

## Problem Analysis

Looking through general numerals when numbers are multiple of tens, hundreds, thousands the letters can just added together. The exception when not multiples like a number 1995. This can represent in Roman notation as

$$1000 + (1000 - 100) + (100 - 10) + 5$$

M      CM      XC      V

The number 9, 90, 900 are less than one letter than multiple of tens and these values need pre included in data structure.

Following these rules every number at range 1 to 3999 can be represented following one and two letter combination.

M	1000	X	10
CM	900	IX	9
D	500	V	5
CD	400	IV	4
C	100	I	1
XC	90		
L	50		
XL	40		

## Solution Design

I use class `Tree Map<K, V>` data structure to take above values as `<Integer, String>` and initiated with interface `NavigableMap <K, V>`

The interface `NavigableMap<K,V>` use navigation methods returning the closest matches for given search targets and this I used to solve the problem.

A `NavigableMap` can be accessed and traversed in either ascending or descending key order. I used descending method to access and search the map. The method used to sort the map.

```
numericToRomanMap.descendingMap();
```

Using `java.util.SortedMap.entrySet()` can iterate and search the map with closest matching values. `getKey()`, `getValue()` method returns Key and Values corresponding to the entry which added to the generate Roman String values.

## Algorithm for Analysis and Design

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1. Set value for Max and Min at range 1 to 3999
2. Implement Roman notation table in class TreeMap<K, V> and Navigable Map<K, V>
  - 2.1 Take values in Map, sort in descending order
3. If input number not in range Max Min return null
4. For each entry Iterate and search Map
  - 4.1 get correspond key, value
5. While number greater than or equal to Key, subtract key from number
  - 5.1 Add correspond value to StringBuilder
  - 5.2 Repeat loop until number becomes zero
  - 5.3 Exit
6. Return String

Using StringBuilder the value can append to generate Roman numerals as long while condition true. The toString() method I used to convert StringBuilder into equivalent Roman String literals.

## Coding and Testing

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I used approach fail-fast behaviour. The steps I followed

- Create interface RomanNumeralGeneratorI with generate() methods.
- Create a class RomanNumeralGenerator to implement interface

Before going further down to coding I created JUnit test class RomanNumeralGeneratorTest.java with first few test cases which obvious failed as unimplemented. Moving to RomanNumeralGenerator class started coding generate() method until test cases pass.

## Test cases Assumptions

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testMin(); testMax(); testMid(); testTooHigh(); testTooLow() and others random target assumption has been considered for reliability and fault tolerance issues.

## Future Enhancement

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The number limited to range 1 to 3999.

The input validation can be implemented for user choice of number to convert. This could cover negative integer, string, and other range of data types.