Lab: Defining Classes

Problems for exercises and homework for the "Java OOP Basics" course @ SoftUni.

You can check your solutions here: https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/Practice/Index/474#0.

Part I: Defining Classes

1. Define Bank Account Class

Create a class named BankAccount.

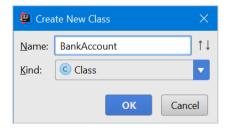
The class should have public fields for:

- Id: int
- Balance: double

You should be able to use the class like this:

Solution

Create a new class and ensure proper naming



Define the fields

```
package p01_define_bank_account;

public class BankAccount {
    public int id;
    public double balance;
}
```

Create a Test client in the same package







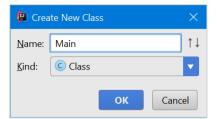












You should be now able to use your class

```
public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) {

     BankAccount acc = new BankAccount();

     acc.id = 1;
     acc.balance = 15;

     System.out.printf(
          "Account ID%d, balance %.2f",
          acc.id,
          acc.balance
     );
}
```

2. Getters and Setters

Create a class **BankAccount** (you can modify your previous implementation).

The class should have private fields for:

- Id: int
- Balance: double

Note: When declaring the fields, consider using primitive data types.

The class should also have public methods for:

- setId(int id): void
- getBalance(): double
- deposit(double amount): void
- withdraw(double amount): void

Override method toString().

You should be able to use the class like this:















```
BankAccount acc = new BankAccount();
acc.setId(1);
acc.deposit(15);
acc.withdraw(5);
System.out.printf(
        "Account %s, balance %.2f",
        acc,
        acc.getBalance()
);
```

Solution

Create the class as usual or use and modify your previous implementation.

```
public class BankAccount {
}
```

Make all fields of the class private

```
public class BankAccount {
    private int id;
    private double balance;
}
```

Create a setter for the id

```
public void setId(int id) {
    this.id = id;
}
```

Create a getter for the balance

```
public double getBalance() {
    return this.balance;
}
```

Create a method deposit(double amount)

```
public void deposit(double amount) {
   // TODO: consider negative amount value
   this.balance += amount;
}
```

Create a method withdraw(double amount)















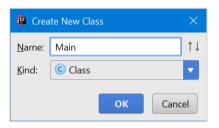


```
public void withdraw(double amount) {
    // TODO: consider insufficient balance
    this.balance -= amount;
}
```

Override method toString()

```
@Override
public String toString() {
    return "ID" + this.id;
}
```

Create a Test client in the same package



You should be able to use the class like this:

```
BankAccount acc = new BankAccount();
acc.setId(1);
acc.deposit(15);
acc.withdraw(5);
System.out.printf(
        "Account %s, balance %.2f",
        acc.getBalance()
);
```

3. Test Client

Create a test client that tests your **BankAccount** class.

Support the **following commands**:

- Create {Id}
- Deposit {Id} {Amount}
- Withdraw {Id} {Amount}
- Print {Id}

If you try to create an account with existing Id, print "Account already exists".

If you try to perform an operation on non-existing account with existing Id, print "Account does not exist".

If you try to withdraw an amount larger than the balance, print "Insufficient balance".

Print command should print "Account ID{id}, balance {balance}". Round the balance to the second digit after the decimal separator.

















Examples

Input	Output
Create 1 Create 1 Deposit 1 20 Withdraw 1 30 Withdraw 1 10 Print 1 End	Account already exists Insufficient balance Account ID1, balance 10.00
Create 1 Deposit 2 20 Withdraw 2 30 Print 2 End	Account does not exist Account does not exist Account does not exist

Solution

Create a HashMap<Integer, BankAccount> to store existing accounts

```
HashMap<Integer, BankAccount> accounts = new HashMap<>();
```

Create the input loop

```
Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
String command = scanner.nextLine();
while (!command.equals("End")) {
    String[] cmdArgs = command.split("\\s+");
    command = scanner.nextLine();
}
```

Check the type of command and execute accordingly (optional: you can create a separate method for each command)

```
String cmdType = cmdArgs[0];
switch (cmdType) {
   case "Create":
       execCreate(cmdArgs, accounts);
        break;
    case "Deposit":
        execDeposit(cmdArgs, accounts);
    case "Withdraw":
       execWithdraw(cmdArgs, accounts);
    case "Print":
       execPrint(cmdArgs, accounts);
        break;
}
```

Implement the Create command

















```
int id = Integer.valueOf(cmdArgs[1]);
if (accounts.containsKey(id)) {
    System.out.println("Account already exists");
    BankAccount account = new BankAccount();
    account.setId(id);
    accounts.put(id, account);
}
```

Implement the rest of the commands following the same logic

Part II: Constructors and Static Members

4. Define Person Class

Create a Person class.

The class should have private fields for:

Name: String

Age: int

Accounts: List<BankAccount>

The class should have constructors:

- Person(String name, int age)
- Person(String name, int age, List<BankAccount> accounts)

The class should also have **public methods** for:

• getBalance(): double

You should be able to use the class like this:

Solution

Create the class as usual

```
public class Person {
   private String name;
    private int age;
    private List<BankAccount> accounts;
}
```

Create a constructor with two parameters

```
public Person(String name, int age) {
   this.name = name;
   this.age = age;
    this.accounts = new ArrayList<>();
}
```

Create a constructor with three parameters

















```
public Person(String name, int age, List<BankAccount> accounts) {
    this.name = name;
    this.age = age;
    this.accounts = accounts;
}
```

Create method getBalance()

```
public double getBalance() {
  return this.accounts.
}
```

Optional: You can take advantage of **constructor chaining**

```
public Person(String name, int age) {
    this(name, age, new ArrayList<>());
public Person(String name, int age, List<BankAccount> accounts) {
    this.name = name;
    this.age = age;
    this.accounts = accounts;
}
```

5. Static Id and Rate

Create class BankAccount.

The class should have **private fields** for:

- Id: int (Starts from 1 and increments for every new account)
- Balance: double
- Interest rate: double (Shared for all accounts. Default value: 0.02)

The class should also have public methods for:

- setInterestRate(double interest): void (static)
- getInterest(int Years): double
- deposit(double amount): void

Create a test client supporting the following commands:

- Create
- Deposit {Id} {Amount}
- SetInterest {Interest}
- **GetInterest {ID} {Years}**
- End

Examples

Input	Output	Comments
Create Deposit 1 20 GetInterest 1 10 End	Account ID1 created Deposited 20 to ID1 4.00	
Create	Account ID1 created	Sets the global interest rate to 1.

















Create Account ID2 created Prints interest for bank account Deposit 1 20 Deposited 20 to ID1 with id 1 for 1 year period. Deposit 3 20 Account does not exist Deposit 2 10 Deposited 10 to ID2 SetInterest 1 20.00 10.00 GetInterest 1 1 GetInterest 2 1 Account does not exist GetInterest 3 1 End

Solution

Create the class as usual and create a constant for the default interest rate

```
public class BankAccount {
    private final static double DEFAULT_INTEREST = 0.02;
```

Create the static and non-static fields, all private

```
public class BankAccount {
   private final static double DEFAULT_INTEREST = 0.02;
   private static double rate = DEFAULT_INTEREST;
   private static int bankAccountCount;
    private int id;
    private double balance;
```

Set the id of an account upon creation while incrementing the global account count

```
public BankAccount() {
    this.id = ++bankAccountCount;
}
```

Create a setter for the global interest rate. Making the method static will let you access it through the class name

```
public static void setInterest(double interest) {
    rate = interest;
}
```

Implement deposit() and getInterest()

```
public void deposit(double amount) {
    this.balance += amount;
}
public double getInterest(int years) {
    return this.balance * rate * years;
}
```

Override toString() method





















```
@Override
public String toString() {
    return "ID" + this.id;
}
```

Create a Test client in the same package

