Java and C# in depth

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Object-oriented programming crash course (a.k.a. OO < 9 slides)
What’s an OO programming language?

One with:

- ...

Java and C# in Depth
What’s an OO programming language?

One with:

- Abstract Data Types
  - Classes (Types)
  - Objects (Instances)
- Encapsulation
  - information hiding, interfaces, ...
- Inheritance
- Polymorphism
- Dynamic binding/dispatching
- Genericity
Classes, Types and Objects

- A (non-generic) class defines a type
  - an abstraction represented as a set of features/members
    - attributes/fields-instance variables
    - routines/methods/member functions
  - serves as a mold for all its objects

- An object is an instance of a class
  - a chunk of memory shaped as its class dictates
  - can be attached to a reference of a certain type statically (resolved at compile time)...
  - ... or dynamically (resolved at runtime)
Encapsulation

- Features can have different visibility/access levels
  - in particular, they can be accessible or inaccessible to clients of the class
  - E.g. public, private,…

- The set of features visible to a set of clients defines the interface for those clients
The two basic reuse mechanisms

- **(Single) Inheritance relationship**
  - a class gets to use the features of another class by inheriting from it
  - the derived class can also
    - introduce new features
    - redefine features of the parent class
  - good for modeling long-lasting relationships

- **Client relationship**
  - a class gets to use the features of another class by declaring an attribute of that other class’ type
  - good for modeling relationships more prone to change
Polymorphism and dynamic dispatching

- Dynamic type of an object can change through assignments
  - co-variant assignment: type of assigned is sub-type of type of receiver
  - contra-variant assignment: type of assigned is super-type of type of receiver

- Dynamic type can also change in generic parameters, method parameters, and return types

- Dynamic dispatching
  - dynamic binding of routine calls to routine bodies
  - the implementation is selected according to the dynamic type of a reference
Genericity (generics)

- Class definition can be generic with respect to other types
- A generic class doesn’t define a type but a family of types
- E.g. A list of strings, an array of integers
- Useful because the compiler disallows, for example, inserting an integer into a list of strings