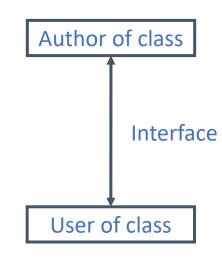
Programming Languages and Tools: Programming with C++ CS:3210:0003

Lecture/Lab #13

Encapsulation via Classes

- Interface: public member functions to interact with objects
 - Must be stable (minimal changes)
- Implementation: member variables + bodies of member functions
 - Hidden, easier to change without breaking code
- Data hiding separates interface and implementation
- Confusingly, encapsulation refers both to:
 - 1. Data hiding
 - 2. Bundling of data and functions together



Encapsulation in C++

- Data members are private
- Member functions are public, allowing access to data members
- Benefits:
 - 1. User of class can avoid implementation details Ex: std::string
 - 2. Allows developer to maintain class invariants
 Ex: in a class modelling a tennis game score, a desirable invariant is that both players can never win the same point or game
 - 3. Change implementation details without breaking user code

Constructors

- A class type with private member variables
 - Is not an aggregate type
 - Cannot be aggregate initialized
 ClassName Obj {x, y}; //not allowed
- Constructor: special member function automatically called after a non-aggregate type object is created
- When object is defined:
 - Compiler looks for a matching constructor
 - If found, memory for object is allocated and constructor called
 - Otherwise, compilation error

Constructors

- Same name as class
- No return type
- Usually public
- Initializes member variables, among other things
 - Using member initializer/initialization list
- Members initialized in the order in which they are defined in the class

Member Initialization

- Priority order for class member initialization:
 - 1. If a member is listed in the member initializer list, that initialization value is used
 - 2. Otherwise, if the member has a default initializer, that initialization value is used
 - 3. Otherwise, the member is default initialized