

## OOD Goals

- Robustness
- Gracefully handle failures
- Adaptability
- Evolve as necessary
- Reusability
- Many programs use same piece of code
- 


## Object-Oriented Design

- Method for designing computer programs
- Consider "objects" interacting in the program
- Example: a zoo, a gradebook


## OOD Principles

- Abstraction
- Abstract Data Types (ADTs)
- Interfaces
- Encapsulation
- Information Hiding
- Modularity
- Easily plug together components


## What is a class?

- Data and the methods that operate on that data - collectively called members
- Example: bank account class
- Provide structure for organizing programs


## Methods

- Typically, data (variables) declared private
- Methods operate on data
- accessors - read data, provide access to data but do not change it
- mutators - change data
- examples from bank account, zoo???
- constructor - builds a new object

| Writing Classes |
| :---: |
| - Must be implemented in a file named |
| classname.java |
| - well...there are also inner classes |
|  |

## BankAccount Class

- public BankAccount(double balance);
- public void withdraw(double amount);
- public void deposit(double amount);
- public double checkBalance()


## Creating and Using Objects

BankAccount b = new BankAccount(500);
//Type Name = new Type(constructor parameters);
//how would you withdraw funds?

## Creating and Using Objects

//how would you withdraw funds?
b.withdraw(300);
object_name.method_name(param list);

## Constructor

- Special-case function called when a new object is created
- Used to initialize member variables
-Examples?
- Default constructor takes no parameters


## Flight class

- Think about the design of a class to represent a flight...
- Data members?
- Methods?


## Exercises

1. Implement and test the Flight class.


## Scope

- What is the scope of each of the variables you declared in your flight class?

