C++ OOPs Concepts

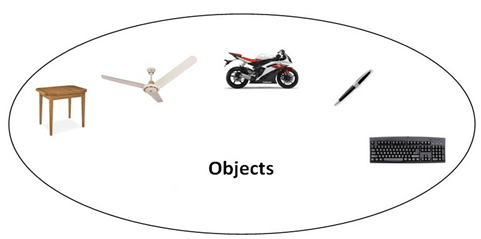
The major purpose of C++ programming is to introduce the concept of object orientation to the C programming language.

Object Oriented Programming is a paradigm that provides many concepts such as **inheritance, data binding, polymorphism etc.**

The programming paradigm where everything is represented as an object is known as truly object-oriented programming language. **Smalltalk** is considered as the first truly object-oriented programming language.

OOPs (Object Oriented Programming System)

**Object** means a real word entity such as pen, chair, table etc. **Object-Oriented Programming** is a methodology or paradigm to design a program using classes and objects. It simplifies the software development and maintenance by providing some concepts:



* Object
* Class
* Inheritance
* Polymorphism
* Abstraction
* Encapsulation

Object

Any entity that has state and behavior is known as an object. For example: chair, pen, table, keyboard, bike etc. It can be physical and logical.

Class

**Collection of objects** is called class. It is a logical entity.

1.4Mifference between JDK, JRE, and JVM

Inheritance

**When one object acquires all the properties and behaviours of parent object** i.e. known as inheritance. It provides code reusability. It is used to achieve runtime polymorphism.

Polymorphism

When **one task is performed by different ways** i.e. known as polymorphism. For example: to convince the customer differently, to draw something e.g. shape or rectangle etc.

In C++, we use Function overloading and Function overriding to achieve polymorphism.

Abstraction

**Hiding internal details and showing functionality** is known as abstraction. For example: phone call, we don't know the internal processing.

In C++, we use abstract class and interface to achieve abstraction.

Encapsulation

**Binding (or wrapping) code and data together into a single unit is known as encapsulation.** For example: capsule, it is wrapped with different medicines.

Advantage of OOPs over Procedure-oriented programming language

1. OOPs makes development and maintenance easier where as in Procedure-oriented programming language it is not easy to manage if code grows as project size grows.
2. OOPs provide data hiding whereas in Procedure-oriented programming language a global data can be accessed from anywhere.
3. OOPs provide ability to simulate real-world event much more effectively. We can provide the solution of real word problem if we are using the Object-Oriented Programming language.
4. The prime purpose of C++ programming was to add object orientation to the C programming language, which is in itself one of the most powerful programming languages.
5. The core of the pure object-oriented programming is to create an object, in code, that has certain properties and methods. While designing C++ modules, we try to see whole world in the form of objects. For example a car is an object which has certain properties such as color, number of doors, and the like. It also has certain methods such as accelerate, brake, and so on.

There are a few principle concepts that form the foundation of object-oriented programming −

## Object

This is the basic unit of object oriented programming. That is both data and function that operate on data are bundled as a unit called as object.

## Class

When you define a class, you define a blueprint for an object. This doesn't actually define any data, but it does define what the class name means, that is, what an object of the class will consist of and what operations can be performed on such an object.

## Abstraction

Data abstraction refers to, providing only essential information to the outside world and hiding their background details, i.e., to represent the needed information in program without presenting the details.

For example, a database system hides certain details of how data is stored and created and maintained. Similar way, C++ classes provides different methods to the outside world without giving internal detail about those methods and data.

## Encapsulation

Encapsulation is placing the data and the functions that work on that data in the same place. While working with procedural languages, it is not always clear which functions work on which variables but object-oriented programming provides you framework to place the data and the relevant functions together in the same object.

## Inheritance

One of the most useful aspects of object-oriented programming is code reusability. As the name suggests Inheritance is the process of forming a new class from an existing class that is from the existing class called as base class, new class is formed called as derived class.

This is a very important concept of object-oriented programming since this feature helps to reduce the code size.

## Polymorphism

The ability to use an operator or function in different ways in other words giving different meaning or functions to the operators or functions is called polymorphism. Poly refers to many. That is a single function or an operator functioning in many ways different upon the usage is called polymorphism.

## Overloading

The concept of overloading is also a branch of polymorphism. When the exiting operator or function is made to operate on new data type, it is said to be overloaded.