**CS 1120 Computer Science II (with Java),** *Spring 2019*

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**SOFTWARE LIFE CYCLE REPORT – FOR LAB ASSIGNMENT 2**

# PHASE 1: SPECIFICATION

Create an application Maze Solver that can:

1. Generate a maze (a 2d array of strings)
   1. Number of rows and columns are given by the user and must be in the range [5,10]. Number of rows cannot equal number of columns.
   2. Must validate input. If input is invalid, repeatedly ask for valid input.
2. Randomly fill the maze with numbers in the range [1,100] and #’s.
   1. The number is the amount of coins the robot can pick up by passing through that cell.
   2. A ‘#’ represents a blocked position the robot cannot pass through.
   3. ‘S’ is the starting point for the robot and is at the top left corner of the maze.
   4. ‘D’ is the robot’s final destination (the end of the maze) and is at the bottom right corner of the maze.
   5. **The total number of #’s cannot be greater than a third of the total number of positions in the maze.**
3. Print out the maze to the screen once it is generated.
4. Attempt to find an available path from S to D.
   1. The robot can move up, right, left, or down.
   2. **This program must use recursion.**
5. If the robot is not able to find a path, print a corresponding message to the screen.
6. If the robot finds a path, then:
   1. Print out the maze with the path marked by +’s.
   2. Sum up all the numbers on this path and print out the result as the number of coins found.
7. **This program is required to run steps 2 – 6 above 3 times.**

**Example output:**

Enter number of rows in range [5, 10]:

1

Invalid input!

Enter number of rows in range [5, 10]:

a

Input must be an integer. Re-enter:

5

Enter number of columns in range [5, 10].

This must be different from number of rows:

5

Number of columns is the same as number of rows!

Enter number of columns in range [5, 10].

This must be different from number of rows:

6

\*\*\*\*\*\*Maze #1\*\*\*\*\*\*

Start drawing the maze...

The maze is as below:

S # 6 # 4 100

27 78 # # 51 #

27 # # # 3 #

47 29 47 # 53 #

32 29 48 56 47 D

Congratulations! I found a solution for this maze as below:

S # 6 # 4 100

+ 78 # # 51 #

+ # # # 3 #

+ 29 47 # 53 #

+ + + + + D

The amount of coins collected: 313

\*\*\*\*\*\*Maze #2\*\*\*\*\*\*

Start drawing the maze...

The maze is as below:

S # # # 86 47

83 # 22 # 34 #

# 24 48 # # 17

# 31 # 24 67 1

21 77 99 87 95 D

Sorry, no solution can be found for this maze!

\*\*\*\*\*\*Maze #3\*\*\*\*\*\*

Start drawing the maze...

The maze is as below:

S # 57 71 5 37

88 # # 72 # #

# 68 79 # # #

88 69 47 # # #

55 35 89 99 26 D

Sorry, no solution can be found for this maze!

Test the application by performing the following steps:

1. Enter invalid inputs for number of rows / columns and ensure program asks user to re-enter inputs if they are invalid.
2. Ensure application generates correct output for mazes based on example output above.
   1. Ensure application finds path if one exists.
   2. Ensure program outputs “Sorry, no solution can be found for this maze!” if one does not.

# // Got to here

# PHASE 2: DESIGN

**2.1 Modules and Their Structure**

The program will have two classes: the class GradeBook performing required calculations and the class GradeBookTest to test the class GradeBook. These two classes are not related by the class hierarchy (none is derived from the other).

The two classes are specified below by the **UML diagram**.

**Notes for Students:**

1. The design process is iterative. This means that at a later design step we might identify a problem with one or more of our earlier steps. In such a case, we go back and update the steps that require corrections.
2. Do your best to identify fields and methods that the classes will have. If necessary, you will perform a design iteration, updating the UML diagram (and any other design steps).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| GradeBook |  | GradeBookTest |
| - courseName: String  - grades: int[] |  |  |
| + GradeBook(name: String,  gradesArray: int[])  + findMinimum(): int  + findMaximum(): int  + computeAverage(): double  + displayDistribution(): void |  | + main(args: String[]): void |

**Notes for Students:**

1. Note that class, field and method names are **self-descriptive**. Always use such mnemonic names.
2. The main method in GradeBookTest is **static**, as indicated by the **underline**.

**2.2 Pseudocode for the Modules**

**2.2.1 Pseudocode for** GradeBook

1a) GradeBook Pseudocode Refinement #1:

**Notes for Students:**

1. Pseudocode is developed in the form of Java comments. Thanks to this, an IDE can be used from the very beginning of pseudocode refinement (or the final pseudocode refinement can be copied into an IDE after developing it using other tools, e.g., a text editor).
2. Your report does not need to include strikethroughs, highlighting, or textboxes. They are used here to explain the design process.

|  |
| --- |
| // Fields: courseName, grades[]    // Constructor: Initialize fields courseName and grades[] (with  // values from parameters).    // Methods: ------------------------------------------------------  // Method findMinimum: Find the minimum value in grades[].    // Method findMaximum: Find the maximum value in grades[].    // Method computeAverage: Compute the average of all the values in grades[].    // Method displayDistribution: Display the counts of grades in each grade range  // as a bar graph. |

1b) GradeBook Pseudocode Refinement #2:

**Notes for Students:**

* + - * 1. At each pseudocode refinement step, some individual lines of pseudocode represent a sequence of steps. We add beneath them more detailed pseudocode.
        2. To indicate better what has changed in developing Pseudocode Refinement #*N* into Pseudocode Refinement #*(N+1)*, newest refinements of the pseudocode are highlighted.
        3. Notice indentation of newly added pseudocode w.r.t. the “old” pseudocode. This is essential for proper structuring and orderly logic outline.
        4. At this step, the “old” pseudocode represents the behavior of the method or constructor as a whole, while the “new” pseudocode represents the refined steps within, and so it is indented.

// Fields: courseName, grades[]

// Constructor: Initialize fields courseName and grades[] (with

// values from parameters).

// Set courseName and grades[]

// Methods: ------------------------------------------------------

// Method findMinimum: Find the minimum value in grades[].

// Initialize lowest to first element in grades[]

// Loop through each grade in grades[]

// If grade is lower than lowest, assign it to lowest

// Return lowest

// Method findMaximum: Find the maximum value in grades[].

// Initialize highest to first element in grades[]

// Loop through each grade in grades[]

// If grade is higher than highest, assign it to highest

// Return highest

// Method computeAverage: Compute average of all values in grades[].

// Initialize total to 0

// Loop through each grade in grades[]

// Add grade to total

// Compute and return average by dividing total by number of grades

// Method displayDistribution: Display the counts of grades in each grade range

// as a bar graph.

// Calculate number of grades for each grade range

// Display header

// Display the bar graph

1c) GradeBook Pseudocode Refinement #3:

**Notes for students:**

1. In this refinement, only one line of pseudocode still represents a sequence of steps. We add beneath it a more detailed pseudocode.
2. Notice again indentation of newly added pseudocode w.r.t. the “old” pseudocode.

// Fields: courseName, grades[]

// Constructor: Initialize fields courseName and grades[] (with

// values from parameters).

// Set courseName and grades[]

// Methods: ------------------------------------------------------

// Method findMinimum: Find the minimum value in grades[].

// Initialize lowest to first element in grades[]

// Loop through each grade in grades[]

// If grade is lower than lowest, assign it to lowest

// Return lowest

// Method findMaximum: Find the maximum value in grades[].

// Initialize highest to first element in grades[]

// Loop through each grade in grades[]

// If grade is higher than highest, assign it to highest

// Return highest

// Method computeAverage: Compute average of all values in grades[].

// Initialize total to 0

// Loop through each grade in grades[]

// Add grade to total

// Compute and return average by dividing total by number of grades

// Method displayDistribution: Display the counts of grades in each grade range

// as a bar graph.

// Calculate number of grades for each grade range

// Create counts[] to hold counts of grades in each grade

// range; initialize it to 0’s

// Loop through each grade in grades[]

// If grade falls into i-th grade range, increment counts[i]

// Display header

// Display the bar graph

// Loop through each count (grade range) in counts[]

// Print range label and bar for counts[i]

// 1) Print range label for counts[i]

// 2) Print bar for counts[i]

// Print new line

**2.2.2. Pseudocode for** GradeBookTest

2a) Pseudocode Refinement #1:

// Create a new GradeBook object for first set of data.

// Display course name, lowest, highest, and average grades.

// Display grade distribution as a bar graph.

// Create another new GradeBook object for second set of data.

// Display course name, lowest, highest, and average grades.

// Display grade distribution as a bar graph.

**Note for students:**

1) Pseudocode Refinement #1 for GradeBookTest is sufficiently detailed. No Pseudocode Refinement #2 is needed.

**PHASE 3: RISK ANALYSIS**

No risks (to timetable, cost, human health, etc.) are identified by me.

# PHASE 4: VERIFICATION

The algorithm has only one execution path (a sequential execution). Correctness of the path has been verified by me by analyzing its steps, and their completeness w.r.t. the Specification.

# PHASE 5: CODING

## 5a) Code Refinement #1

**Notes for students:**

1. This *Code* Refinement defines the “external” class structure: packages, class headers and trailers.
2. The final (most refined) pseudocode developed in the Design phase (Section 2.2) is copied into the appropriate classes in this Code Refinement #1, and it appears in them as comments.
3. New elements added in Step 5a are highlighted (the rest is the most refined pseudocode copied from Section 2.2.).

**File GradeBook.Java:**

package sampleslc;

// The GradeBook class.

public class GradeBook

{

// Fields: courseName, grades[]

// Constructor: Initialize fields courseName and grades[] (with

// values from parameters).

// Set courseName and grades[]

// Methods: ------------------------------------------------------

// Method findMinimum: Find the minimum value in grades[].

// Initialize lowest to first element in grades[]

// Loop through each grade in grades[]

// If grade is lower than lowest, assign it to lowest

// Return lowest

// Method findMaximum: Find the maximum value in grades[].

// Initialize highest to first element in grades[]

// Loop through each grade in grades[]

// If grade is higher than highest, assign it to highest

// Return highest

// Method computeAverage: Compute the average of all the values in grades[]. // Initialize total to 0

// Loop through each grade in grades[]

// Add grade to total

// Compute and return average by dividing total by number of grades

// Method displayDistribution: Display the counts of grades in each grade range

// as a bar graph.

// Calculate number of grades for each grade range

// Create counts[] to hold counts of grades in each grade

// range; initialize it to 0’s

// Loop through each grade in grades[]

// If the grade falls into i-th grade range, increment counts[i]

// Display header

// Display the bar graph

// Loop through each count (grade range) in counts[]

// Print range label and bar for counts[i]

// 1) Print range label for counts[i]

// 2) Print bar for counts[i]

// Print new line

} // end class GradeBook

**File GradeBookTest.Java:**

package sampleslc;

// The GradeBookTest class for running (thus testing) the GradeBook class.

public class GradeBookTest

{

// Create a new GradeBook object for first set of data.

// Display course name, lowest, highest, and average grades.

// Display grade distribution as a bar graph.

// Create another new GradeBook object for second set of data.

// Display course name, lowest, highest, and average grades.

// Display grade distribution as a bar graph.

} // end class GradeBookTest

## 5b) Code Refinement #2

**Notes for students:**

1. This *Code* Refinement defines the “internal” class structure (constructors, methods) as developed in the Design phase in Section 2.1.
2. New elements added in Step 5b are highlighted.

**File GradeBook.Java:**

package sampleslc;

// The GradeBook class. public class GradeBook {

// Fields: courseName, grades[]

// Constructor: Initialize fields courseName and grades[] (with

// values from parameters).

public GradeBook(/\* name, gradesArray \*/) {

// Set courseName and grades[]

}// end constructor

// Methods: ------------------------------------------------------

// Method findMinimum: Find the minimum value in grades[].

public int findMinimum() {

// Initialize lowest to first element in grades[]

// Loop through each grade in grades[]

// If grade is lower than lowest, assign it to lowest

// Return lowest

}// end method GetMinimum

// Method findMaximum: Find the maximum value in grades[].

public int findMaximum() {

// Initialize highest grade to first element in grades[]

// Loop through each grade in grades[]

// If grade is higher than highest, assign it to highest

// Return highest

}// end method findMaximum

// Method computeAverage: Compute the average of all the values in grades[].

public double computeAverage() {

// Initialize total to 0

// Loop through each grade in grades[]

/ Add grade to total

// Compute and return average by dividing total by number of grades

}// end method computeAverage

// Method DisplayDistribution: Display the counts of grades in each grade range

// as a bar graph.

public void displayDistribution() {

// Calculate number of grades for each grade range

// Create counts[] to hold counts of grades in each grade

// range; initialize it to 0’s

// Loop through each grade in grades[]

// If the grade falls into i-th grade range, increment counts[i]

// Display header

// Display the bar graph

// Loop through each count (grade range) in counts[]

// Print range label and bar for counts[i]:

// 1) Print range label for counts[i]

// 2) Print bar for counts[i]

// Print new line

}// end method displayDistribution

}// end class GradeBook

**File GradeBookTest.Java:**

package sampleslc;

// The GradeBookTest class for running (thus testing) the GradeBook class. public class GradeBookTest

{

// Main method begins program execution

public static void main(String[] args) {

// Create a new GradeBook object for first set of data.

// Display course name, lowest, highest, and average grades.

// Display grade distribution as a bar graph.

// Create another new GradeBook object for second set of data.

// Display course name, lowest, highest, and average grades.

// Display grade distribution as a bar graph.

}// end Main

} // end class GradeBookTest

## 5c) Code Refinement #3

**Notes for students:**

1. At this point, we have class and class member structure defined, imposing the proper structure over the fully refined pseudocode.
2. In general, code should be added directly below the most refined pseudocode level that it implements. This is what you see in most cases below.
3. In some cases, pseudocode is so detailed, that the code is very similar to it. In these cases, the code can *replace* the pseudocode, to improve readability (see the boxed comments indicating such cases.) The pseudocode that can be removed is dimmed (in gray).

**File GradeBook.Java:**

package sampleslc;

// The GradeBook class.

public class GradeBook

{

// Fields: courseName, grades[]

private String courseName;

private int[] grades;

// getter for courseName

public String getCourseName() {

return courseName;

}

// Constructor: Initialize fields courseName and grades[] (with

// values from parameters).

public GradeBook(String name, int[] gradesArray) {

// Set courseName and grades[]

courseName = name;

grades = gradesArray;

} // end constructor

// Methods: ------------------------------------------------------

// Method findMinimum: Find the minimum value in grades[].

public int findMinimum() {

// Initialize lowest to first element in grades[]

int lowest = grades[0];

// Loop through each grade in grades[]

// If grade is lower than lowest, assign it to lowest

for (int grade : grades) {

if (grade < lowest) lowest = grade;

}

// Return lowest

return lowest;

} // end method findMinimum

// Method findMaximum: Find the maximum value in grades[].

public int findMaximum() {

// Initialize highest to first element in grades[]

int highest = grades[0];

// Loop through each grade in grades[]

// If grade is higher than highest, assign it to highest

for (int grade : grades) {

if (grade > highest) highest = grade;

}

// Return highest

return highest;

}// end method findMaximum

// Method computeAverage: Compute average of all values in grades[].

public double computeAverage() {

// Initialize total to 0

int total = 0;

// Loop through each grade in grades[]

// Add grade to total

for (int grade : grades) {

total += grade;

}

// Compute and return average by dividing total by number of grades

return (double)total / grades.length;

}// end method computeAverage

// Method DisplayDistribution: Display the counts of grades in each grade range

// as a bar graph.

public void displayDistribution() {

// Calculate number of grades for each grade range

// Create counts[] to hold counts of grades in each grade

// range; initialize it to 0’s

int[] counts = new int[11];

// Loop through each grade in grades[]

for (int grade : grades) {

// If the grade falls into i-th grade range, increment counts[i]

counts[grade / 10]++;

}

// Display header

System.out.println(“Grade Distribution”);

// Display the bar graph

// Loop through each count (grade range) in counts[]

for (int i = 0; i < counts.length; i++) {

// Print range label and bar for counts[i]:

// 1) Print range label for counts[i]

if (i == 10)

System.out.print(“ 100: “);

else

System.out.printf(“%02d-%02d: “, i \* 10, i \* 10 + 9);

}

// 2) Print bar for counts[i]

for (int numStars = 0; numStars < counts[i]; numStars++)

System.out.print(“\*”);

// Print new line

System.out.println();

}

}// end method displayDistribution

}// end class GradeBook

**File GradeBookTest.Java:**

package sampleslc;

// The GradeBookTest class for running (thus testing) the GradeBook class. public class GradeBookTest

{

// Main method begins program execution static public static void main(String[] args) {

// Create a new GradeBook object for first set of data.

int[] gradesArray1 =

{ 76, 88, 89, 82, 96, 100, 84, 77, 75, 32, 85, 62, 100, 92, 85 };

GradeBook gb1 = new GradeBook(“CS1110 Computer Science I\n”, gradesArray1);

// Display course name, lowest, highest, and average grades.

System.out.println(gb1.getCourseName());

System.out.printf(“Minimum: %s%n”, gb1.findMinimum());

System.out.printf(“Maximum: %s%n”, gb1.findMaximum());

System.out.printf(“Average: %s%n%n”, gb1.computeAverage());

// Display grade distribution as a bar graph.

gb1.displayDistribution();

System.out.println(“\n=================================\n”); //

Create another new GradeBook object for second set of data. int[] gradesArray2 =

{ 68, 88, 98, 29, 61, 100, 87, 77, 53, 28, 56, 62, 95, 85, 75, 76 };

GradeBook gb2 = new GradeBook(“CS1120 Computer Science II\n”, gradesArray2);

// Display course name, lowest, highest, and average grades.

System.out.println(gb2.getCourseName());

System.out.printf(“Minimum: %s%n”, gb2.findMinimum());

System.out.printf(“Maximum: %s%n”, gb2.findMaximum());

System.out.printf(“Average: %s%n%n”, gb2.computeAverage());

// Display grade distribution as a bar graph.

gb2.displayDistribution();

}// end Main

} // end class GradeBookTest

# PHASE 6: TESTING

This program has only a single execution path. Therefore a single run tests it completely. The single test produces the following output of the program:

CS1110 Computer Science I

Minimum: 32

Maximum: 100

Average: 81.5333333333333

Grade Distribution:

00-09:

10-19:

20-29:

30-39: \*

40-49:

50-59:

60-69: \*

70-79: \*\*\*

80-89: \*\*\*\*\*\*

90-99: \*\*

100: \*\*

=================================

CS1120 Computer Science II

Minimum: 28

Maximum: 100

Average: 71.125

Grade Distribution:

00-09:

10-19:

20-29: \*\*

30-39:

40-49:

50-59: \*\*

60-69: \*\*\*

70-79: \*\*\*

80-89: \*\*\*

90-99: \*\*

100: \*

I verified that this output satisfies program requirements.

**PHASE 7: REFINING THE PROGRAM**

No refinements are needed. In this program, I have already included all required features.

# PHASE 8: PRODUCTION

I prepared a copy of the entire program for Lab TA’s evaluation, as specified by the TA. Then, I sent electronically the copy to the Lab TA.

# PHASE 9: MAINTENANCE

To fully benefit from the program evaluation feedback received from the Lab TA, I will perform program maintenance. This means that I should use all TAs feedback to improve my program.

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