ES6 Object Initializer

This lesson teaches how to use object initializer and how to initialize methods within them.

In JavaScript ES6, you can use a shorthand property syntax to initialize your objects more concisely, like following object initialization:

```
const name = 'Robin';

const user = {
  name: name,
};

console.log('ES5', user);
```

When the property name in your object is the same as your variable name, you can do the following:

```
const name = 'Robin';

const user = {
  name,
};

console.log('ES6', user);
```

We can do the same thing in the application that we are building in this course. The list variable name and the state property name share the same name.

```
// ES5
this.state = {
  list: list,
};
```

```
// ES6
this.state = {

  list,
};
```

Shorthand method names are also useful. In JavaScript ES6, you can initialize methods in an object more concisely:

```
// comment either ES5 or ES6 code

// ES5
var userService = {
  getUserName: function (user) {
    return user.firstname + ' ' + user.lastname;
  },
};

// ES6
// var userService = {
//   getUserName(user) {
//     return user.firstname + ' ' + user.lastname;
//   },
// };

var user = {
  firstname: 'Robin',
  lastname: 'Wieruch',
};

console.log(userService.getUserName(user));
```

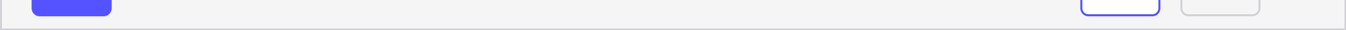
Finally, you are allowed to use computed property names in JavaScript ES6:

```
// comment either ES5 or ES6 code

// ES5
var user = {
  name: 'Robin',
};

// ES6
// var key = 'name';
// var user = {
//   [key]: 'Robin',
// };

console.log(user.name);
```



Later, you will be able to use computed property names to allocate values by key in an object dynamically, a handy way to generate lookup tables in JavaScript.

Exercises:

- Experiment with ES6 object initializer

Further Readings:

- Read about ES6 object initializer