



PA3 – Some New Features

- Multiple classes
- Instantiating objects
- Unit Testing
- Class-level constants

- Let's look at a similar application "All-Fours".
 - Betting game where players bet that three dice will all land on 4.

All-Fours Design

• Divide the application into three classes:



- Dice.java: This class represents three rolled dice. Handles the logic of random rolling and provides methods for accessing the results.
- AllFours.java: Contains the betting logic. Code for recognizing winning rolls and calculating payouts.
- Driver.java: Contains the code for user interaction.
- Why not put all of the Java code into one file?????

Design Goal: Maximize Cohesion

- Cohesion each Java class handles a single well-defined problem.
- Cohesion leads to modular, re-usable code.
- E.g. the Dice class may be re-used in some other game that involves rolling dice.



Design Goal: Minimize Coupling

- Coupling When one class depends on another class to function.
- Minimizing coupling makes the individual classes easier to code.
- The arrows illustrate dependencies:



• We can program and test the Dice class without ever looking at the other two.

Instantiating Objects

• We've seen code like this:

Scanner scan;
scan = new Scanner(System.in);

- Terminology:
 - Scanner is a class
 - "new" is a Java keyword for instantiating objects of a class
 - An object ties together data and methods
 - "Scanner" is a special method called a constructor that does the work of setting up the new object.
 - The scan variable will contain a reference to the new Scanner object

Instantiating Dice





Instantiating Dice



Instantiating Dice

int count: count = 7;double weight; weight = 3.5; String name; name = "Bob Hope"; Scanner input; input = new Scanner(System.in); Dice roll; roll = new Dice(3, 5, 5);



Unit Testing



Finished Application

- AllFours.java
- AllFoursTest.java
- Dice.java
- Driver.java