
Data Structures and Algorithms

COMP 103

2019-20


Semester 2

Lecture 10a

Dr. Kerese Manueli

kerese.manueli@ecs.vuw.ac.nz

Victoria University of Wellington



VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF
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TE HERENGA WAKA

School of
Engineering and Computer Science
Te Kura Mātai Pūkaha, Pūrōrohiko

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Introduction to Data Structures and Algorithms

Assignment 3 Part B: Recursion

Not Available to Students

- Due 24 May , 7pm

Resources and links




- Download [zip file](#) containing the necessary code and data.
- Java [Documentation](#)
- [Submit](#) your answers
- [Marks and feedback](#)
- [Part A of the assignment](#)




What To Hand In

- [Part A](#)
 - `HospitalERCore.java`
 - `Patient.java`
 - `HospitalERCompl.java` and `Department.java` (for the completion)
- [Part B](#)
 - `MineSweeper.java`

Assignment 3b

https://ecs.wgtn.ac.nz/Courses/XMUT103_2020T1/Assignment3PartB

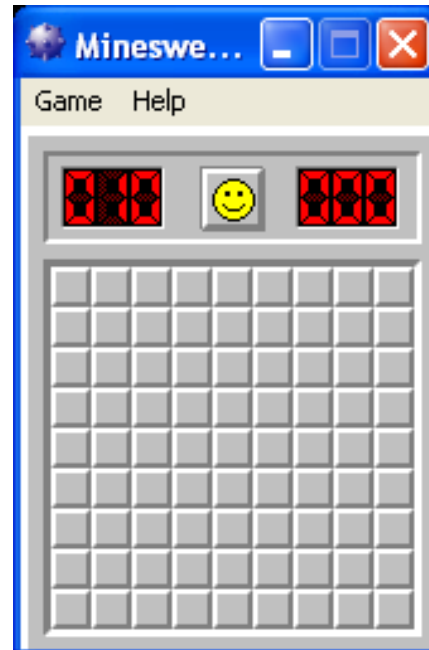
- 1) Zip file →  XMUT103-2020T1-Assig3PartB.zip 19/05/2020 8:08 AM Compressed (zipp... 5 KB
- 2) Unzipped folder →  XMUT103-2020T1-Assig3PartB 19/05/2020 8:12 AM File folder
- 3) Folder inside the unzipped folder  MineSweeper 16/04/2020 12:17 PM File folder
- 4) Files inside the **MineSweeper** folder →

 MineSweeper.java	16/04/2020 12:17 PM	JAVA File	7 KB
 package.bluej	16/04/2020 12:17 PM	BlueJ Project File	1 KB
 Square.java	16/04/2020 12:17 PM	JAVA File	4 KB

Minesweeper Game (Weight: 1/3)

Minesweeper is a very old video game in which the player tries to work out where the mines are hidden on a grid. Each square in the grid starts off as hidden (dark green). The player can mark any hidden square that they think contains a mine, and can expose any hidden square that they think is safe.

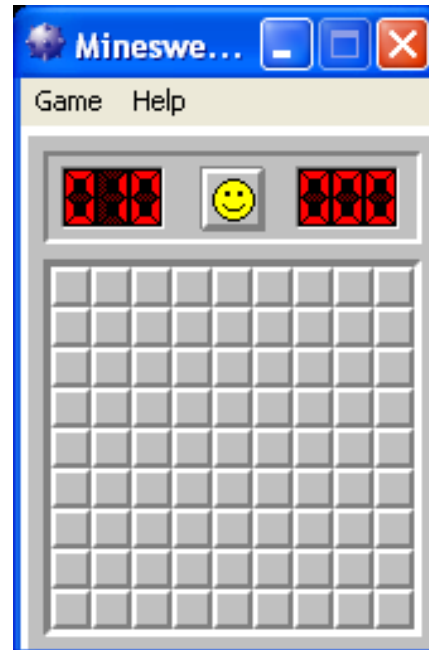
- If the player exposes a square with a mine, they lose and the game is over. In this case, all the squares are opened up so that the player can see where all the mines are.
- If the player exposes a safe square that is next to one or more mines, then the square displays a number saying how many of the eight surrounding squares contain a mine.
- If the player exposes a safe square that is not next to a mine, then it "spreads" to all the connected squares that are also safe, and exposes them also.



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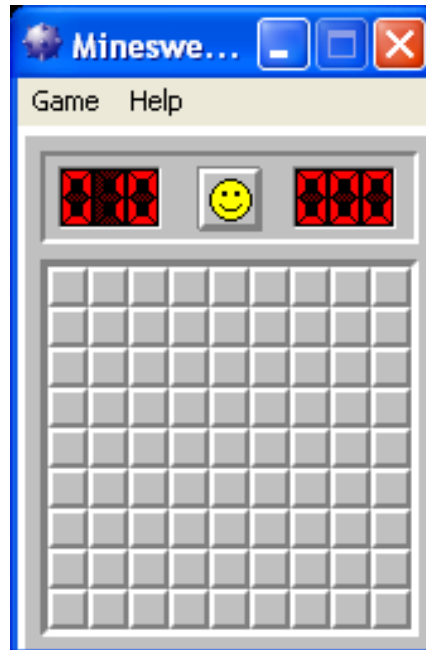
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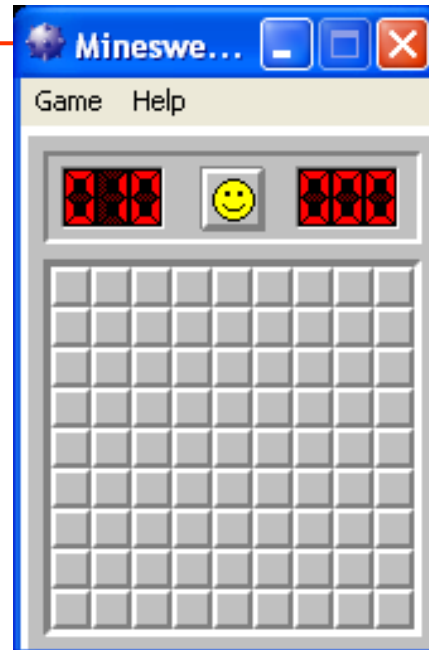
- If the player exposes a square with a mine, they lose and the game is over. In this case, all the squares are opened up so that the player can see where all the mines are.
- If the player exposes a safe square that is next to one or more mines, then the square displays a number saying how many of the eight surrounding squares contain a mine.
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- If the player exposes a square with a mine, they lose and the game is over. In this case, all the squares are opened up so that the player can see where all the mines are.
- If the player exposes a safe square that is next to one or more mines, then the square displays a number saying how many of the eight surrounding squares contain a mine.
- If the player exposes a safe square that is not next to a mine, then it "spreads" to all the connected squares that are also safe, and exposes them also.



Assignment 3b

https://ecs.wgtn.ac.nz/Courses/XMUT103_2020T1/Assignment3PartB

If you aren't familiar with the game, you can run the demo, or play the KDE version (KMines - in the Games menu, under Tactics and Strategy).

The `Minesweeper` class has code for most of the program, except for the key methods of

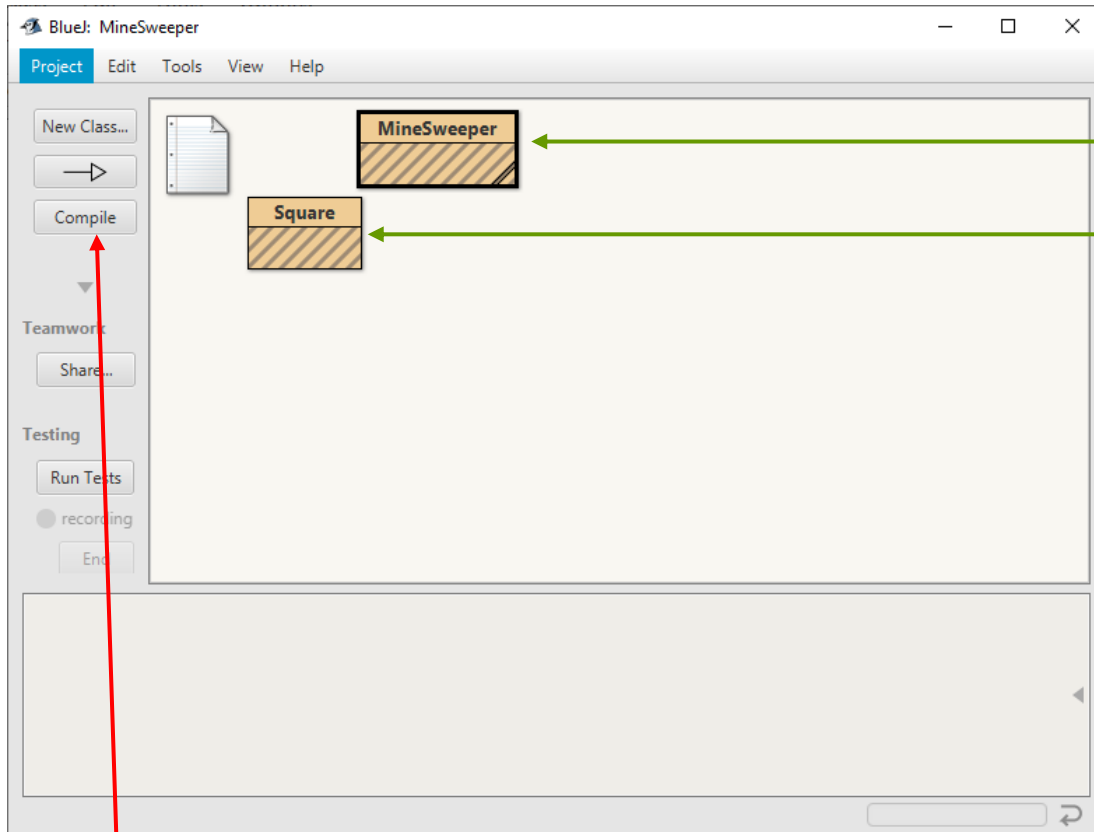
- `mark(row, col)`: The player has clicked on a square to mark it.
- `tryExpose(row, col)`: the player has clicked on a square to expose it
- `exposeSquareAt(row, col)`: expose the square at (row,col) and if it has no adjacent mines, spread the exposing to all connected safe squares. This method should be recursive, and needs to spread out horizontally, vertically, and diagonally.
- `hasWon()`: check whether the player has won the game yet (exposed all the squares without a mine).

The `Square` class has code for individual squares; you need to use it, but you should not modify it.

Core and Completion:

Complete the four incomplete methods in `Minesweeper` in order to make the game work.

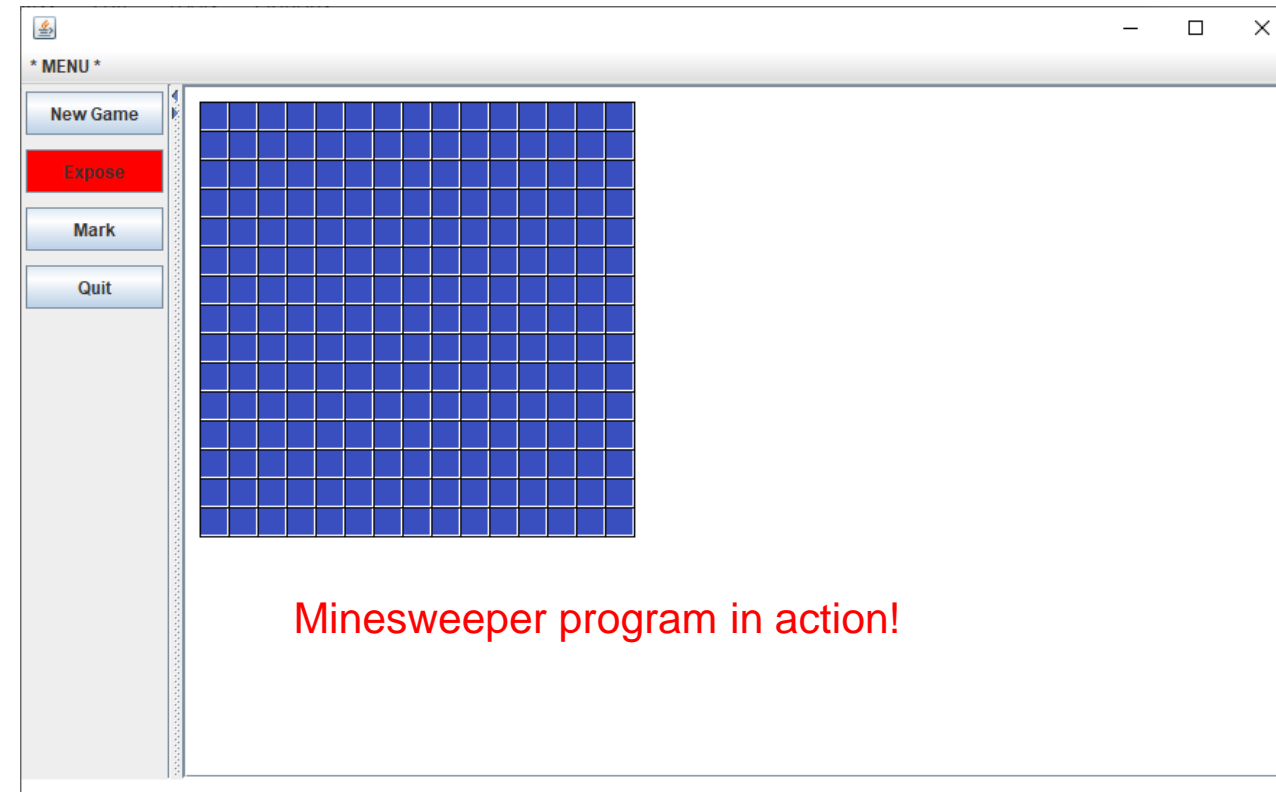
Assignment 3b

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Compile and run the Minesweeper program

Files inside the **MineSweeper** folder

File Name	Date/Time	File Type	Size
MineSweeper.java	16/04/2020 12:17 PM	JAVA File	7 KB
package.bluej	16/04/2020 12:17 PM	BlueJ Project File	1 KB
Square.java	16/04/2020 12:17 PM	JAVA File	4 KB

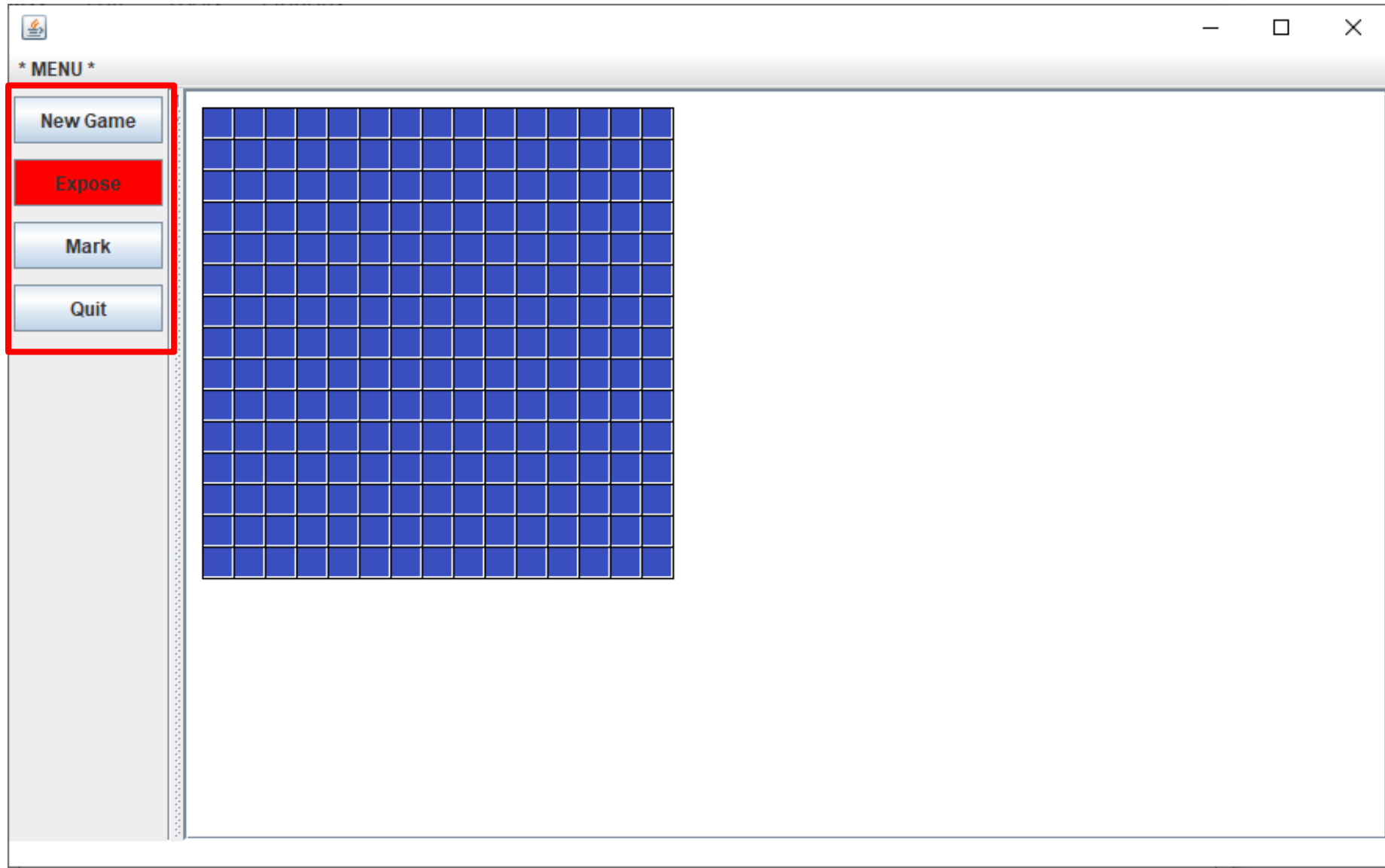


Minesweeper program in action!

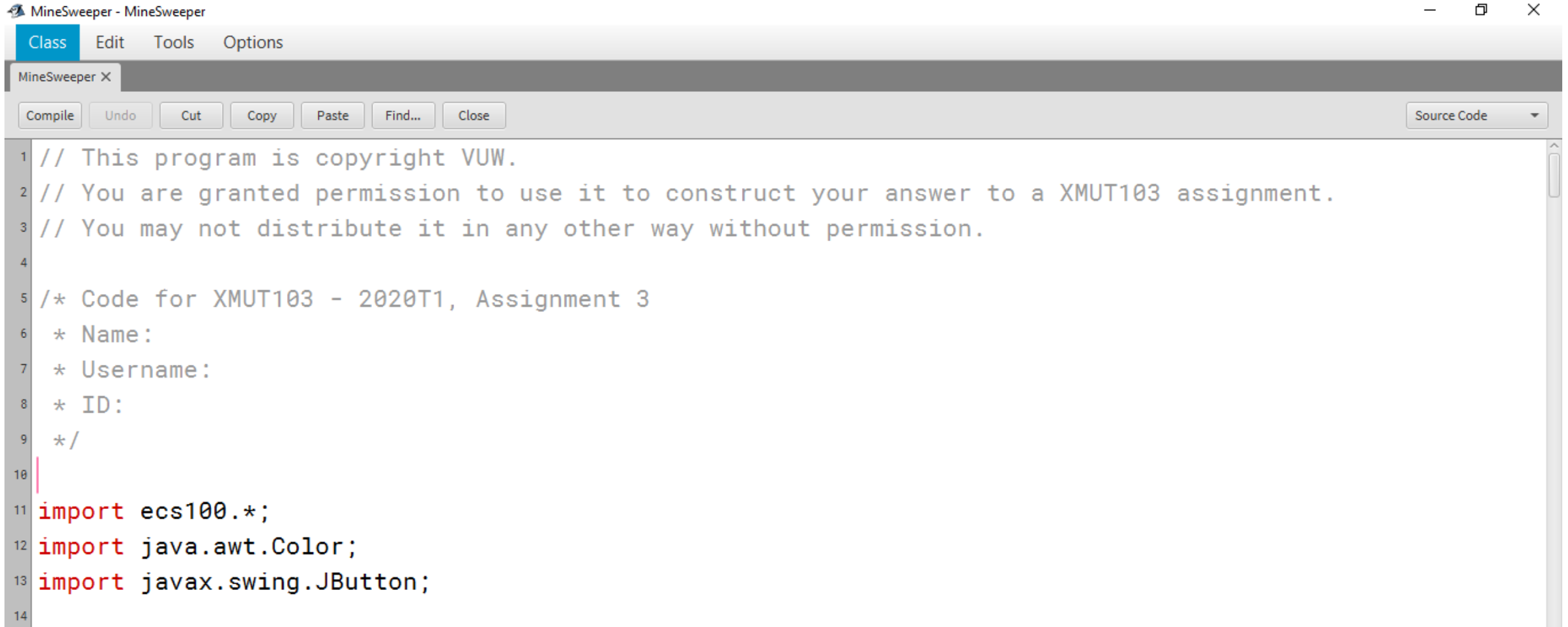
Assignment 3b

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4
Buttons

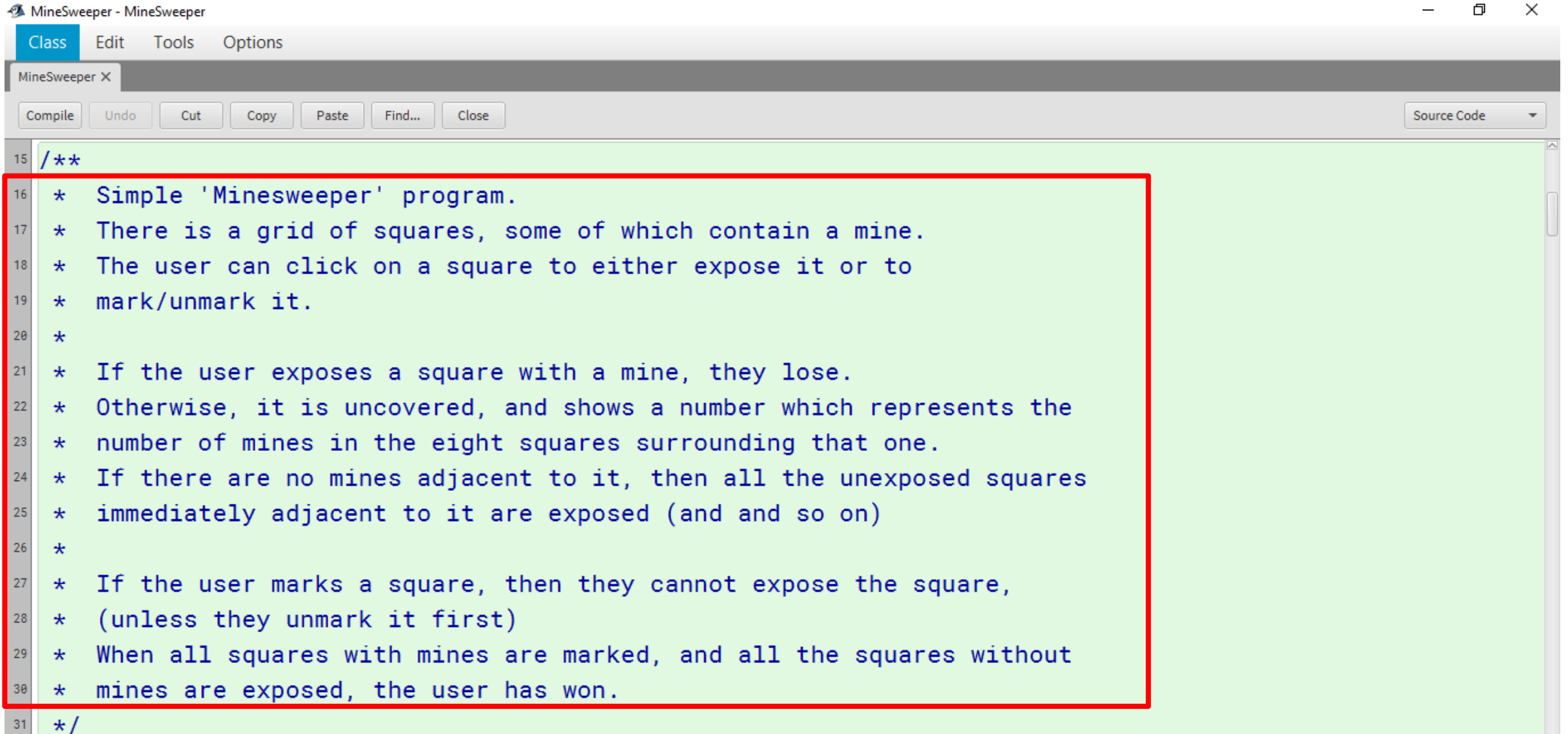


Assignment 3b

https://ecs.wgtn.ac.nz/Courses/XMUT103_2020T1/Assignment3PartB

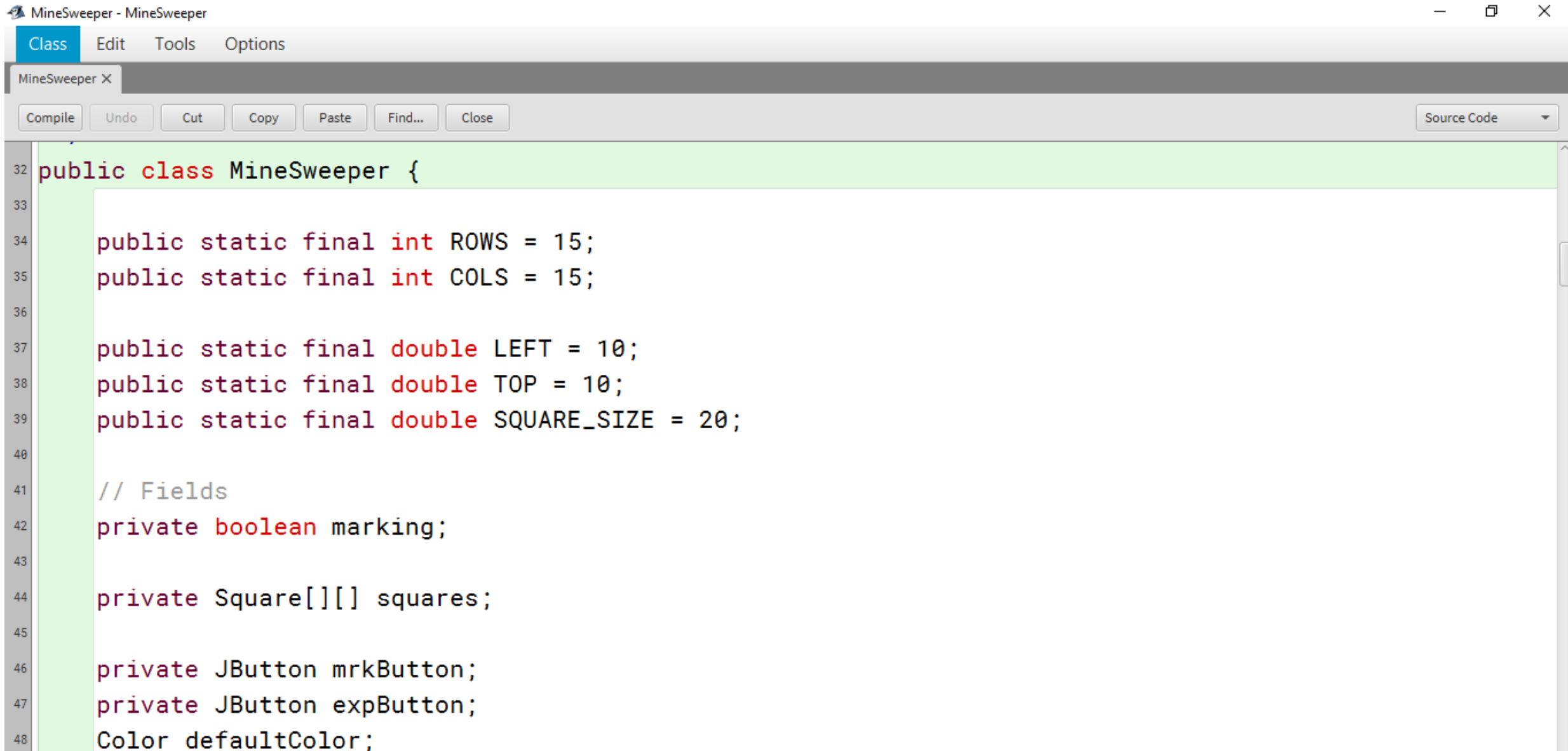
```
1 // This program is copyright VUW.
2 // You are granted permission to use it to construct your answer to a XMUT103 assignment.
3 // You may not distribute it in any other way without permission.
4
5 /* Code for XMUT103 - 2020T1, Assignment 3
6  * Name:
7  * Username:
8  * ID:
9  */
10
11 import ecs100.*;
12 import java.awt.Color;
13 import javax.swing.JButton;
14
```

Assignment 3b

https://ecs.wgtn.ac.nz/Courses/XMUT103_2020T1/Assignment3PartB

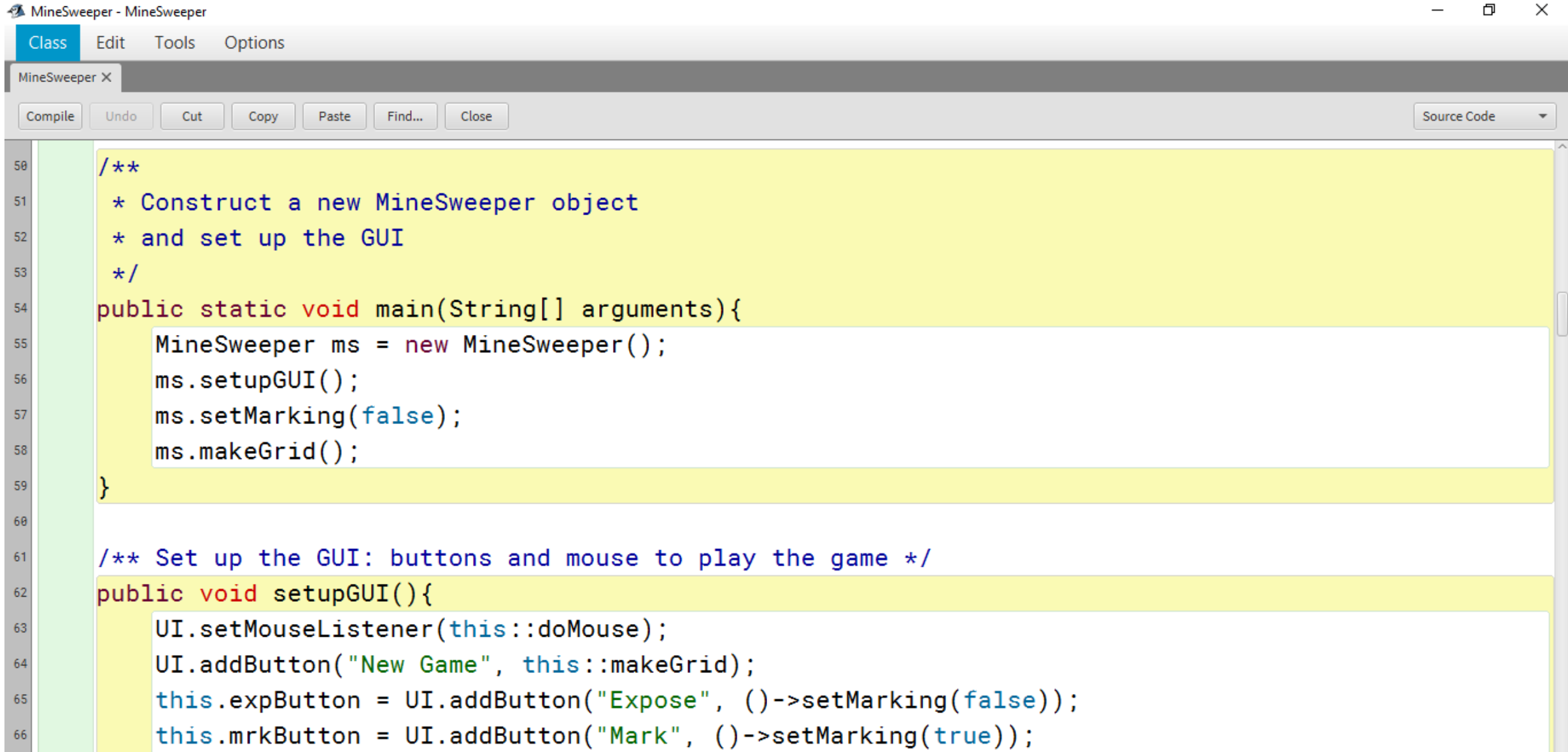
```
15 /**
16  * Simple 'Minesweeper' program.
17  * There is a grid of squares, some of which contain a mine.
18  * The user can click on a square to either expose it or to
19  * mark/unmark it.
20  *
21  * If the user exposes a square with a mine, they lose.
22  * Otherwise, it is uncovered, and shows a number which represents the
23  * number of mines in the eight squares surrounding that one.
24  * If there are no mines adjacent to it, then all the unexposed squares
25  * immediately adjacent to it are exposed (and and so on)
26  *
27  * If the user marks a square, then they cannot expose the square,
28  * (unless they unmark it first)
29  * When all squares with mines are marked, and all the squares without
30  * mines are exposed, the user has won.
31  */
```

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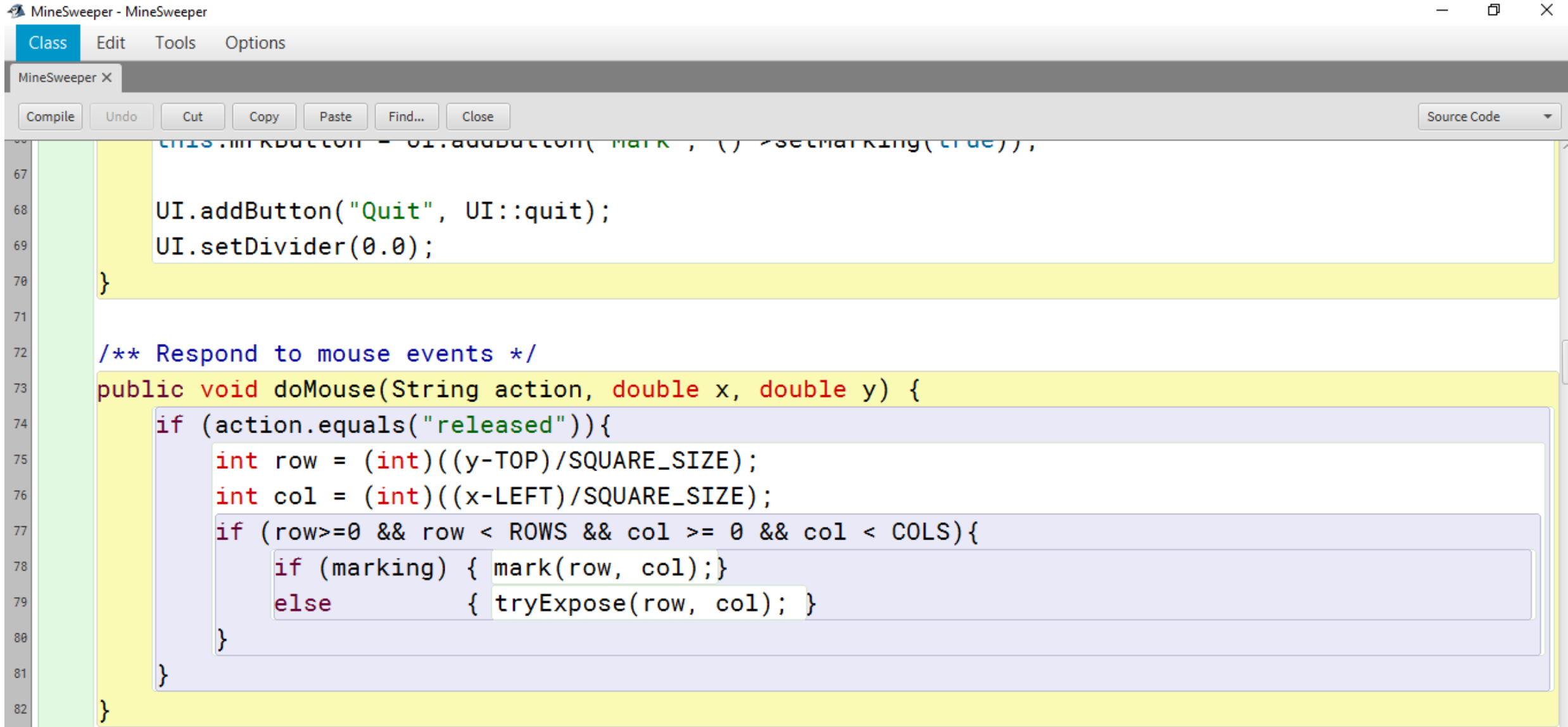
```
MineSweeper - MineSweeper
Class Edit Tools Options
MineSweeper X
Compile Undo Cut Copy Paste Find... Close Source Code
32 public class Minesweeper {
33
34     public static final int ROWS = 15;
35     public static final int COLS = 15;
36
37     public static final double LEFT = 10;
38     public static final double TOP = 10;
39     public static final double SQUARE_SIZE = 20;
40
41     // Fields
42     private boolean marking;
43
44     private Square[][] squares;
45
46     private JButton mrkButton;
47     private JButton expButton;
48     Color defaultColor;
```

Assignment 3b

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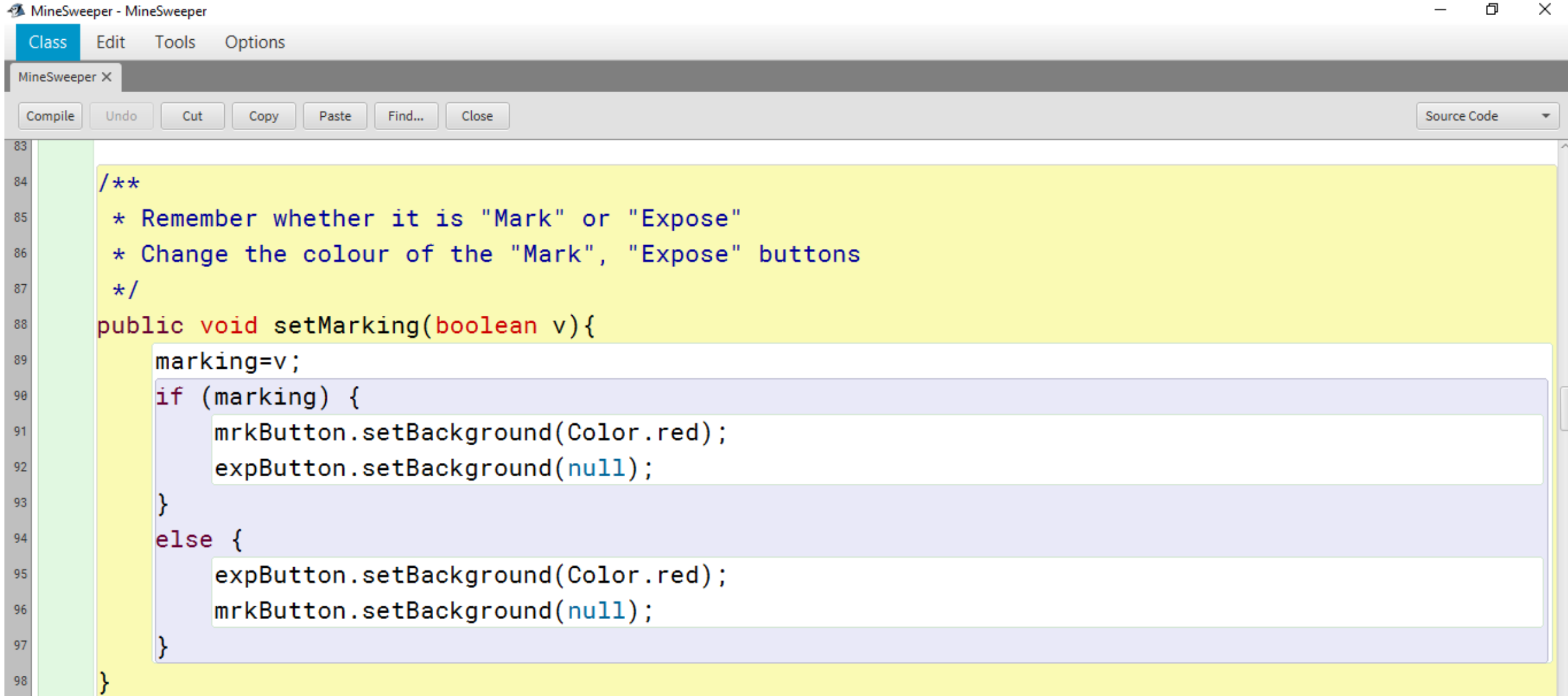
```
MineSweeper - MineSweeper
Class Edit Tools Options
MineSweeper X
Compile Undo Cut Copy Paste Find... Close Source Code
50 /**
51  * Construct a new Minesweeper object
52  * and set up the GUI
53  */
54 public static void main(String[] arguments){
55     Minesweeper ms = new Minesweeper();
56     ms.setupGUI();
57     ms.setMarking(false);
58     ms.makeGrid();
59 }
60
61 /** Set up the GUI: buttons and mouse to play the game */
62 public void setupGUI(){
63     UI.addMouseListener(this::doMouse);
64     UI.addButton("New Game", this::makeGrid);
65     this.expButton = UI.addButton("Expose", ()->setMarking(false));
66     this.mrkButton = UI.addButton("Mark", ()->setMarking(true));
```

Assignment 3b

https://ecs.wgtn.ac.nz/Courses/XMUT103_2020T1/Assignment3PartB

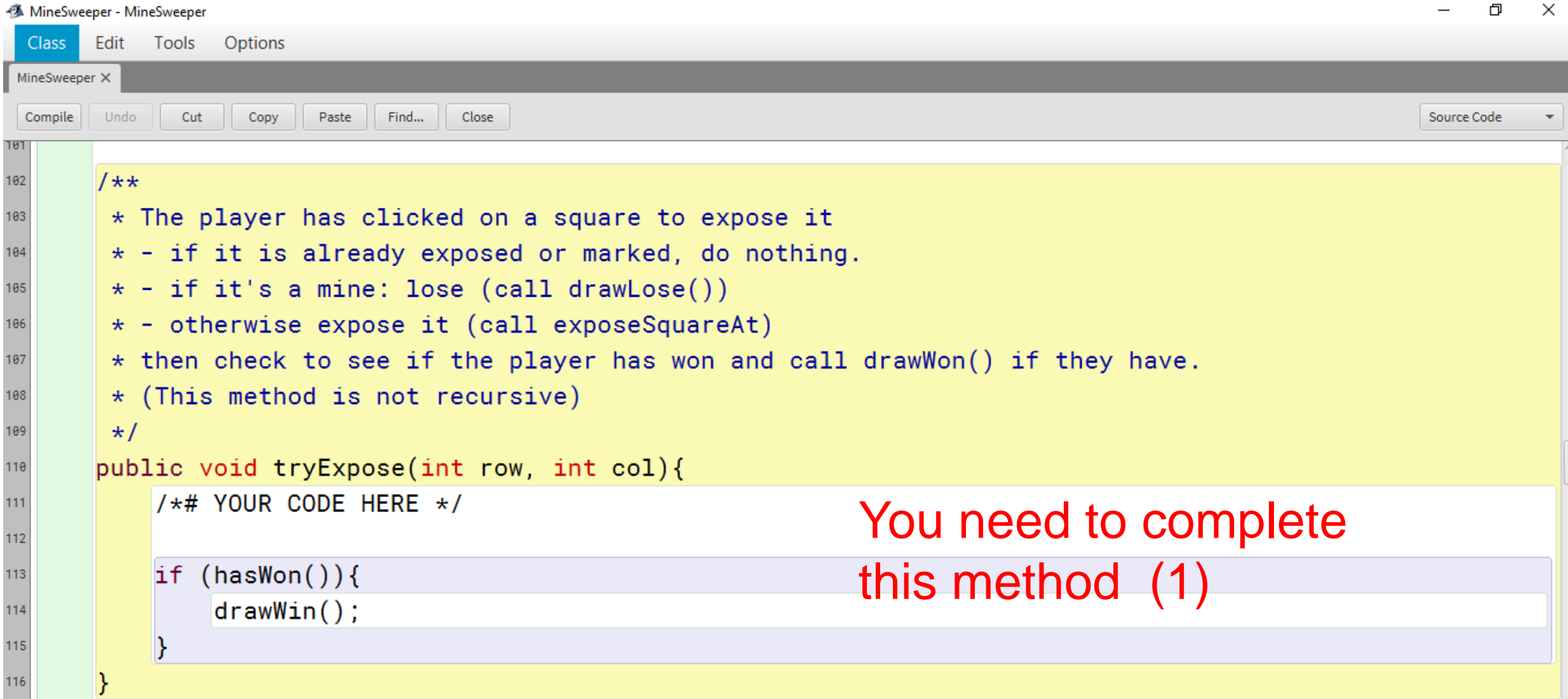
```
MineSweeper - MineSweeper
Class Edit Tools Options
MineSweeper X
Compile Undo Cut Copy Paste Find... Close Source Code
67
68 UI.addButton("Quit", UI::quit);
69 UI.setDivider(0.0);
70 }
71
72 /** Respond to mouse events */
73 public void doMouse(String action, double x, double y) {
74     if (action.equals("released")){
75         int row = (int)((y-TOP)/SQUARE_SIZE);
76         int col = (int)((x-LEFT)/SQUARE_SIZE);
77         if (row>=0 && row < ROWS && col >= 0 && col < COLS){
78             if (marking) { mark(row, col);}
79             else { tryExpose(row, col); }
80         }
81     }
82 }
```

Assignment 3b

https://ecs.wgtn.ac.nz/Courses/XMUT103_2020T1/Assignment3PartB

```
83  
84 /**  
85  * Remember whether it is "Mark" or "Expose"  
86  * Change the colour of the "Mark", "Expose" buttons  
87  */  
88 public void setMarking(boolean v){  
89     marking=v;  
90     if (marking) {  
91         mrkButton.setBackground(Color.red);  
92         expButton.setBackground(null);  
93     }  
94     else {  
95         expButton.setBackground(Color.red);  
96         mrkButton.setBackground(null);  
97     }  
98 }
```


Assignment 3b

https://ecs.wgtn.ac.nz/Courses/XMUT103_2020T1/Assignment3PartB

```
101
102 /**
103  * The player has clicked on a square to expose it
104  * - if it is already exposed or marked, do nothing.
105  * - if it's a mine: lose (call drawLose())
106  * - otherwise expose it (call exposeSquareAt)
107  * then check to see if the player has won and call drawWon() if they have.
108  * (This method is not recursive)
109  */
110 public void tryExpose(int row, int col){
111     /*# YOUR CODE HERE */
112
113     if (hasWon()){
114         drawWin();
115     }
116 }
```

You need to complete this method (1)

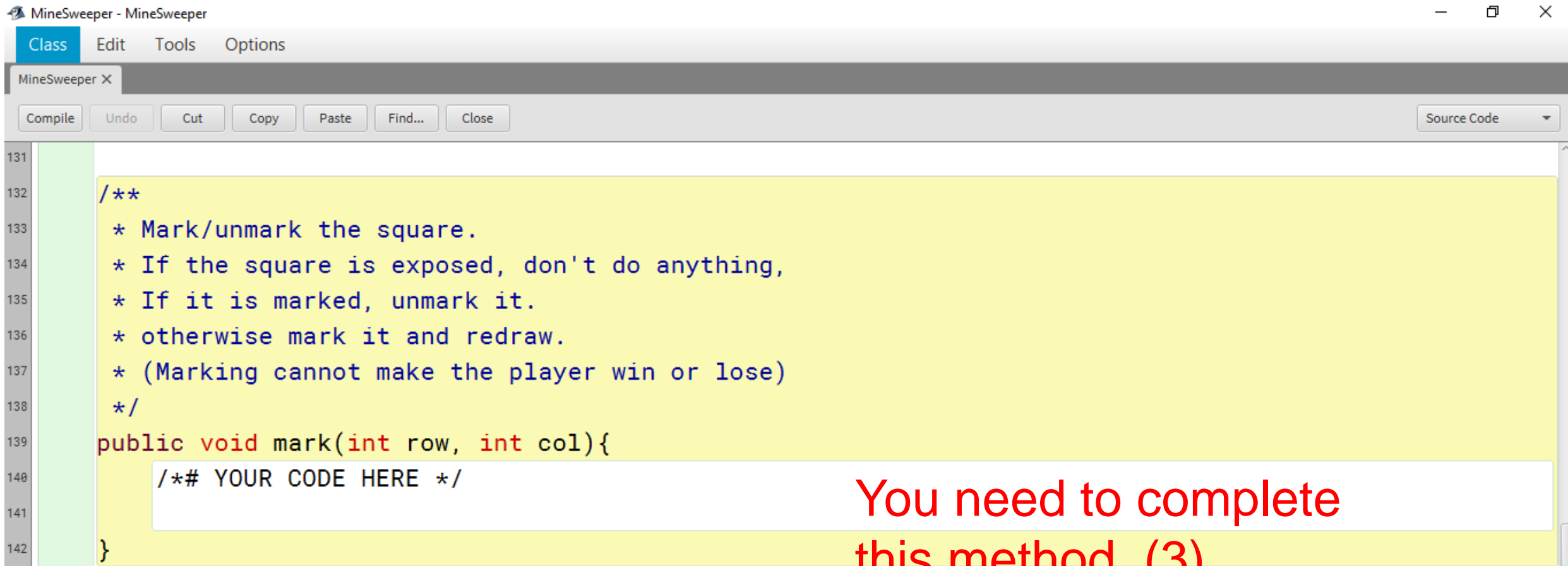
Assignment 3b

https://ecs.wgtn.ac.nz/Courses/XMUT103_2020T1/Assignment3PartB

```
117
118 /**
119  * Expose a square, and spread to its neighbours if safe to do so.
120  * It is guaranteed that this square is safe to expose (ie, does not have a mine).
121  * If it is already exposed, we are done.
122  * Otherwise expose it, and redraw it.
123  * If the number of adjacent mines of this square is 0, then
124  *     expose all its neighbours (which are safe to expose)
125  *     (and if they have no adjacent mine, expose their neighbours, and ....)
126  */
127 public void exposeSquareAt(int row, int col){
128     /*# YOUR CODE HERE */
129
130 }
```

You need to complete this method (2)

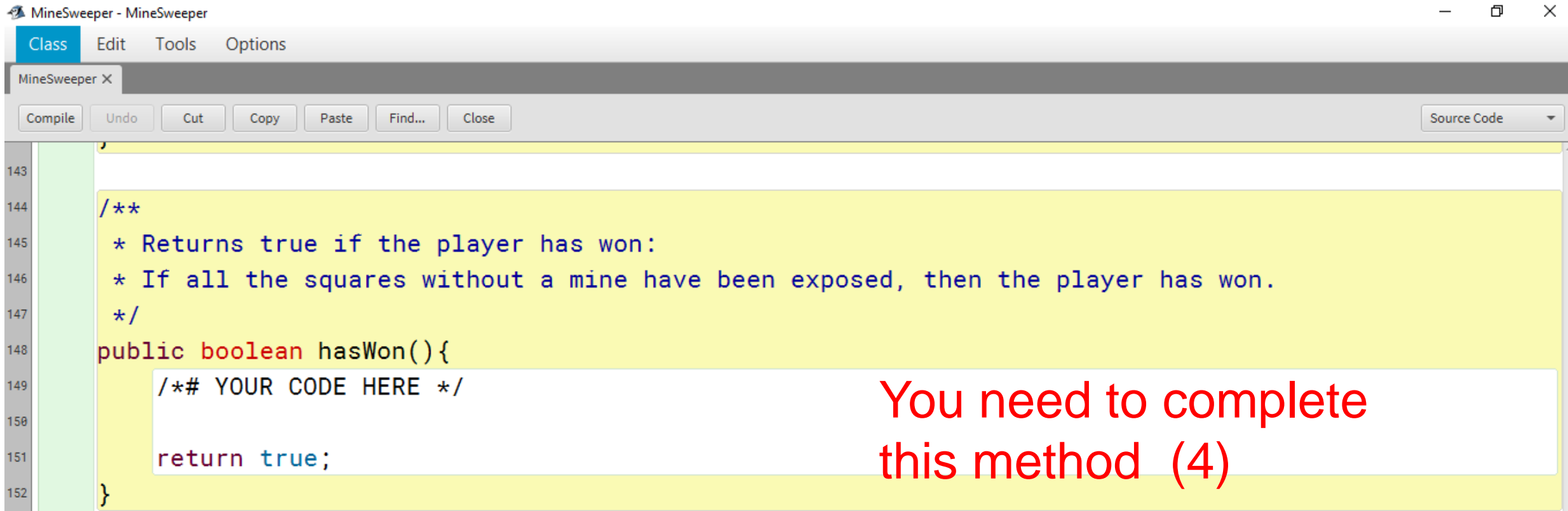
Assignment 3b

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```
131
132  /**
133   * Mark/unmark the square.
134   * If the square is exposed, don't do anything,
135   * If it is marked, unmark it.
136   * otherwise mark it and redraw.
137   * (Marking cannot make the player win or lose)
138   */
139  public void mark(int row, int col){
140      /*# YOUR CODE HERE */
141  }
142
```

You need to complete this method (3)

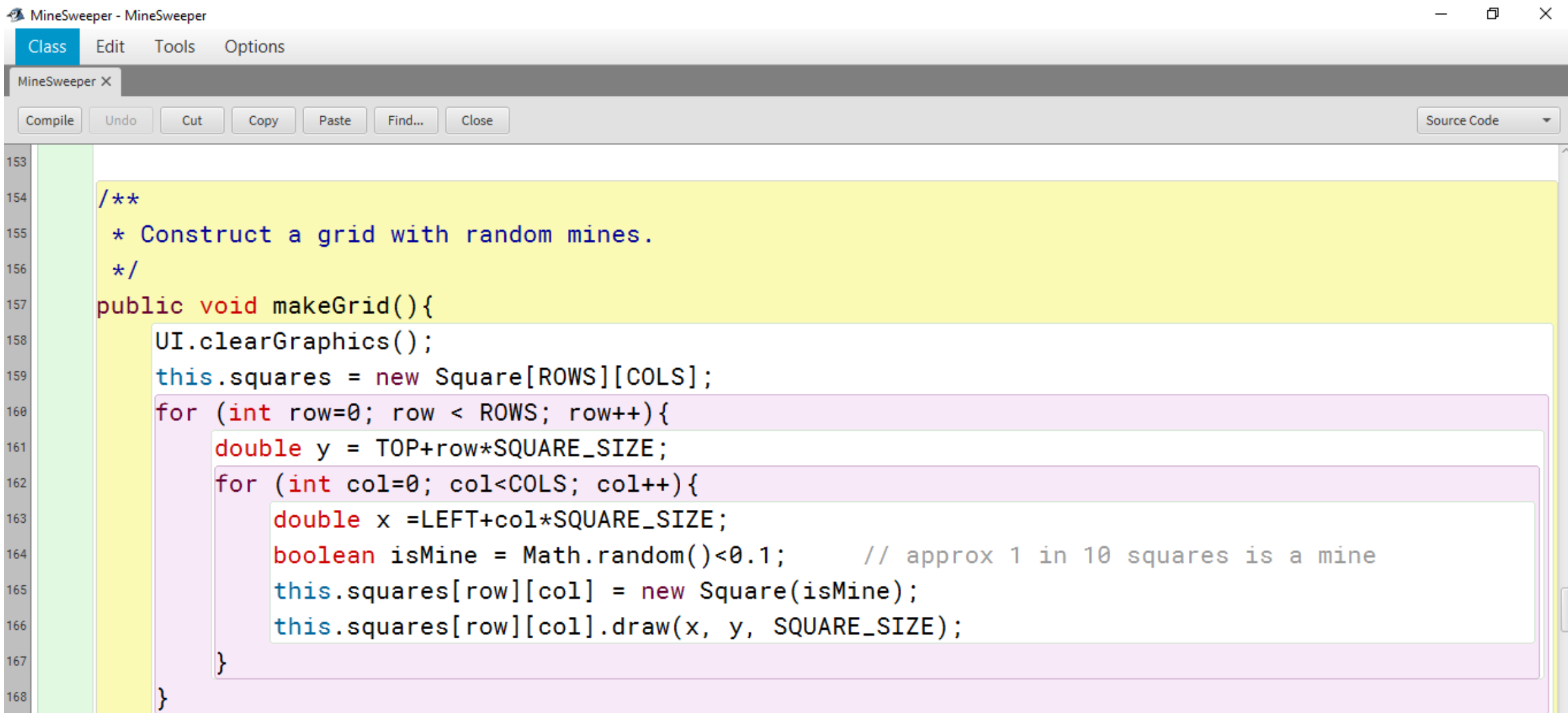
Assignment 3b

https://ecs.wgtn.ac.nz/Courses/XMUT103_2020T1/Assignment3PartB

```
143
144 /**
145  * Returns true if the player has won:
146  * If all the squares without a mine have been exposed, then the player has won.
147  */
148 public boolean hasWon(){
149     /*# YOUR CODE HERE */
150
151     return true;
152 }
```

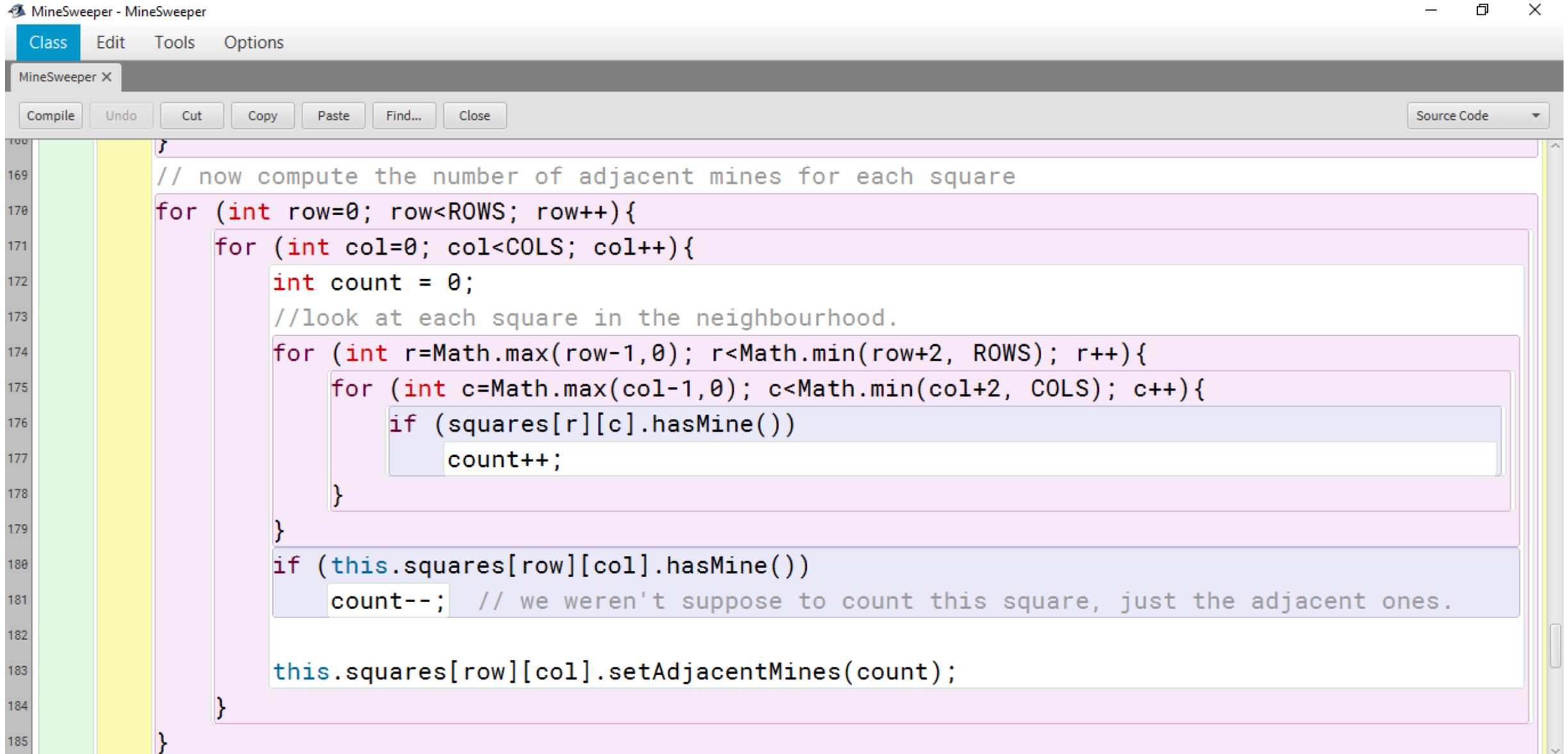
You need to complete this method (4)

Assignment 3b

https://ecs.wgtn.ac.nz/Courses/XMUT103_2020T1/Assignment3PartB

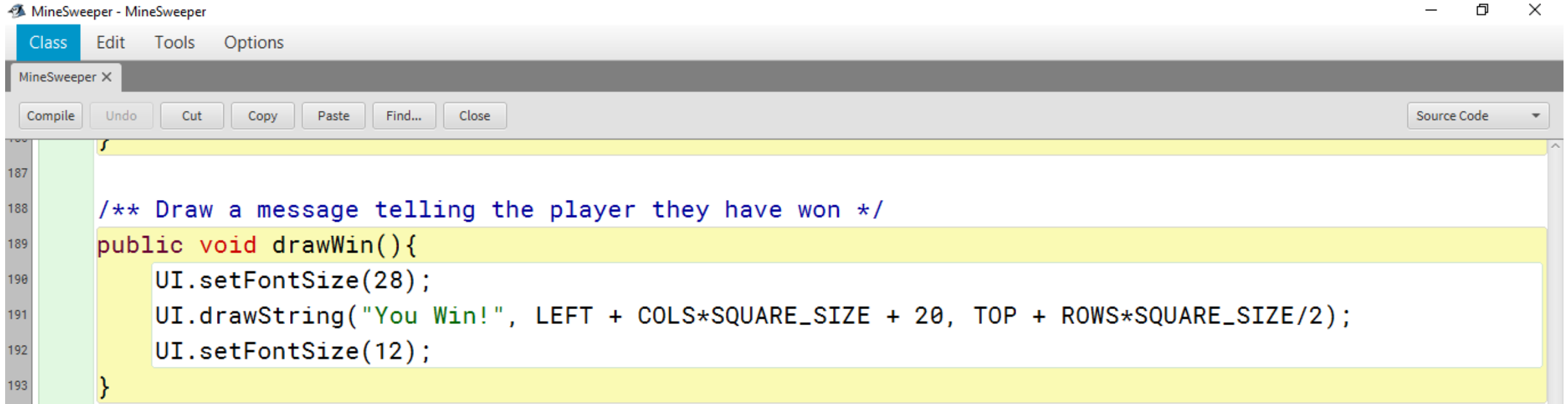
```
153
154 /**
155  * Construct a grid with random mines.
156  */
157 public void makeGrid(){
158     UI.clearGraphics();
159     this.squares = new Square[ROWS][COLS];
160     for (int row=0; row < ROWS; row++){
161         double y = TOP+row*SQUARE_SIZE;
162         for (int col=0; col<COLS; col++){
163             double x =LEFT+col*SQUARE_SIZE;
164             boolean isMine = Math.random()<0.1;    // approx 1 in 10 squares is a mine
165             this.squares[row][col] = new Square(isMine);
166             this.squares[row][col].draw(x, y, SQUARE_SIZE);
167         }
168     }
```

Assignment 3b

https://ecs.wgtn.ac.nz/Courses/XMUT103_2020T1/Assignment3PartB

```
169 // now compute the number of adjacent mines for each square
170 for (int row=0; row<ROWS; row++){
171     for (int col=0; col<COLS; col++){
172         int count = 0;
173         //look at each square in the neighbourhood.
174         for (int r=Math.max(row-1,0); r<Math.min(row+2, ROWS); r++){
175             for (int c=Math.max(col-1,0); c<Math.min(col+2, COLS); c++){
176                 if (squares[r][c].hasMine())
177                     count++;
178             }
179         }
180         if (this.squares[row][col].hasMine())
181             count--; // we weren't suppose to count this square, just the adjacent ones.
182
183         this.squares[row][col].setAdjacentMines(count);
184     }
185 }
```

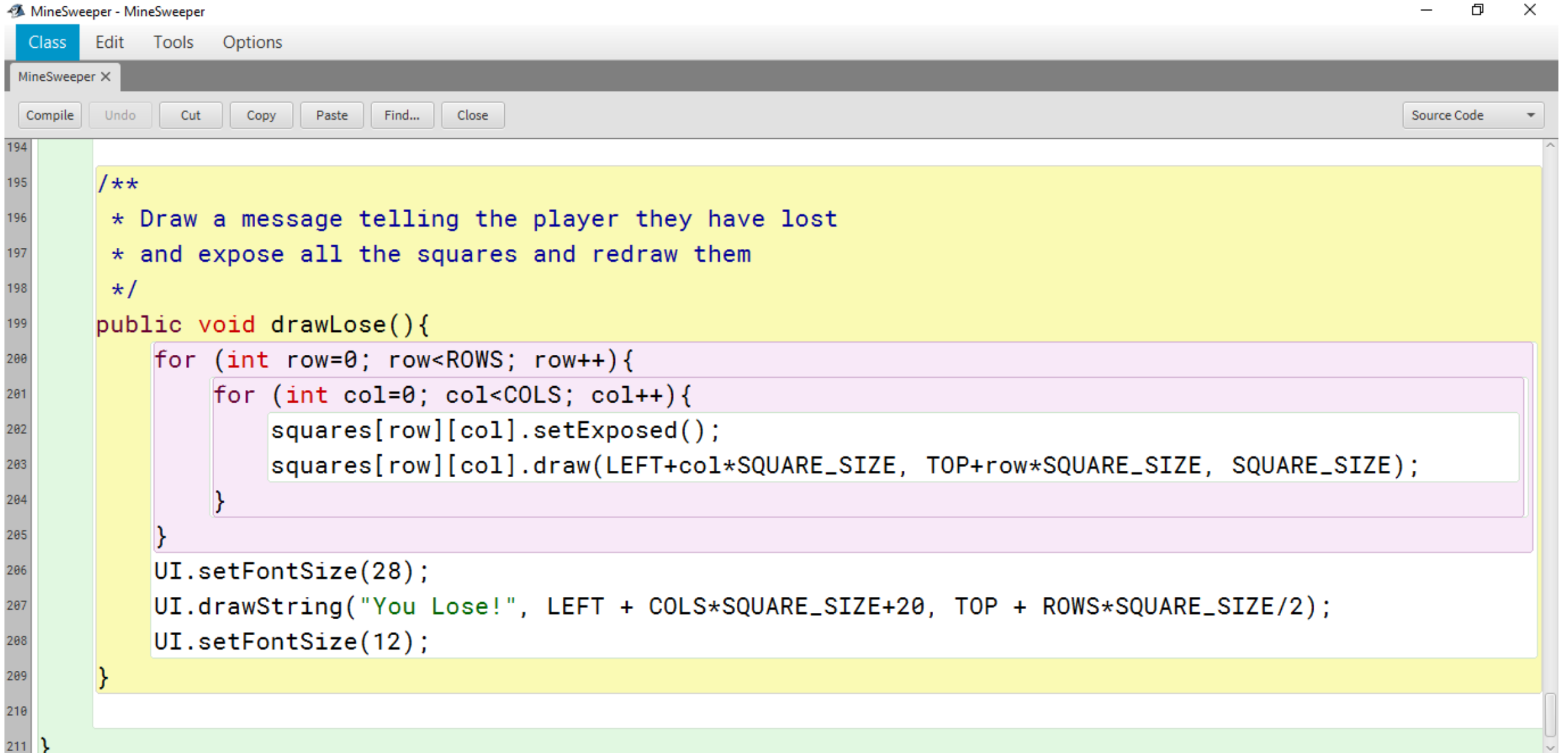
Assignment 3b

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The screenshot shows a Java IDE window titled "MineSweeper - MineSweeper". The menu bar includes "Class", "Edit", "Tools", and "Options". The toolbar contains buttons for "Compile", "Undo", "Cut", "Copy", "Paste", "Find...", and "Close". A "Source Code" dropdown menu is visible in the top right. The code editor displays the following Java code:

```
187  
188  /** Draw a message telling the player they have won */  
189  public void drawWin(){  
190      UI.setFontSize(28);  
191      UI.drawString("You Win!", LEFT + COLS*SQUARE_SIZE + 20, TOP + ROWS*SQUARE_SIZE/2);  
192      UI.setFontSize(12);  
193  }
```

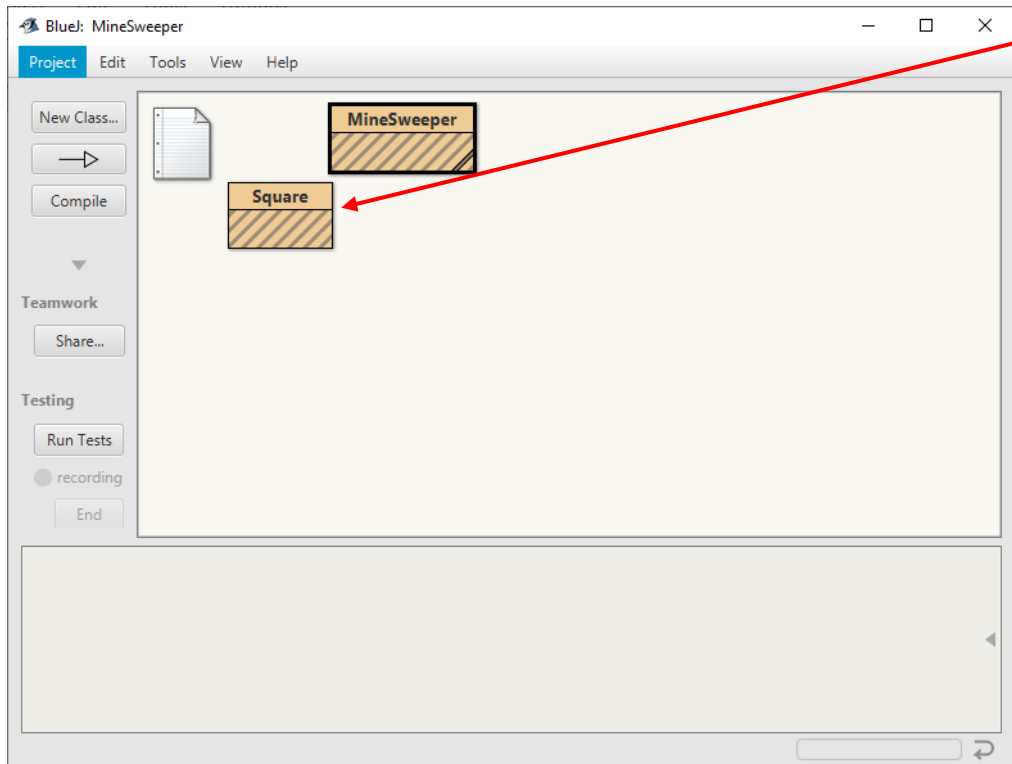
Assignment 3b




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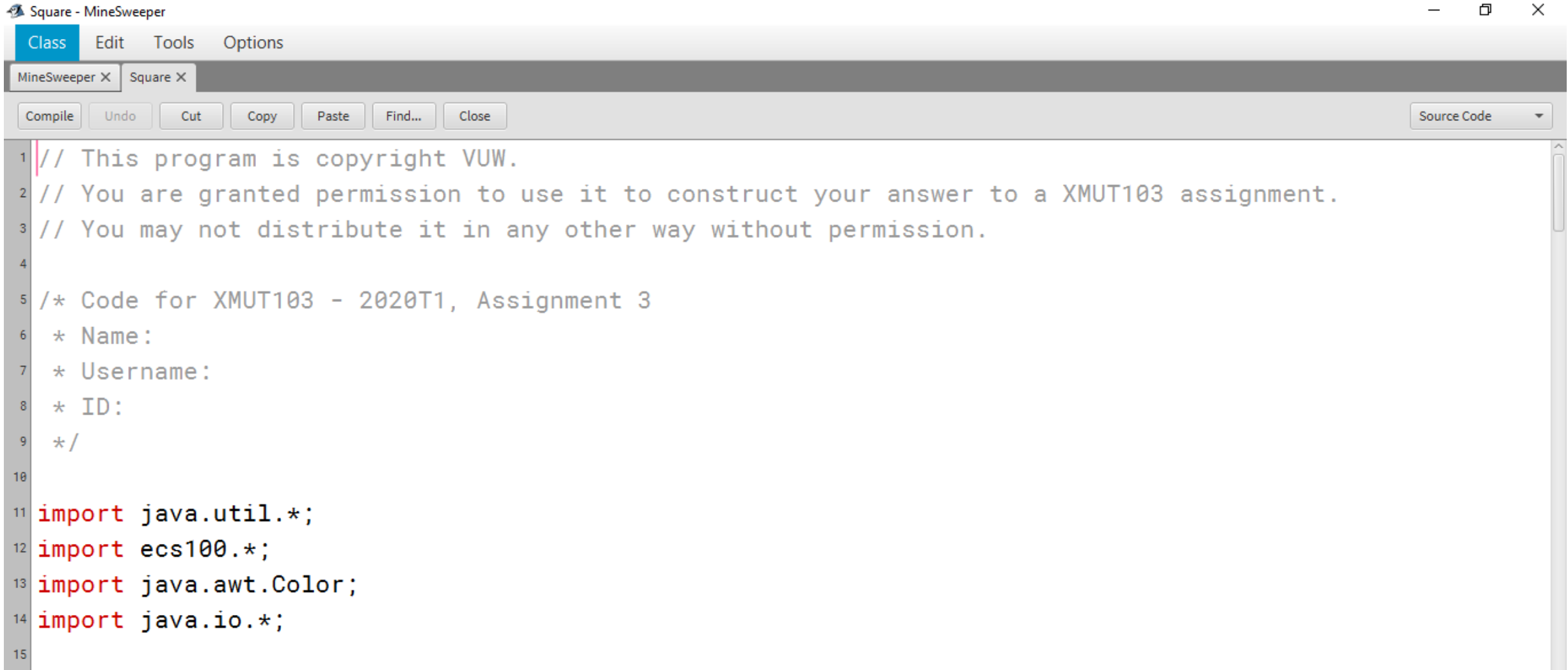
```
194
195 /**
196  * Draw a message telling the player they have lost
197  * and expose all the squares and redraw them
198  */
199 public void drawLose(){
200     for (int row=0; row<ROWS; row++){
201         for (int col=0; col<COLS; col++){
202             squares[row][col].setExposed();
203             squares[row][col].draw(LEFT+col*SQUARE_SIZE, TOP+row*SQUARE_SIZE, SQUARE_SIZE);
204         }
205     }
206     UI.setFontSize(28);
207     UI.drawString("You Lose!", LEFT + COLS*SQUARE_SIZE+20, TOP + ROWS*SQUARE_SIZE/2);
208     UI.setFontSize(12);
209 }
210
211 }
```


Assignment 3b

https://ecs.wgtn.ac.nz/Courses/XMUT103_2020T1/Assignment3PartBFiles inside the **MineSweeper** folder

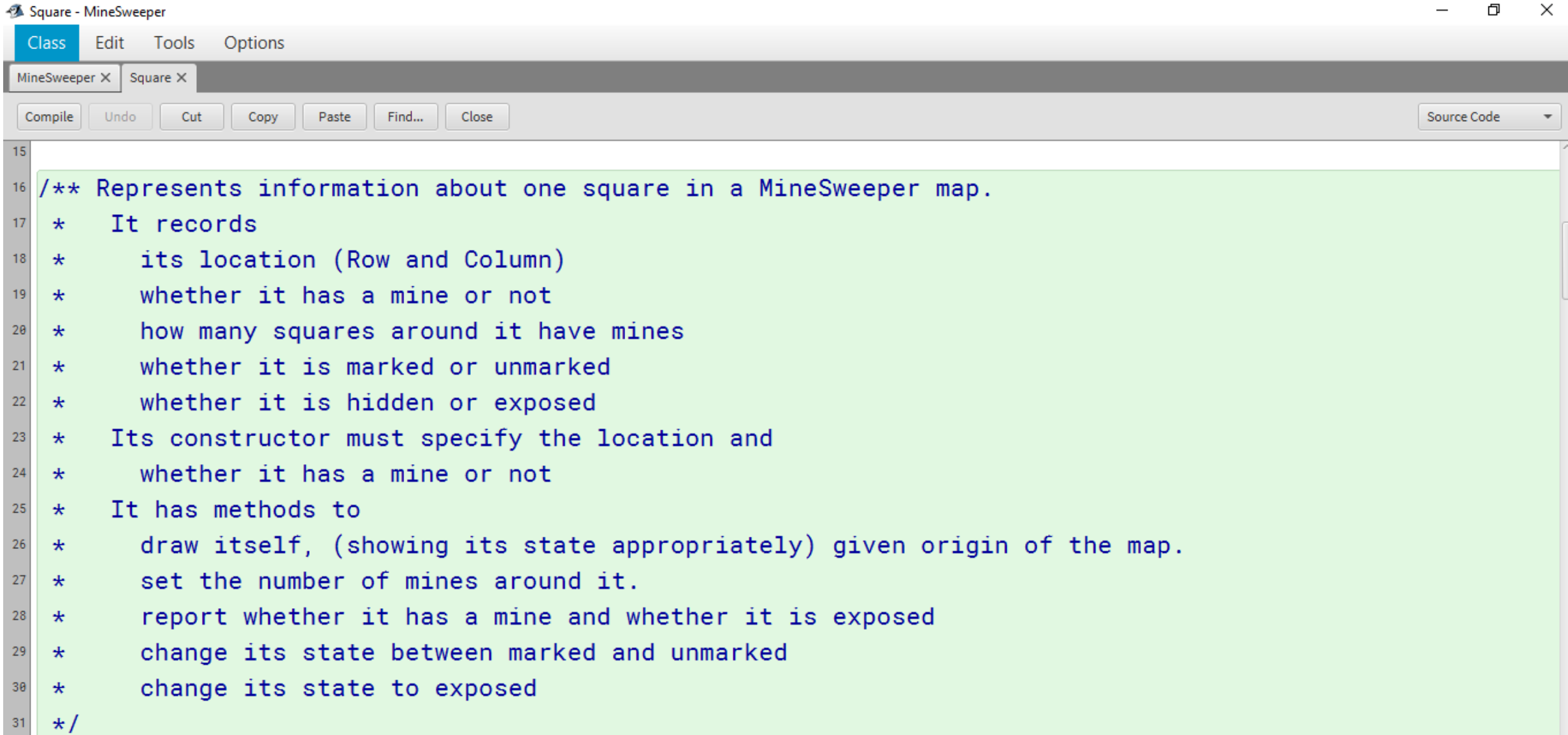
 MineSweeper.java	16/04/2020 12:17 PM	JAVA File	7 KB
 package.bluej	16/04/2020 12:17 PM	BlueJ Project File	1 KB
 Square.java	16/04/2020 12:17 PM	JAVA File	4 KB

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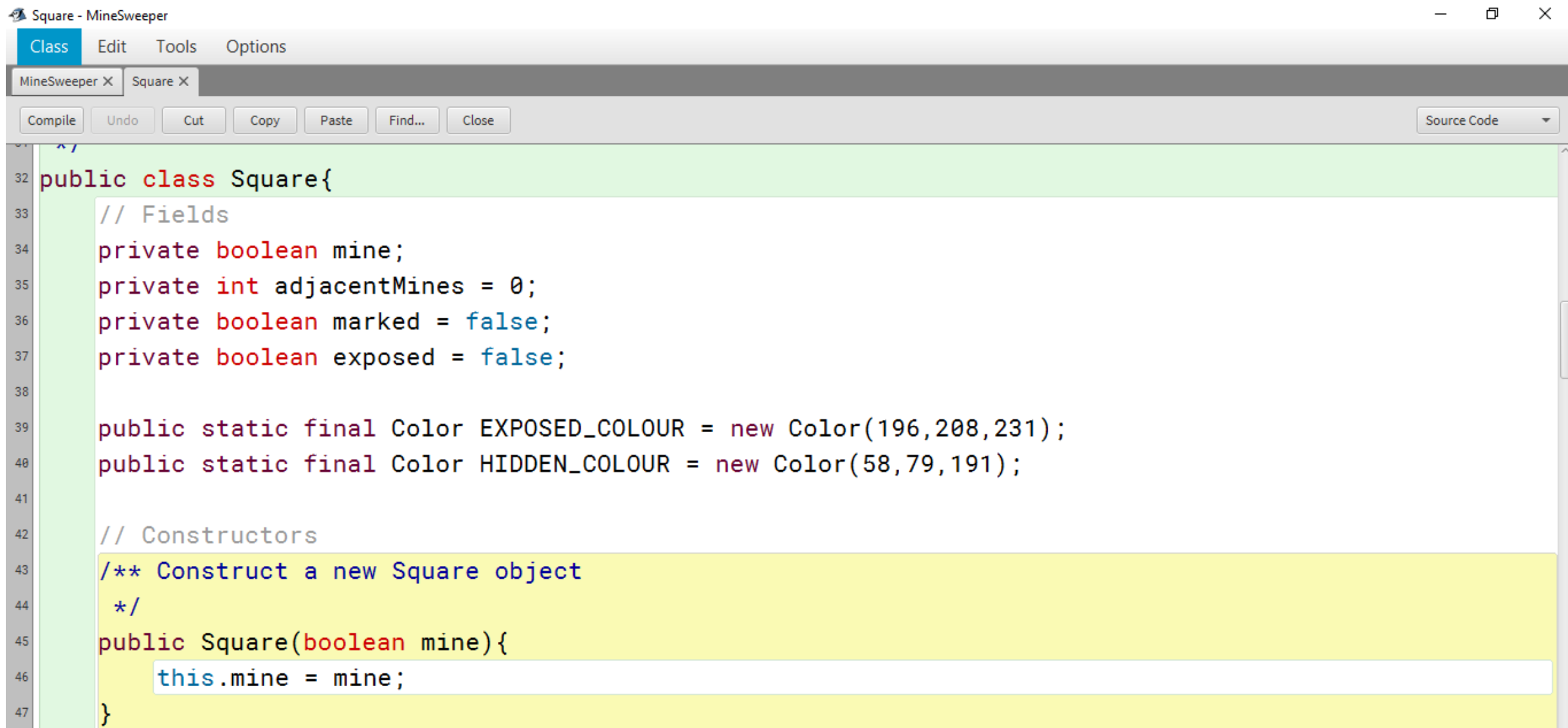
```
1 // This program is copyright VUW.
2 // You are granted permission to use it to construct your answer to a XMUT103 assignment.
3 // You may not distribute it in any other way without permission.
4
5 /* Code for XMUT103 - 2020T1, Assignment 3
6  * Name:
7  * Username:
8  * ID:
9  */
10
11 import java.util.*;
12 import ecs100.*;
13 import java.awt.Color;
14 import java.io.*;
15
```

Assignment 3b

https://ecs.wgtn.ac.nz/Courses/XMUT103_2020T1/Assignment3PartB

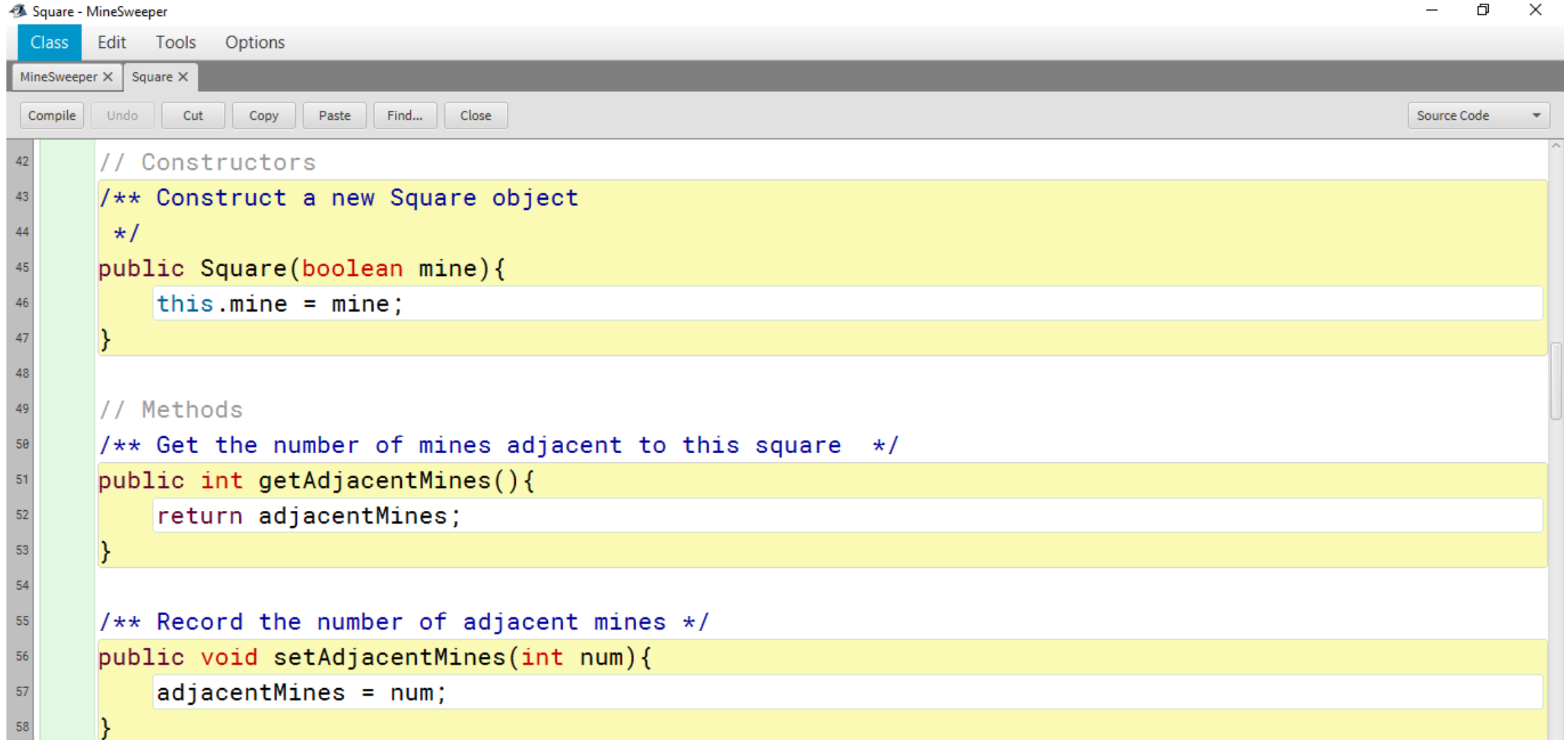
```
15
16 /** Represents information about one square in a MineSweeper map.
17  *   It records
18  *     its location (Row and Column)
19  *     whether it has a mine or not
20  *     how many squares around it have mines
21  *     whether it is marked or unmarked
22  *     whether it is hidden or exposed
23  *   Its constructor must specify the location and
24  *     whether it has a mine or not
25  *   It has methods to
26  *     draw itself, (showing its state appropriately) given origin of the map.
27  *     set the number of mines around it.
28  *     report whether it has a mine and whether it is exposed
29  *     change its state between marked and unmarked
30  *     change its state to exposed
31  */
```

Assignment 3b

https://ecs.wgtn.ac.nz/Courses/XMUT103_2020T1/Assignment3PartB

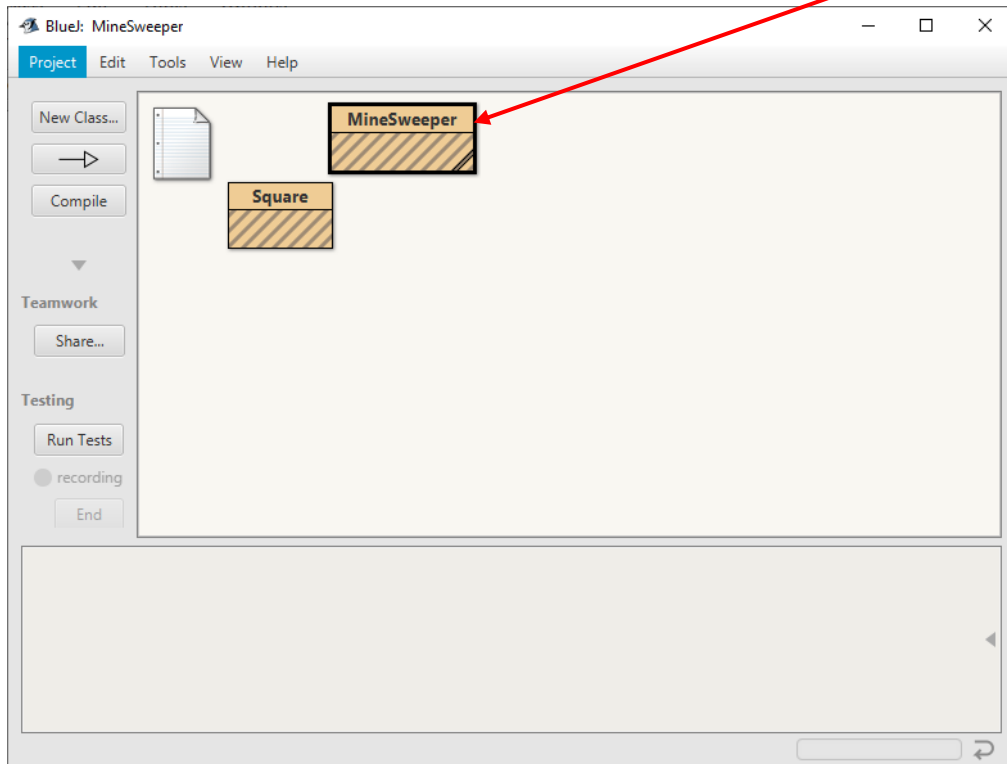
```
32 public class Square{
33     // Fields
34     private boolean mine;
35     private int adjacentMines = 0;
36     private boolean marked = false;
37     private boolean exposed = false;
38
39     public static final Color EXPOSED_COLOUR = new Color(196,208,231);
40     public static final Color HIDDEN_COLOUR = new Color(58,79,191);
41
42     // Constructors
43     /** Construct a new Square object
44      */
45     public Square(boolean mine){
46         this.mine = mine;
47     }
```




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```
42 // Constructors
43 /** Construct a new Square object
44  */
45 public Square(boolean mine){
46     this.mine = mine;
47 }
48
49 // Methods
50 /** Get the number of mines adjacent to this square */
51 public int getAdjacentMines(){
52     return adjacentMines;
53 }
54
55 /** Record the number of adjacent mines */
56 public void setAdjacentMines(int num){
57     adjacentMines = num;
58 }
```

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https://ecs.wgtn.ac.nz/Courses/XMUT103_2020T1/Assignment3PartBFiles inside the **MineSweeper** folder

 MineSweeper.java	16/04/2020 12:17 PM	JAVA File	7 KB
 package.bluej	16/04/2020 12:17 PM	BlueJ Project File	1 KB
 Square.java	16/04/2020 12:17 PM	JAVA File	4 KB

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```
102  /**
103  * The player has clicked on a square to expose it
104  * - if it is already exposed or marked, do nothing.
105  * - if it's a mine: lose (call drawLose())
106  * - otherwise expose it (call exposeSquareAt)
107  * then check to see if the player has won and call drawWon() if they have.
108  * (This method is not recursive)
109  */
110  public void tryExpose(int row, int col){
111      /*# YOUR CODE HERE */
112
113      if (hasWon()){
114          drawWin();
115      }
116  }
```

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```
102  /**
103  * The player has clicked on a square to expose it
104  * - if it is already exposed or marked, do nothing.
105  * - if it's a mine: lose (call drawLose())
106  * - otherwise expose it (call exposeSquareAt)
107  * then check to see if the player has won and call drawWon() if they have.
108  * (This method is not recursive)
109  */
110  public void tryExpose(int row, int col){
111      /*# YOUR CODE HERE */
112      if (hasWon()){
113          drawWin();
114      }
115  }
116 }
```

(1)

Type the following:

Square sq = squares[row][col];

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```
102  /**
103   * The player has clicked on a square to expose it
104   * - if it is already exposed or marked, do nothing.
105   * - if it's a mine: lose (call drawLose())
106   * - otherwise expose it (call exposeSquareAt)
107   * then check to see if the player has won and call drawWon() if they have.
108   * (This method is not recursive)
109   */
110  public void tryExpose(int row, int col){
111      /*# YOUR CODE HERE */
112
113      if (hasWon()){
114          drawWin();
115      }
116  }
```

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```
102  /**
103  * The player has clicked on a square to expose it
104  * - if it is already exposed or marked, do nothing.
105  * - if it's a mine: lose (call drawLose())
106  * - otherwise expose it (call exposeSquareAt)
107  * then check to see if the player has won and call drawWon() if they have.
108  * (This method is not recursive)
109  */
110  public void tryExpose(int row, int col){
111      /*# YOUR CODE HERE */
112
113      if (hasWon()){
114          drawWin();
115      }
116  }
117
118  if (sq.isExposed() || sq.isMarked()) {
119      return;
120  }
```

A diagram with three green arrows originates from the red-bordered comment box on line 104. One arrow points to the 'if (hasWon())' block on line 113. Another arrow points to the 'if (sq.isExposed() || sq.isMarked())' block on line 118. The third arrow points to the 'return;' statement on line 119.

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```
102  /**
103  * The player has clicked on a square to expose it
104  * - if it is already exposed or marked, do nothing.
105  * - if it's a mine: lose (call drawLose())
106  * - otherwise expose it (call exposeSquareAt)
107  * then check to see if the player has won and call drawWon() if they have.
108  * (This method is not recursive)
109  */
110  public void tryExpose(int row, int col){
111      /*# YOUR CODE HERE */
112
113      if (hasWon()){
114          drawWin();
115      }
116  }
117
118  if (sq.isExposed() || sq.isMarked()) {
119      return;
120  }
```

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```
102  /**
103   * The player has clicked on a square to expose it
104   * - if it is already exposed or marked, do nothing.
105   * - if it's a mine: lose (call drawLose())
106   * - otherwise expose it (call exposeSquareAt)
107   * then check to see if the player has won and call drawWon() if they have.
108   * (This method is not recursive)
109   */
110  public void tryExpose(int row, int col){
111      /*# YOUR CODE HERE */
112
113      if (hasWon()){
114          drawWin();
115      }
116
117      else if (sq.hasMine()) {
118          drawLose();
119          return;
120      }
121  }
```

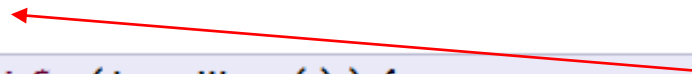
A diagram with two green arrows. One arrow starts from the comment line 105, which is enclosed in a red box, and points to the 'else if (sq.hasMine())' block in the code. The second arrow starts from the 'drawLose()' line within that block and points back to the '/*# YOUR CODE HERE */' comment line.

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```
102  /**
103   * The player has clicked on a square to expose it
104   * - if it is already exposed or marked, do nothing.
105   * - if it's a mine: lose (call drawLose())
106   * - otherwise expose it (call exposeSquareAt)
107   * then check to see if the player has won and call drawWon() if they have.
108   * (This method is not recursive)
109   */
110  public void tryExpose(int row, int col){
111      /*# YOUR CODE HERE */
112
113      if (hasWon()){
114          drawWin();
115      }
116  }
117
118      else if (sq.hasMine()) {
119          drawLose();
120          return;
121      }
```

(3)



Assignment 3b

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```
102  /**
103   * The player has clicked on a square to expose it
104   * - if it is already exposed or marked, do nothing.
105   * - if it's a mine: lose (call drawLose())
106   * - otherwise expose it (call exposeSquareAt)
107   * then check to see if the player has won and call drawWon() if they have.
108   * (This method is not recursive)
109   */
110  public void tryExpose(int row, int col){
111      /*# YOUR CODE HERE */
112
113      if (hasWon()){
114          drawWin();
115      }
116  }
else {
    exposeSquareAt(row, col);
}
```

Assignment 3b

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```
102  /**
103  * The player has clicked on a square to expose it
104  * - if it is already exposed or marked, do nothing.
105  * - if it's a mine: lose (call drawLose())
106  * - otherwise expose it (call exposeSquareAt)
107  * then check to see if the player has won and call drawWon() if they have.
108  * (This method is not recursive)
109  */
110  public void tryExpose(int row, int col){
111      /*# YOUR CODE HERE */
112      (4)
113      if (hasWon()){
114          drawWin();
115      }
116  }
```

```
else {
    exposeSquareAt(row, col);
}
```

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```
117
118 /**
119  * Expose a square, and spread to its neighbours if safe to do so.
120  * It is guaranteed that this square is safe to expose (ie, does not have a mine).
121  * If it is already exposed, we are done.
122  * Otherwise expose it, and redraw it.
123  * If the number of adjacent mines of this square is 0, then
124  *   expose all its neighbours (which are safe to expose)
125  *   (and if they have no adjacent mine, expose their neighbours, and ....)
126  */
127 public void exposeSquareAt(int row, int col){
128     /*# YOUR CODE HERE */
129     Square sq = squares[row][col];
130     if (sq.isExposed()) {return;}
```


Assignment 3b

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```
MineSweeper - MineSweeper
Class Edit Tools Options
MineSweeper X
Compile Undo Cut Copy Paste Find... Close Source Code
117
118 /**
119  * Expose a square, and spread to its neighbours if safe to do so.
120  * It is guaranteed that this square is safe to expose (ie, does not have a mine).
121  * If it is already exposed, we are done.
122  * Otherwise expose it, and redraw it.
123  * If the number of adjacent mines of this square is 0, then
124  *   expose all its neighbours (which are safe to expose)
125  *   (and if they have no adjacent mine, expose their neighbours, and ....)
126  */
127 public void exposeSquareAt(int row, int col){
128     /*# YOUR CODE HERE */
129
130 }
```

```
sq.setExposed();
sq.draw(LEFT+col*SQUARE_SIZE, TOP+row*SQUARE_SIZE, SQUARE_SIZE);
```

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```
122 * Otherwise expose it, and redraw it.
123 * If the number of adjacent mines of this square is 0, then
124 *   expose all its neighbours (which are safe to expose)
125 *   (and if they have no adjacent mine, expose their neighbours, and ....)
126 */
127 public void exposeSquareAt(int row, int col){
128     /*# YOUR CODE HERE */
129 }
130 }
```

```
if (sq.getAdjacentMines()==0) {
    for (int r = row-1; r <= row+1; r++) {
        for (int c = col-1; c <= col+1; c++) {
            if (c > 0 && c <= 9 && r > 0 && r <= 9 &&
                !sq.isMineAt(r, c)) {
                exposeSquareAt(r, c);
            }
        }
    }
}
```