Before we start, I just want to reinforce that this is a side-topic – it is not crucial to understand the DOM in any way

I just thought it was interesting enough to share

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Feel free to skip this entire lecture if you want - I won't be offended;)

Just type window into the console and you'll see this

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```
▶ HTMLEscape: f HTMLEscape(original)
▶ elide: f elide(original, maxLength)
▶ quoteString: f quoteString(str)
▶ listenOnce: f listenOnce(target, eventNames, callback)
▶ hasKeyModifiers: f hasKeyModifiers(e)
▶ isTextInputElement: f isTextInputElement(el)
▶ JSCompiler renameProperty: f (prop,obj)
▶ ShadyCSS: {prepareTemplate: f, prepareTemplateStyles: f, prepareTemplateDom: f, styleSubtre...
▶ Object: f Object()
▶ Function: f Function()
▶ Array: f Array()
▶ Number: f Number()
▶ parseFloat: f parseFloat()
▶ parseInt: f parseInt()
 Infinity: Infinity
 NaN: NaN
```

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▶ Object: f Object()
▶ Function: f Function()
▶ Array: f Array()
                                 Can you see, these
▶ Number: f Number()
▶ parseFloat: f parseFloat()
                                 properties are faded purple!
▶ parseInt: f parseInt()
 Infinity: Infinity
 NaN: NaN
```

I haven't been able to find the answer to this in any documentation or any official explanation

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There is not much said about this on the web

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There is not much said about this on the web

But with some tests, we can come up with a good guess as to why some properties are grayed



Lets create a simple array



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```
1 let animals = ['dog', 'cat', 'mouse'];
2 console.dir(animals);
```



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And if we console this out, we get:



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And if we console this out, we get:

```
▼Array(3) i
    0: "dog"
    1: "cat"
    2: "mouse"
    length: 3

▼__proto__: Array(0)
    length: 0
    ▶ constructor: f Array()
    ▶ concat: f concat()
    ▶ copyWithin: f copyWithin()
    ▶ fill: f fill()
    ▶ find: f find()
    ▶ findIndex: f findIndex()
    ▶ lastIndexOf()
```



```
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   0: "dog"
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   ▶ findIndex: f findIndex()
   ▶ lastIndexOf: f LastIndexOf()
```

The indices are <u>not</u> grayed out



```
▼Array(3) i
   0: "dog"
                     these are
   1: "cat"
                      all dimmed
   2: "mouse"
   length: 3
 ▼__proto__: Array(0)
     length: 0
   ▶ constructor: f Array()
   ▶ concat: f concat()
   ▶ copyWithin: f copyWithin()
   ▶ fill: f fill()
   ▶ find: f find()
   ▶ findIndex: f findIndex()
   ▶ lastIndexOf: f LastIndexOf()
```

The indices are not grayed out

But the length and __proto___ properties are grayed out



```
▼Array(3) i
   0: "dog"
   1: "cat"
   2: "mouse"
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   ▶ copyWithin: f copyWithin()
   ▶ fill: f fill()
   ▶ find: f find()
   ▶ findIndex: f findIndex()
   ▶ lastIndexOf: f LastIndexOf()
```

The indices are not grayed out

But the length and __proto___ properties are

Before we look at the __proto__, lets look at why the length property is dimmed



The starting point is to understand that in JavaScript, properties may be enumerable or not



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Don't stress



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An enumerable property is one that can be included in and used in a for..in loop (or something similar)



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An enumerable property is one that can be included in and used in a for..in loop (or something similar)

In JavaScript, many properties are non-enumerable, especially properties of prototypes



The starting point is to understand that in JavaScript, properties may be enumerable or not

Don't stress

An enumerable propert and used in a for..in loo

For example, this is why the for-in does not list all of the methods on Object.prototype for every object

In JavaScript, many properties are non-enumerable, especially properties of prototypes



Lets prove that a property that is dimmed means it's not enumerable



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First, lets create our own object



Lets prove that a property that is dimmed means it's not enumerable

First, lets create our own object

```
1 let person = {
2    name: 'wally'
3 };
4
5 console.dir(person);
```



Lets prove that a property that is dimmed means it's not enumerable

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First, lets create our own object

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5 console.dir(person);
```

Then lets look at the console

```
▼Object i
name: "wally"
▶ __proto__: Object
```



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name: "wally"
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▼Object i
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```

The name is bright purple (this is because by default, custom properties are enumerable)



```
▼Object i
name: "wally"

▶ __proto__: Object
```

The name is bright purple (this is because by default, custom properties are enumerable)

Lets change this by using the defineProperty method



```
1 let person = {
2    name: 'wally',
3 };
4
5 Object.defineProperty(person, "name", {
6    value: "wallyOverridden",
7    enumerable: false
8 });
9
10 console.dir(person);
```



```
1 let person = {
2    name: 'wally',
3 };
4
5 Object.defineProperty(person, "name", {
6    value: "wallyOverridden",
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10 console.dir(person);
```

Now lets console this to the screen



```
1 let person = {
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```

Now lets console this to the screen

```
▼Object i
name: "wallyOverridden"
▶__proto__: Object
```



```
1 let person = {
2    name: 'wally',
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4
5 Object.defineProperty(person, "name", {
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8 });
9
10 console.dir(person);
```

Now lets console this to the screen

```
▼ Object i
name: "wallyOverridden"
▶ __proto__: Object
```

The name property is now dimmed



Is this proof enough?



Is this proof enough?

No?



Is this proof enough?

No?

Then lets console the Window object and look at all of its properties



```
p quoteString: f quoteString(str)

plistenOnce: f ListenOnce(target, eventNames, callback)

plaskeyModifiers: f hasKeyModifiers(e)

plistenInputElement: f isTextInputElement(el)

plistenInputElement: f (prop,obj)

plistenInputElement: f (prop,obj)

plistenInputElement: f, prepareTemplateStyles: f, prepareTemplateDom:

plipting

p
```



Scroll down, and the bottom half are all dimmed out



Scroll down, and the bottom half are all dimmed out Lets test to see if they are enumerable ...



Lets randomly just pick ShadyCSS and Number



```
p quoteString: f quoteString(str)
plistenOnce: f listenOnce(target, eventNames, callback)
phasKeyModifiers: f hasKeyModifiers(e)
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pfunction: f Function()
plantage f Array()
plantage f Number()
parseFloat: f parseFloat()
parseInt: f parseInt()
```

Lets randomly just pick ShadyCSS and Number

ShadyCSS should be enumberable, Number shouldn't



You can use propertylsEnumerable to find out if the property will show up when you loop over the object (i.e. to find out if it is enumerable)



You can use propertylsEnumerable to find out if the property will show up when you loop over the object (i.e. to find out if it is enumerable)

```
window.propertyIsEnumerable("ShadyCSS")
// true
```



You can use propertylsEnumerable to find out if the property will show up when you loop over the object (i.e. to find out if it is enumerable)

```
window.propertyIsEnumerable("ShadyCSS")
// true
window.propertyIsEnumerable("Number")
// false
```









We've just shown that the dimmed out / grayed properties are all non-enumerable





We've just shown that the dimmed out / grayed properties are all non-enumerable

But wait ... there's more



Lets build our own custom object, and prototype and constructor



Lets build our own custom object, and prototype and constructor

Don't worry about all these concepts. I'm trying to prove a point so concentrate on the 'bigger picture'



Lets build our own custom object, and prototype and constructor

Don't worry about all these concepts. I'm trying to prove a point so concentrate on the 'bigger picture'

Are you ready?



I don't want to go into depth in the actual code itself



I don't want to go into depth in the actual code itself

I'll show you what I did, so if you're interested you can code it up yourself



I don't want to go into depth in the actual code itself

I'll show you what I did, so if you're interested you can code it up yourself

Again, don't worry about not understanding the code. That's not the point of this lecture



Here's the code



Here's the code

```
let Animal = function() {
  this.eatsGrass = true;
Animal.prototype.greet = function() {
  if(this.eatsGrass) {
    console.log(`Hi there. I eat grass.`)
let Zebra = function(name, title) {
  Animal.call(this);
  this.name=name;
  this.title = title;
```

```
Zebra.prototype = Object.create(Animal.prototype);
Zebra.prototype.constructor = Zebra;
Zebra.prototype.greet = function() {
   if(this.eatsGrass) {
      console.log(`${this.title} ${this.name} eats grass`)
   }
};
let zebra = new Zebra('Harry', 'Mr');
console.dir(zebra);
```



Just in case you're wondering, here's what I did

```
defining our
let Animal = function() {
                          Animal constructor
  this.eatsGrass = true;
                           adding a method
Animal.prototype.greet =
                            to our prototype
  if(this.eatsGrass) {
                             called 'greet'
    console.log(`Hi there
let Zebra = function(name, title) {
  Animal.call(this);
                           creating a
  this.name=name;
                           constructor
  this.title = title;
                         function for our
                           Zebra class
```

setting the prototype for Zebra to the Animal prototype

```
Zebra.prototype = Object.create(Animal.prototype);
                               lets override the Animal
Zebra.prototype.constructor = 7
                                 constructor with our
                                       own one
Zebra.prototype.greet = function() {
    here we are also overriding
                                   me} eats grass`)
    the default 'greet' function
      set on the Animal class
let zebra = new Zebra('Harry', 'Mr');
console.dir(zebra);
                    Finally, we instantiate (i.e. create)
                    a new variable called zebra, and
```

console the object out



Don't worry about what this all means



Don't worry about what this all means

Our goal is to find out why some properties are dimmed and others aren't



Don't worry about what this all means

Our goal is to find out why some properties are dimmed and others aren't

Lets log our zebra variable to the console and see what properties are grayed out and which aren't'



This is the result

```
▼ Zebra 🚺
   eatsGrass: true
   name: "Harry"
   title: "Mr"
 ▼__proto__: Animal
   ▼ constructor: f (name, title)
       length: 2
       name: "Zebra"
       arguments: null
       caller: null
     ▶ prototype: Animal {constructor: f, greet: f}
     ▶ proto : f ()
      [[FunctionLocation]]: prototpyes:11
     ▶ [[Scopes]]: Scopes[2]
   ▶ greet: f ()
   ▶ proto : Object
```



This is the result

```
▼ Zebra 🚺
   eatsGrass: true
   name: "Harry"
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     greet: f ()
    proto : Object
```



There are a lot of interesting things here



There are a lot of interesting things here

All instances of greet are not grayed out



There are a lot of interesting things here

All instances of greet are not grayed out

proto___ is grayed



There are a lot of interesting things here

All instances of greet are not grayed out

__proto__ is grayed

Also, the overridden constructor from Animal is grayed out, but the explicitly set constructor of Zebra is not grayed out



So I think there is a bit of randomness here



So I think there is a bit of randomness here

Chrom(e/ium) grays out properties that it thinks you're going to be less likely to care about, either because they were inherited or set by the engine as a construct of the language, but it seems its not perfect.



So I think there is a bit of randomness here

Chrom(e/ium) grays out properties that it thinks you're going to be less likely to care about, either because they were inherited or set by the engine as a construct of the language, but it seems its not perfect.

But nobody is perfect, right?



Don't get lost in all the detail



Don't get lost in all the detail

I wanted to show you why some properties are grayed out by Chrome



Don't get lost in all the detail

I wanted to show you why some properties are grayed out by Chrome

You've probably already forgot, so lets jump to the last summary slide next





The browser chooses to display some properties in light purple (dimmed out) in these circumstances:

1.

2.

3.

4.



- 1. Properties that are not enumerable are typically grayed out
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.



- 1. Properties that are not enumerable are typically grayed out
- 2. Prototypes seem to be greyed out
- 3.
- 4.



- Properties that are not enumerable are typically grayed out
- 2. Prototypes seem to be greyed out
- 3. Constructors seem to be greyed out, except when we explicitly define them
- 4.



- 1 Properties that are not enumerable are typically grayed out
- 2. Prototypes seem to be greyed out
- 3. Constructors seem to be greyed out, except when we explicitly define them
- 4. Properties that chrome thinks you'll not care about that much



end.



end.

Please don't forget to leave me a review – it helps me tremendously.