

7.1 Class details

A class is a template for objects with identical structure, and has the form:

```
class ClassName(Parameters): SuperClass  
    Declarations  
    Statements
```

A class has a name as specified by *ClassName*.

A class may have parameters as specified by *Parameters* - if no parameters, the brackets are not needed. The *Parameters* may be one or more declarations of data-items or virtual methods and classes. Virtual methods and classes as parameters are explained in chapter .

A class may have a superclass as specified by *SuperClass*. We explain superclass in chapter .

The body of a class consists of a sequence of possible declarations and statements as specified by *Declarations* and *Statements*.

Class instantiation

We have seen two ways of creating objects from a class as shown here:

```
JohnSmithsAccount: obj Account(JohnSmithsProfile)  
anAccount: ref Account  
anAccount := Account(LindaBerrysProfile)
```

We have explained the difference between using **obj** and **ref** in sections and .

The declaration:

```
JohnSmithsAccount: obj Account(JohnSmithsProfile),
```

and the statement:

```
anAccount := Account(LindaBerrysProfile)
```

both include an expression `Account(...)`. This expression creates an `Account`-object with actual parameters (...) - either `JohnSmithsProfile` or `LindaBerrysProfile`.

The evaluation of the expression returns a reference to the newly created `Account`-object. In `JohnSmithsAccount: obj Account(JohnSmithsProfile)`, `JohnSmithsAccount` is holding this reference.

In the statement `anAccount := Account(LindaBerrysProfile)`, this reference is assigned to `anAccount`.

Execution of the expression `Account(...)` also implies that first the declarations in `Account` are *generated* and second the statements in `Account` are *executed*. Note that even if declarations and statements may be mixed, the declarations are allocated before the statements are executed.

The object X executing `Account (. . .)` is called the invoker and the Account-object being generated is called the *invokee*.

Instantiation of a singular object takes place in the same way as instantiation of a class, except that there are no actual parameters.