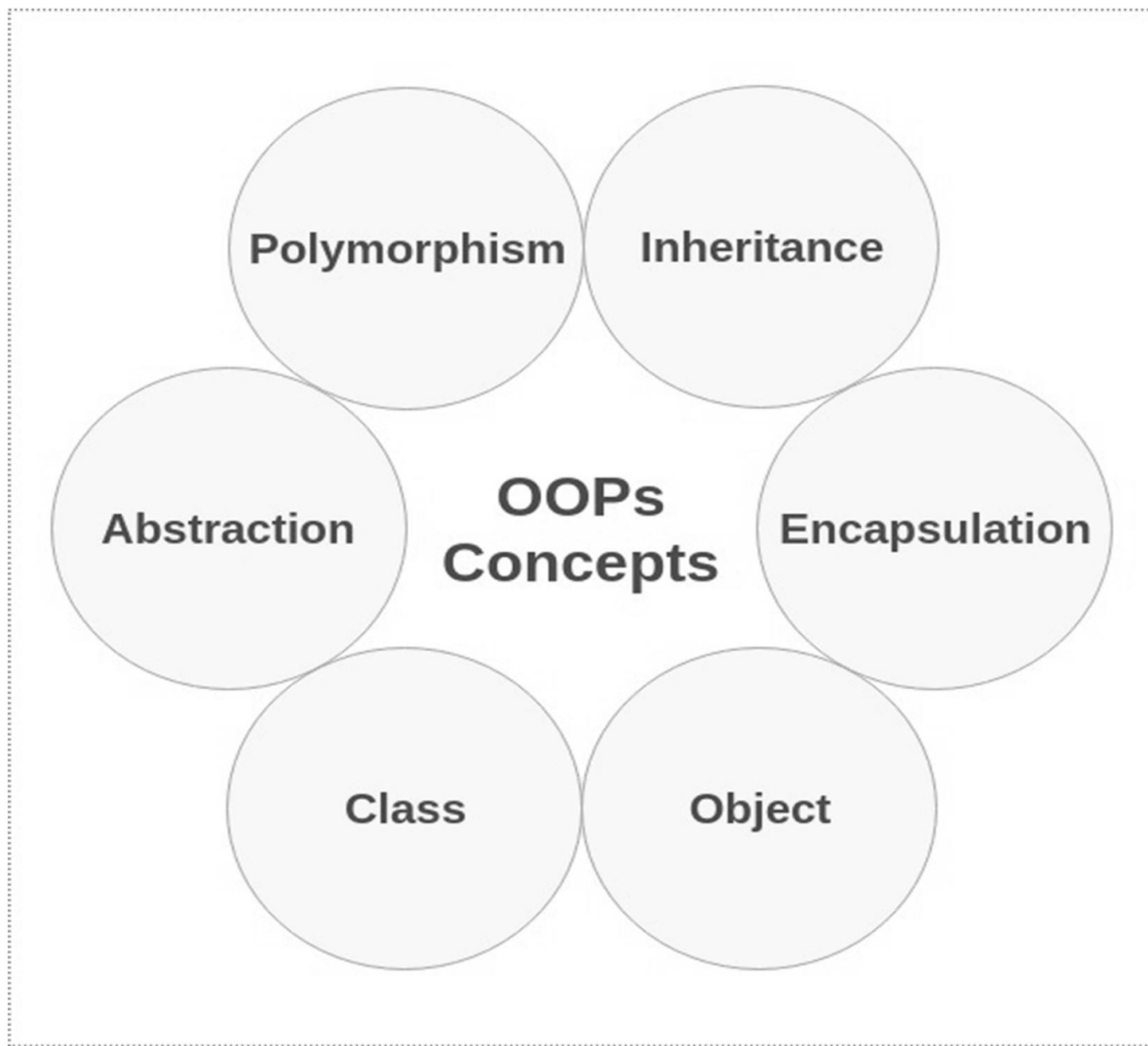


Object Oriented Programming (OOP)



Object and Class

... What is an Object?

An object has

- State (attributes)
- Well-defined behaviour (operations)
- Unique identity

Example – Ali is a Tangible Object

- State (attributes)
 - Name
 - Age

- Behaviour (operations)
 - Walks
 - Eats

- Identity
 - His name

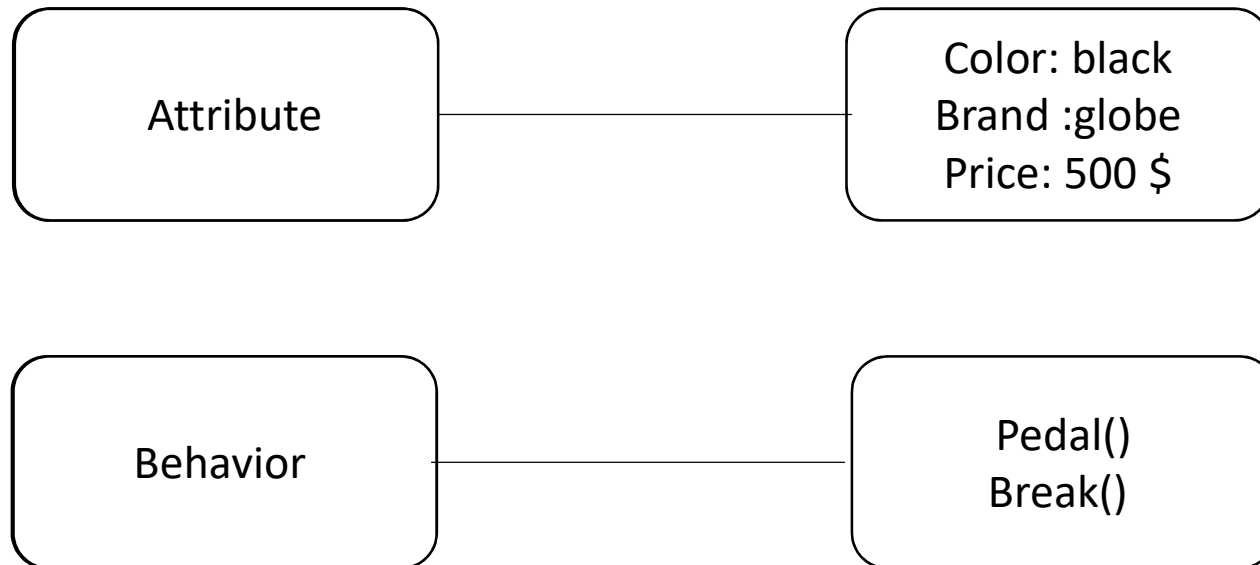
Example – Car is a Tangible Object

- State (attributes)
 - Color
 - Model

- Behaviour (operations)
 - Accelerate
 - Start Car
 - Change Gear

- Identity
 - Its registration number

- Object: it is something with a unique identity.
for example, a bike is an object with a unique identity since it has own set of attribute and behaviors.



CLASS

- Is a blueprint which is containing only list of variables and methods .
- A class is a group of objects that has common properties.
- A class is a user defined data type just like integer.
- A class is a place where we can define the properties and functionalities of the object.

- A class is used to bind data member and member function in single unit.
- Once a class is defined , any number of object can be created which belongs to that class.
- Car: Ahmed Car or Ali Car

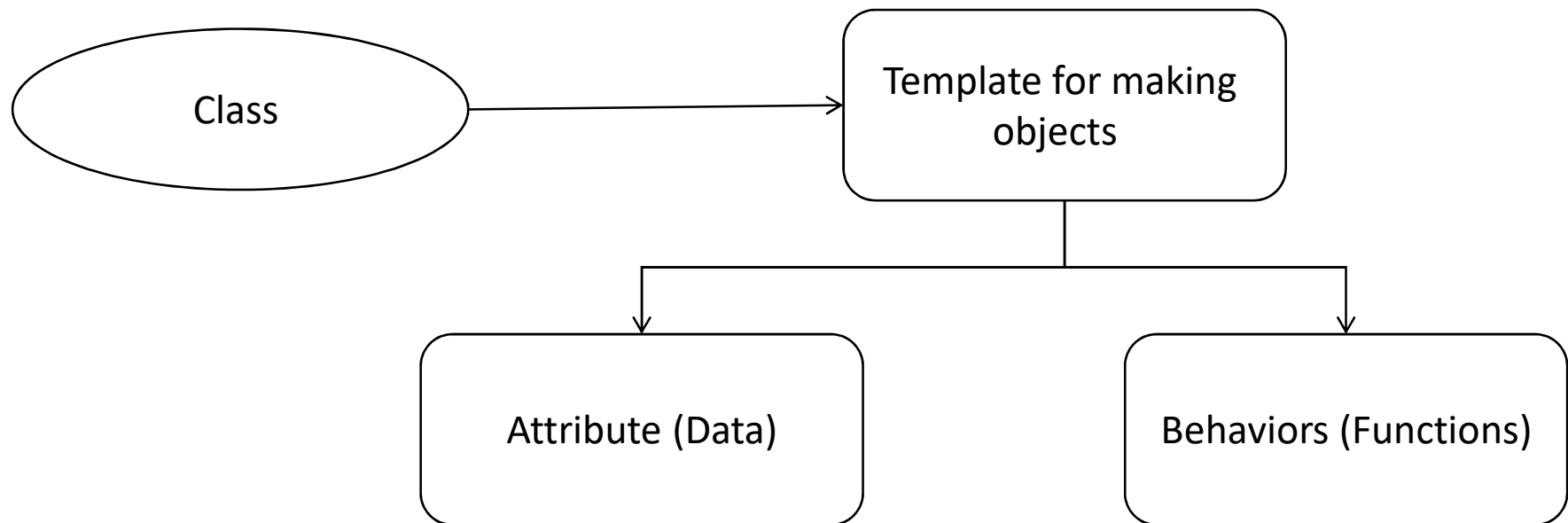
Class

Template
for making
Objects

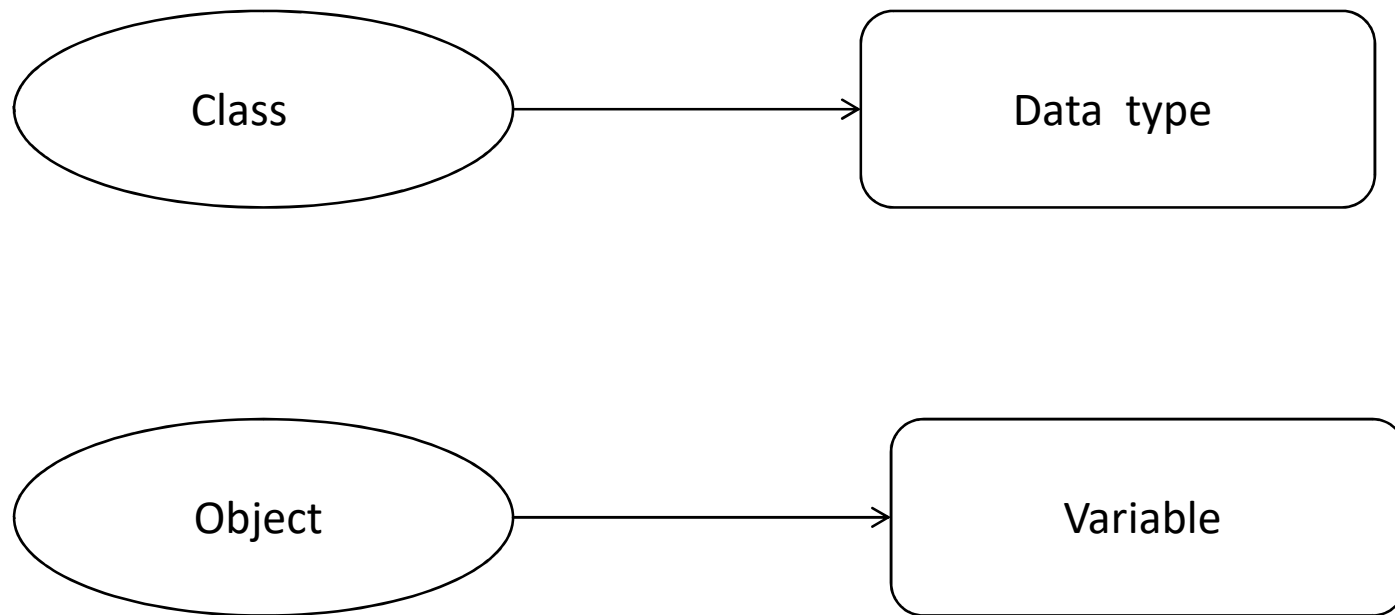
**Bike
Blueprint**

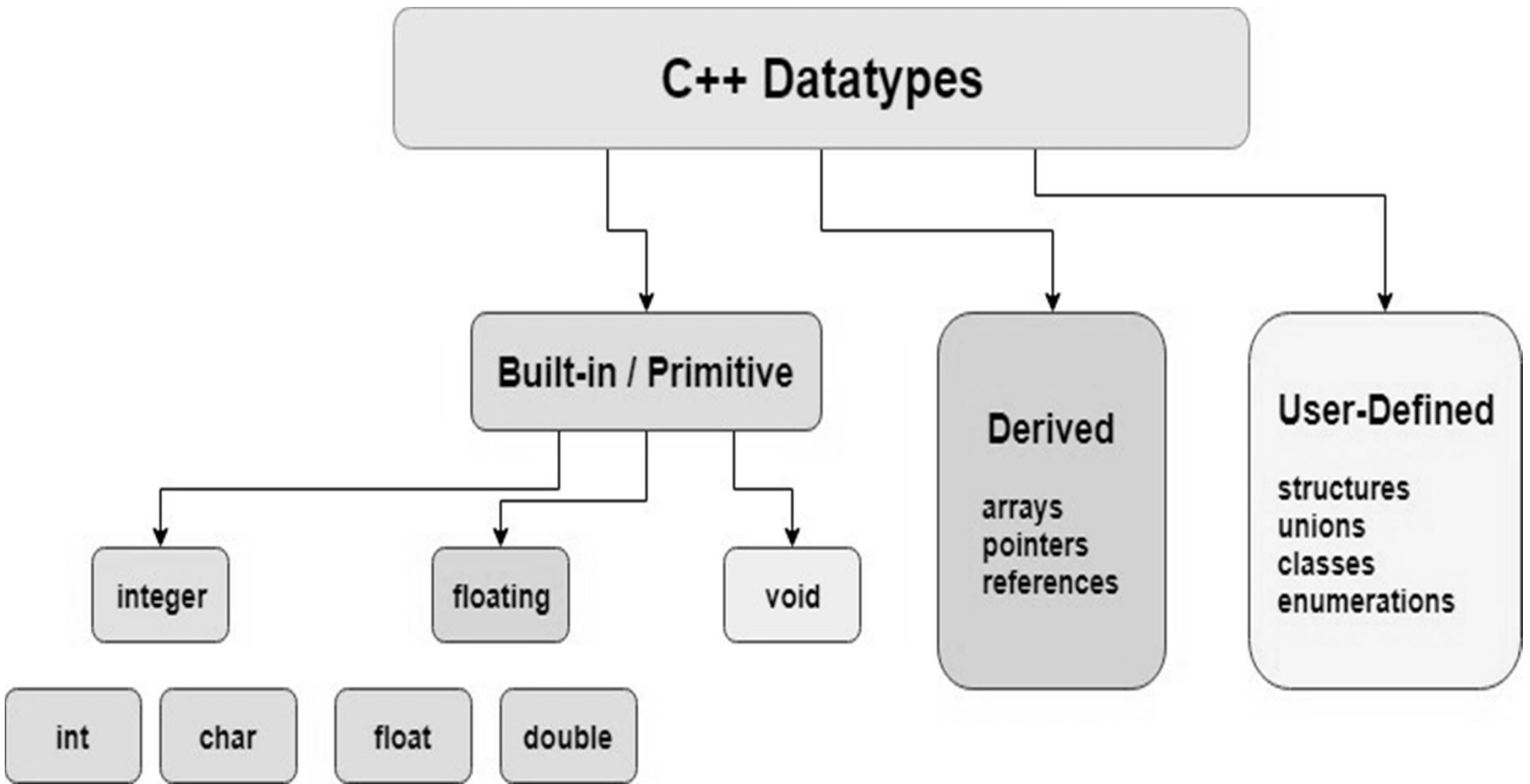


- In OOP a class is a template of creating objects.
- The template is a particular set of attribute and behaviors, objects implement these attribute as data , behavior as functions.



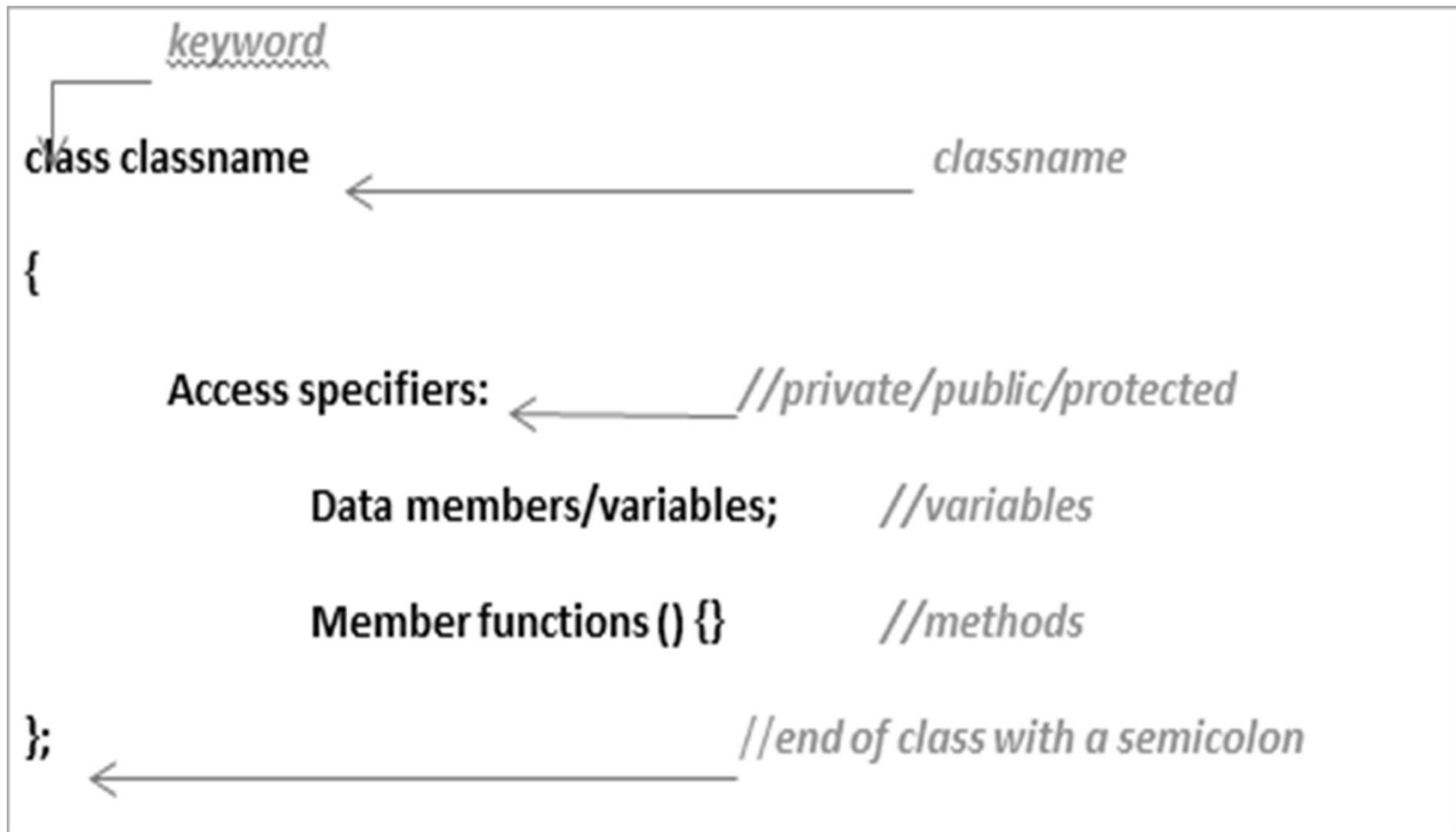
- A class is a data type and object is a variable.





Class Declaration:

Declaration of class must start with the keyword *class* followed by the class name. Class members are declared within braces.



```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
class student
{
private :
    int id;
    char name[20];
public :
    Void Getdata(void);
    Void display (void)
    {
        cout << id <<'\t' << name << endl;
    }
};
int main( )
{
```



Data Members



**Member
Functions**