

Programmeren 2

Programma periode 1.2

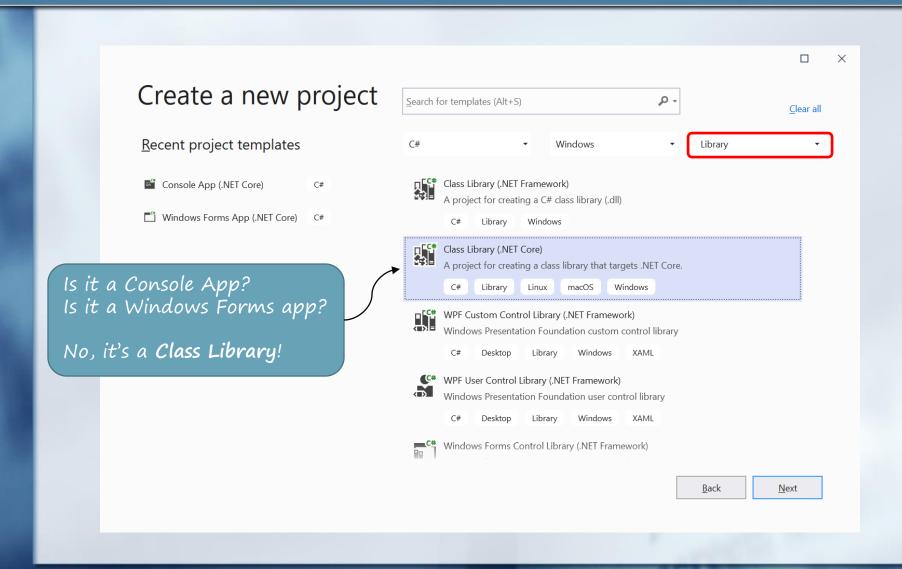
01 (wk-46)	Enumeraties / structures / classes
02 (wk-47)	2-dim arrays / Flow Control
03 (wk-48)	Lists / Dictionaries
04 (wk-49)	File I/O / error handling
05 (wk-50)	Class Libraries / Gelaagde structuur
06 (wk-51)	opbouw / structuur
07 (wk-52)	kerstvakantie
08 (wk-53)	kerstvakantie
09 (wk-01)	herhaling/vragen/oefententamen
10 (wk-02)	tentamens
11 (wk-03)	herkansingen
12 (wk-04)	herkansingen

Class Libraries

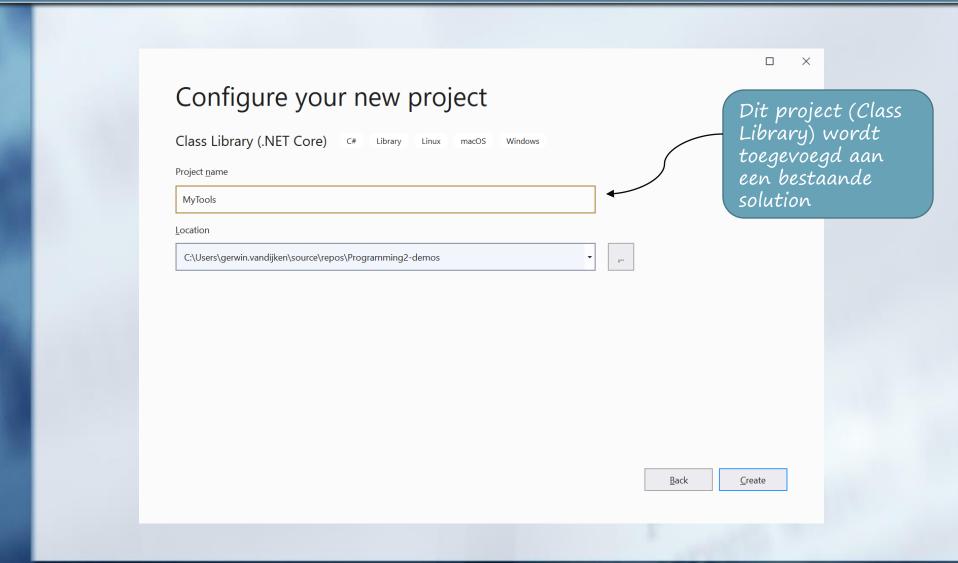
Herbruikbare methoden

- In de eerste week hebben we een aantal veelvoorkomende Lees-methoden gemaakt (LeesInt, LeesString)
- Deze methoden kunnen gebruikt worden in meerdere projecten; tot nu toe moesten we ze kopieren...
- Als een methode aangepast moet worden (bugfix, of om deze efficienter te maken, ...) dan moet dit in meerdere projecten uitgevoerd worden
- Er is een betere manier → maak een bibliotheek (library) met herbruikbare methoden

Class Library aanmaken (DLL)



Class Library aanmaken



Class Library aanmaken

```
Het is net als Math.Abs(...):

* namespace: system

* class: Math

* (static) methode: Abs
```

Een Class Library bevat <u>public</u> classes ...

> ... met <u>public</u> methoden

Dit zie je in de Solution Explorer (<u>geen</u> Program.cs)

■ C# MyTools

Dependencies

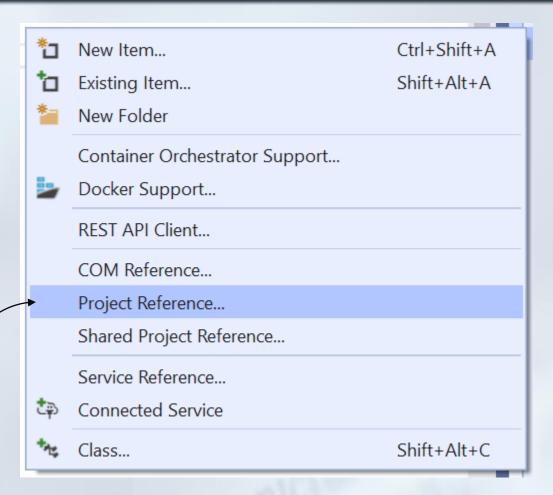
C# ReadTools.cs

```
namespace MyTools
   public class ReadTools
      public static int ReadInt(string question)
            Console.Write(question);
            int value = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
            return value;
        public static string ReadString(string question)
            Console.Write(question);
            string value = Console.ReadLine();
            return value;
        // more methods here...
```

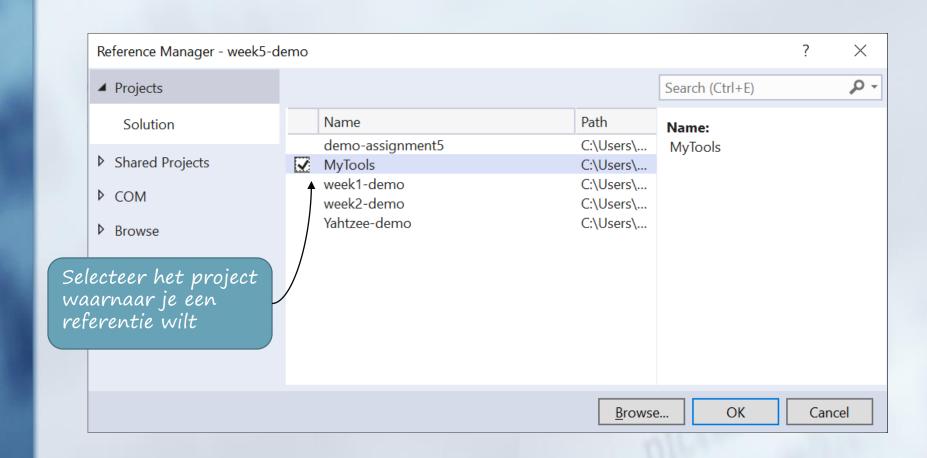
Class Library gebruiken

Een project heeft een referentie nodig naar een Class Library

(rechtermuis klik op project, Add | Project Reference...)



Class Library gebruiken



Class Library gebruiken

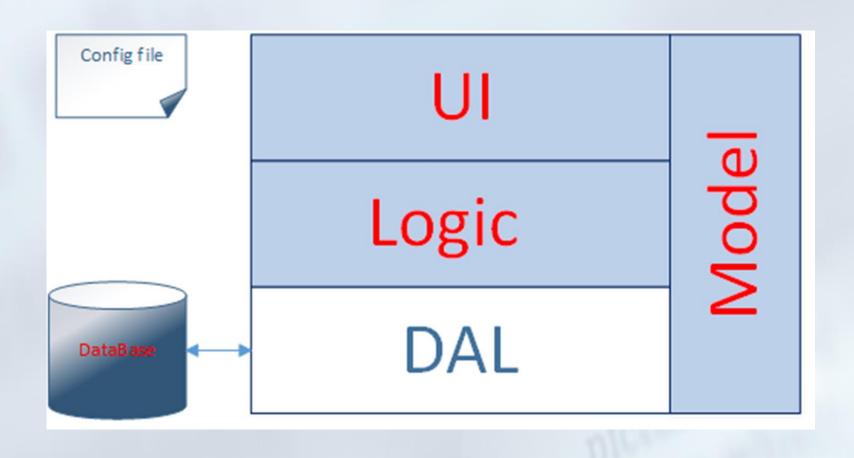
```
C# MyTools
                                                           Dependencies
                            Met een using-
using MyTools;
                                                            C# ReadTools.cs
                            statement kun je
                            makkelijker een class
                                                         c# week1-demo
namespace week5_demo
                            gebruiken
                                                         C# week2-demo
                            (zoals class ReadTools)
                                                         C# week5-demo
    class Program
                                                           Dependencies
        static void Main(string[] args)
                                                              ■ Frameworks
                                                               Projects
             Program myProgram = new Program();
                                                                  MyTools
             myProgram.Start();
                                                            C# Program.cs
                                                       Project week5-demo heeft
                                                       een referentie naar Class
        void Start()
                                                       Library MyTools
             ReadTools.
                                               Type nu ReadTools.
                           Equals
                                               en de methode die je
                           ReadInt
                                               wilt gebruiken
                           ReadString
                           ReferenceEquals
                         \Xi
                              8
```

Solution 'Programming2-demos'

C# demo-assignment5

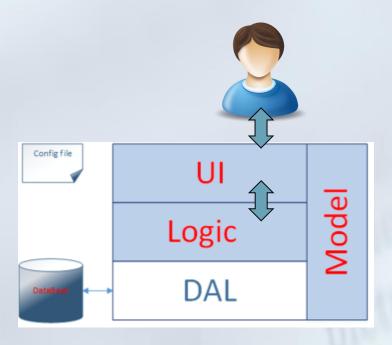
Gelaagde Architectuur

Gelaagde Architectuur



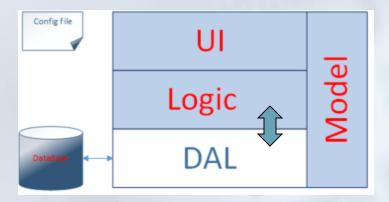
User Interface laag (UI)

- This layer contains the actual application
- Responsible for contact with the user (input and output)
- Communicates with the Logic layer



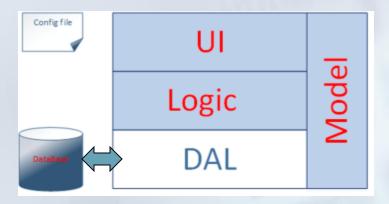
Logica laag

- The logic layer contains the core of the system
- It contains the (bussiness) logic
- The logic layer contains classes with methods to process the core functionalities of the application
- The logic layer delegates all persistence/database functionality to the DAL layer



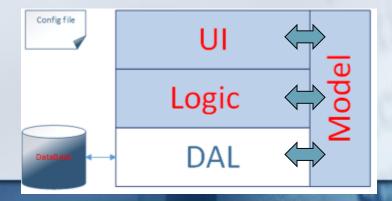
Data Access Laag (DAL)

- A Library (DLL) to access the database
- The methods return 'model' objects
- DAL is responsible for converting (database) data to objects, and vice versa
- SQL is only used in the DAL layer (create/insert, read/select, update, delete)



Model laag

- Contains Model objects
 - Model objects represent the 'things' in the systeem
 - Model objects are used in all layers
 - e.g. Person, Meeting, Customer, Book, Card, Account,
 - When a Model object is returned from the DAL layer, all fields of this object are filled (with coherent data) This means we don't work with half-filled objects!



Oefening

- Ontwerp een Lingo spel waarin de gebruiker een 5-letter woord moet raden.
- De gebruiker krijgt 5 pogingen; bij elke poging geeft de gebruiker een (5-letter) woord op en krijgt hier feedback over: welke letters correct, welke letters niet correct, welke letters aanwezig maar op verkeerde plek.



```
lingo woord = spook
                         speler woord = knoop
                                                  speler woord = kruik
speler woord = stoep
status[0] = correct
                         status[0] = wrong-position status[0] = incorrect (!)
                         status[1] = incorrect status[1] = incorrect
status[1] = incorrect
status[2] = correct
                         status[2] = correct status[2] = incorrect
status[3] = incorrect
                        status[3] = correct status[3] = incorrect
status[4] = wrong-position status[4] = wrong-position status[4] = correct
             C:\Users\Gerwin van Dijken\Documents\...
                                                             X
            Enter a (5-letter) word, attempt 1: stoep
            Enter a (5-letter) word, attempt 2: knoop
            Enter a (5-letter) word, attempt 3: kruik
            KRUIK
            Enter a (5-letter) word, attempt 4:
```

- top-down (stepwise refinement)
 - 1) define the main task of the program
 - 2) define the subtasks (needed by main)
 - 3) define the subsubtasks
- bottom-up
 - 1) define the subtasks of the program
 - 2) define the main task of the program (call subtasks)

```
Start(filename)
      words = ReadWords(filename, 5)
      lingoWord = SelectWord(words)
      lingoGame = new LingoGame()
      lingoGame.Init(lingoWord)
      PlayLingo(lingoGame)
ReadWords(filename, wordLength)
      // read words with length <wordLength> from file...
SelectWord(words)
      // return random word from list
```

```
PlayLingo(lingoGame)
      attemptsLeft = 5
      wordLength = lingoGame.lingoWord.Length
      while attemptsLeft > 0 and !lingoGame.WordGuessed()
             playerWord = ReadPlayerWord(wordLength)
             letterResults = lingoGame.ProcessWord(playerWord)
             DisplayPlayerWord(playerWord, letterResults)
             attemptsLeft = attemptsLeft - 1
      return lingoGame.WordGuessed()
```

```
ReadPlayerWord(length)
      do
             word = ReadString()
      while (word.Length <> length)
      return word
DisplayPlayerWord(playerWord, letterResults)
    for i = 0 to playerWord.Length - 1
        if (letterResults[i] = LetterState.Correct)
            BackgroundColor = DarkGreen
        else if (letterResults[i] = LetterState.WrongPos)
            BackgroundColor = DarkYellow
        display playerWord[i]
        ResetColor()
```

```
[class LingoGame]
public enum LetterState { Correct, Incorrect, WrongPosition }
public string lingoWord
public string playerWord
Init(lingoWord)
      this.lingoWord = lingoWord
      this.playerWord =
WordGuessed()
      return lingoWord = playerWord
```

Lingo word: TROOP

Player word: ORDER

[class LingoGame]

(reference letters: T O O P)

```
ProcessWord(playerWord)
```

```
this.playerWord = playerWord
letterResults = new LetterState[lingoWord.Length]
refLetters = new List<char>()
for i = 0 to lingoWord.Length - 1
    if lingoWord[i] <> playerWord[i]
```

refLetters.Add(lingoWord[i])

... (see next slide)

Lingo word: TROOP

Player word: ORDER

(reference letters: T O O P)

```
ProcessWord(playerWord)
```

```
... (see previous slide)
for i = 0 to playerWord.Length - 1
    if lingoWord[i] = playerWord[i]
        letterResults[i] = LetterState.Correct
    else
        if refLetters.Contains(playerWord[i])
            letterResults[i] = LetterState.WrongPosition
            refLetters.Remove(playerWord[i])
        else
            letterResults[i] = LetterState.Incorrect
return letterResults
```

Huiswerk

 Bestudeer de aangegeven paragrafen uit het 'Yellow Book' (zie Moodle)

Week 5 opdrachten (zie Moodle)