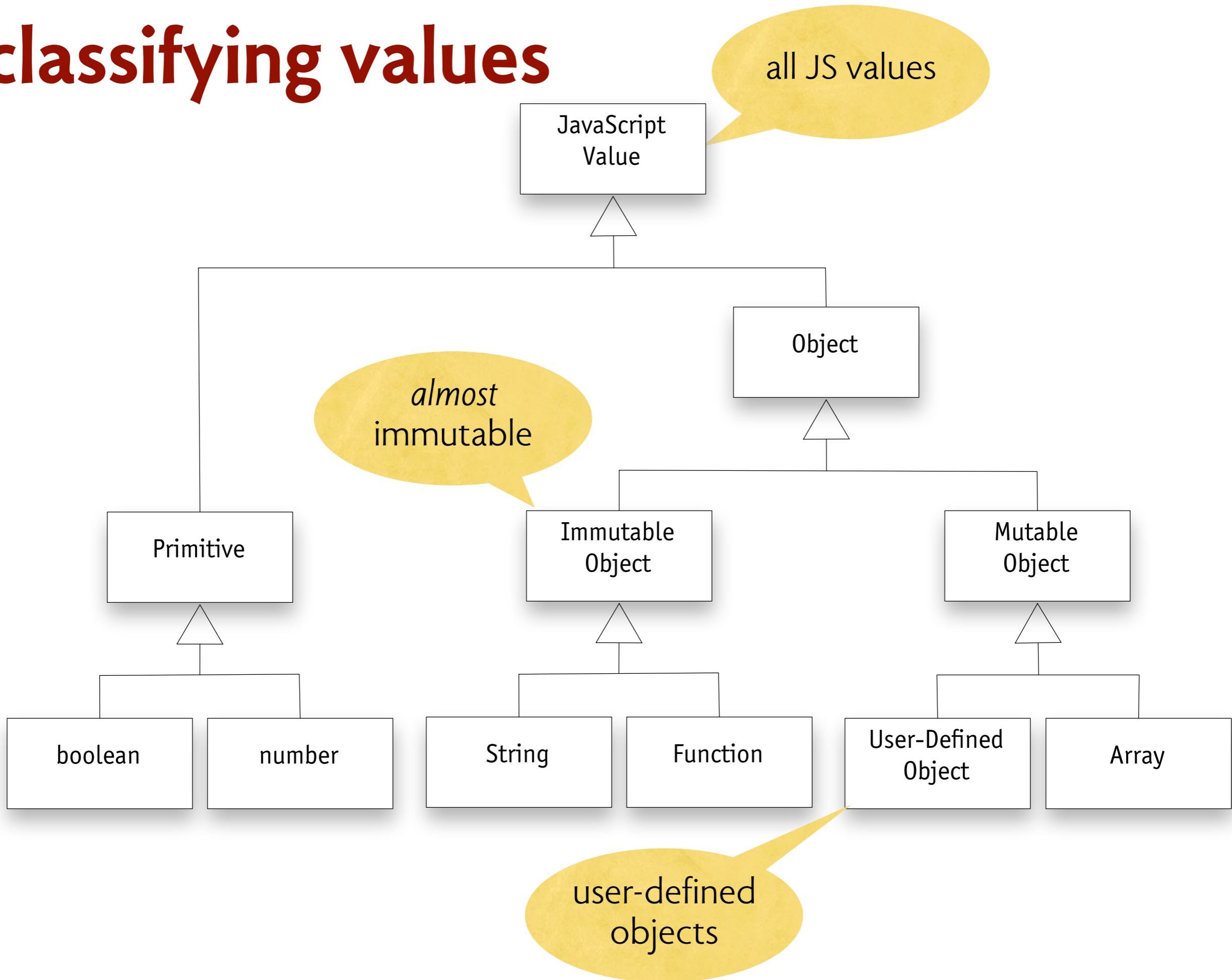


software studio

javascript: values & types

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classifying values



typeof

```
> typeof(1)
"number"

> typeof(false)
"boolean"

> typeof('a')
"string"

> typeof([])
"object"

> typeof({})
"object"

> typeof(null)
"object"

> typeof(function () {})
"function"

> typeof(undefined)
"undefined"

> typeof(typeof(1))
"string"
```

note: no array 'type'

note: no type type

aliasing & immutables

```
> x = ['h', 'i']  
["h", "i"]  
  
> y = x  
["h", "i"]  
  
> y[1] = 'o'  
"o"  
  
> x  
["h", "o"]
```

aliasing

```
> x = ['h', 'i']  
["h", "i"]  
  
> x[1] = 'o'  
"o"  
  
> x  
["h", "o"]  
  
> x = 'hi'  
"hi"  
  
> x[1]  
"i"  
  
> x[1] = 'o'  
"o"  
  
> x[1]  
"i"
```

some objects
can't be modified

immutables are our friends!

no mention of x
⇒ no change to x

equality and truthiness

like many scripting languages

- › features that save 3 seconds of typing
- › instead cost 3 hours of debugging

examples

- › behavior of built-in equality operator `==`
- › strange rules of “truthiness”

```
> 0 == ''  
true  
> 0 == '0'  
true  
> '' == '0'  
false
```

```
> 0 === ''  
false  
> 0 === '0'  
false  
> '' === '0'  
false
```

```
> (false) ? "true" : "false";  
"false"  
> (null) ? "true" : "false";  
"false"  
> (undefined) ? "true" : "false";  
"false"  
> (0) ? "true" : "false";  
"false"  
> (') ? "true" : "false";  
"false"  
> (undefined == null)  
true  
> (undefined === null)  
false
```

numbers & non-numbers

good news

- › no int vs float
- › exponents

bad news

- › strange NaN value
- › no infinite precision

puzzle

- › is this good practice?
`if (f() != NaN) {...}`
- › no, need
`if (isNaN(f())) {...}`

```
> 1 + 2
3
> 1.0 + 2
3
> 1/3
0.3333333333333333
> 1000000 * 1000000
1000000000000
> 1000000 * 1000000 * 1000000
1000000000000000000
> 1000000 * 1000000 * 1000000 * 1000000
1e+24
> 1/0
Infinity
> (1/0) * 0
NaN
```

```
> typeof(NaN)
"number"
> NaN === NaN
false
> NaN !== NaN
true
```

undefined, reference error & null

notions of bad access

- › ReferenceError exception
- › undefined value (built-in)
- › null (predefined value)

how to use them

- › ReferenceError: regard as failure if raised
- › null: best left unused, IMO
- › undefined: unavoidable (eg, optional args)

a little paradox

- › undefined is a defined value for a variable

```
> newvar
ReferenceError: newvar is not defined
> newvar = undefined
undefined
> newvar
undefined
> obj = {}
Object
> obj.f
undefined
> obj.f = null
null
```

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