

# What do {curly braces} around javascript variable name mean [duplicate]

Asked 5 years ago   Active 3 years, 3 months ago   Viewed 41k times



135

This question already has an answer here:

[What is this JavaScript syntax: {Ci, CC}? \[duplicate\]](#) 2 answers



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**EDIT** After looking at JSHint I found this '**destructuring expression**' is available in ES6 (use esnext option) or Mozilla JS extensions (use moz) and [this](#) however after reading it I still don't understand why it is used

I have come across the following code on [MDN](#)

```
var ui = require("sdk/ui");  
var { ActionButton } = require("sdk/ui/button/action");
```

What do the braces on the second line do and why are they used? Why are there no braces on the first line?

javascript

firefox

firefox-addon

edited Aug 7 '14 at 16:57

asked Aug 7 '14 at 16:44



Georgi Georgiev


1,281 4 21 30

**marked** as duplicate by [Bergi](#) javascript Aug 27 '15 at 21:09

This question has been asked before and already has an answer. If those answers do not fully address your question, please [ask a new question](#).

3 I think that's an EcmaScript 6 destructuring binding pattern. – [Pointy](#) Aug 7 '14 at 16:50

@Pointy after looking at JSHint I found this 'destructuring expression' is available in ES6 (use esnext option) or Mozilla JS extensions (use moz) and this however after reading it I still don't understand why it is used [developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/...](#) – [Georgi Georgiev](#) Aug 7 '14 at 16:54

- 4 @Bergi surely closing this as a duplicate of a pre-ES6 question whose answers claim that this is a JS 1.7 feature unique to Firefox isn't helpful? The world has changed since that question was asked and the answers there are obsolete - plus this question is drawing far more views. We should improve this Q&A pair to clearly include the history of this syntax so that nobody gets confused about the relationship between JS 1.7 and ES 6, then close the *other* question as a duplicate of *this* one. – [Mark Amery](#) Nov 23 '15 at 11:21 

@MarkAmery: Both these questions *ask* about the JS 1.7 feature, and are even tagged [firefox](#). For ES6 questions, I'm using [Javascript object bracket notation on left side to assign](#) as the canonical question. – [Bergi](#) Nov 23 '15 at 16:19

@Bergi Hmm. Given the context in which he found this code, you're clearly right that the code the OP was reading was using the JS 1.7 feature, but I think the OP in this case has come across this syntax and *doesn't know* which version of the syntax he's seeing. Wouldn't it be more useful to have a comprehensive duplicate target that explains that there are two specifications that introduce the syntax (as well as any differences between the two, although I think they're identical and the ES spec just copied the JavaScript 1.7 version exactly)? – [Mark Amery](#) Nov 23 '15 at 16:26

## 1 Answer



185



This is what's known as a [destructuring assignment](#), and it's a new feature of [JavaScript 1.7](#) (and [ECMAScript 6](#)) (Currently, only available in the FireFox JavaScript engine.) Roughly, it would translate into this:

```
var ActionButton = require("sdk/ui/button/action").ActionButton;
```

It seems silly in this example, as there's only one item being assigned. However, you'd be able to use this pattern to assign multiple variables at once:

```
{x, y} = foo;
```

Is the equivalent to:

```
x = foo.x;  
y = foo.y;
```

This can also be used for arrays. For example, you could easily swap two values without using a temporary variable:

```
var a = 1;  
var b = 3;  
  
[a, b] = [b, a];
```

Browser support can be tracked using [kangax' ES6 compatibility table](#).

edited May 13 '16 at 16:45



Daniel Samuels

476 4 20

answered Aug 7 '14 at 16:52



Mike Christensen

59.2k 40 175 280

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- 21 A much more useful example would be something like `{width, height, color} = options`, which would replace the lines `width = options.width;`  
`height = options.height;` `color = options.color` . – [meagar](#) ♦ Aug 7 '14 at 16:55
- 
- 2 @CaseyFalk - From what I can tell, `var {x, y} = ...` would be the equivalent of `var x = ...` and `var y = ...` and `{x, y} = ...` would be  
the equivalent of `x = ...` and `y = ...` – [Mike Christensen](#) Aug 7 '14 at 17:07
- 
- 2 @CaseyFalk - In other words, you're right. Since the example above was declaring `{ ActionButton }`, my *rough translation* was incorrect. I've  
updated it. – [Mike Christensen](#) Aug 7 '14 at 17:08
- 
- 1 I realize it was "rough" -- sorry to be nit-picky. :) Have an upvote. – [Casey Falk](#) Aug 7 '14 at 17:13
- 
- 3 "JavaScript 1.7 support was introduced in Firefox 2 (October 2006)" :D Anyway, it is part of the ECMA-6 draft ([assignment](#), [binding](#)), so it will [get](#)  
[broader browser support](#) in the foreseeable future. Also: `(function(arg1, {opt1, opt2}) { console.log(arg1, opt1, opt2); })(1, {opt1: 2,  
opt2: 3})` . Also: `var {ActionButton: ab} = ...;` – [nmaier](#) Aug 7 '14 at 17:36
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