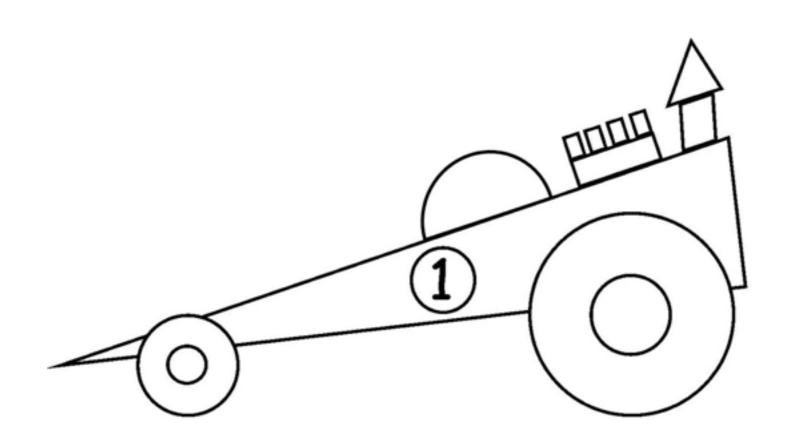
Object Oriented Programming (OOP)

UC Berkeley Graduate School of Journalism



Properties (adjectives)

Methods (verbs)

```
car.color = "blue"
```

Properties (adjectives)

Methods (verbs)

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car.color = "blue"
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Properties (adjectives)

```
car.start()
```

Methods (verbs)

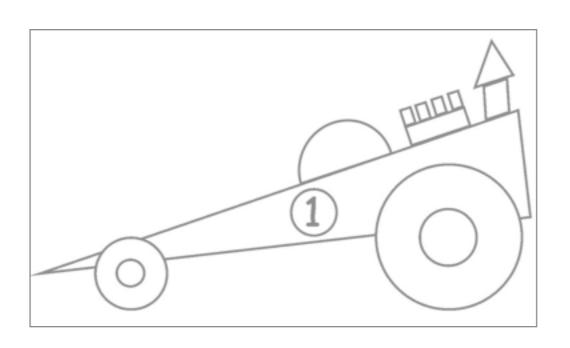
```
car.color = "blue"
```

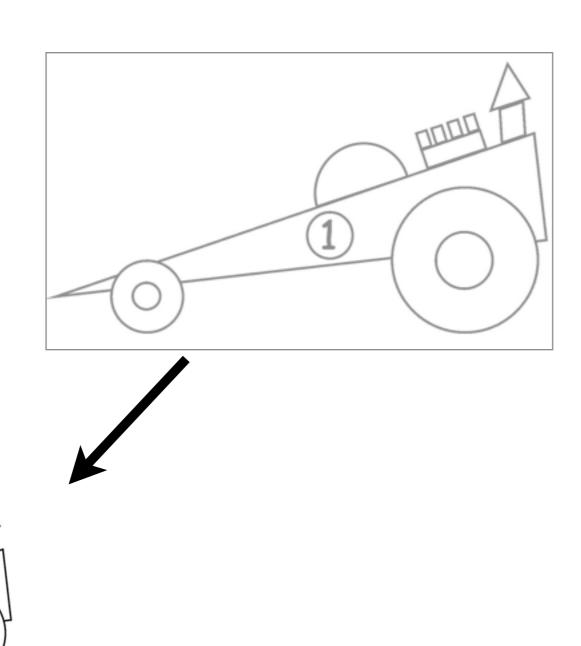
Properties (adjectives)

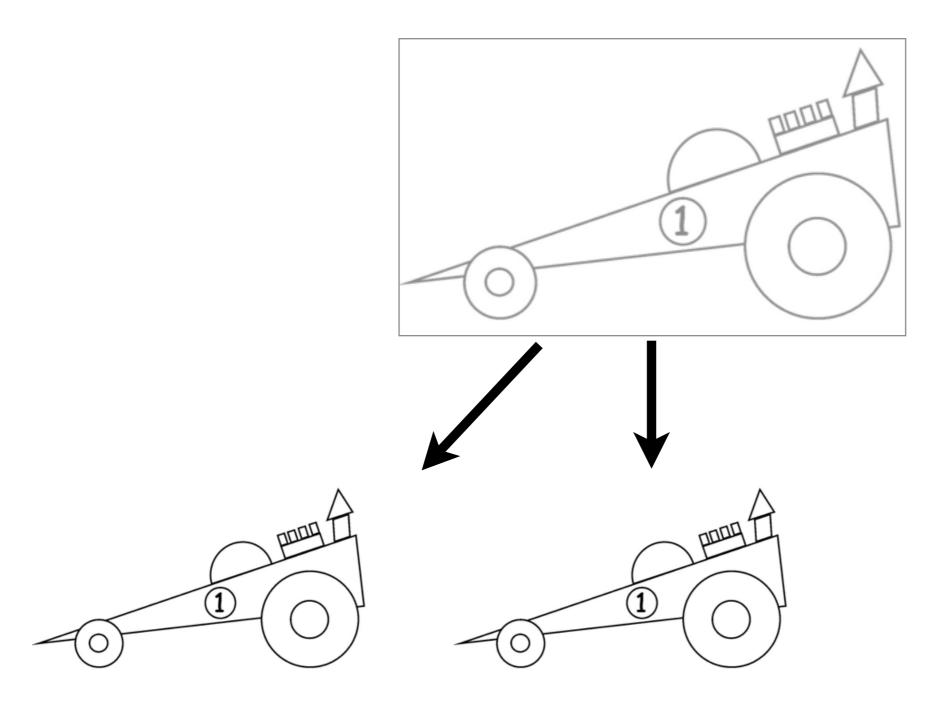
```
car.start()
```

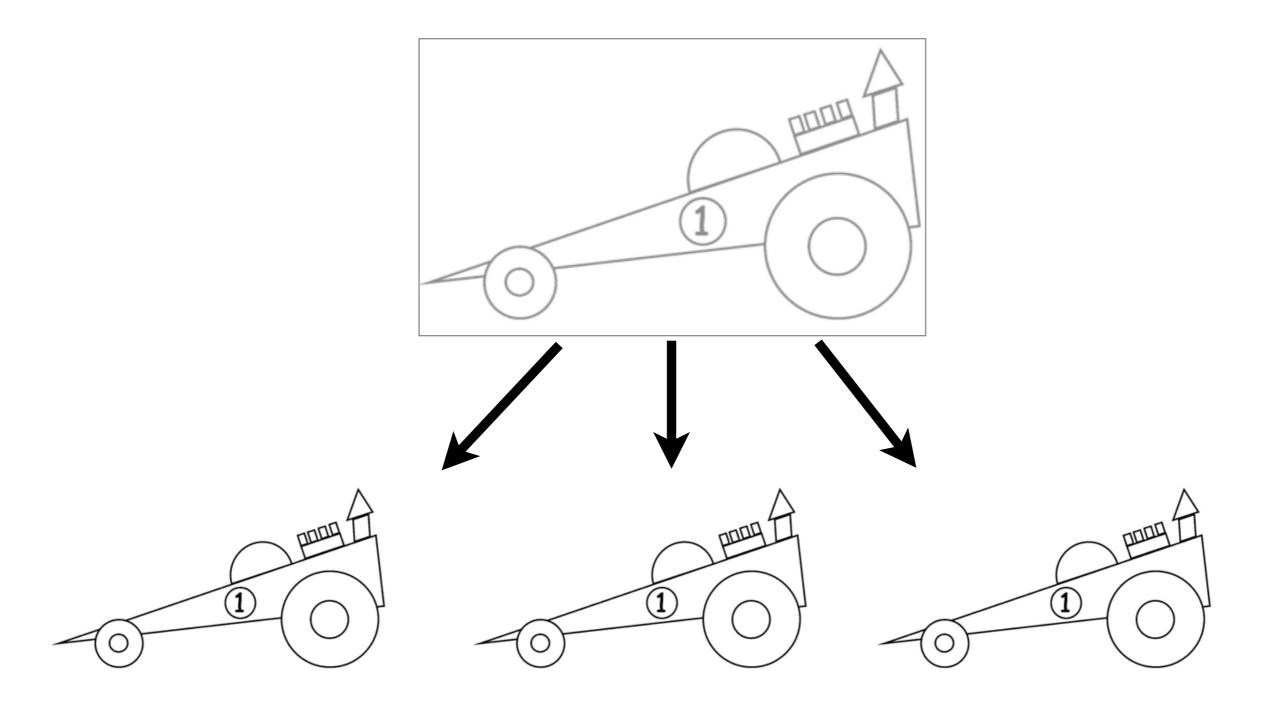
Methods (verbs)

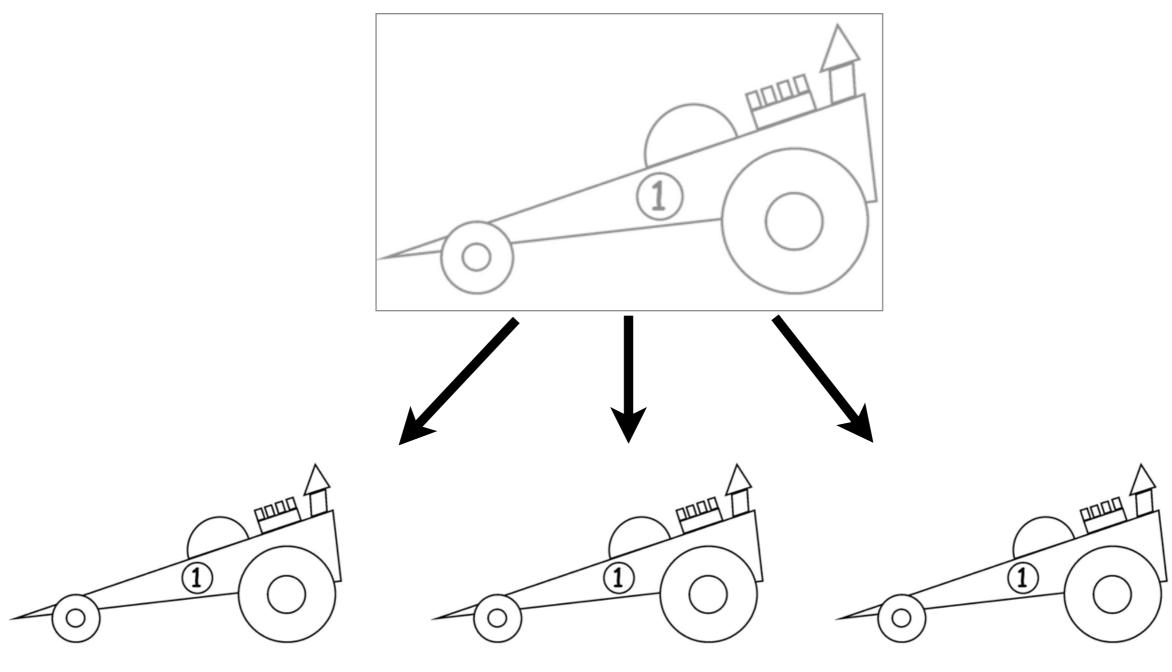
```
car.addEventListener("move", doSomething())
```



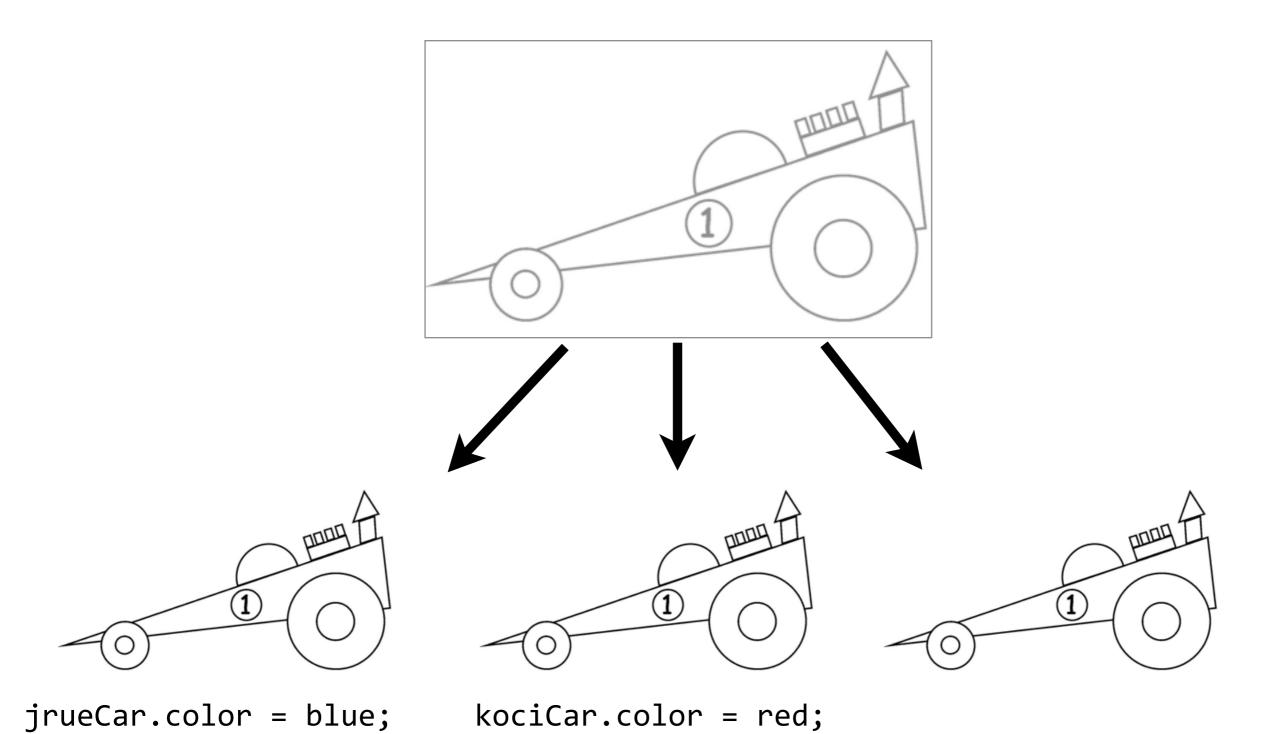


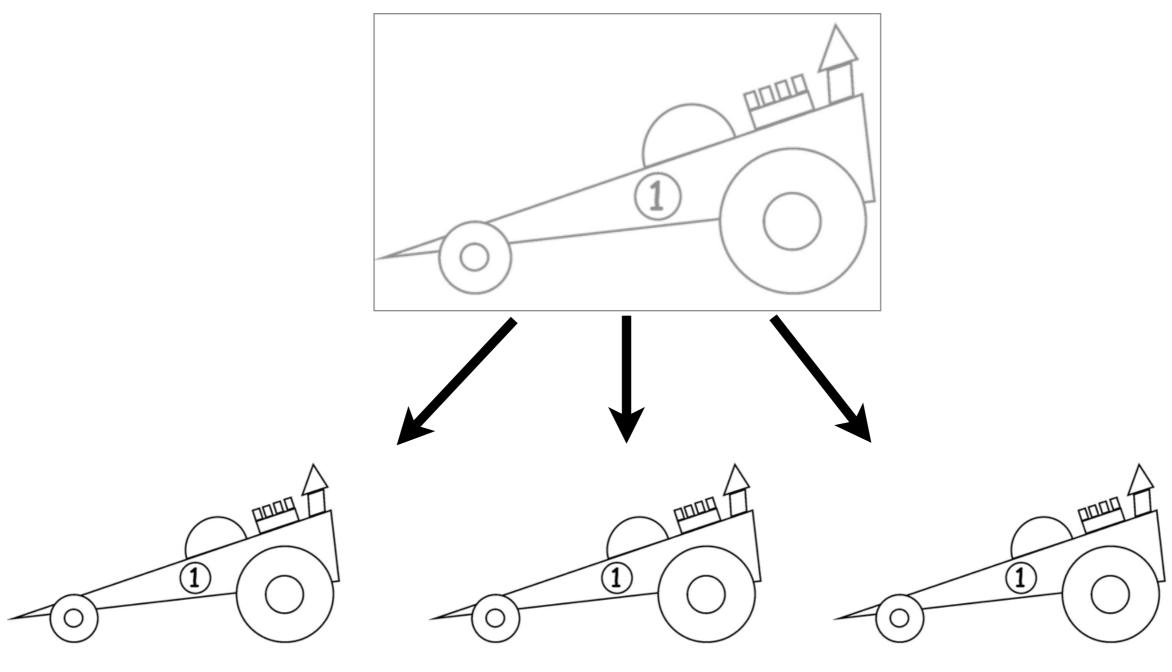






jrueCar.color = blue;

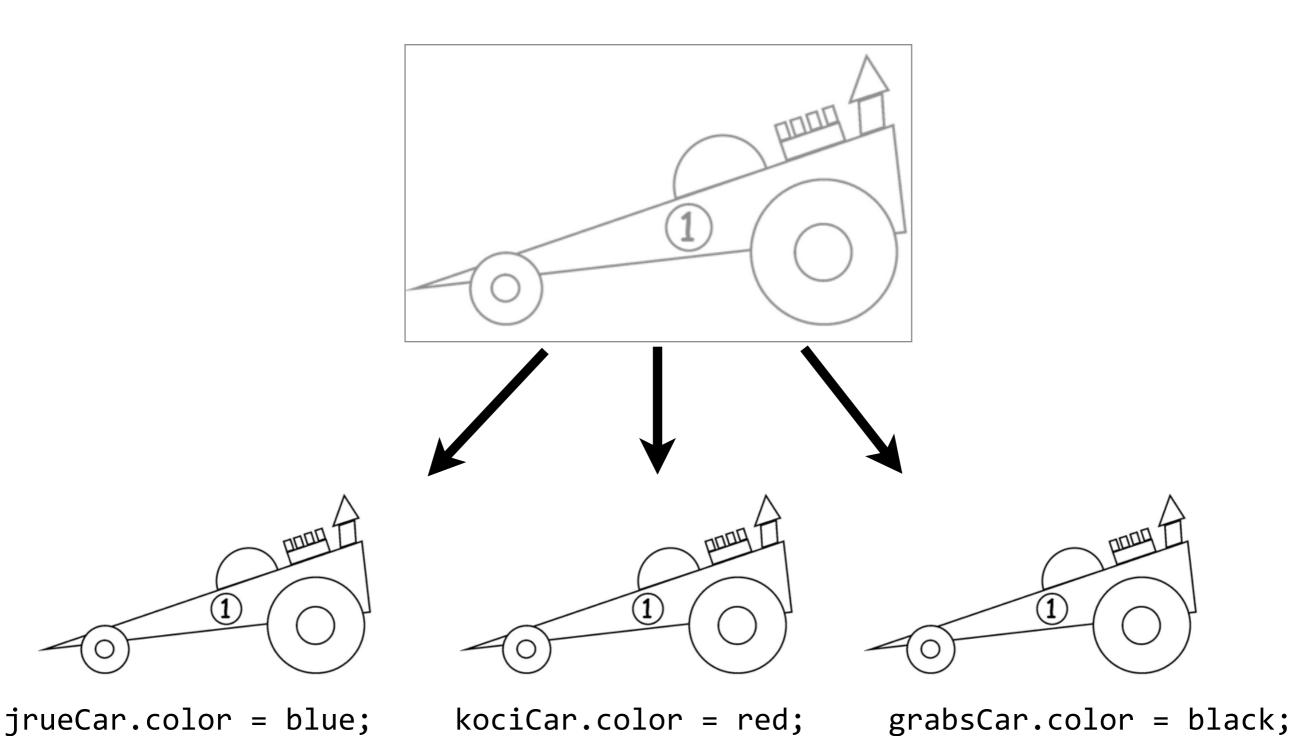




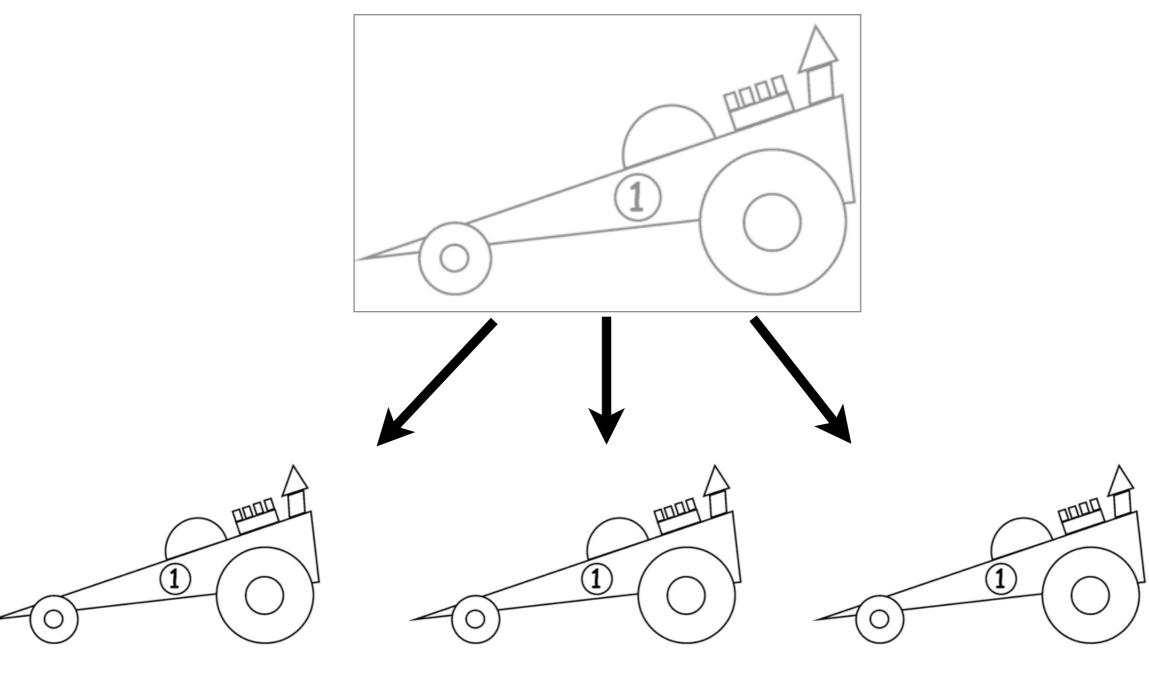
jrueCar.color = blue;

kociCar.color = red;

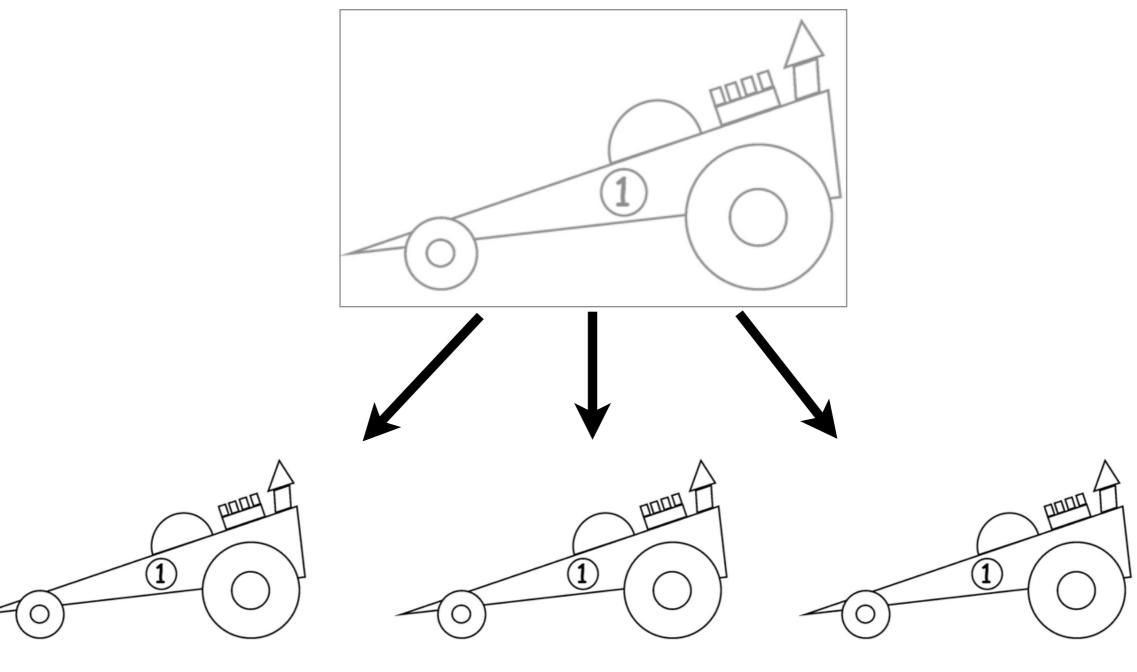
grabsCar.color = black;



jrueCar.start();



jrueCar.color = blue; jrueCar.start(); kociCar.color = red; kociCar.stop(); grabsCar.color = black;



jrueCar.color = blue; jrueCar.start(); kociCar.color = red; kociCar.stop(); grabsCar.color = black; grabsCar.breakDown();

How does it look in code?

Car();

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```
Car();
```

Step 1: Instantiate your object from the class.

```
var jrueCar = new Car();
```

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```
Car();
```

Step 1: Instantiate your object from the class.

```
var jrueCar = new Car();
```

Step 2: Set properties or run methods

```
jrueCar.color = "blue";
jrueCar.type = "sedan";
jrueCar.go(65);
```

Instances of the class

```
var jruesCar = new Car();
var kocisCar = new Car();
var grabsCar = new Car();

grabsCar.color = "black";
kocisCar.go(100);
jruesCar.playMusic();
```

Instances of the class

```
var jruesCar = new Car();
var kocisCar = new Car();
var grabsCar = new Car();

grabsCar.color = "black";
kocisCar.go(100);
jruesCar.playMusic();
```

```
var introSound = new AudioPlayer();
```

```
var introSound = new AudioPlayer();
introSound.song = "let_it_be.mp3";
```

```
var introSound = new AudioPlayer();
introSound.song = "let_it_be.mp3";
introSound.play();
```

```
var introSound = new AudioPlayer();
introSound.song = "let_it_be.mp3";
introSound.play();
var bgSound = new AudioPlayer();
```

```
var introSound = new AudioPlayer();
introSound.song = "let_it_be.mp3";
introSound.play();
var bgSound = new AudioPlayer();
bgSound.song = "hey_jude.mp3";
```

```
var introSound = new AudioPlayer();
introSound.song = "let it be.mp3";
introSound.play();
var bgSound = new AudioPlayer();
bgSound.song = "hey jude.mp3";
introSound.stop();
```

```
var introSound = new AudioPlayer();
introSound.song = "let it be.mp3";
introSound.play();
var bgSound = new AudioPlayer();
bgSound.song = "hey_jude.mp3";
introSound.stop();
bgSound.play();
```

```
var intro = new AudioPlayer();
```

```
var intro = new AudioPlayer();
intro.song = "help.mp3";
```

```
var intro = new AudioPlayer();
intro.song = "help.mp3";
intro.play();
```

```
var intro = new AudioPlayer();
intro.song = "help.mp3";
intro.play();
AudioPlayer.prototype.pause = function()
   //pause code
```

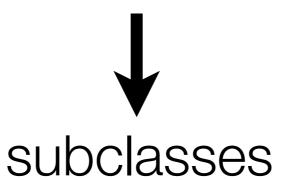
```
var intro = new AudioPlayer();
intro.song = "help.mp3";
intro.play();
AudioPlayer.prototype.pause = function()
   //pause code
intro.pause();
```

```
var AudioPlayer = new Audio();
AudioPlayer.prototype.play = function()
{
```

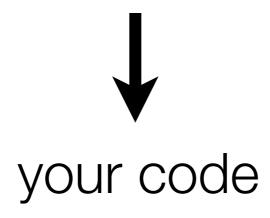
```
var myname = "Jeremy";
console.log( myname.length );
```

```
var myname = "Jeremy";
console.log( myname.length );
```

Superclasses (built into language)



extended classes



Every variable in JavaScript is an Object

```
var fruit = new Array("Pear", "Apple");
fruit.push("Banana");
fruit is now three items, Pear, Apple, Banana
fruit.pop();
```

fruit is now two items, Pear, Apple.

Every variable in JavaScript is an Object

```
var myname = new String("Jeremy");
myname.toUpperCase();
myname variable is now JEREMY
myname.trim();
```

myname has trimmed the whitespace from beginning and end of the string

If someone asks you:

JavaScript is a prototypical language

While JavaScript is technically object oriented, it's a prototypical language which means objects (instances) can be extended through a built-in prototype method every object has.

Polymorphism

JavaScript has the ability to create objects which inherit characteristics from superclasses.

Duck Typing

"When I see a bird that walks like a duck and swims like a duck and quacks like a duck, I call that bird a duck."

- James Whitcomb Riley

Objects can inherit all of the properties and methods from another class without explicitly instantiating it from that class.