

JAVASCRIPT BASICS

CLASSES, INHERITANCE



Object Methods

```
1 let user = {
2    name: "John",
3    age: 30
4 };
5
6 user.sayHi = function() {
7    alert("Hello!");
8 };
9
10 user.sayHi(); // Hello!
```

```
user = {
   sayHi: function() {
     alert("Hello");
   }
};
```



this keyword

```
let user = {
     name: "John",
     age: 30,
 4
5
     sayHi() {
     // "this" is the "current object"
6
       alert(this.name);
8
10
   };
11
   user.sayHi(); // John
```

Arrow functions have no "this"

Result will be undefined



Constructor, operator new

The regular { . . . } syntax allows us to create one object. But often we need to create many similar objects, like multiple users or menu items and so on.

That can be done using constructor functions and the "new" operator.

```
function User(name) {
  this name = name;
  this isAdmin = false;
}

let user = new User("Jack");

alert(user name); // Jack
  alert(user isAdmin); // false
```



Optional chaining '?.'

```
1 let user = {}; // a user without "address" property
2
3 alert(user.address.street); // Error!
```

```
1 let user = {}; // user has no address
2
3 alert( user?.address?.street ); // undefined (no error)
```



Class

In object-oriented programming, a class is an extensible programcode-template for creating objects, providing initial values for state (member variables) and implementations of behavior (member functions or methods).



```
1 class MyClass {
2   // class methods
3   constructor() { ... }
4   method1() { ... }
5   method2() { ... }
6   method3() { ... }
7   ...
8 }
```



```
class User {
     constructor(name) {
       this name = name;
 6
     sayHi() {
       alert(this.name);
10
11
12
13
   // Usage:
   let user = new User("John");
  user.sayHi();
```

In JavaScript, a class is a kind of function.

```
1 class User {
2   constructor(name) { this.name = name; }
3   sayHi() { alert(this.name); }
4 }
5
6 // proof: User is a function
7 alert(typeof User); // function
```

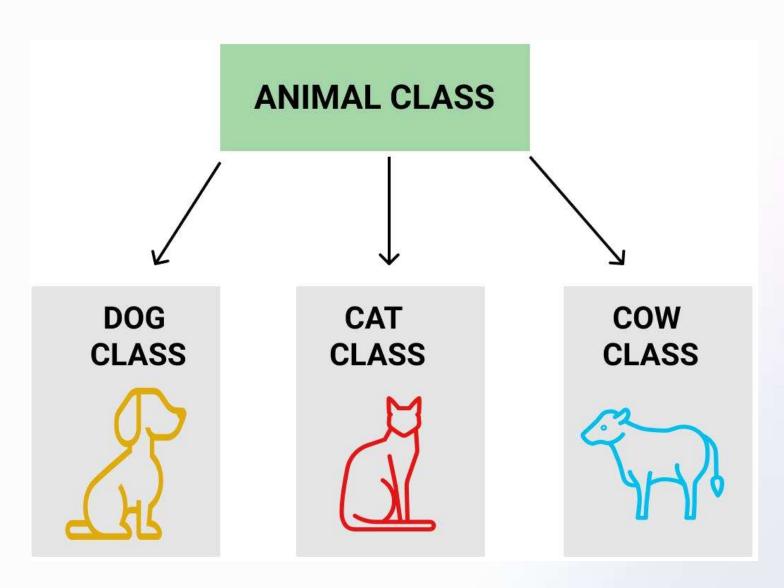


Getters/Setters

```
class User {
     constructor(name) {
      // invokes the setter
       this.name = name;
 6
     get name() {
 9
        return this._name;
10
11
12
     set name(value) {
13
       if (value.length < 4) {
14
          alert("Name is too short.");
15
          return;
16
17
       this._name = value;
18
19
20 }
21
   let user = new User("John");
   alert(user.name); // John
24
25 user = new User(""); // Name is too short.
```



Class Inheritance



```
▼ class Animal {
   eat() {
     console.log("I`m eating");
 class Dog extends Animal {}
 class Cow extends Animal {}
 class Cat extends Animal {}
 const rex = new Dog();
 const tom = new Cat();
 const bagration = new Cow();
 console.log(rex.eat());
 console.log(tom.eat());
 console.log(bagration.eat());
```

super()

```
▼ class Animal {
   constructor(name) {
       this.name = name;
   eat() {
     console.log(`I'm ${this.name} and I am eating`);

▼ class Dog extends Animal {
   constructor(name) {
       console.log(`My name is ${name}, nice to meet you`);
       super(name);
 class Cow extends Animal {}
 class Cat extends Animal {}
 const rex = new Dog("Rex");
 const tom = new Cat("Tom");
 const bagration = new Cow("Bagration");
```



Tasks

- 1. Create a BMW, Mercedes, Audi classes extended from Car class
 - 1.2. All cars must have a name which is not changeable(Show warning message when someone will try to do it).
 - 1.3 Cars must have color, width, bodyMass, maxSpeed properties.
 - 1.4 All cars must have getInfo() method which will return all info about car.
 - 1.5 BMW class must have 'sportMode()' method which will change mode of car to sport.
 - 1.6 Mercedes must have 'ecoMode()' method which will change mode of car to eco.
 - 1.7 All Cars must have drive() method which will log info like You are driving white Bmw which is now on eco mode and max speed is 260km/h or You are driving white Bmw which max speed is 180km/h

