**Extreme objects**

Summary: This presentation aims to cover the approach which is based on the statement – everything is an object. That is why term object is the essential one. Set of operations on objects is fixed; object life cycle has just 3 stages; object immutability is defined. Term attribute is introduced as it is a key part of any object internal structure. Relations between objects are defined. Two atomic objects are introduced as an introduction to constant objects concept. What is class type in the object world? Brief introduction into active objects concept is given.

set of lectures gives full introduction into pure object-oriented approach to programming. Everything is an object – code, data, and functions. Minimalistic approach based on unification allows keeping minimal basis of key concepts for clarity and conciseness of the approach. It covered both passive and active behaviors of objects (sequential and concurrent executions) as well as approaching to the fully verified software using structured assertions (extended Design by Contract (c)). Proper type definition which comes from objects, multiple-inheritance with conflicts and multiple overriding coexists with simple atoms as 0 and 1 which are the foundation of everything

**Extreme objects**

Summary: This set of lectures gives full introduction into pure object-oriented approach to programming. Everything is an object – code, data, and functions. Minimalistic approach based on unification allows keeping minimal basis of key concepts for clarity and conciseness of the approach. It covered both passive and active behaviors of objects (sequential and concurrent executions) as well as approaching to the fully verified software using structured assertions (extended Design by Contract (c)). Proper type definition which comes from objects, multiple-inheritance with conflicts and multiple overriding coexists with simple atoms as 0 and 1 which are the foundation of everything

Lecture 1: Introduction to objects. Object structure. Attributes and fields

* Examples of objects. Definition of object term. 0 and 1 as the only two basic objects
* Relation between computer memory and objects
* Key characteristics of any object. Object structure. Attributes. Kinds of attributes. Data and actions
* Object life cycle
  + Object creation and attributes initialization
  + Life time loop – activations
  + Destruction

Lecture 2: Object operations. Object equality. Object immutability. Relations between objects

* How to compare objects?
* How to convert objects into each other? Convertibility
* What can be immutable? Shallow and deep immutabilities
* Refers and includes. Reference and value semantics. No cycles

Lecture 3: Group of objects form a type. Introduction of type concept

* Objects with identical structure form a type
* Special case of constants of different kinds
* Persistence of objects. Backbone of dynamic loading
* Kinds of type parametrization. Genericity

Lecture 4: Object-class-module-type hierarchy

* Compile time and runtime relations
* Class-module difference and commonality
* Kinds of types

Lecture 5: Inheritance, overriding and member adaptations. Overloading

* What is inheritance? Do we need the top?
* What is member adaptation while inheriting?
* Kinds of overriding. Function to variable or constant
* Conformance
* Overloading: names – attributes and classes
* Resolving ambiguities

Lecture 6: Systematic assertions and kernel types

* Predicates. Kinds of predicates
* Preconditions, postconditions, invariants and variants
* Alignment with inheritance
* Implications for practical usage. No more issue root cause triaging
* Constant objects and regular expressions

Lecture 7: Active (concurrent) objects. Interactions between them

* Concept of processing element – thread, process, service
* Active objects never sleep
* How to support synchronous and asynchronous interactions between objects

Lecture 8: Control structures

* Member activation
  + Assignment is a kind of special case
* Conditional
* Loops
* Exceptions. Kinds of exceptions
* Block
* Integration with assertions

Lecture 9: Tuples as a basic concept

* What is a tuple
* Every routine has 1 parameter
* Array vs. tuple
* Conformance

Lecture 10: Compilation units and separate compilation

* Kinds of compilation units: script, program and library
* Clusters as areas for search
* Names’ controls
* Concept of the compilation context