

# OOP: Object Oriented Programming

# Vocabulary

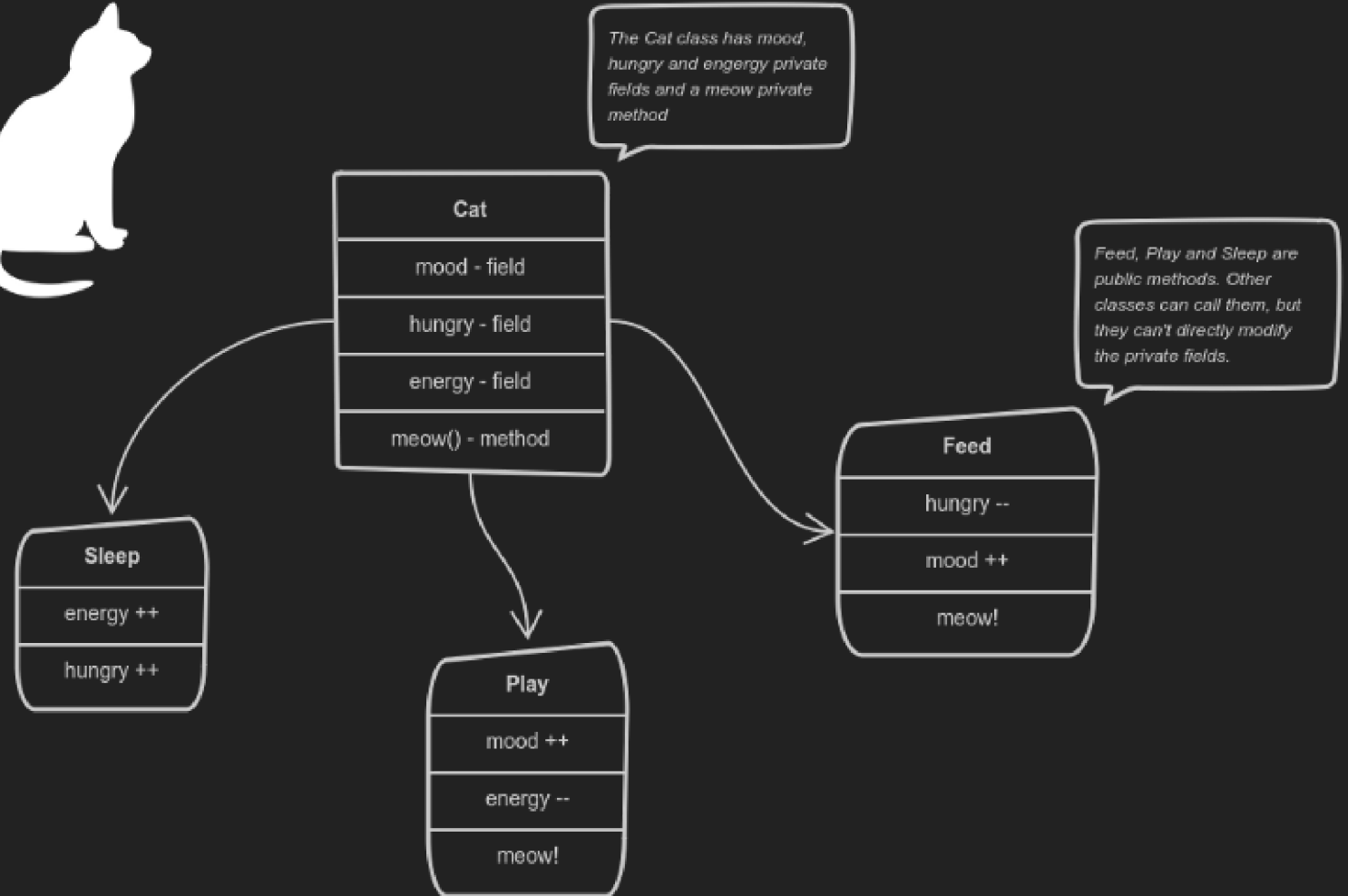
- Type, Primitive, Class, Instance, Generics
- Variable, Function, Property, Method
- Inherit, Override, Implement, Abstract

# Principles

- Encapsulation
- Abstraction
- Inheritance
- Polymorphism

# Encapsulation

Hide the internal state

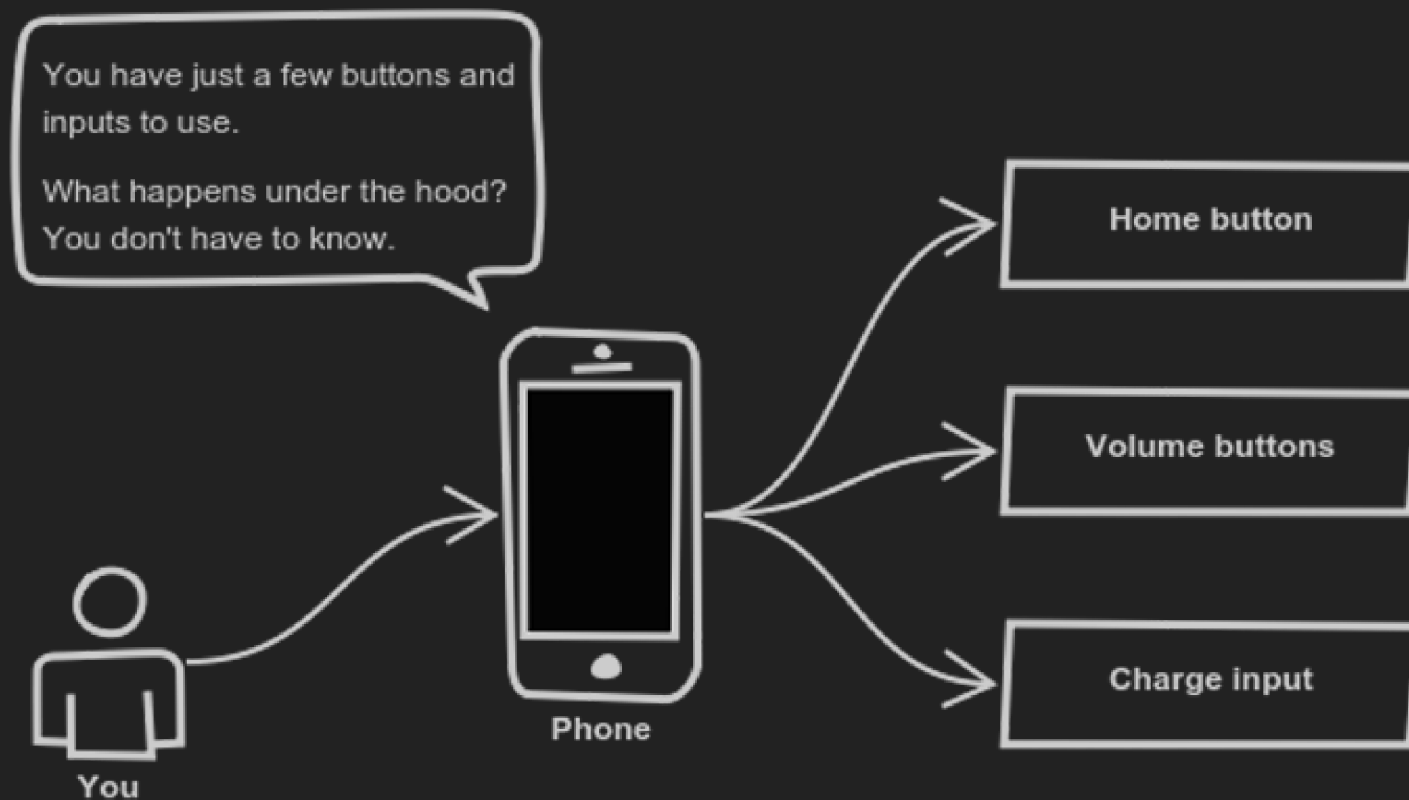


## Encapsulation: Example

```
class Cat {  
    private var lives = 9  
  
    public fun die() {  
        if (lives > 0) lives--  
        else print("Meowargh 💀")  
    }  
}
```

# Abstraction

Expose high level  
handles

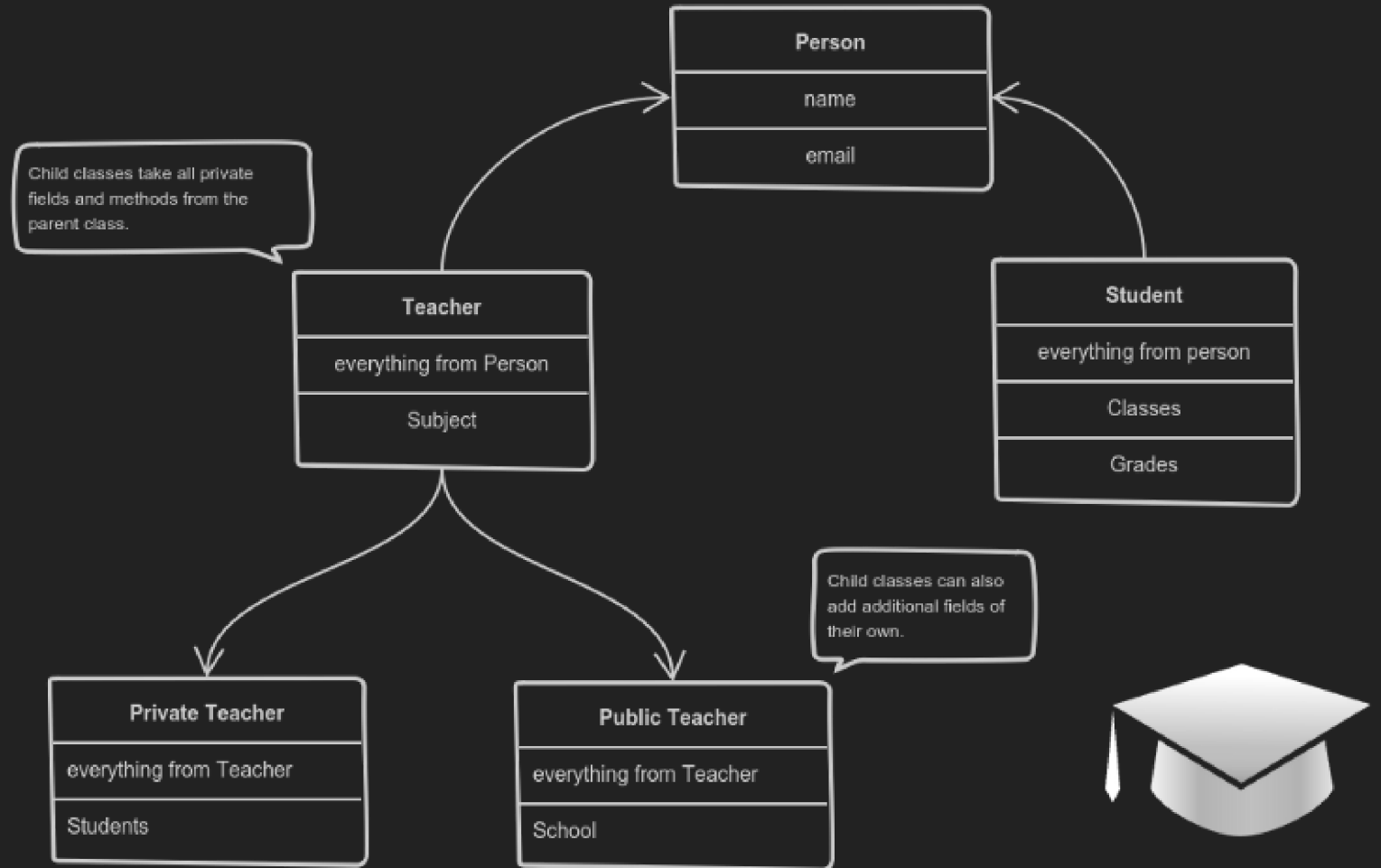


# Abstraction Example

```
class CoffeeMachine {  
    private var isWaterHot = false  
    private fun makeEspresso() { ... }  
    private fun makeLatte() { ... }  
    //...  
  
    public fun makeCoffee(coffeeType: CoffeeType) {  
        when(coffeeType) {  
            Espresso -> makeEspresso()  
            Latte -> makeLatte()  
            //...  
        }  
    }  
}
```

# Inheritance

Extend an other Class





# Inheritance Example

```
class Animal {  
    fun eat() {  
        print("nom nom")  
    }  
}  
  
class Cat : Animal {  
    var isBored = false  
    override fun eat() {  
        if (isBored) {  
            super.eat()  
        }  
    }  
}
```

# Interface

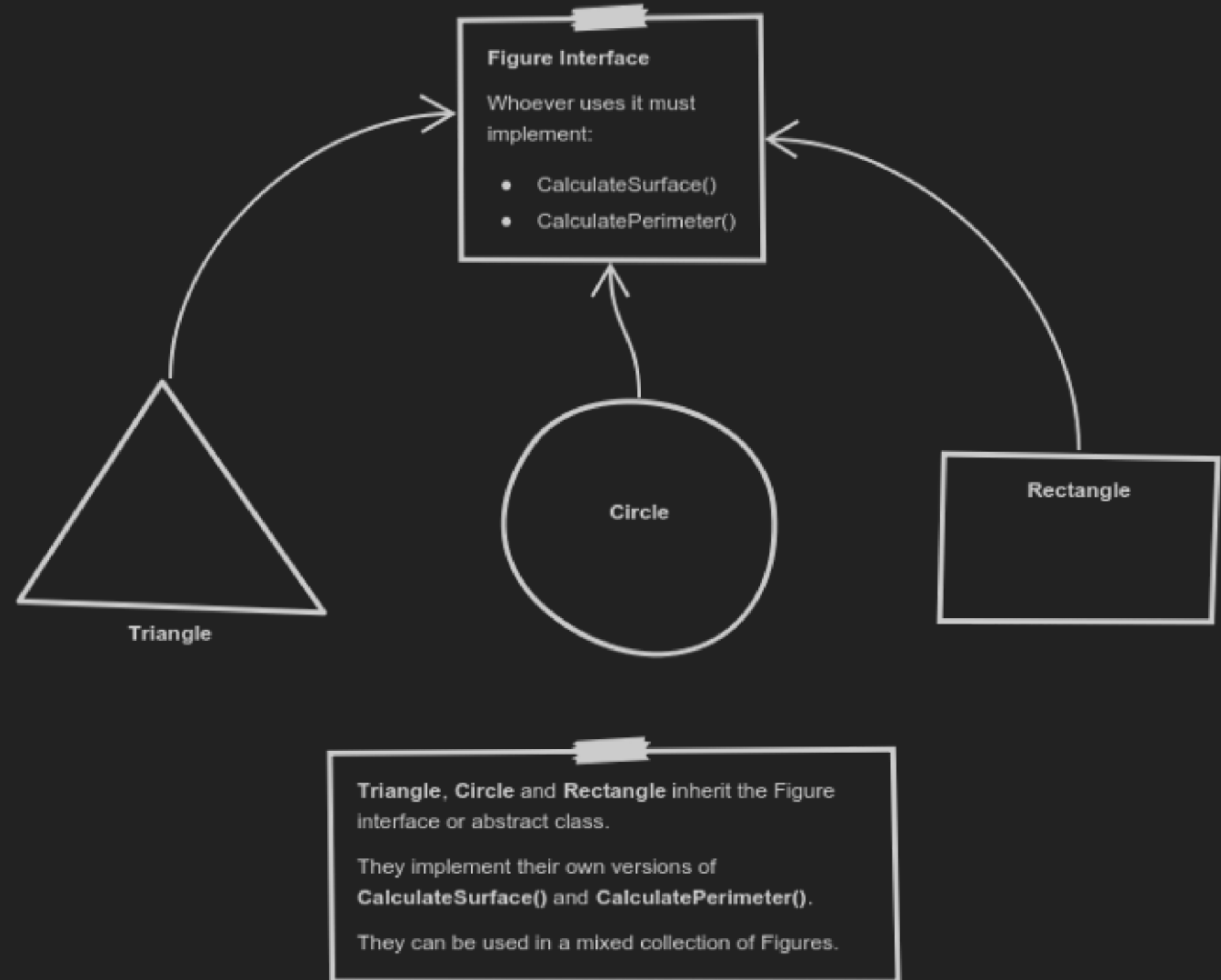
```
interface FriendsDataSource {  
    val url: String  
    fun getFriends() : List<Friend>  
}  
  
class TwitterFriendsDataSource : FriendsDataSource {  
    override val url = "https://twitter.com/friends"  
    override fun getFriends() : List<Friend> {  
        // request from Twitter  
    }  
}  
  
class FacebookFriendsDataSource : FriendsDataSource {  
    override val url = "https://facebook.com/friends"  
    override fun getFriends() : List<Friend> {  
        // request from Facebook  
    }  
}
```

# Abstract class

```
abstract class FriendsDataSource {  
    val url: String  
    fun getFriends() : List<Friend> {  
        return emptyList()  
    }  
}  
  
class TwitterFriendsDataSource : FriendsDataSource {  
    override val url = "https://twitter.com/friends"  
    override fun getFriends() : List<Friend> {  
        // request from Twitter  
    }  
}  
  
class FacebookFriendsDataSource : FriendsDataSource {  
    override val url = "https://facebook.com/friends"  
    override fun getFriends() : List<Friend> {  
        // request from Facebook  
    }  
}
```

# Polymorphism

Use the same code for different types



## Polymorphism example

```
fun calculateTotalSurface(figures: List<Figure>) : Int {  
    var totalSurface = 0  
    figures.forEach { figure ->  
        totalSurface += figure.calculateSurface()  
    }  
    return totalSurface  
}
```

# SOLID principles

- Single-responsibility: A class should have a single responsibility
- Open-closed: open for extension, closed for modification
- Liskov substitution: No changes when replacing objects by their subtypes
- Interface segregation: Prefer several specific interfaces to a general one
- Dependency inversion: Depend upon abstractions, not concretions

## Other Principles

- DRY: Don't Repeat Yourself
- YAGNI: You Are Not Gonna Need It
- KISS: Keep it simple, stupid
- SSOT: Single source of truth

## Going Further

- Design Patterns (Singleton, Factory, ...)
- Dependency Injection
- Is Inheritance bad ?
- Often prefer composition: "has-a" VS "is-a"
- Entity Component System
- OOP is not a silver bullet



## Other Paradigms

- Procedural Programming
- Functional Programming
- Data Oriented Design
- Reactive Programming

## Links

- [How to explain object-oriented programming concepts to a 6-year-old](#)
- [OOP](#)
- [SOLID](#)
- [Uncle Bob's blog](#)
- [Brian Will's site \(OOP critics, Game Development, Programming lessons\)](#)