

Classes and Class Members

Classes, Constructors, Properties



SoftUni Team
Technical Trainers



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#JSCORE



Objects and Classes

Defining and Using Classes in JS

Objects

- In programming **objects** holds a set of named values
 - E.g. a **rectangle** object holds **width**, **height**

rect

width = 5
height = 4
color = 'red'

Object name

Object
properties

▼ Object **i**
color: "red"
height: 4
width: 5

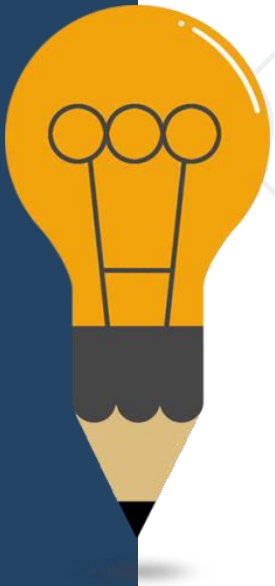
- Creating a "**rect**" object in JS:

```
let rect = { width: 5, height: 4, color: 'red' };
```



Classes

- In programming **classes** provide the **structure** for objects
 - Act as **template** for objects of the same type
- Classes define:
 - **Data** (properties, attributes), e.g. **width, height, color**
 - **Actions** (behavior), e.g. **calcArea(), resize(ratio)**
- One class may have many instances (objects)
- Example class: **Rectangle**
- Example objects: **redRect, blueRect**



Defining Classes in JS

```
class Rectangle {  
  constructor(width, height, color) {  
    this.width = width;  
    this.height = height;  
    this.color = color;  
  }  
}
```

The **constructor** defines class data

```
► Rectangle {width: 4, height: 5, color: "red"}  
► Rectangle {width: 8, height: 3, color: "blue"}
```

```
let redRect = new Rectangle(4, 5, 'red');  
let blueRect = new Rectangle(8, 3, 'blue');  
console.log(redRect, blueRect);
```

Create a **new** object

```
▼ Rectangle ⓘ  
  color: "red"  
  height: 5  
  width: 4  
  ► __proto__: Object
```

```
▼ Rectangle ⓘ  
  color: "blue"  
  height: 3  
  width: 8  
  ► __proto__: Object
```

Classes Holding Data + Methods

```
class Rectangle {  
    constructor(width, height, color) {  
        [this.width, this.height, this.color] =  
            [width, height, color];  
    }  
    calcArea() {  
        return this.width * this.height;  
    }  
}  
  
let rect = new Rectangle(4, 5, 'red');  
console.log(rect.calcArea()); // 20
```

Methods perform
operations over the
class data

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/336>

Classes vs. Objects

Classes

```
class  
Rectangle  
  
width  
height  
color  
  
calcArea()  
resize(...)
```

Class **name**

Class **data**
(properties)

Class **actions**
(methods)

Objects

```
object  
rect1  
  
width = 4  
height = 5  
  
object  
rect2  
  
width = 8  
height = 3
```

Object
name

Object
data

Object
name

Object
data



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Problem: Persons

- Create a class **Person** to hold **firstName** + **lastName** + **age** + **email**
 - Define **toString()** method to print the person in this format:

```
{firstName} {lastName} (age: {age}, email: {email})
```
- Write a function **getPersons()** to return an array of the following persons:

First Name	Last Name	Age	Email
Maria	Petrova	22	mp@yahoo.com
SoftUni			
Stephan	Nikolov	25	
Peter	Kolev	24	ptr@gmail.com

Problem: Persons – Output

- The **getPersons()** function should work like this:

```
console.log(getPersons().join(", "));
```



```
Maria Petrova (age: 22, email: mp@yahoo.com),  
SoftUni undefined (age: undefined, email: undefined),  
Stephan Nikolov (age: 25, email: undefined),  
Peter Kolev (age: 24, email: ptr@gmail.com)
```

Solution: Person Class

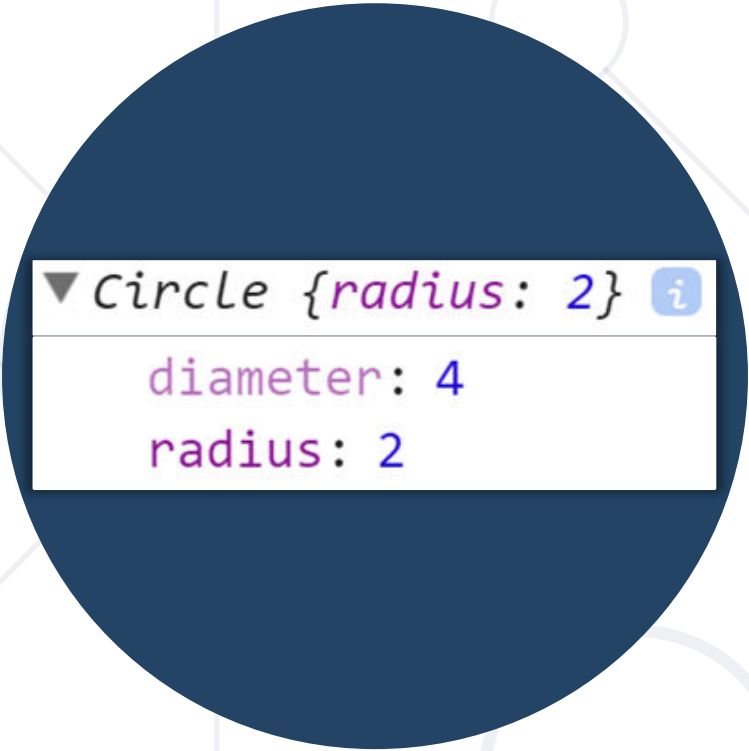
```
class Person {  
    constructor(firstName, lastName, age, email) {  
        [this.firstName, this.lastName, this.age, this.email] = [firstName, lastName, age, email];  
    }  
    toString() {  
        return `${this.firstName} ${this.lastName} (age: ${this.age}, email: ${this.email})`;  
    }  
}
```

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/336>

Solution: getPersons() Function

```
function getPersons() {  
    class Person { ... }  
    return [  
        new Person('Maria', 'Petrova', 22, 'mp@yahoo.com'),  
        new Person('SoftUni'),  
        new Person('Stephan', 'Nikolov', 25),  
        new Person('Peter', 'Kolev', 24, 'ptr@gmail.com'),  
    ];  
}
```

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/336>



```
▼ Circle {radius: 2} ⓘ  
  diameter: 4  
  radius: 2
```

Accessor Properties

Defining Getters and Setters

Accessor Properties

Property
getter

Property
setter

```
class Circle {  
    constructor(radius) { this.radius = radius; }  
    get diameter() { return 2 * this.radius; }  
    set diameter(diameter) {  
        this.radius = diameter / 2;  
    }  
    Read-only property "area"  
    get area() {  
        return Math.PI * this.radius * this.radius;  
    }  
}
```

Class Circle will hold
property "radius" +
accessor properties
"diameter" and "area"

Accessor Properties in Action

```
let c = new Circle(2);  
console.log(`Radius: ${c.radius}`); // 2  
console.log(`Diameter: ${c.diameter}`); // 4  
console.log(`Area: ${c.area}`); // 12.566370614359172
```

▼ Circle {radius: 2} ⓘ
area: 12.566370614359172
diameter: 4
radius: 2
▶ __proto__: Object

```
c.diameter = 1.6;  
console.log(`Radius: ${c.radius}`); // 0.8  
console.log(`Diameter: ${c.diameter}`); // 1.6  
console.log(`Area: ${c.area}`); // 2.0106192982974678
```

▼ Circle {radius: 0.8} ⓘ
area: 2.0106192982974678
diameter: 1.6
radius: 0.8



static function (){}

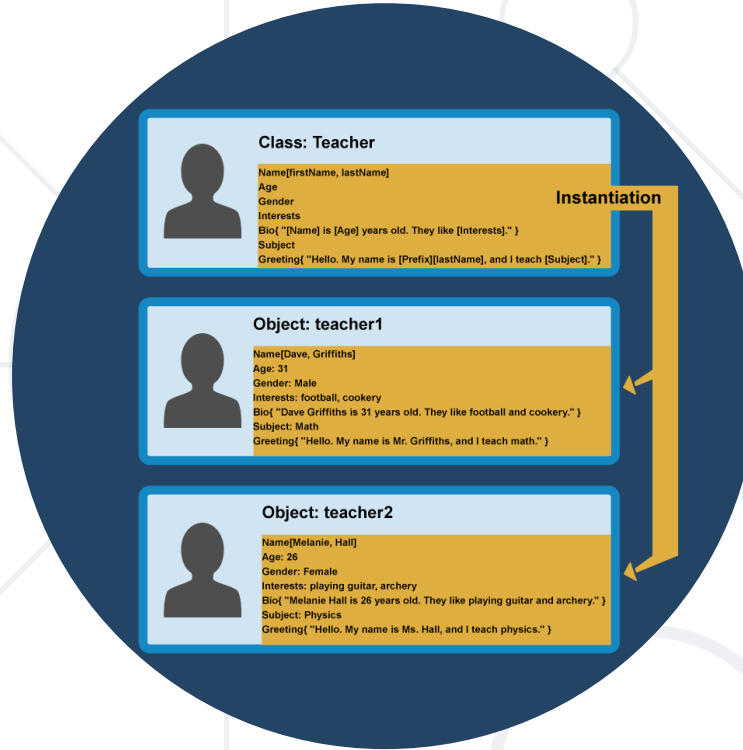
Static Methods

Static Methods

```
class Point {  
    constructor(x, y) {  
        this.x = x;  
        this.y = y;  
    }  
    static distance(a, b) {  
        const dx = a.x - b.x;  
        const dy = a.y - b.y;  
        return Math.sqrt(dx*dx + dy*dy);  
    }  
}
```

```
let p1 = new Point(5, 5);  
let p2 = new Point(10, 10);  
console.log(  
    Point.distance(p1, p2));
```

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/336>



Legacy Classes in JS

- Before **ES2015** (ES6), classes were composed manually

```
function Rectangle(width, height) {  
    this.width = width;  
    this.height = height;  
}  
Rectangle.prototype.area = function () {  
    return this.width * this.height;  
}  
let rect = new Rectangle(3, 5);
```

Constructor function
defines class data

Behavior (methods) is later
attached to the prototype

Instantiation works
the same way

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/336>

Comparison with the New Syntax

```
class Rectangle {  
  constructor(width, height) {  
    this.width = width;  
    this.height = height;  
  }
```



```
function Rectangle(width, height) {  
  this.width = width;  
  this.height = height; }  
}
```

```
  area() {  
    return this.width * this.height;  
  }  
}
```



```
Rectangle.prototype.area = function() {  
  return this.width * this.height;  
}
```



Protecting Class Data

Keeping the Class State Correct

Read Only Class Data

```
class Cat {  
  constructor(name, age) {  
    this.name = name;  
    this.age = age;  
    Object.freeze(this);  
  }  
}
```



```
let c = new Cat('Garfield', 5);  
c.name = 'Tom'; // not working (Error in strict mode)  
c.sex = 'M';    // not working (Error in strict mode)  
console.log(c); // Cat { name: 'Garfield', age: 5 }
```

Inextensible Class Data

```
class Cat {  
  constructor(name, age) {  
    this.name = name;  
    this.age = age;  
    Object.seal(this);  
  }  
}
```



```
let c = new Cat('Garfield', 5);  
c.name = 'Tom'; // OK  
c.sex = 'M'; // not working (Error in strict mode)  
console.log(c); // Cat { name: 'Tom', age: 5 }
```


Problem: Cards

- Write a function that returns a class **Card** and a enum **Suits**:
 - **Suits** is an object with keys [**SPADES**, **HEARTS**, **DIAMONDS**, **CLUBS**] and corresponding values [♠, ♥, ♦, ♣]
 - The **Card** class should hold a **Face** + **Suit**:
 - **Face** must be in [**2**, **3**, **4**, **5**, **6**, **7**, **8**, **9**, **10**, **J**, **Q**, **K**, **A**]
 - **Suit** must be a value from **Suits**
 - **Card.toString()** should return the card as text, e.g. **K♦**
 - Creating an invalid Card (e.g. **-1♥**) should throw an **Error**

Problem: Cards – Sample Output

```
let defineCards = (function() { ... } () )  
let Suits = defineCards.Suits;  
let Card = defineCards.Card;
```

```
let card = new Card("Q", Suits.DIAMONDS));  
console.log('' + card); // Q♦
```



OK

```
let card = new Card("1", Suits.DIAMONDS);
```



Error

```
let card = new Card("A", Suits.Pesho);
```



Error

```
let card = new Card("A", 'hearts');
```




Error

Solution: Create Cards Function

```
(function() {  
  let Suits = {  
    CLUBS: "\u2663", // ♣  
    DIAMONDS: "\u2666", // ♦  
    HEARTS: "\u2665", // ♥  
    SPADES: "\u2660" // ♠  
  };  
  
  let Faces = ['2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', '10',  
    'J', 'Q', 'K', 'A'];  
  
  class Card { ... }  
  
  return { Suits, Card }  
})();
```

Solution: Class Card

```
class Card {  
    constructor(face, suit) {  
        this.suit = suit;  
        this.face = face;  
    }  
  
    get face() { return this._face; }  
    set face(face) {  
        if (!Faces.includes(face))  
            throw new Error("Invalid card face: " + face);  
        this._face = face;  
    }  
    ...  
}
```



Use different identifier
this._face to avoid
infinite recursion: **set
suit()** invoking itself

Solution: Class Card (2)

```
class Card {  
    ...  
    get suit() { return this._suit; }  
    set suit(suit) {  
        if (!Object.keys(Suits).map(  
            k => Suits[k]).includes(suit))  
            throw new Error("Invalid card suite: " + suit);  
        this._suit = suit;  
    }  
    toString() { return `${this.face}${this.suit}`; }  
}
```

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/336>



Live Exercises

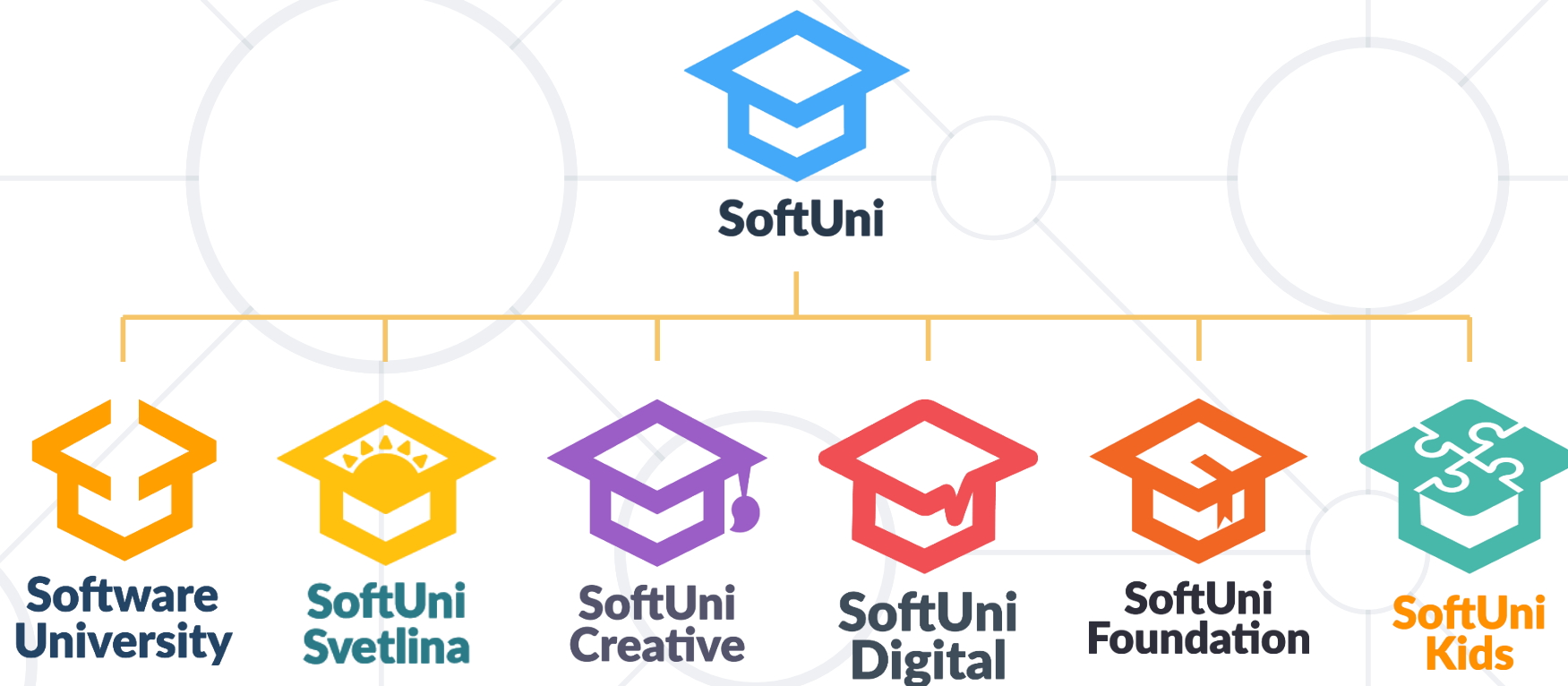
- Classes provide structure for objects
- Classes may define methods:

```
toString() { ... }
```
- Classes may define accessor properties
 - Getters and setters:

```
get area() { return ... }
```



Questions?



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