Final Words and Next Steps

Deborah Kurata http://msmvps.com/blogs/deborahk/
@DeborahKurata
deborahk@insteptech.com





Object-Oriented Programming (OOP)

Identifying Classes



- Represents business entities
- Defines properties (data)
- Defines methods (actions/behavior)

Separating Responsibilities



- Minimizes coupling
- Maximizes cohesion
- Simplifies Maintenance
- Improves Testability

Establishing Relationships



 Defines how objects work together to perform the operations of the application

Leveraging Reuse



- Involves extracting commonality
- And building reusable classes/components

Four Pillars of OOP



Abstraction

Abstraction

- Simplifying reality
- Ignoring extraneous details
- Focusing on what is important for a purpose













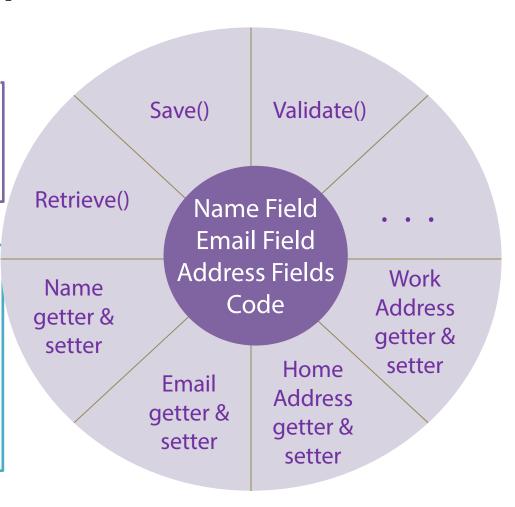
Encapsulation

Data hiding

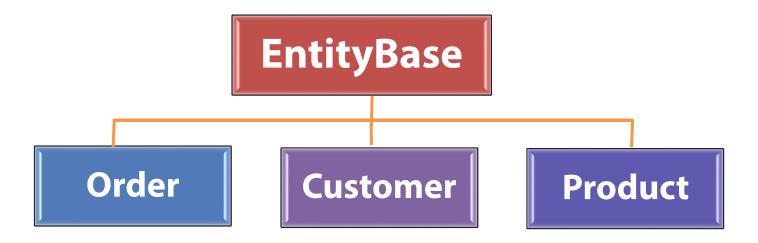
Protects the data

Implementation hiding

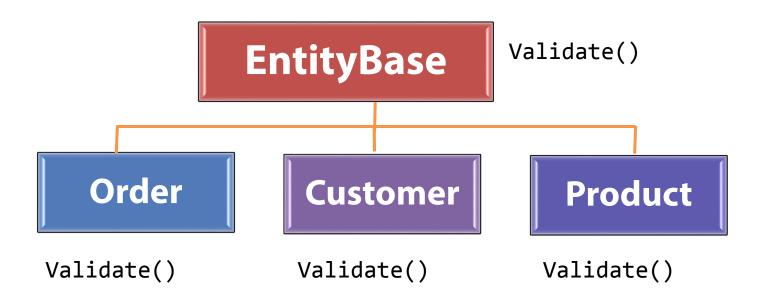
- Helps manage complexity
- Implementation can be changed without impacting the application



Inheritance

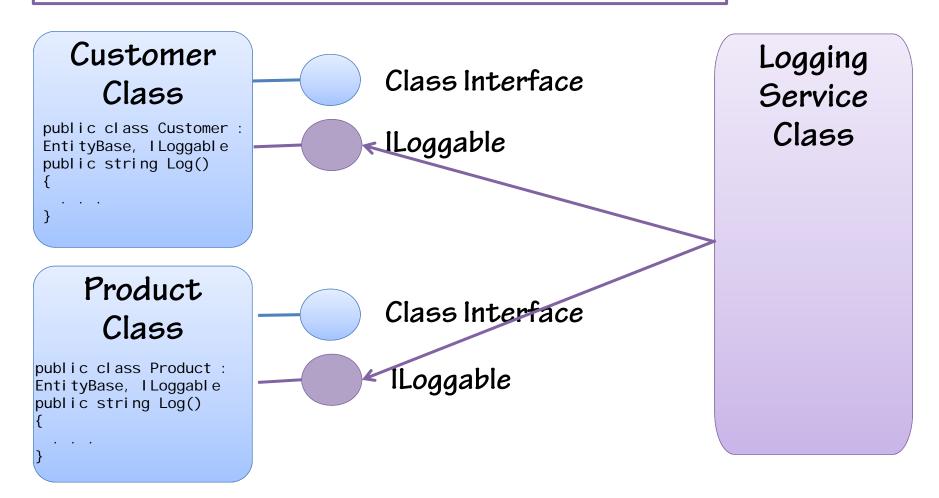


Inheritance-Based Polymorphism

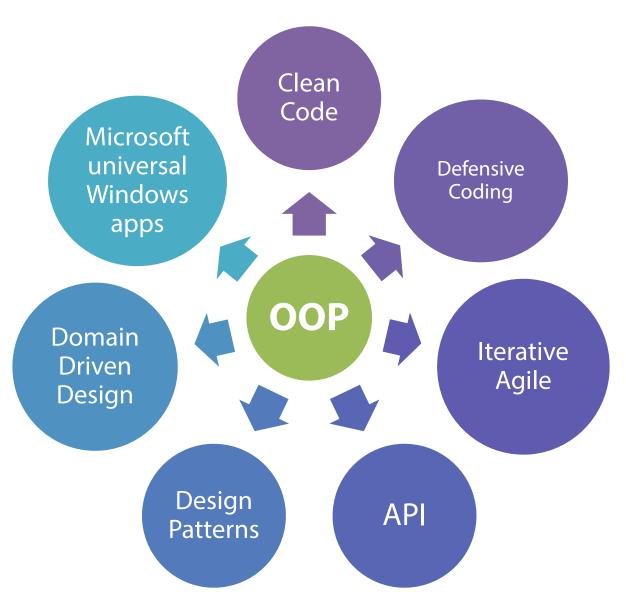


Interface-Based Polymorphism

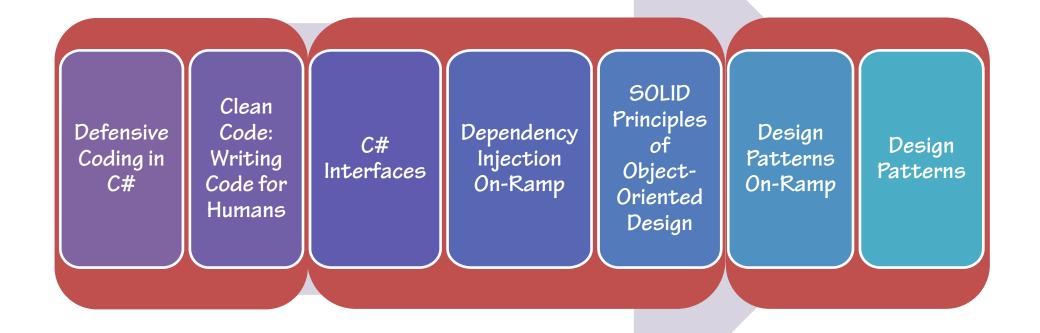
public interface | Loggable
string Log()



OOP is the Foundation



Learning Path



Four Pillars of OOP

