

### Introduction: Object Oriented Programming

#### Afsara Tasneem Misha

Lecturer

Department of CSE Daffodil International University



- Structured Language and Object-oriented Language
- Why OOP?
- Basic concepts of OOP

# Structured Language and Object-oriented Language

# Structured / Procedure Programming Methodology (SPM)

# **Basic features of SPM**

- Emphasis on doing **algorithms**.
- Large Programs are divided into smaller programs known as Functions
- Most of the function shares **global data**.
- Data move around the system **globally** from function to function.
- Function **transfers** the data from one form to another.
- Employs **top-down** approach of Programming.

• Example: C, Pascal, FORTRAN

### Problems with Structured Programming Methodology (SPM)

- Reach their limit when project becomes too **large**.
- Large program became more **complex**.
- Functions have **unrestricted** access to **global data**.



## **OOP - Breaking the Barriers of SPM**

### **Key Points**

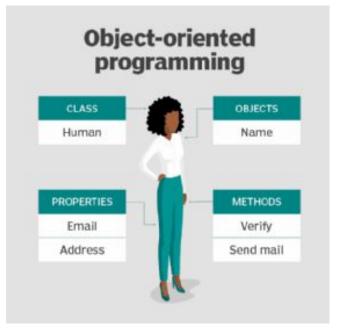
- Took the best ideas of SPM and combine with several new concepts.
- Combine into a single unit both **data** and the **functions** that operate on that data.
- You can't access the data directly.
- The data is **hidden**, so it is safe from **accidental alteration**.
- Data **encapsulation** and **data hiding** are key terms in the description of object-oriented languages.

### **The striking features of OOP**

- Emphasis on **data** rather than the **procedure**.
- Programs are divided into **objects**.
- Data are **hidden** and **can't be accessed** by external functions
- Object may **communicate** with each other through **methods** (functions).
- New **data** & **functions** can be easily added whenever necessary.

# **Concepts of OOP**

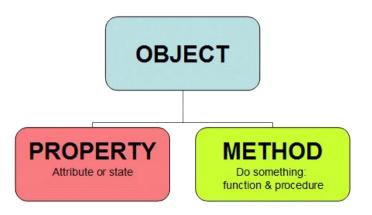
- Object
- Class
- Methods
- Instance Variables (Properties)



### **<u>1. Object</u>**

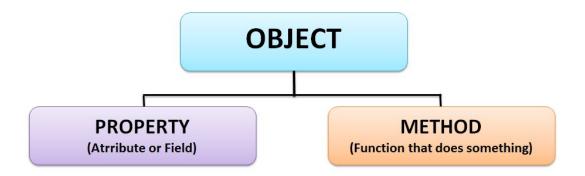
- Real world entity.
- Bundle of related variables and functions (also known methods).
- Objects share **two** characteristics:

Properties / State
Method / Behavior (Functionalities)



### **Two characteristics of Object**

• Objects share **two** characteristics:



#### 1. Properties / State

- » State is a well-defined condition of an item.
- » A state captures the relevant aspects of an object

#### 2. Method / Behavior (Functionalities)

» Behavior is the observable effects of an operation or event

### **Example**

Object:HouseStates:ColorLocationBehaviors:Close/open doors



Car



### **States**(Properties): ?

### **Behaviors**(Functions): ?



**Object**:

### Car

**States**(Properties):

Color, Model#, Wheel

**Behaviors**(Functions): Move, Break



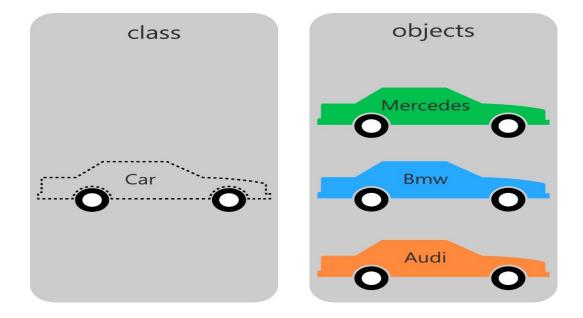


### **States**(Properties): ?

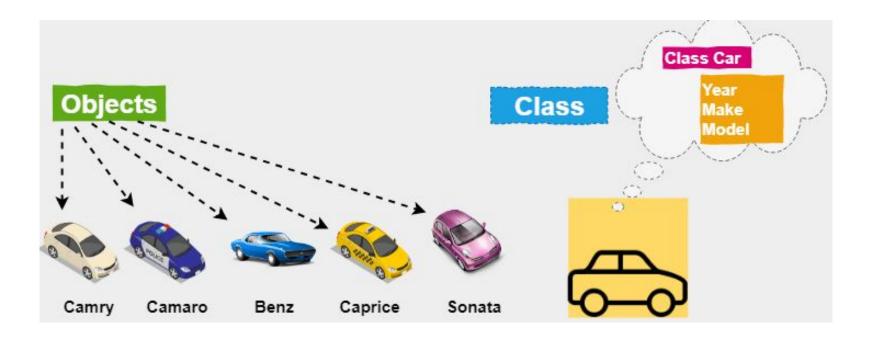
### **Behaviors**(Functions): ?



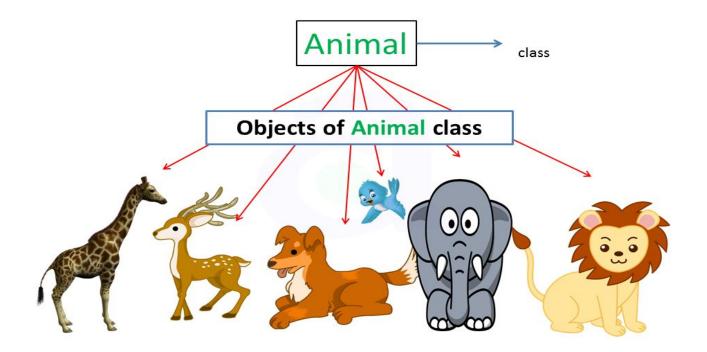
• A class can be defined as a **template/blueprint** of an object that describes the **behaviors/states** that object.



### **<u>Class: A template/blueprint of an objects</u>**

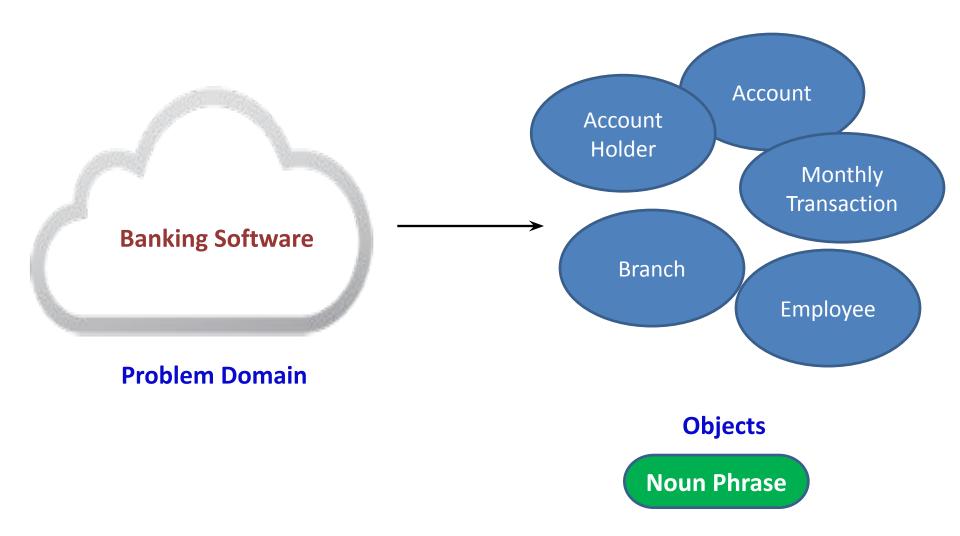


### **<u>Class: A template/blueprint of an objects</u>**

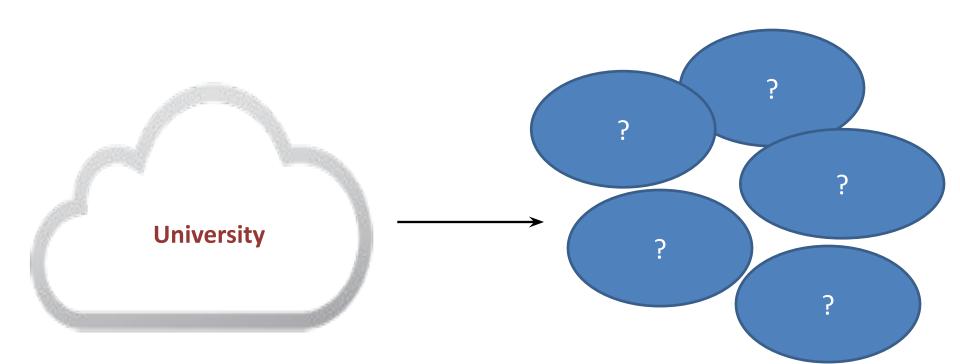


# **Object Oriented Analysis**

## **What is Object Oriented Analysis?**



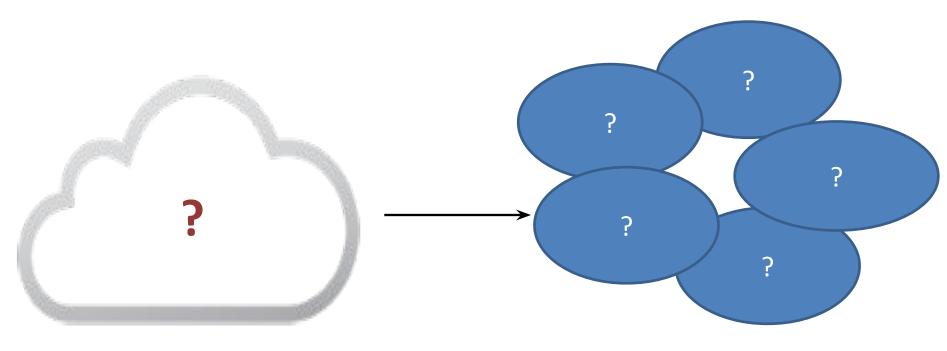




#### **Problem Domain**

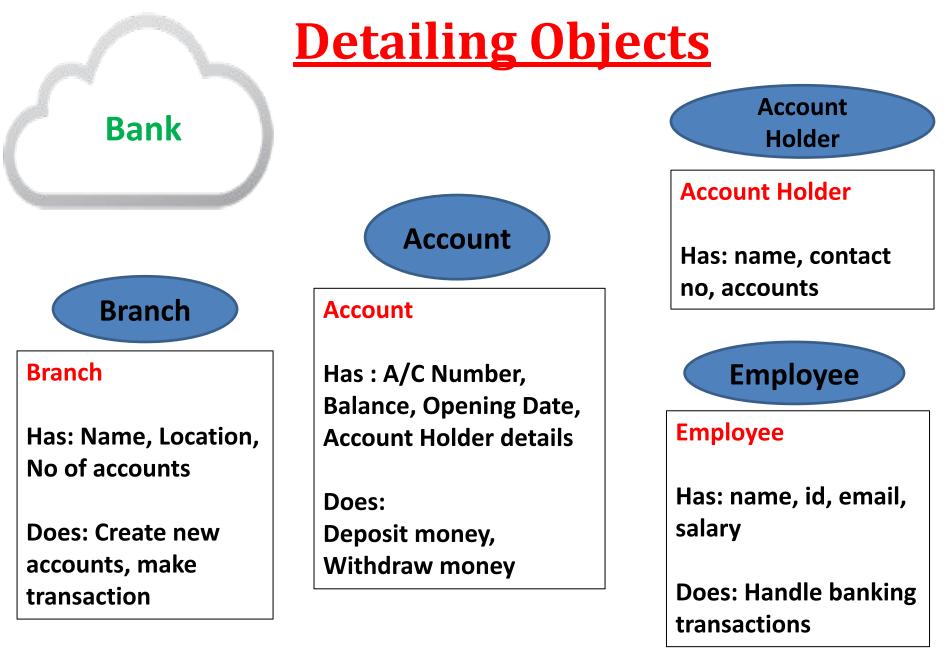
**Objects** 





#### **Problem Domain**

**Objects** 



# **Detailing Objects**

#### Bank

#### Branch

Attributes: Name, Location, No of accounts

Function: Create new accounts

#### Account

#### **Attributes :**

Number, Balance, Opening Date. Account Holder

Function : Deposit given amount Withdraw given amount

#### **Account Holder**

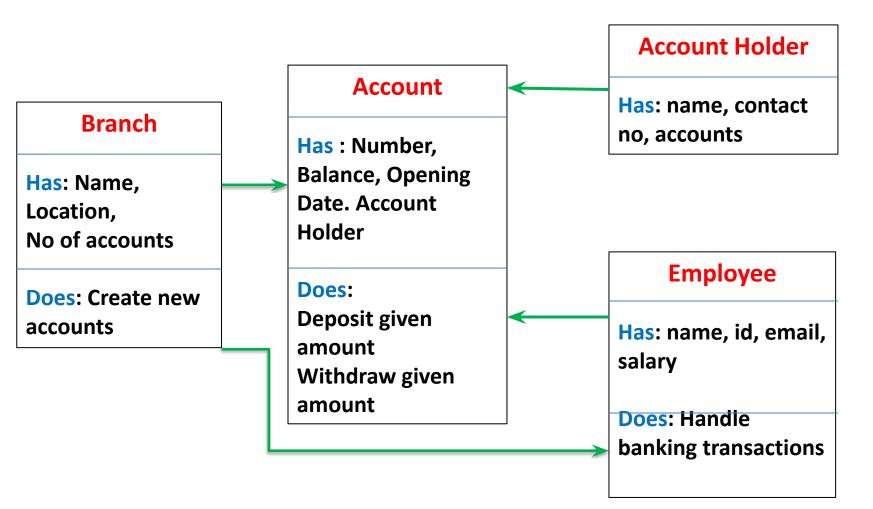
Attributes : name, contact no, accounts

#### **Employee**

Attributes : name, id, email, salary

**Functions:** Handle banking transactions

# **Objects are inter-connected**



### Detail objects of University and Find their inter-connection

