Classes

Michael Wagner

Object Oriented Ideas

- Classes v. Objects
- Fields (variables)
- Methods (functions)
- Data hiding
- Alarm clock design
 - Set time Public
 - Set alarm time Public
 - Enable/Disable alarm Public
 - Increment second/minute/hour Private
 - Sound alarm Private

Unified Modeling Language

```
BankAccount
-balance:double
+deposit(amount:double):void
+withdraw(amount:double):void
+getBalance():double
```

Class Basics

```
public class BankAccount
                                             public class BankAccountDemo
    private double balance = 0;
                                                 public static void main(String[] args)
    public void deposit (double amount)
                                                     BankAccount b1 = new BankAccount();
                                                     BankAccount b2 = new BankAccount();
        balance += amount;
                                                     b1.deposit(50);
                                                     b2.deposit(75);
    public void withdraw(double amount)
                                                     b1.withdraw(20);
        balance -= amount;
                                                     b1.withdraw(5);
                                                     b2.withdraw(4.50);
    public double getBalance()
                                                     System.out.println(b1.getBalance());
                                                     System.out.println(b2.getBalance());
        return balance:
```

Example

Build and test a Rectangle class. Draw the UML diagram.

- setLength, getLength
- setWidth, getWidth
- getArea()

Constructors

```
public class Rectangle
   double width, height;
    public Rectangle(double w, double h)
       width = w;
        height = h;
    //... more methods ...
```

Overloading

```
public double add(double num1, double num2)
    double result = num1 + num2;
    return result;
public String add(String a, String b)
    String result = a + b;
    return result;
```

Miscellaneous

- Java provides default constructor if you don't write one.
 - Default constructor initializes fields to 0/null
- Constructors can be overloaded
- Make your local variables have different names than instance fields, otherwise shadowing occurs

Example

Write a class that represents a BankAccount. Follow this diagram.

```
BankAccount
-balance:double

+BankAccount(opening:double)
+deposit(amount:double):void
+withdraw(amount:double):void
+getBalance():double
```