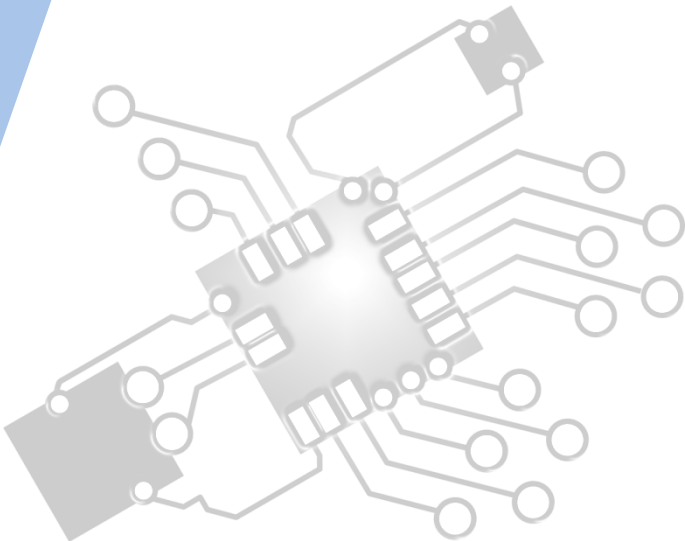




Features of OOP

IB Computer Science



*Content developed by
Dartford Grammar School
Computer Science Department*



HL Topics 1-7, D1-4



1: System design



2: Computer Organisation



3: Networks



4: Computational thinking



5: Abstract data structures



6: Resource management



7: Control



D: OOP

HL & SL D.2 Overview

D.2 Features of OOP

- D.2.1 Define the term encapsulation
- D.2.2 Define the term inheritance
- D.2.3 Define the term polymorphism
- D.2.4 Explain the advantages of encapsulation
- D.2.5 Explain the advantages of inheritance
- D.2.6 Explain the advantages of polymorphism
- D.2.7 Describe the advantages of libraries of objects
- D.2.8 Describe the disadvantages of OOP
- D.2.9 Discuss the use of programming teams
- D.2.10 Explain the advantages of modularity in program development



1: System design

2: Computer Organisation



3: Networks

4: Computational thinking



5: Abstract data structures

6: Resource management

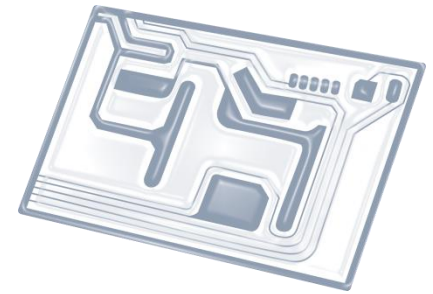


7: Control

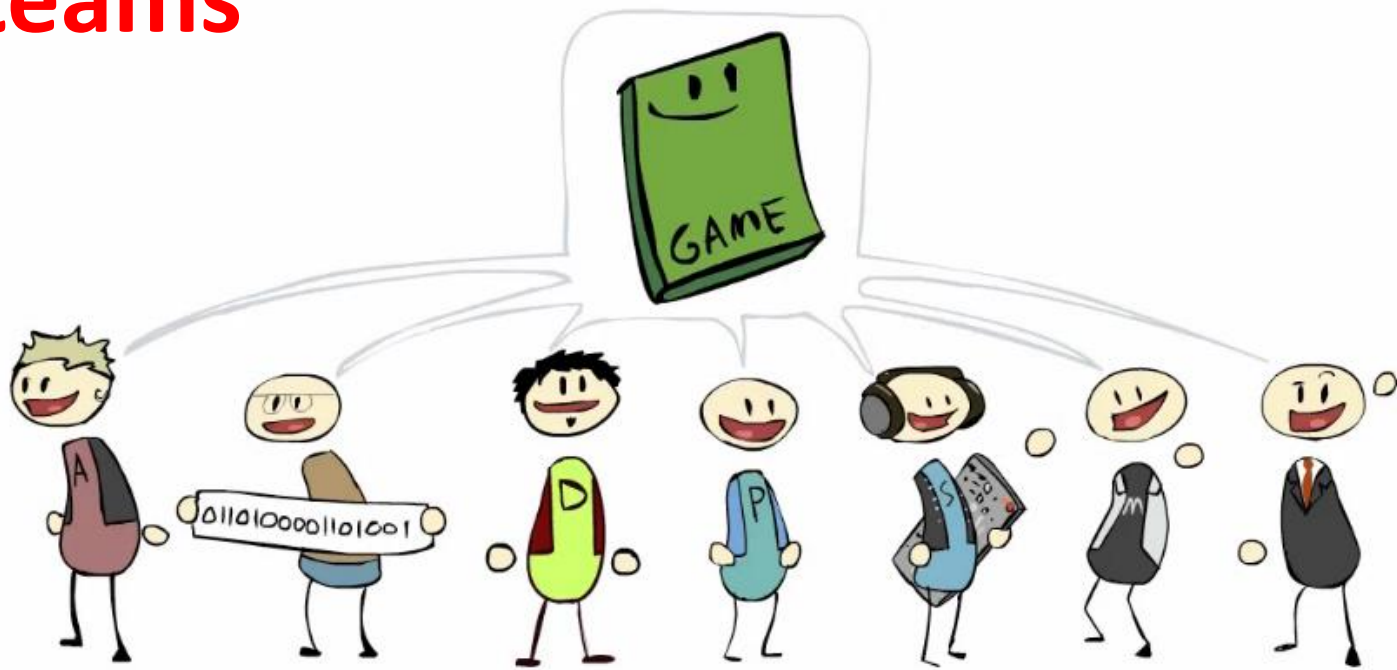
D: OOP



Topic D.2.9



Discuss the use of **programming** teams



Single vs Team



Is it **always** better work in a team?
It is every better to work **alone**?

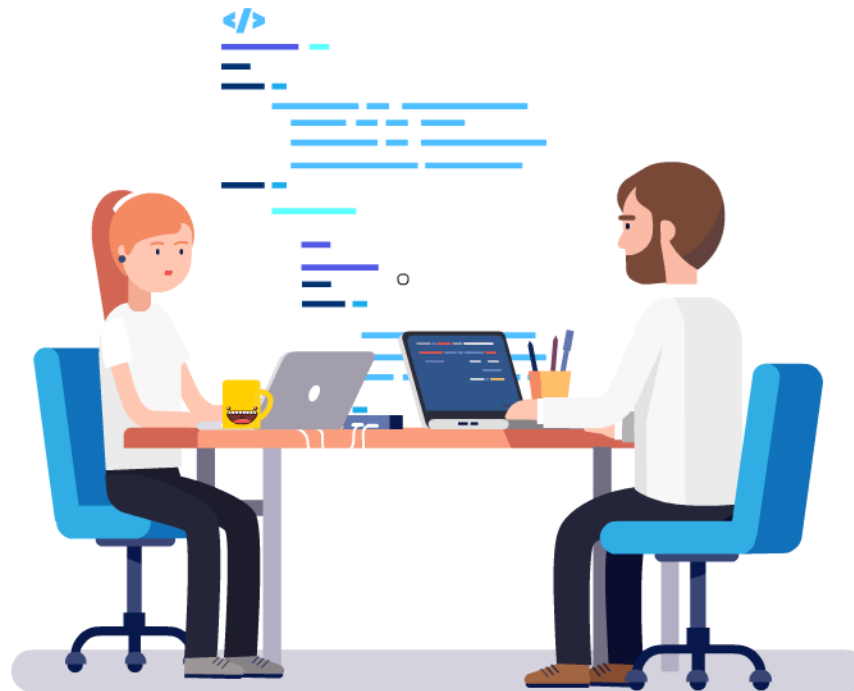
Team vs. Individuals

- A. **Speed of completion**
- B. **Information hiding** to reduce module dependencies
- C. **Expertise in a narrow field** (e.g. testing, documentation)



A. Speed to completion

- Because tasks can be completed **concurrently**, the overall project can be completed in a shorter time.



B. Information hiding

- Because developers only need to know the **name** and **required parameters** to use a behaviour, they can use code without needing to understand how it functions.
- There is also **a security benefit** to coders not having access to the actual data items themselves.



C. Expertise in narrow fields

- Assembling a **complex** project needs **many different skills**.
- By allowing each part to be programmed by an expert in that field, the quality of the final product is significantly higher than expecting one person to be a ‘jack-of-all-trades’.



Warning!

When collaborating across international frontiers, a **common “language”** needs to be developed when resolving problems.

