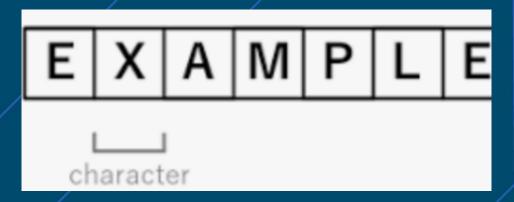
#### Féidearthachtaí as Cuimse Infinite Possibilities



#### **Tutorial W3**

Object Oriented programming



#### **Class Demo**

#### Step 1

Create a new class called Pet. Give it the following class members:

**3 attributes in your Pet class** - (1) name of the pet, (2) type (3) whether the pet is trained or not.

Add a constructor in your Pet class that sets up all 3 attributes.

#### Add a toString() method in your Pet class

As we did last week in the lab, add a toString() method to your class that returns a String that contains the object data in a readable way e.g. "This pet is called spot, is a retriever and it is true that spot is trained"

- Make attributes privates
- Add getters and setters

- Create a Main method
- Create another java class (call it Control) and put a main method in it. In this "main" method, instantiate a Pet object (e.g. an untrained labrador called .. whatever).

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In your Pet class, add a method called makeNoise();

```
Public void makeNoise()
{
```

}

• In it, just print out a noise... put in an if condition to do this. If the type is a dog, print out "bark", if it's a cat, "miaow", else "not making any noise".

Add some gatekeeping

# Answer – Code available on BrightSpace – Person

```
public void setName(String inputName) {
if (inputName == null || inputName.isEmpty()) {
System.out.println("Invalid name. Please try again.");
return; // don't change the instance variable
} else {
String inputName1 = inputName.trim();
String firstLetter = inputName1.substring(0, 1).toUpperCase();
String rest = inputName1.substring(1).toLowerCase();
m fname = firstLetter + rest;
}}
```

```
Person p = new Person();
p.setName("");
                       // prints
"Invalid name. Please try again."
System.out.println(p.getName());
// null (still unset)
p.setName("mARY");
System.out.println(p.getName());
// Mary
```