C++ [OOP]

CLASSES AND OBJECTS

- The main purpose of C++ programming is to add object orientation to the C programming language.

- A class is used to specify the form of an object and it combines data representation and methods for manipulating that data into one neat package.

- The data and functions within a class are called members of the class.

CLASS ACCESS MODIFIERS

- **Data hiding** is one of the important features of **Object Oriented Programming** which allows **preventing** the functions of a program to **access directly the internal representation of a class type**.

- A class can have **multiple public, protected, or private labeled sections**. Each section remains in **effect until either** another section label or the closing right brace of the class body is seen.

  - **public**: Any class can access the features

  - **protected**: Any subclass can access the feature

  - **private**: No other class can access the feature

CLASS ACCESS MODIFIERS

1. class Base {
2.   **public**:
3.   // public members go here
4.
5.   **protected**:
6.   // protected members go here
7.
8.   **private**:
9.   // private members go here
10. };

THE PUBLIC MEMBERS EXAMPLE

- A **public** member is accessible from anywhere **outside the class** but **within a program**.

- #include <iostream>
- using namespace std;
- class Line
- {
-    public:
-      double length;
-      void setLength(double len);
-      double getLength(void);
- };

THE PUBLIC MEMBERS EXAMPLE CON...

- // Member functions definitions
- double Line::getLength(void)
- {
-    return length ;
- }

- void Line::setLength(double len)
- {
-    length = len;
- }

THE PUBLIC MEMBERS EXAMPLE CON...

- // Main function for the program

- int main( )

- {   Line line;

- // set line length

- line.setLength(6.0);

- cout << "Length of line : " << line.getLength() <<endl;

- // set line length without member function

- line.length = 10.0; // OK: because length is public

- cout << "Length of line : " << line.length <<endl;

- return 0; }

```
Length of line : 6
Length of line : 10
```

THE PRIVATE MEMBERS

- A **private** member variable or function cannot be accessed, or even viewed from outside the class. Only the class and friend functions can access private members.

- **By default all the members** of a class would be **private**, for example in the following class **width** is a **private** member.

  - class Box
  - { double width;
  -   public:
  -     double length;
  -     void setWidth(double wid);
  -     double getWidth(void);
  - };

THE PRIVATE MEMBERS EXAMPLE

- #include <iostream>
- using namespace std;
- class Box
- {   public:
-       double length;
-       void setWidth(double wid);
-       double getWidth(void);
-     private:
-       double width;
- };
- // Member functions definitions
- double Box::getWidth(void)
- {
-     return width ;
- }

THE PRIVATE MEMBERS EXAMPLE CON…

- void Box::setWidth(double wid) {
-   width = wid;
- }
- int main( ) {
-   Box box;
-   // set box length without member function
-   box.length = 10.0; // OK: because length is public
-   cout << "Length of box : " << box.length <<endl;
-
-   // set box width without member function
-   // box.width = 10.0; // Error: because width is private
-   box.setWidth(10.0); // Use member function to set it.
-   cout << "Width of box : " << box.getWidth() <<endl;
-   return 0; }

Length of box : 10
Width of box : 10

THE PROTECTED MEMBERS EXAMPLE

- A **protected** member variable or function is very similar to a private member but it provided one additional benefit that they can be accessed in child classes which are called derived classes.

- #include <iostream>
- using namespace std;
-
- class Box
- {
-   protected:
-     double width;
- };

THE PROTECTED MEMBERS EXAMPLE CON…

- class SmallBox:Box // SmallBox is the derived class.

- {   public:

- void setSmallWidth(double wid);

- double getSmallWidth(void);

- };

-

- // Member functions of child class

- double SmallBox::getSmallWidth(void) {

- return width ;

- }

…THE PROTECTED MEMBERS EXAMPLE CON

- void SmallBox::setSmallWidth(double wid) {
- width = wid;
- }

- // Main function for the program
- int main( ) {
- SmallBox box;
-
- // set box width using member function
- box.setSmallWidth(5.0);
- cout << "Width of box : "<< box.getSmallWidth() << endl;
-
- return 0;
- }

Width of box : 5

CLASS DEFINITIONS

- When you define a class, you define a **blueprint for a data type**. This doesn't actually define any data, but it does define what the class name means, that is, what an object of the class will **consist of** and what **operations can be performed** on such an object.

- A class definition starts with the keyword **<u>class</u>** followed by the **<u>class name;</u>**

CLASS DEFINITIONS EXAMPLE

1. class Box
2. {
3.   public:
4.   double length; // Length of a box
5.   double breadth; // Breadth of a box
6.   double height; // Height of a box
7. };

DEFINE C++ OBJECTS:

1. Box Box1;   // Declare Box1 of type Box
2. Box Box2;   // Declare Box2 of type Box

ACCESSING THE DATA MEMBERS

1. #include <iostream>
2. using namespace std;
3. class Box
4. {
5.   public:
6.   double length;   // Length of a box
7.   double breadth; // Breadth of a box
8.   double height;   // Height of a box
9. };

ACCESSING THE DATA MEMBERS CON…

1. int main( )

2. {

3.   Box Box1;   // Declare Box1 of type Box

4.   Box Box2;   // Declare Box2 of type Box

5.   double volume = 0.0;   // Store the volume of a box here

1.   // box 1 specification

2.   Box1.height = 5.0;

3.   Box1.length = 6.0;

4.   Box1.breadth = 7.0;

…ACCESSING THE DATA MEMBERS CON

1. // box 2 specification
2. Box2.height = 10.0;
3. Box2.length = 12.0;
4. Box2.breadth = 13.0;

1. // volume of box 1
2. volume = Box1.height * Box1.length * Box1.breadth;
3. cout << "Volume of Box1 : " << volume <<endl;
4. // volume of box 2
5. volume = Box2.height * Box2.length * Box2.breadth;
6. cout << "Volume of Box2 : " << volume <<endl;
7. return 0;
8. }

Volume of Box1 : 210
Volume of Box2 : 1560

CLASS MEMBER FUNCTIONS

- A **member function** of a class is a function that has its definition or its prototype **within the class** definition like any other variable.

  - class Box
  - {
  -   public:
  -     double length;   // Length of a box
  -     double breadth;   // Breadth of a box
  -     double height;   // Height of a box
  -     double getVolume(void);// Returns box volume
  - };

CLASS MEMBER FUNCTIONS CON…

Member functions can be defined within the class definition or separately using scope resolution operator, ::.

Method 1

```cpp
class Box
{
  public:
    double length;      // Length of a box
    double breadth;     // Breadth of a box
    double height;      // Height of a box

    double getVolume(void)
    {
        return length * breadth * height;
    }
};
```

Method 2

```cpp
double Box::getVolume(void)
{
    return length * breadth * height;
}


Box myBox;          // Create an object
myBox.getVolume();
// Call member function for the object
```

FULL EXAMPLE

- https://ideone.com/n9IX03

INHERITANCE

- **"C++ is Multi Inheritance, unlike Java is Single inheritance".**

- Inheritance allows us to define a class in terms of another class, which makes it easier to create and maintain an application. This also provides an opportunity **to reuse the code functionality** and **fast** implementation time.

- When creating a class, instead of **writing completely new data members** and **member functions**, the programmer can designate that the new class should inherit the members of an existing class. This existing class is called the **base** class, and the new class is referred to as the **derived** class.

BASE & DERIVED CLASSES

- A class can be derived from more than one classes, which means it can inherit data and functions from **multiple base classes**.

- To define a derived class, we use a class derivation list to specify the base **class(es).** A class derivation list names **one** or **more base classes** and has the form:

  - class **derived-class**: **access-specifier base-class**
  - Where access-specifier is one of **public, protected,** or **private.**
  - "base-class" is the name of a previously defined class.

FULL EXAMPLE

- Consider a base class **Shape** and its derived class **Rectangle:**

- **https://ideone.com/dwJAOM**

ACCESS CONTROL AND INHERITANCE

- A derived class can **access all the non-private members** of its base class.

- A derived class inherits **all base class methods** with the following exceptions:

  - Constructors, destructors and copy constructors of the base class.

  - Overloaded operators of the base class.

  - The friend functions of the base class.

TYPE OF INHERITANCE [**<u>PUBLIC</u>**]

- **Public Inheritance:**
  - When deriving a class from a **public** base class, **public** members of the base class become **public** members of the derived class and **protected** members of the base class become **protected** members of the derived class.

  - A base class's **private**members are never accessible directly from a derived class, but can be accessed through calls to the **public** and **protected** members of the base class.

TYPE OF INHERITANCE [<u>**PROTECTED AND PRIVATE**</u>] CON…

- **Protected Inheritance**

  - When deriving from a **protected** base class, **public** and **protected** members of the base class become **protected** members of the derived class.

- **Private Inheritance**

  - When deriving from a **private** base class, **public** and **protected** members of the base class become **private** members of the derived class.

MULTIPLE INHERITANCES EXAMPLE

- https://ideone.com/yFSOrV

FUNCTION OVERLOADING

- An overloaded declaration is a declaration that had been **declared with the same name** as a previously declared declaration **in the same scope**, except that both <u>declarations have different arguments</u> and obviously different definition (implementation).

- Function Overloading Example:
  - https://ideone.com/ktn9Ln

POLYMORPHISM

- The word **polymorphism** means having many forms. Typically, polymorphism <u>occurs</u> when there is a hierarchy of classes and they are related by **inheritance**.

- C++ polymorphism means that a <u>call to a member function</u> will cause a <u>different function to be executed</u> depending on the type of object that invokes the function.

- Example:
    - <u>https://ideone.com/rGNTCc</u> OR
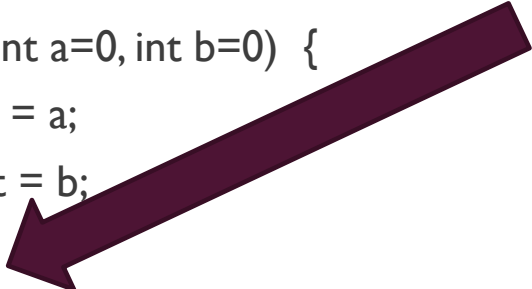
POLYMORPHISM [**STATIC RESOLUTION**]

- Output of previous example:

> Parent class area
> Parent class area

- WHY !!!

- The reason for the **incorrect output** is that the call of the function area() is being set once by the compiler as the version defined in the base class. This is called **static resolution** of the function call, or **static linkage** - the function call is **fixed before the program is executed.** This is also sometimes called **early binding** because the area() function is set during the compilation of the program.

POLYMORPHISM CON…

- class Shape {
- protected:
- int width, height;
- public:
- Shape(int a=0, int b=0) {
- width = a;
- height = b;
- }
- **virtual** int area() {
- cout << "Parent class area :" <<endl;
- return 0;
- }
- };

Rectangle class area
Triangle class area

This time, the compiler looks at the **contents of the pointer instead of it's type.** Hence, since addresses of objects of tri and rec classes are stored in *shape the respective area() function is called.

VIRTUAL FUNCTION

- **A virtual function** is a function in a base class that is declared using the keyword **virtual**. Defining in a <u>base class a virtual function</u>, with <u>another version in a derived class</u>, **signals to the compiler that we don't want static linkage for this function.**

PURE VIRTUAL FUNCTIONS

- class Shape {
- protected:
- int width, height;
- public:
- Shape(int a=0, int b=0) {
- width = a;
- height = b;
- }
- **// pure virtual function**
- **virtual int area() = 0;**
- };

The = 0 tells the compiler that the function has no body

This virtual function will be called **pure virtual function**.

It's possible that **you'd want to include a virtual function in a base class** so that it **may be redefined in a derived class to suit the objects of that class**, but that there is no meaningful definition you could give for the function in the **base class**.

DATA ENCAPSULATION

- **Data encapsulation** led to the important OOP concept of **data hiding**.

- Encapsulation is an Object Oriented Programming concept that binds together the data and functions that manipulate the data, and that **keeps both safe from outside** interference and misuse.

- **Data encapsulation** is a mechanism of bundling the data, and the functions that use them.

DATA ENCAPSULATION CON…

■ C++ **supports** the properties of encapsulation and data hiding through the **creation of user-defined types**, called **classes.**

■ We already have studied that a class can contain **private, protected** and **public** members.

■ By default, all items defined in a class are **private**

…DATA ENCAPSULATION CON

- class Box {
-   public:
-     double getVolume(void) {
-       return length * breadth * height;
-     }
-   private:
-     double length;   // Length of a box
-     double breadth;   // Breadth of a box
-     double height;   // Height of a box
- };

The variables length, breadth, and height are **private**.

This means that they can be accessed **only** by other members of the Box class, and not by any other part of your program.

This is one way encapsulation is achieved.

DATA ENCAPSULATION EXAMPLE

■ https://ideone.com/jNBKrP