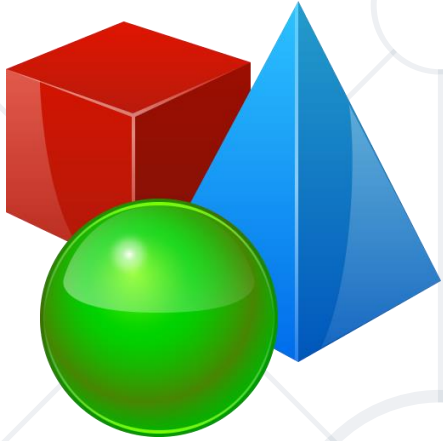


Objects and Classes

Enums, Objects, Class Definition and Members



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#cpp-oop

1. Special Types – **typedef**, **enum**
2. Representing the Real World
3. Classes and Objects
4. Defining Classes and Using Objects
 - Fields, Methods, Special Member Functions
5. Access Modifiers
 - **public**, **private** and **protected**
 - Getters and Setters





Special Types

Typedef and Enumerations

Typedef

- **Typedef** allows creating aliases for existing types
 - Should be used within the problem's context
 - **map<string, vector<int>>** to **StudentScores**
- Syntax: similar to declaring a variable, place **typedef** in declaration

```
typedef string tenStrings[10];
tenStrings words = { "the", "quick", "brown", "fox",
"jumps", "over", "the", "lazy", "dog", "!" };
```

```
typedef map<string, vector<int>> StudentScores;
StudentScores judgeAssignment2Scores;
```





Enumerations

- Enumerations **contain a fixed list of special constant values**
 - all possible values are known and can be written in code
 - have some semantic meaning in the real world
- **standard colors** – red, green, blue, yellow, orange
- **currencies** – USD, BGN, GBP
- **automobile fuel type** – Petrol, Diesel, Electricity

- C++ has two enumeration types – **enum** and **enum class**

enum defines a list of
named constant integers

```
enum color { red, blue, pink };  
color eyeColor = blue;  
// same as color eyeColor = 1;
```

enum class defines a
new data type

```
enum class Color { red, blue, pink };  
Color eyeColor = Color::blue;  
/* Color eyeColor = 1 - invalid,  
compile time error */
```




Representing the Real World

Object-Oriented Programming

- So far our data types were essentially "just numbers"
 - **int**, **float** and **double** are obviously numbers
 - **char** is also a number, although treated like a symbol
 - **arrays** of the above types are still just numerical data
- The physical world can be represented entirely by numbers
 - Computers work with **1**s and **0**s anyway
- What matters is not the data itself, but how you interpret it

Representing the Real World in Code

- In the real world, we usually talk about "**objects**"
 - Example: **Peter, United Kingdom, Zhivko's Car**
 - Objects have attributes / properties: **age, population, fuel**
 - Objects can sometimes do things: **talk, leave EU, break**



Representing the Real World in Code

- There are usually multiple objects of the same **type / class**
 - Example: **Peter, Churchill, Abd al Hakim** and **Hanyu** are all people
 - Example: **United Kingdom, India** and **Egypt** are all countries
- Object-oriented programming focuses on such **classes & objects**





Object-Oriented Programming

Object-Oriented Programming

- Introduces ways to group data into user-defined data types
 - a **Person** type, a **Country** type, a **Car** type
 - Variables defined in a user-defined type are called "**fields**"
- These user-defined types are called "**classes**"
- Instances of such user-defined types are called "**objects**"
- In addition to fields, we can add functions to a **class**
 - Functions in a class are called **methods**



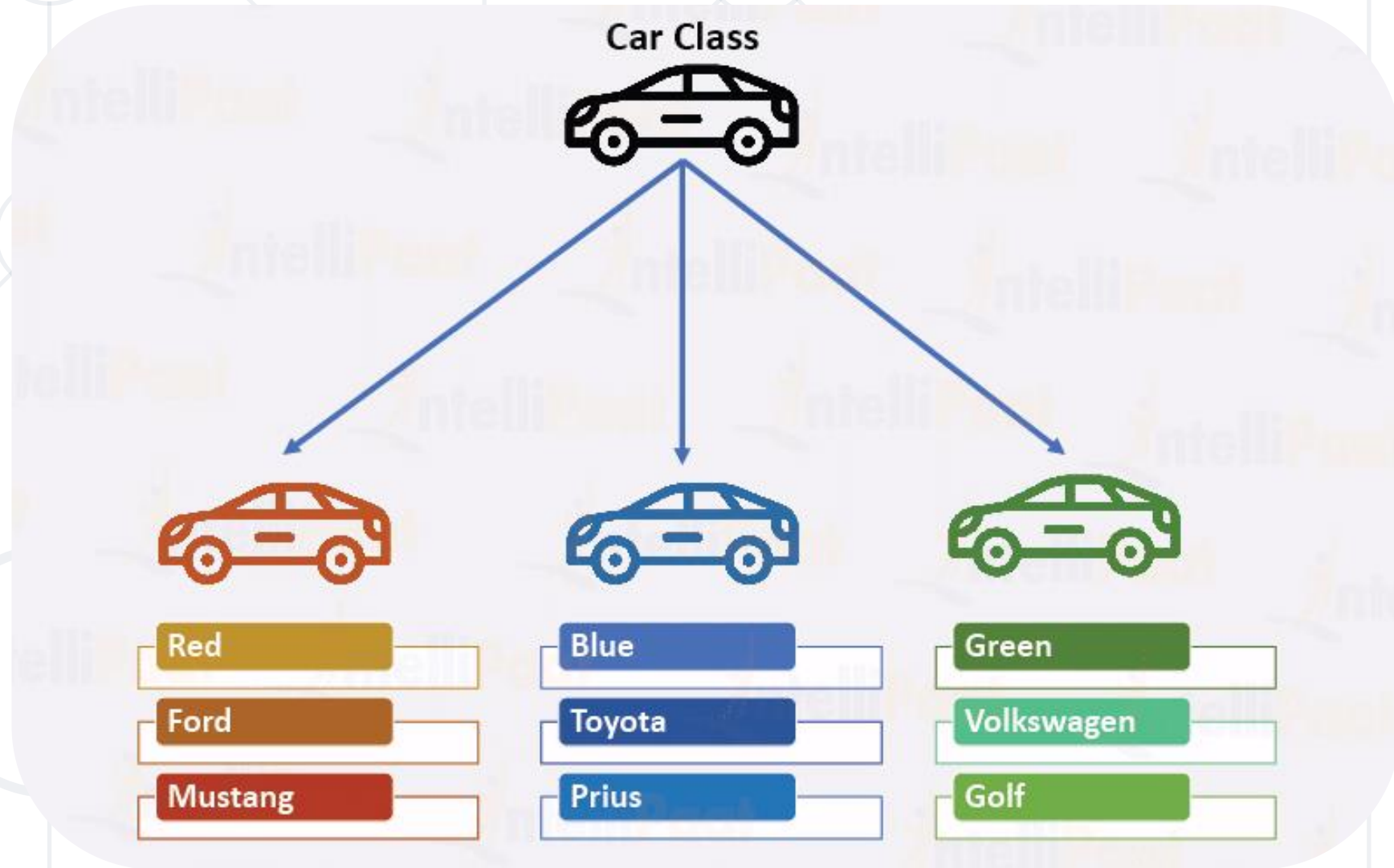


Objects and Classes

- In programming, **classes** provide the structure for **objects**
- User-defined data types
 - Act as a **template** for **objects** of the same type
- Definition contains the class "**members**":
 - **Fields, Methods, Constructors, Destructor**
- One class may have many instances (objects)

- Any variable of a **class**-defined data type
 - Operator **.** (dot) is used for accessing members of an object
- The **instance** is the object itself, which is created at runtime
- All instances have common **behaviour, defined by the class methods**

Classes and Objects





Defining Classes

Defining Classes

- Specification of a given type of objects from the real world



Key word

Class name

```
class Dice {  
    access_modifier:  
        members...  
    access_modifier:  
        ...  
};
```

Class body

Don't forget the ; after definition

- Members of a class are variables and functions
- Access modifiers - where members can be accessed from

Defining Classes – Example

- Person class
 - Age, Name, Height
- For now, ignore access modifiers – just place **public:** at the beginning
- Notice we can use data types that are themselves objects of classes
 - name here is an object of the STL class string

Access
modifier

```
#include<string>
class Person {
public:
    std::string name;
    int age;
    double height;
};

int main(){
    Person p;
    return 0;
};
```



Using Objects

Using Objects

- Creating a variable of a **class** data type
- Objects follow the same rules as normal variables
 - Can be passed as a copy to a function or by reference with **&**
 - Can be put into arrays, vectors
 - Accessing members through an **operator.** (dot)
 - For access through an iterator or pointer, we use the **operator ->**



```
class Person {  
    class Body {  
    public:  
        double height;  
        double weight;  
    };  
    public:  
        string name;  
        int age;  
        Body body;  
};
```

```
Person person;  
person.name = "George Georgiev";  
person.age = 25;  
person.body.height = 1.82;  
person.body.weight = 87;
```

```
Person otherPerson;  
person.name = "Ana Ivanova";  
person.age = 42;  
person.body.height = 1.6;  
person.body.weight = 54;
```




Constructors

- **Constructors** are special member functions
 - Initialize objects of a class
 - Follow same rules as functions, but without a **return** type
 - Can have overloads, default parameters

```
class Person {  
    string name; int age = 0; double height = 0;  
    Person(string pName, int pAge, double pHeight) {  
        name = pName;  
        age = pAge;  
        height = pHeight;  
    }  
};
```

Class
name

Body

Parameters

- Can be called on declaration directly

```
Person peter ("Peter Brown", 31, 1.69);
```

- Since C++11 can be called with `{ }` brackets too:

```
Person peter {"Peter Brown", 31, 1.69};
```

- Can be used to create objects to pass to a variable/function:

```
Person peter {"Peter Brown", 31, 1.69};  
Person ivan = Person("Ivan Ivanov", 12, 1.52));  
vector<Person> people;  
people.push_back(Person("Ana Ivanova", 43, 1.60));
```

- A constructor without parameters is a **default constructor**

```
Person() { name = "<unknown>"; }
```

- Called when no other constructor is called

```
Person p; Person people[3];
```

- Auto-generated if class has **no other constructors**
- If no default constructor for example **Person**:
 - Default creation ~~Person p;~~ and ~~Person p[3];~~ won't compile
 - Some structures ~~vector<Person> people;~~ won't compile



The this Pointer

- **this** pointer explicitly access class members inside the class
- **this** points to whatever the current object is
- Very useful in any method where parameters match the fields

```
Person(string name, int age, double height) {  
    this->name = name;  
    this->age = age;  
    this->height = height;  
};
```

- There is a convention to always use **this**, even if not needed



Constructor_INITIALIZER List

- Constructor body is **always** executed **after** a member creation
- Constructors are **typically written** with initializer lists:

```
ClassName(parameters) :  
    member1(member1Parameters),  
    ...  
    memberN(memberNParameters) {  
}
```

- Executes **before the body**
- If a member is omitted, it is **default-constructed** (if possible)
- This syntax is also **immune** to the member-hiding problem



Simple Methods

- Methods are functions declared inside a class
 - Follow the same rules as **normal functions**
 - Compiler knows which methods belong to which class
 - **size()**, **begin()**, **sort()** are methods in the list class
- Methods can access class fields and other members directly
 - Can read and write fields, call other methods
 - Can use **this->** to explicitly refer to members

A **method** for printing information

```
void printPersonInfo() {  
    cout << "name: " << this->name  
    << ", age: " << this->age  
    << ", height: " << this->body.height  
    << ", weight: " << this->body.weight  
    << endl;  
}
```

A **method** for aging up

```
void makePersonOlder(int years) {  
    this->age += years;  
}
```

- This is somewhat better

```
class Person {  
    ...  
    void makeOlder(int years) {  
        this->age += years;  
    }  
    ...  
    string getInfo() {  
        ostringstream info;  
        info << "name: " << this->name  
            << ", age: " << this->age  
            << ", " << this->body.getInfo();  
        return info.str();  
    }  
};
```

Refactoring for Better Quality

```
class Person {  
    class Body {  
        ...  
        string getInfo() {  
            ostringstream info;  
            info << "height: " << this->height  
                << ", weight: " << this->weight;  
            return info.str();  
        }  
    };  
    ...  
};
```



Access Modifiers

Encapsulation, Getters and Setters

- Do you see a problem in the following code?
 - We're updating the **radius**, but that does not update the **area**

```
const double PI = 3.14;

class Circle {
public:
    double radius;
    double area;

    circle(double radius) :
        radius(radius),
        area(radius * radius * PI) {}
};
```

```
int main() {
    Circle c(10);
    c.radius = 20;
    cout << c.area << endl;
    return 0
}
```

public, private, protected



- Access modifiers
 - Control whether external code has member access
 - **public** – access both by code "outside" and "inside" the class
 - **private** – access ONLY to code "inside" the class
 - **protected**
- Every member has that access after an **access modifier**
 - Until another modifier is encountered
 - Access modifiers can set the access for multiple members

Adding Encapsulation

- Let's encapsulate our **Circle**'s member fields:
 - **private** access **radius** & **area**
 - **public** constructor
 - Now we can create **Circles**, but external code can't access **radius** and **area**
- But how can we print the **area** now or change the **radius**?
 - We still need to add public methods for interaction



Adding Encapsulation

```
class Circle {  
private:  
    double radius;  
    double area;  
public:  
    Circle(double radius) :  
        radius(radius),  
        area(radius * radius * PI) {}  
};
```

- "Getter" and "Setter" – common names for some **specific methods**
- Getter – **public** method returning a value of **private** member

```
double getArea() { return this->area; }
```

- Can sometimes calculate what to return (e.g. calculate **area**)
- Setter – **public** method assigning a value of **private** member
 - Keeps internal state correct while giving access to external code

```
void setRadius(double radius) {  
    this->radius = radius;  
    this->area = radius * radius * PI;  
}
```

Example - Getters and Setters

```
class Circle {  
private:  
    double radius;  
    double area;  
public:  
    circle(double radius) :  
        radius(radius),  
        area(radius * radius * PI) {}  
  
    double getRadius() { return this->radius; }  
    double getArea() { return this->area; }  
    void setRadius(double radius) {  
        this->radius = radius;  
        this->area = radius * radius * PI;  
    }  
};
```

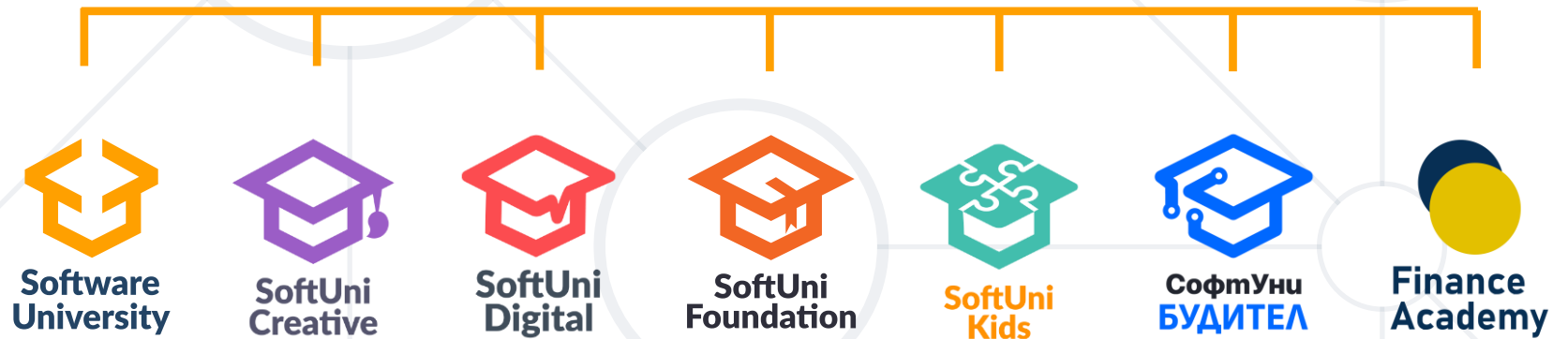
Example - Getters and Setters

```
int main() {  
  
    Circle c(10);  
    cout << c.getArea() << endl;  
  
    c.setRadius(20)  
    cout << c.getArea() << endl;  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

- Typedefs allow shortening code by creating **type aliases**
- Enumerations are types with user-defined values
- Classes define templates for objects
 - **Fields, Methods, Constructors, Destructors**
- Objects is an **instance** of a class
- Classes should **encapsulate** their internal state
 - And provide **methods** for **interaction**



Questions?



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