

CO452 Programming Concepts

Week 5 – Introduction to Object
Orientation



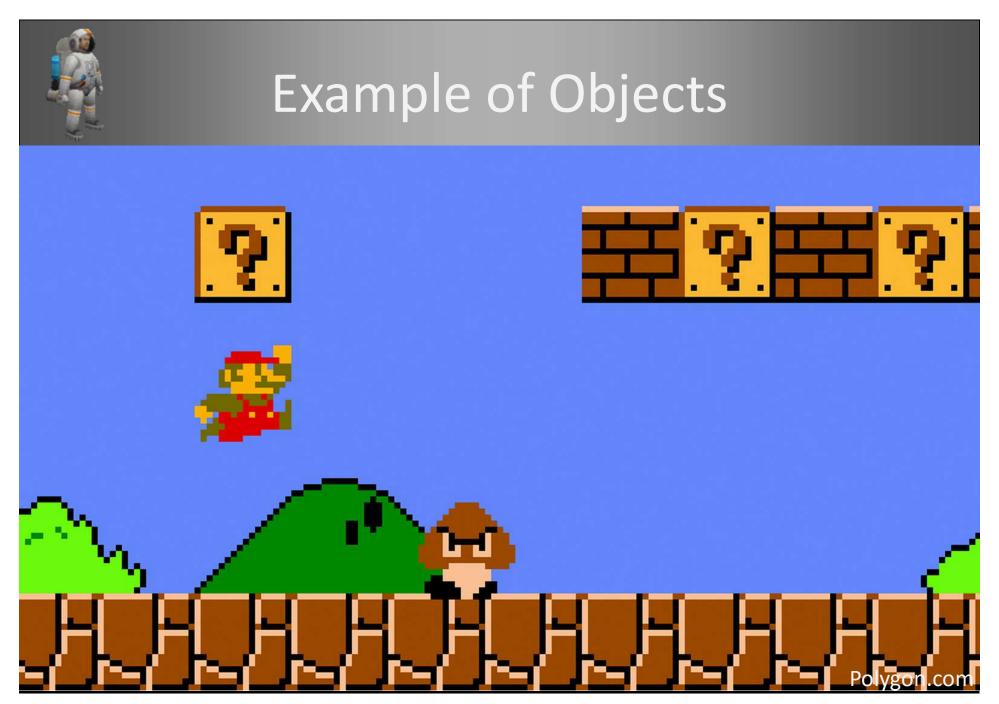
This week

We are going to look at object variables:

- Introduction to Object Orientation
- Classes and objects
- The Radar() function
- Dot notation and position variables

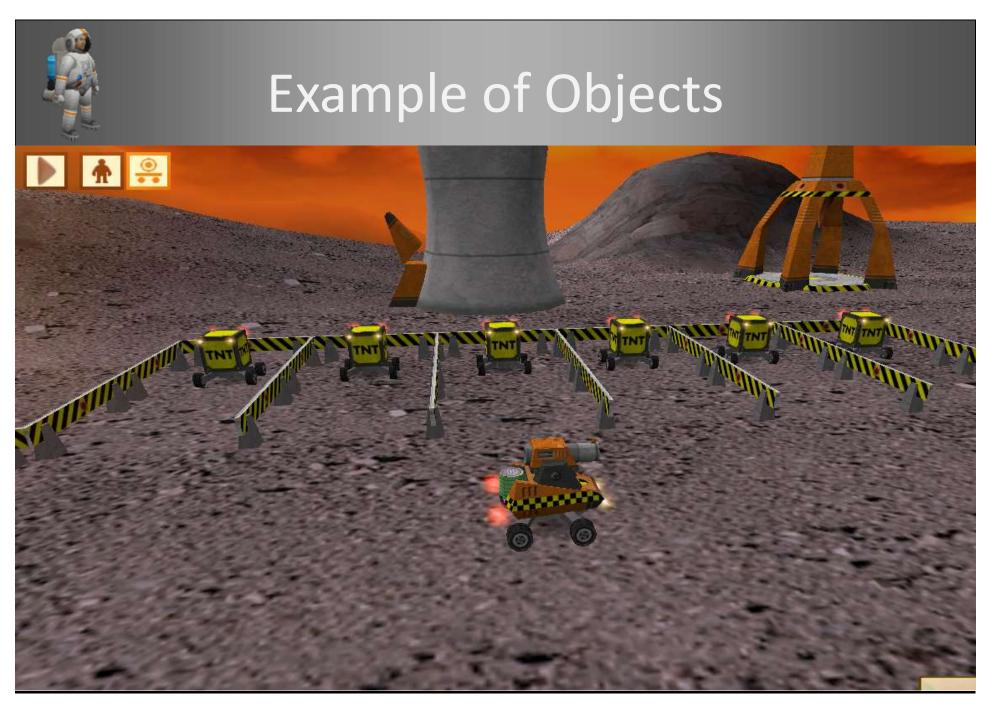
Introduction to Object Oriented Programming

A 'style' of programming



Brian Ward

Ceebot 1: Introduction to Ceebot



Brian Ward

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Example of Objects



Classes and objects

Modelling situations



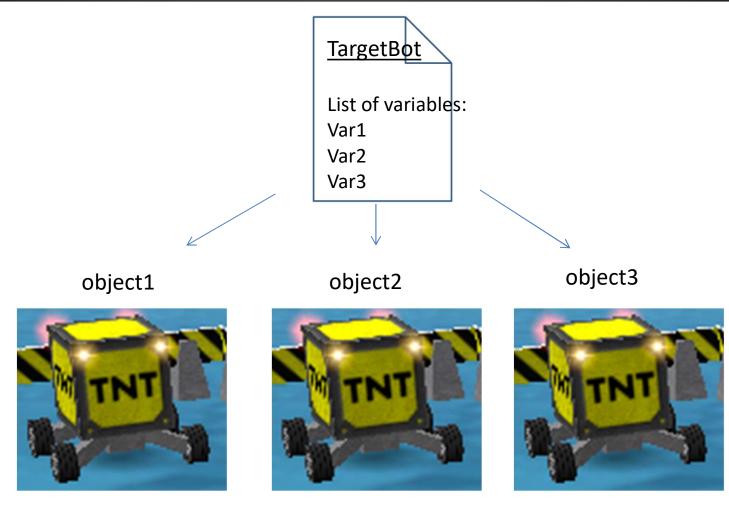
Classes and objects

A class acts a template (structure) from which an object is created

Multiple objects can be made from the same structure, but each object will be unique



Object (instance)



Objects are unique instances of a class structure

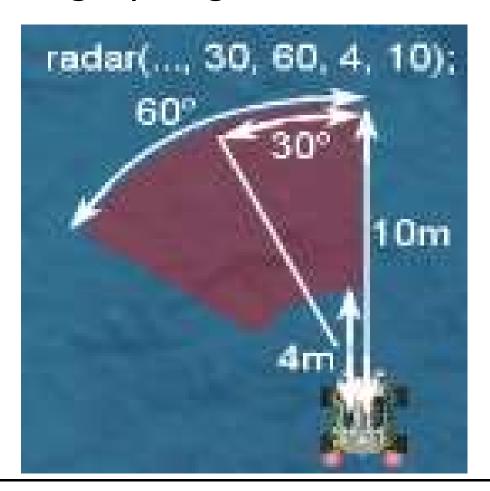
Radar(...)

Finding objects



Example of 'overloading'

Radar (category, angle, focus, min, max);



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Example

Say we wanted to search for the TargetBot using radar









The variables are copied

```
this.category = TargetBot;
this.name = "";
this.position.x = 22.50;
this.position.y = -12.50;
this.position.z = 1.25;
```



TargetB = radar(TargetBot);

```
TargetB.category = TargetBot;
TargetB.name = "";
TargetB.position.x = 22.50;
TargetB.position.y = -12.50;
TargetB.position.z = 1.25;
```



The (dot) notation

Referring to variables and functions within



. Notation

. is otherwise known as the 'period caller'

Refers to variables and functions from objects

objectName.Var1

objectName.Function1

These variables belong to objects

```
this.category = TargetBot;
this.name = "";
this.position.x = 22.50;
this.position.y = -12.50;
this.position.z = 1.25;
```



```
TargetB.category = TargetBot;
TargetB.name = "";
TargetB.position.x = 22.50;
TargetB.position.y = -12.50;
TargetB.position.z = 1.25;
▼
```

