

Classes and Objects in C++

Talk to a Teacher

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National Mission on Education through ICT

<http://sakshat.ac.in>

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Learning Objectives



Learning Objectives

▶ Classes



Learning Objectives

- ▶ **Classes**
- ▶ **Objects**



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- ▶ **Classes**
- ▶ **Objects**
- ▶ **Encapsulation**



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- ▶ **Classes**
- ▶ **Objects**
- ▶ **Encapsulation**
- ▶ **Data Abstraction**



Learning Objectives

- ▶ Classes
- ▶ Objects
- ▶ Encapsulation
- ▶ Data Abstraction
- ▶ We will do this with the help of an example



System Requirements



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- ▶ Ubuntu OS v. 11.10



System Requirements

- ▶ **Ubuntu OS v. 11.10**
- ▶ **g++ Compiler v. 4.6.1**



Introduction



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- ▶ Class is created using a keyword `class`



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- ▶ It holds data and functions



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- ▶ Class is created using a keyword class
- ▶ It holds data and functions
- ▶ Class links the code and data



Introduction

- ▶ Class is created using a keyword class
- ▶ It holds data and functions
- ▶ Class links the code and data
- ▶ The data and functions of the class are called as members of the class



Introduction



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- ▶ Objects are variables



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- ▶ They are the copy of a class



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- ▶ Objects are variables
- ▶ They are the copy of a class
- ▶ Each of them has Properties and Behavior
- ▶ Properties are defined through data elements
- ▶ Behavior is defined through member functions called methods



Syntax



Syntax

▶ class class-name

{

public/private/protected:

Data members

Member functions

};



Access Specifiers

- ▶ Public specifier



Access Specifiers

- ▶ **Public specifier**
 - ▶ The public specifier allows the data to be accessed outside the class



Access Specifiers

- ▶ **Public specifier**
 - ▶ The public specifier allows the data to be accessed outside the class
 - ▶ A public member can be used anywhere in the program



Access specifiers

- ▶ Private specifier



Access specifiers

- ▶ **Private specifier**
 - ▶ The members declared as private cannot be accessed outside the class



Access specifiers

- ▶ Private specifier
 - ▶ The members declared as private cannot be accessed outside the class
 - ▶ Private members can be used only by the members of the class



Access Specifiers

- ▶ Protected specifier



Access Specifiers

- ▶ Protected specifier
 - ▶ Protected members cannot be accessed from outside the class



Access Specifiers

- ▶ Protected specifier
 - ▶ Protected members cannot be accessed from outside the class
 - ▶ They can be accessed by a derived class



Scope Resolution Operator



Scope Resolution Operator

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- ▶ To access the variable or function with the same name we use `::` operator



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- ▶ To access the variable or function with the same name we use :: operator
- ▶ Suppose the local variable and the global variable have the same name



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- ▶ The local variable gets the priority



Scope Resolution Operator

- ▶ It is used to access hidden data
- ▶ To access the variable or function with the same name we use :: operator
- ▶ Suppose the local variable and the global variable have the same name
- ▶ The local variable gets the priority
- ▶ We can access the global variable using :: operator



Summary

- ▶ Encapsulation
- ▶ Data Abstraction
- ▶ Private members
 - ▶ eg. `int x;`
- ▶ Public functions
 - ▶ eg. `int area(int);`
- ▶ Classes
 - ▶ eg. `class square`



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Summary

- ▶ To create object
 - ▶ eg. `square sqr;`
- ▶ To call a function using object
 - ▶ eg. `sqr.area();`



Assignment

- ▶ Write a program to find the perimeter of a given circle



About the Spoken Tutorial Project

- ▶ Watch the video available at http://spoken-tutorial.org/What_is_a_Spoken_Tutorial
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The Spoken Tutorial Project Team

- ▶ Conducts workshops using spoken tutorials
- ▶ Gives certificates to those who pass an online test
- ▶ For more details, please write to contact@spoken-tutorial.org



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- ▶ More information on this Mission is available at:

<http://spoken-tutorial.org/NMEICT-Intro>

