



# INFORMATION ORGANIZATION LAB

# LAST TIME ON IOLAB

## TEST DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT

# TODAY

## OBJECT ORIENTED JAVASCRIPT

# WHAT IS IT?

## **Object-oriented programming (OOP)**

a programming paradigm using “objects” consisting of “properties” and “methods” together with their interactions - to design computer programs.

### **Properties**

hold values associated with the object

### **Methods**

provide definitions of how the object can be acted on

Source: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object-oriented\\_programming](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object-oriented_programming)

# WHY SHOULD WE CARE?

- Modularity (eliminate task duplication & reuse code)
- Abstraction (trust the implementation)
- Encapsulation (isolate variables/functions from other code)

# EXAMPLES

## Native Javascript Objects

### Date Object

```
var d = new Date(); //instantiate Date object
```

```
d.getDay(); //method that returns day of week
```

# EXAMPLES

## Native Javascript Objects

### Array Object

```
var arr = new Array(); //instantiate  
arr[0] = "foo";  
arr[1] = "bar";  
arr[2] = "baz";
```

```
arr.length; // property (returns 3)  
arr.indexOf("foo"); // method (returns 0)
```

Above is just an example, preferred way is still:

```
var arr = ["foo", "foo", "foo"];
```

# CREATING OBJECTS

Defining a “class”

```
function Foo(){} // yup, that's it.
```

```
var f = new Foo();  
var f2 = Foo();
```

```
typeof f // ???  
typeof f2 // ???
```

# CREATING OBJECTS

Defining a “class”

```
function Foo(){} // yup, that's it.
```

```
var f = new Foo(); // create instance of Foo obj  
var f2 = Foo(); // assign the function Foo to f2
```

```
typeof f // object
```

```
typeof f2 // function
```

# CREATING OBJECTS

Dynamically adding properties

```
function Foo(){}
```

```
var f = new Foo();
```

```
var f2 = new Foo();
```

```
f.x = 1;
```

```
f.y = 2;
```

```
console.log(f.x); // 1
```

```
console.log(f.y); // 2
```

```
console.log(f2.x); // ??
```

```
console.log(f2.y); // ??
```

# CREATING OBJECTS

Defining a “class” - Constructors

```
function Foo(){ // constructor
    this.x = 1; // property
    this.y = 2;
}
```

```
var f = new Foo();
var f2 = new Foo();
```

```
console.log(f.x); // 1
console.log(f.y); // 2
console.log(f2.x); // ??
console.log(f2.y); // ??
```

# PROTOTYPE

JavaScript is a prototypal language

All objects have a base prototype.

Prototypes serve as “templates” or “blueprints” for an entire class.

Prototype properties are shared by all instantiated objects of the class.

# CREATING OBJECTS

Defining a “class” - Methods

```
function Foo() { // constructor
    this.x = 2; // property
    this.y = 3;
}
```

```
Foo.prototype.z = function () { // method
    return 4;
}
```

```
var f = new Foo();
f.z; // 4;
```

# CREATING OBJECTS

Defining a “class” - Methods

```
function Foo() { // constructor
    this.x = 2; //property
    this.y = 3;
}
```

```
Foo.prototype.multiply = function () { //method
    return this.x * this.y;
}
```

```
var f = new Foo();
f.multiply(); // 6;
```

# CONTROLLING ACCESS

```
function Foo(){  
    this.x = 2;  
    function subtract (){  
        return this.x - 1;  
    }  
    this.add = function() {  
        return this.x + 1;  
    }  
}
```

```
Foo.prototype.double = function () {  
    return this.x * 2;  
}
```

```
var f = new Foo();  
f.double(); // ???  
f.add(); // ???  
f.subtract(); // ???
```

# CONTROLLING ACCESS

```
function Foo(){ // constructor
    this.x = 2;
    function subtract (){ //private
        return this.x - 1;
    }
    this.add = function() { //privileged
        return this.x + 1;
    }
}

Foo.prototype.double = function () { //public
    return this.x * 2;
}

var f = new Foo();
f.double(); // 4
f.add(); // 3
f.subtract(); // ERROR!!
```

# INHERITANCE

Creating a specialized version of a class

## **Parent / super-class**

Original class

## **Child / sub-class**

Specialized class w/ inherited methods & properties from parent

# DEFINING A SUB-CLASS

```
function Animal(name){ // parent constructor
    this.name = name;
}
Animal.prototype.sayName = function () {
    console.log(this.name);
}

function Dog(name){ // child constructor
    Animal.call(this, name);
    this.collarText;
}
Dog.prototype = new Animal();
Dog.prototype.setCollarText = function(text){
    this.collarText = text;
}

var d = new Dog("Fido");
d.sayName(); // Fido (inherited method)
d.setCollarText("FIDO"); // sub-class method
```

# POLYMORPHISM

```
function Animal(name){ // parent constructor
    this.name = name;
}
Animal.prototype.speak = function () {
    console.log(this.name + " says: ");
}

function Dog(name){ // child constructor
    Animal.call(this, name);
}
Dog.prototype = new Animal();

Dog.prototype.speak = function(){ // override parent method
    Animal.prototype.speak.call(this); // call parent method
    console.log("woof woof!");
}

var d = new Dog("Fido");
d.speak(); // Fido says: woof woof!
```

# OOP EXAMPLE

To-do List

[https://github.com/iolab12/iolab\\_hw\\_1](https://github.com/iolab12/iolab_hw_1)

# OPEN LAB

## Project 3

# FOR NEXT TIME

Python Scripting

Reminder: Project 3 due 11/14

You can find links to help with all of these on the course website at  
<http://courses.ischool.berkeley.edu/290ta-iol/f12>