

Unit I & T - I.T 1 - A Screenshot of Encapsulation in a Program

```
9  class Player
10
11  attr_reader :id, :league_id
12
13  attr_accessor :first_name, :surname, :tag, :runner_faction_id, :runner_identity_id, :corp_faction_id, :corp_identity_id, :points
14
15  def initialize(options)
16    @id = options['id'].to_i if options['id']
17    @first_name = options['first_name']
18    @surname = options['surname']
19    @tag = options['tag']
20    @runner_faction_id = options['runner_faction_id'].to_i
21    @runner_identity_id = options['runner_identity_id'].to_i
22    @corp_faction_id = options['corp_faction_id'].to_i
23    @corp_identity_id = options['corp_identity_id'].to_i
24    @league_id = options['league_id'].to_i
25    @points = options['points'].to_i
26  end
27
28  def save
29    sql = "INSERT INTO players
30    (
31      first_name,
32      surname,
33      tag,
34      runner_faction_id,
35      runner_identity_id,
36      corp_faction_id,
37      corp_identity_id,
38      league_id,
39      points
40    )
41    VALUES
42    (
43      '#{first_name}',
44      '#{surname}',
45      '#{tag}',
46      '#{runner_faction_id}',
47      '#{runner_identity_id}',
48      '#{corp_faction_id}',
49      '#{corp_identity_id}',
50      '#{league_id}',
51      '#{points}'
52    )
53    RETURNING id"
54    # values = [first_name, @surname, @tag, @runner_faction, @runner_identity, @corp_faction, @corp_identity, @league_id]
55    # results = SqlRunner.run(sql, values)
56    # @id = results.first()['id'].to_i
57    result = SqlRunner.run(sql)[0]
58    @id = result['id']
59  end
60
```

Unit I & T - I.T 2 - A Screenshot of Inheritance in a Program

```
1  package item_management;
2
3  public abstract class Item {
4    public String name;
5    public String type;
6    public double price;
7  }
8
9
```

```
package item_management;

public class Food extends Item {

    public Food(String name, String type, double price) {
        this.name = name;
        this.type = type;
        this.price = price;
    }

}
```

```
food1 = new Food("Apple", "Fruit", 0.80);
food2 = new Food("Banana", "Fruit", 0.50);
```

```

41
42     public void updateTotal() {
43         double subtotal = 0;
44         for (Item item : this.items) {
45             subtotal += item.price;
46         }
47         this.total = subtotal;
48     }
49

```

Unit I & T - I.T 3 - Demonstrate Searching Data in a Program

Take screenshots of;

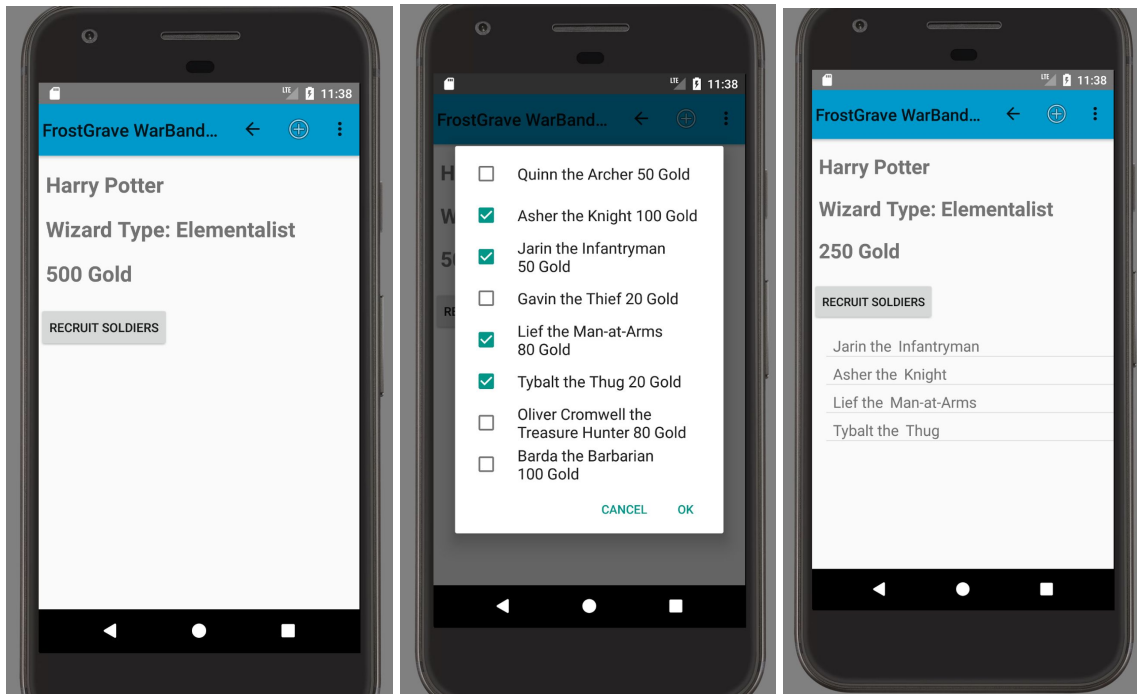
- A function that searches data;

```

86     @Override
87     public void onDialogPositiveClick(DialogFragment dialog, ArrayList<Soldier> selectedSoldiers) {
88         for (Soldier soldier : selectedSoldiers) {
89             int gold = thisWizard.getGold();
90             int cost = soldier.getCost();
91             if (gold >= cost) {
92                 thisWizard.addSoldier(soldier);
93                 thisWizard.transact(cost);
94                 TextView this_gold = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.this_gold);
95                 this_gold.setText(String.format("%s Gold", String.valueOf(thisWizard.getGold())));
96             } else {
97                 Toast.makeText(this, "You cannot afford to recruit " + soldier.getName(), Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show();
98             }
99         }
100
101         SharedPreferences sharedPref = getSharedPreferences("SAVED_WIZARDS", Context.MODE_PRIVATE);
102
103         String myWizards = sharedPref.getString("MyWizards", new ArrayList<Wizard>().toString());
104
105         Gson gson = new Gson();
106
107         TypeToken<ArrayList<Wizard>> wizardArrayList = new TypeToken<ArrayList<Wizard>>(){};
108
109         ArrayList<Wizard> wizards = gson.fromJson(myWizards, wizardArrayList.getType());
110
111         for (Wizard wizard : wizards) {
112             if (wizard.getName().equals(thisWizard.getName())) {
113                 int indexpos = wizards.indexOf(wizard);
114                 wizards.set(indexpos, thisWizard);
115             }
116         }
117
118         SharedPreferences.Editor editor = sharedPref.edit();
119
120         editor.putString("MyWizards", gson.toJson(wizards));
121
122         editor.apply();
123
124         Toast.makeText(this, "Soldiers added!", Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show();
125
126         SoldierAdapter soldierAdapter = new SoldierAdapter(this, thisWizard.soldiers);
127
128         ListView thisView = (ListView) findViewById(R.id.soldier_list);
129
130         thisView.setAdapter(soldierAdapter);
131     }

```

- The result of the function running;



Unit I & T - I.T 4 - Demonstrate Sorting Data in a Program

Take screenshots of;

- A function that sorts data;

```

number_sorter.rb
* 1 require 'pry'
* 2
* 3 class Number_sorter
* 4
* 5   def initialize()
* 6     end
* 7
* 8   def sort_numbers(numbers_array)
* 9     array_length = numbers_array.length
*10     loop do
*11       switched = false
*12       (array_length - 1).times do |index|
*13         if numbers_array[index] > numbers_array[index + 1]
*14           numbers_array[index], numbers_array[index + 1] = numbers_array[index + 1], numbers_array[index]
*15           switched = true
*16         end
*17       end
*18       break unless switched
*19     end
*20     return numbers_array
*21   end
*22
*23 end
*24

```

- The result of the function running;

The image shows a Ruby script named `number_sorter.rb` and its execution output. The script defines a `Number_sorter` class with an `initialize` method and a `sort_numbers` method. The `sort_numbers` method implements a bubble sort algorithm. The script is then executed using `pda`, which shows the sorted array output.

```

number_sorter.rb
* 1 require 'pry'
* 2
* 3 class Number_sorter
* 4
* 5   def initialize()
* 6   end
* 7
* 8   def sort_numbers(numbers_array)
* 9     array_length = numbers_array.length
*10     loop do
*11       switched = false
*12       (array_length - 1).times do |index|
*13         if numbers_array[index] > numbers_array[index + 1]
*14           numbers_array[index], numbers_array[index + 1] = numbers_array[index + 1], numbers_array[index]
*15           switched = true
*16         end
*17       end
*18       break unless switched
*19     end
*20     return numbers_array
*21   end
*22
*23 end
*24
*25 number_sorter = Number_sorter.new
*26 numbers_array = [ 1, 77, 6, 23, 5, 67, 123, 54, 2, 13 ]
*27
*28 p number_sorter.sort_numbers(numbers_array)
*29

```

```

pda git:(master) * ruby number_sorter.rb
[1, 2, 5, 6, 13, 23, 54, 67, 77, 123]
pda git:(master) *

```

Unit I & T - I.T 5 - Demonstrate the use of an Array in a Program

Take screenshots of:

- An array in a program;

The image shows a Java program snippet. It defines a `SoldierList` class that uses an `ArrayList` to store a roster of soldiers. The `SoldierList` class has a `roster` attribute of type `ArrayList<Soldier>` and a `SoldierList()` constructor that initializes the roster with several `Soldier` objects.

```

SoldierList SoldierList()
1 package com.codeclan.frostgravewarbandmanager;
2
3
4 import ...
5
6
7 public class SoldierList {
8
9     public ArrayList<Soldier> roster;
10
11     public SoldierList() {
12         roster = new ArrayList<Soldier>();
13         roster.add(new Soldier("Archer", 50));
14         roster.add(new Soldier("Knight", 100));
15         roster.add(new Soldier("Infantryman", 50));
16         roster.add(new Soldier("Thief", 20));
17         roster.add(new Soldier("Man-at-Arms", 80));
18         roster.add(new Soldier("Thug", 20));
19         roster.add(new Soldier("Treasure Hunter", 80));
20         roster.add(new Soldier("Barbarian", 100));
21     }
22
23

```

- A function that uses the array;

```
@Override
public Dialog onCreateDialog(Bundle savedInstanceState) {

    soldierList = new SoldierList();
    roster = soldierList.getRoster();

    selectedSoldiers = new ArrayList<>();

    String[] primitiveSoldiers = new String[8];
    int count = 0;
    for (Soldier soldier : roster){
        primitiveSoldiers[count] = soldier.getDetails();
        count++;
    }

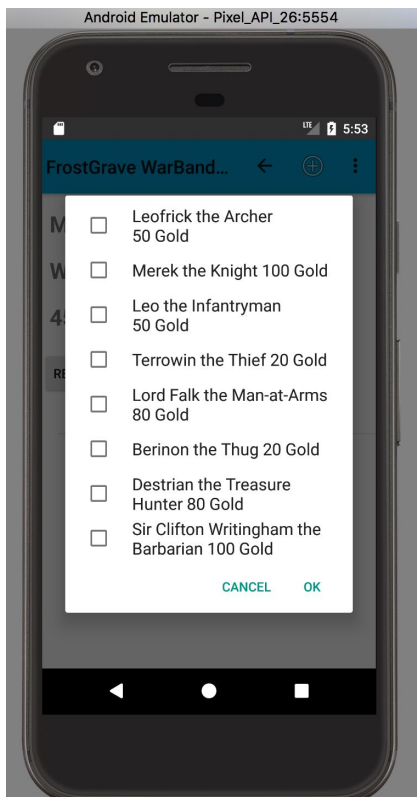
    AlertDialog.Builder builder = new AlertDialog.Builder(getActivity());

    builder.setTitle("")

        .setMultiChoiceItems(primitiveSoldiers, null, (dialog, i, isChecked) -> {
            if (isChecked) {
                Soldier recruitedSoldier = roster.get(i);
                selectedSoldiers.add(recruitedSoldier);
            } else if (selectedSoldiers.contains(recruitedSoldier)) {
                selectedSoldiers.remove(i);
            }
        })
        .setPositiveButton("OK", (dialog, id) -> {
            Log.d("check", selectedSoldiers.toString());
            mListener.onDialogPositiveClick(RecruitDialogFragment.this, selectedSoldiers);
        })
        .setNegativeButton("Cancel", (dialog, id) -> {
            dialog.dismiss();
        });

    return builder.create();
}
```

- The result of the function running;



Unit I & T - I.T 6 - Demonstrate the use of a Hash in a Program

Take screenshots of:

- A hash in a program;

```
28 ▾ @pet_shop = {  
29 ▾   pets: [  
30 ▾     {  
31       name: "Sir Percy",  
32       pet_type: :cat,  
33       breed: "British Shorthair",  
34       price: 500  
35     },  
36     {  
37       name: "King Bagdemagus",  
38       pet_type: :cat,  
39       breed: "British Shorthair",  
40       price: 500  
41     },  
42     {  
43       name: "Sir Lancelot",  
44       pet_type: :dog,  
45       breed: "Pomsky",  
46       price: 1000,  
47     },  
48     {  
49       name: "Arthur",  
50       pet_type: :dog,  
51       breed: "Husky",  
52       price: 900,  
53     },  
54     {  
55       name: "Tristan",  
56       pet_type: :dog,  
57       breed: "Basset Hound",  
58       price: 800,  
59     },  
60     {  
61       name: "Merlin",  
62       pet_type: :cat,  
63       breed: "Egyptian Mau",  
64       price: 1500,  
65     }  
66   ],  
}
```

- A function that uses the hash;

```
31  
32 def find_pet_by_name(data_category, name)  
33   pet = {}  
34   @pet_shop[:pets].each {|pet_hash|  
35     if pet_hash[:name] == name  
36       return pet_hash  
37     end  
38     pet.merge(pet_hash)  
39   }  
40   return pet[:name]  
41 end  
42
```

- The result of the function running;

```
123 def test_find_pet_by_name__returns_pet  
124   pet = find_pet_by_name(@pet_shop, "Arthur")  
125   assert_equal("Arthur", pet[:name])  
126 end  
127
```

```
→ specs git:(master) × ruby pet_shop_spec.rb  
Run options: --seed 53877
```

```
# Running:
```

```
.
```

```
Finished in 0.000679s, 1472.7542 runs/s, 1472.7542 assertions/s.
```

```
1 runs, 1 assertions, 0 failures, 0 errors, 0 skips
```

```
→ specs git:(master) ×
```


Unit I & T - I.T 7 - Demonstrate the use of Polymorphism in a Program

```
1 package behaviours;
2
3 public interface Discount {
4
5 }
```

 TenPercentDiscount.java ✕

```
1 package deal_management;
2 import item_management.*;
3 import shop_management.*;
4 import behaviours.*;
5
6 public class TenPercentDiscount implements Discount {
7
8     public double calculateDiscount(ShoppingBasket basket) {
9         double discount = 0;
10        if (basket.total >= 20.00) {
11            discount = basket.total * 0.1;
12        }
13        return basket.total -= discount;
14    }
15
16 }
```

```
1 package deal_management;
2 import item_management.*;
3 import shop_management.*;
4 import behaviours.*;
5
6 public class Bogof implements Discount {
7
8     public String bogofItem;
9     public double bogofItemDiscount;
10
11     public Bogof(String bogofItem) {
12         this.bogofItem = bogofItem;
13         this.bogofItemDiscount = 0;
14     }
15
16     public void calculateDiscount(ShoppingBasket basket) {
17         int itemCount = 0;
18         double itemPrice = 0;
19         double itemSubTotal = 0;
20         for (Item item : basket.items) {
21             if (item.type.equals(this.bogofItem)) {
22                 itemCount += 1;
23                 itemPrice = item.price;
24                 itemSubTotal += item.price;
25             }
26         }
27         if (itemCount % 2 == 0)
28             this.bogofItemDiscount = itemSubTotal / 2;
29         else if (itemCount % 2 != 0 && itemCount != 1)
30             this.bogofItemDiscount = (itemSubTotal - itemPrice) / 2;
31         else
32             this.bogofItemDiscount = 0;
33     }
34
35     public double applyDiscount(ShoppingBasket basket) {
36         return basket.total -= this.bogofItemDiscount;
37     }
38
39 }
```

ShoppingBasket.java ✕

```
1  package shop_management;
2  import item_management.*;
3  import deal_management.*;
4  import behaviours.*;
5  import java.util.*;
6
7
8  public class ShoppingBasket {
9
10     public Customer customer;
11     public ArrayList<Item> items;
12     public double total;
13     public ArrayList<Discount> discounts;
14
15     public ShoppingBasket(Customer customer) {
16         this.customer = customer;
17         this.items = new ArrayList<Item>();
18         this.total = 0;
19         this.discounts = new ArrayList<Discount>();
20     }
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48     }
49
50     public void addDiscount(Discount discount){
51         this.discounts.add(discount);
52     }
53 }
```