# Exercises: Encapsulation

This document defines the **exercise assignments** for the ["CSharp OOP Basics" course @ Software University](https://softuni.bg/trainings/2084/csharp-oop-basics-october-2018#lesson-9805).

You can check your solutions here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/232/Encapsulation-Exercise>

## Class Box

You are given a geometric figure box with parameters length, width and height. Model a class Box that that can be instantiated by the same three parameters. Expose to the outside world only methods for its surface area, lateral surface area and its volume (formulas: <http://www.mathwords.com/r/rectangular_parallelepiped.htm>).

On the first three lines you will get the length, width and height. On the next three lines print the surface area, lateral surface area and the volume of the box:

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| 2  3  4 | Surface Area – 52.00  Lateral Surface Area – 40.00  Volume – 24.00 |
| 1.3  1  6 | Surface Area - 30.20  Lateral Surface Area - 27.60  Volume - 7.80 |

## Class Box Data Validation

A box’s side should not be zero or a negative number. Expand your class from the previous problem by adding data validation for each parameter given to the constructor. Make a private setter that performs data validation internally.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| 2  -3  4 | Width cannot be zero or negative. |

## Animal Farm

You should be familiar with encapsulation already. For this problem, you’ll be working with the **Animal Farm project**. It contains a class Chicken. Chicken contains several fields, a constructor, several properties and several methods. Your task is to encapsulate or hide anything that is unintended for viewing or modification from outside the class.

### Step 1. Encapsulate Fields

Fields should be **private**. Leaving fields open for modification from outside the class is potentially dangerous. Make all fields in the Chicken class private.

In case the value inside the field is needed elsewhere, use **getters** to reveal it.

### Step 2. Ensure Classes Have a Correct State

Having **getters and setters** is useless, if you don’t actually use them. The Chicken constructor modifies the fields directly, which is wrong when there are suitable setters available. Modify the constructor to fix this issue.

### Step 3. Validate Data Properly

Validate the chicken’s **name** (it cannot be null, empty or whitespace). In case of **invalid name**, print exception message: "Name cannot be empty." .

Validate the **age** properly, minimum and maximum age are provided, make a use of them. In case of an **invalid age**, print exception message: "Age should be between 0 and 15." .

Don’t forget to handle properly the possibly thrown exceptions.

### Step 4. Hide Internal Logic

If a method is intended to be used only by descendant classes or internally, to perform some action, there is no point in keeping them **public**. The **CalculateProductPerDay()** method is used by the **ProductPerDay** public getter. This means the method can safely be hidden inside the Chicken class by declaring it **private**.

### Step 5. Submit Code to Judge

Submit your code as a zip file in Judge. Zip everything except the bin and obj folders within the project and submit the single zip file in judge.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Mara  10 | Chicken Mara (age 10) can produce 1 eggs per day. |
| Mara  17 | Age should be between 0 and 15. |

## Shopping Spree

Create two classes: **class** **Person** and **class** **Product**. Each person should have a **name**, **money** and a **bag** **of products**. Each product should have a **name** and a **cost**. Name cannot be an **empty string**. Money cannot be a **negative number**.

Create a program in which **each command** corresponds to a **person buying a product**. If the person can **afford** a product **add** it to his bag. If a person **doesn’t have enough** money, print an **appropriate** **message** ("[Person name] can't afford [Product name]").

On the **first two lines** you are given **all people** and **all products**. After all purchases print **every person** in the order of **appearance** and **all products** that he has **bought** also in order of **appearance**. If **nothing was bought**, print the name of the person followed by "**Nothing bought**".

In case of **invalid input** (negative money exception message: "**Money cannot be negative**") or an empty name (empty name exception message: "**Name cannot be empty**") **break** the program with an appropriate message. See the examples below:

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Pesho=11;Gosho=4  Bread=10;Milk=2;  Pesho Bread  Gosho Milk  Gosho Milk  Pesho Milk  END  Pesho=11;Gosho=4  Bread=10;Milk=2;  Pesho Bread  Gosho Milk  Gosho Milk  Pesho Milk  END | Pesho bought Bread  Gosho bought Milk  Gosho bought Milk  Pesho can't afford Milk  Pesho - Bread  Gosho - Milk, Milk |
| Mimi=0  Kafence=2  Mimi Kafence  END | Mimi can't afford Kafence  Mimi – Nothing bought |
| Jeko=-3  Chushki=1;  Jeko Chushki  END | Money cannot be negative |

## Pizza Calories

A Pizza is made of dough and different toppings. You should model a **class Pizza,** which should have a **name**, **dough** and **toppings** as fields. Every type of **ingredient** should have its **own class**. Every ingredient has different properties: the **dough** can be white or wholegrain and in addition, it can be crispy, chewy or homemade. The **toppings** can be of type meat, veggies, cheese or sauce. **Every ingredient** should have a **weight** in grams and a method for **calculating** its calories according to its type. Calories per gram are calculated through **modifiers**. Every ingredient has 2 calories per gram as a **base** and a **modifier** that **gives** the **exact** calories. For example, a white dough has a modifier of 1.5, a chewy dough has a modifier of 1.1, which means that a **white** **chewy** dough, weighting **100** **grams** will have 100 \* 1.5 \* 1.1 = 330.00 **total** **calories**.

**Your job** is to model the classes in such a way that they are **properly encapsulated** and to provide a public method for every pizza that **calculates its calories according to the ingredients it has**.

**Step 1. Create a Dough Class**

The base ingredient of a Pizza is the dough. First, you need to create a **class** for it. It has a **flour type,** which can be **white** or **wholegrain**. In addition, it has a **baking technique,** which can be **crispy**, **chewy** or **homemade**. A dough should have a **weight** in grams. The calories per gram of a dough are calculated depending on the flour type and the baking technique. Every dough has 2 calories per gram as a base and a modifier that gives the exact calories. For example, a white dough has a modifier of 1.5, a chewy dough has a modifier of 1.1, which means that a **white** **chewy** **dough**, weighting **100** **grams** will have (2 \* 100) \* 1.5 \* 1.1 = 330.00 **total** **calories**. You are given the modifiers below:

**Modifiers:**

* White – 1.5;
* Wholegrain – 1.0;
* Crispy – 0.9;
* Chewy – 1.1;
* Homemade – 1.0;

Everything that the class should expose is a getter for the calories per gram. Your task is to create the class with a proper constructor, fields, getters and setters. Make sure you use the proper access modifiers.

**Step 2. Validate Data for the Dough Class**

Change the internal logic of the Dough class by adding a data validation in the setters.

Make sure that if **invalid flour type** or an **invalid baking technique** is given a proper **exception** is thrown with the message "Invalid type of dough.".

The allowed weight of a dough is in the range [1..200] grams. If it is outside of this range throw an exception with the message "Dough weight should be in the range [1..200].".

**Exception Messages**

* "Invalid type of dough."
* "Dough weight should be in the range [1..200]."

Make a test in your main method that reads Doughs and prints their calories until an "END" command is given.

**Examples**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Dough White Chewy 100  END | 330.00 |
| Dough Tip500 Chewy 100  END  Dough White Roast 100  END | Invalid type of dough. |
| Dough White Chewy 240  END | Dough weight should be in the range [1..200]. |

**Step 3. Create a Topping Class**

Next, you need to create a **Topping class**. It can be of four different types – **meat**, **veggies**, **cheese** or a **sauce**. A topping has a **weight** in grams. The calories per gram of topping are calculated depending on its type. The **base calories** per gram are **2**. Every different type of topping has a modifier. For example, meat has a modifier of 1.2, so a meat topping will have 1.2 calories per gram (1 \* 1.2). Everything that the class should expose is a getter for calories per gram. You are given the modifiers below:

Modifiers:

* Meat – 1.2;
* Veggies – 0.8;
* Cheese – 1.1;
* Sauce – 0.9;

Your task is to create the class with a proper constructor, fields, getters and setters. Make sure you use the proper access modifiers.

**Step 4. Validate Data for the Topping Class**

Change the internal logic of the Topping class by adding a data validation in the setter.

Make sure the topping is one of the provided types, otherwise throw a proper exception with the message "Cannot place [name of invalid argument] on top of your pizza.".

The allowed weight of a topping is in the range [1..50] grams. If it is outside of this range throw an exception with the message "[Topping type name] weight should be in the range [1..50].".

**Exception Messages**

* "Cannot place [name of invalid argument] on top of your pizza."
* "[Topping type name] weight should be in the range [1..50]."

Make a test in your main method that reads a single dough and a topping after that and prints their calories.

**Examples**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Dough White Chewy 100  Topping meat 30  END | 330.00  72.00 |
| Dough White chewy 100  Topping Krenvirshi 500  END | 330.00  Cannot place Krenvirshi on top of your pizza. |
| Dough White Chewy 100  Topping Meat 500  END | 330.00  Meat weight should be in the range [1..50]. |

**Step 5. Create a Pizza Class!**

A Pizza should have a **name**, some **toppings** and a **dough**. Make use of the two classes you made earlier. In addition, a pizza should have **public getters** for its **name**, **number of toppings** and the **total calories**. The **total calories** are **calculated by summing the calories of all the ingredients a pizza has**. Create the class using a proper constructor, expose a method for adding a topping, a public setter for the dough and a getter method for the total calories.

The input for a pizza consists of **several** **lines**. On the first line is the **pizza name** and on the second line, you will get input for the **dough**. On the next lines, you will receive every topping the pizza has.

If the creation of the pizza was **successful,** print on a single line the name of the pizza and the **total calories** it has.

**Step 6. Validate Data for the Pizza Class**

The **name** of the pizza should **not** be an **empty string**. In addition, it should **not be longer than 15 symbols**. If it does not fit, throw an **exception** with the message "Pizza name should be between 1 and 15 symbols.".

The **number of toppings** should be in range [0..10]. If not, throw an **exception** with the message "Number of toppings should be in range [0..10].".

Your task is to print the **name** of the pizza and the **total** **calories** it has according to the examples below.

**Examples**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Pizza Meatless  Dough Wholegrain Crispy 100  Topping Veggies 50  Topping Cheese 50  END | Meatless - 370.00 Calories. |
| Pizza Burgas  Dough White Homemade 200  Topping Meat 123  END | Meat weight should be in the range [1..50]. |
| Pizza Bulgarian  Dough White Chewy 100  Topping Sauce 20  Topping Cheese 50  Topping Cheese 40  Topping Meat 10  Topping Sauce 10  Topping Cheese 30  Topping Cheese 40  Topping Meat 20  Topping Sauce 30  Topping Cheese 25  Topping Cheese 40  Topping Meat 40  END | Number of toppings should be in range [0..10]. |
| Pizza Bulgarian  Dough White Chewy 100  Topping Sirene 50  Topping Cheese 50  Topping Krenvirsh 20  Topping Meat 10  END | Cannot place Sirene on top of your pizza. |

## \*\*Football Team Generator

A football team has variable **number of players**, a **name** and a **rating**. A player has a **name** and **stats,** which are the basis for his skill level. and The stats a player has are **endurance**, **sprint**, **dribble**, **passing** **shooting**. Each stat can be an **integer** in the range [0..100]. The overall **skill** **level** of a **player** is calculated as the **average** of his **stats**. Only the **name** of a player and his **stats** should be visible to the entire outside world. **Everything** **else** should be **hidden**.

A team should expose a **name**, a **rating** (calculated by the average skill level of all players in the team and **rounded** to the **integer** part only) and **methods** for **adding** and **removing** **players**.

Your task is to **model** the **team** and the **players** following the proper principles of **Encapsulation**. Expose **only** the properties that need to be visible and **validate** **data** appropriately.

### Input

Your application will receive commands until the "**END**" command is given. The command can be one of the following:

* **"Team;<TeamName>"** – add a new team;
* **"Add;<TeamName>;<PlayerName>;<Endurance>;<Sprint>;<Dribble>;<Passing>;<Shooting>"** – add a new player to the team;
* **"Remove;<TeamName>;<PlayerName>"** –remove the player from the team;
* **"Rating;<TeamName>"** – print the team rating, rounded to an integer.

### Data Validation

* A name cannot be null, empty or white space. If not, print "A name should not be empty."
* Stats should be in the range 0..100. If not, print "[Stat name] should be between 0 and 100."
* If you receive a command to remove a missing player, print "Player [Player name] is not in [Team name] team."
* If you receive a command to add a player to a missing team, print "Team [team name] does not exist."
* If you receive a command to show stats for a missing team, print "Team [team name] does not exist."

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Team;Arsenal  Add;Arsenal;Kieran\_Gibbs;75;85;84;92;67  Add;Arsenal;Aaron\_Ramsey;95;82;82;89;68  Remove;Arsenal;Aaron\_Ramsey  Rating;Arsenal  END | Arsenal – 81 |
| Team;Arsenal  Add;Arsenal;Kieran\_Gibbs;75;85;84;92;67  Add;Arsenal;Aaron\_Ramsey;195;82;82;89;68  Remove;Arsenal;Aaron\_Ramsey  Rating;Arsenal  END | Endurance should be between 0 and 100.  Player Aaron\_Ramsey is not in Arsenal team.  Arsenal - 81 |
| Team;Arsenal  Rating;Arsenal  END | Arsenal – 0 |