



C++ Training Course

Basic about OOP



Lesson Objectives





- Understand about characteristics of OOP
- Understand about Class
- Understand about Data encapsulation
- Understand about Access modifiers
- Understand about Constructors, Copy constructor, Destructors





```
phân bi t tính trut ng và tính óng gói:

VD: + class cs: ng v t có vú có các c tính nh: có t chi, máu nóng tim 4 ng n, con và nuôi con b ng sa,...

+ các class con ca class ng v t có vú u có c tính này và có 1 thêm 1 s c tính riêng ca loài nh màu lông l ng lông cân n ng trung bình... ó là tính k tha + trong class cs có các c tính nh tui, chi u cao, cân n ng ... và các ph ng th c nhi, kêu, ... cbo v ó là tính óng gói + các class khác nhau có thoó ki u kêu khác nhau (overloader ho c virtual) ó là tính a hình + khi nh c n các c tính t chi, máu nóng tim 4 ng n, con và nuôi con b ng sa tas ngh n ng v t có vú ó nh là 1 cách trut ng hóa ng v t có vú - tính trut ng lèction 1
```

Characteristics of OOP

tính ahình:

Characteristics of OOP





- Encapsulation is capturing data and keeping it safely and securely from outside interfaces onggói (Encapsulation): onggói làvi chao g md li uvà gi nó an toàn và b om t kh i các giao di n bên ngoài.
- Inheritance: This is the process by which a class can be derived from a base class with all features of base class and some of its own. This increases code reusability K th a (Inheritance): K th achophépm tl proncéth cd nxu tt m tl p c s vit tc cáctinhn ngc al pc s vàm ts tínhn ngriêngc anó. i unày t ngtính táis d ngmã ngu n.
- Polymorphism: This is the ability to exist in various forms. For example an operator can be overloaded so as to add two integer numbers and two floats.

 | Abinh (Polymorphism): | Abinh là kh | n | ngt | nt | id | inhi | uhinh th | ckhác nhau | Ví d | m | ttoán t | cóth | c | n | pch | ng | th | chi | n | npépc | nghai s | nguyện họ chai s | th | c
- Abstraction- The ability to represent data at a very conceptual level without any details. Trut ng(Abstraction): Trut ngchophépbi udi nd li u m tm ckhái ni mmàkhôngc n





CONFIDENTIAL

Section 2

Class

Agenda





- What is Class
- What is object
- How to declare a class
- How to implement class

What is Class





kháinim

Class is an expanded concept of data structures:

like data structures, they can contain data members (also called properties/attributes), but they can also contain functions as members (also called methods/activities

class = data + functions

L plàm t khái ni mm r ngc ac u trúc d li u: gi ng nh c u trúc d li u, chúng có th ch a các thành viên d li u (còn cgi là thu c tính/c i m), nh ng chúng c ng có th ch a các hàm nh là thành viên (còn cgi là ph ng th c/ho t ng)

ph ngth c/hành ng

What is Class







- Properties:
 - Name
 - Age
 - Color
 - Weight
- Activities:
 - Eat
 - Sleep
 - Run
 - Bark

```
class Dog {
public:
    void eat();
    void sleep();
    void run();
    void bark();

private:
    string mName;
    int mAge;
```

string mColor;

int mWeight;

};

What is Object 11 ng





 An Object is an instantiation of a class ==> That means a class is the a data type, and an Object is a variable of this type

Dog dog; // dog is an object

it nglàm thh hinc am tlp==> i unày có ngh alàm tlplàm tki ud liu, vàm t i t nglàm thi nc aki ud li unày.

Declare class





```
class <class_name> {
    [access_specifier_1]:
    member1;
    [access_specifier_2]:
    member2;
    ...
};

class Rectangle {
    int mWidth;
    int mHeight;
    public:
    void setValues(int x, int y);
    int getArea(void);
    };
}
```

Implement class





```
void Rectangle::setValues(int x, int y) {
 mWidth = x;
 mHeight = y;
int Rectangle::getArea() {
 return mWidth*mHeight;
```

Implement class





Rectangle.h

Rectangle.cpp

main.cpp

```
class Rectangle {
                            #include "Rectangle.h"
                                                                   #include "Rectangle.h"
                                                                   #include <iostream>
   int mWidth;
                            void Rectangle::setValues(int x, int y)
                                                                   using namespace std;
   int mHeight;
                                  mWidth = x;
                                                                   int main() {
public:
                                  mHeight = y;
                                                                     Rectangle rect;
void setValues(int, int);
                                                                     rect.setValue(3, 4);
   int getArea(void);
                            int getArea() {
                                                                     cout << "area = " << rect.getArea();</pre>
                                  return mWidth*mHeight;
                                                                     return 0;
};
```





Section 3 CONFIDENTIAL SECTION 3

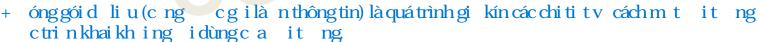
Data encapsulation

Agenda





- What is Encapsulation?
- Benefit?



+ Ng idùng ca it ng truy cp it ng thông quam t giao din công khai. B ng cách này, ng idùng có th s d ng it ng mà không cn phi hi u cách nó ctrin khai.

+Ttc các bin thành viên cal pctch riêngt (n các chi tit trìn khai), và <mark>hu h t các hàm thành viên ctch công khai</mark> (cung cpm t giao din chong i dùng).

What is Encapsulation oggo





- Encapsulation (also called information hiding) is the process of keeping the details about how an object is implemented hidden away from users of the object.
- Users of the object access the object through a public interface. In this way, users are able to use the object without having to understand how it is implemented. tri nkhai
- All member variables of the class are made private (hiding the implementation details), and most member functions are made public (exposing an interface for the user)

What is Encapsulation





All member variables of the class are made private (hiding the implementation details), and most member functions are made public (exposing an interface for the user)

```
class Rectangle {
private:
   int mWidth;
   int mHeight;
public:
   void setValues(int, int);
   int getArea(void);
```

Benefit





- Encapsulated classes are easier to use and reduce the complexity of programs Cácl p c óng gói d s d ngh n và gi m ph ct p tính ph ct p
- Encapsulated classes help protect your data and prevent misuse s d ng sai Cácl p c óng gói giúp b ov d li uc ab n vàng n ch n vì cs d ng sai.
- Encapsulated classes are easier to change Cácl p c ónggóid thay ih n
- Encapsulated classes are easier to debug Cácl p c óng gói d g l i





Section 4 CONFIDENTIAL Section 4

Access modifiers

Agenda





- Public Access Modifier
- Private Access Modifier
- Protected Access Modifier



Public Access Modifier





- The public keyword is used to create public members (data and functions). T khóa public cs d ng t o các thành viên công khai (d li u và hàm)
 Các thành viên công khai có th ctruy c pt b t k ph n nào c a ch ng trình.
 The public members are accessible from any part of the program.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
// define a class
class Sample {
    // public elements
   public:
    int age;
    void displayAge() {
        cout << "Age = " << age << endl;</pre>
```

```
int main() {
    // declare a class object
    Sample obj1;
    cout << "Enter your age: ";</pre>
    // store input in age of the obj1 object
    cin >> obj1.age;
    // call class function
    obj1.displayAge();
    return 0;
```

Private Access Modifier





- The private keyword is used to create private members (data and functions). T khóa private cs d ng to các thành viên riêngt (d li u và hàm).
- The private members can be accessed only from within the class.

 Các thành viên riêngt ch có the ctruyc pt bên trongl p

 However, friend classes and friend functions can access private

members Tuynhiên, các l pb n (friend classes) và các hàm b n (friend functions) có the truy c p các thành viên int main() (

```
// private elements
private:
int age;
// public elements
public:
void displayAge(int a) {
     age = a;
     cout << "Age = " << age << endl;</pre>
```

```
int ageInput;
// declare an object
Sample obj1;
cout << "Enter your age: ";</pre>
cin >> ageInput;
// call function and pass ageInput as argument
obj1.displayAge(ageInput);
return 0;
```

Protected Access Modifier





■ The protected keyword is used to create protected members (data and function). T khóa protected cs d ng t o các thành viên cb o v (d li u và hàm).

The protected members can be accessed within the class and from the derived class. Các thành viên cb ov cóth ctruyc pt bên trongl pvàt các l pd n xu t

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

// declare parent class
class SampleChild : public Sample {

public:
    void displayAge(int a) {
        // protected elements
        protected:
        int age;
    }
};
```

```
int main() {
    int ageInput;

    // declare object of child class
    SampleChild child;

    cout << "Enter your age: ";
    cin >> ageInput;

    // call child class function
    // pass ageInput as argument
    child.displayAge(ageInput);

    return 0;
}
```





Cácloik tha:

Private: không cho con s d ng ti t l rangoài (tr ng s 3) Protected: Cho con s d ng không l rangoài (tr ng s 2) Public: cho con s d ng cho ti t l rangoài (tr ng s 1) Xét theo tr ng s :

- 3+1, 3+2, 3+3 con không cthah ng s d ng ph n private cachac trong l n ngoài class.
- 2+1, 2+2, 2+3 cs d ng trong khôngs d ng ngoài, có th thay i, tuy cùng tên nh ng tr thành giao th cc a con.
- 1+3, 1+2 cs d ng trong khôngs d ng ngoài, có th thay i, tuy cùng tên nh ng tr thành giao th cc a con.
- 1+1, cs d ng trong, cs d ng ngoài, có th thay i luôn, , tuy cùng tên nh ng tr thành giao th cc a con.

Section 4

Constructors, Copy constructor, Destructors

Agenda





- Constructors
- Copy constructor
- Destructors

```
Destructor trong C++ cg im c nh trong các tr ngh p saur
                                        1. Khi it ngrakh i ph mvi: bi n local khi rakh i ph mvi
                                       2 Khih ym tit ng
                                       + h ym t it ng con qua con tr l p cha:
                                       + xóam t it ng ccpphát ng
                                        + h ym t it ng trong container (víd: vector)
                                        +khim t it ngc al p con ckh it o và sau ó b ép ki ud li uthành l p cha,
                                        phnca it nglpconmàlpchakhôngcósbcti(sliced), dn nvickhôngth
                                        truy c p
                                                     cn a
 // Ep kieu du lieu tu Con thanh Cha
C<mark>hacha=Con(5, 10; //Constructor.cua.C</mark>on.duoc.goi, sau do ep kieu tha<u>nh Cha=> khi ó quá trình sliding x-yra, c</u>h l<u>yph n Ch</u>ac-a-it-ng Con
khi it ngcon ckh itonó ccpphátb nh tuynhiên ngaysau ós b dicing nên s di n ra Destructor ngaykhi ó
cha.hienThi(); // Goi phuong thuc hienThi() cua lop Cha
// cuich ngtrình thêm 1 destructorn a cgi ólàc a it ng cha
                                                                     Ãpkiucontrt Con*thành Cha*
                                                                     Con con(5, 10);
                                                                     Cha* pCha = static_cast<Cha*>(&con); //Ép ki u con tr an toàn t Con* thành Cha*, khi này không x y ra hi n
                                                                     //Giph ngth chienThi() calp Conthông qua contrlp Chanh tính ahình
                                                                     pCha->hienThi();
```

Constructors





- A constructor is a special kind of class member function that is automatically called when an object of that class is instantiated. Constructors are typically used to initialize member variables of the class to appropriate default or user-provided values, or to do any setup steps necessary for the class to be used (e.g. open a file or database).
- Unlike normal member functions, constructors have specific rules for how they must be named
 - ✓ Constructors must have the same name as the class (with the same capitalization)
 - ✓ Constructors have no return type (not even void)

⁺ Mitconstructor làm thoin hàmh viên chi ttrong Ip cgit ngkhim t it ngcal pó ckhito.

⁺Th ng cs d ng kh it o các bi n thành viên c al pv i các giá tr m c nh ho cdo ng i dùng cung c p, ho c th chi n b tk b cthi tl p nào c n thi t l p cóth s d ng (víd: m m tt p tin ho c c s d li u).

⁺ Khác v i các hàm thành viên thông thong các constructor có các quy to contructor có các quy to

[.] Constructor phi có cùng tên vitên cal p (vicùng cách vithoach cái).

[.] Constructor không có ki u tr v (th m chí c void c ng không có).

Default constructors





A constructor that takes no parameters is called a default

constructor

```
m t constructor không có tham s
                        cg i là default constructor
    // Cpp program to illustrate the
    // concept of Constructors
    #include <iostream>
    using namespace std;
    class construct {
    public:
         int a, b;
         // Default Constructor
         construct()
             a = 10;
             b = 20;
```



Parameterized Constructors





 To create a parameterized constructor, simply add parameters to it the way you would to any other function. When you define the constructor's body, use the parameters to initialize the object

```
t om t constructor có thams, b n ch c n thêm các thams vào nh b n làm v i b t k hàm nào khác. Khi b n nh ngh a
class Point {
                  thân hàm c a constructor, s d ng các tham s
                                                           khito it ng
private:
    int x, y;
public:
    // Parameterized Constructor
    Point(int x1, int y1)
        x = x1;
        v = v1;
    int getX()
        return x;
    int getY()
        return y;
};
```

Copy constructor





- A copy constructor is a special type of constructor used to create a new object as a copy of an existing object Acopy constructor làm tlo i chi to a constructor cs d ng t om t it ngm i chi nghi ngó.
- if we do not provide a copy constructor for your classes, C++ will create a public copy constructor.

```
#include<iostream>
                                                  int main()
using namespace std;
                                                       Point p1(10, 15); // Normal constructor is called here
class Point
                                                       Point p2 = p1; // Copy constructor is called here
private:
                                                       // Let us access values assigned by constructors
   int x, y;
public:
                                                       cout << "p1.x = " << p1.getX() << ", p1.y = " << p1.getY();</pre>
   Point(int x1, int y1) { x = x1; y = y1; }
                                                       cout << "\np2.x = " << p2.getX() << ", p2.y = " << p2.getY();
   // Copy constructor
                                                       return 0;
   Point(const Point &p2) \{x = p2.x; y = p2.y;
   int getX()
                          return x:
   int getY()
                          return y; }
                                                     không vi t thì C++ có th
                                                    t sinh ra, tuy nhiên khi
                                                                                                       TRÁNHT SINHRA
                                                     khit othì có thoustom
                                                                                SHALLOW COPY (DAY 8)
                                                     litheovêucu
```

Destructors không vi t thì C++ có th t sinh ra, tuy nhiên khi kh i t o thì cóth custom litheoyêucu (hycpphát ng...)





A destructor is another special kind of class member function that is executed when an object of that class is destroyed

A destructor làm tlo i chi tkhác c a hàm thành viên l p cth cthi khi m t it ng c al p ób h y.

Like constructors, destructors have specific naming rules:

✓ The destructor must have the same name as the class, preceded by a tilde (~).
 ✓ Gi ng nh constructors destructors có các quy t c ttên c th:
 ✓ The destructor can not take arguments.
 Destructor không th có thams .

✓ The destructor has no return type:

Destructor không có ki u tr v.

SOLID in OOP

```
class Rectangle {
private:
      int mWidth:
      int mHeight;
public:
      Rectangle(); // This is the default constructor
      ~Rectangle(); // This is the destructor
      void setValues(int, int);
      int getArea(void);
Rectangle::~Rectangle() {
      cout << "Object is being deleted" << endl;</pre>
```

Member initializer

class Something

int m_value1;

void print()

private:

public:

};





What is different?

```
class Something
               private:
                    int m_value1;
                    double m_value2;
                    char m_value3;
               public:
                    Something()
                        // These are all assignments, not initializations
                        m_value1 = 1;
                        m_value2 = 2.2;
                        m_value3 = 'c';
double m_value2;
char m_value3;
Something(): m_value1{ 1 }, m_value2{ 2.2 }, m_value3{ 'c' } // Initialize our member variables
// No need for assignment here
     std::cout << "Something(" << m_value1 << ", " << m_value2 << ", " << m_value3 << ")\n";
```

References





- https://www.tutorialspoint.com
- https://www.learncpp.com/



Lesson Summary





- 4 characteristics of OOP
- What is Class and Object
- Data encapsulation
- Public, Private, Protected
- Constructors, Copy constructor, Destructors





Thank you

