

Encapsulation

Lab 4

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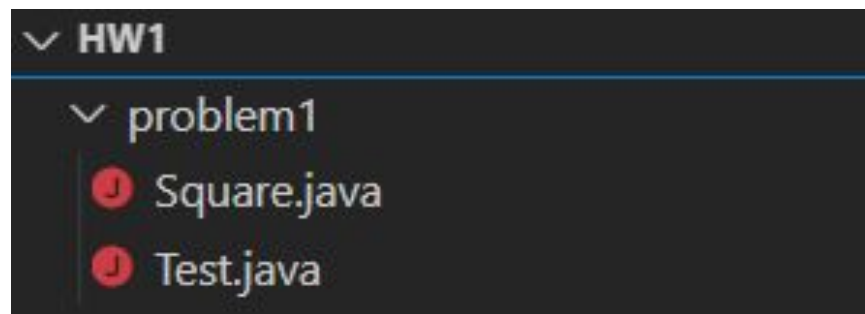
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Assignment Grading Process

- Let's take a look with an example.
- Implement a program that outputs the square of the number entered into the input.

Directory Structure

- HW1
 - problem1
 - Test.java
 - Square.java



Assignment Grading Process

1. **Unzip** HW1.zip
2. **Swap** Test.java for Testing.
3. **Compile** Test.java
4. **Execute** Test.java with Various Testcases
5. **Compare** outputs

Overview

- Import built-in packages
- Java API Documents
- Problem 1. Implement Dice class
- Problem 2. RockPaperScissors class
- Problem 3. Implement Platform class

Import Built-In Packages

- Package encapsulates a group of classes
- There are various useful built-in Packages.
 - `import java.util.Scanner;`
 - `import java.time.*;`

Java API Documents

- The detailed documentation of of Java APIs .
<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/>
- Import useful packages with rich functionality.

Why are they necessary?

- Because it is cumbersome to manually implement all the functionalities we need.
- So we borrow the existing ones.

Java API Documents

1. Built-in Package List

java.awt.print
java.beans
java.beans.beaninfo
java.io
java.lang
java.lang.annotation
java.lang.instrument
java.lang.invoke
java.lang.management
java.lang.ref
java.lang.reflect
java.math

2. List of classes

boolean
byte
Character
Character.Subset
Character.UnicodeBlock
Class
ClassLoader
ClassValue
Compiler
Double
Enum
float
InheritableThreadLocal
Integer
long
Math
Number
Object
Package
Process
ProcessBuilder
ProcessBuilder.Redirect
Runtime
RuntimePermission
SecurityManager
Short
StackTraceElement
StrictMath
String
StringBuffer
StringBuilder

Fields

Modifier and Type

Field and Description

static double

E

The double value that is closer than any other to *e*, the base of the natural logarithms.

static double

PI

The double value that is closer than any other to *pi*, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter.

Method Summary

All Methods

Static Methods

Concrete Methods

Modifier and Type

Method and Description

static double

abs(double a)

Returns the absolute value of a double value.

static float

abs(float a)

Returns the absolute value of a float value.

static int

abs(int a)

Returns the absolute value of an int value.

static long

abs(long a)

Returns the absolute value of a long value.

static double

acos(double a)

Returns the arc cosine of a value; the returned angle is in the range 0.0 through *pi*.

static int

addExact(int x, int y)

Returns the sum of its arguments, throwing an exception if the result overflows an int.

static long

addExact(long x, long y)

Returns the sum of its arguments, throwing an exception if the result overflows a long.

static double

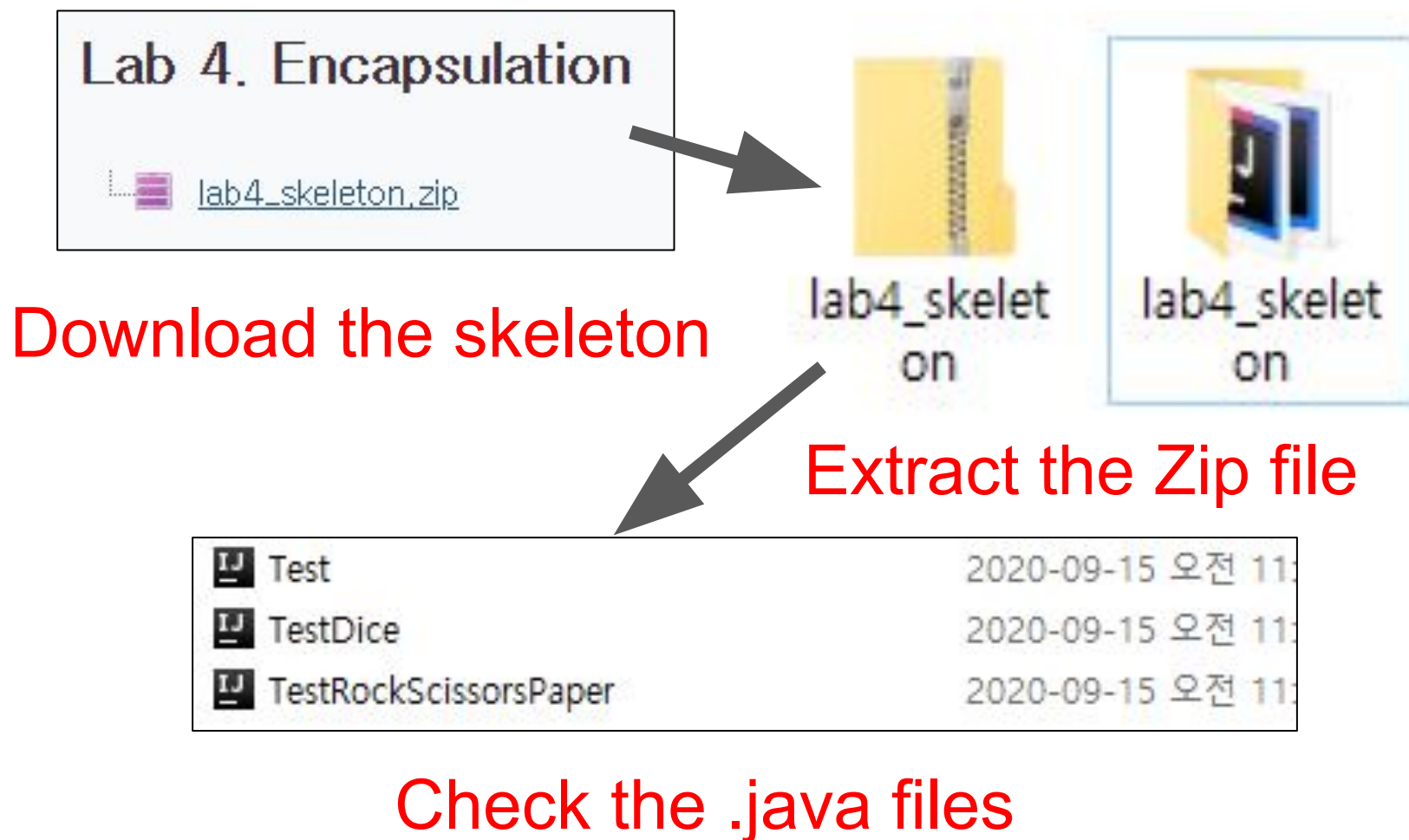
asin(double a)

Returns the arc sine of a value; the returned angle is in the range $-pi/2$ through $pi/2$.

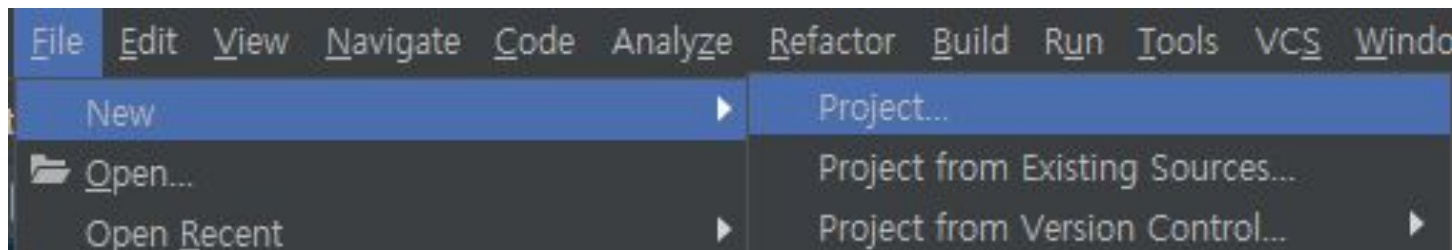
Goal of the Lab

- ❖ Understand the concept package.
- ❖ Understand the necessity of APIs.

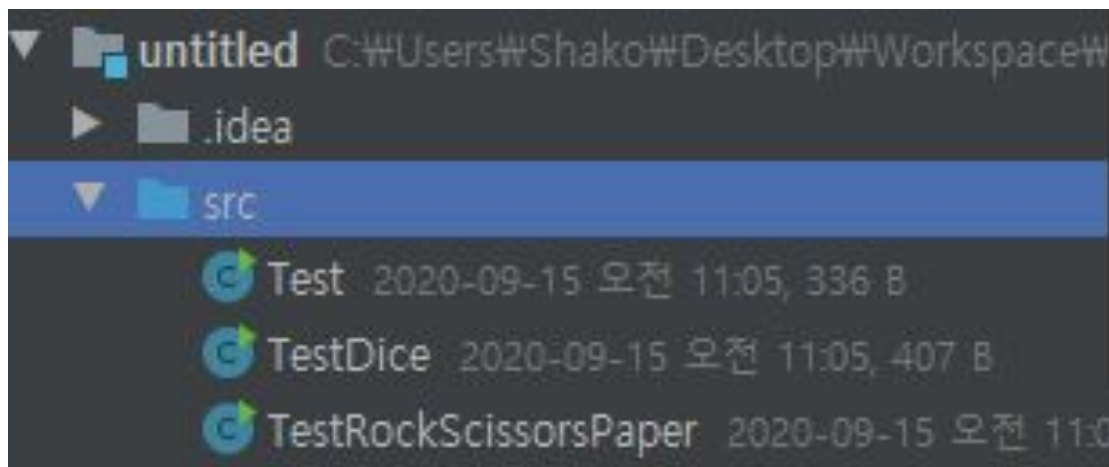
Before going in to the problem..



Before going in to the problem..

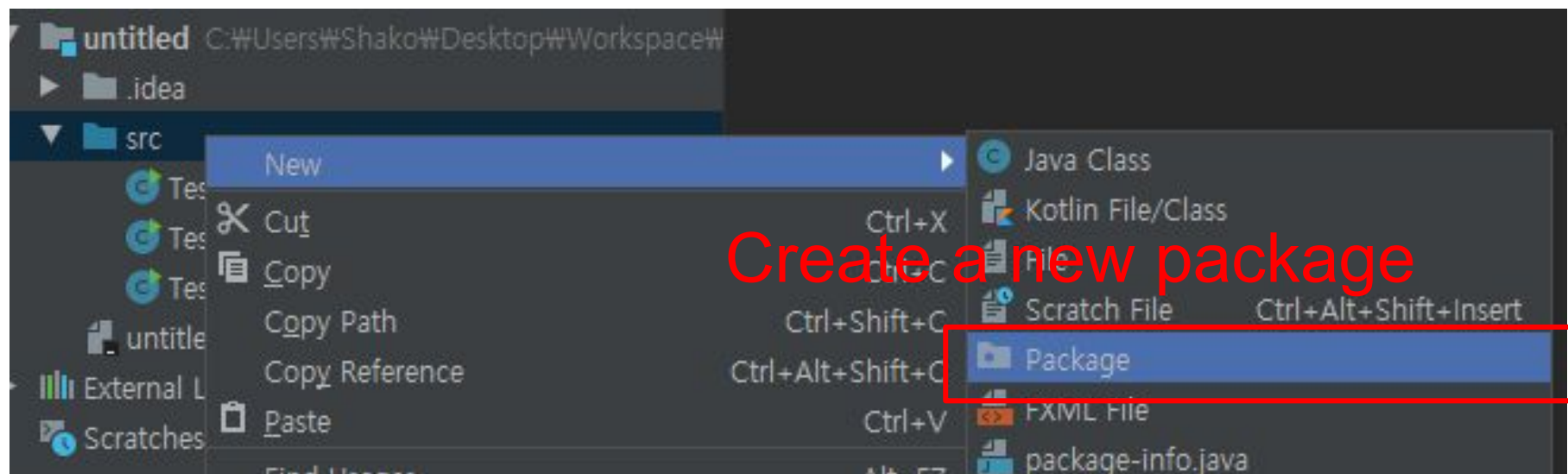


Create a new project

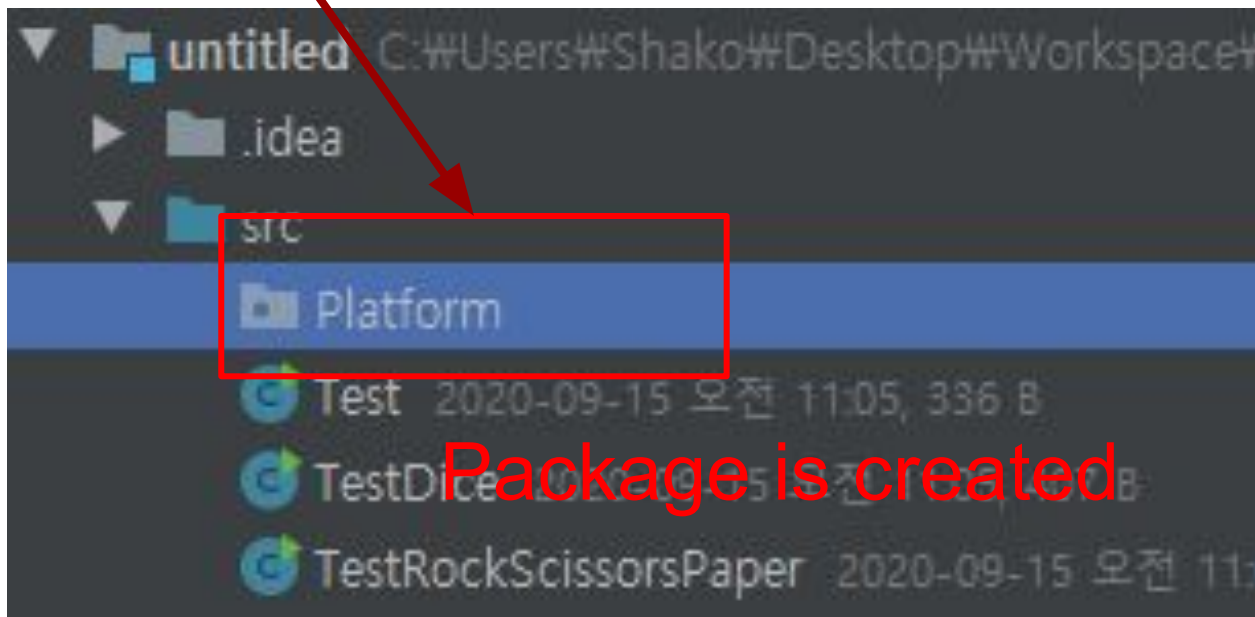
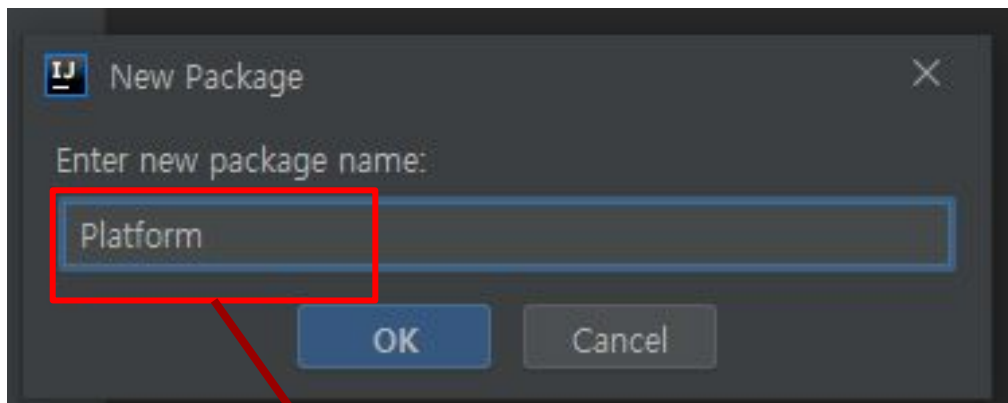


Paste the skeleton code classes to the src dir.

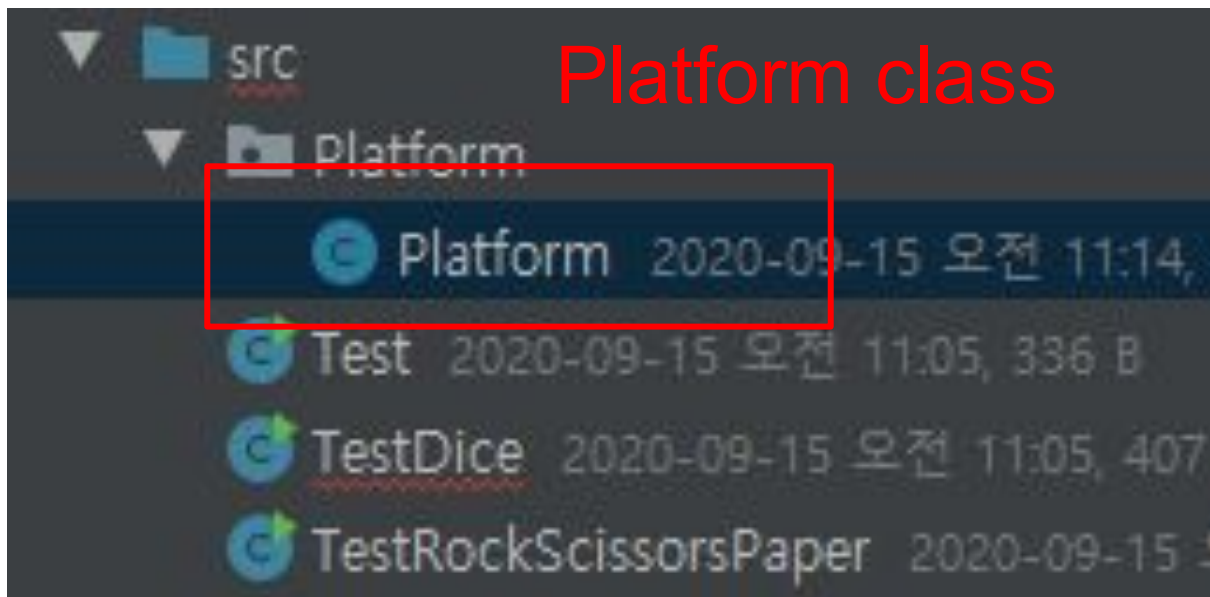
Create Packages



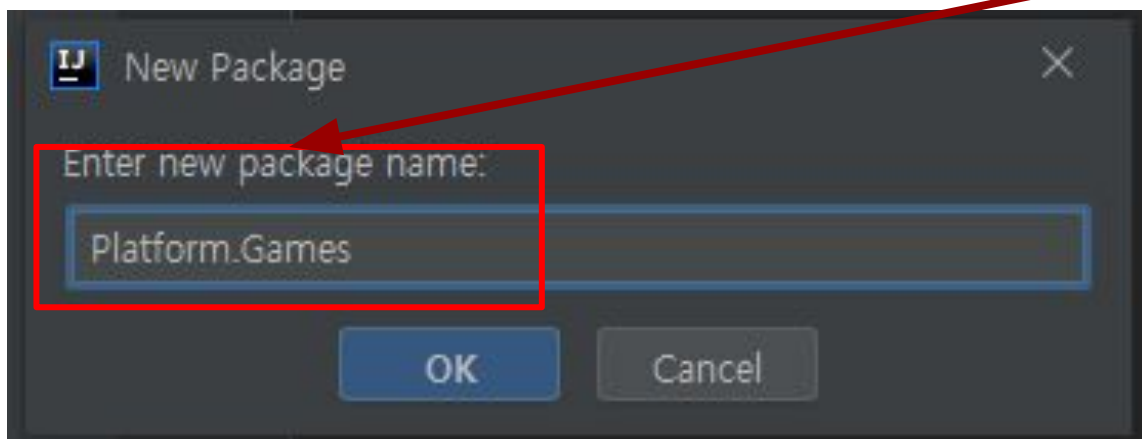
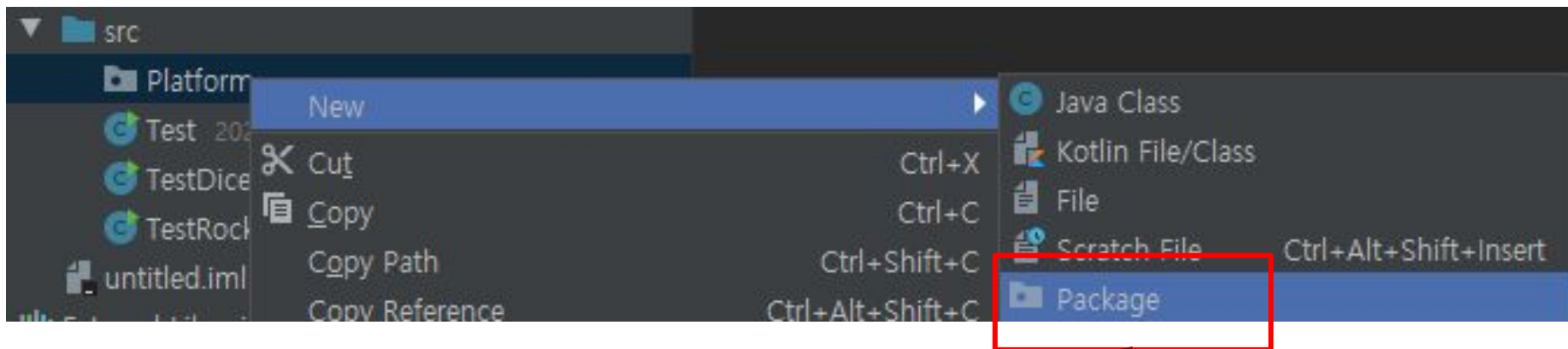
Create Packages



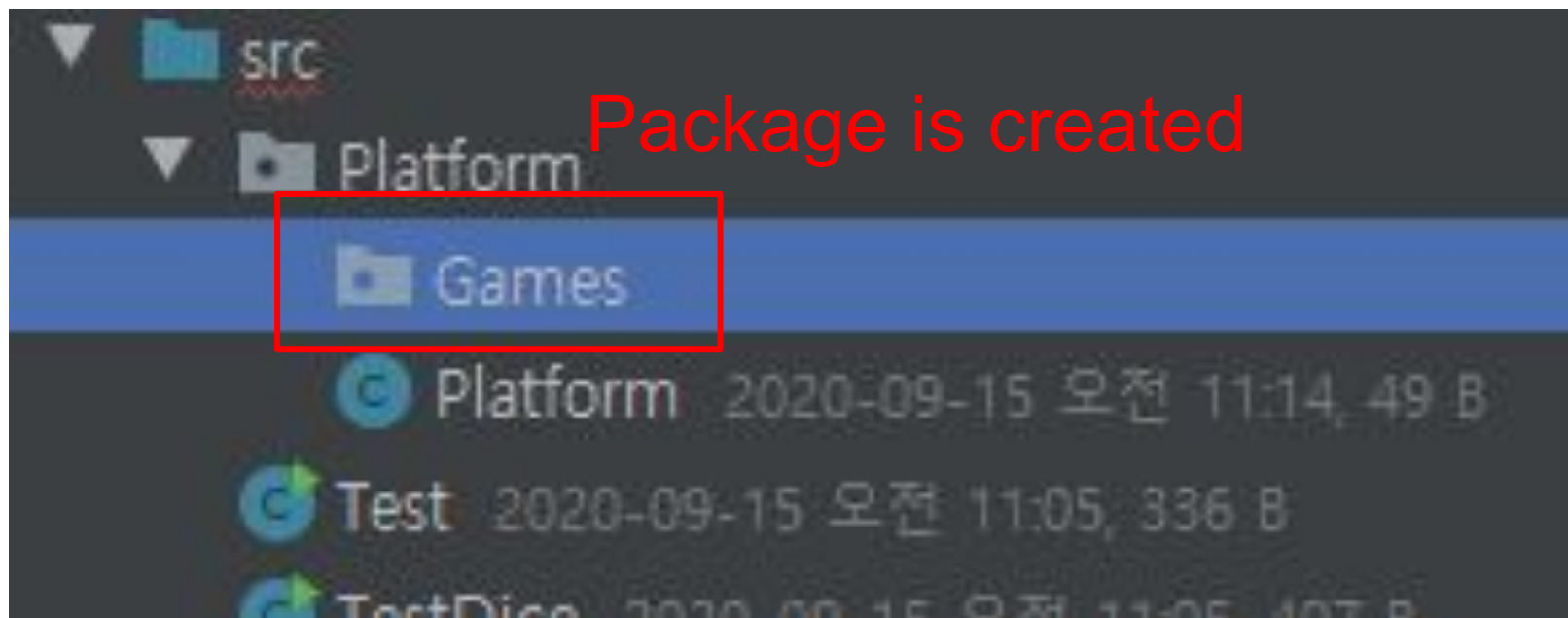
Create Class under the New Package



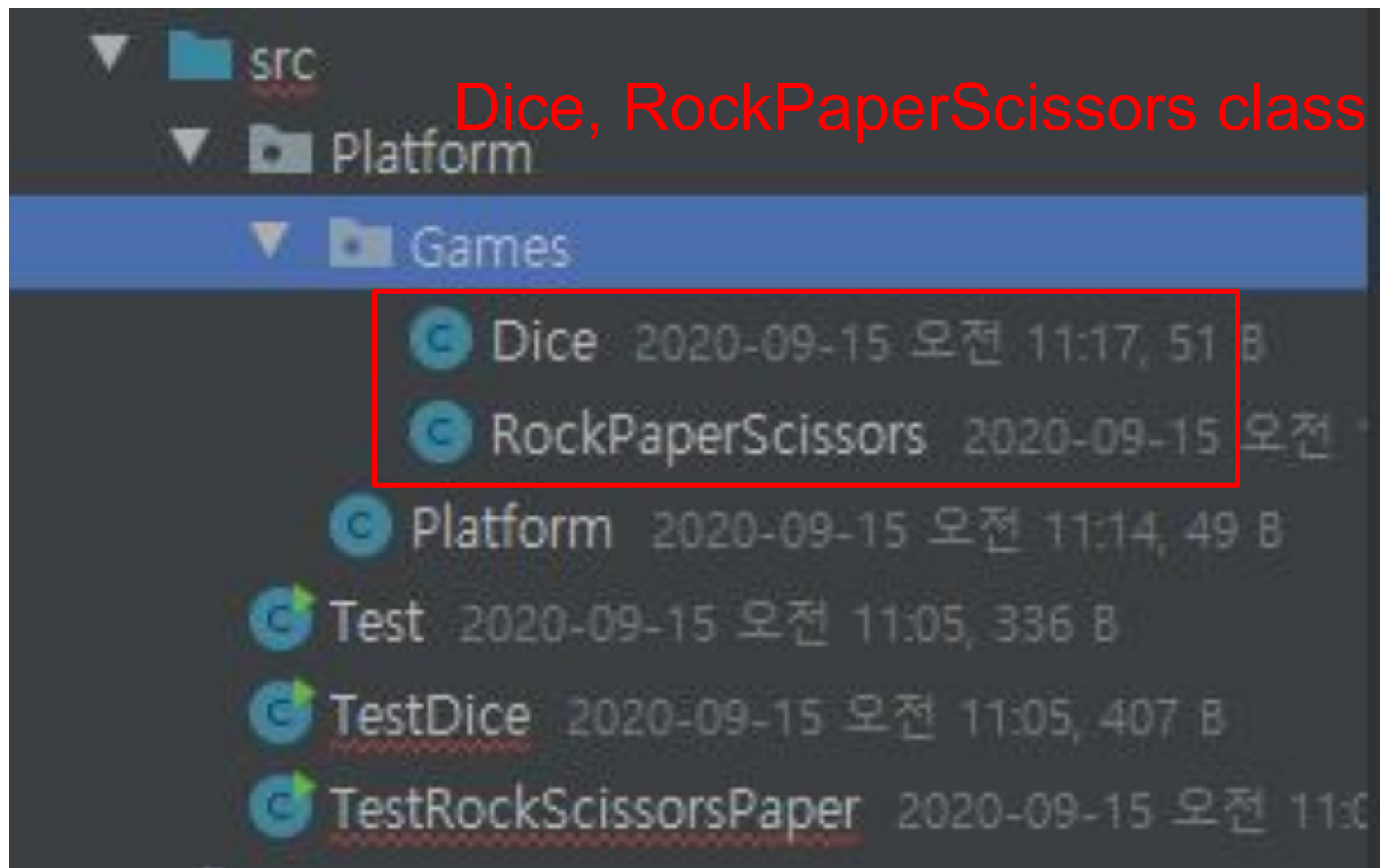
Create More Packages



Create More Packages



Create Class under the Package



Let's Build the Layout!

```
public class Dice {  
    public int playGame() { return -1; }  
}
```

```
public class RockPaperScissors {  
    public int playGame() { return -1; }  
}
```

```
public class Platform {  
    public float run(){ return -0.0f; }  
    public void setRounds(int num) { }  
}
```

Goal of the Problem 1

- Understand the concept of packages.
- Use already implemented functionality (API)
 - `Math.random`, `Scanner`

Problem 1. Implement Dice Class

- Objective: Implement `public int playGame` method of `Dice`.
- Description of the method
 - The dice randomly outputs int from 0 to 99.
 - Use `Math.random()` function wisely.
 - The user and the opponent rolls the dice one time.
 - If user's dice int is large than the opponent(win), return 1.
 - If user's dice int is smaller than the opponent(lose), return -1.
 - else (draw), return 0.
 - Before returning, `println` the user's int and the opponent's int with **a single space** in between them.
 - e.g.

47 11

40 42

- You can test it with the `TestDice` class in the skeleton.

Dice Class Skeleton

```
package Platform.Games;  
public class Dice {
```

```
    public int playGame() {  
        // TODO Lab 4. Problem 1.  
    }
```

```
}
```

Goal of the Problem 2

- Implement the class with similar interface.
 - Concept of abstraction needed!

Problem 2. RockPaperScissors Class

- Objective: Implement `public int playGame` method of `RockPaperScissors` class.
- Description of the method:
 - User console inputs one of words “scissor”, “rock”, “paper”
 - Beware of the case. If other word inputs, the User loses. (return -1)
 - opponent randomly choose one of “scissor”, “rock”, “paper”.
 - Use `Math.random()` function wisely.
 - User & Opponent does the Rock Paper Scissors game.
 - If User wins, return 1. If draw, return 0. Else, return -1.
 - Before returning, printIn the user’s choice and the opponent’s choice with **a single space** in between them.
 - e.g.

scissor paper

rock paper
 - Test it with the `TestRockScissorsPaper` class in the skeleton.

RockPaperScissors Class Skeleton

```
package Platform.Games;  
  
public class RockPaperScissors {  
    public int playGame() {  
        // TODO Lab 4. Problem 2.  
    }  
}
```

Goal of the Problem 3

- Understand Inter-package import
- Understand the necessity of getter/setter
- Understand the necessity of the generalization of the class. (Will be presented in Inheritance)

Problem 3. Implement Platform Class

- Objective: Implement `public float run` and `public void setRounds` method of `Platform` class.
- Description of the method:
 - `setRounds` sets a number of game rounds per `run()` call.
 - After the first call of this, the consequent `setRounds` **should not** be able to set the game rounds.
 - The initial number of rounds should be 1.
 - `run()` first console inputs an integer 0 or 1.
 - if 0, play `Dice.playGame` for the number of rounds `setRounds` has set, and return the win rate in **float**.
 - if 1, play `RockPaperScissors.playGame` for the number of rounds `setRounds` has set, and return the win rate in **float**.
 - Win rate : (number of wins) / (total number of rounds)
 - You can test it with the `Test` class in the skeleton.

Problem 3. Implement Platform Class

- Expected Console I/O of the Test class

```
Choose 0 for Dice, 1 for
RockPaperScissors
0
73 38
58 10
95 26
69 39
2 65
38 77
0.6666667
```

```
Choose 0 for Dice, 1 for
RockPaperScissors
1
scissor
scissor scissor
paper
paper rock
rock
rock rock
paper
paper scissor
scissor
scissor paper
scissor
scissor rock
0.33333334
```

```
Choose 0 for Dice, 1 for
RockPaperScissors
1
scissor
scissor paper
paper
paper rock
paeper
paper
paper scissor
rock
rock paper
rock
rock paper
0.33333334
```

Platform Class Skeleton

```
package Platform;  
public class Platform {  
    public float run(){  
        // TODO Lab 4. Problem 3.  
    }  
    public void setRounds(int num) {  
        // TODO Lab 4. Problem 3.  
    }  
}
```

Submission

- Compress your `Platform` package directory into a `zip` file.
 - After unzip, the 'Platform' directory must appear.
- Rename your zip file as `20XX-XXXXXX_{name}.zip` - for example, `2020-12345_KimMinji.zip`
- Upload it to eTL - Lab 4 assignment.
- Your program should contain `Platform.Platform` class, `Games.Dice` and `Games.RockPaperScissors` that does not prompt compile error on the skeleton code.

Submission

