

类的继承

<!-- 类继承 -->

<script>

// ES5构造函数的继承

// 手机

```
function Phone(brand, price) {  
    this.brand = brand;  
    this.price = price;  
};
```

```
Phone.prototype.call = function () {  
    console.log('I can cell somebody');  
};
```

// // 智能手机

```
function SmartPhone(brand, price, color, size) {  
    Phone.call(this, brand, price);  
    this.color = color;  
    this.size = size;  
};
```

// // 设置子级构造函数的原型

```
SmartPhone.prototype = new Phone;
```

// // 校正

```
SmartPhone.prototype.constructor = SmartPhone;
```

// // 声明子类的方法

```
SmartPhone.prototype.photo = function () {  
    console.log('I can take photograph');  
};
```

```
SmartPhone.prototype.playGame = function () {  
    console.log('I can play game');  
};
```

```
const iphone = new SmartPhone('iphone', 4999, 'black', '4.7inch');  
console.log(iphone);
```

// 类继承

```
class Phone{  
    constructor(brand,price){  
        this.brand=brand;  
        this.price=price;  
    }  
}
```

// 父类的成员属性

```
call(){  
    console.log('I can cell somebody');  
}
```

```
};
```

```
class SmartPhone extends Phone{
```

```
// 构造方法
constructor(brand,price,color,size){
    super(brand,price);
    this.color=color;
    this.size=size;
}

photo(){
    console.log('I can take aphotograph');
}

playGame(){
    console.log('I can play game');
}

// 子类对父类方法的重写
// 子类不能直接调用父类的同名方法
call(){
    console.log('I can make a video call');
}
};

const xiaomi= new SmartPhone('xiaomi',1999,'red','5.5inch');
console.log(xiaomi);
xiaomi.call();
xiaomi.photo();
xiaomi.playGame();
</script>
```

class 的 get 和 set

```
<script>
    // get & set
    class Phone{
    //    get 通常对对象的动态属性做封装
        get price(){
            console.log('The price attribute is read');
            return '价格';
        }

        //    set可以添加更对的控制和判断
        set price(newVal){
            console.log('The price has been modified');
        }
    }

    //    实例化对象
    let s=new Phone();
    // console.log(s.price);
    s.price='free';
</script>
```

数值扩展

```

<script>
// 数值扩展
// Number.EPSILON 是JavaScript表示的最小的精度 是一个非常小的数
function equal(a, b) {
    if (Math.abs(a - b) < Number.EPSILON) {
        return true;
    } else {
        return false;
    }
};
console.log(0.1 + 0.2 === 0.3);
console.log(equal(0.1 + 0.2, 0.3));

// 1. 二进制和八进制
let b = 0b1010;
console.log(b);
let o = 0o777;
console.log(o);
let d = 100;
console.log(d);
let x = 0xff;
console.log(x);

// 2.Number.isFinite 检测一个数值是否为有限数
console.log(Number.isFinite(100));
console.log(Number.isFinite(100 / 0));
console.log(Number.isFinite(Infinity));

// 3. Number.isNaN 检测一个数值是否为NaN
console.log(Number.isNaN(123));

// 4. Number.parseInt Number.parseFloat 字符串转整数/浮点数
console.log(Number.parseInt('5211314love')); //会截断 输出5211314
console.log(Number.parseFloat('1.23456789神奇')); //会截断 输出1.23456789

// 5. Number.isInteger 判断一个数是否为整数
console.log(Number.isInteger(5));
console.log(Number.isInteger(5.1));

// 6. Math.trunc 将数字的小数部分抹掉
console.log(Math.trunc(3.1415));

// 7. Math.sign 检测一个数到底是正数 负数 还是0
console.log(Math.sign(100));
console.log(Math.sign(0));
console.log(Math.sign(-10));
</script>

```

对象方法扩展

```
<script>
  // 1. object.is 判断两个值是否完全相等
  console.log(Object.is(120, 120));
  console.log(Object.is(NaN, NaN)); //true
  console.log(NaN === NaN); //false

  // 2. Object.assign 对象的合并
  const config1 = {
    host: 'localhost',
    port: 3306,
    name: 'root',
    password: 'root',
    test: 'test'
  }

  const config2 = {
    host: '127.0.0.1',
    port: 33060,
    name: 'Spongebob',
    password: 'password'
  }

  const config = Object.assign(config1, config2);
  console.log(config);

  // 3. Object.setPrototypeOf设置原型对象  Object.getPrototypeOf
  const school={
    name: 'CUGB',
  }

  const cities={
    xiaoqu: ['Beijing', 'Wuhan']
  }

  Object.setPrototypeOf(school, cities);
  console.log(Object.getPrototypeOf(school));
  console.log(school);
</script>
```

模块化

```

<script type="module">
  // 通用的导入方式
  // 引入m1.js模块内容
  import * as m1 from "./m1.js";
  console.log(m1);

  // 引入m2.js的模块内容
  import * as m2 from "./m2.js";
  console.log(m2);

  // 引入m3.js内容
  // import * as m3 from "./m3.js";
  // console.log(m3);
  // m3.default.workplace();

  // 2. 解构赋值的形式
  import {school,teach} from "./m1.js";
  console.log(school);
  console.log(teach);

  import {school as bd,study} from "./m2.js";
  console.log(bd);
  console.log(study);

  // import {default as m3} from "./m3.js";
  // console.log(m3);

  // 3. 简便形式 只能针对默认暴露
  import m3 from "./m3.js";
  console.log(m3);

</script>

```

ES7新特性

```

<script>
  // includes indexOf
  const mingzhu=['西游记','红楼梦','三国演义','水浒传'];

  // 判断
  console.log(mingzhu.includes('西游记'));

  // **
  console.log(2**10);    //相当于Math.pow(2,10)
</script>

```

ES8对象方法扩展

```
<script>
  // 声明对象
  const school={
    name:'CUGB',
    cities:['Beijing','Wuhan'],
    xueke:['dizhi','tumu','zhubao']
  };

  // 获取对象所有的键
  // console.log(Object.keys(school));

  // 获取对象所有的值
  // console.log(Object.values(school));

  // entries
  const m=new Map(Object.entries(school));
  console.log(m.get('cities'));

  // 对象属性的描述对象
  console.log(Object.getOwnPropertyDescriptors(school));
</script>
```

ES9 新特性

<script>

// Rest 参数与spread扩展运算符在ES6中已经引入，不过ES6中只针对于数组，在ES9中为对象提供了像

```
function connect({
  host,
  port,
  ...user
}) {
  console.log(host);
  console.log(port);
  console.log(user);
}
```

```
connect({
  host: '127.0.0.1',
  port: 3306,
  username: 'root',
  password: 'root'
})
```

```
const skillOne = {
  q: '天音波'
};
const skillTwo = {
  w: '金钟罩'
};
const skillThree = {
  e: '天雷破'
};
const skillFour = {
  r: '猛龙摆尾'
}
```

```
const mangseng={...skillOne,...skillTwo,...skillThree,...skillFour};
```

```
console.log(mangseng);
```

</script>

ES9正则扩展

```

<script>
  // 命名捕获分组

  // 声明一个字符串
  let str = '<a href="http://www.baidu.com/">Baidu</a>';

  // 提取URL与标签文本
  // 之前的处理
  const reg=/<a href="(.*)">(.*?)<\a/;/

  const result=reg.exec(str);
  console.log(result[1]);
  console.log(result[2]);

  // 现在的做法
  const reg = /<a href="(?:<url>.*)">(?:<text>.*?)<\a/;/

  const result = reg.exec(str);
  console.log(result);


  // 反向断言
  // 正向断言 根据当前匹配的后面的内容判断前面的内容是否满足条件
  let str = 'abcdefg1234567测试测试789结尾';
  const reg = /\d+(?=结)/;
  const result = reg.exec(str);
  console.log(result);

  // 反向断言 根据当前匹配的前面的内容判断后面的内容是否满足条件
  const reg=/(?<=测试)\d+/;
  const result=reg.exec(str);
  console.log(result);


  // 正则dotAll模式
  // dot . 元字符 除换行符以外的任意单个字符
  // （先略过）
</script>

```

ES10 Object.fromEntries

```
<script>
// 接收二维数组
const result=Object.fromEntries([
  ['name','Sponge'],
  ['friend','派大星,章鱼哥,蟹老板,珊迪']
]);

console.log(result);

// Map
const m=new Map();
m.set('name','spongebob')
const result=Object.fromEntries(m);
console.log(result);

// ES8中 Object.entries可以将一个对象转化为一个数组
// Object.fromEntries可以将数组转化为二维对象
// 所以Object.entries和Object.fromEntries可以算作一个逆运算
const arr=Object.entries({
  name:'Spongebob'
})
console.log(arr);
</script>
```

ES10字符串扩展方法

```
<script>
  // 指定清除一个字符串左侧或者右侧的空白字符
  let str='          海绵宝宝          ';
  console.log(str);
  console.log(str.trimStart());    //清除左侧空格
  console.log(str.trimEnd());      //清除右侧空格
</script>
```

```
<script>
  // flat  将多维数组转化为低维数组
  // const arr=[1,2,3,4,[5,6]];
  // console.log(arr.flat());

  // const arr1=[1,2,3,4,[5,6,[7,8,9]]];
  // 转换为2维数组
  // console.log(arr1.flat());
  // 转换为1维数组  参数为深度
  // console.log(arr1.flat(2));

  // flatMap
  const arr2 = [1, 2, 3, 4];
  // const result=arr2.map(item=>item*10);
  // console.log(result); //[10,20,30,40]
  const result = arr2.flatMap(item => [item * 10]);
  console.log(result);
</script>
```

symbol扩展

```
<script>
  // 创建symbol
  let s=Symbol('Spongebob');

  console.log(s.description);
</script>
```

ES11 私有属性

```
<script>
  class Person {
    // 公有属性
    name;
    // 私有属性
    #age;
    #weight;
    // 构造方法初始化
    constructor(name, age, weight) {
      this.name = name;
      this.#age = age;
      this.#weight = weight;
    }

    intro(){
      console.log(this.name);
      console.log(this.#age);
      console.log(this.#weight);
    }
  }

  // 实例化
  const girl = new Person('Mary', 18, '55kg');
  console.log(girl);
  console.log(girl.name);
  // console.log(girl.#age);
  // console.log(girl.#weight);
  girl.intro(); //可以调用
</script>
```

Promise.allSettled

```

<script>
  // 声明两个promise对象
  const p1=new Promise((resolve,reject)=>{
    setTimeout(()=>{
      resolve('商品数据--1');
    },1000)
  });

  const p2=new Promise((resolve,reject)=>{
    setTimeout(()=>{
      // resolve('商品数据--2');
      reject('出错了');
    },1000)
  });

  // 调用allsettled方法 返回的结果始终是成功的
  // const result=Promise.allSettled([p1,p2]);
  // console.log(result);

  // 区别all 方法 都用在做一些批量异步任务的场景，但是all方法根据每个对象的状态返回结果，都成功
  const res=Promise.all([p1,p2]);
  console.log(res);
</script>

```

可选链操作符

```

<script>
  // 对象层级比较深，可以用可选链操作符
  // ?.

  function main(config) {
    const dbHost = config?.db ?.host;
    console.log(dbHost);
  }

  main({
    db: {
      host: '127.0.0.1',
      username: 'root'
    },
    cache: {
      host: '123.234.567',
      username: 'admin'
    }
  })
</script>

```

BigInt

```
<script>
  // 大整型
  let n=123n;
  console.log(n,typeof(n));

  // 函数
  let n1=123;
  console.log(BigInt(n1));
  // console.log(BigInt(1.2)); //不可以使用浮点数

  // BigInt主要用于大数值运算
  // 最大安全整数
  let max=Number.MAX_SAFE_INTEGER;
  console.log(max+2); //不能正常运算
  // BigInt不能与正常的数值做运算，必须与BigInt做运算
  console.log(BigInt(max)+BigInt(1));
  console.log(BigInt(max)+BigInt(2));
</script>
```

GlobalThis

```
<script>
  // globalThis 始终指向全局对象
  console.log(globalThis);
</script>
```