



# Chapter 12

Objects and the Math Object



# Chapter Breakdown

- 12.1 Objects and why they matter
- 12.2 Working with Objects
- 12.3 Coding with Objects
- 12.4 The Math Object
- 12.5 Math Methods
- 12.6 Combining Math Methods





## 12.1 Objects and Why they Matter

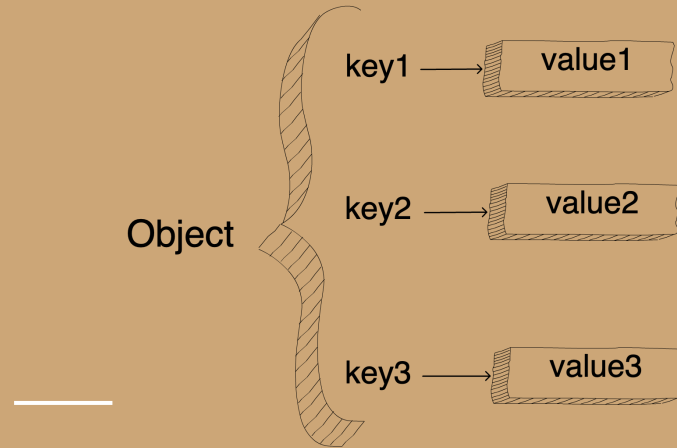


# Objects!

Data Structure  
Can hold many values  
Utilizes Key/Value Pairs

Objects require 3 things

1. A name
2. A set of keys
3. Values for the keys



# Methods and Properties

Property of an object:

- Another name for the key/value pair
- Property's name is the key
- Property's value is the data assigned to the key

Methods of an object:

- Perform an action on the object
- They are a property that store functions
  - Ex:

```
sign: function() {  
    return this.name + " is a " + this.species;  
}
```



## 12.2 Working with Objects



# Working with Objects

Bracket Syntax

Dot Notation

Add New Key/Value pairs

Bracket Notation:

- You can access a property value by using `object['key']`

Dot Notation:

- You can access a property value by using `object.key`

Adding and modifying Properties

- Modify using bracket or dot notation
    - `object["key"]` or `object.key = newValue`
  - Add using bracket or dot notation
    - `Object["key"]` or `object.key = newValue`
-

## 12.3 Coding With Objects



# Coding With Objects

Booleans and Objects  
Iterating through Objects  
Objects and Functions

## Objects passed by reference

- If you have two objects and do a comparison then they will equate to false
  - This is because objects are not stored by their properties or values!

## Iterating Through Objects

- Uses a for .... in loop.
  - for( item in object)
  - Item is a variable that holds the string for each key
  - Get the value by passing item into the object ( object[item] )

## Objects and Functions

- Can pass an object as the input of a function
- Can use an object as a return value of a function

## 12.4 The Math Object

# The Math Object

Properties are Constants  
Has 8 defined properties  
Immutable

Property	Description
<code>E</code>	Returns Euler's number (approx. 2.718)
<code><u>LN2</u></code>	Returns the natural logarithm of 2 (approx. 0.693)
<code><u>LN10</u></code>	Returns the natural logarithm of 10 (approx. 2.302)
<code><u>LOG2E</u></code>	Returns the base-2 logarithm of E (approx. 1.442)
<code><u>LOG10E</u></code>	Returns the base-10 logarithm of E (approx. 0.434)
<code><u>PI</u></code>	Returns PI (approx. 3.14)
<code><u>SQRT1_2</u></code>	Returns the square root of 1/2 (approx. 0.707)
<code><u>SQRT2</u></code>	Returns the square root of 2 (approx. 1.414)

## 12.5 Math Methods

# Math Methods

Math object contains over 30 methods

## Ten Common Math Methods

Method	Syntax	Description
<a href="#">abs</a>	<code>Math.abs(number)</code>	Returns the positive value of <code>number</code> .
<a href="#">ceil</a>	<code>Math.ceil(number)</code>	Rounds the decimal <code>number</code> UP to the closest integer value.
<a href="#">floor</a>	<code>Math.floor(number)</code>	Rounds the decimal <code>number</code> DOWN to the closest integer value.
<a href="#">max</a>	<code>Math.max(x,y,z,...)</code>	Returns the largest value from a set of numbers.
<a href="#">min</a>	<code>Math.min(x,y,z,...)</code>	Returns the smallest value from a set of numbers.
<a href="#">pow</a>	<code>Math.pow(x,y)</code>	Returns the value of <code>x</code> raised to the power of <code>y</code> ( $x^y$ ).
<a href="#">random</a>	<code>Math.random()</code>	Returns a random decimal value between 0 and 1, NOT including 1.
<a href="#">round</a>	<code>Math.round(number)</code>	Returns <code>number</code> rounded to the nearest integer value.
<a href="#">sqrt</a>	<code>Math.sqrt(number)</code>	Returns the square root of <code>number</code> .
<a href="#">trunc</a>	<code>Math.trunc(number)</code>	Removes any decimals and returns the integer part of <code>number</code> .

## 12.6 Combining Math Methods

# Combining Math Methods

Random Selection From an Array

Rounding to Decimal Places

```
1 function randomSelection(arr){  
2   let index = Math.floor(Math.random()*arr.length);  
3   return arr[index];  
4 }  
5  
6 let happiness = ['Hope', 'Joy', 'Peace', 'Love', 'Kindness', 'Puppies', 'Kittens', 'Tortoise'];  
7  
8 for (i=0; i < 8; i++){  
9   console.log(randomSelection(happiness));  
10 }
```

Tortoise  
Love  
Kindness  
Hope  
Kittens  
Kindness  
Love  
Hope

Step	Description
<code>Math.round(5.56789123*100)/100</code>	Evaluate the numbers in () first: $5.56789123 \times 100 = 556.789123$
<code>Math.round(556.789123)/100</code>	Apply the <code>round</code> method to 556.789123
<code>557/100</code>	Perform the division $557/100 = 5.57$

# STUDIO TIME!!!!!!

