CS7025 Programming for Digital Media

Lesson 7 – OOP

Recap

```
JavaScript Objects

let student = {
    name: "John Doe",
    module: "C$7025",
    grade: calculateResults(68, 52, 82, 66)
}
```

JSON // all keys need to be surrounded by quotes, no functions





Object Oriented Programming In JavaScript

Principles of OOP

```
Abstraction // blueprint
```

- ► Inheritance // sub classes
- Encapsulation // private members/methods
- Polymorphism // different behaviour same name
- Method Overloading / Overriding // different method depending on // number of arguments



In JavaScript

In OOP you use classes to create a (reusable) blueprint of an object with the data and the methods it needs

```
class Person{
    name;
    constructor(name){
        this.name = name;
    }
    speak(){
        console.log(`Hello, my name is ${this.name}`);
    }
}
```



Object Oriented Programming In JavaScript

When you create an instance of a class, you create an object with the characteristics of that class, all its members (variables and methods) are available.

```
let joris = new Person("Joris");
joris.speak();
```



In JavaScript

Inheritance

You can extend an existing class to give it more specificity, new members or change existing ones

```
class Fish extends Animal{
    move(){
        console.log("swim");
    }
}
let guppy = new Fish();
guppy.move(); // "swim"
```



In JavaScript

Encapsulation

You can control who has access to members by making them private

```
class Person{
    #name;
    constructor(name){
        this.#name = name;
    }

    getName(){
        return this.#name;
    }
}
```



In JavaScript

```
Polymorphism
class Animal{
   name;
   constructor(name){
      this.name = name;
   move(){
        console.log("moving!");
```

```
class Bird extends Animal{
    move(){
        console.log("Fly");
    }
}
class Fish extends Animal{
    move(){
        console.log("Swim");
    }
}
```



In JavaScript

Static Class Members

Sometimes you just want to access a class member without instantiating the class. Math.random()

```
class Car{
    static drive(){
        console.log("vroom, vroom");
    }
}
Car.drive(); // "vroom, vroom"
```



Try it yourself



Thank You

