
(Last Updated November 22, 2009)

8.6.1 Property Attributes

Table 6 (second row)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[[Set]]</th>
<th>Object or Undefined</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the value is an Object it must be a function Object. The function's [[Call]] internal method (8.6.2) is called with an arguments list containing the assigned value as its sole argument each time a set access of the property is performed. The effect of a property's [[Set]] internal method may, but is not required to, have an effect on the value returned by subsequent calls to the property's [[Get]] internal method.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.5 Declaration Binding Instantiation

(Starting with algorithm step 5)

5. For each FunctionDeclaration \( f \) in code, in source text order do
   a. Let \( fn \) be the Identifier in FunctionDeclaration \( f \).
   b. Let \( fo \) be the result of instantiating FunctionDeclaration \( f \) as described in Clause 13.
   c. Let \( funcAlreadyDeclared \) be the result of calling env's HasBinding concrete method passing \( fn \) as the argument.
   d. If \( funcAlreadyDeclared \) is false, call env's CreateMutableBinding concrete method passing \( fn \) and configurableBindings as the arguments.
   e. Call env's SetMutableBinding concrete method passing \( fn \), \( fo \), and strict as the arguments.

6. Let \( argumentsAlreadyDeclared \) be the result of calling env's HasBinding concrete method passing "arguments" as the argument.
7. If code is function code and \( argumentsAlreadyDeclared \) is false, then
   a. Let \( argsObj \) be the result of calling the abstract operation CreateArgumentsObject (10.6) passing \( func, names, args, env \) and strict as arguments.
   b. If strict is true, then
      i. Call env's CreateImmutableBinding concrete method passing the String "arguments" as the argument.
      ii. Call env's InitializeImmutableBinding concrete method passing "arguments" and \( argsObj \) as arguments.
   c. Else, then
      i. Call env's CreateMutableBinding concrete method passing the String "arguments" as the argument.
      ii. Call env's SetMutableBinding concrete method passing "arguments", \( argsObj \), and false as arguments.

8. For each VariableDeclaration and VariableDeclarationNoIn \( d \) in code, in source text order do
   a. Let \( dn \) be the Identifier in \( d \).
   b. Let \( varAlreadyDeclared \) be the result of calling env's HasBinding concrete method passing \( dn \) as the argument.
   c. If \( varAlreadyDeclared \) is false, then
      i. Call env's CreateMutableBinding concrete method passing \( dn \) and configurableBindings as the arguments.
Call env's SetMutableBinding concrete method passing \( dn \), \texttt{undefined} , and \texttt{strict} as the arguments.

11.8.5 The Abstract Relational Comparison Algorithm

1. If the \texttt{LeftFirst} flag is \texttt{true}, then

11.8.7 The \texttt{in} operator

1. Let \texttt{lref} be the result of evaluating \texttt{RelationalExpression}.
2. Let \texttt{lval} be \texttt{GetValue(lref)}.
3. Let \texttt{rref} be the result of evaluating \texttt{ShiftExpression}.
4. Let \texttt{rval} be \texttt{GetValue(rref)}.
5. If \texttt{Type(rval)} is not \texttt{Object}, throw a \texttt{TypeError} exception.
6. Return the result of calling the [[HasProperty]] internal method of \texttt{rval} with argument \texttt{ToString(lval)}.

12.6.4 The \texttt{for-in} Statement

The mechanics and order of enumerating the properties (step 6.a in the first algorithm, step 7.a in the second) is not specified. Properties of the object being enumerated may be deleted during enumeration. If a property that has not yet been visited during enumeration is deleted, then it will not be visited. If new properties are added to the object being enumerated during enumeration, the newly added properties are not guaranteed to be visited in the active enumeration.

15.1.3 URI Handling Function Properties

(Step 4.d(vii)(8) of Decode Algorithm)

8. Let \( F \) be the value obtained by applying the UTF-8 transformation to \texttt{Octets}, that is, from an array of octets into a 32-bit value. If \texttt{Octets} does not contain a valid UTF-8 encoding of a Unicode code point throw a \texttt{URIError} exception.

Annex E

15: In Edition 5, the following new properties are defined on built-in objects that exist in Edition 3:

- \texttt{Object.getPrototypeOf}, \texttt{Object.getOwnPropertyDescriptor}, \texttt{Object.getOwnPropertyNames}, \texttt{Object.create}, \texttt{Object.defineProperty}, \texttt{Object.defineProperties}, \texttt{Object.isSealed}, \texttt{Object.isFrozen}, \texttt{Object.isExtensible}, \texttt{Object.keys}, \texttt{Function.prototype.bind}, \texttt{Array.prototype.indexOf}, \texttt{Array.prototype.lastIndexOf}, \texttt{Array.prototype.every}, \texttt{Array.prototype.some}, \texttt{Array.prototype.forEach}, \texttt{Array.prototype.map}, \texttt{Array.prototype.filter}, \texttt{Array.prototype.reduce},...
Array.prototype.reduceRight, String.prototype.trim, Date.now,
Date.prototype.toISOString, Date.prototype.toJSON.