# Refrigerator Simulator

Object-Oriented Programming-Final Project

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### Use Cases

- Change Temperature
- 1. Input new temperature
- 2. Update temperature

### Use Cases

- Open Refrigerator
- 1. Inside view of Refrigerator
- 2. Total number of items in the refrigerator
- 3. Add and remove items

### Use Cases

- Close Refrigerator
- 1. Hide refrigerator internal view
- 2. Current state of refrigerator insert into file.

### User Cases

- Fridge App
- 1. Display another view
- 2. Show all details of refrigerator.

**Items** 

Items Names Add items Remove items Show items GUI

Timer

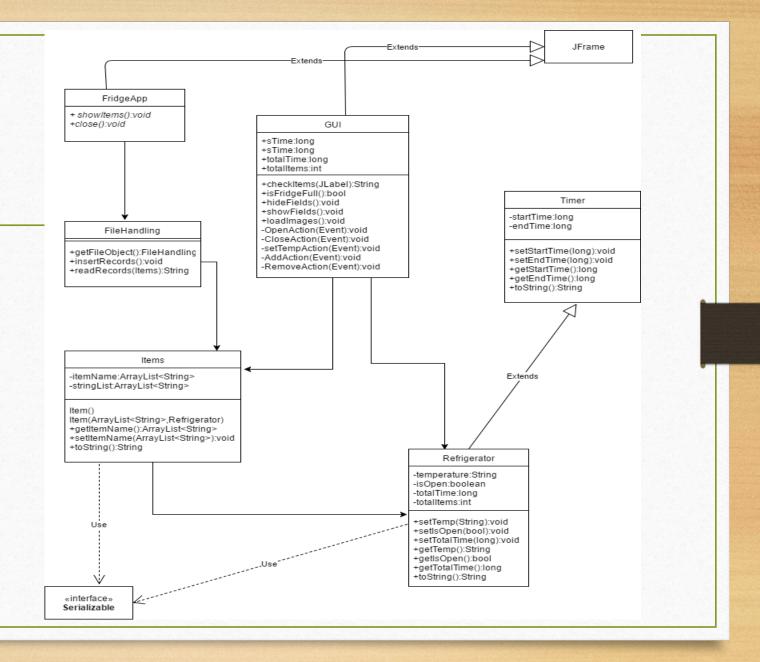
Start Time Stop Time Total Time Print Time GUI Refrigerator

Refrigerator

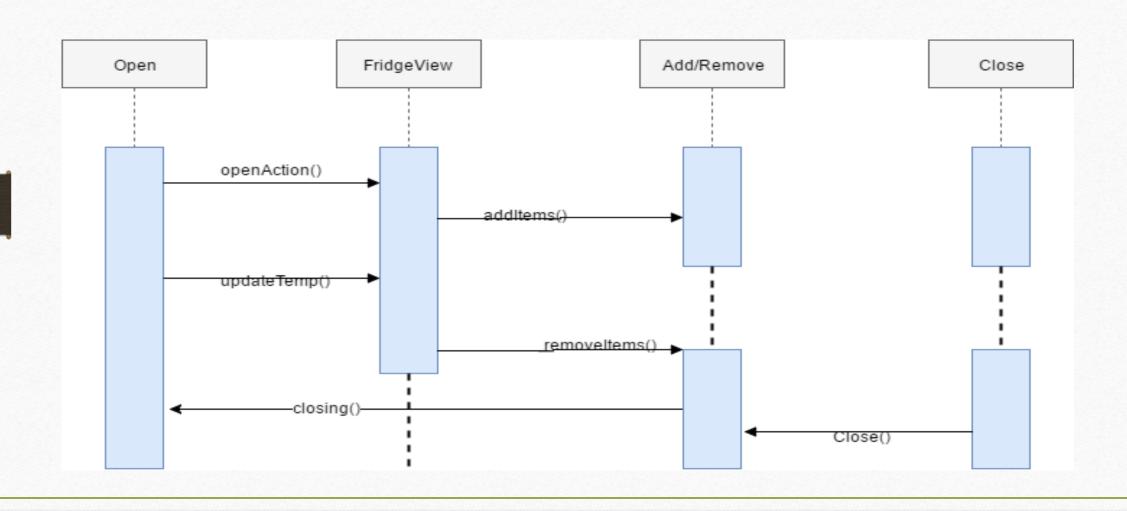
Temperature Open Close Total Items Total Time GUI Items

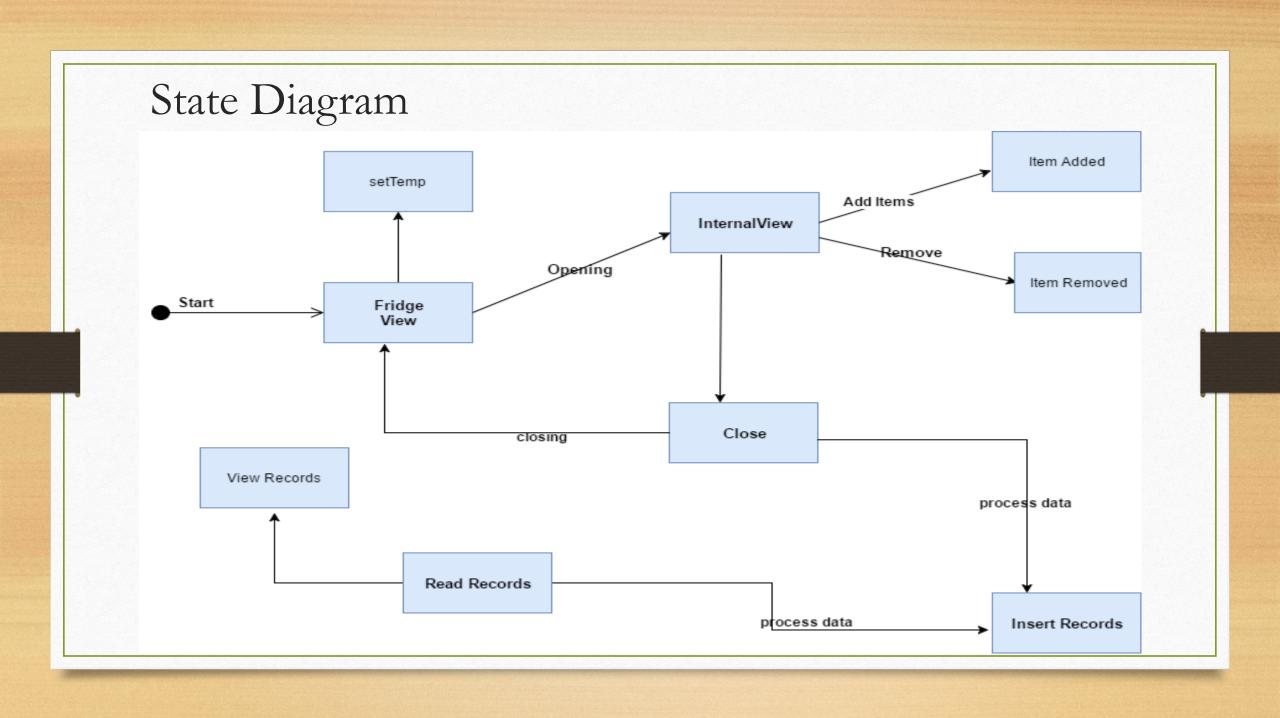
Insert Record GUI
Read Record FridgeApp

### UML Diagram



## Sequence Diagram





### JavaDocs 1

```
* @Name : Refrigerator.java
 * @Description : entends parent class Timer also Implements serializable
public class Refrigerator extends Timer implements Serializable{
   //Instance variables
   private String temperature;
   private boolean isOpen;
   private long totalTime;
   private int totalItems;
    //Setters and Getters
    public String getTemperature() {
        return temperature;
```

### JavaDocs 2

```
1++
 * @Name : Timer.java
 * @Description : Parent class define the Timer business logic
public class Timer {
   //Instance variables
   private long startTime;
   private long stopTime;
   //get start time
   public long getStartTime() {
       return startTime;
   //set start time
   public void setStartTime(long startTime) {
        this.startTime = startTime;
```

### JavaDocs 3

```
* @Name : Items.java
* @Description : Class define items in the Refrigerator also implements Serializable
public class Items implements Serializable{
   //Instance variables
   private ArrayList<String> itemName;
   private final ArrayList<String> stringList = new ArrayList<>();
   private Refrigerator rf;
   //Default constructor
   Items(){
```

### 5C Criteria

```
public class Refrigerator extends Timer implements Serializable{
    //Instance variables
    private String temperature;
    private boolean isOpen;
    private long totalTime;
    private int totalItems;
```

### 5C Criteria

- 1. Cohesion class is responsible for doing one thing only.
- 2. Completeness class is completely describe the purpose.
- 3. Convenience class nothing do itself but access to other classes.
- 4. Clarity class is clearly define the logic of all methods and it's behaviour
- 5. Consistency class provide consistency in logic and all operations.

### Unit Test

```
@Test
public void testFridgeItems() {
    Refrigerator rf = new Refrigerator();
    rf.setTotalItems(3);

    assertEquals(3,rf.getTotalItems());
}
```

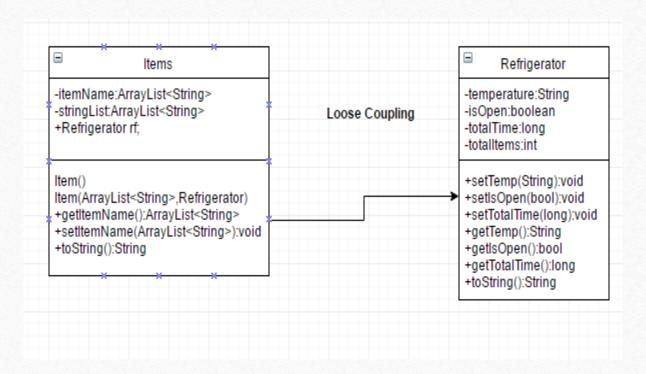
## Encapsulated 1

```
public class Refrigerator extends Timer implements Serializable{
    //Instance variables
    private String temperature;
    private boolean isOpen;
    private long totalTime;
    private int totalItems;
    //Setters and Getters
   public String getTemperature() {
        return temperature;
    public void setTemperature(String temperature) {
        this.temperature = temperature;
    public boolean isIsOpen() {
        return isOpen;
    public void setIsOpen(boolean isOpen) {
```

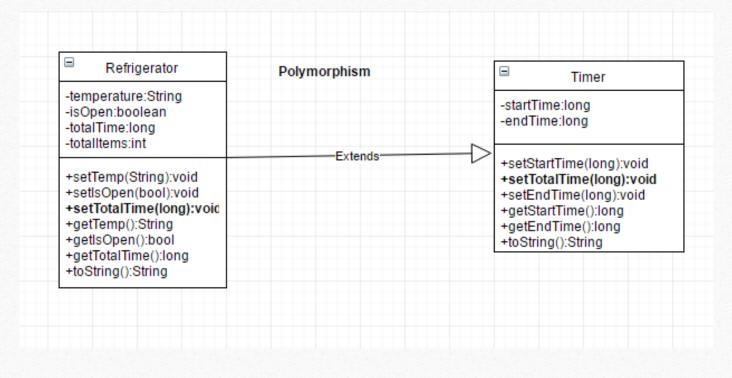
# Encapsulated 2

```
public class Items implements Serializable{
    //Instance variables
    private ArrayList<String> itemName;
    private final ArrayList<String> stringList = new ArrayList<>();
    private Refrigerator rf;
    //Default constructor
   Items(){
    //Arguments constructor
     Items(ArrayList<String> in, Refrigerator r) {
        this.itemName = in;
        this.rf = r;
    //Setter and Getter
    public ArrayList<String> getItemName() {
        return itemName;
```

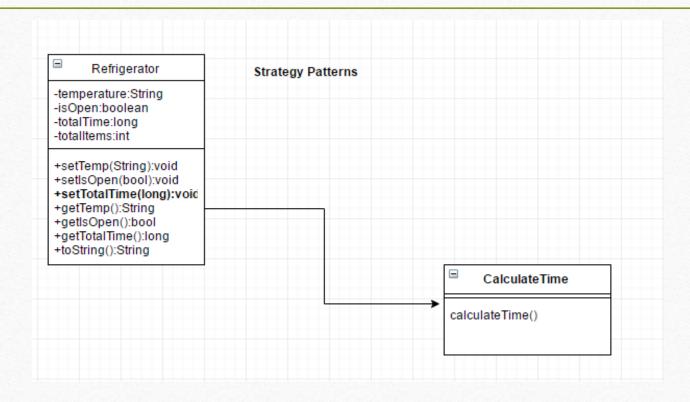
## Loose Coupling



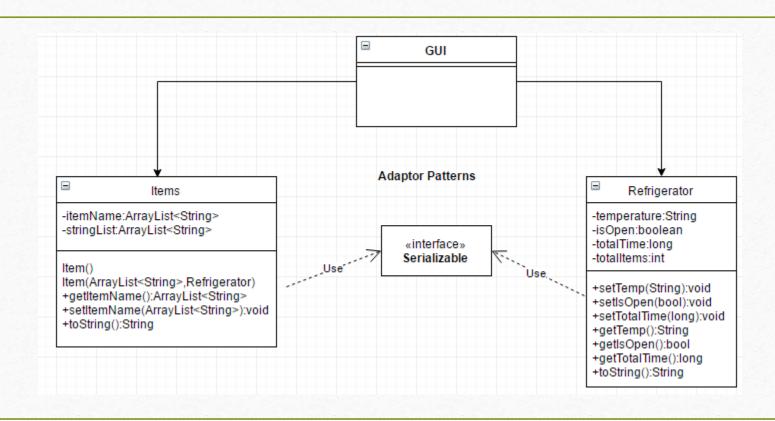
## Polymorphism



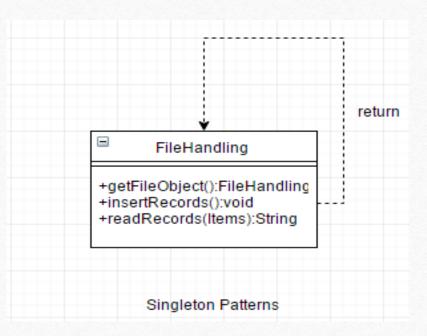
# Behaviour Design Patterns



# Structural Design Patterns



# Creational Design Patterns



## Override equals() method

#### Timer Class

```
@Override
public boolean equals(Object obj) {
    if (this == obj)
        return true;
    if (obj == null)
        return false;
    if (getClass() != obj.getClass())
        return false;
    Timer other = (Timer) obj;
    if (startTime != other.startTime)
        return false;
    if (stopTime != other.stopTime)
        return false;
    return true;
}
```

### Serialization

```
//Insert Object
public void insertRecords(Items item) {
      try {
    FileOutputStream fop=new FileOutputStream("items.ser");
    ObjectOutputStream oos=new ObjectOutputStream(fop);
     oos.writeObject(item);
     System.out.println("Data is inserted!!!");
} catch (Exception e) {
//Read Object
public String readRecords(Items item) throws FileNotFoundException, IOException, ClassNotFoundEx
      FileInputStream fis=new FileInputStream("items.ser");
    ObjectInputStream ois=new ObjectInputStream(fis);
    item=(Items)ois.readObject();
   return item.toString();
```

### Reflection

```
//Reflection invoke
Class myClass = fileIO.getClass();
Method fileObject;
try {
    fileObject = myClass.getMethod("getFileObject", new Class[] {});
fileIO = (FileHandling) fileObject.invoke(fileIO, new Object[] {});
catch (Exception e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
```

# Threads a)

```
//Thread use for time calculation
private static void calculateTime() throws InterruptedException {
    //Sleep 2 seconds
    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(2);
}
```

## Threads b)

```
/* Create and display the form */
java.awt.EventQueue.invokeLater(new Runnable() {
    public void run() {
        new GUI().setVisible(true);
    }
});

/* Create and display the form */
java.awt.EventQueue.invokeLater(new Runnable() {
    public void run() {
        new FridgeApp().setVisible(true);
    }
});
}
```