

7.9 JS Classes and Objects



professor owls - answered by Keith Aquino

- Use the keyword `class` to create a class.
- Always add a method named `constructor()`:

```
class ClassName {  
  constructor() { ... }  
}
```

- For example,

```
class Car {  
  constructor(name, year) {  
    this.name = name;  
    this.year = year;  
  }  
}
```

- This creates a class named `Car`.
- The class has two initial properties: `name` and `year`.

| Keyword(s) | Description | Sample code | Console output |
|--------------------|---|---|--|
| <code>class</code> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Used to define and create constructor functions for objects | <pre>class Animal { constructor(name) { this.name = name; } }</pre> | <pre>Mystery Animal makes a sound. Buddy the Golden Retriever barks.</pre> |

| | | | |
|-------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| | | | Buddy wags its tail enthusiastically. |
| extends | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used to create a child class that inherits properties and methods from a parent class | <pre> speak() { console.log(this.name + "makes a sound."); } } class Dog extends Animal { constructor(name, breed) { super(name); this.breed = breed; } speak() { console.log(this.name + "the" + this.breed + "barks."); } wagTail() { console.log(this.name + "wags its tail enthusiastically."); } } const generic_animal = new Animal('Mystery Animal'); const golden_retriever = new Dog('Buddy', 'Golden Retriever'); generic_animal.speak(); golden_retriever.speak(); golden_retriever.wagTail(); </pre> | |
| constructor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used within a class to initialize object instances created from that class with specific initial values and configurations | | |
| this | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refers to the current execution context and allows access to the properties and methods of the object to which it is bound | | |
| super | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used to call and access the parent class's constructor and methods within a child class | | |

Using a Class

- When you have a class, you can use the class to create objects:

```
let myCar1 = new Car("Ford", 2014);
```

```
let myCar2 = new Car("Audi", 2019);
```

- The example uses the `Car` class to create two `Car` instances/objects.
- The constructor method is called automatically when a new object is created.

The Constructor Method

- The constructor method is a special method:
 - It has to have the exact name "constructor"
 - It is executed automatically when a new object is created
 - It is used to initialize object properties
- If you do not define a constructor method, JavaScript will add an empty constructor method.

Class Methods

- Use the keyword `class` to create a class.
 - Always add a `constructor()` method.
 - Then add any number of methods.

```
class ClassName {  
  constructor() { ... }  
  method_1() { ... }  
  method_2() { ... }  
  method_3() { ... }  
}
```

- Create a class method named `age`, that returns the Car `age`:

```
class Car {  
  constructor(name, year) {  
    this.name = name;  
    this.year = year;  
  }  
  age() {  
    let date = new Date();  
    return date.getFullYear() - this.year;  
  }  
}
```

```
let myCar = new Car("Ford", 2014);  
alert("My car is " + myCar.age() + " years old.");
```

- You can send parameters to class methods:

```

class Car {
  constructor(name, year) {
    this.name = name;
    this.year = year;
  }
  age(x) {
    return x - this.year;
  }
}

```

```

let date = new Date();
let year = date.getFullYear();

```

```

let myCar = new Car("Ford", 2014);
alert("My car is " + myCar.age(year) + " years old.");

```

The extend keyword

- The extends keyword is used to create a child class of another class (parent).
 - The child class inherits all the methods from another class.
 - Inheritance is useful for code reusability: reuse properties and methods of an existing class when you create a new class.
- The following creates a class named `Model` which will inherit the methods from the `Car` class.

```

class Car {
  constructor(brand) {
    this.carname = brand;
  }
  present() {
    return 'I have a ' + this.carname;
  }
}

```

```

class Model extends Car {
  constructor(brand, mod) {
    super(brand);
    this.model = mod;
  }
  show() {
    return this.present() + ', it is a ' + this.model;
  }
}

```

```
mycar = new Model("Ford", "Mustang");
```

```
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = mycar.show();
```

Additional Material

- **Learn more**
 - [W3Schools](#)