GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JAVASCRIPT DEVELOPMENT

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HELLO!

1. Pull changes from the `JS-SF-12-resources` repo to your computer
2. Open the `13-prototypal-inheritance` folder in your code editor

PROTOTYPAL INHERITANCE

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the end of this class, you will be able to

- Distinguish between classical and prototypal inheritance
- Explain the difference between literal and constructed objects.
- Write a constructor for a JavaScript object.
- Explain prototypal inheritance and its purpose.
- Create and extend prototypes.

AGENDA

- Objects and constructors
- Prototypal inheritance

WEEKLY OVERVIEW

WEEK 7	Project 2 Lab / Prototypal inheritance
WEEK 8	Closures & the module pattern / CRUD & Firebase
WEEK 9	Deploying your app / React

EXIT TICKET FEEDBACK

OBJECTS AND INHERITANCE

CLASS VS PROTOTYPE

CLASS-BASED LANGUAGE

class

- manufactures new objects
- defines behavior of manufactured objects

JAVASCRIPT

constructor

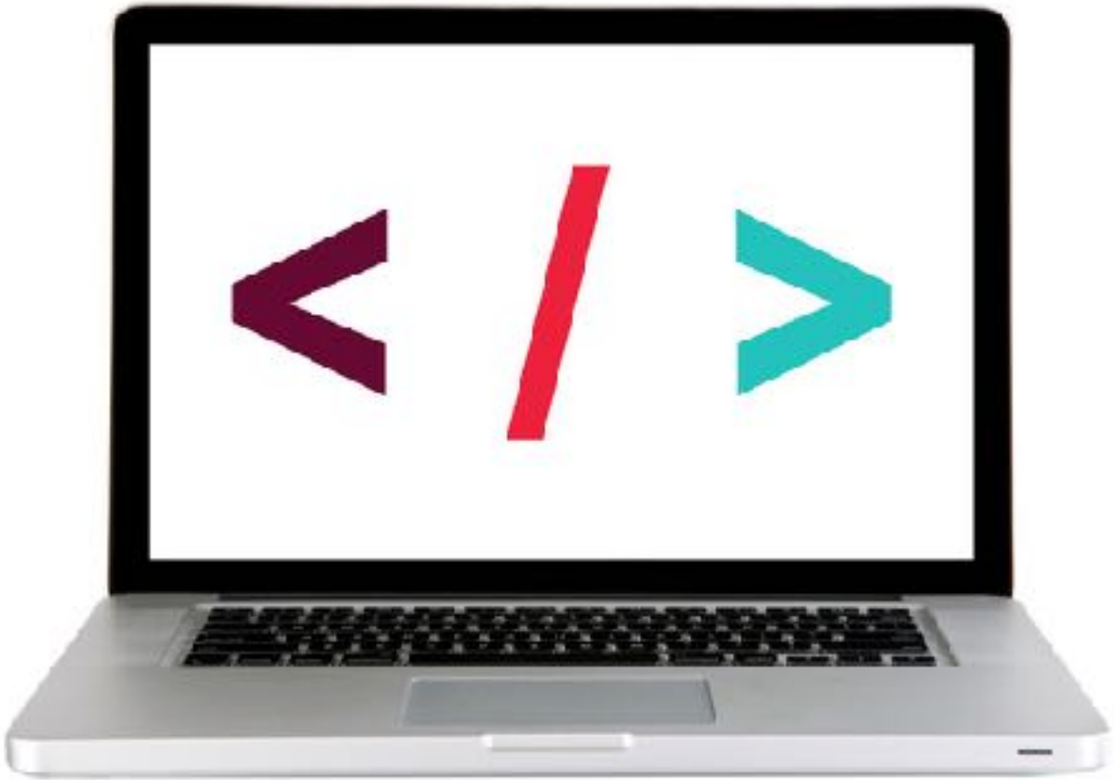
- manufactures new objects

prototype

- defines behavior of manufactured objects

CONSTRUCTORS

LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK



EXERCISE — CREATE A MAKECAR FUNCTION

EXERCISE

TYPE OF EXERCISE

- Individual/pair

LOCATION

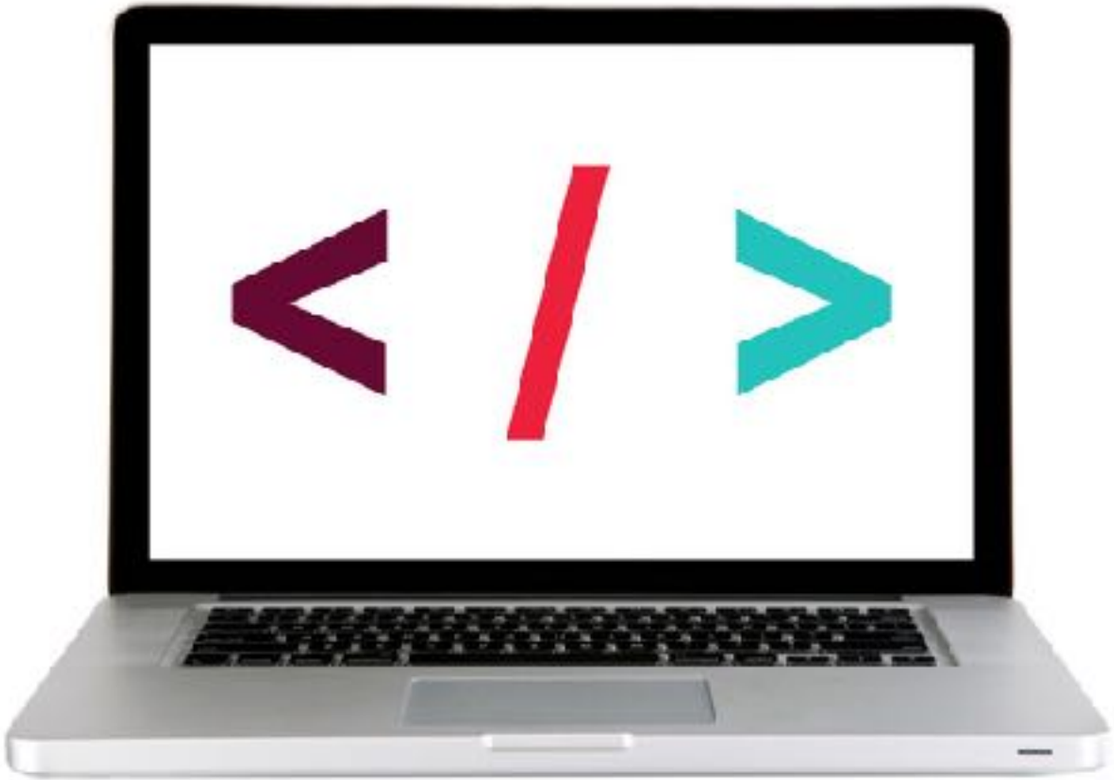
- `start files > 1-make-car-exercise`

TIMING

8 min

1. In app.js, Define a function called makeCar() that takes two parameters (model, color), makes a new object literal for a car using those params, and returns that object.
2. Be sure your function returns the fuel property and the drive and refuel methods that you worked with in the previous exercise.

LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK



EXERCISE — MAKE A CAR CONSTRUCTOR FUNCTION

EXERCISE

TYPE OF EXERCISE

- Individual/pair

LOCATION

- `start files > 3-constructor-exercise`

TIMING

8 min

1. In app.js, write a constructor function to replace our makeCar function from earlier.
2. Your constructed objects should include the same properties and methods as in the 01-make-car-function exercise.

EXERCISE — LITERAL VS CONSTRUCTED OBJECTS

EXERCISE

TYPE OF EXERCISE

- Groups of 2 or 3

TIMING

3 min

1. Spend 30 seconds thinking about the difference between literal and constructed objects.
2. Form a pair or group of 3, then take turns explaining how you understand the difference between the two.
3. Be prepared to share your thoughts with the class.

PROTOTYPES

PROTOTYPES

- Every object in JS has a `prototype` property, which is a reference to another object
- The object that the `prototype` property points to is generally an instance of the constructor object
- Any properties/methods defined on an object's prototype are available on the object itself, without defining those properties/methods a second time
- The relationship between objects that have a prototypal relationship with each other is known as the **prototype chain**

Using the `prototype` property

```
function Dog(name, breed) {
  this.name = name;
  this.breed = breed;
}
Dog.prototype.species = “Canis Canis”;
Dog.prototype.bark = function() {
  return “Woof! I’m “ + this.name;
}
```

Dog.prototype

```
{
  species: “Canis Canis”,
  bark: function() {
    return “Woof! I’m “ +
      this.name;
  }
}
```

Using the `prototype` property

```
var spot = new Dog("Spot", "Beagle");
```

`spot` object (constructed)

individual properties created by the constructor function

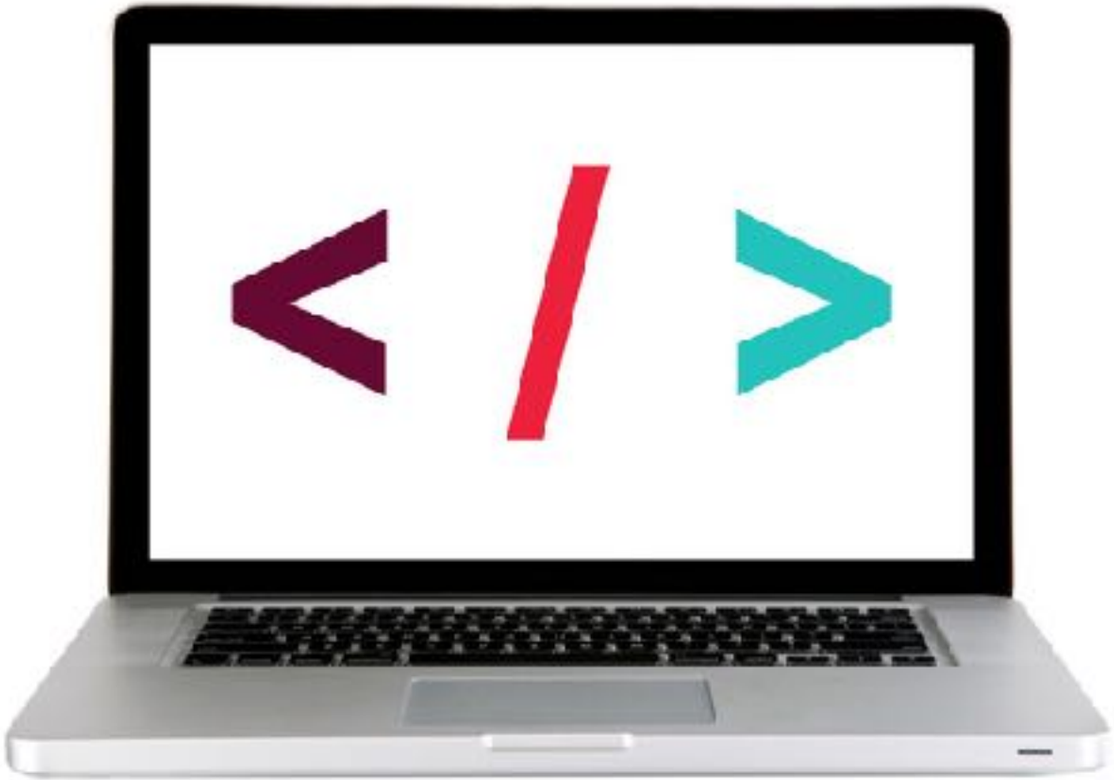
inherited from `Dog.prototype` object

```
{
  name: “Spot”,
  breed: “Beagle”,
  species: “Canis Canis”,
  bark: function() {
    return “Woof! I’m “ + this.name;
  }
}
```

PROTOTYPE TERMINOLOGY

- prototype: a model used to create instances
- `prototype` property: a reference to another object that is generally an instance of the constructor object
- `__proto__` (or "dunder proto"): a property used by web browsers that indicates an object's parent in the prototype chain

LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK



EXERCISE — MAKE A CAR CONSTRUCTOR FUNCTION

EXERCISE

TYPE OF EXERCISE

- Individual/pair

LOCATION

- `start files > 6-prototypes-exercise`

TIMING

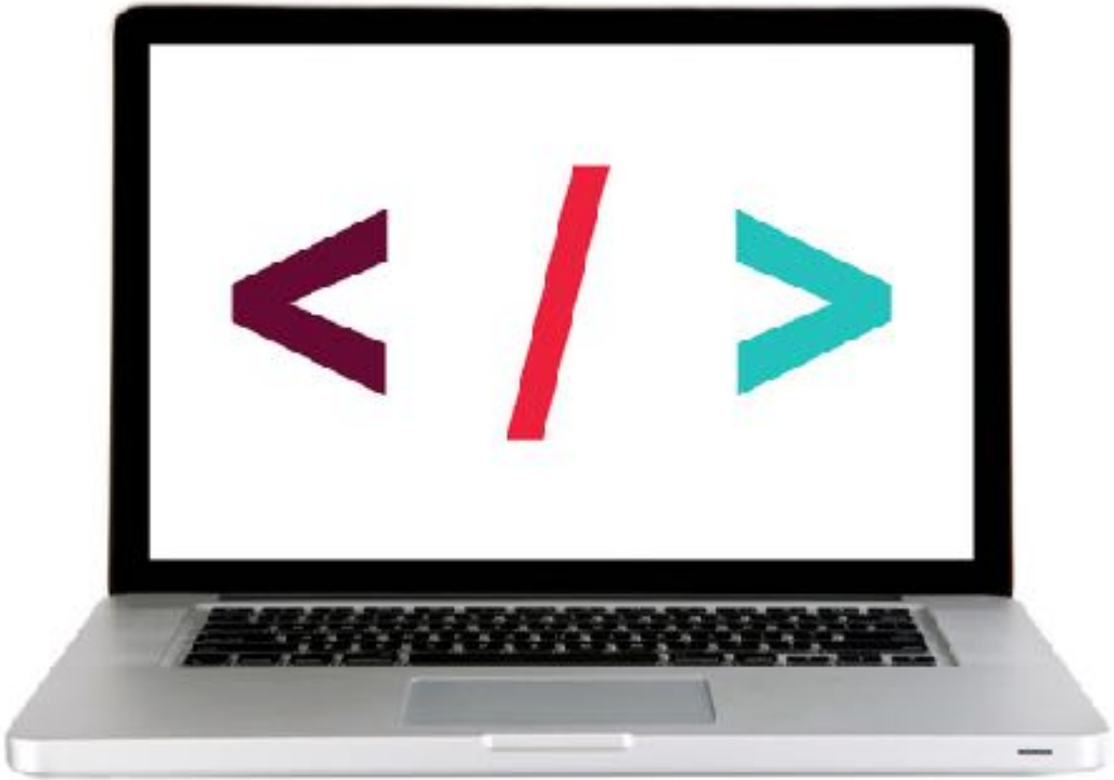
8 min

1. In app.js, create a Monkey constructor that meets the specs described.
2. Create 3 objects using your Monkey constructor and verify that all properties and methods of each have the expected values.

`Object.create()`

- Creates a new object
- Sets prototype of new object to be existing object
- Some differences under the hood, but essentially equivalent to using the `new` keyword
- Example:
  - `var me = Object.create(Person)`
  - equivalent to `var me = newPerson();`

LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK



LAB – BUILD A PROTOTYPE CHAIN

EXERCISE

TYPE OF EXERCISE

- Individual/pair

LOCATION

- `start files > 9-prototypes-lab`

TIMING

8 min

1. Create an Item constructor using the specs in the start file.
2. Create Clothing and Household constructors and use Item as the prototype for each.
3. Test your work in the browser.
4. If you finish early, work on the bonus items described in app.js.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES - REVIEW

- Distinguish between classical and prototypal inheritance
- Explain the difference between literal and constructed objects.
- Write a constructor for a JavaScript object.
- Explain prototypal inheritance and its purpose.
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NEXT CLASS PREVIEW

Closures & the Module Pattern

- Describe the difference between functional programming and object oriented programming.
- Understand and explain Javascript context.
- Understand and explain closures.
- Instantly invoke functions.
- Implement the module pattern in your code.

Exit Tickets!

Q&A