

1 : INTRODUCTION :

- WHAT & Why OOP, Benefits , Disadvantage

I. <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/benefits-advantages-of-oop/>

OOP VERSUS POP	
OOP	POP
A programming paradigm based on the concept of objects, which contains data in the form of fields known as attributes, and code in the form of procedures known as methods	A programming paradigm that is based upon the concept of the procedure calls
Stands for Object Oriented Programming	Stands for Procedural Oriented Programming
Emphasis on objects	Emphasis on functions
Divides the program into multiple objects	Divides the program into multiple functions
Modification is easier as objects are independent	Modifications are difficult as they can affect the entire program
Objects communicate with each other by passing messages	Functions communicate with each other by passing parameters
Each object controls its own data	Functions share global variables
It is possible to hide data	There is no data hiding mechanism
Has access specifiers	Do not have access specifiers
Supported by C++, Java, and Python	Supported by C, Pascal, FORTRAN, and COBAL
	Visit www.PEDIAA.com

II.

III. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fx0xXPnvJuM>

2 . Basic Concepts (object , class) :

I. SIR NOTE CLASSROOM (

<https://classroom.google.com/u/2/c/NTIzMTc4MzQ0OTQ5/m/NjE2OTM0OTg2OTIz/details>)

II.

III. <https://www.javatpoint.com/difference-between-object-and-class#:~:text=Class%20is%20a%20blueprint%20or%20template%20from%20which%2>

[0objects%20are%20created.&text=Object%20is%20a%20real%20world,a%20group%20of%20similar%20objects.](#)

3. Abstract data type :

Sir notes in classroom

<https://classroom.google.com/u/2/c/NTIzMTc4MzQ0OTQ5/m/NjE2MjcxNDYyNTM0/details>

2: KEY FEATURES IN JAVA :

1 . Encapsulation :

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3JmMK-HvYJU>

2. Inheritance :

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/inheritance-in-java/?ref=lbp>