

Objects or Constructor Functions?

This lesson discusses why constructor functions are used in JavaScript.

WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING ^

- Functions as Objects
- Why Use Constructor Functions?

Functions as Objects

As discussed [previously](#), functions are also objects in JavaScript. This is because, just like objects, they have their own properties and methods. Functions can also be used to construct objects; these type of functions are known as **constructor functions**.



Why Use Constructor Functions?

Let's answer this question by rewinding to the [last](#) chapter where we discussed *object literals*. In order to create an **employee** of a company, we created an object like this:

```
//creating an object named employee
```



```

var employee1 = {
  //defining properties of the object

  //setting data values
  name : 'Joe',
  age : 28,
  designation : 'Developer',
  //function to display name of the employee
  displayName() {
    console.log("Name is Joe")
  }
}

//displaying the properties of the object
//the method to access properties will be discussed in detail the next lesson
employee1.displayName()
console.log("Age is:",employee1.age)
console.log("Designation is:",employee1.designation)

```



Now, what if you wanted to create another employee?

Using the above approach, we would write a code similar to the one shown below:

```

//creating an object named employee2

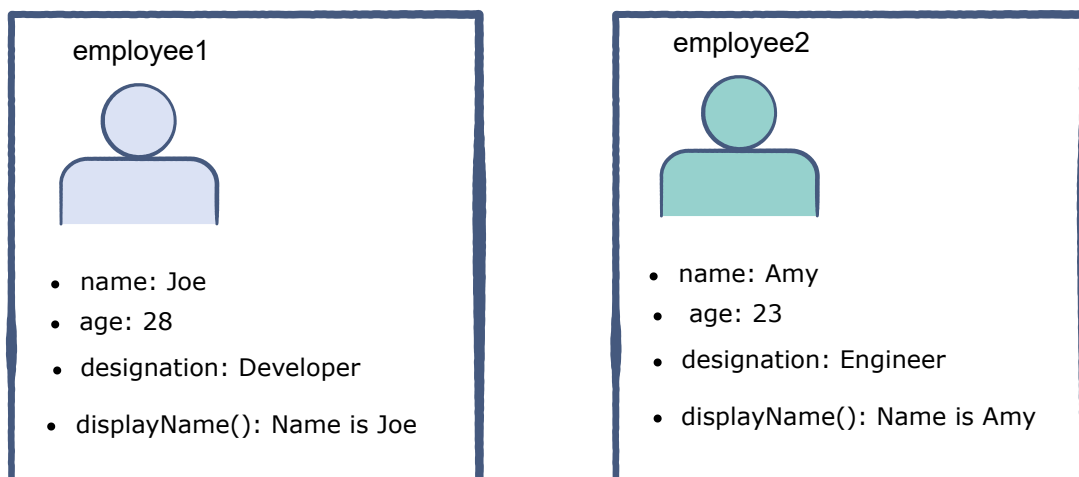
var employee2 = {
  //defining properties of the object
  //setting data values
  name : 'Amy',
  age : 23,
  designation : 'Engineer',
  //function to display name of employee2
  displayName() {
    console.log("Name is Amy")
  }
}

//displaying the properties of the object
//the method to access properties will be discussed in detail the next lesson
employee2.displayName()
console.log("Age is:",employee2.age)
console.log("Designation is:",employee2.designation)

```



This time we named the employee `employee2` since `employee1` is already taken.



Two employee objects with their properties

What if there are **100** or **1000** employees in the company? Creating separate object literals for each is a tiring and a cumbersome task. Another thing to note is that both `employee1` and `employee2` have all the properties in common; the difference lies only in their object names and property values.

This brings us to the question: *Is there a better approach for doing this?*

Yes, there is. This is where *constructor functions* come into play.

Now that you are clear on why we need constructor functions, let's discuss them in detail in the next lesson.