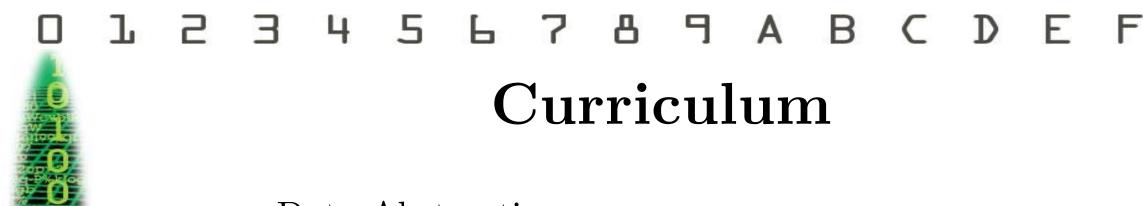


Object-Oriented Programming

 $Data\ Abstraction\ in\ C++$

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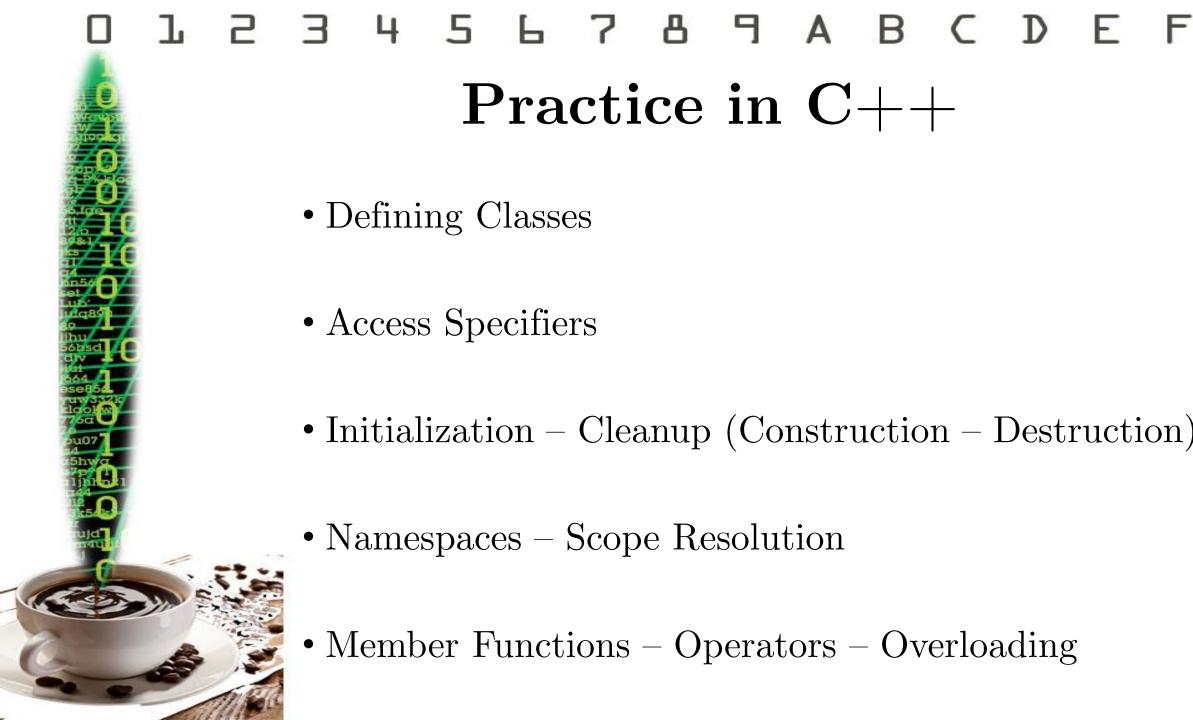
• Data Abstraction

• Client/Library Development (Design)

• Encapsulation – Protection – Scoping

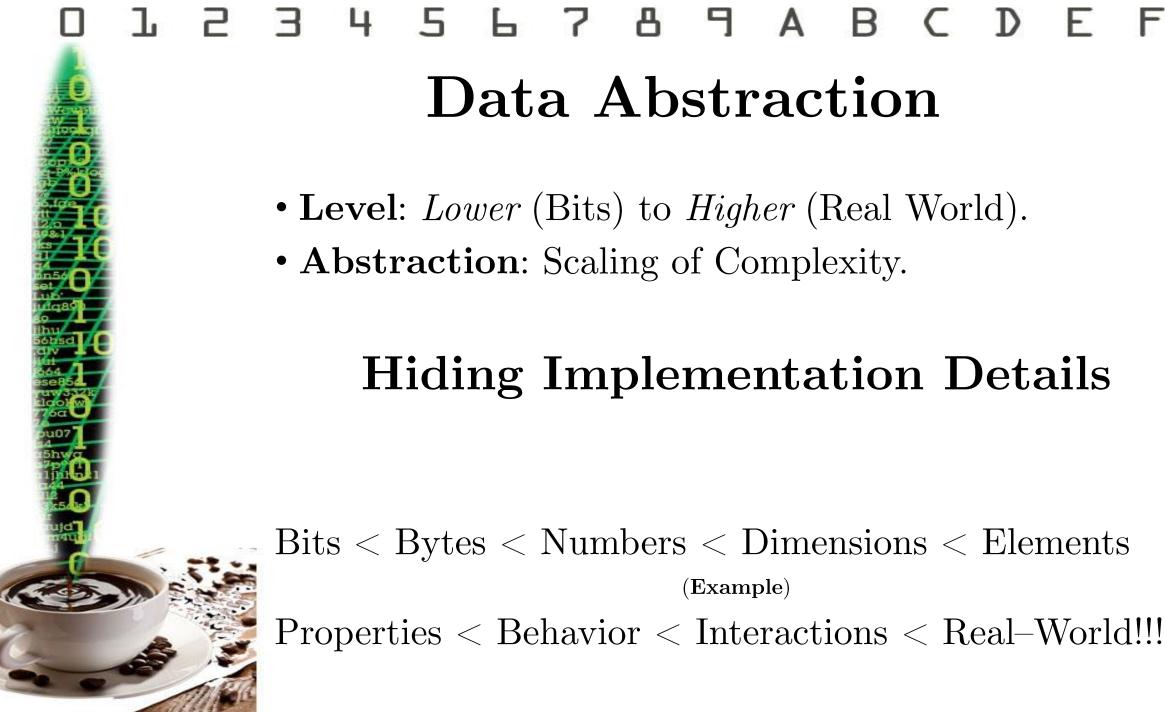
• Code Readability – Coding Standard

• Object Oriented Programming



Practice in C++

- Defining Classes
- Access Specifiers
- Initialization Cleanup (Construction Destruction)
- Namespaces Scope Resolution
- Member Functions Operators Overloading



Data Abstraction

- Level: Lower (Bits) to Higher (Real World).
- **Abstraction**: Scaling of Complexity.

Hiding Implementation Details

Bits < Bytes < Numbers < Dimensions < Elements (Example)

Properties < Behavior < Interactions < Real-World!!!



Data Abstraction

What do you know about...

6789ABCDE

- Electronic Circuits (Transistors, Capacitors, Diodes...)

 But you use Cameras, Cellphones, Computers, TVs
- Chemistry (Elements, Ions, Reactions, Bonds...)
 But you use Detergents, Softeners, Conditioners, Medicine
- Numbers, Algebraic Structures

We hide the intricate details!



Client / Library Development

• Libraries: Building blocks of software.

- Library Developer: Builds ...libraries(!)
- Client Developer: Combines libraries into a program.

Libraries

- Geometric Elements, Shapes
- Shading, Rendering, Lighting
- Physics, Collisions, Ray-Tracing,

Final Program



о 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F

Encapsulation—Protection—Scoping

- Encapsulation: Put functions and data together.
- Encapsulation: Restrict access to the data.

Distinct meanings → Both important in OOP

• Every object has its *secrets*.

• Scoping: Who sees what, from where.

The designation of environments – "Code workplaces".

Examples

Encapsulation (I)

• Circle {Radius, Center, getArea(), getLength()}

Encapsulation (II) – **Member Protection**

• Circle {private: Radius, Center | public: getRadius()}

Variable Scoping

- Namespace "MyPlace" {Helen, Mike, George, Thomas}
- Namespace "YourPlace" {Timothy, George, Jennifer}

George who? \rightarrow MyPlace::George



• Reliability: Fulfill all requirements – Behave predictably.

• Portability: Do not depend on Compiler/Linker.

• Maintainability: Consistency, Readability, Simplicity.

• Extensibility: Add-ons, Patches, Upgrades

SET OF RULES FOR WRITING CODE

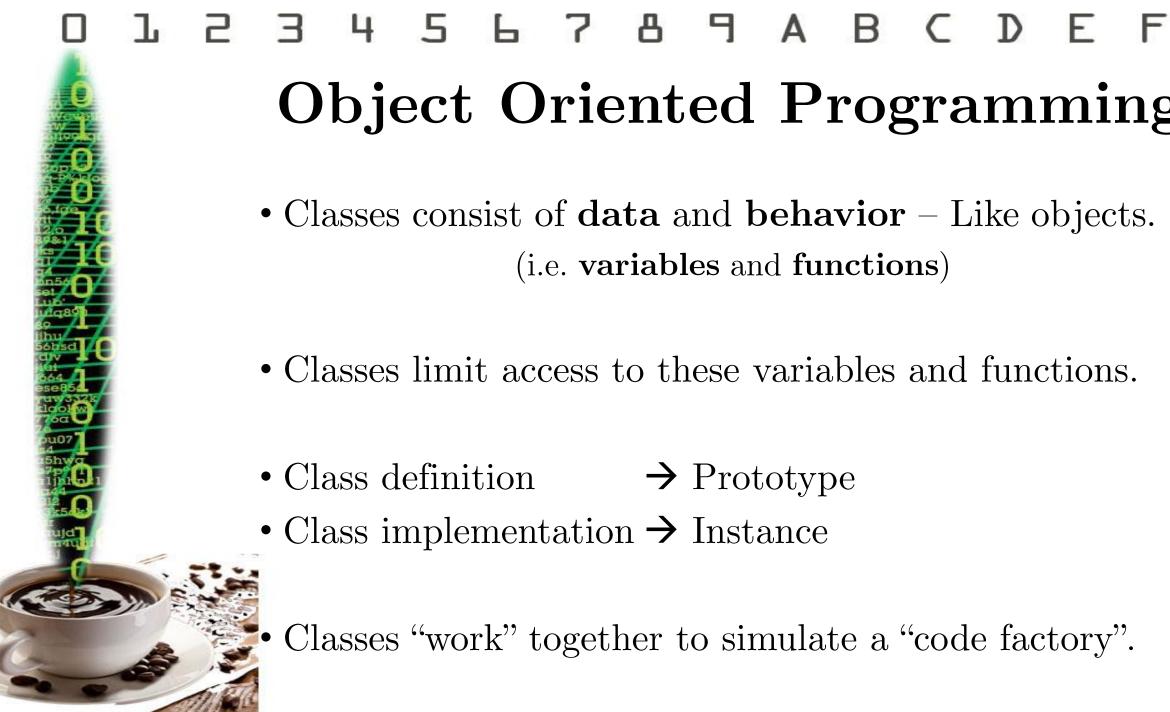
о 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F

Coding Standard

Writing Style often makes a BIG difference!

- Short lines. Separate statements in separate lines.
- Capitalize first letter of class names.
- All variables and functions with lowercase letters.

• Separate words in identifier names with .



Object Oriented Programming

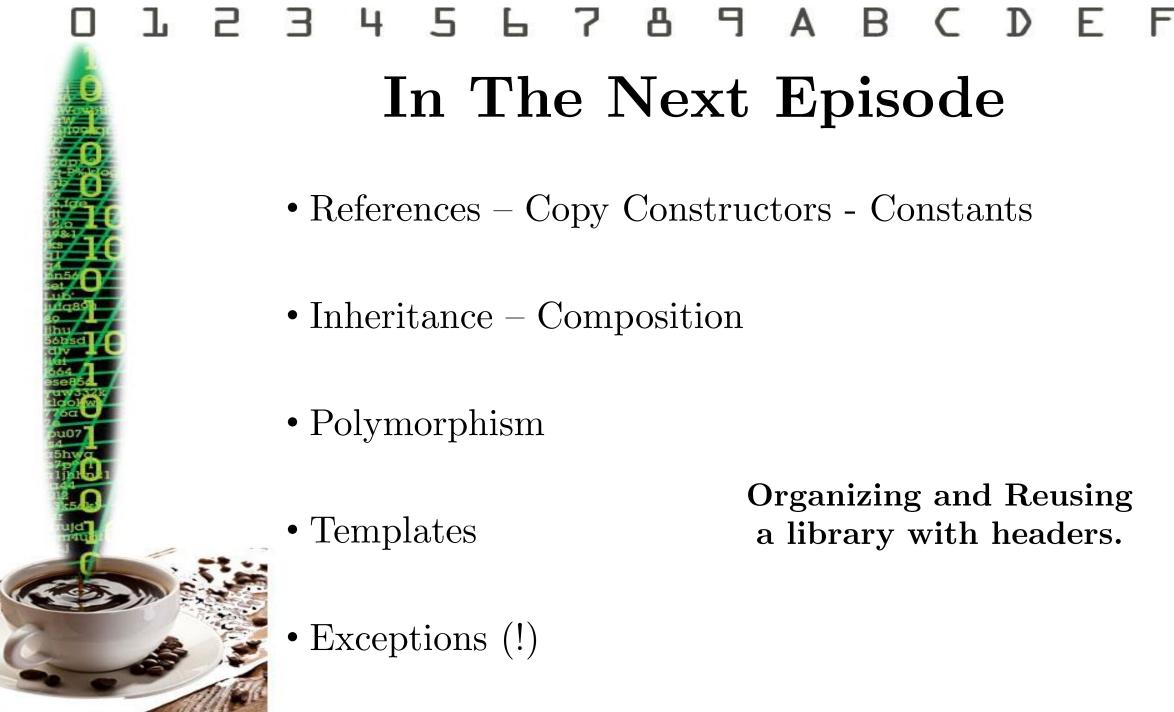
• Classes consist of **data** and **behavior** – Like objects. (i.e. variables and functions)

• Classes limit access to these variables and functions.

• Class definition → Prototype

• Class implementation \rightarrow Instance

Classes "work" together to simulate a "code factory".



In The Next Episode

• References – Copy Constructors - Constants

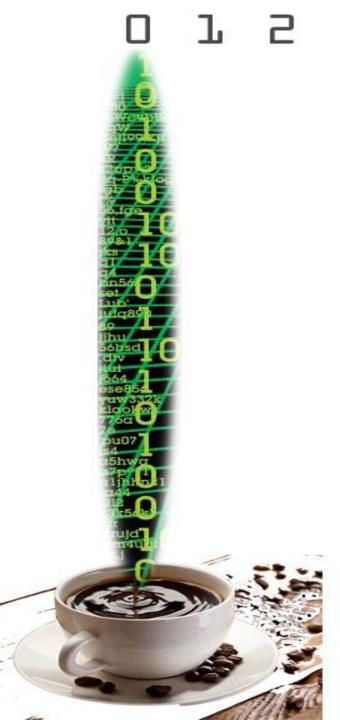
• Inheritance – Composition

• Polymorphism

• Templates

• Exceptions (!)

Organizing and Reusing a library with headers.



Building a Small Library

4 5 6 7 B 9 A B C D E

• In This Episode: Elementary Dynamic Array

- In The Next Episode: Pick your poison...
 - Stack / Heap
 - Small Complex Number Library
 - Doubly Linked List
 - Disjoint Set (For Graph Implementations)
 - CRS (Compressed Row Storage) Sparse Matrix
 - Elementary Geometric Library (CAD Applications)
 - Or...



References

• Stroustrup, B. (2013). The C++ Programming Language-Fourthe Edition. Addison-Wesley, Pearson Education, Oxford.

• Eckel, B. (2000). Thinking in C++ (2 Volumes). Prentice Hall, Pearson Higher Education, New Jersey.

