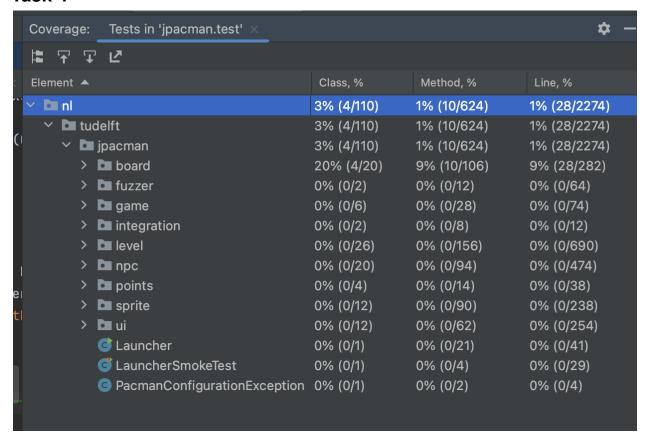
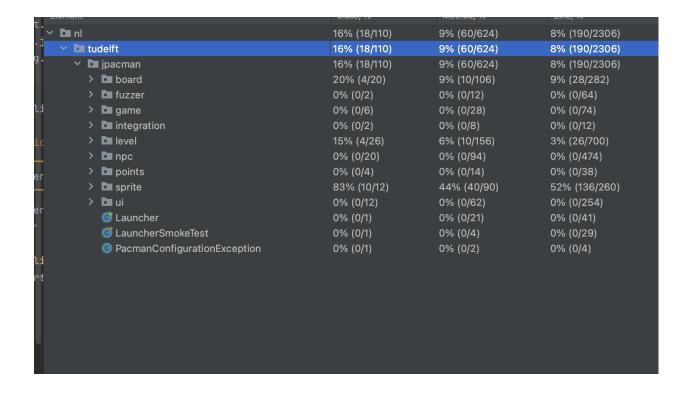
Link to fork repository:

https://github.com/SnellJ2/cs472project

Task-1



Task2



Task 2.1The first method I tested was the setAlive() method in Player.java. Here is the code.

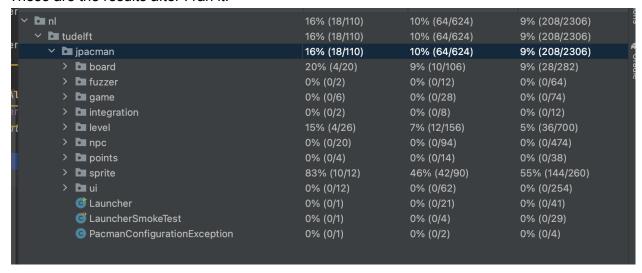
```
package nl.tudelft.jpacman.level;

import nl.tudelft.jpacman.sprite.PacManSprites;
import org.junit.jupiter.api.Test;

import static org.assertj.core.api.Assertions.assertThat;

no usages new*
public class setAliveTest {
    lusage
    private static final PacManSprites SPRITES = new PacManSprites();
    lusage
    private PlayerFactory Factory = new PlayerFactory(SPRITES);
    2 usages
    private Player the_player = Factory.createPacMan();
    no usages new*
    @Test
    void testSetAlive(){
        the_player.setAlive(false);
        assertThat(the_player.isAlive()).isEqualTo( expected: false);
    }
}
```

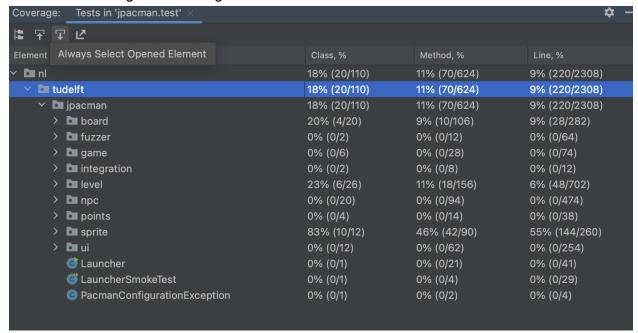
These are the results after I ran it.



The second method I tested was the constructor for the Pellet class. This essentially tests the whole class.

Here is the code.

Here is the coverage after testing.



The final test I did was the consumedAPellet method in DefaultPointCalculator.

Here is the code for the test.

```
nousages new*
public class consumedAPelletTest {
    2usages
    private static final EmptySprite sprite = new EmptySprite(); //the sprite to test doesnt matter what sprite it real
    1usage
    Pellet posTest = new Pellet( points: 30, sprite);
    1usage
    Pellet negTest = new Pellet( points: -30, sprite); //we're going to check if both positive and negative tests work
    1usage
    private static final PacManSprites SPRITES = new PacManSprites();
    1usage
    private PlayerFactory Factory = new PlayerFactory(SPRITES);
    4 usages
    private Player the player = Factory.createPacMan();
    2 usages
    private DefaultPointCalculator calculator = new DefaultPointCalculator();
    no usages new *
    @Test
    void consumedAPelletTest(){
        calculator.consumedAPellet(the_player, posTest); //consume positive
        assertThat(the_player.getScore()).isEqualTo( expected: 30);
        calculator.consumedAPellet(the_player, negTest);
        assertThat(the_player.getScore()).isEqualTo( expected: 0); //since it was 30 before it should be 0 now
}
```

Here is the coverage results.

Coverage: Tests in 'jpacman.test' $ imes$			
推平卫 区			
Element 🔺	Class, %	Method, %	Line, %
∨ 🖿 nl	20% (22/110)	12% (76/624)	10% (232/2312)
, 🗡 🖿 tudelft	20% (22/110)	12% (76/624)	10% (232/2312)
`	20% (22/110)	12% (76/624)	10% (232/2312)
Package	20% (4/20)	9% (10/106)	9% (28/282)
> t tuzzer	0% (0/2)	0% (0/12)	0% (0/64)
> 🗖 game	0% (0/6)	0% (0/28)	0% (0/74)
> 🗖 integration	0% (0/2)	0% (0/8)	0% (0/12)
> 🖿 level	23% (6/26)	14% (22/156)	7% (54/702)
·	0% (0/20)	0% (0/94)	0% (0/474)
> D points	50% (2/4)	14% (2/14)	14% (6/42)
> 🗖 sprite	83% (10/12)	46% (42/90)	55% (144/260)
> D ∎ ui	0% (0/12)	0% (0/62)	0% (0/254)
© Launcher	0% (0/1)	0% (0/21)	0% (0/41)
i LauncherSmokeTest	0% (0/1)	0% (0/4)	0% (0/29)
PacmanConfigurationException	0% (0/1)	0% (0/2)	0% (0/4)
	<u> </u>		

Task 3.

Are the coverage results from JaCoCo similar to the ones you got from IntelliJ in the last task? Why so or why not?

The results are much different as my coverage was at most mine was 20% while there's was 54%. In addition the visualization of things like missed methods and classes are helpful in JaCoCo.

Did you find helpful the source code visualization from JaCoCo on uncovered branches?

Yes I did find it helpful.

Which visualization did you prefer and why? IntelliJ's coverage window or JaCoCo's report?

I found JaCoCo's report more helpful than IntelliJ's due to the visualization. However I am unsure if I would use it since I don't know how difficult it is to set up the tests. Even though it looks nice IntelliJ's coverage window seems to be detailed as well.