

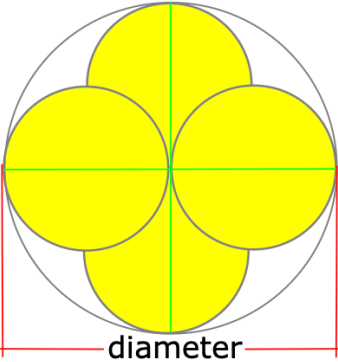
## Deliverables

Your project files should be submitted to Web-CAT by the due date and time specified. Note that there is also an optional Skeleton Code assignment which will indicate level of coverage your tests have achieved (there is no late penalty since the skeleton code assignment is ungraded for this project). The files you submit to skeleton code assignment may be incomplete in the sense that method bodies have at least a return statement if applicable or they may be essentially completed files. In order to avoid a late penalty for the project, you must submit your completed code files to Web-CAT no later than 11:59 PM on the due date for the completed code assignment. If you are unable to submit via Web-CAT, you should e-mail your project Java files in a zip file to your TA before the deadline. Your grade will be determined, in part, by the tests that you pass or fail in your test file and by the level of coverage attained in your source file, as well as our usual correctness tests.

### Files to submit to the grading system:

- Quatrefoil.java, QuatrefoilTest.java

A **quatrefoil** is a symmetrical shape which forms the overall outline of four partially overlapping circles of the same diameter shown in yellow below. In the figure, a circumscribed circle is shown, which is used in the formulas below.

	<p><i>Variables in formulas:</i></p> <p><i>d</i>: diameter of large circle in inches  <i>r</i>: radius of large circle (half the diameter)  <i>P</i>: perimeter in inches  <i>P<sub>ft</sub></i>: perimeter in feet  <i>A</i>: area in square inches  <i>A<sub>sqft</sub></i>: area in square feet</p> <p><math>P = \pi d</math>  <math>P_{ft} = P/12</math>  <math>A = r^2 + 2(\pi r^2/4)</math>  <math>A_{sqft} = A/144</math></p>
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## Specifications

**Overview:** In this project, the two files developed in Part 1 are to be extended as follows: (1) Quatrefoil, which is a class representing a Quatrefoil object, will implement the Comparable interface and (2) QuatrefoilTest class, which is a JUnit test class, will be expanded from method coverage to condition coverage for Quatrefoil. The new items for Part 2 are underlined below for your convenience. *Note that there is no requirement for a class with a main method in this project.*

You should create a new folder to hold the files for this project and add your files from Part 1 (Quatrefoil.java file and QuatrefoilTest.java). You should create a new jGRASP project for Part 2 and add Quatrefoil.java file and QuatrefoilTest.java to the project; you should see the two files in their respective categories – Source Files and Test Files. If QuatrefoilTest.java appears in source File category, you should right-click on the file and select “Mark As Test” from the right-click menu.

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You will then be able to run the test file by clicking the JUnit run button on the Open Projects toolbar.

- **Quatrefoil.java** (*new items for this class in Part 2 are underlined*)

**Requirements:** Create a Quatrefoil class that stores the label and diameter of the large circle where diameter is positive. The Quatrefoil class also includes methods to set and get each of these fields, as well as methods to calculate the perimeter in inches, perimeter in feet, area in square inches, and area in square feet of a Quatrefoil object, and a method to provide a String value that describes a Quatrefoil object. The Quatrefoil class includes a one static field (or class variable) to track the number of Quatrefoil objects that have been created, as well appropriate static methods to access and reset this field. And finally, this class provides a method that JUnit will use to test Quatrefoil objects for equality as well as a method required by Checkstyle. In addition, Quatrefoil must implement the Comparable interface for objects of type Quatrefoil.

**Design:** The Quatrefoil class implements the Comparable interface for objects of type Quatrefoil and has fields, a constructor, and methods as outlined below (last method is new).

- (1) **Fields:** Instance Variables - label of type String and diameter in inches of the large (circumscribed) circle of type double. Initialize the String to "" and the double variable to 0 in their respective declarations. These instance variables should be private so that they are not directly accessible from outside of the Quatrefoil class, and these should be the only instance variables (fields) in the class.

Class Variable - count of type int should be private and static, and it should be initialized to zero in the declaration.

- (2) **Constructor:** Your Quatrefoil class must contain a public constructor that accepts two parameters (see types of above) representing the label and diameter of the large (circumscribed) circle. Instead of assigning the parameters directly to the fields, the respective set method for each field (described below) should be called since they are checking the validity of the parameter. For example, instead of using the statement `label = labelIn;` use the statement `setLabel(labelIn);`  
After setLabel is called be sure to call setDiameter. The constructor should increment the class variable count each time a Quatrefoil is constructed.

Below are examples of how the constructor could be used to create Quatrefoil objects. Note that although String and numeric literals are used for the actual parameters (or arguments) in these examples, variables of the required type could have been used instead of the literals.

```
Quatrefoil ex1 = new Quatrefoil ("Small Example", 3.5);
```

```
Quatrefoil ex2 = new Quatrefoil (" Medium Example ", 38.44);
```

```
Quatrefoil ex3 = new Quatrefoil ("Large Example", 111.4);
```

- (3) **Methods:** Usually a class provides methods to access and modify each of its instance variables (known as get and set methods) along with any other required methods. The

methods for Quatrefoil, which should each be public, are described below. See the formulas in the figure above and the Code and Test section below for information on constructing these methods.

- `getLabel`: Accepts no parameters and returns a `String` representing the label field.
- `setLabel`: Takes a `String` parameter and returns a `boolean`. If the `String` parameter is not null, then the “trimmed” `String` is set to the label field and the method returns `true`. Otherwise, the method returns `false` and the label is not set.
- `getDiameter`: Accepts no parameters and returns a `double` representing the diameter of the diameter field.
- `setDiameter`: Takes a `double` parameter and returns a `boolean`. If the `double` parameter is positive, then the parameter is assigned to the diameter field and the method returns `true`. Otherwise, the method returns `false` and the diameter field is not set.
- `perimeter`: Accepts no parameters and returns a `double` representing the perimeter of the Quatrefoil in inches. See formula in figure on page 1.
- `perimeterInFt`: Accepts no parameters and returns a `double` representing the perimeter of the Quatrefoil in feet. See formula in figure on page 1.
- `area`: Accepts no parameters and returns the `double` value for the area of the Quatrefoil in square inches. See formula in figure on page 1.
- `areaInSqFt`: Accepts no parameters and returns the `double` value for the area of the Quatrefoil in square feet. See formula in figure on page 1.
- `toString`: Returns a `String` containing the information about the Quatrefoil object formatted as shown below, including decimal formatting (“#,##0.0##”) for the `double` values. Newline and tab escape sequences should be used to achieve the proper layout within the `String` but it should not begin or end with a newline. In addition to the field values (or corresponding “get” methods), the following methods should be used to compute appropriate values in the `toString` method: `perimeter()`, `perimeterInFt()`, `area()`, and `areaInSqFt()`. Each line should have no trailing spaces (e.g., there should be no spaces before a newline (`\n`) character). The `toString` value for `ex1`, `ex2`, and `ex3` respectively are shown below (the blank lines are not part of the `toString` values).

```
Quatrefoil "Small Example" with diameter 3.5 inches has:  
    perimeter = 10.996 inches (or 0.916 feet)  
    area = 7.873 square inches (or 0.055 square feet)
```

```
Quatrefoil "Medium Example" with diameter 38.44 inches has:  
    perimeter = 120.763 inches (or 10.064 feet)  
    area = 949.674 square inches (or 6.595 square feet)
```

```
Quatrefoil "Large Example" with diameter 111.4 inches has:  
    perimeter = 349.973 inches (or 29.164 feet)  
    area = 7,975.87 square inches (or 55.388 square feet)
```

- `getCount`: A static method that accepts no parameters and returns an `int` representing the static count field.

- `resetCount`: A static method that returns nothing, accepts no parameters, and sets the static count field to zero.
- `equals`: An instance method that accepts a parameter of type `Object` and returns false if the `Object` is not a `Quatrefoil`; otherwise, when cast to a `Quatrefoil`, if it has the same field values (ignoring case in the label field) as the `Quatrefoil` upon which the method was called, it returns true. Otherwise, it returns false. Note that this `equals` method with parameter type `Object` will be called by the JUnit `Assert.assertEquals` method when two `Quatrefoil` objects are checked for equality.

Below is a version you are free to use.

```
public boolean equals(Object obj) {  
  
    if (!(obj instanceof Quatrefoil)) {  
        return false;  
    }  
    else {  
        Quatrefoil qf = (Quatrefoil) obj;  
        return (label.equalsIgnoreCase(qf.getLabel())  
            && Math.abs(diameter - qf.getDiameter()) < .000001);  
    }  
}
```

- `hashCode()` : Accepts no parameters and returns zero of type `int`. This method is required by Checkstyle if the `equals` method above is implemented.
- `compareTo` : Accepts a parameter of type `Quatrefoil` and returns an `int` as follows: a negative value if `this.area()` is less than the parameter's area; a positive value if `this.area()` is greater than the parameter's area; zero if the two areas are essentially equal. For a hint, see the activity for this module.

**Code and Test:** As you implement the methods in your `Quatrefoil` class, you should compile it and then create test methods as described below for the `QuatrefoilTest` class.

- **QuatrefoilTest.java**

**Requirements:** Create a `QuatrefoilTest` class that contains a set of *test* methods to test each of the methods in `Quatrefoil`. The goal for Part 2 is method, statement, and condition coverage.

**Design:** Typically, in each test method, you will need to create an instance of `Quatrefoil`, call the method you are testing, and then make an assertion about the expected result and the actual result (note that the actual result is commonly the result of invoking the method unless it has a void return type). You can think of a test method as simply formalizing or codifying what you could be doing in jGRASP interactions to make sure a method is working correctly. That is, the sequence of statements that you would enter in interactions to test a method should be entered into a single test method. You should have at least one test method for each method in `Quatrefoil`, except for associated getters and setters which can be tested in the same method. In addition, you should have sufficient test methods so that each method, statement, and condition in

Quatrefoil are covered. Collectively, these test methods are a set of test cases that can be invoked with a single click to test all the methods in your Quatrefoil class.

**Code and Test:** A good strategy would be to begin by writing test methods for those methods in Quatrefoil that you “know” are correct. By doing this, you will be able to concentrate on the getting the test methods correct. That is, if the test method *fails*, it is most likely due to a defect in the test method itself rather the Quatrefoil method being testing. As you become more familiar with the process of writing test methods, you will be better prepared to write the test methods as new methods are developed. Be sure to call the Quatrefoil `toString` method in one of your test methods and assert something about the return value. If you do not want to use `assertEquals`, which would require the return value match the expected value exactly, you could use `assertTrue` and check that the return value contains the expected value. For example, for Quatrefoil `ex3`:

```
Assert.assertTrue(ex3.toString().contains("\nLarge Example\n"));
```

Also, remember that you can set a breakpoint in a JUnit test method and run the test file in Debug mode. Then, when you have an instance in the Debug tab, you can unfold it to see its values or you can open a canvas window and drag items from the Debug tab onto the canvas. You can also step-in to the method being called by the test method and then single-step through it, looking for the error.

### The Grading System

When you submit `Quatrefoil.java` and `QuatrefoilTest.java`, the grading system will use the results of your test methods and their level of coverage of your source files as well as the results of our reference correctness tests to determine your grade. In this project, your test file should provide method, statement, and condition coverage. Each condition in your source file must be exercised both true and false. See the note below for hints on testing the `equals` method. To see your code coverage in Web-CAT, on “Your Assignment Submission Results” page, in “File Details”, click on your source file and look for any highlighted lines of code. Hover your mouse on the highlighted source code, to see the hint about what was not covered. Example of hints you might see include: (1) This line was never executed by your tests. (2) Not all possibilities of this decision were tested. Remember that when you have N simple conditions combined, you must test all N+1 possibilities.

### Note For Testing the `equals` Method

Perhaps the most complicated method to test is the `equals` method in Quatrefoil. Assuming the parameter is an instance of Quatrefoil, this method has two conditions in the boolean expression that are `&&`’d in the ‘else’ block. Since Java (and most other languages) uses short-cut logic, if the first condition in an `&&` is false, the `&&`’d expression is false (i.e., the next condition is not checked). This means that to test the second condition, the first conditions must be true. To have condition coverage for the `equals` method, you need the three test cases where the two conditions evaluate to the following, where T is true, F is false, and X is don’t care (could be true or false):

FX - returns false

TF - returns false

TT - returns true