

Deck of Cards Lab  
Lab Number 1

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## 1 Hierarchical Index

### 1.1 Class Hierarchy

This inheritance list is sorted roughly, but not completely, alphabetically:

Comparable

<b>Card</b>	<b>2</b>
Iterable	

<b>Deck</b>	<b>4</b>
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<b>Numerals</b>	<b>6</b>
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<b>Suits</b>	<b>7</b>
Comparator	

<b>Deck</b>	<b>4</b>
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## 2 Class Index

### 2.1 Class List

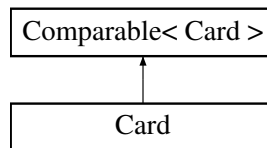
Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:

<a href="#">Card</a>	<a href="#">2</a>
<a href="#">Deck</a>	<a href="#">4</a>
<a href="#">Numerals</a>	<a href="#">6</a>
<a href="#">Suits</a>	<a href="#">7</a>

## 3 Class Documentation

### 3.1 Card Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for Card:



#### Public Member Functions

- [Card](#) ([Suits](#) aSuit, [Numerals](#) aNumeral)
- [Card](#) ([Card](#) aCard)
- [Suits](#) [get\\_suit](#) ()
- [Numerals](#) [get\\_numeral](#) ()
- String [toString](#) ()
- int [compareTo](#) ([Card](#) otherCard)
- boolean [equals](#) (Object other)

#### 3.1.1 Detailed Description

A [Card](#) object is a product of two enumerations: [Suits](#) and [Numerals](#), where [Suits](#) contain spades, hearts, diamonds, and clubs; [Numerals](#) contain deuce (2), through Jack, Queen, King, and Ace (high). which brings the number of numerals to 13. Thus, we have 52 possible possible cards (products)  $4 \times 13 = 52$ .

#### Author

CS Dept., UMD.

#### 3.1.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 3.1.2.1 Card ( Suits *aSuit*, Numerals *aNumeral* )

The most likely constructor that clients will use. Notice, this class does not support (expose) a default constructor—after all, what would be the default suit and default numeral for such a card?

## Parameters

<i>aSuit</i>	[in]
<i>aNumeral</i>	[in]

## 3.1.2.2 Card ( Card aCard )

The copy constructor is required (used by) the copy-constructor defined on the [Deck](#) class.

## Parameters

<i>aCard</i>	[in]
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## 3.1.3 Member Function Documentation

## 3.1.3.1 int compareTo ( Card otherCard )

This method *compares only the* Numerals of the two [Card](#) objects. The `compareTo()` method (qv) implemented on the [Deck](#) method implements a *more complete* notion of comparison, i.e., one that takes the `Suit` into account as well.

## 3.1.3.2 boolean equals ( Object other )

Override must satisfy the requirement that `equals` returns `true` in the case where `compareTo` returns 0.

## 3.1.3.3 Numerals get\_numeral ( )

Default read accessor that returns the `Numeral` belonging to [Card](#) objects.

## Returns

this [Card](#)'s Rank (Numeral)

## 3.1.3.4 Suits get\_suit ( )

Default read accessor that returns the `Suit` belonging to [Card](#) objects.

## Returns

this [Card](#)'s Suit

## 3.1.3.5 String toString ( )

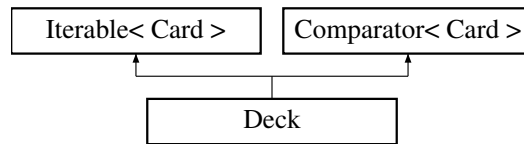
You don't need to override this method, but I strongly suggest doing so ....

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- Card.java

## 3.2 Deck Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for Deck:



### Public Member Functions

- [Deck](#) ()
- [Deck](#) ([Deck](#) otherDeck)
- [Iterator](#)< [Card](#) > [iterator](#) ()
- [int](#) [compare](#) ([Card](#) card1, [Card](#) card2)
- [int](#) [size](#) ()
- [void](#) [shuffle](#) ()
- [void](#) [sort](#) ()
- [String](#) [toString](#) ()
- [boolean](#) [equals](#) ([Object](#) other)

#### 3.2.1 Detailed Description

A [Deck](#) allows for multiple kinds of comparisons, i.e., it implements the `Comparator<T>` interface. In addition, the [Deck](#) also must allow clients to *iteratively* operate over [Card](#) objects.

#### Author

UMD CS Dept.

#### 3.2.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

##### 3.2.2.1 [Deck](#) ( )

Returns a "sorted" deck of 52 cards. Note, this [Deck](#) must be sorted according to the logic embodied by your `compare` method that you defined on [Card](#).

##### 3.2.2.2 [Deck](#) ( [Deck](#) otherDeck )

This is the copy-constructor for the [Deck](#) class. Note, although not strictly necessary, this version deep copies down to the individual [Card](#) objects.

#### Parameters

<i>otherDeck</i>	
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#### 3.2.3 Member Function Documentation

##### 3.2.3.1 [int](#) [compare](#) ( [Card](#) card1, [Card](#) card2 )

Implements a *two-faceted* comparison predicate: Facet one dispatches on the `Suit` of the [Card](#) with the following order (from least to greatest):

{clubs, diamonds, hearts, spades}

The second facet compares `Numerals`,

`{deuce, three, ..., ace}`

Thus the smallest Numeral, say `deuce` of `spades` is greater than any `ace` of a lower ranking suit, such as `hearts`.

Another way of visualizing this, passing the `compare` method to a standard sorting algorithm would result in a `Deck` sorted in its original order (i.e., in the order in which the constructor for the `Deck` class would create).

#### 3.2.3.2 `boolean equals ( Object other )`

Two `Decks` are equal iff their corresponding `Cards` are `equal`, using the `Deck` object's `compare` method. (Why?)

#### 3.2.3.3 `Iterator<Card> iterator ( )`

Returns the standard `Iterator<Deck>` (do this by either delegating to the data-type that you used to contain `Cards`, or by defining an inner-class that exposes this interface—your call).

#### 3.2.3.4 `void shuffle ( )`

Delegates to the Java `Collections` `shuffle()` method. Note: this method changes the internal representation of the `Cards`.

#### 3.2.3.5 `int size ( )`

Returns the number of `Cards` in this `Deck`.

Returns

the number of `Cards` in this `Deck`

#### 3.2.3.6 `void sort ( )`

Delegates to the Java `Collections` `sort` method and the `Card`'s `compare` method in order to put the `Deck` in ascending order. Note: calling this method modifies the internal order of the `Deck`.

#### 3.2.3.7 `String toString ( )`

You don't need to override this method, but I think it is helpful

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `Deck.java`

### 3.3 Numerals Enum Reference

Public Attributes

- `deuce`
- `three`
- `four`
- `five`
- `six`
- `seven`
- `eight`
- `nine`
- `ten`

- **jack**
- **queen**
- **king**
- **ace**

### 3.3.1 Detailed Description

`public enum` (enumeration) comprising thirteen *ranks*, starting with deuce(2), through Ace.

#### Author

UMD CS Department

The documentation for this enum was generated from the following file:

- Numerals.java

## 3.4 Suits Enum Reference

### Public Attributes

- **clubs**
- **diamonds**
- **hearts**
- **spades**

### 3.4.1 Detailed Description

`public enum` (enumeration) that provides the standard 4 suits, ordered by the standard rules of Bridge (i.e., clubs (low), through spades (high).

#### Author

UMD CS Dept.

The documentation for this enum was generated from the following file:

- Suits.java





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