

JAVASCRIPT-OBJECT

- Color
- 经常使用
 - 比较实用
 - 偶尔需要

提取数据

Object.keys()

```
1 const object1 = {
2   a: 'somestring',
3   b: 42,
4   c: false
5 };
6
7 console.log(Object.keys(object1));
8 // expected output: Array ["a", "b", "c"]
Object.keys(obj)
```

给出key值数组

Object.values()

```
1 const object1 = {
2   a: 'somestring',
3   b: 42,
4   c: false
5 };
6
7 console.log(Object.values(object1));
8 // expected output: Array ["somestring", 42, false]
Object.values(obj)
```

给出value值数组

Object.entries()

```
1 const object1 = {
2   a: 'somestring',
3   b: 42
4 };
5
6 for (const [key, value] of Object.entries(object1)) {
7   console.log(`${key}: ${value}`);
8 }
9
10 // expected output:
11 // "a: somestring"
12 // "b: 42"
13 // order is not guaranteed
Object.entries(obj)
```

给出key value所组成数组的数组

Object.fromEntries()

```
1 const entries = new Map([
2   ['foo', 'bar'],
3   ['baz', 42]
4 ]);
5
6 const obj = Object.fromEntries(entries);
7
8 console.log(obj);
9 // expected output: Object { foo: "bar", baz: 42 }
Object.fromEntries(iterable)
```

可以将entries()产生的结果还原为obj

产生新Object

Object.assign()

```
1 const target = { a: 1, b: 2 };
2 const source = { b: 4, c: 5 };
3
4 const returnedTarget = Object.assign(target, source);
5
6 console.log(target);
7 // expected output: Object { a: 1, b: 4, c: 5 }
8
9 console.log(returnedTarget);
10 // expected output: Object { a: 1, b: 4, c: 5 }
Object.assign(target, ...sources)
```

将sources内容替换掉target

Object.create()

```
1 const person = {
2   isHuman: false,
3   printIntroduction: function() {
4     console.log(`My name is ${this.name}. Am I human? ${this.isHuman}`);
5   }
6 };
7
8 const me = Object.create(person);
9
10 me.name = 'Matthew'; // "name" is a property set on "me", but not on "person"
11 me.isHuman = true; // inherited properties can be overwritten
12
13 me.printIntroduction();
14 // expected output: "My name is Matthew. Am I human? true"
Object.create(proto)
Object.create(proto, propertiesObject)
```

根据给出的原型创建新数组
创建的新数组打印是空的，其内容都在它的原型链中。

操作属性描述

Object.
getOwnPropertyDescriptor()

查自己的某一个属性

```
1 const object1 = {
2   property1: 42
3 };
4
5 const descriptor1 = Object.getOwnPropertyDescriptor(object1, 'property1');
6
7 console.log(descriptor1.configurable);
8 // expected output: true
9
10 console.log(descriptor1.value);
11 // expected output: 42
Object.getOwnPropertyDescriptor(obj, prop)
```

可以查看一个属性的所有描述属性

Object.
getOwnPropertyDescriptors()

查所有自己的属性

```
1 const object1 = {
2   property1: 42
3 };
4
5 const descriptors1 = Object.getOwnPropertyDescriptors(object1);
6
7 console.log(descriptors1.property1.writable);
8 // expected output: true
9
10 console.log(descriptors1.property1.value);
11 // expected output: 42
Object.getOwnPropertyDescriptors(obj)
```

查看所有属性的描述属性

Object.defineProperty()

可定义和修改制定属性

```
1 const object1 = {};
2
3 Object.defineProperty(object1, 'property1', {
4   value: 42,
5   writable: false
6 });
7
8 object1.property1 = 77;
9 // throws an error in strict mode
10
11 console.log(object1.property1);
12 // expected output: 42
Object.defineProperty(obj, prop, descriptor)
```

可以在定义时设定，也可以在随后做修改

Object.defineProperties()

可定义和修改所有属性

```
1 const object1 = {};
2
3 Object.defineProperties(object1, {
4   property1: {
5     value: 42,
6     writable: true
7   },
8   property2: {}
9 });
10
11 console.log(object1.property1);
12 // expected output: 42
Object.defineProperties(obj, props)
```

描述属性

value — 属性值

writable — 是否可写

get — 返回getter，没有就undefined

set — 返回setter，没有就undefined

configurable — true则这个属性本身可更改，也可以删除

enumerable — true如果是枚举类型

这里只能查看，并不能修改

描述属性相同

禁锢属性

Object.preventExtensions()

不可增
不可删
可以改

```
// New objects are extensible.
var empty = {};
Object.isExtensible(empty); // === true

// ...but that can be changed.
Object.preventExtensions(empty);
Object.isExtensible(empty); // === false

// Sealed objects are by definition non-extensible.
var sealed = Object.seal({});
Object.isExtensible(sealed); // === false

// Frozen objects are also by definition non-extensible.
var frozen = Object.freeze({});
Object.isExtensible(frozen); // === false
Object.preventExtensions(obj)
```

阻止可拓展性，这个obj将不可拓展，不过原型链是可以添加新属性的。

Object.seal()

不可增
不可删
可以改

```
1 const object1 = {
2   property1: 42
3 };
4
5 Object.seal(object1);
6 object1.property1 = 33;
7 console.log(object1.property1);
8 // expected output: 33
9
10 delete object1.property1; // cannot delete when sealed
11 console.log(object1.property1);
12 // expected output: 33
Object.seal(obj)
```

seal封印了这个obj，obj它将不会添加或删除属性

Object.isSealed(obj)

可判断是否被封印

```
1 const obj = {
2   prop: 42
3 };
4
5 Object.freeze(obj);
6
7 obj.prop = 33;
8 // Throws an error in strict mode
9
10 console.log(obj.prop);
11 // expected output: 42
Object.freeze(obj)
```

freeze冻结了这个obj，不仅属性无法添加修改，连内部值都不能修改

Object.freeze()

不可增
不可删
不可改（一层）

```
1 const obj = {
2   prop: 42
3 };
4
5 Object.freeze(obj);
6
7 obj.prop = 33;
8 // Throws an error in strict mode
9
10 console.log(obj.prop);
11 // expected output: 42
Object.freeze(obj)
```

可判断是否被冻结

一旦被封印，冻结，阻止拓展，则无法还原。这都是一次性的操作。但一个obj创造出来到它被禁锢属性锁定之前这段空间，它做什么都可以。