

Paradigms in JavaScript

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Outline

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 - Functional Paradigm
 - Object oriented Paradigm
 - DEMO
- More details
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 - Exceptions
 - Prototypes
 - Spread operator
 - Modular Paradigm
 - DEMO

Overview



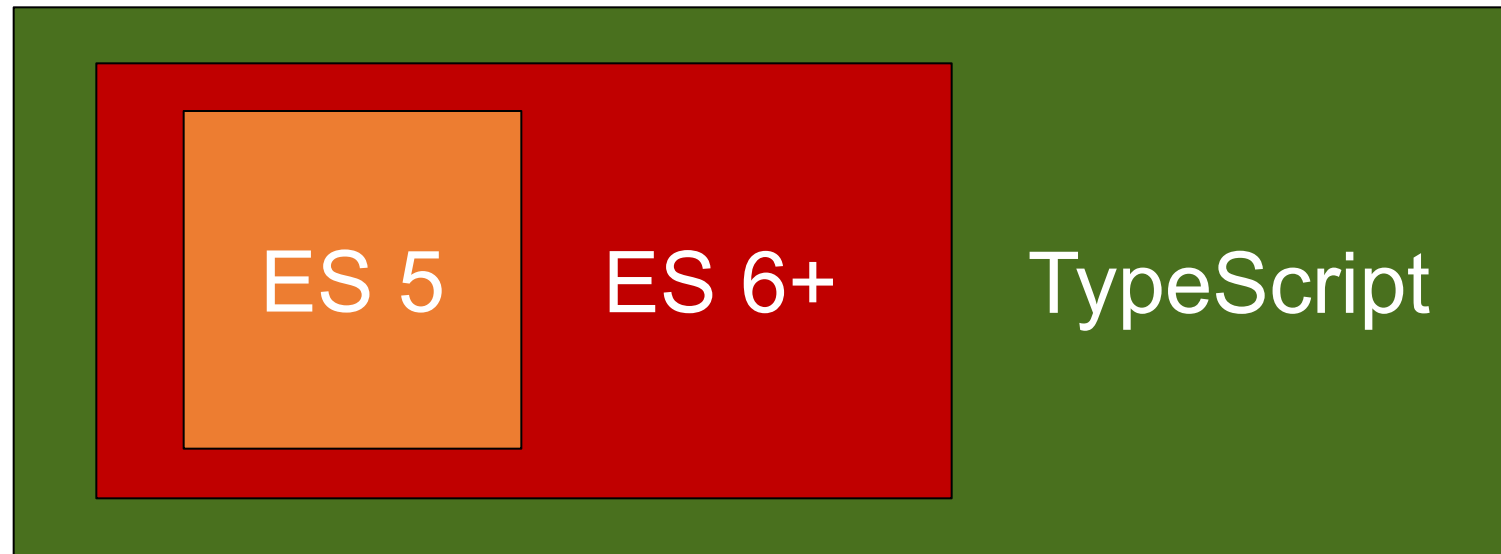
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ES 5 < ES 6 < TypeScript

ES 6+: official:
ES 2015, 2016, 2017



←
Compilation

Procedural Paradigm



The procedural paradigm

```
function calcInterest(k, p, t) {  
    var result = k * p * t / 36000;  
    return result;  
}
```

```
var result = calcInterest(200, 2, 360);  
alert("Result: " + result);
```

Selected predefined procedures

```
var two = parseInt("2");
```

```
var twoPointTwo = parseFloat("2.2");
```

```
var isSevenNaN = isNaN("seven");
```



Functional Paradigm



The functional paradigm I

```
function forEach(ary, action) {  
  for (var i = 0; i < ary.length; i++) {  
    action(ary[i]);  
  }  
}
```

The functional paradigm II

```
function forEach(ary, action) {  
    for (var i = 0; i < ary.length; i++) {  
        action(ary[i]);  
    }  
}
```

```
function showItem(item) { alert(item); }  
var myInts = [1, 2, 3, 4];  
forEach(myInts, showItem);
```

The functional paradigm III

```
function forEach(ary, action) {  
    for (var i = 0; i < ary.length; i++) {  
        action(ary[i]);  
    }  
}
```

```
function showItem(item) { alert(item); }  
var myInts = [1, 2, 3, 4];  
forEach(myInts, showItem);
```

```
forEach(myInts, function (item) {  
    alert(item);  
});
```



Lambda statements with array syntax (ES 6)

```
forEach(myInts, (item) => {      } Arrow syntax (since ES 6)  
    alert(item);  
});
```

```
forEach(myInts, item => { // alternatively for 1 param w/o parenthesis  
    alert(item);  
});
```

```
forEach(myInts, item => alert(item) ); // just 1 row => return statement
```

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functions



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Object oriented Paradigm



The object oriented paradigm

```
let flightBooking = {  
  from: "Graz",  
  to: "Mallorca",  
  passengers: [  
    {  
      firstname: "Max", lastname: "Muster"  
    },  
    {  
      firstname : "Susi", lastname: "Schuster"  
    }  
  ],  
  payment: {  
    type: "creditCard", amount: 250, paid: true  
  }  
};
```

Object literals



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Constructor functions (ES 5, still working)

```
function Person(id, firstname, lastname) {  
    this.firstname = firstname;  
    this.lastname = lastname;  
  
    this.fullName = function () {  
        return this.id + ": " + this.firstname + " " + this.lastname;  
    }  
}
```

```
var rudi = new Person(47, "Rudolf", "Rentier");  
alert(rudi.firstname);  
alert(rudi.lastname);  
alert(rudi.fullName());
```



Classes since ES6

```
class Person {  
  id;  
  firstname;  
  lastname;  
  
  constructor(id, firstname, lastname) {  
    this.id = id;  
    this.firstname = firstname;  
    this.lastname = lastname;  
  }  
  
  fullName() {  
    return this.id + ": " + this.firstname + " " + this.lastname;  
  }  
}
```



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class



More details



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Functions and this



This

- *this* in function refers to current "context"
- Caller sets context



Context

- `obj.method()`
 - `this` => `obj`
- `func.call(x, y, z)`
 - `this` => `x`, parameter: `y, z`
- `new Func()` (constructor)
 - `this` => new „empty“ Object
- outside function
 - `this` => global object („*window*“ in browser)

Thought experiment

- What does this refer to in doStuff?
- `obj.doStuff();`
- `var m = obj.doStuff;`



Function

- Every function is represented by a function object
- Methods:
 - `func.call(thisArg, arg1, arg2, ...)`
 - `func.apply(thisArg, aryArray)`
 - `func2 = func.bind(thisArg)`



Lambda statements bind this

```
forEach(myInts, function (item) {  
    console.debug(this); // Caller (= forEach sets this)  
});
```

```
var that = this;  
forEach(myInts, function (item) {  
    console.debug(that);  
});
```

```
forEach(myInts, (item) => {  
    console.debug(this);  
});
```

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this



Data types



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Overview data types in JS

- number
 - `var num = 3.14;`
 - `var i = 0;`
- boolean
 - `var ok = true;`
- string
 - `var name = 'Max';`
 - `var multiline = `Hallo ${name}!`;` // ES6
- array
 - `var ary = [1, 2, 3];`
- object
 - `var obj = { x: 1, y: 2 };`
- function
 - `var f = function () { ... }`
- null
 - `var maybe = null;`
 - "attribute has no value"
- undefined
 - `var maybe;`
 - "attribute doesn't exist / wasn't set"



typeof

- Returns data type as string
- if (typeof value === "undefined") { ... }



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Comparisons

- `==` and `!=` perform type conversions
 - `"1" == 1 // true`
- `===` and `!==` also require equality in types
 - `"1" === 1 // false`
- Always prefer the second with three `"=="`!



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Booleans

- Falsy
 - false, null, undefined, 0, "", NaN
- Truthy
 - !falsy
- `var emptyObject = {};`
- `var emptyArray = [];`
- `if (emptyObject && emptyArray) // true`



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Objects are dictionaries

- `rud.name === rudi['name']`
- First one can be optimized better (also better for static typing in TS)
- But
- `var key = 'name'`
`rud[key] === rudi.name`



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Iterate keys of an object

- for (let key **of** **Object.keys**(rudi)) { // of: ES6
 console.debug(key, rudi[key]);
}
- for (let key **in** rudi) {
 console.debug(key, rudi[key]);
}



Declarations

- `var x;`
 - Scope: Whole function, valid from beginning of the function (hoisting)
- `let y;`
 - Scope: Current block, valid from declaration (like other languages)
- `const z = 3.14;`
 - Like let but constant (readonly)



Globals Objects (Excerpt)

Number

Boolean

String

Date

Array

RegExp



Exceptions



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Exceptions

// structure

```
try {  
    ...  
}  
catch (e) {  
    ...  
}  
finally {  
    ...  
}
```

// throw

```
throw 17;  
throw "error!";  
throw new Error("Error");
```

Error also serves as a base class for your own exception types

Exceptions are not part of method signatures!



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Exception for invalid parameters



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Prototypes



Prototypes

- Every object has a Prototype
- Properties (Methoden), not found in the object, JavaScript searches in the prototype

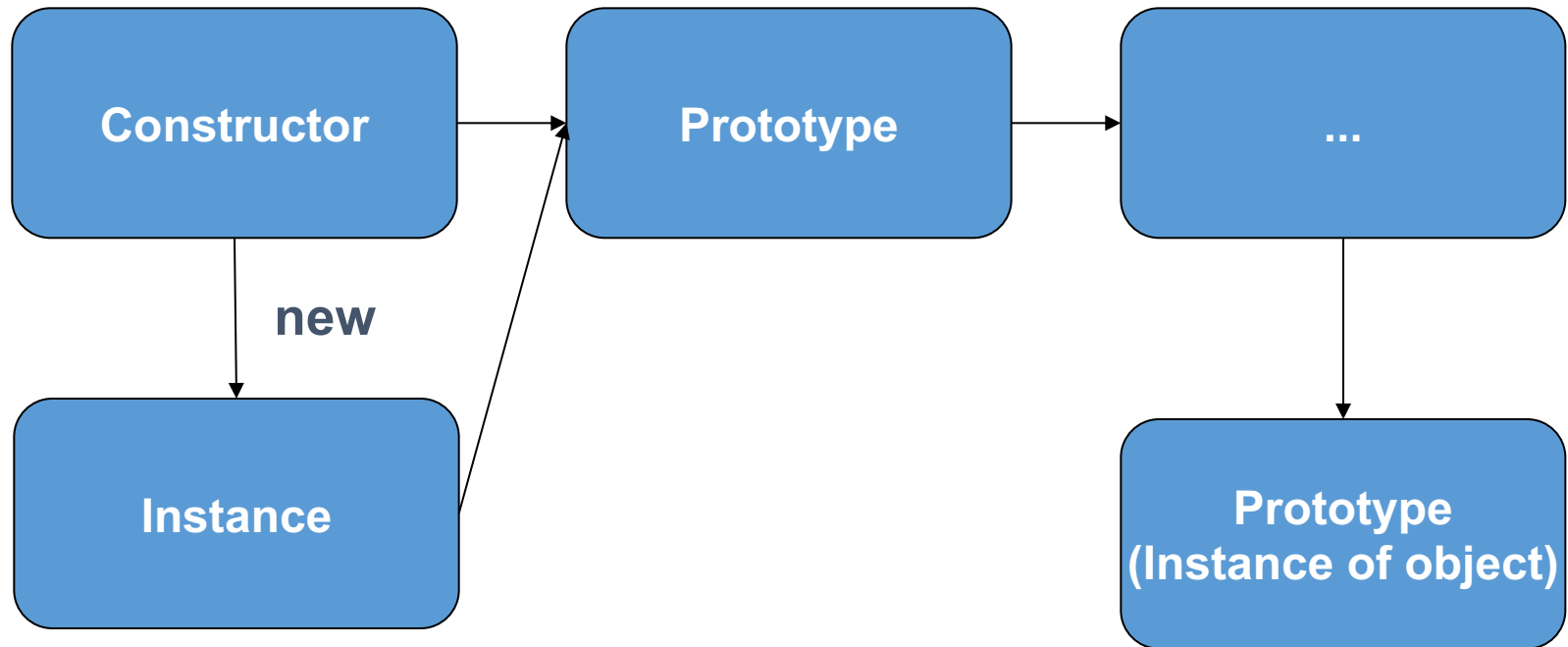


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Prototypen



Example without prototype

```
function Person(id, firstname, lastname) {  
  this.id = id;  
  this.firstname = firstname;  
  this.lastname = lastname;  
  
  this.fullName = function() {  
    return this.firstname + " " + this.lastname;  
  }  
}
```



Example of prototypes

```
function Person(id, firstname, lastname) {  
  this.id = id;  
  this.firstname = firstname;  
  this.lastname = lastname;  
}
```

```
Person.prototype.fullName = function () {  
  return this.firstname + " " + this.lastname;  
}
```



Example of prototypes

```
function Employee(id, firstname, lastname, department) {  
    this.department = department;  
}
```



Example of prototypes

```
function Employee(id, firstname, lastname, department) {  
    this.department = department;  
}
```

```
Employee.prototype = new Person();
```



Example of prototypes

```
function Employee(id, firstname, lastname, department) {  
    Person.call(this, id, firstname, lastname);  
    this.department = department;  
}
```

```
Employee.prototype = new Person();
```



Example of prototypes

```
function Employee(id, firstname, lastname, department) {  
    Person.call(this, id, firstname, lastname);  
    this.department = department;  
}
```

```
Employee.prototype = new Person();
```

```
Employee.prototype.switch = function(newDepartment) {  
    console.debug(this.fullName() + " switches to " + newDepartment);  
  
    this.department = newDepartment;  
}
```

Example of prototypes

```
var dn = new Employee(1, "Max", "Muster", "Management");  
console.debug('Employee', dn);  
dn.switch("Dev");  
console.debug('After switch', dn);
```


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Subclass



Spread operator



Examples of spreading

```
const dn2 = { ...dn, firstname: 'Maria' };
```

```
const myIntegersExtended = [ ...myIntegers, 4 ];
```

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spreading



Modules



The modular paradigm

```
(function () {  
    var info = "Hello world";  
    function sum(a, b) { return a + b; }  
    function alertInfo() { alert(info); }  
})();
```

IIFE: Immediately-invoked
function expression

The modular paradigm

```
var tools = tools || {}; // <-- "empty" object
```

```
(function (root) {  
  var info = "Hello world";  
  root.sum = function(a, b) { return a + b; }  
  root.sayHello = function() { alert(info); }  
})(tools);
```

```
var sum = tools.sum(1,2);  
alert(sum);  
tools.sayHello();
```

```
var sumFunc = tools.sum; // import tools.sum;  
sum = sumFunc(1,3);
```

EcmaScript 6 module system

- Since EcmaScript 6
- Every (.js) file is a module
- Files can *export* content for other files
- Those other files can *import* this contents



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export and import

```
// a.js  
function calcPriceInternal(flightId, discount) { ... }  
export function calcPrice(flightId) { ... }
```

```
// b.js  
import { calcPrice } from './a';  
calcPrice(17);
```



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