Objects In JavaScript

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Objects in JavaScript

- JavaScript uses the word "object" in a frustratingly imprecise way.

- Unsurprisingly, the word "object" is used for the encapsulated data collections one finds in the object-oriented programming paradigm, as we’ll will describe more during the Python portion of the course.

- Unfortunately, JavaScript uses the same word to refer to any collection of individual data items. In other programming languages, this idea is often called a "structure," a "record," or an "aggregate." We will use "aggregate" when we want to restrict consideration to objects of this more primitive form.
Objects as Aggregates

- Even though modern programming practice tends to favor the object-oriented model, it is still important to understand the more traditional view of objects as data aggregates.

- Aggregates are used to represent situations in the real world in which several independent pieces of data are best bundled into a single structure. In contrast to an array, the elements in an aggregate can be and often are of different types and are identified by name rather than by a sequence number.

- The first example in the text imagines keeping track of the data for the employees of Scrooge and Marley, the company from Charles Dickens’s *A Christmas Carol*. Each employee is identified by a name, a job title, and a salary. A diagram of the two employees at the company appears on the next slide.
### Employees at Scrooge and Marley

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>title</th>
<th>salary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ebenezer Scrooge</td>
<td>CEO</td>
<td>£1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bob Cratchit</td>
<td>clerk</td>
<td>£25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Using JSON to Create Objects

• The easiest way to create new aggregates in JavaScript is to use *JavaScript Object Notation* or *JSON*.

• In JSON, you specify an object simply by listing its contents as a sequence of name-value pairs. The name and the value are separated by a colon, the name-value pairs are separated by commas, and the entire list is enclosed in curly braces.

• The following declarations create variables named `ceo` and `clerk` for the employees diagrammed on the previous slide:

```javascript
let ceo = {
    name: "Ebenezer Scrooge",
    title: "CEO",
    salary: 1000
};

let clerk = {
    name: "Bob Cratchit",
    title: "clerk",
    salary: 25
};
```
Selecting Fields from an Object

• Given an object, you can select an individual field by writing an expression denoting the object and then following it by a dot and the name of the field. For example, the expression `ceo.name` returns the string "Ebenezer Scrooge"; similarly, `clerk.salary` returns the number 25.

• Fields are assignable. For example, the statement
  
  ```java
  clerk.salary *= 2;
  ```

  doubles poor Mr. Cratchit’s salary.

• Fields selection can also be expressed using square brackets enclosing the name of the field expressed as a string, as in `ceo["name"]`. This style is necessary if the name of the field is not a simple identifier or, more likely, if the name is computed by the program.
Arrays of Objects

• Since arrays can contain values of any type, the elements of an array can be JavaScript objects. For example, the employees at Scrooge and Marley can be initialized like this:

```javascript
let employees = [
    { name: "Ebenezer Scrooge", title: "CEO", salary: 1000 },
    { name: "Bob Cratchit", title: "clerk", salary: 25 }
];
```

• The following function prints the payroll for the employee array supplied as an argument:

```javascript
function printPayroll(employees) {
    for (let i = 0; i < employees.length; i++) {
        let emp = employees[i];
        console.log(emp.name + " (" + emp.title + ") £" + emp.salary);
    }
}
```
Representing Points as Aggregates

- One data aggregate that comes in handy in graphics captures the abstract notion of a point in two-dimensional space, which is composed of an x and a y component.

- Points can be created in JavaScript simply by writing their JSON notation, as in the following examples, which are shown along with their positions in the graphics window.

```javascript
let p1 = { x: 0, y: 0 }; // point at (0, 0)
let p2 = { x: 90, y: 70 }; // point at (90, 70)
```

- The x and y components of `p1` can be selected as `p1.x` and `p1.y`, respectively.
Factory Functions

• Although JSON notation is compact and easy to read, it is often useful to define a function that creates a JavaScript object. Such functions are called *factories* and are written in the book using an uppercase initial letter.

• The following function creates a point-valued object for which the coordinate values default to the (0, 0) point at the origin:

```javascript
function Point(x, y) {
    if (x === undefined) {
        x = 0;
        y = 0;
    }
    return { x: x, y: y };  
}
```

This `x` is a name. This `x` is a value.
Points and Graphics

- Points turn up often in graphical applications, particularly when you need to store the points in an array or an object.

- As an aesthetically pleasing illustration of the use of points and the possibility of creating dynamic pictures using nothing but straight lines, the text presents the program `YarnPattern.js`, which simulates the following process:
  - Place a set of pegs at regular intervals around a rectangular border.
  - Tie a piece of colored yarn around the peg in the upper left corner.
  - Loop that yarn around the peg a certain distance `DELTA` ahead.
  - Continue moving forward `DELTA` pegs until you close the loop.
A Larger Sample Run
function YarnPattern() {
    let gw = GWindow(GWINDOW_WIDTH, GWINDOW_HEIGHT);
    let pegs = createPegArray(GWINDOW_WIDTH, GWINDOW_HEIGHT,
                              N_ACROSS, N_DOWN);

    let thisPeg = 0;
    let nextPeg = -1;
    while (thisPeg !== 0 || nextPeg === -1) {
        nextPeg = (thisPeg + DELTA) % pegs.length;
        let p0 = pegs[thisPeg];
        let p1 = pegs[nextPeg];
        let line = GLine(p0.x, p0.y, p1.x, p1.y);
        line.setColor("Magenta");
        gw.add(line);
        thisPeg = nextPeg;
    }
}

The **YarnPattern** Program
function createPegArray(width, height, nAcross, nDown) {
    let dx = width / nAcross;
    let dy = height / nDown;
    let pegs = [ ];
    for (let i = 0; i < nAcross; i++) {
        pegs.push(Point(i * dx, 0));
    }
    for (let i = 0; i < nDown; i++) {
        pegs.push(Point(nAcross * dx, i * dy));
    }
    for (let i = nAcross; i > 0; i--) {
        pegs.push(Point(i * dx, nDown * dy));
    }
    for (let i = nDown; i > 0; i--) {
        pegs.push(Point(0, i * dy));
    }
    return pegs;
}
function createPegArray(width, height, nAcross, nDown) {
    let dx = width / nAcross;
    let dy = height / nDown;
    let pegs = [];
    for (let i = 0; i < nAcross; i++) {
        pegs.push(Point(i * dx, 0));
    }
    for (let i = 0; i < nDown; i++) {
        pegs.push(Point(nAcross * dx, i * dy));
    }
    for (let i = nAcross; i > 0; i-- ) {
        pegs.push(Point(i * dx, nDown * dy));
    }
    for (let i = nDown; i > 0; i-- ) {
        pegs.push(Point(0, i * dy));
    }
    return pegs;
}

function Point(x, y) {
    if (x === undefined) {
        x = 0;
        y = 0;
    }
    return { x: x, y: y };
}

/* Constants */
const GWINDOW_WIDTH = 1000;
const GWINDOW_HEIGHT = 625;
const N_ACROSS = 80;
const N_DOWN = 50;
const DELTA = 113;
The Concept of a Map

• One of the most important applications of JavaScript objects uses them to associate pairs of data values. In computer science, the resulting data structure is called a map.

• Maps associate a simple data value called a key (most often a string) with a value, which is often larger and more complex.

• Examples of maps exist everywhere in the real world. A classic example is a dictionary. The keys are the words, and the values are the corresponding definitions.

• A more contemporary example is the World-Wide Web. In this example, the keys are the URLs, and the values are the contents of the corresponding pages.
Maps and JavaScript Objects

• In the context of CS 106AX, the most obvious example of a map is the JavaScript object, which precisely implements the map concept. The keys are strings, and the values are arbitrary JavaScript values.

• When you use an object as a map, you supply the key as a string expression using the square-bracket notation, as in

        map[key]

If the key is defined in the map, this selection returns the value. If no definition has been supplied, the selection returns the constant `undefined`.

• Map selections are assignable, so that you can set the value associated with a key by executing an assignment statement:

        map[key] = value;
Iterating Through Keys in an Object

• One of the common operations that clients need to perform when using a map is to iterate through the keys.

• JavaScript supports this operation using an different form of the `for` statement, which has the following structure:

```javascript
for (let key in map) {
    let value = map[key];
    ... code to work with the individual key and value ...
}
```

• In JavaScript, this new form of the `for` loop processes the keys in any order it chooses.
The End