Hello, Turing!

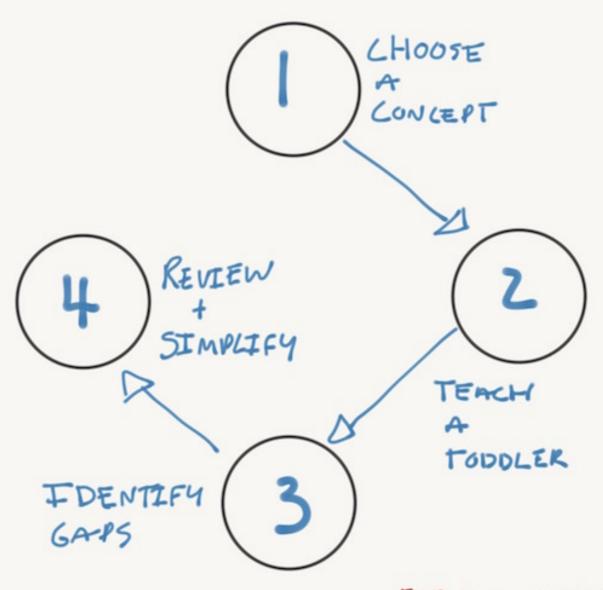
today we will discuss:

OOP

Speakers:

@Aidar Nugmanov

THE FEYNMAN TECHNIQUE



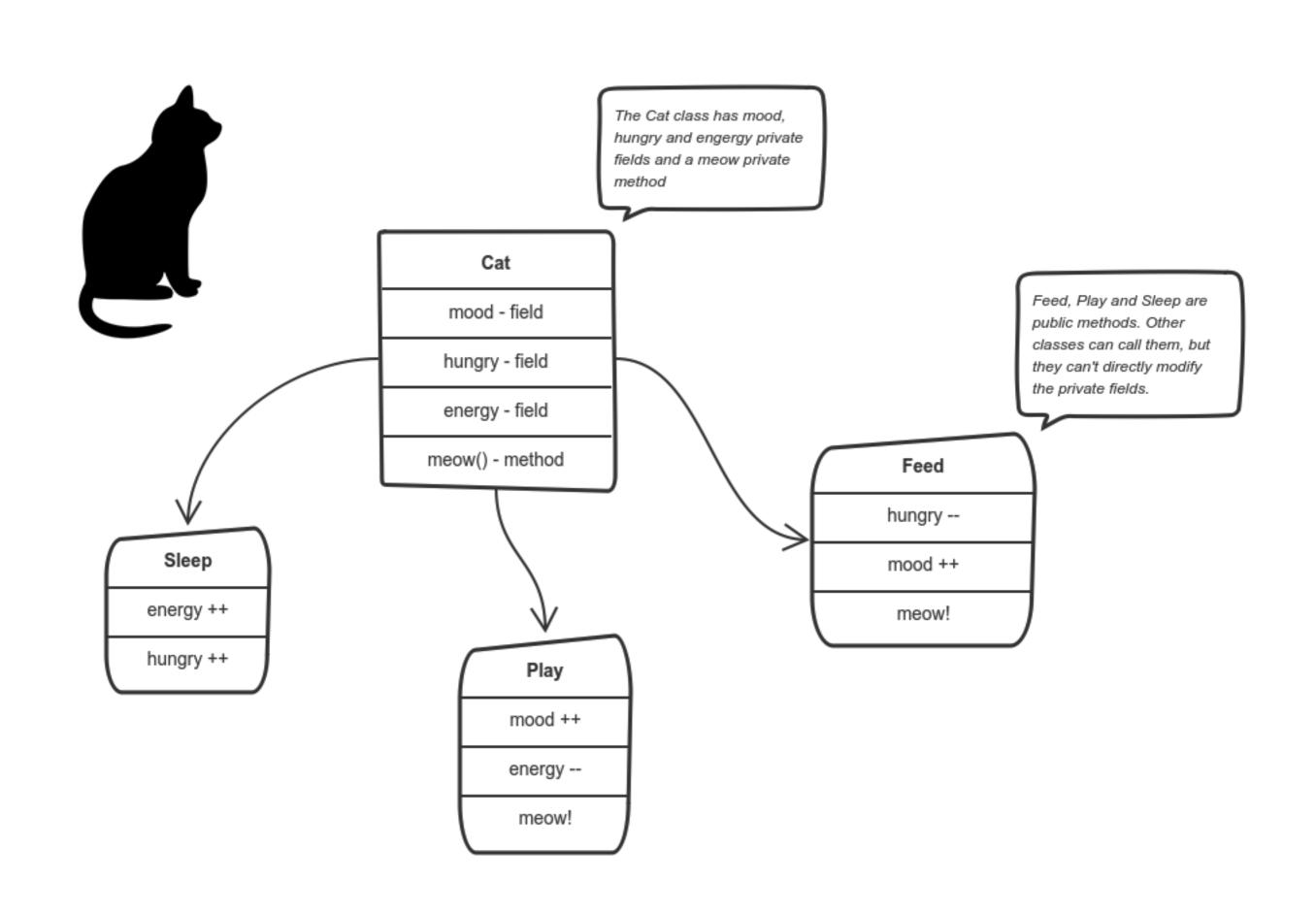
FARNAM STREET

What is OOP?

Object-oriented programming is a software programming model organized around objects rather than "actions".

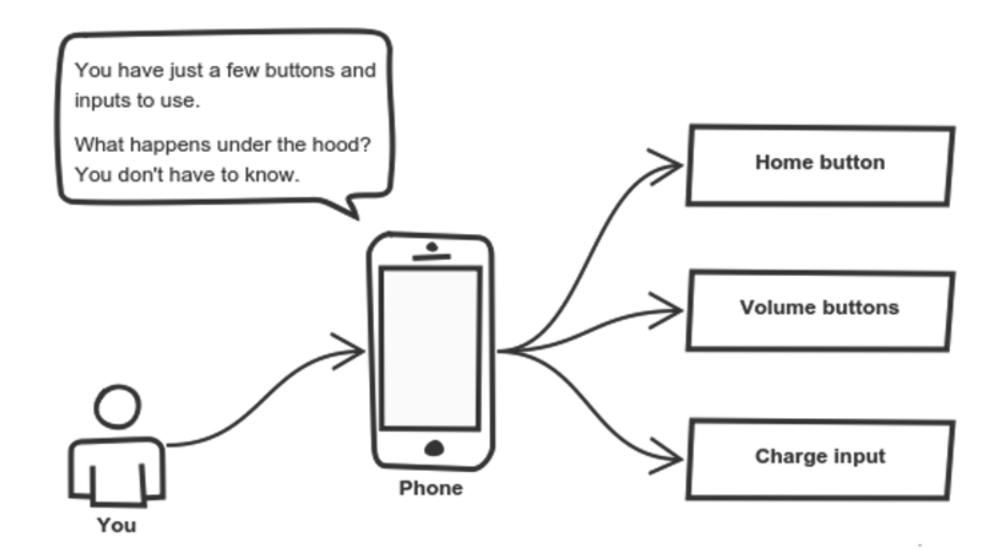
Main principles

Encapsulation



Internal state is private, But can be modified using methods

Abstraction •

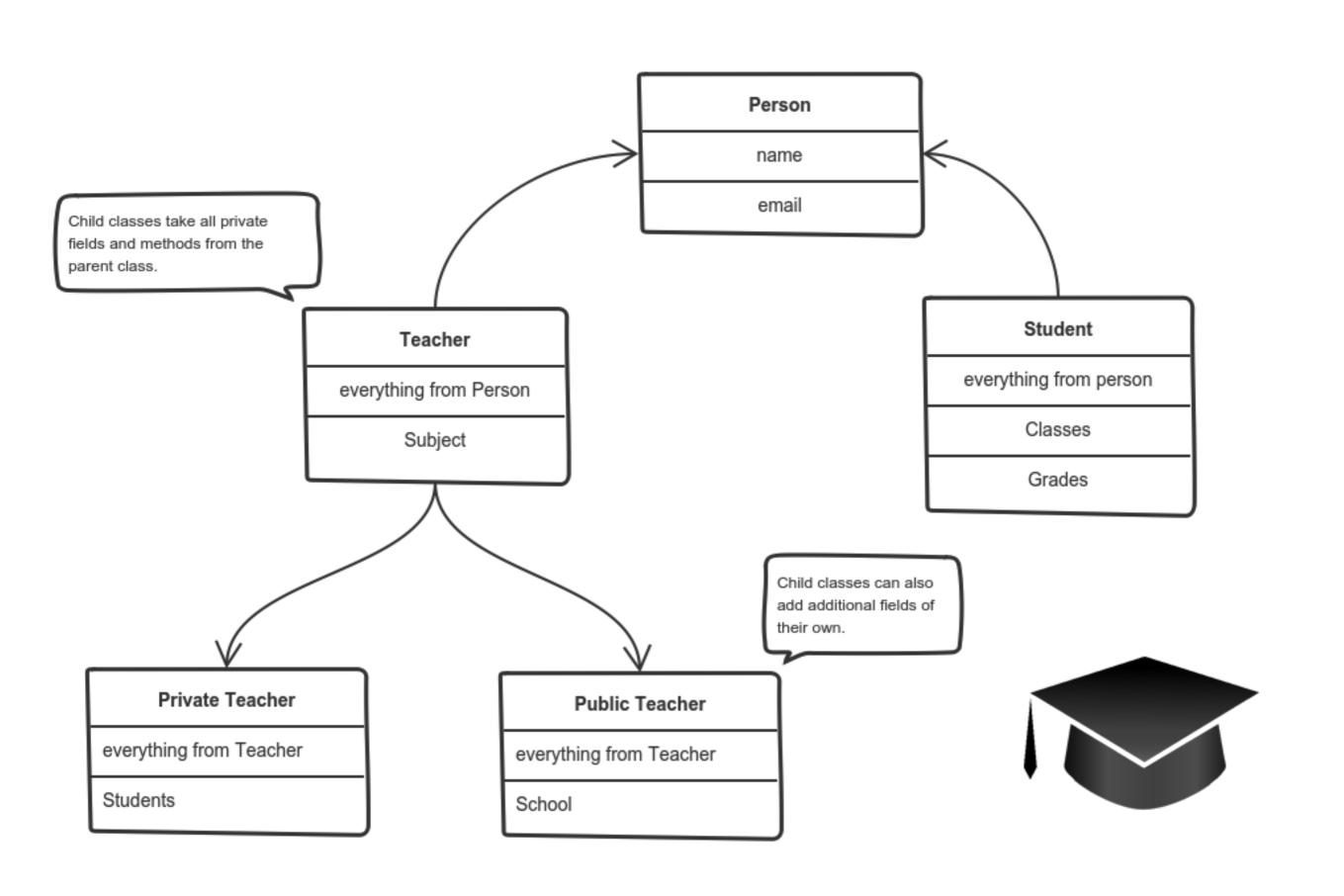


Abstraction	Encapsulation
Abstraction solves the problem in the design level.	Encapsulation solves the problem in the implementation level.
Abstraction is used for hiding the unwanted data and giving relevant data.	Encapsulation means hiding the code and data into a single unit to protect the data from outside world.
3. Abstraction lets you focus on what the object does instead of how it does it	Encapsulation means hiding the internal details or mechanics of how an object does something.
4. Abstraction- Outer layout, used in terms of design. For Example:- Outer Look of a Mobile Phone, like it has a display screen and keypad buttons to dial a number.	4. Encapsulation- Inner layout, used in terms of implementation. For Example:- Inner Implementation detail of a Mobile Phone, how keypad button and Display Screen are connect with each other using circuits.

Applying abstraction means that each object should only expose a high-level mechanism for using it.

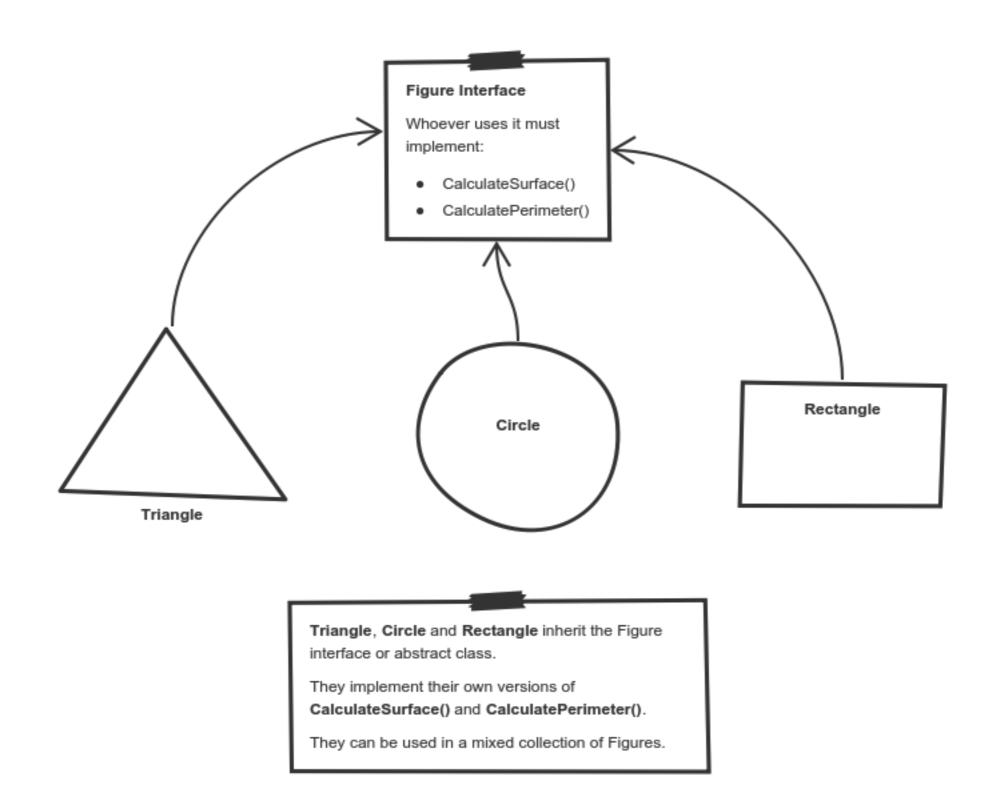
Inheritance 😉





A class is derived from another class and it shares common characteristics with the class from which it is derived.

Polymorphism 🧬



Simply put, polymorphism gives a way to use a class exactly like its parent so there's no confusion with mixing types. But each child class keeps its own methods as they are.

Next: Paradigms
OOD
Design Patterns
Architecture





Thank you, Turing!