The JavaScript Language (Part 2)

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Objectives

- We will cover:
 - A subset of JavaScript...
 - That is appropriate for COS 333...
 - Through example programs

Agenda

- Modules
- Objects

Modules

See <u>euclid.js</u> and <u>euclidclient2.js</u>

```
$ node euclidclient2.js
Enter the first integer:
8
Enter the second integer:
12
gcd: 4
lcm: 24
$
```

euclid. is (Page 1 of 1)

```
1: //-----
2: // euclid.js
3: // Author: Bob Dondero
5:
6: 'use strict';
7:
8: //-----
9:
10: function gcd(i, j) {
11:
   if ((i === 0) && (j === 0))
12:
    throw new Error('Computation is undefined');
13:
14:
15: i = Math.abs(i);
16: j = Math.abs(j);
17: while (j !== 0) {
18: let temp = i % j;
19:
     i = j;
     j = temp;
20:
21:
22:
   return i;
23: }
24:
25: //-----
26:
27: function lcm(i, i) {
28:
   if ((i === 0) | | (j === 0))
29:
      throw new Error('Computation is undefined');
30:
31:
   i = Math.abs(i);
32:
33:
    j = Math.abs(j);
    return (i / gcd(i, j)) * j;
35: }
36:
37: //-----
38:
39: module.exports = { gcd, lcm };
```

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euclidclient2.js (Page 1 of 1)

```
1: //-----
2: // euclidclient2.is
3: // Author: Bob Dondero
6: 'use strict';
7:
8: const readlineSync = require('readline-sync');
9: const euclid = require('./euclid.js');
12:
13: function readInt(prompt) {
14: let line = readlineSync.question(prompt);
    if (line === '')
15:
16:
      throw new Error('Missing integer');
17:
     if (isNaN(line))
      throw new Error('Not a number');
18:
19: let n = Number(line);
20: if (! Number.isInteger(n))
        throw new Error ('Not an integer');
21:
22:
23: }
25: //-----
27: function main() {
28:
     trv {
29:
        let i = readInt('Enter the first integer:\n');
30:
        let j = readInt('Enter the second integer:\n');
31:
32:
        let myGcd = euclid.gcd(i, j);
        process.stdout.write('qcd: ' + String(myGcd) + '\n');
33:
34:
        let myLcm = euclid.lcm(i, j);
35:
        process.stdout.write('lcm: ' + String(myLcm) + '\n');
36:
37:
38:
      catch (e) {
39:
        process.stderr.write(String(e) + '\n');
40:
41: }
42:
43: if (require.main === module)
44: main();
```

Modules

- Kinds of JavaScript modules
 - Node.js modules
 - Used by Node.js
 - Not used by browsers
 - **ES6** modules
 - Used in (recent) browsers
 - Not used by Node.js

Agenda

- Modules
- Objects

Object definition

```
someobj = {
   property1: value1,
   property2: value2,
   ...
}
```

· See <u>fraction1.js</u>, <u>fraction1client.js</u>

```
$ node fraction1client.js
Numerator 1: 1
Denominator 1: 2
Numerator 2: 3
Denominator 2: 4
f1: 1/2
f2: 3/4
fl is not identical to f2
f1 is less than f2
-f1: -1/2
f1 + f2: 5/4
f1 - f2: -1/4
f1 * f2: 3/8
f1 / f2: 2/3
$
```

fraction1.js (Page 1 of 2)

```
1: //-----
 2: // fraction1.js
 3: // Author: Bob Dondero
 5:
 6: 'use strict';
7:
 8: const euclid = require('./euclid.js');
9:
10: function create(num=0, den=1) {
11:
12:
      if (arguments.length > 2)
13:
        throw new Error('Too many arguments');
14:
15:
     if (den === 0)
16:
       throw new Error('Denominator cannot be zero');
17:
18:
     let f = \{\};
19:
20:
     f. num = num;
21:
     f. den = den;
22:
23:
     if (f. den < 0) {
      f._num *= -1;
24:
25:
       f. den *= -1;
26:
27:
     if (f. num === 0)
28:
       f. den = 1;
29:
      else {
       let gcden = euclid.gcd(f. num, f. den);
30:
31:
        f. num /= gcden;
32:
        f._den /= gcden;
33:
34:
35:
      return f;
36: }
37:
38: function toString(f1) {
39:
      return String(f1._num) + '/' + String(f1._den);
40: }
41:
42: function compareTo(f1, f2) {
43: if ((f1._num * f2._den) < (f2._num * f1._den))
44:
         return -1;
45:
      if ((f1._num * f2._den) > (f2._num * f1._den))
46:
       return 1;
47:
      return 0;
48: }
49:
50: function negate(f1) {
51: return create(-f1._num, f1._den);
52: }
53:
54: function add(f1, f2) {
55: let newNum = (f1._num * f2._den) + (f2._num * f1._den);
    let newDen = f1._den * f2._den;
56:
57:
      return create(newNum, newDen);
58: }
59:
60: function subtract(f1, f2) {
61: let newNum = (f1._num * f2._den) - (f2._num * f1._den);
    let newDen = f1._den * f2._den;
63:
      return create (newNum, newDen);
64: }
65:
```

The JavaScript Language (Part 2): Page 2 of 5

fraction1.js (Page 2 of 2)

```
66: function multiply(f1, f2) {
67:    let newNum = f1._num * f2._num;
68:    let newDen = f1._den * f2._den;
69:    return create(newNum, newDen);
70: }
71:
72: function divide(f1, f2) {
73:    let newNum = f1._num * f2._den;
74:    let newDen = f1._den * f2._num;
75:    return create(newNum, newDen);
76: }
77:
78: module.exports = { create, toString, compareTo, negate, add,
79:    subtract, multiply, divide };
```

fraction1client.js (Page 1 of 2)

```
1: //-----
 2: // fraction1client.js
 3: // Author: Bob Dondero
 6: 'use strict';
7:
 8: const readlineSync = require('readline-sync');
9: const fraction = require('./fraction1.js');
10:
11: //-----
12:
13: function readInt(prompt) {
14: let line = readlineSync.question(prompt);
15: if (line === '')
16: throw new Error('Missing integer');
17: if (isNaN(line))
18:
      throw new Error('Not a number');
19: let n = Number(line);
20: if (! Number.isInteger(n))
      throw new Error ('Not an integer');
21:
22:
     return n;
23: }
24:
25: //----
26:
27: function main() {
28: trv {
29:
       let n1 = readInt('Numerator 1: ');
30:
        let d1 = readInt('Denominator 1: ');
31:
        let n2 = readInt('Numerator 2: ');
        let d2 = readInt('Denominator 2: ');
32:
33:
34:
        let f1 = fraction.create(n1, d1);
35:
         let f2 = fraction.create(n2, d2);
36:
37:
         process.stdout.write('f1: ' + fraction.toString(f1) + '\n');
38:
         process.stdout.write('f2: ' + fraction.toString(f2) + '\n');
39.
         if (f1 === f2)
40:
41:
           process.stdout.write('f1 is identical to f2\n');
42:
43:
           process.stdout.write('f1 is not identical to f2\n');
44:
45:
         let compare = fraction.compareTo(f1, f2);
46:
         if (compare < 0)</pre>
47:
           process.stdout.write('f1 is less than f2\n');
         if (compare > 0)
48:
49:
           process.stdout.write('f1 is greater than f2\n');
50:
         if (compare === 0)
           process.stdout.write('f1 is equal to f2\n');
51:
52:
53:
         let f3;
54:
55:
         f3 = fraction.negate(f1);
         process.stdout.write('-f1: ' + fraction.toString(f3) + ' \setminus n');
56:
57:
58:
         f3 = fraction.add(f1, f2);
         process.stdout.write('f1 + f2: ' + fraction.toString(f3) + ' \ n');
59:
60:
61:
         f3 = fraction.subtract(f1, f2);
62:
         process.stdout.write('f1 - f2: ' + fraction.toString(f3) + '\n');
63:
64:
         f3 = fraction.multiplv(f1, f2);
         process.stdout.write('f1 * f2: ' + fraction.toString(f3) + '\n');
65:
```

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```
fraction1client.js (Page 2 of 2)
```

```
66:
67: f3 = fraction.divide(f1, f2);
68: process.stdout.write('f1 / f2: ' + fraction.toString(f3) + '\n');
69: }
70: catch (e) {
71: process.stderr.write(String(e) + '\n');
72: }
73: }
74:
75: if (require.main === module)
76: main();
```

Problem

Instead of calling functions:

```
• f3 = fraction.add(f1, f2);
```

We want to send messages:

```
• f3 = f1.add(f2);
```

Solution

 The value of an object property can be a function definition...

· See <u>fraction2.js</u>, <u>fraction2client.js</u>

```
$ node fraction2client.js
Numerator 1: 1
Denominator 1: 2
Numerator 2: 3
Denominator 2: 4
f1: 1/2
f2: 3/4
fl is not identical to f2
f1 is less than f2
-f1: -1/2
f1 + f2: 5/4
f1 - f2: -1/4
f1 * f2: 3/8
f1 / f2: 2/3
$
```

fraction2.js (Page 1 of 2)

```
1: //-----
 2: // fraction2.js
 3: // Author: Bob Dondero
 5:
 6: 'use strict';
 7:
 8: const euclid = require('./euclid.js');
9:
10: function createFraction(num=0, den=1)
11: {
12:
      if (arguments.length > 2)
13:
         throw new Error ('Too many arguments');
14:
15:
      if (den === 0)
16:
         throw new Error ('Denominator cannot be zero');
17:
18:
     let f = \{\};
19:
20:
     f. num = num;
21:
     f._den = den;
22:
23:
     if (f. den < 0) {
      f._num *= -1;
24:
25:
        f. den *= -1;
26:
27:
     if (f. num === 0)
28:
       f. den = 1;
29:
      else {
30:
       let gcden = euclid.gcd(f. num, f. den);
31:
        f. num /= gcden;
32:
        f._den /= gcden;
33:
34:
35:
      f.toString = function() {
         return String(this._num) + '/' + String(this._den);
36:
37:
38:
39:
      f.compareTo = function(other) {
40:
         if ((this._num * other._den) < (other._num * this._den))</pre>
41:
42:
         if ((this._num * other._den) > (other._num * this._den))
43:
            return 1;
44:
         return 0;
45:
46:
47:
      f.negate = function() {
48:
         return createFraction(-this._num, this._den);
49:
50:
51:
      f.add = function(other) {
         let newNum = (this._num * other._den) + (other._num * this._den);
52:
53:
         let newDen = this._den * other._den;
54:
         return createFraction(newNum, newDen);
55:
      };
56:
57:
      f.subtract = function(other) {
58:
         let newNum = (this._num * other._den) - (other._num * this._den);
         let newDen = this._den * other._den;
59:
60:
         return createFraction(newNum, newDen);
61:
      };
62:
63:
      f.multiply = function(other) {
64:
         let newNum = this. num * other. num;
65:
         let newDen = this._den * other._den;
```

The JavaScript Language (Part 2): Page 4 of 5

fraction2.js (Page 2 of 2)

```
return createFraction(newNum, newDen);
67:
      };
68:
69:
      f.divide = function(other) {
70:
         let newNum = this._num * other._den;
71:
         let newDen = this._den * other._num;
72:
         return createFraction(newNum, newDen);
73:
      };
74:
75:
      return f;
76: }
77:
78: module.exports = { createFraction };
```

fraction2client.js (Page 1 of 2)

```
1: //-----
 2: // fraction2client.js
 3: // Author: Bob Dondero
 6: 'use strict';
7:
 8: const readlineSync = require('readline-sync');
9: const fraction = require('./fraction2.js');
10:
11: //-----
12:
13: function readInt(prompt) {
14: let line = readlineSync.question(prompt);
15: if (line === '')
16: throw new Error('Missing integer');
17: if (isNaN(line))
18:
     throw new Error('Not a number');
19: let n = Number(line);
20: if (! Number.isInteger(n))
      throw new Error('Not an integer');
21:
22:
     return n;
23: }
24:
25: //-----
26:
27: function main() {
28: trv {
29:
     let n1 = readInt('Numerator 1: ');
30:
        let d1 = readInt('Denominator 1: ');
31:
        let n2 = readInt('Numerator 2: ');
        let d2 = readInt('Denominator 2: ');
32:
33:
34:
        let f1 = fraction.createFraction(n1, d1);
35:
         let f2 = fraction.createFraction(n2, d2);
36:
37:
         process.stdout.write('f1: ' + f1.toString() + '\n');
38:
         process.stdout.write('f2: ' + String(f2) + '\n');
39.
         if (f1 === f2)
40:
41:
           process.stdout.write('f1 is identical to f2\n');
42:
43:
           process.stdout.write('f1 is not identical to f2\n');
44:
45:
         let compare = f1.compareTo(f2);
46:
         if (compare < 0)</pre>
47:
           process.stdout.write('f1 is less than f2\n');
         if (compare > 0)
48:
49:
           process.stdout.write('f1 is greater than f2\n');
50:
         if (compare === 0)
51:
           process.stdout.write('f1 is equal to f2\n');
52:
53:
         let f3;
54:
55:
         f3 = f1.negate();
         process.stdout.write('-f1: ' + String(f3) + '\n');
56:
57:
58:
         f3 = f1.add(f2);
         process.stdout.write('f1 + f2: ' + String(f3) + '\n');
59:
60:
61:
         f3 = f1.subtract(f2);
62:
         process.stdout.write('f1 - f2: ' + String(f3) + '\n');
63:
64:
         f3 = f1.multiplv(f2);
         process.stdout.write('f1 * f2: ' + String(f3) + '\n');
65:
```

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```
fraction2client.js (Page 2 of 2)
```

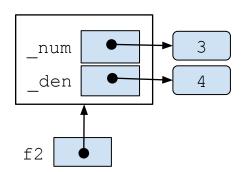
```
66:
67: f3 = f1.divide(f2);
68: process.stdout.write('f1 / f2: ' + String(f3) + '\n');
69: }
70: catch (e) {
71: process.stderr.write(String(e) + '\n');
72: }
73: }
74:
75: if (require.main === module)
76: main();
```

- · Problem:
 - Space inefficiency...

```
f1 = Fraction(1, 2)
f2 = Fraction(3, 4)
```

In Python

```
add(self, other):
    ...
sub(self, other):
    ...
```



Explicit self parameter allows Fraction objects to share same function defs

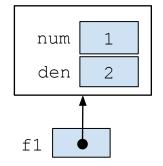
```
Fraction f1 = new Fraction(1, 2);
Fraction f2 = new Fraction(3, 4);
```

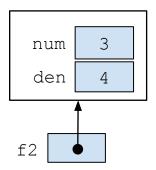
In Java

```
add(this, other)
{...}

sub(this, other)
{...}
```

. . .

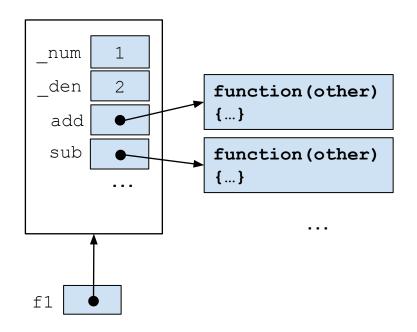


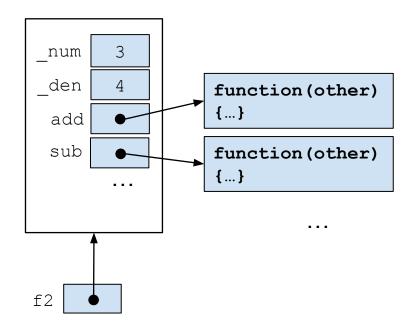


Implicit this parameter allows Fraction objects to share same method defs

```
let f1 = createFraction(1, 2);
let f2 = createFraction(3, 4);
```

In JavaScript (so far)





Summary

- We have covered:
 - Modules
 - Objects