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## js实现继承的几种方式

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前言：大多OO语言都支持两种继承方式：接口继承和实现继承，而ECMAScript中无法实现接口继承，ECMAScript只支持实现继承，而且其实现继承主要是依靠 原型链 来实现。

### 1.原型链

基本思想：利用原型让一个引用类型继承另外一个引用类型的属性和方法。

构造函数，原型，实例之间的关系：每个构造函数都有一个原型对象，原型对象包含一个指向构造函数的指针，而实例都包含一个指向原型对象的内部指针。

原型链实现继承例子：

```
function SuperType() {
    this.property = true;
}
SuperType.prototype.getSuperValue = function() {
    return this.property;
}
function subType() {
    this.property = false;
}
//继承了 SuperType
SubType.prototype = new SuperType();
SubType.prototype.getSubValue = function () {
    return this.property;
}

var instance = new SubType();
console.log(instance.getSuperValue()); //true
```

### 2.借用构造函数

基本思想：在子类型构造函数的内部调用超类构造函数，通过使用call()和apply()方法可以在新创建的对象上执行构造函数。

例子：

```
function SuperType() {
    this.colors = ["red","blue","green"];
}
function SubType() {
    SuperType.call(this); //继承了 SuperType
}
var instance1 = new SubType();
instance1.colors.push("black");
console.log(instance1.colors); // "red", "blue", "green", "black"

var instance2 = new SubType();
console.log(instance2.colors); // "red", "blue", "green"
```

### 3.组合继承

基本思想：将原型链和借用构造函数的技术组合在一块，从而发挥两者之长的一种继承模式。

例子：

```
function SuperType(name) {
    this.name = name;
    this.colors = ["red","blue","green"];
}
SuperType.prototype.sayName = function() {
    console.log(this.name);
}
function SubType(name, age) {
    SuperType.call(this,name); //继承属性
    this.age = age;
}
//继承方法
SubType.prototype = new SuperType();
SubType.prototype.constructor = SubType;
SubType.prototype.sayAge = function() {
    console.log(this.age);
}

var instance1 = new SubType("EvanChen",18);
instance1.colors.push("black");
console.log(instance1.colors); // "red", "blue", "green", "black"
instance1.sayName(); // "EvanChen"
instance1.sayAge(); // 18

var instance2 = new SubType("EvanChen666",20);
console.log(instance2.colors); // "red", "blue", "green"
instance2.sayName(); // "EvanChen666"
instance2.sayAge(); // 20
```

### 4.原型式继承

基本想法：借助原型可以基于已有的对象创建新对象，同时还不必须因此创建自定义的类型。

原型式继承的思想可用以下函数来说明：

```
function object(o) {
    function F(){}
    F.prototype = o;
    return new F();
}
```

例子：

```
var person = {
    name:"EvanChen",
    friends:["Shelby","Court","Van"];
};

var anotherPerson = object(person);
anotherPerson.name = "Greg";
anotherPerson.friends.push("Rob");

var yetAnotherPerson = object(person);
yetAnotherPerson.name = "Linda";
yetAnotherPerson.friends.push("Barbie");

console.log(person.friends); // "Shelby", "Court", "Van", "Rob", "Barbie"
```

ECMAScript5通过新增Object.create()方法规范化了原型式继承，这个方法接收两个参数：一个用作新对象原型的对象和一个作为新对象定义额外属性的对象。

```
var person = {
  name: "EvanChen",
  friends: ["Shelby", "Court", "Van"];
};

var anotherPerson = Object.create(person);
anotherPerson.name = "Greg";
anotherPerson.friends.push("Rob");

var yetAnotherPerson = Object.create(person);
yetAnotherPerson.name = "Linda";
yetAnotherPerson.friends.push("Barbie");

console.log(person.friends); // "Shelby", "Court", "Van", "Rob", "Barbie"
```

## 5. 寄生式继承

基本思想：创建一个仅用于封装继承过程的函数，该函数在内部以某种方式来增强对象，最后再像真正是它做了所有工作一样返回对象。

例子：

```
function createAnother(original) {
  var clone = object(original);
  clone.sayHi = function () {
    alert("hi");
  };
  return clone;
}

var person = {
  name: "EvanChen",
  friends: ["Shelby", "Court", "Van"];
};
var anotherPerson = createAnother(person);
anotherPerson.sayHi(); // "hi"
```

## 6. 寄生组合式继承

基本思想：通过借用函数来继承属性，通过原型链的混成形式来继承方法

其基本模型如下所示：

```
function inheritProperty(subType, superType) {
  var prototype = object(superType.prototype); // 创建对象
  prototype.constructor = subType; // 增强对象
  subType.prototype = prototype; // 指定对象
}
```

例子：

```
function SuperType(name){
    this.name = name;
    this.colors = ["red","blue","green"];
}
SuperType.prototype.sayName = function (){
    alert(this.name);
};

function SubType(name,age){
    SuperType.call(this,name);
    this.age = age;
}
inheritProperty(SubType,SuperType);
SubType.prototype.sayAge = function() {
    alert(this.age);
}
```

来自: <https://segmentfault.com/a/1190000004730936> (<https://segmentfault.com/a/1190000004730936>)

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