# **M7 Iteration Solid and Grasp Principles**

## **SOLID**

## S - Single Responsibility Principle

We demonstrate SRP here because our Marketplace class is only responsible for the buy/sell aspect of the game. There is only one reason for a change: if we want to modify transactions in the marketplace. This improves usability and makes the code easy to understand/maintain.

```
public void buy(Good good) {
    if (good.getBuyPrice() > Main.getUser().getCreditsValue()) {
        control.alertMessage( as "PURCHASE ERROR", bs "PRICE OF GOOD EXCEEDS AVAILABLE CREDITS");
    }
    if (Main.getUser().getShip().getCargoCapacity()
        == Main.getUser().getShip().getItemInventory().size()) {
        control.alertMessage( as "PURCHASE ERROR", bs "SHIP HAS FULL CARGO CAPACITY");
    }
    Main.getUser().getShip().addToInventory(good);
}

public void sell(Good good) {
    if (Main.getUser().getShip().getItemInventory().size() == 0) {
        control.alertMessage( as "PURCHASE ERROR", bs "SHIP HAS NO GOODS TO SELL");
    }
    Main.getUser().getShip().removeFromInventory(good);
}

public String toString() {
    String str = "";
    for (Good good: goodsAvailable) {
        str = ""(" + good.toString() + "], " + "\n";
        }
        return str;
}
```

## O - Open/Closed Principle

Our code is open for extension but closed for modification. The Bandit, Trader, and Police class all have startNPC() methods. The startNPCEncounter() method calls the method of the NPC passed in, so it is simple to add NPC encounters without having to modify the code. This is important because we can never break the core of the system.

```
public void startNPCEncounter(NPCencounter npc) {
    npc.startNPC();
}
```

#### **Trader class**

### Police class

## I - Interface Segregation

The Commerce interface has a buy method that both the Trader and Marketplace class implement. Then, branching off from that are two more specific commerce interfaces called TraderCommerce and MarketPlaceCommerce. Both these interfaces have their own methods like traderCommerce has a playBuy(Good good) and MarketPlaceCommerce has sell(Good good). Both the Trader class and MarketPlace class have commerce characteristics which is why they both implement the CommerceInterface, but they also have their own individual commerce characteristics which is why they also implement their own respective commerce interface. The Trader class implements the TraderCommerce interface and uses the playBuy method that is a characteristic of only that class. Likewise, the MarketPlace class implements the MarketPlaceCommerce interface which has a method that is important to the selling attribute of the Marketplace class (not needed in Trader class). This is the implementation of interface segregation as there is a large interface that holds all the methods that both Trader and Marketplace would use, and then separate interfaces that hold methods that are unique to their respective classes.

```
p∰lic interface TraderCommerce {
    public abstract void playBuy(Good good);
}
```

```
public interface CommerceInterface {
   public abstract void buy(Good good);
}
```

```
public class Trader implements CommerceInterface, TraderCommerce {
```

```
G User.java X
                             Bandit.java ×
                                            Police.java ×
             ■ Region.java ×
                                                          © Trader.java × ■ TraderInterface.java
    ObservableList<Good> traderGoodsList = FXCollections.observableArrayList();
    for (Good goods : traderInventory) {
        traderGoodsList.add(goods);
    traderGoodsAvailableDropDown.setItems(traderGoodsList);
    return traderPane;
public void playBuy(Good good) {
   Main.getUser().getShip().addToInventory(good);
public void buy(Good good) {
    if (good.getBuyPrice() > Main.getUser().getCreditsValue()) {
    if (Main.getUser().getShip().getCargoCapacity()
            == Main.getUser().getShip().getItemInventory().size()) {
       control.alertMessage( a: "PURCHASE ERROR", b: "SHIP HAS FULL CARGO CAPACITY");
```

```
public interface MarketPlaceCommerce {
   public abstract void sell(Good good);
}
```

```
public class Marketplace implements CommerceInterface, MarketPlaceCommerce {
   private String name;
   private ArrayList<Good> goodsAvailable = new ArrayList<>();
```

#### **GRASP**

## **I - Information Expert**

The universe class has the tech levels, coordinate, and region descriptions information, therefore we decided to implement the generateRegion method in the Universe class. The generaterRegion method requires this data to complete the functionality. This results in a better organization of code and clear functionality.

```
package sample;
import javafx.scene.layout.GridPane;
public interface AreaInt {
    public Region generateRegion();
    public GridPane createPane();
}
```

```
public Region generateRegion() {
   Random random = new Random();
    String name = null;
    int nameIndex = random.nextInt( bound: 10);
    while (name == null) {
   if (nameArr[nameIndex] != null) {
           name = nameArr[nameIndex];
            nameIndex = random.nextInt( bound: 10);
    nameArr[nameIndex] = null;
    int techLevel = -1;
    int techIndex = random.nextInt( bound: 20);
    while (techLevel == -1) {
        if (techLevels[techIndex] != -1) {
           techLevel = techLevels[techIndex]:
            techIndex = random.nextInt( bound: 20);
    techLevels[techIndex] = -1;
    int coordinateIndex = random.nextInt( bound: 10);
       if (coordinates[coordinateIndex] != null) {
           coordinate = coordinates[coordinateIndex];
            coordinateIndex = random.nextInt( bound: 10);
    coordinates[coordinateIndex] = null;
    String description = descriptions[nameIndex];
    return new Region(techLevel, coordinate, name, description);
```

### C - Controller

The controller is the first object past the UI that processes the system operation for alert messages. This ensures that the UI does not have responsibility for fulfilling system events. In this example, the controller does not need to delegate tasks to another class.

```
package sample;
import javafx.scene.control.Alert;

public class Controller {
    public void alertMessage(String a, String b) {
        Alert alert = new Alert(Alert.AlertType.INFORMATION);
        alert.setTitle(a);
        alert.setHeaderText(null);
        alert.setContentText(b);
        alert.showAndWait();
}
```

```
if (user.getUsername() == null || user.getUsername().equals("")) {
    control.alertMessage( a: "USERNAME ERROR", b: "USERNAME CANNOT BE EMPTY");
} else if (user.getDifficultyChoice() == null) {
   control.alertMessage( a: "DIFFICULTY CHOICE ERROR",
             b: "MUST SELECT A DIFFICULTY LEVEL FROM DROPDOWN MENU");
} else if (fighterField.getText().equals("") || pilotField.getText().equals("")
        || merchantField.getText().equals("") || engineerField.getText().equals("")) {
    control.alertMessage( a: "INPUT ERROR",
             b: "ALL THE SKILL POINTS SHOULD BE FILLED OUT");
if (user.getDifficultyChoice().equals("EASY (15pt)")) {
   user.setDifficultyPoints(15);
   user.setCreditsValue(1000);
} else if (user.getDifficultyChoice().equals("MEDIUM (10pt)")) {
   user.setDifficultyPoints(10);
   user.setCreditsValue(500);
} else if (user.getDifficultyChoice().equals("HARD (5pt)")) {
   user.setDifficultyPoints(5);
   user.setCreditsValue(100);
if (user.getEngineer() < 0 || user.getFighter() < 0</pre>
        || user.getMerchant() < 0 || user.getPilot() < 0) {</pre>
    control.alertMessage( a: "SKILL POINTS ERROR",
             b: "SKILL POINTS CANNOT BE NEGATIVE");
} else if (user.skillPointSum() > user.getDifficultyPoints()) {
    control.alertMessage( a: "SKILL POINTS ERROR",
                    + user.getDifficultyPoints());
   return;
```

# P - Polymorphism

The example below shows an example of Polymorphism used in our code. The Bandit, Police and Trader classes are all instances of NPC encounters, however, they have their own functionality. This is useful for when we want to handle new variations.

```
package sample;
import javafx.scene.Scene;
plic abstract class NPCencounter {
    abstract Scene getScene();
}
  public class Bandit extends NPCencounter {
      private Button payDemand;
  public class Police extends NPCencounter {
 public class Trader extends NPCencounter {
```

## L - Low Coupling

In this example our main class calls the region class, the region class calls the marketplace class, and the marketplace class implements the functionality. This shows low coupling because each class has its own responsibility. This minimizes the dependency which makes the system maintainable and efficient.

```
Label goodsAvailableLabel = new Label( s: "Goods Available To Buy:");
regionPane.add(goodsAvailableLabel, i: 0, i1: 1);
ObservableList<Good> goodsList = FXCollections.observableArrayList();
for (Good good: getMarket().getGoodsAvailable()) {
    goodsList.add(good);
goodsAvailableDropDown.setItems(goodsList);
regionPane.add(goodsAvailableDropDown, i: 1, i1: 1);
money = new Label(creditDisplay);
regionPane.add(money, i: 0, i1: 2);
Label shipContentLabel = new Label( s: "Goods Available To Sell:");
regionPane.add(shipContentLabel, i: 2, i1: 1);
regionPane.add(Main.getUser().getShip().shipContentDropDown(), i: 3, i1: 1);
map = new Button( s: "map");
update = new Button( s: "update");
regionPane.add(map, i: 0, i1: 3);
regionPane.add(market.getBuy(), i: 1, i1: 3);
regionPane.add(market.getSell(), i: 2, i1: 3);
regionPane.add(update, i: 3, i1: 3);
setVisited(true);
setRegionPane(regionPane);
```

```
private void startRandomRegion() {
    var ref = new Object() {
       Scene universeScene;
       GridPane universePane = universe.createPane();
   Button ranRegionBtn = universe.getArrButtons()[ref.regionIndex]:
   ref.universeScene = new Scene(ref.universePane);
   ref.randomRegion = universe.getRegionArr()[ref.regionIndex];
   ref.randomScene = new Scene(ref.randomRegion.createGridPane());
   ref.randomRegion.getUpdate().setOnAction(e -> {
       ref.randomRegion.updateShipDropDown();
       ref.randomRegion.updateMoneyLabel();
   ref.randomRegion.getMarket().getBuy().setOnAction(e -> {
       ref.randomRegion.setBuyChoice((Good)
              ref.randomRegion.getGoodsAvailableDropDown()
                        .getSelectionModel().getSelectedItem());
       \underline{\textit{ref}}. \textit{randomRegion.getBuyChoice())}; \\
   ref.randomRegion.getMarket().getSell().setOnAction(e -> {
       \underline{ref}. \texttt{randomRegion.getMarket().sell(} \underline{ref}. \texttt{randomRegion.getBuyChoice());}
   ranRegionBtn.setTooltip(new Tooltip( s: ref.randomRegion.getName()
           + "\n" + ref.randomRegion.getDescription() + "\n"
           + ref.randomRegion.getTechLevel()));
   //RANDOM REGION --> MAP
   ref.randomRegion.getMapButton().setOnAction(e -> {
       stage.setScene(ref.universeScene);
```

### P - Pure Fabrication

The universe class does not represent a domain object. However, it performs all generate region and calculate distance features. This provides high cohesion, low coupling and the ability for reuse.

```
provide string of the string o
```

```
private Butter[] buttor(List = new Buttor(10);
private int[] buttor(List = new Buttor(10);
private Array(List-Region = new Int(2);
private Array(List-Region = new Int(2);
private Array(List-Region = new Region());
private Cristman universablem = new Grisfman();
private List-Region = new Region();
public Universal() files = new Array(List-Region = new Region = new Regi
```