**OBJECT-ORIENTED PROGRAMMING (OOP)**

* Object Oriented is a programming **paradigm**
* Paradigm is **style of programming**



**Benefits of Object-Oriented Programming**

* Object Oriented programming is about objects
* These objects interact with one another to perform various tasks
* As an analogy let’s think of a car
* Cars consist of many collaborating objects
* Almost all of the objects are re-usable or replaceable 

**Course structure:**



**Classes and Objects**

* Class = a blueprint/template for creating objects 
* Object = an instance of class
* From the above example CAR is a class and car1,car2 and car3 are objects

**Creating Classes**

* As before we create a brand new project like HelloWorld
* From here we go to the SRC folder and right click on this to create a separate class



**Remember that naming of a class we use Pascal naming convention with each word starting with a capital**

* We add 3 members within the curly braces namely
  + Field = Public access modifier, then specify the type of this field, and then give it a name (using camelCasing notation) NOTE: As we become more experienced we will know that we do not define fields as public as is done below
  + Let’s declare a couple of methods  
    NOTE: While declaring the method we note that the name of the parameter is exactly the same as the name of the field So we use the this keyword to point to the field  
      
      
      
    

**Creating Objects**

* We will declare this in our main method
* We declare a TextBox variable so call it textBox1 and initialise it as follows 
* We use the new operator to create a new instance of the TextBox class
* NOTE: We are instantiating the TextBox class which means we are creating a new instance of this class
* NOTE: We can make our code even cleaner by not repeating TextBox. We can simplify our code by using the var keyword   
    
    
  NOTE: The Java compiler will detect the type of this variable based on what we have on the right side of the assignment operator(=)
* Next we use the dot operator to check the members of this class   
    
  

**Encapsulation**

* This is the first principal of OOP.
* **Encapsulation** = Bundle the data and methods that operate on the data in a single unit/object
* We can use the encapsulation principal by creating a class  

**Getters and Setters (REVISIT).**

* We need to create….
* Here is an example of a setter  