Encapsulation and Inheritance



SoftUni Team
Technical Trainers







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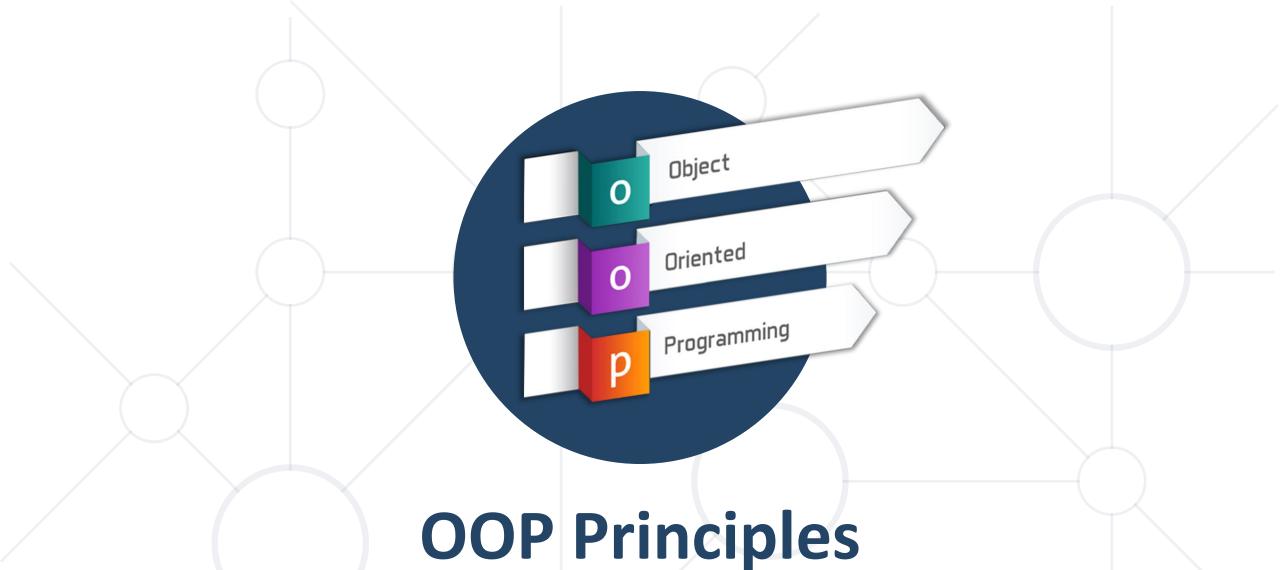
#prgm-for-qa

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Encapsulation, Inheritance, Abstraction, Polymorphism

The Principles of OOP



- Classical principles of the object-oriented programming (OOP):
 - Encapsulation: objects keep its state private (no direct access)
 - Inheritance: child classes inherit data + functionality from a parent
 - Abstraction: hide complexity behind an interface or abstract class
 - Polymorphism: use subclass objects through their base class



Hiding Implementation

Encapsulation





- Process of wrapping code and data together into a single unit
- Flexibility and extensibility of the code
- Reduces complexity
- Structural changes remain local
- Allows validation and data binding

Encapsulation – Example



Fields should be private

```
Person
-name: string
                                  - == private
-age: int
+Person(string name, int age)
                                  + == public
+Name: string
+Age: int
```

Properties should be public



Keyword This



- Reference to the current object
- Refers to the current instance of the class
- Can be passed as a parameter to other methods
- Can be returned from method
- Can invoke current class methods





Visibility of Class Members

Access Modifiers

Private Access Modifier





 It's the main way to perform encapsulation and hide data from the outside world

```
private string name;
Person (string name) {
  this.name = name;
}
```

The default field and method modifier is private

Public Access Modifier



- The most permissive access level
- There are no restrictions on accessing public members

```
public class Person {
  public string Name { get; set; }
  public int Age { get; set; }
}
```

 To access class directly from a namespace use the using keyword to include the namespace

Internal Access Modifier



Internal is the default class access modifier



```
class Person {
  internal string Name { get; set; }
  internal int Age { get; set; }
}
```

Accessible to any other class in the same project

```
Team rm = new Team("Real");
rm.Name = "Real Madrid";
```



Validation



Setters are a good place for simple data validation

```
public double Salary {
  get { return this.salary }
  set {
                                 Throw exceptions
    if (value < 650)
      throw new ArgumentException("...");
    this.salary = value; }
```

Callers of your methods should take care of handling exceptions

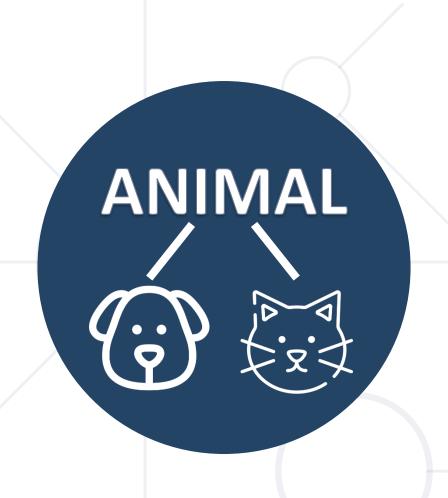
Validation



Constructors use private setters with validation logic

```
public Person(string firstName, string lastName,
              int age, double salary) {
  this.FirstName = firstName;
                                     Validation happens
                                      inside the setter
  this.LastName = lastName;
  this.Age = age;
  this.Salary = salary;
```

Guarantee valid state of the object after its creation



Inheritance

Extending Classes

Inheritance



- Superclass Parent class, Base Class
 - The class giving its members to its child class
- Subclass Child class, Derived class
 - The class taking members from its base class

Superclass

Subclass

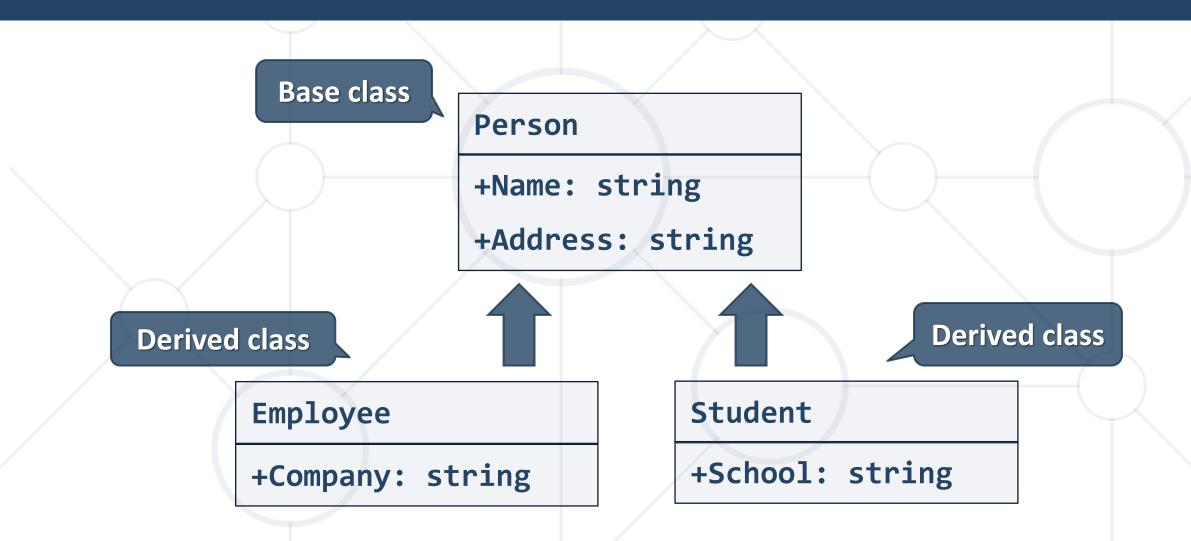
Derived





Inheritance – Example







Accessing Base Class Members

Access to Base Class Members



Use the base keyword

```
class Person { ... }
class Employee : Person
  public void Dismiss(string reasons)
    Console.Writeline($"{base.name} got fired because of {reasons}");
```

Summary



- Encapsulation:
 - Hides implementation
 - Reduces complexity
 - Ensures that structural changes remain local
- Inheritance is a powerful tool for code reuse





Questions?



















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