Bank Machine

Using Java and Object-Oriented Programming Techniques

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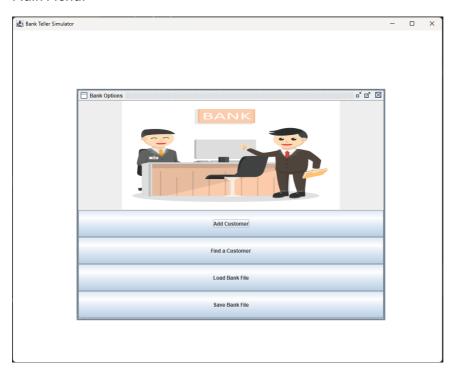
Introduction:

Used Java in combination with object-oriented programming methods like inheritance and polymorphism to create a bank machine that allows a user to create accounts, add additional accounts, and manage all accounts by depositing, withdrawing, or checking the balance of these accounts. Additionally, Java swing libraries were used to create a user-friendly interface, to interact with a customer's accounts to perform these actions. The program also allows the user to save or load the program from where it last left off.

The application is designed to store a customer's information, such as his contact information, what bank he is using, and how many accounts he has open with this bank. Also, each account will hold a balance, and a list of transactions that have taken place. A bank teller can use it to pull up the necessary information for a customer, and be able to make withdraws, deposits, close or open accounts on the customers behalf. This project is of interest to me, because databases are needed almost everywhere, and banking is something everyone interacts with at least once a month. So, this is application would be a small reflection, of what your bank teller could be using when processing your requests.

Snapshots of Program in Action:

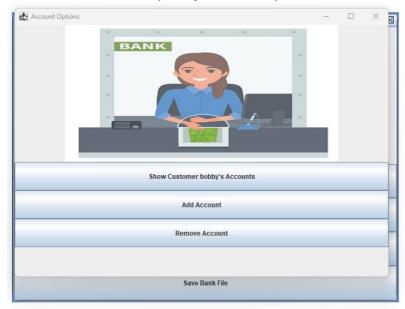
Main Menu:



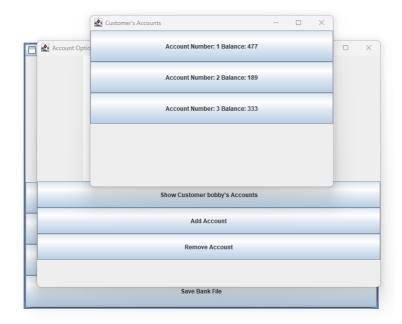
Add Customer:

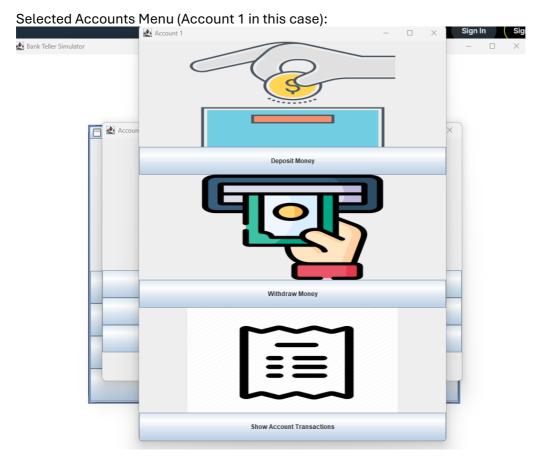


Customer's Main Menu (Bobby in this case):

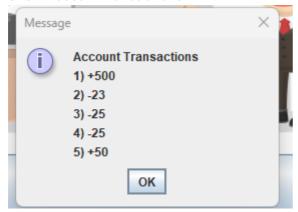


Customer's Accounts:

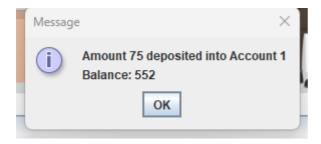




Show Account Transactions:



Deposit Money in Account (\$75 in this case):



There are many more menu options that can be shown per request.

Some Code Snippets (more available on request):

Account Class:

```
public class Account implements Writable {
    private int balance;
    private final int accountNumber;
    private final List<String> transactions;

    // REQUIRES: accountNumber > 0
    // EFFECTS: constructs the account with the balance set to $0 and the given account number
    // and creates a list for keeping track of transactions
    public Account(int accountNumber) {
        this.accountNumber = accountNumber;
        this.balance = 0;
        this.transactions = new ArrayList<>();
    }

    // Overloaded constructor, so we have the option to create an account with a balance of zero
    // or give an account an initial balance
    // REQUIRES: accountNumber > 0 and initialBalance > 0
    // EFFECTS: constructs the account with the balance set to the given amount and the given account number
    // and creates a list for keeping track of transactions
    public Account(int accountNumber; int initialBalance) {
        this.account(int accountNumber; int initialBalance) {
        this.balance = initialBalance;
        this.transactions = new ArrayList<>();
    }

    // REQUIRES: value > 0
    // MODIFIES: this
    // REQUIRES: value > 0
    // MODIFIES: this
    // EFFECTS: adds the value to the balance, and updates the transactions list
```

Bank Class:

```
public class Bank implements Writable {
    private String name;
    private final List<Customer> customers;

    // EFFECTS: constructs the bank, by creating the list to store the customers
    // and with the given name
    public Bank(String name) {
        this.name = name;
            customers = new ArrayList<>();
    }

    // Overloaded constructor, so we have the option to create a bank without a name
    // EFFECTS: constructs the bank, by creating the list to store the customers
    public Bank() {
        this.name = null;
            customers = new ArrayList<>();
    }

    // REQUIRES: customerl != null
    // MODIFIES: this
    // EFFECTS: adds a customer to the banks list of customers public void addAcustomer(Customer customerl) {
        customers.add(customerl);
        EventLog.getInstance().logEvent(new Event("Customer " + customerl.getName() + " added."));
    }

    // REQUIRES: name & phone != null
    // EFFECTS: if the name and phone number match a customer in the customers list
    // - return the customer
    // - otherwise, return null
    public Customer findACustomer(String name, String phone) {
        for (Customer customerl : customers) {
    }
}
```

Customer Class:

```
oublic class Customer implements Writable {
    public Customer(String name, String phone) {
EventLog.getInstance().logEvent(new Event("Account " +
account.getAccountNumber() + " added."));
```

```
if (account.getBalance() == 0 &&
account.getAccountNumber() == accountNumber) {
               EventLog.getInstance().logEvent(new Event("Account " +
account.getAccountNumber()
           if (account.getAccountNumber() == accNumber) {
```

BankTellerUI Class:

```
public class BankTellerUI extends JFrame {
    private static final int WIDTH = 1000;
    private static final int HEIGHT = 800;
    private Bank bank;
    JDesktopPane desktop = new JDesktopPane();
    private final JInternalFrame controlPanel;
    private Customer currentCustomer;
    private JTextField customerName;
    private JTextField customerPhone;
    private Account currentAccount;
    private static final String JSON_STORE = "./data/myFile.json";
    private final JsonWriter jsonWriter = new JsonWriter(JSON_STORE);
    private final JsonReader jsonReader = new JsonReader(JSON_STORE);
```

```
desktop.addMouseListener(new DesktopFocusAction());
        controlPanel.setLayout(new BorderLayout());
InternalFrameAdapter() {
                printLogEvents();
        setTitle("Bank Teller Simulator");
setSize(WIDTH, HEIGHT);
        controlPanel.pack();
        int panelWidth = (WIDTH - controlPanel.getWidth()) / 2;
        int panelHeight = (HEIGHT - controlPanel.getHeight()) / 2;
        setDefaultCloseOperation(WindowConstants.EXIT ON CLOSE);
        setVisible(true);
Toolkit.getDefaultToolkit().getScreenSize().height;
```

UML Design Diagram:

