

Programmeren 3

Programma periode 1.3

```
01 (wk-05)
                classes / constructors / this / static
02 (wk-06)
                inheritance / override methods / abstract classes
03 (wk-07)
                access modifiers / properties
04 (wk-08)
               vakantie
05 (wk-09)
                database access / database layer
06 (wk-10)
                User Interface / UI + service layer
07 (wk-11)
                customizing UI
08 (wk-12)
               oefententamen
09 (wk-13)
               tentamens
10 (wk-14)
               hertentamens
```

access modifiers

Scope: access modifiers

- Elke member field en methode in een class heeft een bepaalde 'toegankelijkheid'
- Deze toegankelijkheid is in te stellen met zogenaamde 'access modifiers'
 - <u>public</u> → field/methode is beschikbaar in eigen class, afgeleide classes, en buiten de class;
 - <u>private</u> → field/methode is alleen beschikbaar in eigen class;
 - protected → field/methode is alleen beschikbaar in eigen class en in afgeleide classes;

Public fields/methods

Public fields/methods zijn overal te gebruiken

```
class Person
    // member fields
   public string firstName, lastName;
   public DateTime dateOfBirth;
    // constructor
    public Person(string firstName, string lastName,
        DateTime dateOfBirth)
        this.firstName = firstName;
        this.lastName = lastName;
        this.dateOfBirth = dateOfBirth;
    public override string ToString()
        return $"{firstName} {lastName}";
```

Public fields/methods

Public fields/methods zijr

```
Person alex = new Person("Alex", "Smit");
                                       alex.firstName = "John";
class Person
                                       alex.lastName = "Smits";
    // member fields
   public string firstName, lastName;
   public DateTime dateOfBirth;
    // constructor
   public Person(string firstName, string lastName,
       DateTime dateOfBirth)
       this.firstName = firstName;
       this.lastName = lastName;
       this.dateOfBirth = dateOfBirth;
   public override string ToString()
        return $"{firstName} {lastName}";
```

void Start()

Public velden firstName en lastName zijn toegankelijk in o.a. de Start methode.

Private fields/methods

Private fields/methods zijn alleen in de class zelf te
 class Person gebruiken

```
// member fields
public string firstName, lastName;
private DateTime dateOfBirth;
// constructor
public Person(string firstName, string lastName,
    DateTime dateOfBirth)
    this.firstName = firstName;
    this.lastName = lastName;
    this.dateOfBirth = dateOfBirth;
public override string ToString()
    return $"{firstName} {lastName} ({dateOfBirth:dd/MM/yyyy})";
```

Private fields/methods

Private fields/methods zijn alleen in de class zelf te gebruiken

```
// member fields
public string firstName, lastName;
private DateTime dateOfBirth;
// constructor
public Person(string firstName, string lastName,
     DateTime dateOfBirth)
                                                                Private fields are not
     this.firstName = firstName;
                                                                accessible in (e.g.) the
                                                                Start method.
     void Start()
          Person alex = new Person("Alex", "Smit", new DateTime(2001, 4, 25));
          alex.firstName = "Al";
pub
          alex.lastName = "Smits";
          alex.dateOfBirth = new DateTime(2001, 4, 26);
                               struct System.DateTime
                               Represents an instant in time, typically expressed as a date and time of day.
                               CS0122: 'Person.dateOfBirth' is inaccessible due to its protection level
```

Private fields/methods

Private fields/methods zijn alleen in de class zelf te gebruiken

```
public string department;
public float salary;
public Employee(string firstName, string lastName,
             string department, DateTime dateOfBirth)
 : base(firstName, lastName, dateOfBirth)
                                               Een afgeleide class heeft
    this.department = department;
                                               geen toegang tot private members in de base class.
    this.dateOfBirth = dateOfBirth;
public override string ToString()
    return $"{base.ToString()} ({department})";
```

Protected fields/methods

Protected fields/methods zijn in de class zelf en in afgeleide class Person classes te gebruiken

```
// member fields
public string firstName, lastName;
protected DateTime dateOfBirth;
// constructor
public Person(string firstName, string lastName,
    DateTime dateOfBirth)
    this.firstName = firstName;
    this.lastName = lastName;
    this.dateOfBirth = dateOfBirth;
public override string ToString()
    return $"{firstName} {lastName} ({dateOfBirth:dd/MM/yyyy})";
```

Protected fields/methods

Protected fields/methods zijn in de class zelf en in afgeleide
 class Employee : Person
 es te gebruiken

```
public string department;
public float salary;
public Employee(string firstName, string lastName,
            string department, DateTime dateOfBirth)
 : base(firstName, lastName, dateOfBirth)
                                                Een afgeleide class
    this.department = department;
                                                heeft toegang tot
    this.dateOfBirth = dateOfBirth;
                                                protected members
                                                in de base class.
public override string ToString()
    return $"{base.ToString()} ({department})";
```

properties

Properties

- Properties zijn fields met 'toegangsregeling'
- Een property bestaat uit een set (write) en een get (read) methode / accessor
- Properties zonder set accessor zijn read-only
- Properties zonder get accessor zijn write-only
- Properties 'should be lightweight' (geen langdurige operatie)

Properties - voorbeeld 1

```
class Book
{
    private string title;

    public string Title
    {
        get { return title; }
        set { title = value; }
}
```

Bij het **schrijven** (vullen) van een property (bv book1.Title = ...) wordt de **set**-code van de property uitgevoerd.

Bij het **lezen** van een property (bv text = book1.Title) wordt de **get**-code van de property uitgevoerd.

```
void Start()
{
    Book book1 = new Book();

    // writing the Title property => set accessor is used book1.Title = "The Hobbit";

    // reading the Title property => get accessor is used Console.WriteLine($"Title of the book is {book1.Title}");
}
```

Properties – example 1

```
class Book
{
    private string title;
    public string Title
    {
        get { return title; }
        set { title = value; }
    }
}
```

```
void Start()
{
    Book book1 = new Book();

    // writing the Title property => set accessor is used book1.Title = "The Hobbit";

    // reading the Title property => get accessor is used Console.WriteLine($"Title of the book is {book1.Title}");
}
```

Properties - voorbeeld 2

```
class Book
    private string title;
    private int count;
    public string Title
        get { return title; }
        set { title = value; | }
    public int Count
        get { return count; }
        set { count = value; }
```

```
class Book
    private string title;
    private int count;
    public string Title
        get { return title; }
        set { title = value; }
    public int Count
        get { return count; }
        set
            if (value >= 0)
                count = value;
```

Auto-implemented properties

 Auto-implemented properties: verkorte notatie, geen expliciete member fields (geen 'backing field')

```
class Book
    // automatic properties
   public string Title { get; set; }
   public decimal Price { get; set; }
   public int Count { get; set; }
    // constructor
    public Book(string title, decimal price, int count)
        this.Title = title;
        this.Price = price;
        this.Count = count;
```

Latere interne wijzigingen veranderen de interface niet!

Dus als bv
property Prijs
extra code krijgt
in de set, dan zal
dat voor de
buitenwereld geen
gevolgen hebben.

Readonly properties

```
class Boek
 // backing field
 private float prijs;
 // readonly properties
  public string Titel { get; private set; } ←
  public float Prijs { get { return prijs; } }
 // read/write properties
  public int AantalExemplaren { get; set; }
 // constructor
  public Boek(string titel, float prijs, int aantal)
   this.Titel = titel;
   this.prijs = prijs;
   this.AantalExemplaren = aantal;
```

Property Titel is readonly (voor de buitenwereld) omdat de set alleen binnen de class te gebruiken is.

In by de constructor kan de Titel wel ingesteld worden (omdat dit <u>binnen</u> de class is).

'Calculated' properties

```
class Book
   // automatic property
   public string Title { get; set; }
   // backing field voor property Count
   private int count;
   // property
   public int Count
       get { return count; }
       set {
           if (value >= 0)
                count = value;
   // read-only property
   public decimal Price { get; private set; }
   // calculated property
   public decimal TotalValue {
       get {
           return Price * Count;
```

<u>calculated property</u>:
Hier worden <u>andere</u>
properties gebruikt (om de
return waarde te bepalen).

Huiswerk voor volgende week

- Bestudeer de aangegeven paragrafen uit het 'Yellow Book' (zie Moodle)
- Week 3 opdrachten (zie Moodle)