

# Text 2S peech Editor

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## VERSION HISTORY

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Date	Version	Description	Author
6/4/2020-10/4/2020		Implementation has taken place [US-1]	Mylonas Vassilis 2777 Theofilopoulos Andreas 2701 Vrachnos Panos 2655
11/4/2020-13/4/2020	1.0	Implementation has taken place [US-2]	Mylonas Vassilis 2777 Theofilopoulos Andreas 2701 Vrachnos Panos 2655
15/4/2020-18/4/2020		Implementation has taken place [US-3]	Mylonas Vassilis 2777 Theofilopoulos Andreas 2701 Vrachnos Panos 2655
19/4/2020-21/4/2020		Implementation has taken place [US-4]	Mylonas Vassilis 2777 Theofilopoulos Andreas 2701 Vrachnos Panos 2655
22/4/2020-24/4/2020		Implementation has taken place [US-5]	Mylonas Vassilis 2777 Theofilopoulos Andreas 2701 Vrachnos Panos 2655
24/4/2020-27/4/2020		Implementation has taken place [US-6]	Mylonas Vassilis 2777 Theofilopoulos Andreas 2701 Vrachnos Panos 2655
27/4/2020-30/4/2020		Implementation has taken place [US-7]	Mylonas Vassilis 2777 Theofilopoulos Andreas 2701 Vrachnos Panos 2655
30/4/2020-3/5/2020		Implementation has taken place [US-8]	Mylonas Vassilis 2777 Theofilopoulos Andreas 2701 Vrachnos Panos 2655
3/5/2020-6/5/2020		Implementation has taken place [US-	Mylonas Vassilis 2777

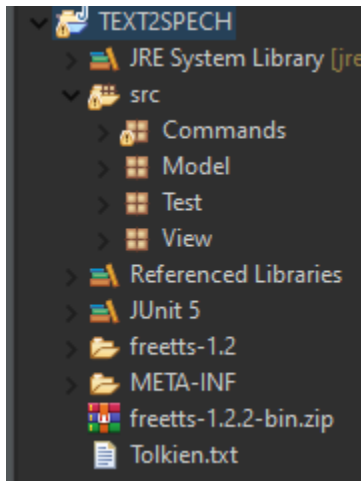
		<b>9]</b>	<b>Theofilopoulos Andreas 2701</b> <b>Vrachnos Panos 2655</b>
<b>6/5/2020-8/5/2020</b>		<b>Implementation has taken place</b> <b>[US-10]</b>	<b>Mylonas Vassilis 2777</b> <b>Theofilopoulos Andreas 2701</b> <b>Vrachnos Panos 2655</b>
<b>8/5/2020-10/5/2020</b>		<b>Implementation has taken place</b> <b>[US-11]</b>	<b>Mylonas Vassilis 2777</b> <b>Theofilopoulos Andreas 2701</b> <b>Vrachnos Panos 2655</b>
<b>11/5/2020-12/5/2020</b>		<b>Implementation has taken place</b> <b>[US-12]</b>	<b>Mylonas Vassilis 2777</b> <b>Theofilopoulos Andreas 2701</b> <b>Vrachnos Panos 2655</b>
<b>13/5/2020-18/5/2020</b>		<b>Implementation has taken place</b> <b>[US-13]</b>	<b>Mylonas Vassilis 2777</b> <b>Theofilopoulos Andreas 2701</b> <b>Vrachnos Panos 2655</b>

LINK for the video in case you didn't see the file named text2speech.mkv <https://github.com/mulonas/TEXT2SPEECH>

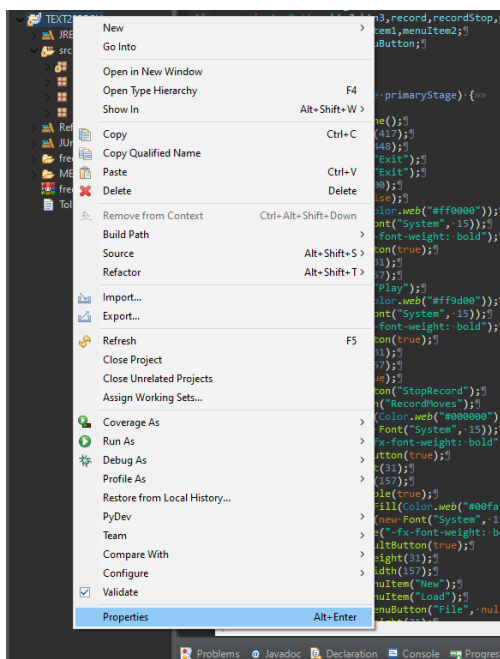
First we will mention that we all worked on almost every piece. We would finish one US and move on to the next. Also let's say we used all the patterns you gave in the hints and the model. In the tests because the design was done somewhat differently from the one you showed in the uml it is not exactly the same some tests could not be made according to what you gave as an idea whenever we made ours.

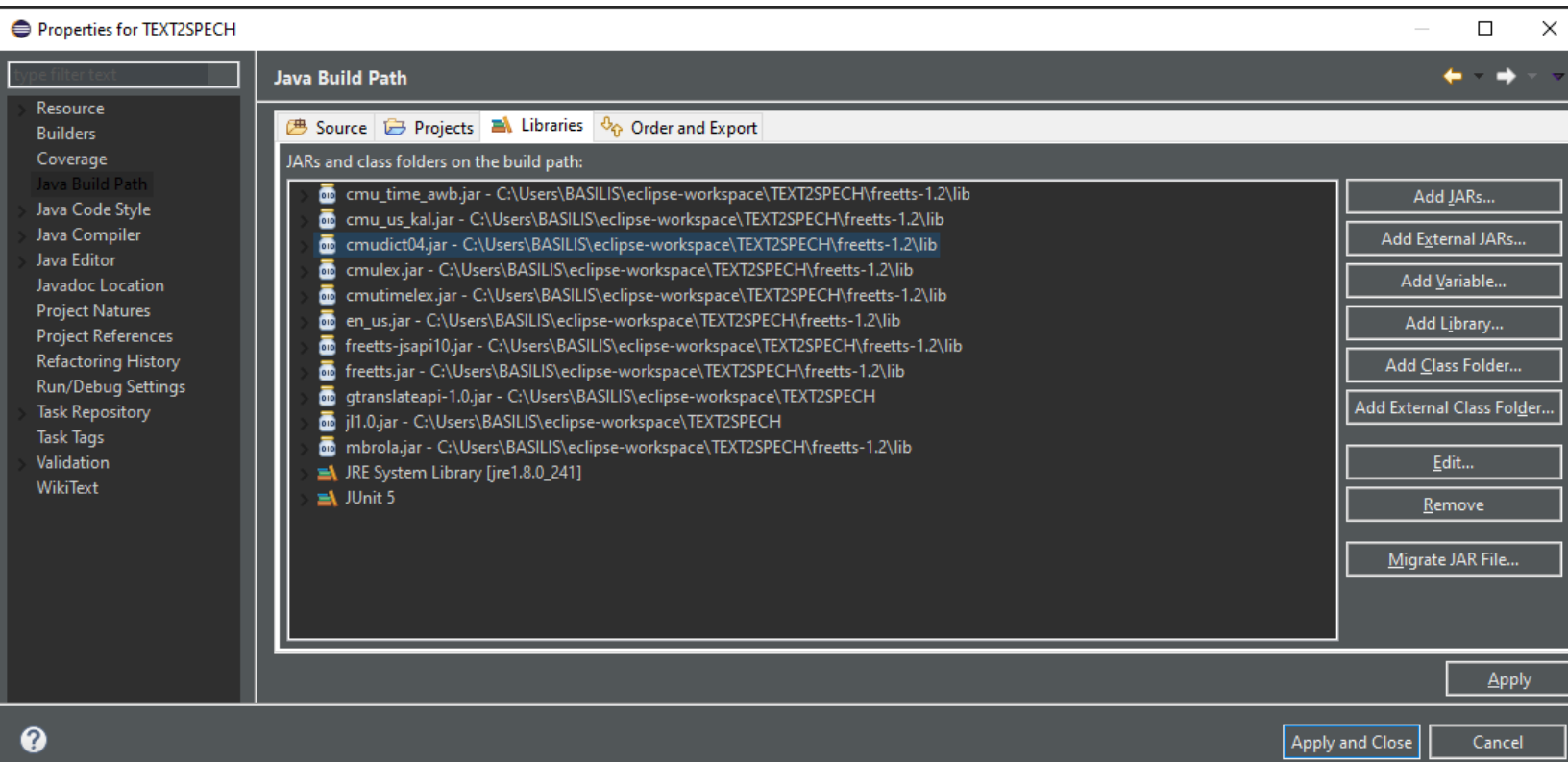
### Job Breakdown:

First the image below shows us the MVC (Model View Command/Controller) model



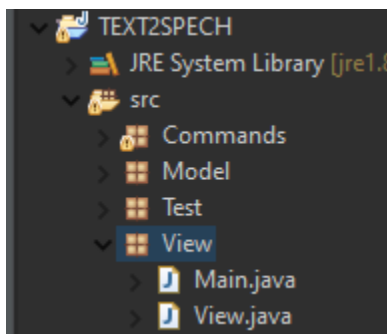
To run the program on your computer you will need to add these libraries:





Here we see that you need to enter the folder freetts-1.2\lib And add all the Jars you will find these our jars are necessary for voice . and the junit library you use for junit test.

First we will analyze the View package.



The View contains the Main where it is the class where we call to start the program and it also contains the Main window we will explain below what we mean. And the View file, which is the most basic one, which is, let's say, the second Main window.

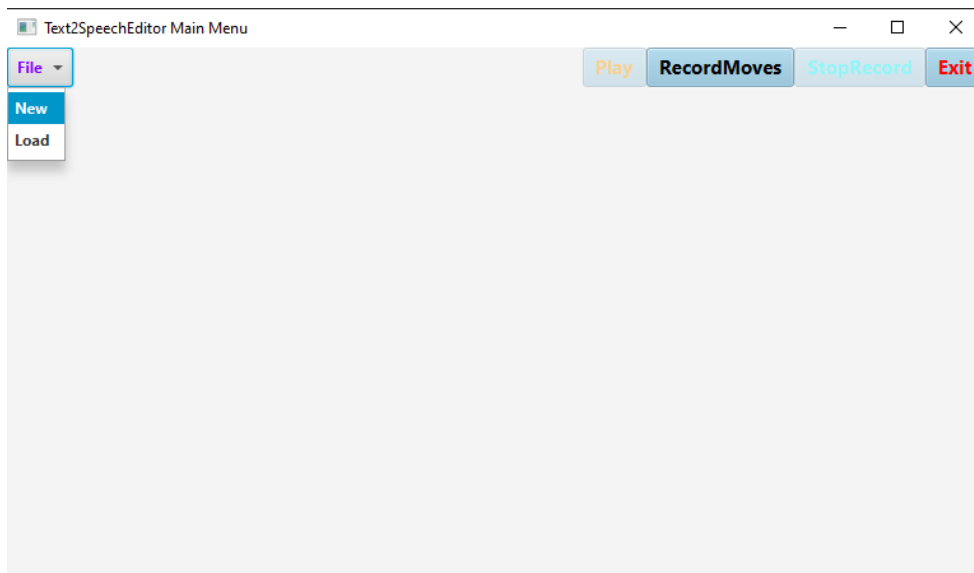
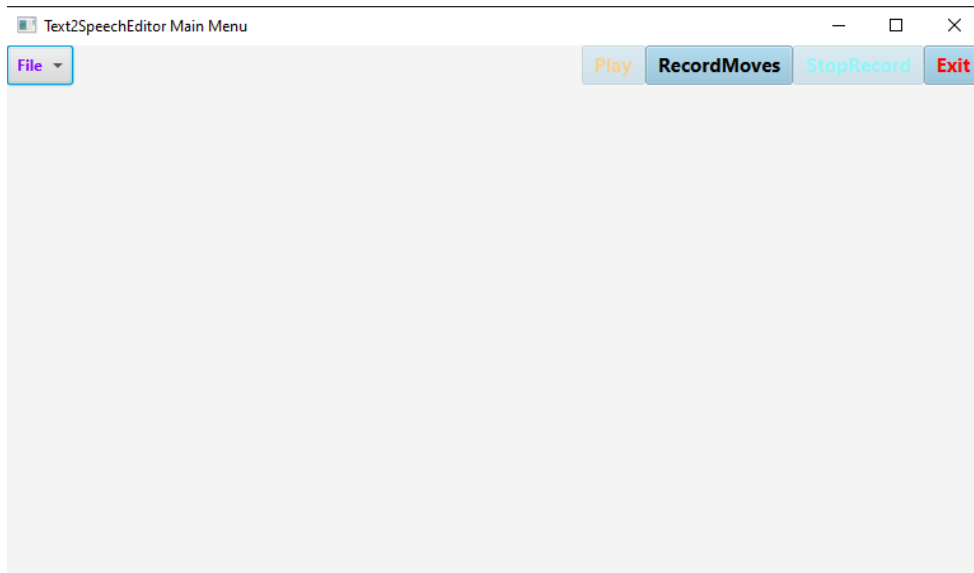
## Main.java class analysis

The code is heard:

```
Main.java X
1 package View;
2 import Commands.Factory;
12 public class Main extends Application {
13     public static Factory PRESS = new Factory();
14     private GridPane grid1;
15     private Button btn2, btn3, record, recordStop, play;
16     private MenuItem menuItem1, menuItem2;
17     private MenuButton menuButton;
18     private Stage stage;
19     private Scene scene;
20     @Override
21     public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
22         grid1 = new GridPane();
23         grid1.setMinHeight(417);
24         grid1.setMinWidth(448);
25         btn2 = new Button("Exit");
26         btn3 = new Button("Exit");
27         btn3.setMinWidth(400);
28         btn3.setVisible(false);
29         btn2.setTextFill(Color.web("#ff0000"));
30         btn2.setFont(new Font("System", 15));
31         btn2.setStyle("-fx-font-weight: bold");
32         btn2.setDefaultButton(true);
33         btn2.setMaxHeight(31);
34         btn2.setMaxWidth(157);
35         play = new Button("Play");
36         play.setTextFill(Color.web("#ff9d00"));
37         play.setFont(new Font("System", 15));
38         play.setStyle("-fx-font-weight: bold");
39         play.setDefaultButton(true);
40         play.setMaxHeight(31);
41         play.setMaxWidth(157);
42         play.setDisable(true);
43         recordStop = new Button("StopRecord");
44         record = new Button("RecordMoves");
45         record.setTextFill(Color.web("#000000"));
46         record.setFont(new Font("System", 15));
47         record.setStyle("-fx-font-weight: bold");
48         record.setDefaultButton(true);
49         record.setMaxHeight(31);
50         record.setMaxWidth(157);
51         recordStop.setDisable(true);
52         recordStop.setTextFill(Color.web("#00faff"));
53         recordStop.setFont(new Font("System", 15));
54         recordStop.setStyle("-fx-font-weight: bold");
55         recordStop.setDefaultButton(true);
56         recordStop.setMaxHeight(31);
57         recordStop.setMaxWidth(157);
58         menuItem1 = new MenuItem("New");
59         menuItem2 = new MenuItem("Load");
60         menuButton = new MenuButton("File", null, menuItem1, menuItem2);
```



In order to have a more correct image when the program starts, the first image you create from this file is the following:



In the View class we have the following code which simply implements the following window and sends the action of each button to the Command, as well as printing some error windows. Below we give the code in miniature if you just want to have an image for the view.

```

176 ~~~~~grid1.add(3,0,j)?~
177 ~~~~~grid1.add(4,0,i)?~
178 ~~~~~grid1.add(5,0,j)?~
179 ~~~~~grid1.add(6,0,i)?~
180 ~~~~~grid1.add(textf1,i,j)?~
181 ~~~~~grid1.add(textf2,i,j)?~
182 ~~~~~grid1.add(textf3,i,j)?~
183 ~~~~~grid1.add(textf4,i,j)?~
184 ~~~~~grid1.add(textf5,i,j)?~
185 ~~~~~grid1.add(textA,i,j)?~
186 ~~~~~grid1.add(textB,i,j)?~
187 ~~~~~grid1.add(textC,i,j)?~
188 ~~~~~grid1.add(textD,i,j)?~
189 ~~~~~grid1.add(textE,i,j)?~
190 ~~~~~grid1.add(textF,i,j)?~
191 ~~~~~VimWindowStage.show()?~
192 ~~~~~VimWindowScene = Scene(grid1)?~
193 ~~~~~VimWindowStage.setScene(VimWindowScene)?~
194 ~~~~~VimWindowStage.centerOnScene()?~
195 ~~~~~~
196 ~~~~~btn1.setOnAction(e3 -> {
197 ~~~~~PRESS.factoryFunction("window",VimWindowStage,textf1.getText(),textf2.getText(),textf3.getText(),textf4.getText(),textf5.getText(),textA.getText(),textB.getText(),textC.getText(),textD.getText(),textE.getText(),textF.getText())?~
198 ~~~~~PRESS.callReplyManager("window",VimWindowStage,textf1.getText(),textf2.getText(),textf3.getText(),textf4.getText(),textf5.getText(),textA.getText(),textB.getText(),textC.getText(),textD.getText(),textE.getText(),textF.getText())?~
199 ~~~~~})?~
200 ~~~~~}
201 ~~~~~~
202 ~~~~~btn2.setOnAction(e2 -> {
203 ~~~~~PRESS.factoryFunction("closestage",VimWindowStage,null,null,null,null,null,-1,e2,null,null,null)?~
204 ~~~~~PRESS.callReplyManager("closestage",VimWindowStage,null,null,null,null,null,-1,(float)-1,(float)-1,(float)-1,e2,null,null,null)?~
205 ~~~~~})?~
206 ~~~~~}
207 ~~~~~~
208 ~~~~~btn3.setOnAction(e3 -> {
209 ~~~~~if (testA.getText().isEmpty()) {
210 ~~~~~warningindow("speechinout")?~
211 ~~~~~}
212 ~~~~~else {
213 ~~~~~ChoiceWindow(testA,"speechOut","read")+ ..... 5
214 ~~~~~}
215 ~~~~~}
216 ~~~~~~
217 ~~~~~btn4.setOnAction(e4 -> {
218 ~~~~~PRESS.factoryFunction("edit",null,null,null,null,null,null,-1,e4,textf1,textf2,textf3,textA)?~
219 ~~~~~PRESS.callReplyManager("edit",null,null,null,null,null,null,-1,(float)-1,(float)-1,(float)-1,e4,textf1,textf2,textf3,textA)?~
220 ~~~~~})?~
221 ~~~~~}
222 ~~~~~~
223 ~~~~~btn5.setOnAction(e3 -> {
224 ~~~~~if (testA.getText().isEmpty()) {
225 ~~~~~warningindow("ReverseSpeechButton")+ ..... 5
226 ~~~~~}
227 ~~~~~else {
228 ~~~~~ChoiceWindow(testA,"ReverseSpeechButton","read")+ ..... 5
229 ~~~~~}
230 ~~~~~}

```

```

229 9 .....btn6.setAction(e3->,{
230 9 .....grid4=new GridPane(2,0,5);
231 9 .....slider.setNewSlider(0,1,-0.5);
232 9 .....slider.setShowTickMarks(true);
233 9 .....slider.setShowTickLabels(true);
234 9 .....slider.setMajorTickUnit(0.1f);
235 9 .....slider.setBlockIncrement(0.1f);
236 9 .....slider.setMinWidth(200);
237 9 .....SliderLabel=new Label("Volume");
238 9 .....PitschLabel=new Label("Sets the baseline pitch");
239 9 .....RateLabel=new Label("Sets the rate of speech");
240 9 .....SliderLabel.setTextFill(color.web("#00b0ff"));
241 9 .....PitschLabel.setTextFill(color.web("#00b0ff"));
242 9 .....RateLabel.setTextFill(color.web("#00b0e7"));
243 9 .....SliderLabel.setFont(new Font("System",15));
244 9 .....PitschLabel.setFont(new Font("System",15));
245 9 .....RateLabel.setFont(new Font("System",15));
246 9 .....SliderLabel.setStyle("-fx-font-weight: bold");
247 9 .....PitschLabel.setStyle("-fx-font-weight: bold");
248 9 .....RateLabel.setStyle("-fx-font-weight: bold");
249 9 .....textPitch=new TextField();
250 9 .....textRate=new TextField();
251 9 .....textPitch.setPromptText("Only numbers integer or Decimal");
252 9 .....textRate.setPromptText("Only numbers integer or Decimal");
253 9 .....btnSET=new Button("Set the voice");
254 9 .....btnSET.setTextFill(color.web("#f4c00"));
255 9 .....btnSET.setFont(new Font("System",15));
256 9 .....btnSET.setStyle("-fx-font-weight: bold");
257 9 .....btnSET.setDefaultButton(true);
258 9 .....grid4.add(SliderLabel,0,0);
259 9 .....grid4.add(slider,1,0);
260 9 .....grid4.add(PitschLabel,0,1);
261 9 .....grid4.add(textPitch,1,1);
262 9 .....grid4.add(RateLabel,0,2);
263 9 .....grid4.add(textRate,1,2);
264 9 .....grid4.add(btnSET,2,2);
265 9 .....SetVoiceStage=new Stage();
266 9 .....SetVoiceStage.setTitle("Set Voice");
267 9 .....SetVoiceScene=new Scene(grid4);
268 9 .....SetVoiceStage.setScene(SetVoiceScene);
269 9 .....SetVoiceStage.centerOnScreen();
270 9 .....SetVoiceStage.initModality(Modality.APPLICATION_MODAL);

```

```

D:\view.java x
272  // ***** 30
273  // ***** 30  if(textPitch.getText().isEmpty()) {}
274  // ***** 30  bPitch=true;
275  // ***** 30  }
276  // ***** 30  else {}
277  // ***** 30  try
278  // ***** 30  {
279  // ***** 30  // checking valid float using parseInt() method
280  // ***** 30  Float.parseFloat(textPitch.getText());
281  // ***** 30  bPitch=true;
282  // ***** 30  }
283  // ***** 30  }
284  // ***** 30  catch (NumberFormatException e) {}
285  // ***** 30  }
286  // ***** 30  try
287  // ***** 30  {
288  // ***** 30  // checking valid float using parseInt() method
289  // ***** 30  Integer.parseInt(textPitch.getText());
290  // ***** 30  bPitch=true;
291  // ***** 30  }
292  // ***** 30  catch (NumberFormatException ee) {}
293  // ***** 30  }
294  // ***** 30  bPitch=false;
295  // ***** 30  }
296  // ***** 30  }
297  // ***** 30  }
298  // ***** 30  if(textRate.getText().isEmpty()) {}
299  // ***** 30  bRate=true;
300  // ***** 30  }
301  // ***** 30  else {}
302  // ***** 30  try
303  // ***** 30  {
304  // ***** 30  // checking valid float using parseInt() method
305  // ***** 30  Float.parseFloat(textRate.getText());
306  // ***** 30  bRate=true;
307  // ***** 30  }
308  // ***** 30  }
309  // ***** 30  catch (NumberFormatException e) {}
310  // ***** 30  }
311  // ***** 30  try
312  // ***** 30  {
313  // ***** 30  // checking valid float using parseInt() method
314  // ***** 30  Integer.parseInt(textRate.getText());
315  // ***** 30  bRate=true;
316  // ***** 30  }
317  // ***** 30  catch (NumberFormatException ee) {}
318  // ***** 30  }
319  // ***** 30  bRate=false;
320  // ***** 30  }
321  // ***** 30  }
322  // ***** 30  }

```



```

View.java ✕
323  //      if(bRate&&bPitch){
324  //          if(textRate.getText().isEmpty()&&textPitch.getText().isEmpty()){
325  //              PRESS.Factorybuttonaction((float)slider.getValue(),(float)-1,(float)-1);
326  //          }
327  //          PRESS.callReplayManager("setVoice",null,null,null,null,null,null,-1,(float)slider.getValue(),(float)-1,(float)-1,enc1,null,null,null);
328  //      }
329  //      else if(!(textRate.getText().isEmpty()&&textPitch.getText().isEmpty())){
330  //      }
331  //      PRESS.Factorybuttonaction((float)slider.getValue(),Float.parseFloat(textRate.getText()),(float)-1);
332  //      PRESS.callReplayManager("setVoice",null,null,null,null,null,null,-1,(float)slider.getValue(),Float.parseFloat(textRate.getText()),(float)-1,enc1,null,null,null);
333  //      }
334  //      else if(textRate.getText().isEmpty()&&!(textPitch.getText().isEmpty())){
335  //      }
336  //      PRESS.Factorybuttonaction((float)slider.getValue(),(float)-1,Float.parseFloat(textPitch.getText()));
337  //      PRESS.callReplayManager("setVoice",null,null,null,null,null,null,-1,(float)slider.getValue(),(float)-1,Float.parseFloat(textPitch.getText()),enc1,null,null,null);
338  //      }
339  //      else{
340  //      }
341  //      PRESS.Factorybuttonaction((float)slider.getValue(),Float.parseFloat(textRate.getText()),Float.parseFloat(textPitch.getText()));
342  //      PRESS.callReplayManager("setVoice",null,null,null,null,null,null,-1,(float)slider.getValue(),Float.parseFloat(textRate.getText()),Float.parseFloat(textPitch.getText()),enc1,null,null,null);
343  //      }
344  //      SetVoiceStage.close();
345  //      }
346  //      else{
347  //      }
348  //      WarningWindow("Set the voice Button");
349  //      }
350  //      }
351  //      }
352  //      }
353  //      }
354  //      }
355  //      }

```

```

View.java ✕
357  //      encode1.setOnAction(enc1->{
358  //          if(flag==1){
359  //              holdText.setText(textA.getText());
360  //              flag=0;
361  //          }
362  //          if(textA.getText().isEmpty()){
363  //              WarningWindow("encode-Atbash");
364  //          }
365  //          else{
366  //              Choicewindow(textA,"Atbash","Encode");
367  //          }
368  //      });
369  //      encode2.setOnAction(enc1->{
370  //          if(flag==1){
371  //              holdText.setText(textA.getText());
372  //              flag=0;
373  //          }
374  //          if(textA.getText().isEmpty()){
375  //              WarningWindow("encode-Rot13");
376  //          }
377  //          else{
378  //              Choicewindow(textA,"Rot13","Encode");
379  //          }
380  //      });
381  //      encode3.setOnAction(enc3->{
382  //          if(holdText.getText().isEmpty()){
383  //              WarningWindow("UTF-8");
384  //          }
385  //          else{
386  //              Choicewindow(textA,"UTF-8","Encode");
387  //              flag=1;
388  //          }
389  //      });
390  //      }
391  //      }
392  //      }
393  //      }
394  //      }
395  //      }

```

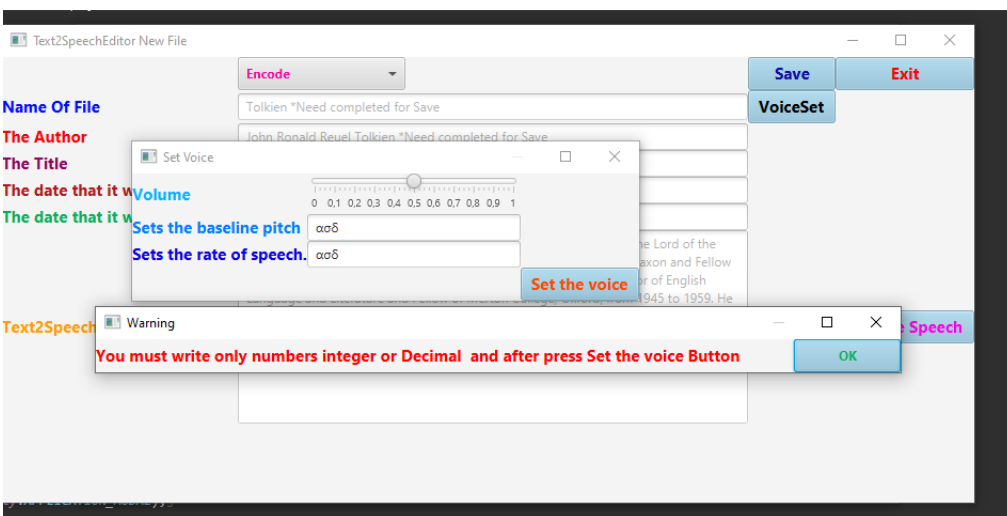
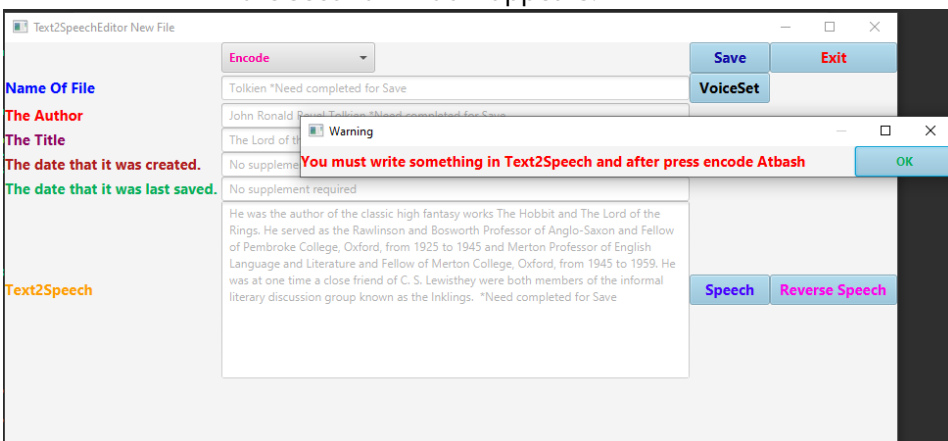
In the code you will notice that WarningWindow is called which does nothing but print a window that you did something wrong. The code and window are heard

```

28 public void WarningWindow(String ButtoName){
29     grid3 = new GridPane();
30     if(ButtoName.equals("Set the voice Button")){
31
32         warning = new Label("You must write only numbers integer or Decimal and after press "+ButtoName);
33     }
34     else{
35
36         warning = new Label("You must write something in Text2Speech and after press "+ButtoName);
37     }
38     warning.setTextFill(Color.web("#ff0000"));
39     warning.setStyle("-fx-font-weight: bold");
40     warning.setFont(new Font("System", 15));
41     ok = new Button("OK");
42     space = new Button();
43     space.setVisible(false);
44     space.setMinWidth(50);
45     ok.setMinHeight(31);
46     ok.setMinWidth(100);
47     ok.setTextFill(Color.web("#08ae59"));
48     ok.setFont(new Font("System", 15));
49     ok.setStyle("-fx-font-weight: bold");
50     ok.setDefaultButton(true);
51     grid3.add(warning, 0, 0);
52     grid3.add(space, 1, 0);
53     grid3.add(ok, 2, 0);
54     WarnStage = new Stage();
55     WarnStage.setTitle("Warning");
56     WarnScene = new Scene(grid3);
57     WarnStage.setScene(WarnScene);
58     WarnStage.centerOnScreen();
59     WarnStage.initModality(Modality.APPLICATION_MODAL);
60     WarnStage.show();
61     ok.setOnAction(ok1 -> {
62         WarnStage.close();
63     });
64 }

```

For example, if you go to encode an empty text, it is wrong whenever you get the corresponding window, or if you want to put letters where you should put numbers, the second window appears.

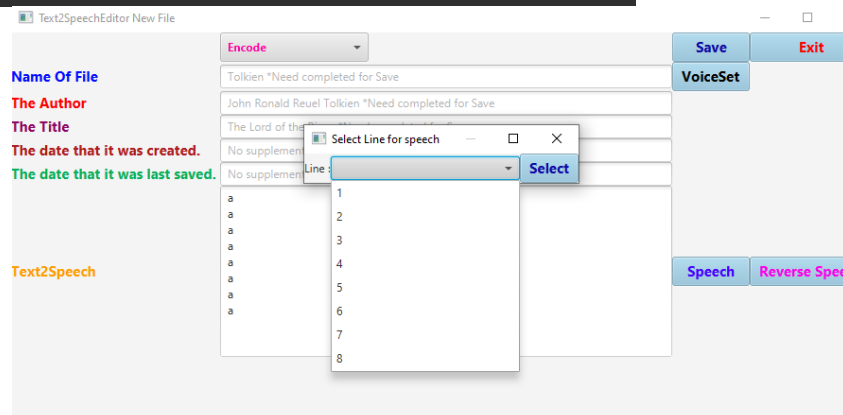
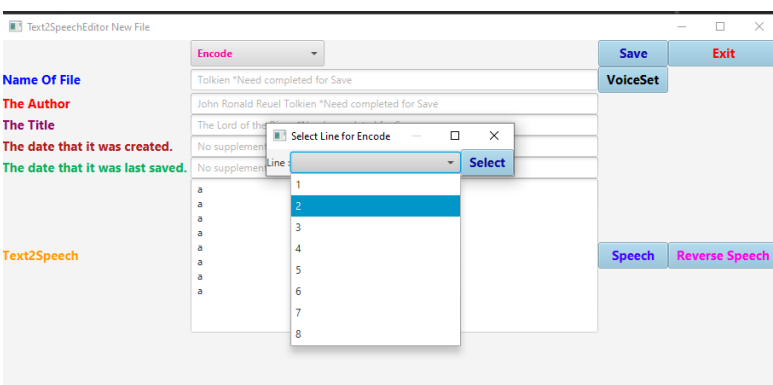


You also use the Choicewindow function, which in turn calls the corresponding function that should be called depending on which button the user pressed.

```

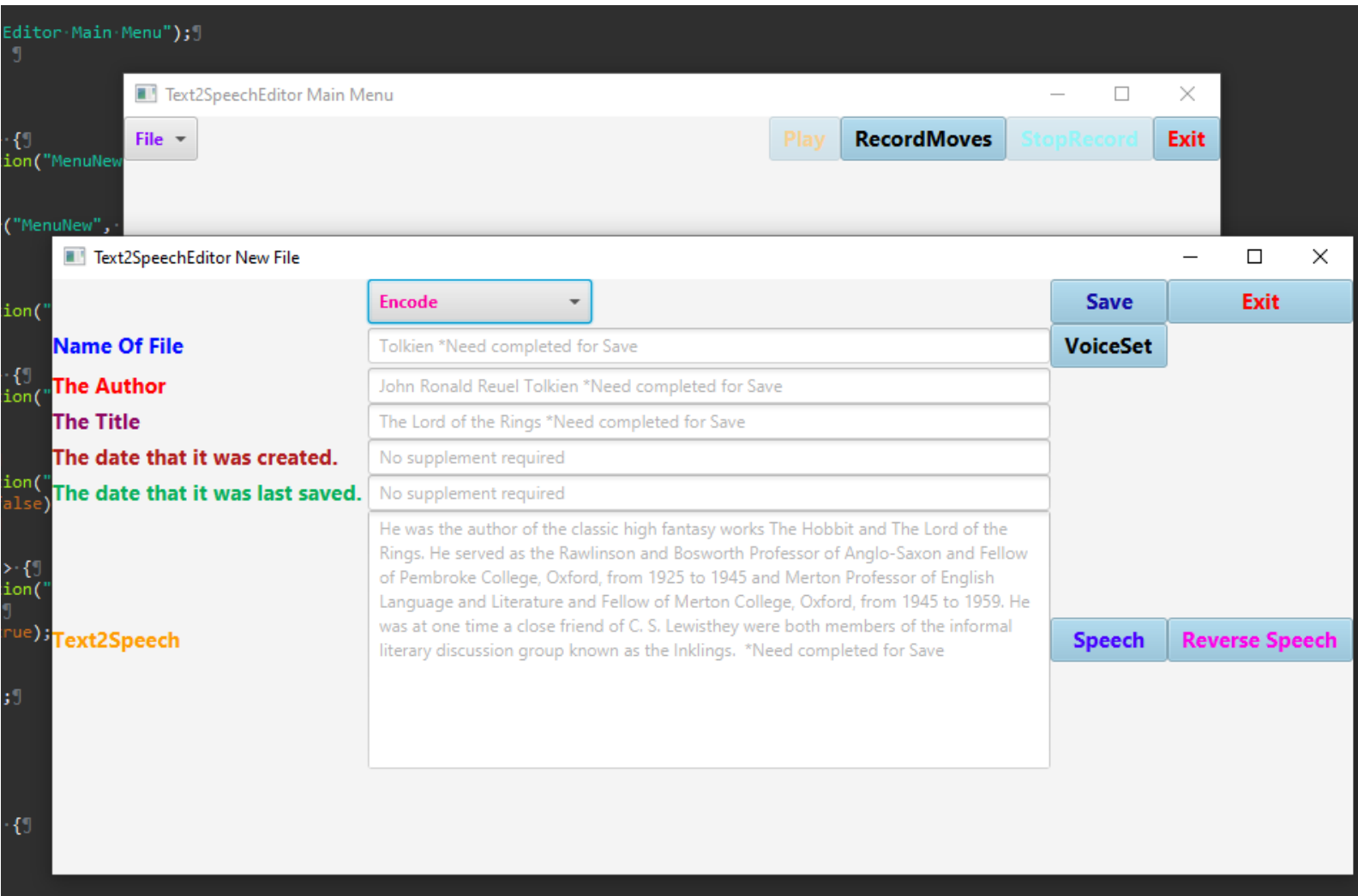
View.java
435 public void Choicewindow(TextArea text, String type, String TypeOfButton) {
436     choicefrombox=0;
437     linelabel=new Label("Line:");
438     btnselect=new Button("Select");
439     btnselect.setTextFill(Color.web("#120aaa4"));
440     btnselect.setFont(new Font("System", 15));
441     btnselect.setStyle("-fx-font-weight: bold");
442     btnselect.setDefaultButton(true);
443     btnselect.setMaxHeight(31);
444     btnselect.setMaxWidth(157);
445     final Tooltip tooltip = new Tooltip();
446     tooltip.setText("\n If you do not select something, the whole text will be "+TypeOfButton+"\n");
447     cb = new ComboBox<>();
448     cb.setTooltip(tooltip);
449     cb.setMinWidth(200);
450     cb.setMinHeight(20);
451     array1=textA.getText().split("\n");
452     arraylength=array1.length;
453     for(int i=1; i<=arraylength; i++){
454         cb.getItems().add(i);
455     }
456     grid2=new GridPane();
457     grid2.add(cb, 1, 0);
458     grid2.add(linelabel, 0, 0);
459     grid2.add(btnselect, 2, 0);
460     SelectStage = new Stage();
461     if(!type.equals("UTF-8") || type.equals("Rot13") || type.equals("Atbash")){
462         SelectStage.setTitle("Select Line for Encode");
463     }else{
464         SelectStage.setTitle("Select Line for speech");
465     }
466     Selectscene=new Scene(grid2);
467     SelectStage.setScene(Selectscene);
468     SelectStage.centerOnScreen();
469     SelectStage.initModality(Modality.APPLICATION_MODAL);
470     SelectStage.show();
471     btnselect.setOnAction(e4 -> {
472         if(cb.getValue()!=null){
473             choicefrombox= cb.getValue();
474             SelectStage.close();
475             if(!type.equals("UTF-8")){
476                 textA.setText(PRESS.Factorybuttonaction("UTF-8",holdText.getText(),choicefrombox,e4));
477                 PRESS.callReplayManager("UTF", null, null, null, null, null, null, holdText.getText(), choicefrombox, (float)-1, (float)-1, (float)-1, e4, null, null, null, null);
478             }else if(!type.equals("Rot13")){
479                 textA.setText(PRESS.Factorybuttonaction("Rot13",textA.getText(),choicefrombox,e4));
480                 PRESS.callReplayManager("Rot13", null, null, null, null, null, null, textA.getText(), choicefrombox, (float)-1, (float)-1, (float)-1, e4, null, null, null, null);
481             }else if(!type.equals("Atbash")){
482                 textA.setText(PRESS.Factorybuttonaction("Atbash",textA.getText(),choicefrombox,e4));
483             }else if(!type.equals("ReverseSpeechButton")){
484                 PRESS.callReplayManager("Atbash", null, null, null, null, null, null, textA.getText(), choicefrombox, (float)-1, (float)-1, (float)-1, e4, null, null, null, null);
485                 PRESS.Factorybuttonaction("ReverseSpeechButton", null, null, null, null, null, null, textA.getText(), choicefrombox, e4, null, null, null, null);
486                 PRESS.callReplayManager("ReverseSpeechButton", null, null, null, null, null, null, textA.getText(), choicefrombox, (float)-1, (float)-1, (float)-1, e4, null, null, null, null);
487             }else if(!type.equals("speechButton")){
488                 PRESS.Factorybuttonaction("speechButton", null, null, null, null, null, null, textA.getText(), choicefrombox, e4, null, null, null, null);
489                 PRESS.callReplayManager("speechButton", null, null, null, null, null, null, textA.getText(), choicefrombox, (float)-1, (float)-1, (float)-1, e4, null, null, null, null);
490             }
491         }
492     });
493 }

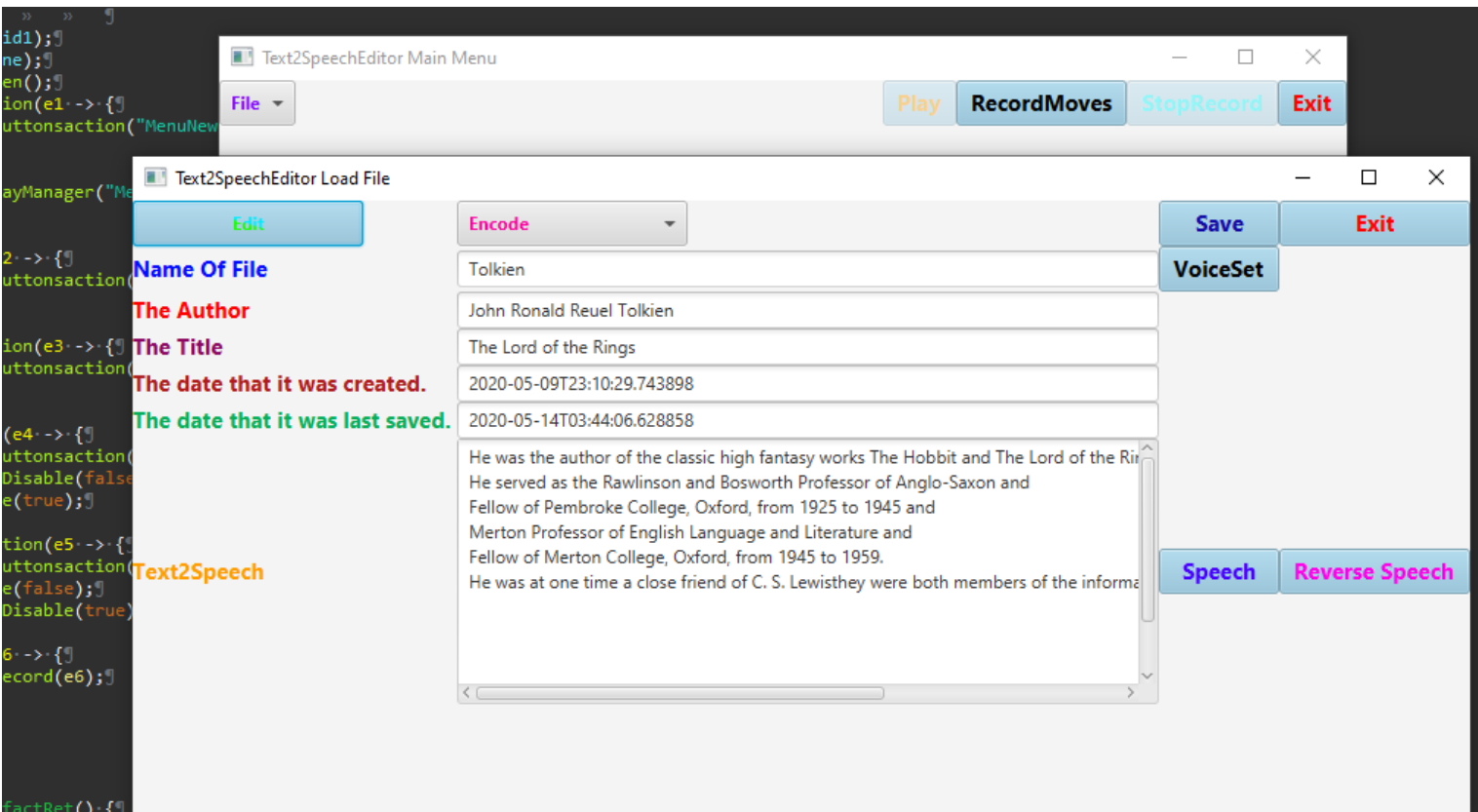
```



It displays the result from pressing new and Load and is responsible for calling the factory in turn to execute the different functions.

Following are 2 screenshots, the first refers to what the view prints when new is pressed and the second image what will appear when Load is pressed.





Note that we selected the Tolkien.txt file to achieve this effect.

We don't go into detail about how we made what is shown because we think it's more important to analyze how we made the Patterns for the function of the buttons than design wise. In general, the structure where the windows were implemented is that we took a grid and put buttons on it in specific positions and manipulated their effects, nothing remarkable.

Now we will start to analyze how each pattern was made with what logic and how the whole application works. Everything will be analyzed in the Model package.

We used the command Pattern to implement the New Load Edit Save buttons.

But since you wanted everything to have a factory, we took and made a general factory which takes us to the appropriate functions, first we will show how the command pattern was implemented, then how we added it to its factory and then how this factor was connected to the general factory that is for everything actions And is the function that joins view with Model.

First we have an Interface execute:

```
commandsExecute.java X
1 package Model;
2
3 import javafx.scene.control.TextArea;
4
5
6
7 public interface commandsExecute {
8
9     public void execute(String[] array, Stage stage, TextField textf1, TextField textf2, TextField textf3, TextArea textA);
10
11 }
12
13
14
```

This Interface is implemented in the files Exit Load CreateNewFile and Save As you can see below

```
Exit.java X EditFile.java LoadFile.java CreateNewFile.java
1 package Model;
2
3 import javafx.scene.control.TextArea;
4
5
6
7 public class Exit implements commandsExecute{
8
9     private Filebuttons file;
10     public Exit(Filebuttons newfile){
11         file=newfile;
12     }
13     @Override
14     public void execute(String[] array, Stage stage, TextField textf1, TextField textf2, TextField textf3, TextArea textA){
15         file.Exit(stage);
16     }
17 }
18
19
```

```
Exit.java EditFile.java X LoadFile.java CreateNewFile.java
1 package Model;
2
3 import javafx.scene.control.TextArea;
4
5
6
7 public class EditFile implements commandsExecute{
8
9     private Filebuttons file;
10     public EditFile(Filebuttons newfile){
11         file=newfile;
12     }
13     @Override
14     public void execute(String[] array, Stage stage, TextField textf1, TextField textf2, TextField textf3, TextArea textA){
15         file.Edit(textf1, textf2, textf3, textA);
16     }
17 }
18
19
```

```
Exit.java EditFile.java LoadFile.java X CreateNewFile.java X
1 package Model;
2
3 import javafx.scene.control.TextArea;
4
5
6
7 public class LoadFile implements commandsExecute{
8
9     private Filebuttons file;
10    public LoadFile(Filebuttons newfile){
11        »
12        »     file=newfile;
13    }
14    @Override
15    public void execute(String[] array,Stage stage,TextField textf1,TextField textf2,TextField textf3,TextArea textA){
16        »     file.MLoad();
17    }
18 }
19
```

```
Exit.java EditFile.java LoadFile.java CreateNewFile.java X
1 package Model;
2
3 import javafx.scene.control.TextArea;
4
5
6
7 public class CreateNewFile implements commandsExecute{
8
9     private Filebuttons file;
10    public CreateNewFile(Filebuttons newfile){
11        »     file=newfile;
12    }
13    @Override
14    public void execute(String[] array,Stage stage,TextField textf1,TextField textf2,TextField textf3,TextArea textA){
15        »     file.Mnew();
16    }
17 }
18
```

As we can see, each one calls its own function with the arguments it needs, if necessary we will explain the Filebuttons function below

We have made a controller for these executes

```
ControllerOfExecute.java X
1 package Model;
2
3 import javafx.scene.control.TextArea;
4
5
6
7 public class ControllerOfExecute {
8     private commandsExecute command;
9     public ControllerOfExecute(commandsExecute newcommand){
10        »     command=newcommand;
11    }
12    public void executecommand(String[] array,Stage stage,TextField textf1,TextField textf2,TextField textf3,TextArea textA){
13        »     command.execute(array,stage,textf1,textf2,textf3,textA);
14    }
15 }
16
```

We have made an interface for all the functions called by edit, exit, Load, CreateNewFile

#### AllFileButtons.java

```
1 }
2 package Model;
3
4 import javafx.scene.control.TextArea;
5
6
7
8 public interface AllFileButtons {
9     public void Mnew();
10    public void MLoad();
11    public void MSave(String[] array);
12    public void Exit(Stage stage);
13    public void Edit(TextField textf1, TextField textf2, TextField textf3, TextArea textA);
14 }
```

We implement the interface in the FileButtons file

#### FileButtons.java

```
1
2 package Model;
3
4
5
6 import View.View;
7
8 public class FileButtons implements AllFileButtons {
9     private int savetag;
10    private String[] loadarray = new String[5];
11    private SaveModel savefile = new SaveModel();
12    private LoadModel loadfile = new LoadModel();
13    private View view = new View();
14    final FileChooser chosefile = new FileChooser();
15    public void Mnew() {
16        view.Viewwindow(null);
17    }
18    public void MLoad() {
19        loadarray = loadfile.LoadFile(chosefile.showOpenDialog(null).getPath());
20        if (loadarray == null) {
21            System.out.println("Load unsuccessful");
22        } else {
23            System.out.println("Load successful");
24            view.Viewwindow(loadarray);
25        }
26    }
27    public void MSave(String[] array) {
28        savetag = savefile.savefile(array);
29        if (savetag == 1) {
30            System.out.println("Save successful");
31        } else {
32            System.out.println("Save unsuccessful");
33        }
34    }
35    public void Edit(TextField textf1, TextField textf2, TextField textf3, TextArea textA) {
36        if (textf1 != null) {
37            textf1.setEditable(true);
38        }
39        if (textf2 != null) {
40            textf2.setEditable(true);
41        }
42        if (textf3 != null) {
43            textf3.setEditable(true);
44        }
45        if (textA != null) {
46            textA.setEditable(true);
47        }
48    }
49    public void Exit(Stage stage) {
50        stage.close();
51    }
52 }
53 }
```



Now let's see what these are called. Initially, when the user presses one of these 4 buttons, it will take us to the Factory. Where we said you can find it in the command package

```
Factory.java
1 package Commands;
2 import Model.Atbash;
3
4 public class Factory {
5     private Filebuttons file=new Filebuttons();
6     private CreateNewFile CreateNewFile=new CreateNewFile(file);
7     private LoadFile load=new LoadFile(file);
8     private SaveFile save=new SaveFile(file);
9     private Exit exit=new Exit(file);
10    private EditFile edit=new EditFile(file);
11    private ControllerOfExecute controller;
12    private FactoryCommand FactoryCommands=new FactoryCommand();
13    private SpeechAdapter voicetext=new SpeechAdapter();
14    private Encode typeencode;
15    private ReplayManager replayer;
16    private Boolean Active=false;
17
18    public void Factorybuttonaction(String typeofbutton,Stage stage,String textf1,String textf2,String textf3,String textf4,String textf5,String textA,int line,ActionEvent event,TextField txt1,TextField txt2,TextField txt3) {
19        if (typeofbutton.equals("MenuNew")) {
20            controller=new ControllerOfExecute(CreateNewFile);
21            FactoryCommands.MenuNew(controller);
22        }
23        else if (typeofbutton.equals("MenuLoad")) {
24            controller=new ControllerOfExecute(load);
25            FactoryCommands.MenuLoad(controller);
26        }
27        else if (typeofbutton.equals("closeStage")) {
28            controller=new ControllerOfExecute(exit);
29            FactoryCommands.closeStage(controller,stage);
30        }
31        else if (typeofbutton.equals("MenuSave")) {
32            controller=new ControllerOfExecute(save);
33            FactoryCommands.MenuSave(controller,stage,textf1,textf2,textf3,textf4,textf5,textA);
34        }
35        else if (typeofbutton.equals("Edit")) {
36            controller=new ControllerOfExecute(edit);
37            FactoryCommands.Edit(controller,txt1,txt2,txt3,txtA);
38        }
39        else if (typeofbutton.equals("ReverseSpeechButton")) {
40            voicetext.ReverseSpeech(textA,line);
41        }
42        else if (typeofbutton.equals("speechButton")) {
43            voicetext.speech(textA,line);
44        }
45        else if (typeofbutton.equals("True")) {
46            Active=true;
47            replayer=new ReplayManager();
48        }
49        else if (typeofbutton.equals("False")) {
50            Active=false;
51        }
52    }
53 }
```

When a button is pressed Along with the necessary data we obviously also send a string to check which button was pressed. In this class we define everything that needs to be defined so that later when a button is pressed I can go to the corresponding if and call execute which you will find on the server.

Here we see one more class that you call is factoryCommands. This is the factory only for the 4 buttons, typically we made an even bigger factory that is for all the buttons because you mentioned it gradually in the hints (To avoid wasting factories and we have a factory for each pattern). Whenever the factory in the command pattern works as a factory of all the buttons in the program but also as a view mediator with model .

So below we have FactoryCommand

```
FactoryCommand.java
1 package Model;
2 import javafx.fxml.FXML;
3 public class FactoryCommand {
4     @FXML private javafx.scene.control.Button exit;
5     private int number=1;
6     private String[] ArrayForSave=new String[6];
7     ... public void MenuNew(ControllerOfExecute controller) {
8         controller.executecommand(null,null,null,null,null,null);
9     }
10    ... public void MenuLoad(ControllerOfExecute controller) {
11        controller.executecommand(null,null,null,null,null,null);
12    }
13    ... public void MenuSave(ControllerOfExecute controller,Stage stage,String textf1,String textf2,String textf3,String textf4,String textf5,String textA) {
14        stage.close();
15        ArrayForSave[0]=textf1;
16        ArrayForSave[1]=textf2;
17        ArrayForSave[2]=textf3;
18        ArrayForSave[3]=textf4;
19        ArrayForSave[4]=textf5;
20        ArrayForSave[5]=textA;
21        controller.executecommand(ArrayForSave,null,null,null,null,null);
22        number=number+1;
23    }
24    ... public void Edit(ControllerOfExecute controller,TextField textf1,TextField textf2,TextField textf3,TextArea textA) {
25        controller.executecommand(null,null,textf1,textf2,textf3,textA);
26    }
27    ... public void closeStage(ControllerOfExecute controller,Stage stage) {
28        controller.executecommand(null,stage,null,null,null,null);
29    }
30 }
31
32
33
34
```

Here, in essence, it accepts a controller and calls execute with the arguments if they are needed or does some processing such as keeping all the text elements in an array.

Now we will analyze the Speech and Reversespeech and Setvoice buttons (you added this, we were not in your hints, we thought it was more appropriate to include it together)

Again, when one of these is pressed, we go to the Factory.

```
Factory.java
1 package Commands;
2 import Model.Atbash;
3
4 public class Factory {
5     private FileButtons file=new FileButtons();
6     private CreateNewFile>CreateNewFile=new CreateNewFile(file);
7     private LoadFile>load=new LoadFile(file);
8     private SaveFile>save=new SaveFile(file);
9     private Exit>exit=new Exit(file);
10    private EditFile>edit=new EditFile(file);
11    private ControllerOfExecute>controller;
12    private FactoryCommand>FactoryCommands=new FactoryCommand();
13    private SpeechAdapter>voicetext=new SpeechAdapter();
14    private Encode>typeencode;
15    private ReplayManager>replayer;
16    private Boolean>Active=false;
17    ... public void Factorybuttonaction(String typeofbutton,Stage stage,String textf1,String textf2,String textf3,String textf4,String textf5,String textA,int line,ActionEvent event,TextField txt1,TextField txt2,TextField txt3) {
18        if (typeofbutton.equals("MenuNew")) {
19            controller=new ControllerOfExecute(CreateNewFile);
20            FactoryCommands.MenuNew(controller);
21        }
22        else if (typeofbutton.equals("MenuLoad")) {
23            controller=new ControllerOfExecute(load);
24            FactoryCommands.MenuLoad(controller);
25        }
26        else if (typeofbutton.equals("closeStage")) {
27            controller=new ControllerOfExecute(exit);
28            FactoryCommands.closeStage(controller,stage);
29        }
30        else if (typeofbutton.equals("MenuSave")) {
31            controller=new ControllerOfExecute(save);
32            FactoryCommands.MenuSave(controller,stage,textf1,textf2,textf3,textf4,textf5,textA);
33        }
34        else if (typeofbutton.equals("Edit")) {
35            controller=new ControllerOfExecute(edit);
36            FactoryCommands.Edit(controller,txt1,txt2,txt3,txtA);
37        }
38        else if (typeofbutton.equals("ReverseSpeechButton")) {
39            voicetext.ReverseSpeech(textA,line);
40        }
41        else if (typeofbutton.equals("SpeechButton")) {
42            voicetext.speech(textA,line);
43        }
44        else if (typeofbutton.equals("True")) {
45            Active=true;
46            replayer=new ReplayManager();
47        }
48        else if (typeofbutton.equals("False")) {
49            Active=false;
50        }
51    }
52 }
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
```

Originally the Pattern Adapter was used here.

First we have an Interface textToSpeechInterface

```
textToSpeechInterface.java X
1 package Model;
2
3 import com.sun.speech.freetts.Voice;
4
5
6 public interface textToSpeechInterface {
7     public Boolean ReverseSpeechButton(Voice voice, String text, int i);
8     public Boolean speechButton(Voice voice, String text, int i);
9     public Voice Volume(Voice voice, float volume);
10    public Voice speechRate(Voice voice, float wordpersech);
11    public Voice pitch(Voice voice, float hrz);
12 }
13
```

Whichever we do implements in the Speech and ReverseSpeech files

```
Speech.java X
1 package Model;
2
3 import com.sun.speech.freetts.Voice;
4 public class Speech implements textToSpeechInterface
5 {
6     private String[] array1;
7     @Override
8     public Boolean ReverseSpeechButton(Voice voice, String text, int i) {
9         //do nothing
10        return false;
11    }
12    @Override
13    public Boolean speechButton(Voice voice, String text, int i) {
14        if (i < 0) {
15            return false;
16        }
17        if (i == 0) {
18            voice.speak(text);
19        }
20        else {
21            array1 = text.split("\n");
22            voice.speak(array1[i-1]);
23        }
24        return true;
25    }
26    @Override
27    public Voice Volume(Voice voice, float volume) {
28        // TODO: Auto-generated method stub
29        //do nothing
30        return voice;
31    }
32    @Override
33    public Voice speechRate(Voice voice, float wordpersech) {
34        // TODO: Auto-generated method stub
35        //do nothing
36        return voice;
37    }
38    @Override
39    public Voice pitch(Voice voice, float hrz) {
40        // TODO: Auto-generated method stub
41        //do nothing
42        return voice;
43    }
44 }
```

```

1 package Model;
2 import com.sun.speech.freetts.Voice;
3 public class ReverseSpeech implements textToSpeechInterface
4 {
5     private String[] array1;
6     private String voiceString;
7     @Override
8     public Boolean ReverseSpeechButton(Voice voice, String text, int i) {
9         if (i < 0) {
10             return false;
11         }
12         voiceString = "";
13         if (i == 0) {
14             input = text.split(" ");
15         }
16         else {
17             array1 = text.split("\n");
18             input = array1[i-1].split(" ");
19         }
20         input1 = new String[input.length];
21         int k1 = 0;
22         for (int k = input.length-1; k >= 0; k--) {
23             input1[k1] = input[k];
24             k1 = k1+1;
25         }
26         for (int n = 0; n < input1.length; n++) {
27             voiceString = voiceString + input1[n] + "\n";
28         }
29         voice.speak(voiceString);
30         return true;
31     }
32     @Override
33     public Boolean speechButton(Voice voice, String text, int i) {
34         //do nothing
35         return false;
36     }
37     @Override
38     public Voice Volume(Voice voice, float volume) {
39         // TODO: Auto-generated method stub
40         //do nothing
41         return voice;
42     }

```

Which have some functions which are for the voice set and do not use. Basically they accept an Object voice, a string and an Int which represents the series. If something is not selected by the user it means that he wants it all to be read whenever we simply read the whole text or split the string And get the line we want.

And obviously we also have the adapter Which, as we saw in the package command factory, calls depending on what the user wants speech Reverse Speech

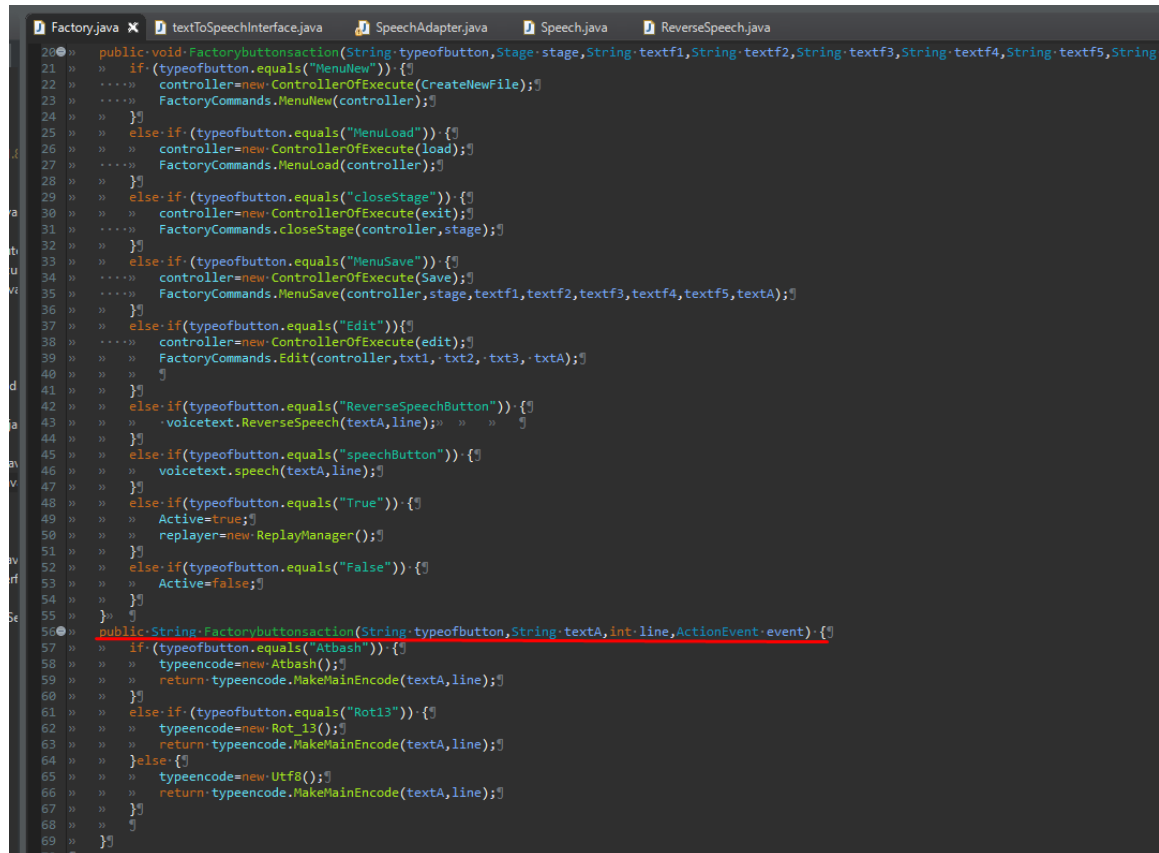
```

1 package Model;
2
3 import com.sun.speech.freetts.Voice;
4
5 public class SpeechAdapter {
6     private VoiceManager vm = VoiceManager.getInstance();
7     private Voice voice = vm.getVoice("kevin16");
8     private textToSpeechInterface voicetext;
9     private Boolean condition;
10    public void speech(String text, int i) {
11        voice.allocate();
12        voicetext = new Speech();
13        condition = voicetext.speechButton(voice, text, i);
14        if (condition == false) {
15            System.out.print("Text conversion Fail in speeches");
16        }
17        else {
18            System.out.print("Text conversion successes in speeches");
19        }
20    }
21    public void ReverseSpeech(String text, int i) {
22        voice.allocate();
23        voicetext = new ReverseSpeech();
24        condition = voicetext.ReverseSpeechButton(voice, text, i);
25        if (condition == false) {
26            System.out.print("Text conversion Fail in Reverse speeches");
27        }
28        else {
29            System.out.print("Text conversion successes in Reverse speeches");
30        }
31    }
32    public void SetParametersofVoice(float volume, float wordpersech, float hrz) {
33        voicetext = new VoiceParametersSet();
34        voice = voicetext.Volume(voice, volume);
35        voice = voicetext.speechRate(voice, wordpersech);
36        voice = voicetext.pitch(voice, hrz);
37    }
38 }

```

And depending on how we define the adapter in the factory, the corresponding function is called.

You call `SetParametersofVoice` separately from the other buttons and it is shown below (we are again talking about the same factory of the package command)



```
20 public void Factorybuttonaction(String typeofbutton, Stage stage, String textf1, String textf2, String textf3, String textf4, String textf5, String
21 if (typeofbutton.equals("MenuNew")) {
22     controller=new ControllerOfExecute(CreateNewFile);
23     FactoryCommands.MenuNew(controller);
24 }
25 else if (typeofbutton.equals("MenuLoad")) {
26     controller=new ControllerOfExecute(load);
27     FactoryCommands.MenuLoad(controller);
28 }
29 else if (typeofbutton.equals("closeStage")) {
30     controller=new ControllerOfExecute(exit);
31     FactoryCommands.closeStage(controller, stage);
32 }
33 else if (typeofbutton.equals("MenuSave")) {
34     controller=new ControllerOfExecute(save);
35     FactoryCommands.MenuSave(controller, stage, textf1, textf2, textf3, textf4, textf5, textA);
36 }
37 else if (typeofbutton.equals("Edit")) {
38     controller=new ControllerOfExecute(edit);
39     FactoryCommands.Edit(controller, txt1, txt2, txt3, txtA);
40 }
41 }
42 else if (typeofbutton.equals("ReverseSpeechButton")) {
43     voicetext.ReverseSpeech(textA, line);
44 }
45 else if (typeofbutton.equals("speechButton")) {
46     voicetext.speech(textA, line);
47 }
48 else if (typeofbutton.equals("True")) {
49     Active=true;
50     replayer=new ReplayManager();
51 }
52 else if (typeofbutton.equals("False")) {
53     Active=false;
54 }
55 }
56 public String Factorybuttonaction(String typeofbutton, String textA, int line, ActionEvent event) {
57     if (typeofbutton.equals("Atbash")) {
58         typeencode=new Atbash();
59         return typeencode.MakeMainEncode(textA, line);
60     }
61     else if (typeofbutton.equals("Rot13")) {
62         typeencode=new Rot_13();
63         return typeencode.MakeMainEncode(textA, line);
64     }
65     else {
66         typeencode=new Utf8();
67         return typeencode.MakeMainEncode(textA, line);
68     }
69 }
```

Which obviously sets the sound and there is another file in which it implements `textToSpeechInterface` which we saw, in the `VoiceParametersSet` file

```

1 package Model;
2
3 import com.sun.speech.freetts.Voice;
4 public class VoiceParametersSet implements textToSpeechInterface{
5     @Override
6     » public Boolean ReverseSpeechButton(Voice voice, String text, int i){
7     »     //do nothing
8     »     ....return false;
9     » }
10    @Override
11    » public Boolean speechButton(Voice voice, String text, int i){
12    »     //do nothing
13    »     ....return false;
14    » }
15    @Override
16    » public Voice Volume(Voice voice, float volume){
17    »     if(volume>=0.0&&volume<=1.0){
18    »         » voice.setVolume(volume);
19    »     }
20    »     else{
21    »         » System.out.print("unsuccessful change volume.");
22    »     }
23    »     return voice;
24    » }
25    @Override
26    » public Voice speechRate(Voice voice, float wordpersech){
27    »     if(wordpersech!=-1){
28    »         » voice.setRate(wordpersech);
29    »     }
30    »     else if(wordpersech==1){
31    »         » //dont do something
32    »     }
33    »     else{
34    »         » System.out.print("unsuccessful change speech rate.");
35    »     }
36    »     return voice;
37    » }
38    @Override
39    » public Voice pitch(Voice voice, float hrz){
40    »     if(!(hrz==1)){
41    »         » voice.setPitch(hrz);
42    »     }
43    »     else if(hrz==1){
44    »         » System.out.print("unsuccessful change speech pitch.");
45    »         » //dont do something
46    »     }
47    »     return voice;
48    » }
49 }

```

Which obviously has the other functions speechButton and ReverseSpeechButton but does nothing for them. This is how we completed the adapter Pattern.

Now we will analyze the coding in which we used statergy and template Pattern

First we have the Encode class:

```

1 package Model;
2 public abstract class Encode {
3     private char[] SmallAlphabet = new char[26], BigAlphabet = new char[26];
4     private String[] array, arrayline;
5     private String arraytoString = "", arraytoStringline = "";
6     public final String MakeMainEncode(String text, int line) {
7         for (char ch = 'a'; ch <= 'z'; ++ch) // fills alphabet array with the alphabet
8             SmallAlphabet[ch - 'a'] = ch;
9         for (char ch = 'A'; ch <= 'Z'; ++ch) // fills alphabet array with the alphabet
10             BigAlphabet[ch - 'A'] = ch;
11         if (line == 0) {
12             array = text.split(".");
13             for (int i = 0; i < array.length; i++) {
14                 if (!array[i].equals("\n")) {
15                     if (typeEncode().equals("Atbash")) {
16                         array[i] = EncodeAtbash(array[i], SmallAlphabet, BigAlphabet);
17                     }
18                     if (typeEncode().equals("Rot13")) {
19                         array[i] = EncodeRot_13(array[i], SmallAlphabet, BigAlphabet);
20                     }
21                     if (typeEncode().equals("UTF8")) {
22                         array[i] = EncodeUTF_8(array[i], SmallAlphabet, BigAlphabet);
23                     }
24                 }
25             }
26             for (int i = 0; i < array.length; i++) {
27                 if (i == array.length - 1) {
28                     arraytoString = arraytoString + array[i];
29                 } else {
30                     arraytoString = arraytoString + array[i] + ".";
31                 }
32             }
33             array = text.split("\n");
34             arrayline = array[line - 1].split(".");
35             for (int i = 0; i < arrayline.length; i++) {
36                 if (typeEncode().equals("Atbash")) {
37                     arrayline[i] = EncodeAtbash(arrayline[i], SmallAlphabet, BigAlphabet);
38                 }
39                 if (typeEncode().equals("Rot13")) {
40                     arrayline[i] = EncodeRot_13(arrayline[i], SmallAlphabet, BigAlphabet);
41                 }
42                 if (typeEncode().equals("UTF8")) {
43                     arrayline[i] = EncodeUTF_8(arrayline[i], SmallAlphabet, BigAlphabet);
44                 }
45             }
46             for (int i = 0; i < arrayline.length; i++) {
47                 if (i == arrayline.length - 1) {
48                     arraytoStringline = arraytoStringline + arrayline[i];
49                 } else {
50                     arraytoStringline = arraytoStringline + arrayline[i] + ".";
51                 }
52             }
53             for (int i = 0; i < array.length; i++) {
54                 if (i != line - 1) {
55                     if (i == array.length - 1) {
56                         arraytoString = arraytoString + array[i];
57                     } else {
58                         arraytoString = arraytoString + array[i] + "\n";
59                     }
60                 } else {
61                     if (i == array.length - 1) {
62                         arraytoString = arraytoString + arraytoStringline;
63                     } else {
64                         arraytoString = arraytoString + arraytoStringline + "\n";
65                     }
66                 }
67             }
68             return arraytoString;
69         }
70         abstract String EncodeAtbash(String array, char[] SmallAlphabet, char[] BigAlphabet);
71         abstract String EncodeRot_13(String array, char[] SmallAlphabet, char[] BigAlphabet);
72         abstract String EncodeUTF_8(String array, char[] SmallAlphabet, char[] BigAlphabet);
73         String typeEncode() {
74             return "kati";
75         }
76     }
77 }

```



In this abstract class in the function makeMainEncode we have the common code of all 3 encodings. And depending on the encoding the user has chosen we call a sixth atbash rot and utf8 to each do its own part. We also check for the user's line selections if any of them are selected. And depending on what she has selected I do the corresponding process to return a thong back that will have the appropriate changes.

I have also defined the 3 encodings as abstract Methods that I call later in different files. And a typeEncode that I do in each overwrite method, this helped me to choose the right encoding. To Elena with If.

We have an InterfaceEncode which implements these 3 classes as shown below to return the appropriate type to If.

```
InterfaceEncode.java
1 package Model;
2 public interface InterfaceEncode {
3     String encode();
4 }
5 class AtbaashReturn implements InterfaceEncode {
6     public String encode() {
7         return "Atbash";
8     }
9 }
10 class Rot13Return implements InterfaceEncode {
11     public String encode() {
12         return "Rot13";
13     }
14 }
15 class UTF implements InterfaceEncode {
16     public String encode() {
17         return "UTF8";
18     }
19 }
20
21
```

Below we have the 3 encodings:

```
Utf8.java Rot_13.java Atbash.java
1 package Model;
2 public class Utf8 extends Encode {
3     private InterfaceEncode encode;
4     public Utf8() {
5         super();
6         encode = new UTF();
7     }
8     String EncodeAtbash(String array, char[] SmallAlphabet, char[] BigAlphabet) {
9         return "";
10    }
11    String EncodeRot_13(String array, char[] SmallAlphabet, char[] BigAlphabet) {
12        //do nothing
13        return "";
14    }
15    String EncodeUTF_8(String array, char[] SmallAlphabet, char[] BigAlphabet) {
16        return array;
17    }
18    String typeEncode() {
19        return encode.encode();
20    }
21 }
22
```



Here Utf8 is responsible for returning the text it received at the beginning before encoding whenever the way I call Utf8 is such that I have previously kept the original text and send it but not the encoded one. so when I call it, it returns the originally stored text unencoded. In the rest of the methods we do not do anything as we see in endoce rot13 and encodeatbash.

As we said before, typeEncode is done in every Overwrite encoding.

Below we see rot13

```
Utf8.java Rot_13.java Atbash.java
1 package Model;
2 public class Rot_13 extends Encode {
3     InterfaceEncode encode;
4     private char[] SmallAlphabetPlus13 = new char[39], BigAlphabetPlus13 = new char[39], change;
5     private int counter;
6     private String StringForReturn;
7     public Rot_13() {
8         super();
9         encode = new Rot13Return();
10    }
11    String typeEncode() {
12        return encode.encode();
13    }
14    String EncodeAtbash(String array, char[] SmallAlphabet, char[] BigAlphabet) {
15        //do nothing
16        return "";
17    }
18    String EncodeRot_13(String array, char[] SmallAlphabet, char[] BigAlphabet) {
19        StringForReturn = "";
20        counter = 0;
21        for (int i = 0; i < SmallAlphabet.length; i++) {
22            SmallAlphabetPlus13[counter] = SmallAlphabet[i];
23            counter = counter + 1;
24        }
25        for (int i = 0; i < SmallAlphabet.length - 13; i++) {
26            SmallAlphabetPlus13[counter] = SmallAlphabet[i];
27            counter = counter + 1;
28        }
29        counter = 0;
30        for (int i = 0; i < BigAlphabet.length; i++) {
31            BigAlphabetPlus13[counter] = BigAlphabet[i];
32            counter = counter + 1;
33        }
34        for (int i = 0; i < BigAlphabet.length - 13; i++) {
35            BigAlphabetPlus13[counter] = BigAlphabet[i];
36            counter = counter + 1;
37        }
38        change = array.toCharArray();
39        for (int i = 0; i < change.length; i++) {
40            for (int j = 0; j < SmallAlphabet.length; j++) {
41                if (change[i] == SmallAlphabet[j]) {
42                    change[i] = SmallAlphabetPlus13[j+13];
43                    break;
44                }
45                else if (change[i] == BigAlphabet[j]) {
46                    change[i] = BigAlphabetPlus13[j+13];
47                    break;
48                }
49            }
50        }
51    }
52    for (int i = 0; i < change.length; i++) {
53        StringForReturn = StringForReturn + change[i];
54    }
55    return StringForReturn;
56 }
7 String EncodeUTF_8(String array, char[] SmallAlphabet, char[] BigAlphabet) {
8     //do nothing
9     return "";
10 }
11 }
12 }
```

Which in turn does the coding as mentioned in the pronunciation and returns the text to replace the textarea we have in the view.

And apparently it also overwrites the typeEncode we use in the If As we said

We follow a similar logic in atbash, the only difference it has is in its coding, which does it in a different way than rot

```
1 package Model;
2 public class Atbash extends Encode{
3     InterfaceEncode encode;
4     private char[] ReverseSmallAlphabet = new char[26], ReverseBigAlphabet = new char[26], change;
5     private int counter;
6     private String StringForReturn;
7     public Atbash(){
8         super();
9         encode = new AtbaashReturn();
10    }
11    @Override
12    String typeEncode(){
13        return encode.encode();
14    }
15    @Override
16    String EncodeAtbash(String array, char[] SmallAlphabet, char[] BigAlphabet){
17        StringForReturn = "";
18        counter = 0;
19        for (int i = SmallAlphabet.length - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
20            ReverseSmallAlphabet[counter] = SmallAlphabet[i];
21            counter = counter + 1;
22        }
23        counter = 0;
24        for (int i = BigAlphabet.length - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
25            ReverseBigAlphabet[counter] = BigAlphabet[i];
26            counter = counter + 1;
27        }
28        change = array.toCharArray();
29        for (int i = 0; i < change.length; i++) {
30            for (int j = 0; j < SmallAlphabet.length; j++) {
31                if (change[i] == SmallAlphabet[j]) {
32                    change[i] = ReverseSmallAlphabet[j];
33                    break;
34                }
35                else if (change[i] == BigAlphabet[j]) {
36                    change[i] = ReverseBigAlphabet[j];
37                    break;
38                }
39            }
40        }
41        for (int i = 0; i < change.length; i++) {
42            StringForReturn = StringForReturn + change[i];
43        }
44        return StringForReturn;
45    }
46    @Override
47    String EncodeRot_13(String array, char[] SmallAlphabet, char[] BigAlphabet){
48        //do nothing
49        return "";
50    }
51    String EncodeUTF_8(String array, char[] SmallAlphabet, char[] BigAlphabet){
52        //do nothing
53        return "";
54    }
55 }
```

And obviously we overwrite typeEncode again. And we don't bother with the other methods.

Finally, we are left with the last US which has to do with the replay.

This is what ReplayManager does. The one that has 2 methods, one is the save, the one that every time we do an action, given that we have always pressed to record, it goes ahead and records our movements, in essence it records every field in parallel tables.

For example if it saves something it will keep all the fields needed to call it later when Play is pressed the relevant function. And below we have the code.

```

1 package Model;
2 import java.util.ArrayList;
3 public class ReplayManager {
4     private ArrayList<String> typeOfButton = new ArrayList<String>();
5     private ArrayList<String>[] > TextList = new ArrayList<String>[]>();
6     private ArrayList<TextArea> > TxtAREAList = new ArrayList<TextArea>();
7     private ArrayList<TextField>[] > TxtList = new ArrayList<TextField>[]>();
8     private ArrayList<String> > TextAList = new ArrayList<String>();
9     private ArrayList<Integer> > lineList = new ArrayList<Integer>();
10    private ArrayList<float>[] > setVOICE = new ArrayList<float>[]>();
11    private ArrayList<ActionEvent> > events = new ArrayList<ActionEvent>();
12    private float[] > Sets = new float[3];
13    private ArrayList<Stage> > stageList = new ArrayList<Stage>();
14    private String[] > Text = new String[5];
15    private TextField[] > Txt = new TextField[3];
16    private Factory record;
17    private String[] array = new String[5];
18    private View view = new View();
19    private int k;
20    public void SaveActions(String typeOfB, Stage stage, String textf1, String textf2, String textf3, String textf4, String textf5, String textA, int line, float volume, float wordpersech, float hrz, ActionEvent event, TextField txt1, TextField txt2, TextField txt3, TextField txt4) {
21        typeOfButton.add(typeOfB);
22        stageList.add(stage);
23        Text[0] = textf1;
24        Text[1] = textf2;
25        Text[2] = textf3;
26        Text[3] = textf4;
27        Text[4] = textf5;
28        Txt[0] = txt1;
29        Txt[1] = txt2;
30        Txt[2] = txt3;
31        TxtAREAList.add(textA);
32        TextList.add(Text);
33        TextList.add(Text);
34        TextAList.add(textA);
35        lineList.add(line);
36        if (!(volume == 1)) {
37            Sets[0] = volume;
38            Sets[1] = wordpersech;
39            Sets[2] = hrz;
40            setVOICE.add(Sets);
41        }
42        events.add(event);
43        for (int k = 0; k < Text.length; k++) {
44            if (!(Text[k] == null)) {
45                array[k] = Text[k];
46            }
47        }
48        if (!(textA == null)) {
49            array[5] = textA;
50        }
51    }
52    public void replay() {
53        record = new Factory();
54        int listSize = events.size();
55        k = 0;
56        for (int i = 0; i < listSize; i++) {
57            if (typeOfButton.get(i).equals("ReverseSpeechButton") || typeOfButton.get(i).equals("speechButton")) {
58                record.Factorybuttonaction(typeOfButton.get(i), stageList.get(i), TextList.get(i)[0], TextList.get(i)[1], TextList.get(i)[2], TextList.get(i)[3], TextList.get(i)[4], TextAList.get(i), lineList.get(i), view.TEXTaset(record.Factorybuttonaction(typeOfButton.get(i), TextAList.get(i), lineList.get(i), events.get(i))));
59            }
60            else if (typeOfButton.get(i).equals("Atbsash") || typeOfButton.get(i).equals("Rot13") || typeOfButton.get(i).equals("UTF-8")) {
61                view.TEXTaset(record.Factorybuttonaction(typeOfButton.get(i), TextAList.get(i), lineList.get(i), events.get(i))));
62            }
63            else if (typeOfButton.get(i).equals("setVoice")) {
64                record.Factorybuttonaction(setVOICE.get(k)[0], setVOICE.get(k)[1], setVOICE.get(k)[2]);
65            }
66            else if (typeOfButton.get(i).equals("MenuNew")) {
67                view.ViewWindow(array);
68            }
69            else if (typeOfButton.get(i).equals("MenuLoad")) {
70                view.ViewWindow(array);
71            }
72            else if (typeOfButton.get(i).equals("Edit")) {
73                view.TEXTedittable();
74            }
75            else if (typeOfButton.get(i).equals("closeStage")) {
76                view.Closestage();
77            }
78            else if (typeOfButton.get(i).equals("MenuSave")) {
79                record.Factorybuttonaction(typeOfButton.get(i), stageList.get(i), TextList.get(i)[0], TextList.get(i)[1], TextList.get(i)[2], TextList.get(i)[3], TextList.get(i)[4], TextAList.get(i), lineList.get(i), view.Closestage());
80            }
81            else {
82                System.out.print(typeOfButton.get(i));
83                System.out.print("Something going wrong Fail inputs.Try again");
84            }
85        }
86    }
87 }

```

Whenever, as we see here, at the beginning we save all the fields in appropriate tables and later when the time comes to reproduce them, we call replay which in turn will call whatever function is needed to do the appropriate action.

And these functions are called again from the factory by the package command as we see below

```

1 public void callReplayManager(String typeOfB, Stage stage, String textf1, String textf2, String textf3, String textf4, String textf5, String textA, int line, float volume, float wordpersech, float hrz, ActionEvent event, TextField txt1, TextField txt2, TextField txt3, TextField txt4) {
2     if (Active) {
3         replayer.SaveActions(typeOfB, stage, textf1, textf2, textf3, textf4, textf5, textA, line, volume, wordpersech, hrz, event, txt1, txt2, txt3, txt4);
4     }
5 }

```

Regarding active, it is a Boolean variable that when the record is pressed we set it to true otherwise false

```
    }
    else if(typeofbutton.equals("True")){
        Active=true;
        replayer=new ReplayManager();
    }
    else if(typeofbutton.equals("False")){
        Active=false;
    }
}
```

So as we understand the saving is done every time we call a function from the view and this is also visible in the code as for example here for Load H for new .

```
...PRESS.callReplayManager("MenuNew", null, null, null, null, null, null, null, -1, (float)-1, (float)-1, (float)-1, e1, null, null, null, null);
});

PRESS.callReplayManager("MenuLoad", ViewWindowStage, textf1.getText(), textf2.getText(), textf3.getText(), textf4.getText(), textf5.getText(), textA.getText(), -1, (float)-1, (float)-1, (float)-1, null, null, null, null, null);
});
```

So every time a button is pressed we call save here to say that while When we go New we call save right below in the main file when we do .

And when we now press Play in the view, the competent PlayTheRecord is called and the playback of the moves we made is finished

```
public void PlayTheRecord(ActionEvent event){
    replayer.replay();
}
```

Here in this package we have 2 files save And Load To save And Load you call the Filebuttons file. The save code in filebuttons is mentioned above and the saveModel code is shown below.

```

Factory.java  Filebuttons.java  SaveModel.java X
1 package Model;
2
3 import java.io.File;
9 public class SaveModel {
10
11     private String namefile;
12     private FileWriter myWriter;
13     private BasicFileAttributes attr;
14     private FileWriter fstream;
15     public int savefile(String[] array) {
16
17         namefile=array[0];
18         if(array.length<6){
19             return 0;
20         }
21         for(int i=0; i<=5; i++){
22             if(array[i].isEmpty() && i!=3 && i!=4){
23                 return 0;
24             }
25         }
26         try {
27             Integer.parseInt(array[1]);
28         }
29         {
30             return 0;
31         } catch (final NumberFormatException e) {
32         }
33         try {
34             Integer.parseInt(array[2]);
35         } catch (final NumberFormatException e) {
36         }
37         Integer.parseInt(array[2]);
38         return 0;
39         } catch (final NumberFormatException e) {
40         }
41         try {
42             myWriter=new FileWriter(namefile+".txt");
43             myWriter.close();
44             File file=new File(namefile+".txt");
45             attr=Files.readAttributes(file.toPath(), BasicFileAttributes.class);
46             fstream=new FileWriter(namefile+".txt", true);
47
48             for(int i=0; i<=5; i++){
49                 if(i==3){
50                     fstream.write(attr.creationTime().toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime()+"\n");
51                 }
52                 else if(i==4){
53                     fstream.write(attr.lastModifiedTime().toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime()+"\n");
54                 }
55                 else {
56                     fstream.write(array[i]+"\n");
57                 }
58             }
59             fstream.close();
60         } catch (IOException e) {
61             // TODO Auto-generated catch block
62             e.printStackTrace();
63             return 0;
64         }
65         return 1;
66     }
67 }
68
69
70

```

Here we have a typical process where we check some data to not be numbers like for example author can't be a number and later we switch to opening file and writing with a structure so we can read it later.

We have also adjusted the writing so that the date of creation or the last conversion does not depend on the user dll, even if there is a bug and it manages to send information it will not affect the result, this has more to do with unitTEST. And you return the value 1 if everything went well

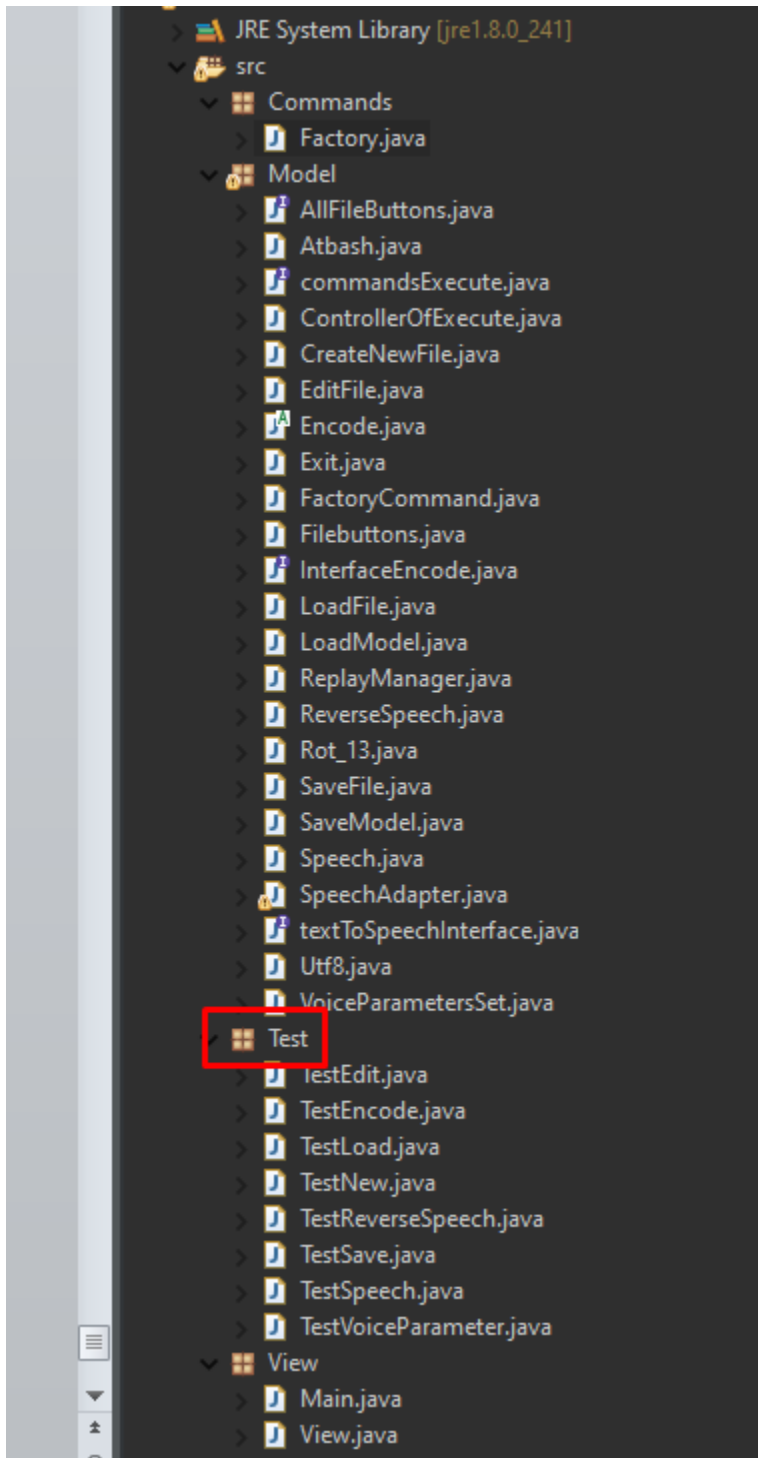
Finally, we have Load, which you also call from the appropriate point in Filebuttons. And we have the code below:

```
1 package Model;
2
3
4
5 import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
6 public class LoadModel {
7
8     private String[] array;
9     private String dataTextA;
10    private Scanner myReader;
11    private int loadtag=1;
12    public String[] LoadFile(String path) {
13        File file = new File(path);
14        dataTextA = "";
15
16        try {
17            myReader = new Scanner(file);
18            int i = 0;
19            if (!myReader.hasNextLine()) {
20                myReader.close();
21                return null;
22            }
23            else {
24                array = new String[6];
25            }
26            while (myReader.hasNextLine()) {
27                if (i != 5) {
28                    String data = myReader.nextLine();
29                    if (data != "") {
30                        array[i] = data;
31                        array[i] = data;
32                        i = i + 1;
33                    }
34                    else {
35                        dataTextA = dataTextA + myReader.nextLine() + "\n";
36                    }
37                    array[i] = dataTextA;
38                    myReader.close();
39                }
40                catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
41                    // TODO Auto-generated catch block
42                    e.printStackTrace();
43                }
44            }
45        }
46    }
47 }
```

```
52 if (array == null) {
53     System.out.print("Load unsuccessful");
54     return null;
55 }
56 for (int i = 0; i <= 5; i++) {
57     if (loadtag == 1 && array[i].isEmpty()) {
58         loadtag = 0;
59     }
60 }
61 try {
62     Integer.parseInt(array[1]);
63     loadtag = 0;
64 } catch (final NumberFormatException e) {
65 }
66 try {
67     Integer.parseInt(array[2]);
68     loadtag = 0;
69 } catch (final NumberFormatException e) {
70 }
71 if (loadtag == 1) {
72     System.out.print("Load successful");
73     return array;
74 } else {
75     System.out.print("Load unsuccessful");
76     loadtag = 1;
77     return null;
78 }
79 }
```

And here we have the file open for reading save to an array some checks so we can't read any structure and read specific results and finally we have the return of the array if everything went well Null if something didn't go as it would we wanted .

We have finished the Unit TEST!



We made a Package that we named so you don't get involved in the model, we just want to make it clear for better visuals to have a package with the tests rather than just tests in src.

We will break down each test to 1 because we have done enough.

First of all let's say that for the files that should fail because we have set `assertFalse` it outputs correctly whenever don't be surprised if you see everything correctly that has the name test fail it means that it should have gone wrong and that we sent data wrong and it did come out wrong

### Test edit:

```
1 package Test;
2
3
4 import java.util.concurrent.CountDownLatch;
17 public class TestEdit {
18
19     private FileButtons file = new FileButtons();
20     private TextField text1 = new TextField();
21     private TextField text2 = new TextField();
22     private TextField text3 = new TextField();
23     private TextArea textA = new TextArea();
24     @BeforeClass
25     public static void initializeForTextField() throws ExceptionInInitializerError, InterruptedException {
26
27         final CountDownLatch latch = new CountDownLatch(1);
28         SwingUtilities.invokeLater(() -> {
29             new JFXPanel(); // initializes JavaFX items: gawidh ginal to edit kai pncni na kangi edit anagkastika textfield items
30             latch.countDown();
31         });
32         if (!latch.await(5L, TimeUnit.SECONDS)) {
33             throw new ExceptionInInitializerError();
34         }
35     }
36
37     @Test
38     public void TestEditPass() {
39
40         text1.setText("Text1");
41         text2.setText("Text2");
42         text3.setText("Text3");
43         textA.setText("TextA");
44         textA.setEditable(false);
45         text1.setEditable(false);
46         text2.setEditable(false);
47         text3.setEditable(false);
48         file.Edit(text1, text2, text3, textA);
49         text1.setText("EditableText1");
50         text2.setText("EditableText2");
51         text3.setText("EditableText3");
52         textA.setText("EditableTextA");
53         Assert.assertTrue(text1.getText().equals("EditableText1") && text2.getText().equals("EditableText2") && text3.getText().equals("EditableText3") && textA.getText().equals("EditableTextA"));
54     }
55 }
```

Here, because we are messing with textfield information, we must create textfield fields by necessity and make them false in the editable, send them to the appropriate function and see if we then sort their text, we will get correct results.

The initialize is because obviously in test we can't have javafx access an error that gives .



## Test Save

```
TestSave.java x TestLoad.java
1 package Test;
2 import org.junit.Assert;
5 public class TestSave {
6     private SaveModel save;
7     private String array[];
8
9     @Test
10    public void TestSaveFail1() {
11        save = new SaveModel();
12        array = new String[1];
13        array[0] = "TESTNAMEFail1";
14
15        Assert.assertFalse(1 == save.savefile(array));
16    }
17
18    @Test
19    public void TestSaveFail2() {
20        save = new SaveModel();
21        array = new String[2];
22        array[0] = "TESTNAMEFail2";
23        array[1] = "TestAuthor";
24
25        Assert.assertFalse(1 == save.savefile(array));
26    }
27
28    @Test
29    public void TestSaveFail3() {
30        save = new SaveModel();
31        array = new String[3];
32        array[0] = "TESTNAMEFail3";
33        array[1] = "TestAuthor";
34        array[2] = "TestTitle";
35
36        Assert.assertFalse(1 == save.savefile(array));
37    }
38
39    @Test
40    public void TestSaveFail4() {
41        save = new SaveModel();
42        array = new String[4];
43        array[0] = "TESTNAMEFail4";
44        array[1] = "TestAuthor";
45        array[2] = "TestTitle";
46        array[3] = "Test something here";
47
48        Assert.assertFalse(1 == save.savefile(array));
49    }
50 }
```

Here we see that we failed to save something wrong, obviously the result is negative because we have to write in the first 2 (textfiled) and the last field of the table (textarea).

While below we have correct saves

```

112 @Test
113 public void TestSavePass1() {
114     save = new SaveModel();
115     array = new String[6];
116     array[0] = "TESTNAMEPass1";
117     array[1] = "TestAuthor";
118     array[2] = "TestTitle";
119     array[3] = "";
120     array[4] = "";
121     array[5] = "Test-Text2speech-something here";
122     Assert.assertTrue(1 == save.savefile(array));
123 }
124 @Test
125 public void TestSavePass2() {
126     save = new SaveModel();
127     array = new String[9];
128     array[0] = "TESTNAMEPass2";
129     array[1] = "TestAuthor";
130     array[2] = "TestTitle";
131     array[3] = "";
132     array[4] = "";
133     array[5] = "Test-Text2speech-something here"; //unothate atidinote meta to 5 anai seiras tou text2speech
134     array[6] = "Test-Text2speech-something here";
135     array[7] = "Test-Text2speech-something here";
136     array[8] = "Test-Text2speech-something here";
137     Assert.assertTrue(1 == save.savefile(array));
138 }

```

## Test Load

Here we try to load any saves from the previous test that passed to make sure they load as we made some test files manually for them to check.

```

TestSave.java TestLoad.java
1 package Test;
2
3
4 import org.junit.Assert;
5
6
7 public class TestLoad {
8     public final ExpectedException exception = ExpectedException.none();
9     private LoadModel file = new LoadModel();
10
11     @Test
12     public void TestLoadPass() {
13         Assert.assertTrue(file.LoadFile("C:\\Users\\BASILIS\\eclipse-workspace\\TEXT2SPECH\\Tolkien.txt") != null);
14     }
15     @Test
16     public void TestLoadPass1() {
17         Assert.assertTrue(file.LoadFile("C:\\Users\\BASILIS\\eclipse-workspace\\TEXT2SPECH\\TESTNAMEPass1.txt") != null);
18     }
19     @Test
20     public void TestLoadPass2() {
21         Assert.assertTrue(file.LoadFile("C:\\Users\\BASILIS\\eclipse-workspace\\TEXT2SPECH\\TESTNAMEPass2.txt") != null);
22     }
23     @Test
24     public void TestLoadPass3() {
25         Assert.assertTrue(file.LoadFile("C:\\Users\\BASILIS\\eclipse-workspace\\TEXT2SPECH\\TESTNAMEPass3.txt") != null);
26     }
27
28     @Test
29     public void TestLoadFail1() {
30         Assert.assertFalse(file.LoadFile("C:\\Users\\BASILIS\\eclipse-workspace\\TEXT2SPECH\\empty.txt") != null);
31     }
32     @Test
33     public void TestLoadFail2() {
34         Assert.assertFalse(file.LoadFile("C:\\Users\\BASILIS\\eclipse-workspace\\TEXT2SPECH\\failTestForLoad1.txt") != null);
35     }
36     @Test
37     public void TestLoadFail3() {
38         Assert.assertFalse(file.LoadFile("C:\\Users\\BASILIS\\eclipse-workspace\\TEXT2SPECH\\failTestForLoad2.txt") != null);
39     }
40     @Test
41     public void TestLoadFail4() {
42         Assert.assertFalse(file.LoadFile("C:\\Users\\BASILIS\\eclipse-workspace\\TEXT2SPECH\\failTestForLoad3.txt") != null);
43     }
44 }

```

## Test New

Here there is obviously no margin for error as we have built the program the user simply presses a button whenever there is a test only

```
1 package Test;
2
3
4 import java.util.concurrent.CountDownLatch;
5 public class TestNew {
6
7     private Filebuttons file=new Filebuttons();
8     @BeforeClass
9     public static void initializefortextfield() throws ExceptionInInitializerError, InterruptedException {
10
11         final CountDownLatch latch=new CountDownLatch(1);
12         SwingUtilities.invokeLater(()->{
13             new JFXPanel(); // initializes JavaFX
14             latch.countDown();
15         });
16         if(!latch.await(5L, TimeUnit.SECONDS)){
17             throw new ExceptionInInitializerError();
18         }
19     }
20
21     @Test
22     public void NewTest() {
23         try {
24             file.Mnew(); //asidi o troas nou ew ftiakss tin new den dinal penithacio lathous profasus den gias
25             Assert.assertTrue(true);
26         } catch (Exception ex) {
27
28         }
29     }
30 }
```

## Test Encode

Here we simply expect the text to be encoded correctly and covering the possibility that the user may provide some or all of the sequence. And for all Encode types.

```
1 package Test;
2 import org.junit.Assert;
3 public class TestEncode {
4
5     private Encode encode;
6     private String startString;
7     private String testString, converString;
8     public char[] SmallAlphabet=new char[26], BigAlphabet=new char[26];
9
10
11     @BeforeAll
12     public void initializefortextfield() {
13         for(char ch='a'; ch<='z'; ++ch) // fills alphabet array with the alphabet
14             SmallAlphabet[ch-'a']=ch;
15         for(char ch='A'; ch<='Z'; ++ch) // fills alphabet array with the alphabet
16             BigAlphabet[ch-'A']=ch;
17     }
18
19     @Test
20     public void TestAtbashPass1() {
21         encode=new Atbash();
22         startString="AAA";
23         converString="ZZZ";
24         testString=encode.MakeMainEncode(startString,0);
25         Assert.assertTrue(testString.equals(converString));
26     }
27
28     @Test
29     public void TestAtbashPass2() {
30         encode=new Atbash();
31         startString="aaa";
32         converString="zzz";
33         testString=encode.MakeMainEncode(startString,0);
34         Assert.assertTrue(testString.equals(converString));
35     }
36 }
```

## Test Speech-ReverseSpeech

Here we have a test by sending a text to see if it is actually read since the user does not have the option to do anything else so what remains to be tested is if it works outside of the program execution.

```
TestSpeech.java x TestReverseSpeech.java
1 package Test;
2
3 import org.junit.Assert;
4
5 public class TestSpeech {
6     private Speech speech = new Speech();
7     private VoiceManager vm = VoiceManager.getInstance();
8     private Voice voice = vm.getVoice("kevin16");
9
10    @Test
11    public void TestSpeechPass() {
12        voice.allocate();
13        Assert.assertTrue(Speech.speechButton(voice, "a·b·c·1·2·3·!·@·#·$·%·^·&·*·_·-·", 0));
14    }
15
16    @Test
17    public void TestSpeechPass1() {
18        voice.allocate();
19        Assert.assertTrue(Speech.speechButton(voice, "1·2·3·", 0));
20    }
21
22    @Test
23    public void TestSpeechPass2() {
24        voice.allocate();
25        Assert.assertTrue(Speech.speechButton(voice, "1·\n·2·\n·3", 1));
26    }
27
28    @Test
29    public void TestSpeechPass3() {
30        voice.allocate();
31        Assert.assertTrue(Speech.speechButton(voice, "1·\n·2·\n·3", 2));
32    }
33
34    @Test
35    public void TestSpeechPass4() {
36        voice.allocate();
37        Assert.assertTrue(Speech.speechButton(voice, "1·\n·2·\n·3", 3));
38    }
39
40    @Test
41    public void TestSpeechFail() {
42        voice.allocate();
43        Assert.assertFalse(Speech.speechButton(voice, "1·\n·2·\n·3", -1));
44    }
45
46
47 }
```

```

1 package Test;
2
3 import org.junit.Assert;
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11 public class TestReverseSpeech {
12     private ReverseSpeech speech = new ReverseSpeech();
13     private VoiceManager vm = VoiceManager.getInstance();
14     private Voice voice = vm.getVoice("kevin16");
15     @Test
16     public void TestSpeechPass() {
17         voice.allocate();
18         Assert.assertTrue(Speech.ReverseSpeechButton(voice, "a·b·c·1·2·3·!·@·#·$·%·^·&·*·_·-·", 0));
19     }
20     @Test
21     public void TestSpeechPass1() {
22         voice.allocate();
23         Assert.assertTrue(Speech.ReverseSpeechButton(voice, "1·2·3·", 0));
24     }
25     @Test
26     public void TestSpeechPass2() {
27         voice.allocate();
28         Assert.assertTrue(Speech.ReverseSpeechButton(voice, "1·2·3·\n·2·3·1·\n·3·2·1", 1));
29     }
30     @Test
31     public void TestSpeechPass3() {
32         voice.allocate();
33         Assert.assertTrue(Speech.ReverseSpeechButton(voice, "1·2·3·\n·2·3·1·\n·3·2·1", 2));
34     }
35
36     @Test
37     public void TestSpeechPass4() {
38         voice.allocate();
39         Assert.assertTrue(Speech.ReverseSpeechButton(voice, "1·2·3·\n·2·3·1·\n·3·2·1", 3));
40     }
41     @Test
42     public void TestSpeechFail() {
43         voice.allocate();
44         Assert.assertFalse(Speech.ReverseSpeechButton(voice, "1·2·3·\n·2·3·1·\n·3·2·1", -1));
45     }
46 }
47

```

### Test SetVoiceParameter

Here we play the parameters we send all the combinations and wait to see that it returns a correct result when we send allowed values because some of the values we send must be positive whenever we check all the cases and we wait to see a correct result in the error and in the correct way to send data to the class.

```
TestSpeech.java TestReverseSpeech.java TestVoiceParameter.java x
1 package Test;
2
3 import org.junit.Assert;
4 import org.junit.Test;
5 import com.sun.speech.freetts.Voice;
6 import com.sun.speech.freetts.VoiceManager;
7
8 import Model.VoiceParametersSet;
9
10 public class TestVoiceParameter {
11     private VoiceManager vm = VoiceManager.getInstance();
12     private Voice voice = vm.getVoice("kevin16");
13     private VoiceParametersSet voicechange = new VoiceParametersSet();
14     private float volume;
15     private float speechRate;
16     private float pitch;
17
18     @Test
19     public void TestVoiceParameterPass1() {
20         voice.allocate();
21         volume = voice.getVolume();
22         speechRate = voice.getRate();
23         pitch = voice.getPitch();
24         voice = voicechange.Volume(voice, (float)0.5);
25         Assert.assertTrue(volume != voice.getVolume() && speechRate == voice.getRate() && pitch == voice.getPitch());
26     }
27     @Test
28     public void TestVoiceParameterPass2s() {
29         voice.allocate();
30         volume = voice.getVolume();
31         speechRate = voice.getRate();
32         pitch = voice.getPitch();
33         voice = voicechange.Volume(voice, (float)0.5);
34         voice = voicechange.speechRate(voice, (float)100);
35         Assert.assertTrue(volume != voice.getVolume() && speechRate != voice.getRate() && pitch == voice.getPitch());
36     }
37 }
```



