

Object Oriented Programming

Audience Course Object Oriented Programming

The course Object Oriented Programming is intended for anyone who wants to learn object oriented programming with classes and objects.

Prerequisites Course Object Oriented Programming

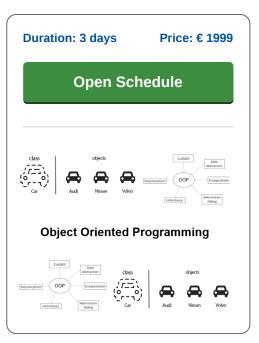
In order to participate in this course experience with programming in a procedural programming language is required.

Realization Training Object Oriented Programming

The theory is discussed on the basis of presentation slides. The theory is explained further through demos. After discussing a module there is the possibility to practice. Course times are from 9.30 to 16.30.

Certification Course Object Oriented Programming

After successful completion of the course the participants receive an official certificate Object Oriented Programming.



Content Course Object Oriented Programming

In the course Object Oriented Programming participants learn to program in an object oriented language such as Java, C# or Python. The participants can choose which language they want to use in the course. Object Orientation has proven to be a fertile programming paradigm. Most modern programming languages today are object oriented and some older languages such as C or PHP have added Object Orientation later.

Intro Object Orientation

The course starts with an overview of how Object Orientation evolved from other software development paradigms such as structured and procedural programming.

Lowering of Semantic Gap

An important advantage of Object Orientation is that domain concepts can be found directly in the software. It is explained how this lowering of the Semantic Gap makes the code more understandable and maintainable.

Classes and Objects

Subsequently concepts such as Classes and Objects, Fields and Methods, Getters and Setters, Constructors and Destructors are discussed. The concepts are the same for all Object Oriented languages, but in the course attention is also paid to differences at the detail level.

Encapsulation

Also treated is the concept of Encapsulation with which the internal data of classes is shielded from the outside world so that changes in the implementation can be made without modifications to the calling code.

Inheritance and Polymorphism

The concepts of Inheritance and Polymorphism are also part of the course program. By means of Inheritance derived classes can reuse the code from the base class and thus avoid duplication of code. Polymorphism makes it possible to give base class methods a different meaning in a derived class. The runtime environment can then automatically find these methods through dynamic binding.

Design Patterns

Finally attention is paid to Design Patterns in Object Oriented software, which provide standard template solutions for common problems.

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Modules Course Object Oriented Programming

Module 1 : Intro Object Orientation	Module 2 : Classes and Objects	Module 3 : Encapsulation
OO Origins	Classes are Types	Encapsulation Benefits
Abstraction Levels	Objects are Instances	Information Hiding
Domain Analysis	Fields	Access Specifiers
Unstructured Programming	Methods	private and public
Procedural Programming	Creating Objects	Implementation Changes
Object Oriented Programming	Object Initialization	Validity Checks
OO Benefits	Constructors	Ensuring Data Validity
Reusability	Using Objects	Class Variables
Lowering Semantic Gap	Getters and Setters	static Data
Higher Abstraction	Destructors	Class Methods
Objects as Domain Concepts	Current Object	static Methods
Objects as Program Concepts	this or self	static Initializers
Module 4 : Inheritance	Module 5 : Polymorphism	Module 6 : Design Patterns
Deriving Classes	Call Overridden Functions	What are Design Patterns?
Class Hierarchies	Virtual Functions	Common Problems
Hiding Instance Variables	Role of v-table	Pattern Solutions
Overriding Methods	Polymorphism Benefits	Singleton Pattern
Overloading Methods	Abstract Classes	private Constructors
Constructor Chaining	Incomplete Base Classes	Creation Functions
Accessing Base Class	Concrete Classes	Adapter Pattern
protected Members	Interfaces	Adapting an Interface
super or base	Interface Implementation	Observer Pattern
Multiple Inheritance	Dynamic Binding	Publish and Subscribe

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