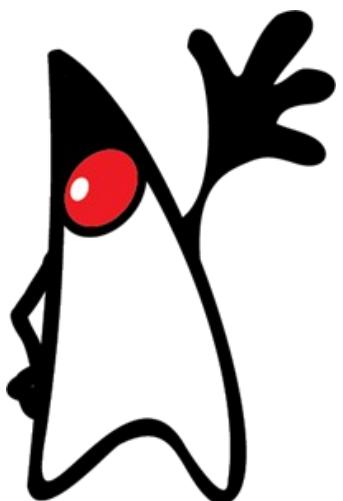
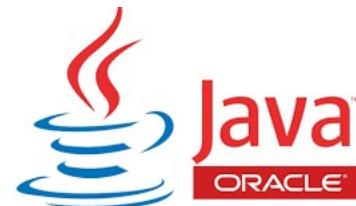




Classes part 2 in practice

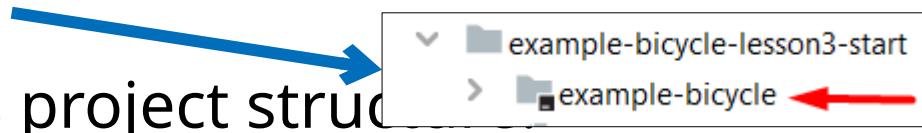


Create your own new class in IntelliJ

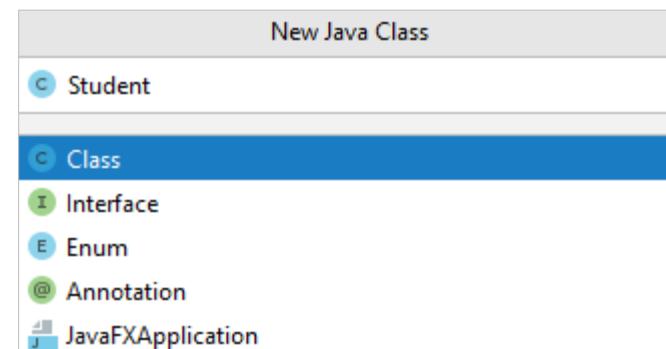
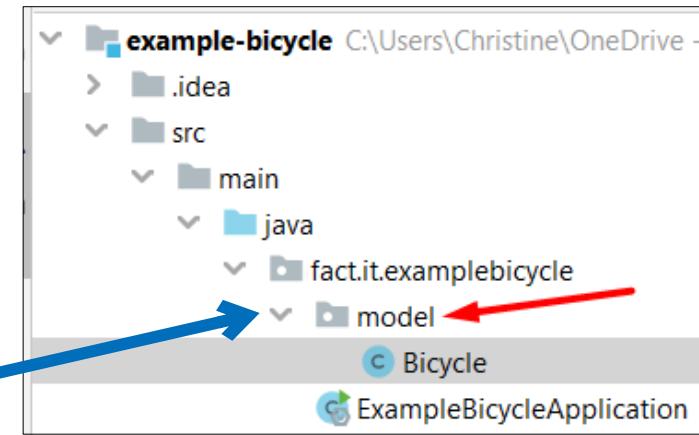


- Download the zip-file "example-bicycle-lesson3-start" and unzip the project.
- Open the **project** in IntelliJ

- You can see this project structure:



- To create your own class:
 - Right click on the package **model**
 - Choose New > Java Class
 - Give the class the name **Student**
 - Press Enter



Create a new class in IntelliJ



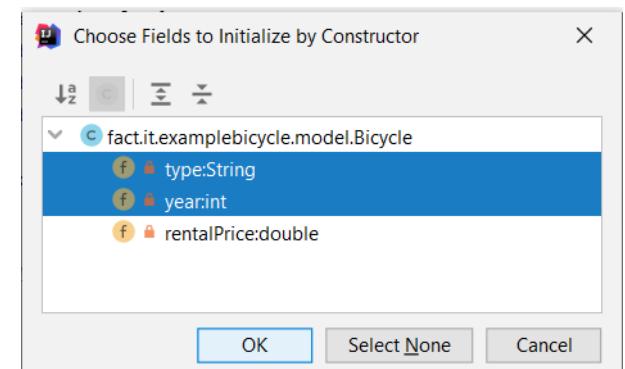
```
package  
fact.it.examplebicycle.model;  
  
public class Student {  
}
```



code 00 part 2 practice.txt

- Copy the code of the class Student from presentation 3a *Classes part 2 theory* to your class in IntelliJ ([slide 12](#) to [16](#)) or copy from the file in the upper right corner of this slide.

- In the class Bicycle:
 - Add the *overloading* constructor with 2 parameters using Generate... and selecting the 2 parameters: ([slide 6](#))
 - Add the overloading method *increasePrice (double increment)* ([slide 10](#))



- **Run the tests** and correct any errors

Example: ExampleBicycleApplication.java



```
@SpringBootApplication
public class ExampleBicycleApplication {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(ExampleBicycleApplication.class, args);
        // write code starting after this line
        Bicycle myBicycle = new Bicycle();
        myBicycle.setType("ladies bicycle large");
        myBicycle.setYear(2016);
        myBicycle.setRentalPrice(4.5);

        System.out.println("You created a Bicycle-object with the following values:");
        System.out.println("The type of your bicycle is: " + myBicycle.getType());
        System.out.println("The year of your bicycle is: " + myBicycle.getYear());
        System.out.println("The rental price of your bicycle is: " + myBicycle.getRentalPrice());

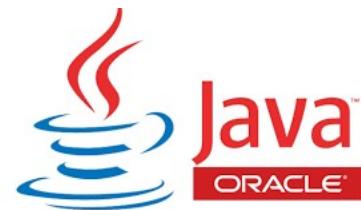
        myBicycle.increasePrice();
        System.out.println("After increasing the price, the rental price is now: " + myBicycle.getRentalPrice());
        System.out.println("And the price per year is: " + myBicycle.getPricePerYear());

        System.exit( status: 0);
    }
}
```

Put your cursor here and type the following code:

```
Student student = new Student ("r0748545", "John", "Smith");
student.setForeigner(true);
```

Creating a Student Object



```
Student student = new Student("r0748545", "John", "Smith" );
student.setForeigner(true);
```

Error resolution: Click on the error and press Alt+Enter

or Choose “Import class”

A screenshot of an IDE showing Java code. The code is:

```
24     System.out.println("After increasing the price, the rent
25     fact.it.examplebicycle.model.Student? Alt+Enter And the price per year is: " + myBic
26
27     Student student = new Student("r0748545", "John", "Smith"
28     studer
29     System
30     System
```

The word "Student" at line 27 is underlined with a red squiggly line, indicating an error. A tooltip appears over the word, showing the error message: "Cannot resolve symbol 'Student'" and three action buttons: "Import class" (highlighted with a blue border), "Alt+Shift+Enter", "More actions...", and "Alt+Enter".

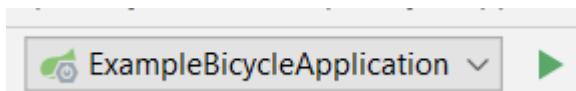
Using a Student Object



- Complete further

```
System.out.println("Student data:");
System.out.println("Full name: " + student.getFullName());
System.out.println("Email: " + student.getEmailAddress());
```

- Run the *ExampleBicycleApplication*



```
The year of your bicycle is: 2016
The rental price of your bicycle is: 4.5
After increasing the price, the rental price is now: 5.0
And the price per year is: 60.0
Student data:
Full name: John SMITH (JSm)
Email: r0748545@student.thomasmore.be
2021-01-11 11:16:49.412 INFO 22240 --- [extShutdownHook]
```