

# OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING

ENCT 151

**Lecture : 3**

**Tutorial : 1**

**Practical : 3**

**Year : I**

**Part : II**

## **Course Objectives:**

To provide students with foundation in understanding and applying principles of object oriented programming. Emphasis will be given on developing object oriented programming skills using C ++.

### **1 Introduction to Object Oriented Programming (3 hours)**

- 1.1 History of programming languages
- 1.2 Need of object oriented programming(OOP)
- 1.3 Object oriented programming versus procedure oriented programming
- 1.4 Concepts of object oriented programming
- 1.5 Popular object oriented languages
- 1.6 Advantages of OOP
- 1.7 Disadvantages of OOP

### **2 Basics of C++ Programming (5 hours)**

- 2.1 C++ Program structure
- 2.2 Character set and tokens
- 2.3 Variable declaration and expression
- 2.4 Data types
- 2.5 Type conversion and casting
- 2.6 User defined constant const
- 2.7 Reference variables
- 2.8 Conditions and looping
- 2.9 Namespace scope
- 2.10 Functions
  - 2.10.1 Function overloading
  - 2.10.2 Inline function
  - 2.10.3 Default arguments
  - 2.10.4 Pass by reference and return by reference
- 2.11 Array, pointer and string
- 2.12 Structure and unions
- 2.13 Enumeration
- 2.14 Dynamic memory allocation

### **3 Objects and Classes**

**(7 hours)**

- 3.1 C++ classes
- 3.2 Objects and the member access
- 3.3 Relation of object, class and memory
- 3.4 Defining member function
- 3.5 Defining outer function inline
- 3.6 Objects as member
- 3.7 Constructors and destructors
- 3.8 Object as function arguments
- 3.9 Returning objects from functions
- 3.10 Array of objects
- 3.11 Pointer to objects
- 3.12 Dynamic memory allocation for objects
- 3.13 Dynamic constructors
- 3.14 Pointer
- 3.15 Static data member and static member function
- 3.16 Constant member functions and constant objects
- 3.17 Friend functions and friend classes

### **4 Operator Overloading**

**(5 hours)**

- 4.1 Overloadable and non- overloadable operators
- 4.2 Syntax of operator overloading
- 4.3 Operator overloading using member operator functions
- 4.4 Operator overloading using non member functions
- 4.5 Unary operator overloading
- 4.6 Binary operator overloading
- 4.7 Type conversion between objects
- 4.8 Explicit constructors

### **5 Inheritance**

**(5 hours)**

- 5.1 Base class and derived class
- 5.2 protected access specifier
- 5.3 Derived class declaration
- 5.4 Is\_a relation and Has\_a relation
- 5.5 Public, protected and private inheritance
- 5.6 Member overriding
- 5.7 Forms of inheritance
- 5.8 Constructors in derived class
- 5.9 Destructor in derived class
- 5.10 Need of virtual base class

## **6 Virtual Functions**

**(4 hours)**

- 6.1 What is virtual function
- 6.2 Need of virtual function
- 6.3 Pointer to derived class
- 6.4 Array of pointers to base class
- 6.5 Pure virtual functions and abstract class
- 6.6 Virtual destructors
- 6.7 Reinterpret cast operator
- 6.8 Run-time type information

## **7 Stream Computation**

**(6 hours)**

- 7.1 Input/output stream class hierarchy
- 7.2 Testing stream errors
- 7.3 Unformatted input/output and formatted input/output
- 7.4 Stream operator overloading
- 7.5 File input/output with streams
- 7.6 File stream class hierarchy
- 7.7 ASCII and binary files
- 7.8 Read/Write from file
- 7.9 Sequential access to file
- 7.10 Random access to file
- 7.11 File access pointers and their manipulators
- 7.12 Testing errors during file operations
- 7.13 File input/output with member functions

## **8 Templates**

**(6 hours)**

- 8.1 Function template
- 8.2 Overloading function template
- 8.3 Class template
- 8.4 Derived class template
- 8.5 Introduction to standard template library
  - 8.5.1 Components of STL
  - 8.5.2 Container
  - 8.5.3 Iterators
  - 8.5.4 Algorithms

## **9 Exception Handling**

**(4 hours)**

- 9.1 Basics of exception handling
- 9.2 Advantage over conventional error handling
- 9.3 Exception handling mechanism
- 9.4 Multiple handlers
- 9.5 Catching all exceptions

- 9.6 Rethrowing exception
- 9.7 Exception with arguments
- 9.8 Exceptions specification for function
- 9.9 Exceptions in constructors and destructors
- 9.10 Handling uncaught exceptions
- 9.11 Handling unexpected exception

### **Tutorial (15 hours)**

After completing each chapter some problems are solved and students are asked to solve programming problems with the teacher's assistance.

### **Assignment**

Appropriate assignment problems are given to students after the completion of each chapter.

### **Practical (45 hours)**

There will be nine laboratory exercises encompassing the entire course content. At the end of the course, students are required to submit a programming project demonstrating the application of object-oriented programming concepts.

### **Final Exam**

The questions will cover all the chapters in the syllabus. The evaluation scheme will be as possible as indicated in the table below:

Chapter	Hours	Marks Distribution*
1	3	4
2	5	7
3	7	9
4	5	7
5	5	7
6	4	5
7	6	8
8	6	8
9	4	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>60</b>

\* There may be minor deviation in marks distribution.

### **References**

1. Schildt, H. (2015). C++: The Complete Reference. McGraw-Hill Education.
2. Baral, D.S., Baral, D. (2010). Secrets of Object Oriented Programming in C++. Bhundipuran Prakasan.
3. Lafore, R. (2002). Object Oriented Programming in C++. Sams Publishing.
4. Deitel, H.M., Deitel, P.J. (2007). C++ How to Program. Prentice Hall.