

OOP endterm project. Character creation mode

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1. Introduction

1.1. Description of the topic

The title of our project is "Character creation mode". The topic name is explicitly related to video games, and this is not coincidence. The program is a part of some kind of RPG and role-playing games.

Character creation mode is a program that allows users to create and customize their own unique characters. This program offers a wide range of customization options, such as selecting classes, clothes, weapons, abilities of characters and even creating classes, clothes, weapons, abilities for characters. Obviously, characters have their own name and story. In addition, simple characteristics such as power, health, armor and damage per second depend on character's class, clothing and weapon.

User can get, create, change and delete characters, classes, clothes, weapons and abilities from the console in the program. All changes are immediately stored in the database.

1.2. Team members and responsibilities

There are Nurlybai Beksultan, Kashshafidin Sherkhan and Amanzhol Nurman in the team. All of us from group IT-2207. In order to make a project, we separated the project into three pieces. Each responsibility of team members is follows:

- Amanzhol Nurman is responsible to code classes, interfaces, abstract class, their hierarchy and relations such as 'Character', 'Class_', 'Weapon', 'Clothes', 'Ability', 'Item', 'IWeapon' and 'IClothes'.
- Kashshafidin Sherkhan is responsible to connect java classes with PostgreSQL database. So, a user or programmer can specify a request for obtaining, creating, changing or deleting data, the database response to this request.
- The idea and the main concept were developed by Nurlybai Beksultan. He is responsible to write an interface that is used to make a connection between user and program. It is a menu in console. In addition, responsibilities include writing documentation.

2. Structure of the project

2.1. Repository of the project

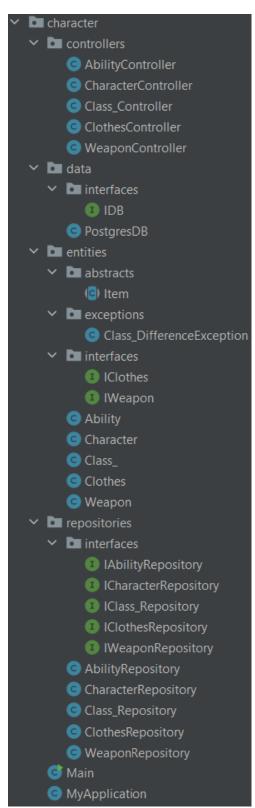


Figure 1

Our program contains different kinds of files which separated by several packages. Main package, 'character' has java files that are 'Main.java' and 'MyApplication.java', and other packages such us 'controllers', 'data', 'entities' and 'repositories'.

Our program runs from 'Main.java' file, but the menu that is used by a user to interact with the program in the console, is located in 'MyAppication.java' file.

Our main classes, which are used as entities in database tables, are in the 'entities' package. In addition, there are abstract class, interfaces and exception class in the package.

'data' package contains files that connect the program with database. In our case, database management system is PostgreSQL.

In 'repositories' package, there are classes for each entity class which contain methods to send query the database.

'controller' repository has classes that manage data that is passed from a programmer or a user to repository classes.

All files are connected and interact with each other. So, they form a whole program.

2.2 Structure of classes

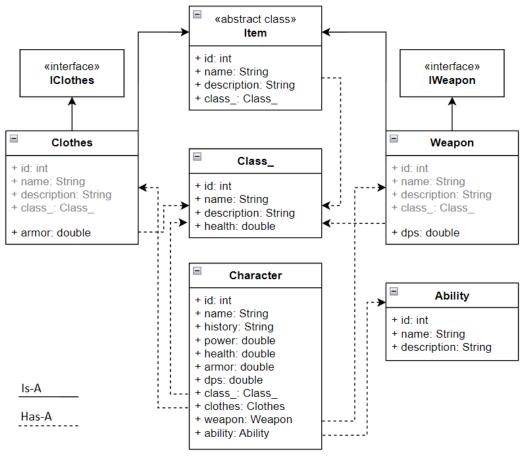


Figure 2

2.3. ERD

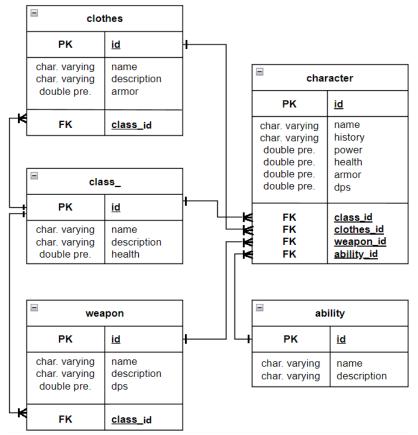


Figure 3

3. The source codes

3.1 Entity classes

In the package 'entities', there are such classes, abstract class, interfaces and exception class as Character, Class_, Clothes, Weapon, Ability, Item, IClothes, IWeapon, Class_DifferenceException (Figure 1), and their relationship is shown in figure 2. So, all class implementations are shown below. Some code snippets exist in multiple classes. Consequently, not whole code will be represented.

```
public abstract class Item {
    private int id;
    private String name;
    private String description;
    private Class_ class_;

    public abstract void describe();

    public void setId(int id) { this.id = id; }
        public void setName(String name) { this.name = name; }
        public void setDescription(String description) { this.description = description; }
        public void setClass_(Class_ class_) { this.class_ = class_; }

        public int getId() { return id; }
        public String getName() { return name; }
        public String getDescription() { return description; }
        public Class_ getClass_() { return class_; }
}
```

```
public void setName(String name) { this.name = name; }
    private void setArmor(Clothes clothes) { this.armor = clothes.getArmor(); }
private void setDps(Weapon weapon) { this.dps = weapon.getDps(); }
          setName(name);
          setPower();
ability, Clothes clothes, Weapon weapon) {
```

```
public void setAbility(Ability ability) { this.ability = ability; }
private boolean checkItem(Item item) {
public void setClothes(Clothes clothes) {
        setArmor(clothes);
public void setWeapon(Weapon weapon) {
        setDps (weapon);
        setPower();
public void removeAbility() { if (getAbility() != null) { this.ability = null;
public void removeClothes() {
public void removeWeapon() {
        setPower();
public String getName() { return name; }
public String getHistory() { return history; }
public double getHealth() { return health; }
public double getArmor() { return armor; }
public double getPower() { return power; }
```

3.2 Database connection

In order to connect database to the program, there are a file called 'PostgreDB' in the package 'data'.

```
public class PostgresDB implements IDB {
    @Override
    public Connection getConnection() throws SQLException,

ClassNotFoundException {
        String connectionURL =

"jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/character_creation_part";
        try {
            Class.forName("org.postgresql.Driver");
            Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection(connectionURL,

"postgres", "admin");
        return con;
        } catch (Exception ex) {
            System.out.println(ex);
            return null;
        }
    }
}
```

Then, in order to send a query and get a response from database, there are classes for each entity classes such as CharacterRepository, Class_Repository, ClothesRepository, WeaponRepository and AbilityRepository. Each of them contains five similar methods that get a record, get all records, create a record, change a record and delete a record. So, there will be only one class to prevent information overload.

```
public class WeaponRepository implements IWeaponRepository {
    private final IDB db;
    public WeaponRepository(IDB db) {
        this.db = db;
    }

    @Override
    public boolean createWeapon(Weapon weapon) {
        Connection con = null;
        try {
            con = db.getConnection();
            String sql = "INSERT INTO weapon (name, description, dps, class_id)

VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?);";
            PreparedStatement st = con.prepareStatement(sql);

            st.setString(1, weapon.getName());
```

```
st.execute();
        throwables.printStackTrace();
        } catch (SQLException throwables) {
public Weapon getWeapon(int id) {
        } catch (SQLException throwables) {
            throwables.printStackTrace();
```

```
public boolean changeWeapon (int id, String name, String description, Class
        st.executeUpdate(sql);
        } catch (SQLException throwables) {
public boolean deleteWeapon(int id) {
            con.close();
```

```
public List<Weapon> getAllWeapon() {
       ResultSet rs = st.executeQuery("Select * FROM weapon");
        List<Class > class s = classRepo.getAllClass ();
    } catch (SQLException throwables) {
        } catch (SQLException throwables) {
```

To control how data flow from files to database, there are classes for each repository classes such as CharacterController, Class_Controller, ClothesClotroller, WeaponController and AbilityController. One of them is shown below.

```
public class WeaponController {
    private final IWeaponRepository repo;
    public WeaponController (IWeaponRepository repo) { this.repo = repo; }

    public String createWeapon (String name, String description, Class_ class_,
    double dps) {
        Weapon weapon = new Weapon (name, description, class_, dps);

        boolean created = repo.createWeapon(weapon);

        return (created) ? "Weapon was created!" : "Weapon creation was
failed!";
    }
}
```

```
public Weapon getWeapon(int id) { return repo.getWeapon(id); }

public String changeWeapon(int id, String name, String description, Class_
class_, double dps) {
    boolean done = repo.changeWeapon(id, name, description, class_, dps);
    return (done) ? "Weapon was changed!" : "Weapon was were failed!";
}

public String deleteWeapon(int id) {
    boolean done = repo.deleteWeapon(id);
    return (done) ? "Weapon was deleted!" : "Weapon removal was failed!";
}

public List<Weapon> getAllWeapon() {
    return repo.getAllWeapon();
}
```

3.3 User interface

To provide opportunity for users to interact with the program, there is a file called 'MyApplication.java' which has the menu code that runs in the console for users. But before that, the program would be run in the file called 'Main.java'.

```
this.clothesController = clothesController;
public void start() {
                    separationLine();
                    separationLine();
public void weaponEdit(){
```

```
int index = scanner.nextInt();
System.out.println(toTable(weaponController.qetAllWeapon()));
                            weapon.describe();
System.out.println(toTable(weaponController.getAllWeapon()));
                        scanner.nextLine();
                        name = scanner.nextLine();
                        dps = scanner.nextDouble();
description, class , dps);
System.out.println(toTable(weaponController.getAllWeapon()));
                        scanner.nextLine();
                        name = scanner.nextLine();
                        description = scanner.nextLine();
```

```
separationLine() {System.out.print("\n\n
   public <T> String toTable(List<T> objects) {
              Class class = (Class ) object;
       } else if (objects.get(0) instanceof Ability) {
```

4. Program execution

```
Select a table:
1: character
2: clothes
3: weapon
4: class
5: ability
0: exit
Input the number from 0 to 5: 1
Select an action for table 'character':
1: get a record
2: create a record
3: change a record
4: delete a record
9: previous
0: exit
Input the number 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, or 0: 2
id: 6 name: Alex
id: 8 name: Human
id: 1 name: Steve
Input name of the character: Beks
Input history of the character: He is
id: 2 name: assassin
id: 3 name: knight
id: 4
       name: warrior
id: 5 name: priest
id: 1 name: wizard
Select class of the character by id: 3
```

```
id: 1 name: the world
id: 2 name: cloning jutsu
id: 3 name: shapeshifting
id: 4 name: self-healing
Select ability of the character by id: 1
id: 5 name: heavy armor
id: 6 name: super magic armor
Select clothes of the character by id: 6
id: 6 name: two-handed sword
id: 7
       name: holy sword
Select weapon of the character by id: 7
Character was created!
Input any letter to continue: 🧍
Select an action for table 'character':
1: get a record
2: create a record
3: change a record
4: delete a record
9: previous
0: exit
Input the number 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, or 0: 1
id: 6 name: Alex
       name: Human
id: 1
       name: Steve
id: 14 name: Beks
Input id of the character: 14
```

```
Name: Beks
Health: 400
Power: 2200
Armor: 1000
DPS: 80
Class: knight
Ability: the world
Clothes: super magic armor
Weapon: holy sword
History: He is 19, and his real name is Beksultan.
Input any letter to continue: e
Select an action for table 'character':
1: get a record
2: create a record
3: change a record
4: delete a record
9: previous
0: exit
Input the number 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, or 0: 0
Process finished with exit code 0
```

Id: 14

5. Reflection from each team member

Nurlybai Beksultan:

My responsibilities were to find topic and idea, to write menu of the program and to write decent part of documentation. At the first, I thought that it would be easy to write the project, because it was not large and complex relatively. But when I was at the middle of the project, I find out that there are many features that I still need to write.

Kashshafidin Sherkhan:

My responsibilities included connecting the database to the project so that we can manage the database from within the program. I did that as it shown in the lecture. The first impression was somehow unpleasant when I started the video. But it wasn't all that complicated. Besides, it didn't require a very high intelligence.

Amanzhol Nurman:

My responsibilities included writing classes, abstract class and interfaces from the package 'entities'. Before starting programming, I had no idea about how to realize the project, but after forming the clear plan of hierarchy and relation of classes, coding became easier and more monotonous.

6. Conclusion

"Character creation mode" is pretty peculiar project. Many other projects were about employees, shops, products or others that are related to business and job. Meanwhile, our program was about video games that is not as serious as others, and theoretically have no benefits for humans. However, thanks to the freedom from thinking about the benefits for humans, our program has become more interesting and more complex than most other programs. It consists of five classes, two interfaces, one abstract class and one custom exception class. Moreover, we used such feature as method overloading, generics, casting and operator instanceof. All of these features are applied to make code easier to read, more organized and shorter. In general, this project was good simulation of group programming and working with OOP and gives good experience that will definitely help in the future when we will work with real commercial project.