

# Object-Oriented Programming in C++

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## Class Members

A class is comprised of class members:

- *Attributes*, also known as member data, consist of information about an instance of the class.
- *Methods*, also known as member functions, are functions that can be used with an instance of the class.

```
class City {  
  
    // Attribute  
    int population;  
  
public:  
    // Method  
    void add_resident() {  
        population++;  
    }  
  
};
```

## Constructor

For a C++ class, a *constructor* is a special kind of method that enables control regarding how the objects of a class should be created. Different class constructors can be specified for the same class, but each constructor signature must be unique.

```
#include "city.hpp"  
  
class City {  
  
    std::string name;  
    int population;  
  
public:  
    City(std::string new_name, int new_pop);  
  
};
```

## Objects

In C++, an *object* is an instance of a class that encapsulates data and functionality pertaining to that data.

```
City nyc;
```

## Class

A C++ class is a user-defined data type that encapsulates information and behavior about an object. It serves as a blueprint for future inherited classes.

```
class Person {  
  
  
};
```

## Access Control Operators

C++ classes have access control operators that designate the scope of class members:

- `public`
- `private`

`public` members are accessible everywhere; `private` members can only be accessed from within the same instance of the class or from friends classes.

```
class City {  
  
    int population;  
  
public:  
    void add_resident() {  
        population++;  
    }  
  
private:  
    bool is_capital;  
  
};
```

## Constructors

For a C++ class, a *constructor* is a special kind of method that enables control regarding how the objects of a class should be created. Different class constructors can be specified for the same class, but each constructor signature must be unique. A constructor can have multiple parameters as well as default parameter values. In order to initialize `const` or reference type attributes, use *member initializer lists* instead of normal constructors.

```
#include <iostream>  
  
using namespace std;  
  
class House {  
private:  
    std::string location;  
    int rooms;  
  
public:  
    // Constructor with default parameters  
    House(std::string loc = "New York", int num = 5) {  
        location = loc;  
        rooms = num;  
    }  
  
    // Destructor  
    ~House() {  
        std::cout << "Moved away from " << location << "\n";  
    }  
};  
  
int main()  
{  
    House default_house; // Calls House("New York", 5)  
    House texas_house("Texas"); // Calls House("Texas", 5)  
    House big_florida_house("Florida", 10); // Calls  
    House("Florida", 10)  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

## Inheritance

In C++, a class can inherit attributes and methods from another class. In an inheritance relationship, there are two categories of classes:

- *Base class*: The class being inherited from.
- *Derived class*: The class that inherits from the base class.

It's possible to have multi-level inheritance where classes are constructed in order from the "most base" class to the "most derived" class.

```
#include <iostream>

class Base {
public:
    int base_id;

    Base(int new_base) : base_id(new_base) {}
};

class Derived: public Base {
public:
    int derived_id;

    Derived(int new_base, int new_derived)
        : Base(new_base), derived_id(new_derived) {}

    void show() {
        std::cout << base_id << " " << derived_id;
    }
};

int main() {
    Derived temp(1, 2);

    temp.show(); // Outputs: 1 2

    return 0;
}
```

## Access Specifiers

*Access specifiers* are C++ keywords that determine the scope of class components:

- `public` : Class members are accessible from anywhere in the program.
- `private` : Class members are only accessible from inside the class.

*Encapsulation* is achieved by declaring class attributes as `private` :

- Accessor functions: return the value of `private` member variables.
- Mutator functions: change the value of `private` member variables.

```
#include <iostream>

class Computer {
private:
    int password;

public:
    int getPassword() {
        return password;
    }

    void setPassword(int new_password) {
        password = new_password;
    }
};

int main()
{
    Computer dell;

    dell.setPassword(12345);
    std::cout << dell.getPassword();

    return 0;
}
```

## Classes and Objects

A C++ *class* is a user-defined data type that encapsulates information and behavior about an object.

A class can have two types of *class members*:

- *Attributes*, also known as member data, consist of information about an instance of the class.
- *Methods*, also known as member functions, are functions that can be used with an instance of the class.

An *object* is an instance of a class and can be created by specifying the class name.

```
#include <iostream>

class Dog {
public:
    int age;

    void sound() {
        std::cout << "woof\n";
    }
};

int main() {
    Dog buddy;

    buddy.age = 5;

    buddy.sound();           // Outputs: woof
}
```

## Polymorphism

In C++, *polymorphism* occurs when a derived class overrides a method inherited from its base class with the same function signature.

Polymorphism gives a method many “forms”. Which form is executed depends on the type of the caller object.

```
#include <iostream>

class Employee {
public:
    void salary() {
        std::cout << "Normal salary.\n";
    }
};

class Manager: public Employee {
public:
    void salary() {
        std::cout << "Normal salary and bonus.\n";
    }
};

int main() {
    Employee newbie;
    Manager boss;

    newbie.salary(); // Outputs: Normal salary.
    boss.salary();  // Outputs: Normal salary and bonus.

    return 0;
}
```