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1 Spread+getter=:finnadie:

1.1 Abstract

A common pattern to "extends" object and or clone them is to use the spread operator, this can lead to this kind of bizarre behavior when used with getter:

```
[7]: let counter = 0;
const original = {
    get counter() {
        return counter++;
    }
};
const copy = {...original};
console.log('original.counter, expecting 0, but found:', original.counter);
// Okay, if original.counter is 1, if I call copy.counter, it should be 2, using the console.log('copy.counter, expecting 2, but found:', copy.counter);
```

original.counter, expecting 0, but found: 1 copy.counter, expecting 2, but found: 0

1.2 Problem

While getter looks like function, they are a Property without value and instead with a get implementation. Most read operation will use the [[Get]] internal method which will execute the get and use its return value as value. This means that, when copy an object containing getter properties, those are evaluated, and the result of the evaluation is then assigned in the spread object.

1.3 Solution

Instead of copying value, we need to copy property descriptors. ECMAScript comes with various methods to manipulate those: * Object.getOwnPropertyDescriptor: returns the Property Descriptor is like a Property, minus the name, which has been used/defined as the key given in the second parameter of the function. * Object.getOwnPropertyDescriptors: returns an object akin to a map between the name of all Properties and their respective Property Descriptor. * Object.defineProperty: Set a Property Descriptor on a given key on a given object, see it as the 'set' counterpart of Object.getOwnPropertyDescriptor * Object.defineProperties: Assign all Property Descriptor of a given object, on another object, using the same keys.

With the 2nd & 4th methods, we can craft a "spread for properties" like so: