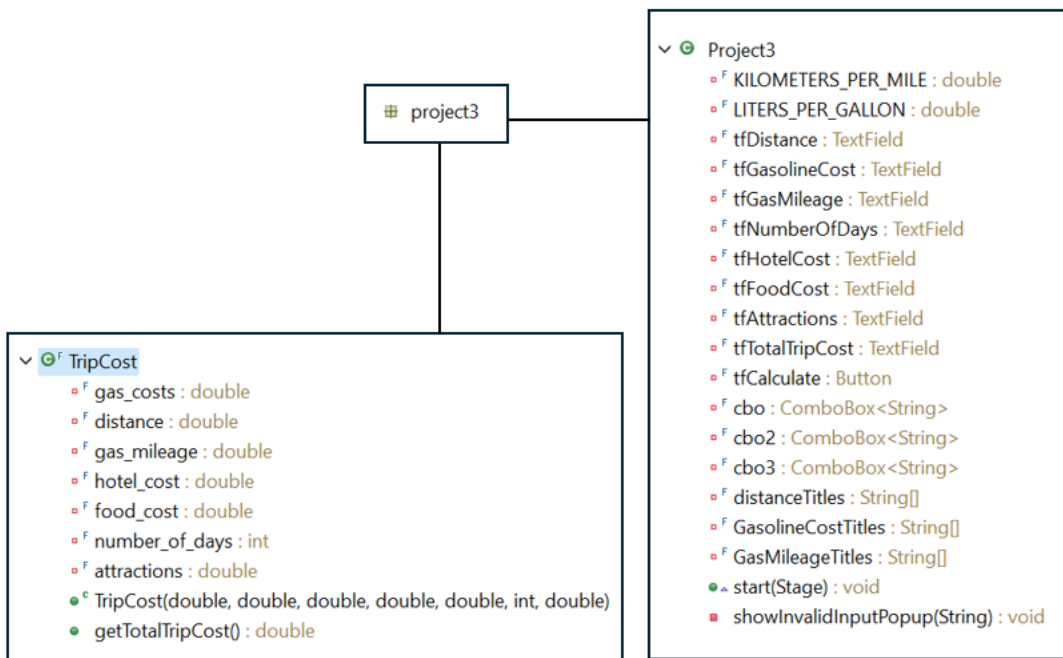


Project 3 Documentation

UML Class Diagrams and Package:

project3::Project3	project3::TripCost
-KILOMETERS_PER_MILE = 1.609347: double -LITERS_PER_GALLON = 3.78541178: double -tfDistance = new TextField(): TextField -tfGasolineCost = new TextField(): TextField -tfGasMileage = new TextField(): TextField -tfNumberOfDays = new TextField(): TextField -tfHotelCost = new TextField(): TextField -tfFoodCost = new TextField(): TextField -tfAttractions = new TextField(): TextField -tfTotalTripCost = new TextField(): TextField -tfCalculate = new Button("Calculate"): Button -cbo = new ComboBox(): ComboBox<String> -cbo2 = new ComboBox(): ComboBox<String> -cbo3 = new ComboBox(): ComboBox<String> -distanceTitles = { "miles", "kilometers" }: String[] -GasolineCostTitles = { "dollars/liter", "dollars/gallon" }: String[] -GasMileageTitles = { "kms/liter", "miles/gallon" }: String[] +start(Stage primaryStage): void -showInvalidInputPopup(String message): void	-gas_costs: double -distance: double -gas_mileage: double -hotel_cost: double -food_cost: double -number_of_days: int -attractions: double +TripCost(double gas_costs, double distance, double gas_mileage, double hotel_cost, double food_cost, int number_of_days, double attractions): ctor +getTotalTripCost(): double

Created UML Class Diagrams and Package:



All Test Plans/Cases:

Test 1 (Given): Testing using imperial units

Input:

Distance: 1000 miles

Gasoline Cost: 3.95 dollars/gallon

Gas Mileage: 31 miles/gallon

Number of Days: 2

Hotel Cost: 150

Food Cost: 125

Attractions: 78

Output:

Total Trip Cost: \$755.42

Demo test below:

The screenshot shows a window titled "Trip Cost Estimator" with standard window controls (minimize, maximize, close). Inside the window, there are several input fields and a calculation button. The inputs are: Distance (1000), Gasoline Cost (3.95), Gas Mileage (31), Number Of Days (2), Hotel Cost (150), Food Cost (125), and Attractions (78). Each of the first three inputs has a corresponding unit dropdown menu: "miles" for Distance, "dollars/gallon" for Gasoline Cost, and "miles/gallon" for Gas Mileage. Below these inputs is a blue "Calculate" button. At the bottom, the "Total Trip Cost" is displayed as "\$755.42".

Input	Value	Unit
Distance	1000	miles
Gasoline Cost	3.95	dollars/gallon
Gas Mileage	31	miles/gallon
Number Of Days	2	
Hotel Cost	150	
Food Cost	125	
Attractions	78	

Calculate

Total Trip Cost: \$755.42

Test 2 (Given): Testing using metric units

Input:

Distance: 1600 kilometers

Gasoline Cost: 2.09 dollars/liter

Gas Mileage: 12.33 kms/liter

Number of Days: 2

Hotel Cost: 150

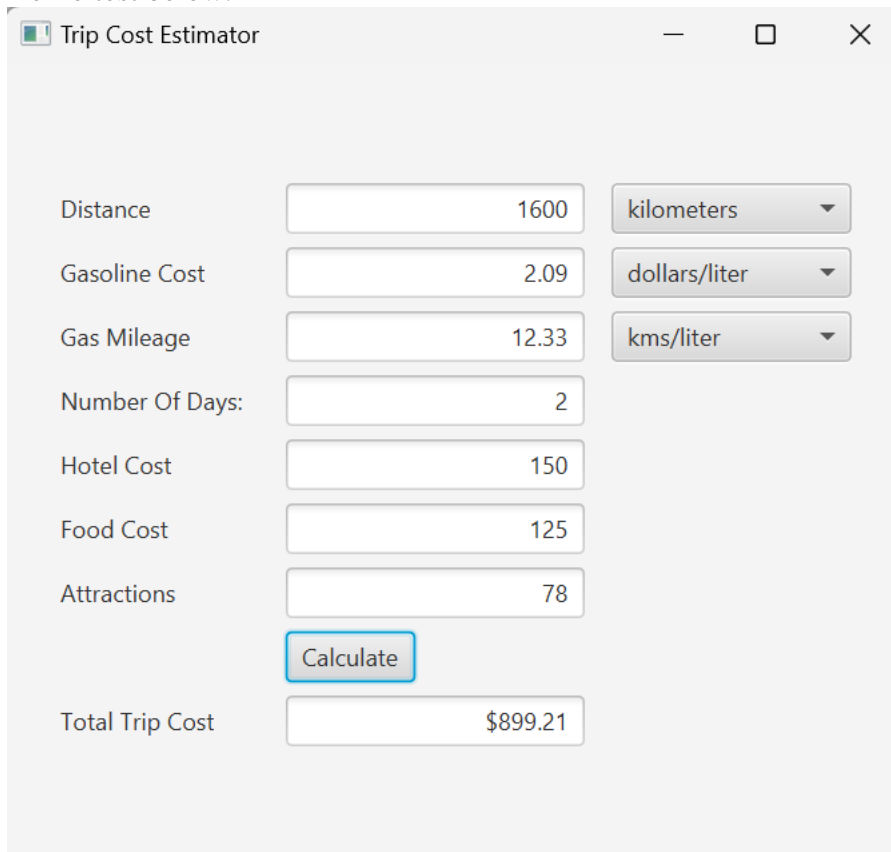
Food Cost: 125

Attractions: 78

Output:

Total Trip Cost: \$899.21

Demo test below:



The screenshot shows a window titled "Trip Cost Estimator" with standard window controls (minimize, maximize, close). The interface contains several input fields and a calculation button. The inputs are: Distance (1600), Gasoline Cost (2.09), Gas Mileage (12.33), Number Of Days (2), Hotel Cost (150), Food Cost (125), and Attractions (78). Each of the first three inputs has a corresponding unit dropdown menu set to "kilometers", "dollars/liter", and "kms/liter" respectively. A blue-outlined "Calculate" button is positioned below the input fields. At the bottom, the "Total Trip Cost" is displayed as "\$899.21".

Input	Value	Unit
Distance	1600	kilometers
Gasoline Cost	2.09	dollars/liter
Gas Mileage	12.33	kms/liter
Number Of Days	2	
Hotel Cost	150	
Food Cost	125	
Attractions	78	

Calculate

Total Trip Cost: \$899.21

Test 3 (Given): Testing for mixed units (imperial and metric combination)

Input:

Distance: 500 miles

Gasoline Cost: 3.5 dollars/liter

Gas Mileage: 35 kms/liter

Number of Days: 2

Hotel Cost: 200

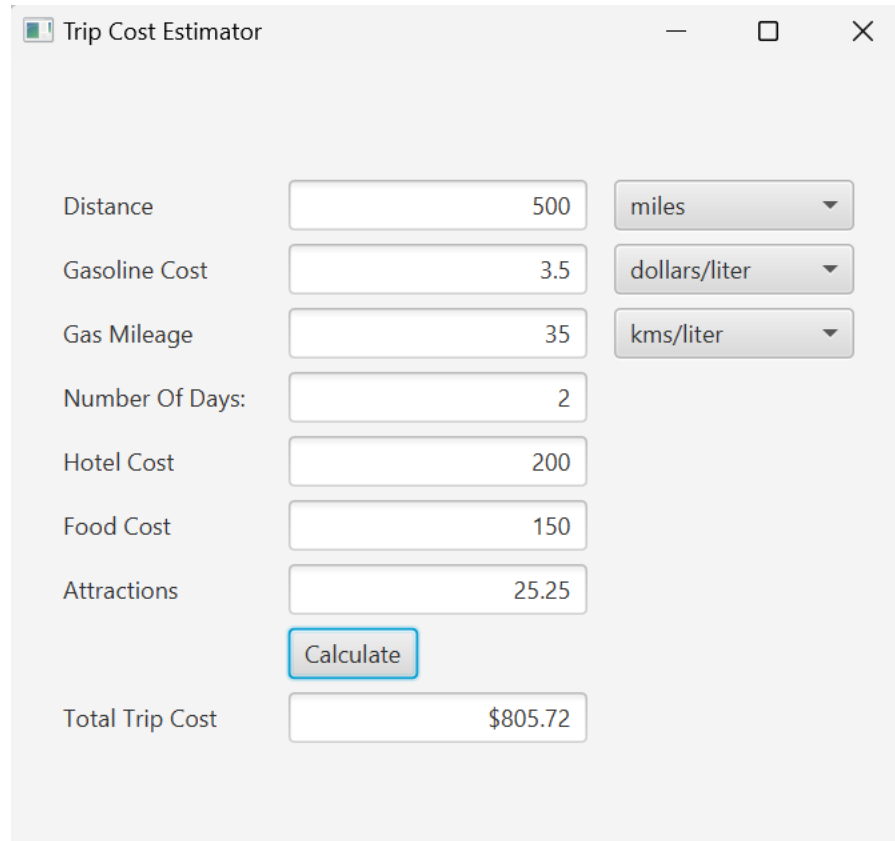
Food Cost: 150

Attractions: 25.25

Output:

Total Trip Cost: \$805.72

Demo test below:



The screenshot shows a window titled "Trip Cost Estimator" with standard window controls (minimize, maximize, close). Inside the window, there are several input fields and a calculation button. The inputs are: Distance (500), Gasoline Cost (3.5), Gas Mileage (35), Number Of Days (2), Hotel Cost (200), Food Cost (150), and Attractions (25.25). Each of the first three inputs has a corresponding unit dropdown menu: "miles" for Distance, "dollars/liter" for Gasoline Cost, and "kms/liter" for Gas Mileage. A blue-outlined "Calculate" button is positioned below the Attractions field. At the bottom, the "Total Trip Cost" is displayed as "\$805.72".

Distance	<input type="text" value="500"/>	<input type="text" value="miles"/>
Gasoline Cost	<input type="text" value="3.5"/>	<input type="text" value="dollars/liter"/>
Gas Mileage	<input type="text" value="35"/>	<input type="text" value="kms/liter"/>
Number Of Days:	<input type="text" value="2"/>	
Hotel Cost	<input type="text" value="200"/>	
Food Cost	<input type="text" value="150"/>	
Attractions	<input type="text" value="25.25"/>	
	<input type="button" value="Calculate"/>	
Total Trip Cost	<input type="text" value="\$805.72"/>	

Test 4 (Created): Testing for mixed units (imperial and metric combination)

Input:

Distance: 1600 kilometers

Gasoline Cost: 2.09 dollars/gallon

Gas Mileage: 12.33 miles/gallon

Number of Days: 2

Hotel Cost: 150

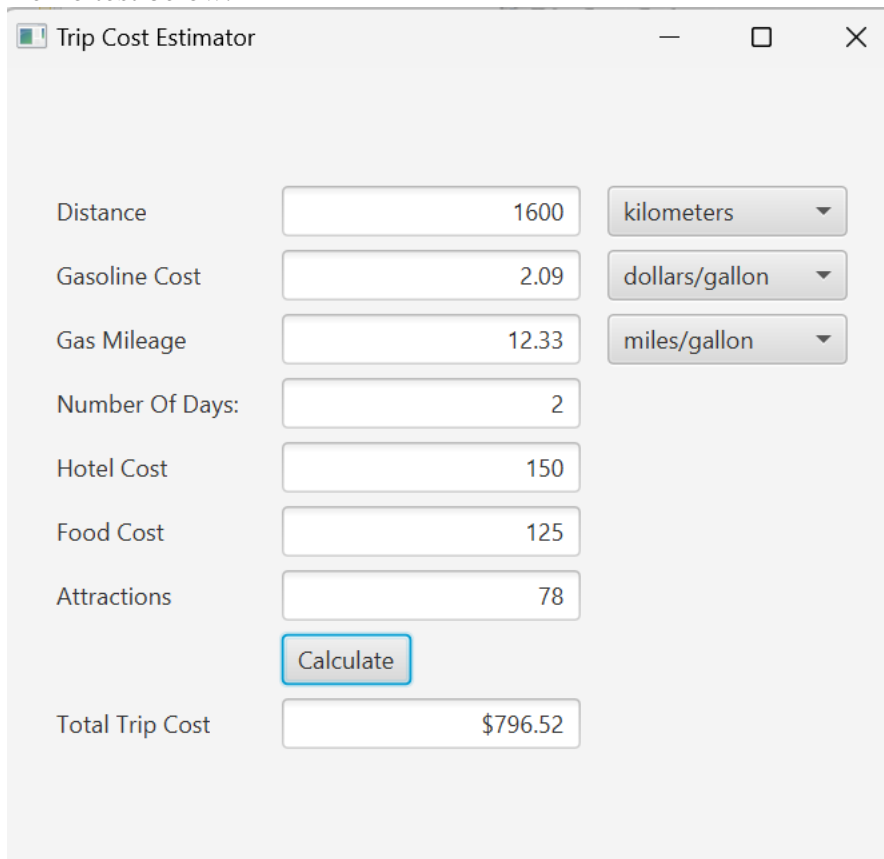
Food Cost: 125

Attractions: 78

Output:

Total Trip Cost: \$796.52

Demo test below:



The screenshot shows a window titled "Trip Cost Estimator" with standard window controls (minimize, maximize, close). The interface contains several input fields and a calculation button. The inputs are: Distance (1600), Gasoline Cost (2.09), Gas Mileage (12.33), Number Of Days (2), Hotel Cost (150), Food Cost (125), and Attractions (78). Each of the first three inputs has a corresponding unit dropdown menu set to "kilometers", "dollars/gallon", and "miles/gallon" respectively. A "Calculate" button is highlighted with a blue border. Below the inputs, the "Total Trip Cost" is displayed as \$796.52.

Input	Value	Unit
Distance	1600	kilometers
Gasoline Cost	2.09	dollars/gallon
Gas Mileage	12.33	miles/gallon
Number Of Days	2	
Hotel Cost	150	
Food Cost	125	
Attractions	78	

Calculate

Output	Value
Total Trip Cost	\$796.52

Test 5 (Created): Testing for mixed units (imperial and metric combination)

Input:

Distance: 1000 miles

Gasoline Cost: 3.95 dollars/gallon

Gas Mileage: 31 kms/liter

Number of Days: 2

Hotel Cost: 150

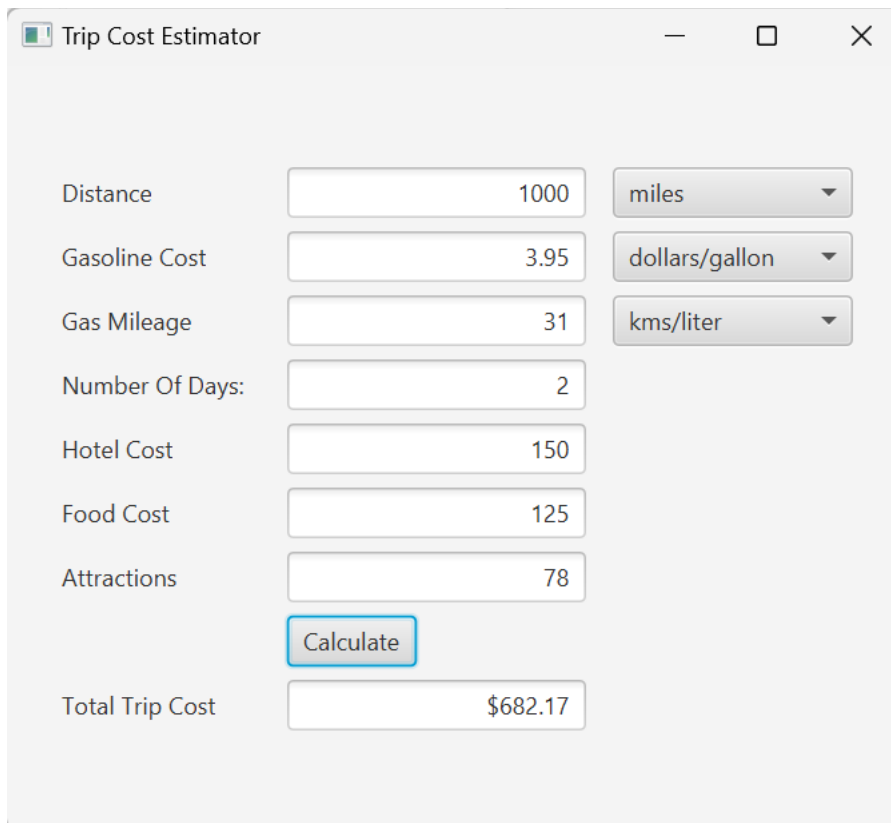
Food Cost: 125

Attractions: 78

Output:

Total Trip Cost: \$682.17

Demo test below:



The screenshot shows a window titled "Trip Cost Estimator" with standard window controls (minimize, maximize, close). The interface contains several input fields and a calculation button. The inputs are: Distance (1000), Gasoline Cost (3.95), Gas Mileage (31), Number Of Days (2), Hotel Cost (150), Food Cost (125), and Attractions (78). Each of the first three inputs has a corresponding unit dropdown menu: "miles" for Distance, "dollars/gallon" for Gasoline Cost, and "kms/liter" for Gas Mileage. A blue-outlined "Calculate" button is positioned below the Attractions field. At the bottom, the "Total Trip Cost" is displayed as \$682.17 in a text field.

Input	Value	Unit
Distance	1000	miles
Gasoline Cost	3.95	dollars/gallon
Gas Mileage	31	kms/liter
Number Of Days	2	
Hotel Cost	150	
Food Cost	125	
Attractions	78	
Total Trip Cost	\$682.17	

Test 6 (Created): Testing for mixed units (imperial and metric combination)

Input:

Distance: 1600 kilometers

Gasoline Cost: 2.09 dollars/liter

Gas Mileage: 12.33 miles/gallon

Number of Days: 2

Hotel Cost: 150

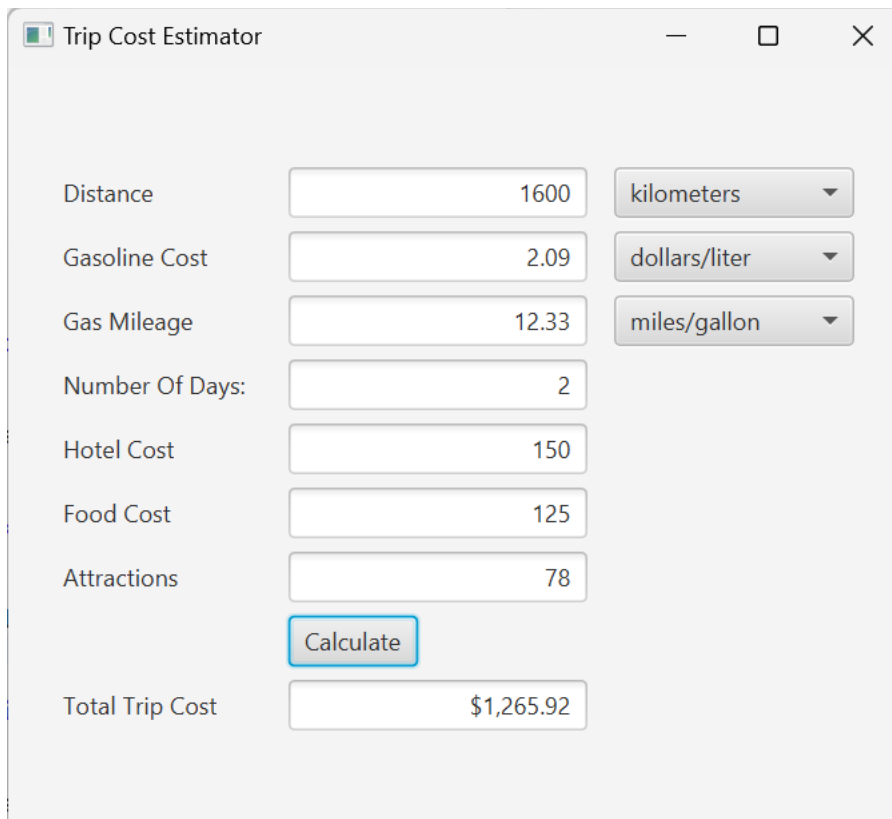
Food Cost: 125

Attractions: 78

Output:

Total Trip Cost: \$1,265.92

Demo test below:



The screenshot shows a window titled "Trip Cost Estimator" with standard window controls (minimize, maximize, close). The interface contains several input fields and a calculation button. The inputs are: Distance (1600), Gasoline Cost (2.09), Gas Mileage (12.33), Number Of Days (2), Hotel Cost (150), Food Cost (125), and Attractions (78). The Distance, Gasoline Cost, and Gas Mileage fields have dropdown menus next to them, currently set to "kilometers", "dollars/liter", and "miles/gallon" respectively. A blue-outlined "Calculate" button is positioned below the Attractions field. At the bottom, the "Total Trip Cost" is displayed as "\$1,265.92".

Field	Value	Unit
Distance	1600	kilometers
Gasoline Cost	2.09	dollars/liter
Gas Mileage	12.33	miles/gallon
Number Of Days	2	
Hotel Cost	150	
Food Cost	125	
Attractions	78	
Total Trip Cost	\$1,265.92	

Test 7 (Created): Testing for mixed units (imperial and metric combination)

Input:

Distance: 1000 miles

Gasoline Cost: 3.95 dollars/liter

Gas Mileage: 31 miles/gallon

Number of Days: 2

Hotel Cost: 150

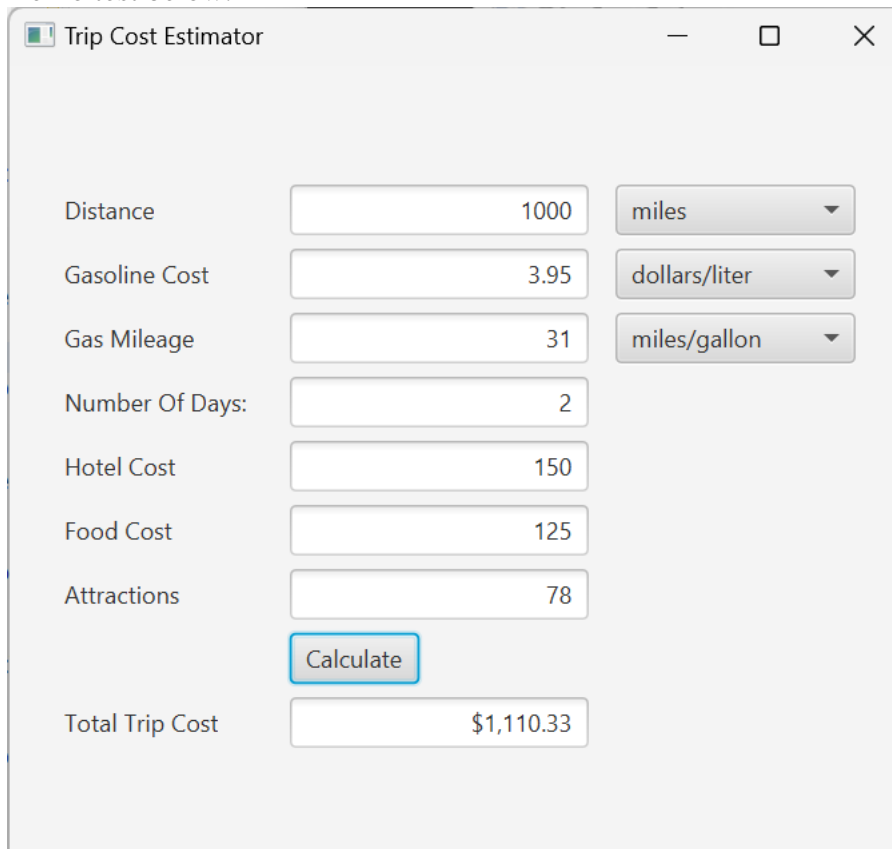
Food Cost: 125

Attractions: 78

Output:

Total Trip Cost: \$1,110.33

Demo test below:



The screenshot shows a window titled "Trip Cost Estimator" with standard window controls (minimize, maximize, close). Inside the window, there are seven input fields arranged vertically, each with a label to its left. The first three fields have unit dropdown menus to their right. Below these is a "Calculate" button. At the bottom, there is a "Total Trip Cost" label and a corresponding output field.

Field	Value	Unit
Distance	1000	miles
Gasoline Cost	3.95	dollars/liter
Gas Mileage	31	miles/gallon
Number Of Days:	2	
Hotel Cost	150	
Food Cost	125	
Attractions	78	
Total Trip Cost	\$1,110.33	

Test 8 (Created): Testing for mixed units (imperial and metric combination)

Input:

Distance: 1600 kilometers

Gasoline Cost: 2.09 dollars/gallon

Gas Mileage: 12.33 kms/liter

Number of Days: 2

Hotel Cost: 150

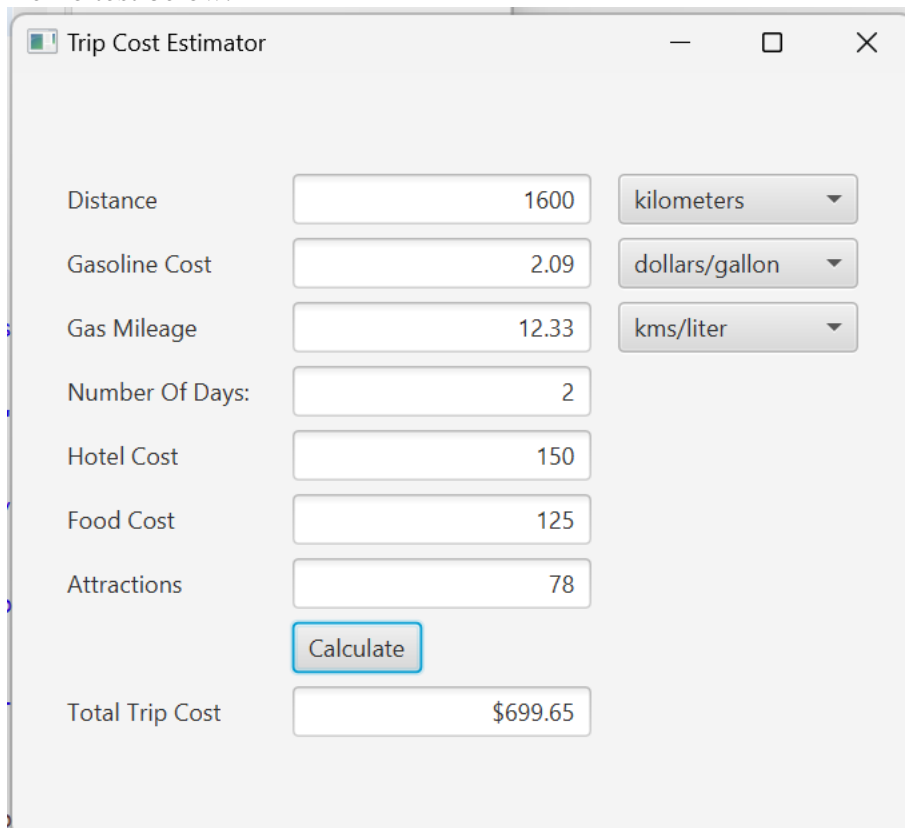
Food Cost: 125

Attractions: 78

Output:

Total Trip Cost: \$699.65

Demo test below:



The screenshot shows a window titled "Trip Cost Estimator" with a standard Windows-style title bar (minimize, maximize, close buttons). The window contains a form with the following elements:

- Distance:** A text input field containing "1600" and a dropdown menu set to "kilometers".
- Gasoline Cost:** A text input field containing "2.09" and a dropdown menu set to "dollars/gallon".
- Gas Mileage:** A text input field containing "12.33" and a dropdown menu set to "kms/liter".
- Number Of Days:** A text input field containing "2".
- Hotel Cost:** A text input field containing "150".
- Food Cost:** A text input field containing "125".
- Attractions:** A text input field containing "78".
- Calculate:** A button with a blue border and the text "Calculate".
- Total Trip Cost:** A text input field containing "\$699.65".

Test 9 (Created): Testing for empty slot or no user input in at least 1 or more boxes. It is an error and should pop up an error or alert message as it is invalid.

Input:

Distance: Blank miles
Gasoline Cost: 1 dollars/liter
Gas Mileage: 2 kms/liter
Number of Days: 1
Hotel Cost: 1
Food Cost: 1
Attractions: 1

Output:

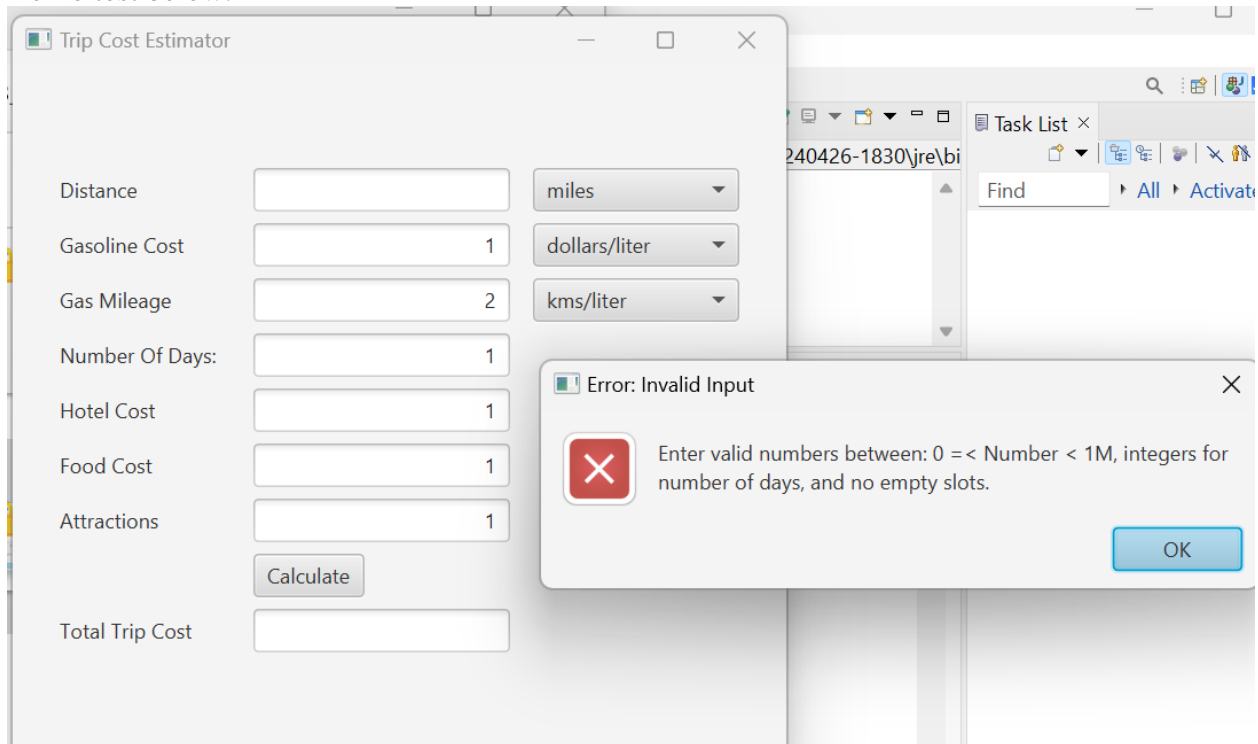
Total Trip Cost: Blank

Alert:

Error: Invalid Input

Enter valid numbers between: $0 \leq \text{Number} < 1\text{Million}$, integers for number of days, and no empty slots.

Demo test below:



Test 10 (Created): Testing for invalid input of a string, char, letters (uppercase or lower case). It is an error and should pop up an error or alert message as it is invalid.

Input:

Distance: a miles

Gasoline Cost: 1 dollars/liter

Gas Mileage: 2 kms/liter

Number of Days: 1

Hotel Cost: 1

Food Cost: 1

Attractions: 1

Output:

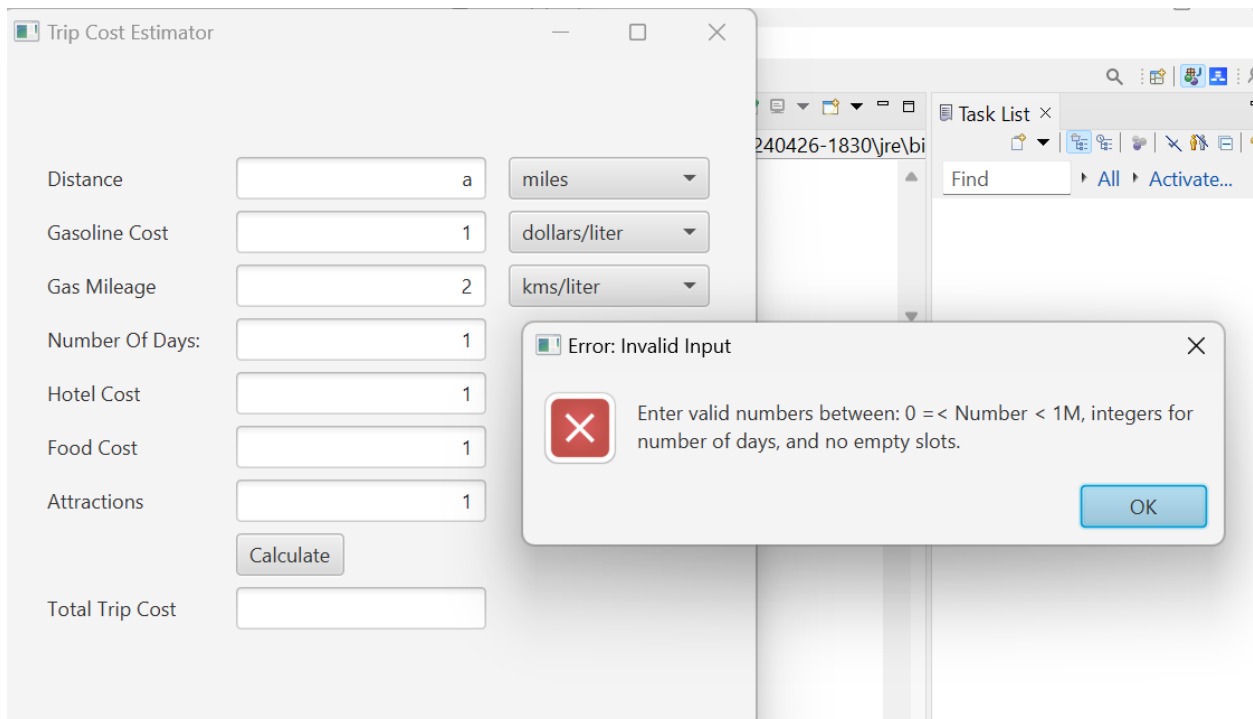
Total Trip Cost: Blank

Alert:

Error: Invalid Input

Enter valid numbers between: $0 \leq \text{Number} < 1\text{Million}$, integers for number of days, and no empty slots.

Demo test below:



Test 11 (Created): Testing for invalid input of any symbols, for this case the \$. It is an error and should pop up an error or alert message as it is invalid.

Input:

Distance: \$ miles

Gasoline Cost: 1 dollars/liter

Gas Mileage: 2 kms/liter

Number of Days: 1

Hotel Cost: 1

Food Cost: 1

Attractions: 1

Output:

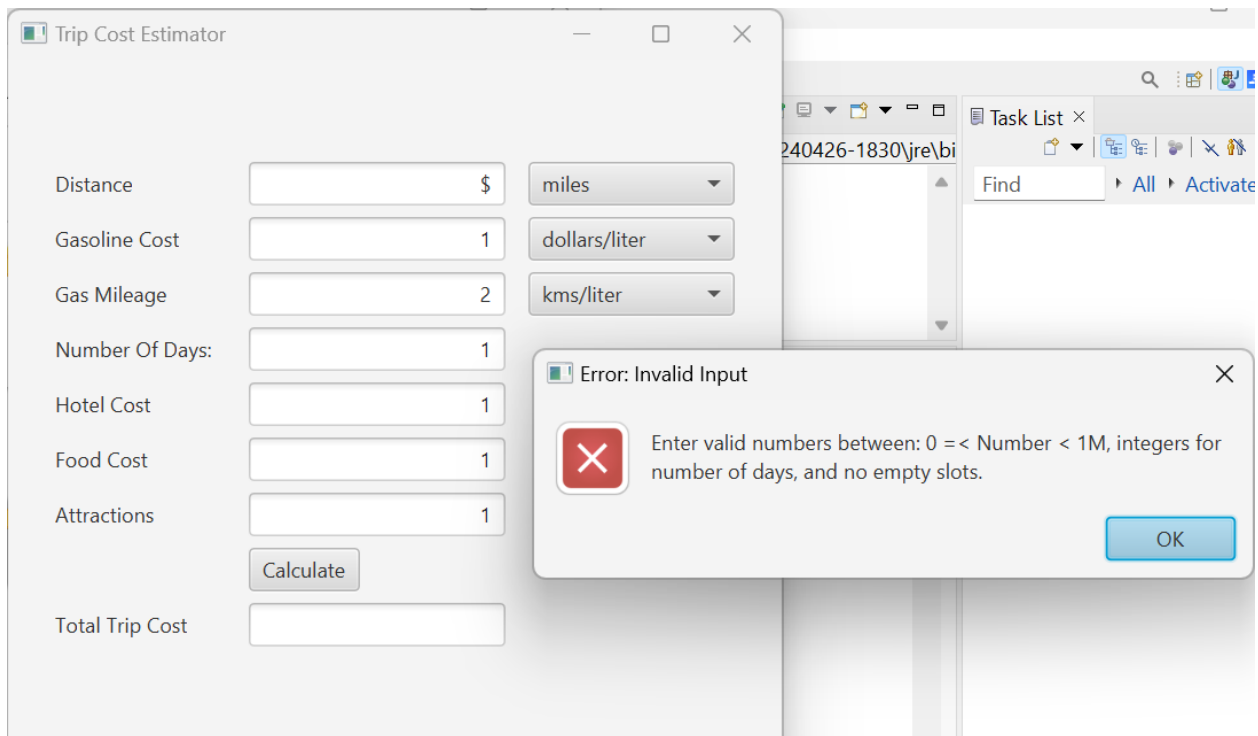
Total Trip Cost: Blank

Alert:

Error: Invalid Input

Enter valid numbers between: $0 \leq \text{Number} < 1\text{Million}$, integers for number of days, and no empty slots.

Demo test below:



Test 12 (Created): Testing for invalid input of any symbols, and if the number of days is not an integer. Number of days must be integer or it is invalid. It is an error and should pop up an error or alert message as it is invalid.

Input:

Distance: \$ miles

Gasoline Cost: 1 dollars/liter

Gas Mileage: 2 kms/liter

Number of Days: 1.1

Hotel Cost: 1

Food Cost: 1

Attractions: 1

Output:

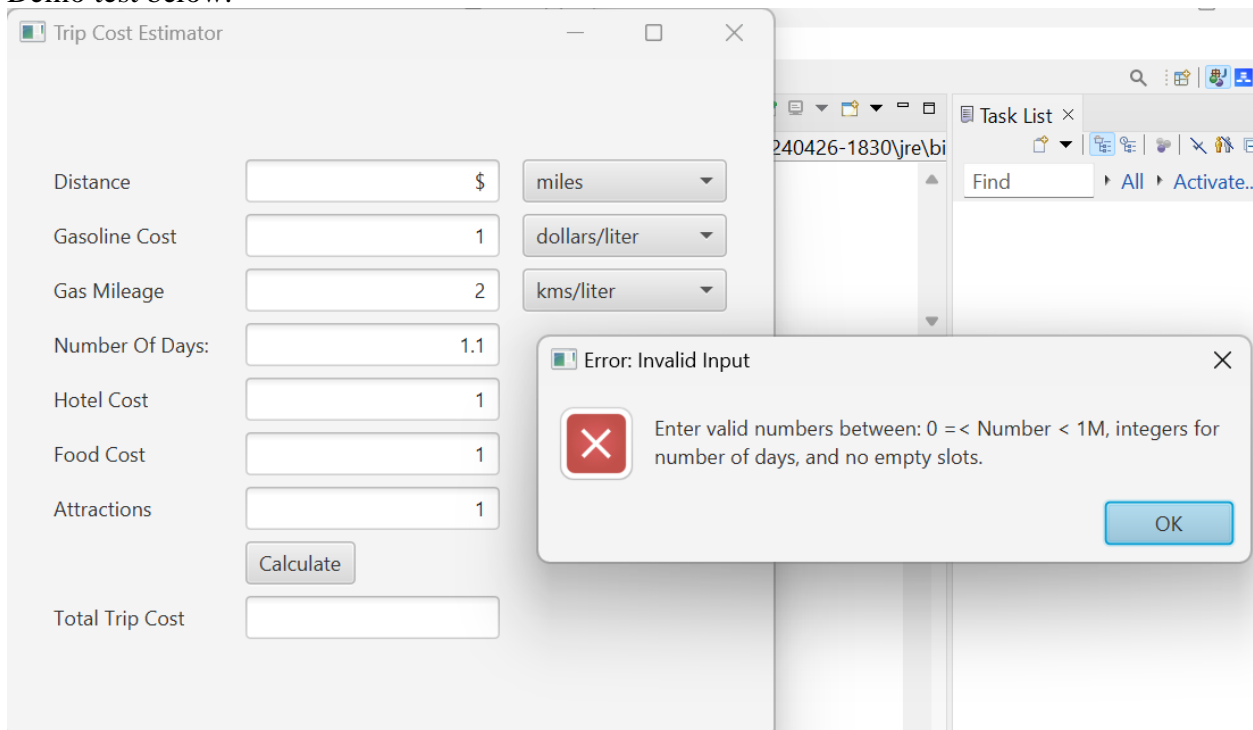
Total Trip Cost: Blank

Alert:

Error: Invalid Input

Enter valid numbers between: $0 \leq \text{Number} < 1\text{Million}$, integers for number of days, and no empty slots.

Demo test below:



Test 13 (Created): Testing for maximum user input value. I set the maximum to be 1 million, so anything great than it should invoke an error. It is an error and should pop up an error or alert message as it is invalid.

Input:

Distance: 2,000,000 miles
Gasoline Cost: 1 dollars/liter
Gas Mileage: 2 kms/liter
Number of Days: 1
Hotel Cost: 1
Food Cost: 1
Attractions: 1

Output:

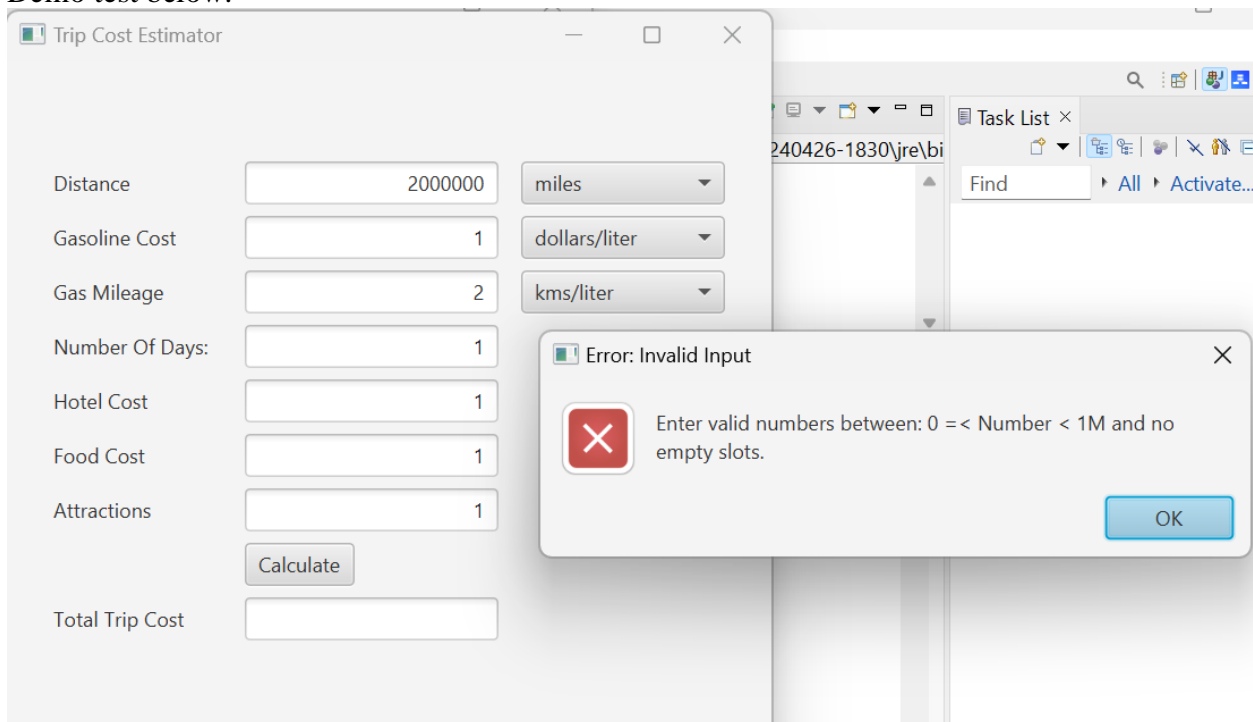
Total Trip Cost: Blank

Alert:

Error: Invalid Input

Enter valid numbers between: $0 \leq \text{Number} < 1\text{Million}$, integers for number of days, and no empty slots.

Demo test below:



Test 14 (Created): Testing for any negative number user input value. Anything less than 0 should invoke an error. It is an error and should pop up an error or alert message as it is invalid.

Input:

Distance: -1000 miles
Gasoline Cost: 1 dollars/liter
Gas Mileage: 2 kms/liter
Number of Days: 1
Hotel Cost: 1
Food Cost: 1
Attractions: 1

Output:

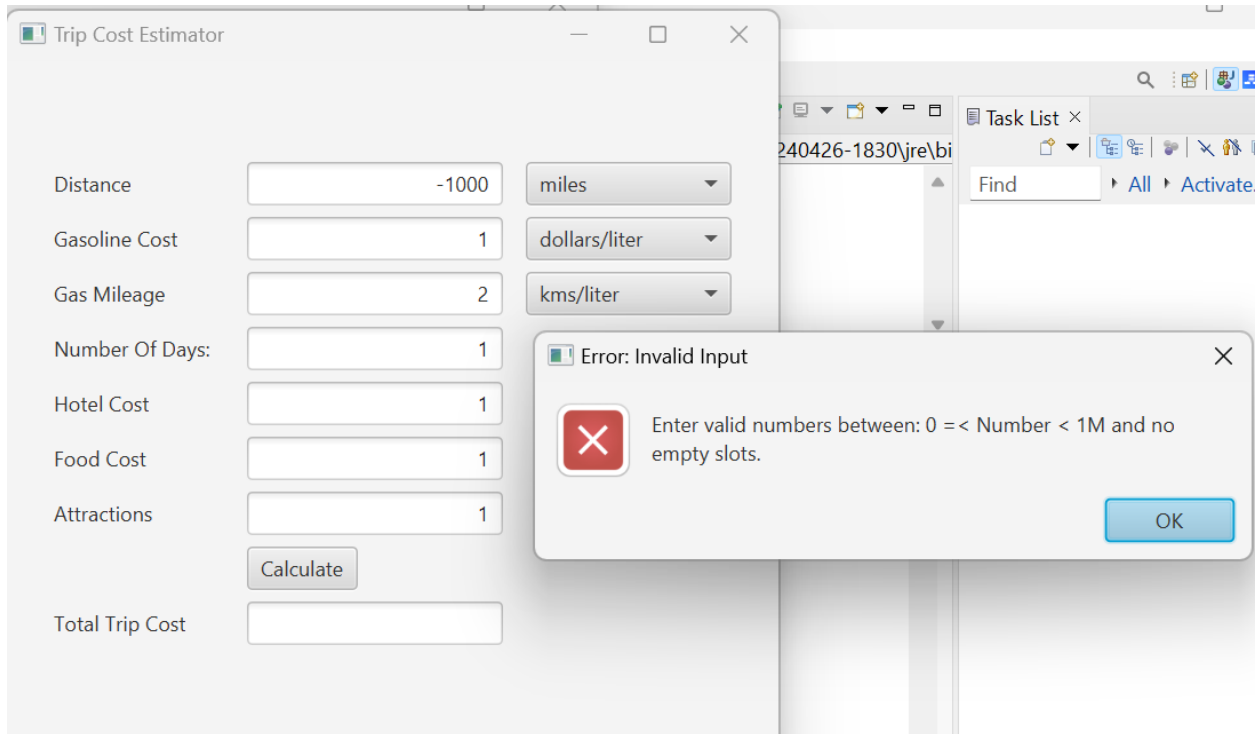
Total Trip Cost: Blank

Alert:

Error: Invalid Input

Enter valid numbers between: $0 \leq \text{Number} < 1\text{Million}$, integers for number of days, and no empty slots.

Demo test below:



Test 15 (Created): Testing for if user inputs 0 and it calculates it to 0. It should also make sure if it is NaN it will output the total trip cost into \$0.00.

Input:

Distance: 0 miles

Gasoline Cost: 0 dollars/liter

Gas Mileage: 0 kms/liter

Number of Days: 0

Hotel Cost: 0

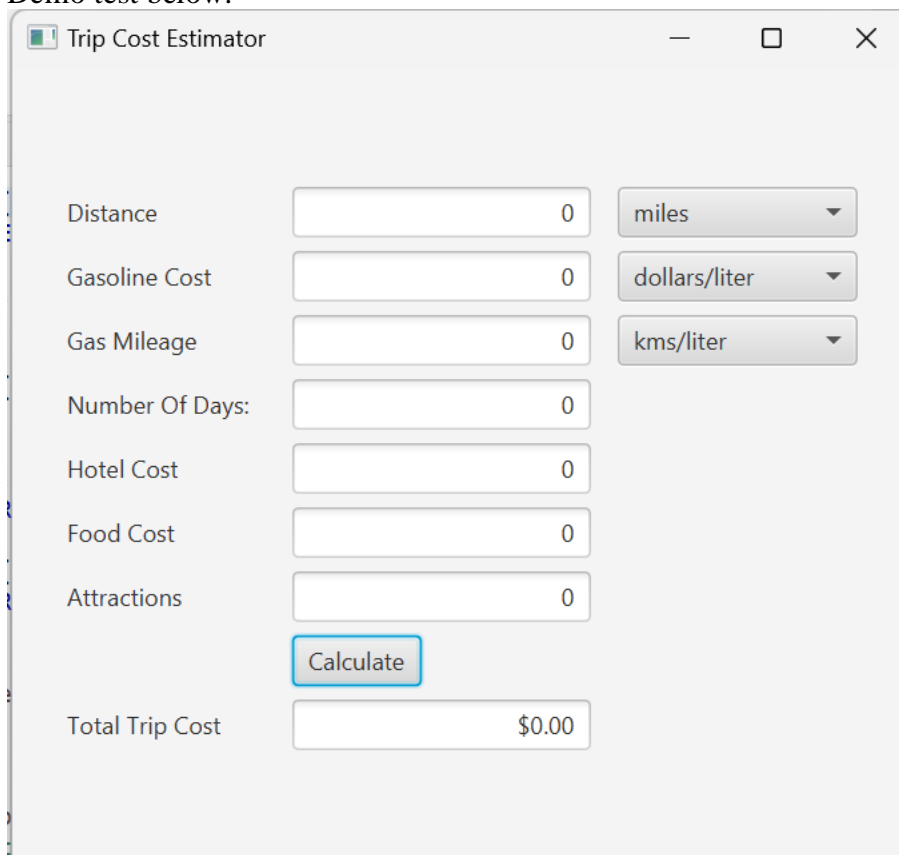
Food Cost: 0

Attractions: 0

Output:

Total Trip Cost: \$0.00

Demo test below:



The screenshot shows a window titled "Trip Cost Estimator" with standard window controls (minimize, maximize, close). Inside the window, there are seven input fields, each with the value "0":

- Distance: 0 miles (unit dropdown set to "miles")
- Gasoline Cost: 0 dollars/liter (unit dropdown set to "dollars/liter")
- Gas Mileage: 0 kms/liter (unit dropdown set to "kms/liter")
- Number Of Days: 0
- Hotel Cost: 0
- Food Cost: 0
- Attractions: 0

Below these fields is a "Calculate" button, which is highlighted with a blue border. At the bottom of the window, the "Total Trip Cost" is displayed as "\$0.00".

Test 16 (Created): Testing imperial units with my own choice of values.

Input:

Distance: 2000 miles

Gasoline Cost: 4.69 dollars/gallon

Gas Mileage: 40 miles/gallon

Number of Days: 5

Hotel Cost: 300

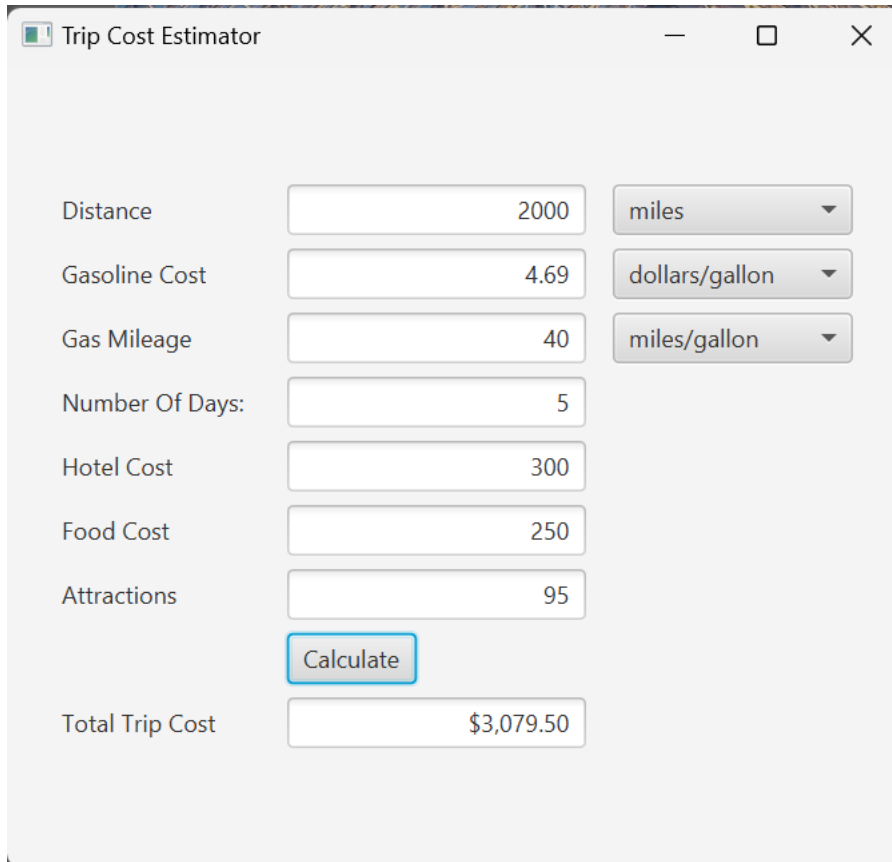
Food Cost: 250

Attractions: 95

Output:

Total Trip Cost: \$3,079.50

Demo test below:



The screenshot shows a window titled "Trip Cost Estimator" with a standard Windows-style title bar (minimize, maximize, close buttons). The window contains a form with the following elements:

- Distance:** A text input field containing "2000" and a dropdown menu set to "miles".
- Gasoline Cost:** A text input field containing "4.69" and a dropdown menu set to "dollars/gallon".
- Gas Mileage:** A text input field containing "40" and a dropdown menu set to "miles/gallon".
- Number Of Days:** A text input field containing "5".
- Hotel Cost:** A text input field containing "300".
- Food Cost:** A text input field containing "250".
- Attractions:** A text input field containing "95".
- Calculate:** A blue button with the text "Calculate".
- Total Trip Cost:** A text input field containing "\$3,079.50".

Test 17 (Created): Testing metric units with my own choice of values.

Input:

Distance: 5000 kilometers

Gasoline Cost: 5.12 dollars/liter

Gas Mileage: 25.21 kms/liter

Number of Days: 5

Hotel Cost: 300

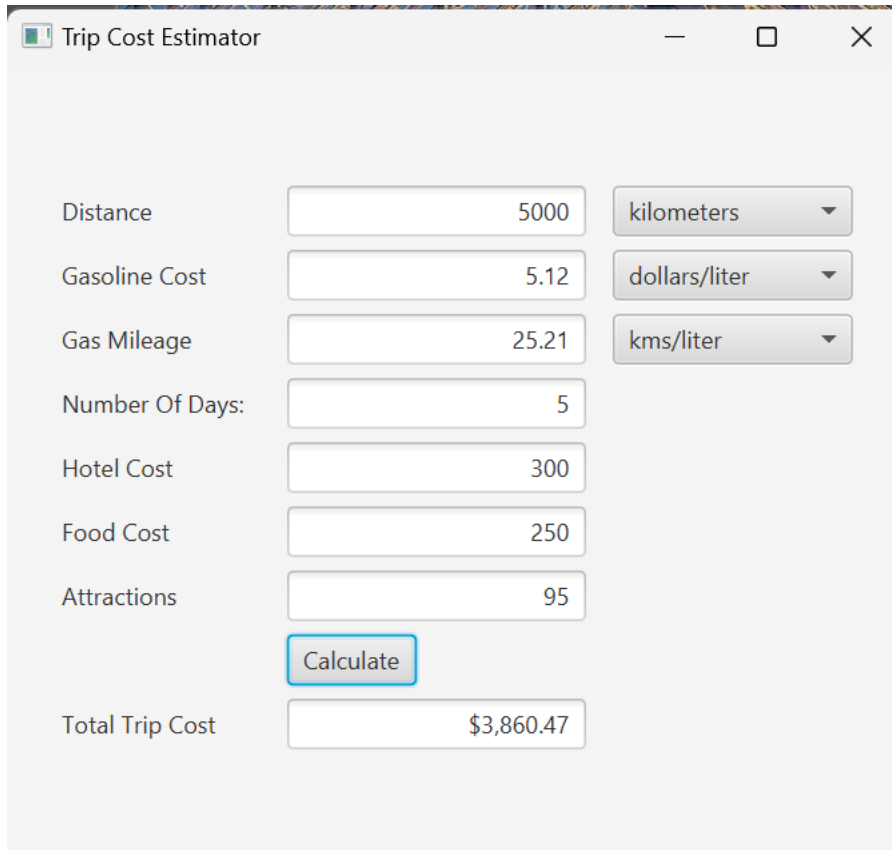
Food Cost: 250

Attractions: 95

Output:

Total Trip Cost: \$3,860.47

Demo test below:



The screenshot shows a window titled "Trip Cost Estimator" with a standard Windows-style title bar (minimize, maximize, close buttons). The window contains a form with the following elements:

- Distance:** A text input field containing "5000" and a dropdown menu set to "kilometers".
- Gasoline Cost:** A text input field containing "5.12" and a dropdown menu set to "dollars/liter".
- Gas Mileage:** A text input field containing "25.21" and a dropdown menu set to "kms/liter".
- Number Of Days:** A text input field containing "5".
- Hotel Cost:** A text input field containing "300".
- Food Cost:** A text input field containing "250".
- Attractions:** A text input field containing "95".
- Calculate:** A button with a blue border and the text "Calculate".
- Total Trip Cost:** A text input field containing "\$3,860.47".

Test 12 (Created): Another version of testing for invalid input if the number of days is not an integer. Number of days must be integer, or it is invalid. It is an error and should pop up an error or alert message as it is invalid.

Input:

Distance: 1 miles

Gasoline Cost: 2 dollars/liter

Gas Mileage: 3 kms/liter

Number of Days: 4.12345

Hotel Cost: 5

Food Cost: 6

Attractions: 7

Output:

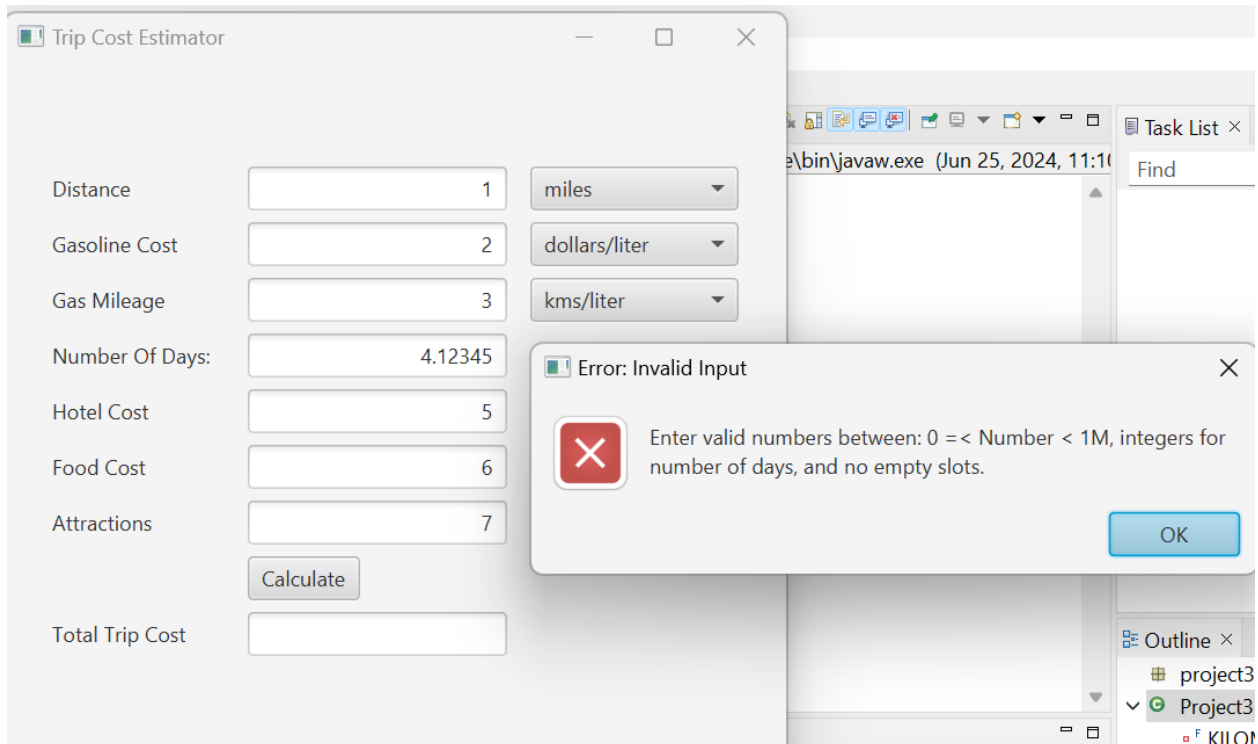
Total Trip Cost: Blank

Alert:

Error: Invalid Input

Enter valid numbers between: $0 \leq \text{Number} < 1\text{Million}$, integers for number of days, and no empty slots.

Demo test below:



Lessons Learned (brief paragraphs):

I learned how to create a project, classes, immutable classes or subclasses, try/catch, throw exceptions, methods, functions, and GUI interfaces with JavaFX to achieve my project goals. I learned that the trip cost estimator program with a GUI interface allowed me to comprehend the significant principles of object-oriented programming and software development. A class defines all the attributes which an object can have and methods, which defines the functionality of the object. A subclass inherits its properties and behaviors of another class. Immutable classes in java means that once an object is created, we cannot change its content. The Labeled class is the base class for Label, Button, etc. The ButtonBase class defines the `onAction` property for specifying a handler for action events. The `TextInputControl` class is for `TextField` which fires an action event if you code it. The `ComboBox<T>` is a class for storing elements of type `T` and the elements in a combo box are stored in an observable list. Like `TextField`, the `ComboBox` can fire an action event when a new item is selected. And so, the main lesson learned for the `Project3` class, is that it is responsible for creating the GUI which is the user interface. This interface then could include input fields for distance, gas price, vehicle efficiency, number of days, hotel cost, food cost, and attractions, to calculate the total cost of a trip. Moreover, the second class should be an immutable class. This immutable class is `TripCost`, which is responsible for the total trip cost calculation. The formulas and conversions are given in the instructions. The main goals in this class's design include its constructor, which initializes the trip cost object, and its method to compute the total trip cost. The immutable objects ensure when a `TripCost` object is created, it cannot be altered, allowing consistency with debugging and maintenance. This also allows it to also be thread safe. These lessons this week helped me understand the good modular design and reusability for developing applications with JavaFX or GUI. The concept of calculating the correct cost helps design a robust total trip cost estimator. In real life, users can utilize this application to weigh the benefits against these costs and maximize utility. In general, this project about comprehending the calculations and making sure the conversions were correct was the trickiest. Overall, I learned to apply it to project 3 with the lessons about try/catch, exceptions/throws, classes, subclasses, packages, importing libraries, constructors, GUI/JavaFX, and immutable classes.

My design approach was to create the `Project3` class first before creating the `TripCost` class. I started with a Bottom-Up Design when building the code, but then debugged the code through a Top-Down Design. I followed the instructions on what is asked for the `Project3` and `TripCost` classes. I utilized the lessons from the chapters that were in the past few weeks so that I can apply it to the `Project3` and `TripCost` classes. Once it was finished, I went back into `Project3` class to create the GUI using JavaFX Application, then the user inputs would be passed into the `TripCost` class to calculate the total trip cost and output the results back through the `Project 3` class. It should create the text fields, labels, combo boxes, button, pane, scene, and other parts of the JavaFX to create the application. If it is an invalid input or 0 calculation/NaN, it must throw an exception as learned in the lessons. To debug the `Project3`, I ended up looking at the Sample outputs or lessons learned and then modified the classes. Other times, I utilized other examples from the programming exercises and other problems to help me practice this concept. I also adjust the classes so that `TripCost` constructor would be able to pass the values which is the user input from the text fields. There is an option to convert back in forth between units if the user would like to and it also should convert them when calculating it if it has mixed units. Then, I went back to the `Project3` class and checked if the output was correct.

Note: I did not include a Javadoc here due to the fact that the Javadoc compiler wanted the file path of the JDK for the GUI/JavaFX (including imported classes) which made it complicated and so I decided to not put it here. Anyhow, the requirements did not really ask for the whole Javadoc html files here so, maybe for the next project I will include. The Javadoc comments in the coding should be the same as the Javadoc html files if it did work out correctly.