



In a word document, you will need to briefly explain how you used these concepts into your program. You will need to provide examples from you code. **Please be as brief as possible.**

- Method Overloading: This concept was used in the constructors of Student class and Admin class. Specifically, this allowed a default Admin to be created upon the first run of the program with the default username and password. Later on in the admin menu, there is an option to create a new Admin account that would utilize the overloaded constructor of Admin class.

```
// default constructor with default username and password (requirement)
Admin() {
    this.username = "Admin";
    this.password = "Admin001";
    this.firstName = "Admin";
}

// overloaded constructor
Admin(String firstName, String lastName, String username, String password) {
    this.firstName = firstName;
    this.lastName = lastName;
    this.username = username;
    this.password = password;
}
```

- Method Overriding (two examples): In order to sort the courseArray of my program, I overrode the compareTo() method of the Course class in order to care a specific property of an object. This allowed the program to sort the courses in ascending order according to the number of current students enrolled.

```
@Override
public int compareTo(Course a){
    return this.getCurrentStudents() - a.getCurrentStudents();
}
```

- Abstract Class: The User class is an abstract class in my program. It was designed to allow common functionality and some shared properties of its subclasses (Admin and Student).

```
8 abstract public class User implements java.io.Serializable{
9
10     // create properties
11     private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
12     protected String firstName;
13     protected String lastName;
14     protected String username;
15     protected String password;
16
17     // getters
18     String getFirstName() {return firstName;}
19     String getLastName() {return lastName;}
20
21     // setters
22     void setFirstName(String a) {firstName = a;}
23     void setLastName(String a) {lastName = a;}
24
25     // padding method for methods that require printing
26     public static String padding(String a, int b) {return String.format("%-"
27
28     // viewAllCourses method that will be inherited by Student and Admin
29     public void viewAllCourses(AllData a) {}
44     public static void serializeObject(AllData a) {}
51 }
```

- Inheritance: This main concept of OOP was used with abstract class User and its subclasses. Admin and Student extends User, therefore inheriting all of User's methods and attributes. Here, Admin

```
public class Admin extends User implements AdminInterface, java.io.Serializable {

    // default constructor with default username and password (requirement)
    Admin() {}

    // overloaded constructor
    Admin(String firstName, String lastName, String username, String password) {
        this.firstName = firstName;
        this.lastName = lastName;
        this.username = username;
        this.password = password;
    }
}
```

inherited the fields of User.

- Polymorphism: This concept was used to conduct inherited methods from User in different ways according to the child class type. For example, the User class contains a menu() method that only has the logout option. The Admin class also inherits the menu() method however implements it differently.

```
public boolean menu(AllData a, Scanner sc, boolean logOut) {
    while (true) {
        // display menu options
        System.out.println(String.format("%-100s", "-").replace(' ', '-'));
        System.out.println("Logged in as: " + this.firstName);
        System.out.println("1. View open courses");
        System.out.println("2. Register for a course");
        System.out.println("3. Withdraw from a course");
        System.out.println("4. View my courses");
        System.out.println("5. Logout");
        System.out.println("Enter option number: ");
        // call method depending on option input
        try {
            int option = sc.nextInt();
            sc.nextLine();
            if (option > 0 && option <= 9) {
                switch (option) {
                    case 1: viewNotFullCourses(a);
                        break;
                    case 2: registerCourse(a, sc);
                        serializeObject(a);
                        break;
                    case 3: withdrawCourse(a, sc);
                        serializeObject(a);
                        break;
                    case 4: viewMyCourses();
                        break;
                    case 5: System.out.println("Logging out.");
                        serializeObject(a);
                        logOut = true;
                        return logOut;
                }
            } else {
                System.out.println("Invalid input.");
            }
        } catch (InputMismatchException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

- Encapsulation: Was used when dealing with variables/pointers that held important or sensitive information. In my program, encapsulation was used when appropriate to hide data fields that can only be accessed through getters.

```
protected String firstName;
protected String lastName;
protected String username;
protected String password;

// getters
String getFirstName() {return firstName;}
String getLastName() {return lastName;}
```

- Concept of ADT (Abstract Data Type): In the program, StudentInterface and AdminInterface are used to semi-define an ADT. In addition, there are multiple ArrayLists of type Student, Admin and Course in the program.

```
// create required arrays and UID
private static final long serialVersionUID = 1924812048511231257L;
private ArrayList<Course> courseArray = new ArrayList<Course>();
private ArrayList<Student> studentArray = new ArrayList<Student>();
private ArrayList<Admin> adminArray = new ArrayList<Admin>();

// getters
ArrayList<Course> getCourseArray() {return this.courseArray;}
ArrayList<Student> getStudentArray() {return this.studentArray;}
ArrayList<Admin> getAdminArray() {return this.adminArray;}
```