

Intro to Java Week 6 Coding Assignment

Points possible: 70

Category	Criteria	% of Grade
Functionality	Does the code work?	25
Organization	Is the code clean and organized? Proper use of white space, syntax, and consistency are utilized. Names and comments are concise and clear.	25
Creativity	Student solved the problems presented in the assignment using creativity and out of the box thinking.	25
Completeness	All requirements of the assignment are complete.	25

Instructions: In Eclipse, or an IDE of your choice, write the code that accomplishes the objectives listed below. Ensure that the code compiles and runs as directed. Take screenshots of the code and of the running program (make sure to get screenshots of all required functionality) and paste them in this document where instructed below. Create a new repository on GitHub for this week's assignments and push this document, with your Java project code, to the repository. Add the URL for this week's repository to this document where instructed and submit this document to your instructor when complete.

Coding Steps:

For the final project you will be creating an automated version of the classic card game *WAR*.

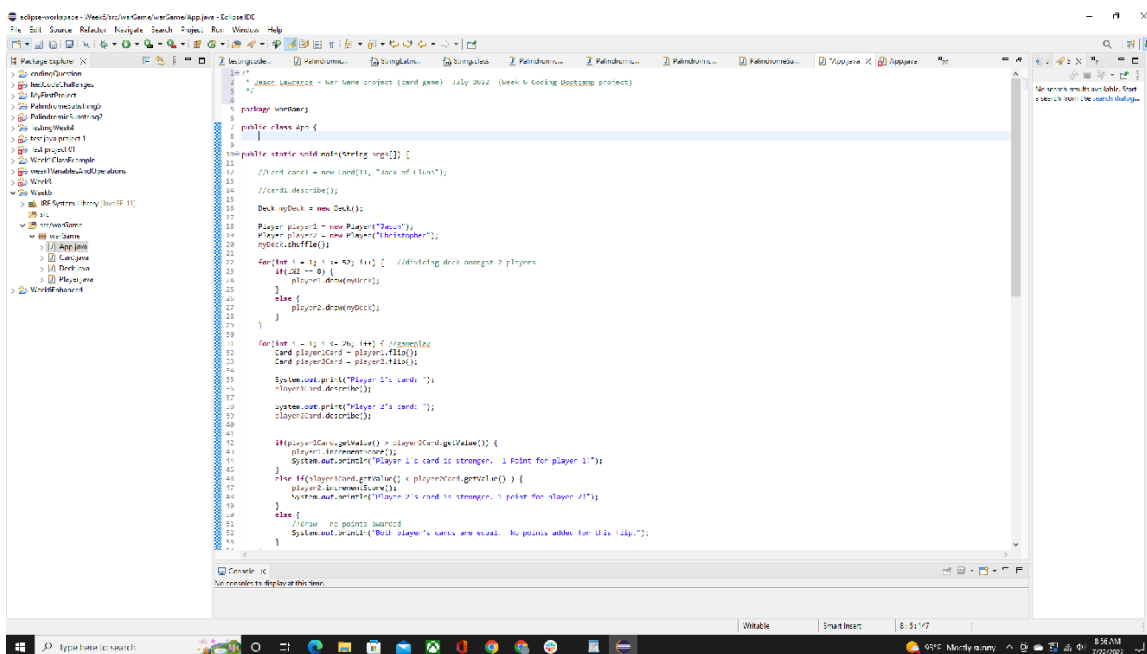
- Create the following classes.
 - Card
 - Fields
 - **value** (contains a value from 2-14 representing cards 2-Ace)
 - **name** (e.g. Ace of Diamonds, or Two of Hearts)
 - Methods
 - Getters and Setters
 - **describe** (prints out information about a card)
 - Deck

- Fields
 - **cards** (List of Card)
- Methods
 - **shuffle** (randomizes the order of the cards)
 - **draw** (removes and returns the top card of the Cards field)
 - In the constructor, when a new Deck is instantiated, the Cards field should be populated with the standard 52 cards.
- Player
 - Fields
 - **hand** (List of Card)
 - **score** (set to 0 in the constructor)
 - **name**
 - Methods
 - **describe** (prints out information about the player and calls the describe method for each card in the Hand List)
 - **flip** (removes and returns the top card of the Hand)
 - **draw** (takes a Deck as an argument and calls the draw method on the deck, adding the returned Card to the hand field)
 - **incrementScore** (adds 1 to the Player's score field)
- Create a class called App with a main method.
- Instantiate a Deck and two Players, call the shuffle method on the deck.
- Using a traditional for loop, iterate 52 times calling the Draw method on the other player each iteration using the Deck you instantiated.
- Using a traditional for loop, iterate 26 times and call the flip method for each player.
 - Compare the value of each card returned by the two player's flip methods. Call the

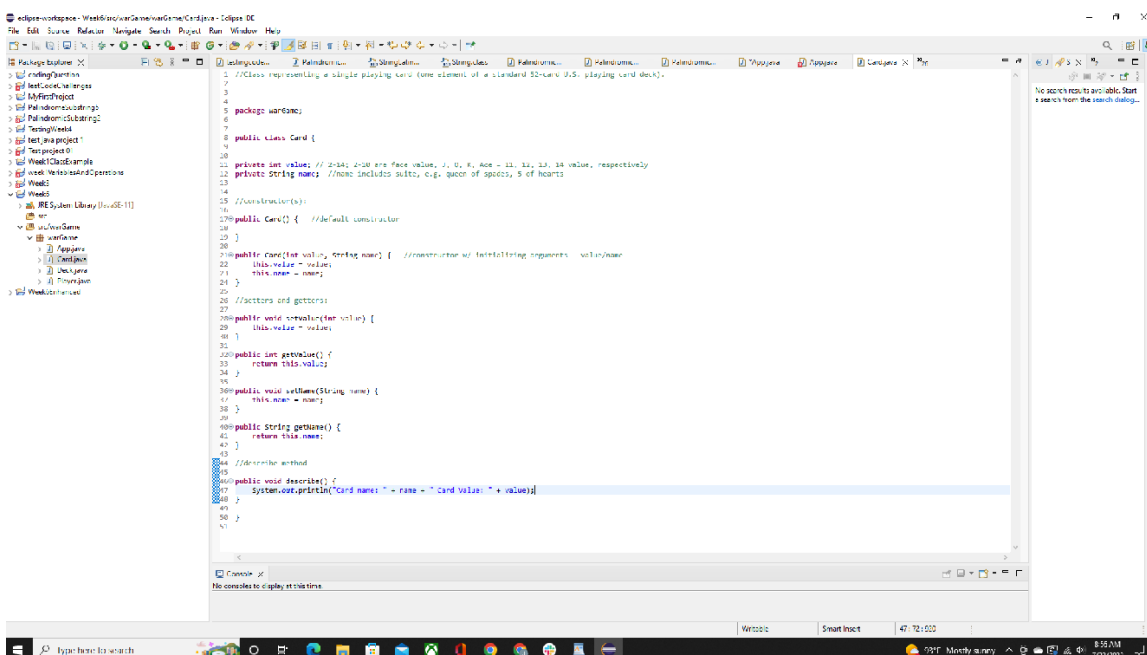
incrementScore method on the player whose card has the higher value.

- After the loop, compare the final score from each player.
- Print the final score of each player and either “Player 1”, “Player 2”, or “Draw” depending on which score is higher or if they are both the same.

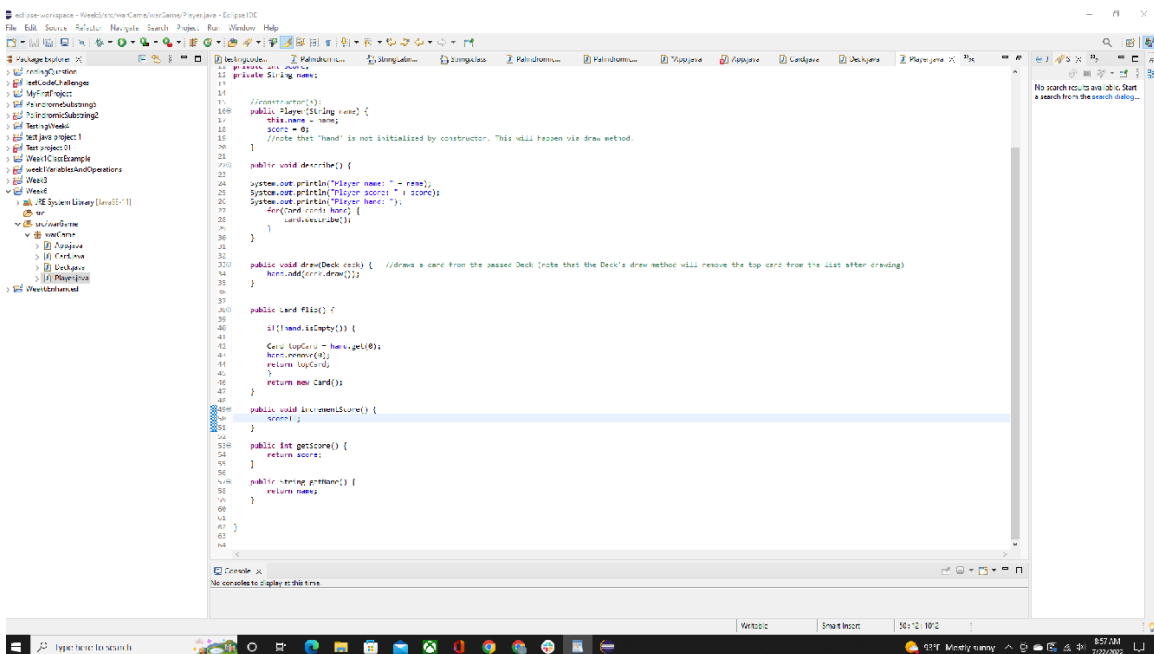
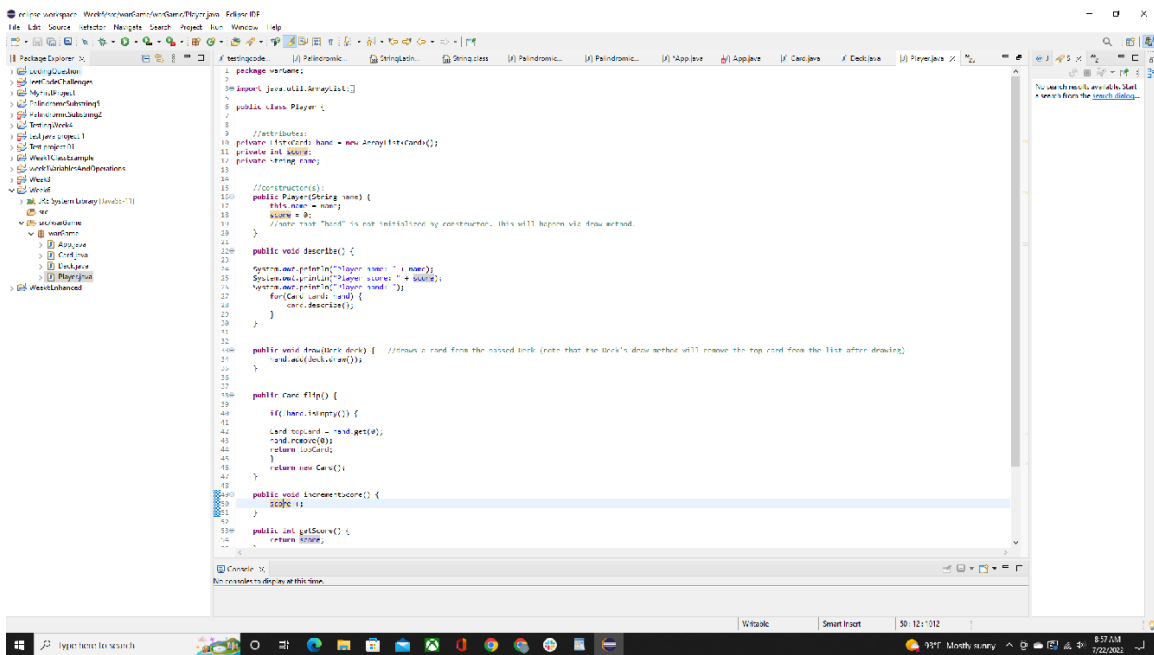
Screenshots of Code:



```
1 package wordgame;
2
3 public class App {
4
5     //Main method
6     public static void main(String args[]) {
7
8         //Deck deck = new Deck(); //Deck of 52 cards
9         //deck.shuffle();
10
11         Deck myDeck = new Deck();
12
13         Player player1 = new Player("Player1");
14         Player player2 = new Player("Player2");
15         myDeck.shuffle();
16
17         for (int i = 1; i <= 52; i++) { //Shuffling deck amongst 2 players
18             if (i % 2 == 0) {
19                 player1.draw(myDeck);
20             } else {
21                 player2.draw(myDeck);
22             }
23         }
24
25         for (int i = 1; i <= 52; i++) { //Shuffling deck
26             Card playerCard = player1.draw();
27             Card playerCard2 = player2.draw();
28
29             System.out.println("Player 1's card: " + player1.card.describe());
30             System.out.println("Player 2's card: " + player2.card.describe());
31
32             if (player1.card.getValue() > player2.card.getValue()) {
33                 player1.incrementScore();
34                 System.out.println("Player 1's card is stronger. 1 point for player 1");
35             } else if (player2.card.getValue() > player1.card.getValue()) {
36                 player2.incrementScore();
37                 System.out.println("Player 2's card is stronger. 1 point for player 2");
38             } else {
39                 //For no points awarded
40                 System.out.println("Both player's cards are equal. No points added for this flip.");
41             }
42         }
43     }
44 }
```



```
1 //Class representing a single playing card (one element of a standard 52-card U.S. playing card deck).
2
3 package wordgame;
4
5 public class Card {
6
7     //Attributes
8     private int value; // 0-13 are face values, 1, 11, 12, 13, 14 are 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, J, Q, K, A values, respectively
9     private String name; //None includes suits, e.g. queen of spades, 5 of hearts
10
11     //Constructor
12     public Card(int value, String name) { //Constructor w/ initializing engineers' value/name
13         this.value = value;
14         this.name = name;
15     }
16
17     //Getters and setters
18     public int getValue() {
19         return this.value;
20     }
21
22     public void setValue(int value) {
23         this.value = value;
24     }
25
26     public String getName() {
27         return this.name;
28     }
29
30     public void setName(String name) {
31         this.name = name;
32     }
33
34     //Describe method
35     public void describe() {
36         System.out.println("Card name: " + name + " Card value: " + value);
37     }
38 }
```

Screenshots of Running Application:

