

Introduction: Object Oriented Programming

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

Structured Language and Object-oriented Language

Structured / Procedure Programming Methodology (SPM)

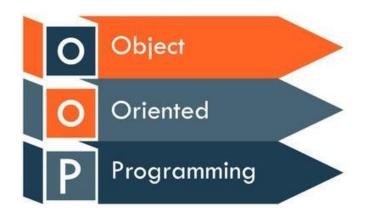
Basic features of SPM

- 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

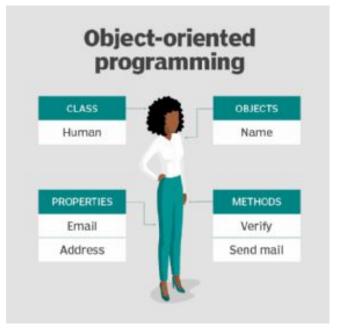
- Took the best ideas of SPM and combine with several new concepts.
- Combine into a single unit both **data** and the **functions** that operate on that data.
- You can't access the data directly.
- The data is **hidden**, so it is safe from **accidental alteration**.
- Data **encapsulation** and **data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

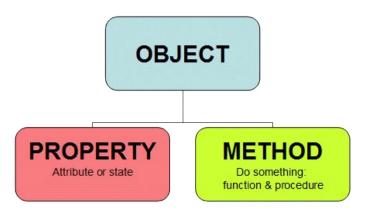
- Object
- Class
- Methods
- Instance Variables (Properties)



<u>1. Object</u>

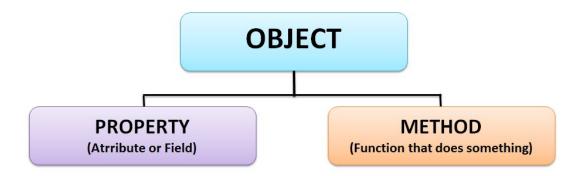
- Real world entity.
- Bundle of related variables and functions (also known methods).
- Objects share **two** characteristics:

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



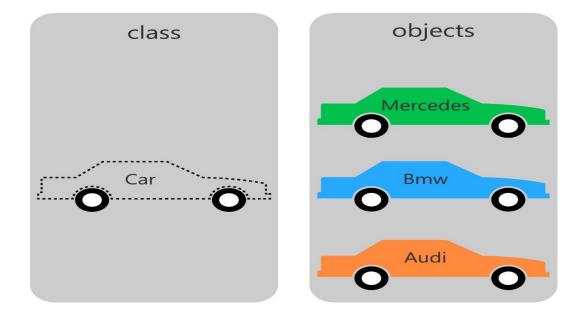


States(Properties): ?

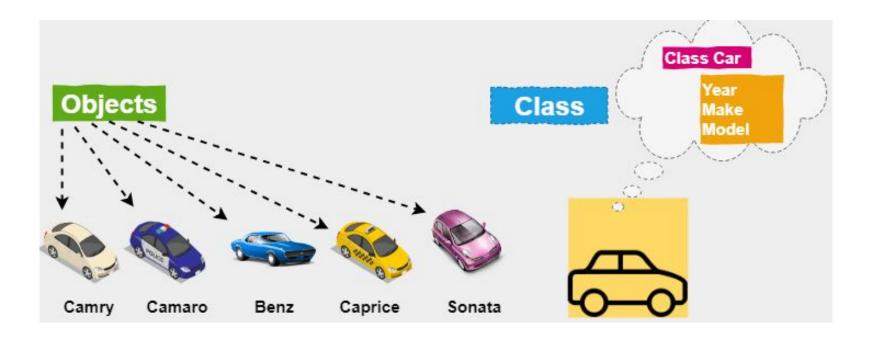
Behaviors(Functions): ?



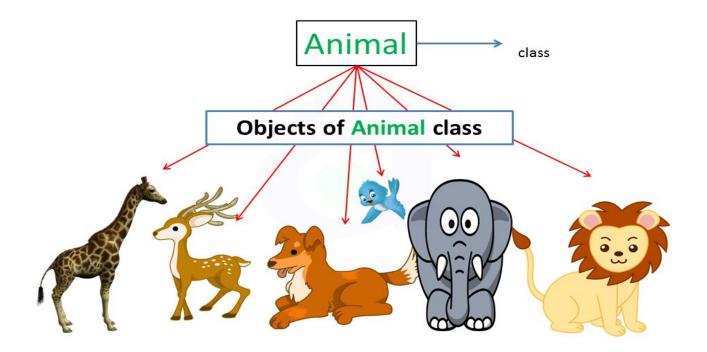
• A class can be defined as a **template/blueprint** of an object that describes the **behaviors/states** that object.



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

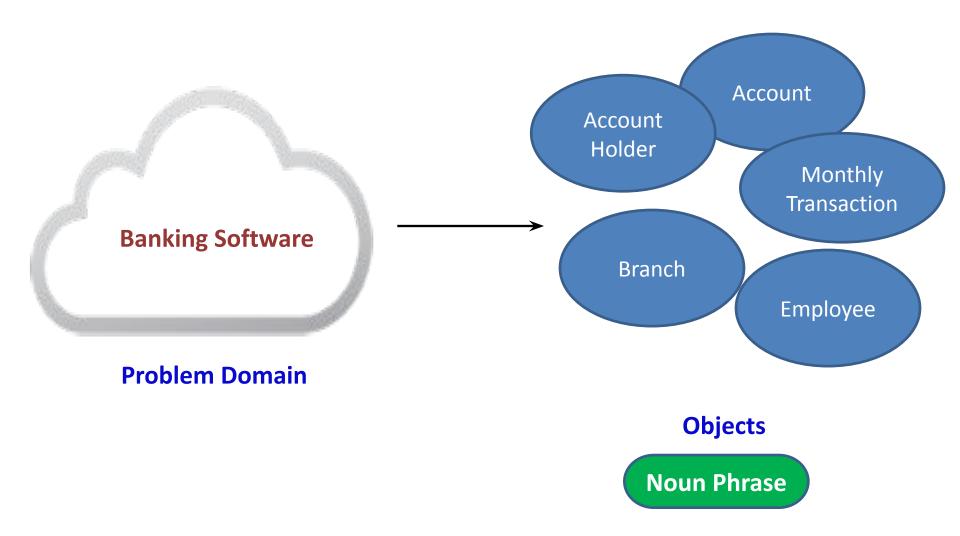


<u>Class: A template/blueprint of an objects</u>

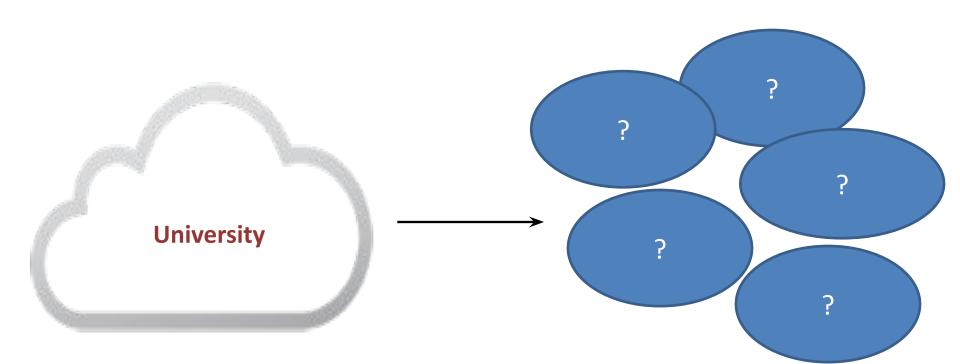


Object Oriented Analysis

What is Object Oriented Analysis?



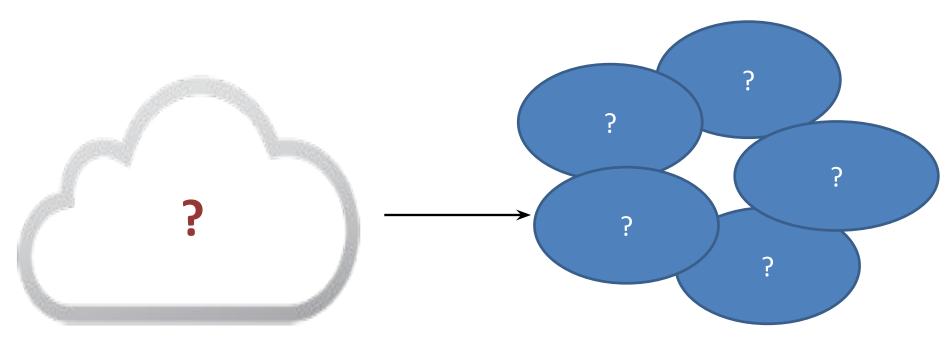




Problem Domain

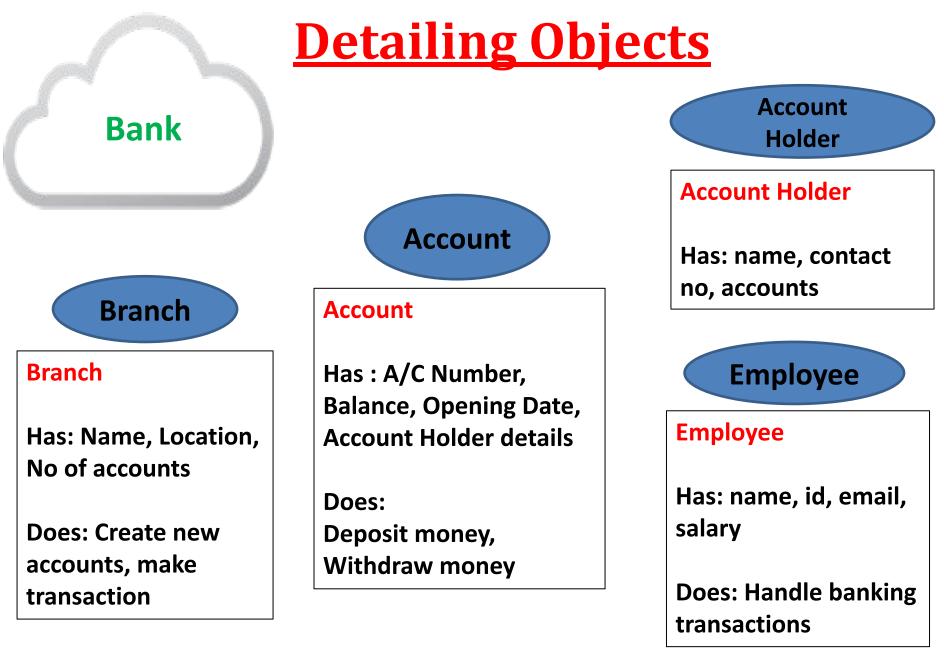
Objects





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

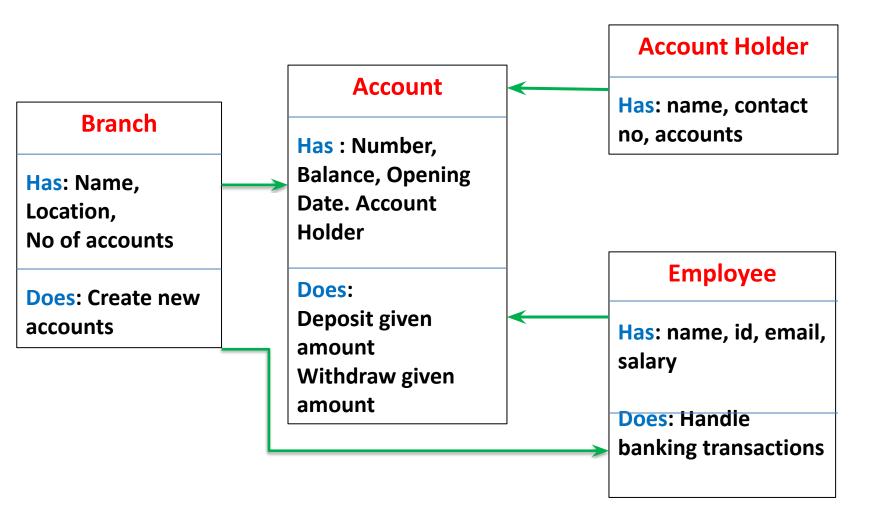
Attributes : name, contact no, accounts

Employee

Attributes : name, id, email, salary

Functions: Handle banking transactions

Objects are inter-connected



Detail objects of University and Find their inter-connection

