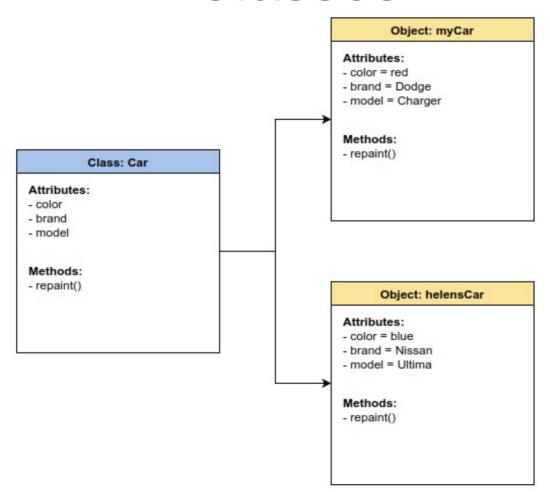
Full Stack Development

Lecture 10: Object Oriented Programming

What is OOP?

- Object Oriented Programming
 - One of the **most** popular programming paradigms
 - Relies on the use of Classes and Objects
 - Allows for greater reusability and encapsulation
 - Easier debugging
 - Modular

Classes



Classes

- Self contained
- Blueprint for more specific instances (think of a recipe)
- Describes attributes of something without defining them
- Defines methods or functions that can be used by any object of the class
- Is a my motorcycle 'is a' vehicle, my dog 'is an' animal;
 vehicle and animal would be the classes

Class Structure

Name

- All classes must have a unique name
- Cannot be duplicated or you will get an error
- Name-spacing

Attributes

- Also called class level variables
- Can be private, protected, or public

Methods

- These are the functions that can be used by the objects of the class
- These methods utilize the class variables/attributes with the \$this keyword
- Most common and easy ones are set/get methods

Class Structure

```
Class Dog extends Animal {
 private string $name;
 private string $color;
 private int $age;
 private int $weight;
 private getName(){
   return $this → name;
```

Objects

- Individual instance of a class
- Defines the attributes of the class
- Can utilize the functions defined by its class
- Is a my motorcycle 'is a' vehicle, my dog 'is an' animal; my motorcycle and my dog would be the objects of the classes

Defining Objects

- Objects are stored in variables like any other data
- Sets the individual attributes to its unique needs
- Use the "new" keyword to instantiate objects
- \$myDog = new Dog('tank', 'black', 1, 25);
- \$myDog → getName(); // returns 'tank'

For more information

- https://www.educative.io/blog/object-oriented-programming
- https://www.w3schools.com/php/php_oop_what_is.asp
- https://www.php.net/manual/en/language.oop5.php