

# Object Oriented Programming

Classes: `static` keyword

Mr. Usman Wajid

*usman.wajid@nu.edu.pk*

March 9, 2023



**National University**  
of Computer & Emerging Sciences

# a struct vs a class

- By default, members of a `struct` are `public`
  - However, a member can be made private by using the `private` specifier in `struct`

# a struct vs a class

- By default, members of a `struct` are `public`
  - However, a member can be made private by using the `private` specifier in `struct`
- By default, the members of a `class` are `private`

# a struct vs a class

- By default, members of a `struct` are `public`
  - However, a member can be made private by using the `private` specifier in `struct`
- By default, the members of a `class` are `private`
- in C++, the capability of `struct` is expanded to include member function, constructors and destructors

# a struct vs a class

- By default, members of a `struct` are `public`
  - However, a member can be made private by using the `private` specifier in `struct`
- By default, the members of a `class` are `private`
- in C++, the capability of `struct` is expanded to include member function, constructors and destructors
- `classes` and `struct` have the same capabilities

# a struct vs a class

- By default, members of a `struct` are `public`
  - However, a member can be made private by using the `private` specifier in `struct`
- By default, the members of a `class` are `private`
- in C++, the capability of `struct` is expanded to include member function, constructors and destructors
- `classes` and `struct` have the same capabilities
- if all member variables of a `class` are `public` then use `struct` instead

# static keyword

## static keyword

A `static` member variables of a class exist even if no object of that `class` exist. Similarly, if an object of a class is destroyed, the `static` variables of that class still resides in the memory.

- The `static` keyword is used to declare a function or variable of a `class` as `static`

# static keyword

## static keyword

A `static` member variables of a class exist even if no object of that `class` exist. Similarly, if an object of a class is destroyed, the `static` variables of that class still resides in the memory.

- The `static` keyword is used to declare a function or variable of a `class` as `static`
- A `public static` function or variable or a class can be accessed using the class name and the scope resolution (::) operator



# static keyword

## static keyword

A `static` member variables of a class exist even if no object of that `class` exist. Similarly, if an object of a class is destroyed, the `static` variables of that class still resides in the memory.

- The `static` keyword is used to declare a function or variable of a `class` as `static`
- A `public static` function or variable or a class can be accessed using the class name and the scope resolution (::) operator
- A `static` member function of a class can only access a `static` member variable

# static keyword

## static keyword

A **static** member variables of a class exist even if no object of that **class** exist. Similarly, if an object of a class is destroyed, the **static** variables of that class still resides in the memory.

- The **static** keyword is used to declare a function or variable of a **class** as **static**
- A **public static** function or variable or a class can be accessed using the class name and the scope resolution (::) operator
- A **static** member function of a class can only access a **static** member variable
- **static** member variable should be initialized outside the class body by using the class name and the scope resolution operator (::)

# static keyword

## static keyword

A `static` member variables of a class exist even if no object of that `class` exist. Similarly, if an object of a class is destroyed, the `static` variables of that class still resides in the memory.

- The `static` keyword is used to declare a function or variable of a `class` as `static`
- A `public static` function or variable or a class can be accessed using the class name and the scope resolution (::) operator
- A `static` member function of a class can only access a `static` member variable
- `static` member variable should be initialized outside the class body by using the class name and the scope resolution operator (::)
- `static const` member variable should be initialized within the class

# class static const variable initialization

- the static const variable has to be declared and initialized at the same time within the `class` body

```
class Student {  
    private:  
        static const int max_students = 250 ;  
  
};
```

# class static variable initialization

- the `static` variable must be defined inside the `class` body
- a `static` variable is initialized outside the `class` body by using the class-name and the scope resolution operator (::)

```
class Student {  
    private:  
        static int std_count;  
  
};  
  
int Student::std_count=0;
```

# class static variable Example 1

```
class Student {  
    private:  
        static int std_count;  
    public:  
        Student(){  
            std_count++;  
        }  
        void set_std_count(int std_count){  
            this->std_count = std_count;  
        }  
        int get_std_count(){  
            return std_count;  
        }  
};  
int Student::std_count=0;  
int main() {  
    Student ali, mahad, zain;  
    cout<<"total students: "<<zain.get_std_count()<<  
        endl;  
}
```

total students: 0

## class static variable Example 2

```
class Student {  
    public:  
        static int std_count;  
        Student(){  
            std_count++;  
        }  
};  
  
int Student::std_count=0;  
  
int main() {  
  
    cout<<"total students: "<<Student::std_count<<endl;  
  
    Student ali, mahad, zain;  
  
    cout<<"total students: "<<Student::std_count<<endl;  
}
```

```
total students: 0  
total students: 3
```

## class static variable Example 3

```
class Student {
    public:
        static int std_count;
        Student(){
            std_count++;
        }
        ~Student(){
            std_count--;
        }
};

int Student::std_count=0;
int main() {
    cout<<"total students: "<<Student::std_count<<endl;
    Student * x = new Student;
    cout<<"total students: "<<Student::std_count<<endl;
    Student ali, mahad, zain;
    cout<<"total students: "<<Student::std_count<<endl;
    delete x;
    cout<<"total students: "<<Student::std_count<<endl;
}
```

```
total students: 0
total students: 1
total students: 4
total students: 3
```