# Exercises: Enumerations and Annotations

This document defines the exercises for ["Java OOP Basics" course @ Software University](https://softuni.bg/trainings/1375/java-basics-oop-june-2016). Please submit your solutions (source code) of all below described problems in [Judge](https://judge.softuni.bg/).

## Card Suit

Create an **enumeration type** that has as its constants the **four suits** of a deck of playing cards (CLUBS, DIAMONDS, HEARTS, SPADES). Iterate over the values of the enumeration type and print all **ordinal values** and **names**.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Card Suits | Card Suits:  Ordinal value: 0; Name value: CLUBS  Ordinal value: 1; Name value: DIAMONDS  Ordinal value: 2; Name value: HEARTS  Ordinal value: 3; Name value: SPADES |

## Card Rank

Create an **enumeration type** that has as its constants the **fourteen ranks** of a deck of playing cards (ACE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, NINE, TEN, JACK, QUEEN, KING). Iterate over the values of the enumeration type and print all ordinal values and names.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Card Ranks | Card Ranks:  Ordinal value: 0; Name value: ACE  Ordinal value: 1; Name value: TWO  Ordinal value: 2; Name value: THREE  Ordinal value: 3; Name value: FOUR  Ordinal value: 4; Name value: FIVE  Ordinal value: 5; Name value: SIX  Ordinal value: 6; Name value: SEVEN  Ordinal value: 7; Name value: EIGHT  Ordinal value: 8; Name value: NINE  Ordinal value: 9; Name value: TEN  Ordinal value: 10; Name value: JACK  Ordinal value: 11; Name value: QUEEN  Ordinal value: 12; Name value: KING |

## Cards with Power

Create a program that generates a **deck of cards** which have a **power**. The **power** of a card is calculated by adding the **power of its rank** plus the power of its suit.

**Rank powers** are as follows: (ACE - 14, TWO - 2, THREE - 3, FOUR - 4, FIVE - 5, SIX - 6, SEVEN - 7, EIGHT - 8, NINE - 9, TEN - 10, JACK - 11, QUEEN - 12, KING - 13).

**Suit powers** are as follows: (CLUBS - 0, DIAMONDS - 13, HEARTS - 26, SPADES - 39).

You will get a command consisting of two lines. On the first line you will receive the Rank of the card and on the second line you will get the suit of the card.

Print the output in the format "Card name: ACE of SPADES; Card power: 53".

### Note

Try using the enumeration types you have created in the previous problems but extending them with constructors and methods. Try using the **Enum.valueOf().**

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| TWO  CLUBS | Card name: TWO of CLUBS; Card power: 2 |
| ACE  SPADES | Card name: ACE of SPADES; Card power: 53 |

## Card toString()

If you haven’t done it already, try using built-in annotations to override the **toString()** of your Card class you've created earlier. Make it so it returns the same information as before e.g. in format:

"Card name: {Rank} of {Suit}; Card power: {Card power}"

### Note

Pay attention to the actual overriding of the method.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| TWO  CLUBS | Card name: TWO of CLUBS; Card power: 2 |
| ACE  SPADES | Card name: ACE of SPADES; Card power: 53 |

## Card compareTo()

As your cards have power you can safely add a functionality for comparing them. Try using the ready available interface and the built-in annotations to override the **compareTo().**

Read two cards from the console and print the greater of the two. In the given format:

"Card name: {Rank} of {Suit}; Card power: {Card power}"

### Note

Pay attention to the actual overriding of the method.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| TWO  CLUBS  ACE  SPADES | Card name: ACE of SPADES; Card power: 53 |

## Custom Enum Annotation

Create a **custom annotation** that can be applied to **classes** and can be accessed at **runtime**. The annotation **type** **elements** it should contain are **category** and **description**. Apply the annotation to **both enumeration types** you have created for the previous problems (**Rank** and **Suit**). Provide them these exact **values**:

**Rank**:

* **type** = "Enumeration"
* **category** = "Rank"
* **description** = "Provides rank constants for a Card class."

**Suit**:

* **type** = "Enumeration"
* **category** = "Suit"
* **description** = "Provides suit constants for a Card class."

Create a program which gets the description of an enumeration type by a given **rank**.

### Note

Try using the **getAnnotation()** method.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Rank | Type = Enumeration, Description = Provides rank constants for a Card class. |

## Deck of Cards

Create a program that generates **all cards** of a card playing deck. First print the clubs, starting from the ace, ending with a king. Continue with the same cards from diamonds, hearts and spades. Print them in the format below.

### Note

Try using the enumeration types you have created in the previous problems.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Card Deck | ACE of CLUBS  TWO of CLUBS  THREE of CLUBS  FOUR of CLUBS  FIVE of CLUBS  ...  ...  ...  KING of SPADES |

## Card Game

Simulate a card game in which you have **two players**. Each player has a hand of **five cards**. The winning player is the **player** which holds the highest powered card in his hand.

Rank powers are as follows: (ACE - 14, TWO - 2, THREE - 3, FOUR - 4, FIVE - 5, SIX - 6, SEVEN - 7, EIGHT - 8, NINE - 9, TEN - 10, JACK - 11, QUEEN - 12, KING - 13).

Suit powers are as follows: (CLUBS - 0, DIAMONDS - 13, HEARTS - 26, SPADES - 39).

### Input

On the **first two lines** you will get the **names of the players**.

On the next lines, you should **read cards** from the console in the **format** **{ACE of CLUBS}** for a certain player until he has **exactly 5 cards in his hand**. If he receives a card that is not in the deck, you should print "**Card is not in the deck.**". If he receives an **invalid card name**, for example "spades of ace", print "No such card exists.".

### Output

Print the **name of the winner** and his **winning card** in the **format** "{Player name} wins with {Card name}.".

### Examples

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** | **Comments** |
| Ivo  Gosho  QUEEN of DIAMONDS  KING of DIAMONDS  **ACE of HEARTS**  ACE of HEARTS  spades of ace  TWO of HEARTS  THREE of HEARTS  FOUR of HEARTS  FIVE of HEARTS  SIX of HEARTS  SEVEN of HEARTS  EIGHT of HEARTS | Card is not in the deck.  No such card exists.  Ivo wins with ACE of HEARTS. | Player Ivo receives cards (in orange) from the deck, until he has exactly five of them.  When he is given ACE of HEARTS for a second time, error message is printed and his hand stays the same size.  When a card with invalid name is given, error message is printed and his hand stays the same size.  When Ivo's hand has 5 cards, Gosho starts receiving cards from the deck.  When Gosho has 5 cards, the hands are evaluated and one of the players wins. |

## Traffic Lights

Implement a simple state machine in the form of a traffic light. Every traffic light has **three** possible signals - **red**, **green** and **yellow**. Each traffic light can be updated, which changes the color of its signal (e.g. if it is currently red, it changes to green, if it is green it changes to yellow). The **order of signals** is red -> green -> yellow -> red and so on.

On the **first line** you will be given multiple traffic light signals in the format "RED GREEN YELLOW". You need to **make as many traffic lights** as there are **signals in the input**.

On the **second line,** you will receive the **n number** of times you need to change each traffic light's signal.

Your **output** should consist of n number of lines, including each **updated t**raffic light's signal. To better understand the problem, see the example below.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| GREEN RED YELLOW  4 | YELLOW GREEN RED  RED YELLOW GREEN  GREEN RED YELLOW  YELLOW GREEN RED |

## \*Inferno Infinity

If you've been involved with the creation of Inferno III last year, you may be informed of the disastrous critic reception it has received. Nevertheless, your company is determined to satisfy its fan base, so a sequel is coming and yeah, you will develop the crafting module of the game using the latest OOP trends.

You have **three different weapons** (**Axe**, **Sword** and **Knife**) which have **base stats** and a **name**. The base stats are **min** damage, **max** damage and number of **socket**s (sockets are basically holes, in which you can insert gems). Below are the **base stats** for the three weapon types:

* **Axe** (5-10 damage, 4 sockets)
* **Sword** (4-6 damage, 3 sockets)
* **Knife** (3-4 damage, 2 sockets)

Additionally, **every weapon** provides a **bonus** to **three magical stats** - **strength**, **agility** and **vitality**. At first the **bonus** **of every magical stat** is **zero** and can be increased with **gems** which are inserted into the weapon.

**Every gem** provides a bonus to all three of the magical stats. There are **three different kind** of **gems**:

* **Ruby** (+7 strength, +2 agility, +5 vitality)
* **Emerald** (+1strength, +4 agility, +9 vitality)
* **Amethyst** (+2 strength, +8 agility, +4 vitality)

**Every point** of **strength** adds +2 to **min** damage and +3 to **max** damage. Every point of **agility** adds +1 to **min** damage and +4 to **max** damage. **Vitality** does **not add** damage.

Your job is to implement the functionality to **read** some **weapons** from the console and optionally to insert or remove **gems** at different socket indexes until you receive the **END** command.

### Note

If you add gem on top of another, just **overwrite it**. If you add a gem to an **invalid index,** nothing happens. If you try to remove a gem from an **empty socket** or **from invalid index**, nothing happens. Upon receiving the **END** command print the weapons in order of their appearance in the format provided below.

### Input

Each line consists of three types of commands in which the tokens are separated by ";".

Command types:

* Create;{weapon type};{weapon name}
* Add;{weapon name};{socket index};{gem type}
* Remove;{weapon name};{socket index}
* Print;{weapon name}

### Output

Print weapons in the given format:

"{weapon's name}: {min damage}-{max damage} Damage, +{points} Strength, +{points} Agility, +{points} Vitality"

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Create;AXE;Axe of Misfortune  Add;Axe of Misfortune;0;RUBY  Print;Axe of Misfortune  END | Axe of Misfortune: 21-39 Damage, +7 Strength, +2 Agility, +5 Vitality |
| Create;AXE;Axe of Misfortune  Add;Axe of Misfortune;0;RUBY  Remove;Axe of Misfortune;0  Print;Axe of Misfortune  END | Axe of Misfortune: 5-10 Damage, +0 Strength, +0 Agility, +0 Vitality |

## Inferno Infinity - @Override the toString() Method

If you haven't already, override the **toString()** method of the **Weapon** class you have created for the Inferno Infinity problem. Try using the **@Override** annotation.

### Note

Pay attention to the actual overriding of the method.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Create;AXE;Axe of Misfortune  Add;Axe of Misfortune;0;RUBY  Print;Axe of Misfortune  END | Axe of Misfortune: 21-39 Damage, +7 Strength, +2 Agility, +5 Vitality |
| Create;AXE;Axe of Misfortune  Add;Axe of Misfortune;0;RUBY  Remove;Axe of Misfortune;0  Print;Axe of Misfortune  END | Axe of Misfortune: 5-10 Damage, +0 Strength, +0 Agility, +0 Vitality |

## Inferno Infinity - @Override the compareTo() Method

Extend your solution a bit further by making your **Weapon** class to be **comparable** to other weapons. Every weapon should have an **item level** which is calculated by the **average** of the **min** and max **damage**, plus every additional stat it has. Consider the **Axe of Misfortune** imbued with a **Ruby** from the zero tests:

Axe of Misfortune Item Level: ((21 + 39) / 2) + 7 + 2 + 5 = 44.0

Implement **additional Print** (prints the **greater** weapon with its item level) and **Compare** command, which compares two weapons by their **non-rounded item level** and prints the **greater** of two weapons' **name** and its **item level** displaying **one numbers** after the decimal separator (e.g. 54.40123 == 54.4):

* **Compare**;{weapon name};{weapon name}

Print the greater of the two weapons in the following format:

"{weapon's name}: {min damage}-{max damage} Damage, +{points} Strength, +{points} Agility, +{points} Vitality (Item Level: {items level})"

If both weapons have **equal** item level, print the **first** one.

### Note

Pay attention to the actual overriding of the method.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Create;AXE;Axe of Misfortune  Add;Axe of Misfortune;0;RUBY  Create;KNIFE;Thieves Blade  Add;Thieves Blade;0;AMETHYST  Add;Thieves Blade;1;AMETHYST  Compare;Axe of Misfortune;Thieves Blade  END | Thieves Blade: 27-80 Damage, +4 Strength, +16 Agility, +8 Vitality **(Item Level: 81.5)** |

## Create Custom Class Annotation

Create a custom annotation that can be **applied** to **classes** and can be accessed at **runtime**. The annotation type **elements** it should contain are **author**, **revision**, **description** and **reviewers**. Apply the annotation to the **Weapon** class you have created for the Inferno Infinity problem. Provide these exact values:

* **author** = "Pesho"
* **revision** = 3
* **description** = "Used for Java OOP Advanced course - Enumerations and Annotations."
* **reviewers** = "Pesho", "Svetlio"

Implement additional commands for extracting different annotation values:

* **Author** - prints the author of the class
* **Revision** - prints the revision of the class
* **Description** - prints the class description
* **Reviewers** - prints the reviewers of the class

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Author  Revision  Description  Reviewers  END | Author: Pesho  Revision: 3  Class description: Used for Java OOP Advanced course - Enumerations and Annotations.  Reviewers: Pesho, Svetlio |

## \*\*Refactoring - Bonus

Refactor your Inferno Infinity problem code according to all **HQC standards**.

* Think about the **proper naming** of all your variables, methods, classes and interfaces.
* Review all of your methods and make sure they are doing **only one** highly **concrete thing**.
* Review your class **hierarchy** and make sure you have no duplicating code.
* Consider making your classes **less dependent** of each other. If you have the **new** keyword anywhere inside the body of a **non-factory** or main class, think about how to remove it. Read about [**dependency injection**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dependency_injection)**.**
* Consider adding **independent** classes for reading **input** and writing **output**.
* Create **repository** class that stores all weapon data.
* Create an **engine**, weapon **creator** and so on. Try using **design patterns** like **command** and **factory**.
* Make you classes [**highly cohesive**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cohesion_(computer_science)) and [**loosely coupled**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coupling_(computer_programming)).

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Create;AXE;Axe of Misfortune  Add;Axe of Misfortune;0;RUBY  Create;KNIFE;Thieves Blade  Add;Thieves Blade;0;AMETHYST  Add;Thieves Blade;1;AMETHYST  Compare;Axe of Misfortune;Thieves Blade  Description  END | Thieves Blade: 27-80 Damage, +4 Strength, +16 Agility, +8 Vitality (Item Level: 81.5)  Class description: Used for Java OOP Advanced course - Enumerations and Annotations. |

## Bonus - Generate a JavaDoc file

Choose a problem solution of yours and try documenting every class and its members. Use annotations with @Documented meta-tags and learn how to generate a JavaDoc file using the IDE you are using.

