

# Conception Orientée Objet, 101

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2022-08-31

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#### This presentation

#### Available at

https://homepages.laas.fr/gsaurel/talks/
 conception-orientee-objet-101.pdf

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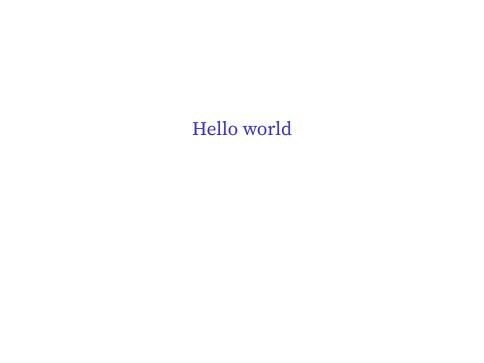
### This presentation (continued)

#### Source

```
https://gitlab.laas.fr/gsaurel/talks :
   conception-orientee-objet-101.md
```

#### **Discussions**

https://matrix.to/#/#conception-orientee-objet:laas.fr



#### Hello world: C++

```
#include <iostream>
auto main() -> int {
   std::cout << "hello\n";
   return 0;
}</pre>
```

Hello world 5/23

```
LAAS
CNRS
```

```
#include <iostream>
auto main() -> int {
   std::cout << "hello\n";
   return 0;
}</pre>
```

Hello world 5/23

# Hello world: Python

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

if __name__ == "__main__":
    print("hello")
```

### Hello world: Python

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

if __name__ == "__main__":
    print("hello")

$\to$ chmod +x hello.py && ./hello.py
hello
```

Hello world

### Data types

Hello world

```
C++
auto ga{3};
                              // int
auto bu{3.14};
                              // double
const auto *const zo{"tau"}; // const char *const
std::string meu{"pi"};
Python
ga: int = 3
bu: float = 3.14
zo: str = "pi"
```

Hello world



#### **Functions**

```
C++
auto add(int first, int second) -> int {
  return first + second;
}
```

#### **Functions**

```
C++
auto add(int first, int second) -> int {
  return first + second;
}

Python
def add(first: int, second: int) -> int:
  return first + second
```

#### Conditions: C++

```
if (temperature > 26) {
    std::cout << "Too hot\n";
    turn_cooler_on();
} else if (temperature < 16) {
    std::cout << "Too cold\n";
    turn_heater_on();
} else {
    std::cout << "Lucky people !\n";
}</pre>
```



# Conditions: Python

```
if temperature > 26:
    print("Too hot")
    turn_cooler_on()
elif temperature < 16:
    print("Too cold")
    turn_heater_on()
else:
    print("Lucky people !")</pre>
```



## Loops: while

```
C++
auto user_input{0};
while (user_input != 42) {
   std::cout << "guess: ";
   std::cin >> user_input;
}
```



### Loops: while

```
C++
auto user_input{0};
while (user_input != 42) {
  std::cout << "guess: ";</pre>
  std::cin >> user_input;
Python
user_input: int = 0
while user_input != 42:
    user_input = int(input("guess: "))
```

# Loops: while

```
C++
auto user_input{0};
while (user_input != 42) {
  std::cout << "guess: ";</pre>
  std::cin >> user_input;
Python
user_input: int = 0
while user_input != 42:
    user_input = int(input("guess: "))
Walrus
while (user_input := int(input("guess: "))) != 42:
    print("it's not", user_input)
```

#### Loops: break - C++

```
auto user_input{0};
while (true) {
    std::cout << "guess: ";
    std::cin >> user_input;
    if (user_input == 42) {
        std::cout << "Yes !" << "\n";
        break;
    }
    std::cout << "I's not " << user_input << "\n";
}</pre>
```



## Loops: break - Python

```
user_input: int = 0
while True:
    user_input = int(input("guess: "))
    if user_input == 42:
        print("Yes !")
        break
    print("It's not", user_input)
```

Control flow

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### Loops: for / break - C++

```
#include <cstdlib>
for (auto i{0}; i < 10000; i++) {
   std::cout << "iteration " << i << "\n";
   auto rand = static_cast<double>(std::rand());
   if (rand / RAND_MAX > 0.95) {
      break;
   }
}
```



# Loops: for / break - Python

```
from random import random
for i in range(10000):
    print("iteration", i)
    if random() > 0.95:
        break
```



### Loops: continue

```
C++
for (auto i{0}; i < 10; i++) {
   if (i % 2 == 0) {
      continue;
   }
   std::cout << "iteration " << i << "\n";
}</pre>
```



# Loops: continue

```
C++
for (auto i\{0\}; i < 10; i++) {
  if (i % 2 == 0) {
    continue;
  std::cout << "iteration " << i << "\n";</pre>
Python
for i in range(10):
    if i % 2 == 0:
        continue
    print("iteration", i)
```



#### Loops: containers

```
C++
using Colors = std::vector<std::string>;
Colors colors{"orange", "blue", "pink"};
for (const auto &color: colors) {
   std::cout << color << "\n";
}</pre>
```



### Loops: containers

```
C++
using Colors = std::vector<std::string>;
Colors colors{"orange", "blue", "pink"};
for (const auto &color: colors) {
  std::cout << color << "\n";</pre>
}
Python
colors = ["orange", "blue", "pink"]
for color in colors:
    print(color)
```





#### C++

```
class Robot {
public:
  auto work() { battery -= 5; }
  auto get_battery() const -> int { return battery; }
protected:
  int battery{100};
};
auto main() -> int {
  auto robot = Robot{};
  std::cout << robot.get_battery() << "% remaining\n";</pre>
  robot.work();
  std::cout << robot.get_battery() << "% remaining\n";</pre>
  return ⊙;
```

# Python

```
class Robot:
    battery = 100
    def work(self):
        self.battery -= 5
    def get_battery(self) -> int:
        return self.battery
if __name__ == "__main__":
    robot = Robot()
    print(robot.get_battery(), "% remaining")
    robot.work()
    print(robot.get_battery(), "% remaining")
```

#### Inheritance: C++

```
class LeggedRobot : public Robot {
public:
  auto walk() { battery -= 10; }
};
auto main() -> int {
  auto robot = LeggedRobot{};
  std::cout << robot.get_battery() << "% remaining\n";</pre>
  robot.work();
  robot.walk();
  std::cout << robot.get_battery() << "% remaining\n";</pre>
  return ⊙;
```

```
class LeggedRobot(Robot):
    def walk(self):
        self.battery -= 10

if __name__ == "__main__":
    robot = LeggedRobot()
    print(robot.get_battery(), "% remaining")
    robot.work()
    robot.walk()
    print(robot.get_battery(), "% remaining")
```