

Introduction To Object Oriented Prog

C

① Follows POP
(Procedure Oriented Prog)

② Procedure: Function

3. It means that in c lang we divide our program into multiple functions and then we design each of these functions for performing a different task. Then these functions are called by the main() program whenever the need arises

C++

1. Follows Object Oriented Programming

2. In real world every entity (living or non living) is an object

3. Ex: Chair, Fan, Car, Humans, Road, Traffic light etc

4. Since we develop software for solving real world problems so we must be able to represent these real world objects as software objects.

5. And this ability is given by OOP

Adv of POP

- ① Easy
- ② Debugging becomes easier
- ③ Reusability

int a, b; ← global
main()

```
==  
add();  
==  
sub();  
==
```

Disadvantages of POP

- ① No data sec
- ② Data is given less impt, compnd hgh
- ③ less Realistic

Spk()
==
b=0;

add()
Sum
==

sub()
diff
=

multiply()
product

divide()
div
c=a/b;

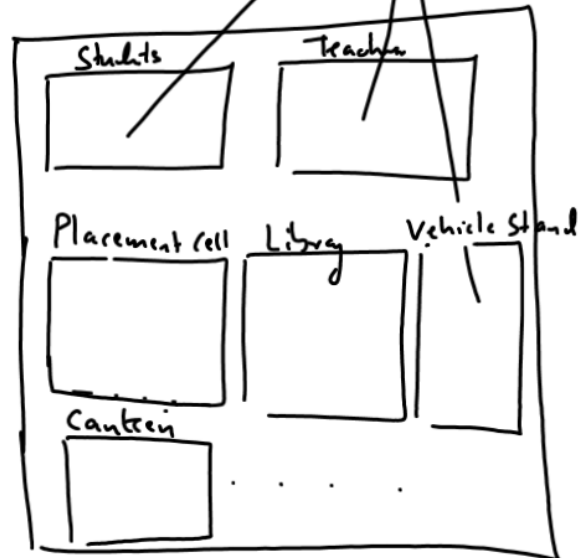
College Mgmt System

POP

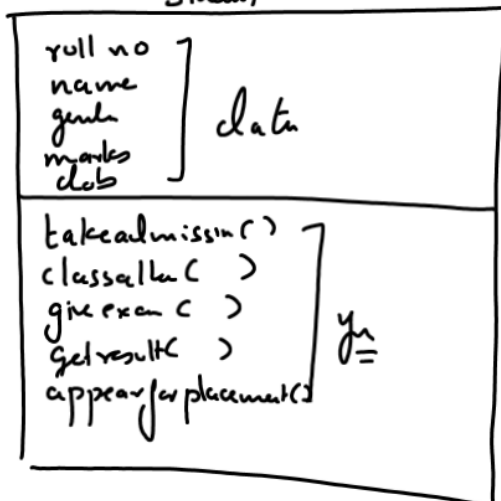
- ① admission ()
- ② teaching ()
- ③ library ()
- ④ sport ()
- ⑤ placement ()

GOP

Object



Student



Faculty



What is an object composed of ?

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1. data : information , attribute, property
2. functions: methods, behaviour

Advantages Of OOP

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1. Better data security
2. Data is given equal importance as compared to functions.
3. More realistic , means , OOPS can easily model real world situations

Your next class will be on Sunday at 9:30 am (morning)