Object Oriented Programming



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Agenda

- > Introduction to OOP
- Encapsulation
- Classes
- Objects
- > __init__() method

Programming Paradigm

- Python support 3 Programming Paradigms
 - 1. Procedural Oriented Programming
 - Procedural programming focuses on procedures or functions that perform specific tasks.
 - 2. Functional Programming
 - 3. Object Oriented Programming

Introduction to OOP

- Object-oriented programming (OOP) in Python is a programming paradigm that revolves around the concept of objects and classes.
- In Python, objects are instances of classes, which are blueprints or templates that define the properties and behavior of an object.

Encapsulation

 An act of combining properties and methods related to the same entity is known as Encapsulation.

Person

Employee

Book

Properties →

Age, name

id, name, salary

Bookid, title, price

Methods →

setName(),
setAge(),
printData()

setId(),
setName(),
setSalary()

inputData(),
outputData(),
UpdateData()

Classes

- class is a group of variables and functions
- class is a description of an object
- class is a common noun
- class provides a blueprint for its objects
- class is a way to implement concept of encapsulation

Objects

- Object is a real world entity
- Object is an instance of a class
- object is a proper noun
- object has a state and behaviour
 - **State →** object state is a set of values at particular instant.
- **Behaviaur Dehaviaur** of an object is set of actions it can perform

Class Code

init_() method

```
class Test:
   def __init__(self):
        self.name = None
        self.Age = None
        self.MobNo = None
    def Input_Data(self):
        self.name = input("Enter Name : ")
        self.Age = input("Enter Age : ")
        self.MobNo = input("Enter MobNo : ")
    def Show_Data(self):
        print(self.name, self.Age, self.MobNo, sep='\n')
```

