

Module 12

Partha Pratin Das

Objectives & Outline

Access Specifiers public and private

Hiding
Stack (public)
Stack (private)

Get-Set Idiom

Summary

Module 12: Programming in C++

Access Specifiers

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Module Objectives

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Objectives & Outline

Access
Specifiers
public and
private

Hiding
Stack (public
Stack (private

Get-Set Idiom

- Understand access specifiers in C++ classes to control the visibility of members
- Learn to design with Information Hiding



Module Outline

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Objectives & Outline

Access Specifiers public and private

Hiding
Stack (public)
Stack (private)

Get-Set Idion

- Access specifiers
 - public Access Specifier
 - private Access Specifier
- Information Hiding
 - Stack with public data
 - Stack with private data
- Get-Set Idiom



Module 12: Lecture 21

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Objectives & Outline

Access Specifiers public and private

Hiding
Stack (public)
Stack (private

Get-Set Idion

- Access specifiers
 - public Access Specifier
 - private Access Specifier
- Information Hiding
 - Stack with public data
 - Stack with private data



Program 12.01/02: Complex Number: Access Specification

Public data, Public method

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Objectives & Outline

Access Specifiers

Information Hiding

Get-Set Idion

Summary

```
#include <iostream> #include <cmath>
                                                   #include <iostream> #include <cmath>
using namespace std:
                                                   using namespace std:
class Complex { public: double re, im;
                                                   class Complex { private: double re, im;
public: double norm() {
                                                   public: double norm() {
            return sqrt(re*re + im*im);
                                                               return sqrt(re*re + im*im);
void print(const Complex& t) { // Global fn.
                                                   void print(const Complex& t) { // Global fn.
    cout << t.re << "+j" << t.im << endl;
                                                       cout << t.re << "+j" << t.im << endl;
                                                       // 'Complex::re': cannot access private
                                                       // member declared in class 'Complex'
                                                       // 'Complex::im': cannot access private
                                                       // member declared in class 'Complex'
int main() {
                                                   int main() {
    Complex c = \{ 4.2, 5.3 \}; // Okav
                                                       Complex c = \{4.2, 5.3\}: // Error
                                                       // 'initializing': cannot convert from
                                                       // 'initializer-list' to 'Complex'
    print(c):
                                                       print(c):
    cout << c.norm():
                                                       cout << c.norm():
    return 0;
                                                       return 0;

    public data can be accessed by any function

                                                   • private data can be accessed only by methods
• norm (method) can access (re. im)
                                                   • norm (method) can access (re. im)
• print (global) can access (re, im)
                                                   • print (global) cannot access (re, im)
• main (global) can access (re, im) & initialize
                                                   • main (global) cannot access (re, im) to initialize
```

Private data, Public method



Access Specifiers

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Objectives & Outline

Access Specifiers public and private

Information Hiding Stack (public Stack (private

Get-Set Idiom

 Classes provide access specifiers for members (data as well as function) to enforce data hiding that separates implementation from interface

- private accessible inside the definition of the class
 - member functions of the same class
- public accessible everywhere
 - member functions of the same class
 - member function of a different class
 - global functions
- The keywords public and private are the Access Specifiers
- Unless specified, the access of the members of a class is considered private
- A class may have multiple access specifier. The effect of one continues till the next is encountered



Information Hiding

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Objectives & Outline

Specifiers

public and
private

Information

Hiding
Stack (public)
Stack (private)

Get-Set Idiom

- The private part of a class (attributes and methods) forms its implementation because the class alone should be concerned with it and have the right to change it
- The public part of a class (attributes and methods) constitutes its interface which is available to all others for using the class
- Customarily, we put all attributes in private part and the methods in public part. This ensures:
 - The state of an object can be changed only through one of its methods (with the knowledge of the class)
 - The behavior of an object is accessible to others through the methods
- This is known as Information Hiding



Information Hiding

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Objectives of Outline

Specifiers

public and
private

Information

Hiding Stack (public)

Get-Set Idion

Summary

 For the sake of efficiency in design, we at times, put attributes in public and / or methods in private. In such cases:

- The public attributes should not decide the state of an object, and
- The private methods cannot be part of the behavior of an object

We illustrate information hiding through two implementations a stack



Program 12.03/04: Stack: Implementations using public data

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Stack (public)

Using dynamic array

Using vector

```
#include <iostream> #include <cstdlib>
using namespace std:
class Stack { public:
    char *data_; int top_;
    public:
    int empty() { return (top_ == -1); }
    void push(char x) {data_[++top_] = x; }
    void pop() { --top : }
    char top() { return data [top ]: }
};
                                                 };
int main() {
    Stack s: char str[10] = "ABCDE":
    s.data_ = new char[100]; // Exposed Init
    s.top = -1:
                             // Exposed Init
    for(int i = 0; i < 5; ++i)
        s.push(str[i]):
    while (!s.emptv()) {
        cout << s.top(); s.pop();
    } // Outputs: EDCBA -- Reversed string
    delete 🗍 s.data :
                            // Exposed De-Init
    return 0;
```

```
#include <iostream> #include <vector>
using namespace std:
class Stack { public:
    vector<char> data_; int top_;
    public:
    int empty() { return (top_ == -1); }
    void push(char x) { data_[++top_] = x; }
    void pop() { --top : }
    char top() { return data [top ]: }
int main() {
    Stack s: char str[10] = "ABCDE":
    s.data_.resize(100); // Exposed Init
    s.top = -1:
                        // Exposed Init
    for(int i = 0; i < 5; ++i)
        s.push(str[i]):
    while (!s.empty()) {
       cout << s.top(); s.pop();
    } // Outputs: EDCBA -- Reversed string
    return 0;
```

- public data reveals the internals of the stack (no information hiding)
- Spills data structure codes (Exposed Init / De-Init) into the application (main)
- To switch from array to vector or vice-versa the application needs to change



Program 12.03/04: Stack: Implementations using public data – Risks

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Objectives & Outline

Specifiers

public and
private

Stack (public)
Stack (private)

Get-Set Idiom

```
Using dynamic array Using vector
```

```
#include <iostream> #include <cstdlib>
                                                  #include <iostream> #include <vector>
using namespace std:
                                                 using namespace std:
class Stack { public:
                                                  class Stack { public:
    char *data_; int top_;
                                                     vector<char> data_; int top_;
    public:
                                                     public:
    int empty() { return (top_ == -1); }
                                                     int empty() { return (top_ == -1); }
    void push(char x) {data_[++top_] = x; }
                                                     void push(char x) { data_[++top_] = x; }
    void pop() { --top : }
                                                     void pop() { --top : }
    char top() { return data_[top_]; }
                                                     char top() { return data [top ]: }
};
                                                 };
                                                 int main() {
int main() {
    Stack s: char str[10] = "ABCDE":
                                                     Stack s: char str[10] = "ABCDE":
    s.data_ = new char[100]; // Exposed Init
                                                     s.data_.resize(100); // Exposed Init
    s.top = -1:
                                                     s.top = -1:
                             // Exposed Init
                                                                          // Exposed Init
    for(int i=0; i<5; ++i) s.push(str[i]);
                                                     for(int i=0; i<5; ++i) s.push(str[i]);
    s.top_ = 2; // STACK GETS INCONSISTENT
                                                     s.top_ = 2; // STACK GETS INCONSISTENT
    while (!s.emptv()) {
                                                     while (!s.emptv()) {
        cout << s.top(); s.pop();
                                                        cout << s.top(); s.pop();
    } // Outputs: CBA -- WRONG!!!
                                                     } // Outputs: CBA -- WRONG!!!
    delete [] s.data_;
                            // Exposed De-Init
    return 0:
                                                     return 0:
```

Application may intentionally or inadvertently tamper the value of top. – this corrupts the stack!

[•] s.top. = 2; destroys consistency of the stack and causes wrong output

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Program 12.05/06: Stack: Implementations using private data – Safe

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Objectives & Outline

Specifiers

public and
private

Information

Stack (private)

Summary

Using dynamic array

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std:
class Stack { private:
    char *data_; int top_;
public:
    // Initialization
    Stack(): data_(new char[100]), top_(-1) {}
    // De-Initialization
    "Stack() { delete[] data : }
    int empty() { return (top_ == -1); }
    void push(char x) { data_[++top_] = x; }
    void pop() { --top_; }
    char top() { return data_[top_]; }
};
int main() {
    Stack s: char str[10] = "ABCDE":
    for (int i=0; i<5; ++i) s.push(str[i]);
    while (!s.emptv()) {
        cout << s.top(); s.pop();
```

return 0;

Using vector

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
class Stack { private:
    vector<char> data_; int top_;
public:
    // Initialization
    Stack(): top_(-1) { data_.resize(100); }
    // De-Initialization
    "Stack() {}:
    int empty() { return (top_ == -1); }
    void push(char x) { data_[++top_] = x; }
    void pop() { --top_; }
    char top() { return data_[top_]; }
};
int main() {
    Stack s: char str[10] = "ABCDE":
    for (int i=0; i<5; ++i) s.push(str[i]);
    while (!s.emptv()) {
        cout << s.top(); s.pop();
    return 0;
```

- private data hides the internals of the stack (information hiding)
- Data structure codes contained within itself with initialization and de-initialization
- To switch from array to vector or vice-versa the application needs *no* change
- Application cannot tamper stack any direct access to top_ or data_ is compilation error!

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Interface and Implementation

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Objectives (Outline

Access Specifiers public and private

Hiding
Stack (public)
Stack (private)

Get-Set Idiom

Summary

Interface

Implementation

```
// File: Stack.h
                                            // File: Stack h
                                            class Stack { private: // Implementation
class Stack { private: // Implementation
    char *data_; int top_;
                                                 char *data_; int top_;
public: // Interface
                                            public: // Interface
    Stack():
                                                Stack():
    "Stack():
                                                 "Stack():
    int emptv():
                                                 int emptv():
    void push(char x);
                                                 void push(char x);
    void pop();
                                                 void pop();
                                                 char top();
    char top();
}:
                                            };
                                            // File: Stack.cpp // Implementation
                                            Stack::Stack(): data_(new char[100]), top_(-1) {}
                                            Stack:: "Stack() { delete[] data : }
                                            int Stack::empty() { return (top_ == -1); }
                                            void Stack::push(char x) { data [++top ] = x: }
                                            void Stack::pop() { --top : }
                                            char Stack::top() { return data_[top_]; }
```

Application

```
#include "Stack.h"
int main() {
    Stack s; char str[10] = "ABCDE";
    for (int i = 0; i < 5; ++i) s.push(str[i]);
    while (!s.empty()) { cout << s.top(); s.pop(); }
    return 0;
}</pre>
```



Module 12: End of Lecture 21

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Objectives &

Access Specifiers public and private

Information Hiding Stack (public) Stack (private)

Get-Set Idion

- Access specifiers
 - public Access Specifier
 - private Access Specifier
- Information Hiding
 - Stack with public data
 - Stack with private data



Module 12: Lecture 22

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Objectives &

Specifiers

public and
private

Information
Hiding

Stack (private)

- Get-Set Idiom
 - Idiom for fine-grained Access Control



Get-Set Methods: Idiom for fine-grained Access Control

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Objectives &

public and private Information Hiding

Stack (private)

Get-Set Idiom

Get-Set Idior

- As noted, we put all *attributes* in private and the *methods* in public. This restricts the access to data completely
- To fine-grain the access to data we provide selective public member functions to read (get) and / or write (set) data

```
class MyClass { // private
    int readWrite_; // Like re_, im_ in Complex -- common aggregated members
    int readOnly_; // Like DateOfBirth, Emp_ID, RollNo -- should not need a change
    int writeOnly_; // Like Password -- reset if forgotten
    int invisible_; // Like top_, data_ in Stack -- keeps internal state
    public:
    // get and set methods both to read as well as write readWrite_ member
    int getReadWrite() { return readWrite : }
    void setReadWrite(int v) { readWrite = v: }
    // Only get method to read readOnly_ member - no way to write it
    int getReadOnly() { return readOnly_; }
    // Only set method to write writeOnly_ member - no way to read it
    void setWriteOnly(int v) { writeOnly_ = v; }
    // No method accessing invisible_ member directly - no way to read or write it
```



Module Summary

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Objectives & Outline

Access
Specifiers
public and
private
Information
Hiding
Stack (public

Get-Set Idion

- Access Specifiers helps to control visibility of data members and methods of a class
- The private access specifier can be used to hide information about the implementation details of the data members and methods
- Get, Set methods are defined to provide an interface to use and access the data members



Instructor and TAs

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Objectives &

Access Specifiers public and

Hiding
Stack (public)

Get-Set Idion

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