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我 + C

Chrome 63 Inspector

- > 4 + 2
- < 6
- > 4 2
- < 2
- > 4 "2"
- < 2
- > 4 + "2"
- < "42"

- > 1 == "1"
- < true

- > 1 === "1"
- < false

```
> [] + []
< 11 11
> [] + {}
< "[object Object]"
> {} + []
< 0
> {} + {}
< NaN
```





我 + C

Chrome 63 Inspector

```
JavaScript
> 4 + 2
> 4 - 2
< 2
> 4 - "2"
< 2 // implicit type coercion
> 4 + "2"
< "42" // overloaded operand
```

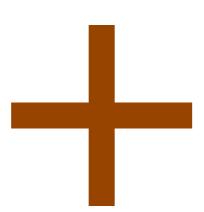
> 1 == "1" // equality, with type coercion
< true</pre>

- > 1 === "1" // equality without type coercion
- < false

```
> [] + []
< "" // ???
> [] + {}
< "[object Object]" // ???
> {} + []
< 0 // ???
> {} + {}
```

< NaN // ???

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https://www.ecma-international.org/ecma-262/#sec-addition-operator-plus

12.8.3 The Addition Operator (+)

NOTE The addition operator either performs string concatenation or numeric addition.

Convert both to a primitive

```
undefined, null, Bool, Number, String
valueOf()
toString()
```

String?

String(), concatenate

otherwise

Number(), sum

```
JavaScript
> a.value0f()
< [] // not primitive X
> a.toString()
< "" // primitive 🗸
> 0 = \{\}
> o.value0f()
< {} // not primitive X
> o.toString()
< "[object Object]" // primitive </pre>
```

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```
JavaScript
> [] + [] // "" + ""
< 11 11
> [] + {} // "" + "[object Object]"
< "[object Object]"
> {} + [] // code block + "" unary addition
                        // > Number("")
< 0
                        //<0
> {} + {} // code block + {}
                         // > Number({})
< NaN
                         // < NaN
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```

第十位十C

Chrome 64 Inspector

```
JavaScript
 > [] + [] // "" + ""
                                    Chrome 64
 < 11 11
 > [] + {} // "" + "[object Object]"
 < "[object Object]"
 > {} + [] // "[object Object]" + ""
no< l'opsefect Object]"
code block
 > {} + {} // two strings
 < "[object Object][object Object]"</pre>
```

JavaScript Chrome 64

- > [] + {}
- < "[object Object]"
- > {} + []
- < "[object Object]"



JavaScript isn't awful

JavaScript is awe-ful

So, don't use it.

List of languages that compile to JavaScript

https://github.com/jashkenas/coffeescript/wiki/list-of-languages-that-compile-to-js

340+ entries

Using another language won't save you.

\$ inb

```
Ruby
```

```
irb> not true && false
true
```

```
irb> not true and false
false
```

```
irb> not true && false
true
```

```
irb> not true and false
false
```

```
..., &&, ..., not, and, ...
```

```
Ruby
```

```
irb> not (true && false)
true

irb> (not true) and false
false
```

```
..., &&, ..., not, and, ...
```

Ruby

irb> a && b or c && d

\$ python

$$>>> b = 256$$

True

Python

$$>>> a = 257$$

$$>>> b = 257$$

False

$$>>> a = 257; b = 257$$

True

Python

Python

\$ python

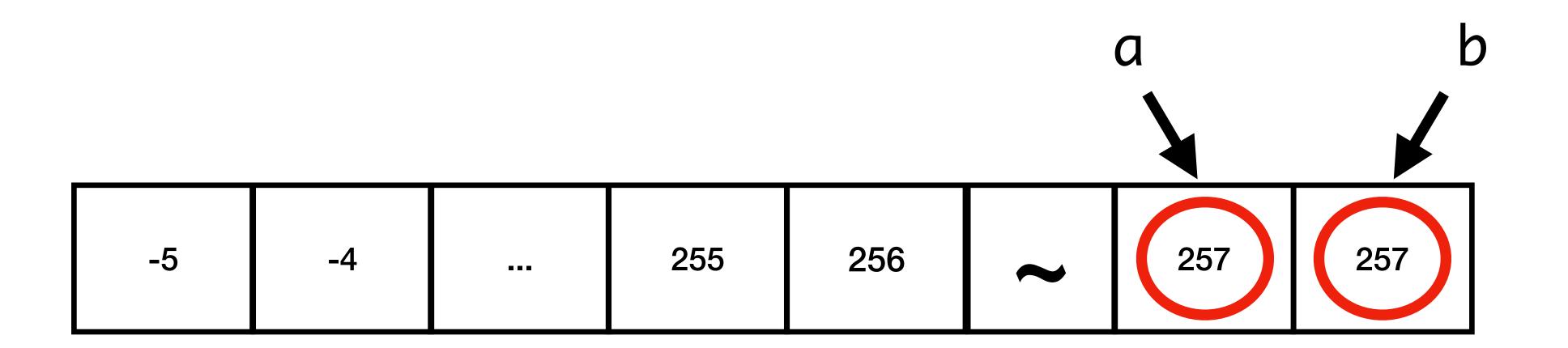
$$>>> b = 256$$

True

			a	b
-5	-4	 255	25	6

$$>>> b = 257$$

False

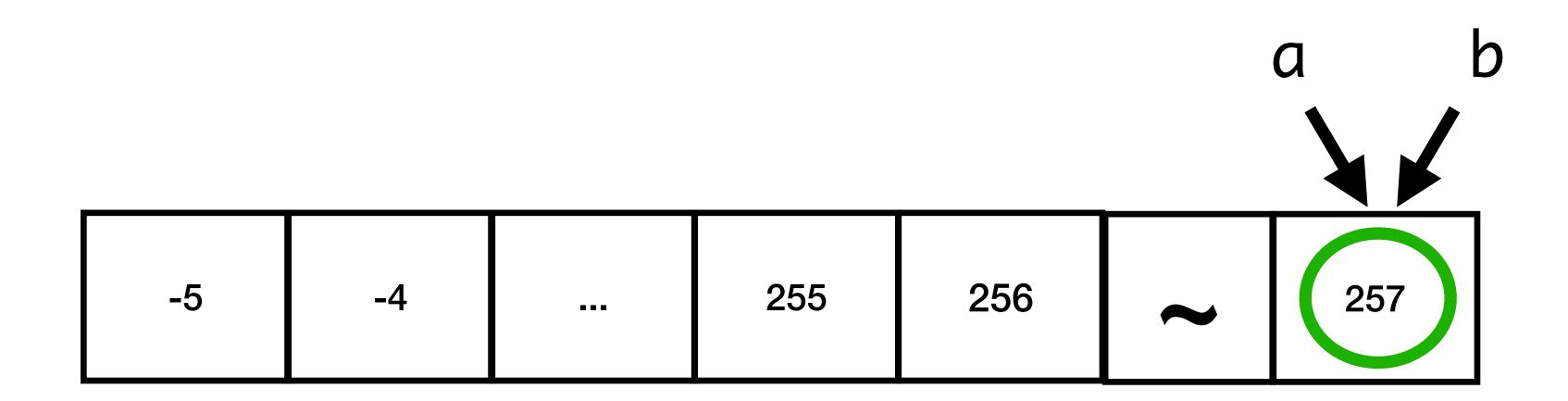


Pythor

```
>>> a = 257; b = 257
```

>>> a is b

True



\$ ghci

$$\lambda > 1et a = 2 + 2$$

$$\lambda > a$$

$$\lambda$$
 let $a = 2 + 2$ where $2 + 2 = 5$

$$\lambda > a$$

Haskell

```
fib :: Int -> Int
fib 0 = 0
fib 1 = 1
fib n = fib (n - 1) + fib (n - 2)
```

Haskell

```
fib :: Int -> Int

fib 0 = 0

fib 1 = 1

fib n = fib (n - 1) + fib (n - 2)
```

Ruby

```
def fib(n)
    return n if (0..1).include? n
    (fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2))
end
```

\$ bash

```
$ 4 + 2
```

bash: 4: command not found

$$$((4 + 2))$$

bash: 6: command not found

$$$ echo $((4 + 2))$$

6

\$ iex

```
iex> Enum.map(1..5, fn(x) \rightarrow x*x end) [1, 4, 9, 16, 25]
```

```
iex> Enum.map(6..10, fn(x) -> x*x end)
'$1@Qd'
```

```
iex> a = Enum.map(6...10, fn(x) -> x*x end)
iex> Enum.map(a, fn(x) \rightarrow I0.puts x)
36
49
64
81
100
```

iex> Enum.map(65..90, fn(x) -> x end)

'ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ'

iex> Enum.map(65..90, fn(x) -> x end)

'ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ'

\$ 90

```
GO
```

```
package main
import ("fmt")
func main() {
 var a int8 = -128
 fmt.Println(a/-1)
-128
```

```
package main
```

```
import ("fmt")
// int8 range: -128 to 127
func main() {
  var a int8 = -128
  fmt.Println(a/-1)
}
```

-128 // integer overflow

\$ gcc

```
> printf("wat??!")
wat
// Trigraphs ISO 646
// ??! → |
// ??< → {
// ??> → }
// ??= → #
```

\$ java

```
java> Integer a = 128;
```

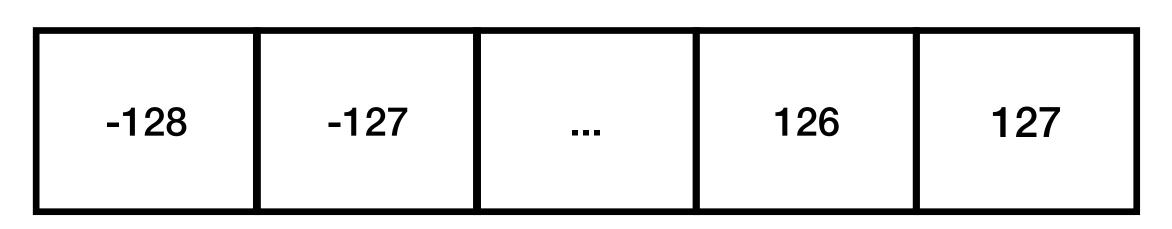
true

true

$$java> a == b$$

false

IntegerCache



```
java> Integer a = 128;
java> Integer b = 128;
java> a <= b
true
java> a >= b
true
java> a.equals(b)
true
```

Java

```
java> int a = 128;
java> int b = 128;
java> a <= b
true
java> a >= b
true
java> a == b
true
```

Java

\$ perl

```
> if ("a" == "b") {
    print "true"
} else {
    print "false"
}
```

Perl

true



```
> if ("a" eq "b") {
    print "true"
} else {
    print "false"
}
```

false

Perl

\$ php

```
php> echo (TRUE ? "True" : "False");
true

php> echo (FALSE ? "True" : "False");
false
```

```
PHP
```

```
PHP
```

```
PHP
```

```
php> echo (TRUE ? "one" :
    TRUE)? "two" :
    "three");
```

two

avoid "stacking" ternary expressions

-php.net

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> powershell

```
PS> if (2 > 1) { "true" } PowerShell
    else { "false" }
```

true

```
PS> if (2 < 1) { "true" }
    else { "false" }</pre>
```

The '<' operator is reserved for future use.

```
PS> if (2 -gt 1) { "true" } PowerShell
    else { "false" }

true

PS> if (2 -lt 1) { "true" }
    else { "false" }

false
```

Every programming language is different

Every programming language solves a problem

Being different is good



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