

# DWA\_04.3 Knowledge Check\_DWA4

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1. Select three rules from the Airbnb Style Guide that you find **useful** and explain why.

**23.2** Use camelCase when naming objects, functions, and instances.

- Having a standardised naming rule makes for cleaner code.
- I also prefer camelCase for naming these things

**24.3** If the property/method is a `boolean`, use `isVal()` or `hasVal()`.

- Just makes grammatical sense to me

**30.1** Yup.

- Just... Yup
- But for real, it's the section on testing and just saying that testing is important and devs should always be writing tests.

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2. Select three rules from the Airbnb Style Guide that you find **confusing** and explain why.

- **22.2** Strings: eslint: `no-new-wrappers`

```
// => this.reviewScore = 9;
```

```
// bad
const totalScore = new String(this.reviewScore); // typeof totalScore is
"object" not "string"
```

```
// bad
const totalScore = this.reviewScore + ''; // invokes this.reviewScore.valueOf()
```

```
// bad
const totalScore = this.reviewScore.toString(); // isn't guaranteed to return a
string
```

```
// good
```

- `const totalScore = String(this.reviewScore);`

- Is there a reason I've missed that using `\${whateverValue}` would be incorrect?

## Semicolons

- [21.1](#) Yup.

Why? When JavaScript encounters a line break without a semicolon, it uses a set of rules called [Automatic Semicolon Insertion](#) to determine whether it should regard that line break as the end of a statement, and (as the name implies) place a semicolon into your code before the line break if it thinks so. ASI contains a few eccentric behaviors, though, and your code will break if JavaScript misinterprets your line break. These rules will become more complicated as new features become a part of JavaScript. Explicitly terminating your statements and configuring your linter to catch missing semicolons will help prevent you from encountering issues.

- Why do they enforce this and we haven't had to do this?
- It just feels unnecessary and strict.

### [20.2](#) Additional trailing comma: Yup. eslint: [comma-dangle](#)

Why? This leads to cleaner git diffs. Also, transpilers like Babel will remove the additional trailing comma in the transpiled code which means you don't have to worry about the [trailing comma problem](#) in legacy browsers.

```
// bad - git diff without trailing comma
const hero = {
  firstName: 'Florence',
-  lastName: 'Nightingale'
+  lastName: 'Nightingale',
+  inventorOf: ['coxcomb chart', 'modern nursing']
};

// good - git diff with trailing comma
const hero = {
  firstName: 'Florence',
  lastName: 'Nightingale',
+  inventorOf: ['coxcomb chart', 'modern nursing'],
};
```

- In my experience with my own errors, the code never ran when I forgot to put a trailing comma anyway, so why does it need it's own rule?

