- Convert each thing to keep track of into attributes
 - Declare them only
- Build a constructor method
 - Initialize all the attributes in it
- Convert each class ability into a method
- Create a test class by creating object and calling its methods

```
class TestQuiz
{
     Quiz game = new Quiz();
     game.startGame();
}
```

Today: Another Game Example

```
class Question
 // attributes
 String questionWords;
 String mc1;
 String mc2;
 String mc3;
 int realAnswer;
 // methods
 Question(String q, String opt1, String op2, String op3) { ... }
 String toString() { ... }
```

Continue with Game Class

```
class Game
 // attributes
 int numCorrect;
 Question q1;
 Question q2;
 // methods
 Game() { ... }
 void setAnswer1( int i ) { ... }
 void setAnswer2( int i ) { ... }
 void printQuestions() { ... }
```

What do the Question objects look like?

See handout:

- Question-object-q1.txt shows the attributes have been set certain values that were used when q1 was initialized
- Question-object-q2.txt shows different values that were used when q2 was initialized

Lastly, a TestGame class (simplified)

```
class TestGame
{
  // declare object here

  // call object's methods here
}
```

Lastly, a TestGame class (actual template)

```
class TestGame
 public static void main( String args[] )
  // declare object here
  // call object's methods here
```

TestGame class

```
class TestGame
 public static void main( String args[] )
  // declare object here
  Game quiz = new Game();
  // call object's methods here
  quiz.setAnswer1(2);
  quiz.setAnswer2(3);
  quiz.printQuestions();
```

Homework

- Study this latter Game example using the handouts we just reviewed (also available online)
 - Goal: Understand the detailed code with lots of comments
 - Use the comments as a guide to understand the program

Classes Provided in A1

- TakeOut.java
 - Review its responsibility, attributes, methods
 - Has most of the definition given
 - Some code missing
 - Use comments as a guide
- Customer.java and Order.java
 - Review their responsibilities, attributes, methods
 - Use comments as a guide
- TestTakeOut.java
 - Use comments as a guide
 - Some code missing