

Chapter seven

Classes and objects

Part I

class

- u A class: is a special construct that holds both data and methods.
- u There are two aspects to a class:
 - the data that it holds.
 - the tasks it can perform.
- u Data that a class holds are referred to as the *attributes*.
- u The tasks that a class can perform are referred to as the *methods*.

Object

- u In order to use the methods of a class you need to create an *object* of the class.
- u A class looks like as a blueprint, or template, from which objects are generated.
- u An object refers to an individual instance of that class.
- u In one program we may have many classes.
- u Also we can generate many kinds of objects.

Rectangle class

- u Declaring an object:
 - *Rectangle myRectangle;*
- u That line means creating a variable that holds a reference to a an object, rather than the object itself (a name for a location in memory)
- u The process of creating an object is referred to as instantiation.
- u In order to create an object we use a very special method of the class called a *constructor*.

The constructor

- u The constructor is a method that always has the same name as the class.
- u When you create a new object this special method is always called.
 - *myRectangle=new Rectangle(7.5, 12.5);*
- u Function of the constructor is to reserve some space in the compute's memory just big enough to hold the required object (*in our case an object of the Rectangle class*).

Declaring and creating an object of a class

1. *Rectangle myRectangle;*
myRectangle=new Rectangle(7.5, 12.5);
2. *Rectangle myRectangle=new Rectangle(7.5, 12.5);*

The constructor

```
public Rectangle(double lengthIn, double heightIn)
{
    length=lengthIn;
    height=heightIn;
}
```