Fixing Common JavaScript Bugs

Values, Variables, and Literals

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```
var collection = (function() {
  var items = [];
  var add = function(item) { items.push(item) };
  var get = function(index) { return items[index] };
  var delete = function(index) { items.splice(index, 1) };
  return {
    add: add,
   get: get,
    delete: delete
 };
}());
```

```
var collection = (function() {
  var items = [];
  var add = function(item) { items.push(item) };
  var get = function(index) { return items[index] };
  var remove = function(index) { items.splice(index, 1) };
  returi
           Uncaught SyntaxError:
    add
          Unexpected token delete
    get
    delete: remove
     Expected identifier, string or number
                                             Internet Explorer 8
```

Reserved Keywords

break	case	catch	continue	debugger
default	delete	do	else	finally
for	function	if	in	instanceof
new	return	switch	this	throw
try	typeof	var	void	while
with				

Reserved Keywords for the Future

class	enum	export	extends	implements
import	interface	let	package	private
protected	public	static	super	yield

In ECMAScript 3 reserved words can not be used as identifier names or identifiers.

In ECMAScript 5 reserved words can be used as identifier names, but not identifiers.



```
var collection = (function() {
  var items = [];
  var add = function(item) { items.push(item) };
  var get = function(index) { return items[index] };
  var remove = function(index) { items.splice(index, 1) };
  return {
    add: add,
   get: get,
    "delete": remove
 };
}());
                collection["delete"](1);
```

DEMO

REQUIRED - 1

NOT COMPLETE

```
function Bank(balance) {
  this.fee = 0.01;
  this.account = { balance: balance };
Bank.prototype.deposit = function (amount) {
  var amountWithFee = fee = this.fee;
  amountWithFee = amount - (amount * fee);
  this.account.balance += amountWithFee;
Bank.prototype.withdrawal = function (amount) {
  amountWithFee = amount + (amount * this.fee);
  this.account.balance -= amountWithFee;
};
```

```
function Bank(b: Two Global Variables Created!
  this.fee = 0.0_{-1}
  this.account = { balance: balance };
Bank.prototype.deposit = function (amount) {
  var amountWithFee = fee = this.fee;
  amountWithFee = amount - (amount * fee);
  this.account.balance += amountWithFee;
Bank.prototype.withdrawal = function (amount) {
  amountWithFee = amount + (amount * this.fee);
  this.account.balance -= amountWithFee;
};
```

If you don't declare your variables, JavaScript will for you... on the global object!

```
var name = "John";
name = "John";
function greet(n) {
                              function greet(n) {
                                var gree ng = "Hi " + n;
  greeting = "Hi " + n;
                                    ...ore code ... */
 /* ... more code ... */
                                   (name);
greet(name);
                              greg
                               unction mangle(source) {
function mangle(source) {
                                var inde = 0, length = 0;
 var index = length = 0;
 /* ... more code ... *
                                    ... ore code ... */
mangle(name);
               The functions are global too! Ahh
```

Object Literal

IIFE

```
var myObject = {
                            var myObject = (function() {
  name: "John",
                              var name = "John",
                                greet = function () {
  greet: function () {
   /* ... code ... */
                                /* ... code ... */
  },
  mangle: function (src) {
                           mangle = function (src) {
   /* ... code ... */
                                  /* ... code ... */
                                };
                              return {
};
                                greet: greet,
                                mangle: mangle
                              };
                            }());
```

```
var Bank = (function () {
  function Bank(balance) {
    this.fee = 0.01; this.account = { balance: balance };
  Bank.prototype.deposit = function (amount) {
    amount -= amount * this.fee;
    this.account.balance += amount;
  Bank.prototype.withdrawal = function (amount) {
    amount += amount * this.fee;
    this.account.balance -= amount;
  };
 return Bank;
})();
```

```
Errors:

    Line 9: var amountWithFee = fee = this.fee;

    Variable fee was not declared correctly.
  Line 12: }
    Missing semicolon.

    Line 9: var amountWithFee = fee = this.fee;

    'fee' is not defined

    Line 10: amountWithFee = amount - (amount * fee);

    'fee' is not defined.

    Line 15: amountWithFee = amount + (amount * this.fee);

    'amountWithFee' is not defined

    Line 16: this.account.balance -= amountWithFee;

    'amountWithFee' is not defined.
```

DEMO

REQUIRED - 2

NOT COMPLETE

```
var element = document.getElementById("greeting");
function html(value) {
    if (value === undefined) {
        return element.innerHTML;
    } else if (typeof value === "string") {
        element.innerHTML = value;
    } else if (typeof value === "function") {
        element.innerHTML = value(element.innerHTML);
html("Hello");
console.log(html());
html(function (text) { return text + " World!"; });
console.log(html());
```

```
undefined = true;
var element = document.getElementById("greeting");
function html(value) {
    if (value === undefined) {
        return element.innerHTML;
    } else if (typeof value === "string") {
        element.innerHTML = value;
    } else if (typeof value === "function") {
        element.innerHTML = value(element.innerHTML);
                        undefined
                        undefined
html("Hello");
console.log(html());
html(function (text) { return text + " World!"; });
console.log(html());
```

Reserved Keywords

break	case		catch	contin	N	abusger
default	dele	Errors):		In.	finally
for	func					instanceof
new	79[4	• Line	e 4: undefined	= true;		throw
try	Jt)	Bad	d assignment.			while
MINIT						

Reserved Keyw

class
import
protected

In ECMAScript 3 undefined was not a reserved word & could be reassigned!

Thankfully in ECMAScript 5 undefined, NaN, & Infinity are all read-only

plements
ivate
eld

Use IIFE to Protect Undefined & Help with Minification

```
function sayHello(name, empty) {
 console.log("Hi" + name, empty); // Hi John undefined
sayHello("John");
(function (name, undefined) {
 // forcing undefined variable to have undefined value
 if (name === undefined) { console.log("undefined") }
}("John"));
!function (n, o) { n === o && console.log("Name is
undefined") }("John")
```

```
undefined = true;
(function (undefined) {
 var element = document.getElementById("greeting");
 function html(value) {
    if (value === undefined) {
      return element.innerHTML;
    } else if (typeof value === "string") {
      element.innerHTML = value;
    } else if (typeof value === "function") {
      element.innerHTML = value(element.innerHTML);
  html(function (text) { return text + " World!"; });
 alert(html());
}());
```

DEMO

REQUIRED - 3

NOT COMPLETE

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <!- jquery.js & jquery-ui.js, jquery-ui.css -->
</head>
<body>
  <input id="datePicker" class="date" />
  <script>
    datePicker = $(".date");
    datePicker.datepicker();
  </script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <!- jquery.js & jquery-ui.js, jquery-ui.css -->
</head>
<body>
  <input id="datePicker" class="date" />
  <script>
    datePicker = $(".date");
                                     Internet Explorer 8
    datePicker.a nicker();
  </script>
               Object doesn't support this
</body>
                  property or method
</html>
```

```
Named acce Errors:
                                                  med-access-window
   Names of
                                                  , frameset)
              Line 1: datePicker = $(".date");
  A, applet
                                                  ject that have a
   `name` at
                 'datePicker' is not defined.
HTML ele

    Line 2: datePicker.datepicker();

<div id="h
                 'datePicker' is not defined
<script>
  hello.innerHTML = "Howdy!";
</script>
              Same thing as...
```

window.hello.innerHTML = "Howdy!";

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head><!- jquery.js,jquery-ui.js,jquery-ui.css --></head>
<body>
  <input id="datePicker" class="date" />
 <script>
    (function () {
      var datePicker = $(".date");
      datePicker.datepicker();
    }());
 </script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head><!- jquery.js,jquery-ui.js,jquery-ui.css --></head>
<body>
  <input id="datePicker" class="date"></input>
  <script>
    $(document).ready(function () {
      var datePicker = $(".date");
      datePicker.datepicker();
    });
  </script>
</body>
</html>
```

DEMO

NOT REQUIRED - 1

NOT COMPLETE

```
(function() {
 var person = {
    name: "John Smith",
    phone: "555-123-4567",
    address: "123 White Ave.",
    city: "Nashville", state: "TN", zip: "90210",
    phone: "555-987-6543",
    toString: function() {
      return this.name + ": " + this.phone;
 console.log(person.toString());
}());
```

```
(function() {
 var person = {
   name: "John Smith",
   phone: "555-123-4567",
   addiss: "123 White Ave.",
         Nashville", state: "TN", zip: "90210",
   city:
   phone: "5-987-6543",
   tosing: ft ction() {
      return this. me + ": " + this.phone;
 };
 console.log( John Smith: 555-987-6543
}());
```

```
Errors:

    Line 3: key1: "Goodbye.1" // overwrites previous key1

            Duplicate key 'key1'.
var my(

    Line 8: function myFunction(param1, param1) {

  key1
            'param1' is already defined.
  key1
};
console.log(myObject.key1); // Goodbye.1
function myFunction(param1, param1) {
  console.log(param1); // Goodbye.2
myFunction("Hello.2", "Goodbye.2");
```

If we turn on strict mode, then these become exceptions! ©

```
(function() {
  "use strict";
  var myObject = {
                                 Uncaught SyntaxError: Duplicate
    key1: "Hello.1",
                                   data property in object literal
    key1: "Goodbye.1"
                                    not allowed in strict mode
  };
  function myFunction(key1, key1) {
    console.log(kev1):
                    Uncaught SyntaxError: Strict
                    mode function may not have
}());
                    duplicate parameter names
```

```
(function() {
  "use strict";
 var person = {
    name: "John Smith",
    phone: { home: "555-123-4567", cell: "555-987-6543" },
    address: "123 White Ave.",
    city: "Nashville", state: "TN", zip: "90210",
    toString: function() {
      return this.name + ": " + this.phone.home;
 };
 console.log(person.toString());
}());
```

DEMO

NOT REQUIRED - 2

NOT COMPLETE

```
function purchase(item, amount) {
    amount = parseInt(amount);
    console.log("Got " + item + ": $" + amount.toFixed(2));
}

purchase("Eggs", "01");
purchase("Bacon", "08");
```

```
Got Eggs: $1.00
Got Bacon: $0.00
```

```
Usage

• Line 4: amount = parseInt(amount);

var |
Missing radix parameter.

Line 4: amount = parseInt(amount);

Missing radix parameter.
```

If radix is undefined or 0 then...

- If string & starts with "0x" or "0X" then radix is 16
- If string & starts with "0" then radix is 8 *
- If string & starts with something else then radix 10
- * Exception: If ECMAScript 5 then radix is 10

```
console.log(parseInt("0xA")); // 10
console.log(parseInt("015")); // 13 (ES3) or 15 (ES5)
```

```
function purchase(item, amount) {
    amount = parseInt(amount, 10);
    console.log("Got " + item + ": $" + amount.toFixed(2));
}

purchase("Eggs", "01");
purchase("Bacon", "08");
```

Got Eggs: \$1.00 Got Bacon: \$8.00

DEMO

REQUIRED - 4

NOT COMPLETE

```
function purchase(item, amount) {
  amount = parseFloat(amount);
  if (amount === NaN) { throw "Amount is not a number" }
  console.log("Got " + item + ": $" + amount.toFixed(2));
try {
  purchase("Eggs", "1.75");
  purchase("Bacon", "priceless");
} catch (e) {
  console.log(e);
```

```
function purchase(item, amount) {
  amount = parseFloat(amount);
  if (amount === NaN) { throw "Amount is not a number" }
  console.log("Got " + item + ": $" + amount.toFixed(2));
try {
  purchase("Eggs", "1.75");
  purchase("Bacon", "priceless");
} catch (e) {
  console.log(e);
                    Got Eggs: $1.75
                    Got Bacon: $NaN
```

"Unlike all other possible values in JavaScript, it is not possible to rely on the equality operators (== and ===) to determine whether a value is NaN or not, because both NaN == NaN and NaN === NaN evaluate to false." --MDN

Errors:

cons

Line 7: if (amount === NaN) { throw "Amount is not a number"; }
 Use the isNaN function to compare with NaN.

```
console.log(isNaN(NaN)); // true
```

```
function purchase(item, amount) {
  amount = parseFloat(amount);
  if (isNaN(amount)) { throw "Amount is not a number" }
  console.log("Got " + item + ": $" + amount.toFixed(2));
try {
  purchase("Eggs", "1.75");
  purchase("Bacon", "priceless");
} catch (e) {
  console.log(e);
                    Got Eggs: $1.75
                    Amount is not a number
```

DEMO

NOT REQUIRED - 3

NOT COMPLETE

Summary

- Beware of using reserved words
- Be careful of making global variables
- Protect undefined and help minification
- Watch out for global DOM elements off of the window
- Don't repeat the same object key or parameter name
- Always provide a radix when parsing an integer
- Use the isNaN() function when comparing against NaN