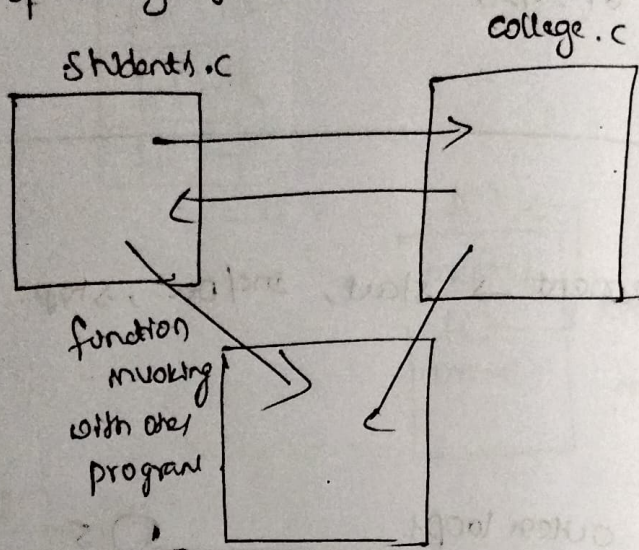


OOPS

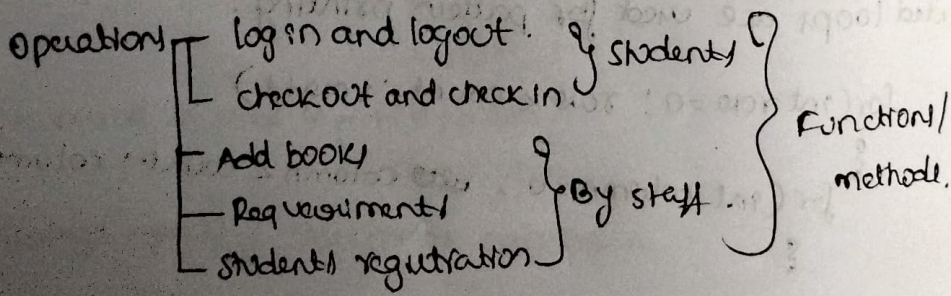
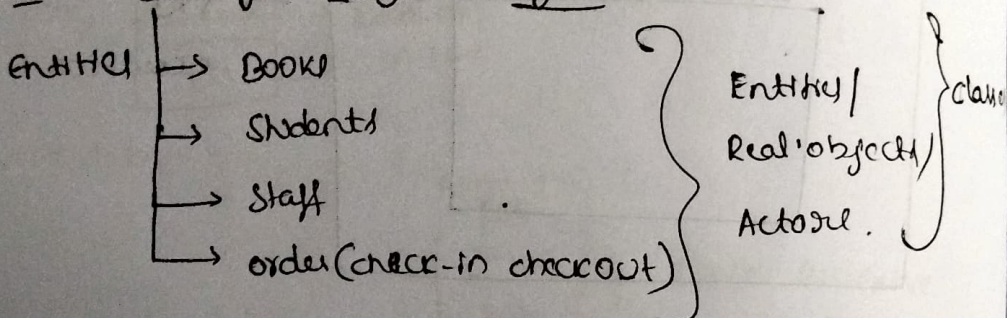
10 Sep 2025

Why we need OOPS

Drawback of C language



Ex! Library management System

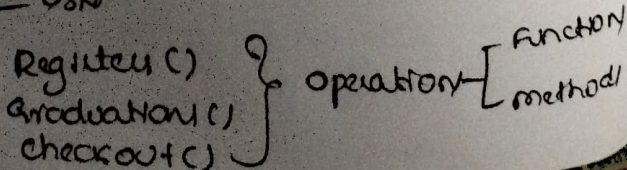
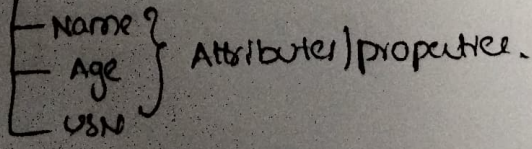


What is class?

Technique to encapsulate entities.

Ex!

Student - class



What is object?

Instance of class.

student

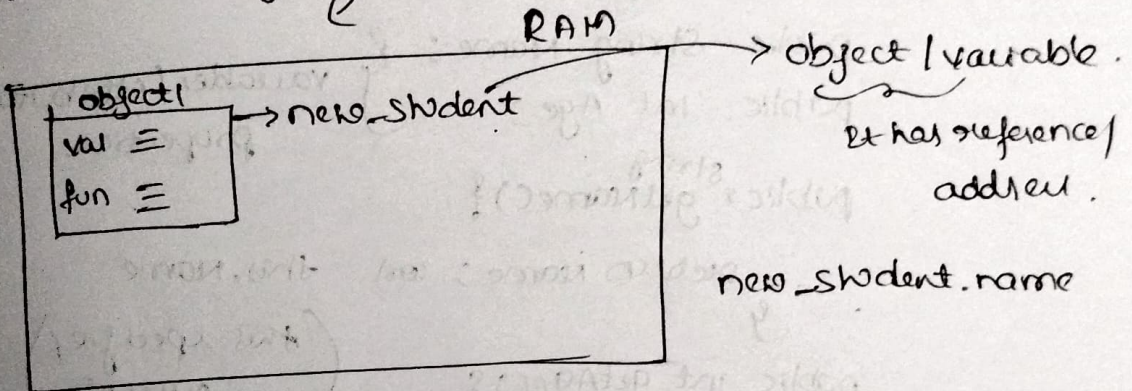
student_new = new student();

↳ class name

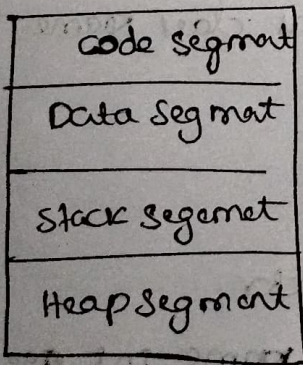
object created in memory/
instance

when we create object

it likes custom datatype.



when code loaded - RAM

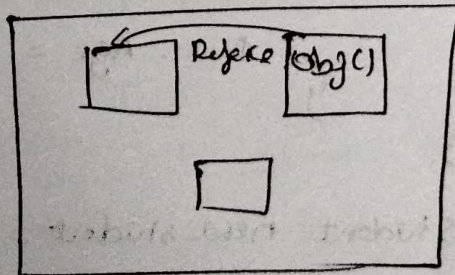


* objects are created by dynamic memory Allocation and created in Heap memory.

* All cleaning process is done by "Garbage collector"

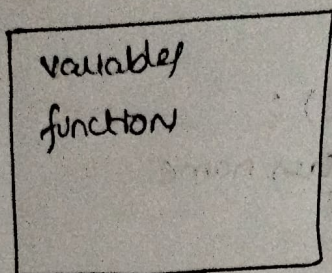
Advantages.

Set of classes - library / module



Encapsulation → bundles of both variables and function.

within
class.



Constructor:

class student {

public String Name; { variable / Attribute /
public int Age; } properties;

public ^{String} getName() {

return Name; } // this.Name

public int getAge() { (this specifies
return Age; } current)

// constructor - same as class name
public student() {

this.Name = "";

this.Age = 0;

// parametric constructor.

public student(String name, int age) {

this.Name = name;

this.Age = age;

create a obj in RAM

Student newStudent = new Student("vivek", 21);

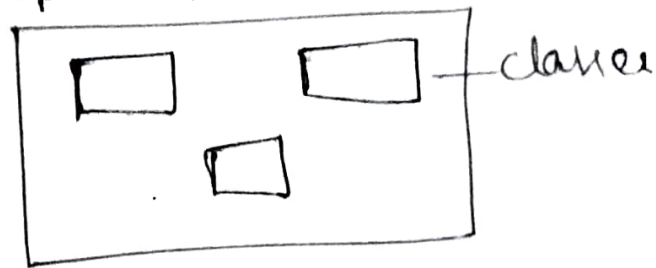
when we compile it converts intermediate - this stored in each
segment and objects are stored in Heap.

Access modifiers — public
private
protected } use for restriction

public — it access Anywhere.

private — it access within class only.

protected — component/module — within module.



Default — C++ → private.

Key Aspects — [Declaration / Define] } create objects