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# LINTER

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Comprobación de lenguajes de programación



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# ¿Linter?

**Lint** es una herramienta de programación; originalmente **lint** era el nombre de una herramienta de programación utilizada para detectar código sospechoso, confuso o incompatible entre distintas arquitecturas en programas escritos en C; es decir, errores de programación que escapan al habitual análisis sintáctico que hace el compilador.

En la actualidad, se utiliza este término para designar a herramientas que realizan estas tareas de comprobación en cualquier lenguaje de programación. Las herramientas de tipo *lint* generalmente funcionan realizando un análisis estático del código fuente.

# Instalación en proyecto

Primero hay que instalar **npm** e instalar **eslint** en el proyecto, esto se realiza con **npm install eslint**. Esto nos agregara dependencias a **node\_modules**.

```
PS C:\Users\Emi-Desktop\Desktop\U05-T02> npm install eslint
shoppinglist@1.0.0 C:\Users\Emi-Desktop\Desktop\U05-T02
`-- eslint@4.11.0
   +-- ajv@5.4.0
   | +-- co@4.6.0
   | +-- fast-deep-equal@1.0.0
   | +-- fast-json-stable-stringify@2.0.0
   | `-- json-schema-traverse@0.3.1
   +-- babel-code-frame@6.26.0
   | +-- chalk@1.1.3
   | | +-- ansi-styles@2.2.1
   | | +-- has-ansi@2.0.0
   | | +-- strip-ansi@3.0.1
   | | | `-- ansi-regex@2.1.1
   | | `-- supports-color@2.0.0
   | `-- js-tokens@3.0.2
   +-- chalk@2.3.0
   | +-- ansi-styles@3.2.0
   | | `-- color-convert@1.9.1
   | |   `-- color-name@1.1.3
   | +-- escape-string-regexp@1.0.5
   | `-- supports-color@4.5.0
   |   `-- has-flag@2.0.0
   +-- concat-stream@1.6.0
   | +-- inherits@2.0.3
   | +-- readable-stream@2.3.3
   | | +-- core-util-is@1.0.2
   | | +-- process-nextick-args@1.0.7
   | | +-- safe-buffer@5.1.1
   | | +-- string_decoder@1.0.3
   | | `-- util-deprecate@1.0.2
   | `-- typedarray@0.0.6
   +-- cross-spawn@5.1.0
   | +-- lru-cache@4.1.1
   | | +-- pseudomap@1.0.2
   | | `-- yallist@2.1.2
   | +-- shebang-command@1.2.0
   | | `-- shebang-regex@1.0.0
   | `-- which@1.3.0
   |   `-- isexe@2.0.0
   +-- debug@3.1.0
   | `-- ms@2.0.0
   +-- doctrine@2.0.0
   | `-- isarray@1.0.0
   +-- eslint-scope@3.7.1
   | `-- esrecurse@4.2.0
   +-- espree@3.5.2
   | +-- acorn@5.2.1
   | | `-- acorn-jsx@3.0.1
   | |   `-- acorn@3.3.0
   +-- esquery@1.0.0
   +-- estraverse@4.2.0
   +-- esutils@2.0.2
   +-- file-entry-cache@2.0.0
   | +-- flat-cache@1.3.0
   | | +-- circular-json@0.3.3
```

Para agregarlo en un proyecto, en mi IDE, Visual Studio Code, hay que en consola realizar un `eslint --init`

```
PS C:\Users\Emi-Desktop\Desktop\U05-T02> eslint --init
? How would you like to configure ESLint? (Use arrow keys)
> Answer questions about your style
  Use a popular style guide
  Inspect your JavaScript file(s)
```

Luego podemos elegir como quiere configurar **ESLint**, pero no nos va a dejar porque nuestro proyecto no es un proyecto npm, por lo que no tiene paquete de dependencias.

```
PS C:\Users\Emi-Desktop\Desktop\U05-T02> eslint --init
? How would you like to configure ESLint? Use a popular style guide
A package.json is necessary to install plugins such as style guides. Run `npm init` to create a package.json file and try again.
PS C:\Users\Emi-Desktop\Desktop\U05-T02> █
```

Asi que inicializamos el proyecto para **npm** hay que rellenar unas preguntas y se pondrá a crear la estructura, como podremos ver en la siguiente imagen.

```
PS C:\Users\Emi-Desktop\Desktop\U05-T02> npm init
This utility will walk you through creating a package.json file.
It only covers the most common items, and tries to guess sensible defaults.

See `npm help json` for definitive documentation on these fields
and exactly what they do.

Use `npm install <pkg> --save` afterwards to install a package and
save it as a dependency in the package.json file.

Press ^C at any time to quit.
name: (U05-T02) ShoppingList
Sorry, name can no longer contain capital letters.
name: (U05-T02) shoppinglist
version: (1.0.0)
description: shoppinglist for dew
entry point: (index.js) index.html
test command:
git repository:
keywords:
author: Emiliano
license: (ISC) MIT
About to write to C:\Users\Emi-Desktop\Desktop\U05-T02\package.json:

{
  "name": "shoppinglist",
  "version": "1.0.0",
  "description": "shoppinglist for dew",
  "main": "index.html",
  "scripts": {
    "test": "echo \"Error: no test specified\" && exit 1"
  },
  "author": "Emiliano",
  "license": "MIT"
}

Is this ok? (yes)
PS C:\Users\Emi-Desktop\Desktop\U05-T02> █
```

Ahora ejecutamos le comando **eslint --init** de nuevo, para asi agregar las dependencias de **eslint**.

```
PROBLEMS  OUTPUT  DEBUG CONSOLE  TERMINAL

PS C:\Users\Emi-Desktop\Desktop\U05-T02> eslint --init
? How would you like to configure ESLint? Use a popular style guide
? Which style guide do you want to follow? (Use arrow keys)
> Google
  Airbnb
  Standard
```

Ahora como se puede ver, ya te dice para poder utilizar de los **linters** más populares, como son el de **Airbnb** o **Google**.

```
PS C:\Users\Emi-Desktop\Desktop\U05-T02> eslint --init
? How would you like to configure ESLint? Use a popular style guide
? Which style guide do you want to follow? Google
? What format do you want your config file to be in? (Use arrow keys)
> JavaScript
  YAML
  JSON
```

Luego nos pregunta cómo queremos guardar la configuración, lo mas lógico es utilizar un **JSON** para guardar la configuración.

```
PS C:\Users\Emi-Desktop\Desktop\U05-T02> eslint --init
? How would you like to configure ESLint? Use a popular style guide
? Which style guide do you want to follow? Google
? What format do you want your config file to be in? JSON
Checking peerDependencies of eslint-config-google@latest
Installing eslint-config-google@latest
shoppinglist@1.0.0 C:\Users\Emi-Desktop\Desktop\U05-T02
+-- UNMET PEER DEPENDENCY eslint@>=4.1.1
`-- eslint-config-google@0.9.1

npm WARN eslint-config-google@0.9.1 requires a peer of eslint@>=4.1.1 but none was installed
npm WARN shoppinglist@1.0.0 No repository field.
Successfully created .eslintrc.json file in C:\Users\Emi-Desktop\Desktop\U05-T02
PS C:\Users\Emi-Desktop\Desktop\U05-T02> █
```

Una vez terminado, se puede ver como se ha creado el archivo **.eslintrc.json**, donde se encuentran los parámetros para el **linter**.

En mi caso había una error porque no detectaba el **ESlint** instalado, se ha resuelto con **npm install eslint**, luego he ejecutado **npm install eslint-config-google**

```
PS C:\Users\Emi-Desktop\Desktop\U05-T02> npm install eslint-config-google
shoppinglist@1.0.0 C:\Users\Emi-Desktop\Desktop\U05-T02
`-- eslint-config-google@0.9.1

npm WARN shoppinglist@1.0.0 No repository field.
PS C:\Users\Emi-Desktop\Desktop\U05-T02> 
```

# Utilización en proyecto

Una vez instalado todo, simplemente tenemos que abrir un archivo JavaScript situado en nuestro proyecto y el **linter** se pondrá a trabajar.

Utilizando el archivo app.js nos muestra bastantes errores.

```
/* eslint linebreak-style: ["error", "windows"] */
/* Gloabl vars */
var sortingType = 0;

/* Gradient stuff */
var gradientTimer;
var checkbox = document.getElementById("gradientCheckbox");

checkbox.checked = true
  ? (gradientTimer = setInterval(updateGradient, 20))
  : null;

const toggleGradient = e =>
  e.checked
    ? (gradientTimer = setInterval(updateGradient, 20))
    : clearInterval(gradientTimer);

/* Table generation stuff */
function renderProductsForTable(sorting) {
  // Borra toda la tabla
  var myNode = document.getElementsByTagName("tbody")[0];
  while (myNode.firstChild) {
    myNode.removeChild(myNode.firstChild);
  }

  var productJSON = getAllProducts();

  if (productJSON.length != 0) {
    var head = document.getElementById("head-table");
    head.setAttribute("style", "display:contents");

    switch (sorting) {
      case 0:
        productJSON.sort(function(a, b) {
          if (a.name < b.name) return -1;
          if (a.name > b.name) return 1;
          return 0;
        });
        break;
      case 1:
        productJSON.sort(function(a, b) {
          if (a.name < b.name) return -1;
          if (a.name > b.name) return 1;
          return 0;
        });
        productJSON.reverse();
        break;
      case 2:
        productJSON.sort(function(a, b) {
          return b.quantity - a.quantity;
        });
        break;
      case 3:
        productJSON.sort(function(a, b) {
```



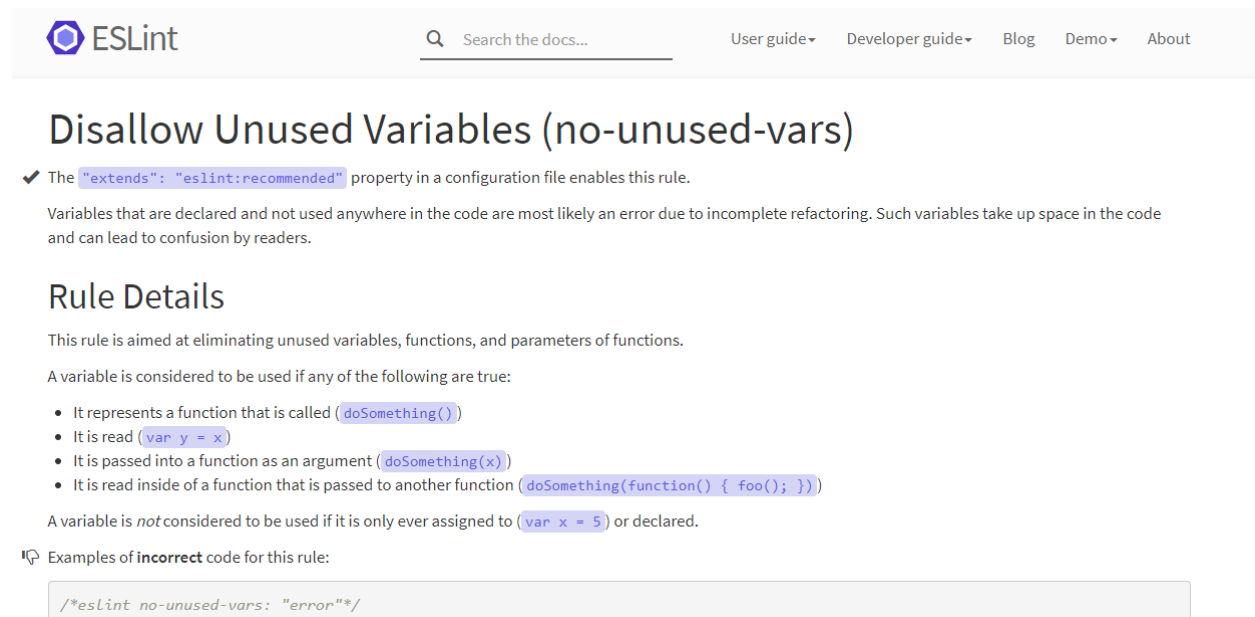
Tenemos suerte que, el **ESLint** también tiene documentada la solución:

```
JS app.js js 168
✖ [eslint] Unexpected var, use let or const instead. (no-var) (4, 1)
✖ [eslint] Unexpected var, use let or const instead. (no-var) (7, 1)
✖ [eslint] Unexpected var, use let or const instead. (no-var) (8, 1)
✖ [eslint] Strings must use singlequote. (quotes) (8, 40)
✖ [eslint] 'toggleGradient' is assigned a value but never used. (no-unused-vars) (14, 7)
✖ [eslint] Expected parentheses around arrow function argument. (arrow-parens) (14, 24)
✖ [eslint] Missing JSDoc comment. (require-jsdoc) (20, 1)
✖ [eslint] Expected space or tab after '/' in comment. (spaced-comment) (21, 3)
✖ [eslint] Unexpected var, use let or const instead. (no-var) (22, 3)
✖ [eslint] Strings must use singlequote. (quotes) (22, 46)
✖ [eslint] Unexpected var, use let or const instead. (no-var) (27, 3)
✖ [eslint] Unexpected var, use let or const instead. (no-var) (30, 5)
✖ [eslint] Strings must use singlequote. (quotes) (30, 40)
✖ [eslint] Strings must use singlequote. (quotes) (31, 23)
✖ [eslint] Strings must use singlequote. (quotes) (31, 32)
✖ [eslint] Unexpected var, use let or const instead. (no-var) (81, 5)
✖ [eslint] Strings must use singlequote. (quotes) (81, 46)
✖ [eslint] Unexpected var, use let or const instead. (no-var) (82, 10)
✖ [eslint] Unexpected var, use let or const instead. (no-var) (83, 7)
✖ [eslint] Strings must use singlequote. (quotes) (83, 39)
✖ [eslint] Unexpected var, use let or const instead. (no-var) (90, 7)
✖ [eslint] Identifier 'th_checkbox' is not in camel case. (camelcase) (90, 11)
✖ [eslint] Strings must use singlequote. (quotes) (90, 48)
✖ [eslint] Strings must use singlequote. (quotes) (91, 32)
✖ [eslint] Strings must use singlequote. (quotes) (91, 41)
✖ [eslint] Unexpected var, use let or const instead. (no-var) (93, 7)
✖ [eslint] Strings must use singlequote. (quotes) (93, 45)
✖ [eslint] Strings must use singlequote. (quotes) (94, 28)
✖ [eslint] Strings must use singlequote. (quotes) (95, 23)
✖ [eslint] Trailing spaces not allowed. (no-trailing-spaces) (102, 9)
✖ [eslint] Unexpected var, use let or const instead. (no-var) (108, 7)
✖ [eslint] Identifier 'td_badge' is not in camel case. (camelcase) (108, 11)
✖ [eslint] Strings must use singlequote. (quotes) (108, 45)
```

Como podemos ver da una serie de errores que hay que corregir:

1. **String tiene que usar comas simples**
2. **No utilizar var**
3. **Identificadores tienen que estar en camel case**
4. **Los comentarios tienen que ser de 2 barras (//)**
5. **Funciones no utilizadas**
6. **Variables no utilizadas**
7. **Falta comentario JSDoc para funciones**

Pero es fácil de solucionar, ya que se puede buscar cómo hacerlo bien en la página de **ESLint**.



The screenshot shows the ESLint website's documentation for the 'no-unused-vars' rule. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the ESLint logo, a search bar, and links to 'User guide', 'Developer guide', 'Blog', 'Demo', and 'About'. The main heading is 'Disallow Unused Variables (no-unused-vars)'. Below this, a checkmark icon indicates that the rule is enabled by default in ESLint configurations. A paragraph explains that variables declared but not used are likely errors due to incomplete refactoring. The 'Rule Details' section states the rule's purpose and lists conditions for when a variable is considered 'used'. Examples of incorrect code are provided, showing a configuration snippet and a code block with a function that has unused parameters.

ESLint

Search the docs...

User guide ▾ Developer guide ▾ Blog Demo ▾ About

## Disallow Unused Variables (no-unused-vars)

✓ The `"extends": "eslint:recommended"` property in a configuration file enables this rule.

Variables that are declared and not used anywhere in the code are most likely an error due to incomplete refactoring. Such variables take up space in the code and can lead to confusion by readers.

### Rule Details

This rule is aimed at eliminating unused variables, functions, and parameters of functions.

A variable is considered to be used if any of the following are true:

- It represents a function that is called (`doSomething()`)
- It is read (`var y = x`)
- It is passed into a function as an argument (`doSomething(x)`)
- It is read inside of a function that is passed to another function (`doSomething(function() { foo(); })`)

A variable is *not* considered to be used if it is only ever assigned to (`var x = 5`) or declared.

Examples of **incorrect** code for this rule:

```
/*eslint no-unused-vars: "error"*/
```

Una vez cambiado nuestro código siguiendo las normas que nos pone el linter, el código no da mas errores.



The screenshot shows a code editor with a dark theme. On the left, line numbers 76 to 81 are visible. The code is a JavaScript function named 'default' that sorts an array of objects by name. The function uses 'productJSON.sort' and returns the sorted array. Below the code editor, there's a 'PROBLEMS' panel that is currently empty, displaying the message 'No problems have been detected in the workspace so far.'.

```
76 default:
77   productJSON.sort(function(a, b) {
78     if (a.name < b.name) return -1;
79     if (a.name > b.name) return 1;
80     return 0;
81   });
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

Filter by type or text

No problems have been detected in the workspace so far.

He agregado comentarios **JSDoc** a las funciones

```
- /**
  * Sort the List
  * @param {int} sorting - type of sort
  */
- function renderProductsForTable(sorting) {
  // Borra toda la tabla
  let myNode = document.getElementsByTagName('tbody')[0];
- while (myNode.firstChild) {
  myNode.removeChild(myNode.firstChild);
  }
}
```

He cambiado a **camelCase** las variables

```
for (let i = 0; i < productJSON.length; i++) {
  let tr = document.createElement('tr');

  let thCheckbox = document.createElement('th');
  thCheckbox.setAttribute('scope', 'row');

  let checkbox = document.createElement('input');
  checkbox.className = 'form-check-input td-checkbox';
  checkbox.type = 'checkbox';
  checkbox.param = productJSON[i].id;
  checkbox.id = productJSON[i].id;

  thCheckbox.appendChild(checkbox);
  tr.appendChild(thCheckbox);

  let tdBadge = document.createElement('td');
  tdBadge.className = 'text-center-quantity';

  let spanBadge = document.createElement('span');

  let classBadge = '';
  let classValue = '';
```

He cambiado los **vars** por **lets**

```
239  *  
240  */  
241  function loadEditModal() {  
242    // Cargar los inputs  
243    let modalId = document.getElementById('add_id');  
244    let modalQuantity = document.getElementById('add_quantity');  
245    let modalName = document.getElementById('add_name');  
246    let modalCategory = document.getElementById('add_category');  
247    // Conseguir producto por ID  
248    let product = getProductById(this.param);
```

# En definitiva

Las utilidades de estas herramientas sirven para no solo escribir **clean code** sino que sirve para mejorar la forma de programar siguiendo las pautas de profesionales como Google o Airbnb.

Vale la pena aprender a utilizar el lint y aplicarlo diariamente a las prácticas de cada uno.

# Bibliografía

1. <https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lint>
2. <https://eslint.org/>