# CSE1720

Week 08, Lab 07

Fifth level

Winter 2014 ◆ Thursday, Feb 27, 2014 & Friday, Feb 28, 2013



## Lab 07 Exercise

- Due Date: Wednesday, March 5th, 2013, 11:59pm
- Course Weight: 2%
- Topic: Skills with subclasses and collections

Once you have completed the exercises, you need to submit your files. Use the following URL:

https://webapp.eecs.yorku.ca/submit/

Submit the following files (see following pages for instructions):

Lab07Answers.txt Controller.java ChaosWorld.java



Examine the "game" code base. OK, its not really a game yet, but we're getting there ©

Run the app by invoking AppDriver.java

Examine the code, specifically looking in the class SimulationRunnable and the method run(). Examine the following statement:

ActionListener frameAdvancer = new Controller(pict);

Please note: the class FrameAdvancer has been renamed Controller.

Q.1 What is the advantage of declaring the variable frameAdvancer as ActionListener instead of a Controller?

Write your answer in the a file called Lab07Answers.txt

You may wish to prepare your answer after completing the other exercises (the advantage will become apparent by then)



In Exercise #1, you ran the app. Examine the class Controller, specifically the constructor and the actionPerformed method.

- constructor: sets up a collection of 10 BasicSprite instances
- actionPerformed method: moves and redraws the sprites in the collection

Note that the Sprite interface has been modified to have two separate methods: move and draw. Familiarize yourself with each of the Sprite subclasses.

Behold the splendor of the beautiful delegation!

You can add whichever Sprite instances you like into the collection and they all will get moved and redrawn.

Modify the class Controller so that the game world consists of 40 sprites: 10 of each subclass.



Whoops! Premature celebration! The splendor of the beautiful delegation is not so splendid after all... Why?

Alas our class does not yet make full use of delegation 🕾

The **model** of the game world includes the number and types of Sprites within it. (The model doesn't include the Sprite behaviours directly, since each Sprite encapsulates its own type of behaviours.) In the class Controller, the details about the game world **model** are enmeshed with the details about how the frames are updated and drawn (the **view**).

Modify the class SimulationRunnable to use the class ControllerV2 instead of Controller. See that it behaves in the same way as Controller does (in its original version, before you changed it in exercise #2). The two classes have behaviours that are exactly the same, but ControllerV2 uses delegation, whereas

ControllerV2 does not.

When you examine ControllerV2, you should be able to see that all of the specifics about the **model** of the game world (e.g, the number and types of Sprites within it) are now encapsulated within the class BoringWorld.

There are three subclasses of GameWorldModel: BoringWorld, BoringReverseWorld and SkitteryWorld. Modify ControllerV2 to try out each one of the three different game worlds.



Create a copy of one of the subclasses of GameWorldModel. Call it ChaosWorld.

Modify ChaosWorld so that the game world consists of 40 sprites: 10 of each subclass.

Set up your world to have 100 of each sprite subclass.

Set up your world to have 1000 of each sprite subclass.

Notice anything? Revert back to 100 of each sprite subclass.

Modify ChaosWorld to ensure that the dots are always drawn on top of the dogs (the dogs should not obscure the dots).

Hint: change the type of your collection to one that maintains ordering, and let the drawing exploit the ordering.

