

PG 1 - Praktikum 5

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Chapter 1

Class Index

1.1 Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:

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Part	Part of a Ship in the context of the Battleship game	11
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Chapter 2

File Index

2.1 File List

Here is a list of all documented files with brief descriptions:

p5-stud/ battleship.h	21
p5-stud/ gameboard.h	22
p5-stud/ part.h	23
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Chapter 3

Class Documentation

3.1 Battleship Class Reference

The [Battleship](#) class.

```
#include <battleship.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [Battleship](#) (const string &player1Name, const string &player2Name)
[Battleship](#) constructor.
- void [play](#) ()
Play one game of Battleships!

Private Attributes

- array< [Player](#), 2 > **m_players**
Array containing the two [Player](#) objects.
- array< [GameBoard](#), 2 > **m_boards**
Array containing the two [GameBoard](#) objects, one for each player.

3.1.1 Detailed Description

The [Battleship](#) class.

This is the main class of the game. An object is constructed by supplying two player names. One game round is then started by simply calling the [play](#) function.

The Players and their boards are stored in Arrays to make the implementation of the game logic easier.

Note: If you find that confusing, you are welcome to change the Arrays into something else, or have two attributes per player.

3.1.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

3.1.2.1 Battleship()

```
Battleship::Battleship (  
    const string & player1Name,  
    const string & player2Name )
```

[Battleship](#) constructor.

Parameters

in	<i>player1Name</i>	Name of the first player
in	<i>player2Name</i>	Name of the second player

3.1.3 Member Function Documentation

3.1.3.1 play()

```
void Battleship::play ( )
```

Play one game of Battleships!

This functions shall do the following:

- Initialize both players game boards:
 - The ships shall be placed at randomized locations
 - The 'cheat sheets' shall be empty
 - This can easily be achieved by creating new [GameBoard](#) objects and storing them in [m_boards](#), overwriting the old boards which may be there already

Then, do the following in a loop:

1. Determine the active [Player](#) either by random coin toss or first player always gets to start
2. Print both the game board and the 'cheat sheet' for the active player
3. Ask the active player a location she wants to shoot at
4. Call the [GameBoard::hit](#) function for that location on the **inactive** [Player](#)'s board
5. Inform the active player if she hit something and make the correct mark on the cheat sheet
6. Switch the players, e.g. active player becomes inactive and inactive [Player](#) becomes active
7. Repeat Steps 1 to 6 until one player has lost
8. Exit the function

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [p5-stud/battleship.h](#)

3.2 GameBoard Class Reference

The [GameBoard](#) class.

```
#include <gameboard.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [GameBoard](#) ()
[GameBoard](#) constructor.
- void [printBoard](#) ()
Prints the player's board.
- void [printEnemyBoard](#) ()
Prints the 'cheat sheet', containing markings where this player has hit or missed.
- bool [hit](#) (int row, int col)
The enemy player's shot on our board.
- void [mark](#) (int row, int col, bool wasHit)
Mark locations on the enemy board where we already shot at.
- void [randomPlaceShips](#) ()
Randomly place ships.
- bool [allShipsSunk](#) ()
Test if all ships are sunk.

Private Attributes

- array< [Ship](#), 10 > [m_ships](#)
The player's ships.
- array< array< char, 10 >, 10 > [m_enemyBoard](#)
The 'cheat sheet'.

3.2.1 Detailed Description

The [GameBoard](#) class.

This class contains everything that a single player needs in order to play. First of all, this class contains an array of one's own ships. Furthermore it contains a map of locations where [Player A](#) has tried to hit ships from [Player B](#).

The primary functions of this board are [hit](#) which represents a shot from the enemy. The [hit](#) function handles the shot and returns true if any ship was actually hit by that shot. The other important function is [mark](#) which is used to mark positions where the player tried to hit enemy ships.

Every [Player](#) needs one instance of this in order to:

- Have a registry where her own ships are located
- Have an idea where she has already tried to hit her enemy's ships

Note that while the enemy board is represented as a two dimensional array of char values, the own registry exists simply as vector of [Ship](#) objects.

Also, this class has the necessary functions to print both of those boards.

Note that Battleships is played on a 10 x 10 board, with valid rows and columns ranging from 0 to 9.

3.2.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

3.2.2.1 GameBoard()

```
GameBoard::GameBoard ( )
```

[GameBoard](#) constructor.

This shall initialize the enemy board (attribute [m_enemyBoard](#)) with dot characters '.'. The player's ships can either be placed here also, or later by calling [randomPlaceShips](#).

3.2.3 Member Function Documentation

3.2.3.1 allShipsSunk()

```
bool GameBoard::allShipsSunk ( )
```

Test if all ships are sunk.

Returns

True if all ships on this board are sunk

This function is used to determine if the player has lost the game. As a reminder: The player has lost the game when she has no floating ship left.

3.2.3.2 hit()

```
bool GameBoard::hit (
    int row,
    int col )
```

The enemy player's shot on our board.

Parameters

in	<i>row</i>	The row where we are being shot
in	<i>col</i>	The column where we are being shot

Returns

True if the shot hit any of our ships, false otherwise.

This function is called when the enemy is trying to hit any of our ships. Generally a shot is directed at a specific location denoted by *row* and *col*.

If there is a ship part at that location, that part shall be damaged by that shot.

See also

[Part::setDamaged](#)
[printBoard](#)

3.2.3.3 mark()

```
void GameBoard::mark (
    int row,
    int col,
    bool wasHit )
```

Mark locations on the enemy board where we already shot at.

Parameters

in	<i>row</i>	The row where we shot
in	<i>col</i>	The column where we shot
in	<i>wasHit</i>	True if the shot was a hit (e.g. we hit a ship)

This function shall make a mark on the 'cheat sheet'. The mark shall be different depending on if we hit something there.

See also

[hit](#)
[printEnemyBoard](#)

3.2.3.4 printBoard()

```
void GameBoard::printBoard ( )
```

Prints the player's board.

This function prints the player's board to the console screen. You are relatively free to be creative here, but make sure that all ships are displayed properly.

Some suggestions are:

- A location containing water is represented by printing '.'
- A location containing an intact (e.g. undamaged) ship part is represented by its ship number (e.g. the ships index in the array)
- A location containing a damaged ship part of an **unsunken ship** is represented by an 'X'
- A location containing a part of a sunken ship is represented by an 'S'

You can, as mentioned before, use other characters, but those four types of locations should be distinguishable from another.

3.2.3.5 printEnemyBoard()

```
void GameBoard::printEnemyBoard ( )
```

Prints the 'cheat sheet', containing markings where this player has hit or missed.

When trying to hit the other player's ships, it does not make sense to shoot the same location more than once. In order to 'memorize' those locations, the two-dimensional array is used. In there, the characters have the following meanings:

- '.' represents a location which has not yet been shot
- 'X' represents a hit ship at that locations
- 'O' represents a shot into open water

As with [printBoard](#) you are free to change the characters if you fancy something else.

3.2.3.6 randomPlaceShips()

```
void GameBoard::randomPlaceShips ( )
```

Randomly place ships.

This function randomly places ships on the board, e.g. it populates the [m_ships](#) vector.

The following ships shall be placed:

- 1 'Dreadnought' with 5 parts
- 2 'Cruisers' with 4 parts
- 3 'Destroyers' with 3 parts
- 4 'Submarines' with 2 parts

The ships shall be placed so that:

- No ships intersect each other
- No ship has parts outside the playing area
- When this is called for both players, the resulting placements shall be different

3.2.4 Member Data Documentation

3.2.4.1 m_enemyBoard

```
array<array<char, 10>, 10> GameBoard::m_enemyBoard [private]
```

The 'cheat sheet'.

This is a two-dimensional Array of char values. What this means is that we use an `std::array<char, 10>` to represent a row. Then, a collection of 10 of such rows finally is a grid, our two-dimensional structure.

So the datatype for this is `array< array<char, 10>, 10 >`.

3.2.4.2 m_ships

```
array<Ship, 10> GameBoard::m_ships [private]
```

The player's ships.

This is collection of the player's ships. Since there are always 10 ships on the board, we can use a simple `std::array`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [p5-stud/gameboard.h](#)

3.3 Part Class Reference

The [Part](#) class represents a part of a [Ship](#) in the context of the [Battleship](#) game.

```
#include <part.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [Part](#)(int row, int col)
Part constructor.
- bool [isDamaged](#)() const
Returns wether or not this part is damaged.
- void [setDamaged](#)()
Sets the status of this part to a valued representing 'damaged'.
- int [getRow](#)() const
Returns the row with which this part was constructed.
- int [getCol](#)() const
Returns the column with which this part was constructed.

Private Attributes

- int **m_row**
The row where this part is located on the grid.
- int **m_col**
The column where this part is located on the grid.
- int [m_status](#)
Status of the part as integer value.

3.3.1 Detailed Description

The [Part](#) class represents a part of a [Ship](#) in the context of the [Battleship](#) game.

One object of [Part](#) is located at a specific * position denoted by row and column. Multiple [Part](#) objects make up one object of [Ship](#), as a matter of fact there is a composition association between those two.

A ship's part has a status which indicates whether it is damaged or not. A part of a ship does neither 'know' to which ship it belongs neither if that ship is already sunk or not.

3.3.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

3.3.2.1 Part()

```
Part::Part (
    int row,
    int col )
```

[Part](#) constructor.

Parameters

in	<i>row</i>	The grid row on which this part is to be placed
in	<i>col</i>	The grid column on which this part is to be placed

This is supposed to be the only [Part](#) constructor. The values for [m_row](#) and [m_col](#) shall be assigned from `row` and `col` respectively. The status [m_status](#) shall be initialized with 0, indicating 'no damage'.

3.3.3 Member Function Documentation

3.3.3.1 getCol()

```
int Part::getCol ( ) const
```

Returns the column with which this part was constructed.

Returns

The column with which this part was constructed

3.3.3.2 `getRow()`

```
int Part::getRow ( ) const
```

Returns the row with which this part was constructed.

Returns

The row with which this part was constructed

3.3.3.3 `isDamaged()`

```
bool Part::isDamaged ( ) const
```

Returns whether or not this part is damaged.

Returns

True if damaged, False if undamaged

Note that there is no extra status for a sunken [Ship](#). By definition, a ship is sunk when all parts were hit, e.g. are damaged.

3.3.3.4 `setDamaged()`

```
void Part::setDamaged ( )
```

Sets the status of this part to a value representing 'damaged'.

The attribute [m_status](#) is supposed to be 0 if there is no damage, and 1 if this part was damaged. This method shall thereby set [m_status](#) to 1.

3.3.4 Member Data Documentation

3.3.4.1 `m_status`

```
int Part::m_status [private]
```

Status of the part as integer value.

0 means 'No Damage' 1 means 'Damaged'

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [p5-stud/part.h](#)

3.4 Player Class Reference

The [Player](#) class represents a single player for the [Battleship](#) game.

```
#include <player.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [Player](#) (const string &playerName)
Player constructor.
- int [getGamesWon](#) () const
Get games won.
- int [getGamesLost](#) () const
Get games lost.
- int [getGamesPlayed](#) () const
Get games played.
- void [addGameWon](#) ()
Add another won game.
- void [addGameLost](#) ()
Add another lost game.
- string [getName](#) ()
Get the player's name.

Private Attributes

- int **m_gamesWon**
Number of games won.
- int **m_gamesLost**
Number of games lost.
- string **m_playerName**
The player's name.

3.4.1 Detailed Description

The [Player](#) class represents a single player for the [Battleship](#) game.

Objects of this class store

- The player's name
- How many games where won
- How many games where lost

3.4.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

3.4.2.1 Player()

```
Player::Player (  
    const string & playerName )
```

[Player](#) constructor.

Parameters

in	<i>playerName</i>	The player's name.
----	-------------------	--------------------

The attribute `m_playerName` shall be initialized with the `playerName` parameter.

The attributes `m_gamesWon` and `m_gamesLost` shall be initialized with 0.

3.4.3 Member Function Documentation

3.4.3.1 addGameLost()

```
void Player::addGameLost ( )
```

Add another lost game.

This shall increase the number of lost games by 1

3.4.3.2 addGameWon()

```
void Player::addGameWon ( )
```

Add another won game.

This shall increase the number of won games by 1.

3.4.3.3 getGamesLost()

```
int Player::getGamesLost ( ) const
```

Get games lost.

Returns

The number of games which were lost by this player.

3.4.3.4 `getGamesPlayed()`

```
int Player::getGamesPlayed ( ) const
```

Get games played.

Returns

The total number of games this player has played.

See also

[getGamesWon](#)

[getGamesLost](#)

3.4.3.5 `getGamesWon()`

```
int Player::getGamesWon ( ) const
```

Get games won.

Returns

The number of games which were won by this player.

3.4.3.6 `getName()`

```
string Player::getName ( )
```

Get the player's name.

Returns

The player's name

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- p5-stud/[player.h](#)

3.5 Ship Class Reference

The [Ship](#) class, a collection of [Part](#) objects.

```
#include <ship.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [Ship](#) ()
Ship Standard constructor.
- [Ship](#) (int row, int col, int lengthOfShip, [Direction](#) direction)
Ship constructor.
- bool [hasPartIn](#) (int row, int col)
Evaluates if this ship extends to the given row and col.
- [Part](#) & [getPartIn](#) (int row, int col)
Returns the ship's part which is in the given row and col.
- bool [isDamaged](#) ()
Returns wether or not the ship is damaged.
- bool [isSunk](#) ()
Returns wether or not the ship is sunk.

Private Attributes

- vector< [Part](#) > [m_parts](#)
The ship's parts.

3.5.1 Detailed Description

The [Ship](#) class, a collection of [Part](#) objects.

This class represents a ship for the [Battleship](#) game. A ship is made up of at parts, e.g. [Part](#) objects which are stored using a vector.

Ships of multiple sizes are represented by having different amount of parts:

- The 'Dreadnought' has 5 parts
- A 'Cruiser' has 4 parts
- A 'Destroyer' has 3 parts
- A 'Submarine' has 2 parts

3.5.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

3.5.2.1 [Ship\(\)](#) [1/2]

```
Ship::Ship ( )
```

[Ship](#) Standard constructor.

Should do nothing. This is just needed in order for the std::array in [GameBoard](#) to work.

3.5.2.2 [Ship\(\)](#) [2/2]

```
Ship::Ship (
    int row,
    int col,
    int lengthOfShip,
    Direction direction )
```

[Ship](#) constructor.

Parameters

in	<i>row</i>	The row where the aft part of the ship shall be placed
in	<i>col</i>	The column where the aft part of the ship shall be placed
in	<i>lengthOfShip</i>	Which length the ship shall have (usually 2 to 5)
in	<i>direction</i>	Which direction the ship should point to with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 meaning up • 1 meaning right • 2 meaning down • 3 meaning left

Exceptions

<i>std::invalid_argument</i>	if either the direction if the ship is an invalid value or if parts of the ship would be placed outside of the 10x10 grid.
------------------------------	---

This constructs a ship with the given parameters. The aft section of the ship is always placed at the given row and column. From there on, (lengthOfShip - 1) number of parts are placed in the given direction.

If, for example, a ship shall be constructed at `row = 3` and `col = 2`, a length of 3 and `direction = 1` this means the following part objects are created:

- [Part](#) at 3 / 2
- [Part](#) at 3 / 3
- [Part](#) at 3 / 4

3.5.3 Member Function Documentation

3.5.3.1 `getPartIn()`

```
Part & Ship::getPartIn (
    int row,
    int col )
```

Returns the ship's part which is in the given row and col.

Parameters

in	<i>row</i>	Row of the Part
in	<i>col</i>	Column of the Part

Returns

Reference to the ship part at the given location.

Exceptions

<code>std::invalid_argument</code>	if there is no such part at the given position.
------------------------------------	---

It is advised to only use this function if you are sure that the given position really contains a part of this ship, e.g. calling [hasPartIn](#) first.

See also

[hasPartIn](#)

3.5.3.2 hasPartIn()

```
bool Ship::hasPartIn (
    int row,
    int col )
```

Evaluates if this ship extends to the given row and col.

Parameters

in	<i>row</i>	Row which is to be checked
in	<i>col</i>	Column which is to be checked

Returns

True if ship extends to the field row/col, false otherwise.

This function is used to determine whether or not a ship is present in the given row and col. This is easily answered by iterating over the ship's parts and checking if any of those are located on this position.

See also

[getPartIn](#)

3.5.3.3 isDamaged()

```
bool Ship::isDamaged ( )
```

Returns whether or not the ship is damaged.

Returns

True if the ship is damaged.

A ship is considered to be damaged if there is at least one of its parts damaged. If **all** of the parts are damaged, the ship is considered to be sunk, but this also counts as damaged.

See also

[isSunk](#)

3.5.3.4 isSunk()

```
bool Ship::isSunk ( )
```

Returns whether or not the ship is sunk.

Returns

True if the ship is sunk.

A ship is considered to be sunk if **all** of its parts are damaged.

See also

[isDamaged](#)

3.5.4 Member Data Documentation

3.5.4.1 m_parts

```
vector<Part> Ship::m_parts [private]
```

The ship's parts.

This vector stores the [Part](#) objects which make up the ship.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [p5-stud/ship.h](#)

Chapter 4

File Documentation

4.1 p5-stud/battleship.h File Reference

```
#include "gameboard.h"
#include "player.h"
#include <string>
#include <array>
```

Classes

- class [Battleship](#)
The [Battleship](#) class.

4.1.1 Detailed Description

Date

08.12.2019

Author

Michael Roth This is the header file for the [Battleship](#) class, which is the main class for the game. This class holds two [Player](#) objects as well as their corresponding [GameBoard](#) objects.

4.2 battleship.h

[Go to the documentation of this file.](#)

```
1
11 #ifndef BATTLESHIP_H
12 #define BATTLESHIP_H
13 #include "gameboard.h"
14 #include "player.h"
15
16 #include <string>
17 using std::string;
18
19 #include <array>
20 using std::array;
```

```

21
35 class Battleship
36 {
37     public:
43     Battleship(const string& player1Name, const string& player2Name);
44
72     void play();
73
74     private:
78     array<Player, 2> m_players;
79
83     array<GameBoard, 2> m_boards;
84 };
85
86 #endif // BATTLESHIP_H

```

4.3 p5-stud/gameboard.h File Reference

```

#include "ship.h"
#include <array>

```

Classes

- class [GameBoard](#)
The *GameBoard* class.

4.3.1 Detailed Description

Date

08.12.2019

Author

Michael Roth This is the header file for the [GameBoard](#) class which represents the game board(s) for a single player.

4.4 gameboard.h

[Go to the documentation of this file.](#)

```

1
9 #ifndef GAMEBOARD_H
10 #define GAMEBOARD_H
11 #include "ship.h"
12
13 #include <array>
14 using std::array;
15
45 class GameBoard
46 {
47     public:
57     GameBoard();
58
78     void printBoard();
79
96     void printEnemyBoard();
97
114     bool hit(int row, int col);
115
128     void mark(int row, int col, bool wasHit);
129
149     void randomPlaceShips();
150
158     bool allShipsSunk();
159
160     private:
167     array<Ship, 10> m_ships;
168
179     array<array<char, 10>, 10> m_enemyBoard;
180 };
181
182 #endif // GAMEBOARD_H

```

4.5 p5-stud/part.h File Reference

Classes

- class [Part](#)

The [Part](#) class represents a part of a [Ship](#) in the context of the [Battleship](#) game.

4.5.1 Detailed Description

Date

08.12.2019

Author

Michael Roth This is the header file for the [Part](#) class. The [Part](#) class is used to represent on piece (or part) of a [Ship](#) for the [Battleship](#) game

4.6 part.h

[Go to the documentation of this file.](#)

```
1
10 #ifndef PART_H
11 #define PART_H
12
26 class Part
27 {
28     public:
39     Part(int row, int col);
40
48     bool isDamaged() const;
49
57     void setDamaged();
58
63     int getRow() const;
64
69     int getCol() const;
70
71     private:
75     int m_row;
76
80     int m_col;
81
88     int m_status;
89 };
90
91 #endif // PART_H
```

4.7 p5-stud/player.h File Reference

```
#include <string>
```

Classes

- class [Player](#)

The [Player](#) class represents a single player for the [Battleship](#) game.

4.7.1 Detailed Description

Date

08.12.2019

Author

Michael Roth This is the header file for the [Player](#) class. This class is used for storing player Names and some sort of highscore table.

4.8 player.h

[Go to the documentation of this file.](#)

```

1
10 #ifndef PLAYER_H
11 #define PLAYER_H
12
13 #include <string>
14 using std::string;
15
16 class Player
17 {
18 public:
19     Player(const string& playerName);
20
21     int getGamesWon() const;
22
23     int getGamesLost() const;
24
25     int getGamesPlayed() const;
26
27     void addGameWon();
28
29     void addGameLost();
30
31     string getName();
32
33 private:
34     int m_gamesWon;
35
36     int m_gamesLost;
37
38     string m_playerName;
39 };
40 #endif // PLAYER_H

```

4.9 p5-stud/ship.h File Reference

```

#include <vector>
#include "part.h"

```

Classes

- class [Ship](#)
The [Ship](#) class, a collection of [Part](#) objects.

Enumerations

- enum class [Direction](#) { **north** , **east** , **south** , **west** }
The [Direction](#) enum, indicating in which direction a ship is pointed.

4.9.1 Detailed Description

Date

08.12.2019

Author

Michael Roth This is the header file for the [Ship](#) class. A [Ship](#) is, in this context, a composite collection of [Part](#) objects, where the part objects make up the ship.

4.10 ship.h

[Go to the documentation of this file.](#)

```
1
10 #ifndef SHIP_H
11 #define SHIP_H
12 #include <vector>
13 using std::vector;
14
15 #include "part.h"
16
20 enum class Direction
21 {
22     north,
23     east,
24     south,
25     west
26 };
27
42 class Ship
43 {
44     public:
51     Ship();
52
79     Ship(int row, int col, int lengthOfShip, Direction direction);
80
93     bool hasPartIn(int row, int col);
94
109     Part& getPartIn(int row, int col);
110
121     bool isDamaged();
122
131     bool isSunk();
132
133     private:
139     vector<Part> m_parts;
140 };
141
142 #endif // SHIP_H
```


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