

Non-extensible Applies to Private stage 2.7 status update

Mark S. Miller



Shu-yu Guo



Chip Morningstar



Erik Marks



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TC
39

Recap:

1.1 PrivateFieldAdd (*O*, *P*, *value*)

The abstract operation PrivateFieldAdd takes arguments *O* (an Object), *P* (a Private Name), and *value* (an ECMAScript language value) and returns either a normal completion containing UNUSED or a throw completion. It performs the following steps when called:

1. If *O*.[[Extensible]] is **false**, throw a **TypeError** exception.
2. If the *host* is a web browser, then
 - a. Perform ? HostEnsureCanAddPrivateElement(*O*).
3. Let *entry* be PrivateElementFind(*O*, *P*).
4. If *entry* is not EMPTY, throw a **TypeError** exception.
5. Append PrivateElement { [[Key]]: *P*, [[Kind]]: FIELD, [[Value]]: *value* } to *O*.[[PrivateElements]].
6. Return UNUSED.

1.2 PrivateMethodOrAccessorAdd (*O*, *method*)

The abstract operation PrivateMethodOrAccessorAdd takes arguments *O* (an Object) and *method* (a PrivateElement) and returns either a normal completion containing UNUSED or a throw completion. It performs the following steps when called:

1. **Assert**: *method*.[[Kind]] is either METHOD or ACCESSOR.
2. If *O*.[[Extensible]] is **false**, throw a **TypeError** exception.
3. If the *host* is a web browser, then
 - a. Perform ? HostEnsureCanAddPrivateElement(*O*).
4. Let *entry* be PrivateElementFind(*O*, *method*.[[Key]]).
5. If *entry* is not EMPTY, throw a **TypeError** exception.
6. Append *method* to *O*.[[PrivateElements]].
7. Return UNUSED.

Recap: Structs change shape

```
class Trojan {  
  constructor(key) { return key; }  
}  
class Tagger extends Trojan {  
  #value;  
  constructor(key, value) {  
    super(key);  
    this.#value = value;  
  }  
  static getOrThrow(obj) {  
    return obj.#value;  
  }  
}  
  
// struct instances born sealed  
new Tagger(struct, 'a'); // adds #value to struct anyway  
Tagger.getOrThrow(struct); // 'a'
```

Recap: Structs fixed shape

```
class Trojan {  
  constructor(key) { return key; }  
}  
class Tagger extends Trojan {  
  #value;  
  constructor(key, value) {  
    super(key);  
    this.#value = value;  
  }  
  static getOrThrow(obj) {  
    return obj.#value;  
  }  
}  
  
// struct instances born sealed  
new Tagger(struct, 'a'); // throws TypeError  
Tagger.getOrThrow(struct); // throws TypeError
```

Recap: Virtual object memory fails

```
class Trojan {
  constructor(key) { return key; }
}
class Tagger extends Trojan {
  #value;
  constructor(key, value) {
    super(key);
    this.#value = value;
  }
  static getOrThrow(obj) {
    return obj.#value;
  }
}

// vRep1 born frozen
new Tagger(vRep1, 'a'); // adds #value to vRep anyway
Tagger.getOrThrow(vRep1); // 'a'
// vRep1 gc'ed. Revived as frozen vRep2
Tagger.getOrThrow(vRep2); // throws TypeError
|
```

Recap: Virtual object memory works

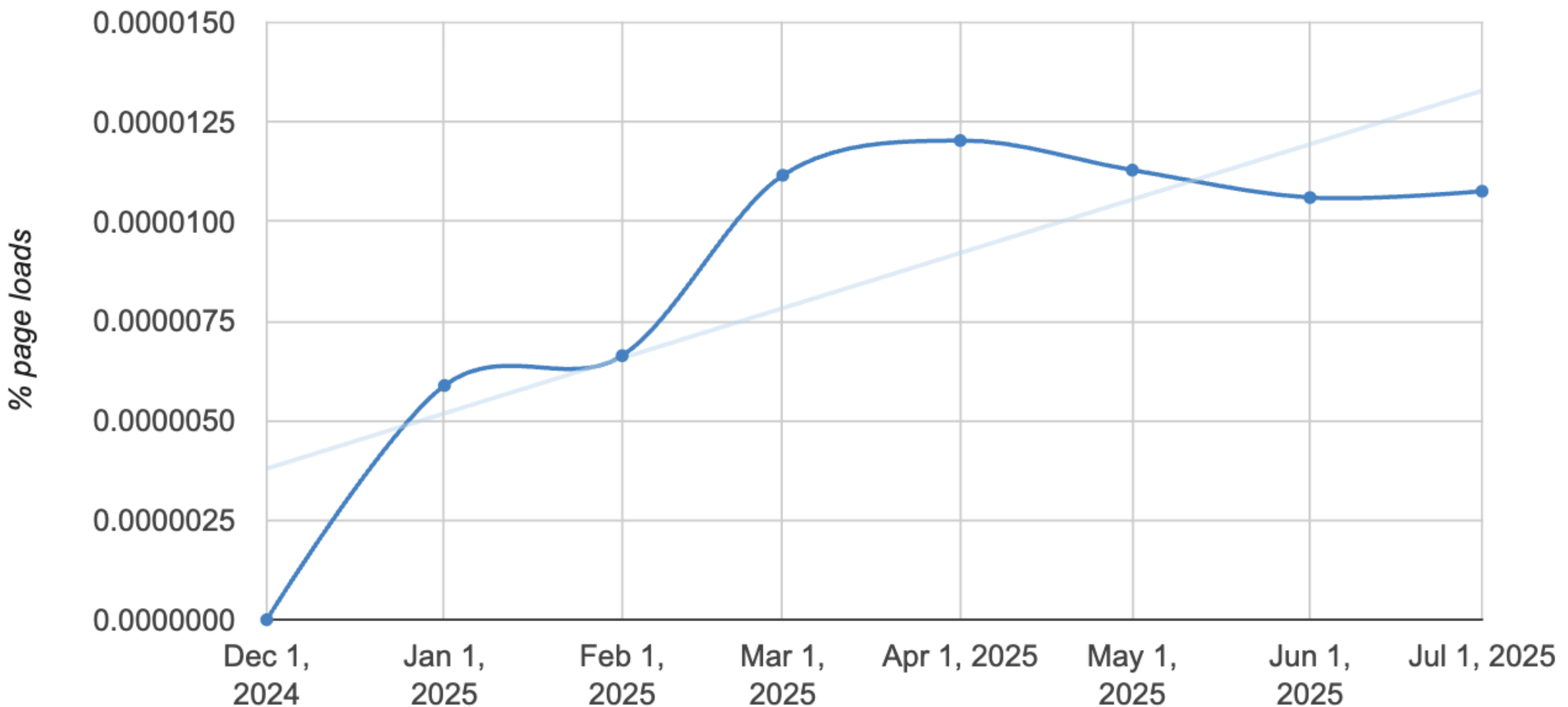
```
class Trojan {
  constructor(key) { return key; }
}
class Tagger extends Trojan {
  #value;
  constructor(key, value) {
    super(key);
    this.#value = value;
  }
  static getOrThrow(obj) {
    return obj.#value;
  }
}

// vRep1 born frozen
new Tagger(vRep1, 'a'); // throws TypeError
Tagger.getOrThrow(vRep1); // throws TypeError
// vRep1 gc'ed. Revived as frozen vRep2
Tagger.getOrThrow(vRep2); // throws TypeError
```

Recap++:

Percentage of page loads over time

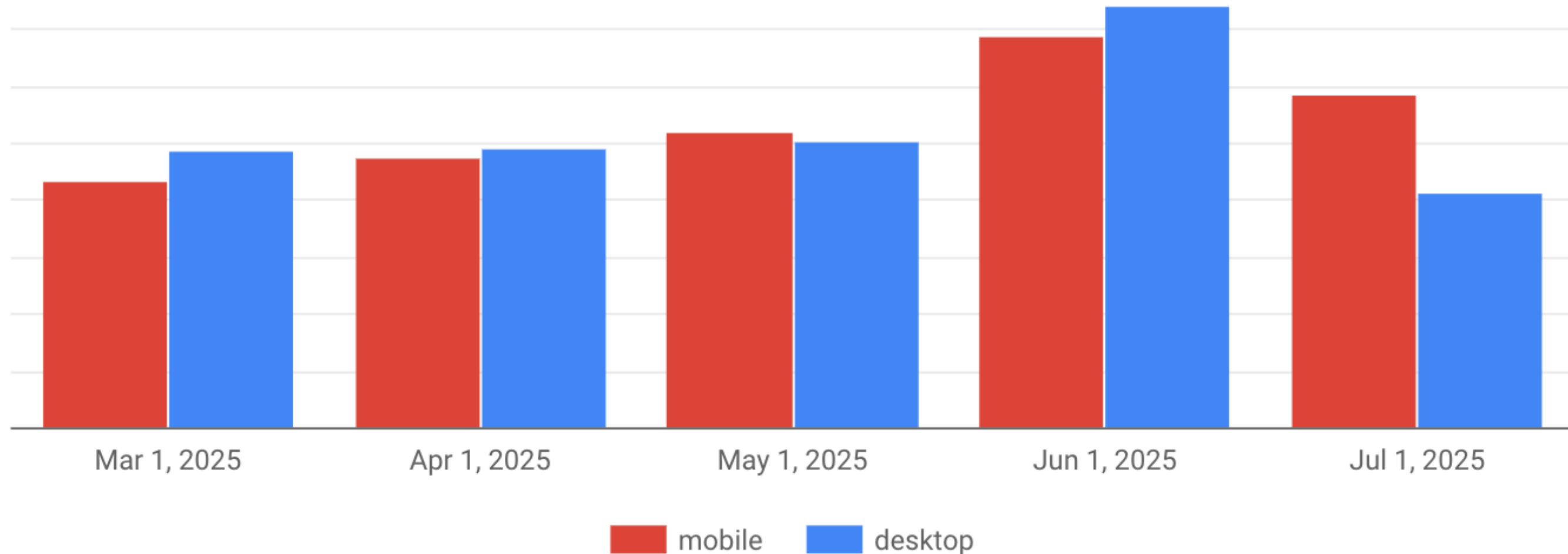
The chart below shows the percentage of page loads (in Chrome) that use this feature at least once. Data is across all channels and platforms. Newly added use counters that are not on Chrome stable yet only have data from the Chrome channels they're on.



Recap++:

Adoption of the feature on top sites

The chart below shows the adoption of the feature by the top URLs on the internet. Data from [HTTP Archive](#).



?

Note: The jump around July and December 2018 are because the corpus of URLs crawled by HTTP Archive increased. These jumps have no correlation with the jump in the top graph. See the [announcement](#) for more details.

Recap:

Web compat analysis #1

Open



syg opened 4 days ago

...

Chrome [use counter data](#) show there are indeed in-the-wild usage of extending non-extensible objects with private fields.

The percentage of page load is very low at time of this writing (0.000011%), and are found to be concentrated in two pieces of software.

disy Cadenza

Most breakages come from Cadenza, which seems to be a closed-source German GIS software. The pattern used is freezing a class with nothing but static fields using the RHS of a private field initializer. The minified version looks like the following.

```
class _ {  
  static F00 = ...;  
  static BAR = ...;  
  static #t = void (Object.keys(_).forEach((t) => {  
    _[t].type = t;  
  }), Object.freeze(_));  
}
```



Web compat analysis #1

Open



Jamesernator on Apr 18

...

The minified version looks like the following.

Given the field is only used for the initializer, there's a good chance it comes from Babel's downleveling of static blocks as that exhibits [basically this exact downleveling](#).

```
export class C {  
  static #F00 = "#F00";  
  static {  
    C.#F00 = #BAR in C;  
  }  
  static #BAR = C.#F00;  
  static {  
    Object.freeze(C);  
  }  
}
```

```
export class C {  
  static #F00 = "#F00";  
  static #_ = (() => C.#F00 = #BAR in C)();  
  static #BAR = (() => C.#F00)();  
  static #_2 = (() => Object.freeze(C))();  
}
```

Web compat analysis #1

Open



Jamesernator on Apr 18

...

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nicolo-ribaudo 11 minutes ago · edited by nicolo-ribaudo

Edits ▾

Member

...

```
export class C {
  static #F00 = "#F00";
  static {
    C.#F00 = #BAR in C;
  }
  static #BAR = C.#F00;
  static {
    Object.freeze(C);
  }
}
```

```
export class C {
  static #F00 = "#F00";
  static #_ = (() => C.#F00 = #BAR in C)();
  static #BAR = (() => C.#F00)();
  static #_2 = (() => Object.freeze(C))();
}
```

```
var lastBlocks;
export class C {
  static #F00 = "#F00";
  static #BAR = (
    (() => {
      C.#F00 = #BAR in C;
    })(),
    lastBlocks = (() => {
      Object.freeze(C);
    }),
    C.#F00
  );
}
lastBlocks();
```

Questions?

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The abstract operation PrivateMethodOrAccessorAdd takes arguments *O* (an Object) and *method* (a PrivateElement) and returns either a normal completion containing UNUSED or a throw completion. It performs the following steps when called:

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5. If *entry* is not EMPTY, throw a **TypeError** exception.
6. Append *method* to *O*.[[PrivateElements]].
7. Return UNUSED.