

Lesson:

**Class Constructor,
Default values with
constructor**

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What is a Class constructor

- For the purpose of creating and initializing objects created within a class, there is a particular method called a constructor.
- The constructor() is immediately invoked when a class is created, and it must precisely be named "constructor", otherwise, JavaScript will add an empty constructor method.
- There can only be one constructor() method per class.
- It was introduced as a ECMAScript6 (ES6) feature.
- A constructor enables you to provide any custom initialization that must be done before any other methods can be called on an instantiated object.

Syntax:

```
constructor(arg0, arg1, /* ... ,*/ argN) { /* ... */ }
```

Arguments here are optional.

If you don't provide your own constructor, then a default constructor will be supplied for you.

Example:

```
class Person {  
  constructor(name) {  
    this.name = name;  
  }  
  introduce() {  
    console.log(`Hello, my name is ${this.name}`);  
  }  
}  
  
const myName = new Person("Anuj");  
myName.introduce();
```

Default values with class constructor

Just like regular functions, constructor function properties may have a default value too.

Example :

```
class Person {
  constructor(
    fName = 'Anuj',
    lName = 'Kumar',
    age = 25,
    city = 'Delhi'
  ) {
    this.fName = fName
    this.lName = lName
    this.age = age
    this.city = city
  }
}

const person1 = new Person() // it will take the default values
const person2 = new Person('Rohan', 'Sharma', 28, 'Jaipur')

console.log(person1)
console.log(person2)
```

Here, the constructor function accepts four parameters, each with default values: fName, lName, age, and city. These parameters are used to set the corresponding properties on the newly created Person object using this keyword.

Two instances of the Person class are created using the new keyword and assigned to person1 and person2 variables respectively. The first instance, person1, does not pass any arguments to the constructor function, so the default values are used. The second instance, person2, passes four arguments to the constructor function to specify non-default values.

Finally, the console.log() method is used to print the values of the person1 and person2 objects to the console, which displays their properties and their respective values.