LAB 10,   
TYPES IV –   
Enums and Strings

# Lab 10– Enums & Strings

## Objective

See how to define and use the enum keyword to define a new type. Consolidate on knowledge of the functionality of class String and introduce the very useful StringBuilder class.

## Part 1 using an enum

1. Open the Game project you created in Lab 9.
2. Circle is not the only shape! You can give the Ball class a property that dictates it s shape. However the shape must be limited to a list which you define. You will need to create this type as an **enum**.
3. Define a new enum called **SHAPE\_TYPE** with following values

Rectangle,

Ellipse,

Pie

Please create this *enum* outside of the Ball class or in its own file.

1. Now you can see the name **Ball** does not look like a good choice!  
   Please change the name of this class to **Shape** in your project. The best way to do this is to open the Ball class and right mouse click on the word *Ball* and then choose the *Rename* menu options. The editor will change all references to Shape.
2. Define a new private field called shapeType of type SHAPE\_TYPE  
   as: **private** **SHAPE\_TYPE** **shapeType;** (in the Shape class)
3. Create a method called GetShapeType() to return this field.
4. Set this value inside the constructor.   
   Tip: Add a parameter of type SHAPE\_TYPE to the constructor.
5. Back in the paint method, you can now examine the getShapeType() to see what to draw. for example

if ( b.**GetShapeType()** == **SHAPE\_TYPE**.**Rectangle**)

e.Graphics.DrawRectangle(Pens.Red …);

1. Run your application to see different shapes bouncing about!

You can also change the colour of your shape by creating a new property and then set it in the constructor of Shape as:  
public Pen Colour { get; set; }

## Part 2 using String

Please use the **MessageBox.Show(<string>);** statement to display a string in your Windows app;

1. Expand Main() and declare a **string** called **name** whose value is any first name of any length greater than 3 characters.
2. Display its 3rd character using the [] array notation   
   (can also be done with substring)
3. Display it converted to lowercase and to uppercase.
4. Use an enhanced for loop to iterate over its characters (use a simple foreach loop) and display each of them tab separated. Throw a line feed after this display.
5. Display whether it StartsWith a String of your choosing.
6. Display whether it EndsWith a String of your choosing.
7. Use the IndexOf() method to display the position in the string of the first occurrence of a character that you know is in the string, and also for a character that you know is not in the string.

## Part 3- Using StringBuilder

1. Back in Main(), create a **StringBuilder** object called ’**sb**’. Use the constructor that allows you to initialise the object to contain the String

“Bruce Springsteen<space>”.   
  
(You can use the name of your favourite artist instead!)

1. Now use the Append() instance method of *StringBuilder* to append exactly the text “is the artist ever” (no error in that!).
2. Use the ToString() method of the StringBuilder to produce a string that you can display to see the current value of the StringBuilder.

You are looking at a strange sentence that needs some amending.

1. Now we would like you to Insert() an adjective in front of the word “artist”. Words like “greatest “obviously spring to mind, but make your own choice.
2. Now use the Replace() method of StringBuilder to replace the word
3. “artist” with a noun of your own choice. e.g “rock singer”. Display the final result.

\*\* End \*\*