

Object Oriented Programming in C++: C++ Object Oriented Programming & Features of OOP's By konacoffeebelt.org **Object oriented programming with c++ book pdf** The class who is going to provide its features to another class will be called base class and the class who is using the properties and features of another class will be called derived class. **Object oriented programming with c++ book pdf** Polymorphism : Polymorphism means than one function with same name.

## Object oriented programming with c++ book pdf

Object Oriented Programming in C++ Object Oriented Programming is a programming in which we design and develop our application or program based of object. Object : Class is a user defined data type and object is a variable of class type: **Object oriented programming c++ it series pdf** Inheritance : Inheritance means access the properties and features of one class into another class, **Object oriented programming with c++ book pdf** Object oriented programming does not allow data to flow freely around the system, **Object oriented programming with c++ book pdf** It binds data closely to the functions that operate on it and protects it from accidental modifications from outside functions, **Object oriented programming with c++ book pdf** Object oriented programming allows separation of a complex programs into objects and then builds data and functions around these objects. **Object oriented programming in c++ notes pdf** The data of an object can be accessed only by the functions associated with that object, **Object oriented programming in c++ notes pdf** However functions of one object can access the functions of other objects, **Object oriented programming with c++ book pdf** Features of OOP's ( Object Oriented Programming ) Class : Class is an encapsulation of data and coding: **Object oriented programming c++ notes pdf** Classes can contain multiple variables even with different working: **Object oriented programming in c++ ppt** In static polymorphism memory will be allocated at compile time: **Object oriented programming with c++ book pdf** Both function overloading and operator overloading are an examples of static polymorphism: **Object oriented programming with c++ book pdf** Data Abstraction : The basic idea of data abstraction is to visible only the necessary information unnecessary information will be hidden from the outside world. **Object oriented programming with c++ book pdf** This can be done by making class members as private members of class. **Object oriented programming in c++ ppt** Private members can be accessed only within the same class where they are declared. **Object oriented programming in c++ notes pdf** Encapsulation : Encapsulation is a process of wrapping data members and member functions in a single unit called class, **Object oriented programming in c++ notes pdf** Using the method of encapsulation the programmer cannot directly access the data. **Object oriented programming in c++ book** Object Oriented Programming in C++: C++ Object Oriented Programming & Features of OOP's



Classes can also contain functions as class member. Variables available in class are called Data Members. Functions available in class are called Member Functions. Object is used to access class members. Objects are instances(variables) of class. Classes are an expanded version of structures. Structure can contain multiple variables. It can be static or dynamic. In dynamic polymorphism memory will be allocated at runtime. Virtual function is an example of dynamic polymorphism. Data is only accessible through the object of the class