COMP 333 Lecture 2

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Object-Oriented Programming (OOP)

OOP (Minimal Definition)

- Objects contain fields holding data
- Objects can pass messages to each other

OOP (Explicit Methods)

- Objects contain fields holding data and methods holding executable procedures
- Objects can pass messages to each other
- Objects can call methods on other objects/ have their methods called on

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- Objects encapsulate their state using access modifiers
- On a call, the correct method may be chosen at runtime, which is a form of polymorphism
- Methods can be overridden, allowing for more specific behavior
- Abstraction allows for interfaces to contain only immediately relevant information
- Classes define a template to make objects from
- Classes may inherit fields and methods from other classes
- All good ideas are object-oriented

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Not specific to OOP

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Specific to class-based OOP

- Objects contain fields holding data and methods holding executable procedures
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- Many OOP languages
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Often considered a bad idea

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OOP was originally heralded as a silver bullet

Core Concept: Virtual Dispatch

Virtual Dispatch

- AKA dynamic dispatch, polymorphism
- The method/code actually called is determined at runtime

Virtual Dispatch Use

- Allows for abstracting over computation
- The computation itself becomes a parameter

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```
void foo(SortRoutine s) { ... }
```

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```
void foo(SortRoutine s) { ... }
```

```
foo(new InsertionSort());
foo(new MergeSort());
```

Virtual Dispatch vs. if

- Both conditionally execute code
 - if: based on if condition is true/false
 - Virtual dispatch: based on the specific runtime method passed
- if's that are used to select between different code behaviors are undesirable
- Smalltalk has ifTrue:ifFalse: method on its boolean type

Virtual Dispatch Example in Java