

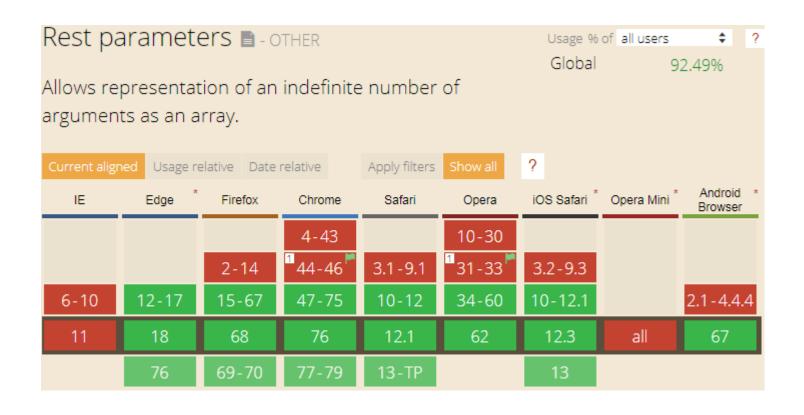
SPREAD AND REST

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THE '3-DOTS' ECMASCRIPT (ECMA6) FEATURE



REST PARAMETERS NOT WITH INTERNET EXPLORER



SPREAD OPERATOR DON'T TRUST INTERNET EXPLORER

ı	Current alig	ned Usage r	elative Date	relative	Apply filters	Show all	?		
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Partial support

The ... could be used either way

It depends on how you use it.

It can be used as





As Rest Parameter

It's use will collect all values into an array.

As a Spread Operator

Allows iterable things to be expanded into single elements

```
1  function f(a, b, ...theArgs) {
2    // ...
3  }
```

Represents infinite arguments

Has to be the last parameter

```
const move = function(x, y, ... z) {
    // logic goes here...
}
```

Simple example

```
const toArray = function(...values) {
    return values;
}
```

No values passed in?

```
const toArray = function(...values) {
    return values; // returns empty [ ]
}
```

This will cause an error

```
const move = function(...x, y, ...z) {
    // logic goes here...
}
```

REST EXAMPLE

```
1 function sum(...theArgs) {
     return theArgs.reduce((previous, current) => {
       return previous + current;
    });
 5
 6
 7 console.log(sum(1, 2, 3));
 8 // expected output: 6
 9
10 console.log(sum(1, 2, 3, 4));
11 // expected output: 10
12
```

REST VS .ARGUMENTS

There are three main differences between rest parameters and the arguments object:

- rest parameters are only the ones that haven't been given a separate name (i.e. formally defined in function expression), while the arguments object contains all arguments passed to the function;
- the arguments object is not a real array, while rest parameters are Array instances, meaning methods like sort, map, for Each or pop can be applied on it directly;
- the arguments object has additional functionality specific to itself (like the callee property).

SPREAD EXPLAINED

Spread Operator

In a spread operation, you're trying to take either an array or an object and spread it onto a new array or object

SPREAD EXPLAINED

Only useful for Iterable things

```
var obj = {'key1': 'value1'};
var array = [...obj]; // TypeError: obj is not iterable
```

SPREAD EXAMPLE

```
const words = ['hi', 'apple', 'dart'];
const more_words = [... words, 'mom'];
```

SPREAD USED MULTIPLE TIMES

```
1 let arr1 = [1, -2, 3, 4];
2 let arr2 = [8, 3, -8, 1];
3
4 alert( Math.max(...arr1, ...arr2) ); // 8
```

SPREAD WITH OBJECT LITERALS

```
var obj1 = { foo: 'bar', x: 42 };
var obj2 = { foo: 'baz', y: 13 };

var clonedObj = { ...obj1 };
// Object { foo: "bar", x: 42 }

var mergedObj = { ...obj1, ...obj2 };
// Object { foo: "baz", x: 42, y: 13 }
```

SPREAD WITH DUPLICATES

When duplicate properties exist, the order determines the outcome. The property put in last wins.

```
const cat = {
  sound: 'meow',
  legs: 4
};
```

```
const dog = {
    ...cat,
    ...{
       sound: 'woof' // <---- Overwrites cat.sound
    }
};
console.log(dog); // => { sound: 'woof', legs: 4 }
```

SPREAD WITH NON-ENUMERABLE PROPERTIES

```
const person = {
   name: 'Dave',
   surname: 'Bowman'
Object.defineProperty(person, 'age', {
  enumerable: false, // Make the property non-enumerable
 value: 25
console.log(person['age']); // => 25
const clone = {
  ... person
console.log(clone); // => { name: 'Dave', surname: 'Bowman' }
```

SUMMARY

When ... is at the end of function parameter list is it rest parameter

When ... occurs in a function call, it's being used in a spread operation