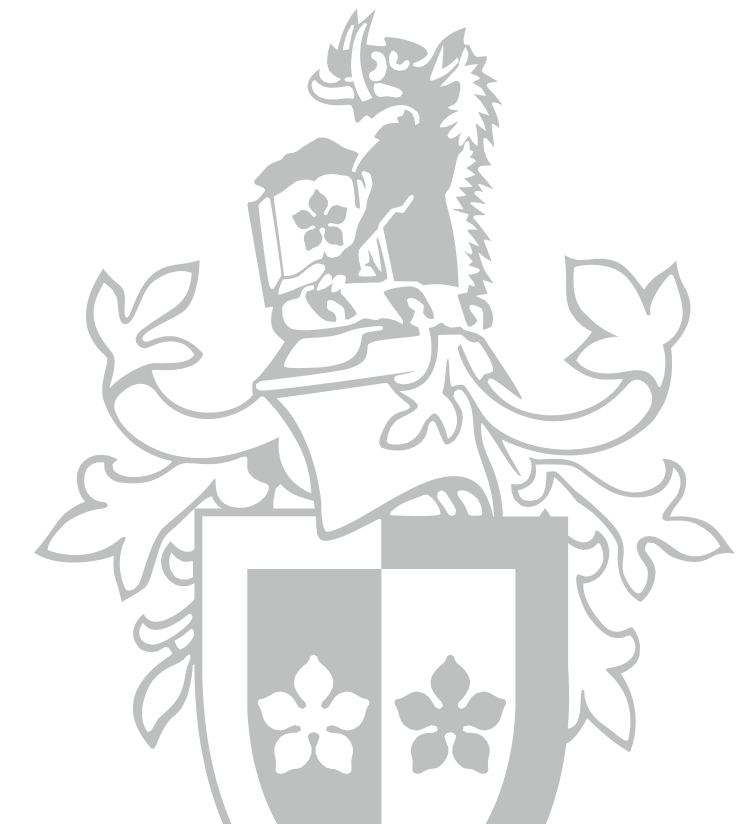


Features of an Object Oriented Language

Charlotte Pierce

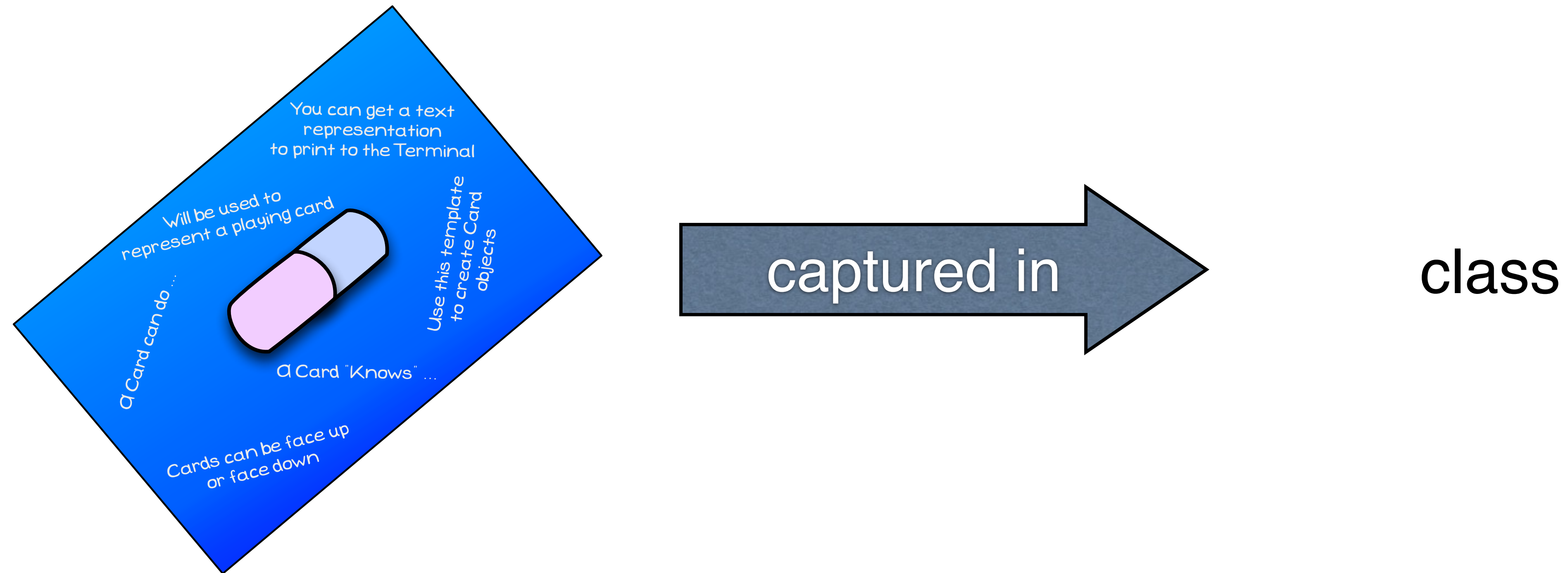


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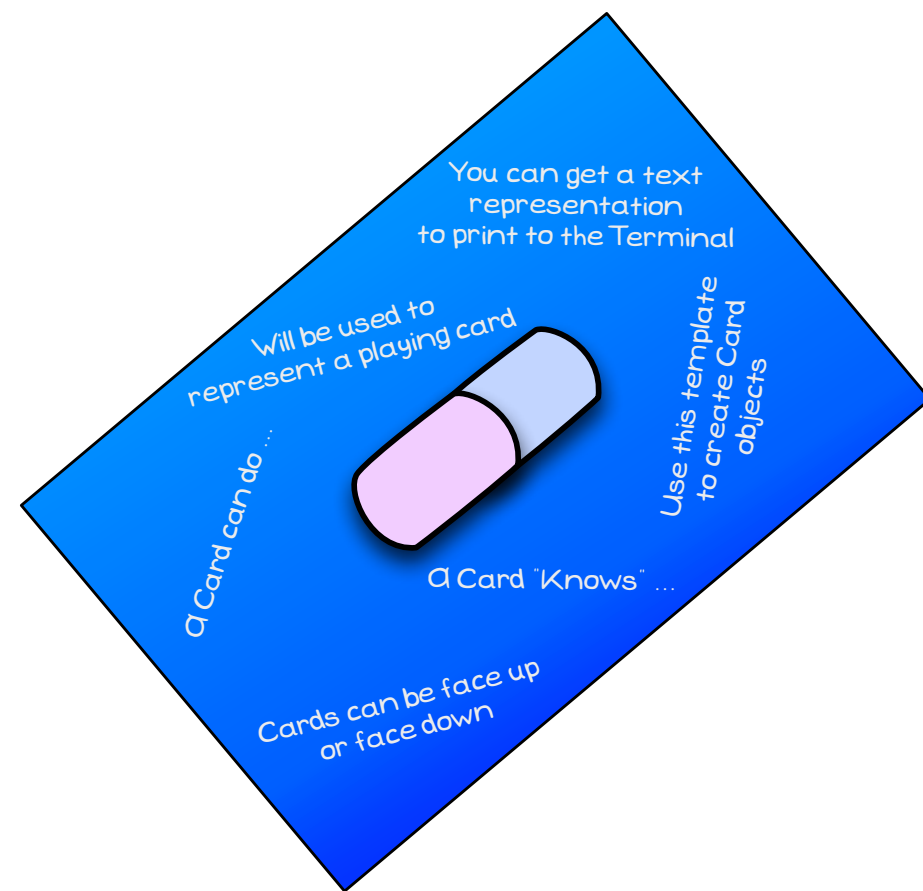
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Implement your designs
using an object oriented
programming language

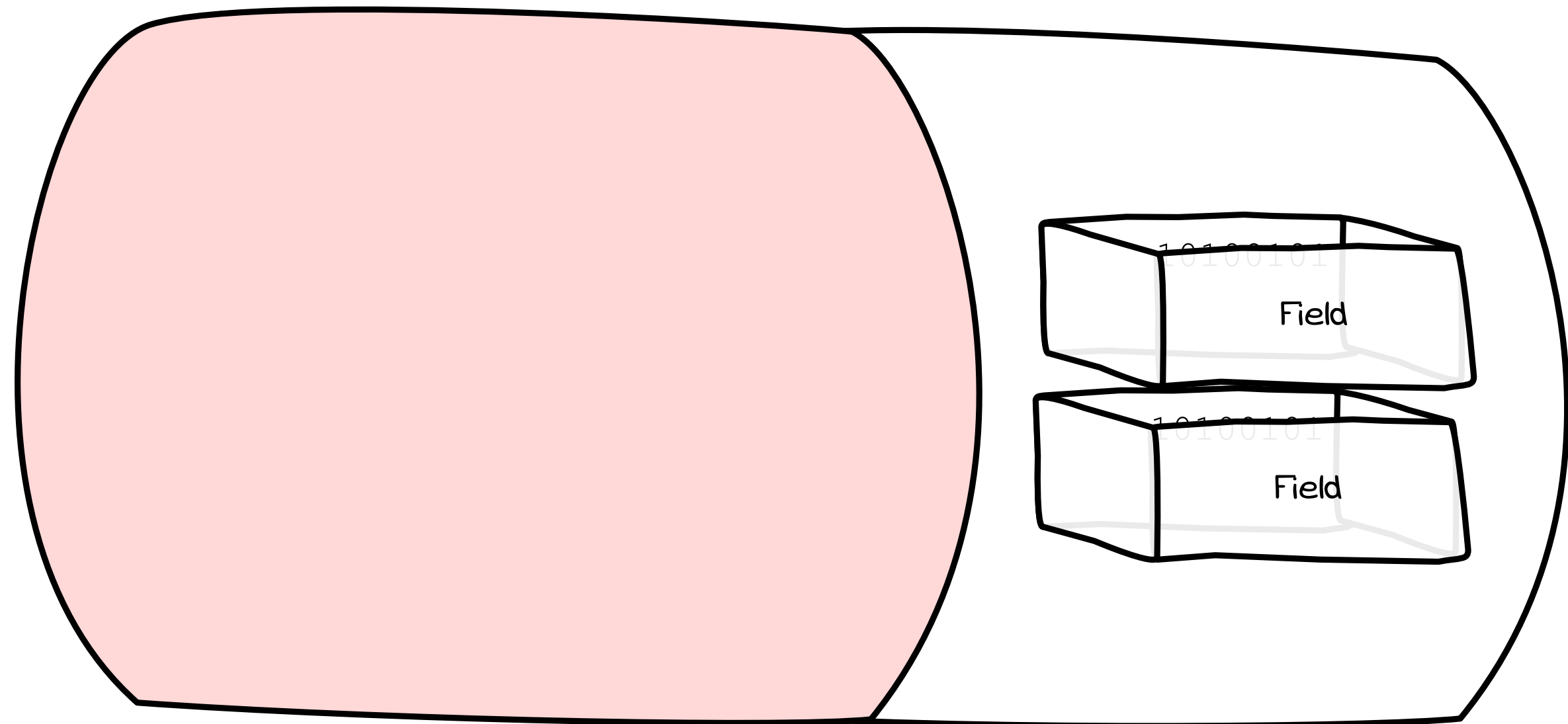
Define classes to capture object specifications



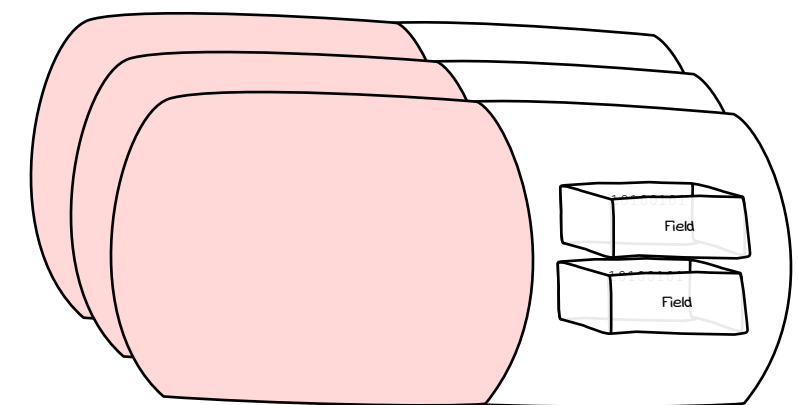
Add private fields to the class to store the things the object knows



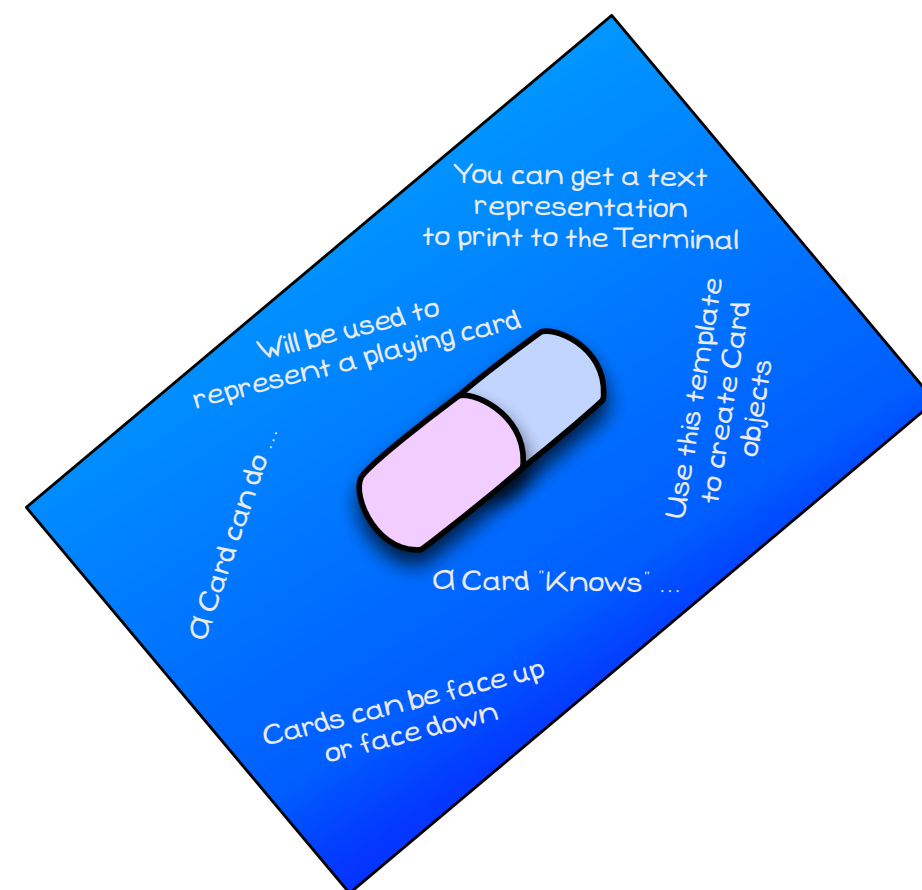
Field are declared within the class



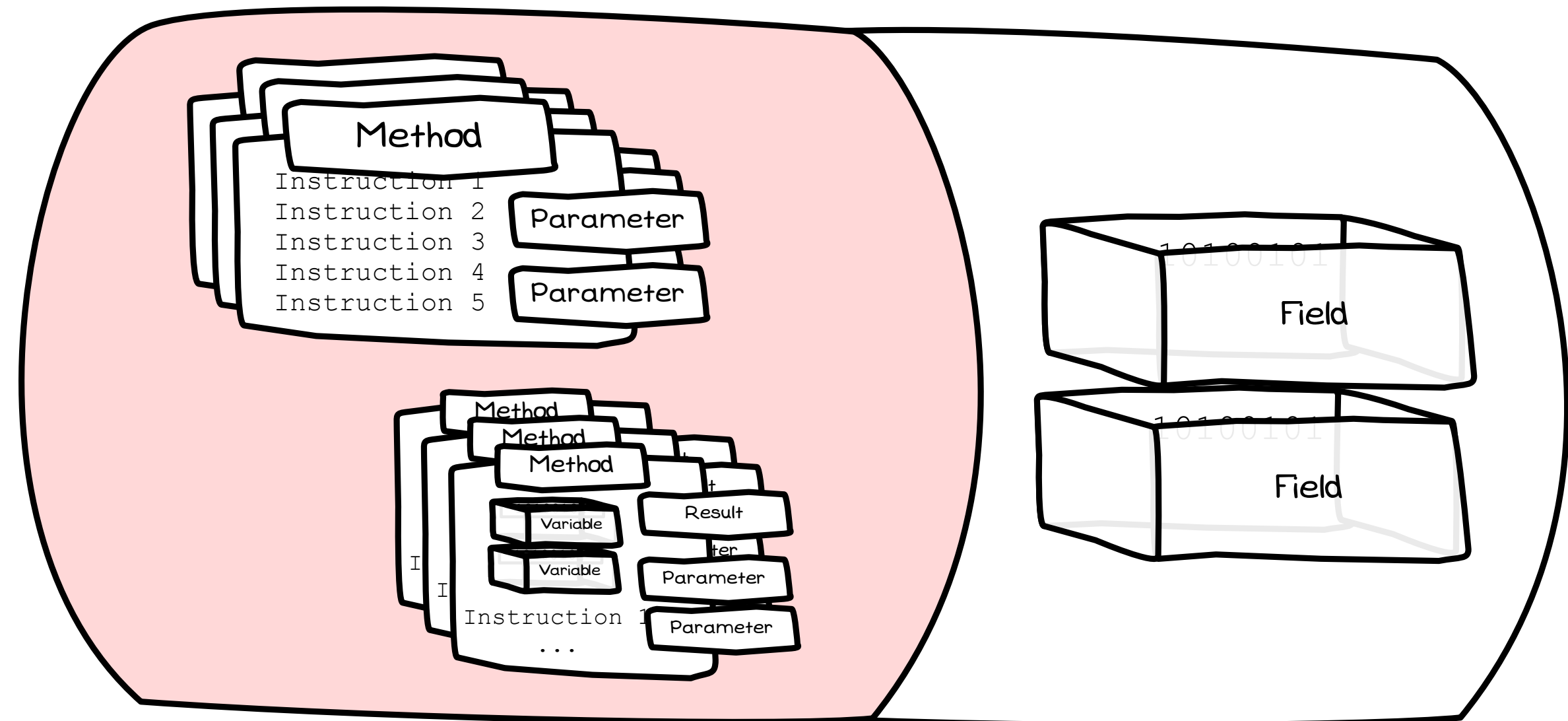
The field exists within each object



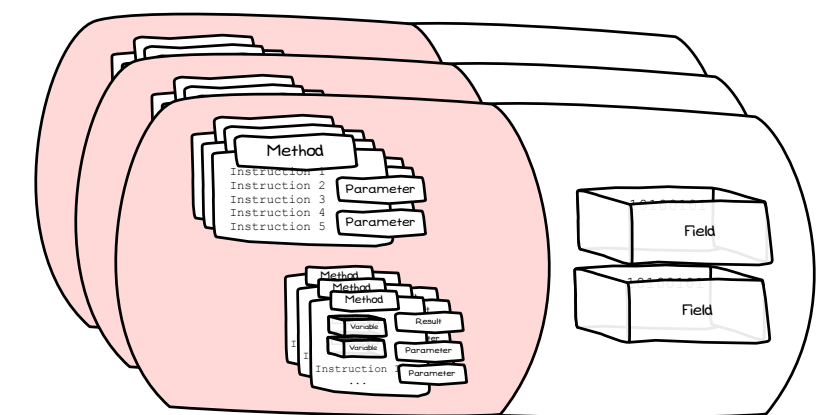
Add methods to the class to code the things the object can do



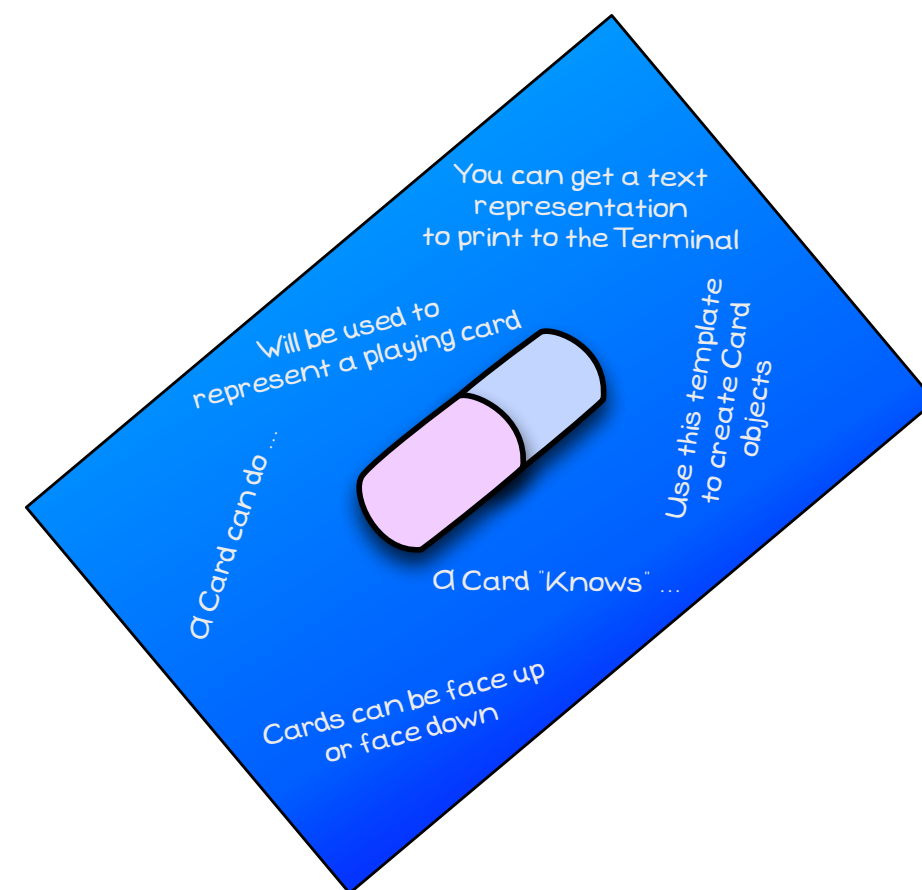
Methods are declared within the class



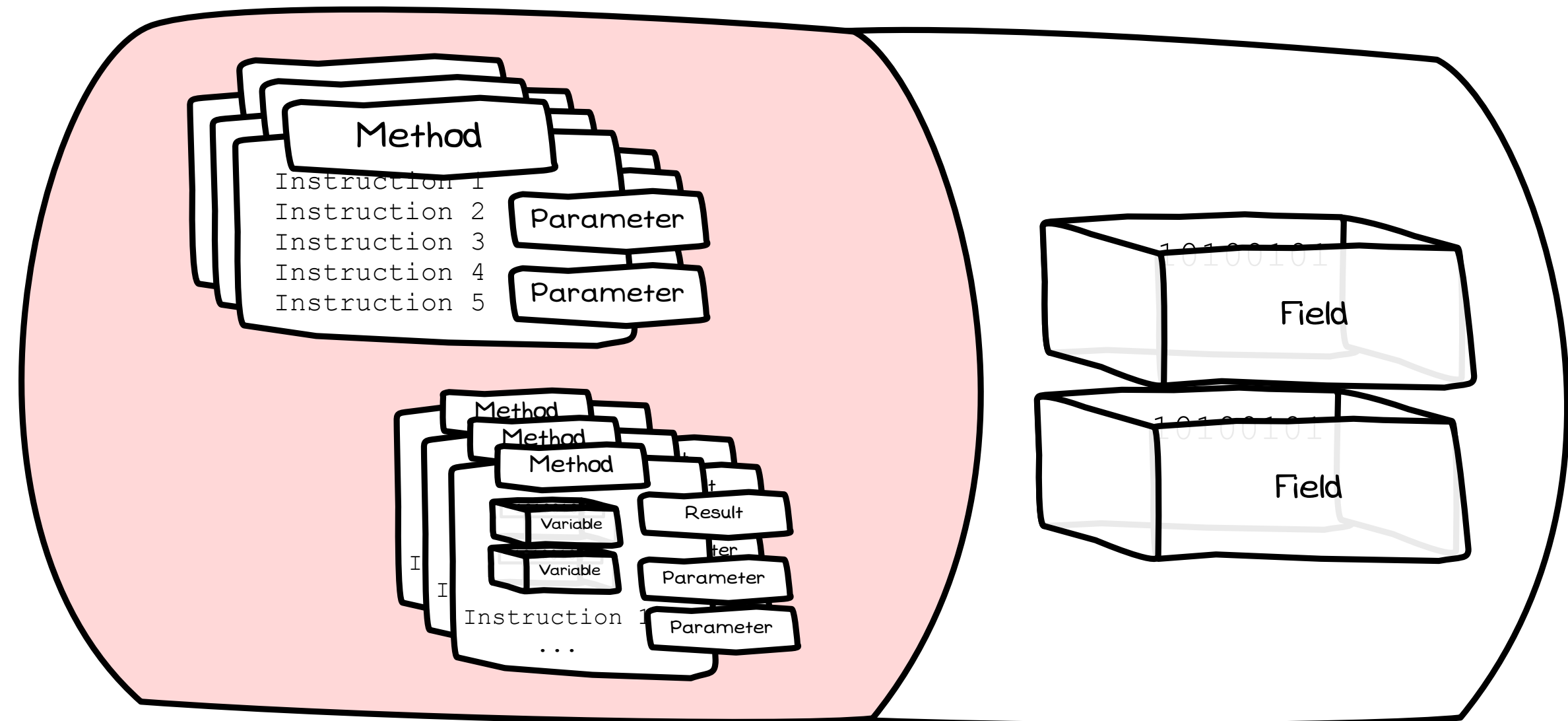
The methods exist for each object



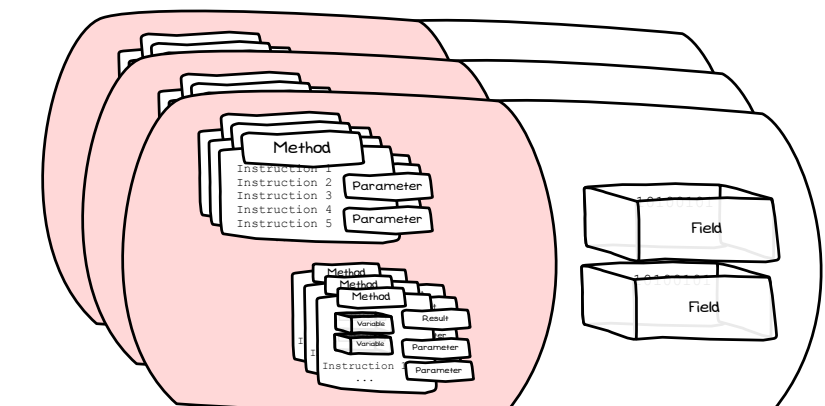
Add properties to the class to give access to hidden data



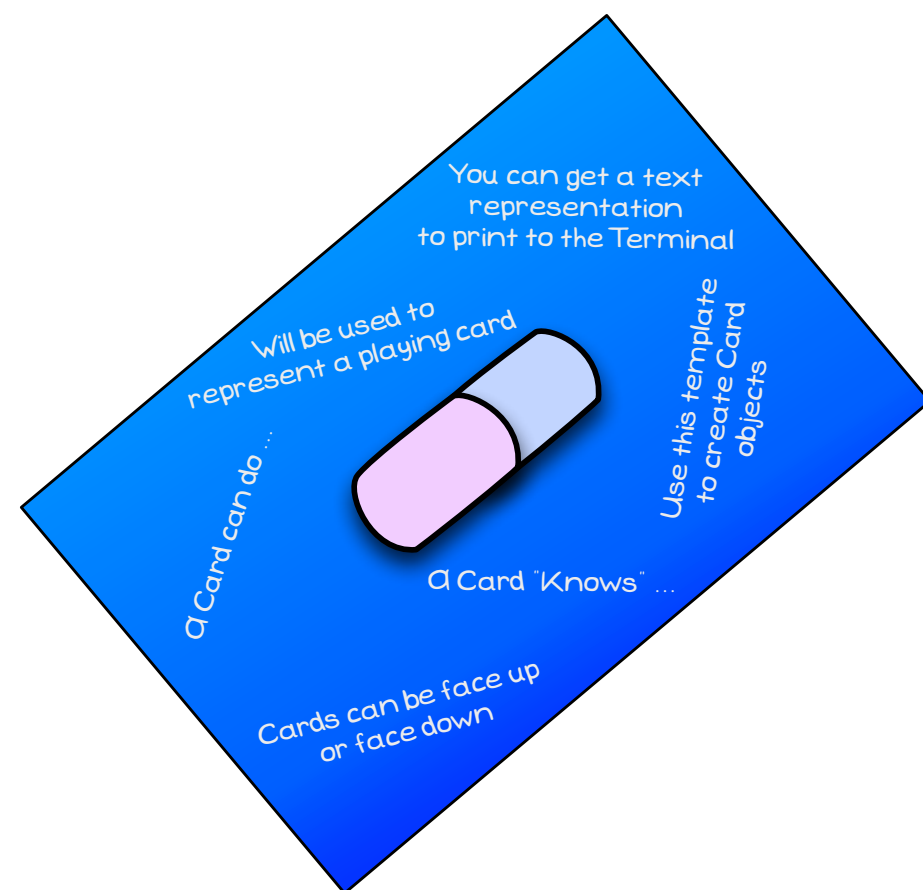
Properties are get and set methods declared within the class



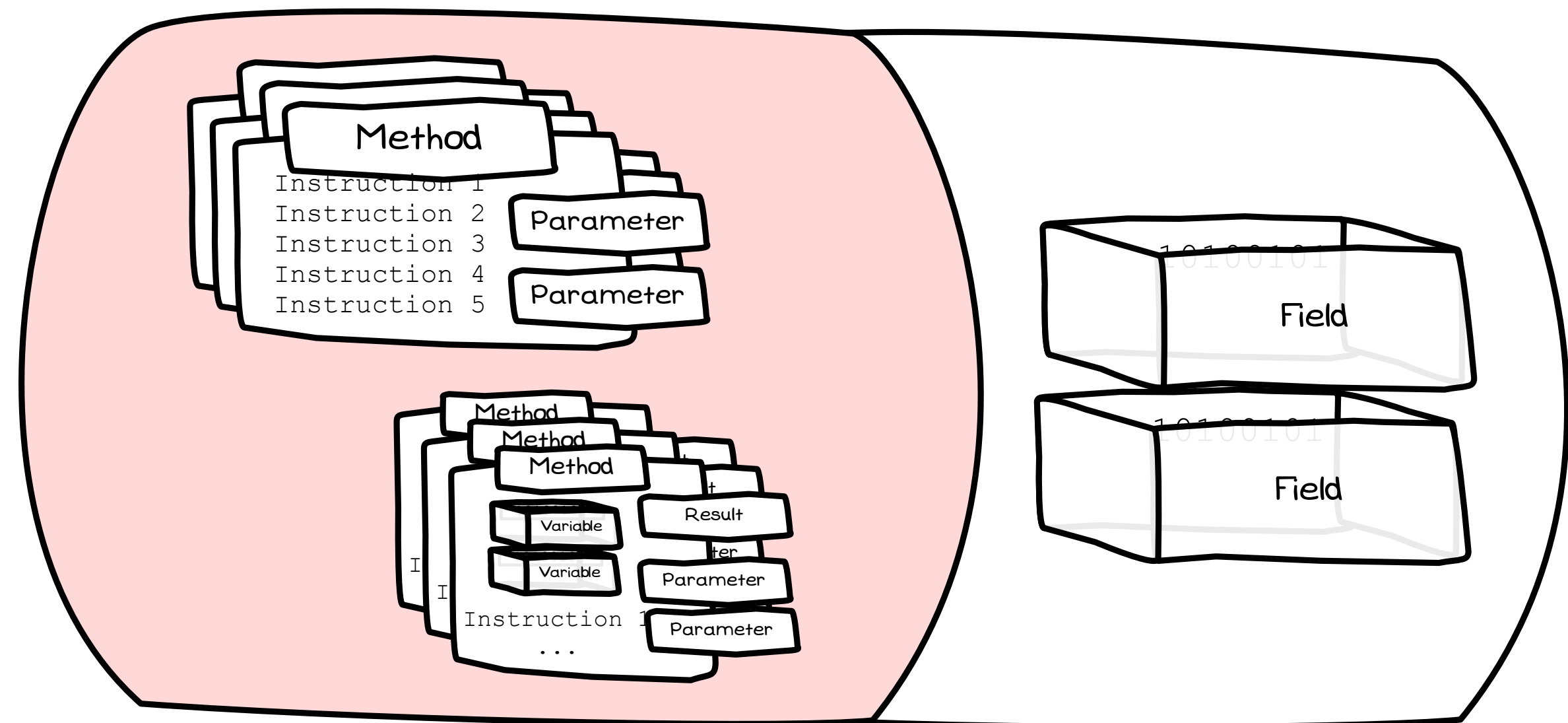
The properties exist for each object



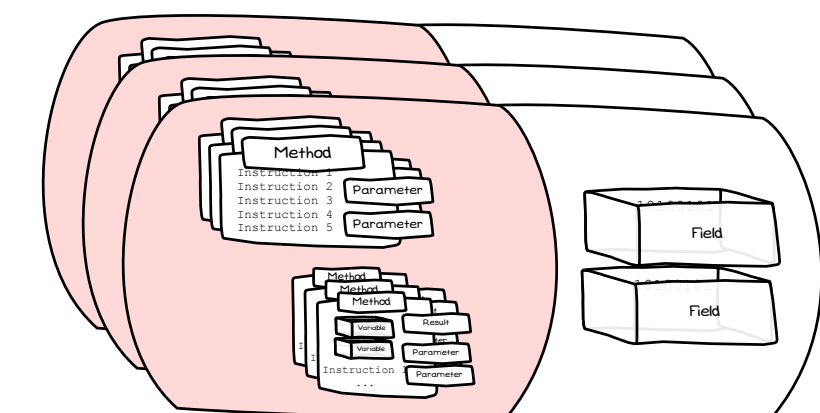
Add special methods called constructors to initialise your objects when created



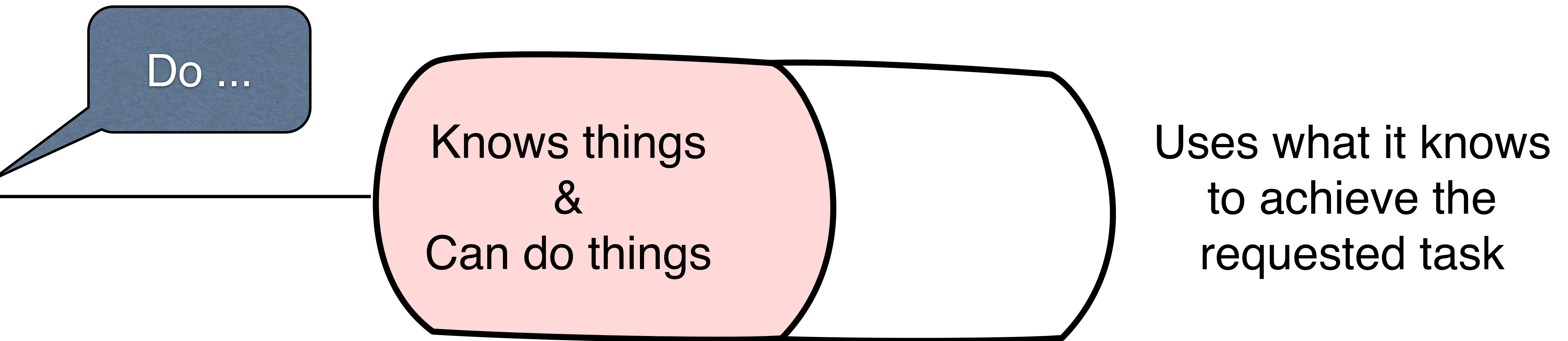
Constructors are declared within the class



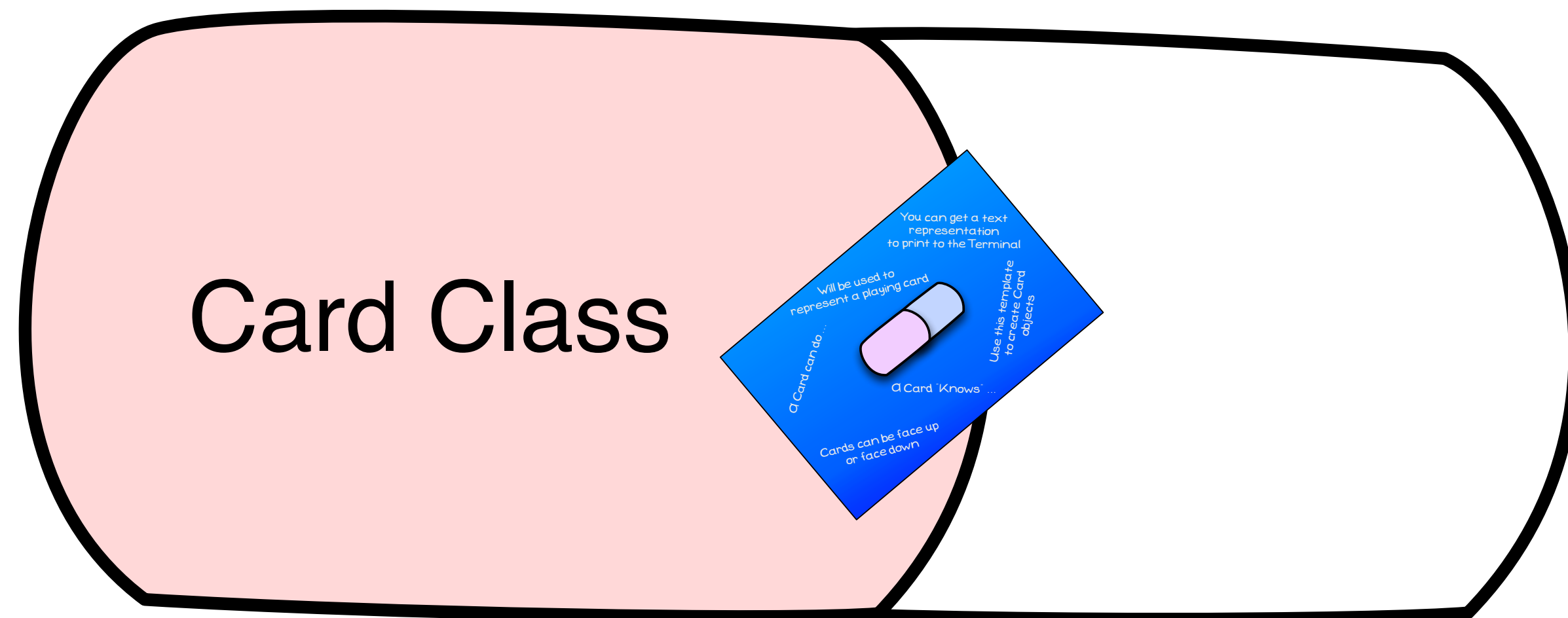
These define how to create/initialise the objects.



In your program create objects, and get them to do things...

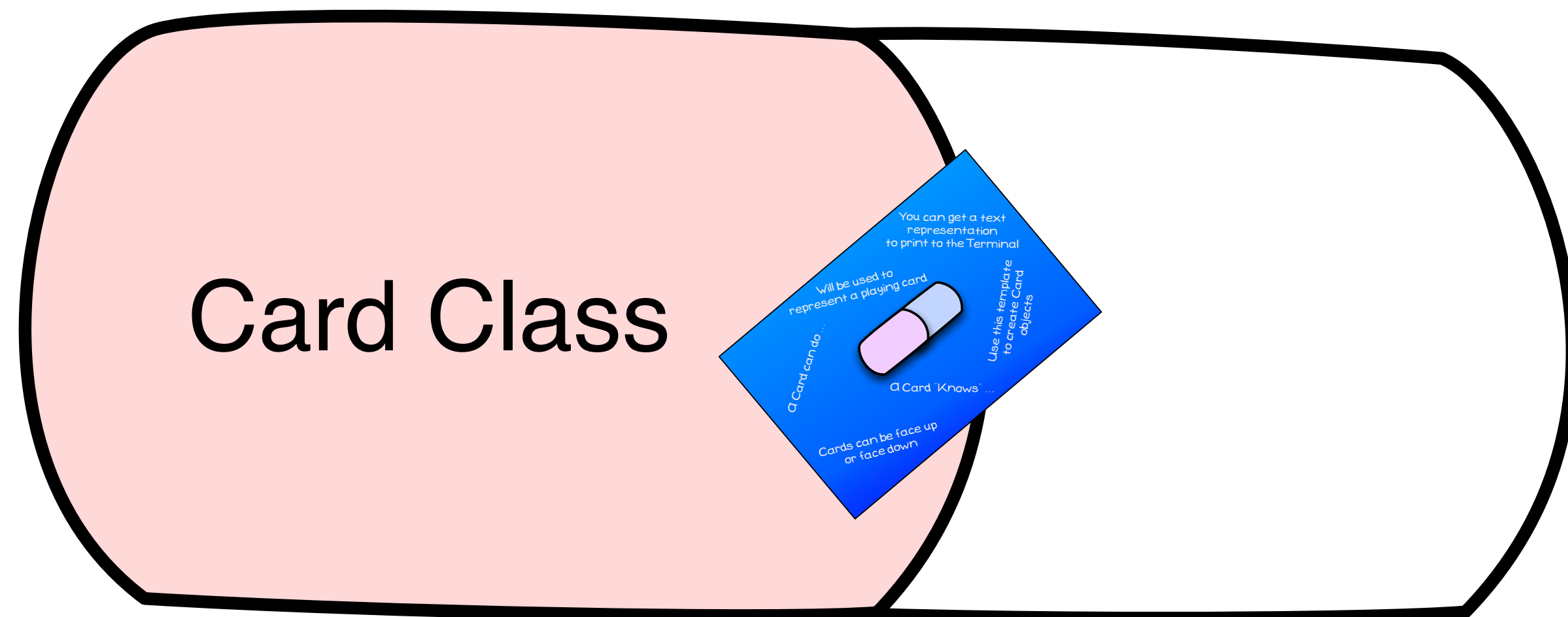


At runtime classes also become objects that provide services



Can create objects...

You can add features to class objects in your code



Can create objects...
You can add more...

Object orientation offers new
means of managing
complexity

Objects combine data and
functionality, creating larger
more meaningful abstractions

Get started creating object
oriented programs