

# Übung 01.2

Closures und Objekt Hierarchien

## Closures

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Global variables can be made local (private) with closures.

Closure is an inner function that has access to the outer (enclosing) function's variables - scope chain.

Note that the inner function cannot call the outer function's arguments object [...]

*Richard. Understand JavaScript Closures With Ease. 2013. 01.03.2018.*

<http://javascriptissexy.com/understand-javascript-closures-with-ease/>

```
var myStack = {
  data: [],
  count: 0,
  push: function(item) {
    this.data[this.count] = item;
    this.count++;
  },
  pop: function() {
    this.count--;
    var result = this.data[this.count];
    delete this.data[this.count];
    return result;
  }
}

console.log(myStack.pop()); // returns undefined

myStack.push(5);
myStack.push(8);
myStack.push(3);

console.log(myStack.pop()); // returns 3
```

## Objekt Hierarchien

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### Erzeugen

```

function Shape(x, y) {
    this.x = x;
    this.y = y;
}

Shape.prototype.draw = function() {

}

var Circle    = new Shape(2,3);
var Rectangle = new Shape(2,3);

Circle.prototype.radius = 0;

Circle.prototype.setRadius = function(radius) {
    this.radius = radius;
}

Circle.setRadius(5);

Circle.prototype.draw = function() {
    return "Position(x:"+this.x+", y:"+this.y+"), Radius: "+this.radius;
}

Rectangle.prototype.width  = 0;
Rectangle.prototype.height = 0;

Rectangle.prototype.setWidth = function(width) {
    this.width = width;
}

Rectangle.prototype.setHeight = function(height) {
    this.height = height;
}

Rectangle.setWidth(2);
Rectangle.setHeight(3);

Rectangle.prototype.draw = function() {
    return "Position(x:"+this.x+", y:"+this.y+"), Measurements(width: "
        +this.width+", height: "+this.height+");
}

// continued below...

```

## Derived Properties

Properties calculated out of other properties.

```
// ...continued here
Circle.prototype.area = function() {
    return Math.pow(this.radius,2)*Math.PI
}

Rectangle.prototype.area = function() {
    return this.width*this.height
}
```

## Serialisierung

Abbildung von strukturierten Daten auf eine sequenzielle Darstellungsform

(`JSON.stringify(object)`)

```
var serializedCircle;
var serializedRectangle;
var parsedCircle;
var parsedRectangle;

Circle.toJSON = function(key) {
    var otherCircle = {
        x: this.x,
        y: this.y,
        radius: this.radius
    };
    return otherCircle;
}

Rectangle.toJSON = function(key) {
    var otherRectangle = {
        x: this.x,
        y: this.y,
        width: this.width,
        height: this.height
    };
    return otherRectangle;
}

serializedCircle    = JSON.stringify(Circle);
serializedRectangle = JSON.stringify(Rectangle);
parsedCircle       = JSON.parse(serializedCircle);
parsedRectangle    = JSON.parse(serializedRectangle);
```

## Unterschiede zwischen Object-Hierarchien in JS und anderen OO-Sprachen

More detailed info on MDN web docs:

[https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Guide/Details\\_of\\_the\\_Object\\_Model](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Guide/Details_of_the_Object_Model)

## OO JavaScript

- JS basiert auf Prototypen
- Hat nur Objekte (keine Klassen und Instanzen), wobei ein Objekt als Template für das nächste Objekt verwendet wird
- Jedes Objekt kann assoziiert werden als Prototype eines anderen Objekts (Properties werden vererbt)
- class chain

## OO Andere Sprachen (Java, C++)

- Andere basieren auf Klassen und Instanzen
- Klassen definieren alle Properties, Instanzen instanzieren die Klassen
- Vererbung findet durch das Spezifizieren der Subklasse in der Subklasse selbst statt (Java:  

```
public class Circle extends Shape {}
```

)
- property chain

## Vor- und Nachteil

- Kommt immer auf die Anwendung an