Programmation Web - Avancé

JavaScript & Node.js L'orienté objet en JS





Presentation template by <u>SlidesCarnival</u>

L'orienté objet en JS



J'adore les classes... Puis-je en créer ?



Les objets en JS

- Prototype-based language (VS class-based, comme Java)
- Les chaînes, tableaux, APIs du browser, objets personnalisés...
- Pas de distinction entre une classe et une instance



Les objets en JS

- Tout objet peut être le prototype d'un autre objet, permettant à l'autre objet de partager les propriétés du 1^{er} objet
- Détails [49.]





Création d'un objet

Via un « object literal » = liste de paires nom de propriété / valeur

```
let raphael = {
  firstname: "Raphael",
  lastname: "Baroni",
  sayHello: () => "Hi everyone !",
};
```





Création d'un objet

Via {} ou new

```
let sandra = {};
sandra.firstname = "Sandra";
sandra.lastname = "Parisi";
```





Accéder aux propriétés d'un objet

Soit via un point

```
console.log(raphael.firstname, " :" , raphael.sayHello());
// Raphael : Hi everyone !
```

soit via des ["object_key"]

```
console.log(sandra["firstname"], ",", sandra["lastname"]);
// Sandra , Parisi
```



Création de "classes" en JS

- 1. Via class et constructor()
- 2. Via une fonction constructeur
- 3. Via une fonction normale



Création d'une "classe" de manière moderne

- Via class et constructor()
- Nouveau depuis ES6
- constructor() pas supporté par IE11 !
- 1 seul constructeur possible sinon erreur



Création d'une "classe" de manière moderne

```
class Car {
 constructor(brand, model) {
   this.brand = brand;
   this.model = model;
   this.id = Math.random();
 getDescription() {
   return "Car's description : " + this.brand + ", " + this.model +
     " , ID:" + this.id
```



Création d'une "classe" via une fonction constructeur

```
function Auto(brand, model) {
 this.brand = brand;
 this.model = model;
 this.id = Math.random();
Auto.prototype.getDescription = function () {
 return (
    "Car's description: " + this.brand + ", " + this.model + " , ID:" +
    this.id
```



Création d'une "classe" via une fonction normale

```
function AutoNotRecommended(brand, model) {
 let obj = {};
 obj.brand = brand;
 obj.model = model;
 obj.id = Math.random();
 obj.getDescription = function () {
    return (
     "Car's description: " + this.brand + ", " + this.model + ", ID:"
     + this.id
 return obj;
```



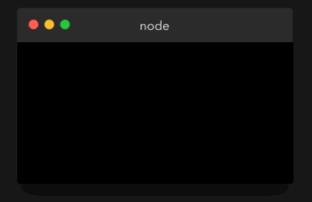
Création d'une instance et accès à ses propriétés

```
let dacia = new Car("Dacia", "Sandero");
let audi = new Auto("Audi", "A4");
let lada = AutoNotRecommended("Lada", "XRAY");
// let lada = new AutoNotRecommended("Lada", "XRAY"); // also works
```



1 || When we create a constructor function, a **prototype** object gets created as well. The constructor's prototype has a reference to the original constructor function.

```
function Dog(name, breed, color) {
  this.name = name
  this.breed = breed
  this.color = color
  this.bark = function() {
    return 'Woof!'
  }
}
```





3 || The instances also contain a property called __proto__.
This is a reference to the prototype of their constructor, Dog.prototype in this case.

```
dog1

name: 'Daisy'
breed: 'Labrador'
color: 'black'
bark: function(){ ... }
__proto__
dog2
```

```
name: 'Jack'
breed: 'Jack Russell'
color: 'white'
bark: function(){ ... }
__proto__
```

```
Dog.prototype

constructor: Dog {}
```

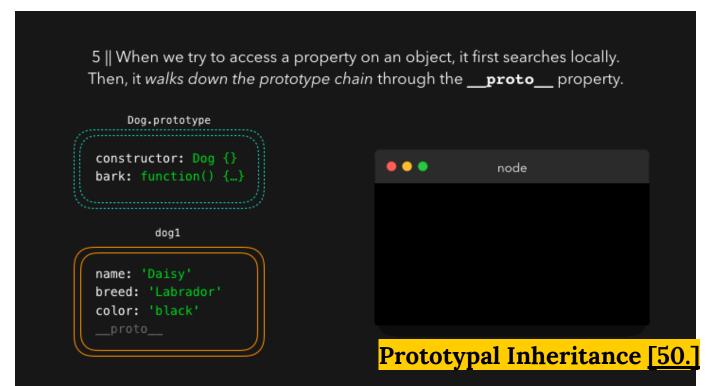


4 || We can save memory by adding properties to the prototype that all instances can share, instead of creating new copies of that property each time.

```
function Dog(name, breed, color) {
  this.name = name
  this.breed = breed
  this.color = color
  this.bark = function() {
    return 'Woof!'
```

```
name: 'Daisy'
breed: 'Labrador'
color: 'black'
                                  Dog.prototype
bark: function(){ ...
                                constructor: Dog {}
name: 'Jack'
breed: 'Jack Russell'
color: 'white'
bark: function(){ ...
```







6 || The prototype chain can have several steps. For example, Dog.prototype itself is an object, thus inherits properties from the built-in Object.prototype

```
Object.prototype

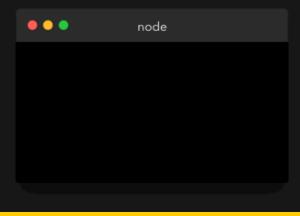
toString: function() {_}
__proto__: null
__many.more properties

Dog.prototype

constructor: Dog {}
bark: function() {__}
__proto__

dog1

name: 'Daisy'
breed: 'Labrador'
color: 'black'
__proto__
```





7 || ES6 introduced classes, which is syntactical sugar for constructor functions.

```
function Dog(name, breed, color) {
  this.name = name
  this.breed = breed
  this.color = color
}

Dog.prototype.bark = function() {
  return 'Woof!'
}
```

```
class Dog {
  constructor(name, breed, color) {
    this.name = name
    this.breed = breed
    this.color = color
  }
  bark() {
    return 'Woof!'
  }
}
```



8 || Prototypal inheritance works the same way with classes as with ES5 constructors. With the **super** keyword, we can call the class that the sub-class extends.

```
class Dog {
  constructor(name) {
    this.name = name
  }

  bark() {
    return 'Woof!'
  }
}

class Chihuahua extends Dog {
  constructor(name) {
    super(name)
  }

  smallBark() {
    return 'Small woof!'
  }
}

const myPet = new Chihuahua("Max")
```



```
9 || We can call inherited methods from the extended class(es).
   The prototype chain ends when the value of __proto__ is null.
   Object.prototype
constructor: Object {}
toString: function(){...}
__proto__: null
                                         node
    Dog.prototype
constructor: Dog {}
bark: function(){...}
 __proto__
  Chihuahua.prototype
constructor: Chihuahua {
smallBark: function(){__}
__proto__
  myPet
name: 'Max'
__proto__
                                      Prototypal Inheritance [50.]
```





L'orienté objet

DEMO : Programmation orienté objet en JS

- Création d'un objet représentant une personne spécifique, avec les différentes syntaxes.
- Création d'un modèle objet « Car » et d'une de ses instances.