



Classes



Objects



Scope



Accessibility

Object-Oriented Approaches to Programming

~ Classes and Objects ~

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Outline



Concept of Class

- Origin

- Life Cycle

Concept of Object

- Instantiation

- Life Cycle

Information Scope

- Instance Level

- Class Level

Information Accessibility

- Protection Levels

- Concept of Accessor

- Friendship





Plan

Concept of Class

Origin

Life Cycle

Concept of Object

Information Scope

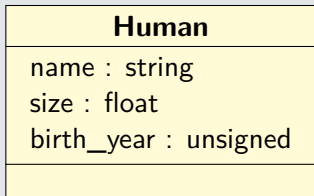
Information Accessibility



Origin

- ▶ Initial goal: represent a family of similar objects, having common properties
- ▶ “Records and record classes” [Hoare, 1965]
- ▶ Mention of John McCarthy’s “union classes”

UML



C++

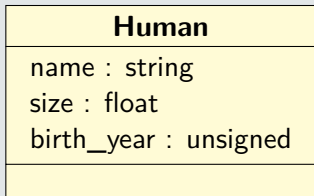
```
class Human
{
    std::string name_;
    float size_;
    unsigned birth_year_;
};
```



Origin

- ▶ Initial goal: represent a family of similar objects, having common properties
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UML



Java

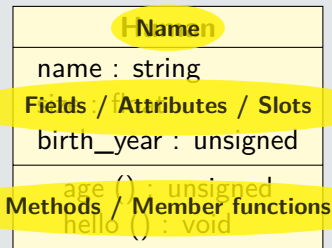
```
class Human
{
    String name;
    float size;
    int birthYear;
}
```



Extension to the Hoare Model

- ▶ Properties may include behavior
- ▶ “We needed subclasses of processes with own actions and local data stacks, not only of pure data records.” [Dahl, 1978]

UML



C++

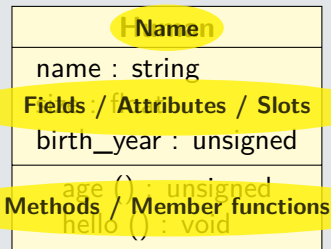
```
class Human
{
    std::string name_;
    float size_;
    unsigned birth_year_;
    unsigned age ();
    void hello ();
};
```



Extension to the Hoare Model

- ▶ Properties may include behavior
- ▶ “We needed subclasses of processes with own actions and local data stacks, not only of pure data records.” [Dahl, 1978]

UML



Java

```
class Human
{
    String name;
    float size;
    int birthYear;
    int age () { ... }
    void hello () { ... }
}
```



Class Life Cycle

- ▶ Static, like any other data type
fixed and known at compile-time
- ▶ Introspection API in some languages
e.g. Java
- ▶ No intercession





Plan



Concept of Class

Concept of Object

Instantiation

Life Cycle

Information Scope

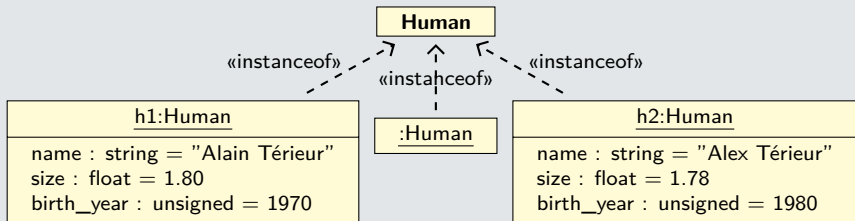
Information Accessibility



Instantiation

- ▶ Creation of an object based on a class
- ▶ Many objects may be instantiated from a class
- ▶ An object is an instance of a single class

UML



Object Life Cycle

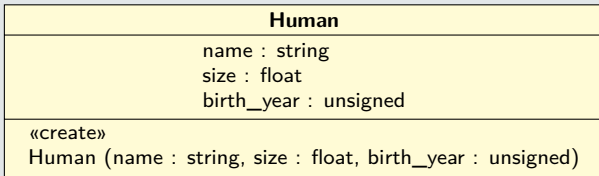
- ▶ Dynamic, like any other value
Created, used, and destroyed at run-time
- ▶ *Construction and Destruction*
Two very important (and formalized) phases of an object's life cycle
- ▶ Remark: problem orthogonal to object-orientation
Any aggregative type is potentially concerned



Construction

- ▶ *Atomic* view on an object's creation phase
 - ▶ Allocation
 - ▶ Initialization & internal coherence (e.g. derived “/attributes”)
 - ▶ Application logic
- ▶ **Constructor:** pseudo-procedure (no return value)
 - ▶ provided by default but reimplementable
 - ▶ predefined name

UML



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C++

```
class Human
{
    std::string name_;
    float size_;
    unsigned birth_year_;
    Human (const std::string& name, float size, unsigned birth_year);
};
```



Construction

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C++

```
Human::Human (const std::string& name, float size, unsigned birth_year)
: name_ (name), size_ (size), birth_year_ (birth_year)
{}

```



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C++

```
Human h1 = Human ("Alain Térieur", 1.80, 1970);  
Human h2 ("Alex Térieur", 1.78, 1975);  
Human h3 { "Vladimir Guez", 1.83, 1980 };  
auto h4 = Human { "Anne Titgoutte", 1.85, 1985 };  
Human* h5 = new Human ("Corinne Titgoutte", 1.68, 1990);  
auto h6 = std::make_unique<Human> ("Justine Titgoutte", 1.70, 1995);
```



Construction

- ▶ Atomic view on an object's creation phase

- ▶ Allocation



Java

```
class Human
```

- ▶ Constructor

```
{
```



```
    String name;
```



```
    float size;
```

```
    int birthYear;
```

```
    Human (String _name, float _size, int _birthYear)
```

```
    {
```

```
        name = _name;
```

```
        size = _size;
```

```
        birthYear = _birthYear;
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```



Construction

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Java

```
Human h1 = new Human ("Alain Térieur", 1.80f, 1970);
```



Destruction

- ▶ *Atomic* view on an object's removal phase
- ▶ Constructor's inverse functionality
- ▶ **Destructor**: manual memory management languages
e.g. C++ (but see "smart pointers")
 - ▶ pseudo-procedure (no return value, no arguments)
 - ▶ provided by default but reimplementable
 - ▶ predefined name

UML

Human
«destroy» ~Human ()



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C++

```
class Human
{
    ~Human ();
};
```



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C++

```
Human : ~Human ()  
{ }
```



Destruction

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 - ▶ predefined name

C++

```
// Called automatically for stack-allocated objects  
// Called by explicit pointer deletion:  
delete h5;  
// Called automatically for smart pointers
```



Destruction (Finalization)

- ▶ *Atomic* view on an object's removal phase
- ▶ Constructor's inverse functionality
- ▶ **Finalizer:** garbage-collected languages
e.g. Java (`finalize()` ≤ 8 , `cleaners` ≥ 9), unreliable
 - ▶ Convention: *e.g. `die()`, `close()`, `dispose()`, `release()`, etc.*

Java (don't try this at home!)

```
class Human
{
    void finalize () { ... }
}
```



Destruction (Finalization)

- ▶ *Atomic* view on an object's removal phase
- ▶ Constructor's inverse functionality
- ▶ **Finalizer:** garbage-collected languages
e.g. Java (`finalize()` ≤ 8 , `cleaners` ≥ 9), unreliable
 - ▶ Convention: *e.g. `die()`, `close()`, `dispose()`, `release()`, etc.*

Java (don't try this at home!)

```
// Called automatically by the garbage collector  
h1 = null;  
System.gc ();
```





Plan



Concept of Class

Concept of Object

Information Scope

Instance Level

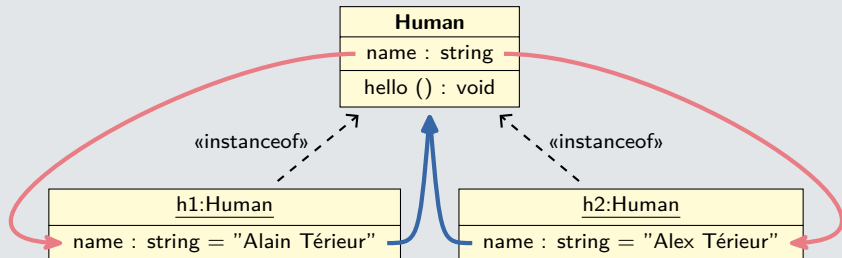
Class Level

Information Accessibility



General case: Instance Attributes

UML

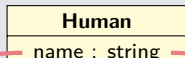


- ▶ Attributes: one declaration per class, one value per object
- ▶ Methods: one definition per class (“single dispatch”)
But access to object-specific attribute values



General case: Instance Attributes

UML



C++

```

void Human::hello ()
{
    std::cout << "Hello! I'm " << name_ << ", "
              << size_ << "m, "
              << age () << "yo.\n";
}
  
```

▶ A `h1.hello ();`
`h5->hello ();`

- ▶ Methods: one definition per class (“single dispatch”)
But access to object-specific attribute values



General case: Instance Attributes

UML

Human

Java

```
class Human
{
    void hello ()
    {
        System.out.println ("Hello! I'm " + name + ", "
            + size + "m, "
            + age () + "yo.");
    }
}
```

▶ A

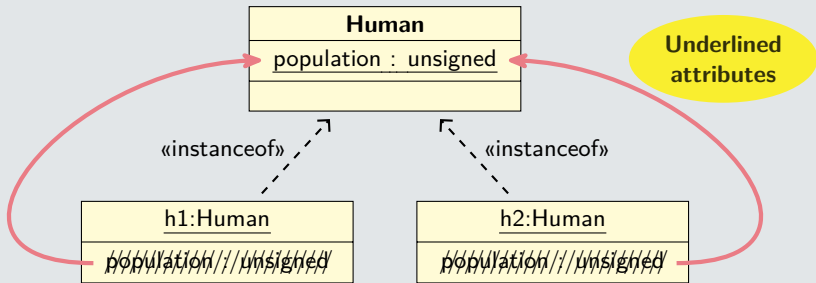
▶ M `h1.hello ();`

Methods: one definition per class (single dispatch)
But access to object-specific attribute values



Class Attributes

UML



- ▶ Still declared in a class, but only one value for all objects
- ▶ Should be accessible without any instance
- ▶ `static` in C++ or Java

Class Attributes

U C++

```
class Human
{
    static unsigned population_;
};

// Access via objects: h1.population_ / h5->population_
unsigned Human::population_ = 0;

Human::Human (const std::string& name, float size, unsigned birth_year)
{
    population_ += 1;
}

Human::~Human ()
{
    population_ -= 1;
}
```

Class Attributes

UI Java

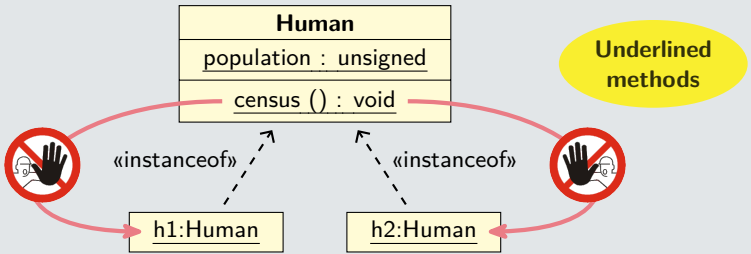
```
class Human
{
    // Access via the class: Human.population
    // Access via objects: h1.population
    static int population = 0;

    Human (String _name, float _size, int _birthYear)
    {
        population += 1;
    }

    // Remember: don't try this at home!
    void finalize ()
    {
        population -= 1;
    }
}
```

Class Methods

UML



- ▶ Methods accessing class attributes only
- ▶ Should be callable without any instance
- ▶ static in C++ or Java



Class Methods

UML

C++

```
class Human
{
    static void census ();
};

void Human::census ()
{
    if (population_)
        std::cout << population_ << " human"
                    << (population_ > 1 ? "s " : " ")
                    << "currently alive.\n";
    else
        std::cout << "No human currently alive.\n";
}

Human::census ();
h1.census ();
h5->census ();
```

- ▶ Meth
- ▶ Shoul
- ▶ stat

Underlined
Methods



Class Methods

UML

Java

```

class Human
{
    static void census ()
    {
        if (population != 0)
            System.out.println (population
                + " human" + ((population > 1) ? "s " : " ")
                + "currently alive.");
        else
            System.out.println ("No human currently alive.");
    }
}

Human.census ();
h1.census ();

```

Underlined methods

- ▶ Meth
- ▶ Shou
- ▶ stat





Plan



Concept of Class

Concept of Object

Information Scope

Information Accessibility

Protection Levels

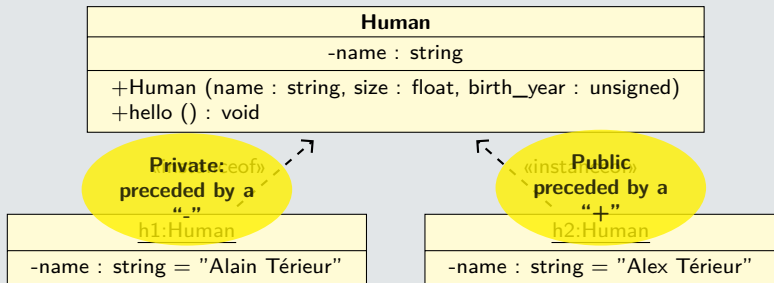
Concept of Accessor

Friendship



Protection Levels

UML



- ▶ **Private Attribute / Method:** access restricted to the class
- ▶ **Public Attribute / Method:** open access

Protection Levels

UI C++

```
class Human
{
public:
    static void census ();

    Human (const std::string& name, float size, unsigned birth_year);
    ~Human ();

    unsigned age ();
    void hello ();

private:
    static unsigned population_;

    std::string name_;
    float size_;
    unsigned birth_year_;
};
```



Protection Levels

UML
Java

```
public class Human
{
    public static void census () { ... }

    public Human (String _name, float _size, int _birthYear) { ... }
    public void finalize () { ... }

    public int age () { ... }
    public void hello () { ... }

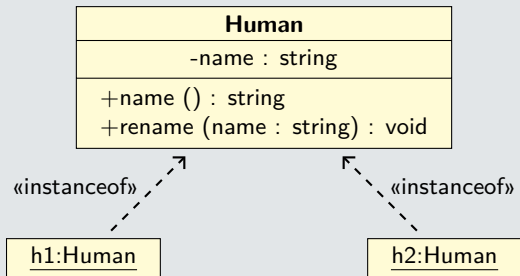
    private static int population = 0;

    private String name;
    private float size;
    private int birthYear;
}
```



Concept of Accessor

UML



- ▶ **Accessors:** getter / setter
 - ▶ reading / writing of private attributes
- ▶ **Interface:** set of all public information



Concept of Accessor

UML

Human

C++

```
class Human
{
public:
    const std::string& name () const;
    void rename (const std::string& name);

private:
    std::string name_;
    const float size_;
    const unsigned birth_year_;
};
```

- ▶ **Accessors:**
 - ▶ reading / writing of private attributes
- ▶ **Interface:** set of all public information



Concept of Accessor

UML

Human

C++

```
const std::string& Human::name () const
{
    return name_;
}
```

```
void Human::rename (const std::string& name)
{
    // Maybe check with the administration first ;- )
    name_ = name;
}
```

▶ Accessor

- ▶ reading / writing of private attributes

▶ Interface: set of all public information



Concept of Accessor

UML

Java

```

public class Human
{
    public String name ()
    {
        return name;
    }
    public void rename (String _name)
    {
        name = _name;
    }
}

```

- ▶ Accessor
- ▶ Interface

```

private String name;
private final float size;
private final int birthYear;

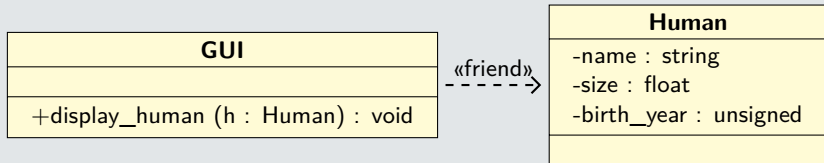
```



Friendship

- ▶ Exception facility to work around privatization
- ▶ Priviledged access authorized case by case

UML Example



- ▶ Not necessarily available in every language / may vary
- ▶ Default protection level may vary as well

Friendship

- ▶ Exception facility to work around privatization
- ▶ Privileged access authorized case by case

C++

UM

```
class Human
{
    friend void birth_control (const Human& human);
};

void birth_control (const Human& human)
{
    std::cout << "The NSA knows about " << human.name_ << "...\\n";
}
```

- ▶ `birth_control (h1);`
- ▶ `birth_control (*h5);`





Plan



Bibliography





Bibliography



-  C.A.R. (Tony) Hoare.
Record Handling.
Algol Bulletin n.21, 1965.
-  Ole-Johan Dahl and Kristen Nygaard.
The Development of the SIMULA Languages.
History of Programming Languages Conference, 1978.