RCBScript — Object-Oriented Programming (OOP) Specification

This document defines the **Object-Oriented Features** of RCBScript as per the tasks.

1) Class Declaration Syntax

Syntax:

```
class ClassName
public var1:type
private var2:type

func init(params...)
# constructor logic

func methodName(params...) -> returnType
# method body
endclass
```

- class keyword starts the definition.
- Attributes can be **public** or **private**.
- func init(...) is treated as a constructor.
- Methods are declared inside the class.
- endclass closes the definition.

2) Object Creation and Destruction

Objects are created and destroyed using make and discard:

```
# Create object
p = make Person("Alice", 30)

# Method invocation
result(p.greet())

# Destroy object
discard p
```

- make ClassName(args...) allocates and initializes an object.
- discard obj deallocates the object and frees resources.

3) Records (Immutable Structures)

Records are lightweight, immutable structures for holding data.

Syntax:

```
record RecordName
field1:type
field2:type
endrecord

pt = Point(10, 20)
```

```
result("x = " + pt.x)
```

- Records do not support methods.
- Fields are immutable once set.

4) Example Programs

Example 1: Person Class

```
class Person
 public name:text
 private age:number
 func init(n:text, a:number)
  name = n
  age = a
func greet() -> text
  reply "Hello, my name is " + name
endclass
p = make Person("Alice", 30)
result(p.greet())
discard p
Example 2: Hello Class
class Hello
func sayHello(name:text) -> text
  reply "Hello, " + name + "!"
endclass
```

```
h = make Hello()
result(h.sayHello("RCBScript"))
discard h
```

Example 3: Record Example

```
record Point
x:number
y:number
endrecord

pt = Point(5, 10)
result("Coordinates: (" + pt.x + ", " + pt.y + ")")
```

5) Deliverables

- OOP Specification Document (this document).
- Example Programs:
 - o Person class
 - o Hello class
 - Point record

These serve as references for implementing object-oriented features in RCBScript.