

# Object Oriented Concepts

# PROCEDURAL PROGRAMMING

- Programming paradigm derived from Structural programming
- Emphasizes modular programming
- Emphasis on Algorithms and Procedures
- Procedures contains steps of an Algorithm

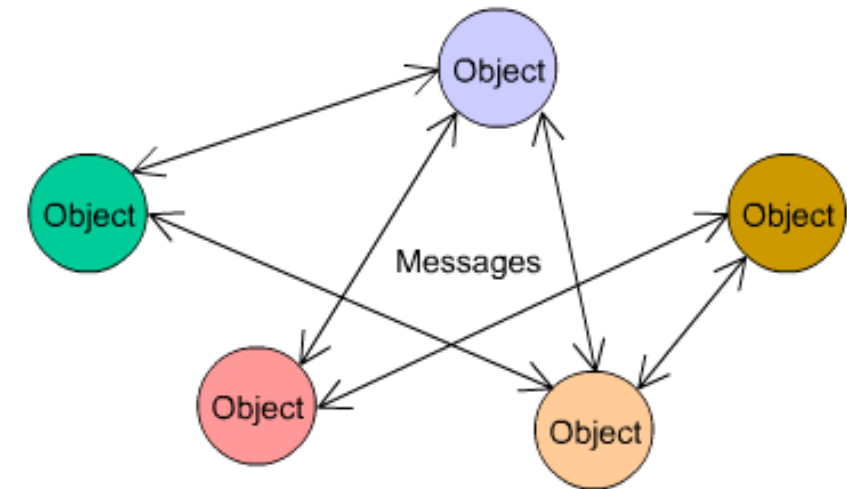
Languages : C, Fortran, BASIC, COBOL

## NEED FOR OBJECT ORIENTED APPROACH

- **Challenges in building complex business applications**
  - Integration of modules/Applications
  - Extensibility of existing code
  - High level of Flexibility and Illusion of Simplicity
- **Features needed to meet these challenges**
  - Modularity, Extensibility, Reusability, Interoperability, Security
- **Object oriented approach helps address these challenges easily**

# OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING

- Programming paradigm based on the concept of Modelling real world objects
- Groups data and related functionalities in an object
- Object oriented application
  - Is made of multiple type of objects
  - Objects communicate by passing messages and consuming services of other objects
- Emphasizes on
  - Reducing complexity
  - Increasing code reusability and maintainability
  - Providing extensibility



Interaction of objects via message passing

## Fundamental OOP Concepts

**Object**

**Class**

**Inheritance**

**Abstraction**

**Encapsulatio  
n**

**Polymorphis  
m**

**Association**

# OBJECT

- **Conceptually similar to real world objects**
- **Have state and behaviour**
- **State represents the information which object stores about itself**
  - a.k.a. attribute, property or fields
- **Behaviour is the functionality which the object exposes to the external world**
  - a.k.a. methods, functions
- **Every object has unique identity**

# OBJECT



## NokiaLumia:MobilePhone

IMEI : 1234  
Brand : Nokia  
Model : lumia  
screenSize : 4.5"

makeCall  
sendSMS  
playVideo  
capturePhoto

State  
(attributes)

Behaviour  
(functions)



## John:Employee

empNo : 1  
empName : John  
empAddress :  
Jayanagar  
empSalary : 20000.00

setName  
setAddress  
setSalary



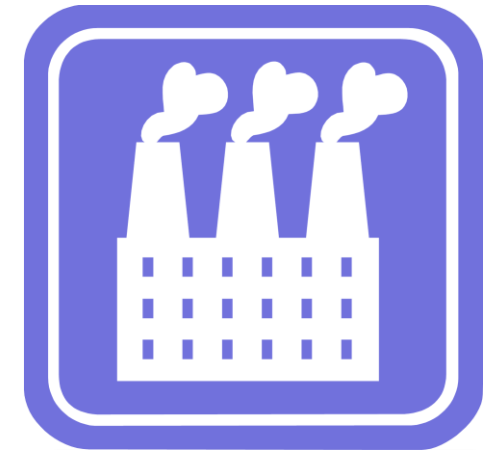
## Cathy:Employee

empNo : 2  
empName : Cathy  
empAddress :  
HSR  
empSalary : 25000.00

setName  
setAddress  
setSalary

# CLASS

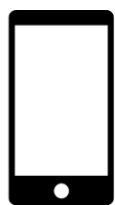
- **Blueprint / Template used to define and create objects**
- **Defines State and Behaviour of the object**
  - attributes and methods that belong to a category of objects
- **Class is said to be *instantiated* when a object of that class is created**
  - Object is an instance of a class
- **Each Object has separate memory to store its attribute values**



Synonymous to  
Factory



# CLASS AND OBJECTS



MobilePhone

IMEI  
Brand  
Model  
screenSize

makeCall  
sendSMS  
playVideo  
capturePhoto



Noka  
Lumia



Samsung  
Galaxy



Asus  
Zenfone



Employee

empNo  
empName  
empAddress  
empSalary

setName  
setAddress  
setSalary



John



Cath  
y



Charl  
es

Each Object of a class have the same attributes but different values and separate memory

## ABSTRACTION

- Identifying essential details and suppressing non-essential details from the perspective of the user of the system
- Emphasizes on details that are significant to the user
- Provides defined conceptual boundaries



Car
steer( ) start( ) stop( ) accelerate( ) slowdown( )



Car
checkFuel( ) checkBrakes( ) rechargeBattery( ) doSomeRepair( ) tuneEngine( )

## ENCAPSULATION

- Mechanism to restrict access to some components of an object
- Hiding internal details and providing simple and essential interface
- Ensures that object can be used without having to know how it works
- Class is like a Container/Capsule which encapsulates methods and data to provide intended functionality



Car internal parts and functions



Car  
Encapsulated

## ENCAPSULATION

### ➤ Scenario

- In the Account object shown, balance variable is accessible without any restriction
- Lets withdraw Rs 1500 from the Account Object.
- The balance now becomes -500, which should not be allowed

Account Object	
accountNumber	101
balance	1000

### ➤ Encapsulate the Account Class

- Restrict access to balance variable
- Provide a withdraw method which is accessible by all other classes
- withdraw method can have logic to reduce the balance only if sufficient balance is available

### Encapsulation

- Restrict access to the attributes
- Provide methods for getting and setting the values of the attributes (Getter and Setters)
- Restrict access to functions which are internal to the object

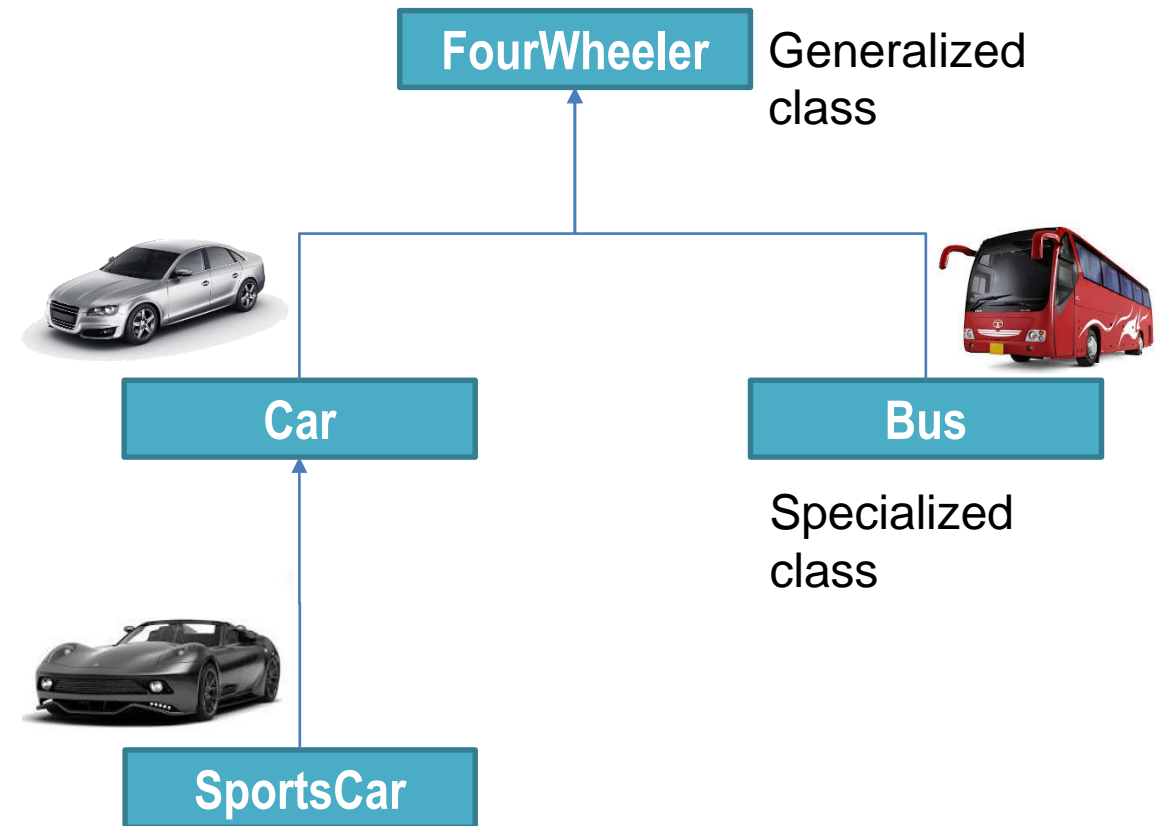
## INHERITANCE

- Represents the hierarchy between two classes having IS-A relationship
- Specialized class(Sub Class) **IS A** subtype of Generalized class (Super Class)
- Sub classes are derived from Super class
- Any object of Sub class is also considered as an object of Super class

Ex:

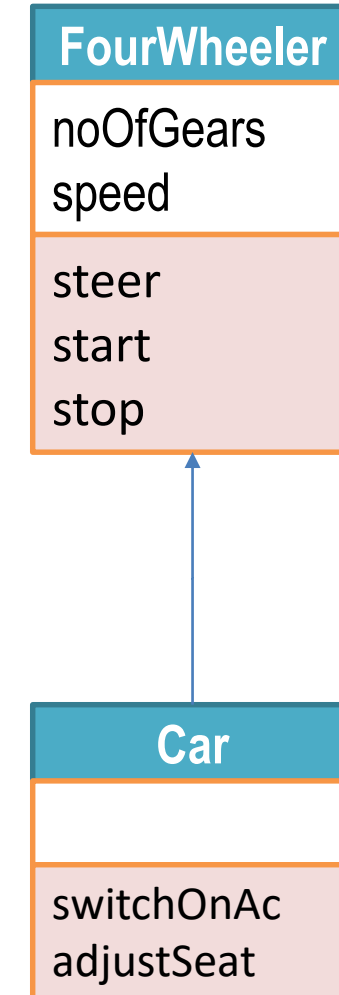
SportsCar IS A type of Car

Car IS A type of FourWheeler



## INHERITANCE

- Super class defines the common attribute and behaviour for a hierarchy of classes
- Sub classes automatically inherit attributes and behaviour of Super classes
- Advantages
  - Emphasizes on code-reusability
  - Allows independent extensions of the original software





## AGGREGATION

- One object is composed of other objects
- HAS-A relationship
- Whole-part relationship
  - “Whole” is called owning/composite object
  - “part” is called contained/constituent object
  - ex :
    - Car has Engine, Tyres, etc.
    - Account has Transactions
- Advantages
  - Emphasizes on code-reusability
  - Combines simple objects into more complex ones



Composite  
Object



Constituent  
Object



# POLYMORPHISM

- Ability of an object/operation to behave differently in different situations
- Single object to be seen as having many types

## Example

```
Ferrari is-a sports car  
Ferrari is a car  
Ferrari is a Four wheeler  
Ferrari is a Vehicle
```



## PROCEDURAL PROGRAMMING VS OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING

Procedural Programming	Object Oriented Programming
Emphasis on Algorithms and Procedures. Focus is on steps required and their order to produce desired outcome.	Models real world in terms of Objects. Decomposing problem in to smaller discrete pieces called objects
Data and Procedures are separate in a given module	Related Data and Functions are bundled in to an object
Reuse depends on programmer	Motivates Reuse and helps decrease redundancy
Top down process followed for program design	Bottom-up process followed for program design