

# OOPs

①

- Object Oriented Programming System.
- class & object & ~~design~~ program Design ~~o2422m~~ information oops. , [C++, JAVA, PYTHON → USED LANGUAGE]

## Advantages

- Code Reusability through Inheritance.
- Security through Encapsulation.
- Flexibility through Polymorphism.
- Modularity. (separate classes & divide ~~o2422m~~).
- PROBLEM SOLVING (BREAKDOWN THE PROBLEMS).

⇒ Difference Btwn POPs & OOPs

### POP (Procedure Oriented Programming)

- Based on Functions.
- Top-down Approach
- High Complexity (problem solving)

### OOPs (Object oriented Programming).

- Based on classes & objects.
- Bottom Up Approach.
- 4 pillars.
- Data Security
- Data Hiding

Eg: C language

Eg: Java, C++ .

## CLASS

(2)

- Variables, methods, and constructors define logical Form.
- class in memory space.

## OBJECT

- Instance of class -
- Object in memory space separate (consists).
- class methods, variables, Accession object system.

[Note: static variables (object system),

## new Keyword

- object in memory space allocate.

## CONSTRUCTOR.

(3)

- object on Initialize assignment encapsulates special method known.
- class on same name method/func.
- Return type omitted.

Note: [override assignment rules. But overload allowed].

Additional.

(Base class hide method).

- ~~object create assignment method name~~ la

## TYPES OF CONSTRUCTORS.

- 1) Default
- 2) Non Argument
- 3) Parameterized.

Note: (4) COPY CONSTRUCTOR.

### 1) Default constructor.

- class create assignment name Default method  
compiler constructor create method.

- JVM automatically create assignment constructor name  
Default constructor.





• Refer non Access modifiers, Access modifiers. →

## 4 Pillars

- ① Inheritance
- ② Polymorphism.
- ③ Encapsulation.
- ④ Abstraction.

### ⇒ INHERITANCE

- One class can inherit attributes and methods from another class. Inheritance.
- Code Reusability.

### Types.

- ① Single Inheritance
- ② Multilevel Inheritance
- ③ Hierarchical Inheritance
- ④ Multiple Inheritance
- ⑤ Hybrid Inheritance

Refer → syntax + Eg images.

Note: • Multiple Inheritance not supported in Java. (6)  
⇒ By using interface → we use multiple Inheritance (support).

## ⇒ POLYMORPHISM

- Same method on different objects use different calculations polymorphism.

### 6 TYPES OF POLYMORPHISM

1) compile-time Polymorphism (static / Early Binding)

Eg: Method overloading

2) Runtime Polymorphism (Dynamic / Late Binding).

Eg: Method overriding.

## ⇒ Method Overloading

- Same method on same different objects use different ways.
- Different parameters.
- Order of parameters different.
- Number of parameters different (count).



## ⇒ Method Overriding (7)

- Base class or also sub class or also method 2. Same implementation. Base class or method or hide or also.
- here, same method with same parameter list.
- Base class or also super keyword use or also.
- super keyword point or also class or also (Base class).

## ⇒ OPERATOR OVERLOADING

- Some operators or Different implementation use or also Operator Overloading.

eg: +

### ③ ENCAPSULATION

- ഒരു method ന്നോ variable ന്നോ ഉള്ള single unit ആയി പാക്കേജ് ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെ Encapsulation.
- Data hiding
- ഒരു method ന്നോ variable ന്നോ private ആയി declare ചെയ്യണം.
- Private ആയി method ന്നോ variable ന്നോ getter setter ഉപയോഗിച്ച് മാത്രം Access ചെയ്യാം. (modify ചെയ്യാം)
- Developer ന്നും ഉപയോക്താക്കൾക്കും തമ്മിൽ.
- Not Access → by using this keyword.

### ④ ABSTRACTION

- Implementation details hide ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ട് functionality ഉപയോക്താക്കൾക്ക് user ന്നോ provide ചെയ്യാം.

eg: Scanner class, println().

- Abstraction can be achieved by 2 ways.

- 1) Abstract class (0 to 100%)
- 2) Interface (100%)



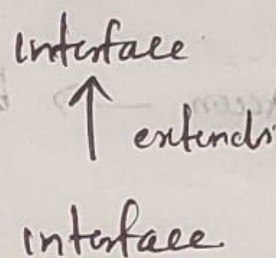
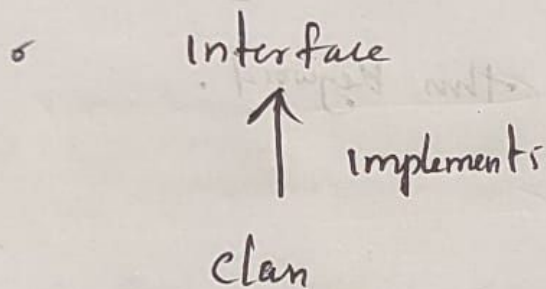
## Abstract class

(9)

- abstract class n object create nahi krsktte.
- abstract class n body kamal.
- abstract class k abstract methods n non abstract methods (non access modifiers).

## Interface

- implements keyword use krsktte.
- body kamal, object create nahi krsktte.



## Exception Handling

### Exception

- runtime k program (user invalid input) or user ki program k mistakes handle krsktte exception.

## try

- exception code (normal program error) try block or package.

## catch (multiple catch block available).

- exception handle automatically catch & handle.
- exception object create automatically an object and display.
- try must follow catch.
- try & catch same requirement, But catch same requirement.

## finally

- must normal work & exception code finally block or package. (it is executed exception handler or not).

## throw

- Developers can create & throw exception throw or package.

## throws

- an exception and warning automatically throws.

System.out.println ( ) → • operator use a2wini  
 ↓ ↓ ↓  
 class object method.

## finalize ( )

- unwanted resource system Resource on Remove
- memory free important example: finalize ( ) .

## final Keyword

Variable → To create constant variable  
 method → override a2wini a2wini  
 class → Inherit a2wini a2wini

## this Keyword

- Global Variable on a2wini a2wini  
 ( Same name a2wini variables on )
- Same name a2wini variable on Globally a2wini  
 a2wini a2wini this Keyword .



## Super Keyword

(12)

polymorphism ന്റെ method overriding ന്റെ

Base class ന്റെ hide ചെയ്തിട്ട് Subclass ന്റെ

A Base class ന്റെ method ന്റെ

extension super keyword use ചെയ്യുന്നു.

Note: [ഒരു Base class ന്റെ  
Access ചെയ്യാൻ].

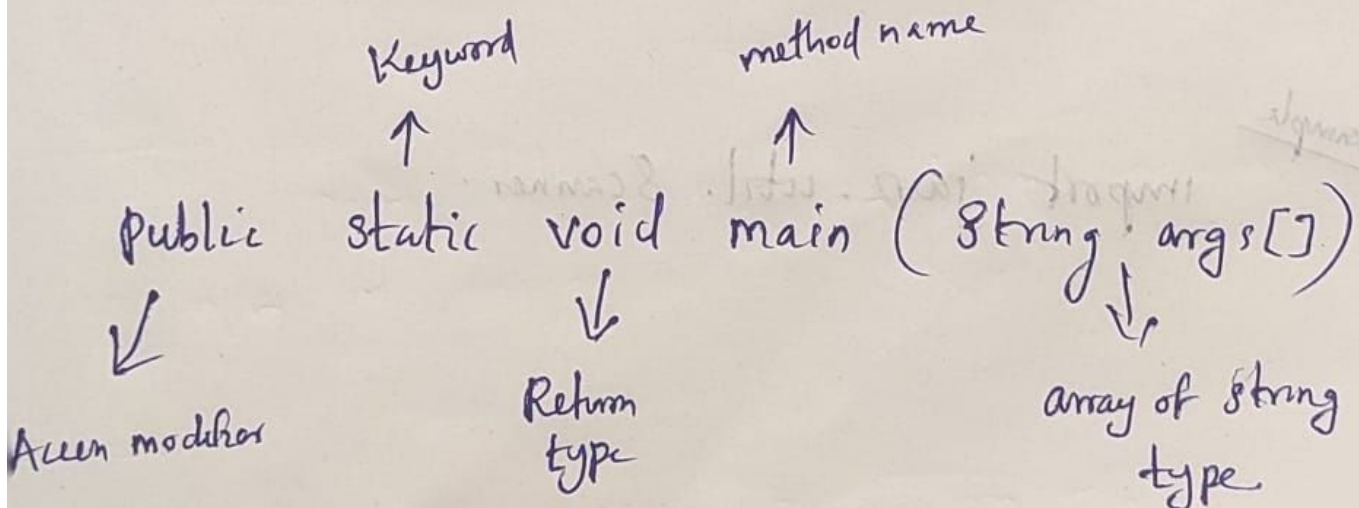
A, B, C 3 class ഉൾക്കൊള്ളുന്നു (inherited class)

A class ന്റെ B class ന്റെ Inheritance

B class ന്റെ super keyword ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

A class ന്റെ access ചെയ്യാൻ (method ന്റെ extension  
super keyword ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു)

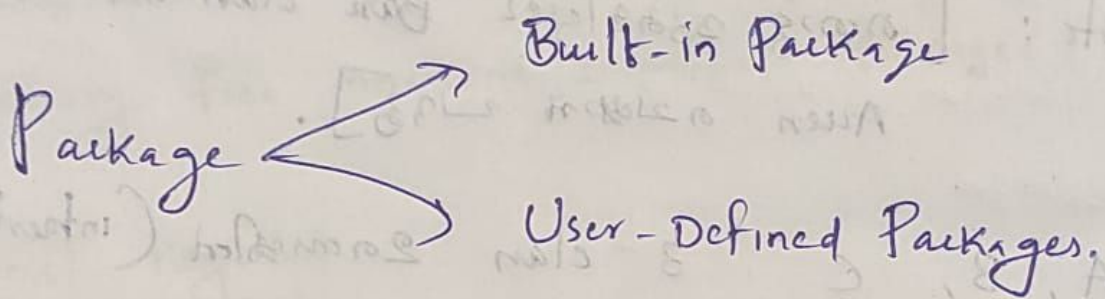
Same as C.



# Package

(13)

- ~~are~~ used to group related classes
- like folder in a File directory
- we use packages to avoid name conflicts.



## • Import Keyword

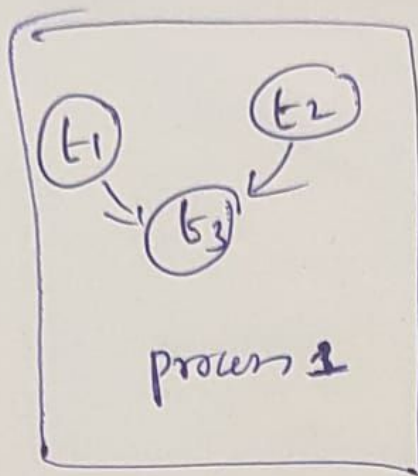
- To use a class or package from the library

Syntax    `import package.name.*;`

## Example

`import java.util.Scanner;`

## Thread...



• sharing <sup>(14p)</sup> same memory

- Every program has one thread.
- perform multiple things..
- used to perform ~~multiple things~~ complex operations without any disturbance in the main program.

## Multi Threading.

- Various multiple Threads are executed at the same time