**5. Object**

**1) Object**:

JavaScript is designed on a simple object-based paradigm. An object is a collection of properties, and a property is an association between a name (or key) and a value. A property's value can be a function, in which case the property is known as a method. In addition to objects that are predefined in the browser, you can define your own objects.

**Example**:

let circle = {

radious: 1,

location: {

x: 1,

y: 2

},

isVisible: true,

draw: function() {

console.log("draw");

}

};

circle.draw(); *//draw*

**2) Factory Function**:

A factory function is any function which is not a class or constructor that returns a (presumably new) object. In JavaScript, any function can return an object. When it does so without the new keyword, it’s a factory function.

Factory functions have always been attractive in JavaScript because they offer the ability to easily produce object instances without diving into the complexities of classes and the new keyword.

**Example**:

*//factory function*

function createCircle(radious) {

return{

*/\**

*in modern JavaScript if the key and value are the same*

*then we can remove the key and just add the value*

*\*/*

radious,

draw(){

console.log("draw");

}

};

}

const circle1 = createCircle(10);

console.log(circle1); *//Object { radious: 10, draw: draw() }*

const circle2 = createCircle(20);

console.log(circle2); *//Object { radious: 20, draw: draw() }*

**3) Constructor Function**:

Constructor functions are the equivalent of classes in many programming languages. Sometimes people will refer to them as reference types, classes, data types, or simply constructors. If you aren’t familiar with classes, they are a construct that allows you to specify some properties and behaviors (functions), and multiple objects can be created with those properties and behaviors. A common analogy you’ll often hear is, a class is to a blueprint as an object is to a house. Multiple houses can be created from a single blueprint, as multiple objects can be created from a class.

The job of Constructor function is to construct or create object. For use constructor function we should use Pascal notation (First letter should be upper case. Example: OneTwoThree.

**Example**:

function Circle(radius) {

*this*.radius = radius;

*this*.draw = function() {

console.log("draw");

};

}

const circle = new Circle(30);

console.log(circle); *//{ radius: 30, draw: draw() }*

When we use "new" operator 3 thing happening

1. This "new" operator create an empty JavaScript object like Circle ={};
2. Next it will set this(like radius, draw) to point the empty object
3. Finally the new keyword returns the object from the constructor function. it is implicitly we no need to write the return code

**Difference between Constructor and Factory function**:

1. In factory function we simply call a function and this function return a new object.
2. But in constructor function we call a function using new operator and this return an object.
3. In factory function we use camel notation but in constructor function we use Pascal notation.

**4) Dynamic Nature of Objects**:

IN JavaScript the objects are dynamic. It means after creating an object we can add or remove property from the object.

**Example**:

const circle = {

radius: 1

};

*//add property*

circle.color = "Red";

circle.draw = function() {};

console.log(circle);

*//{radius: 1, color: "Red", draw: ƒ}*

*//remove property*

delete circle.color;

console.log(circle);

*//{radius: 1, draw: ƒ}*

**Note**:

We cannot re-assignment const variable but we can modify the object.

**5) Constructor Property**:

Every object in JavaScript has a property called constructor and that references the function that was used to construct or create that object. When we create an object using the object literal syntax ({} => object literal), internally the JavaScript engine uses this constructor function.

If we use object literal JavaScript translate it as follow:

let x = {};

let x = new Object();

In JavaScript we have a few other built in constructor. For example, we have

new String() *//'', "", ``*

new Boolean() *// true, false*

new Number() *//1, 2, 3, .......*

**6) Functions are Objects**:

One of the confusing concepts in JavaScript is functions. In JavaScript functions are objects.

function Circle(radius){

*this*.radius = radius;

*this*.draw = function(){

console.log("draw");

}

}

console.log(Circle.name); *//Circle*

console.log(Circle.length); *//1 => numbers of arguments*

Every object in JavaScript has a property called constructor property, and that references the function that was used to create that object.

Circle.constructor

>>function Function()

Here we have another built-in constructor called Function, and when we declare a function using the above syntax, internally, JavaScript engine will use this Function constructor to create this object.

When we declare a function internally it like bellow.

const Circle1 = new Function('radius', `

this.radius = radius;

this.draw = function(){

console.log("draw");;

}

`);

Now we can call Circle1, just like calling Circle function.

const Circle1 = new Function('radius', `

this.radius = radius;

this.draw = function(){

console.log("draw");

}

`);

const circle1 = new Circle1(10);

console.log(circle1); *//Object { radius: 10, draw: draw() }*

**Methods those are available in function**:

function Circle(radius){

*this*.radius = radius;

*this*.draw = function(){

console.log("draw");;

}

}

*//this teference {} the empty object*

*//20 is function argument*

Circle.call({}, 20);

*//the above expression is same as this expression*

*//new operator internally creates {} an empty object and passed as first argument of call method*

const circle = new Circle(10);

If we don’t use the new operator “this” will by defaults point to the global object which is window object.

**7) Value vs. References Type in JavaScript**:

In JavaScript we have two categories of types

1. Value Types
   1. Number
   2. String
   3. Boolean
   4. Symbol (ES6)
   5. undefined
   6. null
2. Reference Type
   1. Object
   2. Function
   3. Array

Primitives and objects behave differently in JavaScript. Primitive are copied by their value but object are copied by their reference.

**Example-1**:

*//Primitives types*

let x = 10;

let y = x;

x = 20;

console.log(x); *//20*

console.log(y); *//10*

*//Reference type*

let m = { value: 10};

let n = m;

m.value = 20;

console.log(m.value); *//20*

console.log(n.value); *//20*

**Example-2**:

*//value*

let number = 20;

function increase(number) {

number++;

console.log(number); *//21*

}

increase(number);

console.log(number); *//20*

**Example-3**:

*//reference*

let obj = {value: 20};

function increase(obj) {

obj.value++;

console.log(obj.value); *//21*

}

increase(obj);

console.log(obj.value); *//21*

**8) Enumerating Properties of an Object**:

For iterate over the property in JavaScript we can follow the following technique.

**for in loop**:

const circle = {

radius: 1,

draw() {

console.log('draw');

}

}

for(let key in circle){

console.log(key);

}

*/\*\**

*radius*

*draw*

*\*/*

If we want to get the value of a property we have to use the bracket notation.

const circle = {

radius: 1,

draw() {

console.log('draw');

}

}

for(let key in circle){

console.log(key, circle[key]);

}

*/\*\**

*radius 1*

*draw function draw()*

*\*/*

**for-of loop**:

We cannot use “for-of” loop directly. If we use we will get error. Because we can use “for-of” loop only on array and maps.

But we can use Object.key() method. This method returns an array of all keys exist in that object and then we can use “for-of” loop.

const circle = {

radius: 1,

draw() {

console.log('draw');

}

}

for(let key of Object.keys(circle)){

console.log(key);

}

*/\*\**

*radius*

*draw*

*\*/*

**Object.entries method**:

We can also use “Object.entries()” method. This method returns each key-value pair as an array.

const circle = {

radius: 1,

draw() {

console.log('draw');

}

}

for(let entries of Object.entries(circle)){

console.log(entries);

}

*/\*\**

*Array [ "radius", 1 ]*

*Array [ "draw", draw() ]*

*\*/*

**in operator**:

Sometime we have to see if a given object has a given property or method. To do this we have to use “in” operator.

const circle = {

radius: 1,

draw() {

console.log('draw');

}

}

if ("radius" in circle){

console.log("yes"); *//yes*

}

**9) Cloning an Object**:

**Iterating an object and pass the property in an empty object**:

By iterating an object we can get all the property of an object and then we can pass the property in an empty object. In this way we can clone an object.

const circle = {

radius: 1,

draw() {

console.log('draw');

}

}

const another = {};

for(let key in circle){

another[key] = circle[key]; *// another["radius"] = circle["radius"]*

}

console.log(another); *//Object { radius: 1, draw: draw() }*

**Using Object.assign() method**:

Coping and cloning an object is very old approach. In modern JavaScript we have better way to achive the same thing. One of them is “Object.assign()” method.

const circle = {

radius: 1,

draw() {

console.log('draw');

}

}

const another = Object.assign({}, circle);

console.log(another); *//Object { radius: 1, draw: draw() }*

The targets object no need to require an empty object. It can be an existing object, it can one or more properties or method.

const circle = {

radius: 1,

draw() {

console.log('draw');

}

}

const another = Object.assign({

color: "red",

}, circle);

console.log(another); *//Object { color: "red", radius: 1, draw: draw() }*

**Using spread operator (…)**:

Using spread operator to cloning an object is a “simple and elegant” way.

const circle = {

radius: 1,

draw() {

console.log('draw');

}

}

const another = {...circle}

console.log(another); *//Object { radius: 1, draw: draw() }*

**10) Garbage Collection**:

Memory management in JavaScript is performed automatically and invisibly to us. When we create object in JavaScript at the time of initialized this object, the memory is automatically allocate to this object, next we can use that, and when we are done using we don’t need to deallocate the memory.

Our JavaScript object has Garbage Collector. The Job of the Garbage Collector is to find the variables or constants that are no longer used and then deallocate the memory that was allocated to them earlier.

**11) Math in JavaScript**:

Math is a built-in object that has properties and methods for mathematical constants and functions.

Unlike the other global objects, Math is not a constructor. All properties and methods of Math are static. You refer to the constant pi as Math.PI and you call the sine function as Math.sin(x), where x is the method's argument. Constants are defined with the full precision of real numbers in JavaScript.

**Some method in JavaScript Math Object**:

*//random number*

console.log(*Math*.random()); *//0.7880042503870619*

*//PI value*

console.log(*Math*.*PI*); *//3.141592653589793*

*//round function*

console.log(*Math*.round(1.3)); *//1*

console.log(*Math*.round(1.5)); *//2*

console.log(*Math*.round(1.9)); *//2*

**12) String in JavaScript**:

The String global object is a constructor for strings or a sequence of characters. The internal format for strings is always UTF-16

In JavaScript we have two type of string.

1. String primitive
2. String object.

**Example**:

*//String primitive*

const s1 = "Hello";

console.log(typeof(s1)); *//string*

*//String object.*

const s2 = new String("Hello");

console.log(typeof(s2)); *//object*

When we use dot notation (.) in string primitive JavaScript engine internally wraps this with string object.

**Some method in String**:

const message = "This is my first message";

console.log(message.length); *//24*

console.log(message[0]); *//T*

console.log(message[1]); *//h*

console.log(message.includes("my")); *//true*

console.log(message.includes("not")); *//false*

console.log(message.startsWith("This")); *//true*

console.log(message.startsWith("this")); *//false*

console.log(message.endsWith("e")); *//true*

console.log(message.endsWith("E")); *//false*

console.log(message.indexOf("my")); *//8*

console.log(message.replace("first", "second")); *//This is my second message*

*//The replace() method returns a new string but original string is unchanged*

console.log(message); *//This is my first message*

console.log(message.toLocaleUpperCase()); *//THIS IS MY FIRST MESSAGE*

console.log(message.toLocaleLowerCase()); *//this is my first message*

const message1 = " This is my first message ";

*//remove all the whitespace from begin and end*

console.log(message1.trim()); *//This is my first message*

**Escape notation**:

In JavaScript “Escape notation” is used to represent special character.

**Example**:

const message1 = ' This is my "first" message ';

console.log(message1); *//This is my "first" message*

const message2 = "Hello \nJavaScript";

console.log(message2);

*/\**

*Hello*

*JavaScript*

*\*/*

**13) Template Literals**:

Template literals are string literals allowing embedded expressions. You can use multi-line strings and string interpolation features with them. They were called "template strings" in prior editions of the ES2015 specification.

Template literals are enclosed by the back-tick (` `) character instead of double or single quotes. Template literals can contain placeholders. These are indicated by the dollar sign and curly braces (${expression}). The expressions in the placeholders and the text between them get passed to a function. The default function just concatenates the parts into a single string.’.

**Example-1**:

Multi-line strings

*//normal string*

const message1 = "This is my \nfirst message";

console.log(message1);

*/\**

*This is my*

*first message*

*\*/*

*//Template Literals*

const message2 = `This is my

first message`;

console.log(message2);

*/\**

*This is my*

*first message*

*\*/*

**Example-2**:

Add placeholder.

*//Normal String*

const name = "Ruhul";

const message1 = "Hello " + name + " how are you";

console.log(message1); *//Hello Ruhul how are you*

*//Template literal*

const message2 = `Hello ${name} how are you`;

console.log(message2); *//Hello Ruhul how are you*

**14) Date in JavaScript**:

Date is a built-in object in JavaScript and a constructor function. By default, JavaScript will use the browser's time zone and display a date as a full text string. It stores the date, time and provides methods for date/time management. For instance, we can use it to store creation/modification times, to measure time, or just to print out the current date.

**Example-1**:

const now = new Date();

console.log(now); *//Sat Jan 05 2019 12:17:42 GMT+0600 (Bangladesh Standard Time)*

**Example-2**:

const date1 = new Date("Jan 05 2018 12:20");

console.log(date1); *//Fri Jan 05 2018 12:20:00 GMT+0600 (Bangladesh Standard Time)*

**Example-3**:

const date = new Date(2018, 0, 5, 1, 05);

console.log(date); *//Fri Jan 05 2018 01:05:00 GMT+0600 (Bangladesh Standard Time)*

We also can apply get and set method on date object.

**Example-4**:

const date = new Date(2018, 0, 5, 1, 05);

*//set method*

date.setFullYear(2019);

date.setMonth(1);

console.log(date); *//Tue Feb 05 2019 01:05:00 GMT+0600 (Bangladesh Standard Time)*

*//get method*

console.log(date.getDate()); *//5*

console.log(date.getMonth()); *//1*

All this date object has some method to convert the date inti string.

**Example-5**:

const date = new Date(2018, 0, 5, 1, 05);

console.log(date); *//Fri Jan 05 2018 01:05:00 GMT+0600 (Bangladesh Standard Time)*

console.log(date.toDateString()); *//Fri Jan 05 2018*

console.log(date.toLocaleString()); *//1/5/2018, 1:05:00 AM*

**Exercise**

**Exercise 1- Address Object**:

Create an address object with three properties street, city, and zipCode. Then create a function called “showAddress(address)” that takes a parameter “address” and display all the property along with there value.

**Solution**:

const address = {

street: "17/A",

city: "Dhaka",

zipCode: "1700"

};

function showAddress(address) {

for (key of Object.keys(address)) {

console.log(key + ": ", address[key]);

}

}

showAddress(address);

*/\**

*street: 17/A*

*city: Dhaka*

*zipCode: 1700*

*\*/*

Or

const address = {

street: "17/A",

city: "Dhaka",

zipCode: "1700"

};

function showAddress(address) {

for (key in address) {

console.log(key + ": ", address[key]);

}

}

showAddress(address);

*/\**

*street: 17/A*

*city: Dhaka*

*zipCode: 1700*

*\*/*

**Exercise 2- Factory and Constructor Function**:

Initialize the address object first using a factory function and then using a constructor function.

const address = {

street: "17/A",

city: "Dhaka",

zipCode: "1700"

};

**Solution**:

Using factory function.

*//Factory function*

function createAddress(street, city, zipCode) {

return {

street,

city,

zipCode

};

}

let address = createAddress("17/A", "Dhaka", "1700");

console.log(address); *//{street: "17/A", city: "Dhaka", zipCode: "1700"}*

Using Constructor function

*//Constructor function*

function Address(street, city, zipCode) {

*this*.street = street;

*this*.city = city;

*this*.zipCode = zipCode;

}

let address = new Address("17/A", "Dhaka", "1700");

console.log(address); *//Address {street: "17/A", city: "Dhaka", zipCode: "1700"}*

**Exercise 3- Object Equality**:

Create a function that takes two objects and check the equality of the two objects. If each of the properties of the two object is equal then return true and false otherwise.

**Solution**:

function Address(street, city, zipCode) {

*this*.street = street;

*this*.city = city;

*this*.zipCode = zipCode;

}

let address1 = new Address("17/A", "Dhaka", "1700");

let address2 = new Address("17/A", "Dhaka", "1700");

let address3 = address1;

function areEqual(address1, address2) {

return (

address1.street === address2.street &&

address1.city === address2.city &&

address1.zipCode === address2.zipCode

);

}

function areSame(address1, address2) {

return address1 === address2;

}

console.log(areEqual(address1, address2)); *//true*

console.log(areSame(address1, address2)); *//false*

console.log(areSame(address1, address3)); *//true*

**Exercise 4 – Blog Post Object**:

Create a blogpost object with the following properties.

title

body

author

views

comment (author, body)

isLive (true/false)

Use object literals syntax to create and initialized a blog post. Give each property some value.

**Solution**:

*/\**

*title*

*body*

*author*

*views*

*comment (author, body)*

*isLive (true/false)*

*\*/*

let post = {

title: "a",

body: "b",

author: "c",

views: 10,

comments: [

{ author: "a", body: "b" },

{ author: "a", body: "b" }

],

isLive: true

};

**Exercise 5 – Constructor Functions**:

Create a post object by using a constructor function.

**Solution**:

*// let post = {*

*// title: "a",*

*// body: "b",*

*// author: "c",*

*// views: 10,*

*// comments: [{ author: "a", body: "b" }, { author: "a", body: "b" }],*

*// isLive: true*

*// };*

function Post(title, body, author) {

*this*.title = title;

*this*.body = body;

*this*.author = author;

*this*.views = 0;

*this*.comments = [];

*this*.isLive = false;

}

let post = new Post("a", "b", "c");

console.log(post); *//Post {title: "a", body: "b", author: "c", views: 0, comments: Array(0), …}*

**Exercise 6 – Price Range**:

Create an object of price range that contain three type “Inexpensive”, “Moderate”, and “Expensive”. Also, the object is able to filter.

**Solution**:

let priceRange = [

{ label: "$", tooltip: "Inexpensive", minPerPersom: 0, MaxPerPersom: 0 },

{ label: "$$", tooltip: "Moderate", minPerPersom: 0, MaxPerPersom: 0 },

{ label: "$$$", tooltip: "Expensive", minPerPersom: 0, MaxPerPersom: 0 }

];

let restaurants = [

{ averagePerPerson: 5 }

];

5. Object