

## My savings reflection log

First I declared all my variables which was my Initial balance, then I set up a users bank by an object, afterwards I started my while loop which will keep on coming back until the user inputs a 0. This is so that the application can keep running until the user decides to quit. And then I ask the user for their input while displaying all of their choices. I then used a switch case for every different choice these choices are linked through methods so that in my object all the work is being done.

```
Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
    //Prompt user for initial bank balance;
    System.out.println("Enter your initial Balance in dollars: ");
//declaration for initial balance
    double iB = input.nextDouble();

    //Set up user's bank balance by using object
    piggybank userbank = new piggybank(iB);

    //Start While loop to keep coming back to options until user inputs 0
    int choice = 10;
    while(choice !=0)
    {
        //Ask user and present their choices
        System.out.println("1. Enter Total in Bank.");
        System.out.println("2. Add a Penny.");
        System.out.println("3 Add a Nickel.");
        System.out.println("4. Add a Dime..");
        System.out.println("5. Add a Quarter.");
        System.out.println("6. Take out money.");
        System.out.println("Enter 0 to QUIT");
        System.out.println("Enter your choice: ");
        choice = input.nextInt();

        switch (choice)
        {

            case 0:
                System.out.println("Quitting the program.");

            case 1 :
                System.out.println(userbank.toString());
                break;

            case 2 :
                System.out.println(userbank.AddP());
                break;
```

```

        case 3 :
            System.out.println(userbank.AddN());
            break;

        case 4 :
            System.out.println(userbank.AddD());
            break;

        case 5 :
            System.out.println(userbank.AddQ());
            break;

        case 6 :

            System.out.println("Choose the amount you want to take out: ");
            double M_out = input.nextDouble();

            System.out.println(userbank.takeM(M_out));
            input.close();

        }

    }

    System.out.println("Thank you for using this Program.");
}
}

```

I created a public class called piggybank since I have this object in the main method, then I created a private static double which only allows for the program to access these values in this specific class, I declared all my values based on the requirements. I then defined the total of the bank balance value. Using a numformat for money it will do that for me, I also used a decimal format which will allow for only 2 decimal places in my answers. In my constructor method I have methods for every choice that the user has.

```

public class piggybank {
//linking which values belong to piggy bank
    private static double
        P = 0.01, N= 0.05, D = 0.10, Q = 0.25;

    //defining the total of the bank balance value
    private double BB;
    //money formatting
    NumberFormat money = NumberFormat.getCurrencyInstance();
    //using a decimal format to keep the correct amount of decimal places
    DecimalFormat deca = new DecimalFormat("#.##");
}

```

```
//constructor method
public piggybank(double iB)
{
    BB= 0;
}
public double getB()
{
    return BB;
}
public String toString()
{
    String BB_String;
    BB_String = ("Your bank balance is: " + BB);
    return BB_String;
}
public double AddP()
{
    return P;
}
public double AddN()
{
    return N;
}
public double AddQ()
{
    return Q;
}
public double AddD()
{
    return D;
}
public char[] takeM(double m_out) {
    // TODO Auto-generated method stub
    return null;
}
```