

构造函数,原型和继承

工厂模式

工厂模式



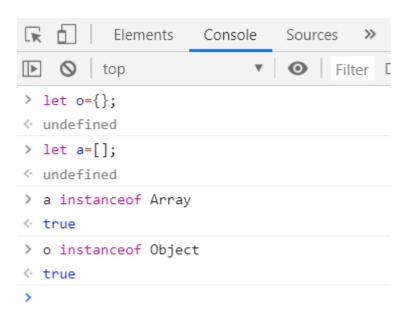
#### 什么是构造函数?

构造函数就是用来创造新对象的(函数,数组,正则表达式,日期等都是对象),它必须用过关键字NEW来创造,如果将构造函数用作普通函数的话,往往不会正常工作的.按照一惯的约定,我们开发者把构造函数的首字母大写用作辨别.一个构造函数创造的对象被称为该构造函数的实例

#### 常见的构造函数:

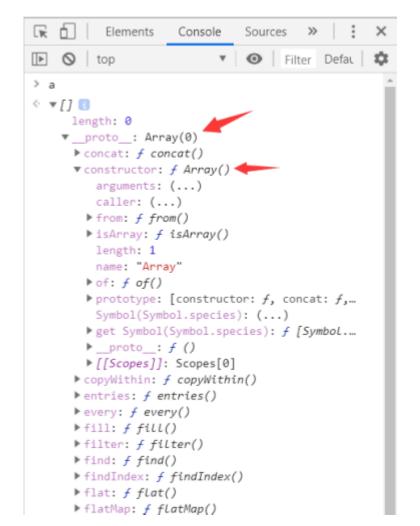
- 1. Object()
- 2. Array()
- 3. RegExp()
- 4. Function()
- 5. Date()

变量 instanceof 构造函数 可以辨别该变量的数据是否是由改构造函数所创造



## 什么是构造函数?

每一个对象都拥有一个\_proto\_属性(即为prototype原型属性),该属性内部有一个不可枚举的属性constructor,constructor的属性的值是一个函数对象(即为该对象的构造函数)



```
Elements Console
                               Sources
                            ▶ () top
> let o={};

    undefined

> 0
< \v {} []
      ▼ constructor: f Object()
         arguments: (...)
       ▶ assign: f assign()
         caller: (...)
       ▶ create: f create()
       defineProperties: f defineProperties()
       ▶ defineProperty: f defineProperty()
       Pentries: f entries()
       ▶ freeze: f freeze()
       ▶ fromEntries: f fromEntries()
       ▶ getOwnPropertyDescriptor: f getOwnProp...
        ▶ getOwnPropertyDescriptors: f getOwnPro...
        ▶ getOwnPropertyNames: f getOwnPropertyN...
        ▶ getOwnPropertySymbols: f getOwnPropert...
        ▶ getPrototypeOf: f getPrototypeOf()
       ▶ is: f is()
       ▶ isExtensible: f isExtensible()
       ▶ isFrozen: f isFrozen()
        ▶ isSealed: f isSealed()
        ▶ keys: f keys()
         length: 1
         name: "Object"
       ▶ preventExtensions: f preventExtensions...
       ▶ prototype: {constructor: f, __defineGe...
       ▶ seal: f seal()
       ▶ setPrototypeOf: f setPrototypeOf()
```

## 什么是构造函数?

```
> let o={};
undefined
> 0
< ▼{} []
    ▼ __proto__:
      ▶ constructor: f Object()
      ▶ hasOwnProperty: f hasOwnProperty()
      ▶ isPrototypeOf: f isPrototypeOf()
      ▶ propertyIsEnumerable: f propertyIsEnumerable()
      ▶ toLocaleString: f toLocaleString()
      ▶ toString: f toString()
      ▶ valueOf: f valueOf()
      defineGetter_: f __defineGetter__()
      defineSetter_: f __defineSetter__()
      ▶ __lookupGetter__: f __lookupGetter__()
      ▶ _lookupSetter_: f _lookupSetter_()
      ▶ get __proto__: f __proto__()
      ▶ set __proto__: f __proto__()
> o.__proto__.constructor
 f Object() { [native code] }
> o.constructor
  f Object() { [native code] }
>
```

#### 原型和构造函数的关系

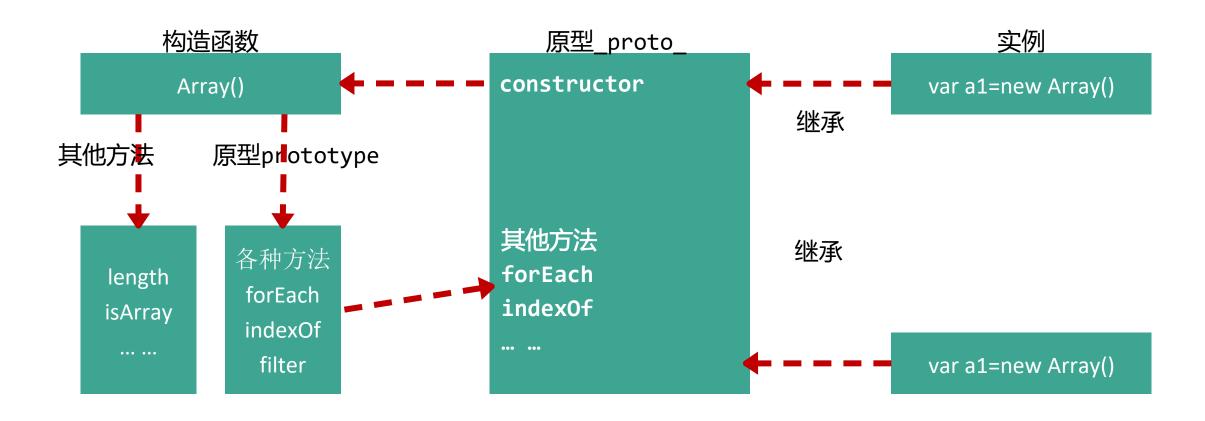
每一个构造函数都有一个prototype属性,该属性的值是一个对象,对象内的各种方法,就是该构造函数创造示例时,子元素继承过去的方法

```
▼ constructor: f Array()
         Elements Console Sources Network
                                                             arguments: (...)
caller: (...)
> let a=[];
                                                           ▶ from: f from()

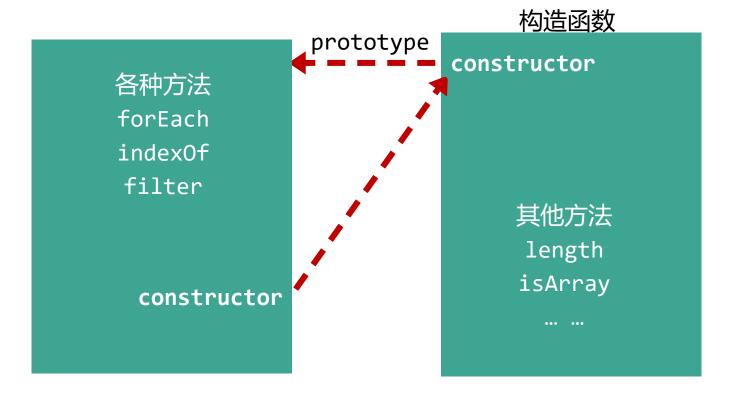
    undefined

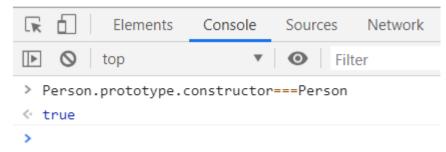
                                                           ▶ isArray: f isArray()
                                                             length: 1
> a
                                                             name: "Array"
< \pre> \pi [] []
                                                           ▶ of: f of()
     length: 0
    ▼ __proto__: Array(0)
                                                           ▼ prototype: Array(0)
     concat: f concat()
                                                             ▶ concat: f concat()
      ▶ constructor: f Array()
                                                             ▶ constructor: f Array()
      ▶ copyWithin: f copyWithin()
                                                             ▶ copyWithin: f copyWithin()
      ▶ entries: f entries()
                                                             ▶ entries: f entries()
     ▶ every: f every()
                                                             ▶ every: f every()
      ▶ fill: f fill()
                                                             ▶ fill: f fill()
      ▶ filter: f filter()
                                                             ▶ filter: f filter()
      ▶ find: f find()
      ▶ findIndex: f findIndex()
                                                             ▶ find: f find()
      ▶ flat: f flat()
                                                             ▶ findIndex: f findIndex()
      ▶ flatMap: f flatMap()
                                                             ▶ flat: f flat()
      ▶ forEach: f forEach()
                                                             ▶ flatMap: f flatMap()
      ▶ includes: f includes()
                                                             ▶ forEach: f forEach()
      ▶ indexOf: f indexOf()
                                                             ▶ includes: f includes()
      ▶ join: f join()
                                                             ▶ indexOf: f indexOf()
      ▶ keys: f keys()
     ▶ lastIndexOf: f lastIndexOf()
                                                             ▶ join: f join()
       length: 0
                                                             ▶ kevs: f kevs()
      ▶ map: f map()
                                                             ▶ lastIndexOf: f lastIndexOf()
      ▶ pop: f pop()
                                                               length: 0
     ▶ push: f push()
                                                             ▶ map: f map()
      ▶ reduce: f reduce()
     ▶ reduceRight: f reduceRight()
                                                             ▶ pop: f pop()
     ▶ reverse: f reverse()
                                                             ▶ push: f push()
      ▶ shift: f shift()
                                                             ▶ reduce: f reduce()
     ▶ slice: f slice()
                                                             ▶ reduceRight: f reduceRight()
     ▶ some: f some()
                                                             ▶ reverse: f reverse()
      ▶ sort: f sort()
                                                             ▶ shift: f shift()
     ▶ splice: f splice()
                                                             ▶ slice: f slice()
     ▶ toLocaleString: f toLocaleString()
     ▶ toString: f toString()
                                                             ▶ some: f some()
     ▶ unshift: f unshift()
                                                             ▶ sort: f sort()
     ▶ values: f values()
                                                             ▶ splice: f splice()
     ▶ Symbol(Symbol.iterator): f values()
                                                             ▶ toLocaleString: f toLocaleString()
      ▶ Symbol(Symbol.unscopables): {copyWithin: tr
                                                             ▶ toString: f toString()
      proto_: Object
                                                             ▶ unshift: f unshift()
```

# 原型和构造函数的关系



# 原型和构造函数的关系







## 普通的对象创建模式

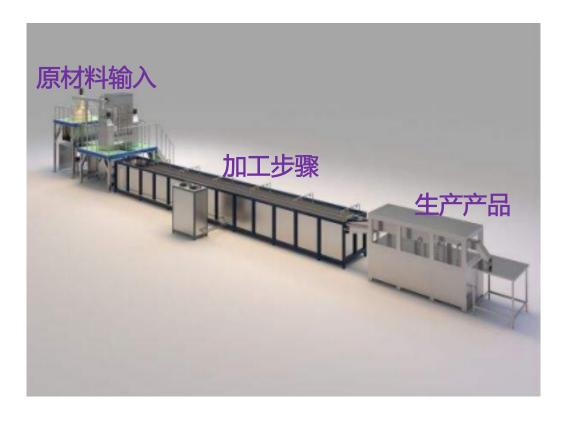
```
var wanzhang = {
  name: "万章",
  age: 18,
  company: "潭州教育",
  sayName: function () {
    alert(this.name);
  }
}
```

```
var yinshi = {
   name: "银时",
   age: 18,
   company: "潭州教育",
   sayName: function () {
      alert(this.name);
   }
}
```

```
var afei = {
    name: "阿飞",
    age: 18,
    company: "潭州教育",
    sayName: function () {
        alert(this.name);
    }
}
```

当我们在创建大量的结构相同的对象时,工作量大旦重复性高

## 工厂模式的概念模型



```
function createPerson(name, age, company) {
   var obj = {};
   obj.name = name;
   obj.age = age;
   obj.company = company;
   obj.sayName = function () {
       alert(this.name);
   }
   return obj;
}
```

辣条工厂 (工厂名称)

函数createPerson()能够根据接受的参数来构建一个包含所有必要信息的Person 对象。可以无数次地调用这个函数,而每次它都会返回一个包含三个属性一个方法的对象

## 工厂模式的问题

```
var afei = createPerson("阿飞", 18, "潭州教育");
var wanzhang = createPerson("万章", 18, "潭州教育");
var yinshi = createPerson("银时", 18, "潭州教育");
```

因为createPerson内创造对象的方式还是对象字面量,所以 就相当于是new Object创造一样

这就导致createPerson函数创造的所有的对象的构造函数还

是Object,这样咱们就无法得知某些对象是不是同一个函数创

造出来的了

```
Elements Console Sources

top

top

afei instanceof Object

true

afei instanceof createPerson

false
```

```
Elements
                    Console
                              Sources Network
                                                  Performance
                           ▼ ⊙ Filter
                                                          Default levels ▼
> afei

⟨ ▼{name: "阿飞", age: 18, company: "潭州教育", sayName: f} []

      age: 18
     company: "潭州教育"
     name: "阿飞"
    ▶ sayName: f ()
    ▼ __proto__:
      ▶ constructor: f Object()
      ▶ hasOwnProperty: f hasOwnProperty()
      ▶ isPrototypeOf: f isPrototypeOf()
      ▶ propertyIsEnumerable: f propertyIsEnumerable()
      ▶ toLocaleString: f toLocaleString()
      ▶ toString: f toString()
      ▶ valueOf: f valueOf()
      __defineGetter__: f __defineGetter__()
      defineSetter : f _ defineSetter ()
      lookupGetter_: f __lookupGetter__()
      __lookupSetter__: f __lookupSetter__()
      ▶ get __proto__()
      ▶ set proto : f proto ()
> wanzhang

    ▼{name: "万章", age: 18, company: "潭州教育", sayName: f} 
      age: 18
      company: "潭州教育"
     name: "万章"
    ▶ sayName: f ()
    ▼ proto :
      ▶ constructor: f Object()
      ▶ hasOwnProperty: f hasOwnProperty()
      ▶ isPrototypeOf: f isPrototypeOf()
      propertyIsEnumerable: f propertyIsEnumerable()
      ▶ toLocaleString: f toLocaleString()
     ▶ toString: f toString()
      ▶ valueOf: f valueOf()
      defineGetter_: f __defineGetter__()
      __defineSetter__: f __defineSetter__()
      __lookupGetter__: f __lookupGetter__()
     ▶ _lookupSetter_: f __lookupSetter__()
      ▶ get proto : f proto ()
      ▶ set __proto__: f __proto__()
```



## 构造函数模式

```
function Person(name, age,company) {
   this.name = name;
   this.age = age;
   this.company = company;
   this.sayName = function () {
      alert(this.name);
   }
}
```

在构造函数模式中,Person()函数取代了createPerson()函数。Person函数和createPerson函数存在以下差别:

没有显式地创建对象;

直接将属性和方法赋给了this 对象;

没有return 语句。

此外,还应该注意到函数名Person 使用的是大写字母P。按照惯例,构造函数始终都应该以一个大写字母开头,而非构造函数则应该以一个小写字母开头。这个做法借鉴自其他00 语言,主要是为了区别于ECMAScript中的其他函数; 构造函数本身也是函数,只不过可以用来创建对象而已!!!!!!

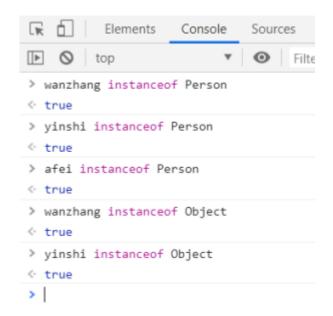
## 构造函数模式

```
function Person(name, age,company) {
                                                   function Person(name, age,company) {
    this.name = name;
                                                      let o=new Object();//此处只是为了模拟创造对象的过程, 其实该对象是由函数Person创造的
    this.age = age;
                                                      let this=o;//此处只是为了表明这个this是指每一次咱们新生成的对象本身. this是不能作为新的变量名称
    this.company = company;
                                                      this.name = name;
    this.sayName = function () {
                                                      this.age = age;
                                                      this.company = company;
        alert(this.name);
                                                       this.sayName = function () {
                                                          alert(this.name);
                                                      return o;
let afei = new Person("阿飞", 18, "潭州教育");
let wanzhang = new Person("万章", 18, "潭州教育");
let yinshi = new Person("银时", 18, "潭州教育");
```

要创建Person 的新实例,必须使用new 操作符。以这种方式调用构造函数实际上会经历以下4个步骤:

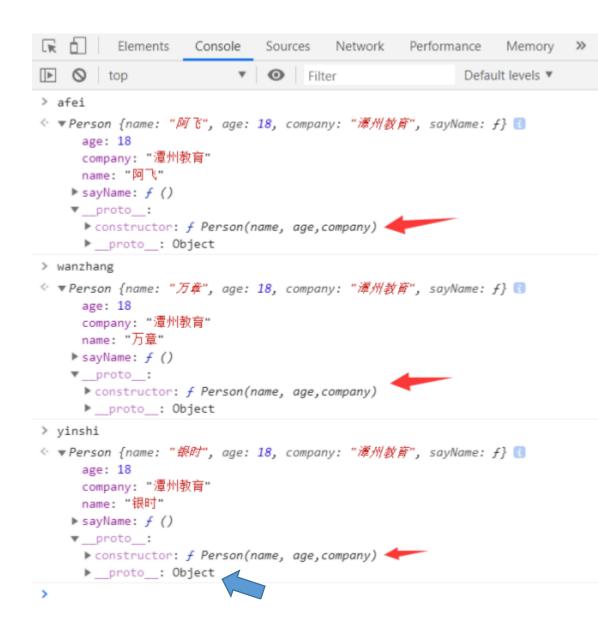
- (1) 创建一个新对象;
- (2) 将构造函数的作用域赋给新对象(因此this 就指向了这个新对象);
- (3) 执行构造函数中的代码(为这个新对象添加属性);
- (4)返回新对象。

## 构造函数模式



我们在这个例子中创建的所有对象既是Object 的实例,同时也是Person的实例,这一点通过instanceof 操作符可以得到验证。

之所以wanzhang,yinshi都是Object的实例是因为所有的 对象都继承自Object



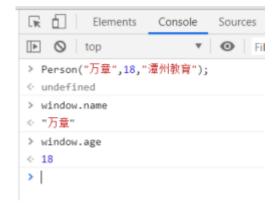
## 构造函数模式的深入辨析1

构造函数与其他函数的唯一区别,就在于调用它们的方式不同。不过,构造函数毕竟也是函数,不存在定义构造函数的特殊语法。

- ◆ 任何函数,只要通过new操作符来调用,那它就可以作为构造函数;
- ◆ 任何函数,如果不通过new操作符来调用,那它跟普通函数也不会有什么两样

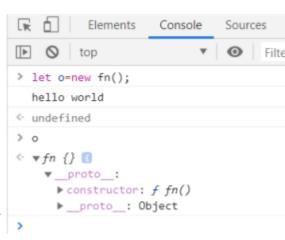
```
function Person(name, age,company) {
   this.name = name;
   this.age = age;
   this.company = company;
   this.sayName = function () {
      alert(this.name);
   }
}
```

```
function fn(){
    console.log("hello world");
}
```



直接运行构造函数,那 么构造函数里面的this 自动指向window 把普通函数当做构造函数使用时1:首先函数内的所有代码会自动执行一次2:然后返回一个新的对象,该对

2:然后返回一个新的对象,该对象的constructor就是这个普通函数



## 构造函数模式的深入辨析2

构造函数模式虽然好用,但也并非没有缺点。使用构造函数的主要问题,就是每个方法都要在每个实例上重新创建一遍。

在前面的例子中, yinshi 和wanzhang 都有一个名为sayName()的方法, 但那两个方法不是同一个Function的实例。不要忘了—ECMAScript 中的函数是对象, 因此每定义一个函数, 也就是实例化了一个对象。

```
function Person(name, age,company) {
     this.name = name;
     this.age = age;
     this.company = company;
     this.sayName = function () {
          alert(this.name);
                                                                   Console
                                                                           Sources
                                                                        ▼ ② Fil
                                                 > yinshi.sayName
                                                 < f () {
                                                                alert(this.name):
                                                 > wanzhang.sayName
                                                 < f () {
                                                                alert(this.name):
                                                 > afei.sayName
                                                 < f () {
                                                                alert(this.name);
                                                 > yinshi.sayName===wanzhang.sayName
                                                 false
```

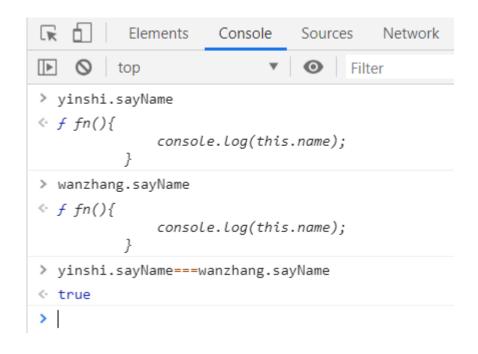
```
function Person(name, age,company) {
   this.name = name;
   this.age = age;
   this.company = company;
   this.sayName = new Function ("alert(this.name)");
}
```

从逻辑角度讲,此时的构造函数也可以这样定义

## 构造函数模式的深入辨析2

```
function Person(name, age,company) {
   this.name = name;
   this.age = age;
   this.company = company;
   this.sayName = fn;
}

function fn(){
   console.log(this.name);
}
```



在这个例子中,我们把sayName()函数的定义转移到了构造函数外部。而在构造函数内部,我们将sayName 属性设置成等于全局的sayName 函数。这样一来,由于sayName 包含的是一个指向函数的指针,因此yinshi和wanzhang对象就共享了在全局作用域中定义的同一个sayName()函数。

新问题:在全局作用域中定义的函数实际上只能被某个对象调用,这让全局作用域有点名不副实。如果对象需要定义很多方法,那么就要定义很多个全局函数,于是我们这个自定义的引用类型就丝毫没有封装性可言