

Slovenská technická univerzita v Bratislave
Fakulta informatiky a informačných technológií

Použité OOP Princípy

Základy objektovo-orientovaného programovania

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Dedenie

Trieda Player dedí z triedy User.

```
package iamquiz.model;

public class Player extends User{
    private int life = 5;
    private int correctQuestions;

    public int getLife() {
        return life;
    }

    public void setLife(int life) {
        this.life = life;
    }

    public int getCorrectQuestions() {
        return correctQuestions;
    }

    public void setCorrectQuestions() {
        correctQuestions++;
    }
}
```

Viacnásobné dedenie

Trieda SuperUser dedí z triedy Player, ktorá dedí z triedy User.

```
public class Player extends User{
```

```
public class SuperUser extends Player{
```

Agregácia

V triede FileHandling v metóde loadFile vytvárame inštancie triedy Category a Question.

```
public Category loadFile() {
    Category category = new Category(fileQuestionsName);
    try (Scanner loader = new Scanner(new FileReader(fileQuestionsName))) {
        while (loader.hasNext()) {
            Question question = new Question();
            String loadedQuestion = loader.nextLine();
            question.setQuestion(loadedQuestion);
            for (int numberOfAnswer = 0; numberOfAnswer < 4; numberOfAnswer++) {
                String loadedAnswer = loader.nextLine();
                question.setAnswers(loadedAnswer);
            }
            category.setQuestions(question);
        }
    }
    catch (IOException e) {
        System.out.println("Whoops");
    }
    return category;
}
```

Kompozícia

V triede Category vytvárame inštanciu ArrayListu typu Question.

```
public class Category {
    private final String categoryName;
    private ArrayList<Question> questions = new ArrayList<>();
}
```

Preťažovanie

V triede GameMode preťažujeme konštruktor podľa počtu zadaných argumentov.

```
public GameMode() {
    gameModeName = "undefined";
}
public GameMode(String gameModeName) {
    this.gameModeName = gameModeName;
}
```

Prekonávanie

V abstraktnej triede User prekonávame metódu toString() triedy Object.

```
@Override
public String toString() {
    return name.toUpperCase();
}
```

Zapuzdrenie

V triede Question používame zapuzdrenie pre získanie prístupu k privátnym atribútom triedy.

```
public class Question {
    private String question;
    private int indexOfCorrectAnswer = 0;
    private final ArrayList<String> answers = new ArrayList<>();

    public ArrayList<String> getAnswers() {
        return answers;
    }

    public void setAnswers(String answer) {
        answers.add(answer);
    }

    public String getQuestion() {
        return question;
    }

    public void setQuestion(String question) {
        this.question = question;
    }
}
```

Statická metóda

V triede GameScreenControl používame statickú metódu setScannedCharacter().

```
public static void setScannedCharacter() {
    try{
        scannedCharacter = sc.nextLine().charAt(0);
    }
    catch(Exception e){
        System.out.println("No character was entered.");
    }
}
```

Statický atribút

V triede GameScreenControl používame statické atribúty actualScreen a scannedCharacter.

```
public class GameScreenControl {  
    private static String actualScreen = "mainMenu";  
    private static char scannedCharacter = ' ';
```

Finálny atribút

V triede Game používame finálny atribút GAMENAME.

```
public class Game {  
    private static final String GAMENAME = "I AM QUIZ";
```

Finálna metóda

V triede FileHandling používame finálnu metódu loadFile(), ktorá načíta súbor s otázkami.

```
public final Category loadFile() {  
    Category category = new Category(fileQuestionsName);  
    try (Scanner loader = new Scanner(new FileReader(fileQuestionsName))) {  
        while (loader.hasNext()) {  
            Question question = new Question();  
            String loadedQuestion = loader.nextLine();  
            question.setQuestion(loadedQuestion);  
            for (int numberOfAnswer = 0; numberOfAnswer < 4; numberOfAnswer++) {  
                String loadedAnswer = loader.nextLine();  
                question.setAnswers(loadedAnswer);  
            }  
            category.setQuestions(question);  
        }  
    }  
    catch (IOException e) {  
        System.out.println("Whoops");  
    }  
    return category;  
}
```

Rozhranie

```
public interface Screens {  
    1 implementation  
    void displayMainMenu();
```

Default metóda

Interface Screens obsahuje defaultnú metódu displayEndScreen().

```
default void displayEndScreen(){  
    System.out.println("\n\n\n\t\t\t\t\t\t\tThank you for playing!\n\n\n");  
}
```

Abstraktná trieda

Trieda User je abstraktnou triedou.

```
public abstract class User {  
    public String name;
```

Abstraktná metóda

Abstraktná trieda User obsahuje abstraktnú metódu displayMode3Stats().

```
1 implementation  
public abstract void displayMode3Stats();
```

Upcasting

```
public void setGameMode3Settings(char scannedCharacter, GameScreen gameScreen){  
    User user1 = new Player();  
    User user2 = new Player();
```

Downcasting

```
        startGame3(gameScreen, (Player)user1, (Player)user2, gameMode);  
    }  
}  
  
public void startGame3(GameScreen gameScreen, Player player1, Player player2, GameMode gameMode){
```

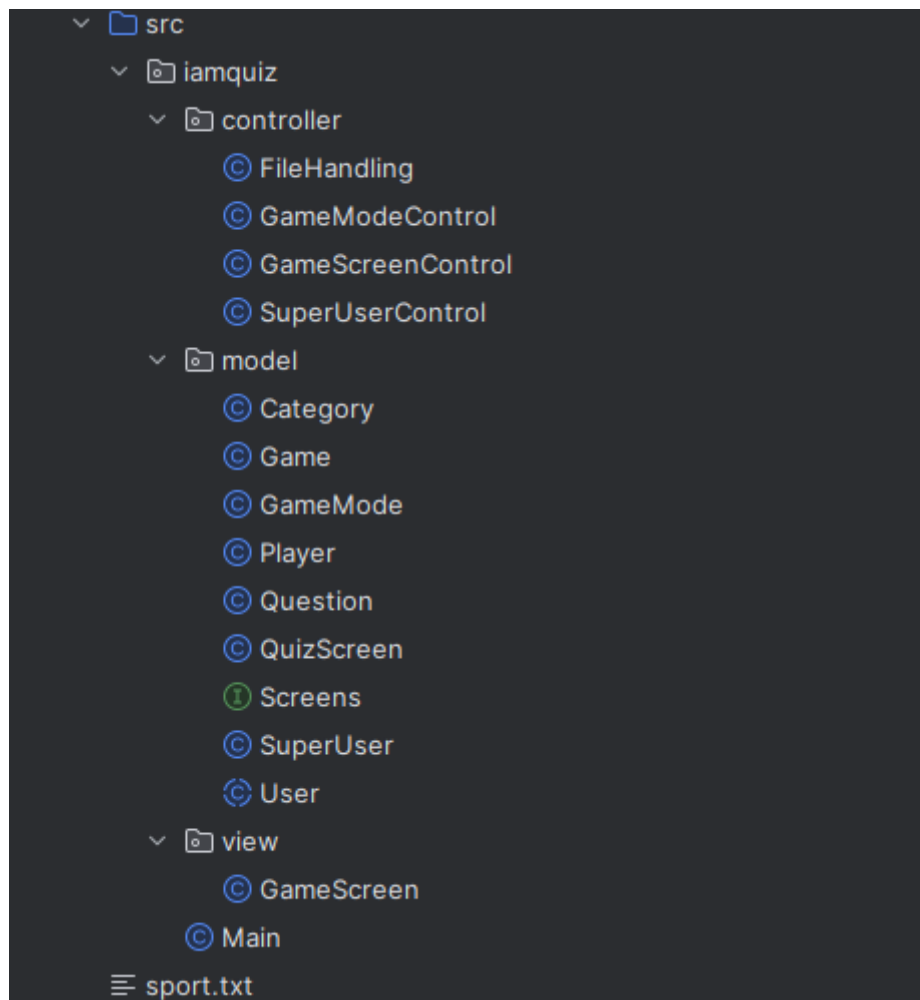
Polymorfizmus

V triede `GameScreen` v metóde `displayTypesOfUsers` využívame polymorfizmus pri volaní metódy `whoAmI()`, ktorá sa nachádza v triedach `User`, `Player` a `SuperUser`, ktorá vypisuje rozdielne typy používateľov volaním rovnakej metódy.

```
public void displayTypesOfUsers(ArrayList<User> typesOfUsers) {  
    displayBorder();  
    System.out.println("\n|\t\t\t\t\t\t\t SUPERUSER MENU\n|\tTypes of users in quiz:");  
    for (User typesOfUser : typesOfUsers) {  
        System.out.println("\t\t" + typesOfUser.whoAmI());  
    }  
    System.out.println("\n|Press 'x' to go back to menu");  
    displayBorderBottom();  
}
```

Roztriedenie do balíkov

Vhodné roztriedenie tried do balíkov podľa návrhového vzoru MVC.



Ostatné body

V programe využívame camelCase, pri triedach využívame PascalCase, pri metódach využívame komentáre.

UML Diagram

