小凤凤之JS基础篇

加油哦.....

Js 数据类型分为: 简单数据类型 和 复杂数据类型

简单(值类型): String, Number, Boolean, undefined, Null, Symbol 复杂(引用类型): Array, Object, Function

Symbol 用于表示独一无二的值;

```
> var a = Symbol("a")
                                                         > let s1 = Symbol.for('foo');
> var a = Symbol()
                            < undefined
                                                           let s2 = Symbol.for('foo');
undefined
                            > var b = Symbol("a")
                                                         undefined
> var b = Symbol()

    undefined

                                                         > 51 === 52
undefined
                            > a == b
                                                         < true
> a == b
                            false
                                                         >
false
                            >
```

Object.getOwnPropertySymbols 可以获取指定对象的所有 Symbol 属性名

值类型判断

> 简单方法 typeof instanceof

```
> var A = function (a){this.a = a}

    undefined
> var newa = new A(1)

    undefined
> newa.a

    1
> newa instanceof A

    true
> |
```

- Object.prototype.toString.call("); // [object String]
- Object.prototype.toString.call([]); // [object Array]
- Object.prototype.toString.call(1); // [object Number]

NaN 判断

isNaN(NaN) or typeof NaN === "number" && String(NaN) === "NaN"

值的互相转换

```
> parseFloat("111.1")
← 111.1
> parseInt("111.111")
< 111
> Number("111.11")
< 111.11
> parseFloat("11a1.1")
< 11
> parseInt("11a1.111")
< 11
> Number("11a1.11")
< NaN
> parseFloat("111.a1")
< 111
> parseInt("111.a111")
< 111
```

> String(11.11)

< "11.11"

> String(NaN)

< "NaN"

变量声明

var let const var 会变量提升, let const 不会提升

```
vv(let a = 1)

vundefined

> a

vundefined

> bUncaught ReferenceError: a is not defined
    at <anonymous>:1:1

> |
```

ES6 中的常见变量赋值

```
> var [ a,b,c ] = [ 1, 2, 3]
< undefined
> a
< 1
> b
< 2
> c
< 3
> |
```

```
var {a,b,c,d} = {a:1,b:2,c:3}
var {a,b,c,d} = {a:1,b:2,c:3}
var {a,b,c,d} = {a:1,b:2,c:3}
var {a,b,c,d} = {a:1,b:2,c:3}
var {a:b,c,d} = {a:b,c,d} = {a:b,c,d} = {a:b,c,d}
var {a:b,
```

```
> let [a, ...b] = [1, 2, 3, 4];

 undefined
> a
 1
> b
 b (3) [2, 3, 4]
```

```
> var a = {a:1,b:2,c:3}
< undefined
> var b = {...a}
< undefined
> b
< > {a: 1, b: 2, c: 3}
> {...a} ~= Object.assign({},a)
```

函数声明

- ES5 function test(){} or var test = function(){}
- > ES6 var test = ()=>{}

自执行函数

(function test(){})() or (()=>{})()

函数参数

- >引用类型 和值类型
- ▶ 值类型为复制,引用类型为地址传递
- ▶参数传递

```
function test(a=1,b=2){
    console.log(a)
    console.log(b)
}
test()
// 1
// 2
```

```
function test(a,...b){
    console.log(a)
    Tconsole.log(b)
}
test(1,2,3,4)
// 1
// [2,3,4]
```

```
function test(a,b){
    a = 1
    b.a = 1
    b = {
        b:2
    }
}
var a = 0,
    b = {
        a:0
    };
test(a,b)
console.log(a,b)
// 0 {a:1}
```

函数表达式与函数返回值

```
无参数 ()=>{ ... }

一个参数 a => { ... }

多个参数 (a,b)=>{... }

返回值:

()=>1 === ()=>{ return 1 }

()=>({a:1,b:2}) === ()=>{ return {a:1,b:2}}
```

回调

阮一峰大大的 js异步编程4种方法

http://www.ruanyifeng.com/blog/2012/12/asynchronous%EF%BC%BFjavascript.html