OOP Constructors &
Mutators





• Job = Instantiate an object

- Can pass in variables / set variables
 - BUT is not required to





Examples with passing in variables

```
Robot.h

class Robot {
    public:
        robot(string name, int health);
    private:
        string name;
        int health;
}
```

```
Robot.cpp

Robot::Robot(string name, int health) {
    name = name;
    health = health;
}

int main() {
    Robot r1("Terminator", 1000);
    return 0;
```



*Constructors that pass in variables MUST pass in EXACTLY that number of variables, in the correct order, to be instantiated

Examples with passing in variables

```
Robot.h

class Robot {
    public:
        robot(string name, int health);
    private:
        string name;
        int health;
}
```

```
Robot::Robot(string name int health) {
    name = name;
    health = health;
}
int main() {
    Robot r1("Terminator", 1000);
    return 0;
}
```





Examples without variables

```
Robot.h

class Robot {
    public:
        robot();
    private:
        string name;
        int health;
}
```

```
Robot::Robot() {
    name = "Terminator";
    health = 1000;
}

int main() {
    Robot r1;
    return 0;
}
```

Examples without variables

Robot.h

class Robot {
 public:
 robot();
 private:
 string name;
 int health;
}

```
Robot.cpp
Robot::Robot() {
     name = "Terminator";
     health = 1000;
int main() {
     Robot r1;
     return 0;
```

The variables can be hard coded in the constructor...

• Examples without variables

Robot.h

class Robot {
 public:
 robot();
 private:
 string name;
 int health;
}

The variables can be set up in the constructor... ... or not at all! (the constructor is still necessary, however)

```
Robot::Robot() {
}
int main() {
    Robot r1;
    return 0;
}
```

Examples without variables

Robot.h

Constructors can have NO variables

class Robot {
 public:
 robot();
 private:
 string name;
 int health;
}

Robot.cpp Robot::Robot() { name = "Terminator"; health = 1000: If no variables are passed int main() { in, an object is created like Robot r1; a simple variable (no return 0; parentheses, etc...)

The variables can be set

up in the constructor.



 Back to this example: How does this object get to have values?!?

constructor is still necessary, however) Robot.cpp Robot.h Constructors can Robot::Robot() { have NO variables class Robot { public: int main() { robot(); Robot r1: private: return 0; string name; int health;

The variables can be set up in the constructor...

...or not at all! (the



- Mutators = methods that change the value of a private variable
- Example:

```
robot::setName() {
  cout << "Enter a name: ";
  cin >> name;
}
```



- Mutators = methods that change the value of a private variable
- Can also be hard-coded

```
robot::setName() {
   name = "Terminator";
}
```



- Mutators = methods that change the value of a private variable
- Can also be set using calculations

```
robot::setHealth() {
   health = rand() % 20;
}
```



- All variables in a class must be set one of two ways:
 - In a constructor (passed in or hard-coded)
 - Through a mutator method



- The name and health should NOT be passed into the constructor
 - Should be set using methods named setName() and setHealth();

 Create two robots (each with a different name and health, scanned in by the user) and print out information for each

