## **Assignment Bonus Battleship AI logic:**

- 1. Develop an AI BattleShip Playing Class.
  - a. Name your class with your three initials and the year you graduate, ie cwh1986
  - b. Implement the interface Bai2 as described below public interface Bai2 {
     public ArrayList placeShips();//ArrayList of Locations and Directions public Location guess(); //done each turn public void didIHit(boolean flag, boolean sunk, int sizeSunk); public Image represent();//return an image of yourself to be displayed while

playing
 public void who(String name); //done once
 public void enemyGuess(Location loc); //done each turn

The ArrayList should consist of 10 objects.

The 10 objects should be;

Location of starting point for Carrier (see attached Location class)

Direction from starting point (see attached Direction class)

Location of starting point for Battleship (see attached Location class)

Direction from starting point (see attached Direction class)

Location of starting point for Destroyer (see attached Location class)

Direction from starting point (see attached Direction class)

Location of starting point for Sub (see attached Location class)

Direction from starting point (see attached Direction class)

Location of starting point for PT (see attached Location class) Direction from starting point (see attached Direction class)

For example, The following Layout would have this ArrayList

.....C... .....C... .....C...

\*Dynamic Memory \*Big O Notation\*Stacks\*Linked Lists\*Binary Trees\*Selection Sort\*Insertion Sort\*Hashing\*Priority Queue\*Collisions\*

......C... ......C...

ArrayList

0 (0,6)

- 1 Direction.SOUTH,
- c. Placing ships outside the grid results in instant loss
- d. Placing guesses outside the grid results in instant loss
- e. Going 100 guesses without victory results in instant loss

**RUBRIC:** 

Working game: Winning playoff

35 points

25 points

Runner Up 15 points

## LOCATION

```
public class Location implements Comparable
  // Instance Variables: Encapsulated data for each Location object
                           // row location in grid
  private int myRow;
  private int myCol;
                          // column location in grid
  /** Constructs a <code>Location</code> object.
  * @param row location's row
  * @param col location's column
  public Location(int row, int col)
    myRow = row;
    myCol = col;
  }
 // accessor methods
  /** Returns the row coordinate of this location.
                 row of this location
  * @return
  **/
  public int row()
  {
    return myRow;
  /** Returns the column coordinate of this location.
                  column of this location
  * @return
  **/
  public int col()
    return myCol;
  /** Indicates whether some other <code>Location</code> object is
  * "equal to" this one.
  * @param other the other location to test
                <code>true</code> if <code>other</code> is at the
            same row and column as the current location:
            <code>false</code> otherwise
  **/
  public boolean equals(Object other)
    if (! (other instanceof Location))
     return false:
    Location otherLoc = (Location) other;
```

```
return row() == otherLoc.row() && col() == otherLoc.col();
}
/** Generates a hash code for this location
* (will not be tested on the Advanced Placement exam).
* @return a hash code for a <code>Location</code> object
public int hashCode()
 return row() * 3737 + col();
}
/** Compares this location to <code>other</code> for ordering.
* Returns a negative integer, zero, or a positive integer as this
* location is less than, equal to, or greater than <code>other</code>.
* Locations are ordered in row-major order.
* (Precondition: <code>other</code> is a <code>Location</code> object.)
* @param other the other location to test
* @return
              a negative integer if this location is less than
          <code>other</code>, zero if the two locations are equal,
          or a positive integer if this location is greater than
          <code>other</code>
public int compareTo(Object other)
  Location otherLoc = (Location) other;
  if (equals(other))
    return 0;
  if ( row() == otherLoc.row() )
    return col() - otherLoc.col();
  return row() - otherLoc.row();
}
/** Represents this location as a string.
* @return
                a string indicating the row and column of the
            location in (row, col) format
**/
public String toString()
  return "(" + row() + ", " + col() + ")";
```

}

## **DIRECTION**

```
public class Direction
  // Named constants for some common compass directions
  public static final Direction NORTH = new Direction(0);
  public static final Direction NORTHEAST = new Direction (45);
  public static final Direction EAST = new Direction(90);
  public static final Direction SOUTHEAST = new Direction (135);
  public static final Direction SOUTH = new Direction(180);
  public static final Direction SOUTHWEST = new Direction (225);
  public static final Direction WEST = new Direction(270);
  public static final Direction NORTHWEST = new Direction (315);
  /** Number of degrees in compass
   * (will not be tested on the Advanced Placement exam).
  public static final int FULL CIRCLE = 360; // not tested on AP exam
  // Array of strings representing common compass points.
  private static final String[] dirNames = {"North", "Northeast", "East", "Southeast",
                            "South", "Southwest", "West", "Northwest"};
  // Instance Variables: Encapsulated data for each Direction object
  private int dirInDegrees; // represents compass direction in degrees,
                   // with 0 degrees as North,
                   // 90 degrees as East, etc.
 // constructors
  /** Constructs a default <code>Direction</code> object facing North.
  public Direction()
     dirInDegrees = 0; // default to North
  /** Constructs a <code>Direction</code> object.
   * @param degrees initial compass direction in degrees
  public Direction(int degrees)
     dirInDegrees = degrees % FULL_CIRCLE;
    if (dirInDegrees < 0)
       dirInDegrees += FULL_CIRCLE;
  }
  /** Constructs a <code>Direction</code> object.
   * @param str compass direction specified as a string, e.g. "North"
   * @throws IllegalArgumentException if string doesn't match a known direction name
```

```
**/
 public Direction(String str)
   int regionWidth = FULL_CIRCLE / dirNames.length;
        for (int k = 0; k < dirNames.length; k++)
      if ( str.equalsIgnoreCase(dirNames[k]) )
         dirInDegrees = k * regionWidth;
         return;
   throw new IllegalArgumentException("Illegal direction specified: \"" +
                  str + "\"");
 }
// accessor methods
 /** Returns this direction value in degrees.
 * @return the value of this <code>Direction</code> object in degrees
 public int inDegrees()
   return dirInDegrees;
 }
 /** Indicates whether some other <code>Direction</code> object
 * is "equal to" this one.
 * @param other the other position to test
 * @return
                 <code>true</code> if <code>other</code>
             represents the same direction;
             <code>false</code> otherwise
 public boolean equals(Object other)
   if (! (other instance of Direction))
      return false:
   Direction d = (Direction) other:
   return inDegrees() == d.inDegrees();
 }
 /** Generates a hash code for this direction
 * (will not be tested on the Advanced Placement exam).
              a hash code for a <code>Direction</code> object
 public int hashCode()
  return inDegrees();
```

```
}
/** Returns the direction that is a quarter turn
* to the right of this <code>Direction</code> object.
* @return the new direction
public Direction toRight()
  return new Direction(dirInDegrees + (FULL_CIRCLE / 4));
}
/** Returns the direction that is <code>deg</code> degrees
* to the right of this <code>Direction</code> object.
* @param deg the number of degrees to turn
* @return
             the new direction
public Direction toRight(int deg)
  return new Direction(dirInDegrees + deg);
/** Returns the direction that is a quarter turn
* to the left of this <code>Direction</code> object.
* @return the new direction
public Direction toLeft()
  return new Direction(dirInDegrees - (FULL_CIRCLE / 4));
/** Returns the direction that is <code>deg</code> degrees
* to the left of this <code>Direction</code> object.
* @param deg the number of degrees to turn
* @return the new direction
public Direction toLeft(int deg)
  return new Direction(dirInDegrees - deg);
}
/** Returns the direction that is the reverse of this
* <code>Direction</code> object.
* @return the reverse direction
**/
public Direction reverse()
 return new Direction(dirInDegrees + (FULL CIRCLE / 2));
/** Represents this direction as a string.
               a string indicating the direction
* @return
```

```
**/
 public String toString()
   // If the direction is one of the compass points for which we have
   // a name, provide it; otherwise report in degrees.
   int regionWidth = FULL CIRCLE / dirNames.length;
   if (dirInDegrees \% regionWidth == 0)
      return dirNames[dirInDegrees / regionWidth];
   else
      return dirInDegrees + " degrees";
 }
 /** Rounds this direction to the nearest "cardinal" direction
 * (will not be tested on the Advanced Placement exam).<br/>
 * The choice of possible cardinal directions depends on the number
 * of cardinal directions and the starting direction. For example,
 * the two cardinal directions starting at NORTH are NORTH and SOUTH.
 * The two cardinal directions starting at EAST are EAST and WEST.
 * The four cardinal directions starting at NORTH are NORTH, EAST,
 * SOUTH, and WEST. The four cardinal directions starting from
 * NORTHEAST are NORTHEAST, SOUTHEAST, SOUTHWEST, and NORTHWEST.
 * (Precondition: 0 < numDirections <= 360)
 * @param numDirections the number of "cardinal" directions
 * @param startingDir the starting cardinal direction
 * @return the current direction rounded to a "cardinal" direction
 public Direction roundedDir(int numDirections, Direction startingDir)
   // Determine offset of this direction from startingDir.
   int degreesFromStartingDir = dirInDegrees - startingDir.inDegrees();
   // Divide the compass into regions whose width is based on the
   // number of cardinal directions we have. Then determine how many
   // regions this direction is from the starting direction.
   int regionWidth = FULL CIRCLE / numDirections;
   int numRegions = Math.round((float)degreesFromStartingDir/regionWidth);
   // Return the "cardinal" direction numRegions regions from the
   // starting direction.
   return startingDir.toRight(numRegions*regionWidth);
// methods not tied to any one Direction object
/** Returns a random direction.
 * @return a direction
 public static Direction randomDirection()
   Random randNumGen = RandNumGenerator.getInstance();
```

return new Direction(randNumGen.nextInt(FULL\_CIRCLE));
}

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Recursion\*Linear Search\*Binary Search\*Marine Biology Case Study\*Infix\*Postfix\*Prefix\*nlogn\*\*\*