# Exercises: Enumerations and Annotations

This document defines the exercises for ["Java OOP Basics" course @ Software University](https://softuni.bg/trainings/1375/java-basics-oop-june-2016). Please submit your solutions (source code) of all below described problems in [Judge](https://judge.softuni.bg/).

## Card Suit

Create an enumeration type that has as its constants the four suits of a deck of playing cards (CLUBS, HEARTS, DIAMONDS, SPADES). Iterate over the values of the enumeration type and print all ordinal values and names.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Card Suits | Card Suits:  Ordinal value: 0; Name value: CLUBS  Ordinal value: 1; Name value: DIAMONDS  Ordinal value: 2; Name value: HEARTS  Ordinal value: 3; Name value: SPADES |

## Card Rank

Create an enumeration type that has as its constants the fourteen ranks of a deck of playing cards (ACE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, NINE, TEN, JACK, QUEEN, KING). Iterate over the values of the enumeration type and print all ordinal values and names.

### Examples

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| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Card Ranks | Card Ranks:  Ordinal value: 0; Name value: ACE  Ordinal value: 1; Name value: TWO  Ordinal value: 2; Name value: THREE  Ordinal value: 3; Name value: FOUR  Ordinal value: 4; Name value: FIVE  Ordinal value: 5; Name value: SIX  Ordinal value: 6; Name value: SEVEN  Ordinal value: 7; Name value: EIGHT  Ordinal value: 8; Name value: NINE  Ordinal value: 9; Name value: TEN  Ordinal value: 10; Name value: JACK  Ordinal value: 11; Name value: QUEEN  Ordinal value: 12; Name value: KING |

## Cards with Power

Create a program that generates a deck of cards which have a power. The power of a card is calculated by adding the power of its rank plus the power of its suit.

Rank powers are as follows: (ACE - 14, TWO - 2, THREE - 3, FOUR - 4, FIVE - 5, SIX - 6, SEVEN - 7, EIGHT - 8, NINE - 9, TEN - 10, JACK - 11, QUEEN - 12, KING - 13).

Suit powers are as follows: (CLUBS - 0, DIAMONDS - 13, HEARTS - 26, SPADES - 39).

You will get a command consisting of two lines. On the first line you will receive the Rank of the card and on the second line you will get the suit of the card.

Print the output in the format "Card name: ACE of SPADES; Card power: 53".

### Note

Try using the enumeration types you have created in the previous problems but extending them with constructors and methods. Try using the Enum.valueOf().

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| TWO  CLUBS | Card name: TWO of CLUBS; Card power: 2 |
| ACE  SPADES | Card name: ACE of SPADES; Card power: 53 |

## Card toString()

If you haven’t done it already, try using built-in annotations to override the toString() of your Card class you've created earlier. Make it so it returns the same information as before e.g. in format:

"Card name: {Rank} of {Suit}; Card power: {Card power}"

### Note

Pay attention to the actual overriding of the method.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| TWO  CLUBS | Card name: TWO of CLUBS; Card power: 2 |
| ACE  SPADES | Card name: ACE of SPADES; Card power: 53 |

## Card compareTo()

As your cards have power you can safely add a functionality for comparing them. Try using the ready available interface and the built-in annotations to override the compareTo().

Read two cards from the console and print the greater of the two. In the given format:

"Card name: {Rank} of {Suit}; Card power: {Card power}"

### Note

Pay attention to the actual overriding of the method.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| TWO  CLUBS  ACE  SPADES | Card name: ACE of SPADES; Card power: 53 |

## Custom Enum Annotation

Create a custom annotation that can be applied to classes and can be accessed at runtime. The annotation type elements it should contain are category and description. Apply the annotation to both enumeration types you have created for the previous problems (Rank and Suit). Provide them these exact values:

Rank:

* type = "Enumeration"
* category = "Rank"
* description = "Provides rank constants for a Card class."

Suit:

* type = "Enumeration"
* category = "Suit"
* description = "Provides suit constants for a Card class."

Create a program which gets the description of an enumeration type by a given rank.

### Note

Try using the getAnnotation() method.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Rank | Type = Enumeration, Description = Provides rank constants for a Card class. |

## Deck of Cards

Create a program that generates all cards of a card playing deck. First print the clubs, starting from the ace, ending with a king. Continue with the same cards from hearts, diamonds and spades. Print them in the format below.

### Note

Try using the enumeration types you have created in the previous problems.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Card Deck | ACE of CLUBS  TWO of CLUBS  THREE of CLUBS  FOUR of CLUBS  FIVE of CLUBS  ...  ...  ...  KING of SPADES |

## Card Game

Simulate a card game in which you have two players. Each player has a hand of five cards. The winning player is the player which holds the highest powered card in his hand.

Rank powers are as follows: (ACE - 14, TWO - 2, THREE - 3, FOUR - 4, FIVE - 5, SIX - 6, SEVEN - 7, EIGHT - 8, NINE - 9, TEN - 10, JACK - 11, QUEEN - 12, KING - 13).

Suit powers are as follows: (CLUBS - 0, DIAMONDS - 13, HEARTS - 26, SPADES - 39).

### Input

On the first two lines you will get the names of the players.

On the next lines, you should **read cards** from the console in the format **{ACE of CLUBS}** for a certain player until he has **exactly 5 cards in his hand**. If he receives a card that is not in the deck, you should print "Card is not in the deck.". If he receives an invalid card name, for example "spades of ace", print "No such card exists.".

### Output

Print the name of the winner and his winning card in the format "{Player name} wins with {Card name}.".

### Examples

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** | **Comments** |
| Ivo  Gosho  QUEEN of DIAMONDS  KING of DIAMONDS  **ACE of HEARTS**  ACE of HEARTS  spades of ace  TWO of HEARTS  THREE of HEARTS  FOUR of HEARTS  FIVE of HEARTS  SIX of HEARTS  SEVEN of HEARTS  EIGHT of HEARTS | Card is not in the deck.  No such card exists.  Ivo wins with ACE of HEARTS. | Player Ivo receives cards (in orange) from the deck, until he has exactly five of them.  When he is given ACE of HEARTS for a second time, error message is printed and his hand stays the same size.  When a card with invalid name is given, error message is printed and his hand stays the same size.  When Ivo's hand has 5 cards, Gosho starts receiving cards from the deck.  When Gosho has 5 cards, the hands are evaluated and one of the players wins. |

## Traffic Lights

Implement a simple state machine in the form of a traffic light. Every traffic light has three possible signals - red, green and yellow. Each traffic light can be updated, which changes the color of its signal (e.g. if it is currently red, it changes to green, if it is green it changes to yellow). The order of signals is red -> green -> yellow -> red and so on.

On the first line you will be given multiple traffic light signals in the format "RED GREEN YELLOW". You need to make as many traffic lights as there are signals in the input.

On the second line, you will receive the **n** number of times you need to change each traffic light's signal.

Your output should consist of **n** number of lines, including each updated traffic light's signal. To better understand the problem, see the example below.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| GREEN RED YELLOW  4 | YELLOW GREEN RED  RED YELLOW GREEN  GREEN RED YELLOW  YELLOW GREEN RED |

## \*Inferno Infinity

If you've been involved with the creation of Inferno III last year, you may be informed of the disastrous critic reception it has received. Nevertheless, your company is determined to satisfy its fan base, so a sequel is coming and yeah, you will develop the crafting module of the game using the latest OOP trends.

You have three different weapons (Axe, Sword and Knife) which have base stats and a name. The base stats are min damage, max damage and number of sockets (sockets are basically holes, in which you can insert gems). Below are the base stats for the three weapon types:

* Axe (5-10 damage, 4 sockets)
* Sword (4-6 damage, 3 sockets)
* Knife (3-4 damage, 2 sockets)

Additionally, every weapon provides a bonus to three magical stats - strength, agility and vitality. At first the bonus of every magical stat is zero and can be increased with gems which are inserted into the weapon.

Every gem provides a bonus to all three of the magical stats. There are three different kind of gems:

* Ruby (+7 strength, +2 agility, +5 vitality)
* Emerald (+1strength, +4 agility, +9 vitality)
* Amethyst (+2 strength, +8 agility, +4 vitality)

Every point of strength adds +2 to min damage and +3 to max damage. Every point of agility adds +1 to min damage and +4 to max damage. Vitality does not add damage.

Your job is to implement the functionality to read some weapons from the console and optionally to insert or remove gems at different socket indexes until you receive the END command.

### Note

If you add gem on top of another, just overwrite it. If you add a gem to an invalid index, nothing happens. If you try to remove a gem from an empty socket or from invalid index, nothing happens. Upon receiving the END command print the weapons in order of their appearance in the format provided below.

### Input

Each line consists of three types of commands in which the tokens are separated by ";".

Command types:

* Create;{weapon type};{weapon name}
* Add;{weapon name};{socket index};{gem type}
* Remove;{weapon name};{socket index}
* Print;{weapon name}

### Output

Print weapons in the given format:

"{weapon's name}: {min damage}-{max damage} Damage, +{points} Strength, +{points} Agility, +{points} Vitality"

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Create;AXE;Axe of Misfortune  Add;Axe of Misfortune;0;RUBY  Print;Axe of Misfortune  END | Axe of Misfortune: 21-39 Damage, +7 Strength, +2 Agility, +5 Vitality |
| Create;AXE;Axe of Misfortune  Add;Axe of Misfortune;0;RUBY  Remove;Axe of Misfortune;0  Print;Axe of Misfortune  END | Axe of Misfortune: 5-10 Damage, +0 Strength, +0 Agility, +0 Vitality |

## Inferno Infinity - @Override the toString() Method

If you haven't already, override the toString() method of the Weapon class you have created for the Inferno Infinity problem. Try using the @Override annotation.

### Note

Pay attention to the actual overriding of the method.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Create;AXE;Axe of Misfortune  Add;Axe of Misfortune;0;RUBY  Print;Axe of Misfortune  END | Axe of Misfortune: 21-39 Damage, +7 Strength, +2 Agility, +5 Vitality |
| Create;AXE;Axe of Misfortune  Add;Axe of Misfortune;0;RUBY  Remove;Axe of Misfortune;0  Print;Axe of Misfortune  END | Axe of Misfortune: 5-10 Damage, +0 Strength, +0 Agility, +0 Vitality |

## Inferno Infinity - @Override the compareTo() Method

Extend your solution a bit further by making your weapon class to be comparable to other weapons. Every weapon should have an item level which is calculated by the average of the min and max damage, plus every additional stat it has. Consider the Axe of Misfortune imbued with a Ruby from the zero tests:

Axe of Misfortune Item Level: ((21 + 39) / 2) + 7 + 2 + 5 = 44.0

Implement additional Print (prints a weapon) and Compare command, which compares two weapons by their non-rounded item level and prints the greater of two weapons' name and its item level displaying one numbers after the decimal separator (e.g. 54.40123 == 54.4):

* Compare;{weapon name};{weapon name}

Print the greater of the two weapons in the following format:

"{weapon's name}: {min damage}-{max damage} Damage, +{points} Strength, +{points} Agility, +{points} Vitality (Item Level: {items level})"

If both weapons have equal item level, print the first one.

### Note

Pay attention to the actual overriding of the method.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Create;AXE;Axe of Misfortune  Add;Axe of Misfortune;0;RUBY  Create;KNIFE;Thieves Blade  Add;Thieves Blade;0;AMETHYST  Add;Thieves Blade;1;AMETHYST  Compare;Axe of Misfortune;Thieves Blade  END | Thieves Blade: 27-80 Damage, +4 Strength, +16 Agility, +8 Vitality **(Item Level: 81.5)** |

## Create Custom Class Annotation

Create a custom annotation that can be applied to classes and can be accessed at runtime. The annotation type elements it should contain are author, revision, description and reviewers. Apply the annotation to the Weapon class you have created for the Inferno Infinity problem. Provide these exact values:

* author = "Pesho"
* revision = 3
* description = "Used for Java OOP Advanced course - Enumerations and Annotations."
* reviewers = "Pesho", "Svetlio"

Implement additional commands for extracting different annotation values:

* Author - prints the author of the class
* Revision - prints the revision of the class
* Description - prints the class description
* Reviewers - prints the reviewers of the class

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Author  Revision  Description  Reviewers  END | Author: Pesho  Revision: 3  Class description: Used for Java OOP Advanced course - Enumerations and Annotations.  Reviewers: Pesho, Svetlio |

## \*\*Refactoring - Bonus

Refactor your Inferno Infinity problem code according to all HQC standards.

* Think about the proper naming of all your variables, methods, classes and interfaces.
* Review all of your methods and make sure they are doing only one highly concrete thing.
* Review your class hierarchy and make sure you have no duplicating code.
* Consider making your classes less dependent of each other. If you have the **new** keyword anywhere inside the body of a non-factory or main class, think about how to remove it. Read about [**dependency injection**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dependency_injection)**.**
* Consider adding independent classes for reading input and writing output.
* Create repository class that stores all weapon data.
* Create an engine, weapon creator and so on. Try using design patterns like command and factory.
* Make you classes [**highly cohesive**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cohesion_(computer_science)) and [**loosely coupled**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coupling_(computer_programming)).

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Create;AXE;Axe of Misfortune  Add;Axe of Misfortune;0;RUBY  Create;KNIFE;Thieves Blade  Add;Thieves Blade;0;AMETHYST  Add;Thieves Blade;1;AMETHYST  Compare;Axe of Misfortune;Thieves Blade  Description  END | Thieves Blade: 27-80 Damage, +4 Strength, +16 Agility, +8 Vitality (Item Level: 81.5)  Class description: Used for Java OOP Advanced course - Enumerations and Annotations. |

## Bonus - Generate a JavaDoc file

Choose a problem solution of yours and try documenting every class and its members. Use annotations with @Documented meta-tags and learn how to generate a JavaDoc file using the IDE you are using.

