# **Object oriented programming**

This is a programming practice or a convention in which we are going to declare any real time entity as an object.

The major features of an OOP is that it provides.

## 1. Communication (Relationships)

- a) Has a relationship (Aggregation)
  - ♦ Driven and driver class
- b) Is a relationship (Inheritance)
  - **♦ super** keyword
  - ♦ Types of inheritance
  - ♦ Multiple Inheritance
  - ♦ Non Primitive Typecasting
  - **♦ instanceof** keyword
  - ♦ Real time example

#### 2. Versatility ( Polymorphism )

- a) Static / Compile Time polymorphism
  - Overloading
    - Method Overloading
    - Constructor Overloading
- b) Dynamic / Runtime Polymorphism)
  - Overriding
  - @Override Annotation
  - Method Shadowing

## 3. Privacy (Abstraction)

- a) abstract keyword
- b) Abstract class
- c) Concrete class and concrete Methods
- d) Abstract class and Abstract methods
- e) Overriding an Abstract methods
- f) Interface
- g) Multiple inheritance in interface

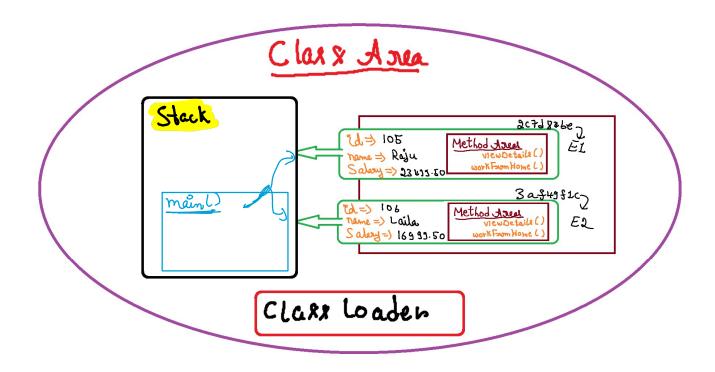
## 4. Security (Encapsulation)

- a) Access Modifiers
- b) Getter-Setter methods

#### Example for OOP program

```
//* Back end class
class Employee //Object
// ? this is the common data shared by multiple
    public static int EmpCount = 105;
// ? the global non static variables -> Data Members -> Properties/States
    public int id;
    public String name;
    public double salary;
// & The job of constructor is to initialize the variables
// ? No argument constructor
    public Employee()
    {
       this.id = EmpCount++;
    //! initialize to default
// ? parametrized constructor
    public Employee( String name, double salary)
    //! initialize to user-defined values
    //^ this call statement is calling other constructors by using the args
        this();
    //^ this keyword is used to call the members of current class
        this.name=name;
        this.salary=salary;
    }
// ?The non static Methods perform the operation required - Behaviours
    public void workFromHome()
    {
        System.out.println(this.name +" is working");
    }
    public void viewDetails()
       System.out.println("+------");
System.out.println("| Name : "+this.name+"\t\t |");
       System.out.println("| Employee ID : "+this.id+"\t\t\t |");
       System.out.println("| Salary : "+this.salary+"Rs\t |");
       System.out.println("+-----");
    }
}
```

```
public class A1 //^Execution class
   public static void main(String[] args)
      //To create an object we use a Class Variable containing instance
   //^ ClassName [Var_name] ; Here we are using the ClassName as Datatype
      Employee E1 ;
      ^ By calling the constructor we will have a copy of the class created
      ^ which contains the data of employee class and gets created in heap
      ^ area.
      E1 = new Employee( "Raju", 23499.50);
      // ? the new keyword is allocating the memory
      // ? the constructor is generating an instance
      System.out.println( E1 );
      E1.viewDetails();
      E1.workFromHome();
      System.out.println("<----->");
      Employee E2= new Employee("Laila", 16999.50);
      System.out.println(E2);
      E2.viewDetails();
      E2.workFromHome();
   }
}
Type equation here.
Output : [Running] cd "c:\Programming\OOP\" && javac A1.java && java A1
Employee@2c7b84de
+-----+
| Name : Raju
| Employee ID : 105
| Salary : 23499.5Rs
Raju is working
<----->
Employee@3af49f1c
+-----+
 Name : Laila
| Employee ID : 106
| Salary : 16999.5Rs
+-----+
Laila is working
[Done] exited with code=0 in 2.315 seconds
```



```
public class A2
   //~ We can create Global objects also but it has its own rule
   //& A non static member
   public String variable ="Object's data member";
   static//! static anonymous block
   {
       System.out.println( new A2().variable );
       System.out.println( "----" );
   }
   public static void main(String[] args)
       //! Main method
       System.out.println( new A2().variable );
       System.out.println( "----" );
       A2.test();
   }
   public static int test()
       //! Any static method
       System.out.println( new A2().variable );
       System.out.println( "----" );
       return 0;
   }
}
```

[Running] cd "c:\Programming\OOP\" && javac A2.java && java A2

```
Object's data member
Object's data member
Object's data member
[Done] exited with code=0 in 1.965 seconds
public class A3
   String var = "Instance Variable";
   A3 obj1;
   //! Non static Object
   static A3 obj2 = new A3();
   //! Global Static Object
   public static void main(String[] args)
       A3 obj = new A3();
       System.out.println(obj );
       System.out.println(obj.obj1 +"-->"+(obj.obj1=new A3()));
       System.out.println(obj.var);
       System.out.println(obj.obj1.var+"-->"+(obj.obj1.var = "First"));
       System.out.println(obj.obj1.obj2);//static through object
       System.out.println(A3.obj2);
       System.out.println(A3.obj2.var);
   }
}
  [Running] cd "c:\Programming\OOP\" && javac A3.java && java A3
 A3@76ed5528
  null-->A3@6b884d57
  Instance Variable
  Instance Variable-->First
 A3@38af3868
 A3@38af3868
  Instance Variable
  [Done] exited with code=0 in 1.862 seconds
  class Connection
      String db;
      void connect()
          System.out.println(db +" database is connected to program");
  }
  public class A4
```

```
//! global static object - reduces the unnecessary recreation of object
    public static Connection c;
    static
    {
       c= new Connection();
       c.db="Java";
    }
    public static void main(String[] args)
       c.connect();
       System.out.println(c);
       test();
    }
    public static void test()
       System.out.println(c);
       c.connect();
    }
}
[Running] cd "c:\Programming\OOP\" && javac A4.java && java A4
Java database is connected to program
Connection@a09ee92
Connection@a09ee92
Java database is connected to program
[Done] exited with code=0 in 2.135 seconds
```