# SYSC 2004 Object-Oriented Software Development

# **Lab 10**

#### Lab 10:

# **Background Reading**

• Objects First with Java, Chapters 11-13.

#### **Objective**

The objective of this lab is to gain further experience with inheritance, polymorphism and a very basic GUI.

# **Getting Started**

- 1. Download file tictactoe.zip from cuLearn. Save the file to the desktop.
- 2. Right-click on the tictactoe.zip folder and select Extract All... to extract all the files into a folder called tictactoe.
- 3. Launch BlueJ.

#### Part 1 - Completing the TicTacToe Class

The TicTacToe class is nearly complete, except that the bodies of the print () and toString() methods are missing.

- 1. Complete the print () method. It will just output the current TicTacToe object. (Hint: This method is just one line long. All the "work" is in toString().)
- 2. So that the print () method works properly, you must now complete the toString() method. It should return a textual representation of the current state of the tic-tac-toe game. This textual representation will include the vertical and horizontal lines we usually draw when playing this game on paper (i.e. you should use characters that will approximate these lines, such as "|" and "-". Note that the board field is a 3x3 array of "X"s, "O"s, and blanks. The indices of each square are as follows:

Note that you do **not** enter the "[" or "]" when playing the game, just in writing the Java code.

The board representation will include the winning player (or indicate a tie) if the game is over. The winner field is EMPTY if there is no winner (yet), and otherwise contains PLAYER\_X, PLAYER\_O, or TIE (see the constants defined at the top of the class).

Here are some examples of what toString() should return:

Start of the game:



o Part way through the game:

o End of the game:

3. Get Part 1 checked by a TA.

#### Part 2 - Completing the TicTacToeFrame Class

- 1. Now you are to complete subclass <code>TicTacToeFrame</code> which uses a very simple GUI to display the tic tac toe board (but still gets input from the terminal window). The GUI consists of a JTextArea in a JScrollPane in a JFrame. All you need to do is write the constructor (which sets up the GUI), and then override <code>print()</code> so that it writes to the JTextArea instead of to the terminal window.
- 2. Get Part 2 checked by a TA.

# Part 3 - Javadoc Comments

- 1. Double-check that all your Javadoc comments are complete.
- 2. Get Part 3 checked by a TA.