

- Method Overloading
  - This happens when there are methods with different argument lists but same name.
- Method Overriding
  - annotation `@Override`
  - Ex: There are abstract methods declared in the abstract superclass/type or interface, so the subclass/type will need to implement those methods with overriding. The `viewNotFull()` method in `UseStudent` interface was implemented by `Student` Class via Inheritance. Showing below:

```

1 public interface UseStudent {
2     /**Course Management*/
3     public void viewNotFull();
4     public void registeredCourses();
5     public void withdraw();
6 }
7
8
9
44
45 @Override
46 public void viewNotFull() {
47     Course.title();
48     for (Course c : Course.getCourses()) {
49         if (c.getMaxStudent() != c.getCurrentStudent()) {
50             System.out.println(c);
51         }
52     }
53 }

```

- Ex: In the `Course` Class, I rewrite the default `toString()` method of the `Course` Object in order to adjust the output formats. The overriding method would be called every time I am going to print a `Course` Object, which gives out the desired spacing and lining of output.
- Abstract Class
  - The class `User` is an abstract class. It cannot be instantiated but can be subclassed so that the abstract methods can be instantiated and non-abstract methods can be used by non-abstract subclasses, like `Student` and `Admin`. This restricts the inheritance hierarchy in order to full fill that `User` must be either `Admin` or `Student`.
- Inheritance
  - Ex: the `Student` Class and `Admin` Class both inherit from the `User` Class so that they can access the non-instance fields and methods in the `User` Class. I put the fields and methods that are needed by both `Student` and `Admin` in the `User`, and for instance, I could get the username of the `Student` or `Admin` defined in `User` Class by calling `getUsername()`.
  - `Student` Class implements the `UseStudent` Interface, and `Admin` Class implements the `UseAdmin` Interface.
- Polymorphism
  - This happens due to the inheritance. For example, in the `edit()` in `Admin` I used `Set<Integer> set = new HashSet<Integer>()`, where `Set` is the declared type and `HashSet` is the actual type. Methods called by the object `set` must the signature in actual type `Set` so that there will be no compilation error.
- Encapsulation
  - The modifier “private” is a kind of encapsulation. Private fields can be only obtained by public setter and getter.
- The concept of ADT (Abstract Data Types)
  - The `ArrayList` is an implementation of the ADT `List`.
- To avoid reconstructing new scanners in each class, I passed in the `Scanner` defined in the main of `RunCRS` by reference into the constructors of `Admin` and `Student` Class. As `Scanner` is not serializable, I added a “transient” modifier to the `Scanner` variable in `Student` Class so that it wouldn’t be considered during serialization and cause trouble.

## HW1 Non-functional Requirements

