Exercises: Reflection

1. Harvesting Fields

You are given a RichSoilLand class with lots of fields (look at the provided skeleton). Like a good farmer as what you are, you must harvest them. Harvesting means that you must print each field in a certain format (see output).

Input

You will receive a maximum of 100 lines with one of the following commands:

private - print all private fields

protected - print all protected fields

public - print all public fields

all - print ALL declared fields

HARVEST - end the input

Output

For each command, you must print the fields that have the given access modifier as described in the input section. The format in which the fields should be printed is:

"<access modifier> <field type> <field name>"

Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Input | Output |
| protected  HARVEST | protected String testString  protected Double aDouble  protected Byte testByte  protected StringBuilder aBuffer  protected BigInteger testBigNumber  protected Single testFloat  protected Object testPredicate  protected Object fatherMotherObject  protected String moarString  protected Exception inheritableException  protected Stream moarStreamz |
| private  public  private  HARVEST | private Int32 testInt  private Int64 testLong  private Calendar aCalendar  private Char testChar  private BigInteger testBigInt  private Thread aThread  private Object aPredicate  private Object hiddenObject  private String anotherString  private Exception internalException  private Stream secretStream  public Double testDouble  public String aString  public StringBuilder aBuilder  public Int16 testShort  public Byte aByte  public Single aFloat  public Thread testThread  public Object anObject  public Int32 anotherIntBitesTheDust  public Exception justException  public Stream aStream  private Int32 testInt  private Int64 testLong  private Calendar aCalendar  private Char testChar  private BigInteger testBigInt  private Thread aThread  private Object aPredicate  private Object hiddenObject  private String anotherString  private Exception internalException  private Stream secretStream |
| all  HARVEST | private Int32 testInt  public Double testDouble  protected String testString  private Int64 testLong  protected Double aDouble  public String aString  private Calendar aCalendar  public StringBuilder aBuilder  private Char testChar  public Int16 testShort  protected Byte testByte  public Byte aByte  protected StringBuilder aBuffer  private BigInteger testBigInt  protected BigInteger testBigNumber  protected Single testFloat  public Single aFloat  private Thread aThread  public Thread testThread  private Object aPredicate  protected Object testPredicate  public Object anObject  private Object hiddenObject  protected Object fatherMotherObject  private String anotherString  protected String moarString  public Int32 anotherIntBitesTheDust  private Exception internalException  protected Exception inheritableException  public Exception justException  public Stream aStream  protected Stream moarStreamz  private Stream secretStream |

1. Black Box Integer

You are helping a buddy of yours who is still in the OOP Basics course - his name is Peshoslav (not to be mistaken with real people or trainers). He is rather slow and made a class with all private members. Your tasks are to instantiate an object from his class (always with start value 0) and then invoke the different methods it has. Your restriction is to not change anything in the class itself (consider it a black box). You can look at his class but don't touch anything! The class itself is called BlackBoxInt it is a wrapper for the int primitive.

The methods this class has are:

Add(int)

Subtract(int)

Multiply(int)

Divide(int)

LeftShift(int)

RightShift(int)

Input

The input will consist of lines in the form:

<method name>\_<value>

For instance: Add\_115

Input will always be valid and in the format described, so there is no need to check it explicitly. You stop receiving input when you encounter the command "END".

Output

Each command (except the END one) should print the current value of innerValue of the BlackBoxInt object you instantiated. Don't cheat by overriding ToString() in the class - you must get the value from the private field.

Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Input | Output |
| Add\_999999  Subtract\_19  Divide\_4  Multiply\_2  RightShift\_1  LeftShift\_3  END | 999999  999980  249995  499990  249995  1999960 |

BarracksWars - A New Factory

You are given a small console based project called Barracks (the code for it is included in the provided skeleton).

The general functionalities of the project are adding new units to its repository and printing a report with statistics about the units currently in the repository. First let's go over the original task before the project was created:

Input

The input consists of commands each on a separate line. Commands that execute the functionality are:

add <Archer/Swordsman/Pikeman/{…}> - adds a unit to the repository.

report - prints a lexicological ordered statistic about the units in the repository.

fight - ends the input.

Output

Each command except fight should print output on the console.

add should print: "<Archer/Swordsman/Pikeman/{…}> added!"

report should print all the info in the repository in the format: "<UnitType> -> <UnitQuantity>", sorted by UnitType

Constraints

Input will consist of no more than 1000 lines

report command will never be given before any valid add command was provided

Your task

1) You have to study the code of the project and figure out how it works. However, there are parts of it that are not implemented (left with TODOs). You must implement the functionality of the CreateUnit method in the UnitFactory class so that it creates a unit based on the unit type received as parameter. Implement it in such a way that whenever you add a new unit it will be creatable without the need to change anything in the UnitFactory class (psst - use reflection). You can use the approach called Simple Factory.

2) Add two new unit classes (there will be tests that require them) - Horseman with 50 health and 10 attack and Gunner with 20 health and 20 attack.

If you complete everything correctly for this problem, you should add code only inside the Factories and Units folders.

Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Input | Output |
| add Swordsman  add Archer  add Pikeman  report  add Pikeman  add Pikeman  report  fight | Swordsman added!  Archer added!  Pikeman added!  Archer -> 1  Pikeman -> 1  Swordsman -> 1  Pikeman added!  Pikeman added!  Archer -> 1  Pikeman -> 3  Swordsman -> 1 |
| add Pikeman  add Pikeman  add Gunner  add Horseman  add Archer  add Gunner  add Gunner  add Horseman  report  fight | Pikeman added!  Pikeman added!  Gunner added!  Horseman added!  Archer added!  Gunner added!  Gunner added!  Horseman added!  Archer -> 1  Gunner -> 3  Horseman -> 2  Pikeman -> 2 |

BarracksWars - The Commands Strike Back

As you might have noticed commands in the project from Problem 3 are implemented via a switch case with method calls in the Engine class. Although this approach works it is flawed when you add a new command because you have to add a new case for it. In some projects, you might not have access to the engine and this would not work. Imagine this project will be outsourced and the outsourcing firm will not have access to the engine. Make it so whenever they want to add a new command they won't have to change anything in the Engine.

To do so employ the design pattern called [Command Pattern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Command_pattern). We've done this in the BashSoft Lab and you can look there for tips too. Use the provided Executable interface as a frame for the command classes. Put the new command classes in the provided commands package inside core. You can also make a Command Interpreter to decouple that functionality from the Engine. Here is how the base (abstract) command should look like:



Notice how all commands that extend this one will have both a Repository and a UnitFactory although not all of them need these. Leave it like this for this problem, because for the reflection to work we need all constructors to accept the same parameters. We will see how to go around this issue in problem 5.

Once you've implemented the pattern add a new command. It will have the following syntax:

retire <UnitType> - All it has to do is remove a unit of the provided type from the repository.

If there are no such units currently in the repository print: "No such units in repository."

If there is such a unit currently in the repository, print: "<UnitType> retired!"

To implement this command, you will also have to implement a corresponding method in the UnitRepository.

If you do everything correctly for this problem, you should write/refactor code only in the Core and Data packages.

Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Input | Output |
| retire Archer  add Pikeman  add Pikeman  add Gunner  add Horseman  add Archer  add Gunner  add Gunner  add Horseman  report  retire Gunner  retire Archer  report  retire Swordsman  retire Archer  fight | No such units in repository.  Pikeman added!  Pikeman added!  Gunner added!  Horseman added!  Archer added!  Gunner added!  Gunner added!  Horseman added!  Archer -> 1  Gunner -> 3  Horseman -> 2  Pikeman -> 2  Gunner retired!  Archer retired!  Archer -> 0  Gunner -> 2  Horseman -> 2  Pikeman -> 2  No such units in repository.  No such units in repository. |

\* BarracksWars - Return of the Dependencies

In the final part of this epic problem trilogy we will resolve the issue where all Commands received all utility classes as parameters in their constructors. We can accomplish this by using an approach called dependency injection container. This approach is used in many frameworks.

We will do a little twist on that approach. Remove all fields from the abstract command except the data. Instead put whatever fields each command needs in the concrete class. Create an attribute called Inject and make it so it can be used only on fields. Put the attribute over the fields we need to set trough reflection. Once you've prepared all of this, write the necessary reflection code in the Command Interpreter (which you should have refactored out from the engine in problem 4).

You can use the same example as in Problem 4 to check if you completed the task correctly.