```
 1  // joi/1/bank/BankAccount.java
 2  //
 3  //
 4  // Copyright 2003 Bill Campbell and Ethan Bolker
 5
 6  /**
 7   * A BankAccount object has a private field to keep track
 8   * of this account's current balance, and public methods to
 9   * return and change the balance.
10   *
11   * @see Bank
12   * @version 1
13   */
14
15  public class BankAccount
16  {
17      private int balance;  // work only in whole dollars
18
19      /**
20       * A constructor for creating a new bank account.
21       *
22       * @param initialBalance the opening balance.
23       */
24
25      public BankAccount( int initialBalance )
26      {
27          this.deposit( initialBalance );
28      }
29
30      /**
31       * Withdraw the amount requested.
32       *
33       * @param amount the amount to be withdrawn.
34       */
35
36      public void withdraw( int amount )
37      {
38          balance = balance - amount;
39      }
40
41      /**
42       * Deposit the amount requested.
43       *
44       * @param amount the amount to be deposited.
45       */
46
47      public void deposit( int amount )
48      {
49          balance = balance + amount;
50      }
51
52      /**
53       * The current account balance.
54       *
55       * @return the current balance.
56       */
```



```
57
58      public int getBalance()
59      {
60          return balance;
61      }
62  }
```

```
// joi/1/bank/Bank.java
//
//
// Copyright 2003 Bill Campbell and Ethan Bolker

/**
 * A Bank object simulates the behavior of a simple bank/ATM.
 * It contains a Terminal object and two BankAccount objects.
 *
 * Its single public method is open, which opens this Bank
 * for business, prompting the customer for input.
 *
 * To create a Bank and open it for business issue the command
 * <code>java Bank</code>.
 *
 * @see BankAccount
 * @version 1
 */

public class Bank
{
    private String bankName;      // the name of this Bank

    private Terminal atm;         // for talking with the customer

    private BankAccount account1; // two accounts to play with
    private BankAccount account2;

    private static final int INITIAL_BALANCE = 200;
    private static final String HELPSTRING =
        "Transactions: exit, help, deposit, withdraw, balance";

    /**
     * Construct a Bank with the given name.
     * Create two new BankAccounts, each with a starting balance
     * of initialBalance.
     *
     * @param name the name of the Bank.
     */

    public Bank( String name )
    {
        bankName = name;
        atm      = new Terminal();
        account1 = new BankAccount( INITIAL_BALANCE );
        account2 = new BankAccount( INITIAL_BALANCE );
    }

    /**
     * Open the Bank for business.
     *
     * Send a whichAccount message prompting for a BankAccount
     * number, then send a processTransactionsForAccount
     * message to do the work.
     */

```



```
    public void open()
    {
        atm.println( "Welcome to " + bankName );
        boolean bankIsOpen = true;
        while ( bankIsOpen ) {
            BankAccount account = this.whichAccount();
            if ( account == null ) {
                bankIsOpen = false;
            }
            else {
                this.processTransactionsForAccount(account);
            }
        }
        atm.println( "Goodbye from " + bankName );
    }

    // Prompt the user for an account number and return the
    // corresponding BankAccount object. Return null when
    // the Bank is about to close.

    private BankAccount whichAccount()
    {
        int  accountNumber =
            atm.readInt("Account number (1 or 2), 0 to shut down: ");

        if ( accountNumber == 1 ) {
            return account1;
        }
        else if ( accountNumber == 2 ) {
            return account2;
        }
        else if ( accountNumber == 0 ) {
            return null;
        }
        else {
            atm.println( "No account numbered " +
                                accountNumber + "; try again" );
            return this.whichAccount();
        }
    }

    // Prompt the user for transaction to process.
    // Then send an appropriate message to account.

    private void processTransactionsForAccount( BankAccount account)
    {
        atm.println( HELPSTRING );

        boolean moreTransactions = true;
        while ( moreTransactions ) {
            String command = atm.readWord( "transaction: " );
            if ( command.equals( "exit" ) ) {
                moreTransactions = false;
            }
            else if ( command.equals( "help" ) ) {
                atm.println( HELPSTRING );
```

```
113             }
114             else if ( command.equals( "deposit" ) ) {
115                 int amount = atm.readInt( "amount: " );
116                 account.deposit( amount );
117             }
118             else if ( command.equals( "withdraw" ) ) {
119                 int amount = atm.readInt( "amount: " );
120                 account.withdraw( amount );
121             }
122             else if ( command.equals( "balance" ) ) {
123                 atm.println( account.getBalance() );
124             }
125             else{
126                 atm.println("sorry, unknown transaction" );
127             }
128         }
129     }
130
131     /**
132      * The Bank simulation program begins here when the user
133      * issues the command <code>java Bank</code>.
134      *
135      * @param args the command line arguments (ignored).
136      */
137
138     public static void main( String[] args )
139     {
140         Bank javaBank = new Bank( "Engulf and Devour" );
141         javaBank.open();
142     }
143 }
```

```
 1  // joi/1/lights/TrafficLight.java
 2  //
 3  //
 4  // Copyright 2003 Bill Campbell and Ethan Bolker
 5
 6  import java.awt.*;
 7  import java.awt.event.*;
 8
 9  /**
10   * A TrafficLight has three lenses: red, yellow and green.
11   * It can be set to signal Go, Caution, Stop or Walk.
12   *
13   * @version 1
14   */
15
16  public class TrafficLight extends Panel
17  {
18      // Three Lenses and a Button
19
20      private Lens red          = new Lens( Color.red );
21      private Lens yellow       = new Lens( Color.yellow );
22      private Lens green        = new Lens( Color.green );
23      private Button nextButton = new Button("Next");
24
25      /**
26       * Construct a traffic light.
27       */
28
29      public TrafficLight()
30      {
31          this.setLayout(new BorderLayout());
32
33          // create a Panel for the Lenses
34          Panel lensPanel = new Panel();
35          lensPanel.setLayout( new GridLayout( 3, 1 ) );
36          lensPanel.add( red );
37          lensPanel.add( yellow );
38          lensPanel.add( green );
39          this.add( BorderLayout.NORTH, lensPanel );
40
41          // configure the "Next" button
42          Sequencer sequencer = new Sequencer( this );
43          NextButtonListener payAttention =
44              new NextButtonListener( sequencer );
45          nextButton.addActionListener( payAttention );
46          this.add( BorderLayout.CENTER, nextButton);
47      }
48
49      // Methods that change the light
50
51      /**
52       * Set the light to stop (red).
53       */
54
55      public void setStop()
56      {
```



```
57          red.turnOn();
58          yellow.turnOff();
59          green.turnOff();
60      }
61
62      /**
63       * Set the light to caution (yellow).
64       */
65
66      public void setCaution()
67      {
68          red.turnOff();
69          yellow.turnOn();
70          green.turnOff();
71      }
72
73      /**
74       * Set the light to go (green).
75       */
76
77      public void setGo()
78      {
79          red.turnOff();
80          yellow.turnOff();
81          green.turnOn();
82      }
83
84      /**
85       * Set the light to walk.
86       *
87       * (In Boston, red and yellow signal walk.)
88       */
89
90      public void setWalk()
91      {
92          red.turnOn();
93          yellow.turnOn();
94          green.turnOff();
95      }
96
97      /**
98       * The traffic light simulation starts at main.
99       *
100      * @param args ignored.
101      */
102
103     public static void main( String[] args )
104     {
105         Frame frame         = new Frame();
106         TrafficLight light  = new TrafficLight();
107         frame.add( light );
108         frame.addWindowListener( new ShutDownLight() );
109         frame.pack();
110         frame.show();
111     }
112
```

```
   113       // A ShutDownLight instance handles close events generated
   114       // by the underlying window system with its windowClosing
   115       // method.
   116       //
   117       // This is an inner class, declared inside the
   118       // TrafficLight class since it's used only here.
   119
   120      private static class ShutDownLight extends WindowAdapter
   121      {
   122           // Close the window by shutting down the light.
   123
   124          public void windowClosing (WindowEvent e)
   125          {
   126              System.exit(0);
   127          }
   128      }
   129  }
   130
   131
```

```
 1  // joi/1/lights/NextButtonListener.java
 2  //
 3  //
 4  // Copyright 2003 Bill Campbell and Ethan Bolker
 5
 6  import java.awt.event.*;
 7
 8  /**
 9   * A NextButtonListener sends a "next" message to its
10   * Sequencer each time a button to which it is listening
11   * is pressed.
12   *
13   * @version 1
14   */
15
16  public class NextButtonListener implements ActionListener
17  {
18      private Sequencer sequencer;
19
20      /**
21       * Construct a listener that "listens for" a user's
22       * pressing the "Next" button.
23       *
24       * @param sequencer the Sequencer for the TrafficLight.
25       */
26
27      public NextButtonListener( Sequencer sequencer )
28      {
29          this.sequencer = sequencer;
30      }
31
32      /**
33       * The action performed when a push of the button is detected:
34       * send a next message to the Sequencer to advance it to
35       * its next state.
36       *
37       * @param event the event detected at the button.
38       */
39
40      public void actionPerformed( ActionEvent event )
41      {
42          this.sequencer.next();
43      }
44  }
```

```
 1  // joi/1/lights/Sequencer.java
 2  //
 3  //
 4  // Copyright 2003 Bill Campbell and Ethan Bolker
 5
 6  /**
 7   * A Sequencer controls a TrafficLight. It maintains fields
 8   * for the light itself and the current state of the light.
 9   *
10   * Each time it receives a "next" message, it advances to the
11   * next state and sends the light an appropriate message.
12   *
13   * @version 1
14   */
15
16  public class Sequencer
17  {
18      // the TrafficLight this Sequencer controls
19      private TrafficLight light;
20
21      // represent the states by ints
22      private final static int GO       = 0;
23      private final static int CAUTION  = 1;
24      private final static int STOP     = 2;
25
26      private int currentState;
27
28      /**
29       * Construct a sequencer to control a TrafficLight.
30       *
31       * @param light the TrafficLight we wish to control.
32       */
33
34      public Sequencer( TrafficLight light )
35      {
36          this.light = light;
37          this.currentState = GO;
38          this.light.setGo();
39      }
40
41      /**
42       * How the light changes when a next Button is pressed
43       * depends on the current state. The sequence is
44       * GO -> CAUTION -> STOP -> GO.
45       */
46
47      public void next()
48      {
49          switch ( currentState ) {
50
51          case GO:
52              this.currentState = CAUTION;
53              this.light.setCaution();
54              break;
55
56          case CAUTION:
```



```
57              this.currentState = STOP;
58              this.light.setStop();
59              break;
60
61          case STOP:
62              this.currentState = GO;
63              this.light.setGo();
64              break;
65
66          default: // This will never happen
67              System.err.println("What color is the light?!");
68          }
69      }
70  }
```

```
 1  // joi/1/lights/Lens.java
 2  //
 3  //
 4  // Copyright 2003 Bill Campbell and Ethan Bolker
 5
 6  import java.awt.*;
 7
 8  /**
 9   * A Lens has a certain color and can either be turned on
10   * (the color) or turned off (black).
11   *
12   * @version 1
13   */
14
15  public class Lens extends Canvas
16  {
17      private Color onColor;               // color on
18      private Color offColor = Color.black; // color off
19      private Color currentColor;          // color the lens is now
20
21      private final static int SIZE = 100;  // how big is this Lens?
22      private final static int OFFSET = 20; // offset of Lens in Canvas
23
24      /**
25       * Construct a Lens to display a given color.
26       *
27       * The lens is black when it's turned off.
28       *
29       * @param color the color of the lens when it is turned on.
30       */
31
32      public Lens( Color color )
33      {
34          this.setBackground( Color.black );
35          this.onColor = color;
36          this.setSize( SIZE , SIZE );
37          this.turnOff();
38      }
39
40      /**
41       * How this Lens paints itself.
42       *
43       * @param g a Graphics object to manage brush and color information.
44       */
45
46      public void paint( Graphics g )
47      {
48          g.setColor( this.currentColor );
49          g.fillOval( OFFSET, OFFSET,
50                      SIZE - OFFSET*2, SIZE - OFFSET*2 );
51      }
52
53      /**
54       * Have this Lens display its color.
55       */
56
```



```
57      public void turnOn()
58      {
59          currentColor = onColor;
60          this.repaint();
61      }
62
63      /**
64       * Darken this lens.
65       */
66
67      public void turnOff()
68      {
69          currentColor = offColor;
70          this.repaint();
71      }
72  }
```

```
 1  // joi/1/estore/EStore.java
 2  //
 3  //
 4  // Copyright 2003 Bill Campbell and Ethan Bolker
 5
 6  /**
 7   * An EStore object simulates the behavior of a simple on line
 8   * shopping web site.
 9   *
10   * It contains a Terminal object to model the customer's browser
11   * and several Item objects a customer can add to her ShoppingCart.
12   *
13   * @version 1
14   */
15
16  public class EStore
17  {
18      private String storeName = "Virtual Minimal Minimall";
19
20      // Use a Terminal object to communicate with customers.
21      private Terminal browser = new Terminal();
22
23      // The store stocks two kinds of Items.
24      private Item widget = new Item(10); //  widgets cost $10
25      private Item gadget = new Item(13); //  gadgets cost $13
26
27      private String selectionList = "(gadget, widget, checkout)";
28
29      /**
30       * Visit this EStore.
31       *
32       * Loop allowing visitor to select items to add to her
33       * ShoppingCart.
34       */
35
36      public void visit()
37      {
38          // Create a new, empty ShoppingCart.
39          ShoppingCart basket = new ShoppingCart();
40
41          // Print a friendly welcome message.
42          browser.println( "Welcome to " + storeName );
43
44          // Change to false when customer is ready to leave:
45          boolean stillShopping = true;
46
47          while ( stillShopping ) {
48              Item nextPurchase = selectItem();
49              if ( nextPurchase == null ) {
50                  stillShopping = false;
51              }
52              else {
53                  basket.add( nextPurchase );
54              }
55          }
56          int numberPurchased = basket.getCount();
```



```
57          int totalCost       = basket.getCost();
58          browser.println("We are shipping " + numberPurchased + " Items");
59          browser.println("and charging your account $" + totalCost);
60          browser.println("Thank you for shopping at " + storeName);
61      }
62
63      // Discover what the customer wants to do next:
64      //  send browser a message to get customer input
65      //  examine response to make a choice
66      //  if response makes no sense give customer another chance
67
68      private Item selectItem()
69      {
70          String itemName =
71              browser.readWord("Item " + selectionList + ":");
72
73          if ( itemName.equals("widget")) {
74              return widget;
75          }
76          else if ( itemName.equals("gadget")) {
77              return gadget;
78          }
79          else if ( itemName.equals("checkout" )) {
80              return null;
81          }
82          else {
83              browser.println( "No item named " +
84                               itemName + "; try again" );
85              return selectItem();  // try again
86          }
87      }
88
89      /**
90       *  The EStore simulation program begins here when the user
91       *  issues the command <code>java EStore</code>.
92       */
93
94      public static void main( String[] args )
95      {
96          // Print this to simulate delay while browser finds store
97          System.out.println("connecting ...");
98
99          // Create the EStore object.
100         EStore webSite = new EStore();
101
102         // Visit it.
103         webSite.visit();
104     }
105 } // end of class EStore
```

```
 1  // joi/1/estore/Item.java
 2  //
 3  //
 4  // Copyright 2003 Bill Campbell and Ethan Bolker
 5
 6  /**
 7   * An Item models an object that might be stocked in a store.
 8   * Each Item has a cost.
 9   *
10   * @version 1
11   */
12
13  public class Item
14  {
15      private int cost;
16
17      /**
18       *  Construct an Item object.
19       *
20       *  @param itemCost the cost of this Item.
21       */
22
23      public Item( int itemCost )
24      {
25          cost = itemCost;
26      }
27
28      /**
29       * How much does this Item cost?
30       *
31       * @return the cost.
32       */
33
34      public int getCost()
35      {
36          return cost;
37      }
38  }
```

```
 1  // joi/1/estore/ShoppingCart.java
 2  //
 3  //
 4  // Copyright 2003 Bill Campbell and Ethan Bolker
 5
 6  /**
 7   * A ShoppingCart keeps track of a customer's purchases.
 8   *
 9   * @see EStore
10   * @version 1
11   */
12
13  public class ShoppingCart
14  {
15      private int count; // number of Items in this ShoppingCart
16      private int cost;  // cost of Items in this ShoppingCart
17
18      /**
19       *  Construct a new empty ShoppingCart.
20       */
21
22      public ShoppingCart()
23      {
24          count = 0;
25          cost  = 0;
26      }
27
28      /**
29       * When this ShoppingCart is asked to add an Item to itself
30       * it updates its count field and then updates its cost
31       * field by sending the Item a getCost message.
32       *
33       * @param purchase the Item being added to this ShoppingCart.
34       */
35
36      public void add( Item purchase )
37      {
38          count++; // Java idiom for count = count + 1;
39          cost = cost + purchase.getCost();
40      }
41
42      /**
43       * What happens when this ShoppingCart is asked how many
44       * Items it contains.
45       *
46       * @return the count of Items.
47       */
48
49      public int getCount()
50      {
51          return count;
52      }
53
54      /**
55       * What happens when this ShoppingCart is asked the total
56       * cost of the Items it contains.
```



```
57       *
58       * @return the total cost.
59       */
60
61      public int getCost()
62      {
63          return cost;
64      }
65  }
```