CS342: Software Design

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September 26, 2017

Agenda

Project 1 discussion:

- Overview
- Code examples
- Class designs

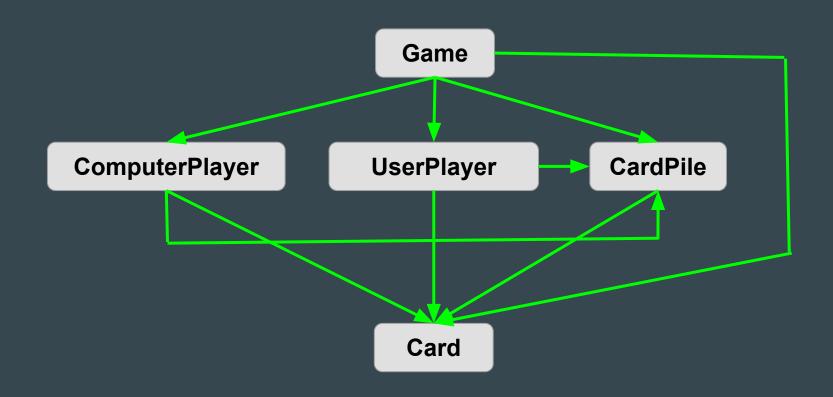
Testing for Project 1

Different levels of testing

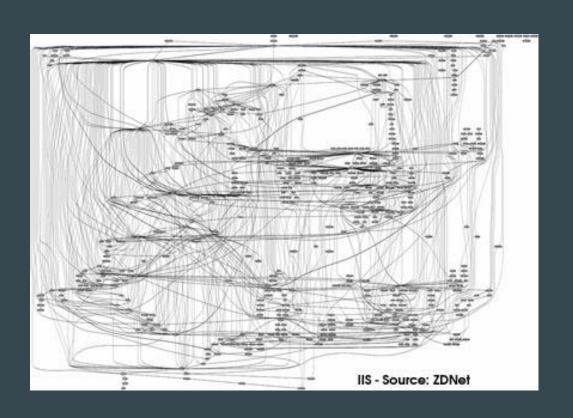
Card Game: Poker - 5 Card Draw

- 1. A Card Class This class will keep the information about each card.
- A Card Pile Class This class is a collection of cards. While this class cannot just be
 an instance of a Java Collection Class, you may use a Java Collection Class instance
 as a data member of the Card Pile Class.
- A User Player Class This class will keep track of the user's hand and interact with the user interface.
- An Opponent Player Class This class will keep track of the computer player's hand and interact with the Artificial Intelligence.
- 5. A Game Class This class is to contain the method main. This class will also keep track of the particulars of the game, such as the order of actions of the game (shuffling, dealing, discarding and determining the winner) and the evaluation of the hand (does the player have a Straight Flush, Four of a Kind, Full House, etc.). Actually it might be better to divide this into two classes: one to deal with the order of the actions and one to evaluate the hands.

Class dependency



You may get this when building large scale software...





Cleaner class design

Five CardDraw (Main): UI and orchestration

- Prompt # of players
- Trigger dealing
- User's turn
- Al's turn
- Display results

Game Session: main logic and workflow

- Set up pile
- Instantiate Players
- Deal to Players
- Players replace cards
- Decide results and winners

Computer Playe - Al function

ser Player Interactive selection

Player Base class: common fields and methods for user and computer

- Add a card to hand
- Discard a card
- Has flus, has four suit, has etc
- Calculate rank
- Cal # of cards u can discard
- Get hand

Card Pile

- Shuffle
- Deal a card

- Number, suit, string

Main function class: orchestration

```
public class FiveCardDraw {
10
11
         public static void main(String[] args) {
             GameSession gameSession = new GameSession();
12
             int numPlayers = promptPlayerNumber();
13
14
             gameSession_SetPlayerNumber(numPlayers);
             System.out.println("Starting Game. Dealing cards to " + numPlayers +" players");
15
16
             gameSession_DealToAllPlayers();
17
18
19
             displayHand(gameSession GetUserPlayerHand());
             displayReplaceInstruction(gameSession.GetUserReplaceChances());
20
21
22
             gameSession UserPlayerReplaceCards();
23
             System out println("Your turn ends. Computer's turn");
24
25
             gameSession.ComputerPlayersReplaceCards();
26
27
28
             gameSession CalculateRanking();
29
             displayResults(gameSession.GetPlayersSortedByRanking());
30
```

Main function class: UI

```
private int promptPlayerNumber() {
            System out println("Welcome to Five Card Draw Game. Please enter number of players: ");
            Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
            int input2;
            if (scanner hasNextInt()) {
                while (((numPlayers = scanner.nextInt()) > 3 || (numPlayers < 1))) {</pre>
                    System out println("Error.Please input a number between 1-3");
40
            }else {
                System out println("Error. Input is not a number. Exiting");
            return input2;
        private void displayHand (Card[] cards) {
            System out println("Your hand currently:");
48
            for (Card card : cards) {
50
                //display card and index
        //this should be refactored. UI is containing logic
        private void displayReplaceInstruction(int numChances) {
            if (numChances = 4) {
                System out println("Since you have an Ace, you can keep the Ace and discard the other
            } else {
                System out println("You can discard up to 3 cards");
            System out println("List the card numbers you wish to discard. Type 'x' when done>");
        private void displayResults (Result[] results) {
            for (Result result : results) {
```

GameSession class: game level logic and workflow

```
public class GameSession {
         private int numPlayers;
 6
         private UserPlayer userPlayer;
         private ComputerPlayer [] computerPlayers;
 8
         private SessionStatus status; //Enumeraction
 9
10
         public GameSession() {// do some initialization here ....
14
15
         public void SetPlayerNumber(int num) { ...
16
23
24
         public void DealToAllPlayers() { ---
25
33
34
         public void UserPlayerReplaceCards() { ....
35
48
49
50
         public void ComputerPlayersReplaceCards() { ....
65
66
67
         public void CalculateRanking() { ...
72
73
74
         public Result[] GetPlayersSortedByRanking() { ....
78
79
```

Player classes

```
public class OpponentPlayer extends BasePlayer {
    public int AISelectCardToDiscard() {
        // 1. First check if the computer player a
        // 2. Ifthehandevaluatesto"HighCard", deter
        // 3. Next determine if the user has 4 car
        // 4. NextiftheuserhasanAce, discardtheothe
        // 5. Otherwise, keep the two highest card
    }
}

14 }

15
```

```
public class BasePlayer {
    private int curNum = 0:
    private String name;
    private Card[] hand = new Card[5];
    public UserPlayer(String _name){ com
    public void ResolveReplaceChances () { ...
   public void RepalceOneCard (int index, Card newCard) {
        this hand[index - 1] = newCard;
    public int ScanAndValidateCardToDiscard() { ==
    public void addCard(Card c){ ==
    public boolean hasAce(){ ---
    public void reset(){ ---
    public boolean hasFlush()
    { ---
    public boolean hasFourSuit(CardPile pile, ArrayList<Card> discardPile)
    { ...
    public boolean hasStraight()
    { ---
        return false;
    public boolean hasFourStraight(CardPile pile, ArrayList<Card> discardPile)
    { ---
    //hand is a Four-of-a-kind, Discard the odd one out
    public boolean hasFour(CardPile pile, ArrayList<Card> discardPile){
        if (this hand[0] anthum() - this hand[1] anthum() to
```

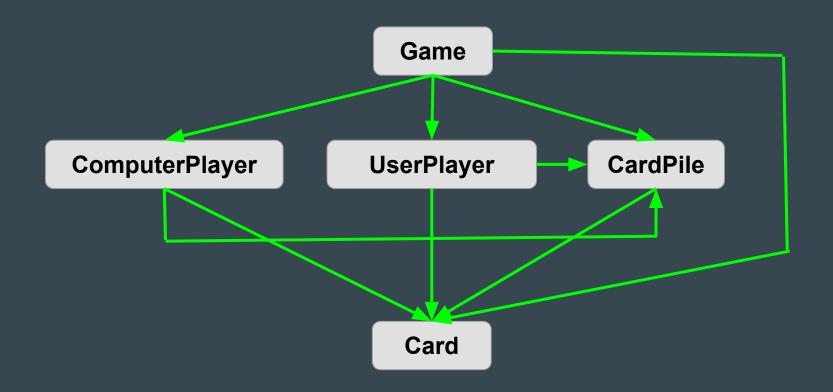
Card Class

```
public class Card {
         private int number;
                                    //number of the card
         private Suit suit; //suit of the card
 6
         private static String[] Num = {"A","2","3","4","5"
         public Card(Suit s, int _number){
10
             this suit = s;
11
             this number __number;
12
13
14
         public String getString(){
15
             return Num[number] + suit.toString();
16
17
         public String getSuit(){
18
             return this.suit.toString();
19
20
         public int getNum(){
21
             return this.number;
22
23
```

Good job with the enum!

What test cases do we need here?

Let's take another look: Class dependency



And Cleaner class design

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Card Pile

- Shuffle
- Deal a card

Number, suit, string

Discussions

Create Loosely coupled, self-contained classes

- Less dependent on other class
- Can perform its own domain of business
- Respect other's boundary. Don't overreach
- Separate UI vs. logic, and logic vs. data access
- One direction dependency.
- Layer: lower layer shouldn't be aware of higher layer. High layer shouldn't care
 how lower layer does its job
- Why separate frontend and backend classes?
- Easier to debug, read, maintain, and scale.

What could have been done differently?

- Player show hands: move display part out of Player class
- "Hand" class?

CardPile Class

```
public class CardPile {
13
         //data structure used to hold collection of cards
14
         private ArrayList<Card> pile;
         public CardPile(){
             pile = new ArrayList<Card>();
18
             for(int a = 0; a <= 3; a++){
19
                 for(int b = 0; b \Leftarrow= 12; b++){
                    pile.add( new Card(Suit.values()[a],b));
23
24
             //shuffle the deck before dealing to players
             System.out.println("The cards are being shuffled");
             Collections shuffle(pile);
         public Card draw(){
             return pile remove(pile size() - 1);
30
         public int gettotal(){
             return pile.size();
34
```

```
public class TestCardPile {
       CardPile cardPile = new CardPile();
       @Test
       public void testCreateNewPile() {
1
2
3
          assertEquals(52, cardPile gettotal(), 0.0);
       @Test
5▼
       public void testDraw() {
          int beforeNumber = cardPile.gettotal();
          Card card = cardPile.draw();
8 9
          int afterNumber = cardPile.gettotal();
          assertEquals(beforeNumber, afterNumber + 1, 0.0);
!1
```

What are we missing here?

CardPile test continues

How do we test the drawn card should match the missing card from pile?

How do we access private methods and fields of CardPile?

```
5 ▼ public class TestCardPile {
        CardPile cardPile = new CardPile();
        private void verifyCardsAreComplete() {
           //make sure all the 52 cards are still in the pile
12 ▼
        private void checkRandamized() {
14
           //use asserts...
        private void verifyDrawnCardMatches() {
18
        @Test
20 ▼
        public void testCreateNewPile() {
           assertEquals(52, cardPile gettotal(), 0.0);
           // we miss at least
           checkRandamized():
23
24
           verifyCardsAreComplete();
25
26
        @Test
        public void testDraw() {
           int beforeNumber = cardPile.gettotal();
           Card card = cardPile.draw();
           int afterNumber = cardPile.gettotal();
           assertEquals(beforeNumber, afterNumber + 1, 0.0);
32
           //drawn card should match the missing card from pile
34
```

BasePlayer Test

Test "hasAce":

- Both positive and negative cases
- how many times do we need to run
- Same for hasFourSuit,

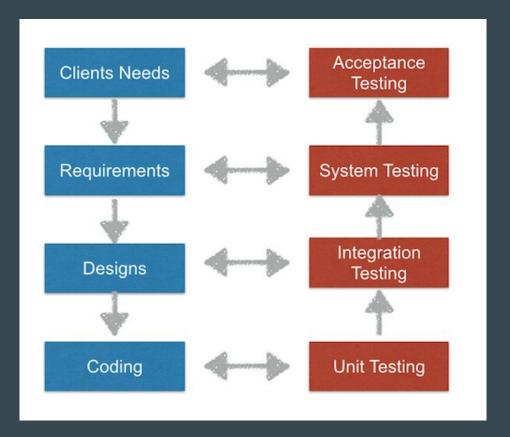
ResolveReplaceChances: need to test path hasAce and not haveAce

Hint: use @Before, @After to set up hands

```
public boolean hasFlush()
{
    int hasFlush = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < 4; i++){
        if(this hand[i] getSuit
            hasFlush = 1;
        }
    if(hasFlush == 0){
        return true;
    } else return false;
}</pre>
```

```
public class BasePlayer {
         private int curNum = 0:
                                     //current number of cards in h
         private String name;
         private Card[] hand = new Card[5];
         public UserPlayer(String name){
             this name = name;
             this reset();
         public void ResolveReplaceChances () {
             if (hasAce()) {
                 return 4:
             return 3:
         public void RepalceOneCard (int index, Card newCard) {
             this hand[index - 1] = newCard;
         public int ScanAndValidateCardToDiscard() { ...
30
         public void addCard(Card c){
             if(curNum > 5) //something went wrong here
34
                 System out println("Error. Player should not have
35
```

Different levels of testing



- UAT: real users
- System testing: QA
- Integration:Developers, maybeQA
- Unite testing: developers

More about testing

- System testing vs. functional testing
- Regression testing
- Smoke testing
- Continuous testing
- Load/performance testing
- Edge case (what happen to GameSession if two players have same hand rank? What if someone's birthday is right at 0:00AM? What if...)