# Object oriented Javascript

## We're building a quiz game with users

### Some of our users

Name: Will

Score: 3

Name: Tim

Score: 6

Functionality
+ Ability to increase score

What would be the best way to store this data?

### Objects - store functions with their associated data!

```
var user1 = {
  name: "Will",
  score: 3,
  increaseScore: function() {
    user1.score++;
  }
};
```

### Creating user2

This time we use the 'dot notation'

```
var user2 = {}; //create an empty object
user2.name = "Tim"; //assign properties to that object
user2.score = 6;
user2.increaseScore = function() {
  user2.score++;
};
```

## Creating user3

This time we use the Object.create approach to create the user

```
var user3 = Object.create(null);
user3.name = "Alex";
user3.score = 9;
user3.increaseScore = function() {
  user3.score++;
};
```

Our code is getting repetitive, we're breaking our DRY principle

And suppose we have millions of users!

What could we do?

## Solution 1. Generate using a function

```
var user = function(name, score) {
  var newUser = {};
  newUser.name = name;
  newUser.score = score;
  newUser.increaseScore = function() {
   newUser.score++;
  return newUser;
//later
var me = user("Will", 3);
var you = user("Tim", 5);
```

### **Problems:**

Each time we create a new user we make space in our computer's memory for all our data and functions. But our functions are just copies

A better way?

### **Benefits:**

It's simple!

### Solution 2:

Store the iterate function in just one object and have the interpreter, if it doesn't find the function on user1, look up to that object to check if it's there

How to make this link?

# Using the prototype chain

```
functionStore = {
  increment: function(){ console.log("woo"); }
user1 = {
  name: "Will",
  score: 3
user1.name // name is a property of user1 object
user1.increment // Error! increment is not!
```

Link user1 and functionStore so the interpreter, on not finding .increment, makes sure to check up in functionStore where it would find it

## Make the link with Object.create() technique

```
var user1 = Object.create(functionStore)
user1 // {}
user1.increment // function....
```

Interpreter doesn't find .increment on user1 and looks up the prototype chain to the next object and finds .increment 1 level up

### Solution 2 in full

```
var user = function(name, score) {
 var newUser = Object.create(functionStore);
  newUser.name = name;
  newUser.score = score;
 return newUser;
functionStore = {};
functionStore.increment = function(){
  this.score++;
var user1 = user("Will", 3);
var user2 = user("Tim", 5);
```

#### **Problem**

No problems! It's beautiful

Maybe a little long-winded

```
var newUser = Object.create(functionStore);
...
return newUser
```

Write this every single time - but it's 6 words!

Super sophisticated but not standard

### Solution 3

Introduce magic keyword new

```
var user1 = new user("Will", 3)
```

What happens when call user("Will", 3) normally?

When we call the generator function with new in front we automate 2 things

- 1. Create a new user object
- 2. return the new user object

## We also have to name our functionStore generatorName.prototype

```
var user = function(name, score) {
var newUser = Object.create(functionStore);
newUser this.name = name;
newUser this.score = score;
return newUser;
functionStore user.prototype = {};
functionStore user.prototype.increment = function(){
this.score++;
var user1 = new user("Will", 3);
```

### **Benefits:**

- Very common in pro code
- Feels more like style of other languages
- A bit faster

#### **Problems**

 95% of developers have no idea how it works and therefore fail interviews

## You won't be one of them!