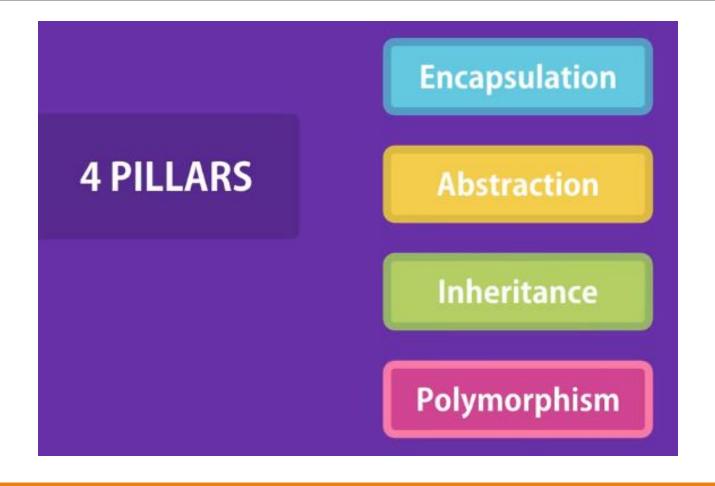
Node

JS OOP

4 Pillars of OOP



Encapsulation

"The best functions are those

with no parameters!"

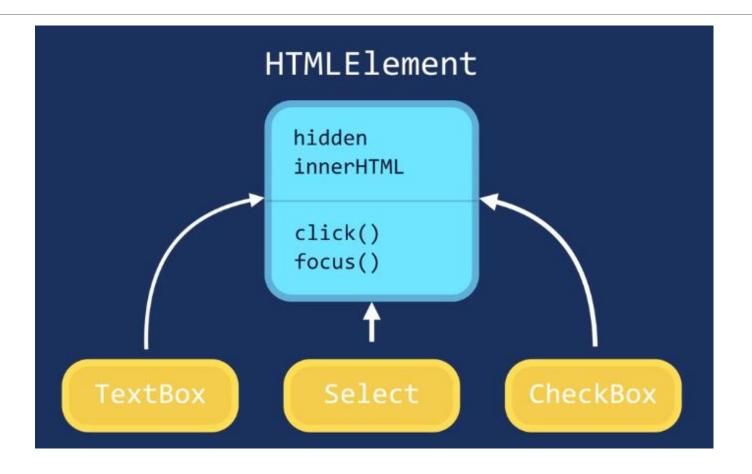
Uncle Bob - Robert C Martin

Abstraction

Hide Complex Implementation Details

Clean your interface

Inheritence

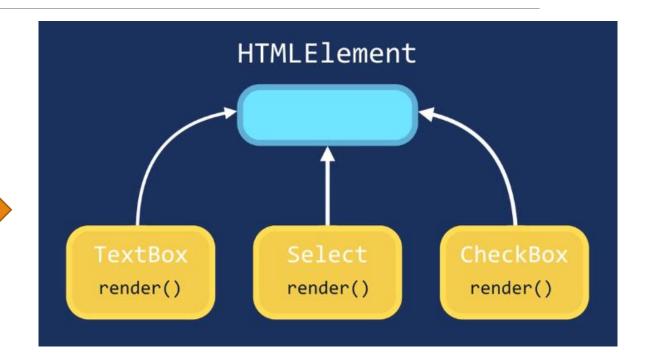


Poly Morphism

```
switch (...) {
   case 'select': renderSelect();
   case 'text': renderTextBox();
   case 'checkbox': renderCheckBox();
   case ...
   case ...
   case ...
}
```

Poly Morphism

```
switch (...) {
   case 'select': renderSelect();
   case 'text': renderTextBox();
   case 'checkbox': renderCheckBox();
   case ...
   case ...
   case ...
}
```



Why OOP

Encapsulation

Reduce complexity + increase reusability

Abstraction

Reduce complexity + isolate impact of changes

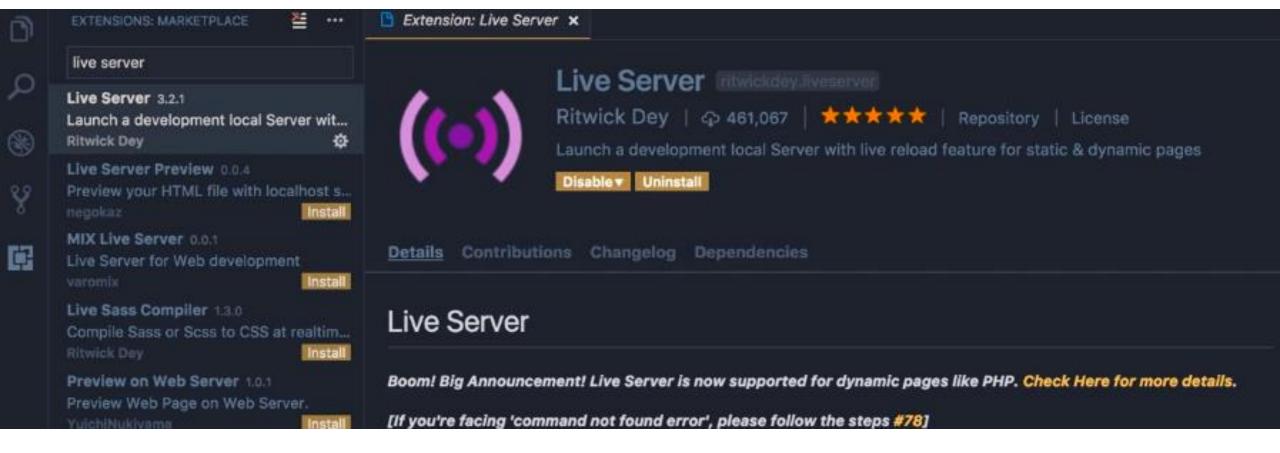
Inheritance

Eliminate redundant code

Polymorphism

Refactor ugly switch/case statements

Development Environment



Live Templates in CS Code (!) press tab



Object Literal

```
let circle = {
radius: 1,
border: 2,
}
```

Object Literal

```
let circle = {
radius: 1,
border: 2,
location: {
 x: 45,
 y: 35
```

Object Literal

```
let circle = {
radius: 1,
draw: function () {
console.log('draw');
circle.draw();
```

Factory Function

```
// Factory Function
function createCircle(radius) {
  return {
    radius,
    draw: function() {
      console.log('draw');
const circle = createCircle(1)
circle.draw();
```

Constructor Function

```
function Circle(radius) {
 this.radius = radius;
 this.draw = function () {
  console.log("Draw: r=" + radius);
              Don't Miss
const c = new Circle(5); //new Object
c.draw();
```

this

Referes to the object calling current function

Constructor property

```
let x = \{\}
// let x= new Object()
//factory functions use default constructor
//check from browser by
object.constructor
```

Value vs Reference Types

Value Types Reference Types Number Object String **Function Boolean Array** Symbol undefined null

Value vs Reference Types

```
let x = 10;
let x = {value:10}
let y = x;

x = 20;

//y will have 10

let x = {value:10}

x.value = 20;

//y.value will have 20
```

Primitives are copied by their value

Objects are copied by their reference

What will be the output

Cheat Sheet

https://1drv.ms/u/s!AtGKdbMmNBGdhQqT7nVD8sP5MlW2