

LECTURE-4

- OOP Concepts of JS
- AJAX

OOP FEATURES

- Main OOP concepts
 - Treat real world entities as “objects”
 - Has data and methods
- Important features of OOP
 - Data encapsulation
 - Inheritance
 - Polymorphism
- JS supports these OOP features
 - But note: JS is a weakly typed language.
 - Implementation of these features
 - Different from strongly typed languages like C++ and JAVA

CREATING JS OBJECTS

- Create an instance of an object directly

```
p1 = new Object( );           // Create an object directly using new
p1.firstname = "John";        // Set data variables
p1.lastname = "Doe";
p1.age = 50;
p1.eyecolor = "blue";
p1.incrementAge = changeAge;  // Set method
p1.incrementAge( );           // Call method
function changeAge( )         // Function definition
{
    this.age++;
}
```

Note: There is **NO** class keyword, as in C++, JAVA

CREATING JS OBJECTS ... CONTD.

- Crate using a template – use function

// Template (class) definition

function person (first, last, age, color) // Constructor

```
{
  this.firstname = first;
  this.lastname = last;
  this.age = age;
  this.eyecolor = color;
  this.incrementAge = changeAge; // Define a member function
}
```

// Function definition

function changeAge()

```
{
  this.age++;
}
```

// Creating a new object of person

p1 = new person ("David", "Miller", 50, "brown");

USEFUL JAVASCRIPT OBJECTS

- String
- Array
- Boolean
- Date
- Math

<http://w3schools.com/jsref/>

DATA ENCAPSULATION

- Data encapsulation is achieved using
 - C++: public, private protected
 - Java: public, private
- JS
 - public – accessible to class/external members
 - private – accessible to private/privileged members
 - **Privileged methods**
 - Can access private functions
 - Can access and change private data
 - Something like public access functions of C++, JAVA

PUBLIC MEMBERS

// Public data member definition

```
function public_Fn_Eg (...)  
{  
  this.publicMember = <value>;  
}
```

// Public function definition

```
public_Fn_Eg.prototype.pubFn = function (<params>)  
{  
  // code  
}
```

PRIVATE MEMBERS

```
function private_Fn_Eg (...)  
{  
    // private data members  
    var privateMember = <value>;  
  
    //private functions  
    function privateFunction_1 (<params>)  
    {  
        // code  
    }  
  
    var privateFunction_2 = function(<params>)  
    {  
        // code  
    }  
}
```


PRIVILEGED FUNCTIONS

```
function privileged_fn_Eg
{
  this.privilegedFn = function(...)
  {
    // CAN access private functions
    // CAN access/change private data
  }
}
```

INHERITANCE

- Define parent and child template functions as before.
- To define the inheritance, use
 - `child.prototype = new parent;`
- Children do NOT have access to parent's private members.

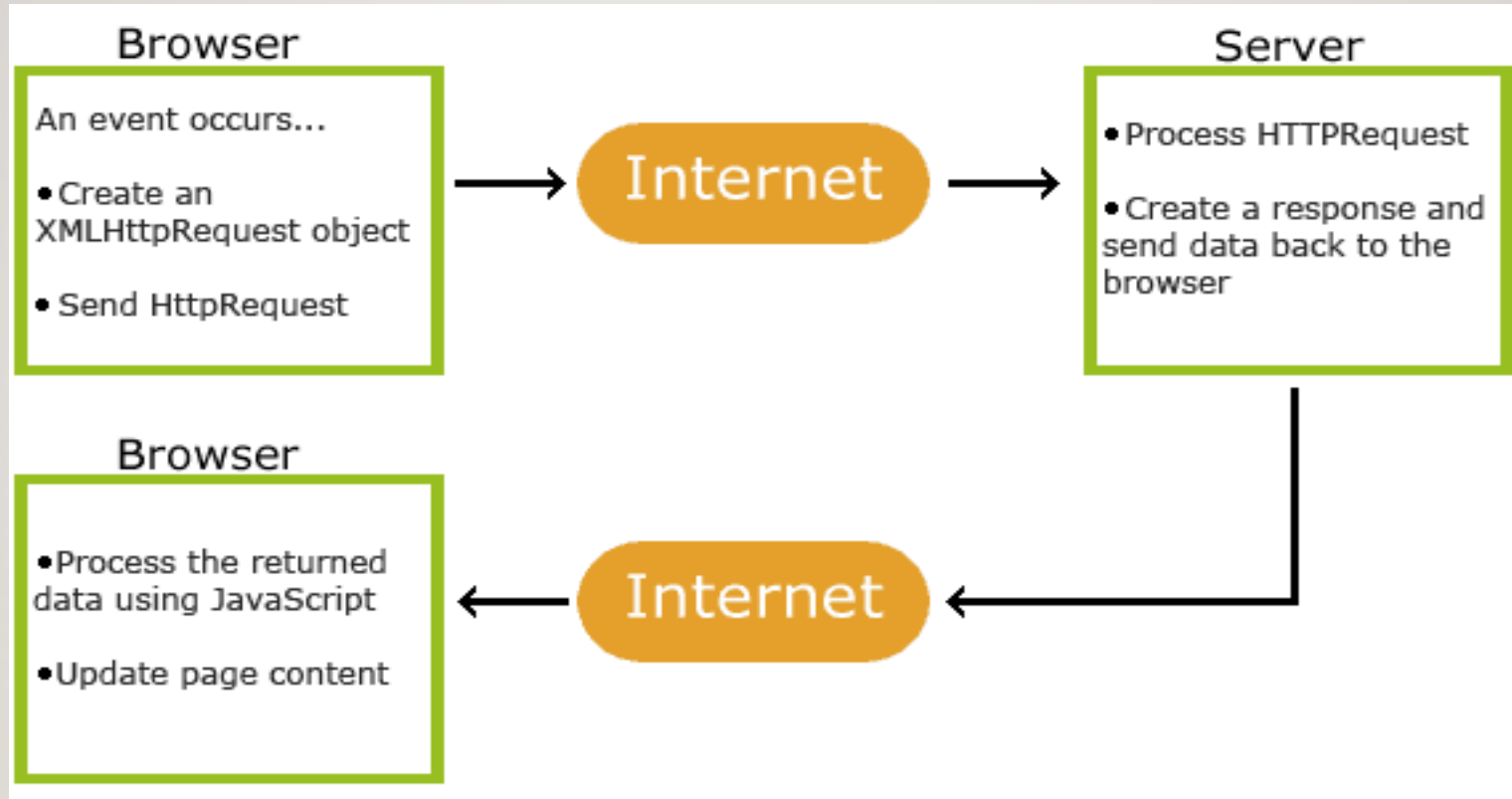
POLYMORPHISM

- Inherently supported in Javascript
- Any object calls member function in the most specific template class.
- Child objects call member functions
 - From the child class if defined in child objects.
 - From the parent class, otherwise.
- Parent objects call the function from the parent template class.

AJAX – ASYNCHRONOUS JAVA AND XML

- Made popular by Google (with Google Suggest).
- NOT a new programming language
 - A new way to use existing standards.
- Based on JavaScript and HTTP requests.
- With AJAX, JavaScript communicates
 - Directly with the (web) server
 - using XMLHttpRequest object
 - To retrieve data as needed
 - Using Javascript events (e.g., keyPressed)
 - **WITHOUT** refreshing the page.

HOW DOES AJAX WORK ... CONTD.



Source: W3Schools