

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

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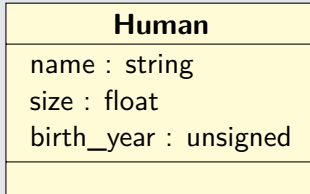
- Concept of Accessor

- Friendship

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



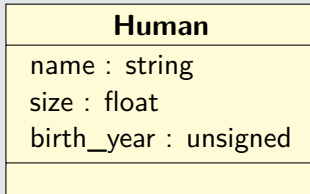
C++

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

Origin

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

UML



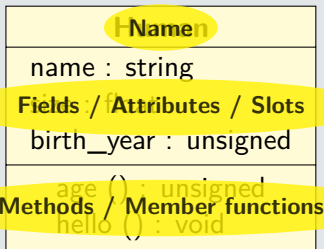
Java

```
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



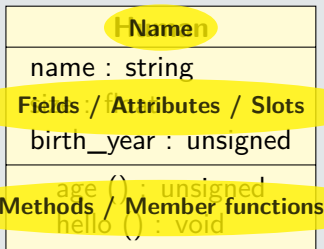
C++

```
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 () { ... }
}
```

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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

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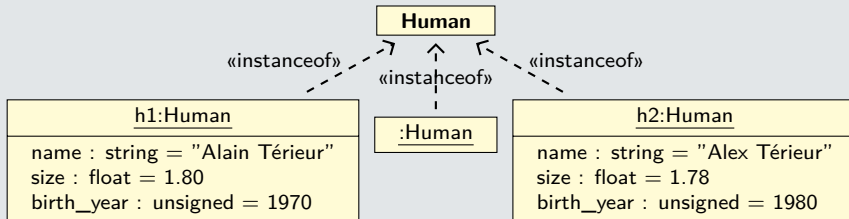
Concept of Accessor

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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



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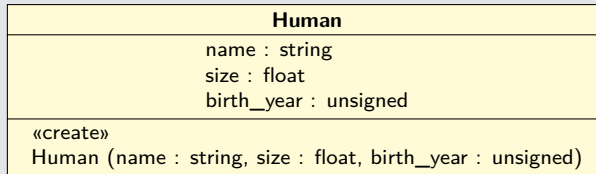
Object Life Cycle

- ▶ 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



Construction

- ▶ *Atomic* view on an object's creation phase
 - ▶ Allocation
 - ▶ Initialization & internal coherence (e.g. derived "/attributes")
 - ▶ Application logic

▶ Cor C++

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

name : string
size : float
birth_year : unsigned

«create»

Human (name : string, size : float, birth_year : unsigned)

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

C++

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

Human

name : string
size : float
birth_year : unsigned

«create»

Human (name : string, size : float, birth_year : unsigned)

Construction

- ▶ Atomic view on an object's creation phase
 - ▶ Allocation
 - ▶ Initialization & internal coherence (e.g. derived "/attributes")
 - ▶ Application logic
- ▶ Constructors: pseudo-procedure (no return value)

C++

```
Human h1 = Human ("Alain T rieur", 1.80, 1970);  
Human h2 ("Alex T rieur", 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);
```

```
name : string  
size : float  
birth_year : unsigned
```

«create»

```
Human (name : string, size : float, birth_year : unsigned)
```

Construction

► Atomic view on an object's creation phase

► Allocation

► Initialization & internal references (e.g. defined "/attributes")

► Java

► Cor

```
class Human
{
    String name;
    float size;
    int birthYear;
    Human (String _name, float _size, int _birthYear)
    {
        name = _name;
        size = _size;
        birthYear = _birthYear;
    }
}
```

«create»

Human (name : string, size : float, birth_year : unsigned)

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

Java

```
Human h1 = new Human ("Alain T rieur", 1.80f, 1970);
```

Human

name : string
size : float
birth_year : unsigned

«create»

Human (name : string, size : float, birth_year : unsigned)

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
 - ▶ **Remark: Objective-C**

```
Class *object = [[Class alloc] init];
```

```
Class *object = [Class new];
```

Human

name : string
size : float
birth_year : unsigned

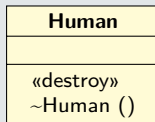
«create»

Human (name : string, size : float, birth_year : unsigned)

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



Destruction

- ▶ *Atomic* view on an object's removal phase
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 - ▶ pseudo-procedure (no return value, no arguments)
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C++

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

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)
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C++

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

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

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 ();
```

Destruction (The Full Package!)

- ▶ *Atomic* view on an object's removal phase
- ▶ Constructor's inverse functionality
- ▶ **Objective-C**
 - ▶ MRC (Manual Reference Counting): historical
 - ▶ ARC (Automatic Reference Counting; close to smart pointers): Xcode 4.2
 - ▶ GC: Objective-C 2.0

Objective-C MRC

```
[object retain]; // refcnt += 1  
[object release]; // refcnt -= 1  
[object autorelease]; // move to the autorelease pool
```

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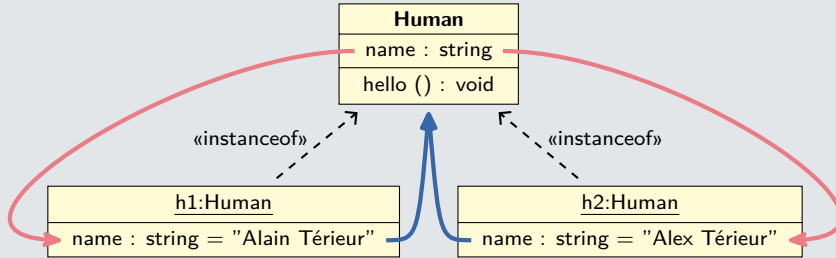
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General case: Instance Attributes

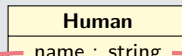
UML



- ▶ 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 C++ code block showing the `hello` method of the `Human` class. A red arrow points from the `name_` variable in the code to the `name` attribute in the UML diagram above.

- ▶ Attributes: `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.");
    }
}
```

► Attributes: o }

► Methods: on h1.hello ();

But access to object-specific attribute values

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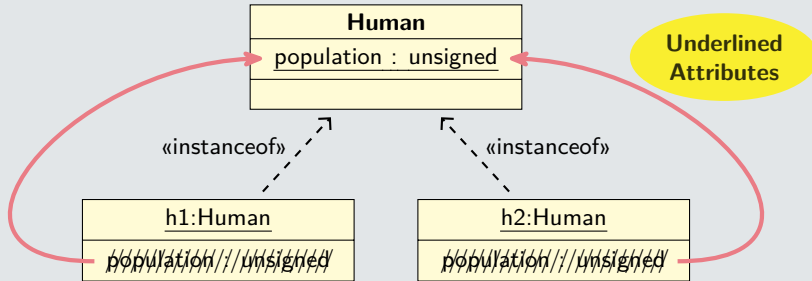
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Class Attributes

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

UN 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;
}
```

► Still

► Sho

► sta

Class Attributes

UN Java

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

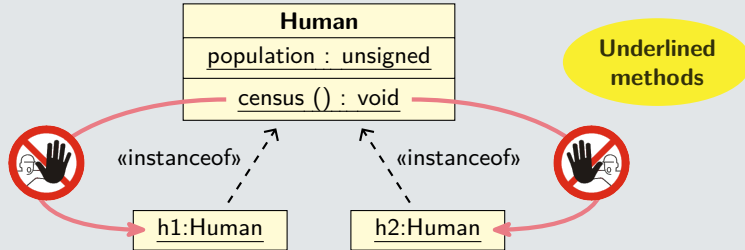
    Human (String _name, float _size, int _birthYear)
    {
        population += 1;
    }

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

- ▶ Still
- ▶ Sho
- ▶ sta

Class Methods

UML



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

Class Methods

UN 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";
}

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

- ▶ Methods
- ▶ Should be
- ▶ static

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 ();
```

► Methods

► Should be

► static

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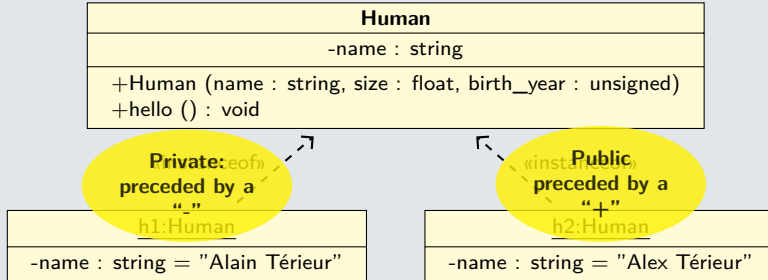
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Protection Levels

UML



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

Protection Levels

UN 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_;
};
```

► Private

► Public

Protection Levels

UM' 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;
}
```

► Private

► Public

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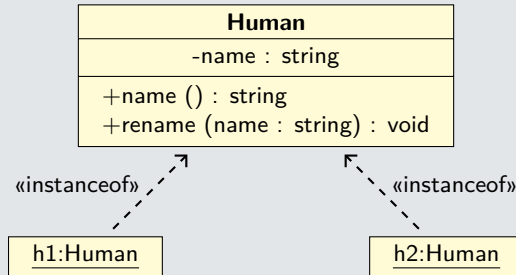
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Concept of Accessor

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 /

- ▶ **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;
}
```

- ▶ **Accessors:** {
 - ▶ 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;
    }
}
```

► Accessors: {

► reading /

► Interface: set }

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

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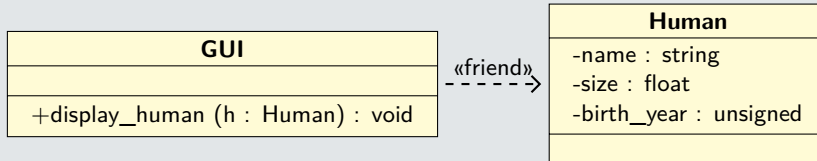
Concept of Accessor

Friendship

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++

UN

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

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

- ▶ Not necessary to call birth_control (h1);
- ▶ Default protection level may vary as well



Bibliography

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Bibliography

Bibliography

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Algol Bulletin n.21, 1965.
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