Fixing Common JavaScript Bugs

Functions

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```
var score = 1000;
function play() {
  console.log("begin: " + score);
  if (!score) {
    console.log("setting default");
   var score = 100;
  console.log("end: " + score);
console.log(score); play(); console.log(score);
```

```
Rai
                       begin: undefined
                       setting default
                       end: 100
var score = 1000;
                       1000
function play() {
  console.log("begin: " + score); // undefined
  if (!score) {
    console.log("setting default");
   var score = 100;
  console.log("end: " + score); // 100
console.log(score); play(); console.log(score);
```

1000

Block Scope

The following is a C# example showing block scope

```
public class Test
                                      Test.cs(11,27): error CS0103:
                                    The name `secret` does not exist
    public static void Main()
                                        in the current context
        if (true)
             var secret = "all the things";
             Console.WriteLine(secret);
        Console.WriteLine(secret);
```

Functional Scope

The following is a JavaScript example showing functional scope

```
var test = (function() {
                                          No Error
    var main = function () {
        if (true) {
            var secret = "all the things";
            console.log(secret); // all the things
        console.log(secret);  // all the things
    return { main: main };
}());
```

Functional Scope

JavaScript hoists variable declarations to top of function

```
var test = (function() {
    var main = function () {
        var secret = undefined;
        if (true) {
            secret = "all the things";
            console.log(secret); // all the things
        console.log(secret);  // all the things
    return { main: main };
}());
```

```
begin: undefined
                       setting default
                       end: 100
var score = 1000;
                       1000
function play() {
  var score = undefined;
  console.log("begin: " + score); // undefined
  if (!score) {
    console.log("setting default");
    score = 100;
  console.log("end: " + score); // 100
console.log(score); play(); console.log(score);
```

1000

Rais

```
1000
                           begin: 1000
                           end: 1000
                           1000
var score = 1000;
function play() {
  console.]
              Errors:
  if (!scor
    console • Line 10: var score = 100;
    score =
                  'score' is already defined.

    Line 12: console.log("end: " + score);

  console.1
                  'score' used out of scope.
```

console.log(score); play(); console.log(score);

Best Practice

Declare all of your variables at the top of the function score

```
var vendingMachine = function() {
  var dayOfWeek = new Date().getDay(), items = [];
  items.push("Coffee");
                              Declare all variables at top of function
  if (dayOfWeek === 1) {
    items.push("Sushi");
  } else if (dayOfWeek === 5) {
    items.push("Pizza");
  return items;
```

DEMO

REQUIRED - 1

NOT COMPLETE

```
try { sayHello() } catch (e) { console.log(e.message) }
try { sayGoodbye() } catch (e) { console.log(e.message) }
var sayHello = function () { console.log("Hello") };
function sayGoodbye() { console.log("Goodbye") }
sayHello();
sayGoodbye();
```

```
try { sayHello() } catch (e) { console.log(e.message) }
try { sayGoodbye() } catch (e) { console.log(e.message) }
var sayHello = function () { console.log("Hello") };
function sayGoodbye() { console.log("Goodbye") }
sayHello();
                Undefined is not a function
                 Goodbye
sayGoodbye();
                Hello
                 Goodbye
```

Functional Scope

- Function expressions hoist declaration and keeps assignment the same
- Function statements hoists both declaration and assignment

```
(function () {
  var test1 = undefined;
  var test2 = function () { /* test 2 */ };
  test1(); test2();

  test1 = function() { /* test 1 */ };
  function test2() { /* test 2 */ };
}());
```

```
var sayHello = undefined;
var sayGoodbye = function () { console.log("Goodbye") }
try { sayHello() } catch (e) { console.log(e.message) }
try { sayGoodbye() } catch (e) { console.log(e.message) }
sayHello = function () { console.log("Hello") };
sayHello();
               Undefined is not a function
               Goodbye
               Hello
sayGoodbye();
               Goodbye
```

```
var sayHello = function () { console.log("Hello") };
sayHello();
Function expressions before usage
```

sayGoodbye();

```
'sayHello' was used before it was defined.

try { sayHello(); } catch (e) { console.log(e.message); }

'sayGoodbye' was used before it was defined.

try { sayGoodbye(); } catch (e) { console.log(e.message); }
```

DEMO

NOT REQUIRED

NOT COMPLETE

```
var element = document.getElementById("greeting");
function text() { return element.innerText; }
function text(value) { element.innerText = value; }
function text(callback) {
  element.innerText = callback(element.innerText);
text();
text("Hello");
text(function (text) { return text + " World!"; });
```

```
var element = document.getElementById("greeting");
function text() { return element.innerText; }
function text(value) { element.innerText = value; }
function text(callback) {
  element.innerText = callback(element.innerText);
                           Uncaught TypeError:
text();
                        undefined is not a function
text("Hello");
text(function (text) { return text + " World!"; });
```

```
function overloaded(parm1, parm2) {
  if (arguments.length === 0) {
    console.log("NOTHING");
  } else if (typeof parm1 === "string") {
    console.log("Hello " + parm1);
  console.log(typeof parm2);
  console.log(typeof arguments[2]);
overloaded();
overloaded("World!");
overloaded("World!", 5);
overloaded("World!", 5, function () { });
```

```
va
    Errors:

    Line 8: function text(value) { element.innerText = value; }

fu
        'text' is already defined.

    Line 10: function text(callback) {

        'text' is already defined.
       element.inneriext = value(element.inneriext);
                        Overload with parameter type checking
text();
text("Hello");
text(function (text) { return text + " World!"; });
```

	typeof	jQuery.type()	Underscore.js
true	boolean	boolean	isBoolean()
10	number	number	isNumber()
"Elijah"	string	string	isString()
<pre>function() {}</pre>	function	function	isFunction()
undefined	undefined	undefined	isUndefined()
{ name:"Elijah" }	object	object	isObject()
null	object	null	isNull()
new Error()	object	error	
<pre>[{ name:"Elijah" }]</pre>	object	array	isArray()
new Date()	object	date	isDate()
/^\w+\$/	object	regexp	isRegExp()

DEMO

REQUIRED - 2

NOT COMPLETE

```
var student = {
  name: "John Smith",
  resume: [],
  study: function (item) {
    console.log(this.name + " is studying " + item);
    function addToResume(item) { this.resume.push(item) }
    addToResume(item);
}, memorize = student.study;
student.study("chemistry");
console.log(student.resume);
memorize("history");
console.log(student.resume);
```

```
var student = {
                            John is studying chemistry
  name: "John",
  resume: [],
  study: function (item) {
    console.log(this.name + " is studying " + item);
    function addToResume(item) { this.resume.push(item) }
    addToResume(item);
                                  Uncaught TypeError: Cannot call
}, memorize = student.study;
                                    method 'push' of undefined
student.study("chemistry");
console.log(student.resume);
memorize("history");
```

console.log(student.resume);

```
function hiWindow() { console.log(this); }
hiWindow(); // [object Window] => global
var person = {
    name: "John Smith",
    greet: function () {
        console.log(this);
};
person.greet(); // [object Object] => person
var hello = person.greet;
hello(); // [object Window] => global
```

```
function hiWindow() { console.log("Hello " + this.name) }
hiWindow.call({ name: "John" }); // Hello John
                         hiWindow.apply({ name: "John" })
var person = {
  name: "Jane",
  greet: function() { console.log("Hello " + this.name) }
};
var hello = person.greet.bind({ name: "Jake" });
hello(); // Hello Jake
var Person = function(name) { this.name = name; };
Person.prototype.greet =
  function() { console.log("Hello " + this.name) }
new Person("Jane").greet(); // Hello Jane
```

Code	this
this	window
<pre>myFunction()</pre>	window
<pre>myObject.method()</pre>	myObject
<pre>myFunction.call(context, arg1, arg2)</pre>	context
<pre>myFunction.apply(context, [arg1, arg2])</pre>	context
<pre>var f = myFunction.bind(context); f();</pre>	context
<pre>var myObject = new Object();</pre>	myObject

```
var student = {
  name: "John", resume: [],
  study: function (item) {
    var that = this;
    console.log(this.name + " is studying " + item);
    function addToResume(item) { that.resume.push(item) }
    addToResume(item);
                               John is studying chemistry
}, memorize = student.study;
                               ["chemistry"]
                               John is studying history
                               ["chemistry", "history"]
student.study("chemistry");
console.log(student.resume);
memorize.call(student, "history");
console.log(student.resume);
```

```
(fund
       Errors:
  "u⊴

    Line 9: function addToResume(item) { this.resume.push(item); }

  fur
          Possible strict violation
  hil
  var person = {
                                    "use strict"; eliminates this
    name: "Jane",
                                     coercion to the global object
    greet: function () {
       console.log(this);
  person.greet.call(null); // null
}());
```

DEMO

REQUIRED - 3

NOT COMPLETE

```
var ul = document.querySelector("ul"), i, li;
for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    li = document.createElement("li");
    li.innerHTML = "Link " + i;
    li.addEventListener("click", function () {
        console.log("You've clicked " + i);
    }, false);
    ul.appendChild(li);
}</pre>
```

```
var ul = document.querySelector("ul"), i, li;
for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    li = document.createElement("li");
    li.innerHTML = "Link " + i;
    li.addEventListener("click", function () {
        console.log("You've clicked " + i);
    }, false);
    ul.appendChild(li);
}</pre>
```

```
Link 0
Link 3
Link 5
Link 6
Link 7
3
Link 9
```

```
You've clicked 10
You've clicked 10
You've clicked 10
```

We need to introduce the concept of a closure

"A closure is a special kind of object that combines two things: a function, and the environment in which that function was created." -- MDN

```
function makeAdder(x) {
    return function (y) { return x + y; };
}

var add5 = makeAdder(5);
var add10 = makeAdder(10);

console.log(add5(2)); // 7
console.log(add10(2)); // 12
```

```
var ul = document.querySelector("ul"), i, li;
for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
  li = document.createElement("li");
  li.innerHTML = "Link " + i;
  li.addEventListener("click", (function (index) {
    return function () {
      console.log("You've clicked " + index);
    };
                                 JSHint: Line 9: }(i)), false);
  }(i)), false);
                               Don't make functions within a loop.
  ul.appendChild(li);
```

```
You've clicked 1
You've clicked 4
You've clicked 8
```

```
var ul = document.querySelector("ul"), i, li;
for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
  li = document.createElement("li");
  li.innerHTML = "Link " + i;
  li.addEventListener("click", clickHandler(i), false);
  ul.appendChild(li);
function clickHandler(index) {
  return function() {
    console.log("You've clicked " + index);
  };
```

DEMO

REQUIRED - 4

NOT COMPLETE

```
function sum() {
 var result = 0;
 arguments.forEach(function (number) {
    result += number;
 });
 return result;
function average() {
 return sum.apply(null, arguments) / arguments.length;
console.log(sum(1, 2, 3, 4, 5));
console.log(average(10, 9.5, 8, 9.5, 10));
```

```
function sum() {
  var result = 0;
  arguments.forEach(function (number) {
    result += number;
  });
  return result;
                        Uncaught TypeError: Object
                     #<Object> has no method 'forEach'
function average() {
  return sum.apply(null, arguments) / arguments.length;
console.log(sum(1, 2, 3, 4, 5));
console.log(average(10, 9.5, 8, 9.5, 10));
```

Arguments is not an array

"An Array-like object corresponding to the arguments passed to a function." -- MDN

```
function myFunction() {
  console.log(arguments.length);
  console.log(arguments[0]);
  console.log(arguments[1]);
  console.log(arguments[2]);
  console.log(arguments[3]);
}

Hello
true
Object { name="John" }
```

myFunction(1, "Hello", true, { name: "John" });

```
function sum() {
  var result = 0, length = arguments.length, i;
  for (i = 0; i < length; i++) {</pre>
    result += arguments[i];
  return result;
                     15
function average() {
  return sum.apply(null, arguments) / arguments.length;
console.log(sum(1, 2, 3, 4, 5));
console.log(average(10, 9.5, 8, 9.5, 10));
```

```
function sum() {
 var result = 0, args = [].slice.call(arguments);
 args.forEach(function (number) {
    result += number;
 });
 return result;
                    15
function average() {
 return sum.apply(null, arguments) / arguments.length;
console.log(sum(1, 2, 3, 4, 5));
console.log(average(10, 9.5, 8, 9.5, 10));
```

DEMO

NOT REQUIRED

NOT COMPLETE

```
(function() {
  "use strict";
  var min = 0, max = 100, random =
   Math.floor(Math.random() * (max - min + 1) + min);
  console.log("Random Number: " + random);
  setTimeout(arguments.callee, 5000);
}());
```

```
(function() {
   "use strict";

var min = 0, max = 100, random =
    Math.floor(Math.random() * (max - min + 1) + min);

console.log("Random Number: " + random);
   setTimeout(arguments.callee, 5000);
}());
```

```
Random Number: 3
Uncaught TypeError: 'caller', 'callee', and 'arguments' properties may not be accessed on strict mode functions or arguments objects for calls to them
```

A little bit of history...

"Early versions of JavaScript did not allow named function expressions..." -- MDN

```
var fibonacci =
  [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7].map(function algorithm(number) {
    return n >= 2 ?
       algorithm(number - 1) + algorithm(number - 2):
       number;
   });
console.log(fibonacci);
```

```
Random Number: 3
Random Number: 35
Random Number: 87
Random Number: 71
```

DEMO

NOT REQUIRED

NOT COMPLETE

Summary

- Declare your variables at the top of a function
- Make sure your function is defined before calling it
- To "overload" a function you have to check the arguments
- Be care of the value of the "this" implicit parameter
- Be aware of what a closure is and when you might need it
- Remember that the arguments parameter is array-like
- Don't use arguments.callee or arguments.caller in strict mode