

# Classes (Finally!)







Object-oriented programming (OOP) is a programming paradigm based on the concept of "objects", which can contain data and code: data in the form of fields (often known as attributes or properties), and code, in the form of procedures (often known as methods).



## Dictionary

Search for a word

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See definitions in:

All

**Physics** 

Computing

#### noun

2. COMPUTING

a device or program enabling a user to communicate with a computer.

"a graphical user interface"

 a device or program for connecting two items of hardware or software so that they can be operated jointly or communicate with each other.

"an application program interface"

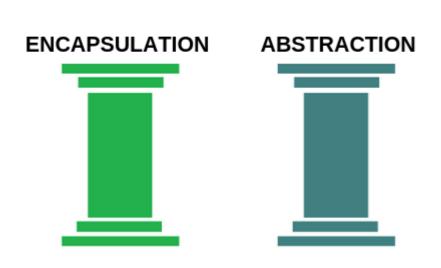
In computing, an **interface** is a shared boundary across which two or more separate components of a **computer** system exchange information. The exchange can be between software, **computer** hardware, peripheral devices, humans, and combinations of these.

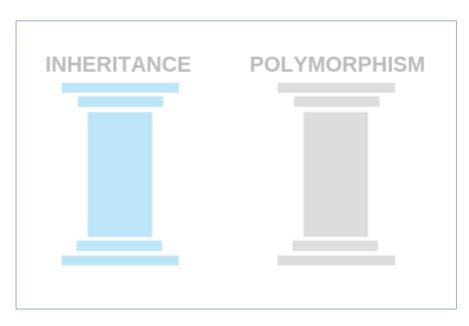
en.wikipedia.org > wiki > Interface\_(computing)

Interface (computing) - Wikipedia



# The four pillars







### Abstraction in the real world

I'm a coffee addict. So, when I wake up in the morning, I go into my kitchen, switch on the coffee machine and make coffee. Sounds familiar?

Making coffee with a coffee machine is a good example of abstraction.

You need to know how to use your coffee machine to make coffee. You need to provide water and coffee beans, switch it on and select the kind of coffee you want to get.



```
class Scopes {
40
          // this here is private
41
42
          int a;
     private:
43
         int b;
44
     public:
45
          int c;
46
     protected:
47
          int d;
48
49
```



```
int main() {
16
17
         Scopes showcase;
18
19
         // error: 'int Scopes::a' is private within this context
20
21
         showcase.a = 1;
         // error: 'int Scopes::b' is private within this context
22
         showcase.b = 2;
23
24
         // all cool!
         showcase.c = 3;
25
         // error: 'int Scopes::d' is private within this context
26
         showcase.d = 4;
27
28
         return 0;
29
30
```

#### Terms:

- Class a custom type, think of it as a template for creating objects
- **Object** = Instance of type Class = variable of type Class
- **Property** = class property = class attribute = class variable
- **Method** = class function



```
class Point {
         // not OK!
 6
 7
         // int a = 1;
 8
         float x;
 9
         float y;
10
     public:
         void setX(float x);
11
          float getX() {
12
13
              return this->x;
14
15
     };
16
     void Point::setX(float x) { this->x = x; };
17
18
     int main() {
19
          Point p;
20
21
22
          p.setX(2);
          cout << p.getX() << endl;</pre>
23
24
```



```
int main() {
20
21
22
             Point p1;
                                     p1.print(); // 0x0
23
             Point p2 = Point();
                                     p2.print(); // 0x0
24
                                     p3.print(); // 0x0
             Point p3{};
25
             Point p4 = \{\};
                                     p4.print(); // 0x0
26
27
28
29
             Point p1(1, 2); p1.print(); // 1x2
30
             Point p2 = Point(1, 2); p2.print(); // 1x2
31
             Point p3{2, 1}; p3.print(); // 2x1
32
             Point p4 = Point\{2, 1\}; p4.print(); // 2 \times 1
33
34
35
         return 0;
36
37
```