

Standard built-in objects

This chapter documents all of JavaScript's standard, built-in objects, including their methods and properties.

The term "global objects" (or standard built-in objects) here is not to be confused with **the global object**. Here, "global objects" refer to **objects in the global scope**.

The **global object** itself can be accessed using the <u>this</u> operator in the global scope. In fact, the global scope **consists of** the properties of the global object, including inherited properties, if any.

Other objects in the global scope are either <u>created by the user script</u> or provided by the host application. The host objects available in browser contexts are documented in the <u>API reference</u>.

For more information about the distinction between the <u>DOM</u> and core <u>JavaScript</u>, see <u>JavaScript</u> <u>technologies overview</u>.

Standard objects by category

Value properties

These global properties return a simple value. They have no properties or methods.

- <u>Infinity</u>
- NaN
- <u>undefined</u>
- globalThis

Function properties

These global functions—functions which are called globally, rather than on an object—directly return their results to the caller.

- eval()
- uneval()
- isFinite()

- isNaN()
- parseFloat()
- parseInt()
- encodeURI()
- encodeURIComponent()
- decodeURI()
- decodeURIComponent()
- Deprecated
 - <u>escape()</u>
 - <u>unescape()</u>

Fundamental objects

These are the fundamental, basic objects upon which all other objects are based. This includes general objects, booleans, functions, and symbols.

- Object
- <u>Function</u>
- Boolean
- Symbol

Error objects

Error objects are a special type of fundamental object. They include the basic **Error** type, as well as several specialized error types.

- Error
- AggregateError
- EvalError
- <u>InternalError</u>
- RangeError
- ReferenceError
- SyntaxError
- <u>TypeError</u>
- URIError

Numbers and dates

I hese are the base objects representing numbers, dates, and mathematical calculations.

- <u>Number</u>
- BigInt
- Math
- Date

Text processing

These objects represent strings and support manipulating them.

- String
- RegExp

Indexed collections

These objects represent collections of data which are ordered by an index value. This includes (typed) arrays and array-like constructs.

- <u>Array</u>
- Int8Array
- <u>Uint8Array</u>
- <u>Uint8ClampedArray</u>
- Int16Array
- <u>Uint16Array</u>
- Int32Array
- <u>Uint32Array</u>
- Float32Array
- Float64Array
- BigInt64Array
- <u>BigUint64Array</u>

Keyed collections

These objects represent collections which use keys. The iterable collections (Map and Set) contain elements which are easily iterated in the order of insertion.

- Map
- Set
- WeakMan

Weaking

WeakSet

Structured data

These objects represent and interact with structured data buffers and data coded using JavaScript Object Notation (JSON).

- <u>ArrayBuffer</u>
- <u>SharedArrayBuffer</u>
- Atomics
- <u>DataView</u>
- JSON

Control abstraction objects

Control abstractions can help to structure code, especially async code (without using deeply nested callbacks, for example).

- <u>Promise</u>
- <u>Generator</u>
- <u>GeneratorFunction</u>
- AsyncFunction
- <u>AsyncGenerator</u>
- <u>AsyncGeneratorFunction</u>

Reflection

- Reflect
- <u>Proxy</u>

Internationalization

Additions to the ECMAScript core for language-sensitive functionalities.

- <u>Intl</u>
- <u>Intl.Collator</u>
- Intl.DateTimeFormat
- <u>Intl.ListFormat</u>
- <u>Intl.NumberFormat</u>
- Intl PluralRules

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- Intl.RelativeTimeFormat
- Intl.Locale

WebAssembly

- <u>WebAssembly</u>
- WebAssembly.Module
- <u>WebAssembly.Instance</u>
- WebAssembly.Memory
- <u>WebAssembly.Table</u>
- WebAssembly.CompileError
- WebAssembly.LinkError
- WebAssembly.RuntimeError

Other

• <u>arguments</u>

Last modified: Jul 21, 2021, by MDN contributors