Modules - Part II

Level 5 – Section 3

Extracting Hardcoded Constants

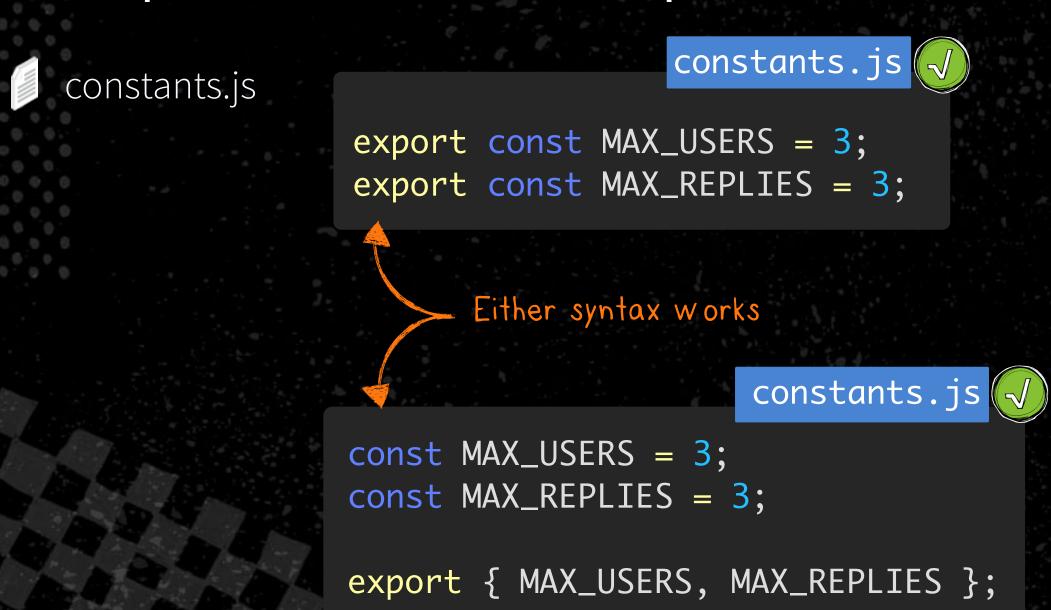
Redefining constants across our application is **unnecessary repetition** and can lead to **bugs**.

```
list-replies.js
function listReplies(replies=[]){
  const MAX_REPLIES = 3;
  if(replies.length > MAX_REPLIES){
export { listReplies }
                   display-watchers.js 🔀
function displayWatchers(watchers=[]){
 const MAX_USERS = 3;
 if(watchers.length > MAX_USERS){
export { displayWatchers }
```

```
define our constants here...
                          load-profiles.js 🔀
  function loadProfiles(userNames){
     const MAX_USERS = 3;
     if(userNames.length > MAX_USERS){
                           ...and then we define them again on different places
     const MAX_REPLIES = 3;
     if(someElement > MAX_REPLIES){
  export { loadProfiles }
```

Exporting Constants

Placing constants on their own module allows them to be reused across other modules and hides implementation details (a.k.a., encapsulation).



How to Import Constants

To import constants, we can use the exact same syntax for importing functions.

Details are encapsulated inside of the constants module

load-profiles.js



```
constants
```



```
import { MAX_REPLIES, MAX_USERS } from './constants';
function loadProfiles(userNames){
 if(userNames.length > MAX_USERS){
 if(someElement > MAX_REPLIES){
```

Importing Constants

constants

load-profiles

list-replies.js

display-watchers.js

We can now import and use our constants from other places in our application.

```
list-replies.js
import { MAX_REPLIES } from './constants';
function listReplies(replies = []){
 if(replies.length > MAX_REPLIES){
                               display-watchers.js √
            import { MAX_USERS } from './constants';
            function displayWatchers(watchers = []){
              if(watchers.length > MAX_USERS){
```

Exporting Class Modules With Default Export

Classes can also be exported from modules using the same syntax as functions. Instead of 2 individual functions, we now have **2 instance methods** that are part of a class.



default allows this class to be set to any variable name once it's imported

```
flash-message.js
export default class FlashMessage {
  constructor(message){
   this.message = message;
  renderAlert(){
   alert(`${this.message} from alert`);
  renderLog(){
    console.log(`${this.message} from log`);
```

Using Class Modules With Default Export

Imported classes are assigned to a variable using *import* and can then be used to create **new instances**.

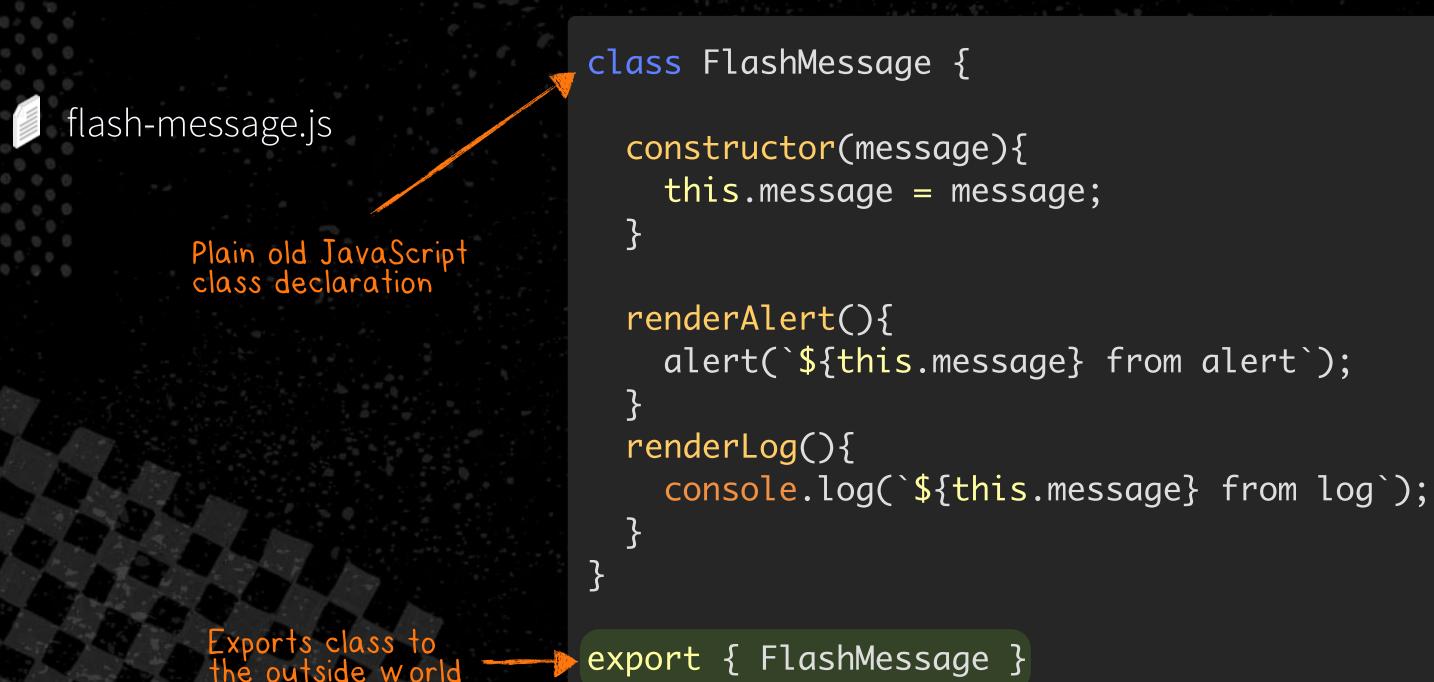
```
flash-message.js
app.js
```

```
export default class FlashMessage {
   // ...
}
```

```
import FlashMessage from './flash-message';
let flash = new FlashMessage("Hello");
flash.renderAlert();
flash.renderLog();
Creates instance and
calls instance method
```

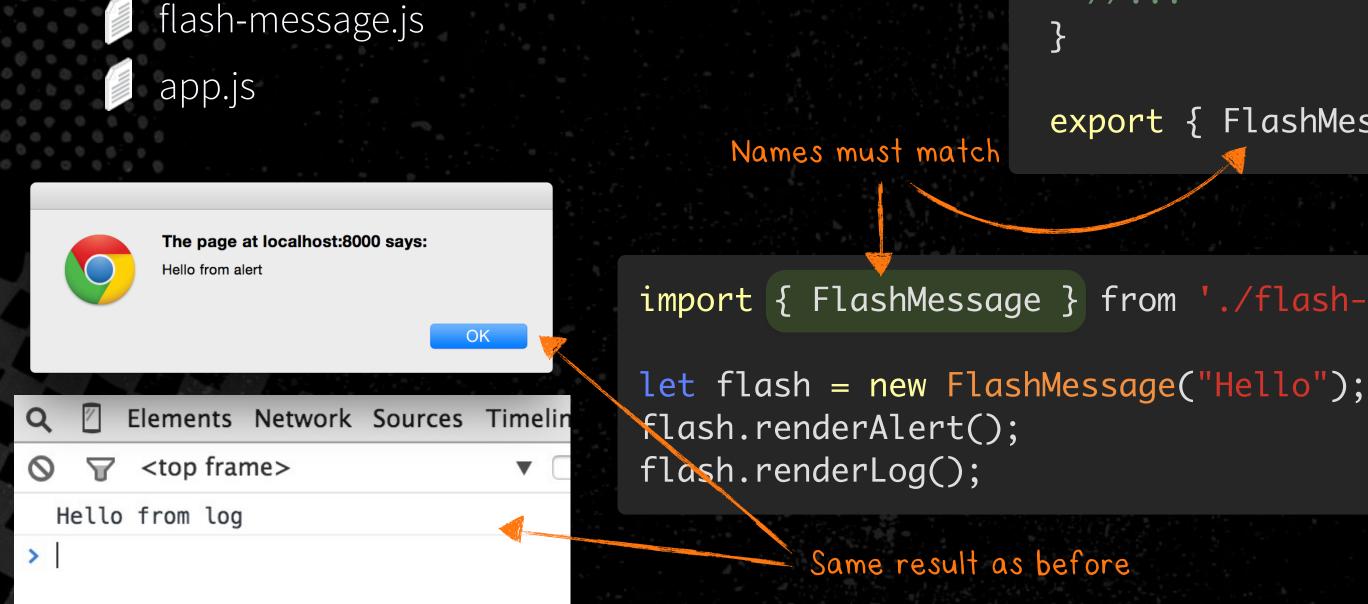
Using Class Modules With Named Export

Another way to export classes is to first define them, and then use the *export* statement with the class name inside curly braces.



Using Class Modules With Named Export

When using **named export**, the script that loads the module needs to assign it to a variable with the same name as the class.



```
class FlashMessage {
                     export { FlashMessage }
import { FlashMessage } from './flash-message';
```