



OOPs 1

- Encapsulation
- Stacks
- Queues

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Object Oriented Programming



Programming Languages



- Helps the programmer translate his ideas in natural language to something a machine can understand
- Natural Languages Verbs, Nouns, Adjectives, Adverbs



Programming Languages



- Functional Focus on verbs
- Object Oriented Focus on nouns (verbs and adjectives are treated as something related to nouns)



OOP vs FP

(RUX

- OOPs provides better data safety
 - Data Hiding
- OOPs provides better modularity
 - Abstraction
- OOPs provides better reusability
 - Inheritance
- OOPs provides better maintainability
 - Polymorphism



Java - Object Oriented



- Classes and Objects
- Data
- Functions



Classes and Objects



- Classes are blueprints to create objects
- Objects are the individual instances created using classes
- Copy of only non static data members is created



Data Members



- Static vs Non static
- Final
- Initialisation
 - new
 - this
 - Parsing
 - Constructor



Constructors

(RUX

- Default
- Parametrised
- Copy Constructor
- Assignment Operator
- Destructor





Static vs Non-static Functions



Pillars of OOPs



- Encapsulation
- Inheritance
- Polymorphism



Encapsulation

(RUX

- Modularity
- Bind the data and functions together
 - Classes and Objects
- Make the state safe
 - Data Hiding
- Hiding the implementation details
 - Abstraction





Encapsulation – Data Hiding

Public vs Private



Encapsulation - Abstraction



- To use the class all you need to know is public
 API of the class
 - Public Functions
 - Input format
 - Output format
- Ignorance is bliss
 - Well, ignorance from unnecessary inner details.
 - Ignorance from private functions





Stacks



Stack Class

```
public class Stack {
     public int size();
     public boolean isEmpty();
     public void push(int item) throws
Exception;
     public int pop() throws Exception;
     public int top() throws Exception;
     public void display();
```





Queues



Queue Class

```
public class Queue {
     public int size();
     public boolean isEmpty();
     public void enqueue(int item) throws
Exception;
     public int dequeue() throws Exception;
     public int front() throws Exception;
     public void display();
```

CRUX





Thank you

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