

Pemrograman Berorientasi Objek

Konsep Dasar PBO



**Object-Oriented
Programming:**
The Basic Building Blocks



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Konsep Dasar PBO

1. Class
2. Class Design
3. Atribut dan behavior
4. Objek
5. Perbedaan class dan objek
6. Translate class diagram into code

Class

1. Kumpulan objek-objek yang memiliki atribut yang sama.
2. Template untuk membuat objek .
3. Prototipe atau blue print yang mendefinisikan variabel-variabel dan method-method secara umum.

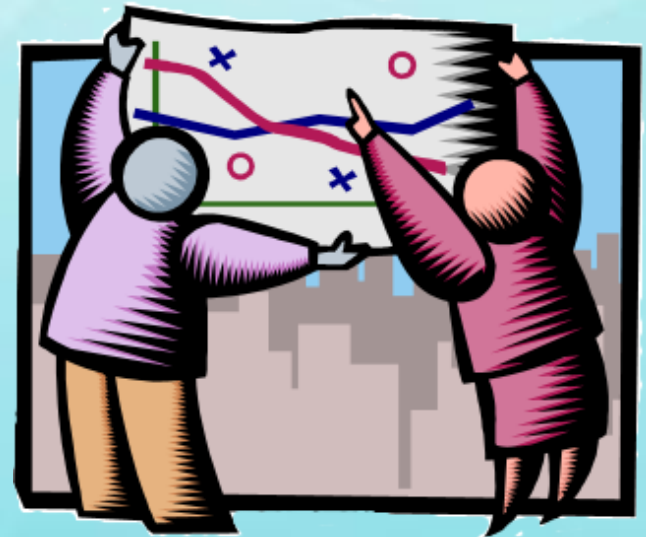
Class (Cont'd)

4. Objek merupakan hasil instansiasi dari class.
5. Proses pembentukan objek dari suatu class disebut **INSTANTIATION**.
6. Objek disebut juga **INSTANCES**.

Class Design

In design a class, think about 2 things:

1. Things the object **knows**
2. Things the object **does**.



Class Design (Cont'd)

ShoppingCart
cartContents
addToCart() removeFromCart() checkout()

knows

does

Button
label color
setColor() setLabel() dePress() unDepress()

knows

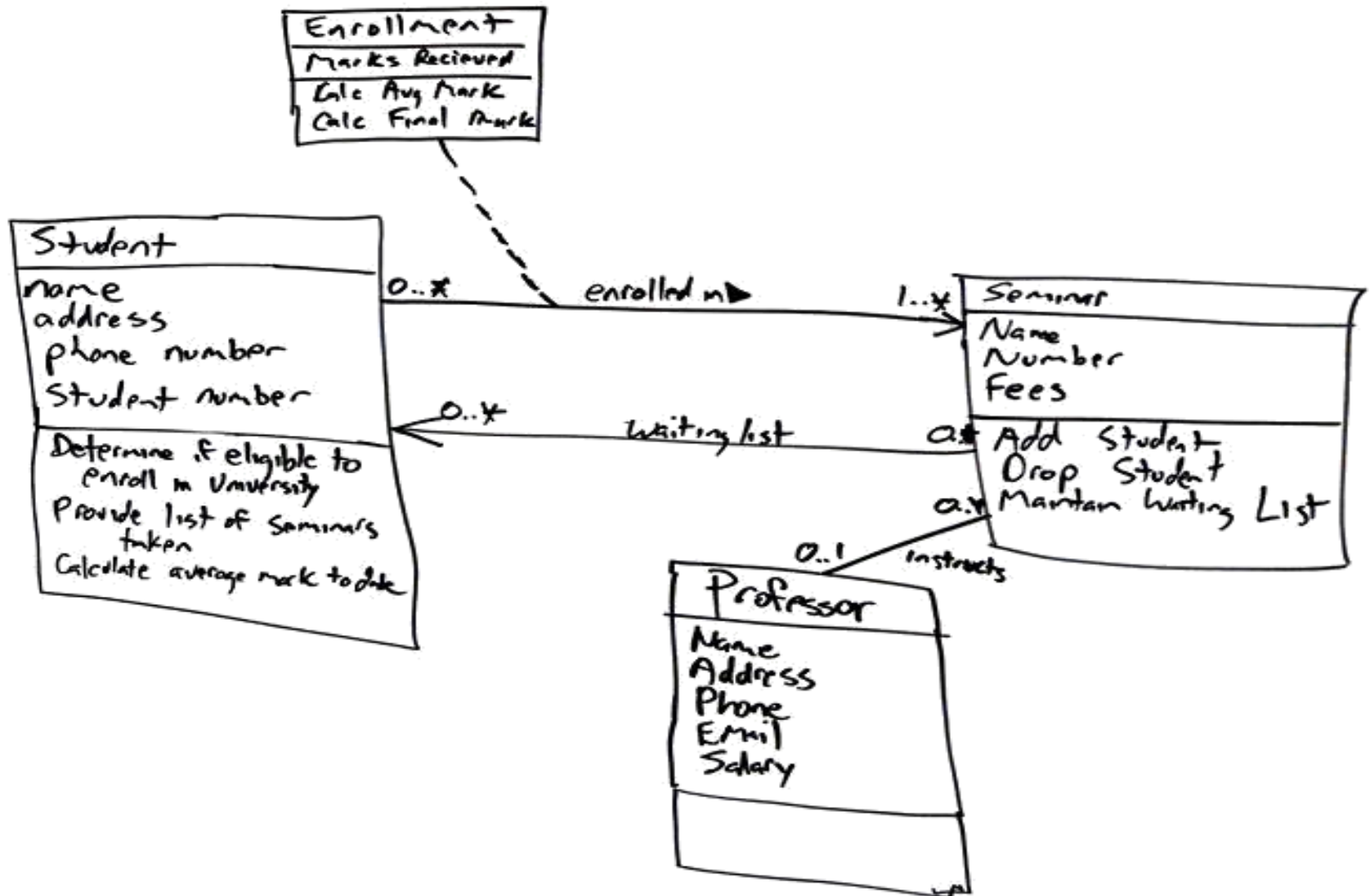
does

Alarm
alarmTime alarmMode
setAlarmTime() getAlarmTime() isAlarmSet() snooze()

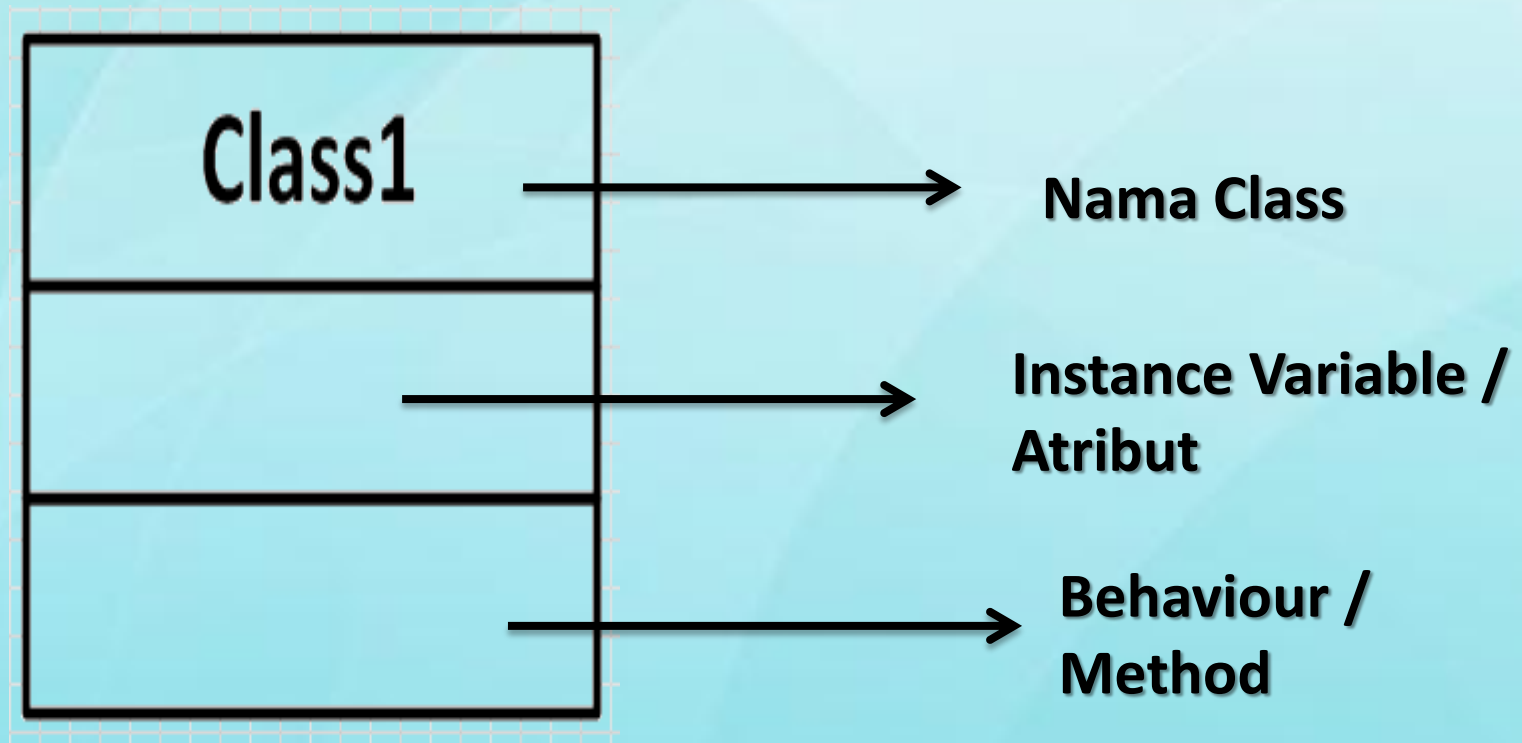
knows

does

Class Design (Cont'd)



Class Design (Cont'd)




Atribut

1. Data yang membedakan antara object yang satu dengan yang lain.
2. Contoh: Manusia → Salah satu makhluk hidup.
Atributnya: status, berat badan, dan tinggi badan.
3. Di dalam class atribut disebut sebagai **VARIABEL**.

Method


1. Serangkaian statements dalam suatu class yang handle suatu task.
2. Cara objek berkomunikasi dengan objek lain adalah dengan menggunakan methods.

Brain Storming!!!!

 **Sharpen your pencil**

Fill in what a television object might need to know and do.

Television



instance variables

methods

Objek

Abstraksi dari sesuatu yang mewakili sesuatu yang ada di dunia nyata dan harus dapat dibedakan dengan objek lain.

Objek

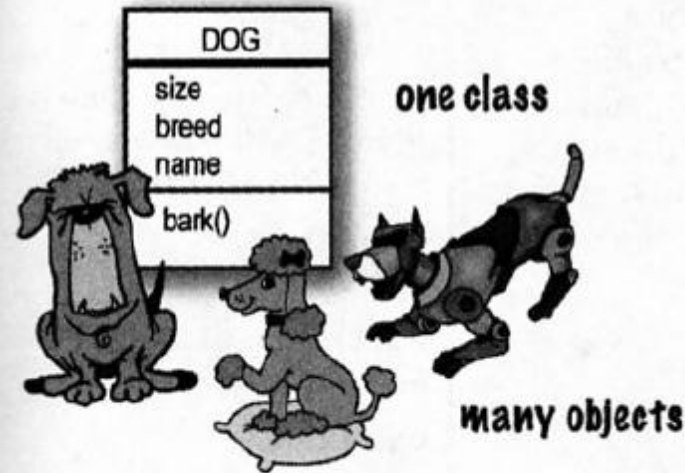
1. Semua benda di dunia nyata bisa dianggap sebagai objek.
2. Contoh: kursi, meja, buku, sepeda, komputer.
3. Penggambaran pemrograman berorientasi objek = penggambaran di dunia nyata.

**Jadi apa
hubungan
class dengan
objek???**



What's the difference between a class and an object?

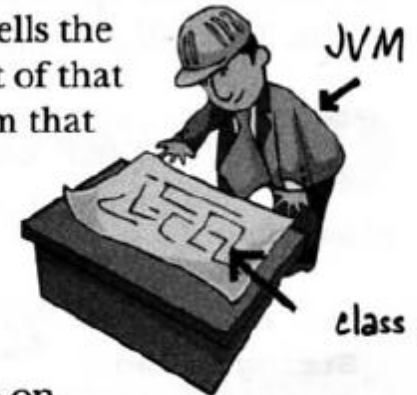
1 CLASS = N BUAH OBJEK



A class is not an object.

(but it's used to construct them)

A **class** is a *blueprint* for an object. It tells the virtual machine *how* to make an object of that particular type. Each object made from that class can have its own values for the instance variables of that class. For example, you might use the Button class to make dozens of different buttons, and each button might have its own color, size, shape, label, and so on.



CLASS VS OBJECT = DATA TYPE VS VARIABEL

Class Diagram



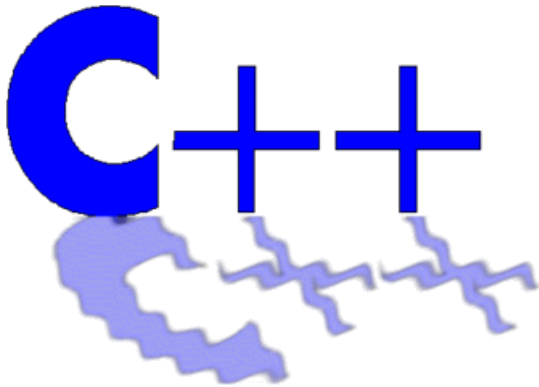
Kode Program



Lagu

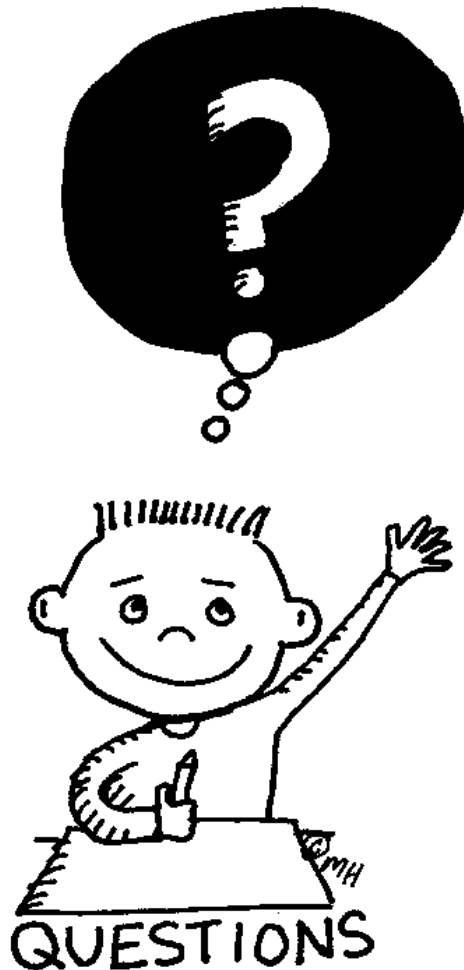
+Judul: String
+Penyanyi: String
+durasi: integer

+void check_durasi(int durasi)



```
class lagu{  
    char judul[35];  
    char penyanyi[25];  
    int durasi;  
  
    void check_durasi(int durasi){  
        if(durasi>0)  
            cout<<"Valid";  
    }  
}
```

Next Question:
What about coding in JAVA?



public so everyone
can access it

this is a
class (duh)

the name of
this class

opening curly brace
of the class

```
public class MyFirstApp {
```

(we'll cover this
one later.)

the return type.
void means there's
no return value.

the name of
this method

arguments to the method.
This method must be given
an array of Strings, and the
array will be called 'args'

opening brace
of the method

```
public static void main (String[] args) {
```

```
System.out.print("I Rule!");
```

every statement MUST
end in a semicolon!!

this says print to standard output
(defaults to command-line)

the String you
want to print

} closing brace of the main method

} closing brace of the MyFirstApp class

1 Write your class

```
class Dog {
```

```
    int size;  
    String breed;  
    String name;
```

```
    void bark() {  
        System.out.println("Ruff! Ruff!");  
    }  
}
```

instance variables

a method

DOG
size breed name
bark()

2

Write a tester (TestDrive) class

just a main method
(we're gonna put code
in it in the next step)

```
class DogTestDrive {  
    public static void main (String[] args) {  
        // Dog test code goes here  
    }  
}
```

3 In your tester, make an object and access the object's variables and methods

```
class DogTestDrive {  
    public static void main (String[] args) {  
        Dog d = new Dog();
```

← make a Dog object

```
        d.size = 40;  
        d.bark();  
    }  
}
```

← use the dot operator (.)

to set the size of the Dog

← and to call its bark() method

dot
operator



Still Confused???

We'll Continue Next Week:
JAVA and Class!!!

Is there any interview???

