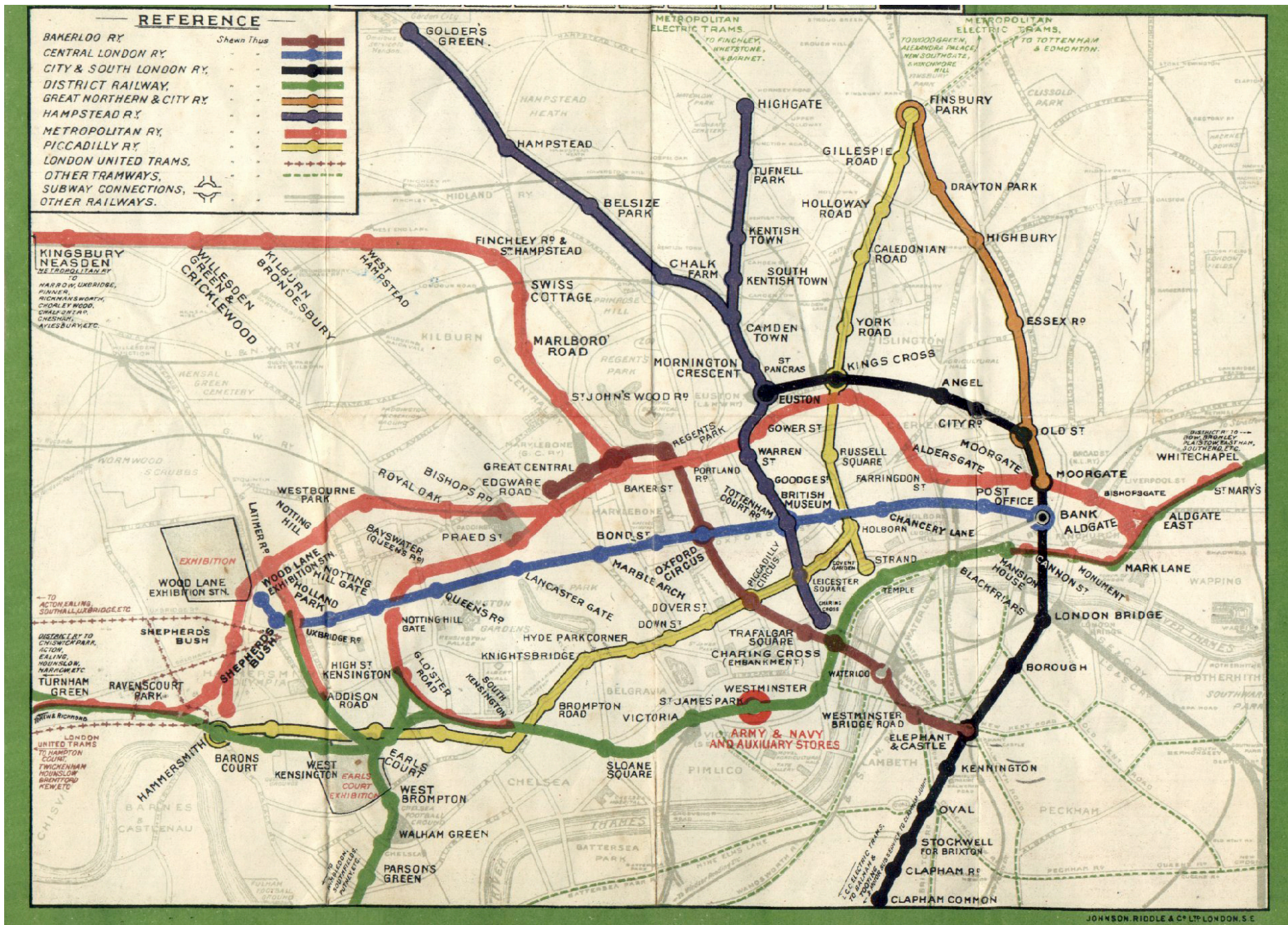


Object-Oriented Programming



1908



Harry Beck, 1933

Abstraction

- Abstraction is the process of capturing only those ideas about a concept that are relevant to the current situation.
- Irrelevant ideas are left out.

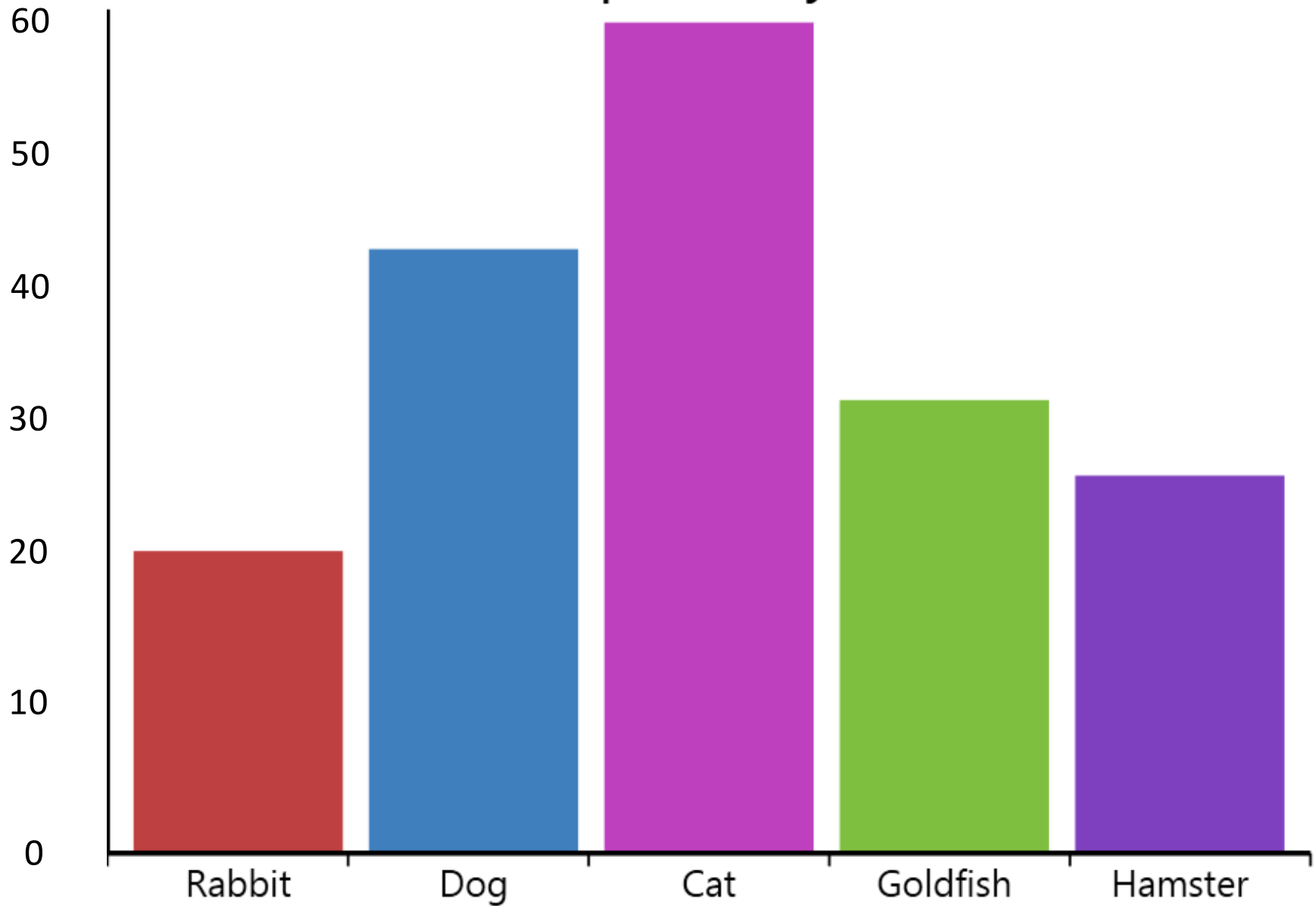
Abstraction

- ***Control abstraction***: Giving function names to sections of code that then "stand" for that code.
- When we call a function, we don't care how the function works, we just care that it does work.
 - We have captured the meaning of a section of code by giving it a name, while giving the caller of the function the ability to ignore how it works.

Abstraction

- ***Data abstraction***: Choosing to represent a concept by including certain features and ignoring others.

What kind of pet do you own?



Classes

- Classes = Structs + Functions
- A class is a struct with some functions associated with it that act upon that struct.
- The point of a class is to combine data abstractions (a struct) with appropriate control abstractions (functions), resulting in one entity that has ***state*** (variables) and associated ***behaviors*** (functions).

Design a class



The SIMS

Two questions

- When designing a class, answer:
 - What properties or attributes do instances of my class possess?
 - These become the **fields** (data members) of your class.
 - These are usually nouns.
 - What actions can instances of my class do?
 - These become the **methods** (member functions) of your class.
 - These are usually verbs.
 - Collectively, fields and methods are the **members** of your class.

```
class name_of_class {  
    public:  
        type field1;  
        type field2;           // more fields...  
        type method1(...);  
        type method2(...);   // more methods...  
    private:  
        type field1;  
        type field2;           // more fields...  
        type method1(...);  
        type method2(...);   // more methods...  
};
```

Designing a class

- Classes are declared like structs, but have public and private sections.
- Anything in the public section is accessible by programmers *writing* or *using* the class.
- Anything in the private section is accessible only by the programmer *writing* the class.
- (More about this later.)

- Add a method called `play()` that shows the dog playing. A dog can't play unless its energy is positive. This method works just like `bark()` except it also depletes one unit of energy when the dog plays.
- Add a method called `eat(int howmuch)` that shows the dog eating. The dog recovers "howmuch" units of energy when this method is called.