# Advance Programming Techniques (APT)

Lecture # 5

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## **Object Oriented Programming**

- Procedural programming
  - Writing procedures or methods to perform specific operations on data
- Object Oriented Programming
  - Creating objects that contain both data and methods
- Advantages of OOP
  - Faster and easier to execute
  - It provides clear structure for the programs
  - With OOP code is easier to maintain, modify and debug
  - It provides code reusability and shorter development time

## **Object Oriented Programming**

- Class
  - Class is a template for objects
  - For Example: Fruit, Car
- Object
  - Object is an instance of a class
  - Banana, Apple, Mango are instances of class Fruit
  - Picanto, City, Corolla are instances of class Car

#### Classes in C#

- Create class and object in C#
- Multiple objects
- Accessing class members
- Using multiple classes
- Constructors
- Constructor parameters

#### **Access Modifiers in Classes**

- Public
- Private
- Protected
- Internal

## C# Properties and Encapsulation

- Encapsulation is a technique to make sure that "sensitive" data is hidden from users. To achieve this, we must
  - Declare variables as private
  - Provide public get and set methods, through properties

#### **Properties**



```
class Person
 private string name; // field
 public string Name // property
   get { return name; } // get method
   set { name = value; } // set method
```

### **Properties (Short Hand)**

```
class Person
 public string Name // property
  { get; set; }
class Program
  static void Main(string[] args)
   Person myObj = new Person();
   myObj.Name = "Liam";
   Console.WriteLine(myObj.Name);
```