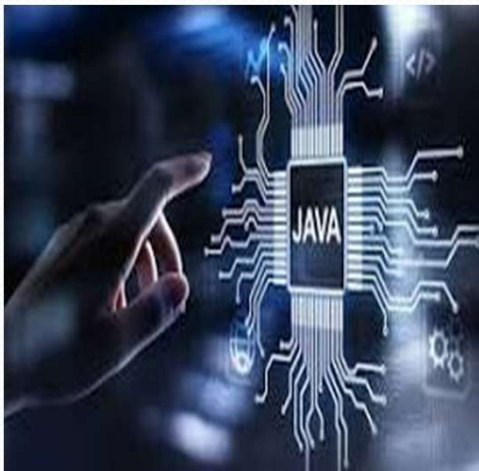


# SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY



An Autonomous Institution  
Coimbatore-35

## Department of Computer Science & Engineering



### Object Oriented Programming

I B.E CSE/ II SEMESTER

### UNIT I :Introduction To OOPS

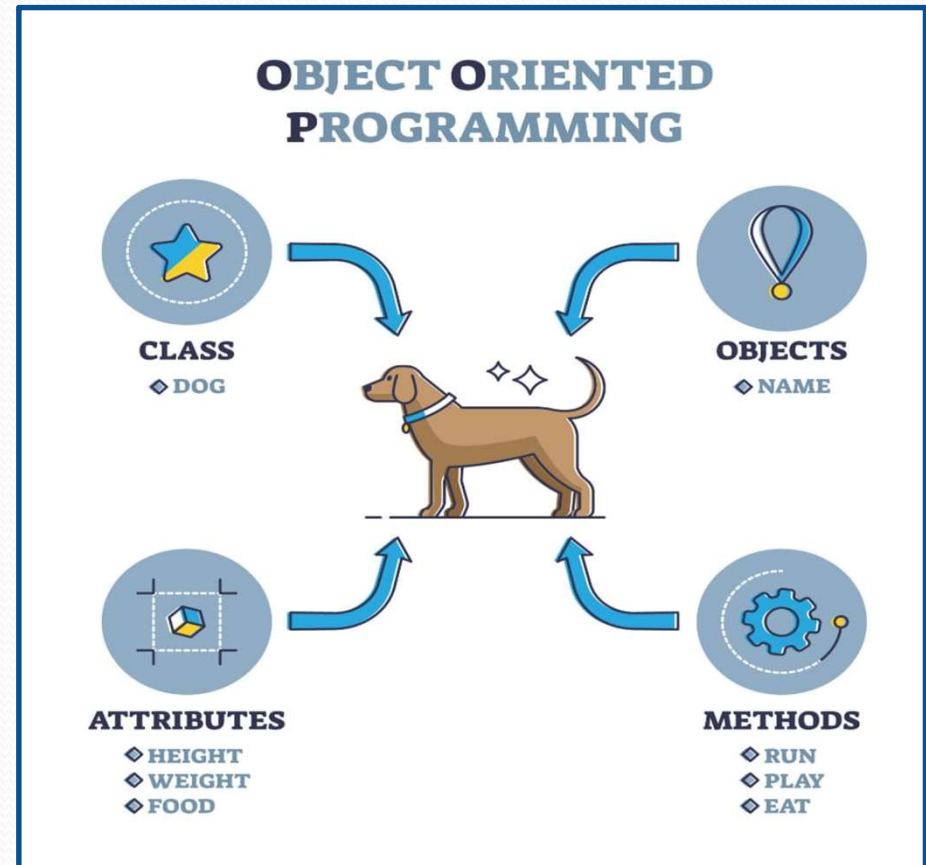
**Topic : Object Oriented Programming Concepts**

# Object Oriented concepts

- ✓ Object.
- ✓ Class.
- ✓ Encapsulation.
- ✓ Inheritance.
- ✓ Polymorphism.
- ✓ Abstraction

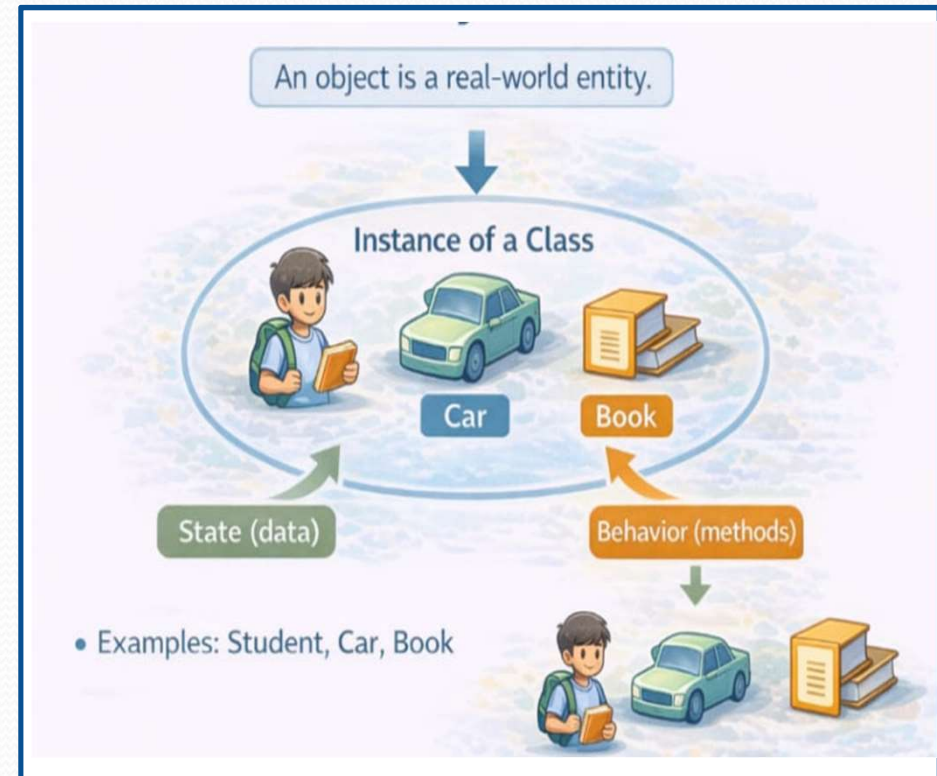
# Introduction

- **Object Oriented Programming (OOP)** is a way of programming using **classes and objects**.
- It represents real-world things with **data and functions**.
- **Java** follows OOP concepts, which help make code **reusable, secure, and easy to maintain**.



# Object

- An object is a real-world entity.
- It is an instance of a class.
- Objects contain state (data) and behavior (methods). Examples: Student, Car, Book.



# Class

- A class is a blueprint or template used to create objects.
- It defines variables and methods.
- A class does not occupy memory until an object is created.



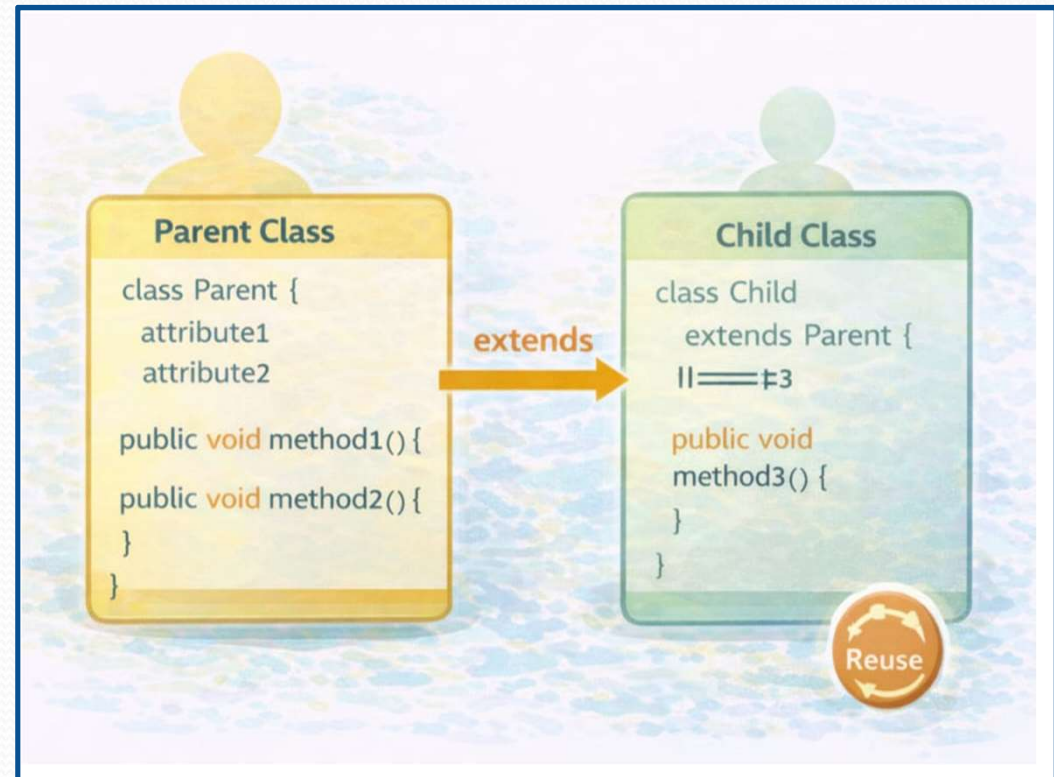
# Encapsulation

- Encapsulation is the process of binding data and methods into a single unit.
- It protects data from outside access.
- Achieved using access specifiers like private, public, protected.



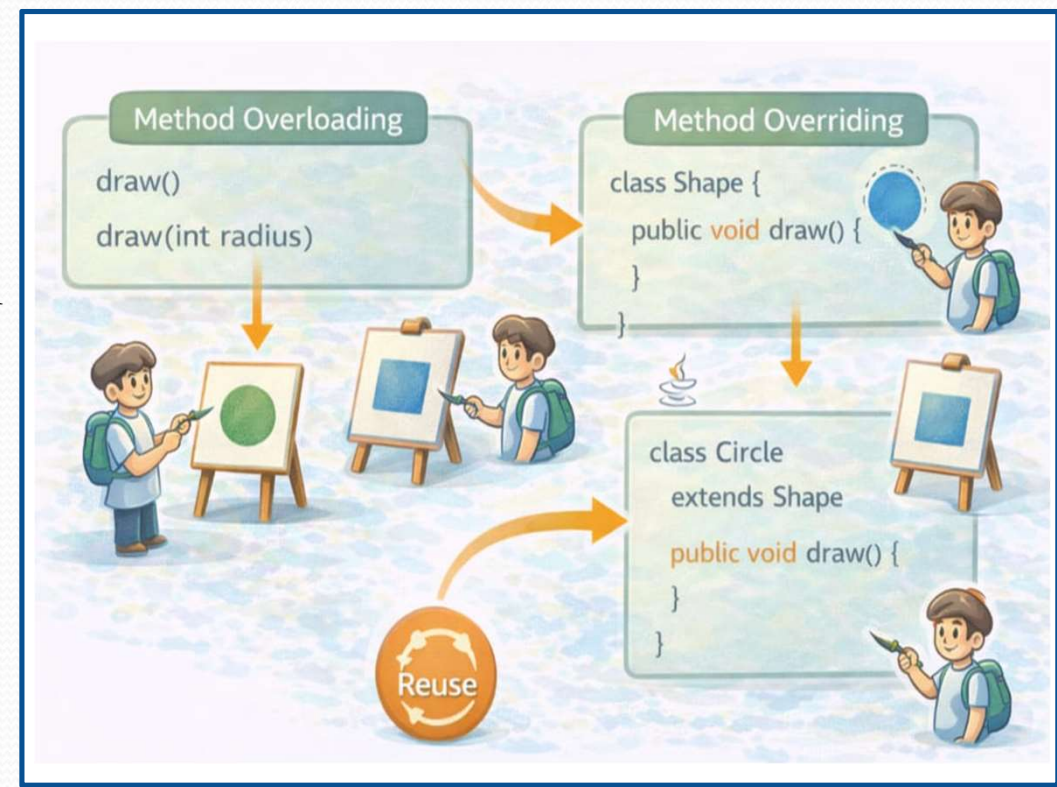
# Inheritance

- Inheritance allows one class to acquire the properties of another class.
- It promotes code reusability.
- Uses the extends keyword in Java.



# Polymorphism

- Polymorphism means many forms.
- The same method can perform different actions.
- Achieved using method overloading and method overriding.



# Abstraction

- Abstraction hides implementation details and shows only essential features.
- Achieved using **abstract** classes and **interfaces**. Helps reduce complexity.



## Abstract Class

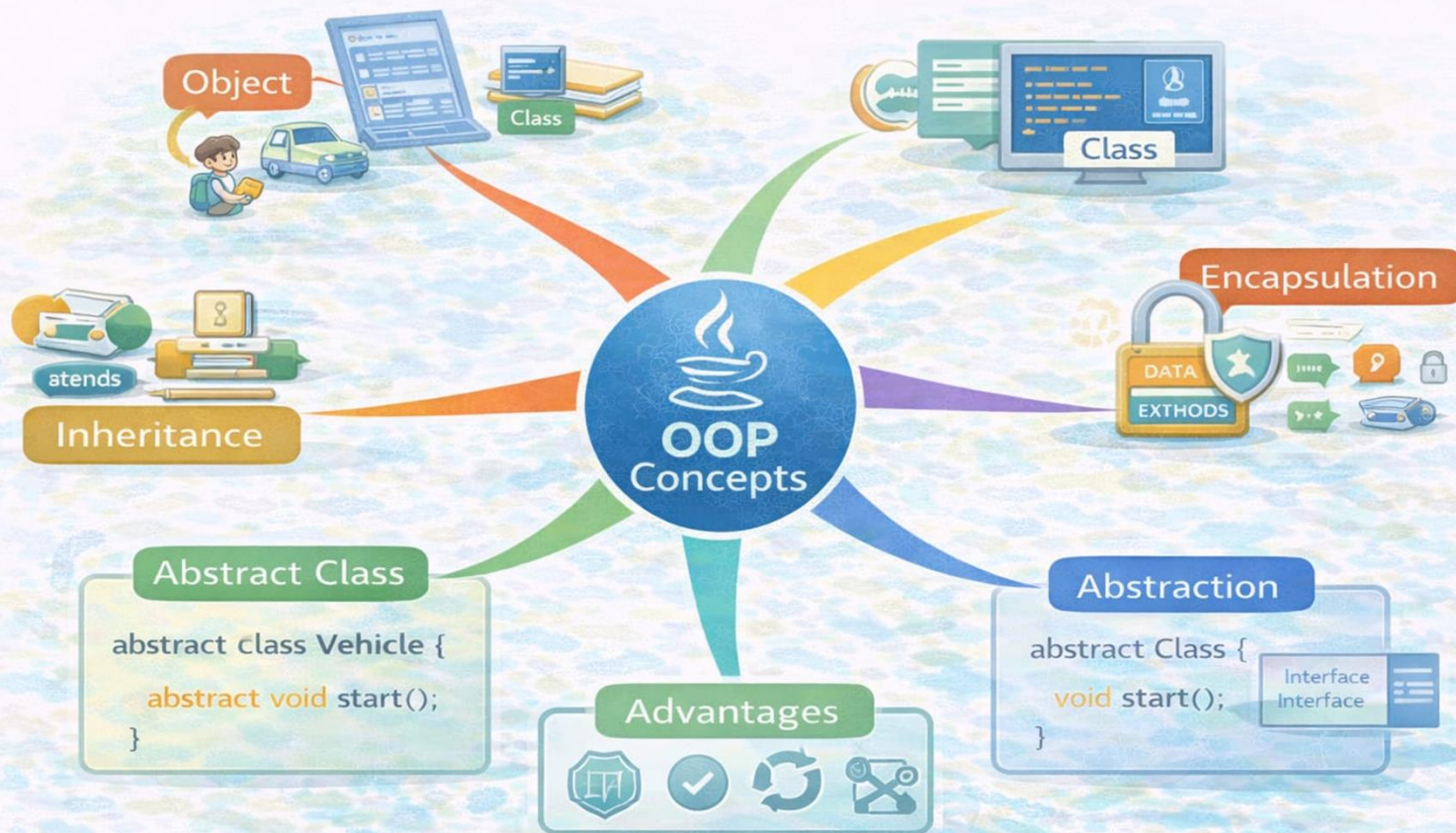
```
abstract class Vehicle {
    abstract void start();
}
```

extends

## Interface

```
interface Vehicle {
    void start(),
}
```

# Mind Map: OOP Concepts



```

Abstract Class
abstract class Vehicle {
    abstract void start();
}
    
```

```

Abstraction
abstract Class {
    void start();
}
Interface
Interface
    
```

# Assessment



t

**1. OOP stands for \_\_\_\_\_ Programming.**

Answer: Object Oriented

**2. Choose the correct answer.**

**Which concept supports code reusability?**

- a) Abstraction.
- b) Inheritance.**
- c) Encapsulation.
- d) Polymorphism.

**3. Define OOP.**

Answer : OOP is a programming paradigm based on objects and classes.

# References

- <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/>
- <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/object-oriented-programming-oops-concept-in-java/>
- [https://www.w3schools.com/java/java\\_oop.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/java/java_oop.asp)



Thank You 😊