**MODULE: 4 OOPS Concept**

* What is OOP? List OOP concepts
  + OOP is abbreviated form of Object-Oriented Program. OOP is based on the idea of classes and objects. It organizes a computer program into basic, reusable blueprints of code or “classes.” These classes are then used and reused to create new and unique objects with similar functions.
  + OOP Concepts Lists are as follow:
    - Class, object, abstraction, encapsulation, polymorphism, inheritance.
* 3. What is the difference between OOP and POP?

| **OOP** | **POP** |
| --- | --- |
| Object oriented. | Structure oriented. |
| Program is divided into objects. | Program is divided into functions. |
| Bottom-up approach. | Top-down approach. |
| Inheritance property is used. | Inheritance is not allowed. |
| It uses access specifier. | It doesn’t use access specifier. |
| Encapsulation is used to hide the data. | No data hiding. |
| Concept of virtual function. | No virtual function. |
| Object functions are linked through message passing. | Parts of program are linked through parameter passing. |
| Adding new data and functions is easy | Expanding new data and functions is not easy. |
| The existing code can be reused. | No code reusability. |
| use for solving big problems. | Not suitable for solving big problems. |
| C++, Java. | C, Pascal. |