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Crux Lecture - 11

Object Oriented Programming- 1

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Object Oriented Programming



Java Classes

- 1. Classes & Objects
- 2. Data
- 3. Functions



Classes & Objects

- Blueprint to generate instances of same nature
- 2. Each individual instance is an object
- Copies of only non static data members is created.



Data Members

- 1. Static vs Non Static
- 2. Public, default, protected and private
- 3. Final Members
- 4. Initialization



Default methods with every class



Constructor and Default Methods

- 1. Constructor(Java and C++)
- Copy Constructor(C++)
- Copy Assignment Operator(C++)
- Destructor(C++)



User defined constructors



Operator Overloading

```
class pair
public:
int x,y;
bool operator < (const pair& p) const
      if(x==p.x) return y<p.y;
      return x<p.x;
```



Static Methods



Components of OOP

- 1. Encapsulation
- 2. Inheritance
- 3. Polymorphism



Encapsulation

- 1. Bind the data and functions together
- 2. Hiding the implementation details
- Lets us change the implementation without breaking code of our users



Inheritance

- Extending Functionality of an existing class
- Add new methods and fields to derived class
- 3. If both classes have a function with same name, which class's function will get called?



Inheritance

- 1. Super
- 2. How constructors are called?



Polymorphism

- Overriding the base class functions (Virtual Functions)
- Ability of a variable to take different forms
- Ability of a function to behave differently on basis of different parameters
- 4. Ability of a function to work with parameters of subtypes



Public and Non Public Classes?



Some more problems

- Power function
- Find number of substrings of a string which are palindrome
- Given a string, find largest substring with no repetition.





Thank You!! ©

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