

DWA_04.3 Knowledge Check_DWA4

1. Select three rules from the Airbnb Style Guide that you find **useful** and explain why.

a) [10.4](#) Only import from a path in one place. eslint: `no-duplicate-imports`

Why? Having multiple lines that import from the same path can make code harder to maintain.

```
// bad
import foo from 'foo';
// ... some other imports ... //
import { named1, named2 } from 'foo';

// good
import foo, { named1, named2 } from 'foo';

// good
import foo, {
  named1,
  named2,
} from 'foo';
```

It is important to avoid many links especially if you are importing from one file and I remember I was made this mistake and I really felt like it was a real eye opener when coach made me aware of this mistake.

b) [7.11](#) Spacing in a function signature. eslint: `space-before-function-paren`
`space-before-blocks`

Why? Consistency is good, and you shouldn't have to add or remove a space when adding or removing a name.

```
// bad
const f = function(){};
const g = function (){};
const h = function() {};
```

```
// good
const x = function () {};
```

When formatting a function, whitespace is allowed between the function name or `function` keyword and the opening paren. Named functions also require a space

between the **function** keyword and the function name, but anonymous functions require no whitespace. For example:

```
function withoutSpace(x) {  
    // ...  
}
```

```
function withSpace (x) {  
    // ...  
}
```

```
var anonymousWithoutSpace = function() {};
```

```
var anonymousWithSpace = function () {};
```

With regards to spacing it is important to add space not only for the sake of readability but even for code to look neat.

c) **8.3** In case the expression spans over multiple lines, wrap it in parentheses for better readability.

Why? It shows clearly where the function starts and ends.

```
// bad  
['get', 'post', 'put'].map((httpMethod) =>  
Object.prototype.hasOwnProperty.call(  
    httpMagicObjectWithAVeryLongName,  
    httpMethod,  
)  
);
```

```
// good  
['get', 'post', 'put'].map((httpMethod) => (  
    Object.prototype.hasOwnProperty.call(  
        httpMagicObjectWithAVeryLongName,  
        httpMethod,  
    )  
));
```

I like this one hence i normally use word wrap on Visual Studio Code, but now that I have learned that I can use parenthesis instead, I will use it instead of the other option I used to use.

2. Select three rules from the Airbnb Style Guide that you find **confusing** and explain why.

a) 6.4 Never use `eval()` on a string, it opens too many vulnerabilities. eslint: `no-eval`

JavaScript's `eval()` function is potentially dangerous and is often misused. Using `eval()` on untrusted code can open a program up to several different injection attacks. The use of `eval()` in most contexts can be substituted for a better, alternative approach to a problem.

```
var obj = { x: "foo" },  
    key = "x",  
    value = eval("obj." + key);
```

I really don't understand this and i tried to look it up but it is still confusing

b) 7.9 Always put default parameters last. eslint: `default-param-last`

```
// bad
```

```
function handleThings(opts = {}, name) {  
  
    // ...  
  
}
```

```
// good

function handleThings(name, opts = {}) {

  // ...

}
```

Putting default parameter at last allows function calls to omit optional tail arguments.

```
// Correct: optional argument can be omitted

function createUser(id, isAdmin = false) {}

createUser("tabby")
```

```
// Incorrect: optional argument can **not** be omitted

function createUser(isAdmin = false, id) {}

createUser(undefined, "tabby")
```

This one is a little unclear as well, and feel I need to look it up

c) [9.3](#) Methods can return `this` to help with method chaining.

```
// bad

Jedi.prototype.jump = function () {

  this.jumping = true;

  return true;

};
```

```
Jedi.prototype.setHeight = function (height) {  
    this.height = height;  
};
```

```
const luke = new Jedi();  
  
luke.jump(); // => true  
  
luke.setHeight(20); // => undefined
```

```
// good
```

```
class Jedi {  
    jump() {  
        this.jumping = true;  
        return this;  
    }
```

```
    setHeight(height) {  
        this.height = height;  
        return this;  
    }  
}
```

```
const luke = new Jedi();
```

```
luke.jump()
```

```
.setHeight(20);
```

This is confusing and I really can't explain why, but I need to research more
