

## Hands-on Activity 5.1 Inheritance, Encapsulation, and Abstraction

Buenafe, Dhafny

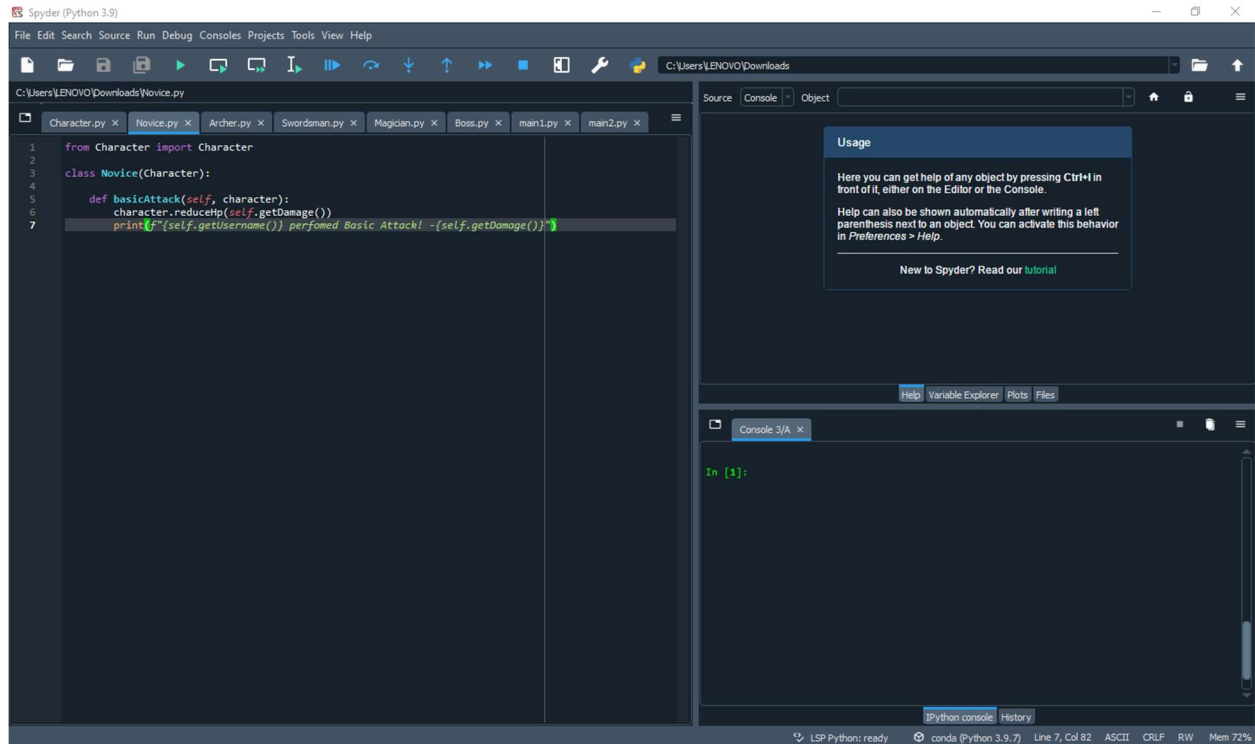
Efa, Christian

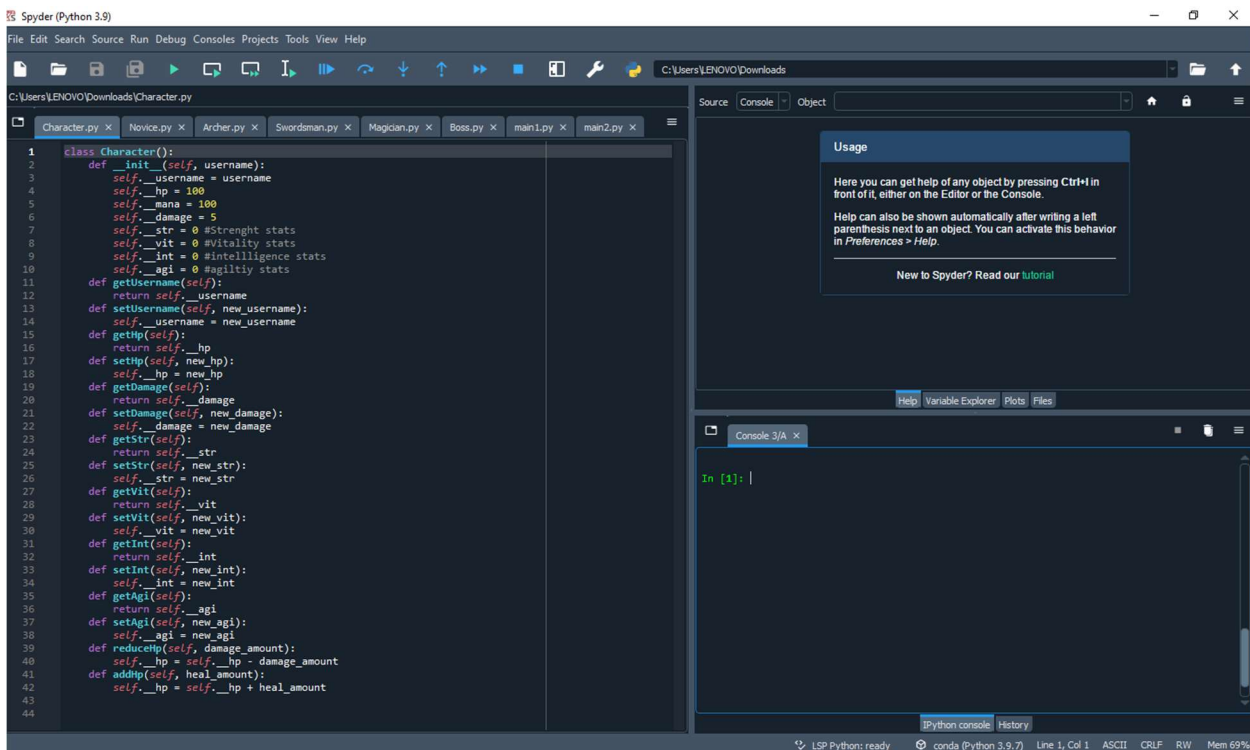
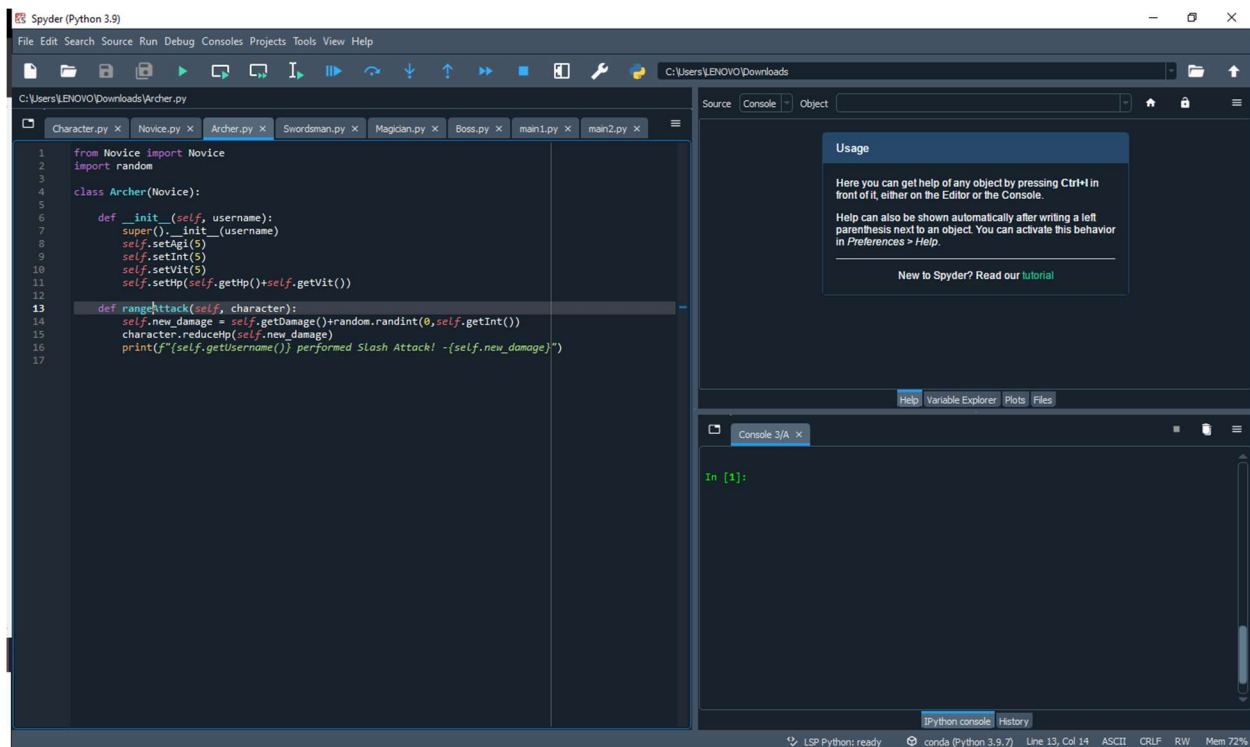
Francisco, Lauper Xavier V.

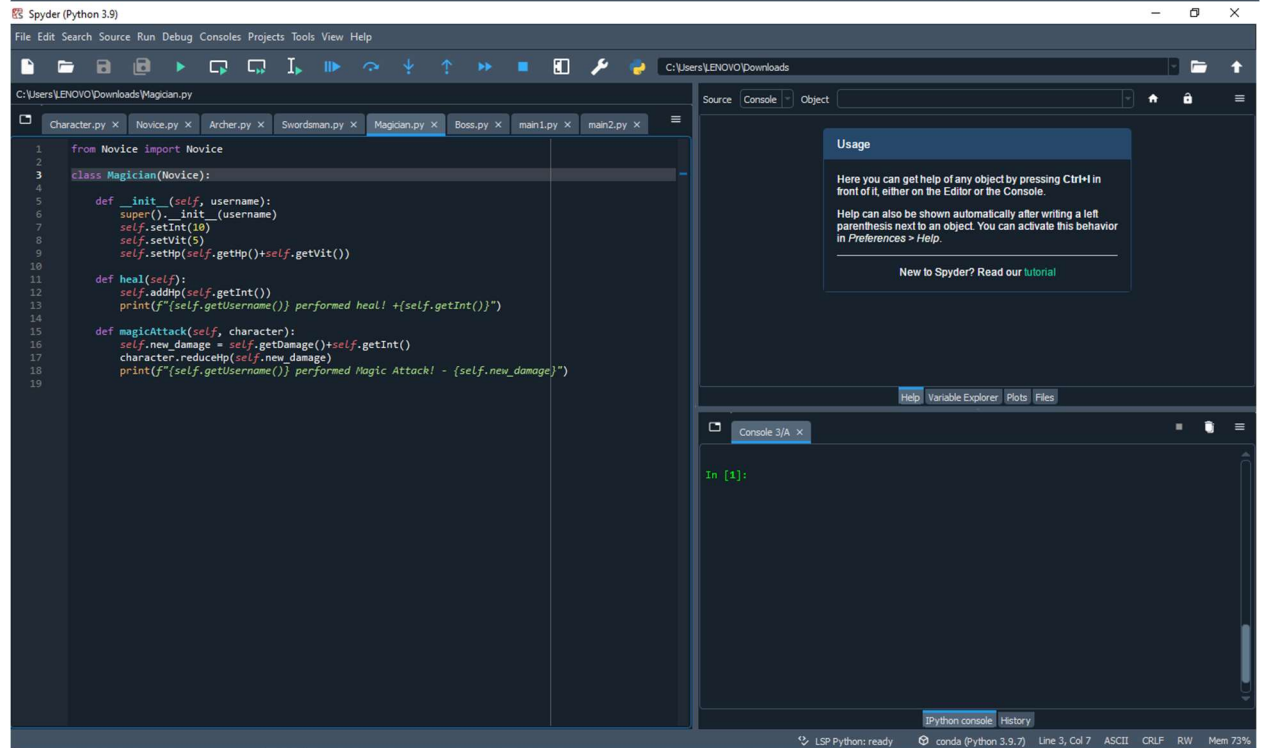
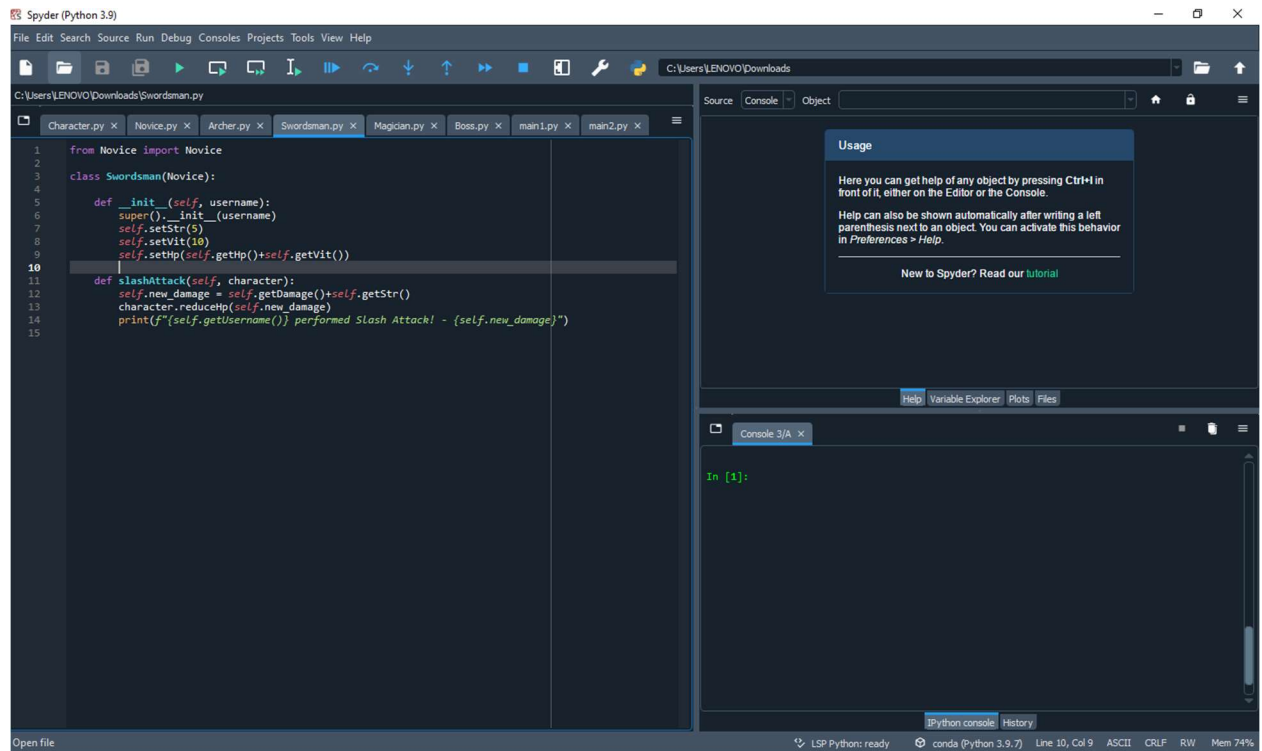
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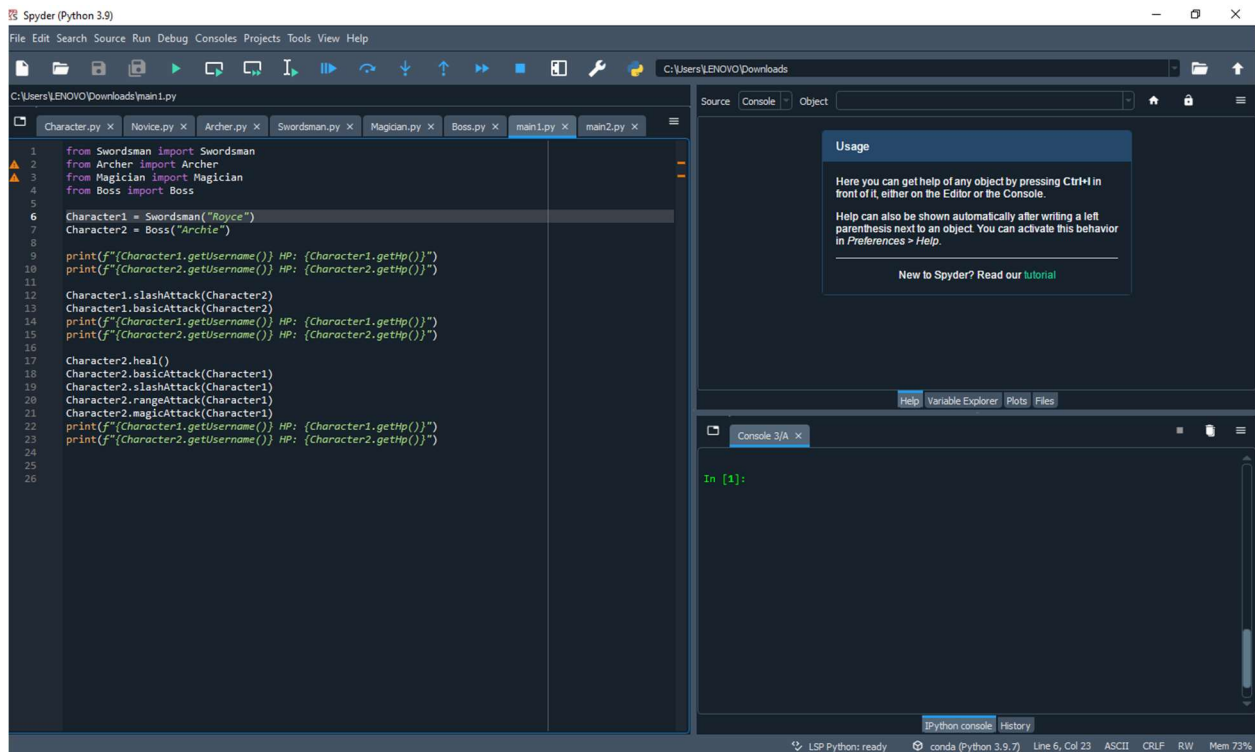
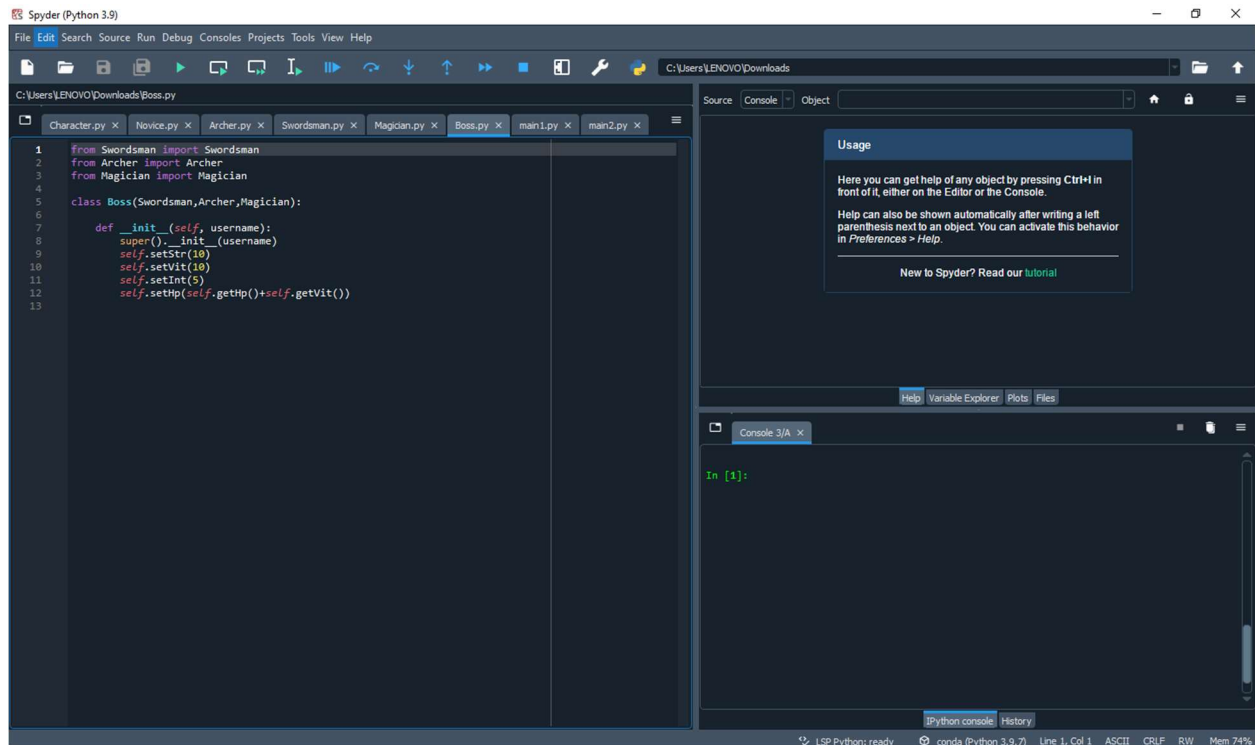
Course/Section- BSCPE12S1

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## 6. Supplementary Activity:

### Task

Create a new file `Game.py` inside the same folder use the pre-made classes to create a simple Game where two players or one player vs a computer will be able to reduce their opponent's hp to 0.

Requirements:

1. The game must be able to select between 2 modes: Single player and Player vs Player. The game can spawn multiple matches where single player or player vs player can take place.
2. In Single player:
  - the player must start as a Novice, then after 2 wins, the player should be able to select a new role between Swordsman, Archer, and Magician.
  - The opponent will always be a boss named Monster.
3. In Player vs Player, both players must be able to select among all the possible roles available except Boss.
4. Turns of each player for both modes should be randomized and the match should end when one of the players hp is zero.
5. Wins of each player in a game for both the modes should be counted.

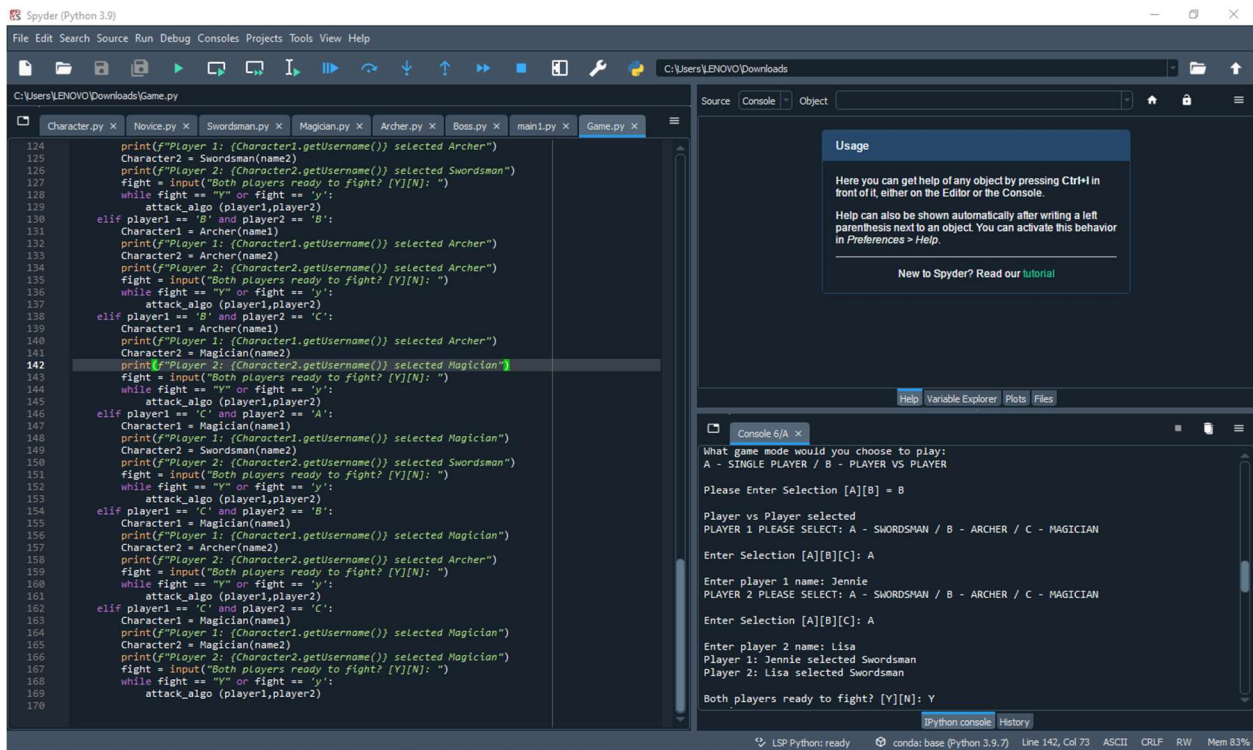
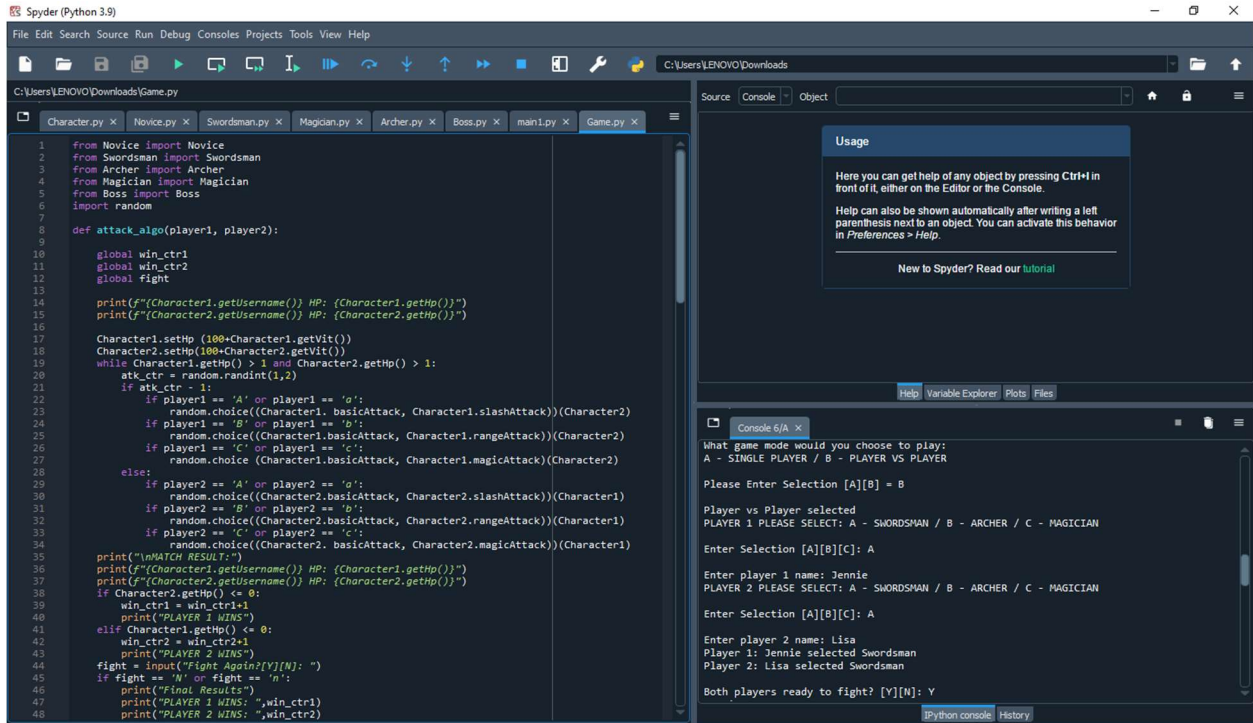
The screenshot shows the Spyder Python IDE interface. The main editor window displays the `Game.py` file, which contains the game logic. The code starts with a welcome message and prompts the user to choose between 'A' (Single Player) and 'B' (Player vs Player). For Single Player, it creates a Novice character and a Boss named Ogre. For Player vs Player, it prompts both players to select a role (Swordsman, Archer, or Magician). The game then proceeds with random attacks and checks for win conditions (HP reaching 0). The console window on the right shows the execution of the code, displaying the prompts and user inputs.

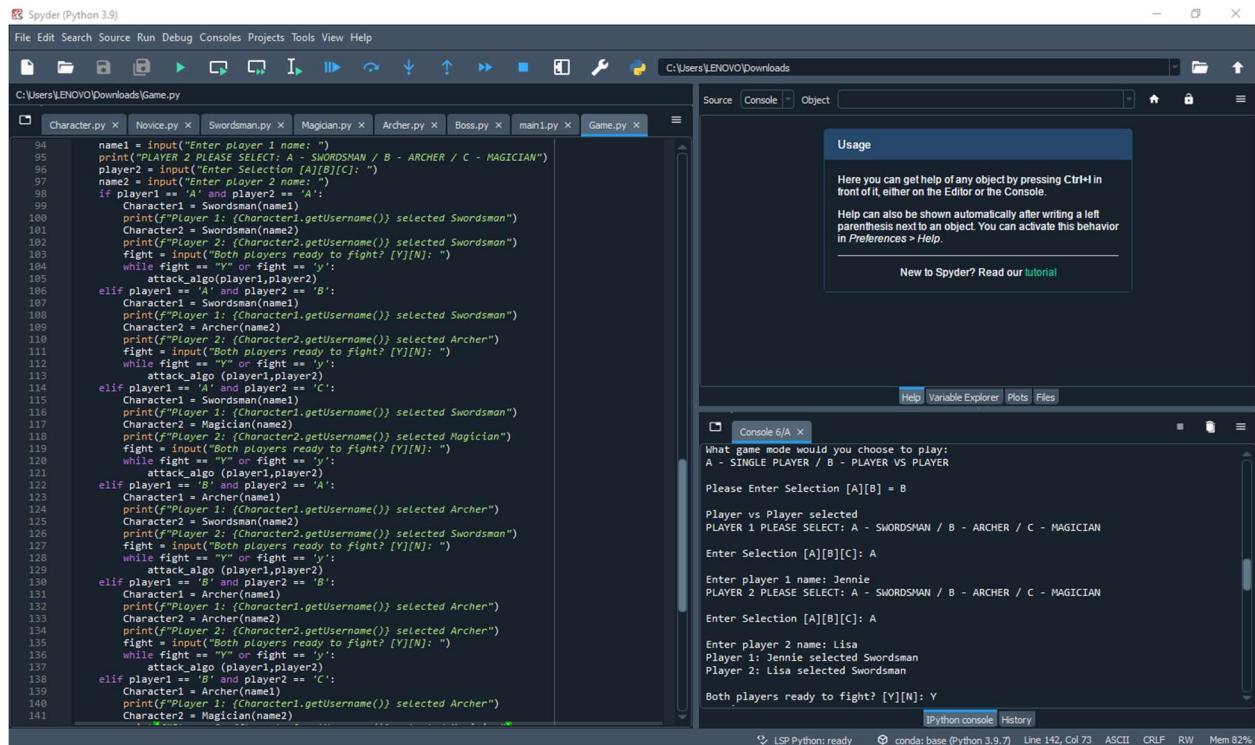
```
49 #START OF THE GAME
50 print("Welcome to Moonlight Blade!")
51 print("\nWhat game mode would you choose to play: \nA - SINGLE PLAYER / B - PLAYER VS PLAYER")
52 selection = input("Please Enter Selection [A][B] = ")
53 win_ctrl1 = 0
54 win_ctrl2 = 0
55
56 if selection == 'A' or selection == 'a':
57     print("Single Player Selected")
58     Enemy = Boss("Ogre")
59     charname = input("Enter Character Name: ")
60     Character1 = Novice(charname)
61     print("\nA Boss named Ogre have appeared!")
62     while win_ctrl1 != 2:
63         fight = input("Would you like to Fight it? - [Y][N]: ")
64         if fight == 'Y' or fight == 'y':
65             Character1.setHp(100)
66             Enemy.setHp(100)
67             print(f"(Character1.getUserName()) HP: {Character1.getHp()}")
68             print(f"(Enemy.getUserName()) HP: {Enemy.getHp()}")
69             while Enemy.getHp() > 1 and Character1.getHp() > 1:
70                 atk_ctr = random.randint(1,2)
71                 if atk_ctr == 1:
72                     Character1.basicAttack(Enemy)
73                     Enemy.getHp()
74                 else:
75                     random.choice((Enemy.basicAttack, Enemy.slashAttack,
76                                     Enemy.rangeAttack, Enemy.magicAttack))(Character1)
77                     Character1.getHp()
78             print()
79             print(f"(Character1.getUserName()) HP: {Character1.getHp()}")
80             print(f"(Enemy.getUserName()) HP: {Enemy.getHp()}")
81             if Enemy.getHp() == 0:
82                 win_ctrl1 = win_ctrl1+1
83                 print("YOU HAVE BEEN DEFEATED THE MONSTER!")
84             else:
85                 print("YOU DIED, TRY AGAIN IF YOU WANT TO\n")
86         else:
87             fight = input("Are you now ready to fight it? - [Y][N] ")
88         if win_ctrl1 == 2:
89             print("Congrats!")
90     elif selection == 'B' or selection == 'b':
91         print("\nPlayer vs Player selected")
92         print("PLAYER 1 PLEASE SELECT: A - SWORDSMAN / B - ARCHER / C - MAGICIAN")
93         player1 = input("Enter Selection [A][B][C]: ")
94         name1 = input("Enter player 1 name: ")
95         print("PLAYER 2 PLEASE SELECT: A - SWORDSMAN / B - ARCHER / C - MAGICIAN")
96         player2 = input("Enter Selection [A][B][C]: ")
97         ...
```

Console Output:

```
What game mode would you choose to play:
A - SINGLE PLAYER / B - PLAYER VS PLAYER
Please Enter Selection [A][B] = B
Player vs Player selected
PLAYER 1 PLEASE SELECT: A - SWORDSMAN / B - ARCHER / C - MAGICIAN
Enter Selection [A][B][C]: A
Enter player 1 name: Jennie
PLAYER 2 PLEASE SELECT: A - SWORDSMAN / B - ARCHER / C - MAGICIAN
Enter Selection [A][B][C]: A
Enter player 2 name: Lisa
Player 1: Jennie selected Swordsman
Player 2: Lisa selected Swordsman
Both players ready to fight? [Y][N]: Y
```







## Questions

### 1. Why is Inheritance important?

Inheritance is important because they provide reusability and they help programmers reuse code. in inheritance children class inherits the traits of the parent class.

### 2. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of using applying inheritance in an Object-Oriented Program.

Inheritance makes programmers life easier because can easily identify which is which and inheritance provides reusability of codes to the program because when we create a new class we can let it inherit the traits of the parent class instead of creating it again from scratch. While the disadvantage of inheritance for me is that sometimes it is confusing and the children class or the subclass becomes dependent on the parent class since the sub class only inherited the traits of the parent class.

### 3. Differentiate single inheritance, multiple inheritance, and multi-level inheritance.

In single inheritance it means that it does not include different levels of inheritance and only inherits single derived class from a single base class. In multiple inheritance a class can inherit features from more than one base class or parent class. Multilevel inheritance is like multiple inheritance but the newly created subclass becomes the base or parent class for another new class.

#### **4. Why is super().\_\_init\_\_(username) added in the codes of Swordsman, Archer, Magician, and Boss?**

It gives its child class access to all of its methods and returns an object that represents the parent class. It's also used to make single and multiple inheritances possible. To name its access and methods, we don't need to specify its parent class.

#### **5. How do you think Encapsulation and Abstraction helps in making good Object-Oriented Programs?**

Data is hidden or protected through encapsulation, which involves combining portions. OOP encapsulation is a design concept. Meaning that only members of that class may access the object's contents. Encapsulated objects are not accessible by clients. A degree of encapsulation conceals complex characteristics. Less human errors and simple app maintenance. Simplifies the app's use. Languages provide control abstraction as one of their basic features. Computers can move bits around in memory and add two sequences of bits. Higher-level programming languages help.

#### **Conclusion:**

**Creating a program with the use of object-oriented programming and with the knowledge of using the different kinds of inheritance is helpful in doing such advance program since using inheritance makes it easier than creating every class from scratch but by using inheritance you will be able to program faster since the newly created classes can inherit the traits that the previous class have.**

**Honor Pledge for Grouped Projects “ We accept responsibility for our role in ensuring the integrity of the work submitted by the group in which we participated”**