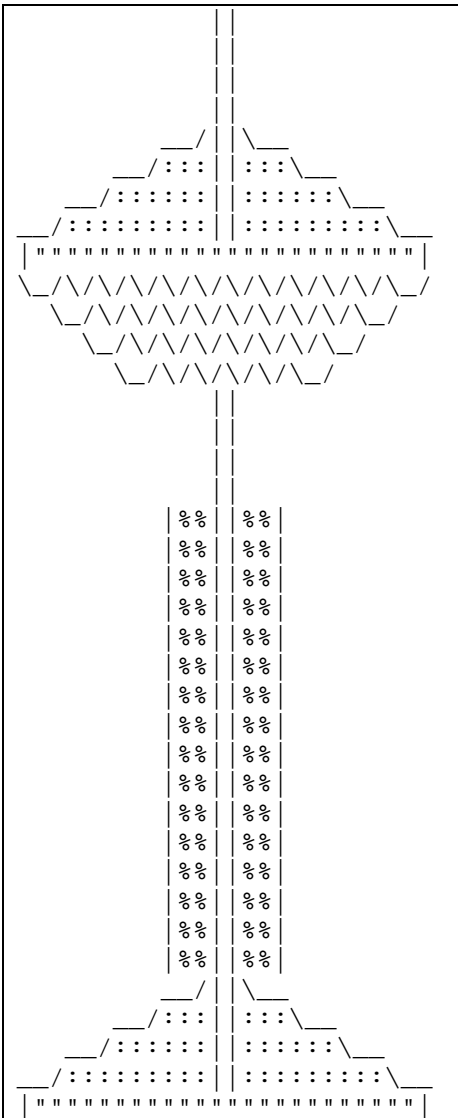


Programming Assignment #2: ASCII Art (20 points)

Due Friday, October 9, 2009, 11:30 PM

This assignment focuses on `for` loops, expressions, variables, and constants. Thanks to Marty Stepp and Stuart Reges!



Your assignment is to produce a specific text figure that is supposed to look like Seattle's Space Needle. Turn in a class named `SpaceNeedle` in a file named `SpaceNeedle.java`. You should **exactly** reproduce the format of the output at left. This includes having identical characters and spacing.

In lines that have repeated patterns of characters that vary in number from line to line, represent the lines and character patterns using nested `for` loops. Please start by writing pseudocode and loop tables to save yourself lots of time and pain.

Another significant component of this assignment is the task of generalizing the program using a single class constant that can be changed to adjust the size of the figure. See the next page for a description of this constant and how it should be used in your program.

The course web site will contain files that show you the expected output if your size constant is changed to various other values. You can use a diff tool such as <http://www.quickdiff.com> to compare your output.

You will be graded both on "external correctness" (whether the program compiles and produces exactly the expected output) and "internal correctness" (whether your source code follows the course coding conventions and the style guidelines in this document).

As a reference, my solution has 5 methods besides `main` and occupies around 90-110 lines including comments and blank lines, though you do not have to match this exactly.

Use of `for` loops (nested as appropriate)

This program is intended to test your knowledge of nested `for` loops.

Use of static methods for structure and elimination of redundancy

Continue to use static methods to structure your solution in such a way that the methods match the structure of the output itself. Avoid significant redundancy; use methods so that no substantial groups of identical statements appear in your code. No `println` statements should appear in your `main` method. You do not need to use methods to capture redundancy in partial lines, such as the two groups of colons in the following line:

```
  _/ : : : : : | | : : : : : \_
```

Source code aesthetics (commenting, indentation, spacing, identifier names)

You are required to properly indent your code and will lose points if you make significant indentation mistakes. No line of your code should be over 100 characters long.

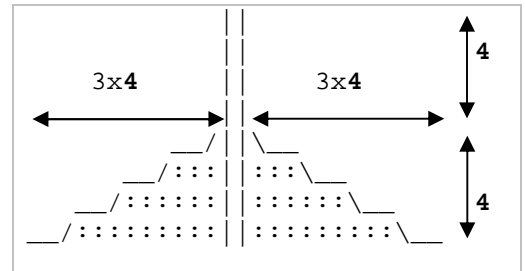
Give meaningful names to methods and variables in your code. Follow Java's naming standards about the format of `ClassNames`, `methodAndVariableNames`, and `CONSTANT_NAMES`.

Include a comment header at the beginning of your program with basic information and a description of the program. **Also include a comment at the start of each method**, describing its behavior. Your comments should be in your own words.

Class constant for figure's size

You should create one (and only one) class constant to represent the size of the pieces of the figure. Use **4** as the value of your constant. Your figure must be based on that exact value to receive full credit.

On any given execution your program will produce just one version of the figure. However, you should refer to the class constant throughout your code, so that by simply changing your constant's value and recompiling, your program would produce a figure of a different size. Your program should scale correctly for any constant value of 2 or greater.



Please note that the height of the needle's midsection grows as the square of the figure size. In the default figure size of 4, the midsection is 16 lines tall. If the size were 7, the midsection would be 49 lines tall.

Development Strategy (How to Get Started):

This program is best completed in stages. We strongly recommend the following development strategy:

1. **Pseudocode:** Write out the major sections of the figure and steps needed to display them, all in English.
2. **Tables:** Examine the output and write tables to discover the patterns of repeated characters on each line.
3. **Code w/o Constant:** Completely write the Java code to draw the Space Needle at its default size of 4.
4. **Code w/ Constant:** Add a constant to your code so that the needle can scale to different sizes.

To summarize, you should not worry about the constant at first. Write an initial program without a constant, using loop tables or pseudocode to help you deduce the patterns in the output. After your figure looks correct at the default size, begin a second version with the constant. Think back to the Mirror program for a good example.