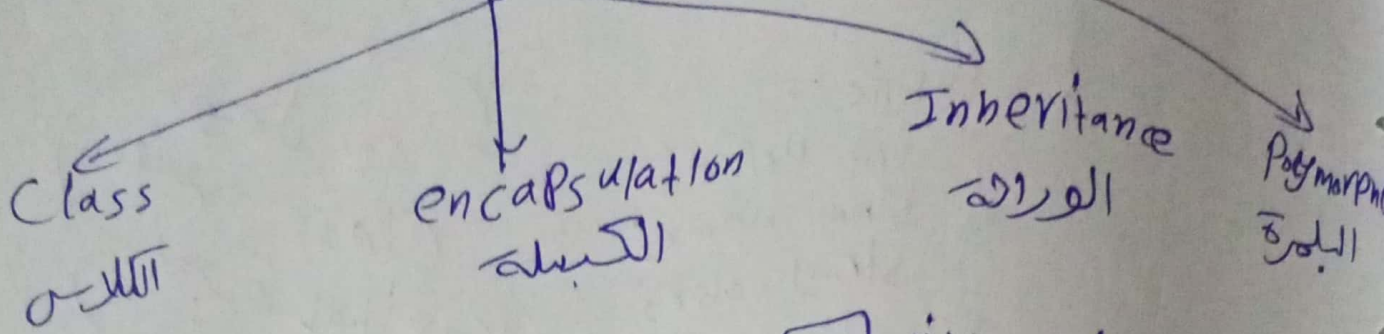
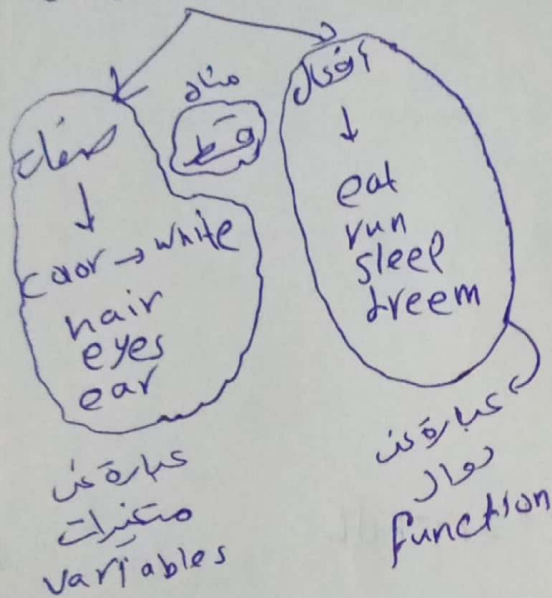


object oriented programming by C++



C → C++ → with class  
 object → { } →  
 البرمجة الشيئية  
 أو البرمجة الكائنية



كلاس (كلاس) كلاس عربة (Car Class)

اكد هدف الكلاس عربة 3 متغيرات

∴ عربة ← 0x3 = 10 متغير

int Price1 = 1000	int Price2 = 5000	..... etc
string name1 = "Bmw"	string name2 = "Honda"	
string color1 = "black"	string color3 = "red"	

أكد متى هينفع أكل كلاس لو كلاس ألف متغير

لـ نحتاج لك Class

(1)

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
```

```
class car
```

```
{
    public:-
        int price;
        string name;
        string color;
```

```
};
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    car ob1;
```

```
    car ob2;
```

```
    car ob3;
```

```
    car ob4;
```

```
    car ob5;
```

```
    cout << "xxxxxxxxxx" << endl
```

```
    ob1.price = 5000;
```

```
    ob1.name = "Bmw";
```

```
    ob1.color = "Black";
```

```
    cout << "Price is:" << ob1.price << endl;
```

```
    cout << "name is:" << ob1.name << endl;
```

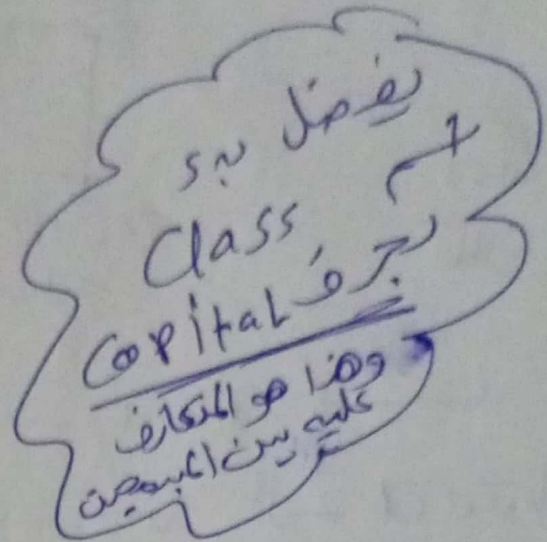
```
    cout << "color is:" << ob1.color << endl;
```

```
    cout << "*****" << endl;
```

```
// make this with All object ob1, ob2, ob3, ob4, ob5
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```





# Constructor

Class Book

```

{
    public:
        int page;
        string name;

```

```

}
void print()
{
    cout << name << endl;
    cout << page << endl;
}

```

member function

class و دالة

Function  
member function

```

Book()
{
    cout << "I'm a constructor" << endl;
}

```

constructor

object عند إنشاءه من الكود  
اول ما يتم run البرنامج او الكود

constructor —————> تنفيذ تلقائياً  
من غير مستدعي الـ constructor

# Encapsulation

الانكسلة

- Public & Private & Protected
- default constructor
- Parameterized constructor
- destructor
- overloading function
- function with object
- Friend function

## Default constructor

Class Book

default constructor

```
{  
    Book()   
    {  
        cout << "I am a default constructor" << endl;   
    }  
    Book(int x)   
    {  
        cout << "I am a Parameterized constructor" << endl;   
    }  
};
```

↳ Parameterized constructor



# class Test c)

{

Test c)

{

}

constructor

object

~Test c)

{

}

int main() { ob1.usampleC(); }

destructor

مقارنة

constructor

destructor

1

لا يوجد فيه كلاس (return type)

constructor

destructor

2

parameter

int x و int y

int x و int y

مستعمل في كلاس

مستعمل في كلاس

3

constructor class

destructor class

4

Book of ?

destructor

## overloading function

يعني التكرار  
أكثر من function لها نفس الاسم  
ولكن بأشكال مختلفة

مثال

```
void print ( )
```

```
{
```

```
cout << "Salah hassan" << endl;
```

```
}
```

```
void print (int x )
```

```
{
```

```
cout << "Salah hassan" << endl;
```

```
cout << "I am an overloading function" << endl;
```

```
}
```

إذا كان الـ class

```
class cal {
```

```
private:
```

```
int x = 0;
```

```
int y = 0;
```

```
public:
```

```
cal ()
```

```
{ x = 20;
```

```
y = 30;
```

↓  
class جا

```
int sum ()
```

```
{
```

```
return x + y;
```

```
}
```

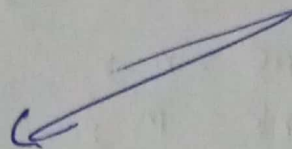


کلاس الی sum

Class Cal

```
{
    private
    int x=0;
    int y=0;
    public:
    cal()
    {
        x=20;
        y=30;
    }
```

Constructor

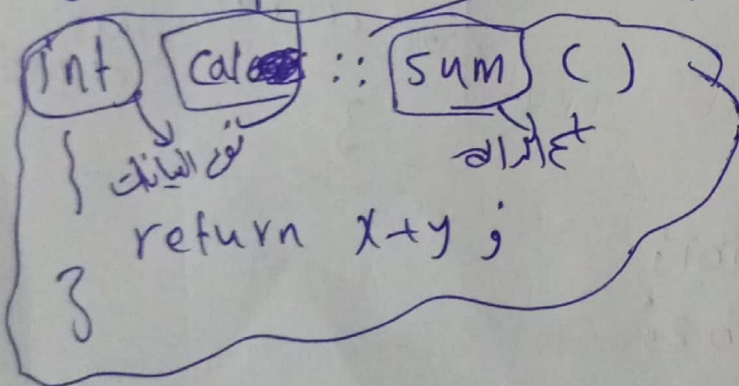


int sum()

;

class

scope resolution



تکرار کلاس

کلاس الی

یہاں تکرار کلاس الی constructor کلاس الی

cal::cal()

```
{
    x=20;
    y=10;
}
```

7

## Function with object

Class School

```
{  
    private:  
        int mark  
        string name  
    public:
```

```
    School (string n, int m)  
    {  
        name = n;  
        mark = m;  
    }  
}
```

```
    int get mark ()  
    {  
        return mark;  
    }  
}
```

```
int main ()  
{
```

```
    School ob1;
```

```
    School ob2;
```

```
    School << ob1.get mark () + ob2.get mark () <<  
        endl;
```

```
    // ob1.get mark = 100
```

```
    // ob2.get mark = 300
```

```
    // → out put = 400
```

Function on object

```
void sum (School ob1,  
          School ob2)
```

```
{  
    cout << ob1.mark + ob2.  
        mark << endl;  
}
```



void sum (cat obj) {  
 ↓  
 class F  
 ↓  
 class go object

two object فائز بن سید

## Friend function

class student

private:  
 int mark;  
 public:-  
 student (int m)  
 mark = m;  
 void print;

## friend function

friend void show (student obj);

```

3;
void student::print()
{
  cout << "mark is: " << mark << endl;
}

```

friend function  
 class

```

void show (student obj)
{
  cout << "mark is: " << obj.mark << endl;
}

```

706

٤

0015

9

20

Geology

21st

21st

تم السورس  
second و KS  
و الثاني حفاض  
first و KS

class second : public first

```
public  
void print C1  
context is :- " cc X cc end L
```

```
// output  $\rightarrow$  x is 50
```



Single inheritance

Class A

Class B : Public A

كل رورت من كلاس

multiple inheritance

Class A

Class B

Class C

Class D : ~~Class A~~ Public A, Public B, Public C

كل رورت من كل الكلاسات

Hierarchical Inheritance

Class A public

Class B : ~~Class A~~

Class C : ~~Class A~~

Class D : ~~Class A~~

كل رورت من كلاس واحد

MultiLevel Inheritance

Class A

Class B : Public A

Class C : Public B

Class D : Public C

كل كلاس رورت من كلاس سابق

# Operator overloading

فكرنا ان كانا  
 $obj1 + obj2$   
 نحتاج الى  
 دالة (+)  
 التي تقوم بعمل  
 object

معرفة +  
 -  
 %  
 /  
 \*

int x=2;

x++;

cout << endl;

output

X=3

نحتاج الى  
 $obj1++$  او  $obj1--$   
 او  $obj1++$  او  $obj1--$   
 او  $obj1++$  او  $obj1--$

operator overloading

class TestC {

private:-

int x=0;

public:-

TestC()

{ cout << "enter x:";

cin >> x;

void operator ++(int)

{

x++;

}

int main()

{ TestC obj; obj++;



Post fix

ex)

$x++;$

$x--;$

Pre fix

$++x;$

$--x;$

Operator overloading

operator overloading

obj

void operator ++ (int)

```
{  
  x++;  
}
```

void operator -- (int)

```
{  
  x--;  
}
```

void operator ++ ()

```
{  
  ++x;  
}
```

void operator -- ()

```
{  
  --x;  
}
```

object

المتغير

Class test

```
private:  
  int x;  
public:  
  test() { cout << "enter x" << endl;  
           cin >> x; }  
  void print()
```

```
{  
  cout << "x is:" << x << endl;  
}
```

void operator += (int y)

```
{  
  x += y;  
}
```

+= operator

13

```
void operator -= (int y)
{
    x -= y;
}
```

$\text{--} = \text{operator}$

```
void operator /= (int y)
{
    x /= y;
}
```

$\text{/} = \text{operator}$

```
void operator *= (int y)
{
    x *= y;
}
```

$\text{*} = \text{operator}$

```
void operator %= (int y)
{
    x %= y;
}
```

$\text{\%} = \text{operator}$

```
int main()
```

```
Test obj; // cin > x → x = 5
```

```
obj += 10; // x is 15
```

```
obj -= 5; // x is 10
```

```
obj *= 2; // x is 20
```

```
obj %= 2; // x is 0
```

```
obj.print(); // x is 0
```

Different method to write constructor

```
class Count {
    private value = 0; x = 5;
    public Count() { value = 20; x = 10; }
}
```