



# CS 103 Computer Programming Spring 2018

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## Week 02

- Basic Pillars of OOP
  - Objects & Classes
    - Abstraction
    - Encapsulation
- Structures vs Classes

## Lecture 04

- Objects and Classes

## Basic Pillars of OOP

- **Abstraction**
- Encapsulation
- Inheritance
- Polymorphism

## Everything is an Object



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## Object

Everything in thing world is an *object*.

In general we say :

“ Any tangible or intangible thing for which we want to save Information”.

## Classify tangible or intangible objects

- Cup
- BankAccount
- Time
- Desk
- Fan
- TeamPlayer
- Date

## Object-Oriented Programming

An object is anything that can be represented by data.



## Defining an Object

An **object** is a self-contained entity  
with **attributes** and **behaviors**

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## Some Examples



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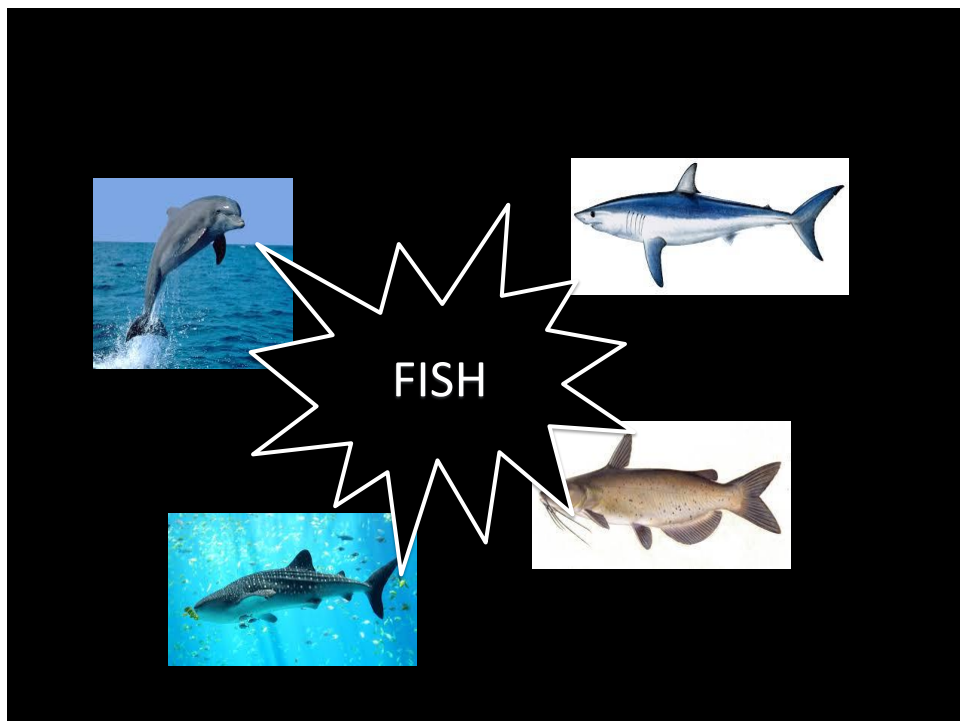
Loafers

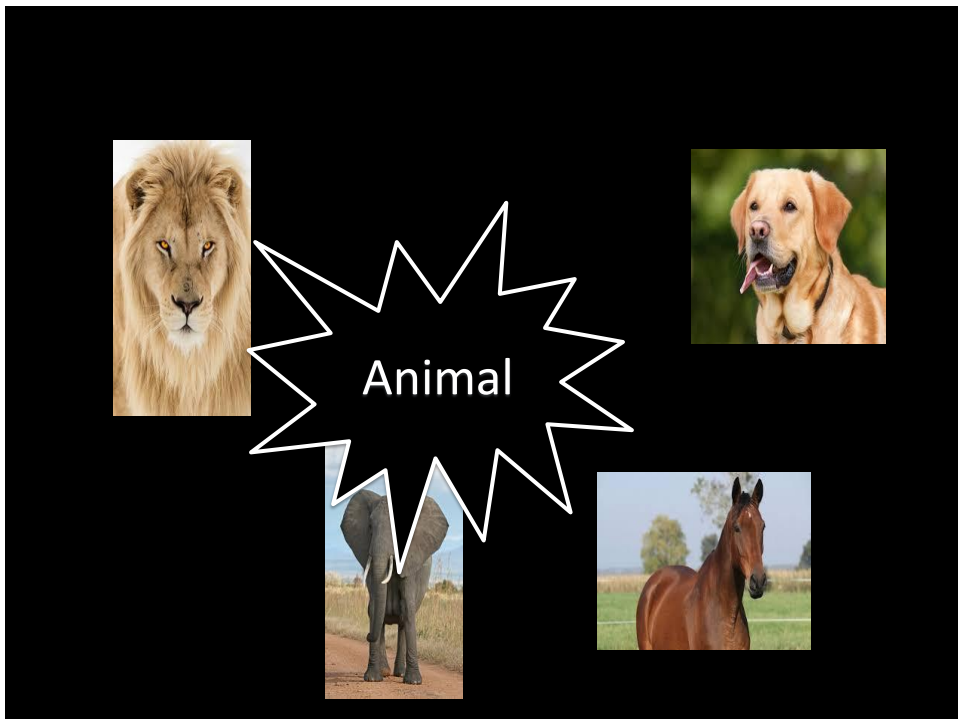
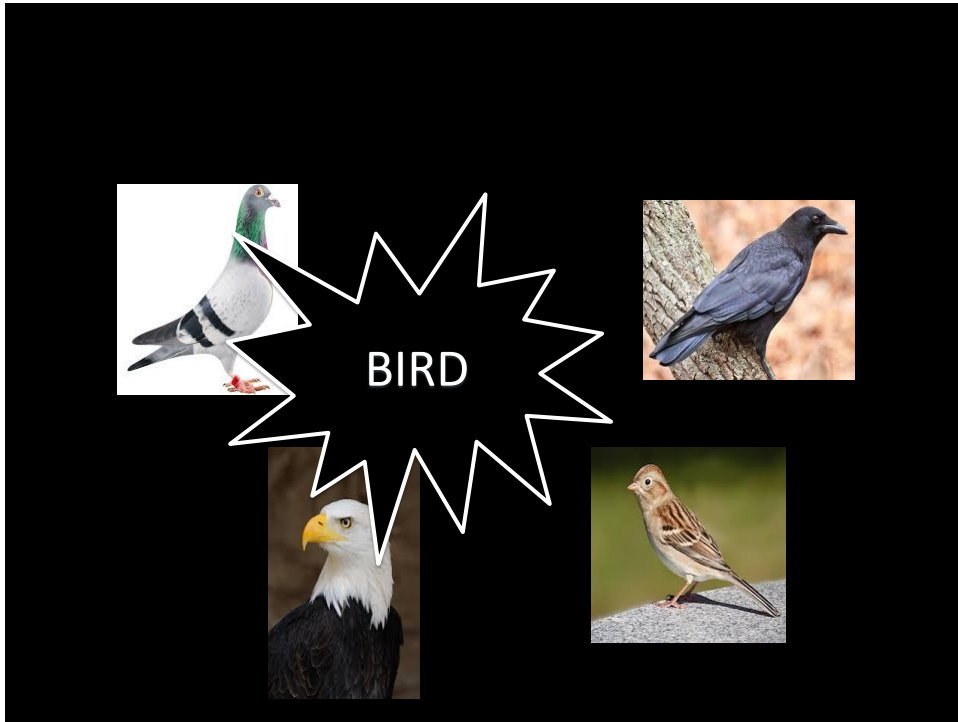


pies



Formal





## Discussion

- Object belongs to a group.
- Which are similar.
- Have some common attributes.
- Have some common behaviors.
- We can categorized objects on some basic features .... ?

## Shoe – An Object

### Properties

- Size (a number)
- Width (C, D, EEEE, etc.)
- Style (Sneaker, High Heel, Golf, etc.)
- Brand (Nike, etc.)
- Color (Black, etc.)
- Owner (Mine, yours, etc.)

### Behavior

- Put on
- Take off
- Tie
- Lace
- Polish
- Buy
- Throw
- Put Away



## Your Turn

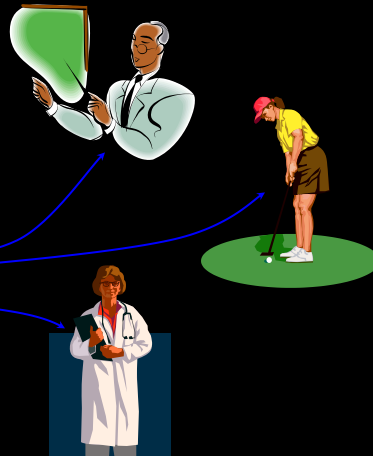
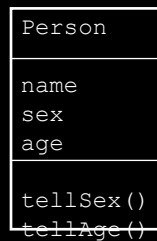
- Phone
- Humans
- Fish
- Bird
- Animals
- Fan

## Object

- **Technical Definition:**
  - “An Object is an Instance of a class”
  - “An Object is the implementation of a class”

# Class

- A class is an abstraction of its instances. It defines all the **attributes** and **methods** that its instances must also have.



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# Class

- Collection of Similar object.
  - The objects that share some common features.
  - It is the a design of an object.
  - It is a detail of an object.
  - It tell us what an object contains in it.

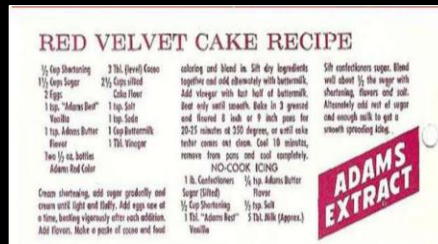
# Class

- Technical Definition:
  - “ A class is **blueprint** of an object”
  - “ A class is a **template** of an object”
  - A **class** is a group of objects with the same **properties** and the same **behavior**.

## Instance and Instantiation

- Each copy of an object from a particular class is called an **instance** of the class.
- The act of creating a new instance of a class is called **instantiation**.

# Classes & Objects



## Class Vs Instance-Example

- A **class** is like a recipe for red velvet cake.
- The recipe itself is not a cake.
- You can't eat the recipe (or at least wouldn't want to).
- If you correctly do what the recipe tells you to do (**instantiate it**) then you have an edible cake.
- That edible cake is an **instance** of the red velvet cake class.

# Class Vs Object

- Class Bicycle:

Bicycle
Speed
Gear
ChangeGear()
SpeedUp()
ApplyBrake()

- Object: Ali's Bicycle



## Instances of a Class- Bicycle

Two different instances of the same class will have the same properties, but different values stored in those properties.



## Summarize

- A class :
  - It's a blue print .
  - It's a design or template.

An Object:

- Its an instance of a class.
- Implementation of a class.

NOTE: Classes are invisible, object are visible

## Generalized Class

- The class that only exhibits the common features of its objects.
- Examples:
  - ANIMAL
  - BIRDS
  - HUMAN
  - No object of generalized class is found.

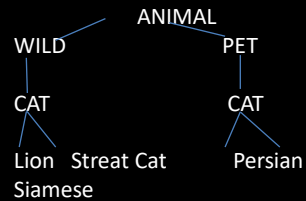
## Specialized Class

- The class that exhibits different or unique features (behaviors)

- ANIMAL (Generalized)

- Specialized:

- Mammals
    - Cats
    - Dog



 Review

Quiz coming next week