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## Evidence for Implementation and Testing Unit

I.T 1 - Week 9. Take a screenshot of an example of encapsulation in a program.

```
5  public abstract class Character {  
6  
7      protected String name;  
8      protected int hp;  
9  
10     public Character(String name){  
11         this.name = name;  
12         this.hp = 100;  
13     }  
14  
15     public String getName() {  
16         return this.name;  
17     }  
18  
19     public int getHp() {  
20         return this.hp;  
21     }  
22  
23     public void setHp(int hp) {  
24         this.hp = hp;  
25     }  
26
```

!.T 2 - Week 9. Take a screenshot of the use of inheritance in a program.

```
1  package Characters.Heroes.Fighters;
2
3  import Characters.Character;
4
5  public class Knight extends Fighter {
6
7      public Knight(String name){
8          super(name);
9          this.weapon = Weapon.SWORD;
10         this.defence = Defence.SHIELD;
11     }
12
13     public int stab(){
14         return 20;
15     }
16
17     //move2
18     //For the knight the stab has 100% chance of hitting.
19     public void signatureMove(Character characterToAttack){
20         {characterToAttack.takeDamage(this.stab());}
21     }
22
23
24 }
```

---

```
1  import Characters.Creatures.Creature;
2  import Characters.Creatures.CreatureType;
3  import Characters.Heroes.Fighters.Defence;
4  import Characters.Heroes.Fighters.Knight;
5  import Characters.Heroes.Fighters.Weapon;
6  import Characters.Heroes.Treasure;
7  import org.junit.Before;
8  import org.junit.Test;
9
10 import static junit.framework.TestCase.assertEquals;
11
12 public class KnightTest {
13     private Knight knight1;
14     private Weapon sword1;
15     private Defence defence1;
16     private Creature dragon1;
17     private Treasure treasure1;
18
19     @Before
20     public void before(){
21         knight1 = new Knight("Mike");
22         sword1 = Weapon.SWORD;
23         defence1 = Defence.SHIELD;
24         dragon1 = new Creature(CreatureType.DRAGON);
25         treasure1 = Treasure.DIAMOND;
26     }
27
```

```
1  package Characters.Heroes.Fighters;
2
3  import Characters.Character;
4  import Characters.Heroes.Hero;
5
6  public abstract class Fighter extends Hero {
7
8      protected Weapon weapon;
9      protected Defence defence;
10
11     public Fighter(String name){
12         super(name);
13         this.weapon = null;
14         this.defence = null;
15
16     }
17
18     public Weapon getWeapon() {
19         return weapon;
20     }
21
22     public void setWeapon(Weapon weapon) {
23         this.weapon = weapon;
24     }
25
26     public Defence getDefence() {
27         return defence;
28     }
```

### I.T 3 Demonstrate searching data in a program.

Screenshot of a function that searches data:

```
62 def is_song_in_playlist?(song_to_check)
63   song_titles = @playlist.map { |song| song.title }
64   song_titles.include?(song_to_check.title)
65 end
```

Screenshot of the result of the function running:

```
[+ homework git:(master) ✖ ruby runner.rb
true
```

### I.T 4 Demonstrate sorting data in a program.

Screenshot of a function that sorts data:

```
def most_popular_screening()
  sql = "
    SELECT COUNT(screenings.time), screenings.time
    FROM tickets
    INNER JOIN films ON tickets.film_id = films.id
    INNER JOIN screenings ON tickets.screening_id =
    screenings.id
    WHERE films.id = $1
    GROUP BY screenings.time
    ORDER BY COUNT(screenings.time) DESC
    LIMIT 1;
  "
  values = [@id]
  array = SqlRunner.run(sql, values)
  return array[0]
end
```

Screenshot of the result of the function running:

```
[+ homework git:(master) ✖ ruby runner.rb
{"count"=>"4", "time"=>"9am"}
```

## I.T 5 Demonstrate the use of an array in a program.

Screenshot of an array in a program and function that uses the array:

```
claire = Guest.new("Claire")
ewa = Guest.new("Ewa")
mike = Guest.new("Mike")
aileen = Guest.new("Aileen")

@guest = Guest.new("Lewis", 20)

@occupants = [claire, ewa, mike, aileen]

@room = Room.new("Karaoke Room",
  @occupants, @playlist)
```

```
def add_guest(guest_to_add)
  if @occupants.count < @capacity &&
    guest_to_add.wallet >= @fee
    @occupants << guest_to_add
    @till += @fee
  end
end
```

Screenshot of the result of the function running:

```
p @room.occupants
@room.add_guest(@guest)
p @room.occupants
```

```
→ homework git:(master) x ruby runner.rb
[#<Guest:0x007fcacda98cc0 @name="Claire", @wallet=0, @fave_song=nil>, #<Guest:0x007fcacda98c70 @name="Ewa", @wallet=0, @fave_song=nil>, #<Guest:0x007fcacda98c20 @name="Mike", @wallet=0, @fave_song=nil>, #<Guest:0x007fcacda98bd0 @name="Aileen", @wallet=0, @fave_song=nil>]
[#<Guest:0x007fcacda98cc0 @name="Claire", @wallet=0, @fave_song=nil>, #<Guest:0x007fcacda98c70 @name="Ewa", @wallet=0, @fave_song=nil>, #<Guest:0x007fcacda98c20 @name="Mike", @wallet=0, @fave_song=nil>, #<Guest:0x007fcacda98bd0 @name="Aileen", @wallet=0, @fave_song=nil>, #<Guest:0x007fcacda98b80 @name="Lewis", @wallet=20, @fave_song=nil>]
→ homework git:(master) x
```



## I.T 6 - Demonstrate the use of a hash in a program.

Screenshot of a hash in a program and a function that uses the hash:

```
@customers = [
  { name: "Craig", pets: [], cash: 1000 },
  { name: "Zsolt", pets: [], cash: 50 }
]

@new_pet = { name: "Bors the Younger", pet_type: :cat, breed: "Cornish Rex", price: 100 }

@pet_shop = { pets: [
  { name: "Sir Percy", pet_type: :cat, breed: "British Shorthair", price: 500 },
  { name: "King Bagdemagus", pet_type: :cat, breed: "British Shorthair", price: 500 },
  { name: "Sir Lancelot", pet_type: :dog, breed: "Pomsky", price: 1000 },
  { name: "Arthur", pet_type: :dog, breed: "Husky", price: 900 },
  { name: "Tristan", pet_type: :dog, breed: "Basset Hound", price: 800 },
  { name: "Merlin", pet_type: :cat, breed: "Egyptian Mau", price: 1500 }
],
  admin: { total_cash: 1000, pets_sold: 0 }, name: "Camelot of Pets" >|}

def find_pet_by_name(shop, expected_name)
  result = nil
  for pet in shop[:pets]
    if pet[:name] == expected_name
      result = pet
    end
  end
  return result
end
```

Screenshot of the result of the function running:

```
[+ start_point git:(master) x ruby runner.rb
{:name=>"Arthur", :pet_type=>:dog, :breed=>"Husky", :price=>900}
→ start_point git:(master) x
```

## I.T 7 - Week 6. Demonstrate the use of Polymorphism in a program:

IPeripherals interface provides iPeripheral objects with connectivity.

```
1  public interface IPeripheral {  
2  
3      public String connect();  
4  
5  }  
6
```

Printer class implements iPeripheral

```
1  public class Printer implements IPeripheral, IPrint{  
2  
3      private String make;  
4      private String model;  
5  
6      public Printer(String make, String model) {  
7          this.make = make;  
8          this.model = model;  
9      }  
10  
11     public String getMake(){  
12         return this.make;  
13     }  
14  
15     public String getModel(){  
16         return this.model;  
17     }  
18  
19     public String connect(){  
20         return "connected";  
21     }  
22  
23     public String print(String data){  
24         return "printing: " + data;  
25     }  
26 }
```



Mouse class implements IPeripheral.

```
1  public class Mouse implements IPeripheral{
2
3      private String make;
4      private String model;
5
6      public Mouse(String make, String model) {
7          this.make = make;
8          this.model = model;
9      }
10
11     public String getMake(){
12         return this.make;
13     }
14
15     public String getModel(){
16         return this.model;
17     }
18
19     public String connect(){
20         return "mouse is connected";
21     }
22
23
24 }
```

Office class implements iPeripheral and has an arraylist of iperipheral objects

```
1  public class Office implements IPeripheral{
2
3      private ArrayList<IPeripheral> office_items;
4
5      public Office() {
6          this.office_items = new ArrayList<>;
7      }
8
9      public String getOfficeItems(){
10         return this.office_items;
11     }
12
```

Method to add iPeripheral object to iPeripheral arraylist in Office class.

```
public void addItem(IPeripheral mouse) { office.add(mouse) }
```