Lecture 05

- Abstraction
- Encapsulation

Abstraction

- Abstraction is a way to cope with complexity.
- Principle of abstraction:

"Capture only those details about an object that are relevant to current perspective"

Ali is a PhD student and teaches BS students

- Attributes
 - Name
 - Student Roll No
 - Year of Study
 - CGPA

- Employee ID
- Designation
- Salary
- Age

Example – Abstraction

Ali is a PhD student and teaches BS students

- behaviour
 - Study
 - GiveExam
 - PlaySports
 - DeliverLecture
- DevelopExam
 - TakeExam
 - Eat
 - Walk

Student's Perspective

- Attributes
 - Name
 - Student Roll No
 - Year of Study
 - CGPA

- Employee ID
- Designation
- Salary
- Age

Example – Abstraction

Student's Perspective

- behaviour
 - Study

 - GiveExam
 - PlaySports
 - DeliverLecture

- DevelopExam
- TakeExam
- Eat
- Walk

Teacher's Perspective

- Attributes
 - Name
 - Student Roll No
 - Year of Study
 - CGPA

- Employee ID
- Designation
- Salary
- Age

Example – Abstraction

Teacher's Perspective

- behaviour
 - Study
 - GiveExam
 - PlaySports
 - DeliverLecture

- DevelopExam
- TakeExam
- Eat
- Walk



Driver's View

Engineer's View



Abstraction – Advantages

- Simplifies the model by hiding irrelevant details
- Abstraction provides the freedom to defer implementation decisions by avoiding commitment to details

Information Hiding

- Information is stored within the object
- It is hidden from the outside world
- It can only be manipulated by the object itself

Example – Information Hiding

- Ali's name is stored within his brain
- We can't access his name directly
- Rather we can ask him to tell his name

Example – Information Hiding

- A phone stores several phone numbers in SIM card
- We can't read the numbers directly from the SIM card
- Rather phone-set reads this information for us

Information Hiding Advantages

- Simplifies the model by hiding implementation details
- It is a barrier against change propagation
- Accidental Access or manipulation
- Illegal access or manipulation

Encapsulation

- First principle of Object Oriented Paradigm.
- Data and behavior are tightly coupled inside an object
- Both the information structure and implementation details of its operations are hidden from the outer world

Example – Encapsulation

- Ali stores his personal information and knows how to translate it to the desired language
- We don't know
 - How the data is stored
 - How Ali translates this information

Example – Encapsulation

- A Phone stores phone numbers in digital format and knows how to convert it into human-readable characters
- We don't know
 - How the data is stored
 - How it is converted to human-readable characters

Encapsulation – Advantages

- Simplicity and clarity
- Low complexity
- Better understanding

