FunctionDeclarationInstantiation(func, argumentsList, env) Abstract Operation

SetFunctionName (F, name, prefix)  Abstract Operation

MakeConstructor (F, writablePrototype, prototype) Abstract Operation

AddRestrictedFunctionProperties ( F, realm ) Abstract Operation

GeneratorFunctionCreate (kind, ParameterList, Body, Scope, Strict) Abstract Operation

FunctionAllocate (functionPrototype, strict) Abstract Operation

Ordinary and Exotic Objects Behaviours

ObjectCreate(proto, InternalSlotsList) Abstract Operation

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ECMAScript Function Objects

FunctionInitialize (F, kind, Strict, ParameterList, Body, Scope) Abstract Operation

FunctionCreate (kind, ParameterList, Body, Scope, Strict) Abstract Operation

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Ordinary Object Internal Methods and Internal Slots

GetPrototypeOf (V)

GetOwnPropertyNames (P)

DefineOwnProperty (P, Desc)

Delete (P)

HasOwnProperty (P)

Enumerate ()

GetOwnPropertyNames ( )

GetPrototypeOf ( )

GetPropertyNames ( )

Delete (P, Receiver)

GetOwnPropertyNames (P, Receiver)

GetOwnPropertyNames (V, Receiver)

Delete (P, Receiver)

GetOwnPropertyNames (P, V, Receiver)

Delete (P, V, Receiver)
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Introduction

This Ecma Standard is based on several originating technologies, the most well known being JavaScript (Netscape) and JScript (Microsoft). The language was invented by Brendan Eich at Netscape and first appeared in that company’s Navigator 2.0 browser. It has appeared in all subsequent browsers from Netscape and in all browsers from Microsoft starting with Internet Explorer 3.0.

The development of this Standard started in November 1996. The first edition of this Ecma Standard was adopted by the Ecma General Assembly of June 1997.

That Ecma Standard was submitted to ISO/IEC JTC 1 for adoption under the fast-track procedure, and approved as international standard ISO/IEC 16262, in April 1998. The Ecma General Assembly of June 1998 approved the second edition of ECMA-262 to keep it fully aligned with ISO/IEC 16262. Changes between the first and the second edition are editorial in nature.


After publication of the third edition, ECMAScript achieved massive adoption in conjunction with the World Wide Web where it has become the programming language that is supported by essentially all web browsers. Significant work was done to develop a fourth edition of ECMAScript. Although that work was not completed and not published as the fourth edition of ECMAScript, it informs continuing evolution of the language. The fifth edition of ECMAScript (published as ECMA-262 5th edition) codified de facto interpretations of the language specification that have become common among browser implementations and added support for new features that had emerged since the publication of the third edition. Such features include accessor properties, reflective creation and inspection of objects, program control of property attributes, additional array manipulation functions, support for the JSON object encoding format, and a strict mode that provides enhanced error checking and program security.


This present sixth edition of the Standard...........

ECMAScript is a vibrant language and the evolution of the language is not complete. Significant technical enhancement will continue with future editions of this specification.

This Ecma Standard has been adopted by the General Assembly of <month> <year>.

---

Note: Please note that for ECMAScript Edition 4 the Ecma standard number “ECMA-262 Edition 4” was reserved but not used in the Ecma publication process. Therefore “ECMA-262 Edition 4” as an Ecma International publication does not exist.
“DISCLAIMER

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ECMAScript Language Specification

1 Scope
This Standard defines the ECMAScript scripting language.

2 Conformance
A conforming implementation of ECMAScript must provide and support all the types, values, objects, properties, functions, and program syntax and semantics described in this specification.

A conforming implementation of ECMAScript must interpret source code input in conformance with the Unicode Standard, Version 5.1.0 or later and ISO/IEC 10646. If the adopted ISO/IEC 10646-1 subset is not otherwise specified, it is presumed to be the Unicode set, collection 10646.

A conforming implementation of ECMAScript that provides an application programming interface that supports programs that need to adapt to the linguistic and cultural conventions used by different human languages and countries must implement the interface defined by the most recent edition of ECMA-402 that is compatible with this specification.

A conforming implementation of ECMAScript may provide additional types, values, objects, properties, and functions beyond those described in this specification. In particular, a conforming implementation of ECMAScript may provide properties not described in this specification, and values for those properties, for objects that are described in this specification.

A conforming implementation of ECMAScript may support program and regular expression syntax not described in this specification. In particular, a conforming implementation of ECMAScript may support program syntax that makes use of the “future reserved words” listed in subclause 11.6.2.2 of this specification.

3 Normative references
The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.


The Unicode Standard, Version 5.0, as amended by Unicode 5.1.0, or successor

Unicode Standard Annex #15, Unicode Normalization Forms, version Unicode 5.1.0, or successor
4 Overview

This section contains a non-normative overview of the ECMAScript language.

ECMAScript is an object-oriented programming language for performing computations and manipulating computational objects within a host environment. ECMAScript, as defined here, is not intended to be computationally self-sufficient; indeed, there are no provisions in this specification for input of external data or output of computed results. Instead, it is expected that the computational environment of an ECMAScript program will provide not only the objects and other facilities described in this specification but also certain environment-specific objects, whose description and behaviour are beyond the scope of this specification except to indicate that they may provide certain properties that can be accessed and certain functions that can be called from an ECMAScript program.

A scripting language is a programming language that is used to manipulate, customize, and automate the facilities of an existing system. In such systems, useful functionality is already available through a user interface, and the scripting language is a mechanism for exposing that functionality to program control. In this way, the existing system is said to provide a host environment of objects and facilities, which completes the capabilities of the scripting language. A scripting language is intended for use by both professional and non-professional programmers. ECMAScript was originally designed to be used as a scripting language, but has become widely used as a general purpose programming language.

ECMAScript was originally designed to be a Web scripting language, providing a mechanism to enliven Web pages in browsers and to perform server computation as part of a Web-based client-server architecture. ECMAScript is now used both as a general propose programming language and to provide core scripting capabilities for a variety of host environments. Therefore the core language is specified in this document apart from any particular host environment.

Some of the facilities of ECMAScript are similar to those used in other programming languages; in particular C, Java™, Self, and Scheme as described in:


4.1 Web Scripting

A web browser provides an ECMAScript host environment for client-side computation including, for instance, objects that represent windows, menus, pop-ups, dialog boxes, text areas, anchors, frames, history, cookies, and input/output. Further, the host environment provides a means to attach scripting code to events such as change of focus, page and image loading, unloading, error and abort, selection, form submission, and mouse actions. Scripting code appears within the HTML and the displayed page is a combination of user interface elements and fixed and computed text and images. The scripting code is reactive to user interaction and there is no need for a main program.

A web server provides a different host environment for server-side computation including objects representing requests, clients, and files; and mechanisms to lock and share data. By using browser-side and server-side scripting together, it is possible to distribute computation between the client and server while providing a customized user interface for a Web-based application.

Each Web browser and server that supports ECMAScript supplies its own host environment, completing the ECMAScript execution environment.

4.2 ECMAScript Overview

The following is an informal overview of ECMAScript—not all parts of the language are described. This overview is not part of the standard proper.

ECMAScript is object-based: basic language and host facilities are provided by objects, and an ECMAScript program is a cluster of communicating objects. In ECMAScript, an object is a collection of properties each with zero or more attributes that determine how each property can be used—for example, when the Writable attribute for a property is set to false, any attempt by executed ECMAScript code to change the value of the property fails. Properties are containers that hold other objects, primitive values, or functions. A primitive value is a member of one of the following built-in types: Undefined, Null, Boolean, Number, Symbol, and String; an object is a member of the remaining built-in type Object; and a function is a callable object. A function that is associated with an object via a property is a method.

ECMAScript defines a collection of built-in objects that round out the definition of ECMAScript entities. These built-in objects include the global object, the Object object, the Function object, the Array object, the String object, the Boolean object, the Number object, the Math object, the Date object, the RegExp object, the JSON object, and the Error objects Error, EvalError, RangeError, ReferenceError, SyntaxError, TypeError, and URIError.

ECMAScript also defines a set of built-in operators. ECMAScript operators include various unary operations, multiplicative operators, additive operators, bitwise shift operators, relational operators, equality operators, binary bitwise operators, binary logical operators, assignment operators, and the comma operator.

ECMAScript syntax intentionally resembles Java syntax. ECMAScript syntax is relaxed to enable it to serve as an easy-to-use scripting language. For example, a variable is not required to have its type declared nor are types associated with properties, and defined functions are not required to have their declarations appear textually before calls to them.
4.2.1 Objects

ECMAScript objects are not fundamentally class-based such as those in C++, Smalltalk, or Java. Instead, objects may be created in various ways including via a literal notation or via constructors which create objects and then execute code that initializes all or part of them by assigning initial values to their properties. Each constructor is a function that has a property named "prototype" that is used to implement prototype-based inheritance and shared properties. Objects are created by using constructors in new expressions; for example, `new Date(2009, 11)` creates a new Date object. Invoking a constructor without using new has consequences that depend on the constructor. For example, `Date()` produces a string representation of the current date and time rather than an object.

Every object created by a constructor has an implicit reference (called the object’s prototype) to the value of its constructor’s "prototype" property. Furthermore, a prototype may have a non-null implicit reference to its prototype, and so on; this is called the prototype chain. When a reference is made to a property in an object, that reference is to the property of that name in the first object in the prototype chain that contains a property of that name. In other words, first the object mentioned directly is examined for such a property; if that object contains the named property, that is the property to which the reference refers; if that object does not contain the named property, the prototype for that object is examined next; and so on.

![Figure 1 — Object/Prototype Relationships](image)

In a class-based object-oriented language, in general, state is carried by instances, methods are carried by classes, and inheritance is only of structure and behaviour. In ECMAScript, the state and methods are carried by objects, while structure, behaviour, and state are all inherited.

All objects that do not directly contain a particular property that their prototype contains share that property and its value. Figure 1 illustrates this:
CF is a constructor (and also an object). Five objects have been created by using new expressions: cf₁, cf₂, cf₃, cf₄, and cf₅. Each of these objects contains properties named q₁ and q₂. The dashed lines represent the implicit prototype relationship; so, for example, cf₃'s prototype is CFₚ. The constructor, CF, has two properties itself, named P₁ and P₂, which are not visible to CFₚ, cf₁, cf₂, cf₃, cf₄, or cf₅. The property named CFP₁ in CFₚ is shared by cf₁, cf₂, cf₃, cf₄, and cf₅ (but not by CF), as are any properties found in CFₚ's implicit prototype chain that are not named q₁, q₂, or CFP₁. Notice that there is no implicit prototype link between CF and CFₚ.

Unlike most class-based object languages, properties can be added to objects dynamically by assigning values to them. That is, constructors are not required to name or assign values to all or any of the constructed object's properties. In the above diagram, one could add a new shared property for cf₁, cf₂, cf₃, cf₄, and cf₅ by assigning a new value to the property in CFₚ.

Although ECMAScript objects are not inherently class-based, it is often convenient to define class-like abstractions based upon a common pattern of constructor functions, prototype objects, and methods. The ECMAScript built-in object themselves follow such a class-like pattern. The ECMAScript language includes syntactic class definitions that permit programmers to concisely define objects that conform to the same class-like abstraction pattern used by the built-in objects.

4.2.2 The Strict Variant of ECMAScript

The ECMAScript Language recognizes the possibility that some users of the language may wish to restrict their usage of some features available in the language. They might do so in the interests of security, to avoid what they consider to be error-prone features, to get enhanced error checking, or for other reasons of their choosing. In support of this possibility, ECMAScript defines a strict variant of the language. The strict variant of the language excludes some specific syntactic and semantic features of the regular ECMAScript language and modifies the detailed semantics of some features. The strict variant also specifies additional error conditions that must be reported by throwing error exceptions in situations that are not specified as errors by the non-strict form of the language.

The strict variant of ECMAScript is commonly referred to as the strict mode of the language. Strict mode selection and use of the strict mode syntax and semantics of ECMAScript is explicitly made at the level of individual ECMAScript code units. Because strict mode is selected at the level of a syntactic code unit, strict mode only imposes restrictions that have local effect within such a code unit. Strict mode does not restrict or modify any aspect of the ECMAScript semantics that must operate consistently across multiple code units. A complete ECMAScript program may be composed for both strict mode and non-strict mode ECMAScript code units. In this case, strict mode only applies when actually executing code that is defined within a strict mode code unit.

In order to conform to this specification, an ECMAScript implementation must implement both the full unrestricted ECMAScript language and the strict mode variant of the ECMAScript language as defined by this specification. In addition, an implementation must support the combination of unrestricted and strict mode code units into a single composite program.

4.3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

4.3.1 type
set of data values as defined in clause 6 of this specification
4.3.2 primitive value
member of one of the types Undefined, Null, Boolean, Number, Symbol, or String as defined in clause 6

NOTE A primitive value is a datum that is represented directly at the lowest level of the language implementation.

4.3.3 object
member of the type Object

NOTE An object is a collection of properties and has a single prototype object. The prototype may be the null value.

4.3.4 constructor
function object that creates and initializes objects

NOTE The value of a constructor’s “prototype” property is a prototype object that is used to implement inheritance and shared properties.

4.3.5 prototype
object that provides shared properties for other objects

NOTE When a constructor creates an object, that object implicitly references the constructor’s “prototype” property for the purpose of resolving property references. The constructor’s “prototype” property can be referenced by the program expression constructor.prototype, and properties added to an object’s prototype are shared, through inheritance, by all objects sharing the prototype. Alternatively, a new object may be created with an explicitly specified prototype by using the Object.create built-in function.

4.3.6 ordinary object
object that has the default behaviour for the essential internal methods that must be supported by all objects.

4.3.7 exotic object
object that has does not have the default behaviour for one or more of the essential internal methods that must be supported by all objects.

NOTE Any object that is not an ordinary object is an exotic object.

4.3.8 standard object
object whose semantics are defined by this specification.

4.3.9 built-in object
object supplied by an ECMAScript implementation, independent of the host environment, that is present at the start of the execution of an ECMAScript program
NOTE Standard built-in objects are defined in this specification, and an ECMAScript implementation may specify and define others. A **built-in constructor** is a built-in object that is also a constructor.

4.3.10 **undefined value**
primitive value used when a variable has not been assigned a value

4.3.11 **Undefined type**
type whose sole value is the **undefined** value

4.3.12 **null value**
primitive value that represents the intentional absence of any object value

4.3.13 **Null type**
type whose sole value is the null value

4.3.14 **Boolean value**
member of the Boolean type

NOTE There are only two Boolean values, **true** and **false**.

4.3.15 **Boolean type**
type consisting of the primitive values **true** and **false**

4.3.16 **Boolean object**
member of the Object type that is an instance of the standard built-in **Boolean** constructor

NOTE A Boolean object is created by using the **Boolean** constructor in a **new** expression, supplying a Boolean value as an argument. The resulting object has an internal slot whose value is the Boolean value. A Boolean object can be coerced to a Boolean value.

4.3.17 **String value**
primitive value that is a finite ordered sequence of zero or more 16-bit unsigned integer

NOTE A String value is a member of the String type. Each integer value in the sequence usually represents a single 16-bit unit of UTF-16 text. However, ECMAScript does not place any restrictions or requirements on the values except that they must be 16-bit unsigned integers.

4.3.18 **String type**
set of all possible String values

4.3.19 **String object**
member of the Object type that is an instance of the standard built-in **String** constructor
NOTE   A String object is created by using the `String` constructor in a `new` expression, supplying a String value as an argument. The resulting object has an internal slot whose value is the String value. A String object can be coerced to a String value by calling the `String` constructor as a function (21.1.1.1).

4.3.20
Number value
primitive value corresponding to a double-precision 64-bit binary format IEEE 754 value

NOTE   A Number value is a member of the Number type and is a direct representation of a number.

4.3.21
Number type
set of all possible Number values including the special “Not-a-Number” (NaN) value, positive infinity, and negative infinity

4.3.22
Number object
member of the Object type that is an instance of the standard built-in `Number` constructor

NOTE   A Number object is created by using the `Number` constructor in a `new` expression, supplying a Number value as an argument. The resulting object has an internal slot whose value is the Number value. A Number object can be coerced to a Number value by calling the `Number` constructor as a function (20.1.1.1).

4.3.23
Infinity
number value that is the positive infinite Number value

4.3.24
NaN
number value that is an IEEE 754 “Not-a-Number” value

4.3.25
Symbol value
primitive value that represents a unique, non-String Object property key.

4.3.26
Symbol type
set of all possible Symbol values

4.3.27
Symbol object
member of the Object type that is an instance of the standard built-in `Symbol` constructor

4.3.28
function
member of the Object type that may be invoked as a subroutine

NOTE   In addition to its properties, a function contains executable code and state that determine how it behaves when invoked. A function's code may or may not be written in ECMAScript.
4.3.29
built-in function
built-in object that is a function

NOTE Examples of built-in functions include `parseInt` and `Math.exp`. An implementation may provide implementation-dependent built-in functions that are not described in this specification.

4.3.30
property
association between a key and a value that is a part of an object. The key be either a String value or a Symbol value.

NOTE Depending upon the form of the property the value may be represented either directly as a data value (a primitive value, an object, or a function object) or indirectly by a pair of accessor functions.

4.3.31
method
function that is the value of a property

NOTE When a function is called as a method of an object, the object is passed to the function as its `this` value.

4.3.32
built-in method
method that is a built-in function

NOTE Standard built-in methods are defined in this specification, and an ECMAScript implementation may specify and provide other additional built-in methods.

4.3.33
attribute
internal value that defines some characteristic of a property

4.3.34
own property
property that is directly contained by its object

4.3.35
inherited property
property of an object that is not an own property but is a property (either own or inherited) of the object’s prototype

4.4 Organization of This Specification

The remainder of this specification is organized as follows:

Clause 5 defines the notational conventions used throughout the specification.

Clauses 6–8.5.1 define the execution environment within which ECMAScript programs operate.

Clauses 10–16 define the actual ECMAScript programming language including its syntactic encoding and the execution semantics of all language features.
Clauses 17–26 define the ECMAScript standard library. It includes the definitions of all of the standard objects that are available for use by ECMAScript programs as they execute.

5 Notational Conventions

5.1 Syntactic and Lexical Grammars

5.1.1 Context-Free Grammars

A context-free grammar consists of a number of productions. Each production has an abstract symbol called a nonterminal as its left-hand side, and a sequence of zero or more nonterminal and terminal symbols as its right-hand side. For each grammar, the terminal symbols are drawn from a specified alphabet.

A chain production is a production that has exactly one nonterminal symbol on its right-hand side along with zero or more terminal symbols.

Starting from a sentence consisting of a single distinguished nonterminal, called the goal symbol, a given context-free grammar specifies a language, namely, the (perhaps infinite) set of possible sequences of terminal symbols that can result from repeatedly replacing any nonterminal in the sequence with a right-hand side of a production for which the nonterminal is the left-hand side.

5.1.2 The Lexical and RegExp Grammars

A lexical grammar for ECMAScript is given in clause 11. This grammar has as its terminal symbols Unicode code points that conform to the rules for SourceCharacter defined in 10.1. It defines a set of productions, starting from the goal symbol InputElementDiv or InputElementRegExp, that describe how sequences of such code points are translated into a sequence of input elements.

Input elements other than white space and comments form the terminal symbols for the syntactic grammar for ECMAScript and are called ECMAScript tokens. These tokens are the reserved words, identifiers, literals, and punctuation of the ECMAScript language. Moreover, line terminators, although not considered to be tokens, also become part of the stream of input elements and guide the process of automatic semicolon insertion (11.9). Simple white space and single-line comments are discarded and do not appear in the stream of input elements for the syntactic grammar. A MultiLineComment (that is, a comment of the form “/* … */” regardless of whether it spans more than one line) is likewise simply discarded if it contains no line terminator; but if a MultiLineComment contains one or more line terminators, then it is replaced by a single line terminator, which becomes part of the stream of input elements for the syntactic grammar.

A RegExp grammar for ECMAScript is given in 21.2.1. This grammar also has as its terminal symbols the code points as defined by SourceCharacter. It defines a set of productions, starting from the goal symbol Pattern, that describe how sequences of code points are translated into regular expression patterns.

Productions of the lexical and RegExp grammars are distinguished by having two colons “::” as separating punctuation. The lexical and RegExp grammars share some productions.
5.1.3 The Numeric String Grammar

Another grammar is used for translating Strings into numeric values. This grammar is similar to the part of the lexical grammar having to do with numeric literals and has as its terminal symbols SourceCharacter. This grammar appears in 7.1.3.1.

Productions of the numeric string grammar are distinguished by having three colons “:::” as punctuation.

5.1.4 The Syntactic Grammar

The syntactic grammar for ECMAScript is given in clauses 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15. This grammar has ECMAScript tokens defined by the lexical grammar as its terminal symbols (5.1.2). It defines a set of productions, starting from the goal symbol Script, that describe how sequences of tokens can form syntactically correct independent components of an ECMAScript programs.

When a stream of code points is to be parsed as an ECMAScript script, it is first converted to a stream of input elements by repeated application of the lexical grammar; this stream of input elements is then parsed by a single application of the syntactic grammar. The script is syntactically in error if the tokens in the stream of input elements cannot be parsed as a single instance of the goal nonterminal Script, with no tokens left over.

Productions of the syntactic grammar are distinguished by having just one colon “::” as punctuation.

The syntactic grammar as presented in clauses 12, 13, 14 and 15 is actually not a complete account of which token sequences are accepted as correct ECMAScript scripts. Certain additional token sequences are also accepted, namely, those that would be described by the grammar if only semicolons were added to the sequence in certain places (such as before line terminator characters). Furthermore, certain token sequences that are described by the grammar are not considered acceptable if a line terminator character appears in certain “awkward” places.

In certain cases in order to avoid ambiguities the syntactic grammar uses generalized productions that permit token sequences that are not valid ECMAScript scripts. For example, this technique is used for object literals and object destructuring patterns. In such cases a more restrictive supplemental grammar is provided that further restricts the acceptable token sequences. In certain contexts, when explicitly specific, the input elements corresponding to such a production are parsed again using a goal symbol of a supplemental grammar. The script is syntactically in error if the tokens in the stream of input elements cannot be parsed as a single instance of the supplemental goal symbol, with no tokens left over.

5.1.5 Grammar Notation

Terminal symbols of the lexical, RegExp, and numeric string grammars, and some of the terminal symbols of the other grammars, are shown in fixed width font, both in the productions of the grammars and throughout this specification whenever the text directly refers to such a terminal symbol. These are to appear in a script exactly as written. All terminal symbol code points specified in this way are to be understood as the appropriate Unicode code points from the Basic Latin range, as opposed to any similar-looking code points from other Unicode ranges.

Nonterminal symbols are shown in italic type. The definition of a nonterminal (also called a “production”) is introduced by the name of the nonterminal being defined followed by one or more colons. (The number of colons indicates to which grammar the production belongs.) One or more alternative right-hand sides for the nonterminal then follow on succeeding lines. For example, the syntactic definition:
WhileStatement:

\[ \text{while ( Expression ) Statement} \]

states that the nonterminal WhileStatement represents the token while, followed by a left parenthesis token, followed by an Expression, followed by a right parenthesis token, followed by a Statement. The occurrences of Expression and Statement are themselves nonterminals. As another example, the syntactic definition:

\[
\text{ArgumentList : AssignmentExpression ArgumentList} \, \text{AssignmentExpression}
\]

states that an ArgumentList may represent either a single AssignmentExpression or an ArgumentList, followed by a comma, followed by an AssignmentExpression. This definition of ArgumentList is recursive, that is, it is defined in terms of itself. The result is that an ArgumentList may contain any positive number of arguments, separated by commas, where each argument expression is an AssignmentExpression. Such recursive definitions of nonterminals are common.

The subscripted suffix "\(opt\)" which may appear after a terminal or nonterminal, indicates an optional symbol. The alternative containing the optional symbol actually specifies two right-hand sides, one that omits the optional element and one that includes it. This means that:

\[
\text{VariableDeclaration : BindingIdentifier Initializer} \_\text{opt}
\]

is a convenient abbreviation for:

\[
\text{VariableDeclaration : BindingIdentifier BindingIdentifier Initializer}
\]

and that:

\[
\text{IterationStatement : for ( LexicalDeclaration Expression} \_\text{opt ; Expression} \_\text{opt ) Statement}
\]

is a convenient abbreviation for:

\[
\text{IterationStatement : for ( LexicalDeclaration ; Expression} \_\text{opt ) Statement}
\]

\[
\text{IterationStatement : for ( LexicalDeclaration Expression ; Expression} \_\text{opt ) Statement}
\]

which in turn is an abbreviation for:

\[
\text{IterationStatement : for ( LexicalDeclaration ; Statement}
\]

\[
\text{IterationStatement : for ( LexicalDeclaration ; Expression ) Statement}
\]

\[
\text{IterationStatement : for ( LexicalDeclaration Expression ; Statement}
\]

\[
\text{IterationStatement : for ( LexicalDeclaration Expression ; Expression ) Statement}
\]

so, in this example, the nonterminal IterationStatement actually has four alternative right-hand sides.
A production may be parameterized by a subscripted annotation of the form "[parameters]", which may appear as a suffix to the nonterminal symbol defined by the production. "parameters" may be either a single name or a comma separated list of names. A parameterized production is shorthand for a set of productions defining all combinations of the parameter names, preceded by an underscore, appended to the parameterized nonterminal symbol. This means that:

```
StatementList[ Return]  :
  ReturnStatement
  ExpressionStatement
```

is a convenient abbreviation for:

```
StatementList  :
  ReturnStatement
  ExpressionStatement
StatementList_Return  :
  ReturnStatement
  ExpressionStatement
```

and that:

```
StatementList[ Return, In]  :
  ReturnStatement
  ExpressionStatement
StatementList_Return_In  :
  ReturnStatement
  ExpressionStatement
```

Multiple parameters produce a combinatory number of productions, not all of which are necessarily referenced in a complete grammar.

References to nonterminals on the right hand side of a production can also be parameterized. For example:

```
StatementList  :
  ReturnStatement
  ExpressionStatement[ ]
```

is equivalent to saying:

\[
\text{StatementList} : \\
\quad \text{ReturnStatement} \\
\quad \text{ExpressionStatement}_\text{In}
\]

A nonterminal reference may have both a parameter list and an "opt" suffix. For example:

\[
\text{VariableDeclaration} : \\
\quad \text{BindingIdentifier Initializer}_{\text{opt}}
\]
is an abbreviation for:

\[
\text{VariableDeclaration} : \\
\quad \text{BindingIdentifier} \\
\quad \text{BindingIdentifier Initializer}_\text{In}
\]

Prefixing a parameter name with "?" on a right hand side nonterminal reference makes that parameter value dependent upon the occurrence of the parameter name on the reference to the current production's left hand side symbol. For example:

\[
\text{VariableDeclaration}_{\text{opt}} : \\
\quad \text{BindingIdentifier Initializer}_{\text{opt}}
\]
is an abbreviation for:

\[
\text{VariableDeclaration} : \\
\quad \text{BindingIdentifier Initializer} \\
\quad \text{VariableDeclaration}_\text{In} : \\
\quad \text{BindingIdentifier Initializer}_\text{In}
\]

If a right hand side alternative is prefixed with "[parameter]" that alternative is only available if the named parameter was used in referencing the production's nonterminal symbol. If a right hand side alternative is prefixed with "[parameter]" that alternative is only available if the named parameter was not used in referencing the production's nonterminal symbol. This means that:

\[
\text{StatementList}_{\text{opt}} : \\
\quad [\text{Return}] \text{ReturnStatement} \\
\quad \text{ExpressionStatement}
\]
is an abbreviation for:

\[
\text{StatementList} : \\
\quad \text{ExpressionStatement}
\]

\[
\text{StatementList}_\text{Return} : \\
\quad \text{ReturnStatement} \\
\quad \text{ExpressionStatement}
\]

and that
StatementListDefault ::
  [return] ReturnStatement
  ExpressionStatement

is an abbreviation for:

StatementList ::
  ReturnStatement
  ExpressionStatement

StatementList_Return ::
  ExpressionStatement

When the words "one of" follow the colon(s) in a grammar definition, they signify that each of the terminal symbols on the following line or lines is an alternative definition. For example, the lexical grammar for ECMAScript contains the production:

NonZeroDigit :: one of
  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9

which is merely a convenient abbreviation for:

NonZeroDigit ::
  1
  2
  3
  4
  5
  6
  7
  8
  9

If the phrase "[empty]" appears as the right-hand side of a production, it indicates that the production’s right-hand side contains no terminals or nonterminals.

If the phrase "[lookahead ≠ terminal]" appears in the right-hand side of a production, it indicates that the production may not be used if the immediately following input token is a member of the given set. The set can be written as a list of terminals enclosed in curly braces. For convenience, the set can also be written as a nonterminal, in which case it represents the set of all terminals to which that nonterminal could expand. If the set consists of a single terminal the phrase "[lookahead ≠ terminal]" may be used.

For example, given the definitions

DecimalDigit :: one of
  0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9

DecimalDigits ::
  DecimalDigit
  DecimalDigits DecimalDigit

the definition
LookaheadExample ::
  n [lookahead c {1, 3, 5, 7, 9}] DecimalDigits
  DecimalDigit [lookahead & DecimalDigit]

matches either the letter n followed by one or more decimal digits the first of which is even, or a decimal digit not followed by another decimal digit.

If the phrase "[no LineTerminator here]" appears in the right-hand side of a production of the syntactic grammar, it indicates that the production is a restricted production: it may not be used if a LineTerminator occurs in the input stream at the indicated position. For example, the production:

```
ThrowStatement :
  throw [no LineTerminator here] Expression ;
```

indicates that the production may not be used if a LineTerminator occurs in the script between the throw token and the Expression.

Unless the presence of a LineTerminator is forbidden by a restricted production, any number of occurrences of LineTerminator may appear between any two consecutive tokens in the stream of input elements without affecting the syntactic acceptability of the script.

The lexical grammar has multiple goal symbols and the appropriate goal symbol to use depends upon the syntactic grammar context. If a phrase of the form "[Lexical goal LexicalGoalSymbol]" appears on the right-hand-side of a syntactic production then the next token must be lexically recognized using the indicated goal symbol. In the absence of such a phrase the default lexical goal symbol is used.

When an alternative in a production of the lexical grammar or the numeric string grammar appears to be a multi-code point token, it represents the sequence of code points that would make up such a token.

The right-hand side of a production may specify that certain expansions are not permitted by using the phrase "but not" and then indicating the expansions to be excluded. For example, the production:

```
Identifier ::
  IdentifierName but not ReservedWord
```

means that the nonterminal Identifier may be replaced by any sequence of code points that could replace IdentifierName provided that the same sequence of code points could not replace ReservedWord.

Finally, a few nonterminal symbols are described by a descriptive phrase in sans-serif type in cases where it would be impractical to list all the alternatives:

```
SourceCharacter ::
  any Unicode code point
```

5.2 Algorithm Conventions

The specification often uses a numbered list to specify steps in an algorithm. These algorithms are used to precisely specify the required semantics of ECMAScript language constructs. The algorithms are not intended to imply the use of any specific implementation technique. In practice, there may be more efficient algorithms available to implement a given feature.
Algorithms may be explicitly parameterized, in which case the names and usage of the parameters must be provided as part of the algorithm's definition. In order to facilitate their use in multiple parts of this specification, some algorithms, called abstract operations, are named and written in parameterized functional form so that they may be referenced by name from within other algorithms.

Algorithms may be associated with productions of one of the ECMAScript grammars. A production that has multiple alternative definitions will typically have a distinct algorithm for each alternative. When an algorithm is associated with a grammar production, it may reference the terminal and nonterminal symbols of the production alternative as if they were parameters of the algorithm. When used in this manner, nonterminal symbols refer to the actual alternative definition that is matched when parsing the script source code.

When an algorithm is associated with a production alternative, the alternative is typically shown without any "[ ]" grammar annotations. Such annotations should only affect the syntactic recognition of the alternative and have no effect on the associated semantics for the alternative.

Unless explicitly specified otherwise, all chain productions have an implicit associated definition for every algorithm that might be applied to that production's left-hand side nonterminal. The implicit definition simply reaps the same algorithm name with the same parameters, if any, to the chain production's sole right-hand side nonterminal and then result. For example, assume there is a production:

```
Block : { StatementList }
```

but there is no corresponding Evaluation algorithm that is explicitly specified for that production. If in some algorithm there is a statement of the form: "Return the result of evaluating Block" it is implicit that an Evaluation algorithm exists of the form:

```
Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

Block : { StatementList }
```

1. Return the result of evaluating StatementList.

For clarity of expression, algorithm steps may be subdivided into sequential substeps. Substeps are indented and may themselves be further divided into indented substeps. Outline numbering conventions are used to identify substeps with the first level of substeps labelled with lower case alphabetic characters and the second level of substeps labelled with lower case roman numerals. If more than three levels are required these rules repeat with the fourth level using numeric labels. For example:

```
1. Top-level step
   a. Substep.
   b. Substep.
      i. Subsubstep.
         1. Subsubsubstep
            a. Subsubsubsubstep
            i. Subsubsubsubsubstep
```

A step or substep may be written as an "if" predicate that conditions its substeps. In this case, the substeps are only applied if the predicate is true. If a step or substep begins with the word "else", it is a predicate that is the negation of the preceding "if" predicate step at the same level.

A step may specify the iterative application of its substeps.
A step may assert an invariant condition of its algorithm. Such assertions are used to make explicit algorithmic invariants that would otherwise be implicit. Such assertions add no additional semantic requirements and hence need not be checked by an implementation. They are used simply to clarify algorithms.

Mathematical operations such as addition, subtraction, negation, multiplication, division, and the mathematical functions defined later in this clause should always be understood as computing exact mathematical results on mathematical real numbers, which do not include infinities and do not include a negative zero that is distinguished from positive zero. Algorithms in this standard that model floating-point arithmetic include explicit steps, where necessary, to handle infinities and signed zero and to perform rounding. If a mathematical operation or function is applied to a floating-point number, it should be understood as being applied to the exact mathematical value represented by that floating-point number; such a floating-point number must be finite, and if it is +0 or −0 then the corresponding mathematical value is simply 0.

The mathematical function abs(x) produces the absolute value of x, which is −x if x is negative (less than zero) and otherwise is x itself.

The mathematical function sign(x) produces 1 if x is positive and −1 if x is negative. The sign function is not used in this standard for cases when x is zero.

The mathematical function min(x1, x2, ..., xn) produces the mathematically smallest of x1 through xn.

The notation “x modulo y” (y must be finite and nonzero) computes a value k of the same sign as y (or zero) such that abs(k) < abs(y) and x−k = q•y for some integer q.

The mathematical function floor(x) produces the largest integer (closest to positive infinity) that is not larger than x.

NOTE floor(x) = x−(x modulo 1).

5.3 Static Semantic Rules

Context-free grammars are not sufficiently powerful to express all the rules that define whether a stream of input elements form a valid ECMAScript script that may be evaluated. In some situations additional rules are needed that may be expressed using either ECMAScript algorithm conventions or prose requirements. Such rules are always associated with a production of a grammar and are called the static semantics of the production.

Static Semantic Rules have names and typically are defined using an algorithm. Named Static Semantic Rules are associated with grammar productions and a production that has multiple alternative definitions will typically have for each alternative a distinct algorithm for each applicable named static semantic rule.

Unless otherwise specified every grammar production alternative in this specification implicitly has a definition for a static semantic rule named Contains which takes an argument named symbol whose value is a terminal or nonterminal of the grammar that includes the associated production. The default definition of Contains is:

1. For each terminal and nonterminal grammar symbol, sym, in the definition of this production do
   a. If sym is the same grammar symbol as symbol, return true.
   b. If sym is a nonterminal, then
      i. Let contained be the result of sym Contains symbol.
ii. If contained is true, return true.

2. Return false.

The above definition is explicitly over-ridden for specific productions.

A special kind of static semantic rule is an Early Error Rule. Early error rules define early error conditions (see clause 16) that are associated with specific grammar productions. Evaluation of most early error rules are not explicitly invoked within the algorithms of this specification. A conforming implementation must, prior to the first evaluation of a Script, validate all of the early error rules of the productions used to parse that Script. If any of the early error rules are violated the Script is invalid and cannot be evaluated.

6 ECMAScript Data Types and Values

Algorithms within this specification manipulate values each of which has an associated type. The possible value types are exactly those defined in this clause. Types are further subclassified into ECMAScript language types and specification types.

Within this specification, the notation “Type(x)” is used as shorthand for “the type of x” where “type” refers to the ECMAScript language and specification types defined in this clause.

6.1 ECMAScript Language Types

An ECMAScript language type corresponds to values that are directly manipulated by an ECMAScript programmer using the ECMAScript language. The ECMAScript language types are Undefined, Null, Boolean, String, Symbol, Number, and Object. An ECMAScript language value is a value that is characterized by an ECMAScript language type.

6.1.1 The Undefined Type

The Undefined type has exactly one value, called undefined. Any variable that has not been assigned a value has the value undefined.

6.1.2 The Null Type

The Null type has exactly one value, called null.

6.1.3 The Boolean Type

The Boolean type represents a logical entity having two values, called true and false.

6.1.4 The String Type

The String type is the set of all finite ordered sequences of zero or more 16-bit unsigned integer values ("elements"). The String type is generally used to represent textual data in a running ECMAScript program, in which case each element in the String is treated as a UTF-16 code unit value. Each element is regarded as occupying a position within the sequence. These positions are indexed with nonnegative integers. The first element (if any) is at index 0, the next element (if any) at index 1, and so on. The length of a String is the number of elements (i.e., 16-bit values) within it. The empty String has length zero and therefore contains no elements.
Where ECMAScript operations interpret String values, each element is interpreted as a single UTF-16 code unit. However, ECMAScript does not place any restrictions or requirements on the sequence of code units in a String value, so they may be ill-formed when interpreted as UTF-16 code unit sequences. Operations that do not interpret String contents treat them as sequences of undifferentiated 16-bit unsigned integers. No operations ensure that Strings are in a normalized form. Only operations that are explicitly specified to be language or locale sensitive produce language-sensitive results.

NOTE The rationale behind this design was to keep the implementation of Strings as simple and high-performing as possible. If ECMAScript source code is in Normalized Form C, string literals are guaranteed to also be normalized, as long as they do not contain any Unicode escape sequences.

Some operations interpret String contents as UTF-16 encoded Unicode code points. In that case the interpretation is:

- A code unit in the range 0 to 0xD7FF or in the range 0xE000 to 0xFFFF is interpreted as a code point with the same value.
- A sequence of two code units, where the first code unit \(c_1\) is in the range 0xD800 to 0xDBFF and the second code unit \(c_2\) is in the range 0xDC00 to 0xDFFF, is a surrogate pair and is interpreted as a code point with the value \((c_1 - 0xD800) \times 0x400 + (c_2 - 0xDC00) + 0x10000\).
- A code unit that is in the range 0xD800 to 0xDFFF, but is not part of a surrogate pair, is interpreted as a code point with the same value.

6.1.5 The Symbol Type

The Symbol type is the set of all non-String values that may be used as the key of an Object property (6.1.7).

Each possible Symbol values is unique and immutable.

Each Symbol value immutably holds an associated value called [[Description]] that is either undefined or a String value.

6.1.5.1 Well-Known Symbols

Well-known symbols are built-in Symbol values that are explicitly referenced by algorithms of this specification. They are typically used as the keys of properties whose values serve as extension points of a specification algorithm. Unless otherwise specified, well-known symbols values are shared by all Code Realms (8.1.2.5).

Within this specification a well-known symbol is referred to by using a notation of the form @@name, where “name” is one of the values listed in Table 1.
### Table 1—Well-known Symbols

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification Name</th>
<th>[[Description]]</th>
<th>Value and Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>@@create</td>
<td>&quot;Symbol.create&quot;</td>
<td>A method used to allocate an object. Called from the [[Construct]] internal method.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@@hasInstance</td>
<td>&quot;Symbol.hasInstance&quot;</td>
<td>A method that determines if a constructor object recognizes an object as one of the constructor's instances. Called by the semantics of the instanceof operator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@@isConcatSpreadable</td>
<td>&quot;Symbol.isConcatSpreadable&quot;</td>
<td>A Boolean value that if true indicates that an object should be flatten to its array elements by Array.prototype.concat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@@isRegExp</td>
<td>&quot;Symbol.isRegExp&quot;</td>
<td>A Boolean value that if true indicates that an object may be used as a regular expression.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@@iterator</td>
<td>&quot;Symbol.iterator&quot;</td>
<td>A method that returns the default iterator for an object. Called by the semantics of the for-of statement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@@toPrimitive</td>
<td>&quot;Symbol.toPrimitive&quot;</td>
<td>A method that converts an object to a corresponding primitive value. Called by the ToPrimitive abstract operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@@toStringTag</td>
<td>&quot;Symbol.toStringTag&quot;</td>
<td>A string value that is used in the creation of the default string description of an object. Called by the Object.prototype.toString.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@@unscopables</td>
<td>&quot;Symbol.unscopables&quot;</td>
<td>An Array of string values that are property names that are excluded from the with environment bindings of the associated objects.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.1.6 The Number Type

The Number type has exactly 18437736874454810627 (that is, \(2^{64} - 2^{53} + 3\)) values, representing the double-precision 64-bit format IEEE 754 values as specified in the IEEE Standard for Binary Floating-Point Arithmetic, except that the 9007199254740990 (that is, \(2^{53} - 2\)) distinct "Not-a-Number" values of the IEEE Standard are represented in ECMAScript as a single special NaN value. (Note that the NaN value is produced by the program expression NaN.) In some implementations, external code might be able to detect a difference between various Not-a-Number values, but such behaviour is implementation-dependent; to ECMAScript code, all NaN values are indistinguishable from each other.

There are two other special values, called positive Infinity and negative Infinity. For brevity, these values are also referred to for expository purposes by the symbols \(+\infty\) and \(-\infty\), respectively. (Note that these two infinite Number values are produced by the program expressions +Infinity (or simply Infinity) and -Infinity.)

The other 18437736874454810624 (that is, \(2^{64} - 2^{53}\)) values are called the finite numbers. Half of these are positive numbers and half are negative numbers; for every finite positive Number value there is a corresponding negative value having the same magnitude.
Note that there is both a **positive zero** and a **negative zero**. For brevity, these values are also referred to for expository purposes by the symbols +0 and −0, respectively. (Note that these two different zero Number values are produced by the program expressions +0 (or simply 0) and −0.)

The 18437736874454810622 (that is, \(2^{64} - 2^{53} - 2\)) finite nonzero values are of two kinds:

18428729675200069632 (that is, \(2^{64} - 2^{54}\)) of them are normalized, having the form

\[ s \times m \times 2^e \]

where \(s\) is +1 or −1, \(m\) is a positive integer less than \(2^{53}\) but not less than \(2^{52}\), and \(e\) is an integer ranging from −1074 to 971, inclusive.

The remaining 9007199254740990 (that is, \(2^{53} - 2\)) values are denormalized, having the form

\[ s \times m \times 2^e \]

where \(s\) is +1 or −1, \(m\) is a positive integer less than \(2^{52}\), and \(e\) is −1074.

Note that all the positive and negative integers whose magnitude is no greater than \(2^{53}\) are representable in the Number type (indeed, the integer 0 has two representations, +0 and −0).

A finite number has an **odd significand** if it is nonzero and the integer \(m\) used to express it (in one of the two forms shown above) is odd. Otherwise, it has an **even significand**.

In this specification, the phrase “the Number value for \(x\)” where \(x\) represents an exact nonzero real mathematical quantity (which might even be an irrational number such as \(\pi\)) means a Number value chosen in the following manner. Consider the set of all finite values of the Number type, with −0 removed and with two additional values added to it that are not representable in the Number type, namely \(2^{1024}\) (which is \(+1 \times 2^{53} \times 2^{971}\)) and \(-2^{1024}\) (which is \(-1 \times 2^{53} \times 2^{971}\)). Choose the member of this set that is closest in value to \(x\). If two values of the set are equally close, then the one with an even significand is chosen; for this purpose, the two extra values \(2^{1024}\) and \(-2^{1024}\) are considered to have even significands. Finally, if \(2^{1024}\) was chosen, replace it with \(+\infty\); if \(-2^{1024}\) was chosen, replace it with \(-\infty\); if +0 was chosen, replace it with −0 if and only if \(x\) is less than zero; any other chosen value is used unchanged. The result is the Number value for \(x\). (This procedure corresponds exactly to the behaviour of the IEEE 754 “round to nearest” mode.)

Some ECMAScript operators deal only with integers in the range \(-2^{31}\) through \(2^{31} - 1\), inclusive, or in the range 0 through \(2^{32} - 1\), inclusive. These operators accept any value of the Number type but first convert each such value to one of \(2^{32}\) integer values. See the descriptions of the ToInt32 and ToUint32 operators in 7.1.5 and 7.1.6, respectively.

**6.1.7 The Object Type**

An Object is logically a collection of properties. Each property is either a data property, or an accessor property:

- A **data property** associates a key value with an ECMAScript language value and a set of Boolean attributes.
- An **accessor property** associates a key value with one or two accessor functions, and a set of Boolean attributes. The accessor functions are used to store or retrieve an ECMAScript language value that is associated with the property.
Properties are identified using key values. A key value is either an ECMAScript String value or a Symbol value. All String and Symbol values, including the empty string, are valid as property keys.

An integer index is a String-valued property key that is a canonical numeric String (see 7.1.16) and whose numeric value is either +0 or a positive integer ≤ 2^{53−1}. An array index is an integer index whose numeric value i is in the range +0 ≤ i < 2^{32}.

Property keys are used to access properties and their values. There are two kinds of access for properties: get and set, corresponding to value retrieval and assignment, respectively. The properties accessible via get and set access includes both own properties that are a direct part of an object and inherited properties which are provided by another associated object via a property inheritance relationship. Inherited properties may be either own or inherited properties of the associated object. Each own properties of an object must each have a key value that is distinct from the key values of the other own properties of that object.

All objects are logically collections of properties, but there are multiple forms of objects that differ in their semantics for accessing and manipulating their properties. Ordinary objects are the most common form of objects and have the default object semantics. An exotic object is any form of object whose property semantics differ in any way from the default semantics.

### 6.1.7.1 Property Attributes

Attributes are used in this specification to define and explain the state of Object properties. A data property associates a key value with the attributes listed in Table 2.

#### Table 2 — Attributes of a Data Property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute Name</th>
<th>Value Domain</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[[Value]]</td>
<td>Any ECMAScript language type</td>
<td>The value retrieved by a get access of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Writable]]</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If false, attempts by ECMAScript code to change the property's [[Value]] attribute using [[Set]] will not succeed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Enumerable]]</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If true, the property will be enumerated by a for-in enumeration (see 13.6.3.6). Otherwise, the property is said to be non-enumerable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Configurable]]</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If false, attempts to delete the property, change the property to be an accessor property, or change its attributes (other than [[Value]], or changing [[Writable]] to false) will fail.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An accessor property associates a key value with the attributes listed in Table 3.
Table 3 — Attributes of an Accessor Property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute Name</th>
<th>Value Domain</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[[Get]]</td>
<td>Object or Undefined</td>
<td>If the value is an Object it must be a function Object. The function’s [[Call]] internal method (Table 6) is called with an empty arguments list to retrieve the property value each time a get access of the property is performed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Set]]</td>
<td>Object or Undefined</td>
<td>If the value is an Object it must be a function Object. The function’s [[Call]] internal method (Table 6) 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>
<tr>
<td>[[Enumerable]]</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If true, the property is to be enumerated by a for-in enumeration (see 13.6.3.6). Otherwise, the property is said to be non-Enumerable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Configurable]]</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If false, attempts to delete the property, change the property to be a data property, or change its attributes will fail.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the initial values of a property’s attributes are not explicitly specified by this specification, the default value defined in Table 4 is used.

Table 4 — Default Attribute Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[[Value]]</td>
<td>undefined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Get]]</td>
<td>undefined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Set]]</td>
<td>undefined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Writable]]</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Enumerable]]</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Configurable]]</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.1.7.2 Object Internal Methods and Internal Slots

The actual semantics of objects, in ECMAScript, are specified via algorithms called internal methods. Each object in an ECMAScript engine is associated with a set of internal methods that defines its runtime behaviour. These internal methods are not part of the ECMAScript language. They are defined by this specification purely for expository purposes. However, each object within an implementation of ECMAScript must behave as specified by the internal methods associated with it. The exact manner in which this is accomplished is determined by the implementation.

Internal method names are polymorphic. This means that different object values may perform different algorithms when a common internal method name is invoked upon them. If, at runtime, the implementation of an algorithm attempts to use an internal method of an object that the object does not support, a TypeError exception is thrown.
Internal slots correspond to internal state that is associated with objects and used by various ECMAScript specification algorithms. Internal slots are not object properties and they are not inherited. Depending upon the specific internal slot specification, such state may consist of values of any ECMAScript language type or of specific ECMA specification type values. Unless explicitly specified otherwise, internal slots are allocated as part of the process of creating an object and may not be dynamically added to an object. Unless specified otherwise, the initial value of an internal slot is the value `undefined`. Various algorithms within this specification create objects that have internal slots. However, the ECMAScript language provides no direct way to associate internal slots with an object.

Internal methods and internal slots are identified within this specification using names enclosed in double square brackets `[[ ]]`. Table 5 summarizes the essential internal methods used by this specification that are applicable to all objects created or manipulated by ECMAScript code. Every object must have algorithms for all of the essential internal methods. However, all objects do not necessarily use the same algorithms for those methods.

The “Signature” column of Table 5 and other similar tables describes the invocation pattern for each internal method. The invocation pattern always includes a parenthesized list of descriptive parameter names. If a parameter name is the same as an ECMAScript type name then the name describes the required type of the parameter value. If an internal method explicitly returns a value, its parameter list is followed by the symbol “→” and the type name of the returned value. The type names used in signatures refer to the types defined in clause 6 augmented by the following additional names. “any” means the value may be any ECMAScript language type. An internal method implicitly returns a Completion Record as described in 6.2.2. In addition to its parameters, an internal method always has access to the object upon which it is invoked as a method.
Table 5 — Essential Internal Methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal Method</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[[GetPrototypeOf]]</td>
<td>() → Object or Null</td>
<td>Determine the object that provides inherited properties for this object. A null value indicates that there are no inherited properties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[SetPrototypeOf]]</td>
<td>(Object or Null) → Boolean</td>
<td>Associate with an object another object that provides inherited properties. Passing null indicates that there are no inherited properties. Returns true indicating that the operation was completed successfully or false indicating that the operation was not successful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[IsExtensible]]</td>
<td>() → Boolean</td>
<td>Determine whether it is permitted to add additional properties to an object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[PreventExtensions]]</td>
<td>() → Boolean</td>
<td>Control whether new properties may be added to an object. Returns true indicating that the operation was completed successfully or false indicating that the operation was not successful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[GetOwnProperty]]</td>
<td>(propertyKey) → Undefined or Property Descriptor</td>
<td>Returns a Property Descriptor for the own property of this object whose key is propertyKey, or undefined if no such property exists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[HasProperty]]</td>
<td>(propertyKey) → Boolean</td>
<td>Returns a Boolean value indicating whether the object already has either an own or inherited property whose key is propertyKey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Get]]</td>
<td>(propertyKey, Receiver) → any</td>
<td>Retrieve the value of an object’s property using the propertyKey parameter. If any ECMAScript code must be executed to retrieve the property value, Receiver is used as the this value when evaluating the code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Set]]</td>
<td>(propertyKey, value, Receiver) → Boolean</td>
<td>Try to set the value of an object’s property indentified by propertyKey to value. If any ECMAScript code must be executed to set the property value, Receiver is used as the this value when evaluating the code. Returns true indicating that the property value was set or false indicating that it could not be set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Delete]]</td>
<td>(propertyKey) → Boolean</td>
<td>Removes the own property indentified by the propertyKey parameter from the object. Return false if the property was not deleted and is still present. Return true if the property was deleted or was not present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[DefineOwnProperty]]</td>
<td>(propertyKey, PropertyDescriptor) → Boolean</td>
<td>Creates or alters the named own property to have the state described by a Property Descriptor. Returns true indicating that the property was successfully created/updated or false indicating that the property could not be created or updated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Enumerate]]</td>
<td>() → Object</td>
<td>Returns an iterator object over the keys of the string-keyed enumerable properties of the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[OwnPropertyKeys]]</td>
<td>() → Array of propertyKey</td>
<td>Returns an Array object whose elements are all of the own property keys for the object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6 summarizes additional essential internal methods that are supported by objects that may be called as functions.
Table 6 — Additional Essential Internal Methods of Function Objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal Method</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[[Call]]</td>
<td>(any, a List of any) → any</td>
<td>Executes code associated with the object. Invoked via a function call expression. The arguments to the internal method are a <code>this</code> value and a list containing the arguments passed to the function by a call expression. Objects that implement this internal method are <code>callable</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Construct]]</td>
<td>(a List of any) → Object</td>
<td>Creates an object. Invoked via the <code>new</code> operator. The arguments to the internal method are the arguments passed to the <code>new</code> operator. Objects that implement this internal method are called <code>constructors</code>. A Function object is not necessarily a constructor and such non-constructor Function objects do not have a <code>[[Construct]]</code> internal method.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The semantics of the essential internal method for ordinary objects and standard exotic objects are specified in clause 8.5.1. If any specified use of an exotic object's internal methods is not supported by an implementation, that usage must throw a `TypeError` exception when attempted.

6.1.7.3 Invariants of the Essential Internal Methods

The Internal Methods of Objects of an ECMAScript engine must conform to the list of invariants specified below. Ordinary ECMAScript Objects as well as all standard exotic objects in this specification maintain these invariants. ECMAScript Proxy objects maintain these invariants by means of runtime checks on the result of traps invoked on the `[[ProxyHandler]]` object.

Any implementation provided exotic objects must also maintain these invariants for those objects. Violation of these invariants may cause ECMAScript code to have unpredictable behavior and create security issues. However, violation of these invariants must never compromise the memory safety of an implementation.

Definitions:
- The target of an internal method is the object the internal method is called upon.
- A target is non-extensible if it has been observed to return false from its `[[IsExtensible]]` internal method, or true from its `[[PreventExtensions]]` internal method.
- A non-existent property is a property that does not exist as an own property on a non-extensible target.
- All references to `SameValue` are according to the definition of `SameValue` algorithm specified in 7.2.3.

`[[GetPrototypeOf]]` ()
- The Type of the return value must be either Object or Null.
- If target is non-extensible, and `[[GetPrototypeOf]]` returns a value v, then any future calls to `[[GetPrototypeOf]]` should return the `SameValue` as v.
- An object's prototype chain must have finite length (that is, starting from any object, recursively applying the `[[GetPrototypeOf]]` internal method to its result must eventually lead to the value null.

`[[SetPrototypeOf]]` (V)
- The Type of the return value must be Boolean.
- If target is non-extensible, `[[SetPrototypeOf]]` must return false, unless V is the `SameValue` as the target's observed `[[GetPrototypeOf]]` value.
[[PreventExtensions]] ( )
- The Type of the return value must be Boolean.
- If [[PreventExtensions]] returns true, all future calls to [[IsExtensible]] on the target must return false and the target is now considered non-extensible.

[[GetOwnProperty]] (P)
- The Type of the return value must be either Object or Undefined.
- If the Type of the return value is Object, that object must be a complete property descriptor (see 6.2.4.6).
- If a property is described as a data property and it may return different values over time, then either or both of the Desc.[[Writable]] and Desc.[[Configurable]] attributes must be true even if no mechanism to change the value is exposed via the other internal methods.
- If a property P is described as a data property with Desc.[[Value]] equal to v and Desc.[[Writable]] and Desc.[[Configurable]] are both false, then the SameValue must be returned for the Desc.[[Value]] attribute of the property on all future calls to [[GetOwnProperty]] (P).
- If P’s attributes other than [[Writable]] may change over time or if the property might disappear, then P’s [[Configurable]] attribute must be true.
- If the [[Writable]] attribute may change from false to true, then the [[Configurable]] attribute must be true.
- If the target is non-extensible and P is non-existent, then all future calls to [[GetOwnProperty]] (P) on the target must describe P as non-existent (i.e. [[GetOwnProperty]] (P) must return undefined)

[[DefineOwnProperty]] (P, Desc)
- The Type of the return value must be Boolean.
- If P has previously been observed as a non-configurable own property of the target, unless either:
  1. P is a non-configurable writable own data property. A non-configurable writable data property can be changed into a non-configurable non-writable data property.
  2. All attributes in Desc are the SameValue as P’s attributes.
- [[DefineOwnProperty]] (P, Desc) must return false if target is non-extensible and P is a non-existent own property. That is, a non-extensible target object cannot be extended with new properties.

[[HasProperty]] (P)
- The Type of the return value must be Boolean.
- If P was previously observed as a non-configurable data or accessor own property of the target, [[HasProperty]] must return true.

[[Get]] (P, Receiver)
- If P was previously observed as a non-configurable, non-writable own data property of the target with value v, then [[Get]] must return the SameValue.
- If P was previously observed as a non-configurable own accessor property of the target whose [[Get]] attribute is undefined, the [[Get]] operation must return undefined.

[[Set]] (P, V, Receiver)
- The Type of the return value must be Boolean.
- If P was previously observed as a non-configurable, non-writable own data property of the target, then [[Set]] must return false unless V is the SameValue as P’s [[Value]] attribute.
• If P was previously observed as a non-configurable own accessor property of the target whose
[[Set]] attribute is undefined, the [[Set]] operation must return false.

[[Delete]] ( P )
• The Type of the return value must be Boolean.
• If P was previously observed to be a non-configurable own data or accessor property of the
target, [[Delete]] must return false.

[[Enumerate]] ( )
• The Type of the return value must be Object.

[[OwnPropertyKeys]] ( )
• The Type of the return value must be Object.
• The return value must be an exotic Array object.
• The returned array must contain at least the keys of all non-configurable own properties that have
previously been observed.
• If the object is non-extensible, the returned array must contain only the keys of all own properties
of the object that are observable using [[GetOwnProperty]].

[[Construct]] ( )
• The Type of the return value must be Object.

6.1.7.4 Well-Known Intrinsic Objects

Well-known intrinsics are built-in objects that are explicitly referenced by the algorithms of this
specification and which usually have Realm specific identities. Unless otherwise specified each intrinsic
object actually corresponds to a set of similar objects, one per Realm.

Within this specification a reference such as %name% means the intrinsic object, associated with the
current Realm, corresponding to the name. Determination of the current Realm and its intrinsics is
described in 8.1.2.5. The well-known intrinsics are listed in Table 7.
Table 7 — Well-known Intrinsic Objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intrinsic Name</th>
<th>Global Name</th>
<th>ECMAScript Language Association</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%ObjectPrototype%</td>
<td>&quot;Object&quot;</td>
<td>The initial value of the &quot;prototype&quot; data property of the intrinsic %Object%. (19.1.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%ThrowTypeError%</td>
<td></td>
<td>A function that, when called, throws a TypeError exception.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%FunctionPrototype%</td>
<td></td>
<td>The initial value of the &quot;prototype&quot; data property of the intrinsic %Function%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%Object%</td>
<td></td>
<td>The Object constructor (19.1.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%Proto_toString%</td>
<td></td>
<td>The initial value of the &quot;toString&quot; data property of the intrinsic %ObjectPrototype%. (19.1.3.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%Function%</td>
<td>&quot;Function&quot;</td>
<td>The Function constructor (19.2.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%Array%</td>
<td>&quot;Array&quot;</td>
<td>The Array constructor (22.1.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%ArrayPrototype%</td>
<td></td>
<td>The initial value of the &quot;prototype&quot; data property of the intrinsic %Array%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%ArrayProto_values%</td>
<td></td>
<td>The initial value of the &quot;values&quot; data property of the intrinsic %ArrayPrototype%. (22.1.3.29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%ArrayIteratorPrototype%</td>
<td></td>
<td>The prototype object used for Iterator objects created by the CreateArrayIterator abstract operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%String%</td>
<td>&quot;String&quot;</td>
<td>The String constructor (21.1.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%StringPrototype%</td>
<td></td>
<td>The initial value of the &quot;prototype&quot; data property of the intrinsic %String%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%StringIteratorPrototype%</td>
<td></td>
<td>The prototype object used for Iterator objects created by the CreateStringIterator abstract operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%Boolean%</td>
<td>&quot;Boolean&quot;</td>
<td>The initial value of the global object property named &quot;Boolean&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%BooleanPrototype%</td>
<td></td>
<td>The initial value of the &quot;prototype&quot; data property of the intrinsic %Boolean%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%Number%</td>
<td>&quot;Number&quot;</td>
<td>The initial value of the global object property named &quot;Number&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%NumberPrototype%</td>
<td></td>
<td>The initial value of the &quot;prototype&quot; data property of the intrinsic %Number%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%Date%</td>
<td>&quot;Date&quot;</td>
<td>The initial value of the global object property named &quot;Date&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%DatePrototype%</td>
<td></td>
<td>The initial value of the &quot;prototype&quot; data property of the intrinsic %Date%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%RegExp%</td>
<td>&quot;RegExp&quot;</td>
<td>The initial value of the global object property named &quot;RegExp&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%RegExpPrototype%</td>
<td></td>
<td>The initial value of the &quot;prototype&quot; data property of the intrinsic %RegExp%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%Map%</td>
<td>The initial value of the global object property named &quot;Map&quot;.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%MapPrototype%</td>
<td>The initial value of the &quot;prototype&quot; data property of the intrinsic %Map%.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%MapIteratorPrototype%</td>
<td>The prototype object used for Iterator objects created by the CreateMapIterator abstract operation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%WeakMap%</td>
<td>The initial value of the global object property named &quot;WeakMap&quot;.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%WeakMapPrototype%</td>
<td>The initial value of the &quot;prototype&quot; data property of the intrinsic %WeakMap%.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%Set%</td>
<td>The initial value of the global object property named &quot;Set&quot;.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%SetPrototype%</td>
<td>The initial value of the &quot;prototype&quot; data property of the intrinsic %Set%.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%WeakSet%</td>
<td>The initial value of the global object property named &quot;WeakSet&quot;.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%WeakSetPrototype%</td>
<td>The initial value of the &quot;prototype&quot; data property of the intrinsic %WeakSet%.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%SetIteratorPrototype%</td>
<td>The prototype object used for Iterator objects created by the CreateSetIterator abstract operation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%GeneratorFunction%</td>
<td>The constructor of generator functions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%Generator%</td>
<td>The initial value of the prototype property of the %GeneratorFunction% intrinsic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%GeneratorPrototype%</td>
<td>The initial value of the prototype property of the %Generator% intrinsic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%Error%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%EvalError%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%RangeError%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%ReferenceError%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%SyntaxError%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%TypeError%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%URIError%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%ErrorPrototype%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%EvalErrorPrototype%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%RangeErrorPrototype%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%ReferenceErrorPrototype%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%SyntaxErrorPrototype%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%TypeErrorPrototype%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%URIErrorPrototype%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%ArrayBuffer%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%ArrayBufferPrototype%</td>
<td>The initial value of the &quot;prototype&quot; data property of the intrinsic %ArrayBuffer%.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%TypedArray%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%TypedArrayPrototype%</td>
<td>The initial value of the &quot;prototype&quot; data property of the intrinsic %TypedArray%.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%Int8Array%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%Int8ArrayPrototype%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%DataView%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%DataViewPrototype%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%ThrownTypeError%</td>
<td>A function object that unconditionally throws a new instance of %TypeError%.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%Realm%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%RealmPrototype%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%Promise%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%PromisePrototype%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%Loader%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%LoaderPrototype%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%LoaderIteratorPrototype%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%ReturnUndefined%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%Symbol%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.2 ECMAScript Specification Types

A specification type corresponds to meta-values that are used within algorithms to describe the semantics of ECMAScript language constructs and ECMAScript language types. The specification types are Reference, List, Completion, Property Descriptor, Lexical Environment, Environment Record, and Data Block. Specification type values are specification artefacts that do not necessarily correspond to any specific entity within an ECMAScript implementation. Specification type values may be used to describe intermediate results of ECMAScript expression evaluation but such values cannot be stored as properties of objects or values of ECMAScript language variables.

6.2.1 The List and Record Specification Type

The List type is used to explain the evaluation of argument lists (see 12.3.6) in new expressions, in function calls, and in other algorithms where a simple ordered list of values is needed. Values of the List type are simply ordered sequences of list elements containing the individual values. These sequences may be of any length. The elements of a list may be randomly accessed using 0-origin indices. For notational convenience an array-like syntax can be used to access List elements. For example, arguments[2] is shorthand for saying the 3rd element of the List arguments.

The Record type is used to describe data aggregations within the algorithms of this specification. A Record type value consists of one or more named fields. The value of each field is either an ECMAScript value or an abstract value represented by a name associated with the Record type. Field names are always enclosed in double brackets, for example [[value]].

For notational convenience within this specification, an object literal-like syntax can be used to express a Record value. For example, {
[[field1]]: 42, 
[[field2]]: false, 
[[field3]]: empty
} defines a Record value that has three fields each of which is initialized to a specific value. Field name order is not significant. Any fields that are not explicitly listed are considered to be absent.

In specification text and algorithms, dot notation may be used to refer to a specific field of a Record value. For example, if R is the record shown in the previous paragraph then R.[[field2]] is shorthand for "the field of R named [[field2]]."

Schema for commonly used Record field combinations may be named, and that name may be used as a prefix to a literal Record value to identify the specific kind of aggregations that is being described. For example: PropertyDescriptor{[[Value]]: 42, [[Writable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true}.

6.2.2 The Completion Record Specification Type

The Completion type is a Record used to explain the runtime propagation of values and control flow such as the behaviour of statements (break, continue, return and throw) that perform nonlocal transfers of control.

Values of the Completion type are Record values whole fields are defined as by Table 8.
Table 8 — Completion Record Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[[type]]</td>
<td>One of normal, break, continue, return, or throw</td>
<td>The type of completion that occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[value]]</td>
<td>any ECMAScript language value or empty</td>
<td>The value that was produced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[target]]</td>
<td>any ECMAScript string or empty</td>
<td>The target label for directed control transfers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The term "abrupt completion" refers to any completion with a [[type]] value other than normal.

6.2.2.1 NormalCompletion

The abstract operation NormalCompletion with a single argument, such as:

1. Return NormalCompletion(argument).

Is a shorthand that is defined as follows:

1. Return Completion({[[type]]: normal, [[value]]: argument, [[target]]: empty}).

6.2.2.2 Implicit Completion Values

The algorithms of this specification often implicitly return Completion Records whose [[type]] is normal. Unless it is otherwise obvious from the context, an algorithm statement that returns a value that is not a Completion Record, such as:

1. Return "Infinity".

Generally means the same thing as:

1. Return NormalCompletion("Infinity").

A "return" statement without a value in an algorithm step means the same thing as:

1. Return NormalCompletion(undefined).

Similarly, any reference to a Completion Record value that is in a context that does not explicitly require a complete Completion Record value is equivalent to an explicit reference to the [[value]] field of the Completion Record value unless the Completion Record is an abrupt completion.

6.2.2.3 Throw an Exception

Algorithms steps that say to throw an exception, such as

1. Throw a TypeError exception.

mean the same things as:

1. Return Completion({[[type]]: throw, [[value]]: a newly created TypeError object, [[target]]: empty}).

6.2.2.4 ReturnIfAbrupt

Algorithms steps that say
1. ReturnIfAbrupt(argument).

mean the same thing as:
1. If argument is an abrupt completion, then return argument.
2. Else if argument is a Completion Record, then let argument be argument.[[value]].

6.2.3 The Reference Specification Type

NOTE The Reference type is used to explain the behaviour of such operators as `delete`, `typeof`, the assignment operators, the `super` keyword and other language features. For example, the left-hand operand of an assignment is expected to produce a reference.

A Reference is a resolved name or property binding. A Reference consists of three components, the `base` value, the `referenced name` and the Boolean valued `strict reference` flag. The `base` value is either `undefined`, an Object, a Boolean, a String, a Symbol, a Number, or an environment record (8.1.1). A base value of `undefined` indicates that the Reference could not be resolved to a binding. The `referenced name` is a String or Symbol value.

A Super Reference is a Reference that is used to represents a name binding that was expressed using the `super` keyword. A Super Reference has an additional `thisValue` component and its `base` value will never be an environment record.

The following abstract operations are used in this specification to access the components of references:

- **GetBase(V)**. Returns the `base` value component of the reference V.
- **GetReferencedName(V)**. Returns the `referenced name` component of the reference V.
- **IsStrictReference(V)**. Returns the `strict reference` flag component of the reference V.
- **HasPrimitiveBase(V)**. Returns true if Type(base) is a Boolean, String, Symbol, or Number.
- **IsPropertyReference(V)**. Returns true if either the `base` value is an object or HasPrimitiveBase(V) is true; otherwise returns false.
- **IsUnresolvableReference(V)**. Returns true if the `base` value is `undefined` and false otherwise.
- **IsSuperReference(V)**. Returns true if this reference has a `thisValue` component.

The following abstract operations are used in this specification to operate on references:

6.2.3.1 GetValue (V)

1. ReturnIfAbrupt(V).
2. If Type(V) is not Reference, return V.
3. Let base be GetBase(V).
4. If IsUnresolvableReference(V), throw a `ReferenceError` exception.
5. If IsPropertyReference(V), then
   a. If HasPrimitiveBase(V) is true, then
      i. Assert: In this case, base will never be null or undefined.
      ii. Let base be ToObject(base).
   b. Return the result of calling the `[[Get]]` internal method of base passing GetReferencedName(V) and GetThisValue(V) as the arguments.
6. Else base must be an environment record,
   a. Return the result of calling the GetBindingValue (see 8.1.1) concrete method of base passing GetReferencedName(V) and IsStrictReference(V) as arguments.

NOTE The object that may be created in step 5.a.ii is not accessible outside of the above abstract operation and the ordinary object `[[Get]]` internal method. An implementation might choose to avoid the actual creation of the object.
6.2.3.2 PutValue (V, W)

1. ReturnIfAbrupt(V).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(W).
3. If Type(V) is not Reference, throw a ReferenceError exception.
4. Let base be GetBase(V).
5. If IsUnresolvableReference(V), then
   a. If IsStrictReference(V) is true, then
      i. Throw ReferenceError exception.
   b. Let globalObj be the result of the abstract operation GetGlobalObject.
   c. Return Put(globalObj, GetReferencedName(V), W, false).
6. Else if IsPropertyReference(V), then
   a. If HasPrimitiveBase(V) is true, then
      i. Assert: In this case, base will never be null or undefined.
      ii. Set base to ToObject(base).
   b. Let succeeded be the result of calling the [[Set]] internal method of base passing
      GetReferencedName(V), W, and GetThisValue(V) as arguments.
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(succeeded).
   d. If succeeded is false and IsStrictReference(V) is true, then throw a TypeError exception.
   e. Return.
7. Else base must be a Reference whose base is an environment record.
   a. Return the result of calling the SetMutableBinding (8.1.1) concrete method of base, passing
      GetReferencedName(V), W, and IsStrictReference(V) as arguments.

NOTE The object that may be created in step 6.a.ii is not accessible outside of the above algorithm and the ordinary object [[Set]] internal method. An implementation might choose to avoid the actual creation of that object.

6.2.3.3 GetThisValue (V)

1. Assert: IsPropertyReference(V) is true.
2. If IsSuperReference(V), then
   a. Return the value of the thisValue component of the reference V.

6.2.4 The Property Descriptor Specification Type

The Property Descriptor type is used to explain the manipulation and reification of Object property attributes. Values of the Property Descriptor type are Records. Each field’s name is an attribute name and its value is a corresponding attribute value as specified in 6.1.7.1. In addition, any field may be present or absent. The schema name used within this specification to tag literal descriptions of Property Descriptor records is “PropertyDescriptor”.

Property Descriptor values may be further classified as data Property Descriptors and accessor Property Descriptors based upon the existence or use of certain fields. A data Property Descriptor is one that includes any fields named either [[Value]] or [[Writable]]. An accessor Property Descriptor is one that includes any fields named either [[Get]] or [[Set]]. Any Property Descriptor may have fields named [[Enumerable]] and [[Configurable]]. A Property Descriptor value may not be both a data Property Descriptor and an accessor Property Descriptor; however, it may be neither. A generic Property Descriptor is a Property Descriptor value that is neither a data Property Descriptor nor an accessor Property Descriptor. A fully populated Property Descriptor is one that is either an accessor Property Descriptor or a data Property Descriptor and that has all of the fields that correspond to the property attributes defined in either Table 2 or Table 3.
The following abstract operations are used in this specification to operate upon Property Descriptor values:

6.2.4.1 **IsAccessorDescriptor ( Desc )**

When the abstract operation IsAccessorDescriptor is called with Property Descriptor `Desc`, the following steps are taken:

1. If `Desc` is `undefined`, then return `false`.
2. If both `Desc.[[Get]]` and `Desc.[[Set]]` are absent, then return `false`.
3. Return `true`.

6.2.4.2 **IsDataDescriptor ( Desc )**

When the abstract operation IsDataDescriptor is called with Property Descriptor `Desc`, the following steps are taken:

1. If `Desc` is `undefined`, then return `false`.
2. If both `Desc.[[Value]]` and `Desc.[[Writable]]` are absent, then return `false`.
3. Return `true`.

6.2.4.3 **IsGenericDescriptor ( Desc )**

When the abstract operation IsGenericDescriptor is called with Property Descriptor `Desc`, the following steps are taken:

1. If `Desc` is `undefined`, then return `false`.
2. If IsAccessorDescriptor(`Desc`) and IsDataDescriptor(`Desc`) are both `false`, then return `true`.
3. Return `false`.

6.2.4.4 **FromPropertyDescriptor ( Desc )**

When the abstract operation FromPropertyDescriptor is called with Property Descriptor `Desc`, the following steps are taken:

1. If `Desc` is `undefined`, then return `undefined`.
2. Let `obj` be `ObjectCreate(%ObjectPrototype%)`.
3. Assert: `obj` is an extensible ordinary object with no own properties.
4. If `Desc` has a `[[Value]]` field, then
   a. Call `OrdinaryDefineOwnProperty` with arguments `obj`, "value", and PropertyDescriptor( {[[Value]]: Desc.[[Value]], [[Writable]]: true, [[Enumerable]]: true, [[Configurable]]: true} ).
5. If `Desc` has a `[[Writable]]` field, then
   a. Call `OrdinaryDefineOwnProperty` with arguments `obj`, "writable", and PropertyDescriptor( {[[Value]]: Desc.[[Value]], [[Writable]]: true, [[Enumerable]]: true, [[Configurable]]: true} ).
6. If `Desc` has a `[[Get]]` field, then
   a. Call `OrdinaryDefineOwnProperty` with arguments `obj`, "get", and PropertyDescriptor( {[[Value]]: Desc.[[Get]], [[Writable]]: true, [[Enumerable]]: true, [[Configurable]]: true} ).
7. If `Desc` has a `[[Set]]` field, then
   a. Call `OrdinaryDefineOwnProperty` with arguments `obj`, "set", and PropertyDescriptor( {[[Value]]: Desc.[[Set]], [[Writable]]: true, [[Enumerable]]: true, [[Configurable]]: true} ).
8. If Desc has an [[Enumerable]] field, then
   a. Call OrdinaryDefineOwnProperty with arguments obj, "enumerable", and
      PropertyDescriptor{[[Value]]: Desc.[[Enumerable]], [[Writable]]: true, [[Enumerable]]: true,
      [[Configurable]]: true}.
9. If Desc has a [[Configurable]] field, then
   a. Call OrdinaryDefineOwnProperty with arguments obj, "configurable", and
      PropertyDescriptor{[[Value]]: Desc.[[Configurable]], [[Writable]]: true, [[Enumerable]]: true,
      [[Configurable]]: true}.
10. Return obj.

6.2.4.5 ToPropertyDescriptor ( Obj )
When the abstract operation ToPropertyDescriptor is called with object Obj, the following steps are taken:
1. ReturnIfAbrupt(Obj).
2. If Type(Obj) is not Object throw a TypeError exception.
3. Let desc be a new Property Descriptor that initially has no fields.
4. If HasProperty(Obj, "enumerable") is true, then
   a. Let enum be Get(Obj, "enumerable").
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(enum).
   c. Set the [[Enumerable]] field of desc to ToBoolean(enum).
5. If HasProperty(Obj, "configurable") is true, then
   a. Let conf be Get(Obj, "configurable").
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(conf).
   c. Set the [[Configurable]] field of desc to ToBoolean(conf).
6. If HasProperty(Obj, "value") is true, then
   a. Let value be Get(Obj, "value").
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(value).
   c. Set the [[Value]] field of desc to value.
7. If HasProperty(Obj, "writable") is true, then
   a. Let writable be Get(Obj, "writable").
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(writable).
   c. Set the [[Writable]] field of desc to ToBoolean(writable).
8. If HasProperty(Obj, "get") is true, then
   a. Let getter be Get(Obj, "get").
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(getter).
   c. If IsCallable(getter) is false and getter is not undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
   d. Set the [[Get]] field of desc to getter.
9. If HasProperty(Obj, "set") is true, then
   a. Let setter be Get(Obj, "set").
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(setter).
   c. If IsCallable(setter) is false and setter is not undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
   d. Set the [[Set]] field of desc to setter.
10. If either desc.[[Get]] or desc.[[Set]] are present, then
    a. If either desc.[[Value]] or desc.[[Writable]] are present, then throw a TypeError exception.
11. Return desc.

6.2.4.6 CompletePropertyDescriptor ( Desc )
When the abstract operation CompletePropertyDescriptor is called with Property Descriptor Desc the following steps are taken:
1. ReturnIfAbrupt(Desc).
2. Assert: Desc is a Property Descriptor
3. Let like be Record{[[Value]]: undefined, [[Writable]]: false, [[Get]]: undefined, [[Set]]: undefined, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false}.
4. If either IsGenericDescriptor(Desc) or IsDataDescriptor(Desc) is true, then
   a. If Desc does not have a [[Value]] field, then set Desc.[[Value]] to like.[[Value]].
   b. If Desc does not have a [[Writable]] field, then set Desc.[[Writable]] to like.[[Writable]].
5. Else,
   a. If Desc does not have a [[Get]] field, then set Desc.[[Get]] to like.[[Get]].
   b. If Desc does not have a [[Set]] field, then set Desc.[[Set]] to like.[[Set]].
6. If Desc does not have an [[Enumerable]] field, then set Desc.[[Enumerable]] to like.[[Enumerable]].
7. If Desc does not have a [[Configurable]] field, then set Desc.[[Configurable]] to like.[[Configurable]].
8. Return Desc.

6.2.5 The Lexical Environment and Environment Record Specification Types

The Lexical Environment and Environment Record types are used to explain the behaviour of name resolution in nested functions and blocks. These types and the operations upon them are defined in 8.1.

6.2.6 Data Blocks

The Data Block specification type is used to describe a distinct and mutable sequence of byte-sized (8 bit) numeric values. A Data Block value is created with a fixed number of bytes that each have the initial value 0.

For notational convenience within this specification, an array-like syntax can be used to express access to the individual bytes of a Data Block value. This notation presents a Data Block value as a 0-originated integer indexed sequence of bytes. For example, if db is a 5 byte Data Block value then db[2] can be used to express access to its 3rd byte.

The following abstract operations are used in this specification to operate upon Data Block values:

6.2.6.1 CreateByteDataBlock(size)

When the abstract operation CreateByteDataBlock is called with integer argument size, the following steps are taken:

1. Assert: size≥0.
2. Let db be a new Data Block value consisting of size bytes. If it is impossible to create such a Data Block, then throw a RangeError exception.
3. Set all of the bytes of db to 0.
4. Return db.

6.2.6.2 CopyDataBlockBytes(toBlock, toIndex, fromBlock, fromIndex, count)

When the abstract operation CopyDataBlockBytes is called the following steps are taken:

1. Assert: fromBlock and toBlock are distinct Data Block values.
2. Assert: fromIndex, toIndex, and count are positive integer values.
3. Let fromSize be the number of bytes in fromBlock.
4. Assert: fromIndex+count ≤ fromSize.
5. Let toSize be the number of bytes in toBlock.
6. Assert: toIndex+count ≤ toSize.
7. Repeat, while count>0
7 Abstract Operations

These operations are not a part of the ECMAScript language; they are defined here solely to aid the specification of the semantics of the ECMAScript language. Other, more specialized abstract operations are defined throughout this specification.

7.1 Type Conversion and Testing

The ECMAScript language implicitly performs automatic type conversion as needed. To clarify the semantics of certain constructs it is useful to define a set of conversion abstract operations. The conversion abstract operations are polymorphic; they can accept a value of any ECMAScript language type or of a Completion Record value. But no other specification types are used with these operations.

7.1.1 ToPrimitive ( input [, PreferredType] )

The abstract operation ToPrimitive takes an input argument and an optional argument PreferredType. The abstract operation ToPrimitive converts its input argument to a non-Object type. If an object is capable of converting to more than one primitive type, it may use the optional hint PreferredType to favour that type. Conversion occurs according to Table 9:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input Type</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Completion Record</td>
<td>If input is an abrupt completion, return input. Otherwise return ToPrimitive(input,[[value]]) also passing the optional hint PreferredType.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undefined</td>
<td>Return input (no conversion).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Null</td>
<td>Return input (no conversion).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Return input (no conversion).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Return input (no conversion).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String</td>
<td>Return input (no conversion).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbol</td>
<td>Return input (no conversion).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object</td>
<td>Perform the steps following this table.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When Type(input) is Object, the following steps are taken:

1. If PreferredType was not passed, let hint be "default".
2. Else if PreferredType is hint String, let hint be "string".
3. Else PreferredType is hint Number, let hint be "number".
4. Let exoticToPrim be GetMethod(input, @@toPrimitive).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(exoticToPrim).
6. If exoticToPrim is not undefined, then
   a. Let result be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of exoticToPrim, with input as thisArgument and (hint) as argumentsList.
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(result).
c. If `Type(result)` is not Object, then return `result`.

d. Throw a `TypeError` exception.

7. If `hint` is "default", then let `hint` be "number".

8. Return `OrdinaryToPrimitive(input, hint)`.

When the abstract operation `OrdinaryToPrimitive` is called with arguments `O` and `hint`, the following steps are taken:

1. Assert: `Type(O)` is Object

2. Assert: `Type(hint)` is String and its value is either "string" or "number".

3. If `hint` is "string", then
   a. Let `methodNames` be the List ("toString", "valueOf").

4. Else,
   a. Let `methodNames` be the List ("valueOf", "toString").

5. For each `name` in `methodNames` in List order, do
   a. Let `method` be Get(`O`, `name`).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(`method`).
   c. If `IsCallable(`method`)` is true then,
      i. Let `result` be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of `method`, with `O` as `thisArgument` and an empty List as `argumentsList`.
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(`result`).
      iii. If `Type(result)` is not Object, then return `result`.

6. Throw a `TypeError` exception.

**NOTE** When `ToPrimitive` is called with no hint, then it generally behaves as if the hint were `Number`. However, objects may over-ride this behaviour by defining a `@@toPrimitive` method. Of the objects defined in this specification only `Date` objects (see 20.3) and Symbol objects (see 19.4.3.4) over-ride the default `ToPrimitive` behaviour. Date objects treat no hint as if the hint were `String`.

### 7.1.2 ToBoolean (argument)

The abstract operation `ToBoolean` converts `argument` to a value of type Boolean according to Table 10:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument Type</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Completion Record</td>
<td>If <code>argument</code> is an abrupt completion, return <code>argument</code>. Otherwise return ToBoolean(<code>argument</code>, <code>[[value]]</code>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undefined</td>
<td>Return <code>false</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Null</td>
<td>Return <code>false</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Return <code>argument</code> (no conversion).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Return <code>false</code> if <code>argument</code> is <code>+0</code>, <code>−0</code>, or <code>NaN</code>; otherwise return <code>true</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String</td>
<td>Return <code>false</code> if <code>argument</code> is the empty String (its length is zero); otherwise return <code>true</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbol</td>
<td>Return <code>true</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object</td>
<td>Return <code>true</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.1.3 ToNumber (argument)

The abstract operation ToNumber converts argument to a value of type Number according to Table 11:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument Type</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Completion Record</td>
<td>If argument is an abrupt completion, return argument. Otherwise return ToNumber(argument.[[value]])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undefined</td>
<td>Return NaN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Null</td>
<td>Return +0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Return 1 if argument is true. Return +0 if argument is false.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Return argument (no conversion).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String</td>
<td>See grammar and conversion algorithm below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbol</td>
<td>Throw a TypeError exception.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object</td>
<td>Apply the following steps:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Let primValue be ToPrimitive(argument, hint Number).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Return ToNumber(primValue)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.1.3.1 ToNumber Applied to the String Type

ToNumber applied to Strings applies the following grammar to the input String interpreted as a sequence of UTF-16 encoded code points. If the grammar cannot interpret the String as an expansion of StringNumericLiteral, then the result of ToNumber is NaN.

NOTE The terminal symbols of this grammar are all composed of Unicode BMP code points so the result will be NaN if the string contains the UTF-16 encoding of any supplementary code points or any unpaired surrogate code points.

Syntax

StringNumericLiteral ::=
  StrWhiteSpaceopt
  StrWhiteSpaceopt StrNumericLiteral StrWhiteSpaceopt

StrWhiteSpace ::=
  StrWhiteSpaceChar StrWhiteSpaceopt

StrWhiteSpaceChar ::=
 WhiteSpace
  LineTerminator

StrNumericLiteral ::=
  StrDecimalLiteral
  HexIntegerLiteral
StrDecimalLiteral :::
  StrUnsignedDecimalLiteral
  + StrUnsignedDecimalLiteral
  - StrUnsignedDecimalLiteral

StrUnsignedDecimalLiteral :::
  Infinity
  DecimalDigits . DecimalDigitsExponentPartExponentPart
  . DecimalDigits ExponentPartExponentPart
  DecimalDigits ExponentPartExponentPart

DecimalDigits :::
  DecimalDigit
  DecimalDigits DecimalDigit

DecimalDigit :::
  one of
  0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9

ExponentPart :::
  ExponentIndicator SignedInteger

ExponentIndicator :::
  one of
  e  E

SignedInteger :::
  DecimalDigits
  + DecimalDigits
  - DecimalDigits

HexIntegerLiteral :::
  0x HexDigit
  0X HexDigit
  HexIntegerLiteral HexDigit

HexDigit :::
  one of
  0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 a b c d e f A B C D E F

NOTE Some differences should be noted between the syntax of a StringNumericLiteral and a NumericLiteral (see 11.8.3):
• A StringNumericLiteral may include leading and/or trailing white space and/or line terminators.
• A StringNumericLiteral that is decimal may have any number of leading 0 digits.
• A StringNumericLiteral that is decimal may include a + or – to indicate its sign.
• A StringNumericLiteral that is empty or contains only white space is converted to +0.
• Infinity and –Infinity are recognized as a StringNumericLiteral but not as a NumericLiteral.

7.1.3.1.1 Runtime Semantics: MV's

The conversion of a String to a Number value is similar overall to the determination of the Number value for a numeric literal (see 11.8.3), but some of the details are different, so the process for converting a String numeric literal to a value of Number type is given here in full. This value is determined in two steps: first, a mathematical value (MV) is derived from the String numeric literal; second, this mathematical value is rounded as described below.
The MV of `StringNumericLiteral` ::: (empty) is 0.
The MV of `StringNumericLiteral` ::: StrWhiteSpace is 0.
The MV of `StringNumericLiteral` ::: StrWhiteSpace StrNumericLiteral StrWhiteSpace is the MV of `StringNumericLiteral`, no matter whether white space is present or not.
The MV of `StrNumericLiteral` ::: `StrDecimalLiteral` is the MV of `StrDecimalLiteral`.
The MV of `StrNumericLiteral` ::: `HexIntegerLiteral` is the MV of `HexIntegerLiteral`.
The MV of `StrDecimalLiteral` ::: `StrUnsignedDecimalLiteral` is the MV of `StrUnsignedDecimalLiteral`.
The MV of `StrDecimalLiteral` ::: `StrUnsignedDecimalLiteral` is the MV of `StrUnsignedDecimalLiteral`.
The MV of `StrDecimalLiteral` ::: `StrUnsignedDecimalLiteral` is the negative of the MV of `StrUnsignedDecimalLiteral`. (Note that if the MV of `StrUnsignedDecimalLiteral` is 0, the negative of this MV is also 0. The rounding rule described below handles the conversion of this signless mathematical zero to a floating-point +0 or −0 as appropriate.)
The MV of `StrUnsignedDecimalLiteral`: `Infinity` is 10^9000 (a value so large that it will round to +∞).
The MV of `StrUnsignedDecimalLiteral`: `DecimalDigits .` is the MV of `DecimalDigits`.
The MV of `StrUnsignedDecimalLiteral`: `DecimalDigits . DecimalDigits . DecimalDigits .` is the MV of the first `DecimalDigits` plus (the MV of the second `DecimalDigits` times 10^−n), where n is the number of code points in the second `DecimalDigits`.
The MV of `StrUnsignedDecimalLiteral`: `DecimalDigits . ExponentPart` is the MV of `DecimalDigits` times 10^n, where e is the MV of `ExponentPart`.
The MV of `StrUnsignedDecimalLiteral`: `DecimalDigits . DecimalDigits . DecimalDigits . ExponentPart` is (the MV of the first `DecimalDigits` plus (the MV of the second `DecimalDigits` times 10^−n)) times 10^e, where n is the number of code points in the second `DecimalDigits` and e is the MV of `ExponentPart`.
The MV of `StrUnsignedDecimalLiteral`: `DecimalDigits . DecimalDigits . DecimalDigits .` is the MV of `DecimalDigits` times 10^−n, where n is the number of code points in `DecimalDigits`.
The MV of `StrUnsignedDecimalLiteral`: `DecimalDigits . ExponentPart` is the MV of `DecimalDigits` times 10^−n, where n is the number of code points in `DecimalDigits` and e is the MV of `ExponentPart`.
The MV of `StrUnsignedDecimalLiteral`: `DecimalDigits . DecimalDigits . DecimalDigits . ExponentPart` is the MV of `DecimalDigits` times 10^e, where e is the MV of `ExponentPart`.
The MV of `DecimalDigits`: `DecimalDigit DecimalDigit DecimalDigit DecimalDigit` is the MV of `DecimalDigit`.
The MV of `DecimalDigits`: `DecimalDigit DecimalDigit ExponentPart` is (the MV of `DecimalDigits` times 10) plus the MV of `DecimalDigit`.
The MV of `ExponentPart`: `ExponentIndicator SignedInteger` is the MV of `SignedInteger`.
The MV of `SignedInteger`: `DecimalDigits` is the MV of `DecimalDigits`.
The MV of `SignedInteger`: `± DecimalDigits` is the negative of the MV of `DecimalDigits`.
The MV of `DecimalDigit`: 0 or of `HexDigit` ::: 0 is 0.
The MV of `DecimalDigit`: 1 or of `HexDigit` ::: 1 is 1.
The MV of `DecimalDigit`: 2 or of `HexDigit` ::: 2 is 2.
The MV of `DecimalDigit`: 3 or of `HexDigit` ::: 3 is 3.
The MV of `DecimalDigit`: 4 or of `HexDigit` ::: 4 is 4.
The MV of `DecimalDigit`: 5 or of `HexDigit` ::: 5 is 5.
The MV of `DecimalDigit`: 6 or of `HexDigit` ::: 6 is 6.
The MV of `DecimalDigit`: 7 or of `HexDigit` ::: 7 is 7.
The MV of `DecimalDigit`: 8 or of `HexDigit` ::: 8 is 8.
The MV of `DecimalDigit`: 9 or of `HexDigit` ::: 9 is 9.
The MV of `HexDigit`: a or of `HexDigit`: A is 10.
The MV of HexDigit :: b or of HexDigit :: B is 11.
The MV of HexDigit :: c or of HexDigit :: C is 12.
The MV of HexDigit :: d or of HexDigit :: D is 13.
The MV of HexDigit :: e or of HexDigit :: E is 14.
The MV of HexDigit :: f or of HexDigit :: F is 15.
The MV of HexIntegerLiteral :: 0x HexDigit is the MV of HexDigit.
The MV of HexIntegerLiteral :: 0X HexDigit is the MV of HexDigit.
The MV of HexIntegerLiteral :: HexIntegerLiteral HexDigit is (the MV of HexIntegerLiteral times 16) plus
the MV of HexDigit.

Once the exact MV for a String numeric literal has been determined, it is then rounded to a value of the
Number type. If the MV is 0, then the rounded value is +0 unless the first non white space code point in
the String numeric literal is ‘-‘, in which case the rounded value is −0. Otherwise, the rounded value must
be the Number value for the MV (in the sense defined in 6.1.6), unless the literal includes a
StrUnsignedDecimalLiteral and the literal has more than 20 significant digits, in which case the Number
value may be either the Number value for the MV of a literal produced by replacing each significant
digit after the 20th with a 0 digit and then incrementing the literal at the 20th digit position. A
digit is significant if it is not part of an ExponentPart and
• it is not 0;
• there is a nonzero digit to its left and there is a nonzero digit, not in the ExponentPart, to its right.

7.1.4 ToInteger (argument)

The abstract operation ToInteger converts argument to an integral numeric value. This abstract operation
functions as follows:
1. Let number be ToNumber(argument).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(number).
3. If number is NaN, return +0.
4. If number is +0, −0, +∞, or −∞, return number.
5. Return the result of computing sign(number) × floor(abs(number)).

7.1.5 ToInt32 (argument) — Signed 32 Bit Integer

The abstract operation ToInt32 converts argument to one of \(2^{32}\) integer values in the range \(-2^{31}\) through
\(2^{31} - 1\), inclusive. This abstract operation functions as follows:
1. Let number be ToNumber(argument).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(number).
3. If number is NaN, +0, −0, +∞, or −∞, return +0.
4. Let int be sign(number) × floor(abs(number)).
5. Let int32bit be int modulo \(2^{32}\).
6. If int32bit > \(2^{31}\), return int32bit - \(2^{31}\), otherwise return int32bit.

NOTE Given the above definition of ToInt32:
• The ToInt32 abstract operation is idempotent: if applied to a result that it produced, the second application
leaves that value unchanged.
• ToInt32(ToInt32(x)) is equal to ToInt32(x) for all values of x. (It is to preserve this latter property that +∞ and
−∞ are mapped to +0.)
• ToInt32 maps −0 to +0.
7.1.6 ToUint32 (argument) — Unsigned 32 Bit Integer

The abstract operation ToUint32 converts argument to one of 2\(^{32}\) integer values in the range 0 through \(2^{32} - 1\), inclusive. This abstract operation functions as follows:

1. Let number be ToNumber(argument).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(number).
3. If number is NaN, +0, -0, +\(\infty\), or -\(\infty\), return +0.
4. Let int be sign(number) \times \text{floor(abs(number))).
5. Let int32bit be int modulo 2\(^{32}\).

NOTE Given the above definition of ToUint32:
- Step 6 is the only difference between ToUint32 and ToInt32.
- The ToUint32 abstract operation is idempotent: if applied to a result that it produced, the second application leaves that value unchanged.
- ToUint32(ToInt32(x)) is equal to ToUint32(x) for all values of x. (It is to preserve this latter property that +\(\infty\) and -\(\infty\) are mapped to +0.)
- ToUint32 maps -0 to +0.

7.1.7 ToInt16 (argument) — Signed 16 Bit Integer

The abstract operation ToInt16 converts argument to one of 2\(^{16}\) integer values in the range -32768 through 32767, inclusive. This abstract operation functions as follows:

1. Let number be ToNumber(argument).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(number).
3. If number is NaN, +0, -0, +\(\infty\), or -\(\infty\), return +0.
4. Let int be sign(number) \times \text{floor(abs(number))).
5. Let int16bit be int modulo 2\(^{16}\).
6. If int16bit \geq 2\(^{15}\), return int16bit - 2\(^{16}\), otherwise return int16bit.

7.1.8 ToUint16 (argument) — Unsigned 16 Bit Integer

The abstract operation ToUint16 converts argument to one of 2\(^{16}\) integer values in the range 0 through 2\(^{16} - 1\), inclusive. This abstract operation functions as follows:

1. Let number be ToNumber(argument).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(number).
3. If number is NaN, +0, -0, +\(\infty\), or -\(\infty\), return +0.
4. Let int be sign(number) \times \text{floor(abs(number))).
5. Let int16bit be int modulo 2\(^{16}\).
6. Return int16bit.

NOTE Given the above definition of ToUint16:
- The substitution of 2\(^{16}\) for 2\(^{32}\) in step 5 is the only difference between ToUint32 and ToUint16.
- ToUint16 maps -0 to +0.

7.1.9 ToInt8 (argument) — Signed 8 Bit Integer

The abstract operation ToInt8 converts argument to one of 2\(^{8}\) integer values in the range -128 through 127, inclusive. This abstract operation functions as follows:
1. Let \( \text{number} \) be \( \text{ToNumber}(\text{argument}) \).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{number} \)).
3. If \( \text{number} \) is \( \text{NaN}, +0, -0, +\infty, \text{or} -\infty \), return +0.
4. Let \( \text{int} \) be \( \text{sign}(\text{number}) \times \text{floor}(\text{abs}(\text{number})) \).
5. Let int8bit be int modulo \( 2^8 \).
6. If int8bit \( \geq 2^7 \), return int8bit \( -2^8 \), otherwise return int8bit.

7.1.10 **ToUint8 ( argument ) — Unsigned 8 Bit Integer**

The abstract operation ToUint8 converts \( \text{argument} \) to one of \( 2^8 \) integer values in the range 0 through 255, inclusive. This abstract operation functions as follows:

1. Let \( \text{number} \) be \( \text{ToNumber}(\text{argument}) \).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{number} \)).
3. If \( \text{number} \) is \( \text{NaN}, +0, -0, +\infty, \text{or} -\infty \), return +0.
4. Let \( \text{int} \) be \( \text{sign}(\text{number}) \times \text{floor}(\text{abs}(\text{number})) \).
5. Let int8bit be int modulo \( 2^8 \).
6. Return int8bit.

7.1.11 **ToUint8Clamp ( argument ) — Unsigned 8 Bit Integer, Clamped**

The abstract operation ToUint8Clamp converts \( \text{argument} \) to one of \( 2^8 \) integer values in the range 0 through 255, inclusive. This abstract operation functions as follows:

1. Let \( \text{number} \) be \( \text{ToNumber}(\text{argument}) \).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{number} \)).
3. If \( \text{number} \) is \( \text{NaN}, +0, -0, +\infty, \text{or} -\infty \), return +0.
4. If \( \text{number} \leq 0 \), return +0.
5. If \( \text{number} \geq 255 \), return 255.
6. Let \( f \) be \( \text{floor}(\text{number}) \).
7. If \( f + 0.5 < \text{number} \), then return \( f + 1 \).
8. If \( \text{number} < f + 0.5 \), then return \( f \).
9. If \( f \) is odd, then return \( f + 1 \).
10. Return \( f \).

**NOTE** Note that unlike the other ECMAScript integer conversion abstract operation, ToUint8Clamp rounds rather than truncates non-integer values and does not convert \( +\infty \) to 0. ToUint8Clamp does “round half to even” tie-breaking, this differs from Math.round which does “round half up” tie-breaking.

7.1.12 **ToString ( argument )**

The abstract operation ToString converts \( \text{argument} \) to a value of type String according to Table 12:
Table 12 — ToString Conversions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument Type</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Completion Record</td>
<td>If <code>argument</code> is an abrupt completion, return <code>argument</code>. Otherwise return ToString(<code>argument</code>.[[value]])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undefined</td>
<td>&quot;undefined&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Null</td>
<td>&quot;null&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>If <code>argument</code> is <code>true</code>, then return &quot;true&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If <code>argument</code> is <code>false</code>, then return &quot;false&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>See 7.1.12.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String</td>
<td>Return <code>argument</code> (no conversion)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbol</td>
<td>Throw a TypeError exception.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object</td>
<td>Apply the following steps:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Let <code>primValue</code> be ToPrimitive(<code>argument</code>, hint String).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Return ToString(<code>primValue</code>).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.1.12.1 ToString Applied to the Number Type

The abstract operation ToString converts a Number `m` to String format as follows:

1. If `m` is `NaN`, return the String "NaN".
2. If `m` is `+0` or `-0`, return the String "0".
3. If `m` is less than zero, return the String concatenation of the String "-" and ToString(`-m`).
4. If `m` is `+∞`, return the String "Infinity".
5. Otherwise, let `n`, `k`, and `s` be integers such that `k ≥ 1`, `10^(s-1) ≤ m < 10^s`, the Number value for `s × 10^{-k}` is `m`, and `k` is as small as possible. Note that `k` is the number of digits in the decimal representation of `s`, that `s` is not divisible by 10, and that the least significant digit of `s` is not necessarily uniquely determined by these criteria.
6. If `0 ≤ n ≤ 21`, return the String consisting of the code points of the `k` digits of the decimal representation of `s` (in order, with no leading zeroes), followed by `n-4` occurrences of the code point U+0030 (DIGIT ZERO).
7. If `0 ≤ n ≤ 21`, return the String consisting of code points of the most significant `n` digits of the decimal representation of `s`, followed by the code point U+002E (FULL STOP), followed by the code points of the remaining `k-n` digits of the decimal representation of `s`.
8. If `-6 < n ≤ 0`, return the String consisting of the code point U+0030 (DIGIT ZERO), followed by a the code point U+002E (FULL STOP), followed by `n` occurrences of the code point U+0030 (DIGIT ZERO), followed by the code points of the `k` digits of the decimal representation of `s`.
9. Otherwise, if `k = 1`, return the String consisting of the code point of the single digit of `s`, followed by code point U+0065 (LATIN SMALL LETTER E), followed by the code point U+002B (PLUS SIGN) or the code point U+002D (HYPHEN-MINUS) according to whether `n-1` is positive or negative, followed by the code points of the decimal representation of the integer `abs(n-1)` (with no leading zeroes).
10. Return the String consisting of the code point of the most significant digit of the decimal representation of `s`, followed by code point U+002E (FULL STOP), followed by the code points of the remaining `k-1` digits of the decimal representation of `s`, followed by code point U+0065 (LATIN SMALL LETTER E), followed by code point U+002B (PLUS SIGN) or the code point U+002D (HYPHEN-MINUS) according to whether `n-1` is positive or negative, followed by the code points of the decimal representation of the integer `abs(n-1)` (with no leading zeroes).
NOTE 1 The following observations may be useful as guidelines for implementations, but are not part of the normative requirements of this Standard:

- If x is any Number value other than -0, then ToNumber(ToString(x)) is exactly the same Number value as x.
- The least significant digit of s is not always uniquely determined by the requirements listed in step 5.

NOTE 2 For implementations that provide more accurate conversions than required by the rules above, it is recommended that the following alternative version of step 5 be used as a guideline:

Otherwise, let n, k, and s be integers such that k ≥ 1, 10^{k-1} ≤ s < 10^k, the Number value for s × 10^n is m, and k is as small as possible. If there are multiple possibilities for s, choose the value of s for which s × 10^n is closest in value to m. If there are two such possible values of s, choose the one that is even. Note that k is the number of digits in the decimal representation of s and that s is not divisible by 10.

NOTE 3 Implementers of ECMAScript may find useful the paper and code written by David M. Gay for binary-to-decimal conversion of floating-point numbers:


7.1.13 ToObject (argument)

The abstract operation ToObject converts argument to a value of type Object according to Table 13:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument Type</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Completion Record</td>
<td>If argument is an abrupt completion, return argument. Otherwise return ToObject([value]).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undefined</td>
<td>Throw a TypeError exception.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Null</td>
<td>Throw a TypeError exception.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Return a new Boolean object whose [[BooleanData]] internal slot is set to the value of argument. See 19.3 for a description of Boolean objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Return a new Number object whose [[NumberData]] internal slot is set to the value of argument. See 20.1 for a description of Number objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String</td>
<td>Return a new String object whose [[StringData]] internal slot is set to the value of argument. See 21.1 for a description of String objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbol</td>
<td>Return a new Symbol object whose [[SymbolData]] internal slot is set to the value of argument. See 19.4 for a description of Symbol objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object</td>
<td>Return argument (no conversion).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.1.14 ToPropertyKey (argument)

The abstract operation ToPropertyKey converts argument to a value that can be used as a property key by performing the following steps:

1. ReturnIfAbrupt(argument).
2. If Type(argument) is Symbol, then
   a. Return argument.
3. Return ToString(argument).
7.1.15 ToLength (argument)

The abstract operation ToLength converts argument to an integer suitable for use as the length of an array-like object. It performs the following steps:

1. ReturnIfAbrupt(argument).
2. Let len be ToInteger(argument).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(len).
4. If len ≤ +0, then return +0.
5. Return min(len, $2^{53}-1$).

7.1.16 CanonicalNumericIndexString (argument)

The abstract operation CanonicalNumericIndexString returns argument converted to a numeric value if it is a String representation of a Number that would be produced by ToString, or the string "-0". Otherwise, it returns undefined. This abstract operation functions as follows:

1. Assert: Type(argument) is String.
2. If argument is "-0", then return -0.
3. Let n be ToNumber(argument).
4. If SameValue(ToString(n), argument) is false, then return undefined.
5. Return n.

A canonical numeric string is any String value for which the CanonicalNumericIndexString abstraction operation does not return undefined.

7.2 Testing and Comparison Operations

7.2.1 CheckObjectCoercible (argument)

The abstract operation CheckObjectCoercible throws an error if argument is a value that cannot be converted to an Object using ToObject. It is defined by Table 14:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument Type</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Completion Record</td>
<td>If argument is an abrupt completion, return argument. Otherwise return CheckObjectCoercible(argument.[[value]])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undefined</td>
<td>Throw a TypeError exception.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Null</td>
<td>Throw a TypeError exception.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Return argument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Return argument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String</td>
<td>Return argument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbol</td>
<td>Return argument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object</td>
<td>Return argument</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.2.2 IsCallable (argument)

The abstract operation IsCallable determines if argument, which must be an ECMAScript language value or a Completion Record, is a callable function Object according to Table 15:
Table 15 — IsCallable Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument Type</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Completion Record</td>
<td>If <code>argument</code> is an abrupt completion, return <code>argument</code>. Otherwise return IsCallable(<code>argument</code>[[value]])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undefined</td>
<td>Return <code>false</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Null</td>
<td>Return <code>false</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Return <code>false</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Return <code>false</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String</td>
<td>Return <code>false</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbol</td>
<td>Return <code>false</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object</td>
<td>If <code>argument</code> has a <code>[[Call]]</code> internal method, then return <code>true</code>, otherwise return <code>false</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.2.3 SameValue(x, y)

The internal comparison abstract operation `SameValue(x, y)`, where `x` and `y` are ECMAScript language values, produces `true` or `false`. Such a comparison is performed as follows:

1. ReturnIfAbrupt(x).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(y).
3. If `Type(x)` is different from `Type(y)`, return `false`.
4. If `Type(x)` is Undefined, return `true`.
5. If `Type(x)` is Null, return `true`.
6. If `Type(x)` is Number, then
   a. If `x` is NaN and `y` is NaN, return `true`.
   b. If `x` is +0 and `y` is −0, return `false`.
   c. If `x` is −0 and `y` is +0, return `false`.
   d. If `x` is the same Number value as `y`, return `true`.
   e. Return `false`.
7. If `Type(x)` is String, then
   a. If `x` and `y` are exactly the same sequence of code units (same length and same code units in corresponding positions) return `true`; otherwise, return `false`.
8. If `Type(x)` is Boolean, then
   a. If `x` and `y` are both `true` or both `false`, then return `true`; otherwise, return `false`.
9. If `Type(x)` is Symbol, then
   a. If `x` and `y` are both the same Symbol value, then return `true`; otherwise, return `false`.
10. Return `true` if `x` and `y` are the same Object value. Otherwise, return `false`.

7.2.4 SameValueZero(x, y)

The internal comparison abstract operation `SameValueZero(x, y)`, where `x` and `y` are ECMAScript language values, produces `true` or `false`. Such a comparison is performed as follows:

1. ReturnIfAbrupt(x).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(y).
3. If `Type(x)` is different from `Type(y)`, return `false`.
4. If `Type(x)` is Undefined, return `true`.
5. If `Type(x)` is Null, return `true`.
6. If `Type(x)` is Number, then
a. If x is NaN and y is NaN, return true.
b. If x is +0 and y is -0, return true.
c. If x is -0 and y is +0, return true.
d. If x is the same Number value as y, return true.
e. Return false.

7. If Type(x) is String, then
   a. If x and y are exactly the same sequence of code units (same length and same code units in corresponding positions) return true; otherwise, return false.
8. If Type(x) is Boolean, then
   a. If x and y are both true or both false, then return true; otherwise, return false.
9. If Type(x) is Symbol, then
   a. If x and y are both the same Symbol value, then return true; otherwise, return false.
10. Return true if x and y are the same Object value. Otherwise, return false.

NOTE SameValueZero differs from SameValue only in its treatment of +0 and -0.

7.2.5 IsConstructor (argument)
The abstract operation IsConstructor determines if argument, which must be an ECMAScript language value or a Completion Record, is a function object with a [[Construct]] internal method.

1. ReturnIfAbrupt(argument).
2. If Type(argument) is not Object, return false.
3. If argument has a [[Construct]] internal method, return true.
4. Return false.

7.2.6 IsPropertyKey (argument)
The abstract operation IsPropertyKey determines if argument, which must be an ECMAScript language value or a Completion Record, is a value that may be used as a property key.

1. ReturnIfAbrupt(argument).
2. If Type(argument) is String, return true.
3. If Type(argument) is Symbol, return true.
4. Return false.

7.2.7 IsExtensible (O)
The abstract operation IsExtensible is used to determine whether additional properties can be added to the object that is O. A Boolean value is returned. This abstract operation performs the following steps:

1. Assert: Type(O) is Object.
2. Return the result of calling the [[IsExtensible]] internal method of O.

7.2.8 IsInteger (argument)
The abstract operation IsInteger determines if argument is a finite integer numeric value.

1. ReturnIfAbrupt(argument).
2. If Type(argument) is not Number, return false.
3. If argument is NaN, +∞, or -∞, return false.
4. If floor(abs(argument)) ≠ abs(argument), then return false.
5. Return true.
7.2.9 Abstract Relational Comparison

The comparison \( x < y \), where \( x \) and \( y \) are values, produces \texttt{true}, \texttt{false}, or \texttt{undefined} (which indicates that at least one operand is \texttt{NaN}). In addition to \( x \) and \( y \) the algorithm takes a Boolean flag named \texttt{LeftFirst} as a parameter. The flag is used to control the order in which operations with potentially visible side-effects are performed upon \( x \) and \( y \). It is necessary because ECMAScript specifies left to right evaluation of expressions. The default value of \texttt{LeftFirst} is \texttt{true} and indicates that the \( x \) parameter corresponds to an expression that occurs to the left of the \( y \) parameter's corresponding expression. If \texttt{LeftFirst} is \texttt{false}, the reverse is the case and operations must be performed upon \( y \) before \( x \). Such a comparison is performed as follows:

1. \texttt{ReturnIfAbrupt}(\texttt{x}).
2. \texttt{ReturnIfAbrupt}(\texttt{y}).
3. If the \texttt{LeftFirst} flag is \texttt{true}, then
   a. Let \( px \) be \texttt{ToPrimitive}(\texttt{x}, hint Number).
   b. \texttt{ReturnIfAbrupt}(\texttt{px}).
   c. Let \( py \) be \texttt{ToPrimitive}(\texttt{y}, hint Number).
   d. \texttt{ReturnIfAbrupt}(\texttt{py}).
4. Else the order of evaluation needs to be reversed to preserve left to right evaluation
   a. Let \( py \) be \texttt{ToPrimitive}(\texttt{y}, hint Number).
   b. \texttt{ReturnIfAbrupt}(\texttt{py}).
   c. Let \( px \) be \texttt{ToPrimitive}(\texttt{x}, hint Number).
   d. \texttt{ReturnIfAbrupt}(\texttt{px}).
5. If both \( px \) and \( py \) are Strings, then
   a. If \( py \) is a prefix of \( px \), return \texttt{false}.
   b. If \( px \) is a prefix of \( py \), return \texttt{true}.
   c. Let \( k \) be the smallest nonnegative integer such that the code unit at position \( k \) within \( px \) is different from the code unit at position \( k \) within \( py \). (There must be such a \( k \), for neither String is a prefix of itself.)
   d. Let \( m \) be the integer that is the code unit value at position \( k \) within \( px \).
   e. Let \( n \) be the integer that is the code unit value at position \( k \) within \( py \).
   f. If \( m < n \), return \texttt{true}. Otherwise, return \texttt{false}.
6. Else,
   a. Let \( nx \) be \texttt{ToNumber}(\texttt{px}). Because \( px \) and \( py \) are primitive values evaluation order is not important.
   b. \texttt{ReturnIfAbrupt}(\texttt{nx}).
   c. Let \( ny \) be \texttt{ToNumber}(\texttt{py}).
   d. \texttt{ReturnIfAbrupt}(\texttt{ny}).
   e. If \( nx \) is \texttt{NaN}, return \texttt{undefined}.
   f. If \( ny \) is \texttt{NaN}, return \texttt{undefined}.
   g. If \( nx \) and \( ny \) are the same Number value, return \texttt{false}.
   h. If \( nx \) is \(+0\) and \( ny \) is \(-0\), return \texttt{false}.
   i. If \( nx \) is \(-0\) and \( ny \) is \(+0\), return \texttt{false}.
   j. If \( nx \) is \(+\infty\), return \texttt{false}.
   k. If \( ny \) is \(+\infty\), return \texttt{true}.
   l. If \( ny \) is \(-\infty\), return \texttt{false}.
   m. If \( nx \) is \(-\infty\), return \texttt{true}.
   n. If the mathematical value of \( nx \) is less than the mathematical value of \( ny \)—note that these mathematical values are both finite and not both zero—return \texttt{true}. Otherwise, return \texttt{false}. 

7.2.9.1.3 Relational Comparison
NOTE 1  Step 5 differs from step 11 in the algorithm for the addition operator + (12.7.3) in using “and” instead of “or”.

NOTE 2  The comparison of Strings uses a simple lexicographic ordering on sequences of code unit values. There is no attempt to use the more complex, semantically oriented definitions of character or string equality and collating order defined in the Unicode specification. Therefore String values that are canonically equal according to the Unicode standard could test as unequal. In effect this algorithm assumes that both Strings are already in normalized form. Also, note that for strings containing supplementary characters, lexicographic ordering on sequences of UTF-16 code unit values differs from that on sequences of code point values.

7.2.10 Abstract Equality Comparison

The comparison \( x == y \), where \( x \) and \( y \) are values, produces \( true \) or \( false \). Such a comparison is performed as follows:

1. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( x \)).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( y \)).
3. If Type(\( x \)) is the same as Type(\( y \)), then
   a. Return the result of performing Strict Equality Comparison \( x === y \).
4. If \( x \) is \texttt{null} and \( y \) is \texttt{undefined}, return \texttt{true}.
5. If \( x \) is \texttt{undefined} and \( y \) is \texttt{null}, return \texttt{true}.
6. If Type(\( x \)) is Number and Type(\( y \)) is String, return the result of the comparison \( x == \text{ToNumber}(y) \).
7. If Type(\( x \)) is String and Type(\( y \)) is Number, return the result of the comparison \( \text{ToNumber}(x) == y \).
8. If Type(\( x \)) is Symbol or Type(\( y \)) is Symbol, return \texttt{false}.
9. If Type(\( x \)) is Boolean, return the result of the comparison \( \text{ToNumber}(x) == y \).
10. If Type(\( y \)) is Boolean, return the result of the comparison \( x == \text{ToNumber}(y) \).
11. If Type(\( x \)) is either String or Number and Type(\( y \)) is Object, return the result of the comparison \( x == \text{ToPrimitive}(y) \).
12. If Type(\( x \)) is Object and Type(\( y \)) is either String or Number, return the result of the comparison \( \text{ToPrimitive}(x) == y \).
13. Return \texttt{false}.

7.2.11 Strict Equality Comparison

The comparison \( x === y \), where \( x \) and \( y \) are values, produces \( true \) or \( false \). Such a comparison is performed as follows:

1. If Type(\( x \)) is different from Type(\( y \)), return \texttt{false}.
2. If Type(\( x \)) is Undefined, return \texttt{true}.
3. If Type(\( x \)) is Null, return \texttt{true}.
4. If Type(\( x \)) is Number, then
   a. If \( x \) is \texttt{NaN}, return \texttt{false}.
   b. If \( y \) is \texttt{NaN}, return \texttt{false}.
   c. If \( x \) is the same Number value as \( y \), return \texttt{true}.
   d. If \( x \) is \texttt{+0} and \( y \) is \texttt{-0}, return \texttt{true}.
   e. If \( x \) is \texttt{-0} and \( y \) is \texttt{+0}, return \texttt{true}.
   f. Return \texttt{false}.
5. If Type(\( x \)) is String, then
   a. If \( x \) and \( y \) are exactly the same sequence of code units (same length and same code units in corresponding positions), return \texttt{true}.
   b. Else, return \texttt{false}.
6. If Type(\( x \)) is Boolean, then
a. If \(x\) and \(y\) are both true or both false, return true.
b. Else, return false.
7. If \(x\) and \(y\) are the same Symbol value, return true.
8. If \(x\) and \(y\) are the same Object value, return true.
9. Return false.

NOTE This algorithm differs from the SameValue Algorithm (7.2.3) in its treatment of signed zeroes and NaNs.

7.3 Operations on Objects

7.3.1 Get (O, P)
The abstract operation Get is used to retrieve the value of a specific property of an object. The operation is called with arguments \(O\) and \(P\) where \(O\) is the object and \(P\) is the property key. This abstract operation performs the following steps:
1. Assert: Type(\(O\)) is Object.
2. Assert: IsPropertyKey(\(P\)) is true.
3. Return the result of calling the \[[Get]\] internal method of \(O\) passing \(P\) and \(O\) as the arguments.

7.3.2 Put (O, P, V, Throw)
The abstract operation Put is used to set the value of a specific property of an object. The operation is called with arguments \(O\), \(P\), \(V\), and \(Throw\) where \(O\) is the object, \(P\) is the property key, \(V\) is the new value for the property and \(Throw\) is a Boolean flag. This abstract operation performs the following steps:
1. Assert: Type(\(O\)) is Object.
2. Assert: IsPropertyKey(\(P\)) is true.
3. Assert: Type(\(V\)) is Boolean.
4. Let success be the result of calling the \[[Set]\] internal method of \(O\) passing \(P\), \(V\), and \(O\) as the arguments.
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(success).
6. If success is false and \(Throw\) is true, then throw a TypeError exception.
7. Return success.

7.3.3 CreateDataProperty (O, P, V)
The abstract operation CreateDataProperty is used to create a new own property of an object. The operation is called with arguments \(O\), \(P\), and \(V\) where \(O\) is the object, \(P\) is the property key, and \(V\) is the value for the property. This abstract operation performs the following steps:
1. Assert: Type(\(O\)) is Object.
2. Assert: IsPropertyKey(\(P\)) is true.
3. Let \(newDesc\) be the PropertyDescriptor \{\[Value\]: \(V\), \[Writable\]: true, \[Enumerable\]: true, \[Configurable\]: true\}.
4. Return the result of calling the \[[DefineOwnProperty]\] internal method of \(O\) passing \(P\) and \(newDesc\) as arguments.

NOTE This abstract operation creates a property whose attributes are set to the same defaults used for properties created by the ECMAScript language assignment operator. Normally, the property will not already exist. If it does exist and is not configurable or \(O\) is not extensible [[DefineOwnProperty]] will return false.
7.3.4 CreateDataPropertyOrThrow (O, P, V)

The abstract operation CreateDataPropertyOrThrow is used to create a new own property of an object. It throws a TypeError exception if the requested property update cannot be performed. The operation is called with arguments O, P, and V where O is the object, P is the property key, and V is the value for the property. This abstract operation performs the following steps:

1. Assert: Type(O) is Object.
2. Assert: IsPropertyKey(P) is true.
3. Let success be CreateDataProperty(O, P, V).
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(success).
5. If success is false, then throw a TypeError exception.

NOTE This abstract operation creates a property whose attributes are set to the same defaults used for properties created by the ECMAScript language assignment operator. Normally, the property will not already exist. If it does exist and is not configurable or O is not extensible [[DefineOwnProperty]] will return false causing this operation to throw a TypeError exception.

7.3.5 DefinePropertyOrThrow (O, P, desc)

The abstract operation DefinePropertyOrThrow is used to call the [[DefineOwnProperty]] internal method of an object in a manner that will throw a TypeError exception if the requested property update cannot be performed. The operation is called with arguments O, P, and desc where O is the object, P is the property key, and desc is the Property Descriptor for the property. This abstract operation performs the following steps:

1. Assert: Type(O) is Object.
2. Assert: IsPropertyKey(P) is true.
3. Let success be the result of calling the [[DefineOwnProperty]] internal method of O passing P and desc as arguments.
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(success).
5. If success is false, then throw a TypeError exception.

7.3.6 DeletePropertyOrThrow (O, P)

The abstract operation DeletePropertyOrThrow is used to remove a specific own property of an object. It throws an exception if the property is not configurable. The operation is called with arguments O and P where O is the object and P is the property key. This abstract operation performs the following steps:

1. Assert: Type(O) is Object.
2. Assert: IsPropertyKey(P) is true.
3. Let success be the result of calling the [[Delete]] internal method of O passing P as the argument.
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(success).
5. If success is false, then throw a TypeError exception.

7.3.7 GetMethod (O, P)

The abstract operation GetMethod is used to get the value of a specific property of an object when the value of the property is expected to be a function. The operation is called with arguments O and P where O is the object, P is the property key. This abstract operation performs the following steps:
1. Assert: Type(O) is Object.
2. Assert: IsPropertyKey(P) is true.
3. Let func be the result of calling the [[Get]] internal method of O passing P and O as the arguments.
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(func).
5. If func is either undefined or null, then return undefined.
6. If IsCallable(func) is false, then throw a TypeError exception.
7. Return func.

7.3.8 HasProperty (O, P)

The abstract operation HasProperty is used to determine whether an object has a property with the specified property key. The property may be either an own or inherited. A Boolean value is returned. The operation is called with arguments O and P where O is the object and P is the property key. This abstract operation performs the following steps:

1. Assert: Type(O) is Object.
2. Assert: IsPropertyKey(P) is true.
3. Return the result of calling the [[HasProperty]] internal method of O with argument P.

7.3.9 HasOwnProperty (O, P)

The abstract operation HasOwnProperty is used to determine whether an object has an own property with the specified property key. A Boolean value is returned. The operation is called with arguments O and P where O is the object and P is the property key. This abstract operation performs the following steps:

1. Assert: Type(O) is Object.
2. Assert: IsPropertyKey(P) is true.
3. Let desc be the result of calling the [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method of O passing P as the argument.
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(desc).
5. If desc is undefined, return false.
6. Return true.

7.3.10 Invoke(O, P, [args])

The abstract operation Invoke is used to call a method property of an object. The operation is called with arguments O, P, and optionally args where O serves as both the lookup point for the property and the this value of the call, P is the property key, and args is the list of arguments values passed to the method. If args is not present, an empty List is used as its value. This abstract operation performs the following steps:

1. Assert: P is a valid property key.
2. If args was not passed, then let args be a new empty List.
3. Let obj be ToObject(O).
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(obj).
5. Let func be the result of calling the [[Get]] internal method of obj passing P and O as the arguments.
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(func).
7. If IsCallable(func) is false, then throw a TypeError exception.
8. Return the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of func passing O as thisArgument and args as argumentsList.
7.3.11 SetIntegrityLevel (O, level)

The abstract operation SetIntegrityLevel is used to fix the set of own properties of an object. This abstract operation performs the following steps:

1. Assert: Type(O) is Object.
2. Assert: level is either "sealed" or "frozen".
3. Let keysArray be the result of calling the [[OwnPropertyKeys]] internal method of O.
4. Let keys be CreateListFromArrayLike(keysArray).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(keys).
6. Let pendingException be undefined.
7. If level is "sealed", then
   a. Repeat for each element k of keys,
      i. Let status be DefinePropertyOrThrow(O, k, PropertyDescriptor{ [[Configurable]]: false }).
      ii. If status is an abrupt completion, then
          1. If pendingException is undefined, then set pendingException to status.
   8. Else level is "frozen", then
      a. Repeat for each element k of keys,
         i. Let status be the result of calling the [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method of O with k.
         ii. If status is an abrupt completion, then
             1. If pendingException is undefined, then set pendingException to status.
         iii. Else,
             1. Let currentDesc be status.[[value]].
             2. If currentDesc is not undefined, then
                a. If IsAccessorDescriptor(currentDesc) is true, then
                   i. Let desc be the PropertyDescriptor{ [[Configurable]]: false }.
                b. Else,
                   i. Let desc be the PropertyDescriptor{ [[Configurable]]: false, [[Writable]]: false }.
                c. Let status be DefinePropertyOrThrow(O, k, desc).
                d. If status is an abrupt completion, then
                   1. If pendingException is undefined, then set pendingException to status.
5. If pendingException is not undefined, then return pendingException.
10. Return the result of calling the [[PreventExtensions]] internal method of O.

7.3.12 TestIntegrityLevel (O, level)

The abstract operation TestIntegrityLevel is used to determine if the set of own properties of an object are fixed. This abstract operation performs the following steps:

1. Assert: Type(O) is Object.
2. Assert: level is either "sealed" or "frozen".
3. Let status be IsExtensible(O).
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
5. If status is true, then return false
6. NOTE If the object is extensible, none of its properties are examined.
7. Let keysArray be the result of calling the [[OwnPropertyKeys]] internal method of O.
8. Let keys be CreateListFromArrayLike(keysArray).
9. ReturnIfAbrupt(keys).
10. Let pendingException be undefined.
11. Let configurable be false.
12. Let writable be false.
13. Repeat for each element k of keys,
a. Let status be the result of calling the [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method of O with k.
b. If status is an abrupt completion, then
   i. If pendingException is undefined, then set pendingException to status.
   ii. Else,
       i. Let currentDesc be status.[[value]].
       ii. If currentDesc is not undefined, then
           1. Set configurable to configurable logically ored with currentDesc.[[Configurable]].
           2. If IsDataDescriptor(currentDesc) is true, then
               a. Set writable to writable logically ored with currentDesc.[[Writable]].
   14. If pendingException is not undefined, then return pendingException.
   15. If level is "frozen" and writable is true, then return false.
   16. If configurable is true, then return false.
   17. Return true.

7.3.13 CreateArrayFromList (elements)
The abstract operation CreateArrayFromList is used to create an Array object whose elements are
provided by a List. This abstract operation performs the following steps:
1. Assert: elements is a List whose elements are all ECMAScript language values.
2. Let array be ArrayCreate(0) (see 9.4.2.2).
3. Let n be 0.
4. For each element e of elements
   a. Let status be the result of CreateDataProperty(array, ToString(n), e).
   b. Assert: status is true.
   c. Increment n by 1.
5. Return array.

7.3.14 CreateListFromArrayLike (obj)
The abstract operation CreateListFromArrayLike is used to create a List value whose elements are
provided by the indexed properties of an array-like object. This abstract operation performs the following
steps:
1. ReturnIfAbrupt(obj).
2. If Type(obj) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
3. Let len be Get(obj, "length").
4. Let n be ToLength(len).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(n).
6. Let list be an empty List.
7. Let index be 0.
8. Repeat while index < n
   a. Let indexName be ToString(index).
   b. Let next be Get(obj, indexName).
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(next).
   d. Append next as the last element of list.
   e. Set index to index + 1.
9. Return list.
7.3.15 OrdinaryHasInstance \((C, O)\)

The abstract operation OrdinaryHasInstance implements the default algorithm for determining if an object \(O\) inherits from the instance object inheritance path provided by constructor \(C\). This abstract operation performs the following steps:

1. If IsCallable\((C)\) is false, return false.
2. If \(C\) has a [[BoundTargetFunction]] internal slot, then
   a. Let \(BC\) be the value of \(C\)’s [[BoundTargetFunction]] internal slot.
   b. Return InstanceofOperator\((O, BC)\) (see 12.9.4).
3. If Type\((O)\) is not Object, return false.
4. Let \(P\) be Get\((C, "prototype")\).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt\((P)\).
6. If Type\((P)\) is not Object, throw a TypeError exception.
7. Repeat
   a. Set \(O\) to the result of calling the [[GetPrototypeOf]] internal method of \(O\) with no arguments.
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt\((O)\).
   c. If \(O\) is null, return false.
   d. If SameValue\((P, O)\) is true, return true.

7.3.16 GetPrototypeFromConstructor \((\text{constructor}, \text{intrinsicDefaultProto})\)

The abstract operation GetPrototypeFromConstructor determines the [[Prototype]] value that should be used to create an object corresponding to a specific constructor. The value is retrieved from the constructor’s prototype property, if it exists. Otherwise the supplied default is used for [[Prototype]].

This abstract operation performs the following steps:

1. Assert: \text{intrinsicDefaultProto} is a string value that is this specification’s name of an intrinsic object. The corresponding object must be an intrinsic that is intended to be used as the [[Prototype]] value of an object.
2. If IsConstructor\((\text{constructor})\) is false, then throw a TypeError exception.
3. Let \(proto\) be Get\((\text{constructor}, "prototype")\).
4. ReturnIfAbrupt\((proto)\).
5. If Type\((proto)\) is not Object, then
   a. Let realm be GetFunctionRealm\((\text{constructor})\).
   b. Let proto be realm’s intrinsic object named \text{intrinsicDefaultProto}.
6. Return proto.

NOTE If \text{constructor} does not supply a [[Prototype]] value, the default value that is used is obtained from the Code Realm of the \text{constructor} function rather than from the running execution context. This accounts for the possibility that a built-in @@create method from a different Code Realm might be installed on \text{constructor}.

7.3.17 CreateFromConstructor \((F)\)

When the abstract operation CreateFromConstructor is called with Object \(F\) the following steps are taken:

1. Let creator be GetMethod\((F, \text{@@create})\).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt\((creator)\).
3. If creator is undefined, then return undefined.
4. Let \(obj\) be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of creator with arguments \(F\) and an empty List.
5. ReturnIfAbrupt\((obj)\).
6. If Type\((obj)\) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
7. Return \(obj\).
NOTE This operation is equivalent to: `F[Symbol.create]()` followed by an error check.

7.3.18 Construct (F, argumentsList)

When the abstract operation Construct is called with Object `F` and List `argumentsList` the following steps are taken:

1. Assert: Type(`F`) is Object.
2. Let `obj` be CreateFromConstructor(`F`).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(`obj`).
4. If `obj` is `undefined`, then
   a. Let `obj` be OrdinaryCreateFromConstructor(`F`, "ObjectPrototype").
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(`obj`).
   c. Assert: Type(`obj`) is Object.
5. Let `result` be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of `F`, providing `obj` and `argumentsList` as the arguments.
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(`result`).
7. If Type(`result`) is Object then return `result`.
8. Return `obj`.

NOTE This operation is equivalent to: `new F(...argumentsList)`

7.3.19 GetOption (options, P)

The abstract operation GetOption is used to retrieve the value of a specific property of an object in situation where the object may not be present. The operation is called with arguments `options` and `P` where `options` is the object and `P` is the property key. This abstract operation performs the following steps:

1. Assert: IsPropertyKey(`P`) is true.
2. If `options` is `undefined`, then return `undefined`.
3. If Type(`options`) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
4. Return the result of calling the [[Get]] internal method of `options` passing `P` and `options` as the arguments.

7.3.20 EnumerableOwnNames (O)

When the abstract operation EnumerableOwnNames is called with Object `O` the following steps are taken:

1. Assert: Type(`O`) is Object.
2. Let `ownKey` be the result of calling the [[OwnPropertyKeys]] internal method of `O` with no arguments.
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(`ownKeys`).
4. Let `length` be ToLength(Length(`ownKeys`, "length"))).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(`length`).
6. Let `names` be a new empty List.
7. Let `k` be 0.
8. Repeat, while `k < length`
   a. Let `key` be Get(`ownKeys`, ToString(`k`)).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(`key`).
   c. If Type(`key`) is String, then
      i. Let `desc` be the resulting of calling the [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method of `O` with argument `key`.
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(`desc`).

Commented [AWB143]: At Jan 29, 2012 TC39 several people suggest that this fall back was unnecessary complexity and that it should this throw. However, that means that an ECMAScript function whose __proto__ is set to null will throw if newed. I’m not sure that is desirable. It’s a breaking change for the reality web.
iii. If `desc` is not `undefined`, then
   1. If `desc.[[Enumerable]]` is `true`, then append `key` to `names`.
   d. Let `k` be `k + 1`.
9. Return `names`.

7.3.21 GetFunctionRealm ( `obj` ) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation GetFunctionRealm with argument `obj` performs the following steps:

1. Assert: `obj` is a callable object.
2. If `obj` has a `[[Realm]]` internal slot, then
   a. Return `obj`'s `[[Realm]]` internal slot.
3. If `obj` is a Bound Function exotic object, then
   a. Let `target` be `obj`'s `[[BoundTargetFunction]]` internal slot.
   b. Return GetFunctionRealm(`target`).
4. If `obj` is a Proxy exotic object, then
   a. Let `proxyTarget` be the value of `obj`'s `[[ProxyTarget]]` internal slot.
   b. Return GetFunctionRealm(`proxyTarget`).
5. Return the running execution context’s Realm.

NOTE Step 5 will only be reached if `target` is a non-standard exotic function object that does not have a `[[Realm]]` internal slot.

7.4 Operations on Iterator Objects

See Common Iteration Interfaces (25.1).

7.4.1 CheckIterable ( `obj` )

The abstract operation CheckIterable with argument `obj` performs the following steps:

1. If Type(`obj`) is not Object, then return `undefined`.
2. Return Get(`obj`, `@@iterator`).

7.4.2 GetIterator ( `obj`, `method` )

The abstract operation GetIterator with argument `obj` and optional argument `method` performs the following steps:

1. ReturnIfAbrupt(`obj`).
2. If `method` was not passed, then
   a. Let `method` be CheckIterable(`obj`).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(`method`).
3. If IsCallable(`method`) is `false`, then throw a TypeError exception.
4. Let `iterator` be the result of calling the `[[Call]]` internal method of `method` with `obj` as `thisArgument` and an empty List as `argumentsList`.
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(`iterator`).
6. If Type(`iterator`) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
7. Return `iterator`. 
7.4.3 `IteratorNext (iterator, value)`

The abstract operation `IteratorNext` with argument `iterator` and optional argument `value` performs the following steps:

1. If `value` was not passed,
   a. Let `result` be `Invoke(iterator, "next", ( ))`.
2. Else,
   a. Let `result` be `Invoke(iterator, "next", (value))`.
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(result).
4. If Type(result) is not Object, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
5. Return result.

7.4.4 `IteratorComplete (iterResult)`

The abstract operation `IteratorComplete` with argument `iterResult` performs the following steps:

1. Assert: Type(iterResult) is Object.
2. Let `done` be Get(iterResult, "done").
3. Return ToBoolean(done).

7.4.5 `IteratorValue (iterResult)`

The abstract operation `IteratorValue` with argument `iterResult` performs the following steps:

1. Assert: Type(iterResult) is Object.
2. Return Get(iterResult, "value").

7.4.6 `IteratorStep (iterator)`

The abstract operation `IteratorStep` with argument `iterator` requests the next value from `iterator` and returns either `false` indicating that the iterator has reached its end or the `IteratorResult` object if a next value is available. `IteratorStep` performs the following steps:

1. Let `result` be `IteratorNext(iterator)`.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(result).
3. Let `done` be `IteratorComplete(result)`.
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(done).
5. If `done` is `true`, then return `false`.
6. Return result.

7.4.7 `CreateIterResultObject (value, done)`

The abstract operation `CreateIterResultObject` with arguments `value` and `done` creates an object that supports the `IteratorResult` interface by performing the following steps:

1. Assert: Type(done) is Boolean.
2. Let `obj` be `ObjectCreate(%ObjectPrototype%)`.
3. Perform `CreateDataProperty(obj, "value", value)`.
4. Perform `CreateDataProperty(obj, "done", done)`.
5. Return `obj`.
7.4.8 CreateListIterator (list)

The abstract operation CreateListIterator with argument list creates an Iterator (25.1.2) object whose next method returns the successive elements of list. It performs the following steps:

1. Let iterator be ObjectCreate(%ObjectPrototype%, ([IteratorNext], [[IteratedList]], [[ListIteratorNextIndex]])).
2. Set iterator’s [[IteratedList]] internal slot to list.
3. Set iterator’s [[ListIteratorNextIndex]] internal slot to 0.
4. Let next be a new built-in function object as defined in ListIterator next (7.4.8.1).
5. Set iterator’s [[IteratedNext]] internal slot to next.
6. Let status be the result of CreateDataProperty(iterator, “next”, next).
7. Return iterator.

7.4.8.1 ListIterator next( )

The ListIterator next method is a standard built-in function object (clause 17) that performs the following steps:

1. Let O be the this value.
2. Let f be the active function object.
3. If O does not have a [[IteratedNext]] internal slot, then throw a TypeError exception.
4. Let next be the value of the [[IteratedNext]] internal slot of O.
5. If SameValue(f, next) is false, then throw a TypeError exception.
6. If O does not have a [[IteratedList]] internal slot, then throw a TypeError exception.
7. Let list be the value of the [[IteratedList]] internal slot of O.
8. Let index be the value of the [[ListIteratorNextIndex]] internal slot of O.
9. Let len be the number of elements of list.
10. If index ≥ len, then
   a. Return CreateIterResultObject( undefined, true).
11. Set the value of the [[ListIteratorNextIndex]] internal slot of O to index+1.
12. Return CreateIterResultObject(list[index], false).

NOTE A ListIterator next method will throw an exception if applied to any object other than the one with which it was originally associated.

7.4.9 CreateEmptyIterator ( )

The abstract operation CreateEmptyIterator with no arguments creates an Iterator object whose next method always reports that the iterator is done. It performs the following steps:

1. Let empty be a List with no elements.
2. Return CreateListIterator(empty).

7.4.10 CreateCompoundIterator ( iterator1, iterator2 )

The abstract operation CreateCompoundIterator with arguments iterator1 and iterator2 creates an Iterator (25.1.2) object whose next method returns the successive elements of iterator1 followed by the successive elements of iterator2. It performs the following steps:

1. Let iterator be ObjectCreate(%ObjectPrototype%, ([Iterator1], [State], [[IteratorNext]])).
2. Set iterator’s [[Iterator1]] internal slot to iterator1.
3. Set iterator’s [[Iterator2]] internal slot to iterator2.
4. Set iterator’s [[State]] internal slot to 1.
5. Let next be a new built-in function object as defined in CompundIterator next (7.4.10.1).
6. Set iterator’s [[IteratedNext]] internal slot to next.
7. Let status be the result of CreateDataProperty(iterator, "next", next).
8. Return iterator.

7.4.10.1 CompoundIterator next( )

The CompoundIterator next method is a standard built-in function object that performs the following steps:

1. Let O be the this value.
2. Let f be the active function object.
3. If O does not have a [[IteratedNext]] internal slot, then throw a TypeError exception.
4. Let next be the value of the [[IteratedNext]] internal slot of O.
5. If SameValue(f, next) is false, then throw a TypeError exception.
6. If O does not have a [[Iterator1]] internal slot, then throw a TypeError exception.
7. Assert: O is an object created and initialized by CreateCompoundIterator.
8. Let state be the value of O’s [[State]] internal slot.
9. If state = 1, then
   a. Let iterator1 be the value of O’s [[Iterator1]] internal slot.
   b. Let result1 be IteratorStep(iterator1).
   c. If result1 is not false, then, i. Return result1.
   d. Set O’s [[State]] internal slot to 2.
10. Let iterator2 be the value of O’s [[Iterator2]] internal slot.
11. Return IteratorNext(iterator2).

NOTE: A CompoundIterator next method will throw an exception if applied to any object other than the one with which it was originally associated.

7.5 Operations on Promise Objects

Promise Objects (25.4) serve as a placeholder for the eventual result of a deferred (and possibly asynchronous) computation.

Within this specification the adjective “eventual” mean a value or a Promise object that will ultimately resolves to the value. For example, “Returns an eventual String” is equivalent to “Returns either a String or a Promise object that will eventually resolves to a String”. A “resolved value” is the final value of an “eventual value”.

NOTE: The Promise related abstract operations defined in this subclause are used by specification algorithms when they perform or respond to asynchronous operations. They ensure that the actual built-in Promise operations are used by the algorithms, even if ECMAScript code has modified the properties of %Promise% or %PromisePrototype%.

7.5.1 PromiseNew ( executor ) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation PromiseNew allocates and initializes a new promise object for use by specification algorithm. The executor argument initiates the deferred computation.

1. Let promise be AllocatePromise(%Promise%).
2. Return InitializePromise(promise, executor).
7.5.2 PromiseBuiltInCapability () Abstract Operation

The abstract operation PromiseBuiltInCapability allocates a PromiseCapability record (25.4.1.1) for a builtin promise object for use by specification algorithm.
1. Let promise be AllocatePromise(%Promise%).
2. Return CreatePromiseCapabilityRecord(promise, %Promise%).

NOTE This abstract operation is the same as the default built-in behaviour of NewPromiseCapability abstract operation (25.4.1.4).

7.5.3 PromiseOf (value) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation PromiseOf returns a new Promise that resolves to the argument value.
1. Assert: IsPromise(value) is false.
2. Let capability be PromiseBuiltInCapability( ).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(capability).
4. Let resolveResult be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of capability. [[Resolve]] with undefined as thisArgument and (value) as argumentsList.
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(resolveResult).
6. Return capability. [[Promise]].

NOTE This abstract operation is the same as the default built-in behaviour of the Promise.resolve method (25.4.4.5). However, PromiseOf does not accept a Promise as its argument.

7.5.4 PromiseAll (promiseList) Abstract Operation

7.5.5 PromiseCatch (promise, rejectedAction) Abstract Operation

7.5.6 PromiseThen (promise, resolvedAction, rejectedAction) Abstract Operation

8 Executable Code and Execution Contexts

8.1 Lexical Environments

A Lexical Environment is a specification type used to define the association of Identifiers to specific variables and functions based upon the lexical nesting structure of ECMAScript code. A Lexical Environment consists of an Environment Record and a possibly null reference to an outer Lexical Environment. Usually a Lexical Environment is associated with some specific syntactic structure of ECMAScript code such as a FunctionDeclaration, a BlockStatement, or a Catch clause of a TryStatement and a new Lexical Environment is created each time such code is evaluated.

An Environment Record records the identifier bindings that are created within the scope of its associated Lexical Environment.

The outer environment reference is used to model the logical nesting of Lexical Environment values. The outer reference of a (inner) Lexical Environment is a reference to the Lexical Environment that logically surrounds the inner Lexical Environment. An outer Lexical Environment may serve as the outer environment for multiple inner Lexical Environments. For example, if a FunctionDeclaration contains two nested FunctionDeclarations then the Lexical Environments of each of the nested functions will have as their outer Lexical Environment the Lexical Environment of the current evaluation of the surrounding function.
A global environment is a Lexical Environment which does not have an outer environment. The global environment’s outer environment reference is null. A global environment’s environment record may be prepopulated with identifier bindings and includes an associated global object whose properties provide some of the global environment’s identifier bindings. This global object is the value of a global environment’s this binding. As ECMAScript code is executed, additional properties may be added to the global object and the initial properties may be modified.

A method environment is a Lexical Environment that corresponds to the invocation of an ECMAScript function object that establishes a new this binding. A method environment also captures the state necessary to support super method invocations.

Lexical Environments and Environment Record values are purely specification mechanisms and need not correspond to any specific artefact of an ECMAScript implementation. It is impossible for an ECMAScript program to directly access or manipulate such values.

### 8.1.1 Environment Records

There are two primary kinds of Environment Record values used in this specification: declarative environment records and object environment records. Declarative environment records are used to define the effect of ECMAScript language syntactic elements such as FunctionDeclarations, VariableDeclarations, and Catch clauses that directly associate identifier bindings with ECMAScript language values. Object environment records are used to define the effect of ECMAScript elements such as WithStatement that associate identifier bindings with the properties of some object. Global Environment Records and Function Environment Records are specializations that are used for specifically for Script global declarations and for top-level declarations within functions.

For specification purposes Environment Record values can be thought of as existing in a simple object-oriented hierarchy where Environment Record is an abstract class with three concrete subclasses, declarative environment record, object environment record, and global environment record. Function environment records are a subclass of declarative environment record. The abstract class includes the abstract specification methods defined in Table 16. These abstract methods have distinct concrete algorithms for each of the concrete subclasses.
Table 16 — Abstract Methods of Environment Records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HasBinding(N)</td>
<td>Determine if an environment record has a binding for an identifier. Return true if it does and false if it does not. The String value N is the text of the identifier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CreateMutableBinding(N, D)</td>
<td>Create a new but uninitialized mutable binding in an environment record. The String value N is the text of the bound name. If the optional Boolean argument D is true the binding is may be subsequently deleted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CreateImmutableBinding(N)</td>
<td>Create a new but uninitialized immutable binding in an environment record. The String value N is the text of the bound name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InitializeBinding(N, V)</td>
<td>Set the value of an already existing but uninitialized binding in an environment record. The String value N is the text of the bound name. V is the value for the binding and is a value of any ECMAScript language type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SetMutableBinding(N, V, S)</td>
<td>Set the value of an already existing mutable binding in an environment record. The String value N is the text of the bound name. V is the value for the binding and may be a value of any ECMAScript language type. S is a Boolean flag. If S is true and the binding cannot be set throw a TypeError exception. S is used to identify strict mode references.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetBindingValue(N, S)</td>
<td>Returns the value of an already existing binding from an environment record. The String value N is the text of the bound name. S is used to identify strict mode references. If S is true and the binding does not exist throw a ReferenceError exception. If the binding exists but is uninitialized a ReferenceError is thrown, regardless of the value of S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeleteBinding(N)</td>
<td>Delete a binding from an environment record. The String value N is the text of the bound name If a binding for N exists, remove the binding and return true. If the binding exists but cannot be removed return false. If the binding does not exist return true.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HasThisBinding()</td>
<td>Determine if an environment record establishes a this binding. Return true if it does and false if it does not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HasSuperBinding()</td>
<td>Determine if an environment record establishes a super method binding. Return true if it does and false if it does not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WithBaseObject ()</td>
<td>If this environment record is associated with a with statement, return the with object. Otherwise, return undefined.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.1.1.1 Declarative Environment Records

Each declarative environment record is associated with an ECMAScript program scope containing variable, constant, let, class, module, import, and/or function declarations. A declarative environment record binds the set of identifiers defined by the declarations contained within its scope.
The behaviour of the concrete specification methods for Declarative Environment Records is defined by the following algorithms.

8.1.1.1.1 HasBinding(N)

The concrete environment record method HasBinding for declarative environment records simply determines if the argument identifier is one of the identifiers bound by the record:
1. Let envRec be the declarative environment record for which the method was invoked.
2. If envRec has a binding for the name that is the value of N, return true.
3. Return false.

8.1.1.1.2 CreateMutableBinding (N, D)

The concrete Environment Record method CreateMutableBinding for declarative environment records creates a new mutable binding for the name N that is uninitialized. A binding must not already exist in this Environment Record for N. If Boolean argument D is provided and has the value true the new binding is marked as being subject to deletion.
1. Let envRec be the declarative environment record for which the method was invoked.
2. Assert: envRec does not already have a binding for N.
3. Create a mutable binding in envRec for N and record that it is uninitialized. If D is true record that the newly created binding may be deleted by a subsequent DeleteBinding call.
4. Return NormalCompletion(empty).

8.1.1.1.3 CreateImmutableBinding(N)

The concrete Environment Record method CreateImmutableBinding for declarative environment records creates a new immutable binding for the name N that is uninitialized. A binding must not already exist in this environment record for N.
1. Let envRec be the declarative environment record for which the method was invoked.
2. Assert: envRec does not already have a binding for N.
3. Create an immutable binding in envRec for N and record that it is uninitialized.

8.1.1.1.4 InitializeBinding (N,V)

The concrete Environment Record method InitializeBinding for declarative environment records is used to set the bound value of the current binding of the identifier whose name is the value of the argument N to the value of argument V. An uninitialized binding for N must already exist.
1. Let envRec be the declarative environment record for which the method was invoked.
2. Assert: envRec must have an uninitialized binding for N.
3. Set the bound value for N in envRec to V.
4. Record that the binding for N in envRec has been initialized.

8.1.1.1.5 SetMutableBinding (N,V,S)

The concrete Environment Record method SetMutableBinding for declarative environment records attempts to change the bound value of the current binding of the identifier whose name is the value of the argument N to the value of argument V. A binding for N must already exist. If the binding is an immutable binding, a TypeError is thrown if S is true.
1. Let envRec be the declarative environment record for which the method was invoked.
2. Assert: `envRec` must have a binding for `N`.
3. If the binding for `N` in `envRec` has not yet been initialized throw a `ReferenceError` exception.
4. Else if the binding for `N` in `envRec` is a mutable binding, change its bound value to `V`.
5. Else this must be an attempt to change the value of an immutable binding so if `S` is `true` throw a `TypeError` exception.
6. Return `NormalCompletion(empty)`.

8.1.1.1.6 `GetBindingValue(N,S)`

The concrete Environment Record method `GetBindingValue` for declarative environment records simply returns the value of its bound identifier whose name is the value of the argument `N`. If the binding exists but is uninitialized a `ReferenceError` is thrown, regardless of the value of `S`;

1. Let `envRec` be the declarative environment record for which the method was invoked.
2. Assert: `envRec` has a binding for `N`.
3. If the binding for `N` in `envRec` is an uninitialized binding, then throw a `ReferenceError` exception.
4. Return the value currently bound to `N` in `envRec`.

8.1.1.1.7 `DeleteBinding (N)`

The concrete Environment Record method `DeleteBinding` for declarative environment records can only delete bindings that have been explicitly designated as being subject to deletion.

1. Let `envRec` be the declarative environment record for which the method was invoked.
2. If `envRec` does not have a binding for `N`, return `true`.
3. If the binding for `N` in `envRec` cannot be deleted, return `false`.
4. Remove the binding for `N` from `envRec`.
5. Return `true`.

8.1.1.1.8 `HasThisBinding ()`

Regular Declarative Environment Records do not provide a `this` binding.

1. Return `false`.

8.1.1.1.9 `HasSuperBinding ()`

Regular Declarative Environment Records do not provide a `super` binding.

1. Return `false`.

8.1.1.1.10 `WithBaseObject()`

Declarative Environment Records always return `undefined` as their `WithBaseObject`.

1. Return `undefined`.

8.1.1.2 `Object Environment Records`

Each object environment record is associated with an object called its `binding object`. An object environment record binds the set of string identifier names that directly correspond to the property names of its binding object. Property keys that are not strings in the form of an `IdentifierName` are not included in the set of bound identifiers. Both own and inherited properties are included in the set regardless of the setting of their `[[Enumerable]]` attribute. Because properties can be dynamically added and deleted from
objects, the set of identifiers bound by an object environment record may potentially change as a side-effect of any operation that adds or deletes properties. Any bindings that are created as a result of such a side-effect are considered to be a mutable binding even if the Writable attribute of the corresponding property has the value \texttt{false}. Immutable bindings do not exist for object environment records.

Object environment records also have a possibly empty List of strings called \texttt{unscopables}. The strings in this List are excluded from the environment records set of bound names, regardless of whether or not they exist as property keys of its binding object.

Object environment records created for \texttt{with} statements (13.10) can provide their binding object as an implicit this value for use in function calls. The capability is controlled by a \texttt{withEnvironment} Boolean value that is associated with each object environment record. By default, the value of \texttt{withEnvironment} is \texttt{false} for any object environment record.

The behaviour of the concrete specification methods for Object Environment Records is defined by the following algorithms.

\subsection*{8.1.1.2.1 \texttt{HasBinding(N)}}

The concrete Environment Record method \texttt{HasBinding} for object environment records determines if its associated binding object has a property whose name is the value of the argument \texttt{N}:

1. Let \texttt{envRec} be the object environment record for which the method was invoked.
2. Let \texttt{bindings} be the binding object for \texttt{envRec}.
3. Repeat, while \texttt{bindings} is not \texttt{null},
   a. Let \texttt{hasOwn} be \texttt{HasOwnProperty(bindings, \texttt{N})}.
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(\texttt{hasOwn}).
   c. If \texttt{hasOwn} is \texttt{true}, then
      i. Let \texttt{hasUnscopables} be \texttt{HasOwnProperty(bindings, @@unscopables)}.
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(\texttt{hasUnscopables}).
      iii. If \texttt{hasUnscopables} is \texttt{false}, then return \texttt{true}.
      iv. Let \texttt{unscopables} be \texttt{Get(bindings, @@unscopables)}.
      v. ReturnIfAbrupt(\texttt{unscopables}).
      vi. If \texttt{Type(\texttt{unscopables})} is not \texttt{Object}, then return \texttt{true}.
      vii. Let \texttt{isBlocked} be \texttt{HasOwnProperty(unscopables, \texttt{N})}.
      viii. ReturnIfAbrupt(\texttt{isBlocked}).
   d. Let \texttt{bindings} be the result of calling the [[GetPrototypeOf]] internal method of \texttt{bindings} with no arguments.
   e. ReturnIfAbrupt(\texttt{bindings}).
4. Return \texttt{false}.

\subsection*{8.1.1.2.2 \texttt{CreateMutableBinding (N, D)}}

The concrete Environment Record method \texttt{CreateMutableBinding} for object environment records creates in an environment record's associated binding object a property whose name is the String value and initialises it to the value \texttt{undefined}. If Boolean argument \texttt{D} is provided and has the value \texttt{true} the new property's [[Configurable]] attribute is set to \texttt{true}, otherwise it is set to \texttt{false}.

1. Let \texttt{envRec} be the object environment record for which the method was invoked.
2. Let \texttt{bindings} be the binding object for \texttt{envRec}.
3. If \texttt{D} is \texttt{true} then let \texttt{configValue} be \texttt{true} otherwise let \texttt{configValue} be \texttt{false}.
4. Return `DefinePropertyOrThrow(bindings, N, PropertyDescriptor{[[Value]]: undefined, [[Writable]]: true, [[Enumerable]]: true, [[Configurable]]: configValue}).`

**NOTE** Normally `envRec` will not have a binding for `N` but if it does, the semantics of `DefinePropertyOrThrow` may result in an existing binding being replaced or shadowed or cause an abrupt completion to be returned.

### 8.1.1.2.3 CreateImmutableBinding (N)

The concrete Environment Record method `CreateImmutableBinding` is never used within this specification in association with Object environment records.

### 8.1.1.2.4 InitializeBinding (N,V)

The concrete Environment Record method `InitializeBinding` for object environment records is used to set the bound value of the current binding of the identifier whose name is the value of the argument `N` to the value of argument `V`. An uninitialized binding for `N` must already exist.

1. Let `envRec` be the object environment record for which the method was invoked.
2. Assert: `envRec` must have an uninitialized binding for `N`.
3. Record that the binding for `N` in `envRec` has been initialized.
4. Return the result of calling the `SetMutableBinding` concrete method of `envRec` with `N`, `V`, and `false` as arguments.

### 8.1.1.2.5 SetMutableBinding (N,V,S)

The concrete Environment Record method `SetMutableBinding` for object environment records attempts to set the value of the environment record's associated binding object's property whose name is the value of the argument `N` to the value of argument `V`. A property named `N` normally already exists but if it does not or is not currently writable, error handling is determined by the value of the Boolean argument `S`.

1. Let `envRec` be the object environment record for which the method was invoked.
2. Let `bindings` be the binding object for `envRec`.

### 8.1.1.2.6 GetBindingValue(N,S)

The concrete Environment Record method `GetBindingValue` for object environment records returns the value of its associated binding object's property whose name is the String value of the argument identifier `N`. The property should already exist but if it does not the result depends upon the value of the `S` argument:

1. Let `envRec` be the object environment record for which the method was invoked.
2. Let `bindings` be the binding object for `envRec`.
3. Let `bindings` be `bindingThis`.
4. Repeat, while `bindings` is not `null`.
   a. Let `hasOwn` be `HasOwnProperty(bindings, N)`.
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(`hasOwn`).
   c. If `hasOwn` is `true`, then
      i. Let `hasUnscopables` be `HasOwnProperty(bindings, @@unscopables)`.
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(`hasUnscopables`).
      iii. Let `isBlocked` be `false`.
      iv. If `hasUnscopables` is `true`, then
         1. Let `unscopables` be `Get(bindings, @@unscopables)`.
         2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`unscopables`).

Commented [AWB9]: This probably needs a `D` option argument, just like createMutableEnvironment.
3. If `Type(unscopables)` is `Object`, then
   a. Let `isBlocked` be `HasOwnProperty(unscopables, N)`.
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(`isBlocked`).
   v. If `isBlocked` is `false`, then
      1. Return the result of calling the `[[Get]]` internal method of `bindings` with arguments `N` and `bindingThis`.
      d. Let `bindings` be the result of calling the `[[GetPrototypeOf]]` internal method of `bindings` with no arguments.
      e. ReturnIfAbrupt(`bindings`).
   5. If `S` is `false`, return the value `undefined`, otherwise throw a `ReferenceError` exception.

8.1.1.2.7 DeleteBinding (N)

The concrete Environment Record method DeleteBinding for object environment records can only delete bindings that correspond to properties of the environment object whose `[[Configurable]]` attribute have the value `true`.

1. Let `envRec` be the object environment record for which the method was invoked.
2. Let `bindings` be the binding object for `envRec`.
3. Return the result of calling the `[[Delete]]` internal method of `bindings` passing `N` as the argument.

8.1.1.2.8 HasThisBinding ()

Regular Object Environment Records do not provide a `this` binding.

1. Return `false`.

8.1.1.2.9 HasSuperBinding ()

Regular Object Environment Records do not provide a `super` binding.

1. Return `false`.

8.1.1.2.10 WithBaseObject()

Object Environment Records return `undefined` as their `WithBaseObject` unless their `withEnvironment` flag is `true`.

1. Let `envRec` be the object environment record for which the method was invoked.
2. If the `withEnvironment` flag of `envRec` is `true`, return the binding object for `envRec`.
3. Otherwise, return `undefined`.

8.1.1.3 Function Environment Records

A function environment record is a declarative environment record that is used to represent the outer most scope of a function that provides a `this` binding. In addition to its identifier bindings, a function environment record contains the `this` value used within its scope. If such a function references `super`, its function environment record also contains the state that is used to perform `super` method invocations from within the function.

Function environment records store their `this` binding as the value of their `thisValue`. If the associated function references `super`, the environment record stores in `HomeObject` the object that the function is bound to as a method and in `MethodName` the property key used for unqualified super invocations from within the function. The default value for `HomeObject` and `MethodName` is `undefined`. 
Methods environment records support all of Declarative Environment Record methods listed in Table 16 and share the same specifications for all of those methods except for HasThisBinding and HasSuperBinding. In addition, declarative environment records support the methods listed in Table 17:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GetThisBinding()</td>
<td>Return the value of this environment record’s <code>this</code> binding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetSuperBase()</td>
<td>Return the object that is the base for <code>super</code> property accesses bound in this environment record. The object is derived from this environment record’s <code>HomeObject</code> binding. If the value is <code>Empty</code>, return <code>undefined</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetMethodName()</td>
<td>Return the value of this environment record’s <code>MethodName</code> binding.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The behaviour of the additional concrete specification methods for Function Environment Records is defined by the following algorithms:

8.1.1.3.1 HasThisBinding()

Function Environment Records always provide a `this` binding.

1. Return `true`.

8.1.1.3.2 HasSuperBinding()

1. If this environment record’s `HomeObject` has the value `Empty`, then return `false`. Otherwise, return `true`.

8.1.1.3.3 GetThisBinding()

1. Return the value of this environment record’s `thisValue`.

8.1.1.3.4 GetSuperBase()

1. Let `home` be the value of this environment record’s `HomeObject`.
2. If `home` has the value `Empty`, then return `undefined`.
3. Assert: `Type(home)` is `Object`.
4. Return the result of calling `home`’s `[[GetPrototypeOf]]` internal method.

8.1.1.3.5 GetMethodName()

1. Return the value of this environment record’s `MethodName`.

8.1.1.4 Global Environment Records

A global environment record is used to represent the outer most scope that is shared by all of the ECMAScript `Script` elements that are processed in a common Realm (8.1.2.5). A global environment record provides the bindings for built-in globals (clause 18), properties of the global object, and for all declarations that are not function code and that occur within `Script` productions.
A global environment record is logically a single record but it is specified as a composite encapsulating an object environment record and a declarative environment record. The object environment record has as its base object the global object of the associated Realm. This global object is also the value of the global environment record's `thisValue`. The object environment record component of a global environment record contains the bindings for all built-in globals (clause 18) and all bindings introduced by a `FunctionDeclaration`, `GeneratorDeclaration`, or `VariableStatement` contained in global code. The bindings for all other ECMAScript declarations in global code are contained in the declarative environment record component of the global environment record.

Properties may be created directly on a global object. Hence, the object environment record component of a global environment record may contain both bindings created explicitly by `FunctionDeclaration`, `GeneratorDeclaration`, or `VariableDeclaration` declarations and binding created implicitly as properties of the global object. In order to identify which bindings were explicitly created using declarations, a global environment record maintains a list of the names bound using its `CreateGlobalVarBindings` and `CreateGlobalFunctionBindings` concrete methods.

Global environment records have the additional state components listed in Table 18 and the additional methods listed in Table 19.

### Table 18 — Components of Global Environment Records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ObjectRecord</td>
<td>An Object Environment Record whose base object is the global object. It contains global built-in bindings as well as <code>FunctionDeclaration</code>, <code>GeneratorDeclaration</code>, and <code>VariableDeclaration</code> bindings in global code for the associated Realm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeclarativeRecord</td>
<td>A Declarative Environment Record that contains bindings for all declarations in global code for the associated Realm code except for <code>FunctionDeclaration</code>, <code>GeneratorDeclaration</code>, and <code>VariableDeclaration</code> bindings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VarNames</td>
<td>A List containing the string names bound by <code>FunctionDeclaration</code>, <code>GeneratorDeclaration</code>, and <code>VariableDeclaration</code> declarations in global code for the associated Realm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 19 — Additional Methods of Global Environment Records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GetThisBinding()</td>
<td>Return the value of this environment record's this binding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HasVarDeclaration (N)</td>
<td>Determines if the argument identifier has a binding in this environment record that was created using a VariableDeclaration, FunctionDeclaration, or GeneratorDeclaration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HasLexicalDeclaration (N)</td>
<td>Determines if the argument identifier has a binding in this environment record that was created using a lexical declaration such as a LexicalDeclaration or a ClassDeclaration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CanDeclareGlobalVar (N)</td>
<td>Determines if a corresponding CreateGlobalVarBinding call would succeed if called for the same argument N.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CanDeclareGlobalFunction (N)</td>
<td>Determines if a corresponding CreateGlobalFunctionBinding call would succeed if called for the same argument N.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CreateGlobalVarBinding(N, D)</td>
<td>Used to create global var bindings in the ObjectRecord component of a global environment record. The binding will be a mutable binding. The corresponding global object property will have attribute values approat for a var. The String value N is the text of the bound name. D is true the binding is may be subsequently deleted. This is logically equivalent to CreateMutableBinding but it allows var declarations to receive special treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CreateGlobalFunctionBinding(N, V, D)</td>
<td>Used to create and initialize global function bindings in the ObjectRecord component of a global environment record. The binding will be a mutable binding. The corresponding global object property will have attribute values approat for a function. The String value N is the text of the bound name. V is the initial value of the binding. If the optional Boolean argument D is true the binding is may be subsequently deleted. This is logically equivalent to CreateMutableBinding followed by a SetMutableBinding but it allows function declarations to receive special treatment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The behaviour of the concrete specification methods for Global Environment Records is defined by the following algorithms.

#### 8.1.1.4.1 HasBinding(N)

The concrete environment record method HasBinding for global environment records simply determines if the argument identifier is one of the identifiers bound by the record:

1. Let envRec be the global environment record for which the method was invoked.
2. Let DelRec be envRec’s DeclarativeRecord.
3. If the result of calling DelRec’s HasBinding concrete method with argument N is true, return true.
4. Let ObjRec be envRec’s ObjectRecord.
5. Return the result of calling ObjRec’s HasBinding concrete method with argument N.
8.1.1.4.2 **CreateMutableBinding (N, D)**

The concrete environment record method CreateMutableBinding for global environment records creates a new mutable binding for the name \( N \) that is uninitialized. The binding is created in the associated DeclarativeRecord. A binding for \( N \) must not already exist in the DeclarativeRecord. If Boolean argument \( D \) is provided and has the value \texttt{true} the new binding is marked as being subject to deletion.

1. Let \( \text{envRec} \) be the global environment record for which the method was invoked.
2. Let \( \text{DeclRec} \) be \( \text{envRec} \)'s DeclarativeRecord.
3. Let \( \text{alreadyThere} \) be the result of calling the HasBinding concrete method of \( \text{DeclRec} \) with argument \( N \).
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{alreadyThere} \)).
5. Return the result of calling the CreateMutableBinding concrete method of \( \text{DeclRec} \) with arguments \( N \) and \( D \).

8.1.1.4.3 **CreateImmutableBinding (N)**

The concrete Environment Record method CreateImmutableBinding for global environment records creates a new immutable binding for the name \( N \) that is uninitialized. A binding must not already exist in this environment record for \( N \).

1. Let \( \text{envRec} \) be the global environment record for which the method was invoked.
2. Let \( \text{DeclRec} \) be \( \text{envRec} \)'s DeclarativeRecord.
3. Let \( \text{alreadyThere} \) be the result of calling the HasBinding concrete method of \( \text{DeclRec} \) with argument \( N \).
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{alreadyThere} \)).
5. Return the result of calling the CreateImmutableBinding concrete method of \( \text{DeclRec} \) with argument \( N \).

8.1.1.4.4 **InitializeBinding (N,V)**

The concrete Environment Record method InitializeBinding for global environment records is used to set the bound value of the current binding of the identifier whose name is the value of the argument \( N \) to the value of argument \( V \). An uninitialized binding for \( N \) must already exist.

1. Let \( \text{envRec} \) be the global environment record for which the method was invoked.
2. Let \( \text{DeclRec} \) be \( \text{envRec} \)'s DeclarativeRecord.
3. Let \( \text{alreadyThere} \) be the result of calling the HasBinding concrete method of \( \text{DeclRec} \) with argument \( N \).
   a. Return the result of calling \( \text{DeclRec} \)'s InitializeBinding concrete method with arguments \( N \) and \( V \).
4. Assert: If the binding exists it must be in the object environment record.
5. Let \( \text{ObjRec} \) be \( \text{envRec} \)'s ObjectRecord.
6. Return the result of calling \( \text{ObjRec} \)'s InitializeBinding concrete method with arguments \( N \) and \( V \).

8.1.1.4.5 **SetMutableBinding (N,V,S)**

The concrete Environment Record method SetMutableBinding for global environment records attempts to change the bound value of the current binding of the identifier whose name is the value of the argument \( N \) to the value of argument \( V \). If the binding is an immutable binding, a \texttt{TypeError} is thrown if \( S \) is \texttt{true}. A property named \( N \) normally already exists but if it does not or is not currently writable, error handling is determined by the value of the Boolean argument \( S \).

1. Let \( \text{envRec} \) be the global environment record for which the method was invoked.
2. Let \( \text{DeclRec} \) be \( \text{envRec} \)'s DeclarativeRecord.
3. If the result of calling DclRec’s HasBinding concrete method with argument N is true, then
   a. Return the result of calling the SetMutableBinding concrete method of DclRec with arguments N, V, and S.
4. Let ObjRec be envRec’s ObjectRecord.
5. Return the result of calling the SetMutableBinding concrete method of ObjRec with arguments N, V, and S.

8.1.1.4.6 GetBindingValue(N,S)

The concrete Environment Record method GetBindingValue for global environment records simply returns the value of its bound identifier whose name is the value of the argument N. If the binding is an uninitialized binding throw a ReferenceError exception. A property named N normally already exists but if it does not or is not currently writable, error handling is determined by the value of the Boolean argument S.

1. Let envRec be the global environment record for which the method was invoked.
2. Let DclRec be envRec’s DeclarativeRecord.
3. If the result of calling DclRec’s HasBinding concrete method with argument N is true, then
   a. Return the result of calling the GetBindingValue concrete method of DclRec with arguments N and S.
4. Let ObjRec be envRec’s ObjectRecord.
5. Return the result of calling the GetBindingValue concrete method of ObjRec with arguments N, and S.

8.1.1.4.7 DeleteBinding (N)

The concrete Environment Record method DeleteBinding for global environment records can only delete bindings that have been explicitly designated as being subject to deletion.

1. Let envRec be the global environment record for which the method was invoked.
2. Let DclRec be envRec’s DeclarativeRecord.
3. If the result of calling DclRec’s HasBinding concrete method with argument N is true, then
   a. Return the result of calling the DeleteBinding concrete method of DclRec with argument N.
4. Let ObjRec be envRec’s ObjectRecord.
5. If the result of calling ObjRec’s HasBinding concrete method with argument N is true, then
   a. Let status be the result of calling the DeleteBinding concrete method of ObjRec with argument N.
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
   c. If status is true, then
      i. Let varNames be envRec’s VarNames List.
      ii. If N is an element of varNames, then remove that element from the varNames.
   d. Return status.
6. Return true.

8.1.1.4.8 HasThisBinding ()

Global Environment Records always provide a this binding whose value is the associated global object.

1. Return true.

8.1.1.4.9 HasSuperBinding ()

1. Return false.
8.1.1.4.10 WithBaseObject()

Global Environment Records always return `undefined` as their WithBaseObject.

1. Return `undefined`.

8.1.1.4.11 GetThisBinding()

1. Let envRec be the global environment record for which the method was invoked.
2. Let ObjRec be envRec’s ObjectRecord.
3. Let bindings be the binding object for ObjRec.
4. Return bindings.

8.1.1.4.12 HasVarDeclaration(N)

The concrete environment record method HasVarDeclaration for global environment records determines if the argument identifier has a binding in this record that was created using a `VariableStatement` or a `FunctionDeclaration`:

1. Let envRec be the global environment record for which the method was invoked.
2. Let varDeclaredNames be envRec’s VarNames List.
3. If varDeclaredNames contains the value of N, return `true`.
4. Return `false`.

8.1.1.4.13 HasLexicalDeclaration(N)

The concrete environment record method HasLexicalDeclaration for global environment records determines if the argument identifier has a binding in this record that was created using a lexical declaration such as a `LexicalDeclaration` or a `ClassDeclaration`:

1. Let envRec be the global environment record for which the method was invoked.
2. Let DclRec be envRec’s DeclarativeRecord.
3. Return the result of calling DclRec’s HasBinding concrete method with argument N.

8.1.1.4.14 CanDeclareGlobalVar(N)

The concrete environment record method CanDeclareGlobalVar for global environment records determines if a corresponding CreateGlobalVarBinding call would succeed if called for the same argument N. Redundent var declarations and var declarations for pre-existing global object properties are allowed.

1. Let envRec be the global environment record for which the method was invoked.
2. Let ObjRec be envRec’s ObjectRecord.
3. If the result of calling ObjRec’s HasBinding concrete method with argument N is `true`, return `true`.
4. Let bindings be the binding object for ObjRec.
5. Let extensible be IsExtensible(bindings).
6. Return extensible.

8.1.1.4.15 CanDeclareGlobalFunction(N)

The concrete environment record method CanDeclareGlobalFunction for global environment records determines if a corresponding CreateGlobalFunctionBinding call would succeed if called for the same argument N.
1. Let `envRec` be the global environment record for which the method was invoked.
2. Let `ObjRec` be `envRec`’s ObjectRecord.
3. Let `globalObject` be the binding object for `ObjRec`.
4. Let `extensible` be `IsExtensible(globalObject)`.
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(`extensible`).
6. If the result of calling `ObjRec`’s HasBinding concrete method with argument `N` is `false`, then return `extensible`.
7. Let `existingProp` be the result of calling the `[[GetOwnProperty]]` internal method of `globalObject` with argument `N`.
8. ReturnIfAbrupt(`existingProp`).
9. If `existingProp` is `undefined`, then return `extensible`.
10. If `existingProp`.[[Configurable]] is `true`, then return `true`.
11. If `IsDataDescriptor(existingProp)` is `true` and `existingProp` has attribute values `[[Writable]]: true`, `[[Enumerable]]: true`, then return `true`.
12. Return `false`.

8.1.1.4.16 CreateGlobalVarBinding (N, D)

The concrete Environment Record method CreateGlobalVarBinding for global environment records creates a mutable binding in the associated object environment record and records the bound name in the associated VarNames List. If a binding already exists, it is reused.

1. Let `envRec` be the global environment record for which the method was invoked.
2. Let `ObjRec` be `envRec`’s ObjectRecord.
3. If the result of calling `ObjRec`’s HasBinding concrete method with argument `N` is `false`, then
   a. Let `status` be the result of calling the CreateMutableBinding concrete method of `ObjRec` with arguments `N` and `D`.
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(`status`).
4. Let `varDeclaredNames` be `envRec`’s VarNames List.
5. If `varDeclaredNames` does not contain the value of `N`, then
   a. Append `N` to `varDeclaredNames`.
6. Return NormalCompletion(`empty`).

8.1.1.4.17 CreateGlobalFunctionBinding (N, V, D)

The concrete Environment Record method CreateGlobalFunctionBinding for global environment records creates a mutable binding in the associated object environment record and records the bound name in the associated VarNames List. If a binding already exists, it is replaced.

1. Let `envRec` be the global environment record for which the method was invoked.
2. Let `ObjRec` be `envRec`’s ObjectRecord.
3. Let `globalObject` be the binding object for `ObjRec`.
4. Let `existingProp` be the result of calling the `[[GetOwnProperty]]` internal method of `globalObject` with argument `N`.
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(`existingProp`).
6. If `existingProp` is `undefined` or `existingProp`.[[Configurable]] is `true`, then
   a. Let `desc` be thePropertyDescriptor([[Value]]: `V`, [[Writable]]: `true`, [[Enumerable]]: `true`, [[Configurable]]: `D`).
   b. Else,
      a. Let `desc` be thePropertyDescriptor([[Value]]: `V`).
7. Let `status` be DefinePropertyOrThrow(`globalObject`, `N`, `desc`).
8. ReturnIfAbrupt(`status`).
9. Let `varDeclaredNames` be `envRec`’s VarNames List.
11. If `varDeclaredNames` does not contain the value of `N`, then
   a. Append `N` to `varDeclaredNames`.
12. Return `NormalCompletion(empty)`.

NOTE Global function declarations are always represented as own properties of the global object. If possible, an
    existing own property is reconfigured to have a standard set of attribute values.

8.1.2 Lexical Environment Operations

The following abstract operations are used in this specification to operate upon lexical environments:

8.1.2.1 GetIdentifierReference (lex, name, strict) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation GetIdentifierReference is called with a Lexical Environment `lex`, a String `name`, and
a Boolean flag `strict`. The value of `lex` may be `null`. When called, the following steps are performed:

1. If `lex` is the value `null`, then
   a. Return a value of type Reference whose base value is `undefined`, whose referenced name is `name`, and
      whose strict reference flag is `strict`.
2. Let `envRec` be `lex`'s environment record.
3. Let `exists` be the result of calling the HasBinding concrete method of `envRec` passing `name` as the
   argument.
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(`exists`).
5. If `exists` is `true`, then
   a. Return a value of type Reference whose base value is `envRec`, whose referenced name is `name`, and
      whose strict reference flag is `strict`.
6. Else
   a. Let `outer` be the value of `lex`'s outer environment reference.
   b. Return GetIdentifierReference(`outer`, `name`, `strict`).

8.1.2.2 NewDeclarativeEnvironment (E) Abstract Operation

When the abstract operation NewDeclarativeEnvironment is called with either a Lexical Environment or
null as argument `E` the following steps are performed:

1. Let `env` be a new Lexical Environment.
2. Let `envRec` be a new declarative environment record containing no bindings.
3. Set `env`'s environment record to be `envRec`.
4. Set the outer lexical environment reference of `env` to `E`.
5. Return `env`.

8.1.2.3 NewObjectEnvironment (O, E) Abstract Operation

When the abstract operation NewObjectEnvironment is called with an Object `O` and a Lexical
Environment `E` (or `null`) as arguments, the following steps are performed:

1. Let `env` be a new Lexical Environment.
2. Let `envRec` be a new object environment record containing `O` as the binding object.
3. Set `env`'s environment record to `envRec`.
4. Set the outer lexical environment reference of `env` to `E`.
5. Return `env`. 
8.1.2.4 NewFunctionEnvironment (F, T) Abstract Operation

When the abstract operation NewFunctionEnvironment is called with an ECMAScript function Object F and an ECMAScript value T as arguments, the following steps are performed:

1. **Assert**: The value of F’s [[ThisMode]] internal slot is not lexical.
2. Let env be a new Lexical Environment.
3. Let envRec be a new Function environment record containing containing no bindings.
4. Set envRec’s thisValue to T.
5. If F’s [[NeedsSuper]] internal slot is true, then
   a. Let home be the value of F’s [[HomeObject]] internal slot.
   b. If home is undefined, then throw a ReferenceError exception.
   c. Set envRec’s HomeObject to home.
   d. Set envRec’s MethodName to the value of F’s [[MethodName]] internal slot.
6. Else,
   a. Set envRec’s HomeObject to Empty.
7. Set env’s environment record to be envRec.
8. Set the outer lexical environment reference of env to the value of F’s [[Environment]] internal slot.

8.1.2.5 NewGlobalEnvironment (G) Abstract Operation

When the abstract operation NewGlobalEnvironment is called with an ECMAScript Object G as its argument, the following steps are performed:

1. Let env be a new Lexical Environment.
2. Let objRec be a new object environment record containing G as the binding object.
3. Set objRec’s unscopables to an empty List.
4. Let delRec be a new declarative environment record containing no bindings.
5. Let globalRec be a new global environment record.
6. Set globalRec’s ObjectRecord to objRec.
7. Set globalRec’s DeclarativeRecord to delRec.
8. Set globalRec’s VarNames to a new empty List.
9. Set env’s environment record to globalRec.
10. Set the outer lexical environment reference of env to null.

8.2 Code Realms

Before it is evaluated, all ECMAScript code must be associated with a Realm. Conceptually, a realm consists of a set of intrinsic objects, an ECMAScript global environment, all of the ECMAScript code that is loaded within the scope of that global environment, a Loader object that can associate new ECMAScript code with the realm, and other associated state and resources.

A Realm is specified as a Record with the fields specified in Table 20:
Table 20 — Realm Record Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[[intrinsics]]</td>
<td>A record whose field names are intrinsic keys and whose values are objects</td>
<td>These are the intrinsic values used by code associated with this Realm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[globalThis]]</td>
<td>An object</td>
<td>The global object for this Realm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[globalEnv]]</td>
<td>An ECMAScript environment</td>
<td>The global environment for this Realm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[directEvalTranslate]]</td>
<td>undefined or an object that is callable as a function.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[nonEvalFallback]]</td>
<td>undefined or an object that is callable as a function.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[indirectEval]]</td>
<td>undefined or an object that is callable as a function.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[loader]]</td>
<td>any ECMAScript identifier or empty</td>
<td>The Loader object that can associate ECMAScript code with this Realm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2.1 CreateRealm ( ) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation CreateRealm with no arguments performs the following steps:
1. Let realmRec be a new Record.
2. Let intrinsics be CreateIntrinsics(realmRec).
3. Set realmRec.[[globalThis]] to undefined.
4. Set realmRec.[[globalEnv]] to undefined.
5. Set each of realmRec.[[directEvalTranslate]], realmRec.[[nonEvalFallback]], and realmRec.[[indirectEval]] to undefined.
6. Return realmRec.

8.2.2 CreateIntrinsics ( realmRec ) Abstract Operation

When the abstract operation CreateIntrinsics with argument realmRec performs the following:
1. Let intrinsics be a new Record.
2. Set realmRec.[[intrinsics]] to intrinsics.
3. Let objProto be ObjectCreate(null).
4. Set intrinsics.[[%ObjectPrototype%]] to objProto.
5. Let throwerSteps be the algorithm steps of the %ThrowTypeError% function (9.2.8.1).
6. Let thrower be CreateBuiltinFunction(realmRec, throwerSteps, null).
7. Set intrinsics.[[%ThrowTypeError%]] to thrower.
8. Let noSteps be an empty sequence of algorithm steps.
9. Let funcProto be the CreateBuiltinFunction(realmRec, noSteps, objProto).
10. Set intrinsics.[[%FunctionPrototype%]] to funcProto.
11. Call the [[SetPrototypeOf]] internal method of thrower with argument funcProto.
12. Set fields of intrinsics with the values listed in Table 7 that have not already been handled above. The field names are the names listed in column one of the table. The value of each field is a new object value fully and recursively populated with property values as defined by the specification of each object in clauses 18-26. All object property values are newly created object values. All values that are built-in function objects are created by performing CreateBuiltinFunction(realmRec, <steps>, <prototype>, <slots>) where <steps> is the definition of that function provided by this...
specification. "prototype" is the specified value of the function’s [[Prototype]] internal slot and "slots" is a list of the names, if any, of the functions specified internal slots. The creation of the intrinsics and their properties must be ordered to avoid any dependencies upon objects that have not yet been created.

13. Return intrinsics.

8.2.3 SetRealmGlobalObj (realmRec, globalObj) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation SetRealmGlobalObj with arguments realmRec and globalObj performs the following steps:

1. If globalObj is undefined, then
   a. Let globalObj be ObjectCreate(realmRec.[[intrinsic]], [[ObjectPrototype]]).
   2. Assert: Type(globalObj) is Object.
   3. Set realmRec.[[globalThis]] to newGlobal.
   5. Set realmRec.[[globalEnv]] to newGlobalEnv.
   6. Return realmRec.

8.2.4 SetDefaultGlobalBindings (realmRec) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation SetDefaultGlobalBindings with argument realmRec performs the following steps:

1. Let global be realmRec.[[globalThis]].
2. For each property of the Global Object specified in clause 18, do
   a. Let name be the string value of the property name.
   b. Let desc be the fully populated data property descriptor for the property containing the specified attributes for the property. For properties whose values are functions, the value of the [[Value]] attribute is the corresponding intrinsic function object from realmRec.
   c. Let status be DefinePropertyOrThrow(global, name, desc).
   d. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
3. Return global.

8.3 Execution Contexts

An execution context is a specification device that is used to track the runtime evaluation of code by an ECMAScript implementation. At any point in time, there is at most one execution context that is actually executing code. This is known as the running execution context. A stack is used to track execution contexts. The running execution context is always the top element of this stack. A new execution context is created whenever control is transferred from the executable code associated with the currently running execution context to executable code that is not associated with that execution context. The newly created execution context is pushed onto the stack and becomes the running execution context.

An execution context contains whatever implementation specific state is necessary to track the execution progress of its associated code. Each execution context has at least the state components listed in Table 21.
Table 21 — State Components for All Execution Contexts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>code evaluation state</td>
<td>Any state needed to perform, suspend, and resume evaluation of the code associated with this execution context.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Function</td>
<td>If this execution context is evaluating the code of a function object, then the value of this is the that function. If the context is evaluation the code of a <code>Script</code> the value is <code>null</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Realm</td>
<td>The Realm from which associated code accesses ECMAScript resources.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Evaluation of code by the running execution context may be suspended at various points defined within this specification. Once the running execution context has been suspended a different execution context may become the running execution context and commence evaluating its code. At some later time a suspended execution context may again become the running execution context and continue evaluating its code at the point where it had previously been suspended. Transition of the running execution context status among execution contexts usually occurs in stack-like last-in-first-out manner. However, some ECMAScript features require non-LIFO transitions of the running execution context.

The value of the Realm component of the running execution context is also called the `current Realm`. The value of the Function component of the running execution context is also called the `active Function`.

Execution contexts for ECMAScript code have the additional state components listed in Table 22.

Table 22 — Additional State Components for ECMAScript Code Execution Contexts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LexicalEnvironment</td>
<td>Identifies the Lexical Environment used to resolve identifier references made by code within this execution context.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VariableEnvironment</td>
<td>Identifies the Lexical Environment whose environment record holds bindings created by <code>VariableStatements</code> within this execution context.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The LexicalEnvironment and VariableEnvironment components of an execution context are always Lexical Environments. When an execution context is created its LexicalEnvironment and VariableEnvironment components initially have the same value. The value of the VariableEnvironment component never changes while the value of the LexicalEnvironment component may change during execution of code within an execution context.

Execution contexts representing the evaluation of generator objects have the additional state components listed in Table 23.

Table 23 — Additional State Components for Generator Execution Contexts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generator</td>
<td>The GeneratorObject that this execution context is evaluating.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In most situations only the running execution context (the top of the execution context stack) is directly manipulated by algorithms within this specification. Hence when the terms “LexicalEnvironment”, and
"VariableEnvironment" are used without qualification they are in reference to those components of the running execution context.

An execution context is purely a specification mechanism and need not correspond to any particular artefact of an ECMAScript implementation. It is impossible for ECMAScript code to directly access or observe an execution context.

8.3.1 ResolveBinding (name) Abstract Operation

The ResolveBinding abstract operation is used to determine the binding of name passed as a string value using the LexicalEnvironment of the running execution context. During execution of ECMAScript code, ResolveBinding is performed using the following algorithm:

1. Let env be the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment.
2. If the syntactic production that is being evaluated is contained in strict mode code, then let strict be true, else let strict be false.
3. Return GetIdentifierReference(env, name, strict).

NOTE The result of ResolveBinding is always a Reference value with its referenced name component equal to the name argument.

8.3.2 GetThisEnvironment () Abstract Operation

The abstract operation GetThisEnvironment finds the lexical environment that currently supplies the binding of the keyword this. GetThisEnvironment performs the following steps:

1. Let lex be the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment.
2. Repeat
   a. Let envRec be lex’s environment record.
   b. Let exists be the result of calling the HasThisBinding concrete method of envRec.
   c. If exists is true, then return envRec.
   d. Let outer be the value of lex’s outer environment reference.
   e. Let lex be outer.

NOTE The loop in step 2 will always terminate because the list of environments always ends with the global environment which has a this binding.

8.3.3 ResolveThisBinding () Abstract Operation

The abstract operation ResolveThisBinding determines the binding of the keyword this using the LexicalEnvironment of the running execution context. ResolveThisBinding performs the following steps:

1. Let env be GetThisEnvironment().
2. Return the result of calling the GetThisBinding concrete method of env.

8.3.4 GetGlobalObject () Abstract Operation

The abstract operation GetGlobalObject returns the global object used by the currently running execution context. GetGlobalObject performs the following steps:

1. Let ctx be the running execution context.
2. Let currentRealm be ctx’s Realm.
3. Return currentRealm.[[globalThis]].

NOTE The loop in step 2 will always terminate because the list of environments always ends with the global environment which has a this binding.
8.4 Jobs and Job Queues

A Job is an abstract operation that initiates an ECAMScript computation when no other ECAMScript computation is currently in progress. A Job abstract operation may be defined to accept an arbitrary set of job parameters.

Execution of a Job can be initiated only when there is no running execution context and the execution context stack is empty. A PendingJob is a request for the future execution of a Job. A PendingJob is an internal Record whose fields are specified in Table 24.

Table 24 — PendingJob Record Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[[Job]]</td>
<td>The name of a Job abstract operation</td>
<td>This is the abstract operation that is performed when execution of this PendingJob is initiated. Jobs are abstract operations that use NextJob rather than Return to indicate that they have completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Arguments]]</td>
<td>A List.</td>
<td>The List of argument values that are to be passed to [[Job]] when it is activated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Realm]]</td>
<td>A Realm Record</td>
<td>The Realm for the initial execution context when this Pending Job is initiated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[HostDefined]]</td>
<td>Any, default value is undefined.</td>
<td>Field reserved for use by host environments that need to associate additional information with a pending Job.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A Job Queue is a FIFO queue of PendingJob records. Each Job Queue has a name and the full set of available Job Queues are defined by an ECAMScript implementation. Every ECAMScript implementation has at least the Job Queues defined in Table 25.

Table 25 — Required Job Queues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ScriptJobs</td>
<td>Jobs that validate and evaluate ECAMScript Script and Module code units. See clauses 10 and 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PromiseJobs</td>
<td>Jobs that are responses to the settlement of a Promise (see 25.4).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A request for the future execution of a Job is made by enqueueing, on a Job Queue, a PendingJob record that includes a Job abstract operation name and any necessary argument values. When there is no running execution context and the execution context stack is empty, the ECAMScript implementation removes the first PendingJob from a Job Queue and uses the information contained in it to create an execution context and start execution of the associated Job abstract operation.

The PendingJob records from a single Job Queue are always initiated in FIFO order. This specification does not define the order in which multiple Job Queues are serviced. An ECAMScript implementation may interweave the FIFO evaluation of the PendingJob records of a Job Queue with the evaluation of the PendingJob records of one or more other Job Queues. An implementation must define what occurs when there are no running execution context and all Job Queues are empty.

NOTE Typically an ECAMScript implementation will have its Job Queues pre-initialized with at least one PendingJob and one of those Jobs will be the first to be executed. An implementation might choose to free all
resources and terminate if the current Job completes and all Job Queues are empty. Alternatively, it might choose to wait for a some implementation specific agent or mechanism to enqueue new PendingJob requests.

The following abstract operations are used to create and manage Jobs and Job Queues:

8.4.1 EnqueueJob (queueName, job, arguments) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation requires three arguments: queueName, job, and arguments. It performs the following steps:

1. Assert: Type(queueName) is String and its value is the name of a Job Queue recognized by this implementation.
2. Assert: job is the name of a Job.
3. Assert: arguments is a List that has the same number of elements as the number of parameters required by job.
4. Let callerContext be the running execution context.
5. Let callerRealm be callerContext's Realm.
6. Let pending be PendingJob{[[Job]]: job, [[Arguments]]: arguments, [[Realm]]: callerRealm, [[HostDefined]]: undefined}.
7. Perform any implementation or host environment defined processing of pending. This may including modify the [[HostDefined]] field or any other field of pending.
8. Add pending at the back of the Job Queue named by queueName.
9. Return NormalCompletion(empty).

8.4.2 NextJob result

An algorithm step such as:

1. NextJob result.

is used in Job abstract operations in place of:

1. Return result.

Job abstract operations must not contain a Return step or a ReturnIfAbrupt step. The NextJob result operation is equivalent to the following steps:

1. If result is an abrupt completion, then perform implementation defined unhandled exception processing.
2. Suspend the running execution context.
3. Assert: The execution context stack is now empty.
4. Let nextQueue be a non-empty Job Queue chosen in an implementation defined manner. If all Job Queues are empty, the result is implementation defined.
5. Let nextPending be the PendingJob record at the front of nextQueue. Remove that record from nextQueue.
6. Let newContext be a new execution context.
7. Set newContext's Realm to nextPending.[[Realm]].
8. Push newContext onto the execution context stack; newContext is now the running execution context.
9. Perform any implementation or host environment defined job initialization using nextPending.
10. Perform the abstract operation named by nextPending.[[Job]] using the elements of nextPending.[[Arguments]] as its arguments.
8.5 Initialization

An ECMAScript implementation performs the following steps prior to the execution of any Jobs or the evaluation of any ECMAScript code:

1. Let realm be CreateRealm().
2. Let newContext be a new execution context.
3. Set the Function of newContext to null.
4. Set the Realm of newContext to realm.
5. Push newContext onto the execution context stack; newContext is now the running execution context.
6. Let status be InitializeFirstRealm(realm).
7. If status is an abrupt completion, then
   a. Assert: The first realm could not be created.
   b. Terminate ECMAScript execution.
8. In an implementation dependent manner, obtain the SourceCharacter sequence (see 10) for zero or more ECMAScript scripts. For each such sequence source do,
   a. EnqueueJob("ScriptJobs", ScriptEvaluationJob, (source)).

8.5.1 InitializeFirstRealm (realm) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation InitializeFirstRealm with parameter realm performs the following steps:

1. Let intrinsics be CreateIntrinsics(realm).
2. If this implementation requires use of an exotic object to serve as realm’s global object, then let global be such an object created in an implementation defined manner. Otherwise, let global be undefined indicating that an ordinary object should be created as the global object.
3. Perform SetRealmGlobalObject(realm, global).
4. Let globalObj be SetDefaultGlobalBindings(realm).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(globalObj).
6. Create any implementation defined global object properties on globalObj.
7. Return NormalCompletion(undefined).

9 Ordinary and Exotic Objects Behaviours

9.1 Ordinary Object Internal Methods and Internal Slots

All ordinary objects have an internal slot called [[Prototype]]. The value of this internal slot is either null or an object and is used for implementing inheritance. Data properties of the [[Prototype]] object are inherited (are visible as properties of the child object) for the purposes of get access, but not for set access. Accessor properties are inherited for both get access and set access.

Every ordinary object has a Boolean-valued [[Extensible]] internal slot that controls whether or not properties may be added to the object. If the value of the [[Extensible]] internal slot is false then additional properties may not be added to the object. In addition, if [[Extensible]] is false the value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the object may not be modified. Once the value of an object’s [[Extensible]] internal slot has been set to false it may not be subsequently changed to true.

In the following algorithm descriptions, assume O is an ordinary object, P is a property key value, V is any ECMAScript language value, and Desc is a Property Descriptor record.
9.1.1 `[[GetPrototypeOf]]()`

When the `[[GetPrototypeOf]]` internal method of `O` is called the following steps are taken:

1. Return the value of the `[[Prototype]]` internal slot of `O`.

9.1.2 `[[SetPrototypeOf]](V)`

When the `[[SetPrototypeOf]]` internal method of `O` is called with argument `V` the following steps are taken:

1. Assert: Either `Type(V)` is Object or `Type(V)` is Null.
2. Let `extensible` be the value of the `[[Extensible]]` internal slot of `O`.
3. Let `current` be the value of the `[[Prototype]]` internal slot of `O`.
4. If `SameValue(V, current)`, then return `true`.
5. If `extensible` is `false`, then return `false`.
6. If `V` is not `null`, then
   a. Let `p` be `V`.
      i. If `SameValue(p, O)` is `true`, then return `false`.
      ii. Let `nextp` be the result of calling the `[[GetPrototypeOf]]` internal method of `p` with no arguments.
      iii. ReturnIfAbrupt(`nextp`).
      iv. Let `p` be `nextp`.
7. Let `extensible` be the value of the `[[Extensible]]` internal slot of `O`.
8. If `extensible` is `false`, then
   a. Let `current2` be the value of the `[[Prototype]]` internal slot of `O`.
   b. If `SameValue(V, current2)` is `true`, then return `true`.
   c. Return `false`.
9. Set the value of the `[[Prototype]]` internal slot of `O` to `V`.
10. Return `true`.

9.1.3 `[[IsExtensible]]()`

When the `[[IsExtensible]]` internal method of `O` is called the following steps are taken:

1. Return the value of the `[[Extensible]]` internal slot of `O`.

9.1.4 `[[PreventExtensions]]()`

When the `[[PreventExtensions]]` internal method of `O` is called the following steps are taken:

1. Set the value of the `[[Extensible]]` internal slot of `O` to `false`.
2. Return `true`.

9.1.5 `[[GetOwnProperty]](P)`

When the `[[GetOwnProperty]]` internal method of `O` is called with property key `P`, the following steps are taken:

1. Return `OrdinaryGetOwnProperty(O, P)`.
9.1.5.1 OrdinaryGetOwnProperty (O, P)

When the abstract operation OrdinaryGetOwnProperty is called with Object O and with property key P, the following steps are taken:

1. Assert: IsPropertyKey(P) is true.
2. If O does not have an own property with key P, return undefined.
3. Let D be a newly created Property Descriptor with no fields.
4. Let X be O’s own property whose key is P.
5. If X is a data property, then
   a. Set D.[[Value]] to the value of X’s [[Value]] attribute.
   b. Set D.[[Writable]] to the value of X’s [[Writable]] attribute.
6. Else X is an accessor property, so
   a. Set D.[[Get]] to the value of X’s [[Get]] attribute.
   b. Set D.[[Set]] to the value of X’s [[Set]] attribute.
7. Set D.[[Enumerable]] to the value of X’s [[Enumerable]] attribute.
8. Set D.[[Configurable]] to the value of X’s [[Configurable]] attribute.
9. Return D.

9.1.6 [[DefineOwnProperty]] (P, Desc)

When the [[DefineOwnProperty]] internal method of O is called with property key P and Property Descriptor Desc, the following steps are taken:

1. Return OrdinaryDefineOwnProperty(O, P, Desc).

9.1.6.1 OrdinaryDefineOwnProperty (O, P, Desc)

When the abstract operation OrdinaryDefineOwnProperty is called with Object O, property key P, and Property Descriptor Desc the following steps are taken:

1. Let current be the result of calling the [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method of O with argument P.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(current).
3. Let extensible be the value of the [[Extensible]] internal slot of O.
4. Return ValidateAndApplyPropertyDescriptor(O, P, extensible, Desc, current).

9.1.6.2 IsCompatiblePropertyDescriptor (Extensible, Desc, Current)

When the abstract operation IsCompatiblePropertyDescriptor is called with Boolean value Extensible, and Property Descriptors Desc and Current the following steps are taken:

1. Return ValidateAndApplyPropertyDescriptor(undefined, undefined, Extensible, Desc, Current).

9.1.6.3 ValidateAndApplyPropertyDescriptor (O, P, extensible, Desc, current)

When the abstract operation ValidateAndApplyPropertyDescriptor is called with Object O, property key P, Boolean value extensible, and Property Descriptors Desc and current the following steps are taken:

This algorithm contains steps that test various fields of the Property Descriptor Desc for specific values. The fields that are tested in this manner need not actually exist in Desc. If a field is absent then its value is considered to be false.

NOTE If undefined is passed as the O argument only validation is performed and no object updates are performed.
1. Assert: If O is not undefined then P is a valid property key.
2. If current is undefined, then
   a. If extensible is false, then return false.
   b. Assert: extensible is true.
   c. If IsGenericDescriptor(Desc) or IsDataDescriptor(Desc) is true, then
      i. If O is not undefined, then create an own data property named P of object O whose
         [[Value]], [[Writable]], [[Enumerable]] and [[Configurable]] attribute values are described
         by Desc. If the value of an attribute field of Desc is absent, the attribute of the newly
         created property is set to its default value.
   d. Else Desc must be an accessor Property Descriptor,
      i. If O is not undefined, then create an own accessor property named P of object O whose
         [[Get]], [[Set]], [[Enumerable]] and [[Configurable]] attribute values are described by Desc.
         If the value of an attribute field of Desc is absent, the attribute of the newly created
         property is set to its default value.
   e. Return true.
3. Return true, if every field in Desc is absent.
4. Return true, if every field in Desc also occurs in current and the value of every field in Desc is the
   same value as the corresponding field in current when compared using the SameValue algorithm.
5. If the [[Configurable]] field of current is false then
   a. Return false, if the [[Configurable]] field of Desc is true.
   b. Return false, if the [[Enumerable]] field of Desc is present and the [[Enumerable]] fields of
      current and Desc are the Boolean negation of each other.
6. If IsGenericDescriptor(Desc) is true, then no further validation is required.
7. Else if IsDataDescriptor(current) and IsDataDescriptor(Desc) have different results, then
   a. Return false, if the [[Configurable]] field of current is false.
   b. If IsDataDescriptor(current) is true, then
      i. If O is not undefined, then convert the property named P of object O from a data property
         to an accessor property. Preserve the existing values of the converted property’s
         [[Configurable]] and [[Enumerable]] attributes and set the rest of the property’s attributes
         to their default values.
   c. Else,
      i. If O is not undefined, then convert the property named P of object O from an accessor
         property to a data property. Preserve the existing values of the converted property’s
         [[Configurable]] and [[Enumerable]] attributes and set the rest of the property’s attributes
         to their default values.
8. Else if IsDataDescriptor(current) and IsDataDescriptor(Desc) are both true, then
   a. If the [[Configurable]] field of current is false, then
      i. Return false, if the [[Writable]] field of current is false and the [[Writable]] field of Desc is
         true.
      ii. If the [[Writable]] field of current is false, then
          1. Return false, if the [[Value]] field of Desc is present and SameValue(Desc.[[Value]],
             current.[[Value]]) is false.
   b. Else the [[Configurable]] field of current is true, so any change is acceptable.
9. Else IsAccessorDescriptor(current) and IsAccessorDescriptor(Desc) are both true,
   a. If the [[Configurable]] field of current is false, then
      i. Return false, if the [[Set]] field of Desc is present and SameValue(Desc.[[Set]],
         current.[[Set]]) is false.
      ii. Return false, if the [[Get]] field of Desc is present and SameValue(Desc.[[Get]],
         current.[[Get]]) is false.
10. If O is not undefined, then
    a. For each field of Desc that is present, set the corresponding attribute of the property named P
       of object O to the value of the field.
11. Return true.
NOTE
Step 8.b allows any field of Desc to be different from the corresponding field of current if current’s [[Configurable]] field is true. This even permits changing the [[Value]] of a property whose [[Writable]] attribute is false. This is allowed because a true [[Configurable]] attribute would permit an equivalent sequence of calls where [[Writable]] is first set to true, a new [[Value]] is set, and then [[Writable]] is set to false.

9.1.7 [[HasProperty]](P)
When the [[HasProperty]] internal method of O is called with property key P, the following steps are taken:

1. Assert: IsPropertyKey(P) is true.
2. Let hasOwn be the result of calling the [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method of O with argument P.
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(hasOwn).
4. If hasOwn is not undefined, then return true.
5. Let parent be the result of calling the [[GetPrototypeOf]] internal method of O.
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(parent).
7. If parent is not null, then
   a. Return the result of calling the [[HasProperty]] internal method of parent with argument P.
8. Return false.

9.1.8 [[Get]] (P, Receiver)
When the [[Get]] internal method of O is called with property key P and ECMAScript language value Receiver, the following steps are taken:

1. Assert: IsPropertyKey(P) is true.
2. Let desc be the result of calling the [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method of O with argument P.
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(desc).
4. If desc is undefined, then
   a. Let parent be the result of calling the [[GetPrototypeOf]] internal method of O.
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(parent).
   c. If parent is not null, then return undefined.
   d. Return the result of calling the [[Get]] internal method of parent with arguments P and Receiver.
5. If IsDataDescriptor(desc) is true, return desc.[[Value]].
6. Otherwise, IsAccessorDescriptor(desc) must be true so, let getter be desc.[[Get]].
7. If getter is undefined, return undefined.
8. Return the result of calling the [[Get]] internal method of getter with Receiver as thisArgument and an empty List as argumentsList.

9.1.9 [[Set]] (P, V, Receiver)
When the [[Set]] internal method of O is called with property key P, value V, and ECMAScript language value Receiver, the following steps are taken:

1. Assert: IsPropertyKey(P) is true.
2. Let ownDesc be the result of calling the [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method of O with argument P.
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(ownDesc).
4. If ownDesc is undefined, then
   a. Let parent be the result of calling the [[GetPrototypeOf]] internal method of O.
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(parent).
   c. If parent is not null, then
      i. Return the result of calling the [[Set]] internal method of parent with arguments P, V, and Receiver.
   d. Else,
i. Let ownDesc be the PropertyDescriptor{[[Value]]: undefined, [[Writable]]: true, [[Enumerable]]: true, [[Configurable]]: true}.

5. If IsDataDescriptor(ownDesc) is true, then
   a. If ownDesc.[[Writable]] is false, return false.
   b. If Type(Receiver) is not Object, return false.
   c. Let existingDescriptor be the result of calling the [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method of Receiver with argument P.
   d. ReturnIfAbrupt(existingDescriptor).
   e. If existingDescriptor is not undefined, then
      i. Let valueDesc be the PropertyDescriptor{[[Value]]: V}.
      ii. Return the result of calling the [[DefineOwnProperty]] internal method of Receiver with arguments P and valueDesc.
   f. Else Receiver does not currently have a property P.
      i. Return CreateDataProperty(Receiver, P, V).

6. If IsAccessorDescriptor(ownDesc) is true, then
   a. Let setter be ownDesc.[[Set]].
   b. If setter is undefined, return false.
   c. Let setterResult be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of setter providing Receiver as thisArgument and a new List containing V as argumentsList.
   d. ReturnIfAbrupt(setterResult).
   e. Return true.

9.1.10 [[Delete]] (P)
When the [[Delete]] internal method of O is called with property key P the following steps are taken:

1. Assert IsPropertyKey(P) is true.
2. Let desc be the result of calling the [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method of O with argument P.
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(desc).
4. If desc is undefined, then return true.
5. If desc.[[Configurable]] is true, then
   a. Remove the own property with name P from O.
   b. Return true.
6. Return false.

9.1.11 [[Enumerate]] ()
When the [[Enumerate]] internal method of O is called the following steps are taken:

1. Return an Iterator object (25.1.2) whose next method iterates over all the String-valued keys of enumerable properties of O. The mechanics and order of enumerating the properties is not specified but must conform to the rules specified below.

The iterator’s next method processes object properties to determine whether the property key should be returned as an iterator value. Processed properties do not include properties whose property key is a Symbol. Properties of the object being enumerated may be deleted during enumeration. A property that is deleted before it is processed by the iterator’s next method is ignored. If new properties are added to the object being enumerated during enumeration, the newly added properties are not guaranteed to be processed in the active enumeration. A property name will be return by the iterator’s next method at most once in any enumeration.

Enumerating the properties of an object includes processing properties of its prototype, and the prototype of the prototype, and so on, recursively; but a property of a prototype is not processed if has the same
name as a property that has already been processed by the iterator’s `next` method. The values of `[[Enumerable]]` attributes are not considered when determining if a property of a prototype object has already been processed.

The following is an informative definition of an ECMAScript generator function that conforms to these rules:

```javascript
function* enumerate(obj) {
    if (Object(obj) !== obj) return undefined;
    let visited = new Set;
    while (obj !== null) {
        for (name of Object.getOwnPropertyNames(obj)) {
            // any new properties added to obj by visitor are ignored.
            if (!visited.has(name)) {
                let desc = Object.getOwnPropertyDescriptor(obj, name);
                if (desc) {
                    visited.add(name);
                    if (desc.enumerable) yield name;
                }
            }
        }
        obj = Object.getPrototypeOf(obj);
    }
}
```

9.1.12 `[[OwnPropertyKeys]] ()`

When the `[[OwnPropertyKeys]]` internal method of `O` is called the following steps are taken:

1. Let `keys` be a new empty List.
2. For each own property key `P` of `O` that is an integer index, in ascending numeric index order
   a. Add `P` as the last element of `keys`.
3. For each own property key `P` of `O` that is a String but is not an integer index, in property creation order
   a. Add `P` as the last element of `keys`.
4. For each own property key `P` of `O` that is a Symbol, in property creation order
   a. Add `P` as the last element of `keys`.
5. Return `CreateArrayFromList(keys)`.

9.1.13 `ObjectCreate(proto, internalSlotsList)` Abstract Operation

The abstract operation `ObjectCreate` with argument `proto` (an object or null) is used to specify the runtime creation of new ordinary objects. The optional argument `internalSlotsList` is a List of the names of additional internal slots that must be defined as part of the object. If the list is not provided, an empty List is used. This abstract operation performs the following steps:

1. If `internalSlotsList` was not provided, let `internalSlotsList` be an empty List.
2. Let `obj` be a newly created object with an internal slot for each name in `internalSlotsList`.
3. Set `obj`’s essential internal methods to the default ordinary object definitions specified in 9.1.
4. Set the `[[Prototype]]` internal slot of `obj` to `proto`.
5. Set the `[[Extensible]]` internal slot of `obj` to `true`.
6. Return `obj`.

9.1.14 `OrdinaryCreateFromConstructor (constructor, intrinsicDefaultProto, internalSlotsList)`

The abstract operation `OrdinaryCreateFromConstructor` creates an ordinary object whose `[[Prototype]]` value is retrieved from a constructor’s `prototype` property, if it exists. Otherwise the supplied default is
used for [[Prototype]]. The optional internalSlotsList is a List of the names of additional internal slots that must be defined as part of the object. If the list is not provided, an empty List is used. This abstract operation performs the following steps:

1. Assert: intrinsicDefaultProto is a string value that is this specification’s name of an intrinsic object. The corresponding object must be an intrinsic that is intended to be used as the [[Prototype]] value of an object.
2. Let proto be GetPrototypeFromConstructor(constructor, intrinsicDefaultProto).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(proto).
4. Return ObjectCreate(proto, internalSlotsList).

9.2 ECMAScript Function Objects

ECMAScript function objects encapsulate parameterized ECMAScript code closed over a lexical environment and support the dynamic evaluation of that code. An ECMAScript function object is an ordinary object and has the same internal slots and (except as noted below) and the same internal methods as other ordinary objects. The code of an ECMAScript function object may be either strict mode code (10.2.1) or non-strict mode code.

ECMAScript function objects have the additional internal slots listed in Table 26.

ECMAScript function objects whose code is not strict mode code (10.2.1) provide an alternative definition for the [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method. This alternative prevents the value of strict mode function from being revealed as the value of a function object property named “callee”. The alternative definition exist solely to preclude a non-standard legacy feature of some ECMAScript implementations from revealing information about strict mode callers. If an implementation does not provide such a feature, it need not implement this alternative internal method for ECMAScript function objects. ECMAScript function objects are considered to be ordinary objects even though they may use the alternative definition of [[GetOwnProperty]].
Table 26 — Internal Slots of ECMAScript Function Objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal Slot</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[[Environment]]</td>
<td>Lexical Environment</td>
<td>The Lexical Environment that the function was closed over. Used as the outer environment when evaluating the code of the function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[FormalParameters]]</td>
<td>Parse Node</td>
<td>The root parse node of the source code that defines the function's formal parameter list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[FunctionKind]]</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Either &quot;normal&quot; or &quot;generator&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Code]]</td>
<td>Parse Node</td>
<td>The root parse node of the source code that defines the function's body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Realm]]</td>
<td>Realm Record</td>
<td>The Code Realm in which the function was created and which provides any intrinsic objects that are accessed when evaluating the function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[ThisMode]]</td>
<td>(lexical, strict, global)</td>
<td>Defines how this references are interpreted within the formal parameters and code body of the function. <strong>lexical</strong> means that this refers to the this value of a lexically enclosing function. <strong>strict</strong> means that the this value is used exactly as provided by an invocation of the function. <strong>global</strong> means that a this value of undefined is interpreted as a reference to the global object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Strict]]</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>true if this is a strict mode function, false if this is not a strict mode function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[NeedsSuper]]</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>true if this function uses super.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[HomeObject]]</td>
<td>Object</td>
<td>If the function uses super, this is the object whose [[GetPrototypeOf]] provides the object where super property lookups begin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[MethodName]]</td>
<td>String or Symbol</td>
<td>If the function uses super, this is the property key that is used for unqualified references to super.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All ECMAScript function objects have the [[Call]] internal method defined here. ECMAScript functions that are also constructors in addition have the [[Construct]] internal method. ECMAScript function objects whose code is not strict mode code have the [[Get]] and [[GetOwnProperty]] internal methods defined here.

9.2.1  [[GetOwnProperty]] (P)  

When the [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method of non-strict ECMAScript function object F is called with property key P, the following steps are taken:

1. Let v be OrdinaryGetOwnProperty(F, P).
2. If IsDataDescriptor(v) is true, then
   a. If P is "caller" then,
      i. Let callerValue be v.\[Value\].
      ii. If callerValue is an ECMAScript Function object, then
          1. If callerValue's [[Strict]] internal slot is true, then set v.\[Value\] to null.
3. Return v.

If an implementation does not provide a built-in caller property for non-strict ECMAScript function objects then it must not use this definition. Instead the ordinary object [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method is used.
9.2.2 [[Call]] (thisArgument, argumentsList)

The [[Call]] internal method for an ECMAscript function object \( F \) is called with parameters \( \text{thisArgument} \) and \( \text{argumentsList} \), a List of ECMAScript language values. The following steps are taken:

1. If \( F \)'s [[Code]] internal slot has the value \text{undefined}, then throw a \text{TypeError} exception.
2. Let \( \text{callerContext} \) be the running execution context.
3. If \( \text{callerContext} \) is not already suspended, then Suspend \( \text{callerContext} \).
4. Let \( \text{calleeContext} \) be a new ECMAScript Code execution context.
5. Set the Realm of \( \text{calleeContext} \) to \( \text{calleeRealm} \).
6. Let \( \text{thisMode} \) be the value of \( F \)'s [[ThisMode]] internal slot.
7. Set the Realm of \( \text{calleeContext} \) to \( \text{calleeRealm} \).
8. Let \( \text{needsThisWrapper} \) be \text{false}.
9. If \( \text{thisMode} \) is \text{lexical}, then
   a. Let \( \text{localEnv} \) be the result of calling NewDeclarativeEnvironment passing the value of the [[Environment]] internal slot of \( F \) as the argument.
10. Else,
    a. If \( \text{thisMode} \) is \text{strict}, then let \( \text{thisValue} \) be \text{thisArgument}.
    b. Else
       i. If \( \text{thisArgument} \) is \text{null} or \text{undefined}, then
          1. Let \( \text{thisValue} \) be \( \text{calleeRealm} \).[[globalThis]].
          2. Else
             1. If \( \text{Type(thisArgument)} \) is \text{Object}, then let \text{needsThisWrapper} be \text{true}.
             2. Let \( \text{thisValue} \) be \( \text{thisArgument} \).
    c. Let \( \text{localEnv} \) be NewFunctionEnvironment(\( F \), \( \text{thisValue} \)).
    d. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{localEnv} \)).
    e. NOTE Any exception objects produced by NewFunctionEnvironment are associated with \( \text{callerRealm} \).
11. Set the LexicalEnvironment of \( \text{calleeContext} \) to \( \text{localEnv} \).
12. Set the VariableEnvironment of \( \text{calleeContext} \) to \( \text{localEnv} \).
13. Push \( \text{calleeContext} \) onto the execution context stack; \( \text{calleeContext} \) is now the running execution context.
14. If \( \text{needsThisWrapper} \) is \text{true} then,
    a. Let \( \text{wrappedTHIS} \) be ToObject(\( \text{thisArgument} \)).
    b. Assert: \( \text{wrappedTHIS} \) is not an abrupt completion.
    c. NOTE Wrapping deferred until \( \text{calleeContext} \) is running so that ToObject produces objects using \( \text{calleeRealm} \).
    d. Let \( \text{functionEnv} \) be \( \text{localEnv} \)'s environment record.
    e. Set \( \text{functionEnv}'s \text{thisValue} \) to \( \text{wrappedTHIS} \).
15. Let \( \text{status} \) be the result of performing FunctionDeclarationInstantiation using the function \( F \), \( \text{argumentsList} \), and \( \text{localEnv} \) as described in 9.2.13.
16. If \( \text{status} \) is an abrupt completion, then
    a. Remove \( \text{calleeContext} \) from the execution context stack and restore \( \text{callerContext} \) as the running execution context.
    b. Return \( \text{status} \).
17. Let \( \text{result} \) be the result of EvaluateBody of the production that is the value of \( F \)'s [[Code]] internal slot passing \( F \) as the argument.
18. Remove \( \text{calleeContext} \) from the execution context stack and restore \( \text{callerContext} \) as the running execution context.
19. Return \( \text{result} \).
9.2.3 \[\text{[[Construct]] (argumentsList)}\]

The [[Construct]] internal method for an ECMA_script Function object \(F\) is called with a single parameter \(argumentsList\) which is a possibly empty List of ECMA_script language values. The following steps are taken:

1. If \(F\)'s [[Code]] internal slot has the value `undefined`, then throw a TypeError exception.
2. Return Construct\((F, argumentsList)\).

9.2.4 FunctionAllocate (functionPrototype, strict) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation FunctionAllocate requires the two arguments \(\text{functionPrototype}\) and \(\text{strict}\). It also accepts one optional argument, \(\text{functionKind}\).

FunctionAllocate performs the following steps:

1. Assert: Type\((\text{functionPrototype})\) is Object.
2. Assert: If \(\text{functionKind}\) is present, its value is either "normal", "non-constructor" or "generator".
3. If \(\text{functionKind}\) is not present, then let \(\text{functionKind}\) be "normal".
4. If \(\text{functionKind}\) is "non-constructor", then
   a. Let \(\text{functionKind}\) be "normal".
   b. Let \(\text{needsConstruct}\) be false.
5. Else let \(\text{needsConstruct}\) be true.
6. Let \(\text{F}\) be a newly created ECMA_script function object with the internal slots listed in Table 26. All of those internal slots are initialized to `undefined`.
7. Set \(\text{F}\)'s essential internal methods except for [[GetOwnProperty]] to the default ordinary object definitions specified in 9.1.
8. If \(\text{strict}\) is true, set \(\text{F}\)'s [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method to the default ordinary object definitions specified in 9.1.
9. Else, set \(\text{F}\)'s [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method to the definitions specified in 9.2.1.
10. Set \(\text{F}\)'s [[Call]] internal method to the definition specified in 9.2.2.
11. If \(\text{needsConstruct}\) is true, then
    a. Set \(\text{F}\)'s [[Construct]] internal method to the definition specified in 9.2.3.
12. Set the [[Strict]] internal slot of \(\text{F}\) to \(\text{strict}\).
13. Set the [[FunctionKind]] internal slot of \(\text{F}\) to \(\text{functionKind}\).
14. Set the [[Prototype]] internal slot of \(\text{F}\) to \(\text{functionPrototype}\).
15. Set the [[Extensible]] internal slot of \(\text{F}\) to true.
16. Set the [[Realm]] internal slot of \(\text{F}\) to the running execution context’s Realm.
17. Return \(\text{F}\).

9.2.5 FunctionInitialize (F, kind, Strict, ParameterList, Body, Scope) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation FunctionInitialize requires the arguments: a function object \(\text{F}\), \(\text{kind}\) which is one of (Normal, Method, Arrow), a Boolean \(\text{Strict}\), a parameter list production specified by \(\text{ParameterList}\), a body production specified by \(\text{Body}\), a Lexical Environment specified by \(\text{Scope}\). FunctionInitialize performs the following steps:

1. Let \(\text{len}\) be the ExpectedArgumentCount of \(\text{ParameterList}\).
2. Let \(\text{realm}\) be the value of \(\text{F}\)'s [[Realm]] internal slot.
3. Let \( \text{status} \) be DefinePropertyOrThrow(\( F \), "\( \text{length} \)\), PropertyDescriptor([[[Value]]]: \( \text{len} \), [[[Writable]]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true).
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
5. If \( \text{strict} \) is \( \text{true} \), then
   a. Let \( \text{status} \) be AddRestrictedFunctionProperties(\( F \), \( \text{realm} \)).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
6. Set the [[\( \text{Strict} \)]] internal slot of \( F \) to \( \text{strict} \).
7. Set the [[\( \text{Environment} \)]] internal slot of \( F \) to the value of \( \text{Scope} \).
8. Set the [[\( \text{FormalParameters} \)]] internal slot of \( F \) to \( \text{ParameterList} \).
9. Set the [[\( \text{Code} \)]] internal slot of \( F \) to \( \text{Body} \).
10. If \( \text{kind} \) is \( \text{Arrow} \), then set the [[\( \text{ThisMode} \)]] internal slot of \( F \) to lexical.
11. Else if \( \text{strict} \) is \( \text{true} \), then set the [[\( \text{ThisMode} \)]] internal slot of \( F \) to strict.
12. Else set the [[\( \text{ThisMode} \)]] internal slot of \( F \) to \( \text{global} \).
13. Return \( F \).

9.2.6 FunctionCreate (\( \text{kind} \), ParameterList, Body, Scope, Strict) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation FunctionCreate requires the arguments: \( \text{kind} \) which is one of (Normal, Method, Arrow), a parameter list production specified by ParameterList, a body production specified by Body, a Lexical Environment specified by \( \text{Scope} \), a Boolean flag \( \text{strict} \), and optionally, an object \( \text{functionPrototype} \). FunctionCreate performs the following steps:

1. If the \( \text{functionPrototype} \) argument was not passed, then
   a. Let \( \text{functionPrototype} \) be the intrinsic object %FunctionPrototype%.
2. If \( \text{kind} \) is not Normal, then let allocKind be "non-constructor".
3. Else let allocKind be "normal".
4. Let \( F \) be FunctionAllocate(\( \text{functionPrototype} \), \( \text{strict} \), allocKind).
5. Return FunctionInitialize(\( F \), \( \text{kind} \), \( \text{strict} \), ParameterList, Body, \( \text{Scope} \)).

9.2.7 GeneratorFunctionCreate (\( \text{kind} \), ParameterList, Body, Scope, Strict) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation GeneratorFunctionCreate requires the arguments: \( \text{kind} \) which is one of (Normal, Method, Arrow), a parameter list production specified by ParameterList, a body production specified by Body, a Lexical Environment specified by \( \text{Scope} \), and a Boolean flag \( \text{strict} \). GeneratorFunctionCreate performs the following steps:

1. Let \( \text{functionPrototype} \) be the intrinsic object %Generator%.
2. Let \( F \) be FunctionAllocate(\( \text{functionPrototype} \), \( \text{strict} \), "generator").
3. Return FunctionInitialize(\( F \), \( \text{kind} \), ParameterList, Body, \( \text{Scope} \)).

9.2.8 AddRestrictedFunctionProperties (\( F \), \( \text{realm} \)) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation AddRestrictedFunctionProperties is called with a function object \( F \) and Realm \( \text{realm} \) as its arguments. It performs the following steps:

1. If \( \text{realm}.[[\text{intrinsics}]].[[\%\text{ThrowTypeError}]] \) exists and has been initialized, then
   a. Let thrower be \( \text{realm}.[[\text{intrinsics}]].[[\%\text{ThrowTypeError}]] \).
2. Else,
   a. NOTE %ThrowTypeError% must be the first intrinsic built-in function created for any Realm. If \( \text{realm}.[[\text{intrinsics}]].[[\%\text{ThrowTypeError}]] \) has not been initialized, \( F \) must be %ThrowTypeError%.
   b. Let thrower be \( F \).
3. Let \( \text{status} \) be DefinePropertyOrThrow(\( F \), "\( \text{caller} \)"), PropertyDescriptor([[[Get]]]: thrower, [[Set]]: thrower, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true).
4. Assert: `status` is not an abrupt completion.
5. Return `DefinePropertyOrThrow(F, "arguments", PropertyDescriptor {[[Get]]: thrower, [[Set]]: thrower, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true}).`
6. Assert: The above returned value is not an abrupt completion.

### 9.2.8.1 `%ThrowTypeError%`()

The `%ThrowTypeError%` intrinsic is an anonymous built-in function object that is defined once for each Realm. When `%ThrowTypeError%` is called it performs the following steps:

1. Throw a `TypeError` exception.

The value of the `[[Extensible]]` internal slot of a `%ThrowTypeError%` function is `false`.

The `length` property of a `%ThrowTypeError%` function has the attributes `{[[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false}`.

### 9.2.9 `MakeConstructor (F, writablePrototype, prototype)` Abstract Operation

The abstract operation `MakeConstructor` requires a `Function` argument `F` and optionally, a `Boolean` `writablePrototype` and an `Object` `prototype`. If `prototype` is provided it is assumed to already contain, if needed, a "constructor" property whose value is `F`. This operation converts `F` into a constructor by performing the following steps:

1. Assert: `F` is an ECMA-Script function object.
2. Assert: `F` has a `[[Constructor]]` internal method.
3. Let `installNeeded` be `false`.
4. If the `prototype` argument was not provided, then
   a. Let `installNeeded` be `true`.
   b. Let `prototype` be `ObjectCreate(%ObjectPrototype%)`.
5. If the `writablePrototype` argument was not provided, then
   a. Let `writablePrototype` be `true`.
6. If `installNeeded`, then
   a. Let `status` be `DefinePropertyOrThrow(prototype, "constructor", PropertyDescriptor{[[Value]]: F, [[Writable]]: writablePrototype, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: writablePrototype)}`.
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(`status`).
7. Let `status` be `DefinePropertyOrThrow(F, "prototype", PropertyDescriptor{[[Value]]: prototype, [[Writable]]: writablePrototype, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false})`.
8. ReturnIfAbrupt(`status`).
9. Return NormalCompletion(`undefined`).

### 9.2.10 `MakeMethod (F, methodName, homeObject)` Abstract Operation

The abstract operation `MakeMethod` with arguments `F`, `methodName`, and `homeObject` configures `F` as a method by performing the following steps:

1. Assert: `F` is an ECMA-Script function object.
2. Assert: `methodName` is either `undefined` or a property key.
3. Assert: Type(`homeObject`) is either `Undefined` or `Object`.
4. Set the `[[NeedsSuper]]` internal slot of `F` to `true`.
5. Set the `[[HomeObject]]` internal slot of `F` to `homeObject`.
6. Set the `[[MethodName]]` internal slot of `F` to `methodName`.  

Commented [AWB1915]: Same as ES5
7. Return NormalCompletion(undefined).

9.2.11 SetFunctionName (F, name, prefix) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation SetFunctionName requires a Function argument F, a String or Symbol argument name and optionally a String argument prefix. This operation adds a name property to F by performing the following steps:

1. Assert: F is an extensible ECMAScript function object that does not have a name own property.
2. Assert: Type(name) is either Symbol or String.
3. If Type(name) is Symbol, then
   a. Let description be name's [[Description]] value.
   b. If description is undefined, then let name be the empty String.
   c. Else, let name be the concatenation of " [", description, and " ] ".
4. Let name be the concatenation of prefix, Unicode code point U+0020 (Space), and name.
5. Return DefinePropertyOrThrow(F, "name", PropertyDescriptor{[[Value]]: name, [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true}).

9.2.12 CloneMethod(function, newHome, newName) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation CloneMethod is called with a function object function, an object newHome, and a property key newName as its argument. It performs the following steps:

1. Assert: function is an ECMAScript function object or an exotic Built-in function object.
2. Assert: Type(newHome) is Object.
3. Assert: Type(newName) is one of Undefined, String, or Symbol.
4. If function is an ECMAScript function, then
   a. Let new be a new ECMAScript function object that has all of the same internal methods and internal slots as function.
5. Else
   a. Assert: function is an exotic Built-in function object.
   b. Let new be a new exotic Built-in function object that has all of the same internal methods and internal slots as function.
6. Set the value of each of new's internal slots, except for [[Extensible]], [[HomeObject]] and [[MethodName]] to the value of function's corresponding internal slot.
7. Set new's [[Extensible]] internal slot to true.
8. If the value of function's [[NeedsSuper]] internal slot is true, then
   a. Set the value of new's [[HomeObject]] internal slot to newHome.
   b. If newName is not undefined, then
      i. Set the value of new's [[MethodName]] internal slot to newName.
   c. Else,
      i. Set the value of new's [[MethodName]] internal slot to the value of function's [[MethodName]] internal slot.
9. If function is an exotic Built-in function object or if function's [[Strict]] internal slot is true, then
   a. Let realm be GetFunctionRealm(new).
   b. Let status be AddRestrictedFunctionProperties(new, realm).
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
10. Return new.

NOTE The purpose of this abstract operation is to create a new function object that is identical to the argument object in all always except for its identity and the value of its [[HomeObject]] internal slot. However, properties of the function object, except for the restricted function properties, are not created or copied.
9.2.13 FunctionDeclarationInstantiation(func, argumentsList, env) Abstract Operation

NOTE When an execution context is established for evaluating an ECMAScript function a new Declarative Environment Record is created and bindings for each formal parameter are instantiated in that environment record. Each declaration in the function body is also instantiated. If the function's formal parameters do not include any default value initializers then the body declarations are instantiated in the same environment record as the parameters. If default value parameter initializers exist, a second environment record is created for the body declarations. Formal parameters and functions are initialized as part of FunctionDeclarationInstantiation. All other bindings are initialized during evaluation of the function body.

FunctionDeclarationInstantiation is performed as follows using arguments func, argumentsList, and env. func is the function object that for which the execution context is being established. env is the declarative environment record in which formal parameter bindings are to be created.

1. Let code be the value of the [[Code]] internal slot of func.
2. Let strict be the value of the [[Strict]] internal slot of func.
3. Let forms be the value of the [[FormalParameters]] internal slot of func.
4. Let parameterNames be the BoundNames of forms.
5. If parameterNames has duplicate entries, let hasDuplicates be true. Otherwise, let hasDuplicates be false.
7. Let hasParameterExpressions be ContainsExpression of forms.
8. Let varNames be the VarDeclaredNames of code.
9. Let varDeclarations be the VarScopedDeclarations of code.
10. Let lexicalNames be the LexicallyDeclaredNames of code.
11. Let functionNames be an empty List.
12. Let functionsToInitialize be an empty List.
13. For each d in varDeclarations, in reverse list order do
   a. If d is neither a VariableDeclaration or a ForBinding, then
      i. Assert: d is either a FunctionDeclaration or a GeneratorDeclaration.
      ii. Let fn be the sole element of the BoundNames of d.
      iii. If fn is not an element of functionNames, then
           1. Insert fn as the first element of functionNames.
           2. NOTE If there are multiple FunctionDeclarations or GeneratorDeclarations for the same name, the last declaration is used.
           3. Insert d as the first element of functionsToInitialize.
   b. Else if argumentsObjectNeeded be true.
       a. If the value of the [[ThisMode]] internal slot of func is lexical, then
          i. NOTE Arrow functions never have an arguments object.
       b. Else if arguments is an element of parameterNames, then
          a. Let argumentsObjectNeeded be false.
       c. Else if hasParameterExpressions is false, then
          a. If arguments is an element of functionNames or if arguments is an element of lexicalNames, then
             i. Let argumentsObjectNeeded be false.
       d. For each String paramName in parameterNames, do
          a. Let alreadyDeclared be the result of calling env's HasBinding concrete method passing paramName as the argument.
          b. NOTE Early errors ensure that duplicate parameter names can only occur in non-strict functions that do not have parameter default values or rest parameters.
          c. If alreadyDeclared is false, then
             i. Insert paramName as the first element of forms.
             ii. Let hasDuplicates be true. Otherwise, let hasDuplicates be false.
            2. Insert d as the first element of functionsToInitialize.

i. Let status be the result of calling env’s CreateMutableBinding concrete method passing paramName as the argument.

ii. If hasDuplicates is true, then
   1. Let status be the result of calling env’s InitializeBinding concrete method passing paramName and undefined as the argument.

iii. Assert: status is never an abrupt completion for either of the above operations.

19. If argumentsObjectNeeded is true, then
   a. If strict is true or if simpleParameterList is false, then
      i. Let ao be CreateUnmappedArgumentsObject(argumentsList).
   b. Else,
      i. NOTE mapped argument object is only provided for non-strict functions that don’t have a rest parameter, any parameter default value initializers, or any destructured parameters.
      ii. Let ao be CreateMappedArgumentsObject(func, formals, argumentsList, env).
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(ao).
   d. If strict is true, then
      i. Let status be the result of calling env’s CreateImmutableBinding concrete method passing "arguments" as the argument.
      ii. Else,
         i. Let status be the result of calling env’s CreateMutableBinding concrete method passing "arguments" as the argument.
      iii. Assert: status is never an abrupt completion.
      iv. Call env’s InitializeBinding concrete method passing "arguments" and ao as arguments.
      v. Append "arguments" to parameterNames.
   e. If hasParameterExpressions is false, then
      a. NOTE Only a single environment record is needed.
      b. Let bodyEnv be env.
      c. Let instantiatedVarNames be a copy of the List parameterNames.
      d. For each n in varNames, do
         i. If n is not an element of instantiatedVarNames, then
            1. Append n to instantiatedVarNames.
            2. Let status be the result of calling bodyEnv’s CreateMutableBinding concrete method passing n as the argument.
            3. Assert: status is never an abrupt completion.
            4. Call bodyEnv’s InitializeBinding concrete method passing n and undefined as arguments.
      e. Else,
         a. NOTE A separate environment record is needed to ensure that closures created by expressions in the formal parameter list do not have visibility of declarations in the function body.
         b. Let bodyEnv be NewDeclarativeEnvironment(env).
         c. Let calleeContext be the running execution context.
         d. Set the LexicalEnvironment of calleeContext to bodyEnv.
         e. Set the VariableEnvironment of calleeContext to bodyEnv.
         f. Let instantiatedVarNames be a new emptyList.
         g. For each n in varNames, do
            i. If n is not an element of instantiatedVarNames, then
               1. Append n to instantiatedVarNames.
2. Let status be the result of calling bodyEnv’s CreateMutableBinding concrete method passing n as the argument.
3. Assert: status is never an abrupt completion.
4. If n is not an element of parameterNames or if n is an element of functionNames, then let initialValue be undefined.
5. else,
   a. Let initialValue be the result of calling env’s GetBindingValue concrete method passing n and false as the arguments.
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(initialValue).
6. Call bodyEnv’s InitializeBinding concrete method passing n and initialValue as arguments.
7. NOTE vars whose names are the same as a formal parameter, initially have the same value as the corresponding initialized parameter.

25. Let lexDeclarations be the LexicallyScopedDeclarations of code.

26. For each element d in lexDeclarations do
   a. NOTE A lexically declared name cannot be the same as a function/generator declaration, formal parameter, or a var name. Lexically declared names are only instantiated here but not initialized.
   b. For each element dn of the BoundNames of d do
      i. If IsConstantDeclaration of d is true, then
         1. Let status be the result of calling bodyEnv’s CreateImmutableBinding concrete method passing dn as the argument.
      ii. Else, 1. Let status be the result of calling bodyEnv’s CreateMutableBinding concrete method passing dn and false as the arguments.
      c. Assert: status is never an abrupt completion.
   c. For each production f in functionsToInitialize, do
      a. Let fn be the sole element of the BoundNames of f.
      b. Let fo be the result of performing InstantiateFunctionObject for f with argument bodyEnv.
      c. Let status be the result of calling bodyEnv’s SetMutableBinding concrete method passing fn, fo and false as the arguments.
      d. Assert: status is never an abrupt completion.

28. Return NormalCompletion(empty).

NOTE B.3.2 provides an extension to the above algorithm that is necessary for backwards compatibility with web browser implementations of ECAMScript that predate the sixth edition of ECMA-262.

9.3 Built-in Function Objects

The built-in function objects defined in this specification may be implemented as either ECMAScript function objects (9.2) whose behaviour is provided using ECMAScript code or as implementation provided exotic function objects whose behaviour is provided in some other manner. In either case, the effect of calling such functions must conform to their specifications.

If a built-in function object is implemented as an exotic object it must have the ordinary object behaviour specified in 9.1 except [[GetOwnProperty]] which must be as specified in 9.2.1. All such exotic function objects also have [[Prototype]] and [[Extensible]] internal slots.

Unless otherwise specified every built-in function object initially has the %FunctionPrototype% object (19.2.3) as the initial value of its [[Prototype]] internal slot.

The behaviour specified for each built-in function via algorithm steps or other means is the specification of the [[Call]] behaviour for that function with the [[Call]] thisArgument providing the this value and the [[Call]]
argumentsList providing the named parameters for each built-in function. If the built-in function is implemented as an ECMAScript function object then this specified behaviour must be implemented by the ECMAScript code that is the body of the function. Built-in functions that are ECMAScript function objects must be strict mode functions.

Built-in functions that are not identified as constructors do not implement the [[Construct]] internal method unless otherwise specified in the description of a particular function. When a built-in constructor is called as part of a new expression the argumentsList parameter of the invoked [[Construct]] internal method provides the values for the built-in constructor’s named parameters.

Built-in functions that are not constructors do not have a prototype property unless otherwise specified in the description of a particular function.

If a built-in function object is not implemented as an ECMAScript function it must have a [[Realm]] internal slot. It must also have a [[Call]] internal method that conforms to the following definition:

9.3.1 [[Call]] (thisArgument, argumentsList)

The [[Call]] internal method for a built-in function object \( F \) is called with parameters thisArgument and argumentsList, a List of ECMAScript language values. The following steps are taken:

1. Let callerContext be the running execution context.
2. If callerContext is not already suspended, then Suspend callerContext.
3. Let calleeContext be a new execution context.
4. Set the Function of calleeContext to \( F \).
5. Let calleeRealm be the value of \( F \)’s [[Realm]] internal slot.
6. Set the Realm of calleeContext to calleeRealm.
7. Perform any necessary implementation defined initialization of calleeContext.
8. Push calleeContext onto the execution context stack; calleeContext is now the running execution context.
9. Let result be the Completion Record that is the result of evaluating \( F \) in an implementation defined manner that conforms to this specification of \( F \).
10. Remove calleeContext from the execution context stack and restore callerContext as the running execution context.
11. Return result.

NOTE 1 When calleeContext is removed from the execution context stack it must not be destroyed because it may have been suspended and retained by a generator object for later resumption.

9.3.2 CreateBuiltInFunction(realm, steps, prototype, internalSlotsList) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation CreateBuiltInFunction takes arguments realm, prototype, and steps. The optional argument internalSlotsList is a List of the names of additional internal slot that must be defined as part of the object. If the list is not provided, an empty List is used. CreateBuiltInFunction returns a built-in function object created by the following steps:

1. Assert: realm is a Realm Record.
2. Assert: steps is either a set of algorithm steps or other definition of a functions behaviour provided in this specification.
3. Let func be a new built-in function object that when called performs the action described by steps. The new function object has internal slots whose names are the elements of internalSlotsList. The initial value of each of those internal slots is undefined.
4. Set the [[Realm]] internal slot of func to realm.
5. Call the `[[SetPrototypeOf]]` internal method of `func` with argument `prototype`.
6. Perform the `AddRestrictedFunctionProperties(func, realm)`.
7. Return `func`.

### 9.4 Built-in Exotic Object Internal Methods and Data Fields

This specification defines several kinds of built-in exotic objects. These objects generally behave similar to ordinary objects except for a few specific situations. The following exotic objects use the ordinary object internal methods except where it is explicitly specified otherwise below:

#### 9.4.1 Bound Function Exotic Objects

A *bound function* is an exotic object that wraps another function object. A bound function is callable (it has a `[[Call]]` internal method and may have a `[[Construct]]` internal method). Calling a bound function generally results in a call of its wrapped function.

Bound function objects do not have the internal slots of ECMAScript function objects defined in Table 26. Instead they have the internal slots defined in Table 27.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal Slot</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>[[BoundTargetFunction]]</code></td>
<td>Callable Object</td>
<td>The wrappered function object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>[[BoundThis]]</code></td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>The value that is always passed as the <code>this</code> value when calling the wrappered function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>[[BoundArguments]]</code></td>
<td>List of Any</td>
<td>A list of values whose elements are used as the first arguments to any call to the wrappered function.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unlike ECMAScript function objects, bound function objects do not use alternative definitions of the `[[Get]]` and `[[GetOwnProperty]]` internal methods. Bound function objects provide all of the essential internal methods as specified in 9.1. However, they use the following definitions for the essential internal methods of function objects.

#### 9.4.1.1 `[[Call]]`

When the `[[Call]]` internal method of an exotic bound function object, `F`, which was created using the `bind` function is called with parameters `thisArgument` and `argumentsList`, a List of ECMAScript language values, the following steps are taken:

1. Let `boundArgs` be the value of `F`'s `[[BoundArguments]]` internal slot.
2. Let `boundThis` be the value of `F`'s `[[BoundThis]]` internal slot.
3. Let `target` be the value of `F`'s `[[BoundTargetFunction]]` internal slot.
4. Let `args` be a new list containing the same values as the list `boundArgs` in the same order followed by the same values as the list `argumentsList` in the same order.
5. Return the result of calling the `[[Call]]` internal method of `target` providing `boundThis` as `thisArgument` and providing `args` as `argumentsList`.

#### 9.4.1.2 `[[Construct]]`

When the `[[Construct]]` internal method of an exotic bound function object, `F` that was created using the `bind` function is called with a list of arguments `ExtraArgs`, the following steps are taken:

1. Let `target` be the value of `F`'s `[[BoundTargetFunction]]` internal slot.
2. Assert: target has a [[Construct]] internal method.
3. Let boundArgs be the value of F's [[BoundArguments]] internal slot.
4. Let args be a new list containing the same values as the list boundArgs in the same order followed by the same values as the list ExtraArgs in the same order.
5. Return the result of calling the [[Construct]] internal method of target providing args as the arguments.

9.4.1.3 BoundFunctionCreate (targetFunction, boundThis, boundArgs) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation BoundFunctionCreate with arguments targetFunction, boundThis and boundArgs is used to specify the creation of new Bound Function exotic objects. It performs the following steps:

1. Let proto be the intrinsic %FunctionPrototype%.
2. Let obj be a newly created object.
3. Set obj's essential internal methods to the default ordinary object definitions specified in 9.1.
4. If targetFunction has a [[Construct]] internal method, then
   a. Set the [[Construct]] internal method of obj as described in 9.4.1.2.
5. Set the [[Prototype]] internal slot of obj to proto.
6. Set the [[Extensible]] internal slot of obj to true.
7. Set the [[BoundTargetFunction]] internal slot of obj to targetFunction.
8. Set the [[BoundThis]] internal slot of obj to the value of boundThis.
9. Set the [[BoundArguments]] internal slot of obj to boundArgs.
10. Return obj.

9.4.1.4 BoundFunctionClone (function) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation BoundFunctionClone is called with argument function it performs the following steps:

1. Assert: function is a Bound Function exotic object.
2. Let new be a new Bound Function exotic object that has all of the same internal methods and internal slots as function.
3. Set the value of each of new's internal slots, except for [[Extensible]] to the value of function's corresponding internal slot.
4. Set new's [[Extensible]] internal slot to true.
5. Let realm be GetFunctionRealm(new).
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
8. Return new.

9.4.2 Array Exotic Objects

An Array object is an exotic object that gives special treatment to array index property keys (see 6.1.7). A property whose property name is an array index is also called an element. Every Array object has a length property whose value is always a nonnegative integer less than 2\(^{32}\). The value of the length property is numerically greater than the name of every property whose name is an array index; whenever a property of an Array object is created or changed, other properties are adjusted as necessary to maintain this invariant. Specifically, whenever a property is added whose name is an array index, the length property is changed, if necessary, to be one more than the numeric value of that array index; and whenever the length property is changed, every property whose name is an array index whose value is not smaller than the new length is automatically deleted. This constraint applies only to own properties of
an Array object and is unaffected by `length` or array index properties that may be inherited from its prototypes.

**NOTE**
A String property name `P` is an array index if and only if `ToString(ToUint32(P))` is equal to `P` and `ToUint32(P)` is not equal to $2^{32} - 1$.

Exotic Array objects have the same internal slots as ordinary objects. They also have an `[[ArrayInitializationState]]` internal slot.

Exotic Array objects always have a non-configurable property named "`length`".

Exotic Array objects provide an alternative definition for the `[[DefineOwnProperty]]` internal method. Except for that internal method, exotic Array objects provide all of the other essential internal methods as specified in 9.1.

### 9.4.2.1 `[[DefineOwnProperty]] (P, Desc)

When the `[[DefineOwnProperty]]` internal method of an exotic Array object `A` is called with property key `P`, and Property Descriptor `Desc` the following steps are taken:

1. Assert: `IsPropertyKey(P)` is `true`.
2. If `P` is "`length`", then
   a. Return ArraySetLength(`A`, `Desc`).
3. Else if `P` is an array index, then
   a. Let `oldLenDesc` be OrdinaryGetOwnProperty(`A`, "`length`")
   b. Assert: `oldLenDesc` will never be `undefined` or an accessor descriptor because Array objects are created with a length data property that cannot be deleted or reconfigured.
   c. Let `oldLen` be `oldLenDesc.([Value])`.
   d. Let `index` be `ToUint32(P)`.
   e. Assert: `index` will never be an abrupt completion.
   f. If `index ≥ oldLen` and `oldLenDesc.([Writable])` is `false`, then return `false`.
   g. Let `succeeded` be the result of calling OrdinaryDefineOwnProperty passing `A`, `P`, and `Desc` as arguments.
   h. ReturnIfAbrupt(`succeeded`).
   i. If `succeeded` is `false`, then return `false`.
   j. If `index ≥ oldLen`
      i. Set `oldLenDesc.([Value])` to `index + 1`.
      ii. Let `succeeded` be OrdinaryDefineOwnProperty(`A", "length", oldLenDesc`).
   k. ReturnIfAbrupt(`succeeded`).
   l. Return `true`.

### 9.4.2.2 ArrayCreate(length, proto) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation `ArrayCreate` with argument `length` (a positive integer or `undefined`) and optional argument `proto` is used to specify the creation of new exotic Array objects. It performs the following steps:

1. Assert: `length` is either `undefined` or a integer Number ≥ 0.
2. If `length` is ~0, then let `length` be +0.
3. If the `proto` argument was not passed, then let `proto` be the intrinsic object `%ArrayPrototype%`.
4. Let `A` be a newly created Array exotic object.
5. Set `A`'s essential internal methods except for `[[DefineOwnProperty]]` to the default ordinary object definitions specified in 9.1.
6. Set the [[DefineOwnProperty]] internal method of A as specified in 9.4.2.1.
7. Set the [[Prototype]] internal slot of A to proto.
8. Set the [[Extensible]] internal slot of A to true.
9. If length is not undefined, then
   a. Set the [[ArrayInitializationState]] internal slot of A to true.
10. Else
    a. Set the [[ArrayInitializationState]] internal slot of A to false.
   b. Let length be 0.
11. If length > 2\(^{32}-1\), then throw a RangeError exception.
12. Call OrdinaryDefineOwnProperty with arguments A, "length" and PropertyDescriptor{[[Value]]: length, [[Writable]]: true, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false}.
13. Return A.

9.4.2.3 ArraySetLength(A, Desc) Abstract Operation

When the abstract operation ArraySetLength is called with an exotic Array object A, and Property Descriptor Desc the following steps are taken:

1. If the [[Value]] field of Desc is absent, then
2. Let newLenDesc be a copy of Desc.
3. Let newLen be ToUint32(Desc.[[Value]]).
4. If newLen is not equal to ToNumber(Desc.[[Value]]), throw a RangeError exception.
5. Set newLenDesc.[[Value]] to newLen.
6. Let oldLenDesc be the result of calling the [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method of A passing "length" as the argument.
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(oldLenDesc).
8. Assert: oldLenDesc will never be undefined or an accessor descriptor because Array objects are created with a length data property that cannot be deleted or reconfigured.
9. Let oldLen be oldLenDesc.[[Value]].
10. If newLen ≥ oldLen, then
11. If oldLenDesc.[[Writable]] is false, then return false.
12. If newLenDesc.[[Writable]] is absent or has the value true, let newWritable be true.
13. Else,
    a. Need to defer setting the [[Writable]] attribute to false in case any elements cannot be deleted.
    b. Let newWritable be false.
    c. Set newLenDesc.[[Writable]] to true.
15. ReturnIfAbrupt(succeeded).
16. If succeeded is false, return false.
17. While newLen < oldLen repeat,
    a. Set oldLen to oldLen – 1.
    b. Let deleteSucceeded be the result of calling the [[Delete]] internal method of A passing ToString(oldLen).
    c. ReturnIfAbrupt(succeeded).
    d. If deleteSucceeded is false, then
       i. Set newLenDesc.[[Value]] to oldLen + 1.
       ii. If newWritable is false, set newLenDesc.[[Writable]] to false.
       iii. Let succeeded be OrdinaryDefineOwnProperty(A, "length", newLenDesc).
       iv. ReturnIfAbrupt(succeeded).
       v. Return false.
18. If newWritable is false, then
a. Call OrdinaryDefineOwnProperty passing A, "length", and PropertyDescriptor([[Writable]]: false) as arguments. This call will always return true.

19. Return true.

NOTE In steps 3 and 4, if Desc.[[Value]] is an object then its valueOf method is called twice. This is legacy behaviour that was specified with this effect starting with the 2nd Edition of this specification.

9.4.3 String Exotic Objects

A String object is an exotic object that encapsulates a String value and exposes virtual integer indexed data properties corresponding to the individual code unit elements of the string value. Exotic String objects always have a data property named "length" whose value is the number of code unit elements in the encapsulated String value. Both the code unit data properties and the "length" property are non-writable and non-configurable.

Exotic String objects have the same internal slots as ordinary objects. They also have a [[StringLength]] internal slot.

Exotic String objects provide alternative definitions for the following internal methods. All of the other exotic String object essential internal methods that are not defined below are as specified in 9.1.

9.4.3.1 [[GetOwnProperty]] ( P )

When the [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method of an exotic String object S is called with property key P the following steps are taken:

1. Assert: IsPropertyKey(P) is true.
2. Let desc be OrdinaryGetOwnProperty(S, P).
3. If desc is not undefined return desc.
4. If Type(P) is not String, then return undefined.
5. Let index be CanonicalNumericIndexString (P).
6. Assert: index is not an abrupt completion.
7. If index is undefined, then return undefined.
8. If IsInteger(index) is false, then return undefined.
9. If index = -0, then return undefined.
10. Let str be the String value of the [[StringData]] internal slot of S, if the value of [[StringData]] is undefined the empty string is used as its value.
11. Let len be the number of elements in str.
12. If index < 0 or len < index, return undefined.
13. Let resultStr be a String value of length 1, containing one code unit from str, specifically the code unit at position index, where the first (leftmost) element in str is considered to be at position 0, the next one at position 1, and so on.
14. Return a PropertyDescriptor([[Value]]: resultStr, [[Enumerable]]: true, [[Writable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false).

9.4.3.2 [[Enumerate]] ()

When the [[Enumerate]] internal method of an exotic String object O is called the following steps are taken:

1. Let indexKeys be a new empty List.
2. Let \( str \) be the String value of the [[StringData]] internal slot of \( O \), if the value of [[StringData]] is `undefined` the empty string is used as its value.
3. Let \( len \) be the number of elements in \( str \).
4. For each integer \( i \) starting with 0 such that \( i < len \), in ascending order,
   a. Add `ToString(i)` as the last element of \( indexKeys \)
5. Let \( ordinary \) be the result of calling the default ordinary object [[Enumerate]] internal method (9.1.11) on \( O \).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( ordinary \)).
7. Return CreateCompoundIterator(CreateListIterator(\( indexKeys \), \( ordinary \)).

9.4.3.3 [[OwnPropertyKeys]]()

When the [[OwnPropertyKeys]] internal method of a String exotic object \( O \) is called the following steps are taken:
1. Let \( keys \) be a new empty List.
2. Let \( str \) be the String value of the [[StringData]] internal slot of \( O \), if the value of [[StringData]] is `undefined` the empty string is used as its value.
3. Let \( len \) be the number of elements in \( str \).
4. For each integer \( i \) starting with 0 such that \( i < len \), in ascending order,
   a. Add `ToString(i)` as the last element of \( keys \)
5. For each own property key \( P \) of \( O \) such that \( Type(P) \) is String and \( P \) is not an integer index, in property creation order,
   a. Add \( P \) as the last element of \( keys \).
6. For each own property key \( P \) of \( O \) such that \( Type(P) \) is Symbol, in property creation order,
   a. Add \( P \) as the last element of \( keys \).
8. Return CreateArrayFromList(\( keys \)).

9.4.3.4 StringCreate Abstract Operation

The abstract operation StringCreate with argument \( prototype \) is used to specify the creation of new exotic String objects. It performs the following steps:
1. Let \( A \) be a newly created String exotic object.
2. Set \( A \)'s essential internal methods to the default ordinary object definitions specified in 9.1.
3. Set the [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method of \( A \) as specified in 9.4.3.1.
4. Set the [[Enumerate]] internal method of \( A \) as specified in 9.4.3.2.
5. Set the [[OwnPropertyKeys]] internal method of \( A \) as specified in 9.4.3.3.
6. Set the [[Prototype]] internal slot of \( A \) to \( prototype \).
7. Set the [[Extensible]] internal slot of \( A \) to `true`.
8. Return \( A \).

9.4.4 Arguments Exotic Objects

Most ECMAScript functions make an arguments objects available to their code. Depending upon the characteristics of the function definition, its argument object is either an ordinary object or an arguments exotic object. An arguments exotic object is an exotic object whose array index properties map to the formal parameters bindings of an invocation of its associated ECMAScript function.
Arguments exotic objects have the same internal slots as ordinary objects. They also have a `[[ParameterMap]]` internal slot. Ordinary arguments objects also have a `[[ParameterMap]]` internal slot whose value is always `undefined`. For ordinary argument objects the `[[ParameterMap]]` internal slot is only used by `Object.prototype.toString` (19.1.3.6) to identify them as such.

Arguments exotic objects provide alternative definitions for the following internal methods. All of the other exotic arguments object essential internal methods that are not defined below are as specified in 9.1

NOTE 1 For non-strict mode functions the integer indexed data properties of an arguments object whose numeric name values are less than the number of formal parameters of the corresponding function object initially share their values with the corresponding argument bindings in the function’s execution context. This means that changing the property changes the corresponding value of the argument binding and vice-versa. The correspondence is broken if such a property is deleted and then redefined or if the property is changed into an accessor property. For strict mode functions, the values of the arguments object’s properties are simply a copy of the arguments passed to the function and there is no dynamic linkage between the property values and the formal parameter values.

NOTE 2 The ParameterMap object and its property values are used as a device for specifying the arguments object correspondence to argument bindings. The ParameterMap object and the objects that are the values of its properties are not directly observable from ECMAScript code. An ECMAScript implementation does not need to actually create or use such objects to implement the specified semantics.

NOTE 3 Arguments objects for strict mode functions define non-configurable accessor properties named “caller” and “callee” which throw a TypeError exception on access. The “callee” property has a more specific meaning for non-strict mode functions and a “caller” property has historically been provided as an implementation-defined extension by some ECMAScript implementations. The strict mode definition of these properties exists to ensure that neither of them is defined in any other manner by conforming ECMAScript implementations.

9.4.4.1 `[[GetOwnProperty]](P)`

The `[[GetOwnProperty]]` internal method of an arguments exotic object when called with a property name `P` performs the following steps:

1. Let `args` be the arguments object.
2. Let `desc` be `OrdinaryGetOwnProperty(args, P)`.
3. If `desc` is `undefined` then return `desc`.
4. Let `map` be the value of the `[[ParameterMap]]` internal slot of the arguments object.
5. Let `isMapped` be the result of calling the `[[GetOwnProperty]]` internal method of `map` passing `P` as the argument.
6. Assert: `isMapped` is never an abrupt completion.
7. If the value of `isMapped` is true, then
   a. Set `desc.[[Value]]` to `Get(map, P)`.
8. If `IsDataDescriptor(desc)` is true and `P` is “caller” and `desc.[[Value]]` is a strict mode Function object, throw a TypeError exception.
9. Return `desc`.

If an implementation does not provide a built-in `caller` property for argument exotic objects then step 8 of this algorithm is must be skipped.

9.4.4.2 `[[DefineOwnProperty]](P, Desc)`

The `[[DefineOwnProperty]]` internal method of an arguments exotic object when called with a property name `P` and Property Descriptor `Desc` performs the following steps:
1. Let args be the arguments object.
2. Let map be the value of the [[ParameterMap]] internal slot of the arguments object.
3. Let isMapped be HasOwnProperty(map, P).
4. Let allowed be OrdinaryDefineOwnProperty(args, P, Desc).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(allowed).
6. If allowed is false, then return false.
7. If the value of isMapped is true, then
   a. If IsAccessorDescriptor(Desc) is true, then
      i. Call the [[Delete]] internal method of map passing P as the argument.
   b. Else
      i. If Desc.[[Value]] is present, then
         1. Let putStatus be Put(map, P, Desc.[[Value]], false).
         2. Assert: putStatus is true because formal parameters mapped by argument objects are always writable.
      ii. If Desc.[[Writable]] is present and its value is false, then
         1. Call the [[Delete]] internal method of map passing P as the argument.
8. Return true.

9.4.4.3 [[Get]] (P, Receiver)
The [[Get]] internal method of an arguments exotic object when called with a property name P and ECMAScript language value Receiver performs the following steps:

1. Let args be the arguments object.
2. Let map be the value of the [[ParameterMap]] internal slot of the arguments object.
3. Let isMapped be HasOwnProperty(map, P).
4. Assert: isMapped is not an abrupt completion.
5. If the value of isMapped is false, then
   a. Let v be the result of calling the default ordinary object [[Get]] internal method (9.1.8) on args passing P and Receiver as the arguments.
6. Else map contains a formal parameter mapping for P,
   a. Let v be Get(map, P).
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(v).
8. If P is "caller" and v is a strict mode Function object, throw a TypeError exception.

If an implementation does not provide a built-in caller property for argument exotic objects then step 8 of this algorithm must be skipped.

9.4.4.4 [[Set]] (P, V, Receiver)
The [[Set]] internal method of an arguments exotic object when called with property key P, value V, and ECMAScript language value Receiver performs the following steps:

1. Let args be the arguments object.
2. If SameValue(args, Receiver) is false, then
   a. Let isMapped be undefined.
3. Else,
   a. Let map be the value of the [[ParameterMap]] internal slot of the arguments object.
   b. Let isMapped be HasOwnProperty(map, P).
   c. Assert: isMapped is not an abrupt completion.
4. If the value of isMapped is false, then
a. Return the result of calling the default ordinary object `[[Set]]` internal method (9.1.8) on `args` passing `P`, `V` and `Receiver` as the arguments.
5. Else `map` contains a formal parameter mapping for `P`.

9.4.4.5 `[[Delete]]` (P)

The `[[Delete]]` internal method of an arguments exotic object when called with a property key `P` performs the following steps:

1. Let `map` be the value of the `[[ParameterMap]]` internal slot of the arguments object.
2. Let `isMapped` be `HasOwnProperty(map, P)`.
3. Assert: `isMapped` is not an abrupt completion.
4. Let `result` be the result of calling the default `[[Delete]]` internal method for ordinary objects (9.1.10) on the arguments object passing `P` as the argument.
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(`result`).
6. If `result` is `true` and the value of `isMapped` is `true`, then
   a. Call the `[[Delete]]` internal method of `map` passing `P` as the argument.
7. Return `result`.

NOTE 1 For non-strict mode functions with simple parameter lists, those integer indexed data properties of an arguments object whose numeric name values are less than the number of formal parameters of the function initially share their values with the corresponding argument bindings in the function’s execution context. This means that changing the property changes the corresponding value of the argument binding and vice-versa. This correspondence is broken if such a property is deleted and then redefined or if the property is changed into an accessor property. For strict mode functions, the values of the arguments object’s properties are simply a copy of the arguments passed to the function and there is no dynamic linkage between the property values and the formal parameter values.

NOTE 2 The ParameterMap object and its property values are used as a device for specifying the arguments object correspondence to argument bindings. The ParameterMap object and the objects that are the values of its properties are not directly accessible from ECMAScript code. An ECMAScript implementation does not need to actually create or use such objects to implement the specified semantics.

NOTE 3 Arguments objects for strict mode functions define non-configurable accessor properties named `caller` and `callee` which throw a `TypeError` exception on access. The `callee` property has a more specific meaning for non-strict mode functions and a `caller` property has historically been provided as an implementation-defined extension by some ECMAScript implementations. The strict mode definition of these properties exists to ensure that neither of them is defined in any other manner by conforming ECMAScript implementations.

9.4.4.6 `CreateUnmappedArgumentsObject(argumentsList)` Abstract Operation

The abstract operation `CreateUnmappedArgumentsObject` called with an argument `argumentsList` performs the following steps:

1. Let `len` be the number of elements in `argumentsList`.
2. Let `obj` be `ObjectCreate(%ObjectPrototype%, ([[[ParameterMap]]])).
3. Set `obj`’s `[[ParameterMap]]` internal slot to `undefined`.
4. Perform `DefinePropertyOrThrow(obj, "length", PropertyDescriptor{[[Value]]: len, [[Writable]]: true, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true}).
5. Let `index` be 0.
6. Repeat while `index < len`,
   a. Let `val` be the element of `argumentsList` at 0-originated list position `index`.
   b. Perform `CreateDataProperty(obj, ToString(index), val).`
7. Perform DefinePropertyOrThrow(obj, @@iterator, PropertyDescriptor {{[Value]}: %ArrayProto_values%, [Writable]: true, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true}).
8. Perform DefinePropertyOrThrow(obj, "caller", PropertyDescriptor {{{Get}}: %ThrowTypeError%, [[Set]]: %ThrowTypeError%, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false}).
9. Perform DefinePropertyOrThrow(obj, "callee", PropertyDescriptor {{{Get}}: %ThrowTypeError%, [[Set]]: %ThrowTypeError%, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false}).
10. Assert: the above property definitions will not produce an abrupt completion.
11. Return obj

9.4.4.7 CreateMappedArgumentsObject (func, formals, argumentsList, env) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation CreateMappedArgumentsObject is called with object func, grammar production formals, List argumentsList, and environment record env. The following steps are performed:

1. Assert: formals does not contain a rest parameter, any binding patterns, or any initializers. It may contain duplicate identifiers.
2. Let len be the number of elements in argumentsList.
3. Let obj be a newly created arguments exotic object with a [[ParameterMap]] internal slot.
4. Set the [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method of obj as specified in 9.4.4.1.
5. Set the [[DefineOwnProperty]] internal method of obj as specified in 9.4.4.2.
6. Set the [[Get]] internal method of obj as specified in 9.4.4.3.
7. Set the [[Set]] internal method of obj as specified in 9.4.4.4.
8. Set the [[Delete]] internal method of obj as specified in 9.4.4.5.
9. Set the remainder of obj’s essential internal methods to the default ordinary object definitions specified in 9.1.
10. Set the [[Prototype]] internal slot of obj to %ObjectPrototype%.
11. Set the [[Extensible]] internal slot of obj to true.
12. Let parameterNames be the BoundNames of formals.
13. Let numberOfParameters be the number of elements in parameterNames.
14. Let index be 0.
15. Repeat while index < len,
   a. Let val be the element of argumentsList at 0-originated list position index.
   b. Perform CreateDataProperty(obj, ToString(index), val).
   c. Let index be index + 1
16. Perform DefinePropertyOrThrow(obj, "length", PropertyDescriptor{{[Value]}: len, [Writable]: true, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true}).
17. Let map be ObjectCreate(null).
18. Let mappedNames be an empty List.
19. Let index be numberOfParameters + 1.
20. Repeat while index ≥ 0,
   a. Let name be the element of parameterNames at 0-originated list position index.
   b. If name is not an element of mappedNames, then
      i. Add name as an element of the list mappedNames.
      ii. If index < len, then
         1. Let g be MakeArgGetter(name, env).
         2. Let p be MakeArgSetter(name, env).
3. Call the [[DefineOwnProperty]] internal method of map passing ToString(index) and the PropertyDescriptor {[[Set]]: p, [[Get]]: g, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true} as arguments.

c. Let index be index - 1
21. Set the [[ParameterMap]] internal slot of obj to map.
22. Perform DefinePropertyOrThrow(obj, @iterator, PropertyDescriptor {[[Value]]: %ArrayProto_values%, [[Writable]]: true, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true}).
23. Perform DefinePropertyOrThrow(obj, "callee", PropertyDescriptor {[[Value]]: func, [[Writable]]: true, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true}).
24. Assert: the above property definitions will not produce an abrupt completion.
25. Return obj

9.4.4.7.1 MakeArgGetter (name, env) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation MakeArgGetter called with String name and environment record env creates a built-in function object that when executed returns the value bound for name in env. It performs the following steps:

1. Let realm be the current Realm.
2. Let steps be the steps of a ArgGetter function as specified below.
3. Let getter be CreateBuiltinFunction(realm, steps, %FunctionPrototype%, ([[name]], [[env]])).
4. Set getter's [[name]] internal slot to name.
5. Set getter's [[env]] internal slot to env.
6. Return getter.

An ArgGetter function is an anonymous built-in function with [[name]] and [[env]] internal slots. When an ArgGetter function f that expects no arguments is called it performs the following steps:

1. Let name be the value of f's [[name]] internal slot.
2. Let env be the value of f's [[env]] internal slot.
3. Return the result of calling the GetBindingValue concrete method of env with arguments name and true.

NOTE: ArgGetter functions are never directly accessible to ECMAScript code.

9.4.4.7.2 MakeArgSetter (name, env) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation MakeArgSetter called with String name and environment record env creates a built-in function object that when executed sets the value bound for name in env. It performs the following steps:

1. Let realm be the current Realm.
2. Let steps be the steps of a ArgSetter function as specified below.
3. Let setter be CreateBuiltinFunction(realm, steps, %FunctionPrototype%, ([[name]], [[env]])).
4. Set setter's [[name]] internal slot to name.
5. Set setter's [[env]] internal slot to env.
6. Return setter.

An ArgSetter function is an anonymous built-in function with [[name]] and [[env]] internal slots. When an ArgSetter function f is called with argument value it performs the following steps:

1. Let name be the value of f's [[name]] internal slot.
2. Let env be the value of f's [[env]] internal slot.
3. Return the result of calling the SetMutableBinding concrete method of env with arguments name, value, and false.

NOTE ArgSetter functions are never directly accessible to ECMAScript code.

9.4.5 Integer Indexed Exotic Objects

An Integer Indexed object is an exotic object that performs special handling of integer index property keys.

Integer Indexed exotic objects have the same internal slots as ordinary objects additionally [[ViewedArrayBuffer]], [[ArrayLength]], [[ByteOffset]], and [[TypedArrayName]] internal slots.

Integer Indexed Exotic objects provide alternative definitions for the following internal methods. All of the other Integer Indexed exotic object essential internal methods that are not defined below are as specified in 9.1.

9.4.5.1 [[GetOwnProperty]] ( P )

When the [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method of an Integer Indexed exotic object O is called with property key P the following steps are taken:

1. Assert: IsPropertyKey(P) is true.
2. Assert: O is an Object that has a [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot.
3. If Type(P) is String, then
   a. Let numericIndex be CanonicalNumericExponentString(P).
   b. Assert: numericIndex is not an abrupt completion.
   c. If numericIndex is not undefined, then
      i. Let value be IntegerIndexedElementGet(O, numericIndex).
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(value).
      iii. If value is undefined, then return undefined.
      iv. Return a PropertyDescriptor{ [[Value]]: value, [[Enumerable]]: true, [[Writable]]: true, [[Configurable]]: false }.
4. Return OrdinaryGetOwnProperty(O, P).

9.4.5.2 [[DefineOwnProperty]] ( P, Desc )

When the [[DefineOwnProperty]] internal method of an Integer Indexed exotic object O is called with property key P, and Property Descriptor Desc the following steps are taken:

1. Assert: IsPropertyKey(P) is true.
2. Assert: O is an Object that has a [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot.
3. If Type(P) is String, then
   a. Let numericIndex be CanonicalNumericIndexString (P).
   b. Assert: numericIndex is not an abrupt completion.
   c. If numericIndex is not undefined, then
      i. If the value of O’s [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
      ii. If IsInteger(numericIndex) is false then return false
      iii. Let intIndex be numericIndex.
      iv. If intIndex = 0, then return false.
      v. If intIndex < 0, then return false.
      iv. Let length be the value of O’s [[ArrayLength]] internal slot.
v. If \( \text{intIndex} \geq \text{length} \), then return \text{false}.

vi. If \( \text{isAccessorDescriptor(Desc)} \) is \text{true}, then return \text{false}.

vii. If \( \text{Desc} \) has a \([\text{Configurable}]\) field and if \( \text{Desc}.[[\text{Configurable}]] \) is \text{true}, then return \text{false}.

viii. If \( \text{Desc} \) has an \([\text{Enumerable}]\) field and if \( \text{Desc}.[[\text{Enumerable}]] \) is \text{false}, then return \text{false}.

ix. If \( \text{Desc} \) has a \([\text{Writable}]\) field and if \( \text{Desc}.[[\text{Writable}]] \) is \text{false}, then return \text{false}.

x. If \( \text{Desc} \) has a \([\text{Value}]\) field,
   1. Let \( \text{value} \) be \( \text{Desc}.[[\text{Value}]] \).
   2. Let \( \text{status} \) be \( \text{IntegerIndexedElementSet}(O, \text{intIndex}, \text{value}) \).
   3. Return \text{IfAbrupt}(\text{status})

xi. Return \text{true}.

4. Return Ordinary\( \text{DefineOwnProperty}(O, P, \text{Desc}) \).

9.4.5.3 \([\text{Get}]\) (P, Receiver)

When the \([\text{Get}]\) internal method of an Integer Indexed exotic object \( O \) is called with property key \( P \) and ECMAScript language value \( \text{Receiver} \) the following steps are taken:

1. Assert: \( \text{IsPropertyKey}(P) \) is \text{true}.
2. If \( \text{Type}(P) \) is \text{String} and if \( \text{SameValue}(O, \text{Receiver}) \) is \text{true}, then
   a. Let \( \text{numericIndex} \) be \( \text{CanonicalNumericIndexString}(P) \).
   b. Assert: \( \text{numericIndex} \) is not an abrupt completion.
   c. If \( \text{numericIndex} \) is \text{false}, then
      i. Return \text{IntegerIndexedElementGet}(O, \text{numericIndex}).
3. Return the result of calling the default ordinary object \([\text{Get}]\) internal method (9.1.8) on \( O \) passing \( P \) and \( \text{Receiver} \) as arguments.

9.4.5.4 \([\text{Set}]\) (P, V, Receiver)

When the \([\text{Set}]\) internal method of an Integer Indexed exotic object \( O \) is called with property key \( P \), value \( V \), and ECMAScript language value \( \text{Receiver} \), the following steps are taken:

1. Assert: \( \text{IsPropertyKey}(P) \) is \text{true}.
2. If \( \text{Type}(P) \) is \text{String} and if \( \text{SameValue}(O, \text{Receiver}) \) is \text{true}, then
   a. Let \( \text{numericIndex} \) be \( \text{CanonicalNumericIndexString}(P) \).
   b. Assert: \( \text{numericIndex} \) is not an abrupt completion.
   c. If \( \text{numericIndex} \) is \text{false}, then
      i. Return \text{ToBoolean}(\text{IntegerIndexedElementSet}(O, \text{numericIndex}, V)).
3. Return the result of calling the default ordinary object \([\text{Set}]\) internal method (9.1.8) on \( O \) passing \( P, V \), and \( \text{Receiver} \) as arguments.

9.4.5.5 \([\text{Enumerate}]\) ()

When the \([\text{Enumerate}]\) internal method of an Integer Indexed exotic object \( O \) is called the following steps are taken:

1. Let \( \text{indexKeys} \) be a new empty List.
2. Assert: \( O \) is an Object that has \([\text{ViewedArrayBuffer}], [[\text{ArrayLength}}], [[\text{ByteOffset}}], and \([\text{TypedArrayName}]]\) internal slots.
3. If the value of \( O.[[\text{ViewedArrayBuffer}]] \) is \text{undefined}, then throw a \text{TypeError} exception.
4. Let \( \text{len} \) be the value of \( O.[[\text{ArrayLength}}] \) internal slot.
5. For each integer \( i \) starting with 0 such that \( i \leq \text{len} \), in ascending order,
   a. Add \( \text{ToString}(i) \) as the last element of \( \text{indexKeys} \).
6. Let `ordinary` be the result of calling the default ordinary object `[[Enumerate]]` internal method (9.1.11) on `O`.

7. ReturnIfAbrupt(`ordinary`).

8. Return `CreateCompoundIterator(CreateListIterator(indexKeys), ordinary)`.

**9.4.5.6 `[[OwnPropertyKeys]]()`**

When the `[[OwnPropertyKeys]]` internal method of an Integer Indexed exotic object `O` is called the following steps are taken:

1. Let `keys` be a new empty List.

2. Assert: `O` is an Object that has `[[ViewedArrayBuffer]]`, `[[ArrayLength]]`, and `[[TypedArrayName]]` internal slots.

3. If the value of `O`'s `[[ViewedArrayBuffer]]` is `undefined`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.

4. Let `len` be the value of `O`'s `[[ArrayLength]]` internal slot.

5. For each integer `i` starting with 0 such that `i < len`, in ascending order:
   a. Add `ToString(i)` as the last element of `keys`.

6. For each own property key `P` of `O` such that `P` is an integer index and `ToInteger(P) ≥ len`, in ascending numeric index order:
   a. Add `P` as the last element of `keys`.

7. For each own property key `P` of `O` such that `Type(P)` is `String` and `P` is not an integer index, in property creation order:
   a. Add `P` as the last element of `keys`.

8. For each own property key `P` of `O` such that `Type(P)` is `Symbol`, in property creation order:
   a. Add `P` as the last element of `keys`.

9. Return `CreateArrayFromList(keys)`.

**9.4.5.7 `IntegerIndexedObjectCreate (prototype, internalSlotsList)` Abstract Operation**

The abstract operation `IntegerIndexedObjectCreate` with arguments `prototype` and `internalSlotsList` is used to specify the creation of new Integer Indexed exotic objects. The argument `internalSlotsList` is a List of the names of additional internal slots that must be defined as part of the object.

`IntegerIndexedObjectCreate` performs the following steps:

1. Let `A` be a newly created object with an internal slot for each name in `internalSlotsList`.

2. Set `A`'s essential internal methods to the default ordinary object definitions specified in 9.1.

3. Set the `[[GetOwnProperty]]` internal method of `A` as specified in 9.4.5.1.

4. Set the `[[DefineOwnProperty]]` internal method of `A` as specified in 9.4.5.2.

5. Set the `[[Get]]` internal method of `A` as specified in 9.4.5.3.

6. Set the `[[Set]]` internal method of `A` as specified in 9.4.5.4.

7. Set the `[[Enumerate]]` internal method of `A` as specified in 9.4.5.5.

8. Set the `[[OwnPropertyKeys]]` internal method of `A` as specified in 9.4.5.6.

9. Set the `[[Prototype]]` internal slot of `A` to `prototype`.

10. Set the `[[Extensible]]` internal slot of `A` to `true`.

11. Return `A`.

**9.4.5.8 `IntegerIndexedElementGet (O, index)` Abstract Operation**

The abstract operation `IntegerIndexedElementGet` with arguments `O` and `index` performs the following steps:

1. Assert: `Type(index)` is `Number`.
2. Assert: \(O\) is an Object that has [[ViewedArrayBuffer]], [[ArrayLength]], [[ByteOffset]], and [[TypedArrayName]] internal slots.
3. Let \(buffer\) be the value of \(O\)’s [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot.
4. If \(buffer\) is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
5. If IsNeuteredBuffer(buffer) is true, then throw a TypeError exception.
6. If IsInteger(index) is false then return undefined
7. If index = -0, then return undefined
8. Let \(length\) be the value of \(O\)’s [[ArrayLength]] internal slot.
9. If index < 0 or index ≥ length, then return undefined
10. Let \(offset\) be the value of \(O\)’s [[ByteOffset]] internal slot.
11. Let \(arrayTypeName\) be the string value of \(O\)’s [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot.
12. Let \(elementSize\) be the Number value of the Element Size value specified in Table 45 for \(arrayTypeName\).
13. Let \(indexedPosition\) = (index × elementSize) + offset.
14. Let \(elementType\) be the string value of the Element Type value in Table 45 for \(arrayTypeName\).
15. Return GetValueFromBuffer(buffer, indexedPosition, elementType).

9.4.5.9 IntegerIndexedElementSet (O, index, value) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation IntegerIndexedElementSet with arguments \(O\), index, and value performs the following steps:
1. Assert: Type(index) is Number.
2. Assert: \(O\) is an Object that has [[ViewedArrayBuffer]], [[ArrayLength]], [[ByteOffset]], and [[TypedArrayName]] internal slots.
3. Let numValue be ToNumber(value).
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(numValue).
5. Let \(buffer\) be the value of \(O\)’s [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot.
6. If \(buffer\) is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
7. If IsNeuteredBuffer(buffer) is true, then throw a TypeError exception.
8. If IsInteger(index) is false then return false
9. If index = -0, then return false
10. Let \(length\) be the value of \(O\)’s [[ArrayLength]] internal slot.
11. If index < 0 or index ≥ length, then return false
12. Let \(offset\) be the value of \(O\)’s [[ByteOffset]] Internal slot.
13. Let \(arrayTypeName\) be the string value of \(O\)’s [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot.
14. Let \(elementSize\) be the Number value of the Element Size value specified in Table 45 for \(arrayTypeName\).
15. Let \(indexedPosition\) = (index × elementSize) + offset.
16. Let \(elementType\) be the string value of the Element Type value in Table 45 for \(arrayTypeName\).
17. Let status be SetValueInBuffer(buffer, indexedPosition, elementType, numValue).
18. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
19. Return true.

9.4.6 Module Exotic Objects

A module object is an exotic object that exposes the bindings exported from an ECMAScript Module (See 15.1.9). There is a one-to-one correspondence between the own properties of a module exotic object and the ExportedBindings of the Module. Each own property name is the StringValue of the corresponding exported binding. These are the only properties of a module exotic object. Each such property has the attributes [[Configurable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: true. Module objects are not extensible.

Module objects have the internal slots defined in Table 28.

Commented [AWB2218]: Only string keyed properties? Do we need a @@iterator property? Etc.
Table 28 — Internal Slots of Module Exotic Objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal Slot</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[[ModuleEnvironment]]</td>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>The Declarative Environment Record that contains all of the declared top-level bindings for the corresponding module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Exports]]</td>
<td>List of String</td>
<td>A List containing the bound names exposed as own properties of this object. The list is ordered as if an Array of the same values had been sorted using <code>Array.prototype.sort</code> using <code>SortCompare</code> as <code>comparefn</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Module exotic objects provide alternative definitions for all of the internal methods.

9.4.6.1  [[GetPrototypeOf]] ( )
When the `[[GetPrototypeOf]]` internal method of a module exotic object `O` is called the following steps are taken:
1. Return `null`.

9.4.6.2  [[SetPrototypeOf]] (V)
When the `[[SetPrototypeOf]]` internal method of a module exotic object `O` is called with argument `V` the following steps are taken:
1. Assert: Either `Type(V)` is `Object` or `Type(V)` is `Null`.
2. Return `false`.

9.4.6.3  [[IsExtensible]] ( )
When the `[[IsExtensible]]` internal method of a module exotic object `O` is called the following steps are taken:
1. Return `false`.

9.4.6.4  [[PreventExtensions]] ( )
When the `[[PreventExtensions]]` internal method of a module exotic object `O` is called the following steps are taken:
1. Return `true`.

9.4.6.5  [[GetOwnProperty]] (P)
When the `[[GetOwnProperty]]` internal method of a module exotic object `O` is called with property key `P`, the following steps are taken:
1. Throw a `TypeError` exception.

9.4.6.6  [[DefineOwnProperty]] (P, Desc)
When the `[[DefineOwnProperty]]` internal method of a module exotic object `O` is called with property key `P` and Property Descriptor `Desc`, the following steps are taken:
1. Return `false`.
9.4.6.7  **[[HasProperty]] (P)**

When the `[[HasProperty]]` internal method of a module exotic object `O` is called with property key `P`, the following steps are taken:

1. Let `exports` be the value of `O`'s `[[Exports]]` internal slot.
2. If `P` is an element of `exports`, then return `true`.
3. Return `false`.

9.4.6.8  **[[Get]] (P, Receiver)**

When the `[[Get]]` internal method of a module exotic object `O` is called with property key `P` and ECMAScript language value `Receiver` the following steps are taken:

1. Assert: `IsPropertyKey(P)` is `true`.
2. Let `exports` be the value of `O`'s `[[Exports]]` internal slot.
3. If `P` is not an element of `exports`, then return `undefined`.
4. Let `env` be the value of `O`'s `[[ModuleEnvironment]]` internal slot.
5. Return the result of calling the `GetBindingValue` concrete method of `env` with arguments `P` and `true`.

NOTE  Attempting to `[[Get]]` the value of a module export that has not yet been initialized will throw a `ReferenceError` exception.

9.4.6.9  **[[Set]] (P, V, Receiver)**

When the `[[Set]]` internal method of a module exotic object `O` is called with property key `P`, value `V`, and ECMAScript language value `Receiver` the following steps are taken:

1. Return `false`.

9.4.6.10  **[[Delete]] (P)**

When the `[[Delete]]` internal method of a module exotic object `O` is called with property key `P` the following steps are taken:

1. Assert: `IsPropertyKey(P)` is `true`.
2. Let `exports` be the value of `O`'s `[[Exports]]` internal slot.
3. If `P` is an element of `exports`, then return `false`.
4. Return `true`.

9.4.6.11  **[[Enumerate]] ()**

When the `[[Enumerate]]` internal method of a module exotic object `O` is called the following steps are taken:

1. Let `exports` be the value of `O`'s `[[Exports]]` internal slot.
2. Return `CreateListIterator(exports)`.

9.4.6.12  **[[OwnPropertyKeys]] ()**

When the `[[OwnPropertyKeys]]` internal method of a module exotic object `O` is called the following steps are taken:

1. Let `exports` be the value of `O`'s `[[Exports]]` internal slot.
2. Return CreateArrayFromList (exports).

9.4.6.13 ModuleObjectCreate (environment, exports)

1. Assert: environment is a Declarative Environment Record.
2. Assert: exports is a List of string values.
3. Let M be a newly created object.
4. Set M’s essential internal methods to the definitions specified in 9.4.6.
5. Set M’s [[ModuleEnvironment]] internal slot to environment.
6. Set M’s [[Exports]] internal slot to exports.
7. Return M.

9.5 Proxy Object Internal Methods and Internal Slots

A proxy object is an exotic object whose essential internal methods are partially implemented using ECMAScript code. Every proxy objects has an internal slot called [[ProxyHandler]]. The value of [[ProxyHandler]] is always an object, called the proxy’s handler object. Methods (see Table 29) of a handler object may be used to augment the implementation for one or more of the proxy object’s internal methods. Every proxy object also has an internal slot called [[ProxyTarget]] whose value is either an object or the null value. This object is called the proxy’s target object.

Table 29 — Proxy Handler Methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal Method</th>
<th>Handler Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[[GetPrototypeOf]]</td>
<td>getPrototypeOf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[SetPrototypeOf]]</td>
<td>setPrototypeOf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[IsExtensible]]</td>
<td>isExtensible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[PreventExtensions]]</td>
<td>preventExtensions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[GetOwnProperty]]</td>
<td>getOwnPropertyDescriptor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[HasProperty]]</td>
<td>has</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Get]]</td>
<td>get</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Set]]</td>
<td>set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Delete]]</td>
<td>deleteProperty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[DefineOwnProperty]]</td>
<td>defineProperty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Enumerate]]</td>
<td>enumerate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[OwnPropertyKeys]]</td>
<td>ownKeys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Call]]</td>
<td>apply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Construct]]</td>
<td>construct</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When a handler method is called to provide the implementation of a proxy object internal method, the handler method is passed the proxy’s target object as a parameter. A proxy’s handler object does not necessarily have a method corresponding to every essential internal method. Invoking an internal method on the proxy results in the invocation of the corresponding internal method on the proxy’s target object if the handler object does not have a method corresponding to the internal trap.

The [[ProxyHandler]] and [[ProxyTarget]] internal slots of a proxy object are always initialized when the object is created and typically may not be modified. Some proxy objects are created in a manner that permits them to be subsequently revoked. When a proxy is revoked, its [[ProxyHandler]] and [[ProxyTarget]] internal slots are set to null causing subsequent invocations of internal methods on that proxy object to throw a TypeError exception.
Because proxy permit arbitrary ECMAScript code to be used to in the implementation of internal methods, it is possible to define a proxy object whose handler methods violates the invariants defined in 6.1.7.3. Some of the internal method invariants defined in 6.1.7.3 are essential integrity invariants. These invariants are explicitly enforced by the proxy internal methods specified in this section. An ECMAScript implementation must be robust in the presence of all possible invariant violations.

In the following algorithm descriptions, assume \( O \) is an ECMAScript proxy object, \( P \) is a property key value, \( V \) is any ECMAScript language value, \( Desc \) is a Property Descriptor record, and \( B \) is a Boolean flag.

9.5.1 [[GetPrototypeOf]]()

When the [[GetPrototypeOf]] internal method of an exotic Proxy object \( O \) is called the following steps are taken:

1. Let \( \text{handler} \) be the value of the [[ProxyHandler]] internal slot of \( O \).
2. If \( \text{handler} \) is null, then throw a TypeError exception.
3. Let \( \text{target} \) be the value of the [[ProxyTarget]] internal slot of \( O \).
4. Let \( \text{trap} \) be GetMethod(\( \text{handler} \), "getPrototypeOf").
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{trap} \)).
6. If \( \text{trap} \) is undefined, then
   a. Return the result of calling the [[GetPrototypeOf]] internal method of \( \text{target} \).
7. Let \( \text{handlerProto} \) be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of \( \text{trap} \) with \( \text{handler} \) as the this value and a new List containing \( \text{target} \).
8. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{handlerProto} \)).
9. If Type(\( \text{handlerProto} \)) is neither Object nor Null, then throw a TypeError exception.
10. Let \( \text{extensibleTarget} \) be IsExtensible(\( \text{target} \)).
11. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{extensibleTarget} \)).
12. If \( \text{extensibleTarget} \) is true, then return \( \text{handlerProto} \).
13. Let \( \text{targetProto} \) be the result of calling the [[GetPrototypeOf]] internal method of \( \text{target} \).
14. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{targetProto} \)).
15. If SameValue(\( \text{handlerProto} \), \( \text{targetProto} \)) is false, then throw a TypeError exception.
16. Return \( \text{handlerProto} \).

NOTE: [[GetPrototypeOf]] for proxy objects enforces the following invariant:
- The result of [[GetPrototypeOf]] must be either an Object or null.
- If the target object is not extensible, [[GetPrototypeOf]] applied to the proxy object must return the same value as [[GetPrototypeOf]] applied to the proxy object's target object.

9.5.2 [[SetPrototypeOf]](V)

When the [[SetPrototypeOf]] internal method of an exotic Proxy object \( O \) is called with argument \( V \) the following steps are taken:

1. Assert: Either Type(\( V \)) is Object or Type(\( V \)) is null.
2. Let \( \text{handler} \) be the value of the [[ProxyHandler]] internal slot of \( O \).
3. If \( \text{handler} \) is null, then throw a TypeError exception.
4. Let \( \text{target} \) be the value of the [[ProxyTarget]] internal slot of \( O \).
5. Let \( \text{trap} \) be GetMethod(\( \text{handler} \), "setPrototypeOf").
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{trap} \)).
7. If \( \text{trap} \) is undefined, then
   a. Return the result of calling the [[SetPrototypeOf]] internal method of \( \text{target} \) with argument \( V \).
8. Let \( \text{trapResult} \) be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of \( \text{trap} \) with \( \text{handler} \) as the this value and a new List containing \( \text{target} \) and \( V \).
9. Let booleanTrapResult be ToBoolean(trapResult).
10. ReturnIfAbrupt(booleanTrapResult).
11. Let extensibleTarget be IsExtensible(target).
12. ReturnIfAbrupt(extensibleTarget).
13. If extensibleTarget is true, then return booleanTrapResult.
14. Let targetProto be the result of calling the [[GetPrototypeOf]] internal method of target.
15. ReturnIfAbrupt(targetProto).
16. If booleanTrapResult is true and SameValue(V, targetProto) is false, then throw a TypeError exception.
17. Return booleanTrapResult.

NOTE [[SetPrototypeOf]] for proxy objects enforces the following invariant:
• If the target object is not extensible, the argument value must be the same as the result of [[GetPrototypeOf]] applied to target object.

9.5.3 [[IsExtensible]] ()

When the [[IsExtensible]] internal method of an exotic Proxy object O is called the following steps are taken:

1. Let handler be the value of the [[ProxyHandler]] internal slot of O.
2. If handler is null, then throw a TypeError exception.
3. Let target be the value of the [[ProxyTarget]] internal slot of O.
4. Let trap be GetMethod(handler, "isExtensible").
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(trap).
6. If trap is undefined, then
a. Return the result of calling the [[IsExtensible]] internal method of target.
7. Let trapResult be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of trap with handler as the this value and a new List containing target.
8. Let booleanTrapResult be ToBoolean(trapResult).
9. ReturnIfAbrupt(booleanTrapResult).
10. Let targetResult be the result of calling the [[IsExtensible]] internal method of target.
11. ReturnIfAbrupt(targetResult).
12. If SameValue(booleanTrapResult, targetResult) is false, then throw a TypeError exception.
13. Return booleanTrapResult.

NOTE [[IsExtensible]] for proxy objects enforces the following invariant:
• [[IsExtensible]] applied to the proxy object must return the same value as [[IsExtensible]] applied to the proxy object's target object with the same argument.

9.5.4 [[PreventExtensions]] ()

When the [[PreventExtensions]] internal method of an exotic Proxy object O is called the following steps are taken:

1. Let handler be the value of the [[ProxyHandler]] internal slot of O.
2. If handler is null, then throw a TypeError exception.
3. Let target be the value of the [[ProxyTarget]] internal slot of O.
4. Let trap be GetMethod(handler, "preventExtensions").
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(trap).
6. If trap is undefined, then
a. Return the result of calling the [[PreventExtensions]] internal method of target.
7. Let trapResult be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of trap with handler as the this value and a new List containing target.
8. Let booleanTrapResult be ToBoolean(trapResult).
9. ReturnIfAbrupt(booleanTrapResult).
10. If booleanTrapResult is true, then
   a. Let targetIsExtensible be the result of calling the [[IsExtensible]] internal method of target.
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(targetIsExtensible).
   c. If targetIsExtensible is true, then throw a TypeError exception.
11. Return booleanTrapResult.

NOTE [[PreventExtensions]] for proxy objects enforces the following invariant:
   - [[PreventExtensions]] applied to the proxy object only returns true if [[IsExtensible]] applied to the proxy object's target object is false.

9.5.5 [[GetOwnProperty]] (P)

When the [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method of an exotic Proxy object O is called with property key P, the following steps are taken:

1. Assert: IsPropertyKey(P) is true.
2. Let handler be the value of the [[ProxyHandler]] internal slot of O.
3. If handler is null, then throw a TypeError exception.
4. Let target be the value of the [[ProxyTarget]] internal slot of O.
5. Let trap be GetMethod(handler, "getOwnPropertyDescriptor").
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(trap).
7. If trap is undefined, then
   a. Return the result of calling the [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method of target with argument P.
8. Let trapResultObj be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of trap with handler as the this value and a new List containing target and P.
9. ReturnIfAbrupt(trapResultObj).
10. If Type(trapResultObj) is neither Object nor Undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
11. Let targetDesc be the result of calling the [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method of target with argument P.
12. ReturnIfAbrupt(targetDesc).
13. If trapResultObj is undefined, then
   a. If targetDesc is undefined, then return undefined.
   b. If targetDesc.[[Configurable]] is false, then throw a TypeError exception.
   c. Let extensibleTarget be IsExtensible(target).
   d. ReturnIfAbrupt(extensibleTarget).
   e. If ToBoolean(extensibleTarget) is false, then throw a TypeError exception.
   f. Return undefined.
14. Let extensibleTarget be IsExtensible(target).
15. ReturnIfAbrupt(extensibleTarget).
16. Let resultDesc be ToPropertyDescriptor(trapResultObj).
17. ReturnIfAbrupt(resultDesc).
18. Call CompletePropertyDescriptor(resultDesc).
19. Let valid be IsCompatiblePropertyDescriptor(extensibleTarget, resultDesc, targetDesc).
20. If valid is false, then throw a TypeError exception.
21. If resultDesc.[[Configurable]] is false, then
   a. If targetDesc is undefined or targetDesc.[[Configurable]] is true, then
   i. Throw a TypeError exception.
22. Return resultDesc.

NOTE [[GetOwnProperty]] for proxy objects enforces the following invariants:
   - The result of [[GetOwnProperty]] must be either an Object or undefined.
• A property cannot be reported as non-existent, if it exists as a non-configurable own property of the target object.
• A property cannot be reported as non-existent, if it exists as an own property of the target object and the target object is not extensible.
• A property cannot be reported as existent, if it does not exist as an own property of the target object and if it exists as a configurable own property of the target object. The result of \([\text{GetOwnProperty}]\) can be applied to the target object using \([\text{DefineOwnProperty}]\) and will not throw an exception.

9.5.6 \([\text{DefineOwnProperty}]\) (P, Desc)

When the \([\text{DefineOwnProperty}]\) internal method of an exotic Proxy object \(O\) is called with property key \(P\) and Property Descriptor \(Desc\), the following steps are taken:

23. Assert: IsPropertyKey\(P\) is true.
24. Let \(handler\) be the value of the \([\text{ProxyHandler}]\) internal slot of \(O\).
25. If \(handler\) is null, then throw a TypeError exception.
26. Let \(target\) be the value of the \([\text{ProxyTarget}]\) internal slot of \(O\).
27. Let \(trap\) be GetMethod\(handler, \text{"defineProperty"}\).
28. ReturnIfAbrupt\(trap\).
29. If \(trap\) is undefined, then
   a. Return the result of calling the \([\text{DefineOwnProperty}]\) internal method of \(target\) with arguments \(P\) and \(Desc\).
30. Let \(descObj\) be FromPropertyDescriptor\(Desc\).
31. NOTE If \(Desc\) was originally generated from an object using ToPropertyDescriptor, then \(descObj\) will be that original object.
32. Let \(trapResult\) be the result of calling the \([\text{Call}]\) internal method of \(trap\) with \(handler\) as the this value and a new List containing \(target\), \(P\), and \(descObj\).
33. Let \(booleanTrapResult\) be ToBoolean\(trapResult\).
34. ReturnIfAbrupt\(booleanTrapResult\).
35. If \(booleanTrapResult\) is false, then return false.
36. Let \(targetDesc\) be the result of calling the \([\text{GetOwnProperty}]\) internal method of \(target\) with argument \(P\).
37. ReturnIfAbrupt\(targetDesc\).
38. Let \(extensibleTarget\) be IsExtensible\(target\).
39. ReturnIfAbrupt\(extensibleTarget\).
40. If \(Desc\) has a \([\text{Configurable}]\) field and if \(Desc.[\text{Configurable}]\) is false, then
   a. Let \(settingConfigFalse\) be true.
41. Else let \(settingConfigFalse\) be false.
42. If \(targetDesc\) is undefined, then
   a. If \(extensibleTarget\) is false, then throw a TypeError exception.
   b. If \(settingConfigFalse\) is true, then throw a TypeError exception.
43. Else \(targetDesc\) is not undefined,
   a. If IsCompatiblePropertyDescriptor\(extensibleTarget, Desc, targetDesc\) is false, then throw a TypeError exception.
   b. If \(settingConfigFalse\) is true and \(targetDesc.[\text{Configurable}]\) is true, then throw a TypeError exception.
44. Return true.

NOTE \([\text{DefineOwnProperty}]\) for proxy objects enforces the following invariants:
• A property cannot be added, if the target object is not extensible.
A property cannot be added as or modified to be non-configurable, if it does not exists as a non-configurable own property of the target object.
A property may not be non-configurable, if it is corresponding configurable property of the target object exists.
If a property has a corresponding target object property then apply the Property Descriptor of the property to the target object using [[DefineOwnProperty]] will not throw an exception.

9.5.7 [[HasProperty]] (P)

When the [[HasProperty]] internal method of an exotic Proxy object O is called with property key P, the following steps are taken:

1. Assert: IsPropertyKey(P) is true.
2. Let handler be the value of the [[ProxyHandler]] internal slot of O.
3. If handler is null, then throw a TypeError exception.
4. Let target be the value of the [[ProxyTarget]] internal slot of O.
5. Let trap be GetMethod(handler, "has").
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(trap).
7. If trap is undefined, then
   a. Return the result of calling the [[HasProperty]] internal method of target with argument P.
8. Let trapResult be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of trap with handler as the this value and a new List containing target and P.
9. Let booleanTrapResult be ToBoolean(trapResult).
10. ReturnIfAbrupt(booleanTrapResult).
11. If booleanTrapResult is false, then
    a. Let targetDesc be the result of calling the [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method of target with argument P.
    b. ReturnIfAbrupt(targetDesc).
    c. If targetDesc is not undefined, then
       i. If targetDesc.[[Configurable]] is false, then throw a TypeError exception.
       ii. Let extensibleTarget be IsExtensible(target).
       iii. ReturnIfAbrupt(extensibleTarget).
       iv. If extensibleTarget is false, then throw a TypeError exception.
12. Return booleanTrapResult.

NOTE [[HasProperty]] for proxy objects enforces the following invariants:

- A property cannot be reported as non-existent, if it exists as a non-configurable own property of the target object.
- A property cannot be reported as non-existent, if it exists as an own property of the target object and the target object is not extensible.

9.5.8 [[Get]] (P, Receiver)

When the [[Get]] internal method of an exotic Proxy object O is called with property key P and ECMAScript language value Receiver the following steps are taken:

1. Assert: IsPropertyKey(P) is true.
2. Let handler be the value of the [[ProxyHandler]] internal slot of O.
3. If handler is null, then throw a TypeError exception.
4. Let target be the value of the [[ProxyTarget]] internal slot of O.
5. Let trap be GetMethod(handler, "get").
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(trap).
7. If trap is undefined, then
   a. Return the result of calling the [[Get]] internal method of target with arguments P and Receiver.
8. Let trapResult be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of trap with handler as the this value and a new List containing target, P, and Receiver.
9. ReturnIfAbrupt(trapResult).
10. Let targetDesc be the result of calling the [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method of target with argument P.
11. ReturnIfAbrupt(targetDesc).
12. If targetDesc is not undefined, then
   a. If IsDataDescriptor(targetDesc) and targetDesc.[[Configurable]] is false and targetDesc.[[Writable]] is false, then
      i. If SameValue(trapResult, targetDesc.[[Value]]) is false, then throw a TypeError exception.
   b. If IsAccessorDescriptor(targetDesc) and targetDesc.[[Configurable]] is false and targetDesc.[[Get]] is undefined, then
      i. If trapResult is not undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
13. Return trapResult.

NOTE [[Get]] for proxy objects enforces the following invariants:
   • The value reported for a property must be the same as the value of the corresponding target object property if the target object property is a non-writable, non-configurable data property.
   • The value reported for a property must be undefined if the corresponding corresponding target object property is non-configurable accessor property that has undefined as its [[Get]] attribute.

9.5.9 [[Set]] (P, V, Receiver)
When the [[Set]] internal method of an exotic Proxy object O is called with property key P, value V, and ECMAScript language value Receiver, the following steps are taken:
1. Assert: IsPropertyKey(P) is true.
2. Let handler be the value of the [[ProxyHandler]] internal slot of O.
3. If handler is null, then throw a TypeError exception.
4. Let target be the value of the [[ProxyTarget]] internal slot of O.
5. Let trap be GetMethod(handler, "$set").
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(trap).
7. If trap is undefined, then
   a. Return the result of calling the [[Set]] internal method of target with arguments P, V, and Receiver.
8. Let trapResult be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of trap with handler as the this value and a new List containing target, P, V, and Receiver.
9. Let booleanTrapResult be ToBoolean(trapResult).
10. ReturnIfAbrupt(booleanTrapResult).
11. If booleanTrapResult is false, then return false.
12. Let targetDesc be the result of calling the [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method of target with argument P.
13. ReturnIfAbrupt(targetDesc).
14. If targetDesc is not undefined, then
   a. If IsDataDescriptor(targetDesc) and targetDesc.[[Configurable]] is false and targetDesc.[[Writable]] is false, then
      i. If SameValue(V, targetDesc.[[Value]]) is false, then throw a TypeError exception.
   b. If IsAccessorDescriptor(targetDesc) and targetDesc.[[Configurable]] is false, then
      i. If targetDesc.[[Set]] is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
15. Return true.

NOTE [[Set]] for proxy objects enforces the following invariants:
• Cannot change the value of a property to be different from the value of the corresponding target object property if the corresponding target object property is a non-writable, non-configurable data property.
• Cannot set the value of a property if the corresponding corresponding target object property is a non-configurable accessor property that has `undefined` as its `[[Set]]` attribute.

9.5.10 [[Delete]] (P)

When the `[[Delete]]` internal method of an exotic Proxy object `O` is called with property name `P` the following steps are taken:

1. Assert: `IsPropertyKey(P)` is `true`.
2. Let `handler` be the value of the `[[ProxyHandler]]` internal slot of `O`.
3. If `handler` is `null`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
4. Let `target` be the value of the `[[ProxyTarget]]` internal slot of `O`.
5. Let `trap` be `GetMethod(handler, "deleteProperty")`.
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(trap).
7. If `trap` is `undefined`, then
   a. Return the result of calling the `[[Delete]]` internal method of `target` with argument `P`.
8. Let `trapResult` be the result of calling the `[[Call]]` internal method of `trap` with `handler` as the `this` value and a new List containing `target` and `P`.
9. ReturnIfAbrupt(trapResult).
10. Let `booleanTrapResult` be `ToBoolean(trapResult)`.
11. If `booleanTrapResult` is `true`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
12. Return `true`.

NOTE `[[Delete]]` for proxy objects enforces the following invariant:
• A property cannot be deleted, if it exists as a non-configurable own property of the target object.

9.5.11 [[Enumerate]] ()

When the `[[Enumerate]]` internal method of an exotic Proxy object `O` is called the following steps are taken:

1. Let `handler` be the value of the `[[ProxyHandler]]` internal slot of `O`.
2. If `handler` is `null`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
3. Let `target` be the value of the `[[ProxyTarget]]` internal slot of `O`.
4. Let `trap` be `GetMethod(handler, "enumerate")`.
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(trap).
6. If `trap` is `undefined`, then
   a. Return the result of calling the `[[Enumerate]]` internal method of `target`.
7. Let `trapResult` be the result of calling the `[[Call]]` internal method of `trap` with `handler` as the `this` value and a new List containing `target`.
8. ReturnIfAbrupt(trapResult).
9. If `Type(trapResult)` is not Object, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
10. Return `trapResult`.

NOTE `[[Enumerate]]` for proxy objects enforces the following invariants:
• The result of `[[Enumerate]]` must be an Object.
9.5.12 [[OwnPropertyKeys]] ( )

When the [[OwnPropertyKeys]] internal method of an exotic Proxy object \(O\) is called the following steps are taken:

1. Let \(handler\) be the value of the [[ProxyHandler]] internal slot of \(O\).
2. If \(handler\) is null, then throw a **TypeError** exception.
3. Let \(target\) be the value of the [[ProxyTarget]] internal slot of \(O\).
4. Let \(trap\) be GetMethod(handler, "ownKeys").
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(trap).
6. If \(trap\) is undefined, then
   a. Return the result of calling the [[OwnPropertyKeys]] internal method of \(target\).
7. Let \(trapResult\) be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of \(trap\) with \(handler\) as the this value and a new List containing \(target\).
8. ReturnIfAbrupt(trapResult).
9. If Type(trapResult) is not Object, then throw a **TypeError** exception.
10. Let \(extensibleTarget\) be IsExtensible(target).
11. ReturnIfAbrupt(extensibleTarget).
12. Let \(targetKeys\) be the result of calling the [[OwnPropertyKeys]] internal method of \(target\).
13. Let \(targetNonconfigurableKeys\) be an empty List.
14. Let \(n\) be 0.
15. Repeat, while \(n < targetLength\),
   a. Let \(key\) be Get(targetKeys, ToString(n)).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(key).
   c. Let \(desc\) the result of calling the [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method of \(target\) with argument \(key\).
   d. ReturnIfAbrupt(desc).
   e. If desc is not undefined and desc.[[Configurable]] is false, then
      i. Append \(key\) as an element of \(targetNonconfigurableKeys\).
   f. Else,
      i. Append \(key\) as an element of \(targetConfigurableKeys\).
   g. Let \(n\) be \(n + 1\).
16. If \(extensibleTarget\) is true and \(targetNonconfigurableKeys\) is empty, then
   a. Return trapResult.
17. Let \(resultLength\) be ToLength(Get(trapResult, "length")).
18. ReturnIfAbrupt(resultLength).
19. Let \(uncheckedResultKeys\) be an empty List.
20. Let \(n\) be 0.
21. Repeat, while \(n < resultLength\),
   a. Let \(key\) be Get(trapResult, ToString(n)).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(key).
   c. Append \(key\) as an element of \(uncheckedResultKeys\).
   d. Let \(n\) be \(n + 1\).
22. Repeat, for each \(key\) that is an element of \(targetNonconfigurableKeys\),
   a. If \(key\) is not an element of \(uncheckedResultKeys\), then throw a **TypeError** exception.
   b. Remove \(key\) from \(uncheckedResultKeys\)
23. If \(extensibleTarget\) is true, then return trapResult.
24. Repeat, for each \(key\) that is an element of \(targetConfigurableKeys\),
9.5.13 [[Call]] (thisArgument, argumentsList)

The [[Call]] internal method of an exotic Proxy object O is called with parameters thisArgument and argumentsList, a List of ECMAScript language values. The following steps are taken:

1. Let handler be the value of the [[ProxyHandler]] internal slot of O.
2. If handler is null, then throw a TypeError exception.
3. Let target be the value of the [[ProxyTarget]] internal slot of O.
4. Let trap be GetMethod(handler, "apply").
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(trap).
6. If trap is undefined, then
   a. Return the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of target with arguments thisArgument and argumentsList.
7. Let argArray be CreateArrayFromList(argumentsList).
8. Return the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of trap with handler as the this value and a new List containing target, thisArgument, and argArray.

NOTE A Proxy exotic object only has a [[Call]] internal method if the initial value of its [[ProxyTarget]] internal slot is an object that has a [[Call]] internal method.

9.5.14 [[Construct]] Internal Method

The [[Construct]] internal method of an exotic Proxy object O is called with a single parameter argumentsList which is a possibly empty List of ECMAScript language values. The following steps are taken:

1. Let handler be the value of the [[ProxyHandler]] internal slot of O.
2. If handler is null, then throw a TypeError exception.
3. Let target be the value of the [[ProxyTarget]] internal slot of O.
4. Let trap be GetMethod(handler, "construct").
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(trap).
6. If trap is undefined, then
   a. If target does not have a [[Construct]] internal method, then throw a TypeError exception.
   b. Return the result of calling the [[Construct]] internal method of target with argument argumentsList.
7. Let argArray be CreateArrayFromList(argumentsList).
8. Let newObj be the result of calling trap with handler as the this value and a new List containing target and argArray.
9. ReturnIfAbrupt(newObj).
10. If Type(newObj) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
11. Return newObj.
NOTE 1 A Proxy exotic object only has a [[Construct]] internal method if the initial value of its [[ProxyTarget]] internal slot is an object that has a [[Construct]] internal method.

NOTE 2 [[Construct]] for proxy objects enforces the following invariants:

- The result of [[Construct]] must be an Object.

9.5.15 ProxyCreate(target, handler) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation ProxyCreate with arguments target and handler is used to specify the creation of new Proxy exotic objects. It performs the following steps:

1. If Type(target) is not Object, throw a TypeError Exception.
2. If Type(handler) is not Object, throw a TypeError Exception.
3. Let P be a newly created object.
4. Set P’s essential internal methods (except for [[Call]] and [[Construct]]) to the definitions specified in 9.5.
5. If IsCallable(target) is true, then
   a. Set the [[Call]] internal method of P as specified in 9.5.13.
   b. If target has a [[Construct]] internal method, then
      i. Set the [[Construct]] internal method of P as specified in 9.5.14.
6. Set the [[ProxyTarget]] internal slot of P to target.
7. Set the [[ProxyHandler]] internal slot of P to handler.
8. Return P.

10 ECMAScript Language: Source Code

10.1 Source Text

Syntax

SourceCharacter ::= any Unicode code point

The ECMAScript code is expressed using Unicode, version 5.1 or later. ECMAScript source text is a sequence of code points. All Unicode code point values from U+0000 to U+10FFFF, including surrogate code points, may occur in source text where permitted by the ECMAScript grammars. The actual encodings used to store and interchage ECMAScript source text is not relevant to this specification. Regardless of the external source text encoding, a conforming ECMAScript implementation processes the source text as if it was an equivalent sequence of SourceCharacter values. Each SourceCharacter being a Unicode code point. Conforming ECMAScript implementations are not required to perform any normalization of text, or behave as though they were performing normalization of text.

The components of a combining character sequence are treated as individual Unicode code points even though a user might think of the whole sequence as a single character.

NOTE In string literals, regular expression literals, template literals and identifiers, any Unicode code point may also be expressed using Unicode escape sequences that explicitly express a code point’s numeric value. Within a comment, such an escape sequence is effectively ignored as part of the comment.

ECMAScript differs from the Java programming language in the behaviour of Unicode escape sequences. In a Java program, if the Unicode escape sequence \u000a, for example, occurs within a single-line comment, it is interpreted as a line terminator (Unicode code point U+000A is line feed) and therefore the next code point is not part of the comment. Similarly, if the Unicode escape sequence \u000a occurs within a string literal in a Java program, it is likewise interpreted as a line terminator, which is not allowed within a string literal—one must write \n instead of
\u000A to cause a line feed to be part of the string value of a string literal. In an ECMAScript program, a Unicode escape sequence occurring within a comment is never interpreted and therefore cannot contribute to termination of the comment. Similarly, a Unicode escape sequence occurring within a string literal in an ECMAScript program always contributes to the literal and is never interpreted as a line terminator or as a quote mark that might terminate the string literal.

10.1.1 Static Semantics: UTF-16Encoding

The UTF-16Encoding of a numeric code point value, cp, is determined as follows:

1. Assert: \(0 \leq cp \leq 0x10FFFF\).
2. If \(cp \leq 65535\), then return \(cp\).
3. Let \(cu1\) be floor(\((cp - 65536) / 1024\)) + 0xD800.
4. Let \(cu2\) be \(((cp - 65536) \mod 1024) + 0xDC00\).
5. Return the code unit sequence consisting of \(cu1\) followed by \(cu2\).

10.1.2 Static Semantics: UTF16Decode(lead, trail)

Two code units, lead and trail, that form a UTF-16 surrogate pair are converted to a code point by performing the following steps:

1. Assert: \(0xD800 \leq \text{lead} \leq 0xDBFF\) and \(0xDC00 \leq \text{trail} \leq 0xDFFF\).
2. Let \(cp\) be \((\text{lead} - 0xD800) \times 1024 + (\text{trail} - 0xDC00) + 0x10000\).
3. Return the code point \(cp\).

10.2 Types of Source Code

There are four types of ECMAScript code:

- **Global code** is source text that is treated as an ECMAScript `Script`. The global code of a particular `Script` does not include any source text that is parsed as part of a `FunctionBody`, `GeneratorBody`, `ConciseBody`, `ClassBody`, or `ModuleBody`.

- **Eval code** is the source text supplied to the built-in `eval` function. More precisely, if the parameter to the built-in `eval` function is a `String`, it is treated as an ECMAScript `Script`. The `eval` code for a particular invocation of `eval` is the global code portion of that `Script`.

- **Function code** is source text that is parsed to supply the value of the `[[Code]]` internal slot (see 9.1.14) of function and generator objects. It includes the code that defines and initializes the formal parameters of the function. The `function code` of a particular function or generator does not include any source text that is parsed as the function code of a nested `FunctionBody`, `GeneratorBody`, `ConciseBody`, `ClassBody`, or `ModuleBody`.

- **Module code** is source text that is code that is provided as a `ModuleBody`. It is the code that is directly evaluated when a module is initialized. The module code of a particular module does not include any source text that is parsed as part of a nested `FunctionBody`, `GeneratorBody`, `ConciseBody`, `ClassBody`, or `ModuleBody`.

NOTE Function code is generally provided as the bodies of Function Definitions (14.1), Arrow Function Definitions (14.2), Method Definitions (14.3) and Generator Definitions (14.4). Function code is also derived from the last argument to the Function constructor (19.2.1.1) and the GeneratorFunction constructor (25.2.1.1).
10.2.1 Strict Mode Code

An ECMAScript Script syntactic unit may be processed using either unrestricted or strict mode syntax and semantics. When processed using strict mode the four types of ECMAScript code are referred to as module code, strict global code, strict eval code, and strict function code. Code is interpreted as strict mode code in the following situations:

- Global code is strict global code if it begins with a Directive Prologue that contains a Use Strict Directive (see 14.1.1).
- Module code is always strict code.
- All parts of a ClassDeclaration or a ClassExpression are strict code.
- Eval code is strict eval code if it begins with a Directive Prologue that contains a Use Strict Directive or if the call to eval is a direct call (see 18.2.1.1) to the eval function that is contained in strict mode code.
- Function code that is part of a FunctionDeclaration, FunctionExpression, GeneratorDeclaration, GeneratorExpression, MethodDefinition, or ArrowFunction is strict function code if its GeneratorDeclaration, GeneratorExpression, MethodDefinition, or ArrowFunction is contained in strict mode code or if its FunctionBody begins with a Directive Prologue that contains a Use Strict Directive.
- Function code that is supplied as the last argument to the built-in Function constructor is strict function code if the last argument is a String that when processed as a FunctionBody begins with a Directive Prologue that contains a Use Strict Directive.

10.2.2 Non-ECMAScript Functions

An ECMAScript implementation may support the evaluation of exotic function objects whose evaluative behaviour is expressed in some implementation defined form of executable code other than via ECMAScript code. Whether a function object is an ECMAScript code function or a non-ECMAScript function is not semantically observable from the perspective of an ECMAScript code function that calls or is called by such a non-ECMAScript function.

11 ECMAScript Language: Lexical Grammar

The source text of an ECMAScript script is first converted into a sequence of input elements, which are tokens, line terminators, comments, or white space. The source text is scanned from left to right, repeatedly taking the longest possible sequence of code units as the next input element.

There are several situations where the identification of lexical input elements is sensitive to the syntactic grammar context that is consuming the input elements. This requires multiple goal symbols for the lexical grammar. The InputElementDiv goal symbol is the default goal symbol and is used in those syntactic grammar contexts where a leading division (/) or division-assignment (/=) operator is permitted. The InputElementRegExp goal symbol is used in all syntactic grammar contexts where a RegularExpressionLiteral is permitted. The InputElementTemplateTail goal is used in syntactic grammar contexts where a TemplateLiteral logically continues after a substitution element.
NOTE There are no syntactic grammar contexts where both a leading division or division-assignment, and a leading `RegularExpressionLiteral` are permitted. This is not affected by semicolon insertion (see 11.9); in examples such as the following:

```javascript
a = b
/hi/g.exec(c).map(d);
```

where the first non-whitespace, non-comment code point after a `LineTerminator` is slash ( `/ `) and the syntactic context allows division or division-assignment, no semicolon is inserted at the `LineTerminator`. That is, the above example is interpreted in the same way as:

```javascript
a = b / hi / g.exec(c).map(d);
```

Syntax

```javascript
InputElementDiv ::
    Whitespace
    LineTerminator
    Comment
    Token
    DivPunctuator
    RightBracePunctuator

InputElementRegExp ::
    Whitespace
    LineTerminator
    Comment
    Token
    RightBracePunctuator
    RegularExpressionLiteral

InputElementTemplateTail ::
    Whitespace
    LineTerminator
    Comment
    Token
    DivPunctuator
    TemplateSubstitutionTail
```

11.1 Unicode Format-Control Characters

The Unicode format-control characters (i.e., the characters in category ‘CF’ in the Unicode Character Database such as LEFT-TO-RIGHT MARK or RIGHT-TO-LEFT MARK) are control codes used to control the formatting of a range of text in the absence of higher-level protocols for this (such as mark-up languages).

It is useful to allow format-control characters in source text to facilitate editing and display. All format control characters may be used within comments, and within string literals, template literals, and regular expression literals.

U+200C (ZERO WIDTH NONJOINER) and U+200D (ZERO WIDTH JOINER) are format-control characters that are used to make necessary distinctions when forming words or phrases in certain

Commented [AWB921]: May need to also say something about TemplateSubstitution tail. Also need to consider with there are any ASI issues concerning it.
languages. In ECMAScript source text these code points may also be used in an IdentifierName (see 11.6.1) after the first character.

U+FEFF (BYTE ORDER MARK) is a format-control character used primarily at the start of a text to mark it as Unicode and to allow detection of the text's encoding and byte order. <BOM> characters intended for this purpose can sometimes also appear after the start of a text, for example as a result of concatenating files. In ECMAScript source text <BOM> code points are treated as white space characters (see 11.2).

The special treatment of certain format-control characters outside of comments, string literals, and regular expression literals is summarized in Table 30.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code Point</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U+200C</td>
<td>ZERO WIDTH NON-JOiner</td>
<td>&lt;ZWNJ&gt;</td>
<td>IdentifierPart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U+200D</td>
<td>ZERO WIDTH JOINer</td>
<td>&lt;ZWJ&gt;</td>
<td>IdentifierPart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U+FEFF</td>
<td>BYTE ORDER MARK</td>
<td>&lt;BOM&gt;</td>
<td>Whitespace</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11.2 White Space

White space code points are used to improve source text readability and to separate tokens (indivisible lexical units) from each other, but are otherwise insignificant. White space code points may occur between any two tokens and at the start or end of input. White space code points may occur within a StringLiteral, a RegularExpressionLiteral, a Template, or a TemplateSubstitution where they are considered significant code points forming part of a literal value. They may also occur within a Comment, but cannot appear within any other kind of token.

The ECMAScript white space code points are listed in Table 31.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code Point</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U+0009</td>
<td>CHARACTER TABULATION</td>
<td>&lt;TAB&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U+000B</td>
<td>LINE TABULATION</td>
<td>&lt;VT&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U+000C</td>
<td>FORM FEED</td>
<td>&lt;FF&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U+0020</td>
<td>SPACE</td>
<td>&lt;SP&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U+00A0</td>
<td>NO-BREAK SPACE</td>
<td>&lt;NBSP&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U+FEFF</td>
<td>BYTE ORDER MARK</td>
<td>&lt;BOM&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other category “Zs”</td>
<td>Any other Unicode “Separator, space” code point</td>
<td>&lt;USP&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ECMAScript implementations must recognize as WhiteSpace code points listed in the “Separator, space” (Zs) category by Unicode 5.1. ECMAScript implementations may also recognize as WhiteSpace additional category Zs code points from subsequent editions of the Unicode Standard.

NOTE Other than for the code points listed in Table 31, ECMAScript WhiteSpace intentionally excludes all code points that have the Unicode “White_Space” property but which are not classified in category “Zs”.

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Syntax

WhiteSpace ::
  <TAB>
  <VT>
  <FF>
  <SP>
  <NBSP>
  <BOM>
  <USP>

11.3 Line Terminators

Like white space code points, line terminator code points are used to improve source text readability and to separate tokens (indivisible lexical units) from each other. However, unlike white space code points, line terminators have some influence over the behaviour of the syntactic grammar. In general, line terminators may occur between any two tokens, but there are a few places where they are forbidden by the syntactic grammar. Line terminators also affect the process of automatic semicolon insertion (11.9). A line terminator cannot occur within any token except a StringLiteral, Template, or TemplateSubstitutionTail. Line terminators may only occur within a StringLiteral token as part of a LineContinuation.

A line terminator can occur within a MultiLineComment (11.4) but cannot occur within a SingleLineComment.

Line terminators are included in the set of white space code points that are matched by the \s class in regular expressions.

The ECMAScript line terminator code points are listed in Table 32.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code Point</th>
<th>Unicode Name</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U+000A</td>
<td>LINE FEED</td>
<td>&lt;LF&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U+000D</td>
<td>CARRIAGE RETURN</td>
<td>&lt;CR&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U+2028</td>
<td>LINE SEPARATOR</td>
<td>&lt;LS&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U+2029</td>
<td>PARAGRAPH SEPARATOR</td>
<td>&lt;PS&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only the Unicode code points in Table 32 are treated as line terminators. Other new line or line breaking Unicode code points are not treated as line terminators but are treated as white space if they meet the requirements listed in Table 31. The sequence <CR><LF> is commonly used as a line terminator. It should be considered a single SourceCharacter for the purpose of reporting line numbers.

Syntax

LineTerminator ::
  <LF>
  <CR>
  <LS>
  <PS>
11.4 Comments

Comments can be either single or multi-line. Multi-line comments cannot nest.

Because a single-line comment can contain any Unicode code point except a LineTerminator code point, and because of the general rule that a token is always as long as possible, a single-line comment always consists of all code points from the // marker to the end of the line. However, the LineTerminator at the end of the line is not considered to be part of the single-line comment; it is recognized separately by the lexical grammar and becomes part of the stream of input elements for the syntactic grammar. This point is very important, because it implies that the presence or absence of single-line comments does not affect the process of automatic semicolon insertion (see 11.9).

Comments behave like white space and are discarded except that, if a MultiLineComment contains a line terminator code point, then the entire comment is considered to be a LineTerminator for purposes of parsing by the syntactic grammar.

Syntax

Comment ::
  MultiLineComment
  SingleLineComment

MultiLineComment ::
  /* MultiLineCommentCharsopt */

MultiLineCommentChars ::
  MultiLineNotAsteriskChar MultiLineCommentCharsopt
  * PostAsteriskCommentCharsopt

PostAsteriskCommentChars ::
  MultiLineNotForwardSlashOrAsteriskChar MultiLineCommentCharsopt
  * PostAsteriskCommentCharsopt

MultiLineNotAsteriskChar ::
  SourceCharacter but not *

MultiLineNotForwardSlashOrAsteriskChar ::
  SourceCharacter but not one of / or *

SingleLineComment ::
  // SingleLineCommentCharsopt

SingleLineCommentChars ::
  SingleLineCommentChar SingleLineCommentCharsopt
SingleLineCommentChar ::
SourceCharacter but not LineTerminator

11.5 Tokens

Syntax

Token ::
IdentifierName
Punctuator
NumericLiteral
StringLiteral
Template

NOTE  The DivPunctuator, RegularExpressionLiteral, RightBracePunctuator, and TemplateSubstitutionTail productions define tokens, but are not included in the Token production.

11.6 Names and Keywords

IdentifierName and ReservedWord are tokens that are interpreted according to the Default Identifier Syntax given in Unicode Standard Annex #31, Identifier and Pattern Syntax, with some small modifications. ReservedWord is an enumerated subset of IdentifierName. The syntactic grammar defines Identifier as an IdentifierName that is not a ReservedWord (see 11.6.2). The Unicode identifier grammar is based on character properties specified by the Unicode Standard. The Unicode code points in the specified categories in version 5.1.0 of the Unicode standard must be treated as in those categories by all conforming ECMAScript implementations. ECMAScript implementations may recognize identifier code points defined in later editions of the Unicode Standard.

NOTE 1 This standard specifies specific code point additions: U+0024 (DOLLAR SIGN) and U+005F (LOW LINE) are permitted anywhere in an IdentifierName, and the characters U+200C (ZERO WIDTH NON JOINER) and U+200D (ZERO WIDTH JOINER) are permitted anywhere after the first code unit of an IdentifierName.

Unicode escape sequences are permitted in an IdentifierName, where they contribute a single Unicode code point to the IdentifierName. The code point is expressed by the HexDigits of the UnicodeEscapeSequence (see 11.8.4). The \ preceding the UnicodeEscapeSequence and the u and ( ) code units, if they appear, do not contribute code points to the IdentifierName. A UnicodeEscapeSequence cannot be used to put a code point into an IdentifierName that would otherwise be illegal. In other words, if a UnicodeEscapeSequence sequence were replaced by the SourceCharacter it contributes, the result must still be a valid IdentifierName that has the exact same sequence of SourceCharacter elements as the original IdentifierName. All interpretations of IdentifierName within this specification are based upon their actual code points regardless of whether or not an escape sequence was used to contribute any particular code point.

Two IdentifierName that are canonically equivalent according to the Unicode standard are not equal unless they are represented by the exact same sequence of code points (in other words, conforming ECMAScript implementations are only required to do bitwise comparison on IdentifierName values).

Syntax

IdentifierName ::
IdentifierStart
IdentifierName IdentifierPart
IdentifierStart ::
    UnicodeIDStart
    $  UnicodeEscapeSequence
IdentifierPart ::
    UnicodeIDContinue
    $  UnicodeEscapeSequence
<ZWNJ>  <ZWJ>
UnicodeIDStart ::
    any Unicode code point with the Unicode property "ID_Start" or "Other_ID_Start"
UnicodeIDContinue ::
    any Unicode code point with the Unicode property "ID_Continue" or "Other_ID_Continue"

The definitions of the nonterminal UnicodeEscapeSequence is given in 11.8.4.

11.6.1 Identifier Names

11.6.1.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

IdentifierStart :: \ UnicodeEscapeSequence
  • It is a Syntax Error if SV(UnicodeEscapeSequence) is neither the UTF-16Encoding (10.1.1) of a
    single Unicode code point with the Unicode property "ID_Start" nor "$" or "_".

IdentifierPart :: \ UnicodeEscapeSequence
  • It is a Syntax Error if SV(UnicodeEscapeSequence) is neither the UTF-16Encoding (10.1.1) of a
    single Unicode code point with the Unicode property "ID_Continue" nor "$" or "_" nor the UTF-
    16Encoding of either <ZWNJ> or <ZWJ>.

11.6.1.2 Static Semantics: StringValue

See also: 11.8.4.2, 12.1.3.

IdentifierName ::
    IdentifierStart
    IdentifierName IdentifierPart
    1. Return the String value consisting of the sequence of code units corresponding to IdentifierName. In
determining the sequence any occurrences of \ UnicodeEscapeSequence are first replaced with the
    code point represented by the UnicodeEscapeSequence and then the code points of the entire
    IdentifierName are converted to code units by UTF-16Encoding (10.1.1) each code point.

11.6.2 Reserved Words

A reserved word is an IdentifierName that cannot be used as an Identifier.
Syntax

ReservedWord ::
  Keyword
  FutureReservedWord
  NullLiteral
  BooleanLiteral

NOTE The ReservedWord definitions are specified as literal sequences of specific SourceCharacter elements. A code point in a ReservedWord cannot be expressed by a \UnicodeEscapeSequence.

11.6.2.1 Keywords

The following tokens are ECMAScript keywords and may not be used as Identifiers in ECMAScript programs.

Syntax

Keyword :: one of
  break     do     in     typeof
  case      else    instanceof var
  catch     export   new    void
  class     extends  return while
  const     finally  super  with
  continue  for      switch  yield
  debugger  function this
  default   if       throw
  delete    import   try

NOTE In some contexts yield is given the semantics of an Identifier. See 12.1.1. In strict mode code, let is treated as a keyword through static semantic restrictions (see 12.1.1, 12.2.4.2.1, 13.2.1.1, 13.6.4.1, and 14.5.1) rather than the lexical grammar.

11.6.2.2 Future Reserved Words

The following words are used as keywords in proposed extensions and are therefore reserved to allow for the possibility of future adoption of those extensions.

Syntax

FutureReservedWord ::
  enum
  Await

await is only treated as a FutureReservedWord when Module is the goal symbol of the syntactic grammar.

NOTE Use of the following tokens within strict mode code (see 10.2.1) is also reserved. That usage is restricted using static semantic restrictions (see 12.1.1) rather than the lexical grammar:

  implements    package    protected    static
  interface     private    public
11.7 Punctuators

Syntax

Punctuator :: one of
  { ( ) [ ] .
  . . ; , < > <= >=
  >= == != !==
  + - * % ++ --
  << >> >>> & | ^
  != ~ && || 
  = += -= *= += <= <<=
  >>= >>>= &= |= ^= =>

DivPunctuator :: one of
  / /=

RightBracePunctuator ::
  }

11.8 Literals

11.8.1 Null Literals

Syntax

NullLiteral ::
  null

11.8.2 Boolean Literals

Syntax

BooleanLiteral ::
  true
  false

11.8.3 Numeric Literals

Syntax

NumericLiteral ::
  DecimalLiteral
  BinaryIntegerLiteral
  OctalIntegerLiteral
  HexIntegerLiteral

DecimalLiteral ::
  DecimalIntegerLiteral . DecimalDigitsopt ExponentPartopt
  . DecimalDigits ExponentPartopt
  DecimalIntegerLiteral ExponentPartopt

Commented [AWB723]: From March 29 meeting notes:
Hex floating point literals.
Waldemar: Other languages include these things. They're rarely used
but when you want one, you really want one. Use cases are similar to
that of hex literals.
Will explore adding them.
MarkM: 0x3.p1 currently evaluates to undefined. This would be a
breaking change.
Waldemar: Not clear anyone would notice. How did other
languages deal with this?
DecimalIntegerLiteral ::
  0
  NonZeroDigit DecimalDigits opt

DecimalDigits ::
  DecimalDigit
  DecimalDigits DecimalDigit

DecimalDigit :: one of
  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

NonZeroDigit :: one of
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

ExponentPart ::
  ExponentIndicator SignedInteger

ExponentIndicator :: one of
  e  E

SignedInteger ::
  DecimalDigits
  + DecimalDigits
  - DecimalDigits

BinaryIntegerLiteral ::
  0b BinaryDigits
  0B BinaryDigits

BinaryDigits ::
  BinaryDigit
  BinaryDigits BinaryDigit

BinaryDigit :: one of
  0 1

OctalIntegerLiteral ::
  0o OctalDigits
  0O OctalDigits

OctalDigits ::
  OctalDigit
  OctalDigits OctalDigit

OctalDigit :: one of
  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

HexIntegerLiteral ::
  0x HexDigits
  0X HexDigits

Commented [AWB724]: The various Digit productions could be refactored to have less redundancy
HexDigit ::
    HexDigit
    HexDigits HexDigit

HexDigit :: one of
    0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 a b c d e f A B C D E F

The SourceCharacter immediately following a NumericLiteral must not be an IdentifierStart or DecimalDigit.

NOTE  For example:

    3in

is an error and not the two input elements 3 and in.

A conforming implementation, when processing strict mode code (see 10.2.1), must not extend the syntax of NumericLiteral to include LegacyOctalIntegerLiteral as described in B.1.1.

11.8.3.1 Static Semantics: MV's

A numeric literal stands for a value of the Number type. This value is determined in two steps: first, a mathematical value (MV) is derived from the literal; second, this mathematical value is rounded as described below.

- The MV of NumericLiteral :: DecimalLiteral is the MV of DecimalLiteral.
- The MV of NumericLiteral :: BinaryIntegerLiteral is the MV of BinaryIntegerLiteral.
- The MV of NumericLiteral :: OctalIntegerLiteral is the MV of OctalIntegerLiteral.
- The MV of NumericLiteral :: HexIntegerLiteral is the MV of HexIntegerLiteral.
- The MV of DecimalLiteral :: DecimalIntegerLiteral is the MV of DecimalIntegerLiteral.
- The MV of DecimalLiteral :: DecimalIntegerLiteral · DecimalDigits is the MV of DecimalIntegerLiteral plus (the MV of DecimalDigits · 10\^n), where n is the number of code points in DecimalDigits.
- The MV of DecimalLiteral :: DecimalIntegerLiteral · ExponentPart is the MV of DecimalIntegerLiteral · 10\^e, where e is the MV of ExponentPart.
- The MV of DecimalLiteral :: DecimalIntegerLiteral · DecimalDigits ExponentPart is (the MV of DecimalIntegerLiteral plus (the MV of DecimalDigits · 10\^n)) · 10\^e, where n is the number of code points in DecimalDigits and e is the MV of ExponentPart.
- The MV of DecimalLiteral :: DecimalDigits is the MV of DecimalDigits · 10\^n, where n is the number of code points in DecimalDigits.
- The MV of DecimalLiteral :: DecimalDigits ExponentPart is the MV of DecimalDigits · 10\^n, where n is the number of code points in DecimalDigits and e is the MV of ExponentPart.
- The MV of DecimalLiteral :: DecimalIntegerLiteral is the MV of DecimalIntegerLiteral.
- The MV of DecimalLiteral :: DecimalIntegerLiteral ExponentPart is the MV of DecimalIntegerLiteral · 10\^e, where e is the MV of ExponentPart.
- The MV of DecimalIntegerLiteral :: 0 is 0.
- The MV of DecimalIntegerLiteral :: NonZeroDigit is the MV of NonZeroDigit.
- The MV of DecimalIntegerLiteral :: NonZeroDigit DecimalDigits is (the MV of NonZeroDigit · 10\^n) plus the MV of DecimalDigits, where n is the number of code points in DecimalDigits.
- The MV of DecimalIntegerLiteral :: DecimalDigit is the MV of DecimalDigit.
- The MV of DecimalDigits :: DecimalDigits DecimalDigit is (the MV of DecimalDigits · 10) plus the MV of DecimalDigit.
- The MV of ExponentPart :: ExponentIndicator SignedInteger is the MV of SignedInteger.
• The MV of SignedInteger :: DecimalDigits is the MV of DecimalDigits.
• The MV of SignedInteger :: + DecimalDigits is the MV of DecimalDigits.
• The MV of SignedInteger :: − DecimalDigits is the negative of the MV of DecimalDigits.
• The MV of DecimalDigit :: 0 or of HexDigit :: 0 or of OctalDigit :: 0 or of BinaryDigit :: 0 is 0.
• The MV of DecimalDigit :: 1 or of NonZeroDigit :: 1 or of HexDigit :: 1 or of OctalDigit :: 1 or of BinaryDigit :: 1 is 1.
• The MV of DecimalDigit :: 2 or of NonZeroDigit :: 2 or of HexDigit :: 2 or of OctalDigit :: 2 is 2.
• The MV of DecimalDigit :: 3 or of NonZeroDigit :: 3 or of HexDigit :: 3 or of OctalDigit :: 3 is 3.
• The MV of DecimalDigit :: 4 or of NonZeroDigit :: 4 or of HexDigit :: 4 or of OctalDigit :: 4 is 4.
• The MV of DecimalDigit :: 5 or of NonZeroDigit :: 5 or of HexDigit :: 5 or of OctalDigit :: 5 is 5.
• The MV of DecimalDigit :: 6 or of NonZeroDigit :: 6 or of HexDigit :: 6 or of OctalDigit :: 6 is 6.
• The MV of DecimalDigit :: 7 or of NonZeroDigit :: 7 or of HexDigit :: 7 or of OctalDigit :: 7 is 7.
• The MV of DecimalDigit :: 8 or of NonZeroDigit :: 8 or of HexDigit :: 8 is 8.
• The MV of DecimalDigit :: 9 or of NonZeroDigit :: 9 or of HexDigit :: 9 is 9.
• The MV of HexDigit :: A or of HexDigit :: A is 10.
• The MV of HexDigit :: B or of HexDigit :: B is 11.
• The MV of HexDigit :: C or of HexDigit :: C is 12.
• The MV of HexDigit :: D or of HexDigit :: D is 13.
• The MV of HexDigit :: E or of HexDigit :: E is 14.
• The MV of HexDigit :: F or of HexDigit :: F is 15.
• The MV of BinaryIntegerLiteral :: 0b BinaryDigits is the MV of BinaryDigits.
• The MV of BinaryIntegerLiteral :: 0 BinaryDigits is the MV of BinaryDigits.
• The MV of BinaryDigits :: BinaryDigit is the MV of BinaryDigit.
• The MV of BinaryDigits :: BinaryDigits BinaryDigit is (the MV of BinaryDigits × 2) plus the MV of BinaryDigit.
• The MV of OctalIntegerLiteral :: 0o OctalDigits is the MV of OctalDigits.
• The MV of OctalIntegerLiteral :: 0 OctalDigits is the MV of OctalDigits.
• The MV of OctalDigits :: OctalDigit is the MV of OctalDigit.
• The MV of OctalDigits :: OctalDigits OctalDigit is (the MV of OctalDigits × 8) plus the MV of OctalDigit.
• The MV of HexIntegerLiteral :: 0x HexDigits is the MV of HexDigits.
• The MV of HexIntegerLiteral :: 0 HexDigits is the MV of HexDigits.
• The MV of HexDigits :: HexDigit is the MV of HexDigit.
• The MV of HexDigits :: HexDigits HexDigit is (the MV of HexDigits × 16) plus the MV of HexDigit.

Once the exact MV for a numeric literal has been determined, it is then rounded to a value of the Number type. If the MV is 0, then the rounded value is +0; otherwise, the rounded value must be the Number value for the MV (as specified in 6.1.6), unless the literal is a DecimalLiteral and the literal has more than 20 significant digits, in which case the Number value may be either the Number value for the MV of a literal produced by replacing each significant digit after the 20th with a 0 digit or the Number value for the MV of a literal produced by replacing each significant digit after the 20th with a 0 digit and then incrementing the literal at the 20th significant digit position. A digit is significant if it is not part of an ExponentPart and

• it is not 0; or
• there is a nonzero digit to its left and there is a nonzero digit, not in the ExponentPart, to its right.
11.8.4 String Literals

NOTE  A string literal is zero or more Unicode code points enclosed in single or double quotes. Unicode code points may also be represented by an escape sequence. All code points may appear literally in a string literal except for the closing quote code points, backslash, carriage return, line separator, paragraph separator, and line feed. Any code points may appear in the form of an escape sequence. String literals evaluate to ECMAScript String values. When generating these string values Unicode code points are UTF-16 encoded as defined in 10.1.1. Code points belonging to Basic Multilingual Plane are encoded as a single code unit element of the string. All other code points are encoded as two code unit elements of the string.

Syntax

StringLiteral ::
   " DoubleStringCharacters"opt 
   \ SingleStringCharacters"opt

DoubleStringCharacters ::
   DoubleStringCharacter DoubleStringCharactersopt

SingleStringCharacters ::
   SingleStringCharacter SingleStringCharactersopt

DoubleStringCharacter ::
   SourceCharacter \ but not one of " or \ or LineTerminator
   \ EscapeSequence
   \ LineContinuation

SingleStringCharacter ::
   SourceCharacter \ but not one of " or \ or LineTerminator
   \ EscapeSequence
   \ LineContinuation

LineContinuation ::
   \ LineTerminatorSequence

EscapeSequence ::
   CharacterEscapeSequence
   HexEscapeSequence
   UnicodeEscapeSequence

A conforming implementation, when processing strict mode code (see 10.2.1), must not extend the syntax of EscapeSequence to include LegacyOctalEscapeSequence as described in B.1.1.

CharacterEscapeSequence ::
   SingleEscapeCharacter
   NonEscapeCharacter

SingleEscapeCharacter ::
   \ " \ b \ f \ n \ r \ t \ v

NonEscapeCharacter ::
   SourceCharacter \ but not one of EscapeCharacter or LineTerminator
EscapeCharacter ::
  SingleEscapeCharacter
  DecimalDigit
    x
    u

HexEscapeSequence ::
  x HexDigit HexDigit

UnicodeEscapeSequence ::
  u Hex4Digits
  u { HexDigits }

Hex4Digits ::
  HexDigit HexDigit HexDigit HexDigit

The definition of the nonterminal HexDigit is given in 11.8.3. SourceCharacter is defined in 10.1.

NOTE A line terminator code point cannot appear in a string literal, except as part of a LineContinuation to produce the empty code points sequence. The correct way to cause a line terminator code points to be part of the String value of a string literal is to use an escape sequence such as \n or \u000A.

11.8.4.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

UnicodeEscapeSequence :: u { HexDigits }
  • It is a Syntax Error if the MV of HexDigits > 114111.

11.8.4.2 Static Semantics: StringValue

See also: 11.6.1.2, 12.1.3.

StringLiteral ::
  " DoubleStringCharactersopt "
  ' SingleStringCharactersopt '

1. Return the String value whose elements are the SV of this StringLiteral.

11.8.4.3 Static Semantics: SV’s and CV’s

A string literal stands for a value of the String type. The String value (SV) of the literal is described in terms of code unit values (CV) contributed by the various parts of the string literal. As part of this process, some Unicode code points within the string literal are interpreted as having a mathematical value (MV), as described below or in 11.8.3.

• The SV of StringLiteral :: " " is the empty code unit sequence.
• The SV of StringLiteral :: ' ' is the empty code unit sequence.
• The SV of StringLiteral :: " DoubleStringCharacters * " is the SV of DoubleStringCharacters.
• The SV of StringLiteral :: ' SingleStringCharacters * ' is the SV of SingleStringCharacters.
• The SV of DoubleStringCharacters :: DoubleStringCharacter is a sequence of one or two code units that is the CV of DoubleStringCharacter.
• The SV of DoubleStringCharacters :: DoubleStringCharacter DoubleStringCharacters is a sequence of one or two code units that is the SV of DoubleStringCharacter followed by all the code units in the SV of DoubleStringCharacters in order.
• The SV of SingleStringCharacters :: SingleStringCharacter is a sequence of one or two code units that is the CV of SingleStringCharacter.
• The SV of SingleStringCharacters :: SingleStringCharacter SingleStringCharacters is a sequence of one or two code units that is the CV of SingleStringCharacter followed by all the code units in the SV of SingleStringCharacters in order.
• The CV of DoubleStringCharacter :: SourceCharacter but not one of " or \ or LineTerminator is the UTF-16Encoding (10.1.1) of the code point value of SourceCharacter.
• The CV of DoubleStringCharacter :: \ EscapeSequence is the CV of the EscapeSequence.
• The CV of DoubleStringCharacter :: LineContinuation is the empty code unit sequence.
• The CV of SingleStringCharacter :: SourceCharacter but not one of " or \ or LineTerminator is the UTF-16Encoding (10.1.1) of the code point value of SourceCharacter.
• The CV of SingleStringCharacter :: \ EscapeSequence is the CV of the EscapeSequence.
• The CV of SingleStringCharacter :: LineContinuation is the empty code unit sequence.
• The CV of EscapeSequence :: CharacterEscapeSequence is the CV of the CharacterEscapeSequence.
• The CV of EscapeSequence :: 0 is the code unit value 0.
• The CV of EscapeSequence :: HexEscapeSequence is the CV of the HexEscapeSequence.
• The CV of EscapeSequence :: UnicodeEscapeSequence is the CV of the UnicodeEscapeSequence.
• The CV of CharacterEscapeSequence :: SingleEscapeCharacter is the code unit whose value is determined by the SingleEscapeCharacter according to Table 33.

Table 33 — String Single Character Escape Sequences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Escape Sequence</th>
<th>Code Unit Value</th>
<th>Unicode Character Name</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\b</td>
<td>0x0008</td>
<td>BACKSPACE</td>
<td>&lt;BS&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\t</td>
<td>0x0009</td>
<td>CHARACTER TABULATION</td>
<td>&lt;HT&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\n</td>
<td>0x000A</td>
<td>LINE FEED</td>
<td>&lt;LF&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\v</td>
<td>0x000B</td>
<td>LINE TABULATION</td>
<td>&lt;VT&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\f</td>
<td>0x000C</td>
<td>FORM FEED</td>
<td>&lt;FF&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\r</td>
<td>0x000D</td>
<td>CARRIAGE RETURN</td>
<td>&lt;CR&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>0x0022</td>
<td>QUOTATION MARK</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'</td>
<td>0x0027</td>
<td>APOSTROPHE</td>
<td>‘</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\</td>
<td>0x005C</td>
<td>REVERSE SOLIDUS</td>
<td>\</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• The CV of CharacterEscapeSequence :: NonEscapeCharacter is the CV of the NonEscapeCharacter.
• The CV of NonEscapeCharacter :: SourceCharacter but not one of EscapeCharacter or LineTerminator is the UTF-16Encoding (10.1.1) of the code point value of SourceCharacter.
• The CV of HexEscapeSequence :: x HexDigit HexDigit is the code unit value that is (16 times the MV of the first HexDigit) plus the MV of the second HexDigit.
• The CV of UnicodeEscapeSequence :: u HexDigit is the CV of HexDigit.
• The CV of HexDigit :: HexDigit HexDigit HexDigit HexDigit is the code unit value that is (4096 times the MV of the first HexDigit) plus (256 times the MV of the second HexDigit) plus (16 times the MV of the third HexDigit) plus the MV of the fourth HexDigit.
The CV of \texttt{UnicodeEscapeSequence} :: \texttt{u\{ HexDigits \}} is the UTF-16 Encoding (10.1.1) of the MV of \texttt{HexDigits}.

11.8.5 Regular Expression Literals

NOTE A regular expression literal is an input element that is converted to a RegExp object (see 21.1.5) each time the literal is evaluated. Two regular expression literals in a program evaluate to regular expression objects that never compare as === to each other even if the two literals' contents are identical. A RegExp object may also be created at runtime by \texttt{new RegExp} (see 21.2.3.2) or calling the \texttt{RegExp} constructor as a function (21.2.3.1).

The productions below describe the syntax for a regular expression literal and are used by the input element scanner to find the end of the regular expression literal. The source code comprising the \texttt{RegularExpressionBody} and the \texttt{RegularExpressionFlags} are subsequently parsed using the more stringent ECMAScript Regular Expression grammar (21.2.1).

An implementation may extend the ECMAScript Regular Expression grammar defined in 21.2.1, but it must not extend the \texttt{RegularExpressionBody} and \texttt{RegularExpressionFlags} productions defined below or the productions used by these productions.

Syntax

\begin{verbatim}
RegularExpressionLiteral :: / RegularExpressionBody / RegularExpressionFlags
RegularExpressionBody ::
    RegularExpressionFirstChar RegularExpressionChars
RegularExpressionChars ::
    [empty]
    RegularExpressionChars RegularExpressionChar
RegularExpressionFirstChar ::
    RegularExpressionNonTerminator \texttt{but not one of \* or \ or \ / or [}
    RegularExpressionBackslashSequence
    RegularExpressionClass
RegularExpressionChar ::
    RegularExpressionNonTerminator \texttt{but not one of \ or \ / or [}
    RegularExpressionBackslashSequence
    RegularExpressionClass
RegularExpressionBackslashSequence ::
    \ RegularExpressionNonTerminator
RegularExpressionNonTerminator ::
    SourceCharacter \texttt{but not LineTerminator}
RegularExpressionClass ::
    [ RegularExpressionClassChars ]
RegularExpressionClassChars ::
    [empty]
    RegularExpressionClassChars RegularExpressionClassChar
\end{verbatim}
NOTE    Regular expression literals may not be empty; instead of representing an empty regular expression literal, the code unit sequence // starts a single-line comment. To specify an empty regular expression, use: /(?:)/.

11.8.5.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

RegularExpressionFlags :: RegularExpressionFlags IdentifierPart

• It is a Syntax Error if IdentifierPart contains a Unicode escape sequence.

11.8.5.2 Static Semantics: BodyText

RegularExpressionLiteral :: / RegularExpressionBody / RegularExpressionFlags

1. Return the source code that was recognized as RegularExpressionBody.

11.8.5.3 Static Semantics: FlagText

RegularExpressionLiteral :: / RegularExpressionBody / RegularExpressionFlags

1. Return the source code that was recognized as RegularExpressionFlags.

11.8.6 Template Literal Lexical Components

Syntax

Template ::
    NoSubstitutionTemplate
    TemplateHead

NoSubstitutionTemplate ::
    TemplateCharactersopt '

TemplateHead ::
    TemplateCharactersopt ${

TemplateSubstitutionTail ::
    TemplateMiddle
    TemplateTail

TemplateMiddle ::
    } TemplateCharactersopt ${

TemplateTail ::
    } TemplateCharactersopt '
TemplateCharacters ::
  TemplateCharacter TemplateCharactersopt

TemplateCharacter ::
  $ [lookahead # (]
  \ EscapeSequence
  LineContinuation
  LineTerminatorSequence
  SourceCharacter but not one of ` or \ or $ or LineTerminatorSequence

A conforming implementation must not use the extended definition of EscapeSequence described in B.1.2 when parsing a TemplateCharacter.

NOTE TemplateSubstitutionTail is used by the #contentTemplateTail alternative lexical goal.

11.8.6.1 Static Semantics: TV's and TRV's

A template literal component is interpreted as a sequence of Unicode code points. The Template Value (TV) of a literal component is described in terms of code unit values (CV, 11.8.4) contributed by the various parts of the template literal component. As part of this process, some Unicode code points within the template component are interpreted as having a mathematical value (MV, 11.8.3). In determining a TV, escape sequences are replaced by the UTF-16 code unit(s) of the Unicode code point represented by the escape sequence. The Template Raw Value (TRV) is similar to a Template Value with the difference that in TRVs escape sequences are interpreted literally.

- The TV and TRV of NoSubstitutionTemplate ` ` is the empty code unit sequence.
- The TV and TRV of TemplateHead :: `$ { is the empty code unit sequence.
- The TV and TRV of TemplateMiddle :: $ { is the empty code unit sequence.
- The TV and TRV of TemplateTail :: ` ` is the empty code unit sequence.
- The TV of NoSubstitutionTemplate :: ` TemplateCharacters ` ` is the TV of TemplateCharacters.
- The TV of TemplateHead :: ` TemplateCharacters $ { is the TV of TemplateCharacters.
- The TV of TemplateMiddle :: } TemplateCharacters $ { is the TV of TemplateCharacters.
- The TV of TemplateTail :: } TemplateCharacters ` ` is the TV of TemplateCharacters.
- The TV of TemplateCharacters :: TemplateCharacter TemplateCharacters is a sequence consisting of the code units in the TV of TemplateCharacter followed by all the code units in the TV of TemplateCharacters in order.
- The TV of TemplateCharacter :: SourceCharacter but not one of ` or \ or $ or LineTerminatorSequence is the UTF-16Encoding (10.1.1) of the code point value of SourceCharacter.
- The TV of TemplateCharacter :: $ is the code unit value 0x0024.
- The TV of TemplateCharacter :: \ EscapeSequence is the CV of EscapeSequence.
- The TV of TemplateCharacter :: LineContinuation is the TV of LineContinuation.
- The TV of TemplateCharacter :: LineTerminatorSequence is the TRV of LineTerminatorSequence.
- The TV of NoSubstitutionTemplate :: ` TemplateCharacters ` ` is the TRV of TemplateCharacters.
- The TV of TemplateHead :: ` TemplateCharacters $ { is the TRV of TemplateCharacters.
- The TV of TemplateMiddle :: } TemplateCharacters $ { is the TRV of TemplateCharacters.
- The TV of TemplateTail :: } TemplateCharacters ` ` is the TRV of TemplateCharacters.
• The TRV of TemplateCharacters :: TemplateCharacter is the TRV of TemplateCharacter.
• The TRV of TemplateCharacters :: TemplateCharacter TemplateCharacters is a sequence consisting of the code units in the TRV of TemplateCharacter followed by all the code units in the TRV of TemplateCharacters, in order.
• The TRV of TemplateCharacter :: SourceCharacter but not one of ` or \ or $ or LineTerminatorSequence is the UTF-16 Encoding (10.1.1) of the code point value of SourceCharacter.
• The TRV of TemplateCharacter :: $ is the code unit value 0x0024.
• The TRV of TemplateCharacter :: \ EscapeSequence is the sequence consisting of the code unit value 0x005C followed by the code units of TRV of EscapeSequence.
• The TRV of TemplateCharacter :: LineTerminatorSequence is the TRV of LineContinuation.
• The TRV of TemplateCharacter :: LineTerminatorSequence is the TRV of LineTerminatorSequence.
• The TRV of EscapeSequence :: CharacterEscapeSequence is the TRV of the CharacterEscapeSequence.
• The TRV of EscapeSequence :: 0 is the code unit value 0x0030.
• The TRV of EscapeSequence :: HexEscapeSequence is the TRV of the HexEscapeSequence.
• The TRV of EscapeSequence :: UnicodeEscapeSequence is the TRV of the UnicodeEscapeSequence.
• The TRV of CharacterEscapeSequence :: SingleEscapeCharacter is the TRV of the SingleEscapeCharacter.
• The TRV of CharacterEscapeSequence :: NonEscapeCharacter is the CV of the NonEscapeCharacter.
• The TRV of SingleEscapeCharacter :: one of ` " \ b f n r t v is the CV of the SourceCharacter that is that single code point.
• The TRV of hexEscapeSequence :: HexDigit HexDigit is the sequence consisting of code unit value 0x0078 followed by TRV of the first HexDigit followed by the TRV of the second HexDigit.
• The TRV of UnicodeEscapeSequence :: Hex4Digits is the sequence consisting of code unit value 0x0075 followed by TRV of Hex4Digits.
• The TRV of UnicodeEscapeSequence :: u ( HexDigits ) is the sequence consisting of code unit value 0x0075 followed by code unit value 0x007B followed by TRV of HexDigits followed by code unit value 0x007D.
• The TRV of Hex4Digits :: HexDigit HexDigit HexDigit HexDigit is the sequence consisting of the TRV of the first HexDigit followed by the TRV of the second HexDigit followed by the TRV of the third HexDigit followed by the TRV of the fourth HexDigit.
• The TRV of HexDigits :: HexDigit is the CV of the SourceCharacter that is that HexDigit.
• The TRV of HexDigits :: HexDigits HexDigit is the sequence consisting of TRV of HexDigits followed by TRV of HexDigit.
• The TRV of a HexDigit is the CV of the SourceCharacter that is that HexDigit.
• The TRV of LineContinuation :: LineTerminatorSequence is the sequence consisting of the code unit value 0x000C followed by the code units of TRV of LineTerminatorSequence.
• The TRV of LineTerminatorSequence :: <LF> is the code unit value 0x000A.
• The TRV of LineTerminatorSequence :: <CR> is the code unit value 0x000A.
• The TRV of LineTerminatorSequence :: <LS> is the code unit value 0x2028.
• The TRV of LineTerminatorSequence :: <PS> is the code unit value 0x2029.
• The TRV of LineTerminatorSequence :: <CR> <LF> is the sequence consisting of the code unit value 0x000A.

NOTE TV excludes the code units of LineContinuation while TRV includes them. <CR><LF> and <CR> LineTerminatorSequences are normalized to <LF> for both TV and TRV. An explicit EscapeSequence is needed to include a <CR> or <CR><LF> sequence.
11.9 Automatic Semicolon Insertion

Certain ECMAScript statements (empty statement, let, const, import, export, and module declarations, variable statement, expression statement, debugger statement, continue statement, break statement, return statement, and throw statement) must be terminated with semicolons. Such semicolons may always appear explicitly in the source text. For convenience, however, such semicolons may be omitted from the source text in certain situations. These situations are described by saying that semicolons are automatically inserted into the source code token stream in those situations.

11.9.1 Rules of Automatic Semicolon Insertion

There are three basic rules of semicolon insertion:

1. When, as the script is parsed from left to right, a token (called the offending token) is encountered that is not allowed by any production of the grammar, then a semicolon is automatically inserted before the offending token if one or more of the following conditions is true:
   - The offending token is separated from the previous token by at least one LineTerminator.
   - The offending token is `}`.

2. When, as the script is parsed from left to right, the end of the input stream of tokens is encountered and the parser is unable to parse the input token stream as a single complete ECMAScript script, then a semicolon is automatically inserted at the end of the input stream.

3. When, as the script is parsed from left to right, a token is encountered that is allowed by some production of the grammar, but the production is a restricted production and the token would be the first token for a terminal or nonterminal immediately following the annotation "[no LineTerminator here]" within the restricted production (and therefore such a token is called a restricted token), and the restricted token is separated from the previous token by at least one LineTerminator, then a semicolon is automatically inserted before the restricted token.

However, there is an additional overriding condition on the preceding rules: a semicolon is never inserted automatically if the semicolon would then be parsed as an empty statement or if that semicolon would become one of the two semicolons in the header of a for statement (see 13.6.3).

NOTE The following are the only restricted productions in the grammar:

- `PrefixExpression[?Yield]:
  LeftHandSideExpression[?Yield] [no LineTerminator here] ++
  LeftHandSideExpression[?Yield] [no LineTerminator here] --`

- `ContinueStatement[?Yield]:
  continue [no LineTerminator here] LabelIdentifier[?Yield] ;`

- `BreakStatement[?Yield]:
  break [no LineTerminator here] LabelIdentifier[?Yield] ;`

- `ReturnStatement[?Yield]:
  return [no LineTerminator here] Expression ;
The practical effect of these restricted productions is as follows:

When a `++` or `--` token is encountered where the parser would treat it as a postfix operator, and at least one `LineTerminator` occurred between the preceding token and the `++` or `--` token, then a semicolon is automatically inserted before the `++` or `--` token.

When a `continue`, `break`, `return`, `throw`, or `yield` token is encountered and a `LineTerminator` is encountered before the next token, a semicolon is automatically inserted after the `continue`, `break`, `return`, `throw`, or `yield` token.

The resulting practical advice to ECMAScript programmers is:

A postfix `++` or `--` operator should appear on the same line as its operand.

An `Expression` in a `return` or `throw` statement or an `AssignmentExpression` in a `yield` expression should start on the same line as the `return`, `throw`, or `yield` token.

An `IdentifierReference` in a `break` or `continue` statement should be on the same line as the `break` or `continue` token.

11.9.2 Examples of Automatic Semicolon Insertion

The source

```
{ 1 2 } 3
```

is not a valid sentence in the ECMAScript grammar, even with the automatic semicolon insertion rules. In contrast, the source

```
{ 1
  2 } 3
```

is also not a valid ECMAScript sentence, but is transformed by automatic semicolon insertion into the following:

```
{ 1
  ;2 ;} 3;
```

which is a valid ECMAScript sentence.

The source

```
for (a; b
  )
```
is not a valid ECMAScript sentence and is not altered by automatic semicolon insertion because the semicolon is needed for the header of a `for` statement. Automatic semicolon insertion never inserts one of the two semicolons in the header of a `for` statement.

The source

```javascript
return
  a + b
```

is transformed by automatic semicolon insertion into the following:

```javascript
return;
  a + b;
```

NOTE  The expression `a + b` is not treated as a value to be returned by the `return` statement, because a `LineTerminator` separates it from the token `return`.

The source

```javascript
a = b
++c
```

is transformed by automatic semicolon insertion into the following:

```javascript
a = b;
++c;
```

NOTE  The token `++` is not treated as a postfix operator applying to the variable `b`, because a `LineTerminator` occurs between `b` and `++`.

The source

```javascript
if (a > b)
  else c = d
```

is not a valid ECMAScript sentence and is not altered by automatic semicolon insertion before the `else` token, even though no production of the grammar applies at that point, because an automatically inserted semicolon would then be parsed as an empty statement.

The source

```javascript
a = b + c
  (d + e).print()
```

is not transformed by automatic semicolon insertion, because the parenthesized expression that begins the second line can be interpreted as an argument list for a function call:

```javascript
a = b + c(d + e).print()
```

In the circumstance that an assignment statement must begin with a left parenthesis, it is a good idea for the programmer to provide an explicit semicolon at the end of the preceding statement rather than to rely on automatic semicolon insertion.
12 ECMAScript Language: Expressions

12.1 Identifiers

Syntax

IdentifierReference[Yield] :
  Identifier
  [-Yield] yield

BindingIdentifier[Default, Yield] :
  [+Default] default
  [-Yield] yield
  Identifier

LabelIdentifier[Yield] :
  Identifier
  [-Yield] yield

Identifier :
  IdentifierName but not ReservedWord

12.1.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

BindingIdentifier : Identifier

  • It is a Syntax Error if this production is contained in strict code and the StringValue of Identifier is "arguments" or "eval".

IdentifierReference[Yield] : Identifier

BindingIdentifier[Default, Yield] : Identifier

LabelIdentifier[Yield] : Identifier

  • It is a Syntax Error if this production has a [Yield] parameter and the StringValue of Identifier is "yield".

IdentifierReference : yield

BindingIdentifier : yield

LabelIdentifier : yield

  • It is a Syntax Error if this production is contained in strict code.
  • It is a Syntax Error if this production is within the FunctionBody of a GeneratorMethod, GeneratorDeclaration, or GeneratorExpression.

Identifier :: IdentifierName but not ReservedWord

  • It is a Syntax Error if this production is contained in strict code and the StringValue of IdentifierName is: "implements", "interface", "let", "package", "private", "protected", "public", or "static".
  • It is a Syntax Error if this production is contained in strict code and the StringValue of IdentifierName is "yield".
  • It is a Syntax Error if StringValue of IdentifierName is the same string value as the StringValue of any ReservedWord except for yield.
NOTE StringValue of IdentifierName normalizes any Unicode escape sequences in IdentifierName hence such escapes cannot be used to write an Identifier whose code point sequence is the same as a ReservedWord.

12.1.2 Static Semantics: BoundNames

See also: 13.2.1.2, 13.2.2.1, 13.6.4.2, 14.1.3, 14.2.2, 14.4.2, 14.5.2, 15.2.1.2, 15.2.2.1.

BindingIdentifier : Identifier
1. Return a new List containing the StringValue of Identifier.

BindingIdentifier : yield
1. Return a new List containing "yield".

BindingIdentifier : default
1. Return a new List containing "default".

12.1.3 Static Semantics: StringValue

See also: 11.6.1.2, 11.8.4.2.

IdentifierReference : yield
BindingIdentifier : yield
LabelIdentifier : yield
1. Return "yield".

BindingIdentifier : default
1. Return "default".

Identifier : IdentifierName but not ReservedWord
1. Return the StringValue of IdentifierName.

12.1.4 Runtime Semantics: BindingInitialization

With arguments value and environment.

See also: 12.2.4.2.2, 13.2.2.4, 13.2.3.5, 13.14.4.

NOTE undefined is passed for environment to indicate that a PutValue operation should be used to assign the initialization value. This is the case for var statements and formal parameter lists of some non-strict functions (See 9.2.13). In those cases a lexical binding is hoisted and preinitialized prior to evaluation of its initializer.

BindingIdentifier : Identifier
1. Let name be StringValue of Identifier.
2. Return InitializeBoundName( name, value, environment).

BindingIdentifier : default
1. Return InitializeBoundName("default", value, environment).
BindingIdentifier : yield

1. Return InitializeBoundName("yield", value, environment).

12.1.4.1 Runtime Semantics: InitializeBoundName(name, value, environment)

1. Assert: Type(name) is String.
2. If environment is not undefined, then
   a. Let env be the environment record component of environment.
   b. Call the InitializeBinding concrete method of env passing name and value as the arguments.
   c. Return NormalCompletion(undefined).
3. Else
   a. Let lhs be ResolveBinding(name).
   b. Return PutValue(lhs, value).

12.1.5 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

IdentifierReference : Identifier

1. Return ResolveBinding(StringValue(Identifier)).

IdentifierReference : yield

1. Return ResolveBinding("yield").

NOTE 1: The result of evaluating an IdentifierReference is always a value of type Reference.

NOTE 2: In non-strict code, the keyword yield may be used as an identifier. Evaluating the IdentifierReference production resolves the binding of yield as if it was an Identifier. Early Error restriction ensures that such an evaluation only can occur for non-strict code. See 13.2.1 for the handling of yield in binding creation contexts.

12.2 Primary Expression

Syntax

PrimaryExpression\[Yield\] :
  \this
  IdentifierReference\[Yield\]
  Literal
  ArrayInitializer\[Yield\]
  ObjectLiteral\[Yield\]
  FunctionExpression
  ClassExpression
  GeneratorExpression
  GeneratorComprehension\[Yield\]
  RegularExpressionLiteral
  TemplateLiteral\[Yield\]
  CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList\[Yield\]

CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList\[Yield\] :
  ( Expression\[Yield\] )
  ( )
  ( ... BindingIdentifier\[Yield\] )
  ( Expression\[Yield\] , ... BindingIdentifier\[Yield\] )
Supplemental Syntax

When processing the production

PrimaryExpression\[Yield\] : CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList\[Yield\]

the interpretation of CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList is refined using the following grammar:

CoverParenthesizedExpression\[Yield\] :
  ( Expression\[In, ?Yield\] )

12.2.0 Semantics

12.2.0.1 Static Semantics: CovererParenthesizedExpression

CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList\[Yield\] : ( Expression\[In, ?Yield\] )

1. Return the result of parsing the lexical token stream matched by CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList\[Yield\] using either ParenthesizedExpression or ParenthesizedExpression\[Yield\] as the goal symbol depending upon whether the \[Yield\] grammar parameter was present when CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList was matched.

12.2.0.2 Static Semantics: IsFunctionDefinition

See also: 12.2.10.2, 12.3.1.2, 12.4.2, 12.5.2, 12.6.1, 12.7.1, 12.8.1, 12.9.1, 12.10.1, 12.11.1, 12.12.1, 12.13.1, 12.14.2, 12.15.1, 14.1.11, 14.4.8, 14.5.8.

PrimaryExpression :
  this
  IdentifierReference
  Literal
  ArrayInitializer
  ObjectLiteral
  GeneratorComprehension
  RegularExpressionLiteral
  TemplateLiteral

1. Return false.

PrimaryExpression : CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList

1. Let expr be CoverParenthesizedExpression of CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList.
2. Return IsFunctionDefinition of expr.

12.2.0.3 Static Semantics: IsIdentifierRef

See also: 12.3.1.3.

PrimaryExpression :
  IdentifierReference

1. Return true.
PrimaryExpression:
   this
   Literal
   ArrayInitializer
   ObjectLiteral
   FunctionExpression
   ClassExpression
   GeneratorExpression
   GeneratorComprehension
   RegularExpressionLiteral
   TemplateLiteral
   CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList
1. Return false.

12.2.0.4 Static Semantics: IsValidSimpleAssignmentTarget


PrimaryExpression:
   this
   IdentifierReference

1. If this PrimaryExpression is contained in strict code and identifierReference is "eval" or "arguments", then return false.
2. Return true.

PrimaryExpression: CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList
1. Let expr be CoveredParenthesizedExpression of CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList.
2. Return IsValidSimpleAssignmentTarget of expr.

12.2.1 The this Keyword

12.2.1.1 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

PrimaryExpression: this
1. Return ResolveThisBinding( ).
12.2.2 Identifier Reference

See 12.1 for PrimaryExpression : IdentifierReference.

12.2.3 Literals

Syntax

Literal :
  NullLiteral
  ValueLiteral

ValueLiteral :
  BooleanLiteral
  NumericLiteral
  StringLiteral

12.2.3.1 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

Literal : NullLiteral
  1. Return null.

ValueLiteral : BooleanLiteral
  1. Return false if BooleanLiteral is the token false.
  2. Return true if BooleanLiteral is the token true.

ValueLiteral : NumericLiteral
  1. Return the number whose value is MV of NumericLiteral as defined in 11.8.3.

ValueLiteral : StringLiteral
  1. Return the StringValue of StringLiteral as defined in 11.8.4.2.

12.2.4 Array Initializer

Syntax

ArrayInitializer : ArrayLiteral
  ArrayComprehension

12.2.4.1 Array Literal

NOTE An ArrayLiteral is an expression describing the initialization of an Array object, using a list, of zero or more expressions each of which represents an array element, enclosed in square brackets. The elements need not be literals; they are evaluated each time the array initializer is evaluated.

Array elements may be elided at the beginning, middle or end of the element list. Whenever a comma in the element list is not preceded by an AssignmentExpression (i.e., a comma at the beginning or after another comma), the missing array element contributes to the length of the Array and increases the index of subsequent elements. Elided array elements are not defined. If an element is elided at the end of an array, that element does not contribute to the length of the Array.
Syntax

ArrayLiteral\(\text{\textwidth}\) :
   \[
   \begin{array}{l}
   [ \text{Elision} ] \\
   [ \text{ElementList}\text{\textwidth} ] \\
   [ \text{ElementList}\text{\textwidth}, \text{Elision} ]
   \end{array}
   \]

ElementList\(\text{\textwidth}\) :
   \[
   \begin{array}{l}
   \text{Elision} \text{\textwidth} \text{AssignmentExpression}\text{\textwidth} \\
   \text{Elision} \text{\textwidth} \text{SpreadElement}\text{\textwidth} \\
   \text{ElementList}\text{\textwidth}, \text{Elision}\text{\textwidth} \text{AssignmentExpression}\text{\textwidth} \\
   \text{ElementList}\text{\textwidth}, \text{Elision}\text{\textwidth} \text{SpreadElement}\text{\textwidth}
   \end{array}
   \]

Elision :
   \[
   \begin{array}{l}
   , \\
   \text{Elision}
   \end{array}
   \]

SpreadElement\(\text{\textwidth}\) :
   \[
   \ldots \text{AssignmentExpression}\text{\textwidth}
   \]

12.2.4.1.1 **Static Semantics: ElisionWidth**

Elision :
   1. Return the numeric value 1.

Elision : Elision ,
   1. Let preceding be the ElisionWidth of Elision.
   2. Return preceding+1.

12.2.4.1.2 **Runtime Semantics: ArrayAccumulation**

With parameters array and nextIndex.

ElementList : Elision\text{\textwidth} AssignmentExpression
   1. Let padding be the ElisionWidth of Elision; if Elision is not present, use the numeric value zero.
   2. Let initResult be the result of evaluating AssignmentExpression.
   3. Let initValue be GetValue(initResult).
   4. ReturnIfAbrupt(initValue).
   5. Let created be the result of calling the [[DefineOwnProperty]] internal method of array with arguments ToString(ToUint32(nextIndex+padding)) and thePropertyDescriptor{ [[Value]]: initValue, [[Writable]]: true, [[Enumerable]]: true, [[Configurable]]: true}.
   6. Assert: created is true.
   7. Return nextIndex+padding+1.

ElementList : Elision\text{\textwidth} SpreadElement
   1. Let padding be the ElisionWidth of Elision; if Elision is not present, use the numeric value zero.
   2. Return the result of performing ArrayAccumulation for SpreadElement with arguments array and nextIndex+padding.
ElementList : ElementList , Elisionopt AssignmentExpression

1. Let postIndex be the result of performing ArrayAccumulation for ElementList with arguments array and nextIndex.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(postIndex).
3. Let padding be the ElisionWidth of Elision; if Elision is not present, use the numeric value zero.
4. Let initResult be the result of evaluating AssignmentExpression.
5. Let initValue be GetValue(initResult).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(initValue).
7. Let created be the result of calling the [[DefineOwnProperty]] internal method of array with arguments ToString(ToUint32(postIndex+padding)) and the PropertyDescriptor{ [[Value]]: initValue, [[Writable]]: true, [[Enumerable]]: true, [[Configurable]]: true}.
8. Assert: created is true.
9. Return postIndex+padding+1.

ElementList : ElementList , Elisionopt SpreadElement

1. Let postIndex be the result of performing ArrayAccumulation for ElementList with arguments array and nextIndex.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(postIndex).
3. Let padding be the ElisionWidth of Elision; if Elision is not present, use the numeric value zero.
4. Return the result of performing ArrayAccumulation for SpreadElement with arguments array and postIndex+padding.

SpreadElement : ... AssignmentExpression

1. Let spreadRef be the result of evaluating AssignmentExpression.
2. Let spreadObj be ToObject(GetValue(spreadRef)).
3. Let iterator be GetIterator(spreadObj).
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(iterator).
5. Repeat
   a. Let next be IteratorStep(iterator).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(next).
   c. If next is false, then return nextIndex.
   d. Let nextValue be IteratorValue(next).
   e. ReturnIfAbrupt(nextValue).
   f. Let defineStatus be CreateDataPropertyOrThrow(array, ToString(ToUint32(nextIndex)), nextValue).
   g. ReturnIfAbrupt(defineStatus).
   h. Let nextIndex be nextIndex+1.

NOTE [[DefineOwnProperty]] is used to ensure that own properties are defined for the array even if the standard built-in Array prototype object has been modified in a manner that would preclude the creation of new own properties using [[Set]].

12.2.4.1.3 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

ArrayLiteral : [ Elisionopt ]

1. Let array be ArrayCreate(0).
2. Let pad be the ElisionWidth of Elision; if Elision is not present, use the numeric value zero.
4. Return array.
ArrayLiteral: [ ElementList ]
1. Let array be ArrayCreate(0).
2. Let len be the result of performing ArrayAccumulation for ElementList with arguments array and 0.
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(len).
5. Return array.

ArrayLiteral: [ ElementList , Elisionopt ]
1. Let array be ArrayCreate(0).
2. Let len be the result of performing ArrayAccumulation for ElementList with arguments array and 0.
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(len).
4. Let padding be the ElisionWidth of Elision; if Elision is not present, use the numeric value zero.
5. Perform Put(array, "length", ToUint32(padding+len), false).
6. Return array.

12.2.4.2 Array Comprehension

Syntax

ArrayComprehension[Yield]

Comprehension[Yield]

ComprehensionFor[Yield]

ComprehensionTail[Yield]

ComprehensionFor[Yield]

ComprehensionIf[Yield]

12.2.4.2.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

ComprehensionFor: for ( ForBinding of AssignmentExpression )
- It is a Syntax Error if the BoundNames of ForBinding contains "let".

ForBinding: BindingPattern
- It is a Syntax Error if the BoundNames of BindingPattern contains any duplicate entries.
12.2.4.2.2 Runtime Semantics: BindingInitialization

With arguments value and environment.

See also: 12.1.4, 13.2.2.4, 13.2.3.5, 13.14.4.

NOTE undefined is passed for environment to indicate that a PutValue operation should be used to assign the initialization value. This is the case for var statements and the formal parameter lists of some non-strict functions (see 9.2.13). In those cases a lexical binding is hoisted and preinitialized prior to evaluation of its initializer.

ForBinding : BindingPattern

1. If Type(value) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
2. Return the result of performing BindingInitialization for BindingPattern passing value and environment as the arguments.

12.2.4.2.3 Runtime Semantics: ComprehensionEvaluation

With argument accumulator.

NOTE undefined is passed for accumulator to indicate that a comprehension component is being evaluated as part of a generator comprehension. Otherwise, the value of accumulator is the array object into which the elements of an array comprehension are to be accumulated.

Comprehension : ComprehensionFor ComprehensionTail

1. Return the result of performing ComprehensionComponentEvaluation for ComprehensionFor with arguments ComprehensionTail and accumulator.

ComprehensionTail : ComprehensionFor ComprehensionTail

1. Return the result of performing ComprehensionComponentEvaluation for ComprehensionFor with arguments ComprehensionTail and accumulator.

ComprehensionTail : ComprehensionIf ComprehensionTail

1. Return the result of performing ComprehensionComponentEvaluation for ComprehensionIf with arguments ComprehensionTail and accumulator.

ComprehensionTail : AssignmentExpression

1. Let valueRef be the result of evaluating AssignmentExpression.
2. Let value be GetValue(valueRef).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(value).
4. If accumulator is not undefined, then
   a. Assert: this is part of an array comprehension.
   b. Assert: accumulator is an exotic array object so access to its length property should never fail.
   c. Let len be Get(accumulator, "length").
   d. If len ≥ 2^32 - 1, then throw a RangeError exception.
   e. Let putStatus be Put(accumulator, ToString(len), value, true).
   f. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).
   g. Increase len by 1.
   h. Let putStatus be Put(accumulator, "length", len, true).
12.2.4.2.4 Runtime Semantics: ComprehensionComponentEvaluation

With arguments tail and accumulator.

NOTE undefined is passed for accumulator to indicate that a comprehension component is being evaluated as part of a generator comprehension. Otherwise, the value of accumulator is the array object into which the elements of an array comprehension are to be accumulated.

ComprehensionFor: for ( ForBinding of AssignmentExpression )
1. Let exprRef be the result of evaluating AssignmentExpression.
2. Let exprValue be GetValue(exprRef).
3. Let keys be GetIterator(ToObject(exprValue)).
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(keys).
5. Let oldEnv be the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment.
6. Repeat
   a. Let nextResult be IteratorStep(keys).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(nextResult).
   c. If nextResult is false, then return NormalCompletion(undefined).
   d. Let nextValue be IteratorValue(nextResult).
   e. ReturnIfAbrupt(nextValue).
   f. Let forEnv be NewDeclarativeEnvironment(oldEnv).
   g. For each element name of the BoundNames of ForBinding do
      i. Call forEnv’s CreateMutableBinding concrete method with argument name.
      ii. Assert: The above call to CreateMutableBinding will never return an abrupt completion.
   h. Let status be the result of performing BindingInitialization for ForBinding passing nextValue and forEnv as the arguments.
   i. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
   j. Set the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment to forEnv.
   k. Let continue be the result of performing ComprehensionEvaluation for tail with argument accumulator.
   l. Set the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment to oldEnv.
   m. ReturnIfAbrupt(continue).

ComprehensionIf: if ( AssignmentExpression )
1. Let valueRef be the result of evaluating AssignmentExpression.
2. Let value be GetValue(valueRef).
3. Let boolValue be ToBoolean(value).
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(boolValue).
5. If boolValue is true, then
   a. Return the result of performing ComprehensionEvaluation for tail with argument accumulator.
6. Else,
   a. Return NormalCompletion(undefined).
12.2.4.2.5 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

ArrayComprehension : [ Comprehension ]

1. Let array be ArrayCreate(0).
2. Let status be the result of performing ComprehensionEvaluation for Comprehension with argument array.
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
4. Return array.

Comprehension : ComprehensionFor ComprehensionTail

1. Return the result of performing ComprehensionEvaluation for this Comprehension with argument undefined.

NOTE This action is only invoked for a Comprehension that is part of a GeneratorComprehension.

12.2.5 Object Initializer

NOTE 1 An object initializer is an expression describing the initialization of an Object, written in a form resembling a literal. It is a list of zero or more pairs of property names and associated values, enclosed in curly braces. The values need not be literals; they are evaluated each time the object initializer is evaluated.

Syntax

ObjectLiteral[Yield]:

{ }
{ PropertyDefinitionList[?Yield] }
{ PropertyDefinitionList[?Yield], PropertyDefinitionList[?Yield] }

PropertyDefinitionList[Yield]:

PropertyDefinition[?Yield] , PropertyDefinition[?Yield]

PropertyDefinition[Yield]:

IdentifierReference[?Yield]
CoverInitializedName[?Yield]
PropertyName[?Yield] : AssignmentExpression[?In, ?Yield]
MethodDefinition[?Yield]

PropertyName[Yield,GeneratorParameter]:

LiteralPropertyName [+GeneratorParameter] ComputedPropertyName
[ -GeneratorParameter] ComputedPropertyName[?Yield]

LiteralPropertyName:

IdentifierName
StringLiteral
NumericLiteral

ComputedPropertyName[Yield]:

[ AssignmentExpression[?In, ?Yield] ]
CoverInitializerName : IdentifierReference Initializer

Initializer : AssignmentExpression

NOTE 2  MethodDefinition is defined in 14.3.

NOTE 3  In certain contexts, ObjectLiteral is used as a cover grammar for a more restricted secondary grammar. The CoverInitializerName production is necessary to fully cover these secondary grammars. However, use of this production results in an early Syntax Error in normal contexts where an actual ObjectLiteral is expected.

12.2.5.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

In addition to describing an actual object initializer the ObjectLiteral productions are also used as a cover grammar for ObjectAssignmentPattern (12.14.5) and may be recognized as part of a CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList. When ObjectLiteral appears in a context where ObjectAssignmentPattern is required the following Early Error rules are not applied. In addition, they are not applied when initially parsing a CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList.

PropertyDefinition : CoverInitializerName

• Always throw a Syntax Error if this production is present

NOTE  This production exists so that ObjectLiteral can serve as a cover grammar for ObjectAssignmentPattern (12.14.5). It cannot occur in an actual object initializer.

12.2.5.2 Static Semantics: ComputedPropertyContains

With parameter symbol.

See also: 14.3.2, 14.4.3, 14.5.5.

PropertyName : LiteralPropertyName

  1. Return false.

PropertyName : ComputedPropertyName

  1. Return the result of ComputedPropertyName Contains symbol.

12.2.5.3 Static Semantics: Contains

With parameter symbol.

See also: 5.3, 12.3.1.1, 14.1.4, 14.2.3, 14.4.3, 14.5.4

PropertyDefinition : MethodDefinition

  1. If symbol is MethodDefinition, return true.
  2. Return the result of ComputedPropertyContains for MethodDefinition with argument symbol.

NOTE  Static semantic rules that depend upon substructure generally do not look into function definitions.
LiteralPropertyName : IdentifierName

1. If symbol is a ReservedWord, return false.
2. If symbol is an Identifier and StringValue of symbol is the same value as the StringValue of IdentifierName, return true;
3. Return false.

12.2.5.4 Static Semantics: HasComputedPropertyKey

See also: 14.3.4, 14.4.5

PropertyDefinitionList : PropertyDefinitionList , PropertyDefinition

1. If HasComputedPropertyKey of PropertyDefinitionList is true, then return true.
2. Return HasComputedPropertyKey of PropertyDefinition.

PropertyDefinition : IdentifierReference

1. Return false.

PropertyDefinition : PropertyName : AssignmentExpression

1. Return IsComputedPropertyKey of PropertyName.

12.2.5.5 Static Semantics: IsComputedPropertyKey

PropertyName : LiteralPropertyName

1. Return false.

PropertyName : ComputedPropertyName

1. Return true.

12.2.5.6 Static Semantics: PropName

See also: 14.3.5, 14.4.9, 14.5.12

PropertyDefinition : IdentifierReference

1. Return StringValue of IdentifierReference.

PropertyDefinition : PropertyName : AssignmentExpression

1. Return PropName of PropertyName.

LiteralPropertyName : IdentifierName

1. Return StringValue of IdentifierName.

LiteralPropertyName : StringLiteral

1. Return a String value whose code units are the SV of the StringLiteral.

LiteralPropertyName : NumericLiteral

1. Let nbr be the result of forming the value of the NumericLiteral.
2. Return `ToString(nbr)`.

**ComputedPropertyName : [ AssignmentExpression ]**

1. Return `empty`.

12.2.5.7 Static Semantics: PropertyNameList

**PropertyDefinitionList : PropertyDefinition**

1. If PropName of `PropertyDefinition` is `empty`, return a new empty List.
2. Return a new List containing PropName of `PropertyDefinition`.

**PropertyDefinitionList : PropertyDefinitionList , PropertyDefinition**

1. Let `list` be PropertyNameList of `PropertyDefinitionList`.
2. If PropName of `PropertyDefinition` is `empty`, return `list`.
3. Append PropName of `PropertyDefinition` to the end of `list`.
4. Return `list`.

12.2.5.8 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

**ObjectLiteral : { }**

1. Return `ObjectCreate(%ObjectPrototype%)`.

**ObjectLiteral : { PropertyDefinitionList }**

1. Let `obj` be `ObjectCreate(%ObjectPrototype%)`.
2. Let `status` be the result of performing `PropertyDefinitionEvaluation` of `PropertyDefinitionList` with argument `obj`.
3. Return `IfAbrupt(status)`.
4. Return `obj`.

**LiteralPropertyName : IdentifierName**

1. Return `StringValue` of `IdentifierName`.

**LiteralPropertyName : StringLiteral**

1. Return a String value whose code units are the `SV` of the `StringLiteral`.

**LiteralPropertyName : NumericLiteral**

1. Let `nbr` be the result of forming the value of the `NumericLiteral`.
2. Return `ToString(nbr)`.

**ComputedPropertyName : [ AssignmentExpression ]**

1. Let `exprValue` be the result of evaluating `AssignmentExpression`.
2. Let `propName` be `GetVal(exprValue)`.
3. Return `IfAbrupt(propName)`.
4. Return `ToPropertyKey(propName)`.  

Commented [AWB1026]: Issue: static semantic rules probably should call `ToString` (a runtime operation).
12.2.5.9 Runtime Semantics: PropertyDefinitionEvaluation

With parameter object.

See also: 14.3.9, 14.4.13, B.3.1

PropertyDefinitionList : PropertyDefinitionList , PropertyDefinition
1. Let status be the result of performing PropertyDefinitionEvaluation of PropertyDefinitionList with argument object.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
3. Return the result of performing PropertyDefinitionEvaluation of PropertyDefinition with argument object.

PropertyDefinition : IdentifierReference
1. Let propName be StringValue of IdentifierReference.
2. Let exprValue be the result of evaluating IdentifierReference.
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(exprValue).
4. Let propValue be GetValue(exprValue).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(propValue).
6. Let desc be the Property Descriptor([[Value]]: propValue, [[Writable]]: true, [[Enumerable]]: true, [[Configurable]]: true)
7. Return DefinePropertyOrThrow(object, propName, desc).

PropertyDefinition : PropertyName : AssignmentExpression
1. Let propKey be the result of evaluating PropertyName.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(propKey).
3. Let propNameRef be the result of evaluating AssignmentExpression.
4. Let propValue be GetValue(propNameRef).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(propValue).
6. If IsFunctionDefinition of AssignmentExpression is true, then
   a. Assert: propValue is an ECMAScript function object.
   b. Let referencesSuper be the value of propValue’s [[NeedsSuper]] internal slot.
   c. Let thisMode be the value of propValue’s [[ThisMode]] internal slot.
   d. If thisMode is not lexical and referencesSuper is true, then
      i. If propValue’s [[HomeObject]] internal slot is undefined, then
         1. Assert: AssignmentExpression is not a class definition whose constructor references super.
         2. Set propValue’s [[HomeObject]] internal slot to object.
         3. Set propValue’s [[MethodName]] internal slot to propKey.
      e. If IsAnonymousFunctionDefinition(AssignmentExpression) is true, then
         i. SetFunctionName(propValue, propKey).
         ii. Assert: SetFunctionName will not return an abrupt completion.
      7. Let desc be the Property Descriptor([[Value]]: propValue, [[Writable]]: true, [[Enumerable]]: true, [[Configurable]]: true)
      8. Return DefinePropertyOrThrow(object, propKey, desc).

NOTE An alternative semantics for this production is given in B.3.1.
12.2.6 Function Defining Expressions

See 14.1 for PrimaryExpression : FunctionExpression.

See 14.4 for PrimaryExpression : GeneratorExpression.

See 14.5 for PrimaryExpression : ClassExpression.

12.2.7 Generator Comprehensions

Syntax

\[
\text{GeneratorComprehension} : (\text{Comprehension})
\]

NOTE The keyword yield may be used in IdentifierReference contexts within a GeneratorComprehension contained in non-strict code. The following early error rule ensures that a GeneratorComprehension never contains a YieldExpression.

12.2.7.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

GeneratorComprehension : (Comprehension)

• It is a Syntax Error if Comprehension Contains YieldExpression is true.

12.2.7.2 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

GeneratorComprehension : (Comprehension)

1. If GeneratorComprehension is contained in strict mode code, then let strict be true; otherwise let strict be false.
2. Let scope be the LexicalEnvironment of the running execution context.
3. Let parameters be the production: FormalParameters : [empty].
4. Using Comprehension from the production that is being evaluated, let body be the supplemental syntactic grammar production: GeneratorBody : Comprehension.
5. Let closure be GeneratorFunctionCreate(Arrow, parameters, body, scope, strict).
6. Let prototype be ObjectCreate(%GeneratorPrototype%).
7. Perform MakeConstructor(closure, true, and prototype).
8. Let iterator be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of closure with undefined as thisArgument and an empty List as argumentsList.
9. Return iterator.

NOTE The GeneratorFunction object created in step 5 is not observable from ECMAScript code so an implementation may choose to avoid its allocation and initialization. In that case, other semantically equivalent means must be used to allocate and initialize the iterator object in step 8. In either case, the prototype object created in step 6 must be created because it is potentially observable as the value of the iterator object’s [[Prototype]] internal slot. If strict is false and the comprehension contains any direct eval calls then any VarScopedDeclaration bindings created by the evals are created in the VariableEnvironment of the function called in step 8.

12.2.8 Regular Expression Literals

Syntax

See 11.8.4.
12.2.8.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

PrimaryExpression : RegularExpressionLiteral

- It is a Syntax Error if BodyText of RegularExpressionLiteral cannot be recognized using the goal symbol Pattern of the ECMAScript RegExp grammar specified in 21.2.1.
- It is a Syntax Error if FlagText of RegularExpressionLiteral contains any code points other than "g", "i", "m", "u", or "y", or if it contains the same code point more than once.

12.2.8.2 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

PrimaryExpression : RegularExpressionLiteral

1. Let pattern be the string value consisting of the UTF-16Encoding of each code point of BodyText of RegularExpressionLiteral.
2. Let flags be the string value consisting of the UTF-16Encoding of each code point of FlagText of RegularExpressionLiteral.
3. Return RegExpCreate(pattern, flags).

12.2.9 Template Literals

Syntax

TemplateLiteral


12.2.9.1 Static Semantics

12.2.9.1.1 Static Semantics: TemplateStrings

With parameter raw.

TemplateLiteral : NoSubstitutionTemplate

1. If raw is false, then
   a. Let string be the TV of NoSubstitutionTemplate.
2. Else,
   a. Let string be the TRV of NoSubstitutionTemplate.
3. Return a List containing the single element, string.

TemplateLiteral : TemplateHead Expression TemplateSpans

1. If raw is false, then
   a. Let head be the TV of TemplateHead.
2. Else,
a. Let head be the TRV of TemplateHead.
3. Let tail be TemplateStrings of TemplateSpans with argument raw.
4. Return a List containing head followed by the element, in order of tail.

TemplateSpans : TemplateTail
1. If raw is false, then
   a. Let tail be the TV of TemplateTail.
2. Else,
   a. Let tail be the TRV of TemplateTail.
3. Return a List containing the single element, tail.

TemplateSpans : TemplateMiddleList TemplateTail
1. Let middle be TemplateStrings of TemplateMiddleList with argument raw.
2. If raw is false, then
   a. Let tail be the TV of TemplateTail.
3. Else,
   a. Let tail be the TRV of TemplateTail.
4. Return a List containing the elements, in order, of middle followed by tail.

TemplateMiddleList : TemplateMiddle Expression
1. If raw is false, then
   a. Let string be the TV of TemplateMiddle.
2. Else,
   a. Let string be the TRV of TemplateMiddle.
3. Return a List containing the single element, string.

TemplateMiddleList : TemplateMiddleList TemplateMiddle Expression
1. Let front be TemplateStrings of TemplateMiddleList with argument raw.
2. If raw is false, then
   a. Let last be the TV of TemplateMiddle.
3. Else,
   a. Let last be the TRV of TemplateMiddle.
4. Append last as the last element of the List front.
5. Return front.

12.2.9.2 Runtime Semantics
12.2.9.2.1 Runtime Semantics: ArgumentListEvaluation

See also: 12.3.6.1

TemplateLiteral : NoSubstitutionTemplate
1. Let siteObj be the result of the abstract operation GetTemplateCallSite passing this TemplateLiteral production as the argument.
2. Return a List containing the one element which is siteObj.

TemplateLiteral : TemplateHead Expression TemplateSpans
1. Let siteObj be the result of the abstract operation GetTemplateCallSite passing this TemplateLiteral production as the argument.
2. Let firstSub be the result of evaluating Expression.
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(firstSub).
4. Let restSub be SubstitutionEvaluation of TemplateSpans.
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(restSub).
6. Assert: restSub is a List.
7. Return a List whose first element is siteObj, whose second elements is firstSub, and whose subsequent elements are the elements of restSub, in order. restSub may contain no elements.

12.2.9.2.2 Runtime Semantics: GetTemplateCallSite

The abstract operation GetTemplateCallSite is called with a grammar production, templateLiteral, as an argument. It performs the following steps:

1. If a call site object for the source code corresponding to templateLiteral has already been created (see step 12 below) by a previous call to this abstract operation, then
   a. Return that call site object.
2. Let cookedStrings be TemplateStrings of templateLiteral with argument false.
3. Let rawStrings be TemplateStrings of templateLiteral with argument true.
4. Let count be the number of elements in the List cookedStrings.
5. Let siteObj be ArrayCreate(count).
6. Let rawObj be ArrayCreate(count).
7. Let index be 0.
8. Repeat while index < count
   a. Let prop be ToString(index).
   b. Let cookedValue be the string value at 0-based position index of the List cookedStrings.
   c. Call the [[DefineOwnProperty]] internal method of siteObj with arguments prop and PropertyDescriptor{[[Value]]: cookedValue, [[Enumerable]]: true, [[Writable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false}.
   d. Let rawValue be the string value at 0-based position index of the List rawStrings.
   e. Call the [[DefineOwnProperty]] internal method of rawObj with arguments prop and PropertyDescriptor{[[Value]]: rawValue, [[Enumerable]]: true, [[Writable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false}.
   f. Let index be index + 1.
9. Perform SetIntegrityLevel(rawObj, "frozen").
10. Call the [[DefineOwnProperty]] internal method of siteObj with arguments "raw" and PropertyDescriptor{[[Value]]: rawObj, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Writable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false}.
11. Perform SetIntegrityLevel(siteObj, "frozen").
12. Remember an association between the source code corresponding to templateLiteral and siteObj such that siteObj can be retrieve in subsequent calls to this abstract operation.
13. Return siteObj.

NOTE 1 The creation of a call site object cannot result in an abrupt completion.

NOTE 2 Each TemplateLiteral in the program code is associated with a unique Template call site object that is used in the evaluation of tagged Templates (12.2.9.2.4). The call site objects are frozen and the same call site object is used each time a specific tagged Template is evaluated. Whether call site objects are created lazily upon first evaluation of the TemplateLiteral or eagerly prior to first evaluation is an implementation choice that is not observable to ECMAScript code.

NOTE 3 Future editions of this specification may define additional non-enumerable properties of call site objects.
12.2.9.2.3 **Runtime Semantics: SubstitutionEvaluation**

**TemplateSpans : TemplateTail**
1. Return an empty List.

**TemplateSpans : TemplateMiddleList TemplateTail**
1. Return the result of SubstitutionEvaluation of TemplateMiddleList.

**TemplateMiddleList : TemplateMiddleExpression**
1. Let \( \text{sub} \) be the result of evaluating Expression.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{sub} \)).
3. Return a List containing only \( \text{sub} \).

**TemplateMiddleList : TemplateMiddleList TemplateMiddleExpression**
1. Let \( \text{preceeding} \) be the result of SubstitutionEvaluation of TemplateMiddleList.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{preceeding} \)).
3. Let \( \text{next} \) be the result of evaluating Expression.
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{next} \)).
5. Append \( \text{next} \) as the last element of the List \( \text{preceeding} \).
6. Return \( \text{preceeding} \).

12.2.9.2.4 **Runtime Semantics: Evaluation**

**TemplateLiteral : NoSubstitutionTemplate**
1. Return the string value whose elements are the TV of NoSubstitutionTemplate as defined in 11.8.6.

**TemplateLiteral : TemplateHead Expression TemplateSpans**
1. Let \( \text{head} \) be the TV of TemplateHead as defined in 11.8.6.
2. Let \( \text{sub} \) be the result of evaluating Expression.
3. Let \( \text{middle} \) be ToString(\( \text{sub} \)).
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{middle} \)).
5. Let \( \text{tail} \) be the result of evaluating TemplateSpans.
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{tail} \)).
7. Return the string value whose elements are the code units of \( \text{head} \) followed by the elements of \( \text{middle} \) followed by the elements of \( \text{tail} \).

**NOTE** The string conversion semantics applied to the Expression value are like `String.prototype.concat` rather than the `+` operator.

**TemplateSpans : TemplateTail**
1. Let \( \text{tail} \) be the TV of TemplateTail as defined in 11.8.6.
2. Return the string whose elements are the code units of \( \text{tail} \).

**TemplateSpans : TemplateMiddleList TemplateTail**
1. Let \( \text{head} \) be the result of evaluating TemplateMiddleList.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{head} \)).
3. Let \( \text{tail} \) be the TV of TemplateTail as defined in 11.8.6.
4. Return the string whose elements are the elements of head followed by the elements of tail.

TemplateMiddleList : TemplateMiddle Expression
1. Let head be the TV of TemplateMiddle as defined in 11.8.6.
2. Let sub be the result of evaluating Expression.
3. Let middle be ToString(sub).
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(middle).
5. Return the sequence of code units consisting of the code units of head followed by the elements of middle.

NOTE The string conversion semantics applied to the Expression value are like String.prototype.concat rather than the + operator.

TemplateMiddleList : TemplateMiddleList TemplateMiddle Expression
1. Let rest be the result of evaluating TemplateMiddleList.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(rest).
3. Let middle be the TV of TemplateMiddle as defined in 11.8.6.
4. Let sub be the result of evaluating Expression.
5. Let last be ToString(sub).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(last).
7. Return the sequence of code units consisting of the elements of rest followed by the code units of middle followed by the elements of last.

NOTE The string conversion semantics applied to the Expression value are like String.prototype.concat rather than the + operator.

12.2.10 The Grouping Operator

12.2.10.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors
PrimaryExpression : CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList
- It is a Syntax Error if the lexical token sequence matched by CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList cannot be parsed with no tokens left over using ParenthesizedExpression as the goal symbol.
- All Early Errors rules for ParenthesizedExpression and its derived productions also apply to CoverParenthesizedExpression of CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList.

12.2.10.2 Static Semantics: IsFunctionDefinition
See also: 12.2.0.2, 12.3.1.2, 12.4.2, 12.5.2, 12.6.1, 12.7.1, 12.8.1, 12.9.1, 12.10.1, 12.11.1, 12.12.1, 12.13.1, 12.14.2, 12.15.1, 14.1.11, 14.4.8, 14.5.8.
ParenthesizedExpression : ( Expression )
1. Return IsFunctionDefinition of Expression.

12.2.10.3 Static Semantics: IsValidSimpleAssignmentTarget
ParenthesizedExpression : ( Expression )

1. Return IsValidSimpleAssignmentTarget of Expression.

12.2.10.4 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

PrimaryExpression : CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList

1. Let expr be CoverParenthesizedExpression of CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList.
2. Return the result of evaluating expr.

ParenthesizedExpression : { Expression }

1. Return the result of evaluating Expression. This may be of type Reference.

NOTE This algorithm does not apply GetValue to the result of evaluating Expression. The principal motivation for this is so that operators such as delete and typeof may be applied to parenthesized expressions.

12.3 Left-Hand-Side Expressions

Syntax

MemberExpression[Yield]:

[ Lexical goal InputElementRegExp PrimaryExpression[Yield]
MemberExpression[Yield] [ Expression[Yield] ]
MemberExpression[Yield] . IdentifierName
MemberExpression[Yield] TemplateLiteral[Yield]
super [ Expression[Yield] ]
super . IdentifierName
new super Arguments[Yield] Arguments[Yield]

NewExpression[Yield]:

MemberExpression[Yield]
new NewExpression[Yield]
new super

CallExpression[Yield]:

MemberExpression[Yield] Arguments[Yield]
super Arguments[Yield]
CallExpression[Yield] Arguments[Yield]
CallExpression[Yield] [ Expression[Yield] ]
CallExpression[Yield] . IdentifierName
CallExpression[Yield] TemplateLiteral[Yield]

Arguments[Yield]:

() ( ArgumentList[Yield] )
ArgumentList[Yield] :
  AssignmentExpression[?n, ?val]
  ... AssignmentExpression[?n, ?val]
  ArgumentList[?val], AssignmentExpression[?n, ?val]
  AssignmentExpression[?n, ?val]

LeftHandSideExpression[?val] :
  NewExpression[?val]
  CallExpression[?val]

12.3.1 Static Semantics

12.3.1.1 Static Semantics: Contains

With parameter symbol.

See also: 5.3, 12.2.5.2, 14.1.4, 14.2.3, 14.4.3, 14.5.4

MemberExpression : MemberExpression . IdentifierName
  1. If MemberExpression Contains symbol is true, return true.
  2. If symbol is a ReservedWord, return false.
  3. If symbol is an Identifier and StringValue of symbol is the same value as the StringValue of IdentifierName, return true;
  4. Return false.

MemberExpression : super . IdentifierName
  1. If symbol is the ReservedWord super, return true.
  2. If symbol is a ReservedWord, return false.
  3. If symbol is an Identifier and StringValue of symbol is the same value as the StringValue of IdentifierName, return true;
  4. Return false.

CallExpression : CallExpression . IdentifierName
  1. If CallExpression Contains symbol is true, return true.
  2. If symbol is a ReservedWord, return false.
  3. If symbol is an Identifier and StringValue of symbol is the same value as the StringValue of IdentifierName, return true;
  4. Return false.

12.3.1.2 Static Semantics: IsFunctionDefinition

See also: 12.2.0.2, 12.2.10.2, 12.4.2, 12.5.2, 12.6.1, 12.7.1, 12.8.1, 12.9.1, 12.10.1, 12.11.1, 12.12.1, 12.13.1, 12.14.2, 12.15.1, 14.1.11, 14.4.8, 14.5.8.
MemberExpression:
  MemberExpression [ Expression ]
  MemberExpression . IdentifierName
  MemberExpression TemplateLiteral
  super [ Expression ]
  super . IdentifierName
  new super Arguments
  new MemberExpression Arguments

NewExpression:
  new NewExpression
  new super

CallExpression:
  MemberExpression Arguments
  super Arguments
  CallExpression Arguments
  CallExpression [ Expression ]
  CallExpression . IdentifierName
  CallExpression TemplateLiteral

1. Return false.

12.3.1.3 Static Semantics: IsIdentifierRef

See also: 12.2.0.3.

LeftHandSideExpression:
  CallExpression

MemberExpression:
  MemberExpression [ Expression ]
  MemberExpression . IdentifierName
  MemberExpression TemplateLiteral
  super [ Expression ]
  super . IdentifierName
  new super Arguments
  new MemberExpression Arguments

NewExpression:
  new NewExpression
  new super

1. Return false.

12.3.1.4 Static Semantics: IsValidSimpleAssignmentTarget

See also: 12.2.0.3, 12.2.10.3, 12.4.3, 12.5.3, 12.6.2, 12.7.2, 12.8.2, 12.9.2, 12.10.2, 12.11.2, 12.12.2,

CallExpression:
  CallExpression [ Expression ]
  CallExpression . IdentifierName
12.3.2 Property Accessors

**NOTE** Properties are accessed by name, using either the dot notation:

```javascript
MemberExpression . IdentifierName
CallExpression . IdentifierName
```

or the bracket notation:

```javascript
MemberExpression [ Expression ]
CallExpression [ Expression ]
```

The dot notation is explained by the following syntactic conversion:

```javascript
MemberExpression . IdentifierName
```

is identical in its behaviour to

```javascript
MemberExpression [ <identifier-name-string> ]
```

and similarly

```javascript
CallExpression . IdentifierName
```

is identical in its behaviour to

```javascript
CallExpression [ <identifier-name-string> ]
```

where `<identifier-name-string>` is a string literal containing the same sequence of code units after processing of Unicode escape sequences as the `IdentifierName`. 
12.3.2.1 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

MemberExpression : MemberExpression [ Expression ]

1. Let baseReference be the result of evaluating MemberExpression.
2. Let baseValue be GetValue(baseReference).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(baseValue).
4. Let propertyNameReference be the result of evaluating Expression.
5. Let propertyNameValue be GetValue(propertyNameReference).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(propertyNameValue).
7. Let bv be CheckObjectCoercible(baseValue).
8. ReturnIfAbrupt(bv).
9. Let propertyNameString be ToString(propertyNameValue).
10. If the code matched by the syntactic production that is being evaluated is strict mode code, let strict be true, else let strict be false.
11. Return a value of type Reference whose base value is bv and whose referenced name is propertyNameString, and whose strict reference flag is strict.

CallExpression : CallExpression [ Expression ]

Is evaluated in exactly the same manner as MemberExpression : MemberExpression [ Expression ] except that the contained CallExpression is evaluated in step 1.

12.3.3 The new Operator

12.3.3.1 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

NewExpression : new NewExpression

1. Let ref be the result of evaluating NewExpression.
2. Let constructor be GetValue(ref).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(constructor).
4. If IsConstructor(constructor) is false, throw a TypeError exception.
5. Let thisCall be this NewExpression.
6. Let tailCall be IsInTailPosition(thisCall). (See 14.6.1)
7. If tailCall is true, then perform the PrepareForTailCall abstract operation.
8. Let result be the result of calling the [[Construct]] internal method on constructor with an empty List as the argument.
9. Assert: If tailCall is true, the above call of [[Construct]] will not return here, but instead evaluation will continue as if the following return has already occurred.
10. Return result.

MemberExpression : new MemberExpression Arguments

1. Let ref be the result of evaluating MemberExpression.
2. Let constructor be GetValue(ref).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(constructor).
4. Let argList be the result of evaluating Arguments, producing a List of argument values (12.3.6).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(argList).
6. If IsConstructor(constructor) is false, throw a TypeError exception.
7. Let thisCall be this MemberExpression.
8. Let tailCall be IsInTailPosition(thisCall). (See 14.6.1)
9. If tailCall is true, then perform the PrepareForTailCall abstract operation.
10. Let result be the result of calling the [[Construct]] internal method on constructor, passing argList as the argument.
11. Assert: If tailCall is true, the above call of [[Construct]] will not return here, but instead evaluation will continue as if the following return has already occurred.
12. Return result.

12.3.4 Function Calls

12.3.4.1 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

**CallExpression : MemberExpression Arguments**

1. Let ref be the result of evaluating MemberExpression.
2. If MemberExpression consists solely of the IdentifierName eval, then
   a. check if direct eval
   b. Return EvaluateCall(ref, Arguments, false).
3. Let thisCall be this CallExpression.
4. Let tailCall be IsInTailPosition(thisCall). (See 14.6.1)
5. Return EvaluateCall(ref, Arguments, tailCall).

**CallExpression : CallExpression Arguments**

1. Let ref be the result of evaluating CallExpression.
2. Let thisCall be this CallExpression.
3. Let tailCall be IsInTailPosition(thisCall). (See 14.6.1)
4. Return EvaluateCall(ref, Arguments, tailCall).

12.3.4.2 Runtime Semantics: EvaluateCall

The abstract operation EvaluateCall takes as arguments a value ref, and a syntactic grammar production arguments, and a Boolean argument tailPosition. It performs the following steps:

1. Let func be GetValue(ref).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(func).
3. Let argList be ArgumentListEvaluation(arguments).
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(argList).
5. If IsCallable(func) is false, throw a TypeError exception.
6. If Type(ref) is Reference, then
   a. If IsPropertyReference(ref) is true, then
      i. Let thisValue be GetThisValue(ref).
   b. Else, the base of ref is an Environment Record
      i. Let thisValue be the result of calling the WithBaseObject concrete method of GetBase(ref).
7. Else Type(ref) is not Reference,
   a. Let thisValue be undefined.
8. If tailPosition is true, then perform the PrepareForTailCall abstract operation.
9. Let result be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method on func, passing thisValue as the thisArgument and argList as the argumentsList.
10. Assert: If tailPosition is true, the above call will not return here, but instead evaluation will continue as if the following return has already occurred.
11. Assert: If result is not an abrupt completion then Type(result) is an ECMAScript language type
12. Return result.
12.3.5 The super Keyword

12.3.5.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

MemberExpression:  
  super [ Expression ]  
  super . IdentifierName  
  new super Arguments

NewExpression:  
  new super

CallExpression:  super Arguments

- It is a Syntax Error if the source code parsed with this production is global code that is not eval code.
- It is a Syntax Error if the source code parsed with this production is eval code and the source code is not being processed by a direct call to eval that is contained in function code.

12.3.5.2 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

MemberExpression:  super [ Expression ]

1. Let propertyNameReference be the result of evaluating Expression.
2. Let propertyNameValue be GetValue(propertyNameReference).
3. Let propertyKey be ToPropertyKey(propertyNameValue).
4. If the code matched by the syntactic production that is being evaluated is strict mode code, let strict be true, else let strict be false.
5. Return MakeSuperReference(propertyKey, strict).

MemberExpression:  super . IdentifierName

1. Let propertyKey be StringValue of IdentifierName.
2. If the code matched by the syntactic production that is being evaluated is strict mode code, let strict be true, else let strict be false.
3. Return MakeSuperReference(propertyKey, strict).

MemberExpression:  new super Arguments

1. If the code matched by the syntactic production that is being evaluated is strict mode code, let strict be true, else let strict be false.
2. Let ref be MakeSuperReference(undefined, strict).
3. Let constructor be GetValue(ref).
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(constructor).
5. Let argList be the result of evaluating Arguments, producing a List of argument values (12.3.6).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(argList).
7. If IsConstructor(constructor) is false, throw a TypeError exception.
8. Let thisCall be this MemberExpression.
9. Let tailCall be IsInTailPosition(thisCall). (See 14.6.1)
10. If tailCall is true, then perform the PrepareForTailCall abstract operation.
11. Let result be the result of calling the [[Construct]] internal method on constructor, passing argList as the argument.
12. Assert: If tailCall is true, the above call of [[Construct]] will not return here, but instead evaluation will continue as if the following return has already occurred.
13. Return result.
**NewExpression** : `new super`

1. If the code matched by the syntactic production that is being evaluated is strict mode code, let `strict` be `true`, else let `strict` be `false`.
2. Let `ref` be MakeSuperReference(`undefined`, `strict`).
3. Let `constructor` be GetValue(`ref`).
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(`constructor`).
5. Let `argList` be a new empty `List`.
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(`argList`).
7. If IsConstructor(`constructor`) is `false`, throw a `TypeError` exception.
8. Let `thisCall` be this `NewExpression`.
9. Let `tailCall` be IsInTailPosition(`thisCall`). (See 14.6.1)
10. If `tailCall` is `true`, then perform the PrepareForTailCall abstract operation.
11. Let `result` be the result of calling the `[[Construct]]` internal method on `constructor`, passing `argList` as the argument.
12. Assert: If `tailCall` is `true`, the above call of `[[Construct]]` will not return here, but instead evaluation will continue as if the following return has already occurred.
13. Return `result`.

**CallExpression** : `super Arguments`

1. If the code matched by the syntactic production that is being evaluated is strict mode code, let `strict` be `true`, else let `strict` be `false`.
2. Let `ref` be MakeSuperReference(`undefined`, `strict`).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(`ref`).
4. Let `thisCall` be IsInTailPosition(`thisCall`). (See 14.6.1)
5. Return EvaluateCall(`ref`, `Arguments`, `tailCall`).

### 12.3.5.3 Runtime Semantics: MakeSuperReference(propertyKey, strict)

The abstract operation MakeSuperReference with arguments `propertyKey` and `strict` performs the following steps:

1. Let `env` be GetThisEnvironment().
2. If the result of calling the HasSuperBinding concrete method of `env` is `false`, then throw a `ReferenceError` exception.
3. Let `actualThis` be the result of calling the GetThisBinding concrete method of `env`.
4. Let `baseValue` be the result of calling the GetSuperBase concrete method of `env`.
5. Let `bv` be CheckObjectCoercible(`baseValue`).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(`bv`).
7. If `propertyKey` is `undefined`, then
   a. Let `propertyKey` be the result of calling the GetPropertyName concrete method of `env`.
   b. If `propertyKey` is `undefined`, then throw a `ReferenceError` exception.
8. Return a value of type `Reference` that is a Super Reference whose base value is `bv`, whose referenced name is `propertyKey`, whose thisValue is `actualThis`, and whose strict reference flag is `strict`.

### 12.3.6 Argument Lists

**NOTE** The evaluation of an argument list produces a List of values (see 6.2.1).
12.3.6.1 Runtime Semantics: ArgumentListEvaluation

See also: 12.2.9.2.1

Arguments : ( )
1. Return an empty List.

ArgumentList : AssignmentExpression
1. Let ref be the result of evaluating AssignmentExpression.
2. Let arg be GetValue(ref).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(arg).
4. Return a List whose sole item is arg.

ArgumentList : ... AssignmentExpression
1. Let list be an empty List.
2. Let spreadRef be the result of evaluating AssignmentExpression.
3. Let spreadObj be ToObject(GetValue(spreadRef)).
4. Let iterator be GetIterator(spreadObj).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(iterator).
6. Repeat
   a. Let next be IteratorStep(iterator).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(next).
   c. If next is false, then return list.
   d. Let nextArg be IteratorValue(next).
   e. ReturnIfAbrupt(nextArg).
   f. Append nextArg as the last element of list.

ArgumentList : ArgumentList , AssignmentExpression
1. Let precedingArgs be the result of evaluating ArgumentList.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(precedingArgs).
3. Let ref be the result of evaluating AssignmentExpression.
4. Let arg be GetValue(ref).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(arg).
6. Return a List whose length is one greater than the length of precedingArgs and whose items are the items of precedingArgs, in order, followed at the end by arg which is the last item of the new list.

ArgumentList : ArgumentList , ... AssignmentExpression
1. Let precedingArgs be the result of evaluating ArgumentList.
2. Let spreadRef be the result of evaluating AssignmentExpression.
3. Let iterator be GetIterator(ToObject(GetValue(spreadRef))).
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(iterator).
5. Repeat
   a. Let next be IteratorStep(iterator).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(next).
   c. If next is false, then return precedingArgs.
   d. Let nextArg be IteratorValue(next).
   e. ReturnIfAbrupt(nextArg).
   f. Append nextArg as the last element of precedingArgs.
12.3.7 Tagged Templates

NOTE    A tagged template is a function call where the arguments of the call are derived from a TemplateLiteral (12.2.9). The actual arguments include a call site object (12.2.9.2.2) and the values produced by evaluating the expressions embedded within the TemplateLiteral.

12.3.7.1 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

MemberExpression : MemberExpression TemplateLiteral
   1. Let tagRef be the result of evaluating MemberExpression.
   2. Let thisCall be this MemberExpression.
   3. Let tailCall be IsInTailPosition(thisCall). (See 14.6.1)
   4. Return EvaluateCall(tagRef, TemplateLiteral, tailCall).

CallExpression : CallExpression TemplateLiteral
   1. Let tagRef be the result of evaluating CallExpression.
   2. Let thisCall be this CallExpression.
   3. Let tailCall be IsInTailPosition(thisCall). (See 14.6.1)
   4. Return EvaluateCall(tagRef, TemplateLiteral, tailCall).

12.4 Postfix Expressions

Syntax

PostfixExpression : LeftHandSideExpression ?
PostfixExpression : LeftHandSideExpression ?
PostfixExpression : LeftHandSideExpression ?
PostfixExpression : LeftHandSideExpression ?

12.4.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

PostfixExpression :
   LeftHandSideExpression ++
   LeftHandSideExpression --
   - It is an early Reference Error if IsValidSimpleAssignmentTarget of LeftHandSideExpression is false.

12.4.2 Static Semantics: IsFunctionDefinition

See also: 12.2.0.2, 12.2.10.2, 12.3.1.2, 12.5.2, 12.6.1, 12.7.1, 12.8.1, 12.9.1, 12.10.1, 12.11.1, 12.12.1, 12.13.1, 12.14.2, 12.15.1, 14.1.11, 14.4.8, 14.5.8

PostfixExpression :
   LeftHandSideExpression ++
   LeftHandSideExpression --
   1. Return false.

12.4.3 Static Semantics: IsValidSimpleAssignmentTarget

PostfixExpression:
  LeftHandSideExpression ++
  LeftHandSideExpression --
  1. Return false.

12.4.4 Postfix Increment Operator

12.4.4.1 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

PostfixExpression : LeftHandSideExpression ++
  1. Let lhs be the result of evaluating LeftHandSideExpression.
  2. Let oldValue be ToNumber(GetValue(lhs)).
  3. ReturnIfAbrupt(oldValue).
  4. Let newValue be the result of adding the value 1 to oldValue, using the same rules as for the + operator (see 12.7.5).
  5. Let status be PutValue(lhs, newValue).
  6. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
  7. Return oldValue.

12.4.5 Postfix Decrement Operator

12.4.5.1 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

PostfixExpression : LeftHandSideExpression --
  1. Let lhs be the result of evaluating LeftHandSideExpression.
  2. Let oldValue be ToNumber(GetValue(lhs)).
  3. ReturnIfAbrupt(oldValue).
  4. Let newValue be the result of subtracting the value 1 from oldValue, using the same rules as for the - operator (12.7.5).
  5. Let status be PutValue(lhs, newValue).
  6. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
  7. Return oldValue.

12.5 Unary Operators

Syntax

UnaryExpression: yield:
  PostfixExpression[yield]
  delete UnaryExpression[yield]
  void UnaryExpression[yield]
  typeof UnaryExpression[yield]
  ++ UnaryExpression[yield]
  -- UnaryExpression[yield]
  + UnaryExpression[yield]
  - UnaryExpression[yield]
  ~ UnaryExpression[yield]
  ! UnaryExpression[yield]
12.5.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

UnaryExpression:
  ++ UnaryExpression
  -- UnaryExpression

  • It is an early Reference Error if IsValidSimpleAssignmentTarget of UnaryExpression is false.

12.5.2 Static Semantics: IsFunctionDefinition

See also: 12.2.0.2, 12.2.10.2, 12.3.1.2, 12.4.2, 12.6.1, 12.7.1, 12.8.1, 12.9.1, 12.10.1, 12.11.1, 12.12.1, 12.13.1, 12.14.2, 12.15.1, 14.1.11, 14.4.8, 14.5.8.

UnaryExpression:
  delete UnaryExpression
  void UnaryExpression
  typeof UnaryExpression
  ++ UnaryExpression
  -- UnaryExpression
  * UnaryExpression
  ~ UnaryExpression
  ! UnaryExpression

1. Return false.

12.5.3 Static Semantics: IsValidSimpleAssignmentTarget


UnaryExpression:
  delete UnaryExpression
  void UnaryExpression
  typeof UnaryExpression
  ++ UnaryExpression
  -- UnaryExpression
  * UnaryExpression
  ~ UnaryExpression
  ! UnaryExpression

1. Return false.

12.5.4 The delete Operator

12.5.4.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

UnaryExpression: delete UnaryExpression

• It is a Syntax Error if the UnaryExpression is contained in strict code and the derived UnaryExpression is PrimaryExpression: IdentifierReference.
• It is a Syntax Error if the derived UnaryExpression is PrimaryExpression : CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList and derives a production that, if used in place of UnaryExpression, would produce a Syntax Error according to these rules. This rule is recursively applied.

NOTE The last rule means that expressions such as delete (((foo))) produce early errors because of recursive application of the first rule.

12.5.4.2 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

UnaryExpression : delete UnaryExpression

1. Let ref be the result of evaluating UnaryExpression.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(ref).
3. If Type(ref) is not Reference, return true.
4. If IsUnresolvableReference(ref) is true, then,
   a. Assert: IsStrictReference(ref) is false.
   b. Return true.
5. If IsPropertyReference(ref) is true, then
   a. If IsSuperReference(ref), then throw a ReferenceError exception.
   b. Let deleteStatus be the result of calling the [[Delete]] internal method on ToObject(GetBase(ref)), providing GetReferencedName(ref) as the argument.
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(deleteStatus).
   d. If deleteStatus is false and IsStrictReference(ref) is true, then throw a TypeError exception.
   e. Return deleteStatus.
6. Else ref is a Reference to an Environment Record binding,
   a. Let bindings be GetBase(ref).
   b. Return the result of calling the DeleteBinding concrete method of bindings, providing GetReferencedName(ref) as the argument.

NOTE When a delete operator occurs within strict mode code, a SyntaxError exception is thrown if its UnaryExpression is a direct reference to a variable, function argument, or function name. In addition, if a delete operator occurs within strict mode code and the property to be deleted has the attribute { [[Configurable]]: false }, a TypeError exception is thrown.

12.5.5 The void Operator

12.5.5.1 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

UnaryExpression : void UnaryExpression

1. Let expr be the result of evaluating UnaryExpression.
2. Let status be GetValue(expr).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
4. Return undefined.

NOTE GetValue must be called even though its value is not used because it may have observable side-effects.
12.5.6 The `typeof` Operator

12.5.6.1 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

**UnaryExpression : typeof UnaryExpression**

1. Let `val` be the result of evaluating `UnaryExpression`.
2. If `Type(val)` is Reference, then
   a. If `IsUnresolvableReference(val)` is `true`, return "undefined".
   b. Let `val` be `GetValue(val)`.
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(`val`).
4. Return a String according to Table 34.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of <code>val</code></th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Undefined</td>
<td>&quot;undefined&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Null</td>
<td>&quot;object&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>&quot;boolean&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>&quot;number&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String</td>
<td>&quot;string&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbol</td>
<td>&quot;symbol&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object (ordinary and does not implement [[Call]])</td>
<td>&quot;object&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object (standard exotic and does not implement [[Call]])</td>
<td>&quot;object&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object (implements [[Call]])</td>
<td>&quot;function&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object (non-standard exotic and does not implement [[Call]])</td>
<td>Implementation-defined. Must not be &quot;undefined&quot;, &quot;boolean&quot;, &quot;number&quot;, &quot;symbol&quot;, or &quot;string&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Implementations are discouraged from defining new `typeof` result values for non-standard exotic objects. If possible, "object" should be used for such objects.

12.5.7 Prefix Increment Operator

12.5.7.1 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

**UnaryExpression : ++ UnaryExpression**

1. Let `expr` be the result of evaluating `UnaryExpression`.
2. Let `oldValue` be `ToNumber(GetValue(expr))`.
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(`oldValue`).
4. Let `newValue` be the result of adding the value `1` to `oldValue`, using the same rules as for the `+` operator (see 12.7.5).
5. Let `status` be `PutValue(expr, newValue)`.
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(`status`).
7. Return `newValue`. 
12.5.8 Prefix Decrement Operator

12.5.8.1 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

```
UnaryExpression : -- UnaryExpression
  1. Let expr be the result of evaluating UnaryExpression.
  2. Let oldValue be ToNumber(GetValue(expr)).
  3. ReturnIfAbrupt(oldValue).
  4. Let newValue be the result of subtracting the value 1 from oldValue, using the same rules as for the - operator (see 12.7.5).
  5. Let status be PutValue(expr, newValue).
  6. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
  7. Return newValue.
```

12.5.9 Unary + Operator

NOTE The unary + operator converts its operand to Number type.

12.5.9.1 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

```
UnaryExpression : + UnaryExpression
  1. Let expr be the result of evaluating UnaryExpression.
  2. Return ToNumber(GetValue(expr)).
```

12.5.10 Unary - Operator

NOTE The unary - operator converts its operand to Number type and then negates it. Negating +0 produces -0, and negating -0 produces +0.

12.5.10.1 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

```
UnaryExpression : - UnaryExpression
  1. Let expr be the result of evaluating UnaryExpression.
  2. Let oldValue be ToNumber(GetValue(expr)).
  3. ReturnIfAbrupt(oldValue).
  4. If oldValue is NaN, return NaN.
  5. Return the result of negating oldValue; that is, compute a Number with the same magnitude but opposite sign.
```

12.5.11 Bitwise NOT Operator (~)

12.5.11.1 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

```
UnaryExpression : ~ UnaryExpression
  1. Let expr be the result of evaluating UnaryExpression.
  2. Let oldValue be ToInt32(GetValue(expr)).
  3. ReturnIfAbrupt(oldValue).
  4. Return the result of applying bitwise complement to oldValue. The result is a signed 32-bit integer.
```
12.5.12 Logical NOT Operator ( ! )

12.5.12.1 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

UnaryExpression : ! UnaryExpression

1. Let expr be the result of evaluating UnaryExpression.
2. Let oldValue be ToBoolean(GetValue(expr)).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(oldValue).
4. If oldValue is true, return false.
5. Return true.

12.6 Multiplicative Operators

Syntax

MultiplicativeExpression[Yield] :
  UnaryExpression[Yield]
  MultiplicativeExpression[Yield] * UnaryExpression[Yield]
  MultiplicativeExpression[Yield] / UnaryExpression[Yield]
  MultiplicativeExpression[Yield] % UnaryExpression[Yield]

12.6.1 Static Semantics: IsFunctionDefinition

See also: 12.2.0.2, 12.2.10.2, 12.3.1.2, 12.4.2, 12.5.2, 12.7.1, 12.8.1, 12.9.1, 12.10.1, 12.11.1, 12.12.1,

MultiplicativeExpression :
  MultiplicativeExpression * UnaryExpression
  MultiplicativeExpression / UnaryExpression
  MultiplicativeExpression % UnaryExpression

1. Return false.

12.6.2 Static Semantics: IsValidSimpleAssignmentTarget

See also: 12.2.0.3, 12.2.10.3, 12.3.1.3, 12.4.3, 12.5.3, 12.7.2, 12.8.2, 12.9.2, 12.10.2, 12.11.2, 12.12.2,

MultiplicativeExpression :
  MultiplicativeExpression * UnaryExpression
  MultiplicativeExpression / UnaryExpression
  MultiplicativeExpression % UnaryExpression

1. Return false.

12.6.3 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

The production MultiplicativeExpression : MultiplicativeExpression @ UnaryExpression, where @ stands for
one of the operators in the above definitions, is evaluated as follows:

1. Let left be the result of evaluating MultiplicativeExpression.
2. Let leftValue be GetValue(left).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(leftValue).
4. Let right be the result of evaluating UnaryExpression.
5. Let rightValue be GetValue(right).
6. Let lnum be ToNumber(leftValue).
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(lnum).
8. Let rnum be ToNumber(rightValue).
9. ReturnIfAbrupt(rnum).
10. Return the result of applying the specified operation (*, /, or %) to lnum and rnum. See the Notes below 12.6.3.1, 12.6.3.2, 12.6.3.3.

12.6.3.1 Applying the * Operator

The * operator performs multiplication, producing the product of its operands. Multiplication is commutative. Multiplication is not always associative in ECMAScript, because of finite precision.

The result of a floating-point multiplication is governed by the rules of IEEE 754 binary double-precision arithmetic:

- If either operand is NaN, the result is NaN.
- The sign of the result is positive if both operands have the same sign, negative if the operands have different signs.
- Multiplication of an infinity by a zero results in NaN.
- Multiplication of an infinity by an infinity results in an infinity. The sign is determined by the rule already stated above.
- Multiplication of an infinity by a finite nonzero value results in a signed infinity. The sign is determined by the rule already stated above.
- In the remaining cases, where neither an infinity nor NaN is involved, the product is computed and rounded to the nearest representable value using IEEE 754 round-to-nearest mode. If the magnitude is too large to represent, the result is then an infinity of appropriate sign. If the magnitude is too small to represent, the result is then a zero of appropriate sign. The ECMAScript language requires support of gradual underflow as defined by IEEE 754.

12.6.3.2 Applying the / Operator

The / operator performs division, producing the quotient of its operands. The left operand is the dividend and the right operand is the divisor. ECMAScript does not perform integer division. The operands and result of all division operations are double-precision floating-point numbers. The result of division is determined by the specification of IEEE 754 arithmetic:

- If either operand is NaN, the result is NaN.
- The sign of the result is positive if both operands have the same sign, negative if the operands have different signs.
- Division of an infinity by an infinity results in NaN.
- Division of an infinity by a zero results in an infinity. The sign is determined by the rule already stated above.
- Division of an infinity by a nonzero finite value results in a signed infinity. The sign is determined by the rule already stated above.
- Division of a finite value by an infinity results in zero. The sign is determined by the rule already stated above.
• Division of a zero by a zero results in NaN: division of zero by any other finite value results in zero, with the sign determined by the rule already stated above.
• Division of a nonzero finite value by a zero results in a signed infinity. The sign is determined by the rule already stated above.
• In the remaining cases, where neither an infinity, nor a zero, nor NaN is involved, the quotient is computed and rounded to the nearest representable value using IEEE 754 round-to-nearest mode. If the magnitude is too large to represent, the operation overflows; the result is then an infinity of appropriate sign. If the magnitude is too small to represent, the operation underflows and the result is a zero of the appropriate sign. The ECMAScript language requires support of gradual underflow as defined by IEEE 754.

12.6.3.3 Applying the % Operator

The % operator yields the remainder of its operands from an implied division; the left operand is the dividend and the right operand is the divisor.

NOTE In C and C++, the remainder operator accepts only integral operands; in ECMAScript, it also accepts floating-point operands.

The result of a floating-point remainder operation as computed by the % operator is not the same as the “remainder” operation defined by IEEE 754. The IEEE 754 “remainder” operation computes the remainder from a rounding division, not a truncating division, and so its behaviour is not analogous to that of the usual integer remainder operator. Instead, the ECMAScript language defines % on floating-point operations to behave in a manner analogous to that of the Java integer remainder operator; this may be compared with the C library function fmod.

The result of an ECMAScript floating-point remainder operation is determined by the rules of IEEE arithmetic:
• If either operand is NaN, the result is NaN.
• The sign of the result equals the sign of the dividend.
• If the dividend is an infinity, or the divisor is a zero, or both, the result is NaN.
• If the dividend is finite and the divisor is an infinity, the result equals the dividend.
• If the dividend is a zero and the divisor is nonzero and finite, the result is the same as the dividend.
• In the remaining cases, where neither an infinity, nor a zero, nor NaN is involved, the floating-point remainder r from a dividend n and a divisor d is defined by the mathematical relation r = n – (d × q) where q is an integer that is negative only if n/d is negative and positive only if n/d is positive, and whose magnitude is as large as possible without exceeding the magnitude of the true mathematical quotient of n and d. r is computed and rounded to the nearest representable value using IEEE 754 round-to-nearest mode.
12.7 Additive Operators

Syntax

AdditiveExpression = 
  MultiplicativeExpression | 
  AdditiveExpression + MultiplicativeExpression | 
  AdditiveExpression - MultiplicativeExpression

12.7.1 Static Semantics: IsFunctionDefinition

See also: 12.2.0.2, 12.2.10.2, 12.4.2, 12.5.2, 12.6.1, 12.8.1, 12.9.1, 12.10.1, 12.11.1, 12.12.1, 12.13.1, 12.14.2, 12.15.1, 14.1.11, 14.4.8, 14.5.8.

AdditiveExpression :
  AdditiveExpression + MultiplicativeExpression
  AdditiveExpression - MultiplicativeExpression
1. Return false.

12.7.2 Static Semantics: IsValidSimpleAssignmentTarget


AdditiveExpression :
  AdditiveExpression + MultiplicativeExpression
  AdditiveExpression - MultiplicativeExpression
1. Return false.

12.7.3 The Addition operator (+)

NOTE The addition operator either performs string concatenation or numeric addition.

12.7.3.1 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

AdditiveExpression : AdditiveExpression + MultiplicativeExpression
1. Let lref be the result of evaluating AdditiveExpression.
2. Let lval be GetValue(lref).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(lval).
4. Let rref be the result of evaluating MultiplicativeExpression.
5. Let rval be GetValue(rref).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(rval).
7. Let lprim be ToPrimitive(lval).
8. ReturnIfAbrupt(lprim).
9. Let rprim be ToPrimitive(rval).
10. ReturnIfAbrupt(rprim).
11. If Type(lprim) is String or Type(rprim) is String, then
   a. If Type(lprim) is Symbol or Type(rprim) is Symbol, then throw a TypeError exception.
   b. Return the String that is the result of concatenating ToString(lprim) followed by ToString(rprim)
12. Let \( \texttt{lnum} \) be \( \text{ToNumber}(\text{lprim}) \).
13. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \texttt{lnum} \)).
14. Let \( \texttt{rnum} \) be \( \text{ToNumber}(\text{rprim}) \).
15. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \texttt{rnum} \)).
16. Return the result of applying the addition operation to \( \texttt{lnum} \) and \( \texttt{rnum} \). See the Note below 12.7.5.

NOTE 1 No hint is provided in the calls to ToPrimitive in steps 7 and 9. All standard objects except Date objects handle the absence of a hint as if the hint Number were given; Date objects handle the absence of a hint as if the hint String were given. Exotic objects may handle the absence of a hint in some other manner.

NOTE 2 Step 11 differs from step 5 of the Abstract Relational Comparison algorithm (7.2.8), by using the logical-or operation instead of the logical-and operation.

12.7.4 The Subtraction Operator ( − )

12.7.4.1 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

AdditiveExpression : AdditiveExpression − MultiplicativeExpression

1. Let \( \texttt{lref} \) be the result of evaluating \( \text{AdditiveExpression} \).
2. Let \( \texttt{lval} \) be \( \text{GetValue}(\texttt{lref}) \).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \texttt{lval} \)).
4. Let \( \texttt{rref} \) be the result of evaluating \( \text{MultiplicativeExpression} \).
5. Let \( \texttt{rval} \) be \( \text{GetValue}(\texttt{rref}) \).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \texttt{rval} \)).
7. Let \( \texttt{lnum} \) be \( \text{ToNumber}(\texttt{lval}) \).
8. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \texttt{lnum} \)).
9. Let \( \texttt{rnum} \) be \( \text{ToNumber}(\texttt{rval}) \).
10. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \texttt{rnum} \)).
11. Return the result of applying the subtraction operation to \( \texttt{lnum} \) and \( \texttt{rnum} \). See the note below 12.7.5.

12.7.5 Applying the Additive Operators to Numbers

The + operator performs addition when applied to two operands of numeric type, producing the sum of the operands. The − operator performs subtraction, producing the difference of two numeric operands.

Addition is a commutative operation, but not always associative.

The result of an addition is determined using the rules of IEEE 754 binary double-precision arithmetic:

- If either operand is NaN, the result is NaN.
- The sum of two infinities of opposite sign is NaN.
- The sum of two infinities of the same sign is the infinity of that sign.
- The sum of an infinity and a finite value is equal to the infinite operand.
- The sum of two negative zeroes is −0. The sum of two positive zeroes, or of two zeroes of opposite sign, is +0.
- The sum of a zero and a nonzero finite value is equal to the nonzero operand.
- The sum of two nonzero finite values of the same magnitude and opposite sign is +0.
- In the remaining cases, where neither an infinity, nor a zero, nor NaN is involved, and the operands have the same sign or have different magnitudes, the sum is computed and rounded to the nearest representable value using IEEE 754 round-to-nearest mode. If the magnitude is too large to represent, the operation overflows and the result is then
an infinity of appropriate sign. The ECMAScript language requires support of gradual underflow as defined by IEEE 754.

NOTE The – operator performs subtraction when applied to two operands of numeric type, producing the difference of its operands; the left operand is the minuend and the right operand is the subtrahend. Given numeric operands a and b, it is always the case that \( a - b \) produces the same result as \( a + (-b) \).

12.8 Bitwise Shift Operators

Syntax

\[
\text{ShiftExpression} : \begin{align*}
\& \quad \text{AdditiveExpression} \\
\& \quad \text{ShiftExpression} \ll \text{AdditiveExpression} \\
\& \quad \text{ShiftExpression} \gg \text{AdditiveExpression} \\
\& \quad \text{ShiftExpression} \ggg \text{AdditiveExpression}
\end{align*}
\]

12.8.1 Static Semantics: IsFunctionDefinition

See also: 12.2.0.2, 12.2.10.2, 12.3.1.2, 12.4.2, 12.5.2, 12.6.1, 12.7.1, 12.9.1, 12.10.1, 12.11.1, 12.12.1, 12.13.1, 12.14.2, 12.15.1, 14.1.11, 14.4.8, 14.5.8.

\[
\text{ShiftExpression} : \begin{align*}
\text{ShiftExpression} \ll \text{AdditiveExpression} \\

\text{ShiftExpression} \gg \text{AdditiveExpression} \\

\text{ShiftExpression} \ggg \text{AdditiveExpression}
\end{align*}
\]

1. Return false.

12.8.2 Static Semantics: IsValidSimpleAssignmentTarget


\[
\text{ShiftExpression} : \begin{align*}
\text{ShiftExpression} \ll \text{AdditiveExpression} \\

\text{ShiftExpression} \gg \text{AdditiveExpression} \\

\text{ShiftExpression} \ggg \text{AdditiveExpression}
\end{align*}
\]

1. Return false.

12.8.3 The Left Shift Operator (\( \ll \))

NOTE Performs a bitwise left shift operation on the left operand by the amount specified by the right operand.

12.8.3.1 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

\[
\text{ShiftExpression} : \text{ShiftExpression} \ll \text{AdditiveExpression}
\]

1. Let lref be the result of evaluating \( \text{ShiftExpression} \).
2. Let lval be GetValue(lref).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(lval).
4. Let \( rref \) be the result of evaluating \( \text{AdditiveExpression} \).
5. Let rval be GetValue(rref).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(rval).
7. Let lnnum be ToInt32(lval).
8. ReturnIfAbrupt(lnnum).
9. Let rnum be ToUint32(rval).
10. ReturnIfAbrupt(rnum).
11. Let shiftCount be the result of masking out all but the least significant 5 bits of rnum, that is, compute rnum & 0x1F.
12. Return the result of left shifting lnnum by shiftCount bits. The result is a signed 32-bit integer.

12.8.4 The Signed Right Shift Operator ( >> )

NOTE Performed a sign-filling bitwise right shift operation on the left operand by the amount specified by the right operand.

12.8.4.1 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

ShiftExpression : ShiftExpression >> AdditiveExpression

1. Let lref be the result of evaluating ShiftExpression.
2. Let ilval be GetValue(lref).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(ilval).
4. Let rref be the result of evaluating AdditiveExpression.
5. Let rval be GetValue(rref).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(rval).
7. Let lnnum be ToInt32(lval).
8. ReturnIfAbrupt(lnnum).
9. Let rnum be ToUint32(rval).
10. ReturnIfAbrupt(rnum).
11. Let shiftCount be the result of masking out all but the least significant 5 bits of rnum, that is, compute rnum & 0x1F.
12. Return the result of performing a sign-extending right shift of lnnum by shiftCount bits. The most significant bit is propagated. The result is a signed 32-bit integer.

12.8.5 The Unsigned Right Shift Operator ( >>> )

NOTE Performs a zero-filling bitwise right shift operation on the left operand by the amount specified by the right operand.

12.8.5.1 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

ShiftExpression : ShiftExpression >>> AdditiveExpression

1. Let lref be the result of evaluating ShiftExpression.
2. Let ilval be GetValue(lref).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(ilval).
4. Let rref be the result of evaluating AdditiveExpression.
5. Let rval be GetValue(rref).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(rval).
7. Let lnnum be ToInt32(lval).
8. ReturnIfAbrupt(lnnum).
9. Let rnum be To Uint32(rval).
10. ReturnIfAbrupt(rnum).
11. Let shiftCount be the result of masking out all but the least significant 5 bits of rnum, that is, compute rnum & 0x1F.
12. Return the result of performing a zero-filling right shift of lnum by shiftCount bits. Vacated bits are filled with zero. The result is an unsigned 32-bit integer.

12.9 Relational Operators

NOTE The result of evaluating a relational operator is always of type Boolean, reflecting whether the relationship named by the operator holds between its two operands.

Syntax

RelationalExpression[In, Yield] :
  ShiftExpression[In, Yield] < ShiftExpression[In, Yield]
  RelationalExpression[In, Yield] > ShiftExpression[In, Yield]
  RelationalExpression[In, Yield] <= ShiftExpression[In, Yield]
  RelationalExpression[In, Yield] >= ShiftExpression[In, Yield]
  RelationalExpression[In, Yield] instanceof ShiftExpression[In, Yield]
  (In) RelationalExpression[In, Yield] in ShiftExpression[In, Yield]

NOTE The [In] grammar parameter is needed to avoid confusing the in operator in a relational expression with the in operator in a for statement.

12.9.1 Static Semantics: IsFunctionDefinition

See also: 12.2.0.2, 12.2.10.2, 12.3.1.2, 12.4.2, 12.5.2, 12.6.1, 12.7.1, 12.8.1, 12.10.1, 12.11.1, 12.12.1, 12.13.1, 12.14.2, 12.15.1, 14.4.8, 14.5.8.

RelationalExpression :
  RelationalExpression < ShiftExpression
  RelationalExpression > ShiftExpression
  RelationalExpression <= ShiftExpression
  RelationalExpression >= ShiftExpression
  RelationalExpression instanceof ShiftExpression
  RelationalExpression in ShiftExpression

1. Return false.

12.9.2 Static Semantics: IsValidSimpleAssignmentTarget


RelationalExpression :
  RelationalExpression < ShiftExpression
  RelationalExpression > ShiftExpression
  RelationalExpression <= ShiftExpression
  RelationalExpression >= ShiftExpression
  RelationalExpression instanceof ShiftExpression
  RelationalExpression in ShiftExpression
1. Return false.

12.9.3 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

RelationalExpression : RelationalExpression < ShiftExpression
1. Let lref be the result of evaluating RelationalExpression.
2. Let lval be GetValue(lref).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(lval).
4. Let rref be the result of evaluating ShiftExpression.
5. Let rval be GetValue(rref).
6. Let r be the result of performing Abstract Relational Comparison lval < rval. (see 7.2.8)
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(r).
8. If r is undefined, return false. Otherwise, return r.

RelationalExpression : RelationalExpression > ShiftExpression
1. Let lref be the result of evaluating RelationalExpression.
2. Let lval be GetValue(lref).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(lval).
4. Let rref be the result of evaluating ShiftExpression.
5. Let rval be GetValue(rref).
6. Let r be the result of performing Abstract Relational Comparison rval > lval with LeftFirst equal to false.
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(r).
8. If r is undefined, return false. Otherwise, return r.

RelationalExpression : RelationalExpression <= ShiftExpression
1. Let lref be the result of evaluating RelationalExpression.
2. Let lval be GetValue(lref).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(lval).
4. Let rref be the result of evaluating ShiftExpression.
5. Let rval be GetValue(rref).
6. Let r be the result of performing Abstract Relational Comparison rval <= lval with LeftFirst equal to false.
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(r).
8. If r is true or undefined, return false. Otherwise, return true.

RelationalExpression : RelationalExpression >= ShiftExpression
1. Let lref be the result of evaluating RelationalExpression.
2. Let lval be GetValue(lref).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(lval).
4. Let rref be the result of evaluating ShiftExpression.
5. Let rval be GetValue(rref).
6. Let r be the result of performing Abstract Relational Comparison lval >= rval.
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(r).
8. If r is true or undefined, return false. Otherwise, return true.

RelationalExpression : RelationalExpression instanceof ShiftExpression
1. Let lref be the result of evaluating RelationalExpression.
2. Let lval be GetValue(lref).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(lval).
4. Let _ref_ be the result of evaluating _ShiftExpression_.
5. Let _rval_ be GetValue(_ref_).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(_rval_).
7. Return InstanceofOperator(_lval_, _rval_).

**RelationalExpression**: _RelationalExpression in ShiftExpression_

1. Let _lref_ be the result of evaluating _RelationalExpression_.
2. Let _lval_ be GetValue(_lref_).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(_lval_).
4. Let _rref_ be the result of evaluating _ShiftExpression_.
5. Let _rval_ be GetValue(_rref_).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(_rval_).
7. If Type(_rval_) is not Object, throw a **TypeError** exception.
8. Return HasProperty(_rval_, ToPropertyKey(_lval_)).

### 12.9.4 Runtime Semantics: InstanceofOperator(_O_, _C_)

The abstract operation InstanceofOperator(_O_, _C_) implements the generic algorithm for determining if an object _O_ inherits from the inheritance path defined by constructor _C_. This abstract operation performs the following steps:

1. If Type(_C_) is not Object, throw a **TypeError** exception.
2. Let _instOfHandler_ be GetMethod(_C_, @@hasInstance).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(_instOfHandler_).
4. If _instOfHandler_ is not undefined, then
   a. Let _result_ be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of _instOfHandler_ passing _C_ as thisArgument and a new List containing _O_ as argumentsList.
   b. Return ToBoolean(_result_).
5. If IsCallable(_C_) is false, then throw a **TypeError** exception.
6. Return OrdinaryHasInstance(_C_, _O_).

**NOTE** Steps 5 and 6 provide compatibility with previous editions of ECMAScript that did not use a @@hasInstance method to define the instanceof operator semantics. If a function object does not define or inherit @@hasInstance it uses the default instanceof semantics.

### 12.10 Equality Operators

**NOTE** The result of evaluating an equality operator is always of type Boolean, reflecting whether the relationship named by the operator holds between its two operands.

**Syntax**

- EqualityExpression: _EqualityExpression_??
  
  ```plaintext
  EqualityExpression ? | Yield |
  RelationalExpression ? | Yield |
  EqualityExpression ? | Yield |
  EqualityExpression ? | Yield |
  EqualityExpression ? | Yield |
  EqualityExpression ? | Yield |
  ```

- EqualityExpression: _EqualityExpression_??
  
  ```plaintext
  EqualityExpression ? | Yield |
  EqualityExpression ? | Yield |
  EqualityExpression ? | Yield |
  EqualityExpression ? | Yield |
  EqualityExpression ? | Yield |
  EqualityExpression ? | Yield |
  ```

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12.10.1 Static Semantics: IsFunctionDefinition

See also: 12.2.0.2, 12.2.10.2, 12.3.1.2, 12.4.2, 12.5.2, 12.6.1, 12.7.1, 12.8.1, 12.9.1, 12.11.1, 12.12.1, 12.13.1, 12.14.2, 12.15.1, 14.1.11, 14.4.8, 14.5.8.

EqualityExpression:

EqualityExpression == RelationalExpression
EqualityExpression != RelationalExpression
EqualityExpression === RelationalExpression
EqualityExpression !== RelationalExpression

1. Return false.

12.10.2 Static Semantics: IsValidSimpleAssignmentTarget


EqualityExpression:

EqualityExpression == RelationalExpression
EqualityExpression != RelationalExpression
EqualityExpression === RelationalExpression
EqualityExpression !== RelationalExpression

1. Return false.

12.10.3 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

EqualityExpression : EqualityExpression == RelationalExpression

1. Let lref be the result of evaluating EqualityExpression.
2. Let lval be GetValue(lref).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(lval).
4. Let rref be the result of evaluating RelationalExpression.
5. Let rval be GetValue(rref).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(rval).
7. Return the result of performing Abstract Equality Comparison rval == lval.

EqualityExpression : EqualityExpression != RelationalExpression

1. Let lref be the result of evaluating EqualityExpression.
2. Let lval be GetValue(lref).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(lval).
4. Let rref be the result of evaluating RelationalExpression.
5. Let rval be GetValue(rref).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(rval).
7. Let r be the result of performing Abstract Equality Comparison rval != lval.
8. If r is true, return false. Otherwise, return true.

EqualityExpression : EqualityExpression === RelationalExpression

1. Let lref be the result of evaluating EqualityExpression.
2. Let lval be GetValue(lref).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(lval)
4. Let ref be the result of evaluating RelationalExpression.
5. Let rval be GetValue(ref).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(rval).
7. Return the result of performing Strict Equality Comparison rval === lval.

EqualityExpression : EqualityExpression !== RelationalExpression
1. Let lref be the result of evaluating EqualityExpression.
2. Let lval be GetValue(lref).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(lval).
4. Let rref be the result of evaluating RelationalExpression.
5. Let rval be GetValue(rref).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(rval).
7. Let r be the result of performing Strict Equality Comparison rval === lval.
8. If r is true, return false. Otherwise, return true.

NOTE 1 Given the above definition of equality:
• String comparison can be forced by: "" + a === "" + b.
• Numeric comparison can be forced by: +a === +b.
• Boolean comparison can be forced by: !a === !b.

NOTE 2 The equality operators maintain the following invariants:
• A !== B is equivalent to !(A === B).
• A === B is equivalent to B === A, except in the order of evaluation of A and B.

NOTE 3 The equality operator is not always transitive. For example, there might be two distinct String objects, each representing the same String value; each String object would be considered equal to the String value by the == operator, but the two String objects would not be equal to each other. For Example:
• new String("a") === "a" and "a" === new String("a") are both true.
• new String("a") !== new String("a") is false.

NOTE 4 Comparison of Strings uses a simple equality test on sequences of code unit values. There is no attempt to use the more complex, semantically oriented definitions of character or string equality and collating order defined in the Unicode specification. Therefore Strings values that are canonically equal according to the Unicode standard could test as unequal. In effect this algorithm assumes that both Strings are already in normalized form.

12.11 Binary Bitwise Operators

Syntax
BitwiseANDExpression\([n, n]\) :
EqualityExpression\([n, n]\) & EqualityExpression\([n, n]\)

BitwiseXORExpression\([n, n]\) :
BitwiseANDExpression\([n, n]\) ^ BitwiseANDExpression\([n, n]\)

BitwiseORExpression\([n, n]\) :
BitwiseXORExpression\([n, n]\) | BitwiseXORExpression\([n, n]\)
12.11.1 Static Semantics: IsFunctionDefinition

See also: 12.2.0.2, 12.2.10.2, 12.3.1.2, 12.4.2, 12.5.2, 12.6.1, 12.7.1, 12.8.1, 12.9.1, 12.10.1, 12.12.1, 12.13.1, 12.14.2, 12.15.1, 14.1.11, 14.4.8, 14.5.8.

BitwiseANDExpression : BitwiseANDExpression & EqualityExpression
BitwiseXORExpression : BitwiseXORExpression ^ BitwiseANDExpression
BitwiseORExpression : BitwiseORExpression | BitwiseXORExpression

1. Return false.

12.11.2 Static Semantics: IsValidSimpleAssignmentTarget


BitwiseANDExpression : BitwiseANDExpression & EqualityExpression
BitwiseXORExpression : BitwiseXORExpression ^ BitwiseANDExpression
BitwiseORExpression : BitwiseORExpression | BitwiseXORExpression

1. Return false.

12.11.3 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

The production \( A @ B \), where @ is one of the bitwise operators in the productions above, is evaluated as follows:

1. Let \( lref \) be the result of evaluating \( A \).
2. Let \( lval \) be GetValue\( (lref) \).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt\( (lval) \).
4. Let \( rref \) be the result of evaluating \( B \).
5. Let \( rval \) be GetValue\( (rref) \).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt\( (rval) \).
7. Let \( lnum \) be ToInt32\( (lval) \).
8. ReturnIfAbrupt\( (lnum) \).
9. Let \( rnum \) be ToInt32\( (rval) \).
10. ReturnIfAbrupt\( (rnum) \).
11. Return the result of applying the bitwise operator @ to \( lnum \) and \( rnum \). The result is a signed 32 bit integer.

12.12 Binary Logical Operators

Syntax

LogicalANDExpression\( a, \gamma a \) :

\[
\begin{align*}
& \text{BitwiseORExpression}\{\gamma b, \gamma a\} \\
& \text{LogicalANDExpression}\{\gamma b, \gamma a\} \& \& \text{BitwiseORExpression}\{\gamma b, \gamma a\}
\end{align*}
\]

LogicalORExpression\( c, \gamma c \) :

\[
\begin{align*}
& \text{LogicalANDExpression}\{\gamma b, \gamma a\} \\
& \text{LogicalORExpression}\{\gamma b, \gamma a\} \| \text{LogicalANDExpression}\{\gamma b, \gamma a\}
\end{align*}
\]
NOTE The value produced by a `&&` or `||` operator is not necessarily of type Boolean. The value produced will always be the value of one of the two operand expressions.

12.12.1 Static Semantics: `IsFunctionDefinition`

See also: 12.2.0.2, 12.2.10.2, 12.3.1.2, 12.4.2, 12.5.2, 12.6.1, 12.7.1, 12.8.1, 12.9.1, 12.10.1, 12.11.1, 12.13.1, 12.14.2, 12.15.1, 14.1.11, 14.4.8, 14.5.8.

`LogicalANDExpression : LogicalANDExpression && BitwiseORExpression`

`LogicalORExpression : LogicalORExpression || LogicalANDExpression`

1. Return `false`.

12.12.2 Static Semantics: `IsValidSimpleAssignmentTarget`

See also: 12.2.0.3, 12.2.10.3, 12.3.1.3, 12.4.3, 12.5.3, 12.6.2, 12.7.2, 12.8.2, 12.9.2, 12.10.2, 12.11.2, 12.13.2, 12.14.3, 12.15.2.

`LogicalANDExpression : LogicalANDExpression && BitwiseORExpression`

`LogicalORExpression : LogicalORExpression || LogicalANDExpression`

1. Return `false`.

12.12.3 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

`LogicalANDExpression : LogicalANDExpression && BitwiseORExpression`

1. Let `lref` be the result of evaluating `LogicalANDExpression`.
2. Let `lval` be `GetValue(lref)`.
3. Let `lbool` be `ToBoolean(lval)`.
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(`lbool`).
5. If `lbool` is `false`, return `lval`.
6. Let `rref` be the result of evaluating `BitwiseORExpression`.
7. Return `GetValue(rref)`.

`LogicalORExpression : LogicalORExpression || LogicalANDExpression`

1. Let `lref` be the result of evaluating `LogicalORExpression`.
2. Let `lval` be `GetValue(lref)`.
3. Let `lbool` be `ToBoolean(lval)`.
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(`lbool`).
5. If `lbool` is `true`, return `lval`.
6. Let `rref` be the result of evaluating `LogicalANDExpression`.
7. Return `GetValue(rref)`.

12.13 Conditional Operator `( ? : )`

Syntax

`ConditionalExpression[? , YIELD] :
  LogicalORExpression[? , YIELD]
NOTE The grammar for a `ConditionalExpression` in ECMAScript is slightly different from that in C and Java, which each allow the second subexpression to be an `Expression` but restrict the third expression to be a `ConditionalExpression`. The motivation for this difference in ECMAScript is to allow an assignment expression to be governed by either arm of a conditional and to eliminate the confusing and fairly useless case of a comma expression as the centre expression.

12.13.1 Static Semantics: `IsFunctionDefinition`

See also: 12.2.0.2, 12.2.10.2, 12.3.1.2, 12.4.2, 12.5.2, 12.6.1, 12.7.1, 12.8.1, 12.9.1, 12.10.1, 12.11.1, 12.12.1, 12.14.2, 12.15.1, 14.1.11, 14.4.8, 14.5.8.

ConditionalExpression : LogicalORExpression ? AssignmentExpression : AssignmentExpression

1. Return `false`.

12.13.2 Static Semantics: `IsValidSimpleAssignmentTarget`


ConditionalExpression : LogicalORExpression ? AssignmentExpression : AssignmentExpression

1. Return `false`.

12.13.3 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

ConditionalExpression : LogicalORExpression ? AssignmentExpression : AssignmentExpression

1. Let `lref` be the result of evaluating `LogicalORExpression`.
2. Let `lval` be ToBoolean(GetValue(`lref`).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(`lval`).
4. If `lval` is `true`, then
   a. Let `trueRef` be the result of evaluating the first `AssignmentExpression`.
   b. Return GetValue(`trueRef`).
5. Else
   a. Let `falseRef` be the result of evaluating the second `AssignmentExpression`.
   b. Return GetValue(`falseRef`).

12.14 Assignment Operators

Syntax

AssignmentExpression[θ, Yield]

ConditionalExpression[θ, Yield] ? 
{Yield} YieldsExpression[θ0]

ArrowFunction[θ, Yield]

LeftHandSideExpression[θ, Yield] = AssignmentExpression[θ, Yield]

AssignmentOperator : one of 
* = /= %= += -= <<= >>= >>>= &= ^= |=

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12.14.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

AssignmentExpression : LeftHandSideExpression = AssignmentExpression

- It is a Syntax Error if LeftHandSideExpression is either an ObjectLiteral or an ArrayLiteral and the lexical token sequence matched by LeftHandSideExpression cannot be parsed with no tokens left over using AssignmentPattern as the goal symbol.
- If LeftHandSideExpression is either an ObjectLiteral or an ArrayLiteral and if the lexical token sequence matched by LeftHandSideExpression can be parsed with no tokens left over using AssignmentPattern as the goal symbol then the following rules are not applied. Instead, the Early Error rules for AssignmentPattern are used.
- It is a Syntax Error if LeftHandSideExpression is an IdentifierReference that can be statically determined to always resolve to a declarative environment record binding and the resolved binding is an immutable binding.
- It is an early Reference Error if LeftHandSideExpression is neither an ObjectLiteral nor an ArrayLiteral and IsValidSimpleAssignmentTarget of LeftHandSideExpression is false.

AssignmentExpression : LeftHandSideExpression AssignmentOperator AssignmentExpression

- It is a Syntax Error if the LeftHandSideExpression is an IdentifierReference that can be statically determined to always resolve to a declarative environment record binding and the resolved binding is an immutable binding.
- It is an early Reference Error if IsValidSimpleAssignmentTarget of LeftHandSideExpression is false.

12.14.2 Static Semantics: IsFunctionDefinition

See also: 12.2.0.2, 12.2.10.2, 12.3.1.2, 12.4.2, 12.5.2, 12.6.1, 12.7.1, 12.8.1, 12.9.1, 12.10.1, 12.11.1, 12.12.1, 12.13.1, 12.15.1, 14.1.11, 14.4.8, 14.5.8.

AssignmentExpression : ArrowFunction
  1. Return true.

AssignmentExpression : YieldExpression
  LeftHandSideExpression = AssignmentExpression
  LeftHandSideExpression AssignmentOperator AssignmentExpression

  1. Return false.

12.14.3 Static Semantics: IsValidSimpleAssignmentTarget

See also: 12.2.0.3, 12.2.10.3, 12.3.1.3, 12.4.3, 12.5.3, 12.6.2, 12.7.2, 12.8.2, 12.9.2, 12.10.2, 12.11.2, 12.12.2, 12.13.2, 12.15.2.

AssignmentExpression :
  YieldExpression
  ArrowFunction
  LeftHandSideExpression = AssignmentExpression
  LeftHandSideExpression AssignmentOperator AssignmentExpression

  1. Return false.
12.14.4 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

AssignmentExpression\(\gamma_{\text{prim}}\) : LeftHandSideExpression\(\gamma_{\text{prim}} =\) AssignmentExpression\(\gamma_{\text{prim}}\)

1. If \(\text{LeftHandSideExpression}\) is neither an ObjectLiteral nor an ArrayLiteral then
   a. Let \(lref\) be the result of evaluating \(\text{LeftHandSideExpression}\).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(\(lref\)).
   c. Let \(ref\) be the result of evaluating AssignmentExpression.
   d. Let \(rval\) be GetValue(\(ref\)).
   e. If IsAnonymousFunctionDefinition(\(\text{AssignmentExpression}\)) and IsIdentifierRef of \(\text{LeftHandSideExpression}\) are both true, then
      i. Let hasNameProperty be HasOwnProperty(\(rval\), "name").
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(hasNameProperty).
      iii. If hasNameProperty is false, then
         1. SetFunctionName(\(rval\), GetReferencedName(\(lref\))).
         2. Assert: SetFunctionName will not return an abrupt completion.
      f. Let \(status\) be PutValue(\(lref\), \(rval\)).
     g. ReturnIfAbrupt(\(status\)).
   h. Return \(rval\).

2. Let AssignmentPattern be the parse of the source code corresponding to \(\text{LeftHandSideExpression}\) using AssignmentPattern\(\gamma_{\text{prim}}\) as the goal symbol.
3. Let \(ref\) be the result of evaluating AssignmentExpression.
4. Let \(rval\) be GetValue(\(ref\)).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(\(rval\)).
6. If Type(\(rval\)) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
7. Let \(status\) be the result of performing DestructuringAssignmentEvaluation of AssignmentPattern using \(rval\) as the argument.
8. ReturnIfAbrupt(\(status\)).
9. Return \(rval\).

AssignmentExpression : \(\text{LeftHandSideExpression}\) AssignmentOperator AssignmentExpression

1. Let \(lref\) be the result of evaluating \(\text{LeftHandSideExpression}\).
2. Let \(lval\) be GetValue(\(lref\)).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(\(lval\)).
4. Let \(ref\) be the result of evaluating AssignmentExpression.
5. Let \(rval\) be GetValue(\(ref\)).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(\(rval\)).
7. Let operator be the @ where AssignmentOperator is @=
8. Let \(r\) be the result of applying operator @ to \(lval\) and \(rval\).
9. Let \(status\) be PutValue(\(lref\), \(r\)).
10. ReturnIfAbrupt(\(status\)).
11. Return \(r\).

NOTE When an assignment occurs within strict mode code, it is an runtime error if \(lref\) in step 1.f of the first algorithm or step 9 of the second algorithm it is an unsolvable reference. If it is, a ReferenceError exception is thrown. The LeftHandSide also may not be a reference to a data property with the attribute value {\[[Writable]\]: false}, to an accessor property with the attribute value {\[[Set]\]: undefined}, nor to a non-existent property of an object for which the IsExtensible predicate returns the value false. In these cases a TypeError exception is thrown.
12.14.5 Destructuring Assignment

Supplemental Syntax

In certain circumstances when processing the production `AssignmentExpression : LeftHandSideExpression = AssignmentExpression` the following grammar is used to refine the interpretation of `LeftHandSideExpression`.

```
AssignmentPattern[Yield]:
   ObjectAssignmentPattern[Yield]
   ArrayAssignmentPattern[Yield]

ObjectAssignmentPattern[Yield]:
   { }
   { AssignmentPropertyList[Yield] }
   { AssignmentPropertyList[Yield], }

ArrayAssignmentPattern[Yield]:
   [ Elisionopt AssignmentRestElement[Yieldopt] ]
   [ AssignmentElementList[Yield] ]
   [ AssignmentElementList[Yield], Elisionopt AssignmentRestElement[Yieldopt] ]

AssignmentPropertyList[Yield]:
   AssignmentProperty[Yield]
   AssignmentProperty[Yield], AssignmentProperty[Yield]

AssignmentElementList[Yield]:
   AssignmentElisionElement[Yield]
   AssignmentElementList[Yield], AssignmentElisionElement[Yield]

AssignmentElisionElement[Yield]:
   Elisionopt AssignmentElement[Yield]

AssignmentProperty[Yield]:
   IdentifierReference[Yield] Initializeropt
   PropertyName: AssignmentElement[Yield]

AssignmentElement[Yield]:
   DestructuringAssignmentTarget[Yield] Initializeropt

AssignmentRestElement[Yield]:
   . . . DestructuringAssignmentTarget[Yield]

DestructuringAssignmentTarget[Yield]:
   LeftHandSideExpression[Yield]
```

12.14.5.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

`AssignmentProperty : IdentifierReference Initializeropt`

- It is a Syntax Error if `IsValidSimpleAssignment` of `IdentifierReference` is `false`. 

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It is a Syntax Error if IdentifierReference statically resolves to an immutable binding.

AssignmentRestElement : ... DestructuringAssignmentTarget

It is a Syntax Error if IsValidSimpleAssignmentTarget of DestructuringAssignmentTarget is false.

DestructuringAssignmentTarget : LeftHandSideExpression

It is a Syntax Error if LeftHandSideExpression is either an ObjectLiteral or an ArrayLiteral and the lexical token sequence matched by LeftHandSideExpression cannot be parsed with no tokens left over using AssignmentPattern as the goal symbol.

It is a Syntax Error if LeftHandSideExpression is neither an ObjectLiteral nor an ArrayLiteral and IsValidSimpleAssignmentTarget(LeftHandSideExpression) is false.

It is a Syntax Error if LeftHandSideExpression is an IdentifierReference that can be statically determined to always resolve to a declarative environment record binding and the resolved binding is an immutable binding.

It is a Syntax Error if LeftHandSideExpression is CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList : (Expression,
and Expression derives a production that would produce a Syntax Error according to these rules if that production is substituted for LeftHandSideExpression. This rule is recursively applied.

NOTE The last rule means that the other rules are applied even if multiple levels of nested parentheses surround Expression.

12.14.5.2 Runtime Semantics: DestructuringAssignmentEvaluation

with parameter obj

ObjectAssignmentPattern : { }

1. Return NormalCompletion(empty).

ArrayAssignmentPattern : [ ]

1. Let iterator be GetIterator(obj).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(iterator).
3. Return NormalCompletion(empty).

ArrayAssignmentPattern : [ Elision ]

1. Let iterator be GetIterator(obj).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(iterator).
3. Return the result of performing IteratorDestructuringAssignmentEvaluation of Elision with iterator as the argument.

ArrayAssignmentPattern : [ Elision or AssignmentRestElement ]

1. Let iterator be GetIterator(obj).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(iterator).
3. If Elision is present, then
   a. Let status be the result of performing IteratorDestructuringAssignmentEvaluation of Elision with iterator as the argument.
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).

Commented [AWB2029]: TODO: should define an abstract operation for this and use it here and several other places
4. Return the result of performing IteratorDestructuringAssignmentEvaluation of AssignmentRestElement with iterator as the argument.

ArrayAssignmentPattern : [ AssignmentElementList ]
   1. Let iterator be GetIterator(obj).
   2. ReturnIfAbrupt(iterator).
   3. Return the result of performing IteratorDestructuringAssignmentEvaluation of AssignmentElementList using iterator as the argument.

ArrayAssignmentPattern : [ AssignmentElementList , Elision , AssignmentRestElement ]
   1. Let iterator be GetIterator(obj).
   2. ReturnIfAbrupt(iterator).
   3. Let status be the result of performing IteratorDestructuringAssignmentEvaluation of AssignmentElementList using iterator as the argument.
   4. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
   5. If Elision is present, then
      a. Let status be the result of performing IteratorDestructuringAssignmentEvaluation of Elision with iterator as the argument.
      b. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
   6. If AssignmentRestElement is not present, then return status.
   7. Return the result of performing IteratorDestructuringAssignmentEvaluation of AssignmentRestElement with iterator as the argument.

AssignmentPropertyList : AssignmentPropertyList , AssignmentProperty
   1. Let status be the result of performing DestructuringAssignmentEvaluation for AssignmentPropertyList using obj as the argument.
   2. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
   3. Return the result of performing DestructuringAssignmentEvaluation for AssignmentProperty using obj as the argument.

AssignmentProperty : IdentifierReference Initializer
   1. Let P be String Value of IdentifierReference.
   2. Let i be Get(obj, P).
   3. ReturnIfAbrupt(i).
   4. If Initializer is present and i is undefined, then
      a. Let defaultValue be the result of evaluating Initializer.
      b. Let v be GetValue(defaultValue).
      c. ReturnIfAbrupt(v).
   5. Let lref be ResolveBinding(P).

AssignmentProperty : PropertyName : AssignmentElement
   1. Let name be the result of evaluating PropertyName.
   2. ReturnIfAbrupt(name).
   3. Return the result of performing KeyedDestructuringAssignmentEvaluation of AssignmentElement with obj and name as the arguments.
12.14.5.3 Runtime Semantics: IteratorDestructuringAssignmentEvaluation

with parameters \( \text{iterator} \)

\( \text{AssignmentElementList} : \text{AssignmentElisionElement} \)
1. Return the result of performing IteratorDestructuringAssignmentEvaluation of \( \text{AssignmentElisionElement} \) using \( \text{iterator} \) as the argument.

\( \text{AssignmentElementList} : \text{AssignmentElementList} , \text{AssignmentElisionElement} \)
1. Let \( \text{status} \) be the result of performing IteratorDestructuringAssignmentEvaluation of \( \text{AssignmentElementList} \) using \( \text{iterator} \) as the argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{status} \)).
3. Return the result of performing IteratorDestructuringAssignmentEvaluation of \( \text{AssignmentElisionElement} \) using \( \text{iterator} \) as the argument.

\( \text{AssignmentElisionElement} : \text{AssignmentElement} \)
1. Return the result of performing IteratorDestructuringAssignmentEvaluation of \( \text{AssignmentElement} \) with \( \text{iterator} \) as the argument.

\( \text{AssignmentElisionElement} : \text{Elision AssignmentElement} \)
1. Let \( \text{status} \) be the result of performing IteratorDestructuringAssignmentEvaluation of \( \text{Elision} \) with \( \text{iterator} \) as the argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{status} \)).
3. Return the result of performing IteratorDestructuringAssignmentEvaluation of \( \text{AssignmentElement} \) with \( \text{iterator} \) as the argument.

\( \text{Elision} : , \)
1. Return IteratorStep(\( \text{iterator} \)).

\( \text{Elision} : \text{Elision} , \)
1. Let \( \text{status} \) be the result of performing IteratorDestructuringAssignmentEvaluation of \( \text{Elision} \) with \( \text{iterator} \) as the argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{status} \)).
3. Return IteratorStep(\( \text{iterator} \)).

\( \text{AssignmentElement}[^{\text{opt}}] : \text{DestructuringAssignmentTarget Initializer}[^{\text{opt}}] \)
1. If \( \text{DestructuringAssignmentTarget} \) is neither an ObjectLiteral nor an ArrayLiteral then
   a. Let \( \text{lref} \) be the result of evaluating \( \text{DestructuringAssignmentTarget} \).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{lref} \)).
2. Let \( \text{next} \) be IteratorStep(\( \text{iterator} \)).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{next} \)).
4. If \( \text{next} \) is \text{false}, then let \( \text{v} \) be \text{undefined}
5. Else
   a. Let \( \text{v} \) be IteratorValue(\( \text{next} \)).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{v} \)).
6. If \( \text{Initializer} \) is present and \( \text{v} \) is \text{undefined}, then
   a. Let \( \text{defaultValue} \) be the result of evaluating \( \text{Initializer} \).
   b. Let \( \text{v} \) be GetValue(\( \text{defaultValue} \)).
c. ReturnIfAbrupt(v).

7. If DestructuringAssignmentTarget is an ObjectLiteral or an ArrayLiteral then
   a. Let nestedAssignmentPattern be the parse of the source code corresponding to
      DestructuringAssignmentTarget using either AssignmentPattern or AssignmentPattern[Yield] as
      the goal symbol depending upon whether this AssignmentElement has the Yield parameter.
   b. If Type(v) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
   c. Return the result of performing DestructuringAssignmentEvaluation of
      nestedAssignmentPattern with v as the argument.


NOTE Left to right evaluation order is maintained by evaluating a DestructuringAssignmentTarget that is not a
destructuring pattern prior to accessing the iterator or evaluating the Initializer.

AssignmentRestElement : . . . DestructuringAssignmentTarget

1. Let lref be the result of evaluating DestructuringAssignmentTarget.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(lref).
3. Let A be ArrayCreate(0).
4. Let n = 0;
5. Repeat
   a. Let next be IteratorStep(iterator).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(next).
   c. If next is false, then
      i. Return PutValue(lref, A).
   d. Let nextValue be IteratorValue(next).
   e. ReturnIfAbrupt(nextValue).
   f. Let defineStatus be CreateDataPropertyOrThrow(A, ToString(ToUint32(n)), nextValue).
   g. ReturnIfAbrupt(defineStatus).
   h. Increment n by 1.

12.14.5.4 Runtime Semantics: KeyedDestructuringAssignmentEvaluation

with parameters obj and propertyName

AssignmentElement [ as ] : DestructuringAssignmentTarget Initializer\_opt

1. Let v be Get(obj, propertyName).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(v).
3. If Initializer is present and v is undefined, then
   a. Let defaultValue be the result of evaluating Initializer.
   b. Let v be GetValue(defaultValue)
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(v).
4. If DestructuringAssignmentTarget is an ObjectLiteral or an ArrayLiteral then
   a. Let AssignmentPattern be the parse of the source code corresponding to
      DestructuringAssignmentTarget using either AssignmentPattern or AssignmentPattern[Yield] as
      the goal symbol depending upon whether this AssignmentElement has the Yield parameter.
   b. If Type(v) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
   c. Return the result of performing DestructuringAssignmentEvaluation of AssignmentPattern with
      v as the argument.
5. Let lref be the result of evaluating DestructuringAssignmentTarget.

Commented [AW30]: Note that indices wrap. For example consider:
[...] { 4294967293: "x", length: Math.pow(2,32)-2]
12.15 Comma Operator ( , )

Syntax
Expression[ , Yield ]:
  AssignmentExpression, Yield
  Expression[ , Yield ], AssignmentExpression

12.15.1 Static Semantics: IsFunctionDefinition

See also: 12.2.0.2, 12.2.10.2, 12.3.1.2, 12.4.2, 12.5.2, 12.6.1, 12.7.1, 12.8.1, 12.9.1, 12.10.1, 12.11.1, 12.12.1, 12.13.1, 12.14.2, 14.1.11, 14.4.8, 14.5.8.

Expression : Expression , AssignmentExpression
  1. Return false.

12.15.2 Static Semantics: IsValidSimpleAssignmentTarget


Expression : Expression , AssignmentExpression
  1. Return false.

12.15.3 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

Expression : Expression , AssignmentExpression
  1. Let lref be the result of evaluating Expression.
  2. ReturnIfAbrupt(GetValue(lref)).
  3. Let rref be the result of evaluating AssignmentExpression.
  4. Return GetValue(rref).

NOTE GetValue must be called even though its value is not used because it may have observable side-effects.
13 ECMAScript Language: Statements and Declarations

Syntax

Statement(\[Yield, Return\]):
  BlockStatement(\[Yield, Return\])
  VariableStatement(\[Yield\])
  EmptyStatement
  ExpressionStatement(\[Yield\])
  IfStatement(\[Yield, Return\])
  BreakableStatement(\[Yield, Return\])
  ContinueStatement(\[Yield, Return\])
  BreakStatement(\[Yield\])
  WithStatement(\[Yield\])
  LabelledStatement(\[Yield, Return\])
  TryStatement(\[Yield\])
  ReturnStatement
  DebuggerStatement

Declaration(\[Yield, Default\]):
  FunctionDeclaration(\[Yield, Return\])
  GeneratorDeclaration(\[Yield, Return\])
  ClassDeclaration(\[Yield, Return\])
  LexicalDeclaration(\[In, Yield\])

BreakableStatement(\[Yield, Return\]):
  IterationStatement(\[Yield, Return\])
  SwitchStatement(\[Yield, Return\])

13.0 Statement Semantics

13.0.1 Static Semantics: VarDeclaredNames


Statement:
  EmptyStatement
  ExpressionStatement
  ContinueStatement
  BreakStatement
  ReturnStatement
  ThrowStatement
  DebuggerStatement
1. Return a new empty List.

13.0.2 Static Semantics: VarScopedDeclarations

Statement :
   EmptyStatement
   ExpressionStatement
   ContinueStatement
   BreakStatement
   ReturnStatement
   ThrowStatement
   DebuggerStatement

1. Return a new empty List.

13.0.3 Runtime Semantics: LabelledEvaluation

With argument labelSet.

See also: 13.6.1.2, 13.6.2.2, 13.6.3.3, 13.6.4.6, 13.12.12.

BreakableStatement : IterationStatement

1. Let stmtResult be the result of performing LabelledEvaluation of IterationStatement with argument labelSet.
2. If stmtResult.[[type]] is break and stmtResult.[[target]] is empty, then
   a. If stmtResult.[[value]] is empty, then let stmtResult be NormalCompletion(undefined).
      b. Else, let stmtResult be NormalCompletion(stmtResult.[[value]])
3. Return stmtResult.

BreakableStatement : SwitchStatement

1. Let stmtResult be the result of evaluating SwitchStatement.
2. If stmtResult.[[type]] is break and stmtResult.[[target]] is empty, then
   a. If stmtResult.[[value]] is empty, then let stmtResult be NormalCompletion(undefined).
      b. Else, let stmtResult be NormalCompletion(stmtResult.[[value]])
3. Return stmtResult.

NOTE A BreakableStatement is one that can be exited via an unlabelled BreakStatement.

13.0.4 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

BreakableStatement : IterationStatement
   SwitchStatement

1. Let newLabelSet be a new empty List.
2. Return the result of performing LabelledEvaluation of this BreakableStatement with argument newLabelSet.

13.1 Block

Syntax

BlockStatement[Yield Return] :
   Block[Yield Return]

Block[Yield Return] :
   { StatementList[Yield Return] }
13.1.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

Block : { StatementList }

- It is a Syntax Error if the LexicallyDeclaredNames of StatementList contains any duplicate entries.
- It is a Syntax Error if any element of the LexicallyDeclaredNames of StatementList also occurs in the VarDeclaredNames of StatementList.

13.1.2 Static Semantics: LexicallyDeclaredNames

See also: 13.11.2, 13.12.4, 14.1.14, 14.2.10, 15.1.3, 15.2.0.10.

Block : { }

1. Return a new empty List.

StatementList : StatementList StatementListItem

1. Let names be LexicallyDeclaredNames of StatementList.
2. Append to names the elements of the LexicallyDeclaredNames of StatementListItem.
3. Return names.

StatementListItem : Statement

1. If Statement is Statement : LabelledStatement, then return LexicallyDeclaredNames of Statement.
2. Return a new empty List.

StatementListItem : Declaration

1. Return the BoundNames of Declaration.

13.1.3 Static Semantics: LexicallyScopedDeclarations

See also: 13.11.3, 13.12.5, 14.1.15, 14.2.11, 15.1.4, 15.2.0.11.

StatementList : StatementList StatementListItem

1. Let declarations be LexicallyScopedDeclarations of StatementList.
2. Append to declarations the elements of the LexicallyScopedDeclarations of StatementListItem.
3. Return declarations.

StatementListItem : Statement

1. If Statement is Statement : LabelledStatement, then return LexicallyScopedDeclarations of Statement.
2. Return a new empty List.
StatementListItem : Declaration
  1. Return a new List containing Declaration.

13.1.4 Static Semantics: TopLevelLexicallyDeclaredNames

See also: 13.12.6.

StatementList : StatementList StatementListItem
  1. Let names be TopLevelLexicallyDeclaredNames of StatementList.
  2. Append to names the elements of the TopLevelLexicallyDeclaredNames of StatementListItem.
  3. Return names.

StatementListItem : Statement
  1. Return a new empty List.

StatementListItem : Declaration
  1. If Declaration is Declaration : FunctionDeclaration, then return a new empty List.
  2. If Declaration is Declaration : GeneratorDeclaration, then return a new empty List.
  3. Return the BoundNames of Declaration.

NOTE: At the top level of a function, or script, function declarations are treated like var declarations rather than like lexical declarations.

13.1.5 Static Semantics: TopLevelLexicallyScopedDeclarations

See also: 13.12.7.

Block : { }
  1. Return a new empty List.

StatementList : StatementList StatementListItem
  1. Let declarations be TopLevelLexicallyScopedDeclarations of StatementList.
  2. Append to declarations the elements of the TopLevelLexicallyScopedDeclarations of StatementListItem.
  3. Return declarations.

StatementListItem : Statement
  1. Return a new empty List.

StatementListItem : Declaration
  1. If Declaration is Declaration : FunctionDeclaration, then return a new empty List.
  2. If Declaration is Declaration : GeneratorDeclaration, then return a new empty List.
  3. Return a new List containing Declaration.

13.1.6 Static Semantics: TopLevelVarDeclaredNames

See also: 13.12.8.
Block : {  }  
1. Return a new empty List.

StatementList : StatementList StatementListItem  
1. Let names be TopLevelVarDeclaredNames of StatementList.
2. Append to names the elements of the TopLevelVarDeclaredNames of StatementListItem.
3. Return names.

StatementListItem : Declaration  
1. If Declaration is Declaration : FunctionDeclaration, then return the LexicallyDeclaredNames of Declaration.
2. If Declaration is Declaration : GeneratorDeclaration, then return the LexicallyDeclaredNames of Declaration.
3. Return a new empty List.

StatementListItem : Statement  
1. If Statement is Statement : LabelledStatement, then return TopLevelVarDeclaredNames of Statement.
2. Return VarDeclaredNames of Statement.

NOTE At the top level of a function or script, inner function declarations are treated like var declarations.

13.1.7 Static Semantics: TopLevelVarScopedDeclarations

See also: 13.12.9.

Block : {  }  
1. Return a new empty List.

StatementList : StatementList StatementListItem  
1. Let declarations be TopLevelVarScopedDeclarations of StatementList.
2. Append to declarations the elements of the TopLevelVarScopedDeclarations of StatementListItem.
3. Return declarations.

StatementListItem : Statement  
1. If Statement is Statement : LabelledStatement, then TopLevelVarScopedDeclarations of Statement.
2. Return VarScopedDeclarations of Statement.

StatementListItem : Declaration  
1. If Declaration is Declaration : FunctionDeclaration, then return a new List containing FunctionDeclaration.
2. If Declaration is Declaration : GeneratorDeclaration, then return a new List containing GeneratorDeclaration.
3. Return a new empty List.
13.1.8  Static Semantics: VarDeclaredNames


**Block : { }**
1. Return a new empty List.

**StatementList : StatementList StatementListItemAt**
1. Let names be VarDeclaredNames of StatementList.
2. Append to names the elements of the VarDeclaredNames of StatementListItemAt.
3. Return names.

**StatementListItemAt : Declaration**
1. Return a new empty List.

13.1.9  Static Semantics: VarScopedDeclarations


**Block : { }**
1. Return a new empty List.

**StatementList : StatementList StatementListItemAt**
1. Let declarations be VarScopedDeclarations of StatementList.
2. Append to declarations the elements of the VarScopedDeclarations of StatementListItemAt.
3. Return declarations.

**StatementListItemAt : Declaration**
1. Return a new empty List.

13.1.10  Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

**Block : { }**
1. Return NormalCompletion(undefined).

**Block : { StatementList }**
1. Let oldEnv be the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment.
2. Let blockEnv be NewDeclarativeEnvironment(oldEnv).
3. Perform BlockDeclarationInstantiation(StatementList, blockEnv).
4. Set the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment to blockEnv.
5. Let blockValue be the result of evaluating StatementList.
6. Set the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment to oldEnv.
7. If blockValue.[[type]] is normal and blockValue.[[value]] is empty, then
   a. Return NormalCompletion(undefined).
8. Return blockValue.
NOTE No matter how control leaves the Block the LexicalEnvironment is always restored to its former state.

StatementList : StatementList StatementListItem
1. Let sl be the result of evaluating StatementList.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(sl).
3. Let s be the result of evaluating StatementListItem.
4. If s.[[type]] is throw, return s.
5. If s.[[value]] is empty, let V = sl.[[value]], otherwise let V = s.[[value]].
6. Return Completion{[[type]]: s.[[type]], [[value]]: V, [[target]]: s.[[target]]}.

NOTE Steps 5 and 6 of the above algorithm ensure that the value of a StatementList is the value of the last value producing Statement in the StatementList. For example, the following calls to the eval function all return the value 1:

```
 eval("1; ; ; ; ")
 eval("1; {}")
 eval("1; var a;")
```

13.1.11 Runtime Semantics: BlockDeclarationInstantiation( code, env )

NOTE When a Block or CaseBlock production is evaluated a new Declarative Environment Record is created and bindings for each block scoped variable, constant, function, generator function, or class declared in the block are instantiated in the environment record.

BlockDeclarationInstantiation is performed as follows using arguments code and env. code is the grammar production corresponding to the body of the block. env is the declarative environment record in which bindings are to be created.

1. Let declarations be the LexicallyScopedDeclarations of code.
2. Let functionsToListInitialize be an empty List.
3. For each element d in declarations do
   a. If d is a GeneratorDeclaration production or a FunctionDeclaration production, then
      i. Let fn be the sole element of the BoundNames of d
      ii. Let fo be the result of performing InstantiateFunctionObject for d with argument env.
      iii. Call env's InitializeBinding concrete method passing fn, and fo as the arguments.
   b. Else, for each element dn of the BoundNames of d do
      i. If IsConstantDeclaration of d is true, then
         1. Call env's CreateImmutableBinding concrete method passing dn as the argument.
      ii. Else,
         1. Let status be the result of calling env's CreateMutableBinding concrete method passing dn and false as the arguments.
         2. Assert: status is never an abrupt completion.

13.2 Declarations and the Variable Statement

13.2.1 Let and Const Declarations

NOTE let and const declarations define variables that are scoped to the running execution context's LexicalEnvironment. The variables are created when their containing lexical environment is instantiated but may not be accessed in any way until the variable's LexicalBinding is evaluated. A variable defined by a LexicalBinding with an Initializer is assigned the value of its Initializer's AssignmentExpression when the LexicalBinding is evaluated, not when the variable is created. If a LexicalBinding in a let declaration does not have an Initializer the variable is assigned the value undefined when the LexicalBinding is evaluated.
Synta

LexicalDeclaration\( n \) \( \text{yield} \):
  LetOrConst BindingList\( n \) \( \text{yield} \);

LetOrConst:
  let
  const

BindingList\( n \) \( \text{yield} \):
  LexicalBinding\( n \) \( \text{yield} \)
  BindingList\( n \) \( \text{yield} \), LexicalBinding\( n \) \( \text{yield} \)

LexicalBinding\( n \) \( \text{yield} \):
  BindingIdentifier\( n \) \( \text{yield} \), Initializer\( n \) \( \text{yield} \)\( \text{opt} \)
  BindingPattern\( n \) \( \text{yield} \), Initializer\( n \) \( \text{yield} \)

13.2.1.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

LexicalDeclaration : LetOrConst BindingList ;
  - It is a Syntax Error if the BoundNames of BindingList contains "let".
  - It is a Syntax Error if the BoundNames of BindingList contains any duplicate entries.

LexicalBinding : BindingIdentifier Initializer\( \text{opt} \)
  - It is a Syntax Error if Initializer is not present and IsConstantDeclaration of the LexicalDeclaration containing this production is true.

13.2.1.2 Static Semantics: BoundNames

See also: 12.1.2, 13.6.4.2, 14.1.3, 14.2.2.2, 14.4.2, 14.5.2, 15.2.1.2, 15.2.2.1.

LexicalDeclaration : LetOrConst BindingList ;
  1. Return the BoundNames of BindingList.

BindingList : BindingList , LexicalBinding
  1. Let names be the BoundNames of BindingList.
  2. Append to names the elements of the BoundNames of LexicalBinding.
  3. Return names.

LexicalBinding : BindingIdentifier Initializer\( \text{opt} \)
  1. Return the BoundNames of BindingIdentifier.

LexicalBinding : BindingPattern Initializer
  1. Return the BoundNames of BindingPattern.

13.2.1.3 Static Semantics: IsConstantDeclaration

See also: 14.1.8, 14.4.5, 14.5.5.
LexicalDeclaration : LetOrConst BindingList ;
1. Return IsConstantDeclaration of LetOrConst.

LetOrConst : let
1. Return false.

LetOrConst : const
1. Return true.

13.2.1.4 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

LexicalDeclaration : LetOrConst BindingList ;
1. Let next be the result of evaluating BindingList.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(next).
3. Return NormalCompletion(empty).

BindingList : BindingList , LexicalBinding
1. Let next be the result of evaluating BindingList.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(next).
3. Return the result of evaluating LexicalBinding.

LexicalBinding : BindingIdentifier
1. Let env be the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment.
2. Return the result of performing BindingInitialization for BindingIdentifier passing undefined and env as the arguments.

NOTE A static semantics rule ensures that this form of LexicalBinding never occurs in a const declaration.

LexicalBinding : BindingIdentifier Initializer
1. Let rhs be the result of evaluating Initializer.
2. Let value be GetValue(rhs).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(value).
4. If IsAnonymousFunctionDefinition(Initializer) is true, then
   a. Let hasOwnProperty be HasOwnProperty(value, "name").
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(hasOwnProperty).
   c. If hasOwnProperty is false, then
      i. SetFunctionName(value, StringValue(BindingIdentifier)).
   ii. Assert: SetFunctionName will not return an abrupt completion.
5. Let env be the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment.
6. Return the result of performing BindingInitialization for BindingIdentifier passing value and env as the arguments.

LexicalBinding : BindingPattern Initializer
1. Let rhs be the result of evaluating Initializer.
2. Let value be GetValue(rhs).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(value).
4. If Type(value) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
5. Let env be the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment.
6. Return the result of performing BindingInitialization for BindingPattern using value and env as the arguments.

13.2.2 Variable Statement

NOTE A var statement declares variables that are scoped to the running execution context’s VariableEnvironment. Var variables are created when their containing Lexical Environment is instantiated and are initialized to undefined when created. Within the scope of any VariableEnvironment a common Identifier may appear in more than one VariableDeclaration but those declarations collective define only one variable. A variable defined by a VariableDeclaration with an Initializer is assigned the value of its Initializer’s AssignmentExpression when the VariableDeclaration is executed, not when the variable is created.

Syntax

VariableStatement[Yield] : var VariableDeclarationList[In, ?, Yield];

VariableDeclarationList[In, ?, Yield] :
    VariableDeclaration[In, ?, Yield]
    VariableDeclarationList[In, ?, Yield] , VariableDeclaration[In, ?, Yield]

VariableDeclaration[In, ?, Yield] :
    BindingIdentifier[In, ?, Yield] Initializer[In, ?, Yield]
    BindingPattern[In, ?, Yield] Initializer[In, ?, Yield]

13.2.2.1 Static Semantics: BoundNames

See also: 13.2.1.2, 12.1.2, 13.6.4.2, 14.1.3, 14.2.2, 14.4.2, 14.5.2, 15.2.1.2, 15.2.2.1.

VariableDeclarationList[Yield] : [VariableDeclarationList[Yield] , VariableDeclaration]
    1. Let names be BoundNames of VariableDeclarationList.
    2. Append to names the elements of BoundNames of VariableDeclaration.
    3. Return names.

VariableDeclaration[In, ?, Yield] : [BindingIdentifier[In, ?, Yield] Initializer[In, ?, Yield]]
    1. Return the BoundNames of BindingIdentifier.

VariableDeclaration[In, ?, Yield] : [BindingPattern Initializer[In, ?, Yield]]
    1. Return the BoundNames of BindingPattern.

13.2.2.2 Static Semantics: VarDeclaredNames

See also: 13.0.1, 13.1.8, 13.5.2, 13.6.1.1, 13.6.2.1, 13.6.3.1, 13.6.4.3, 14.1.17, 14.2.13, 15.1.5, 15.2.0.13.

VariableStatement : var VariableDeclarationList
    1. Return BoundNames of VariableDeclarationList.
13.2.2.3  Static Semantics: VarScopedDeclarations


VariableDeclarationList : VariableDeclaration
   1. Return a new List containing VariableDeclaration.

VariableDeclarationList : VariableDeclarationList , VariableDeclaration
   1. Let declarations be VarScopedDeclarations of VariableDeclarationList.
   2. Append VariableDeclaration to declarations.
   3. Return declarations.

13.2.2.4  Runtime Semantics: BindingInitialization

With arguments value and environment.

See also: 12.1.4, 12.2.4.2.2, 13.2.3.5, 13.14.4.

NOTE undefined is passed for environment to indicate that a PutValue operation should be used to assign the initialization value. This is the case for var statements and the formal parameter lists of some non-strict functions (see 9.2.13). In those cases a lexical binding is hoisted and preinitialized prior to evaluation of its initializer.

VariableDeclaration : BindingIdentifier
   1. Return the result of performing BindingInitialization for BindingIdentifier passing value and undefined as the arguments.

VariableDeclaration : BindingIdentifier Initializer
   1. Return the result of performing BindingInitialization for BindingIdentifier passing value and undefined as the arguments.

VariableDeclaration : BindingPattern Initializer
   1. Return the result of performing BindingInitialization for BindingPattern passing value and undefined as the arguments.

13.2.2.5  Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

VariableStatement : var VariableDeclarationList ;
   1. Let next be the result of evaluating VariableDeclarationList.
   2. ReturnIfAbrupt(next).
   3. Return NormalCompletion( empty).

VariableDeclarationList : VariableDeclarationList , VariableDeclaration
   1. Let next be the result of evaluating VariableDeclarationList.
   2. ReturnIfAbrupt(next).
   3. Return the result of evaluating VariableDeclaration.
VariableDeclaration : BindingIdentifier
  1. Return NormalCompletion(empty).

VariableDeclaration : BindingIdentifier Initializer
  1. Let rhs be the result of evaluating Initializer.
  2. Let value be GetValue(rhs).
  3. ReturnIfAbrupt(value).
  4. If IsAnonymousFunctionDefinition(Initializer) is true, then
     a. Let hasOwnProperty be HasOwnProperty(value, "name").
     b. ReturnIfAbrupt(hasOwnProperty).
     c. If hasOwnProperty is false, then
        i. Perform SetFunctionName(value, StringValue(BindingIdentifier)).
        ii. Assert: SetFunctionName will not return an abrupt completion.
  5. Return the result of performing BindingInitialization for BindingIdentifier passing value and undefined as the arguments.

NOTE If a VariableDeclaration is nested within a with statement and the Identifier in the VariableDeclaration is the same as a property name of the binding object of the with statement's object environment record, then step 5 will assign value to the property instead of assigning to the VariableEnvironment binding of the Identifier.

VariableDeclaration : BindingPattern Initializer
  1. Let rhs be the result of evaluating Initializer.
  2. Let rval be GetValue(rhs).
  3. ReturnIfAbrupt(rval).
  4. If Type(rval) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
  5. Return the result of performing BindingInitialization for BindingPattern passing rval and undefined as arguments.

13.2.3 Destructuring Binding Patterns

Syntax

VariableDeclaration : BindingIdentifier
ObjectBindingPattern [Yield, GeneratorParameter] [Yield, GeneratorParameter]
ArrayBindingPattern [Yield, GeneratorParameter]

ObjectBindingPattern [Yield, GeneratorParameter] :
  { [Yield, GeneratorParameter] }
  { BindingPropertyList [Yield, GeneratorParameter] }
  { BindingPropertyList [Yield, GeneratorParameter], }

ArrayBindingPattern [Yield, GeneratorParameter] :
  [ Elisionopt BindingRestElement[Yield, GeneratorParameter]opt ]
  [ BindingElementList[Yield, GeneratorParameter] ]
  [ Elisionopt BindingRestElement[Yield, GeneratorParameter]opt , Elisionopt BindingRestElement[Yield, GeneratorParameter]opt ]

BindingPropertyList[Yield, GeneratorParameter] :
  BindingProperty[Yield, GeneratorParameter]
  BindingPropertyList[Yield, GeneratorParameter] , BindingProperty[Yield, GeneratorParameter]
BindingElementList[Yield, GeneratorParameter] :
  BindingElisionElement[Yield, ?GeneratorParameter] ,
  BindingElementList[Yield, ?GeneratorParameter] ,
  BindingElisionElement[Yield, ?GeneratorParameter]

BindingElisionElement[Yield, GeneratorParameter] :
  Elisionopt BindingElement[Yield, ?GeneratorParameter]

BindingProperty[Yield, GeneratorParameter] :
  SimpleNameBinding[Yield, ?GeneratorParameter]

BindingElement[Yield, GeneratorParameter] :
  SimpleNameBinding[Yield, ?GeneratorParameter]
  [GeneratorParameter] BindingPattern[Yield, GeneratorParameter] Initializer[opt]
  [-GeneratorParameter] BindingPattern[Yield, GeneratorParameter] Initializer[opt], Yield[opt]

SimpleNameBinding[Yield, GeneratorParameter] :
  [GeneratorParameter] BindingIdentifier[Yield, Initializer[opt]
  [-GeneratorParameter] BindingIdentifier[Yield, Initializer[opt], Yield[opt]

BindingRestElement[Yield, GeneratorParameter] :
  [GeneratorParameter] . . . BindingIdentifier[Yield]
  [-GeneratorParameter] . . . BindingIdentifier[Yield]

13.2.3.1 Static Semantics: BoundNames

See also: 13.2.1.2, 13.2.2.1, 13.6.4.2, 14.1.3, 14.2.2, 14.4.2, 14.5.2, 15.2.1.2, 15.2.2.1.

ObjectBindingPattern : { }
  1. Return an empty List.

ArrayBindingPattern : [ Elisionopt ]
  1. Return an empty List.

ArrayBindingPattern : [ ElisionoptBindingRestElement ]
  1. Return the BoundNames of BindingRestElement.

ArrayBindingPattern : [ BindingElementList , Elisionopt ]
  1. Return the BoundNames of BindingElementList.

ArrayBindingPattern : [ BindingElementList , Elisionopt BindingRestElement ]
  1. Let names be BoundNames of BindingElementList.
  2. Append to names the elements of BoundNames of BindingRestElement.
  3. Return names.

BindingPropertyList : BindingPropertyList , BindingProperty
  1. Let names be BoundNames of BindingPropertyList.
  2. Append to names the elements of BoundNames of BindingProperty.
  3. Return names.
BindingElementList : BindingElementList , BindingElisionElement
   1. Let names be BoundNames of BindingElementList.
   2. Append to names the elements of BoundNames of BindingElisionElement.
   3. Return names.

BindingElisionElement : Elisionopt BindingElement
   1. Return BoundNames of BindingElement.

BindingProperty : PropertyName : BindingElement
   1. Return the BoundNames of BindingElement.

SimpleNameBinding : BindingIdentifier Initializeropt
   1. Return the BoundNames of BindingIdentifier.

BindingElement : BindingPattern Initializeropt
   1. Return the BoundNames of BindingPattern.

13.2.3.2 Static Semantics: ContainsExpression

See also: 14.1.5, 14.2.4.

ObjectBindingPattern : { }
   1. Return false.

ArrayBindingPattern : [ Elisionopt ]
   1. Return false.

ArrayBindingPattern : [ Elisionopt BindingRestElement ]
   1. Return false.

ArrayBindingPattern : [ BindingElementList , Elisionopt ]
   1. Return ContainsExpression of BindingElementList.

ArrayBindingPattern : [ BindingElementList , Elisionopt BindingRestElement ]
   1. Return ContainsExpression of BindingElementList.

BindingPropertyList : BindingPropertyList , BindingProperty
   1. Let has be ContainsExpression of BindingPropertyList.
   2. If has is true, return true.
   3. Return ContainsExpression of BindingProperty.

BindingElementList : BindingElementList , BindingElisionElement
   1. Let has be ContainsExpression of BindingElementList.
   2. If has is true, return true.
   3. Return ContainsExpression of BindingElisionElement.
13.2.3.3 Static Semantics: HasInitializer

See also: 13.2.3.3, 14.1.7, 14.2.7.

13.2.3.4 Static Semantics: IsSimpleParameterList

See also: 14.1.11, 14.2.8.
**13.2.3.5 Runtime Semantics: BindingInitialization**

With parameters `value` and `environment`.

See also: 12.1.4, 12.2.4.2.2, 13.2.2.4, 13.14.4.

NOTE When `undefined` is passed for `environment` it indicates that a `PutValue` operation should be used to assign the initialization value. This is the case for formal parameter lists of non-strict functions. In that case the formal parameter bindings are preinitialized in order to deal with the possibility of multiple parameters with the same name.

**BindingPattern : ObjectBindingPattern**

1. Assert: `Type(value)` is Object
2. Return the result of performing `BindingInitialization` for `ObjectBindingPattern` using `value` and `environment` as arguments.

**BindingPattern : ArrayBindingPattern**

1. Assert: `Type(value)` is Object
2. Let `iterator` be `GetIterator(value)`.
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(`iterator`).
4. Return the result of performing `IteratorBindingInitialization` for `ArrayBindingPattern` using `iterator`, and `environment` as arguments.

**ObjectBindingPattern : {}**

1. Return `NormalCompletion(empty)`.

**BindingPropertyList : BindingPropertyList , BindingProperty**

1. Let `status` be the result of performing `BindingInitialization` for `BindingPropertyList` using `value` and `environment` as arguments.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`status`).
3. Return the result of performing `BindingInitialization` for `BindingProperty` using `value` and `environment` as arguments.

**BindingProperty : SingleNameBinding**

1. Let `name` be the string that is the only element of `BoundNames` of `SingleNameBinding`.
2. Return the result of performing `KeyedBindingInitialization` for `SingleNameBinding` using `value`, `environment`, and `name` as the arguments.

**BindingProperty : PropertyName : BindingElement**

1. Let `P` be the result of evaluating `PropertyName`
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`P`).
3. Return the result of performing `KeyedBindingInitialization` for `BindingElement` using `value`, `environment`, and `P` as arguments.
13.2.3.6 Runtime Semantics: IteratorBindingInitialization

With parameters iterator, and environment.

See also: 14.1.20, 14.2.15.

NOTE When undefined is passed for environment it indicates that a PutValue operation should be used to assign the initialization value. This is the case for formal parameter lists of non-strict functions, in that case the formal parameter bindings are preinitialized in order to deal with the possibility of multiple parameters with the same name.

ArrayBindingPattern : [ ]
1. Return NormalCompletion(empty).

ArrayBindingPattern : [ Elision ]
1. Return the result of performing IteratorDestructuringAssignmentEvaluation of Elision with iterator as the argument.

ArrayBindingPattern : [ Elisionopt BindingRestElement ]
1. If Elision is present, then
   a. Let status be the result of performing IteratorDestructuringAssignmentEvaluation of Elision with iterator as the argument.
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
2. Return the result of performing IteratorBindingInitialization for BindingRestElement using iterator and environment as arguments.

ArrayBindingPattern : [ BindingElementList ]
1. Return the result of performing IteratorBindingInitialization for BindingElementList using iterator and environment as arguments.

ArrayBindingPattern : [ BindingElementList , ]
1. Return the result of performing IteratorBindingInitialization for BindingElementList using iterator and environment as arguments.

ArrayBindingPattern : [ BindingElementList , Elision ]
1. Let status be the result of performing IteratorBindingInitialization for BindingElementList using iterator and environment as arguments.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
3. Return the result of performing IteratorDestructuringAssignmentEvaluation of Elision with iterator as the argument.

ArrayBindingPattern : [ BindingElementList , Elisionopt BindingRestElement ]
1. Let status be the result of performing IteratorBindingInitialization for BindingElementList using iterator and environment as arguments.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
3. If Elision is present, then
   a. Let status be the result of performing IteratorDestructuringAssignmentEvaluation of Elision with iterator as the argument.
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
4. Return the result of performing `IteratorBindingInitialization` for `BindingRestElement` using `iterator` and `environment` as arguments.

`BindingElementList` : `BindingElisionElement`

1. Return the result of performing `IteratorBindingInitialization` for `BindingElisionElement` using `iterator` and `environment` as arguments.

`BindingElementList` : `BindingElementList` , `BindingElisionElement`

1. Let `status` be the result of performing `IteratorBindingInitialization` for `BindingElementList` using `iterator` and `environment` as arguments.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`status`).
3. Return the result of performing `IteratorBindingInitialization` for `BindingElisionElement` using `iterator` and `environment` as arguments.

`BindingElisionElement` : `BindingElement`

1. Return the result of performing `IteratorBindingInitialization` of `BindingElement` with `iterator` and `environment` as arguments.

`BindingElisionElement` : `Elision BindingElement`

1. Let `status` be the result of performing `IteratorDestructuringAssignmentEvaluation` of `Elision` with `iterator` as the argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`status`).
3. Return the result of performing `IteratorBindingInitialization` of `BindingElement` with `iterator` and `environment` as arguments.

`BindingElement` : `SingleNameBinding`

1. Return the result of performing `IteratorBindingInitialization` for `SingleNameBinding` using `iterator` and `environment` as the arguments.

`SingleNameBinding` : `BindingIdentifier Initializer`

1. Let `next` be `IteratorStep`(`iterator`).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`next`).
3. If `next` is `false`, then let `v` be `undefined`
4. Else
   a. Let `v` be `IteratorValue`(`next`).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(`v`).
5. If `Initializer` is present and `v` is `undefined`, then
   a. Let `defaultValue` be the result of evaluating `Initializer`.
   b. Let `v` be `GetValue`(`defaultValue`).
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(`v`).
   d. If IsAnonymousFunctionDefinition(`Initializer`) is `true`, then
      i. Let `hasOwnProperty` be `HasOwnProperty`(`v`, "name").
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(`hasOwnProperty`).
      iii. If `hasOwnProperty` is `false`, then
         1. Set `FunctionName`(`v`, `StringValue`(`BindingIdentifier`)).
         2. Assert: `SetFunctionName` will not return an abrupt completion.
6. Return the result of performing `BindingInitialization` for `BindingIdentifier` passing `v` and `environment` as arguments.
BindingElement : BindingPattern Initializer

1. Let next be IteratorStep(iterator).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(next).
3. If next is false, then let v be undefined
4. Else
   a. Let v be IteratorValue(next).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(v).
5. If Initializer is present and v is undefined, then
   a. Let defaultValue be the result of evaluating Initializer.
   b. Let v be GetValue(defaultValue)
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(v).
6. If Type(v) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
7. Return the result of performing BindingInitialization of BindingPattern with v and environment as the arguments.

BindingRestElement : ... BindingIdentifier

1. Let A be ArrayCreate(0).
2. Let n=0.
3. Repeat,
   a. Let next be IteratorStep(iterator).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(next).
   c. If next is false, then
      i. Return the result of performing KeyedBindingInitialization for BindingIdentifier using A and environment as arguments.
   d. Let nextValue be IteratorValue(next).
   e. ReturnIfAbrupt(nextValue).
   f. Let defineStatus be CreateDataPropertyOrThrow(A, ToString(ToUint32(n)), nextValue).
   g. ReturnIfAbrupt(defineStatus).
   h. Increment n by 1.

13.2.3.7 Runtime Semantics: KeyedBindingInitialization

With parameters obj, environment, and propertyName.

NOTE When undefined is passed for environment it indicates that a PutValue operation should be used to assign the initialization value. This is the case for formal parameter lists of non-strict functions. In that case the formal parameter bindings are preinitialized in order to deal with the possibility of multiple parameters with the same name.

BindingElement : BindingPattern Initializer

1. Let v be Get(obj, propertyName).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(v).
3. If Initializer is present and v is undefined, then
   a. Let defaultValue be the result of evaluating Initializer.
   b. Let v be GetValue(defaultValue)
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(v).
4. If Type(v) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
5. Return the result of performing KeyedBindingInitialization for BindingPattern passing v and environment as arguments.
SingleNameBinding : BindingIdentifier Initializeropt

1. Let v be Get(obj, propertyName).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(v).
3. If Initializer is present and v is undefined, then
   a. Let defaultValue be the result of evaluating Initializer.
   b. Let v be GetValue(defaultValue).
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(v).
   d. If IsAnonymousFunctionDefinition(Initializer) is true, then
      i. Let hasNameProperty be HasOwnProperty(v, "name").
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(hasNameProperty).
      iii. If hasNameProperty is false, then
            1. SetFunctionName(v, StringValue(BindingIdentifier)).
            2. Assert: SetFunctionName will not return an abrupt completion.
5. Return the result of performing BindingInitialization for BindingIdentifier passing v and environment as arguments.

13.3 Empty Statement

Syntax
EmptyStatement : ;

13.3.1 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

EmptyStatement ;

1. Return NormalCompletion(empty).

13.4 Expression Statement

Syntax
ExpressionStatementYield : [lookahead ≠ {{, function, class, let [ ] | ExpressionPattern, Yield}}]

NOTE An ExpressionStatement cannot start with an opening curly brace because that might make it ambiguous with a Block. Also, an ExpressionStatement cannot start with the function or class keywords because that would make it ambiguous with a FunctionDeclaration, a GeneratorDeclaration, or a ClassDeclaration. An ExpressionStatement cannot start with the two token sequence let [ because that would make it ambiguous with a let LexicalDeclaration whose first LexicalBinding was an ArrayBindingPattern.

13.4.1 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

ExpressionStatement : Expression ;

1. Let exprRef be the result of evaluating Expression.
2. Return GetValue(exprRef).
13.5 The if Statement

Syntax

```
ifStatement[Yield Return] :
  if (Expression[Yield Return]) Statement[Yield Return] else Statement[Yield Return]
  if (Expression[Yield Return]) Statement[Yield Return]
```

Each `else` for which the choice of associated `if` is ambiguous shall be associated with the nearest possible `if` that would otherwise have no corresponding `else`.

13.5.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

```
ifStatement :
  if (Expression) Statement else Statement
  if (Expression) Statement
```

- It is a Syntax Error if IsLabelledFunction(Statement) is true for any occurrence of Statement in these rules.

NOTE It is only necessary to apply this rule if the extension specified in B.3.2 is implemented.

13.5.2 Static Semantics: VarDeclaredNames


```
ifStatement : if (Expression) Statement else Statement
  1. Let names be VarDeclaredNames of the first Statement.
  2. Append to names the elements of the VarDeclaredNames of the second Statement.
  3. Return names.
```

```
ifStatement : if (Expression) Statement
  1. Return the VarDeclaredNames of Statement.
```

13.5.3 Static Semantics: VarScopedDeclarations


```
ifStatement : if (Expression) Statement else Statement
  1. Let declarations be VarScopedDeclarations of the first Statement.
  2. Append to declarations the elements of the VarScopedDeclarations of the second Statement.
  3. Return declarations.
```

```
ifStatement : if (Expression) Statement
  1. Return the VarDeclaredNames of Statement.
```
13.5.4 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

IfStatement : if ( Expression ) Statement else Statement
1. Let exprRef be the result of evaluating Expression.
2. Let exprValue be ToBoolean(GetValue(exprRef)).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(exprValue).
4. If exprValue is true, then
   a. Let stmtValue be the result of evaluating the first Statement.
5. Else,
   a. Let stmtValue be the result of evaluating the second Statement.
6. If stmtValue.[[type]] is normal and stmtValue.[[value]] is empty, then
   a. Return NormalCompletion(undefined).
7. Return stmtValue.

IfStatement : if ( Expression ) Statement
1. Let exprRef be the result of evaluating Expression.
2. Let exprValue be ToBoolean(GetValue(exprRef)).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(exprValue).
4. If exprValue is false, then
   a. Return NormalCompletion(undefined).
5. Else,
   a. Let stmtValue be the result of evaluating Statement.
6. If stmtValue.[[type]] is normal and stmtValue.[[value]] is empty, then
   a. Return NormalCompletion(undefined)
7. Return stmtValue.

13.6 Iteration Statements

Syntax

IterationStatement[γ Wald, Return] :
   do Statement[γ Wald, Return]; while ( Expression[γ Wald, Return] ) ; opt
   while ( Expression[γ Wald, Return] ) Statement[γ Wald, Return];
   for (lookahead ∈ { let } | LeftHandSideExpression[γ Wald, Return] in Expression[γ Wald, Return] )
      Statement[γ Wald, Return];
   for ( var VariableDeclarationList[γ Wald, Return] ; Expression[γ Wald, Return] ; Expression[γ Wald, Return] )
      Statement[γ Wald, Return];
   for (LexicalDeclaration[γ Wald, Return] Expression[γ Wald, Return] ; Expression[γ Wald, Return] )
      Statement[γ Wald, Return];
   for ((lookahead ∈ let | LeftHandSideExpression[γ Wald, Return] in AssignmentExpression[γ Wald, Return] )
      Statement[γ Wald, Return];
   for ( var ForBinding[γ Wald, Return] in AssignmentExpression[γ Wald, Return] )
      Statement[γ Wald, Return];
   for ( ForDeclaration[γ Wald, Return] )
      Statement[γ Wald, Return];
   for ( ForDeclaration[γ Wald, Return] of AssignmentExpression[γ Wald, Return] )
      Statement[γ Wald, Return];

ForDeclaration[γ Wald] :
   LetOrConst ForBinding[γ Wald]

NOTE 1 ForBinding is defined in 12.2.4.2.
NOTE 2 A semicolon is not required after a do-while statement.

13.6.0 Semantics

13.6.0.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

IterationStatement :
  do Statement while ( Expression ) ; opt
  while ( Expression ) Statement
  for ( [lookahead $\neq$ { let }] | Expressionopt ; Expressionopt ; Expressionopt ) Statement
  for ( var VariableDeclarationList ; Expressionopt ; Expressionopt ) Statement
  for ( LexicalDeclaration Expressionopt ; Expressionopt ) Statement
  for ( [lookahead $\neq$ { let }] LeftHandSideExpression in Expression ) Statement
  for ( var ForBinding in Expression ) Statement
  for ( ForDeclaration in Expression ) Statement
  for ( [lookahead $\neq$ let] LeftHandSideExpression of AssignmentExpression ) Statement
  for ( var ForBinding of AssignmentExpression ) Statement
  for ( ForDeclaration of AssignmentExpression) [In, ?] Yield Statement

- It is a Syntax Error if IsLabelledFunction(Statement) is true for any occurrence of Statement in these rules.

NOTE It is only necessary to apply this rule if the extension specified in B.3.2 is implemented.

13.6.0.2 Runtime Semantics: LoopContinues(completion, labelSet)

The abstract operation LoopContinues with arguments completion and labelSet is defined by the following step:

1. If completion.[[type]] is normal, then return true.
2. If completion.[[type]] is not continue, then return false.
3. If completion.[[target]] is empty, then return true.
4. If completion.[[target]] is an element of labelSet, then return true.
5. Return false.

NOTE Within the Statement part of an IterationStatement a ContinueStatement may be used to begin a new iteration.

13.6.1 The do-while Statement

13.6.1.1 Static Semantics: VarDeclaredNames

See also: 13.0.1, 13.1.8, 13.2.2.2, 13.5.2, 13.6.2.1, 13.6.3.1, 13.6.4.3, [], 13.11.4, 13.12.10, 13.14.2,
14.1.17, 14.2.13, 15.1.5, 15.2.0.13.

IterationStatement : do Statement while ( Expression ) ; opt

1. Return the VarDeclaredNames of Statement.

13.6.1.2 Static Semantics: VarScopedDeclarations

See also: 13.0.2, 13.1.9, 13.2.2.3, 13.5.3, 13.6.2.2, 13.6.3.3, 13.6.4.4, 13.10.3, 13.11.5, 13.12.11,
IterationStatement: $\text{do } \text{Statement while (Expression)} \text{;}_\text{opt}$

1. Return the VarScopedDeclarations of Statement.

13.6.1.3 Runtime Semantics: LabelledEvaluation

With argument labelSet.

See also: 13.0.2, 13.6.2.2, 13.6.3.3, 13.6.4.6, 13.12.12.

IterationStatement: $\text{do } \text{Statement while (Expression)} \text{;}_\text{opt}$

1. Let $V = \text{undefined}$.
2. Repeat
   a. Let stmt be the result of evaluating Statement.
   b. If LoopContinues (stmt, labelSet) is $\text{false}$, return stmt.
   c. If stmt.\[[\text{value}]\] is not empty, let $V = \text{stmt.\[[\text{value}]\]}$.
   d. Let exprRef be the result of evaluating Expression.
   e. Let exprValue be $\text{ToBoolean(GetValue(exprRef))}$.  
   f. If exprValue is $\text{false}$, return NormalCompletion($V$).
   g. Else if exprValue is not $\text{true}$, then
      i. Assert: exprValue is an abrupt completion.
      ii. If LoopContinues (exprValue, labelSet) is $\text{false}$, return exprValue.

13.6.2 The while Statement

13.6.2.1 Static Semantics: VarDeclaredNames


IterationStatement: $\text{while (Expression) } \text{Statement}$

1. Return the VarDeclaredNames of Statement.

13.6.2.2 Static Semantics: VarScopedDeclarations


IterationStatement: $\text{while (Expression) } \text{Statement}$

1. Return the VarScopedDeclarations of Statement.

13.6.2.3 Runtime Semantics: LabelledEvaluation

With argument labelSet.

See also: 13.0.2, 13.6.1.2, 13.6.3.3, 13.6.4.6, 13.12.12.

IterationStatement: $\text{while (Expression) } \text{Statement}$

1. Let $V = \text{undefined}$.
2. Repeat
13.6.3 The for Statement

13.6.3.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

IterationStatement: for ( LexicalDeclaration Expressionopt; Expressionopt ) Statement

- It is a Syntax Error if any element of the BoundNames of LexicalDeclaration also occurs in the VarDeclaredNames of Statement.

13.6.3.2 Static Semantics: VarDeclaredNames


IterationStatement: for ( Expressionopt; Expressionopt; Expressionopt ) Statement

1. Return the VarDeclaredNames of Statement.

IterationStatement: for ( var VariableDeclarationList; Expressionopt; Expressionopt ) Statement

1. Let names be BoundNames of VariableDeclarationList.
2. Append to names the elements of the VarDeclaredNames of Statement.
3. Return names.

IterationStatement: for ( LexicalDeclaration Expressionopt; Expressionopt ) Statement

1. Return the VarDeclaredNames of Statement.

13.6.3.3 Static Semantics: VarScopedDeclarations


IterationStatement: for ( Expressionopt; Expressionopt; Expressionopt ) Statement

1. Return the VarScopedDeclarations of Statement.

IterationStatement: for ( var VariableDeclarationList; Expressionopt; Expressionopt ) Statement

1. Let declarations be VarScopedDeclarations of VariableDeclarationList.
2. Append to declarations the elements of the VarScopedDeclarations of Statement.
3. Return declarations.
IterationStatement: `for ( LexicalDeclaration Expressionopt ; Expressionopt ) Statement`

1. Return the VarScopedDeclarations of `Statement`.

13.6.3.4 Runtime Semantics: LabelledEvaluation

With argument `labelSet`.

See also: 13.0.2, 13.6.1.2, 13.6.2.2, 13.6.4.6, 13.12.12.

IterationStatement: `for ( Expressionopt ; Expressionopt ; Expressionopt ) Statement`

1. If the first `Expression` is present, then
   a. Let `exprRef` be the result of evaluating the first `Expression`.
   b. Let `exprValue` be `GetValue(exprRef)`.
   c. If `LoopContinues(exprValue,labelSet)` is `false`, return `exprValue`.
2. Return the result of performing `ForBodyEvaluation` with the second `Expression` as the `testExpr` argument, the third `Expression` as the `incrementExpr` argument, `Statement` as the `stmt` argument, `()` as the `perIterationBindings`, and with `labelSet`.

IterationStatement: `for ( var VariableDeclarationList ; Expressionopt ; Expressionopt ) Statement`

1. Let `varDcl` be the result of evaluating `VariableDeclarationList`.
2. If `LoopContinues(varDcl,labelSet)` is `false`, return `varDcl`.
3. Return the result of performing `ForBodyEvaluation` with the first `Expression` as the `testExpr` argument, the second `Expression` as the `incrementExpr` argument, `Statement` as the `stmt` argument, `()` as the `perIterationBindings`, and with `labelSet`.

1. Let `oldEnv` be the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment.
2. Let `loopEnv` be `NewDeclarativeEnvironment(oldEnv)`.
3. Let `isConst` be the result of performing `IsConstantDeclaration` of `LexicalDeclaration`.
4. Let `boundNames` be the `BoundNames` of `LexicalDeclaration`.
5. For each element `dn` of `boundNames` do
   a. If `isConst` is `true`, then
      i. Call `loopEnv`’s `CreateImmutableBinding` concrete method passing `dn` as the argument.
   b. Else,
      i. Call `loopEnv`’s `CreateMutableBinding` concrete method passing `dn` and `false` as the arguments.
      ii. Assert: The above call to `CreateMutableBinding` will never return an abrupt completion.
6. Set the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment to `loopEnv`.
7. Let `forDcl` be the result of evaluating `LexicalDeclaration`.
8. If `LoopContinues(forDcl,labelSet)` is `false`, then
   a. Set the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment to `oldEnv`.
   b. Return `forDcl`.
9. If `isConst` is `false`, let `perIterationLets` be `boundNames` otherwise let `perIterationLets` be `()`. 
10. Let `bodyResult` be the result of performing `ForBodyEvaluation` with the first `Expression` as the `testExpr` argument, the second `Expression` as the `incrementExpr` argument, `Statement` as the `stmt` argument, `perIterationLets` as the `perIterationBindings`, and with `labelSet`.
11. Set the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment to `oldEnv`.
12. Return `bodyResult`. 
13.6.3.5 Runtime Semantics: ForBodyEvaluation

The abstract operation ForBodyEvaluation with arguments testExpr, incrementExpr, stmt, perIterationBindings, and labelSet is performed as follows:

1. Let \( V = \text{undefined} \).
2. Let \( status \) be CreatePerIterationEnvironment(perIterationBindings).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
4. Repeat
   a. If testExpr is not [empty], then
      i. Let testExprRef be the result of evaluating testExpr.
      ii. Let testExprValue be ToBoolean(GetValue(testExprRef)).
      iii. If testExprValue is false, return NormalCompletion(V).
      iv. Else if LoopContinues(testExprValue, labelSet) is false, return testExprValue.
   b. Let result be the result of evaluating stmt.
   c. If LoopContinues(result, labelSet) is false, return result.
   d. If result.[[value]] is not [empty], let \( V = \text{result}[[\text{value}]] \).
   e. Let status be CreatePerIterationEnvironment(perIterationBindings).
   f. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
   g. If incrementExpr is not [empty], then
      i. Let incExprRef be the result of evaluating incrementExpr.
      ii. Let incExprValue be GetValue(incExprRef).
      iii. If LoopContinues(incExprValue, labelSet) is false, return incExprValue.

13.6.3.6 Runtime Semantics: CreatePerIterationEnvironment

The abstract operation CreatePerIterationEnvironment with argument perIterationBindings is performed as follows:

1. If perIterationBindings has any elements, then
   a. Let lastIterationEnv be the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment.
   b. Let outer be lastIterationEnv’s outer environment reference.
   c. Assert: outer is not null.
   d. Let thisIterationEnv be NewDeclarativeEnvironment(outer).
   e. For each element bn of perIterationBindings do,
      i. Let status be the result of calling thisIterationEnv’s CreateMutableBinding concrete method passing bn and false as the arguments.
      ii. Assert: status is never an abrupt completion.
      iii. Let lastValue be the result of calling lastIterationEnv’s GetBindingValue concrete method passing bn and true as the arguments.
      iv. ReturnIfAbrupt(lastValue).
      v. Call the InitializeBinding concrete method of thisIterationEnv passing bn and lastValue as the arguments.
   f. Set the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment to thisIterationEnv.
2. Return undefined

13.6.4 The for-in and for-of Statements

13.6.4.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

IterationStatement:
for ( LeftHandSideExpression in Expression ) Statement
for ( LeftHandSideExpression of AssignmentExpression ) Statement
• It is a Syntax Error if `LeftHandSideExpression` is either an `ObjectLiteral` or an `ArrayLiteral` and if the lexical token sequence matched by `LeftHandSideExpression` cannot be parsed with no tokens left over using `AssignmentPattern` as the goal symbol.
• If `LeftHandSideExpression` is either an `ObjectLiteral` or an `ArrayLiteral` and if the lexical token sequence matched by `LeftHandSideExpression` can be parsed with no tokens left over using `AssignmentPattern` as the goal symbol then the following rules are not applied. Instead, the Early Error rules for `AssignmentPattern` are used.
• It is a Syntax Error if `LeftHandSideExpression` is a `IdentifierReference` that can be statically determined to always resolve to a declarative environment record binding and the resolved binding is an immutable binding.
• It is a Syntax Error if `LeftHandSideExpression` is neither an `ObjectLiteral` nor an `ArrayLiteral` and `IsValidSimpleAssignmentTarget of LeftHandSideExpression is false`.
• It is a Syntax Error if the `LeftHandSideExpression` is inside a `CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList : ( Expression )` and `Expression` derives a production that would produce a Syntax Error according to these rules if that production is substituted for `LeftHandSideExpression`. This rule is recursively applied.

NOTE The last rule means that the other rules are applied even if parentheses surround `Expression`.

IterationStatement:
  for ( ForDeclaration in Expression ) Statement
  for ( ForDeclaration of AssignmentExpression ) Statement
  • It is a Syntax Error if the `BoundNames` of `ForDeclaration` contains "let".
  • It is a Syntax Error if any element of the `BoundNames` of `ForDeclaration` also occurs in the `VarDeclaredNames` of `Statement`.

13.6.4.2 Static Semantics: BoundNames
See also: 13.2.1.2, 13.2.2.1, 12.1.2, 14.1.3, 14.2.2, 14.4.2, 14.5.2, 15.2.1.2, 15.2.2.1.

ForDeclaration : LetOrConst ForBinding
  1. Return the `BoundNames` of `ForBinding`.

13.6.4.3 Static Semantics: VarDeclaredNames
See also: 13.0.1, 13.1.8, 13.2.2.2, 13.5.2, 13.6.1.1, 13.6.2.1, 13.6.3.1, 13.6.4.2, 13.6.5.1, 13.6.6.1, 13.6.7.1, 13.6.8.1, 13.6.9.1, 13.6.10.1, 13.6.11.1, 13.6.12.1, 13.6.13.1, 14.1.13, 14.2.13, 15.1.5, 15.2.0.13.

IterationStatement : for ( LeftHandSideExpression in Expression ) Statement
  1. Return the `VarDeclaredNames` of `Statement`.

IterationStatement : for ( var ForBinding in Expression ) Statement
  1. Let `names` be the `BoundNames` of `ForBinding`.
  2. Append to `names` the elements of the `VarDeclaredNames` of `Statement`.
  3. Return `names`.

IterationStatement : for ( ForDeclaration in Expression ) Statement
  1. Return the `VarDeclaredNames` of `Statement`.
IterationStatement: for (LeftHandSideExpression of AssignmentExpression) Statement
1. Return the VarDeclaredNames of Statement.

IterationStatement: for (var ForBinding of AssignmentExpression) Statement
1. Let names be the BoundNames of ForBinding.
2. Append to names the elements of the VarDeclaredNames of Statement.
3. Return names.

IterationStatement: for (ForDeclaration of AssignmentExpression) Statement
1. Return the VarDeclaredNames of Statement.

13.6.4.4 Static Semantics: VarScopedDeclarations


IterationStatement: for (LeftHandSideExpression in Expression) Statement
1. Return the VarScopedDeclarations of Statement.

IterationStatement: for (var ForBinding in Expression) Statement
1. Let declarations be a List containing ForBinding.
2. Append to declarations the elements of the VarScopedDeclarations of Statement.
3. Return declarations.

IterationStatement: for (ForDeclaration in Expression) Statement
1. Return the VarScopedDeclarations of Statement.

IterationStatement: for (LeftHandSideExpression of AssignmentExpression) Statement
1. Return the VarScopedDeclarations of Statement.

IterationStatement: for (var ForBinding of AssignmentExpression) Statement
1. Let declarations be a List containing ForBinding.
2. Append to declarations the elements of the VarScopedDeclarations of Statement.
3. Return declarations.

IterationStatement: for (ForDeclaration of AssignmentExpression) Statement
1. Return the VarScopedDeclarations of Statement.

13.6.4.5 Runtime Semantics: BindingInstantiation

With arguments value and environment.

See also: 13.0.2, 13.6.1.2, 13.6.2.2, 13.6.3.3, 13.12.12.

ForDeclaration: LetOrConst ForBinding
1. For each element name of the BoundNames of ForBinding do
a. If IsConstantDeclaration of LetOrConst is true, then
1. Call environment’s CreateImmutableBinding concrete method with argument name.

b. Else,
   i. Call environment’s CreateMutableBinding concrete method with argument name.
   ii. Assert: The above call to CreateMutableBinding will never return an abrupt completion.

2. Return the result of performing BindingInitialization for ForBinding passing value and environment as the arguments.

13.6.4.6 Runtime Semantics: LabelledEvaluation

With argument labelSet.

See also: 13.0.2, 13.6.1.2, 13.6.2.2, 13.6.3.3, 13.12.12.

IterationStatement : for ( LeftHandSideExpression in Expression ) Statement

1. Let keyResult be ForIn/OfExpressionEvaluation( (), Expression, enumerate, labelSet).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(keyResult).
3. Return the result of performing ForIn/OfBodyEvaluation with LeftHandSideExpression, Statement, keyResult, assignment, and labelSet.

IterationStatement : for ( var ForBinding in Expression ) Statement

1. Let keyResult be ForIn/OfExpressionEvaluation( (), Expression, enumerate, labelSet).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(keyResult).
3. Return the result of performing ForIn/OfBodyEvaluation with ForBinding, Statement, keyResult, varBinding, and labelSet.

IterationStatement : for ( ForDeclaration in Expression ) Statement

1. Let keyResult be the result of performing ForIn/OfExpressionEvaluation(BoundNames of ForDeclaration, Expression, enumerate, labelSet).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(keyResult).
3. Return the result of performing ForIn/OfBodyEvaluation with ForDeclaration, Statement, keyResult, lexicalBinding, and labelSet.

IterationStatement : for ( LeftHandSideExpression of AssignmentExpression ) Statement

1. Let keyResult be the result of performing ForIn/OfExpressionEvaluation( (), AssignmentExpression, iterate, labelSet).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(keyResult).
3. Return the result of performing ForIn/OfBodyEvaluation with LeftHandSideExpression, Statement, keyResult, assignment, and labelSet.

IterationStatement : for ( var ForBinding of AssignmentExpression ) Statement

1. Let keyResult be the result of performing ForIn/OfExpressionEvaluation( (), AssignmentExpression, iterate, labelSet).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(keyResult).
3. Return the result of performing ForIn/OfBodyEvaluation with ForBinding, Statement, keyResult, varBinding, and labelSet.

IterationStatement : for ( ForDeclaration of AssignmentExpression ) Statement

1. Let keyResult be the result of performing ForIn/OfExpressionEvaluation( BoundNames of ForDeclaration, AssignmentExpression, iterate, labelSet).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(keyResult).
3. Return the result of performing ForIn/OfBodyEvaluation with ForDeclaration, Statement, keyResult, lexicalBinding, and labelSet.

13.6.4.7 Runtime Semantics: ForIn/OfExpressionEvaluation Abstract Operation

The abstract operation ForIn/OfExpressionEvaluation is called with arguments TDZnames, expr, iterationKind, and labelSet. The value of iterationKind is either enumerate or iterate.

1. Let oldEnv be the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment.
2. If TDZnames is not an empty List, then
   a. Assert: TDZnames has no duplicate entries.
   b. Let TDZ be NewDeclarativeEnvironment(oldEnv).
   c. For each string name in TDZnames, do
      i. Let status be the result of calling TDZ’s CreateMutableBinding concrete method passing name and false as the arguments.
      ii. Assert: status is never an abrupt completion.
   d. Set the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment to TDZ.
3. Let exprRef be the result of evaluating the production that is expr.
4. Set the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment to oldEnv.
5. Let exprValue be GetValue(exprRef).
6. If exprValue is an abrupt completion, then
   a. If LoopContinues(exprValue, labelSet) is false, then return exprValue.
   b. Else, return Completion({[type]: break, [value]: empty, [target]: empty}).
7. If iterationKind is enumerate, then
   a. If exprValue.value is null or undefined, then
      i. Return Completion({[type]: break, [value]: empty, [target]: empty}).
8. Let obj be ToObject(exprValue).
9. If iterationKind is enumerate, then
   a. Let keys be the result of calling the [[Enumerate]] internal method of obj with no arguments.
10. Else, Assert: iterationKind is iterate.
11. Let keys be GetIterator(obj).
12. If keys is an abrupt completion, then
   a. If LoopContinues(keys, labelSet) is false, then return keys.
   b. Assert: keys.[[type]] is continue.
   c. Return Completion({[type]: break, [value]: empty, [target]: empty}).
13. Return keys.

13.6.4.8 Runtime Semantics: ForIn/OfBodyEvaluation

The abstract operation ForIn/OfBodyEvaluation is called with arguments lhs, stmt, iterator, lhsKind, and labelSet. The value of lhsKind is either assignment, varBinding or lexicalBinding.

1. Let oldEnv be the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment.
2. Let V = undefined.
3. Repeat
   a. Let nextResult be IteratorStep(iterator).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(nextResult).
   c. If nextResult is false, then return NormalCompletion(V).
   d. Let nextValue be IteratorValue(nextResult).
   e. ReturnIfAbrupt(nextValue).
   f. If lhsKind is assignment, then

Commented [AWB647]: Note a continue in the initializer expression is just like a break
Commented [AWB648]: Break/continue in the expression works normally (future for do {} or block lambda expressions)
Commented [AWB649]: Note a continue in the initializer expression is just like a break
Commented [AWB650]: Completion value reform
i. Assert: lhs is a LeftHandSideExpression.
ii. If lhs is neither an ObjectLiteral nor an ArrayLiteral then
   1. Let lhsRef be the result of evaluating lhs (it may be evaluated repeatedly).
   2. Let status be PutValue(lhsRef, nextValue).
iii. Else
   1. Let assignmentPattern be the parse of the source code corresponding to lhs using
      AssignmentPattern as the goal symbol.
   2. If Type(nextValue) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
   3. Let status be the result of performing DestructuringAssignmentEvaluation of
      AssignmentPattern using nextValue as the argument.
   4. Set the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment to iterationEnv.
   i. If status.[[type]] is normal, then
   ii. Let V = status.[[value]].
   j. Set the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment to oldEnv.
k. If status is an abrupt completion and LoopContinues(status, labelSet) is false, then
   i. Return status.

13.7 The continue Statement

Syntax

```
ContinueStatement[Yield] : continue ;
continue [no LineTerminator here] LabelIdentifier[Yield] ;
```

13.7.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

```
ContinueStatement : continue ;
```

- It is a Syntax Error if this production is not nested, directly or indirectly (but not crossing function boundaries), within an IterationStatement.
ContinueStatement : continue  LabelIdentifier ;

   • It is a Syntax Error if this production is not nested, directly or indirectly (but not crossing function boundaries), within an IterationStatement.
   • It is a Syntax Error if StringValue(LabelIdentifier) does not appear in the enclosing IterationLabelSet of this ContinueStatement.

13.7.2 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

ContinueStatement : continue  ;
   1. Return Completion{[[type]]: continue, [[value]]: empty, [[target]]: empty}.

ContinueStatement : continue  LabelIdentifier ;
   1. Let label be the StringValue of LabelIdentifier.
   2. Return Completion{[[type]]: continue, [[value]]: empty, [[target]]: label}.

13.8 The break Statement

Syntax
BreakStatement[void] : break  ;
   break  [no LineTerminator here]  LabelIdentifier  ;

13.8.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

BreakStatement : break  ;
   • It is a Syntax Error if this production is not nested, directly or indirectly (but not crossing function boundaries), within an IterationStatement or a SwitchStatement.

BreakStatement : break  LabelIdentifier  ;
   • It is a Syntax Error if StringValue(LabelIdentifier) does not appear in the enclosing CurrentLabelSet of this BreakStatement.

13.8.2 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

BreakStatement : break  ;
   1. Return Completion{[[type]]: break, [[value]]: empty, [[target]]: empty}.

BreakStatement : break  LabelIdentifier  ;
   1. Let label be the StringValue of LabelIdentifier.
   2. Return Completion{[[type]]: break, [[value]]: empty, [[target]]: label}. 
13.9 The return Statement

Syntax

\[
\text{ReturnStatement}_{\text{Yield}} : \quad \text{return} ; \\
\text{return} \ [\text{no LineTerminator here}] \ \text{Expression}_{\text{Yield}} ;
\]

NOTE A return statement causes a function to cease execution and return a value to the caller. If Expression is omitted, the return value is undefined. Otherwise, the return value is the value of Expression.

13.9.1 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

\[
\text{ReturnStatement}_{\text{yield}} : \quad \text{return} ; \\
1. \ \text{Return Completion}([[\text{type}]]: \ \text{return}, [[\text{value}]]: \ \text{undefined}, [[\text{target}]]: \ \text{empty}).
\]

\[
\text{ReturnStatement}_{\text{return}} : \quad \text{return} \ \text{Expression} ; \\
1. \ \text{Let exprRef be the result of evaluating Expression.} \\
2. \ \text{Let exprValue be GetValue(exprRef).} \\
3. \ \text{ReturnIfAbrupt(exprValue).} \\
4. \ \text{Return Completion}([[\text{type}]]: \ \text{return}, [[\text{value}]]: \ \text{exprValue}, [[\text{target}]]: \ \text{empty}).
\]

13.10 The with Statement

Syntax

\[
\text{WithStatement}_{\text{Yield Return}} : \quad \text{with} (\ \text{Expression}_{\text{Yield Return}}) \ \text{Statement}_{\text{Yield Return}}
\]

NOTE The with statement adds an object environment record for a computed object to the lexical environment of the running execution context. It then executes a statement using this augmented lexical environment. Finally, it restores the original lexical environment.

13.10.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

\[
\text{WithStatement} : \quad \text{with} (\ \text{Expression}) \ \text{Statement} \\
- \ \text{It is a Syntax Error if the code of this production is contained in strict code.} \\
- \ \text{It is a Syntax Error if IsLabelledFunction(Statement) is true.}
\]

NOTE It is only necessary to apply the second rule if the extension specified in B.3.2 is implemented.

13.10.2 Static Semantics: VarDeclaredNames


\[
\text{WithStatement} : \quad \text{with} (\ \text{Expression}) \ \text{Statement} \\
1. \ \text{Return the VarDeclaredNames of Statement.}
\]
13.10.3 Static Semantics: VarScopedDeclarations


WithStatement: with ( Expression ) Statement
1. Return the VarScopedDeclarations of Statement.

13.10.4 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

WithStatement: with ( Expression ) Statement
1. Let val be the result of evaluating Expression.
2. Let obj be ToObject(GetValue(val)).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(obj).
4. Let oldEnv be the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment.
5. Let newEnv be NewObjectEnvironment(obj, oldEnv).
6. Set the withEnvironment flag of newEnv’s environment record to true.
7. Set the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment to newEnv.
8. Let C be the result of evaluating Statement.
9. Set the running execution context’s Lexical Environment to oldEnv.
10. Return C.

NOTE No matter how control leaves the embedded Statement, whether normally or by some form of abrupt completion or exception, the LexicalEnvironment is always restored to its former state.

13.11 The switch Statement

Syntax

SwitchStatement[with Yield]:
    switch ( Expression[In, ?Yield] ) CaseBlock[with Yield]

CaseBlock[with Yield]:
    { CaseClauses[In, ?Yield] CaseClauses[In, ?Yield] CaseClauses[In, ?Yield] }

CaseClauses[In, ?Yield]:
    CaseClauses[In, ?Yield] CaseClauses[In, ?Yield] CaseClauses[In, ?Yield] CaseClauses[In, ?Yield] CaseClauses[In, ?Yield] CaseClauses[In, ?Yield] CaseClauses[In, ?Yield] CaseClauses[In, ?Yield] CaseClauses[In, ?Yield] CaseClauses[In, ?Yield] CaseClauses[In, ?Yield]

CaseClauses[In, ?Yield]:
    case Expression[In, ?Yield] : StatementList[In, ?Yield] CaseClauses[In, ?Yield]

DefaultClause[In, ?Yield]:
    default : StatementList[In, ?Yield] CaseClauses[In, ?Yield] CaseClauses[In, ?Yield]

13.11.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

CaseBlock: { CaseClauses }
- It is a Syntax Error if the LexicallyDeclaredNames of CaseClauses contains any duplicate entries.
• It is a Syntax Error if any element of the `LexicallyDeclaredNames` of `CaseClauses` also occurs in the `VarDeclaredNames` of `CaseClauses`.

### 13.11.2 Static Semantics: `LexicallyDeclaredNames`


**CaseBlock**: `{ }`

1. Return a new empty List.

**CaseBlock**: `{ CaseClauses? DefaultClause CaseClauses? }`

1. If the first `CaseClauses` is present, let `names` be the `LexicallyDeclaredNames` of the first `CaseClauses`.
2. Else let `names` be a new empty List.
3. Append to `names` the elements of the `LexicallyDeclaredNames` of the `DefaultClause`.
4. If the second `CaseClauses` is not present, return `names`.
5. Else return the result of appending to `names` the elements of the `LexicallyDeclaredNames` of the second `CaseClauses`.

**CaseClauses** : `CaseClauses` `CaseClause`

1. Let `names` be `LexicallyDeclaredNames` of `CaseClauses`.
2. Append to `names` the elements of the `LexicallyDeclaredNames` of `CaseClause`.
3. Return `names`.

**CaseClause** : `case` `Expression` : `StatementList`opt

1. If the `StatementList` is present, return the `LexicallyDeclaredNames` of `StatementList`.
2. Else return a new empty List.

**DefaultClause** : `default` : `StatementList`opt

1. If the `StatementList` is present, return the `LexicallyDeclaredNames` of `StatementList`.
2. Else return a new empty List.

### 13.11.3 Static Semantics: `LexicallyScopedDeclarations`

See also: 13.1.3, 13.12.5, 14.1.15, 14.2.11, 15.1.4, 15.2.0.11.

**CaseBlock**: `{ }`

1. Return a new empty List.

**CaseBlock**: `{ CaseClauses? DefaultClause CaseClauses? }`

1. If the first `CaseClauses` is present, let `declarations` be the `LexicallyScopedDeclarations` of the first `CaseClauses`.
2. Else let `declarations` be a new empty List.
3. Append to `declarations` the elements of the `LexicallyScopedDeclarations` of the `DefaultClause`.
4. If the second `CaseClauses` is not present, return `declarations`.
5. Else return the result of appending to `declarations` the elements of the `LexicallyScopedDeclarations` of the second `CaseClauses`. 
CaseClauses : CaseClauses CaseClause
   1. Let declarations be LexicallyScopedDeclarations of CaseClauses.
   2. Append to declarations the elements of the LexicallyScopedDeclarations of CaseClause.
   3. Return declarations.

CaseClause : case Expression : StatementListopt
   1. If the StatementList is present, return the LexicallyScopedDeclarations of StatementList.
   2. Else return a new empty List.

DefaultClause : default : StatementListopt
   1. If the StatementList is present, return the LexicallyScopedDeclarations of StatementList.
   2. Else return a new empty List.

13.11.4 Static Semantics: VarDeclaredNames


SwitchStatement : switch ( Expression ) CaseBlock
   1. Return the VarDeclaredNames of CaseBlock.

CaseBlock : { }
   1. Return a new empty List.

CaseBlock : { CaseClausesopt DefaultClause CaseClausesopt }
   1. If the first CaseClauses is present, let names be the VarDeclaredNames of the first CaseClauses.
   2. Else let names be a new empty List.
   3. Append to names the elements of the VarDeclaredNames of the DefaultClause.
   4. If the second CaseClauses is not present, return names.
   5. Else return the result of appending to names the elements of the VarDeclaredNames of the second CaseClauses.

CaseClauses : CaseClauses CaseClause
   1. Let names be VarDeclaredNames of CaseClauses.
   2. Append to names the elements of the VarDeclaredNames of CaseClause.
   3. Return names.

CaseClause : case Expression : StatementListopt
   1. If the StatementList is present, return the VarDeclaredNames of StatementList.
   2. Else return a new empty List.

DefaultClause : default : StatementListopt
   1. If the StatementList is present, return the VarDeclaredNames of StatementList.
   2. Else return a new empty List.
13.11.5  Static Semantics: VarScopedDeclarations


SwitchStatement : \texttt{switch \ (Expression) CaseBlock}
1. Return the VarScopedDeclarations of CaseBlock.

CaseBlock : \{ \}
1. Return a new empty List.

CaseBlock : \{ CaseClauses\opt DefaultClause CaseClauses\opt \}
1. If the first CaseClauses is present, let declarations be the VarScopedDeclarations of the first CaseClauses.
2. Else let declarations be a new empty List.
3. Append to declarations the elements of the VarScopedDeclarations of the DefaultClause.
4. If the second CaseClauses is not present, return declarations.
5. Else return the result of appending to declarations the elements of the VarScopedDeclarations of the second CaseClauses.

CaseClauses : CaseClauses CaseClause
1. Let declarations be VarScopedDeclarations of CaseClauses.
2. Append to declarations the elements of the VarScopedDeclarations of CaseClause.
3. Return declarations.

CaseClause : \texttt{case Expression : StatementList\opt}
1. If the StatementList is present, return the VarScopedDeclarations of StatementList.
2. Else return a new empty List.

DefaultClause : \texttt{default : StatementList\opt}
1. If the StatementList is present, return the VarScopedDeclarations of StatementList.
2. Else return a new empty List.

13.11.6  Runtime Semantics: CaseBlockEvaluation

With argument input.

CaseBlock : \{ \}
1. Return NormalCompletion(\texttt{undefined}).

CaseBlock : \{ CaseClauses \}
1. Let V = \texttt{undefined}.
2. Let A be the List of CaseClause items in CaseClauses, in source text order.
3. Let searching be \texttt{true}.
4. Repeat, for each CaseClause, C, in A
   a. If searching is \texttt{true}, then
      i. Let clauseSelector be the result of CaseSelectorEvaluation of C.
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(clauseSelector).
iii. Let \( \text{matched} \) be the result of performing Strict Equality Comparison \( \text{input} === \text{clauseSelector} \).
iv. If \( \text{matched} \) is \text{true}, then
   1. Set searching to \text{false}.
   2. If \( C \) has a \( \text{StatementList} \), then
      a. Let \( V \) be the result of evaluating \( C \)'s \( \text{StatementList} \).
      b. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( V \)).
   b. Else searching is \text{false},
      i. If \( C \) has a \( \text{StatementList} \), then
         1. Let \( R \) be the result of evaluating \( C \)'s \( \text{StatementList} \).
         2. If \( R.[[\text{value}]] \) is not \text{empty}, then let \( V = R.[[\text{value}]] \).
         3. If \( R \) is an abrupt completion, then return Completion([[[\text{type}]]: \( R.[[\text{type}]] \), [[\text{value}]]: \( V \), [[\text{target}]]: \( R.[[\text{target}]] \)).
   5. Return NormalCompletion(\( V \)).

\text{CaseBlock} : \{ \text{CaseClauses\_opt} \text{DefaultClause} \text{CaseClauses\_opt} \}

1. Let \( V = \text{undefined} \).
2. Let \( A \) be the list of \( \text{CaseClause} \) items in the first \( \text{CaseClauses} \), in source text order.
3. Let \( \text{found} \) be \text{false}.
4. Repeat letting \( C \) be in order each \( \text{CaseClause} \) in \( A \)
   a. If \( \text{found} \) is \text{false}, then
      i. Let \( \text{clauseSelector} \) be the result of \( \text{CaseSelector} \) evaluation of \( C \).
      ii. If \( \text{clauseSelector} \) is an abrupt completion, then
         1. If \( \text{clauseSelector}.[[\text{value}]] \) is \text{empty}, then return Completion([[[\text{type}]]: \( \text{undefined} \), [[\text{value}]]: \( \text{undefined} \), [[\text{target}]]: \( \text{undefined} \) \( \text{caseSelector}.[[\text{target}]] \)).
         2. Else, return \( \text{clauseSelector} \).
      iii. Let \( \text{found} \) be the result of performing Strict Equality Comparison \( \text{input} === \text{clauseSelector} \).
   b. If \( \text{found} \) is \text{true}, then
      i. Let \( R \) be the result of evaluating \( \text{CaseClause} \) \( C \).
      ii. If \( R.[[\text{value}]] \) is not \text{empty}, then let \( V = R.[[\text{value}]] \).
      iii. If \( R \) is an abrupt completion, then return Completion([[[\text{type}]]: \( R.[[\text{type}]] \), [[\text{value}]]: \( V \), [[\text{target}]]: \( R.[[\text{target}]] \)).
   5. Let \( \text{foundInB} \) be \text{false}.
6. If \( \text{found} \) is \text{false}, then
   a. Let \( B \) be a new List containing the \( \text{CaseClause} \) items in the second \( \text{CaseClauses} \), in source text order.
   b. Repeat, letting \( C \) be in order each \( \text{CaseClause} \) in \( B \)
      i. If \( \text{foundInB} \) is \text{false}, then
         1. Let \( \text{clauseSelector} \) be the result of \( \text{CaseSelector} \) evaluation of \( C \).
         2. If \( \text{clauseSelector} \) is an abrupt completion, then
            a. If \( \text{clauseSelector}.[[\text{value}]] \) is \text{empty}, then return Completion([[[\text{type}]]: \( \text{undefined} \), [[\text{value}]]: \( \text{undefined} \), [[\text{target}]]: \( \text{undefined} \) \( \text{caseSelector}.[[\text{target}]] \)).
            b. Else, return \( \text{clauseSelector} \).
         3. Let \( \text{foundInB} \) be the result of performing Strict Equality Comparison \( \text{input} === \text{clauseSelector} \).
      ii. If \( \text{foundInB} \) is \text{true}, then
         1. Let \( R \) be the result of evaluating \( \text{CaseClause} \) \( C \).
         2. If \( R.[[\text{value}]] \) is not \text{empty}, then let \( V = R.[[\text{value}]] \).
         3. If \( R \) is an abrupt completion, then return Completion([[[\text{type}]]: \( R.[[\text{type}]] \), [[\text{value}]]: \( V \), [[\text{target}]]: \( R.[[\text{target}]] \)).
   7. If \( \text{foundInB} \) is \text{true}, then return NormalCompletion(\( V \)).
8. Let \( R \) be the result of evaluating \( \text{DefaultClause} \).
9. If \( R.\text{[value]} \) is not empty, then let \( V = R.\text{[value]} \).
10. If \( R \) is an abrupt completion, then return Completion({[type]: \( R.\text{[type]} \), [value]: \( V \), [target]: \( R.\text{[target]} \)}).
11. Let \( B \) be a new List containing the CaseClause items in the second CaseClauses, in source text order.
12. Repeat, letting \( C \) be in order each CaseClause in \( B \) (NOTE this is another complete iteration of the second CaseClauses)
   a. Let \( R \) be the result of evaluating CaseClause \( C \).
   b. If \( R.\text{[value]} \) is not empty, then let \( V = R.\text{[value]} \).
   c. If \( R \) is an abrupt completion, then return Completion({[type]: \( R.\text{[type]} \), [value]: \( V \), [target]: \( R.\text{[target]} \)}).
13. Return NormalCompletion(\( V \)).

### 13.11.7 Runtime Semantics: CaseSelectorEvaluation

**CaseClause : case Expression : StatementListopt**

1. Let exprRef be the result of evaluating Expression.
2. Return GetValue(exprRef).

**NOTE** CaseSelectorEvaluation does not execute the associated StatementList. It simply evaluates the Expression and returns the value, which the CaseBlock algorithm uses to determine which StatementList to start executing.

### 13.11.8 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

**SwitchStatement : switch ( Expression ) CaseBlock**

1. Let exprRef be the result of evaluating Expression.
2. Let switchValue be GetValue(exprRef).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(switchValue).
4. Let oldEnv be the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment.
5. Let blockEnv be NewDeclarativeEnvironment(oldEnv).
6. Perform BlockDeclarationInstantiation(CaseBlock, blockEnv).
7. Let \( R \) be the result of performing CaseBlockEvaluation of CaseBlock with argument switchValue.
8. Set the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment to oldEnv.
9. Return \( R \).

**NOTE** No matter how control leaves the SwitchStatement the LexicalEnvironment is always restored to its former state.

**CaseClause : case Expression :**

1. Return NormalCompletion(\( \text{empty} \)).

**CaseClause : case Expression : StatementList**

1. Return the result of evaluating StatementList.

**DefaultClause : default :**

1. Return NormalCompletion(\( \text{empty} \)).

**DefaultClause : default : StatementList**

1. Return the result of evaluating StatementList.
13.12 Labelled Statements

Syntax

LabelledStatement : yield, return : LabelledItem

LabelledItem : yield, return : LabelledItem

LabelledItem : yield, return : Statement

NOTE A Statement may be prefixed by a label. Labelled statements are only used in conjunction with labelled break and continue statements. ECMAScript has no goto statement. A Statement can be part of a LabelledStatement, which itself can be part of a LabelledStatement, and so on. The labels introduced this way are collectively referred to as the “current label set” when describing the semantics of individual statements. A LabelledStatement has no semantic meaning other than the introduction of a label to a label set.

13.12.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

LabelledStatement : LabelIdentifier : LabelledItem

• It is a Syntax Error if the immediately enclosing CurrentLabelSet contains the StringValue of LabelIdentifier.

LabelledItem : FunctionDeclaration

• It is a Syntax Error if any source code matches this rule.

NOTE An alternative definition for this rule is provided in B.3.2.

13.12.2 Static Semantics: CurrentLabelSet

LabelledStatement : LabelIdentifier : LabelledItem

1. The CurrentLabelSet of this LabelledStatement is a List that includes the StringValue of LabelIdentifier and all elements of the immediately enclosing CurrentLabelSet.

13.12.3 Static Semantics: IsLabelledFunction (stmt)

The abstract operation IsLabelledFunction with argument stmt performs the following steps:

1. If stmt is not a LabelledStatement, then return false.
2. Let item be the LabelledItem component of stmt.
3. If item is a LabelledItem : FunctionDeclaration, then return true.
4. Let subStmt be the Statement component of stmt.
5. Return IsLabelledFunction(subStmt).

13.12.4 Static Semantics: LexicallyDeclaredNames

See also: 13.1.2, 13.11.2, 14.1.14, 14.2.10, 15.1.3, 15.2.0.10.

LabelledStatement : LabelIdentifier : LabelledItem

1. Return the LexicallyDeclaredNames of LabelledItem.
LabelledItem : Statement
   1. Return a new empty List.

LabelledItem : FunctionDeclaration
   1. Return LexicallyDeclaredNames of FunctionDeclaration.

13.12.5 Static Semantics: LexicallyScopedDeclarations
See also: 13.1.3, 13.11.3, 14.1.15, 14.2.11, 15.1.4, 15.2.0.11.

LabelledStatement : LabelIdentifier : LabelledItem
   1. Return the LexicallyScopedDeclarations of LabelledItem.

LabelledItem : Statement
   1. Return a new empty List.

LabelledItem : FunctionDeclaration
   1. Return a new List containing FunctionDeclaration.

13.12.6 Static Semantics: TopLevelLexicallyDeclaredNames
See also: 13.1.4.

LabelledStatement : LabelIdentifier : LabelledItem
   1. Return a new empty List.

13.12.7 Static Semantics: TopLevelLexicallyScopedDeclarations
See also: 13.1.5.

LabelledStatement : LabelIdentifier : LabelledItem
   1. Return a new empty List.

13.12.8 Static Semantics: TopLevelVarDeclaredNames
See also: 13.1.6.

LabelledStatement : LabelIdentifier : LabelledItem
   1. Return the TopLevelVarDeclaredNames of LabelledItem.

LabelledItem : Statement
   1. If Statement is Statement : LabelledStatement, then TopLevelVarDeclaredNames of Statement.
   2. Return VarDeclaredNames of Statement.

LabelledItem : FunctionDeclaration
   1. Return LexicallyDeclaredNames of FunctionDeclaration.
13.12.9 Static Semantics: TopLevelVarScopedDeclarations

See also: 13.1.7.

LabelledStatement : LabelIdentifier : LabelledItem
  1. Return the TopLevelVarScopedDeclarations of LabelledItem.

LabelledItem : Statement
  1. If Statement is Statement : LabelledStatement, then TopLevelVarScopedDeclarations of Statement.
  2. Return VarScopedDeclarations of Statement.

LabelledItem : FunctionDeclaration
  1. Return a new List containing FunctionDeclaration.

13.12.10 Static Semantics: VarDeclaredNames

See also: 13.0.1, 13.1.8, 13.2.2.2, 13.5.2, 13.6.1.1, 13.6.2.1, 13.6.3.1, 13.6.4.3, 13.11.4, 13.14.2, 14.1.17, 14.2.13, 15.1.5, 15.2.0.13.

LabelledStatement : LabelIdentifier : LabelledItem
  1. Return the VarDeclaredNames of LabelledItem.

LabelledItem : FunctionDeclaration
  1. Return a new empty List.

13.12.11 Static Semantics: VarScopedDeclarations


LabelledStatement : LabelIdentifier : LabelledItem
  1. Return the VarScopedDeclarations of LabelledItem.

LabelledItem : FunctionDeclaration
  1. Return a new empty List.


With argument labelSet.

See also: 13.0.2, 13.6.1.2, 13.6.2.2, 13.6.3.3, 13.6.4.6.

LabelledStatement : LabelIdentifier : LabelledItem
  1. Let label be the StringValue of LabelIdentifier.
  2. Let newLabelSet be a new List containing label and the elements of labelSet.
  3. Return the result of performing LabelledEvaluation of LabelledItem with argument newLabelSet.
LabelledItem: Statement
1. If stmt is either a LabelledStatement or a BreakableStatement, then
   a. Let stmtResult be the result of performing LabelledEvaluation of stmt with argument labelSet.
2. Else,
   a. Let stmtResult be the result of evaluating stmt.
3. If stmtResult.[[type]] is break and SameValue(stmtResult.[[target]], label), then
   a. Let result be NormalCompletion(stmtResult.[[value]]).
4. Else,
   a. Let result be stmtResult.
5. Return result.

LabelledItem: FunctionDeclaration
1. Return the result of evaluating FunctionDeclaration.

13.12.12.1 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

LabelledStatement : LabelIdentifier : LabelledItem
1. Let newLabelSet be a new empty List.
2. Return the result of performing LabelledEvaluation of LabelledItem with argument newLabelSet.

13.13 The throw Statement

Syntax
ThrowStatement:

Syntax
ThrowStatement:

13.13.1 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

ThrowStatement : throw Expression ;
1. Let exprRef be the result of evaluating Expression.
2. Let exprValue be GetValue(exprRef).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(exprValue).
4. Return Completion{[[type]]: throw, [[value]]: exprValue, [[target]]: empty}.

13.14 The try Statement

Syntax
TryStatement:

Syntax
TryStatement:

CatchYieldReturn:
1. catch ( CatchParameter ) Block
FinallyYieldReturn:
1. finally Block

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The `try` statement encloses a block of code in which an exceptional condition can occur, such as a runtime error or a `throw` statement. The `catch` clause provides the exception-handling code. When a catch clause catches an exception, its `CatchParameter` is bound to that exception.

### 13.14.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

**Catch**

```
catch (CatchParameter) Block
```

- It is a Syntax Error if any element of the `BoundNames` of `CatchParameter` also occurs in the `LexicallyDeclaredNames` of `Block`.
- It is a Syntax Error if any element of the `BoundNames` of `CatchParameter` also occurs in the `VarDeclaredNames` of `Block`.

**NOTE** An alternative static semantics for this production is given in B.3.5.

### 13.14.2 Static Semantics: VarDeclaredNames

See also: 13.0.1, 13.1.8, 13.2.2.2, 13.5.2, 13.6.1.1, 13.6.2.1, 13.6.3.1, 13.6.4.3, 13.11.4, 13.12.10, 14.1.17, 14.2.13, 15.1.5, 15.2.0.13.

**TryStatement**

```
try Block Catch
```

1. Let `names` be `VarDeclaredNames` of `Block`.
2. Append to `names` the elements of the `VarDeclaredNames` of `Catch`.
3. Return `names`.

**TryStatement**

```
try Block Finally
```

1. Let `names` be `VarDeclaredNames` of `Block`.
2. Append to `names` the elements of the `VarDeclaredNames` of `Finally`.
3. Return `names`.

**TryStatement**

```
try Block Catch Finally
```

1. Let `names` be `VarDeclaredNames` of `Block`.
2. Append to `names` the elements of the `VarDeclaredNames` of `Catch`.
3. Append to `names` the elements of the `VarDeclaredNames` of `Finally`.
4. Return `names`.

**Catch**

```
catch (CatchParameter) Block
```

1. Return the `VarDeclaredNames` of `Block`.

### 13.14.3 Static Semantics: VarScopedDeclarations

See also: 13.0.2, 13.1.9, 13.2.2.3, 13.5.3, 13.6.1.2, 13.6.2.2, 13.6.3.3, 13.6.4.4, 13.10.3, 13.11.5, 13.12.11, 14.1.18, 14.2.14, 15.1.6, 15.2.0.14.

**TryStatement**

```
try Block Catch
```

1. Let `declarations` be `VarScopedDeclarations` of `Block`.
2. Append to declarations the elements of the VarScopedDeclarations of Catch.
3. Return declarations.

TryStatement : try Block Finally
1. Let declarations be VarScopedDeclarations of Block.
2. Append to declarations the elements of the VarScopedDeclarations of Finally.
3. Return declarations.

TryStatement : try Block Catch Finally
1. Let declarations be VarScopedDeclarations of Block.
2. Append to declarations the elements of the VarScopedDeclarations of Catch.
3. Append to declarations the elements of the VarScopedDeclarations of Finally.
4. Return declarations.

Catch : catch ( CatchParameter ) Block
1. Return the VarScopedDeclarations of Block.

13.14.4 Runtime Semantics: BindingInitialization

With arguments value and environment.

NOTE undefined is passed for environment to indicate that a PutValue operation should be used to assign the initialization value. This is the case for var statements and the formal parameter lists of some non-strict functions (see 9.2.13). In those cases a lexical binding is hoisted and preinitialized prior to evaluation of its initializer.

See also: 12.1.4, 12.2.4.2.2, 13.2.2.4, 13.2.3.5.

CatchParameter : BindingPattern
1. If Type(value) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
2. Return the result of performing BindingInitialization for BindingPattern passing value and environment as the arguments.

13.14.5 Runtime Semantics: CatchClauseEvaluation

with parameter thrownValue

Catch : catch ( CatchParameter ) Block
1. Let oldEnv be the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment.
2. Let catchEnv be NewDeclarativeEnvironment(oldEnv).
3. For each element argName of the BoundNames of CatchParameter, do
   a. Call the CreateMutableBinding concrete method of catchEnv passing argName as the argument.
   b. Assert: The above call to CreateMutableBinding will never return an abrupt completion.
4. Let status be the result of performing BindingInitialization for CatchParameter passing thrownValue and catchEnv as arguments.
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
6. Set the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment to catchEnv.
7. Let B be the result of evaluating Block.
8. Set the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment to oldEnv.
9. Return B.
NOTE No matter how control leaves the Block the LexicalEnvironment is always restored to its former state.

13.14.6 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

TryStatement : try Block Catch
1. Let B be the result of evaluating Block.
2. If $B.\llbracket\text{type}\rrbracket$ is not throw, return $B$.
3. Return the result of performing CatchClauseEvaluation of Catch with parameter $B.\llbracket\text{value}\rrbracket$.

TryStatement : try Block Finally
1. Let B be the result of evaluating Block.
2. Let F be the result of evaluating Finally.
3. If $F.\llbracket\text{type}\rrbracket$ is normal, return $B$.
4. Return $F$.

TryStatement : try Block Catch Finally
1. Let B be the result of evaluating Block.
2. If $B.\llbracket\text{type}\rrbracket$ is throw, then
   a. Let C be the result of performing CatchClauseEvaluation of Catch with parameter $B.\llbracket\text{value}\rrbracket$.
3. Else $B.\llbracket\text{type}\rrbracket$ is not throw,
   a. Let C be $B$.
4. Let F be the result of evaluating Finally.
5. If $F.\llbracket\text{type}\rrbracket$ is normal, return $C$.

13.15 The debugger statement

Syntax
DebuggerStatement : debugger ;

13.15.1 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

NOTE Evaluating the DebuggerStatement production may allow an implementation to cause a breakpoint when run under a debugger. If a debugger is not present or active this statement has no observable effect.

DebuggerStatement : debugger ;
1. If an implementation defined debugging facility is available and enabled, then
   a. Perform an implementation defined debugging action.
   b. Let result be an implementation defined Completion value.
2. Else
   a. Let result be NormalCompletion(empty).
3. Return result.

14 ECMAScript Language: Functions and Classes

NOTE Various ECMAScript language elements cause the creation of ECMAScript function objects (9.1.14). Evaluation of such functions starts with the execution of their [[Call]] internal method (9.2.2).
14.1 Function Definitions

Syntax

FunctionDeclaration[Yield, Default]:
   function BindingIdentifier[Yield, ?Default] (FormalParameters) { FunctionBody }

FunctionExpression:
   function BindingIdentifieropt (FormalParameters) { FunctionBody }

StrictFormalParameters[Yield, GeneratorParameter]:
   FormalParameters[Yield, 'GeneratorParameter]

FormalParameters[Yield, GeneratorParameter]:
   [empty]
   FormalParameterList[Yield, 'GeneratorParameter]

FormalParameterList[Yield, GeneratorParameter]:
   FunctionRestParameter[Yield]
   FormalList[Yield, 'GeneratorParameter]
   FormalList[Yield, 'GeneratorParameter], FunctionRestParameter[Yield]

FormsList[Yield, GeneratorParameter]:
   FormalParameter[Yield, 'GeneratorParameter]
   FormsList[Yield, 'GeneratorParameter], FormalParameter[Yield, 'GeneratorParameter]

FunctionRestParameter[Yield]:
   BindingRestElement[Yield]

FormalParameter[Yield, GeneratorParameter]:
   BindingElement[Yield, 'GeneratorParameter]

FunctionBody[Yield]:
   FunctionStatementList[Yield]

FunctionStatementList[Yield]:
   StatementList[Yield, Return, opt]


A Directive Prologue is the longest sequence of ExpressionStatement productions occurring as the initial StatementList productions of a FunctionBody or a ScriptBody and where each ExpressionStatement in the sequence consists entirely of a StringLiteral token followed by a semicolon. The semicolon may appear explicitly or may be inserted by automatic semicolon insertion. A Directive Prologue may be an empty sequence.

A Use Strict Directive is an ExpressionStatement in a Directive Prologue whose StringLiteral is either the exact code unit sequences "use strict" or 'use strict'. A Use Strict Directive may not contain an EscapeSequence or LineContinuation.

A Directive Prologue may contain more than one Use Strict Directive. However, an implementation may issue a warning if this occurs.
NOTE The ExpressionStatement productions of a Directive Prologue are evaluated normally during evaluation of the containing production. Implementations may define implementation specific meanings for ExpressionStatement productions which are not a Use Strict Directive and which occur in a Directive Prologue. If an appropriate notification mechanism exists, an implementation should issue a warning if it encounters in a Directive Prologue an ExpressionStatement that is not a Use Strict Directive and which does not have a meaning defined by the implementation.

14.1.2 Static Semantics: Early Errors

FunctionDeclaration : function BindingIdentifier ( FormalParameters ) { FunctionBody } and
FunctionExpression : function BindingIdentifier, ( FormalParameters ) { FunctionBody }

• If the source code matching this production is strict code, the Early Error rules for StrictFormalParameters : FormalParameters are applied.
• If the source code matching this production is strict code, it is a Syntax Error if BindingIdentifier is the IdentifierName eval or the IdentifierName arguments.
• It is a Syntax Error if any element of the BoundNames of FormalParameters also occurs in the LexicallyDeclaredNames of FunctionBody.

NOTE The LexicallyDeclaredNames of a FunctionBody does not include identifiers bound using var or function declarations.

StrictFormalParameters : FormalParameters

• It is a Syntax Error if BoundNames of FormalParameters contains any duplicate elements.

FormalParameters : FormalParameterList

• It is a Syntax Error if IsSimpleParameterList of FormalParameterList is false and BoundNames of FormalParameterList contains any duplicate elements.

NOTE Multiple occurrences of the same Identifier in a FormalParameterList is only allowed for non-strict functions and generator functions that have simple parameter lists.

FunctionBody : FunctionStatementList

• It is a Syntax Error if the LexicallyDeclaredNames of FunctionStatementList contains any duplicate entries.
• It is a Syntax Error if any element of the LexicallyDeclaredNames of FunctionStatementList also occurs in the VarDeclaredNames of FunctionStatementList.

14.1.3 Static Semantics: BoundNames

See also: 13.2.1.2, 13.2.2.1, 12.1.2, 13.6.4.2, 14.2.2, 14.4.2, 14.5.2, 15.2.1.2, 15.2.2.1.

FunctionDeclaration : function BindingIdentifier ( FormalParameters ) { FunctionBody } 

1. Return the BoundNames of BindingIdentifier.

FormalParameters : [empty]

1. Return an empty List.
FormalParameterList : FormalsList , FunctionRestParameter
   1. Let names be BoundNames of FormalsList.
   2. Append to names the BoundNames of FunctionRestParameter.
   3. Return names.

FormalsList : FormalsList , FormalParameter
   1. Let names be BoundNames of FormalsList.
   2. Append to names the elements of BoundNames of FormalParameter.
   3. Return names.

14.1.4 Static Semantics: Contains
With parameter symbol.

See also: 5.3, 12.2.5.2, 12.3.1.1, 14.2.3, 14.3.3, 14.5.4

FunctionDeclaration : function BindingIdentifier ( FormalParameters ) { FunctionBody }
   1. Return false.

FunctionExpression : function BindingIdentifieropt ( FormalParameters ) { FunctionBody }
   1. Return false.

NOTE Static semantic rules that depend upon substructure generally do not look into function definitions.

14.1.5 Static Semantics: ContainsExpression
See also: 13.2.3.2, 14.2.4.

FormalParameters : [empty]
   1. Return false.

FormalParameterList : FunctionRestParameter
   1. Return false.

FormalParameterList : FormalsList , FunctionRestParameter
   1. Return ContainsExpression of FormalsList.

FormalsList : FormalsList , FormalParameter
   1. If ContainsExpression of FormalsList is true, then return true.
   2. Return ContainsExpression of FormalParameter.

14.1.6 Static Semantics: ExpectedArgumentCount
See also: 14.2.6, 14.3.2.

FormalParameters : [empty]
   1. Return 0.
FormalParameterList : FunctionRestParameter
  1. Return 0.

FormalParameterList : FormalsList, FunctionRestParameter
  1. Return the ExpectedArgumentCount of FormalsList.

NOTE The ExpectedArgumentCount of a FormalParameterList is the number of FormalParameters to the left of either the rest parameter or the first FormalParameter with an Initializer. A FormalParameter without an initializer is allowed after the first parameter with an initializer but such parameters are considered to be optional with undefined as their default value.

FormalsList : FormalParameter
  1. If HasInitializer of FormalParameter is true return 0
  2. Return 1.

FormalsList : FormalsList, FormalParameter
  1. Let count be the ExpectedArgumentCount of FormalsList.
  2. If HasInitializer of FormalsList is true or HasInitializer of FormalParameter is true, then return count.

14.1.7 Static Semantics: HasInitializer

See also: 13.2.3.3, 14.2.7.

FormalParameters : [empty]
  1. Return false.

FormalParameterList : FunctionRestParameter
  1. Return false.

FormalParameterList : FormalsList, FunctionRestParameter
  1. If HasInitializer of FormalsList is true, then return true.
  2. Return false.

FormalParameterList : FormalsList, FormalParameter
  1. If HasInitializer of FormalsList is true, then return true.
  2. Return HasInitializer of FormalParameter.

14.1.8 Static Semantics: HasName

See also: 14.2.8, 14.4.6, 14.5.6.

FunctionExpression : function ( FormalParameters ) { FunctionBody }
  1. Return false.
FunctionExpression : function BindingIdentifier ( FormalParameters ) { FunctionBody }
  1. Return true.

14.1.9 Static Semantics: IsAnonymousFunctionDefinition (production) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation IsAnonymousFunctionDefinition determines if its argument is a function definition that does not bind a name. The argument production is the result of parsing an AssignmentExpression or Initializer. The following steps are taken:
  1. If IsFunctionDefinition of production is false, then return false.
  2. Let hasName be the result of HasName of production.
  3. If hasName is true, then return false.
  4. Return true.

14.1.10 Static Semantics: IsConstantDeclaration

See also: 13.2.1.3, 14.4.5, 14.5.5.

FunctionDeclaration : function BindingIdentifier ( FormalParameters ) { FunctionBody }
  1. Return false.

14.1.11 Static Semantics: IsFunctionDefinition

See also: 12.2.0.2, 12.2.10.2, 12.3.1.2, 12.4.2, 12.5.2, 12.6.1, 12.7.1, 12.8.1, 12.9.1, 12.10.1, 12.11.1, 12.12.1, 12.13.1, 12.14.2, 12.15.1, 14.4.8, 14.5.8.

FunctionExpression : function ( FormalParameters ) { FunctionBody }
  1. Return true.

FunctionExpression : function BindingIdentifier ( FormalParameters ) { FunctionBody }
  1. Return true.

14.1.12 Static Semantics: IsSimpleParameterList

See also: 13.2.3.4, 14.2.8

FormalParameters : [empty]
  1. Return true.

FormalParameterList : FormalRestParameter
  1. Return false.

FormalParameterList : FormalsList , FormalRestParameter
  1. Return false.

FormalsList : FormalsList , FormalParameter
  1. If IsSimpleParameterList of FormalsList is false, return false.
FormalParameter : BindingElement
  1. Return IsSimpleParameterList of BindingElement.

14.1.13 Static Semantics: IsStrict

See also: 15.1.2, 15.2.0.7.

FunctionStatementList : StatementList
  1. If this FunctionStatementList is contained in strict code or if StatementList is strict code, then return true. Otherwise, return false.

14.1.14 Static Semantics: LexicallyDeclaredNames

See also: 13.1.2, 13.11.2, 13.12.4, 14.2.10, 15.1.3, 15.2.0.10.

FunctionStatementList : [empty]
  1. Return an empty List.

FunctionStatementList : StatementList
  1. Return TopLevelLexicallyDeclaredNames of StatementList.

14.1.15 Static Semantics: LexicallyScopedDeclarations

See also: 13.1.3, 13.11.3, 13.12.5, 14.2.11, 15.1.4, 15.2.0.11.

FunctionStatementList : [empty]
  1. Return an empty List.

FunctionStatementList : StatementList
  1. Return the TopLevelLexicallyScopedDeclarations of StatementList.

14.1.16 Static Semantics: ReferencesSuper

See also: 14.2.12, 14.3.6, 14.4.10.

FunctionDeclaration : function BindingIdentifier ( FormalParameters ) { FunctionBody }
  1. If FormalParameters Contains super is true, then return true.
  2. Return FunctionBody Contains super.

FunctionExpression : function BindingIdentifieropt ( FormalParameters ) { FunctionBody }
  1. If FormalParameters Contains super is true, then return true.
  2. Return FunctionBody Contains super.

FormalParameters : [empty]
  1. Return false.
FormalParameters : FormalParameterList
  1. Return FormalParameterList Contains super.

FunctionBody : FunctionStatementList
  1. Return FunctionStatementList Contains super.

14.1.17 Static Semantics: VarDeclaredNames


FunctionStatementList : [empty]
  1. Return an empty List.

FunctionStatementList : StatementList
  1. Return TopLevelVarDeclaredNames of StatementList.

14.1.18 Static Semantics: VarScopedDeclarations


FunctionStatementList : [empty]
  1. Return an empty List.

FunctionStatementList : StatementList
  1. Return the TopLevelVarScopedDeclarations of StatementList.

14.1.19 Runtime Semantics: EvaluateBody

With parameter functionObject.

See also: 14.2.16, 14.4.11.

FunctionBody : FunctionStatementList
  1. The code of this FunctionBody is strict mode code if it is contained in strict mode code or if the Directive Prologue (14.1.1) of its FunctionStatementList contains a Use Strict Directive or if any of the conditions in 10.2.1 apply. If the code of this FunctionBody is strict mode code, FunctionStatementList is evaluated in the following steps as strict mode code. Otherwise, StatementList is evaluated in the following steps as non-strict mode code.
  2. Let result be the result of evaluating FunctionStatementList.
  3. If result.[[type]] is return then return NormalCompletion(result.[[value]])
  4. ReturnAbrupt(result).
  5. Return NormalCompletion(undefined).

14.1.20 Runtime Semantics: IteratorBindingInitialization

With parameters iterator and environment.
NOTE When `undefined` is passed for `environment` it indicates that a `PutValue` operation should be used to assign the initialization value. This is the case for formal parameter lists of non-strict functions. In that case the formal parameter bindings are preinitialized in order to deal with the possibility of multiple parameters with the same name.

See also: 13.2.3.6, 14.2.15.

*FormalParameters* : [empty]
1. Return `NormalCompletion(empty)`.

*FormalParameterList : FormalsList , FunctionRestParameter*
1. Let `restIndex` be the result of performing `IteratorBindingInitialization` for `FormalsList` using `iterator`, and `environment` as the arguments.
2. Return `IfAbrupt(restIndex)`.
3. Return the result of performing `IteratorBindingInitialization` for `FunctionRestParameter` using `iterator` and `environment` as the arguments.

*FormalsList : FormalsList , FormalParameter*
1. Let `status` be the result of performing `IteratorBindingInitialization` for `FormalsList` using `iterator` and `environment` as the arguments.
2. Return `IfAbrupt(status)`.
3. Return the result of performing `IteratorBindingInitialization` for `FormalParameter` using `iterator` and `environment` as the arguments.

14.1.21 Runtime Semantics: `InstantiateFunctionObject`

With parameter `scope`.

See also: 14.4.12.

*FunctionDeclaration : function BindingIdentifier ( FormalParameters ) { FunctionBody }*
1. If the `FunctionDeclaration` is contained in strict code or if its `FunctionBody` is strict code, then let `strict` be `true`. Otherwise let `strict` be `false`.
2. Let `name` be `StringValue` of `BindingIdentifier`.
3. Let `F` be `FunctionCreate(normal, FormalParameters, FunctionBody, scope, strict)`.
4. If ReferencesSuper of `FunctionDeclaration` is `true`, then
   a. Perform `MakeMethod`(`F`, `name`, `undefined`).
5. Perform `MakeConstructor`(`F`).
6. Set `FunctionName`(`F`, `name`).
7. Assert: Set `FunctionName` will not return an abrupt completion.
8. Return `F`.

14.1.22 Runtime Semantics: `Evaluation`

*FunctionDeclaration : function BindingIdentifier ( FormalParameters ) { FunctionBody }*
1. Return `NormalCompletion(empty)`
**FunctionExpression** : `function (FormalParameters) { FunctionBody }
``
1. If the `FunctionExpression` is contained in strict code or if its `FunctionBody` is strict code, then let `strict` be `true`. Otherwise let `strict` be `false`.
2. Let `scope` be the LexicalEnvironment of the running execution context.
3. Let `closure` be `FunctionCreate(Normal, FormalParameters, FunctionBody, scope, strict)`.
4. If ReferencesSuper of `FunctionExpression` is `true`, then
   a. Perform `MakeMethod(closure, undefined, undefined)`.
5. Perform `MakeConstructor(closure)`.

**FunctionExpression** : `function BindingIdentifier (FormalParameters) { FunctionBody }
``
1. If the `FunctionExpression` is contained in strict code or if its `FunctionBody` is strict code, then let `strict` be `true`. Otherwise let `strict` be `false`.
2. Let `runningContext` be the running execution context's Lexical Environment.
3. Let `funcEnv` be `NewDeclarativeEnvironment(runningContext)`.
4. Let `envRec` be `funcEnv`'s environment record.
5. Let `name` be `StringValue of BindingIdentifier`.
6. Call the CreateImmutableBinding concrete method of `envRec` passing `name` as the argument.
7. Let `closure` be `FunctionCreate(Normal, FormalParameters, FunctionBody, funcEnv, strict)`.
8. If ReferencesSuper of `FunctionExpression` is `true`, then
   a. Perform `MakeMethod(closure, name, undefined)`.
9. Perform `MakeConstructor(closure)`.
10. Set `FunctionName(closure, name)`.
11. Assert: `SetFunctionName` will not return an abrupt completion.
12. Call the `InitializeBinding` concrete method of `envRec` passing `name` and `closure` as the arguments.
13. Return `NormalCompletion(closure)`.

**NOTE 1** The `BindingIdentifier` in a `FunctionExpression` can be referenced from inside the `FunctionExpression`'s `FunctionBody` to allow the function to call itself recursively. However, unlike in a `FunctionDeclaration`, the `BindingIdentifier` in a `FunctionExpression` can not be referenced from and does not affect the scope enclosing the `FunctionExpression`.

**NOTE 2** A `prototype` property is automatically created for every function defined using a `FunctionDeclaration` or `FunctionExpression`, to allow for the possibility that the function will be used as a constructor.

**FunctionStatementList** : [empty]
``
1. Return `NormalCompletion(undefined)`.

### 14.2 Arrow Function Definitions

**Syntax**
``
ArrowFunction : \[In, Yield\]
  ArrowParameters[\[no LineTerminator here\] => ConciseBody[\[no LineTerminator here\]]

ArrowParameters[\[Yield\]] :
  BindingIdentifier[\[Yield\]]
  CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList[\[Yield\]]
ConciseBody : 
lookahead ≠ {} AssignmentExpression

{ FunctionBody }

**Supplemental Syntax**

When the production

\[
\text{ArrowParameters} : \text{CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList} \text{?Yield}
\]

is recognized the following grammar is used to refine the interpretation of

\[
\text{CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList}:
\]

\[
\text{ArrowFormalParameters} : \text{?Yield, GeneratorParameter}:
\]

\[
\{ \text{StrictFormalParameters} : \text{?Yield, ?GeneratorParameter} \}
\]

### 14.2.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

**ArrowFunction : ArrowParameters => ConciseBody**

- It is a Syntax Error if any element of the `BoundNames` of `ArrowParameters` also occurs in the `LexicallyDeclaredNames` of `ConciseBody`.

**ArrowParameters : CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList : ?Yield**

- If the `?Yield` grammar parameter is present in `ArrowParameters`, it is a Syntax Error if the lexical token sequence matched by `CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList` cannot be parsed with no tokens left over using `ArrowFormalParameters` as the goal symbol.
- If the `?Yield` grammar parameter is not present on `ArrowParameters`, it is a Syntax Error if the lexical token sequence matched by `CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList` cannot be parsed with no tokens left over using `ArrowFormalParameters` as the goal symbol.
- All early errors rules for `ArrowFormalParameters` and its derived productions also apply to `CoveredFormalsList of CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList : ?Yield`.

### 14.2.2 Static Semantics: BoundNames

See also: 13.2.1.2, 13.2.2.1, 12.1.2, 13.6.4.2, 14.1.3, 14.4.2, 14.5.2, 15.2.1.2, 15.2.2.1.

**ArrowParameters : CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList : ?Yield**

2. Return the `BoundNames` of `formals`.

### 14.2.3 Static Semantics: Contains

With parameter `symbol`.

See also: 5.3, 12.2.5.2, 12.3.1.1, 14.1.4, 14.4.3, 14.5.4

**ArrowFunction : ArrowParameters => ConciseBody**

1. If `symbol` is neither `super` nor `this`, then return `false`.
2. If `ArrowParameters` Contains `symbol` is `true`, return `true`;
3. Return `ConciseBody` Contains `symbol`
NOTE Normally, `Contains` does not look inside most function forms. However, `Contains` is used to detect this and `super` usage within an ArrowFunction.

ArrowParameters:\[Yield\] : CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList[\Yield\]
1. Let `formals` be `CoveredFormalsList` of `CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList[\Yield\]`.
2. Return `formals` `Contains` symbol.

14.2.4 Static Semantics: ContainsExpression

See also: 13.2.3.2, 14.1.5.

ArrowParameters : BindingIdentifier
1. Return `false`.

ArrowParameters[?Yield] : CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList[?Yield]
1. Let `formals` be `CoveredFormalsList` of `CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList[?Yield]`.
2. Return `ContainsExpression` of `formals`.

14.2.5 Static Semantics: CoveredFormalsList

ArrowParameters : BindingIdentifier
1. Return `BindingIdentifier`.

CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList[?Yield]:
  ( Expression )
  ( . . . BindingIdentifier )
  ( Expression , . . . BindingIdentifier )
1. If the `?Yield` grammar parameter is present for `CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList[?Yield]`, return the result of parsing the lexical token stream matched by `CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList[?Yield]` using `ArrowFormalParameters[?Yield, GeneratorParameter]` as the goal symbol.
2. If the `?Yield` grammar parameter is not present for `CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList[?Yield]`, return the result of parsing the lexical token stream matched by `CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList[?Yield]` using `ArrowFormalParameters` as the goal symbol.

14.2.6 Static Semantics: ExpectedArgumentCount

See also: 14.1.5, 14.3.2.

ArrowParameters : BindingIdentifier
1. Return `1`.

ArrowParameters[?Yield] : CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList[?Yield]
1. Let `formals` be `CoveredFormalsList` of `CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList[?Yield]`. 
2. Return the ExpectedArgumentCount of `formals`.

### 14.2.7 Static Semantics: HasInitializer

See also: 13.2.3.3, 14.1.7.

- `ArrowParameters : BindingIdentifier`
  1. Return `false`.

- `ArrowParameters : CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList`
  1. Let `formals` be CoveredFormalsList of `CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList`.
  2. Return the HasInitializer of `formals`.

### 14.2.8 Static Semantics: HasName

See also: 14.1.8, 14.4.6, 14.5.6.

- `ArrowFunction : ArrowParameters => ConciseBody`
  1. Return `false`.

### 14.2.9 Static Semantics: IsSimpleParameterList

See also: 13.2.3.4, 14.1.11.

- `ArrowParameters : BindingIdentifier`
  1. Return `true`.

- `ArrowParameters[Yield] : CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList[Yield]`
  1. Let `formals` be CoveredFormalsList of `CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList[Yield]`.
  2. Return the IsSimpleParameterList of `formals`.

### 14.2.10 Static Semantics: LexicallyDeclaredNames


- `ConciseBody : AssignmentExpression`
  1. Return an empty List.

### 14.2.11 Static Semantics: LexicallyScopedDeclarations

See also: 13.1.3, 13.11.3, 13.12.5, 14.1.15, 15.1.4, 15.2.0.11.

- `ConciseBody : AssignmentExpression`
  1. Return an empty List.

### 14.2.12 Static Semantics: ReferencesSuper

See also: 14.1.16, 14.3.6, 14.4.10.
ArrowFunction : ArrowParameters => ConciseBody

1. Return false.

NOTE ReferencesSuper is used to determine whether a function requires its own super bindings. This is never the case for Arrow Functions.

14.2.13 Static Semantics: VarDeclaredNames

See also: 13.0.1, 13.1.8, 13.2.2.2, 13.5.2, 13.6.1.1, 13.6.2.1, 13.6.3.1, 13.6.4.3, 13.6.5.1, 13.11.4, 13.12.10, 13.14.2, 14.1.17, 15.1.5, 15.2.0.13.

ConciseBody : AssignmentExpression

1. Return an empty List.

14.2.14 Static Semantics: VarScopedDeclarations


ConciseBody : AssignmentExpression

1. Return an empty List.

14.2.15 Runtime Semantics: IteratorBindingInitialization

With parameters iterator and environment.

See also: 13.2.3.6, 14.1.20.

NOTE When undefined is passed for environment it indicates that a PutValue operation should be used to assign the initialization value. This is the case for formal parameter lists of non-strict functions. In that case the formal parameter bindings are preinitialized in order to deal with the possibility of multiple parameters with the same name.

ArrowParameters : BindingIdentifier

1. Let next be IteratorStep(iterator).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(next).
3. If next is false, then let v be undefined
4. Else
   a. Let v be IteratorValue(next).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(v).
5. Return the result of performing BindingInitialization for BindingIdentifier using v and environment as the arguments.

ArrowParameters\[Yield\] : CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList\[?Yield\]

1. Let formals be CoveredFormalsList of CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList\[?Yield\].
2. Return the result of performing IteratorBindingInitialization of formals with arguments iterator and environment.
14.2.16 Runtime Semantics: EvaluateBody

With parameter functionObject.

See also: 14.1.19, 14.4.11.

ConciseBody : AssignmentExpression
  1. The code of this ConciseBody is strict mode code if it is contained in strict mode code or if any of the conditions in 10.2.1 apply. If the code of this ConciseBody is strict mode code, AssignmentExpression is evaluated in the following steps as strict mode code. Otherwise, AssignmentExpression is evaluated in the following steps as non-strict mode code.
  2. Let exprRef be the result of evaluating AssignmentExpression.
  3. Let exprValue be GetValue(exprRef).
  4. If exprValue.[[type]] is return then return NormalCompletion(exprValue.[[value]]).
  5. ReturnIfAbrupt(exprValue).
  6. Return NormalCompletion(exprValue).

NOTE In the absence of extensions to this specification, the test in step 4 will never be true.

14.2.17 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

  1. If the code of this ArrowFunction is contained in strict mode code or if any of the conditions in 10.2.1 apply, then let strict be true. Otherwise let strict be false.
  2. Let scope be the LexicalEnvironment of the running execution context.
  3. Let parameters be CoveredFormalsList of ArrowParameters[Yield].
  4. Let closure be FunctionCreate(Arrow, parameters, ConciseBody, scope, strict).
  5. Return closure.

NOTE Any reference to arguments, super, or this within an ArrowFunction are resolved to their bindings in the lexically enclosing function. Even though an ArrowFunction may contain references to super, the function object created in step 4 is not made into a method by performing MakeMethod. An ArrowFunction that references super is always contained within a non-ArrowFunction and the necessary state to implement super is accessible via the scope that is captured by the function object of the ArrowFunction.

14.3 Method Definitions

Syntax

MethodDefinition[Yield] :
  PropertyName[Yield] ( StrictFormalParameters ) { FunctionBody }
GeneratorMethod[Yield]
  get PropertyName[Yield] ( ) { FunctionBody }
  set PropertyName[Yield] ( PropertySetParameterList ) { FunctionBody }

PropertySetParameterList :
  FormalParameter
14.3.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

MethodDefinition : PropertyName ( StrictFormalParameters ) { FunctionBody }

- It is a Syntax Error if any element of the BoundNames of StrictFormalParameters also occurs in the LexicallyDeclaredNames of FunctionBody.

MethodDefinition : set PropertyName ( PropertySetParameterList ) { FunctionBody }

- It is a Syntax Error if BoundNames of PropertySetParameterList contains any duplicate elements.
- It is a Syntax Error if any element of the BoundNames of PropertySetParameterList also occurs in the LexicallyDeclaredNames of FunctionBody.

14.3.2 Static Semantics: ComputedPropertyContains

With parameter symbol.

See also: 12.2.5.2, 14.4.3, 14.5.5.

MethodDefinition :
PropertyName ( StrictFormalParameters ) { FunctionBody }
get PropertyName ( ) { FunctionBody }
set PropertyName ( PropertySetParameterList ) { FunctionBody }

1. Return the result of ComputedPropertyContains for PropertyName with argument symbol.

14.3.3 Static Semantics: ExpectedArgumentCount

See also: 14.1.5, 14.2.6.

PropertySetParameterList : FormalParameter
1. If HasInitializer of FormalParameter is true return 0
2. Return 1.

14.3.4 Static Semantics: HasComputedPropertyKey

See also: 12.2.5.4, 14.4.5

MethodDefinition :
PropertyName ( StrictFormalParameters ) { FunctionBody }
get PropertyName ( ) { FunctionBody }
set PropertyName ( PropertySetParameterList ) { FunctionBody }

1. Return HasComputedPropertyKey of PropertyName.

14.3.5 Static Semantics: PropName

See also: 12.2.5.6, 14.4.9, 14.5.12

MethodDefinition :
PropertyName ( StrictFormalParameters ) { FunctionBody }
get PropertyName ( ) { FunctionBody }
set PropertyName ( PropertySetParameterList ) { FunctionBody }
1. Return PropName of PropertyName.

14.3.6 Static Semantics: ReferencesSuper

See also: 14.1.16, 14.2.12, 14.4.10.

MethodDefinition : PropertyName { StrictFormalParameters } { FunctionBody }
1. If StrictFormalParameters Contains super is true, then return true.
2. Return FunctionBody Contains super.

MethodDefinition : get PropertyName { } { FunctionBody }
1. Return FunctionBody Contains super.

MethodDefinition : set PropertyName { PropertySetParameterList } { FunctionBody }
1. If PropertySetParameterList Contains super is true, then return true.
2. Return FunctionBody Contains super.

14.3.7 Static Semantics: SpecialMethod

MethodDefinition : PropertyName { StrictFormalParameters } { FunctionBody }
1. Return false.

MethodDefinition :
  GeneratorMethod
  get PropertyName { } { FunctionBody }
  set PropertyName { PropertySetParameterList } { FunctionBody }
1. Return true.

14.3.8 Runtime Semantics: DefineMethod

With parameters object and optional parameter functionPrototype.

MethodDefinition : PropertyName { StrictFormalParameters } { FunctionBody }
1. Let propKey be the result of evaluating PropertyName.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(propKey).
3. Let strict be IsStrict of FunctionBody.
4. Let scope be the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment.
5. Let closure be FunctionCreate(Method, StrictFormalParameters, FunctionBody, scope, strict). If functionPrototype was passed as a parameter then pass its value as the functionPrototype optional argument of FunctionCreate.
6. If ReferencesSuper of MethodDefinition is true, then
   a. Perform MakeMethod(closure, propKey, object).
7. Return the Record{[key]: propKey, [closure]: closure}.

14.3.9 Runtime Semantics: PropertyDefinitionEvaluation

With parameter object.

See also: 12.2.5.9, 14.4.13, B.3.1
MethodDefinition : PropertyName { StrictFormalParameters } { FunctionBody }

1. Let methodDef be the result of DefineMethod of this MethodDefinition with argument object.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(methodDef).
3. SetFunctionName(methodDef.[[closure]], methodDef.[[key]]).
4. Assert: SetFunctionName will not return an abrupt completion.
5. Return CreateDataPropertyOrThrow(object, methodDef.[[key]], methodDef.[[closure]]).

MethodDefinition : GeneratorMethod

See 14.4.

MethodDefinition : get PropertyName ( ) { FunctionBody }

1. Let propKey be the result of evaluating PropertyName.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(propKey).
3. Let strict be IsStrict of FunctionBody.
4. Let scope be the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment.
5. Let formalParameterList be the production FormalParameters : (empty)
7. If ReferencesSuper of MethodDefinition is true, then
   a. Perform MakeMethod(closure, propKey, object).
8. SetFunctionName(closure, propKey, "get").
9. Assert: SetFunctionName will not return an abrupt completion.
10. Let desc be the PropertyDescriptor{[[Get]], closure, [[Enumerable]], true, [[Configurable]], true}
11. Return DefinePropertyOrThrow(object, propKey, desc).

MethodDefinition : set PropertyName ( PropertySetParameterList ) { FunctionBody }

1. Let propKey be the result of evaluating PropertyName.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(propKey).
3. Let strict be IsStrict of FunctionBody.
4. Let scope be the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment.
5. Let closure be FunctionCreate(Method, PropertySetParameterList, FunctionBody, scope, strict).
6. If ReferencesSuper of MethodDefinition is true, then
   a. Perform MakeMethod(closure, propKey, object).
7. SetFunctionName(closure, propKey, "set").
8. Assert: SetFunctionName will not return an abrupt completion.
9. Let desc be the PropertyDescriptor{[[Set]], closure, [[Enumerable]], true, [[Configurable]], true}
10. Return DefinePropertyOrThrow(object, propKey, desc).

14.4 Generator Function Definitions

Syntax

GeneratorMethod :get
  * PropertyName[?Yield] (StrictFormalParameters[?Yield, ?GeneratorParameter]) { FunctionBody[?Yield] }

GeneratorDeclaration :get, Default
  function * BindingIdentifier[?Yield, ?Default] (FormalParameters[?Yield, ?GeneratorParameter]) { FunctionBody[?Yield] }

GeneratorExpression :get
  function * BindingIdentifier[?Yield, ?Opt] (FormalParameters[?Yield, ?GeneratorParameter]) { FunctionBody[?Yield] }
YieldExpression:

yield
yield [no LineTerminator here] [Lexical goal InputElementRegExp] AssignmentExpression[no, Yield]

NOTE YieldExpression cannot be used within the FormalParameters of a generator function because any expressions that are part of FormalParameters are evaluate before the resulting generator object is in a resumable state.

Supplemental Syntax
The following productions are used as an aid in specifying the semantics of certain ECMAScript language features. They are not used when parsing ECMAScript source code.

GeneratorBody:
FunctionBody
Comprehension

NOTE: Abstract operations relating to generator objects are defined in 25.3.3.

14.4.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

GeneratorMethod: * PropertyName ( StrictFormalParameters ) { FunctionBody }

• It is a Syntax Error if any element of the BoundNames of StrictFormalParameters also occurs in the LexicallyDeclaredNames of FunctionBody.

GeneratorDeclaration : function * BindingIdentifier ( FormalParameters ) { FunctionBody }
and
GeneratorExpression : function * BindingIdentifieropt ( FormalParameters ) { FunctionBody }

• If the source code matching this production is strict code, the Early Error rules for StrictFormalParameters : FormalParameters are applied.

• If the source code matching this production is strict code, it is a Syntax Error if BindingIdentifier is the the IdentifierName eval or the IdentifierName arguments.

• It is a Syntax Error if any element of the BoundNames of FormalParameters also occurs in the LexicallyDeclaredNames of FunctionBody.

14.4.2 Static Semantics: BoundNames

See also: 13.2.1.2, 13.2.2.1, 12.1.2, 13.6.4.2, 14.1.3, 14.2.2, 14.5.2, 15.2.1.2, 15.2.2.1.

GeneratorDeclaration : function * BindingIdentifier ( FormalParameters ) { FunctionBody }

1. Return the BoundNames of BindingIdentifier.

14.4.3 Static Semantics: ComputedPropertyContains

With parameter symbol.

See also: 12.2.5.2, 14.3.2, 14.5.5.
GeneratorMethod: * PropertyName (StrictFormalParameters) { FunctionBody }
1. Return the result of ComputedPropertyContains for PropertyName with argument symbol.

14.4.4 Static Semantics: Contains

With parameter symbol.

See also: 5.3, 12.2.5.2, 12.3.1.1, 14.1.4, 14.2.3, 14.5.4

GeneratorDeclaration: function * BindingIdentifier (FormalParameters) { FunctionBody }
1. Return false.

GeneratorExpression: function * BindingIdentifieropt (FormalParameters) { FunctionBody }
1. Return false.

NOTE Static semantic rules that depend upon substructure generally do not look into function definitions.

14.4.5 Static Semantics: HasComputedPropertyKey

See also: 12.2.5.4, 14.3.4

GeneratorMethod: * PropertyName (StrictFormalParameters) { FunctionBody }
1. Return IsComputedPropertyKey of PropertyName.

14.4.6 Static Semantics: HasName

See also: 14.1.8, 14.2.8, 14.5.6.

GeneratorExpression: function * (FormalParameters) { FunctionBody }
1. Return false.

GeneratorExpression: function * BindingIdentifier (FormalParameters) { FunctionBody }
1. Return true.

14.4.7 Static Semantics: IsConstantDeclaration

See also: 13.2.1.3, 14.1.8, 14.5.5.

GeneratorDeclaration: function * BindingIdentifier (FormalParameters) { FunctionBody }
1. Return false.

14.4.8 Static Semantics: IsFunctionDefinition

See also: 12.2.0.2, 12.2.10.2, 12.3.1.2, 12.4.2, 12.5.2, 12.6.1, 12.7.1, 12.8.1, 12.9.1, 12.10.1, 12.11.1,
GeneratorExpression: `function * ( FormalParameters ) { FunctionBody }
  1. Return true.

GeneratorExpression: `function * BindingIdentifier ( FormalParameters ) { FunctionBody }
  1. Return true.

14.4.9 Static Semantics: PropName
See also: 12.2.5.6, 14.3.5, 14.5.12

GeneratorMethod: ` PropertyName ( StrictFormalParameters ) { FunctionBody }
  1. Return PropName of PropertyName.

14.4.10 Static Semantics: ReferencesSuper
See also: 14.1.16, 14.2.12, 14.3.6.

GeneratorDeclaration: ` BindingIdentifier ( FormalParameters ) { FunctionBody }
  1. If FormalParameters Contains `super is true, then return true.
  2. Return FunctionBody Contains `super.

GeneratorExpression: ` BindingIdentifieropt ( FormalParameters ) { FunctionBody }
  1. If FormalParameters Contains `super is true, then return true.
  2. Return FunctionBody Contains `super.

GeneratorMethod: ` PropertyName ( StrictFormalParameters ) { FunctionBody }
  1. If StrictFormalParameters Contains `super is true, then return true.
  2. Return FunctionBody Contains `super.

14.4.11 Runtime Semantics: EvaluateBody
With parameter functionObject.
See also: 14.1.19, 14.2.16.

GeneratorBody: FunctionBody
  1. Assert: A Function Environment Record containing a this binding has already been activated.
  2. Let env be GetThisEnvironment().
  3. Let G be the result of calling the GetThisBinding concrete method of env.
  4. If Type(G) is not Object or if Type(G) is Object and G does not have a [[GeneratorState]] internal
     slot or if Type(G) is Object and G has a [[GeneratorState]] internal slot and the value of G’s
     [[GeneratorState]] internal slot is not undefined, then
     a. Let newG be OrdinaryCreateFromConstructor(functionObject, `%GeneratorPrototype%`,
        [[[GeneratorState]], [[[GeneratorContext]]]])
     b. ReturnIfAbrupt(newG).
     c. Let G be newG.
  5. Return GeneratorStart(G, FunctionBody).
GeneratorBody : Comprehension
  1. Let G be ObjectCreate(%GeneratorPrototype%, { [[GeneratorState]], [[GeneratorContext]] }).
  2. ReturnIfAbrupt(G).
  3. Assert: the value of G's [[GeneratorState]] internal slot is undefined.
  4. Let startStatus be GeneratorStart(G, Comprehension).
  5. ReturnIfAbrupt(startStatus).
  6. Return G.

14.4.12 Runtime Semantics: InstantiateFunctionObject

With parameter scope.

See also: 14.1.21.

GeneratorDeclaration : function * BindingIdentifier ( FormalParameters ) { FunctionBody }

  1. If the GeneratorDeclaration is contained in strict code or if its FunctionBody is strict code, then let strict be true. Otherwise let strict be false.
  2. Let name be StringValue of BindingIdentifier.
  3. Using FunctionBody from the production that is being evaluated, let body be the supplemental syntactic grammar production: GeneratorBody : FunctionBody.
  4. Let F be GeneratorFunctionCreate(Normal, FormalParameters, body, scope, strict).
  5. If ReferencesSuper of GeneratorDeclaration is true, then
     a. Perform MakeMethod(F, name, undefined).
  6. Let prototype be ObjectCreate(%GeneratorPrototype%).
  7. Perform MakeConstructor(F, true, prototype).
  8. SetFunctionName(F, name).
  9. Assert: SetFunctionName will not return an abrupt completion.
 10. Return F.

14.4.13 Runtime Semantics: PropertyDefinitionEvaluation

With parameter object.

See also: 12.2.5.9, 14.3.9, B.3.1

GeneratorMethod : * PropertyName ( StrictFormalParameters ) { FunctionBody }

  1. Let propName be the result of evaluating PropertyName.
  2. ReturnIfAbrupt(propName).
  3. Let strict be IsStrict of FunctionBody.
  4. Let scope be the running execution context's LexicalEnvironment.
  5. Using FunctionBody from the production that is being evaluated, let body be the supplemental syntactic grammar production: GeneratorBody : FunctionBody.
  6. Let closure be GeneratorFunctionCreate(Method, StrictFormalParameters, body, scope, strict).
  7. If ReferencesSuper of GeneratorMethod is true, then
     a. Perform MakeMethod(closure, propName, object).
  8. Let prototype be ObjectCreate(%GeneratorPrototype%).
  9. Perform MakeConstructor(closure, true, prototype).
 10. SetFunctionName(closure, propName).
 11. Assert: SetFunctionName will not return an abrupt completion.
 12. Return CreateDataPropertyOrThrow(object, propName, closure).
14.4.14 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

**GeneratorDeclaration**: `function * BindingIdentifier ( FormalParameters ) { FunctionBody }

1. Return NormalCompletion( empty )

**GeneratorExpression**: `function * ( FormalParameters ) { FunctionBody }

1. Let strict be IsStrict of FunctionBody.
2. Using FunctionBody from the production that is being evaluated, let body be the supplemental syntactic grammar production: GeneratorBody : FunctionBody.
3. Let scope be the LexicalEnvironment of the running execution context.
4. Let closure be GeneratorFunctionCreate( Normal, FormalParameters, body, scope, strict ).
5. If ReferencesSuper of GeneratorExpression is true, then
   a. Perform MakeMethod( closure, undefined, undefined ).
6. Let prototype be ObjectCreate( %GeneratorPrototype% ).
7. Perform MakeConstructor( closure, true, prototype ).

**GeneratorExpression**: `function * BindingIdentifier ( FormalParameters ) { FunctionBody }

1. Let strict be IsStrict of FunctionBody.
2. Using FunctionBody from the production that is being evaluated, let body be the supplemental syntactic grammar production: GeneratorBody : FunctionBody.
3. Let runningContext be the running execution context’s Lexical Environment.
4. Let funcEnv be NewDeclarativeEnvironment( runningContext ).
5. Let envRec be funcEnv’s environment record.
6. Let name be StringValue of BindingIdentifier.
7. Call the CreateImmutableBinding concrete method of envRec passing name as the argument.
8. Let closure be GeneratorFunctionCreate( Normal, FormalParameters, body, funcEnv, strict ).
9. If ReferencesSuper of GeneratorExpression is true, then
   a. Perform MakeMethod( closure, name, undefined ).
10. Let prototype be ObjectCreate( %GeneratorPrototype% ).
11. Perform MakeConstructor( closure, true, prototype ).
12. SetFunctionName( closure, name ).
13. Assert: SetFunctionName will not return an abrupt completion.
14. Call the InitializeBinding concrete method of envRec passing name and closure as the arguments.
15. Return closure.

NOTE 1. The BindingIdentifier in a GeneratorExpression can be referenced from inside the GeneratorExpression’s FunctionBody to allow the generator code to call itself recursively. However, unlike in a GeneratorDeclaration, the BindingIdentifier in a GeneratorExpression cannot be referenced from and does not affect the scope enclosing the GeneratorExpression.

**YieldExpression**: `yield`

1. Return GeneratorYield( CreateIterResultObject( undefined, false ) ).

**YieldExpression**: `yield AssignmentExpression`

1. Let exprRef be the result of evaluating AssignmentExpression.
2. Let value be GetValue( exprRef ).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt( value ).
4. Return GeneratorYield( CreateIterResultObject( value, false ) ).
YieldExpression : `yield` * AssignmentExpression

5. Let `exprRef` be the result of evaluating `AssignmentExpression`.
6. Let `value` be `GetValue(exprRef)`.
7. Let `iterator` be `GetIterator(ToObject(value))`.
8. ReturnIfAbrupt(`iterator`).
9. Let `received` be `NormalCompletion(undefined)`.
10. Repeat
    a. If `received.[[type]]` is `normal`, then
        i. Let `innerResult` be `IteratorNext(iterator, received.[[value]])`.
        ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(`innerResult`).
    b. Else
        i. Assert: `received.[[type]]` is `throw`.
        ii. If `HasProperty(iterator, "throw")` is `true`, then
            1. Let `innerResult` be `Invoke(iterator, "throw", (received.[[value]])`.
            2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`innerResult`).
        iii. Else, return `received`.
    c. Let `done` be `IteratorComplete(innerResult)`.
    d. ReturnIfAbrupt(`done`).
    e. If `done` is `true`, then
        i. Return `IteratorValue(innerResult)`.
    f. Let `received` be `GeneratorYield(innerResult)`.

14.5 Class Definitions

Syntax

ClassDeclaration[Yield, Default]:
    `class` BindingIdentifier[Yield, ?Default] ClassTail[?Yield]

ClassExpression[Yield, GeneratorParameter]:
    `class` BindingIdentifier[?Yield] ClassTail[?Yield, ?GeneratorParameter]

ClassTail[Yield, GeneratorParameter]:

ClassHeritage[?Yield]:
    `extends` LeftHandSideExpression[?Yield]

ClassBody[?Yield]:
    ClassElementList[?Yield]

ClassElementList[?Yield]:
    ClassElement[?Yield]
    ClassElementList[?Yield] ClassElement[?Yield]

ClassElement[?Yield]:
    MethodDefinition[?Yield]
    `static` MethodDefinition[?Yield]
    ;
NOTE  A **ClassBody** is always strict code.

### 14.5.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

ClassDeclaration: `class` **BindingIdentifier** **ClassTail**

ClassExpression: `class` **BindingIdentifier** **ClassTail**

- It is a Syntax Error if the `StringValue` of **BindingIdentifier** is "let".

ClassBody: `class` **ClassElementList**

- It is a Syntax Error if **PrototypePropertyNameList** of **ClassElementList** contains more than one occurrence of "constructor".

ClassElement: `MethodDefinition`

- It is a Syntax Error if PropName of `MethodDefinition` is "constructor" and `SpecialMethod` of `MethodDefinition` is `true`.

ClassElement: `static` `MethodDefinition`

- It is a Syntax Error if PropName of `MethodDefinition` is "prototype".

### 14.5.2 Static Semantics: BoundNames

See also: 13.2.1.2, 13.2.2.1, 12.1.2, 13.6.4.2, 14.1.3, 14.2.2, 14.4.2, 15.2.1.2, 15.2.2.1.

ClassDeclaration: `class` **BindingIdentifier** **ClassTail**

1. Return the BoundNames of **BindingIdentifier**.

### 14.5.3 Static Semantics: ConstructorMethod

ClassElementList: `ClassElement`

1. If `ClassElement` is the production `ClassElement ;` , then, return `empty`.
2. If IsStatic of `ClassElement` is `true`, return `empty`.
3. If PropName of `ClassElement` is not "constructor", return `empty`.
4. Return `ClassElement`.

ClassElementList: `ClassElementList` `ClassElement`

1. Let `head` be ConstructorMethod of `ClassElementList`.
2. If `head` is not empty, return `head`.
3. If `ClassElement` is the production `ClassElement ;` , then, return `empty`.
4. If IsStatic of `ClassElement` is `true`, return `empty`.
5. If PropName of `ClassElement` is not "constructor", return `empty`.
6. Return `ClassElement`.

NOTE  Early Error rules ensure that there is only one method definition named "constructor" and that it is not an accessor property or generator definition.

### 14.5.4 Static Semantics: Contains

With parameter `symbol`.
See also: 5.3, 12.2.5.2, 12.3.1.1, 14.1.4, 14.2.3, 14.4.3

ClassTail : ClassHeritageopt { ClassBody }
  1. If symbol is ClassBody, return true.
  2. If symbol is ClassHeritage, then
     a. If ClassHeritage is present, return true otherwise return false.
  3. Let inHeritage be ClassHeritage Contains symbol.
  4. If inHeritage is true, then return true.
  5. Return the result of ComputedPropertyContains for ClassBody with argument symbol.

NOTE: Static semantic rules that depend upon substructure generally do not look into class bodies except for PropertyName productions.

14.5.5 Static Semantics: ComputedPropertyContains

  With parameter symbol.

See also: 12.2.5.2, 14.3.2, 14.4.3.

ClassElementList : ClassElementList ClassElement
  1. Let inList be the result of ComputedPropertyContains for ClassElementList with argument symbol.
  2. If inList is true, then return true.
  3. Return the result of ComputedPropertyContains for ClassElement with argument symbol.

ClassElement : MethodDefinition
  1. Return the result of ComputedPropertyContains for MethodDefinition with argument symbol.

ClassElement : static MethodDefinition
  1. Return the result of ComputedPropertyContains for MethodDefinition with argument symbol.

ClassElement : ;
  1. Return false.

14.5.6 Static Semantics: HasName

See also: 14.1.8, 14.2.8, 14.4.6.

ClassExpression : class ClassTail
  1. Return false.

ClassExpression : class BindingIdentifier ClassTail
  1. Return true.

14.5.7 Static Semantics: IsConstantDeclaration

See also: 13.2.1.3, 14.1.8, 14.4.5.

ClassDeclaration : class BindingIdentifier ClassTail
1. Return `false`.

**14.5.8 Static Semantics: `IsFunctionDefinition`**

See also: 12.2.0.2, 12.2.10.2, 12.3.1.2, 12.4.2, 12.5.2, 12.6.1, 12.7.1, 12.8.1, 12.9.1, 12.10.1, 12.11.1, 12.12.1, 12.13.1, 12.14.2, 12.15.1, 14.1.11, 14.4.8.

ClassExpression : `class` ClassTail

1. Return `true`.

ClassExpression : `class` BindingIdentifier ClassTail

1. Return `true`.

**14.5.9 Static Semantics: `IsStatic`**

ClassElement : MethodDefinition

1. Return `false`.

ClassElement : `static` MethodDefinition

1. Return `true`.

ClassElement : `;`

1. Return `false`.

**14.5.10 Static Semantics: `NonConstructorMethodDefinitions`**

ClassElementList : ClassElement

1. If `ClassElement` is the production `ClassElement : `;` then, return a new empty List.
2. If `IsStatic` of `ClassElement` is `false` and `PropName` of `ClassElement` is "constructor", return a new empty List.
3. Return a List containing `ClassElement`.

ClassElementList : ClassElementList ClassElement

1. Let `list` be `NonConstructorMethodDefinitions` of `ClassElementList`.
2. If `ClassElement` is the production `ClassElement : `;` then, return `list`.
3. If `IsStatic` of `ClassElement` is `false` and `PropName` of `ClassElement` is "constructor", return `list`.
4. Append `ClassElement` to the end of `list`.
5. Return `list`.

**14.5.11 Static Semantics: `PrototypePropertyNameList`**

ClassElementList : ClassElement

1. If `PropName` of `ClassElement` is empty, return a new empty List.
2. If `IsStatic` of `ClassElement` is `true`, return a new empty List.
3. Return a List containing `PropName` of `ClassElement`.

ClassElementList : ClassElementList ClassElement

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1. Let list be PrototypePropertyNameList of ClassElementList.
2. If PropName of ClassElement is empty, return list.
3. If IsStatic of ClassElement is true, return list.
4. Append PropName of ClassElement to the end of list.
5. Return list.

14.5.12 Static Semantics: PropName

See also: 12.2.5.6, 14.3.5, 14.4.9

ClassElement : ;
1. Return empty.

14.5.13 Static Semantics: StaticPropertyNameList

ClassElementList : ClassElement
1. If PropName of ClassElement is empty, return a new empty List.
2. If IsStatic of ClassElement is false, return a new empty List.
3. Return a List containing PropName of ClassElement.

ClassElementList : ClassElementList ClassElement
1. Let list be StaticPropertyNameList of ClassElementList.
2. If PropName of ClassElement is empty, return list.
3. If IsStatic of ClassElement is false, return list.
4. Append PropName of ClassElement to the end of list.
5. Return list.

14.5.14 Runtime Semantics: ClassDefinitionEvaluation

With parameter className.

ClassTail : ClassHeritageopt { ClassBodyopt }
1. If ClassHeritageopt is not present, then
   a. Let protoParent be the intrinsic object %ObjectPrototype%.
   b. Let constructorParent be the intrinsic object %FunctionPrototype%.
2. Else
   a. Let superClass be the result of evaluating ClassHeritage.
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(superClass).
   c. If superClass is null, then
      i. Let protoParent be null.
   d. Else if IsConstructor(superClass) is false, then throw a TypeError exception.
   e. Else
      i. Let protoParent be Get(superClass, "prototype").
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(protoParent).
      iii. If Type(protoParent) is neither Object nor Null, throw a TypeError exception.
      iv. Let constructorParent be superClass.
3. Let proto be ObjectCreate(protoParent).
4. Let lex be the LexicalEnvironment of the running execution context.
5. If className is not undefined, then
a. Let `scope` be `NewDeclarativeEnvironment(lex)`.
   b. Let `envRec` be `scope`'s environment record.
   c. Call the `CreateImmutableBinding` concrete method of `envRec` passing `className` as the argument.
   d. Set the running execution context's `LexicalEnvironment` to `scope`.
6. If `ClassBodyopt` is not present, then let `constructor` be `empty`.
7. Else, let `constructor` be `ConstructorMethod` of `ClassBody`.
8. If `constructor` is `empty`, then
   a. If `ClassHeritageopt` is present, then
      i. Let `constructor` be the result of parsing the string "constructor(... args){
         super (...args);}" using the syntactic grammar with the goal symbol
            `MethodDefinition`.
   b. Else, i. Let `constructor` be the result of parsing the string "constructor( ){ }" using the
            syntactic grammar with the goal symbol `MethodDefinition`.
9. Let `strict` be `true`.
10. Let `constructorInfo` be the result of performing `DefineMethod` for `constructor` with arguments `proto`
     and `constructorParent` as the optional `FunctionPrototype` argument.
11. Perform the abstract operation `MakeConstructor` with argument `F` and `false` as the optional
    `WritablePrototype` argument and `proto` as the optional `prototype` argument.
12. Let `desc` be the `PropertyDescriptor` `[[Value]]: F, [[Writable]]: true, [[Enumerable]]: false,
    [[Configurable]]: true`.
13. Call the `[[DefineOwnProperty]]` internal method of `proto` with arguments "constructor" and `desc`.
14. If `ClassBodyopt` is not present, then let `methods` be a new empty List.
15. Else, let `methods` be `NonConstructorMethodDefinitions` of `ClassBody`.
16. For each `ClassElement m` in order from `methods`
   a. If `IsStatic of m is false`, then
      i. Let `status` be the result of performing `PropertyDefinitionEvaluation` for `m` with argument `proto`
   b. Else, i. Let `status` be the result of performing `PropertyDefinitionEvaluation` for `m` with argument `F`.
   c. If `status` is an abrupt completion, then
      i. Set the running execution context's `LexicalEnvironment` to `lex`.
      ii. Return `status`.
17. Set the running execution context's `LexicalEnvironment` to `lex`.
18. If `className` is not `undefined`, then
   a. Call the `InitializeBinding` concrete method of `envRec` passing `className` and `F` as the arguments.

14.5.15 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

`ClassDeclaration : class BindingIdentifier ClassTail`
1. Let `className` be `StringValue(BindingIdentifier)`.
2. Let `value` be the result of `ClassDefinitionEvaluation` of `ClassTail` with argument `className`.
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(`value`).
4. Let `hasOwnProperty` be `HasOwnProperty`(`value`, "name").
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(`hasOwnProperty`).
6. If `hasOwnProperty` is `false`, then
   a. Perform `SetFunctionName`(`value`, `className`).
b. Assert: SetFunctionName will not return an abrupt completion.
7. Let env be the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment.
8. Let status be the result of performing BindingInitialization for BindingIdentifier passing value and env as the arguments.
9. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
10. Return NormalCompletion(empty).

ClassExpression : class BindingIdentifier opt ClassTail
1. If BindingIdentifier opt is not present, then let className be undefined.
2. Else, let className be StringValue(BindingIdentifier).
3. Let value be the result of ClassDefinitionEvaluation of ClassTail with argument className.
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(value).
5. If className is not undefined, then
   a. Let hasNameProperty be HasOwnProperty(value, "name").
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(hasNameProperty).
   c. If hasNameProperty is false, then
      i. Perform SetFunctionName(value, className).
      ii. Assert: SetFunctionName will not return an abrupt completion.
6. Return NormalCompletion(value).

NOTE If the class definition included a "name" static method then that method is not over-written with a "name" data property for the class name.

14.6 Tail Position Calls

14.6.1 Static Semantics: IsInTailPosition(nonterminal) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation IsInTailPosition with argument nonterminal performs the following steps:
1. Assert: nonterminal is a parsed grammar production.
2. If the source code matching nonterminal is not strict code, then return false.
3. If nonterminal is not contained within a FunctionBody or ConciseBody, then return false.
4. Let body be the FunctionBody or ConciseBody that most closely contains nonterminal.
5. If body is the FunctionBody of a GeneratorMethod, GeneratorDeclaration, or a GeneratorExpression, then return false.
6. Return the result of HasProductionInTailPosition of body with argument nonterminal.

NOTE Tail Position calls are only defined in strict mode code because of a common non-standard language extension (see 9.2.8) that enables observation of the chain of caller contexts.

14.6.2 Static Semantics: HasProductionInTailPosition

With parameter nonterminal.

NOTE nonterminal is a parsed grammar production that represent a specific range of source code. When the following algorithms compare nonterminal to other grammar symbols they are testing whether the same source code was matched by both symbols.

14.6.2.1 Statement Rules

ConciseBody : AssignmentExpression
1. Return HasProductionInTailPosition of AssignmentExpression with argument nonterminal.
StatementList : StatementList StatementListItem
  1. Let has be HasProductionInTailPosition of StatementList with argument nonterminal.
  2. If has is true, then return true.
  3. Return HasProductionInTailPosition of StatementListItem with argument nonterminal.

FunctionStatementList : [empty]
StatementListItem : Declaration
Statement :
  VariableStatement
  EmptyStatement
  ExpressionStatement
  ContinueStatement
  BreakStatement
  ThrowStatement
  DebuggerStatement
Block : { }
ReturnStatement : return ;
CaseBlock : { }
  1. Return false.

IfStatement : if ( Expression ) Statement else Statement
  1. Let has be HasProductionInTailPosition of the first Statement with argument nonterminal.
  2. If has is true, then return true.
  3. Return HasProductionInTailPosition of the second Statement with argument nonterminal.

IfStatement : if ( Expression ) Statement
IterationStatement :
  do Statement while ( Expression ) ; opt
  while ( Expression ) Statement
  for (Expressionopt ; Expressionopt ; Expressionopt ) Statement
  for ( var VariableDeclarationList ; Expressionopt ; Expressionopt ) Statement
  for ( LexicalDeclaration ? Expressionopt ; Expressionopt ) Statement
  for ( LeftHandSideExpression in Expression ) Statement
  for ( var ForBinding in Expression ) Statement
  for ( ForDeclaration in Expression ) Statement
  for ( LeftHandSideExpression of AssignmentExpression ) Statement
  for ( var ForBinding of AssignmentExpression ) Statement
WithStatement : with ( Expression ) Statement
LabelledStatement :
  LabelIdentifier : Statement
  1. Return HasProductionInTailPosition of Statement with argument nonterminal.

ReturnStatement : return Expression ;
  1. Return HasProductionInTailPosition of Expression with argument nonterminal.

SwitchStatement : switch ( Expression ) CaseBlock
  1. Return HasProductionInTailPosition of CaseBlock with argument nonterminal.
CaseBlock : { CaseClauses opt DefaultClause CaseClauses opt }

1. Let has be false.
2. If the first CaseClauses is present, let has be HasProductionInTailPosition of the first CaseClauses with argument nonterminal.
3. If has is true, then return true.
4. Let has be HasProductionInTailPosition of the DefaultClause with argument nonterminal.
5. If has is true, then return true.
6. If the second CaseClauses is present, let has be HasProductionInTailPosition of the second CaseClauses with argument nonterminal.
7. Return has.

CaseClauses : CaseClauses CaseClause

1. Let has be HasProductionInTailPosition of CaseClauses with argument nonterminal.
2. If has is true, then return true.
3. Return HasProductionInTailPosition of CaseClause with argument nonterminal.

CaseClause : case Expression : StatementList opt

1. If StatementList is present, return HasProductionInTailPosition of StatementList with argument nonterminal.
2. Return false.

TryStatement : try Block Catch

1. Return HasProductionInTailPosition of Catch with argument nonterminal.

TryStatement : try Block Finally
TryStatement : try Block Catch Finally

1. Return HasProductionInTailPosition of Finally with argument nonterminal.

Catch : catch ( CatchParameter ) Block

1. Return HasProductionInTailPosition of Block with argument nonterminal.

14.6.2.2 Expression Rules

NOTE A potential tail position call that is immediately followed by return GetValue of the call result is also a possible tail position call. Functional calls cannot return reference values, so such a GetValue operation will always return the same value as the actual function call result.

AssignmentExpression :

YieldExpression
ArrowFunction
LeftHandSideExpression = AssignmentExpression
LeftHandSideExpression AssignmentOperator AssignmentExpression
BitwiseANDExpression : BitwiseANDExpression & EqualityExpression
BitwiseXORExpression : BitwiseXORExpression ^ BitwiseANDExpression
BitwiseORExpression : BitwiseORExpression | BitwiseXORExpression

EqualityExpression :
   EqualityExpression == RelationalExpression
   EqualityExpression != RelationalExpression
   EqualityExpression === RelationalExpression
   EqualityExpression !== RelationalExpression

RelationalExpression :
   RelationalExpression < ShiftExpression
   RelationalExpression > ShiftExpression
   RelationalExpression <= ShiftExpression
   RelationalExpression >= ShiftExpression
   RelationalExpression instanceof ShiftExpression
   RelationalExpression in ShiftExpression

ShiftExpression :
   ShiftExpression << AdditiveExpression
   ShiftExpression >> AdditiveExpression
   ShiftExpression >>> AdditiveExpression

AdditiveExpression :
   AdditiveExpression + MultiplicativeExpression
   AdditiveExpression - MultiplicativeExpression

MultiplicativeExpression :
   MultiplicativeExpression * UnaryExpression
   MultiplicativeExpression / UnaryExpression
   MultiplicativeExpression % UnaryExpression

UnaryExpression :
   delete UnaryExpression
   void UnaryExpression
   typeof UnaryExpression
   ++ UnaryExpression
   -- UnaryExpression
   UnaryExpression
   UnaryExpression
   UnaryExpression
   UnaryExpression

PostfixExpression :
   LeftHandSideExpression ++
   LeftHandSideExpression --

CallExpression :
   CallExpression [ Expression ]
   CallExpression . IdentifierName
MemberExpression:
  MemberExpression [ Expression ]
  MemberExpression . IdentifierName
    super [ Expression ]
    super . IdentifierName

PrimaryExpression:
  this
  IdentifierReference
  Literal
  ArrayInitializer
  ObjectLiteral
  FunctionExpression
  ClassExpression
  GeneratorExpression
  GeneratorComprehension
  RegularExpressionLiteral
  TemplateLiteral
  1. Return false.

Expression:
  AssignmentExpression
  Expression , AssignmentExpression
  1. Return HasProductionInTailPosition of AssignmentExpression with argument nonatomic.

ConditionalExpression : LogicalORExpression ? AssignmentExpression : AssignmentExpression
  1. Let has be HasProductionInTailPosition of the first AssignmentExpression with argument nonatomic.
  2. If has is true, then return true.
  3. Return HasProductionInTailPosition of the second AssignmentExpression with argument nonatomic.

LogicalANDExpression : LogicalANDExpression && BitwiseORExpression
  1. Return HasProductionInTailPosition of BitwiseORExpression with argument nonatomic.

LogicalORExpression : LogicalORExpression || LogicalANDExpression
  1. Return HasProductionInTailPosition of LogicalANDExpression with argument nonatomic.

CallExpression:
  MemberExpression Arguments
  super Arguments
  CallExpression Arguments
  CallExpression TemplateLiteral
  1. If this CallExpression is nonatomic, then return true.
  2. Return false.
MemberExpression:
  MemberExpression TemplateLiteral
  \[
  \text{new super} \text{ Arguments}
  \]
  \[
  \text{new MemberExpression Arguments}
  \]
  1. If this MemberExpression is nonterminal, then return \text{true}.
  2. Return \text{false}.

NewExpression:
  \[
  \text{new NewExpression}
  \]
  \[
  \text{new super}
  \]
  1. If this NewExpression is nonterminal, then return \text{true}.
  2. Return \text{false}.

PrimaryExpression: CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList
  1. Let \text{expr} be CoveredParenthesizedExpression of
     CoverParenthesizedExpressionAndArrowParameterList.
  2. Return HasProductionInTailPosition of \text{expr} with argument nonterminal.

ParenthesizedExpression:
  \[
  ( \text{Expression} )
  \]
  1. Return HasProductionInTailPosition of \text{Expression} with argument nonterminal.

14.6.3 Runtime Semantics: PrepareForTailCall ()

The abstract operation PrepareForTailCall performs the following steps:
  1. Let leafContext be the running execution context.
  2. Suspend leafContext.
  3. Pop leafContext from the execution context context stack. The execution context now on the top of the stack becomes the running execution context.
  4. Assert: leafContext has no further use. It will never be activated as the running execution context.

A tail position call must either release any transient internal resources associated with the currently executing function execution context before invoking the target function or reuse those resources in support of the target function.

NOTE 1: For example, a tail position call should only grow an implementation’s activation record stack by the amount that the size of the target function’s activation record exceeds the size of the calling function’s activation record. If the target function’s activation record is smaller, then the total size of the stack should decrease.

15 ECMAScript Language: Scripts and Modules

15.1 Scripts

Syntax

Script:
  ScriptBody_{opt}

ScriptBody:
  StatementList
15.1.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

ScriptBody : StatementList

- It is a Syntax Error if the LexicallyDeclaredNames of StatementList contains any duplicate entries.
- It is a Syntax Error if any element of the LexicallyDeclaredNames of StatementList also occurs in the VarDeclaredNames of StatementList.
- It is a Syntax Error if StatementList Contains super.

NOTE Additional error conditions relating to conflicting or duplicate declarations are checked during module linking prior to evaluation of a Script. If any such errors are detected the Script is not evaluated.

15.1.2 Static Semantics: IsStrict

See also: 14.1.13, 15.2.0.7.

ScriptBody : StatementList

1. If this ScriptBody is contained in strict code or if StatementList is strict code, then return true. Otherwise, return false.

15.1.3 Static Semantics: LexicallyDeclaredNames


ScriptBody : StatementList

1. Return TopLevelLexicallyDeclaredNames of StatementList.

NOTE At the top level of a Script, function declarations are treated like var declarations rather than like lexical declarations.

15.1.4 Static Semantics: LexicallyScopedDeclarations

See also: 13.1.3, 13.11.3, 13.12.5, 14.1.15, 14.2.11, 15.2.0.11.

ScriptBody : StatementList

1. Return TopLevelLexicallyScopedDeclarations of StatementList.

15.1.5 Static Semantics: VarDeclaredNames


ScriptBody : StatementList

1. Return TopLevelVarDeclaredNames of StatementList.

15.1.6 Static Semantics: VarScopedDeclarations

ScriptBody : StatementList

1. Return TopLevelVarScopedDeclarations of StatementList.

15.1.7 Runtime Semantics: ScriptEvaluation

With argument realm and deletableBindings.

Script : ScriptBodyopt

1. The code of this Script is strict mode code if the Directive Prologue (14.1.1) of its ScriptBody contains a Use Strict Directive or if any of the conditions of 10.2.1 apply. If the code of this Script is strict mode code, ScriptBody is evaluated in the following steps as strict mode code. Otherwise ScriptBody is evaluated in the following steps as non-strict mode code.
2. If ScriptBody is not present, return NormalCompletion(empty).
3. Let globalEnv be realm.[[globalEnv]].
4. Let status be GlobalDeclarationInstantiation(ScriptBody, globalEnv, and deletableBindings).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
6. Let scriptCxt be a new ECMAScript code execution context.
7. Set the Function of scriptCxt to null.
8. Set the Realm of scriptCxt to realm.
9. Set the VariableEnvironment of scriptCxt to globalEnv.
10. Set the LexicalEnvironment of scriptCxt to globalEnv.
11. If there is a currently running execution context, suspend it.
12. Push scriptCxt on to the execution context stack; scriptCxt is now the running execution context.
13. Let result be the result of evaluating ScriptBody.
14. Suspend scriptCxt and remove it from the execution context stack.
15. Assert: the execution context stack is not empty.
16. Resume the context that is now on the top of the execution context stack as the running execution context.
17. Return result.

NOTE The processes for initiating the evaluation of a Script and for dealing with the result of such an evaluation are defined by an ECMAScript implementation and not by this specification.

15.1.8 Runtime Semantics: GlobalDeclarationInstantiation

NOTE When an execution context is established for evaluating scripts, declarations are instantiated in the current global environment. Each global binding declared in the code is instantiated.

GlobalDeclarationInstantiation is performed as follows using arguments script, env, and deletableBindings. script is the ScriptBody that for which the execution context is being established. env is the global environment record in which bindings are to be created. deletableBindings is true if the bindings that are created should be deletable.

1. Let strict be IsStrict of script.
2. Let lexNames be the LexicallyDeclaredNames of script.
3. Let varNames be the VarDeclaredNames of script.
4. For each name in lexNames, do
   a. If the result of calling env’s HasVarDeclaration concrete method passing name as the argument is true, throw a SyntaxError exception.
   b. If the result of calling env’s HasLexicalDeclaration concrete method passing name as the argument is true, throw a SyntaxError exception.
5. For each name in varNames, do
a. If the result of calling env’s HasLexicalDeclaration concrete method passing name as the argument is true, throw a SyntaxError exception.
6. Let varDeclarations be the VarScopedDeclarations of script.
7. Let functionsToInitialize be an empty List.
8. Let declaredFunctionNames be an empty List.
9. For each d in varDeclarations, in reverse list order do
   a. If d is neither a VariableDeclaration or a ForBinding, then
      i. Assert: d is either a FunctionDeclaration or a GeneratorDeclaration.
      ii. NOTE If there are multiple FunctionDeclarations for the same name, the last declaration is used.
      iii. Let fn be the sole element of the BoundNames of d.
      iv. If fn is not an element of declaredFunctionNames, then
         1. Let fnDefinable be the result of calling env’s CanDeclareGlobalFunction concrete method passing fn as the argument.
         2. If fnDefinable is false, throw TypeError exception.
         3. Append fn to declaredFunctionNames.
         4. Insert d as the first element of functionsToInitialize.
10. Let declaredVarNames be an empty List.
11. For each d in varDeclarations, do
   a. If d is a VariableDeclaration or a ForBinding then
      i. For each String vn in the BoundNames of d, do
         1. If vn is not an element of declaredFunctionNames, then
            a. Let vnDefinable be the result of calling env’s CanDeclareGlobalVar concrete method passing vn as the argument.
            b. If vnDefinable is false, throw TypeError exception.
            c. If vn is not an element of declaredVarNames, then
               i. Append vn to declaredVarNames.
12. NOTE: No abnormal terminations occur after this algorithm step if the global object is an ordinary object. However, if the global object is a Proxy exotic object it may exhibit behaviours that cause abnormal terminations in some of the following steps.
13. Let lexDeclarations be the LexicallyScopedDeclarations of script.
14. For each element d in lexDeclarations do
   a. NOTE Lexically declared names are only instantiated here but not initialized.
   b. For each element dn of the BoundNames of d do
      i. If IsConstantDeclaration of d is true, then
         1. Let status be the result of calling env’s CreateImmutableBinding concrete method passing dn as the argument.
         ii. Else,
            1. Let status be the result of calling env’s CreateMutableBinding concrete method passing dn and false as the arguments.
      iii. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
15. For each production f in functionsToInitialize, do
   a. Let fn be the sole element of the BoundNames of f.
   b. Let fo be the result of performing InstantiateFunctionObject for f with argument env.
   c. Let status be the result of calling env’s CreateGlobalFunctionBinding concrete method passing fn, fo, and deletableBindings as the arguments.
   d. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
16. For each String vn in declaredVarNames, in list order do
   a. Let status be the result of calling env’s CreateGlobalVarBinding concrete method passing vn and deletableBindings as the argument.
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
17. Return NormalCompletion(Empty)
NOTE  Early errors specified in 15.1.1 prevent name conflicts between function/var declarations and let/const/class declarations as well as redeclaration of let/const/class bindings for declaration contained within a single Script. However, such conflicts and redeclarations that span more than one Script are detected as runtime errors during GlobalDeclarationInstantiation. If any such errors are detected, no bindings are instantiated for the script. However, if the global object is defined using Proxy exotic objects then the runtime tests for conflicting declarations may be unreliable resulting in an abrupt completion and some global declarations not being instantiated. If this occurs, the code for the Script is not evaluated.

Unlike explicit var or function declarations, properties that are directly created on the global object result in global bindings that may be shadowed by let/const/class declarations.

15.1.9 Runtime Semantics: ScriptEvaluationJob (source)

The job ScriptEvaluationJob with parameter source parses, validates, and evaluates the Script represented by source.

1. Assert: source is a SourceCharacter sequence (see 10).
2. Parse source using Script as the goal symbol and analyze the parse result for any Early Error conditions. If the parse was successful and no early errors were found, then let script be the resulting parse tree. Otherwise, let script be an indication of one or more parsing errors and/or early errors. Parsing and early error detection may be interwoven in an implementation dependent manner. If more than one parse or early error is present, the number and ordering of reported errors is implementation dependent but at least one error must be reported.
3. If script is an error indication, then
   a. Report or log the error(s) in an implementation dependent manner.
   b. Let status be NormalCompletion(undefined).
4. Else,
   a. Let realm be the running execution context’s Realm.
   b. Let status be the result of ScriptEvaluation of script with arguments realm and false.
5. NextJob status.

NOTE  An implementation may parse a Script and analyze it for Early Error conditions prior to the execution of the ScriptEvaluationJob for that Script. However, the reporting of any errors must be deferred until the ScriptEvaluationJob is actually executed.

15.2 Modules

Syntax

Module : ModuleBodyopt

ModuleBody : ModuleItemList

ModuleItemList : ModuleItem ModuleItemList

ModuleItem : ImportDeclaration ExportDeclaration StatementListItem
15.2.0 Module Static Semantics

15.2.0.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

ModuleBody : ModuleItemList
  • It is a Syntax Error if the LexicallyDeclaredNames of ModuleItemList contains any duplicate entries.
  • It is a Syntax Error if the ExportedBindings of ModuleItemList contains any duplicate entries.
  • It is a Syntax Error if any element of the LexicallyDeclaredNames of ModuleItemList also occurs in the VarDeclaredNames of ModuleItemList.
  • It is a Syntax Error if ModuleItemList Contains super.

NOTE Additional error conditions relating to conflicting or duplicate declarations are checked during module linking prior to evaluation of a Module. If any such errors are detected the Module is not evaluated.

15.2.0.2 Static Semantics: DeclaredNames

Module : [empty]
  1. Return a new empty List.

Module : ModuleBody
  1. Let names be LexicallyDeclaredNames of ModuleBody.
  2. Append to names the elements of the VarDeclaredNames of ModuleBody.
  3. Return names.

15.2.0.3 Static Semantics: ExportedBindings

See also: 15.2.2.2.

ModuleItemList : [empty]
  1. Return a new empty List.

ModuleItemList : ModuleItemList ModuleItem
  1. Let names be ExportedBindings of ModuleItemList.
  2. Append to names the elements of the ExportedBindings of ModuleItem.
  3. Return names.

ModuleItem :
  ImportDeclaration
  StatementItemList
  1. Return a new empty List.

15.2.0.4 Static Semantics: ExportEntries

See also: 15.2.2.3.

ModuleItemList : [empty]
  1. Return a new empty List.
ModuleItemList : ModuleItemList ModuleItem

1. Let entries be ExportEntries of ModuleItemList.
2. Append to entries the elements of the ExportEntries of ModuleItem.
3. Return entries.

ModuleItem :
   ImportDeclaration
   StatementList

1. Return a new empty List.

15.2.0.5 Static Semantics: ImportedBindings

ModuleItemList : [empty]

1. Return a new empty List.

ModuleItemList : ModuleItemList ModuleItem

1. Let names be ImportedBindings of ModuleItemList.
2. Append to names the elements of the ImportedBindings of ModuleItem.
3. Return names.

ModuleItem : ImportDeclaration

1. Return the BoundNames of ImportDeclaration.

ModuleItem :
   ExportDeclaration
   StatementList

1. Return a new empty List.

15.2.0.6 Static Semantics: ImportEntries

See also: 15.2.1.3.

ModuleItemList : [empty]

1. Return a new empty List.

ModuleItemList : ModuleItemList ModuleItem

1. Let entries be ImportEntries of ModuleItemList.
2. Append to entries the elements of the ImportEntries of ModuleItem.
3. Return entries.

ModuleItem :
   ExportDeclaration
   StatementList

1. Return a new empty List.

15.2.0.7 Static Semantics: IsStrict

See also: 14.1.13, 15.1.2.
ModuleBody : ModuleItemList
  1. Return true.

15.2.0.8 Static Semantics: KnownExportEntries

ModuleBody : ModuleItemList
  1. Let allExports be ExportEntries of ModuleItemList.
  2. Return a new List containing all the entries of allEntries whose [[ImportName]] field is not all.

15.2.0.9 Static Semantics: ModuleRequests

See also: 15.2.1.5, 15.2.2.5.

ModuleItemList : [empty]
  1. Return a new empty List.

ModuleItemList : ModuleItem
  1. Return ModuleRequests of ModuleItem.

ModuleItemList : ModuleItemList ModuleItem
  1. Let moduleNames be ModuleRequests of ModuleItemList.
  2. Let additionalNames be ModuleRequests of ModuleItem.
  3. Append to moduleNames each element of additionalNames that is not already an element of moduleNames.
  4. Return moduleNames.

ModuleItem : StatementListItem
  1. Return a new empty List.

15.2.0.10 Static Semantics: LexicallyDeclaredNames


ModuleItemList : [empty]
  1. Return a new empty List.

ModuleItemList : ModuleItemList ModuleItem
  1. Let names be LexicallyDeclaredNames of ModuleItemList.
  2. Append to names the elements of the LexicallyDeclaredNames of ModuleItem.
  3. Return names.

ModuleItem : ImportDeclaration
  1. Return the BoundNames of ImportDeclaration.

ModuleItem : ExportDeclaration
  1. If ExportDeclaration is export VariableStatement; then return a new empty List.
  2. Return the BoundNames of ExportDeclaration.
ModuleItem : StatementListItem
  1. Return LexicallyDeclaredNames of StatementListItem.

NOTE At the top level of a Module, function declarations are treated like lexical declarations rather than like var declarations.

15.2.0.11 Static Semantics: LexicallyScopedDeclarations


ModuleItemList : [empty]
  1. Return a new empty List.

ModuleItemList : ModuleItemList ModuleItem
  1. Let declarations be LexicallyScopedDeclarations of ModuleItemList.
  2. Append to declarations the elements of the LexicallyScopedDeclarations of ModuleItem.
  3. Return declarations.

ModuleItem : ImportDeclaration
  1. If the BoundNames of ImportDeclarations is empty, then return an empty List.
  2. Return a new List containing ImportDeclaration.

ModuleItem : ExportDeclaration
  1. If ExportDeclaration is export Declaration; then return a new List containing Declaration.
  2. Return a new empty List.

15.2.0.12 Static Semantics: UnknownExportEntries

ModuleBody : ModuleItemList
  1. Let allExports be ExportEntries of ModuleItemList.
  2. Return a new List containing all the entries of allEntries whose [[ImportName]] field is all.

15.2.0.13 Static Semantics: VarDeclaredNames

See also: 13.0.1, 13.1.8, 13.2.2.2, 13.5.2, 13.6.1.1, 13.6.2.1, 13.6.3.1, 13.6.4.3, [], 13.11.4, 13.12.10, 13.14.2, 14.1.17, 14.2.13, 15.1.5..

ModuleItemList : ModuleItemList ModuleItem
  1. Let names be VarDeclaredNames of ModuleItemList.
  2. Append to names the elements of the VarDeclaredNames of ModuleItem.
  3. Return names.

ModuleItem : ImportDeclaration
  1. Return an empty List.

ModuleItem : ExportDeclaration
  1. If ExportDeclaration is export VariableStatement; then return BoundNames of ExportDeclaration.
2. Return a new empty List.

15.2.0.14 Static Semantics: VarScopedDeclarations


ModuleItemList : [empty]
    1. Return a new empty List.

ModuleItemList : ModuleItemList ModuleItem
    1. Let declarations be VarScopedDeclarations of ModuleItemList.
    2. Append to declarations the elements of the VarScopedDeclarations of ModuleItem.
    3. Return declarations.

ModuleItem : ImportDeclaration
    1. Return a new empty List.

ModuleItem : ExportDeclaration
    1. If ExportDeclaration is export VariableStatement; then return VarScopedDeclarations of VariableStatement.
    2. Return a new empty List.

15.2.0.15 Runtime Semantics: ModuleDeclarationInstantiation( code, env )

1. Let declarations be the LexicallyScopedDeclarations of code.
2. Let functionsToInitialize be an empty List.
3. For each element d in declarations do
   a. For each element dn of the BoundNames of d do
      i. If IsConstantDeclaration of d is true, then
         1. Call env's CreateImmutableBinding concrete method passing dn as the argument.
      ii. Else,
         1. Let status be the result of calling env's CreateMutableBinding concrete method passing dn and false as the arguments.
         2. Assert: status is never an abrupt completion.
   b. If d is a GeneratorDeclaration production or a FunctionDeclaration production, then
      1. Append d to functionsToInitialize.
4. For each production f in functionsToInitialize, in list order do
   a. Let fn be the sole element of the BoundNames of f.
   b. Let fo be the result of performing InstantiateFunctionObject for f with argument env.
   c. Call env's InitializeBinding concrete method passing fn, and fo as the arguments.
15.2.1 Imports

Syntax

ImportDeclaration : ModuleImport

   import ImportClause FromClause ;
   import ModuleSpecifier ;

ModuleImport :

   module [no LineTerminator here] ImportedBinding FromClause ;

FromClause :

   from ModuleSpecifier

ImportClause :

   ImportedBinding , NamedImports
   NamedImports

NamedImports :

   { } { ImportsList } { ImportsList , }

ImportsList :

   ImportSpecifier
   ImportsList , ImportSpecifier

ImportSpecifier :

   ImportedBinding
   IdentifierName as ImportedBinding

ModuleSpecifier :

   StringLiteral

ImportedBinding :

   BindingIdentifier

15.2.1.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

ModuleItem : ImportDeclaration

   • It is a Syntax Error if the BoundNames of ImportDeclaration contains any duplicate entries.

15.2.1.2 Static Semantics: BoundNames

See also: 13.2.1.2, 13.2.2.1, 12.1.2, 13.6.4.2, 14.1.3, 14.2.2, 14.4.2, 14.5.2, 15.2.2.1.

ImportDeclaration : import ImportClause FromClause ;

   1. Return the BoundNames of ImportClause.
ImportDeclaration: `import ModuleSpecifier ;`
1. Return a new empty List.

ModuleImport: `module ImportedBinding FromClause ;`
1. Return the BoundNames of `ImportedBinding`.

ImportClause: `ImportedBinding , NamedImports`
1. Let `names` be the BoundNames of `ImportedBinding`.
2. Append to `names` the elements of the BoundNames of `NamedImports`.
3. Return `names`.

NamedImports: `{ }`
1. Return a new empty List.

ImportsList: `ImportsList , ImportSpecifier`
1. Let `names` be the BoundNames of `ImportsList`.
2. Append to `names` the elements of the BoundNames of `ImportSpecifier`.
3. Return `names`.

ImportSpecifier: `IdentifierName as ImportedBinding`
1. Return the BoundNames of `ImportedBinding`.

15.2.1.3 Static Semantics: ImportEntries
See also: 15.2.0.6.

ImportDeclaration: `import ImportClause FromClause ;`
1. Let `module` be the sole element of ModuleRequests of `FromClause`.
2. Return `ImportEntriesForModule` with argument `module`.

ImportDeclaration: `import ModuleSpecifier ;`
1. Return a new empty List.

ModuleImport: `module ImportedBinding FromClause ;`
1. Let `module` be ModuleRequests of `FromClause`.
2. Let `localName` be the StringValue of `ImportedBinding`.
3. Let `entry` be the Record `[[ModuleRequest]]: `module`, `[[ImportName]]: "default"`, `[[LocalName]]: `localName` `}`.
4. Return a new List containing `entry`.

15.2.1.4 Static Semantics: ImportEntriesForModule
With parameter `module`.

ImportClause: `ImportedBinding`
1. Let `localName` be the StringValue of `ImportedBinding`.

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2. Let defaultEntry be the Record {{{ModuleRequest]]: module, [[ImportName]]: "default", [[ModuleName]]: localName }.
3. Return a new List containing defaultEntry.

**ImportClause**: ImportedBinding, NamedImports

1. Let localName be the StringValue of ImportedBinding.
2. Let defaultEntry be the Record {{{ModuleRequest]]: module, [[ImportName]]: "default", [[ModuleName]]: localName }.
3. Let entries be a new List containing defaultEntry.
4. Append to entries the elements of the ImportEntriesForModule of NamedImports with argument module.
5. Return entries.

**NamedImports**: {}

1. Return a new empty List.

**ImportsList**: ImportsList, ImportSpecifier

1. Let specs be the ImportEntriesForModule of ImportsList with argument module.
2. Append to specs the elements of the ImportEntriesForModule of ImportSpecifier with argument module.
3. Return specs.

**ImportSpecifier**: ImportedBinding

1. Let localName be the StringValue of ImportedBinding.
2. Let entry be the Record {{{ModuleRequest]]: module, [[ImportName]]: localName , [[ModuleName]]: localName }.
3. Return a new List containing entry.

**ImportSpecifier**: IdentifierName as ImportedBinding

1. Let importName be the StringValue of IdentifierName.
2. Let localName be the StringValue of ImportedBinding.
3. Let entry be the Record {{{ModuleRequest]]: module, [[ImportName]]: importName, [[ModuleName]]: localName }.
4. Return a new List containing entry.

### 15.2.1.5 Static Semantics: ModuleRequests

See also: 15.2.0.9, 15.2.2.5.

**ImportDeclaration**: import ImportClause FromClause ;

1. Return ModuleRequests of FromClause.

**ModuleImport**: module ImportedBinding FromClause ;

1. Return ModuleRequests of FromClause.

**ModuleSpecifier**: StringLiteral

1. Return a List containing the StringValue of StringLiteral.
15.2.1.6 Runtime Semantics: Module Objects

ModuleImport:module ImportedBinding FromClause;

An ModuleImport imports a module and introduces a single binding within the containing module environment. The value of such a binding is a Module object.

A Module object is an exotic object whose own properties corresponding to the ExportedBindings of the module identified by the ModuleImport FromClause. Each property name is the StringValue of the corresponding exported binding. These are the only properties of a Module object. Each one is a read-only property with attributes [[Configurable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: true. Module objects are not extensible.

Needs to decide whether a module object is an ordinary or an exotic object. Whether properties are accessor or defined via [[Get]], etc.

15.2.2 Exports

Syntax

ExportDeclaration:
  export * FromClause;
  export ExportClause[NoReference] FromClause;
  export ExportClause;
  export VariableStatement
  export Declaration[Default]
  export default AssignmentExpression[In];

ExportClause[NoReference]:
  {}  { ExportsList[NoReference] }  { ExportsList[NoReference], }

ExportsList[NoReference]:
  ExportSpecifier[NoReference] ExportsList[NoReference]  ;  ExportSpecifier[NoReference]

ExportSpecifier[NoReference]:
  [-NoReference] IdentifierReference
  [-NoReference] IdentifierReference as IdentifierName
  [-NoReference] Identifier Name
  [-NoReference] IdentifierName as IdentifierName

NOTE: ExportSpecifier is used to export bindings from the enclosing module Module. ExportSpecifier[NoReference] is used to export bindings from a referenced Module. In that case IdentifierReference restrictions are not applied to the naming of the items to be exported because they are not used to create local bindings.

15.2.2.1 Static Semantics: BoundNames

See also: 13.2.2.1, 12.1.2, 13.6.4.2, 14.1.3, 14.2.2, 14.4.2, 14.5.2, 15.2.1.2.
ExportDeclaration : export * FromClause ;
    export ExportClause FromClause ;
    export ExportClause ;
  1. Return a new empty List.

ExportDeclaration : export VariableStatement ;
  1. Return the BoundNames of VariableStatement.

ExportDeclaration : export Declaration ;
  1. Return the BoundNames of Declaration.

ExportDeclaration : export default AssignmentExpression ;
  1. Return a List containing \["default"\].

15.2.2.2 Static Semantics: ExportedBindings

See also:15.2.0.2.

ExportDeclaration : export * FromClause ;
  1. Return a new empty List.

ExportDeclaration :
    export ExportClause FromClause ;
    export ExportClause ;
  1. Return the ExportedBindings of this ExportClause.

ExportDeclaration :
    export VariableStatement
    export Declaration[default]
  1. Return the BoundNames of this ExportDeclaration.

ExportDeclaration : export default AssignmentExpression ;
  1. Return a List containing \["default"\].

ExportClause : { }
  1. Return a new empty List.

ExportsList : ExportsList , ExportSpecifier

  1. Let names be the ExportedBindings of ExportsList.
  2. Append to names the elements of the ExportedBindings of ExportSpecifier.
  3. Return names.
ExportSpecifier : IdentifierReference
    1. Return a List containing the StringValue of IdentifierReference.

ExportSpecifier : IdentifierReference as IdentifierName
    1. Return a List containing the StringValue of IdentifierName.

ExportSpecifier : IdentifierName
    1. Return a List containing the StringValue of IdentifierName.

ExportSpecifier : IdentifierName as IdentifierName
    1. Return a List containing the StringValue of the second IdentifierName.

15.2.2.3 Static Semantics: ExportEntries

See also: 15.2.0.4.

ExportDeclaration : export * FromClause ;
    1. Let module be the sole element of ModuleRequests of FromClause.
    2. Let entry be the Record { [[ModuleRequest]]: module, [[ImportName]]: all, [[LocalName]]: null, [[ExportName]]: null }.
    3. Return a new List containing entry.

ExportDeclaration : export ExportClause FromClause ;
    1. Let module be the sole element of ModuleRequests of FromClause.
    2. Return ExportEntriesForModule of ExportClause with argument module.

ExportDeclaration : export ExportClause ;
    1. Return ExportEntriesForModule of ExportClause with argument null.

ExportDeclaration : export VariableStatement ;
    1. Let entries be a new empty List.
    2. Let names be the BoundNames of VariableStatement.
    3. Repeat for each name in names,
        a. Append to entries the Record { [[ModuleRequest]]: null, [[ImportName]]: null, [[LocalName]]: name, [[ExportName]]: name }.
    4. Return entries.

ExportDeclaration : export Declaration ;
    1. Let entries be a new empty List.
    2. Let names be the BoundNames of Declaration.
    3. Repeat for each name in names,
        a. Append to entries the Record { [[ModuleRequest]]: null, [[ImportName]]: null, [[LocalName]]: name, [[ExportName]]: name }.
4. Return entries.

```javascript
ExportDeclaration: export default AssignmentExpression;
```

1. Let entry be the Record {[[ModuleRequest]]: null, [[ImportName]]: null, [[LocalName]]: "default", [[ExportName]]: "default"}.
2. Return a new List containing entry.

### 15.2.2.4 Static Semantics: ExportEntriesForModule

With parameter `module`.

```javascript
ExportClause: { }
```

1. Return a new empty List.

```javascript
ExportsList: ExportsList, ExportSpecifier
```

1. Let `specs` be the ExportEntriesForModule of `ExportsList` with argument `module`.
2. Append to `specs` the elements of the ExportEntriesForModule of `ExportSpecifier` with argument `module`.
3. Return `specs`.

```javascript
ExportSpecifier: IdentifierReference
```

1. Let `localName` be the StringValue of `IdentifierReference`.
2. Return a new List containing the Record {[[ModuleRequest]]: `module`, [[ImportName]]: null, [[LocalName]]: `localName`, [[ExportName]]: `localName`}.

```javascript
ExportSpecifier: IdentifierReference as IdentifierName
```

1. Let `localName` be the StringValue of `IdentifierReference`.
2. Let `exportName` be the StringValue of `IdentifierName`.
3. Return a new List containing the Record {[[ModuleRequest]]: `module`, [[ImportName]]: null, [[LocalName]]: `localName`, [[ExportName]]: `exportName`}.

```javascript
ExportSpecifier: IdentifierName
```

1. Let `sourceName` be the StringValue of `IdentifierName`.
2. Return a new List containing the Record {[[ModuleRequest]]: `module`, [[ImportName]]: `sourceName`, [[LocalName]]: `sourceName`, [[ExportName]]: `sourceName`}.

```javascript
ExportSpecifier: IdentifierName as IdentifierName
```

1. Let `sourceName` be the StringValue of the first `IdentifierName`.
2. Let `exportName` be the StringValue of the second `IdentifierName`.
3. Return a new List containing the Record {[[ModuleRequest]]: `module`, [[ImportName]]: `sourceName`, [[LocalName]]: `null`, [[ExportName]]: `exportName`}.

### 15.2.2.5 Static Semantics: ModuleRequests

See also: 15.2.0.9, 15.2.1.5.
ExportDeclaration: `export` ExportClause FromClause;

1. Return the ModuleRequests of FromClause.

```
ExportDeclaration:
  export ExportClause ;
  export VariableStatement
  export Declaration
  export default AssignmentExpression ;
1. Return a new empty List.
```

15.2.3 Runtime Semantics: Loader State

15.2.3.1 Loader Records and Loader Objects

Loader Records contain the state of a of distinct module loading context. Each Loader Record has the fields defined in Table 35. Loader objects (26.3) are ECMA Script objects that permit ECMA Script code to define and manage module loading contexts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Value Type</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>[[Realm]]</code></td>
<td>Realm Record</td>
<td>The Realm associated with the loader. All scripts and modules evaluated by this loader run in the scope of the global object associated with this Realm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>[[Modules]]</code></td>
<td>List of Record (Name), Module</td>
<td>Normalized names bound to fully linked Module records. The list can contain modules whose code has not yet been evaluated. However, except for the case of cyclic imports, such modules are not exposed to user code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>[[Loads]]</code></td>
<td>List of Load Record</td>
<td>Outstanding asynchronous module load requests that have been made to this loader.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>[[LoaderObj]]</code></td>
<td>Object or Undefined</td>
<td>The Loader object (26.3) that reflects this Loader Record.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15.2.3.1.1 `CreateLoaderRecord(realm, object) Abstract Operation`

The abstract operation CreateLoaderRecord creates and returns a new Loader Record. The argument `realm` is the Realm record that will be associated with Loader. The argument `object` is the either `undefined` or the Loader object that will reflect this Loader record.

The following steps are taken:

1. Let `loader` be a new Loader Record.
2. Set `loader.`[[Realm]] to `realm`.
3. Set `loader.`[[Modules]] to a new empty List.
4. Set `loader.`[[Loads]] to a new empty List.
5. Set `loader.`[[LoaderObj]] to `object`.
6. Return `loader`.  

Commented [AWB2265]: Need to say a few words about the role these objects play
15.2.3.2 Load Records and LoadRequest Objects

The Load Record represents an attempt to locate, fetch, translate, and parse a single module. Each Load Record has the fields defined in Table 36:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Value Type</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[[Status]]</td>
<td>One of: &quot;loading&quot;, &quot;loaded&quot;, &quot;linked&quot;, &quot;failed&quot;</td>
<td>The current state of this Load request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Name]]</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The normalized name of the module being loaded, or undefined if loading an anonymous module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[LinkSets]]</td>
<td>List of LinkSet Record</td>
<td>A List of all LinkSets that require this Load request to succeed. There is a many-to-many relation between Load records and LinkSets. A single import() call can have a large dependency tree, involving many Load records. Many import() calls, if they depend on the same module, can be waiting for a single Load to complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Metadata]]</td>
<td>Object</td>
<td>An object passed to each loader hook which hooks may use for any purpose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Address]]</td>
<td>Object</td>
<td>The result of the locate hook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Source]]</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The result of the translate hook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Kind]]</td>
<td>One of: undefined, dynamic, declarative</td>
<td>Once the Load reaches the &quot;loaded&quot; state, either declarative or dynamic. If the instantiate hook returned undefined, the module is declarative, and load.[[Body]] contains a Module parse. Otherwise, the instantiate hook returned a ModuleFactory object and [[Execute]] contains the .execute callable object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Body]]</td>
<td>undefined or a parse result</td>
<td>If [[Kind]] is declarative, the parse of a Module production. Otherwise undefined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Execute]]</td>
<td>undefined</td>
<td>If [[Kind]] is dynamic, the value of factory.execute. Otherwise undefined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Dependencies]]</td>
<td>Undefined or List of Records</td>
<td>If [[Status]] is not &quot;loading&quot;, a List of pairs. Each pair consists of two strings: a module name as it appears in a module, import, or export from declaration in load.[[Body]], and the corresponding normalized module name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[GroupIndex]]</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Largest Dependency group count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Exception]]</td>
<td>undefined</td>
<td>If [[Status]] is &quot;failed&quot;, the exception value that was thrown, causing the load to fail. Otherwise, null.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Module]]</td>
<td></td>
<td>The Module object produced by this load, or undefined.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A LoadRequest object is an ordinary Object, inheriting from Object.prototype with own data properties whose values corresponding certain fields of a corresonding Load Record. A LoadRequest
object is created when the value of those fields need to be passed to an ECMAScript function. Every LoadRequest object has `name`, and `metadata` properties corresponding to the `[[Name]]` and `[[Metadata]]` fields of a Load Record. A LoadRequest object may also have `address` and `source` properties corresponding to the `[[Address]]` and `[[Source]]` fields of a Load record.

### 15.2.3.2.1 CreateLoad(name) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation CreateLoad creates and returns a new Load Record. The argument `name` is either `undefined`, indicating an anonymous module, or a normalized module name.

The following steps are taken:

1. Let `load` be a new Load Record.
2. Set `load.([[Status]])` to "loading".
3. Set `load.([[Name]])` to `name`.
4. Set `load.([[LinkSets]])` to a new empty List.
5. Set `load.([[Metadata]])` to `metadata ObjectCreate(%ObjectPrototype%)`.
6. Set all other fields of `load` to `undefined`.
7. Return `load`.

### 15.2.3.2.2 CreateLoadRequestObject(name, metadata, address, source) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation CreateLoadRequestObject performed with arguments `name`, `metadata`, and optional arguments `address` and `source` returns a new LoadRequest Object. It performs the following steps:

1. Let `obj` be `ObjectCreate(%ObjectPrototype%, ())`.
2. Assert: The following operations will never result in abrupt completions.
3. Perform `CreateDataProperty(obj, "name", name)`.
4. Perform `CreateDataProperty(obj, "metadata", metadata)`.
5. If `address` was passed, then perform `CreateDataProperty(obj, "address", address)`.
6. If `source` was passed, then perform `CreateDataProperty(obj, "source", source)`.
7. Return `obj`.

### 15.2.4 Runtime Semantics: Module Loading

### 15.2.4.1 LoadModule(loader, name, options) Abstract Operation

The following steps are taken:

1. Assert: `loader` is a Loader record.
2. Let `name` be `ToString(name)`.
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(name).
4. Let `address` be `GetOption(options, "address")`.
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(address).
6. If `address` is `undefined`, let `step` be "locate".
7. Else, let `step` be "fetch".
8. Let `metadata` be `ObjectCreate(%ObjectPrototype%)`.
9. Return `PromiseOfStartLoadPartwayThrough(step, loader, name, metadata, source, address)`.
15.2.4.2 RequestLoad(loader, request, refererName, refererAddress) Abstract Operation

The RequestLoad abstract operation normalizes the given module name, request, and returns a Promise object that resolves to the value of a Load object for the given module.

The loader argument is a Loader record.

request is the (non-normalized) name of the module to be imported, as it appears in the import-declaration or as the argument to loader.load() or loader.import().

refererName and refererAddress provide information about the context of the import() call or import-declaration. [This information is passed to all the loader hooks.]

If the requested module is already in the loader's module registry, RequestLoad returns a Promise object for a Load with the [[Status]] field set to "linked". If the requested module is loading or loaded but not yet linked, RequestLoad returns a Promise object for an existing Load object from loader.[[Loads]]. Otherwise, RequestLoad starts loading the module and returns a Promise object for a new Load Record.

The following steps are taken:
1. Let F be a new anonymous function as defined by CallNormalize.
2. Set F's [[Loader]] internal slot to loader.
3. Set F's [[Request]] internal slot to request.
4. Set F's [[RefererName]] internal slot to refererName.
5. Set F's [[RefererAddress]] internal slot to refererAddress.
6. Let p be PromiseNew(F).
7. Let G be a new built-in function as defined by GetOrCreateLoad.
8. Set G's [[Loader]] internal slot to loader.
9. Return PromiseThen(p, G).

15.2.4.2.1 CallNormalize(resolve, reject) Functions

A CallNormalize function is an anonymous built-in function that calls a loader's normalize hook.

Each CallNormalize function has internal slots [[Loader]], [[Request]], [[RefererName]], and [[RefererAddress]].

When a CallNormalize function F is called with arguments resolve and reject, the following steps are taken:
1. Let loader be the value of F's [[Loader]] internal slot.
2. Let request be F's [[Request]] internal slot.
3. Let refererName be the value of F's [[RefererName]] internal slot.
4. Let refererAddress be the value of F's [[RefererAddress]] internal slot.
5. Let loaderObj be loader.([[LoaderObj]].
6. Let normalizeHook be Get(loaderObj, "normalize").
7. Let name be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of normalizeHook passing loaderObj and (request, refererName, refererAddress) as arguments.
8. ReturnIfAbrupt(name).
9. Return the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of resolve passing undefined and (name) as arguments.
15.2.4.2.2 GetOrCreateLoad(name) Functions

A GetOrCreateLoad function is an anonymous function that gets or creates a Load Record for a given module name.

Each GetOrCreateLoad function has a [[Loader]] internal slot.

When a GetOrCreateLoad function $F$ is called with argument name, the following steps are taken:

1. Let loader be $F$’s [[Loader]] internal slot.
2. Let name be ToString(name).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(name).
4. Let modules be the value of loaderRecord.[[Modules]].
5. Repeat for each Record $\{[[key]], [[value]]\}$ that is an element of loader.[[Modules]], do
   a. If SameValue(p.[[key]], name) is true, then
      i. Let existingModule be the [[value]] field of that Record.
      ii. Let load be CreateLoad(name).
      iii. Set load.[[Status]] to "linked".
      iv. Set load.[[Module]] to existingModule.
      v. Return load.
6. Repeat for each Record load that is an element of loader.[[Loads]], do
   a. If SameValue(load.[[Name]], name) is true, then
      i. Assert: load.status is either "loading" or "loaded".
      ii. Return load.
7. Let load be CreateLoad(name).
8. Append load to the end of the List loader.[[Loads]].
9. Call ProceedToLocate(loader, load).
10. Return load.

15.2.4.3 ProceedToLocate(loader, load, p) Abstract Operation

The ProceedToLocate abstract operation continues the asynchronous loading process at the locate hook.

ProceedToLocate performs the following steps:

1. Let $p$ be PromiseOr(undefined).
2. Let $F$ be a new built-in function object as defined in CallLocate.
3. Set $F$’s [[Loader]] internal slot to loader.
4. Set $F$’s [[Load]] internal slot to load.
5. Let $p$ be PromiseThen(p, $F$).
6. Return ProceedToFetch(loader, load, p).

15.2.4.3.1 CallLocate Functions

A CallLocate function is an anonymous built-in function that calls the locate loader hook. Each CallLocate function has [[Loader]] and [[Load]] internal slots.

When a CallLocate function $F$ is called, the following steps are taken:

1. Let loader be the value of $F$’s [[Loader]] internal slot.
2. Let load be the value of $F$’s [[Load]] internal slot.
3. Let loaderObj be loader.[[LoaderObj]].
4. Let hook be Get(loaderObj, "locate").
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(hook).
6. If IsCallable(hook) is false, throw a TypeError exception.
7. Let obj be CreateLoadRequestObject(load.[[Name]], load.[[Metadata]]).
8. Return the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of hook with loaderObj and (obj) as arguments.

15.2.4.4 ProceedToFetch(loader, load, p) Abstract Operation

The ProceedToFetch abstract operation continues the asynchronous loading process at the fetch hook by performing the following steps:

1. Let F be a new built-in function object as defined in CallFetch.
2. Set F's [[Loader]] internal slot to loader.
3. Set F's [[Load]] internal slot to load.
4. Set F's [[AddressPromise]] internal slot to p.
5. Let p be PromiseThen(p, F).
6. Return ProceedToTranslate(loader, load, p).

15.2.4.4.1 CallFetch(address) Functions

A CallFetch function is an anonymous built-in function that calls the fetch loader hook. Each CallFetch function has [[Loader]] and [[Load]] internal slots.

When a CallFetch function F is called with argument address, the following steps are taken:

1. Let loader be the value of F's [[Loader]] internal slot.
2. Let load be the value of F's [[Load]] internal slot.
3. If load.[[LinkSets]] is an empty List, return undefined.
4. Set load.[[Address]] to address.
5. Let loaderObj be loader.[[LoaderObj]].
6. Let hook be Get(loaderObj, "fetch").
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(hook).
8. If IsCallable(hook) is false, throw a TypeError exception.
9. Let obj be CreateLoadRequestObject(load.[[Name]], load.[[Metadata]], address).
10. Return the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of hook with loaderObj and (obj) as arguments.

15.2.4.5 ProceedToTranslate(loader, load, p) Abstract Operation

The ProceedToTranslate abstract operation continues the asynchronous loading process at the translate hook by performing performs the following steps:

1. Let F be a new function object as defined in CallTranslate.
2. Set F's [[Loader]] internal slot to loader.
3. Set F's [[Load]] internal slot to load.
4. Let p be PromiseThen(p, F).
5. Let F be a new function object as defined in CallInstantiate.
6. Set F's [[Loader]] internal slot to loader.
7. Set F's [[Load]] to internal slot load.
8. Let p be PromiseThen(p, F).
9. Let F be a new function object as defined in InstantiateSucceeded.
10. Set F's [[Loader]] to internal slot loader.
11. Set F’s [[Load]] to internal slot load.
12. Let p be PromiseThen(p, F).
13. Let F be a new function object as defined in LoadFailed.
14. Set F’s [[Load]] internal slot to load.
15. Return PromiseCatch(p, F).

15.2.4.5.1 CallTranslate Functions

A CallTranslate function is an anonymous built-in function that calls the translate loader hook. Each CallTranslate function has [[Loader]] and [[Load]] internal slots.

When a CallTranslate function F is called with argument source, the following steps are taken:

1. Let loader be the value of F’s [[Loader]] internal slot.
2. Let load be the value of F’s [[Load]] internal slot.
3. If load.[[LinkSets]] is an empty List, return undefined.
4. Let loaderObj be loader.[[LoaderObj]].
5. Let hook be Get(loaderObj, “translate”).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(hook).
7. If IsCallable(hook) is false, throw a TypeError exception.
8. Let obj be CreateLoadRequestObject(load.[[Name]], load.[[Metadata]], load.[[Address]], source).
9. Return the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of hook with loaderObj and (obj) as arguments.

15.2.4.5.2 CallInstantiate Functions

A CallInstantiate function is an anonymous built-in function that calls the instantiate loader hook. Each CallInstantiate function has [[Loader]] and [[Load]] internal slots.

When a CallInstantiate function F is called with argument source, the following steps are taken:

1. Let loader be the value of F’s [[Loader]] internal slot.
2. Let load be the value of F’s [[Load]] internal slot.
3. If load.[[LinkSets]] is an empty List, return undefined.
4. Set load.[[Source]] to source.
5. Let loaderObj be loader.[[LoaderObj]].
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(hook).
8. If IsCallable(hook) is false, throw a TypeError exception.
9. Let obj be CreateLoadRequestObject(load.[[Name]], load.[[Metadata]], load.[[Address]], source).
10. Return the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of hook with loaderObj and (obj) as arguments.

15.2.4.5.3 InstantiateSucceeded(instantiateResult) Functions

An InstantiateSucceeded function is an anonymous function that handles the result of the instantiate hook.

Each InstantiateSucceeded function has [[Loader]] and [[Load]] internal slots.

When an InstantiateSucceeded function F is called with argument instantiateResult, the following steps are taken:
1. Let loader be the value of $F$’s [[Loader]] internal slot.
2. Let load be the value of $F$’s [[Load]] internal slot.
3. If load. [[LinkSets]] is an empty List, return **undefined**.
4. If instantiateResult is **undefined**, then
   a. Let body be the result of parsing load. [[Source]], interpreted as UTF-16 encoded Unicode text as described in 10.1.1, using Module as the goal symbol. Throw a **SyntaxError** exception if the parse fails or if any static semantics errors are detected.
   b. Set load. [[Body]] to body.
   c. Set load. [[Kind]] to declarative.
   d. Let depsList be the ModuleRequests of body.
5. Else if Type(instantiateResult) is Object, then
   a. Let deps be Get(instantiateResult, "deps").
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(deps).
   c. If deps is undefined, then let depsList be a new empty List.
   d. Else,
      i. Let depsList be IterableToArray(deps).
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(depsList).
   e. Let execute be Get(instantiateResult, "execute").
   f. ReturnIfAbrupt(execute).
   g. Set load. [[Execute]] to execute.
   h. Set load. [[Kind]] to dynamic.
6. Else,
   a. Throw a **TypeError** exception.

15.2.4.5.4 LoadFailed Functions

A LoadFailed function is an anonymous function that marks a Load Record as having failed. All LinkSets that depend on the Load also fail.

Each LoadFailed function has a [[Load]] internal slot.

When a LoadFailed function $f$ is called with argument $exc$, the following steps are taken:

1. Let load be the value of $F$’s [[Load]] internal slot.
2. Assert: load. [[Status]] is "loading".
3. Set load. [[Status]] to "failed".
4. Set load. [[Exception]] to $exc$.
5. Let linkSets be a copy of the List load. [[LinkSets]].
6. For each linkSet in linkSets, in the order in which the LinkSet Records were created,
   a. Call LinkSetFailed(linkSet, $exc$).
7. Assert: load. [[LinkSets]] is empty.

15.2.4.6 ProcessLoadDependencies(load, loader, depsList) Abstract Operation

The ProcessLoadDependencies abstract operation is called after one module has nearly finished loading. It starts new loads as needed to load the module’s dependencies.

ProcessLoadDependencies also arranges for LoadSucceeded to be called.

The following steps are taken:
1. Let refererName be load.[[Name]].
2. Set load.[[Dependencies]] to a new empty List.
3. Set loadPromises be a new empty List.
4. For each request in depsList, do
   a. Let p be RequestLoad(loader, request, refererName, load.[[Address]]).
   b. Let F be a new built-in function as defined by AddDependencyLoad.
   c. Set the [[Load]] internal slot of F to load.
   d. Set the [[Request]] internal slot of F to request.
   e. Let p be PromiseThen(p, F).
   f. Append p as the last element of loadPromises.
5. Let p be PromiseAll(loadPromises).
6. Let F be a new built-in function as defined by LoadSucceeded.
7. Set the [[Load]] internal slot of F to load.
8. Return PromiseThen(p, F).

15.2.4.6.1 AddDependencyLoad(depLoad) Functions

An AddDependencyLoad function is an anonymous function that adds a Load Record for a dependency to any LinkSets associated with the parent Load.

Each AddDependencyLoad function has [[ParentLoad]] and [[Request]] internal slots.

When an AddDependencyLoad function F is called with argument depLoad, the following steps are taken:
1. Let parentLoad be the value of F’s [[ParentLoad]] internal slot.
2. Let request be the value of F’s [[Request]] internal slot.
3. Assert: There is no Record in the List parentLoad.[[Dependencies]] whose [[key]] field is equal to request.
4. Append the Record {[[key]]: request, [[value]]: depLoad.[[Name]]} to the end of the List parentLoad.[[Dependencies]].
5. If depLoad.[[Status]] is not "linked", then
   a. Let linkSets be a copy of the List parentLoad.[[LinkSets]].
   b. For each linkSet in linkSets, do
      i. Call AddLoadToLinkSet(linkSet, depLoad).

15.2.4.6.2 LoadSucceeded Functions

A LoadSucceeded function is an anonymous function that transitions a Load Record from "loading" to "loaded" and notifies all associated LinkSet Records of the change. This function concludes the loader pipeline. It is called after all a newly loaded module's dependencies are successfully processed.

Each LoadSucceeded function has a [[Load]] internal slot.

When a LoadSucceeded function F is called, the following steps are taken:
1. Let load be the value of F’s [[Load]] internal slot.
2. Assert: load.[[Status]] is "loading".
3. Set load.[[Status]] to "loaded".
4. Let linkSets be a copy of load.[[LinkSets]].
5. For each linkSet in linkSets in List order, do
   a. Call UpdateLinkSetOnLoad(linkSet, load).
15.2.4.7 PromiseOfStartLoadPartwayThrough (step, loader, name, metadata, source, address)

1. Let F be a new anonymous function object as defined in AsyncStartLoadPartwayThrough.
2. Let state be the Record ( [[Step]]: step, [[Loader]]: loader, [[ModuleName]]: name, [[ModuleMetadata]]: metadata, [[ModuleSource]]: source, [[ModuleAddress]]: address).
3. Set F’s [[StepState]] internal slot to state.
4. Return PromiseNew(F).

15.2.4.7.1 AsyncStartLoadPartwayThrough Functions

An AsyncStartLoadPartwayThrough function is an anonymous function that is used as a Promise executor. When called it creates a new Load Record and populates it with some information provided by the caller, so that loading can proceed from either the locate hook, the fetch hook, or the translate hook. This functionality is used to implement built-in methods like Reflect.Loader.prototype.load, which permits the user to specify both the normalized module name and the address.

Each AsyncStartLoadPartwayThrough function has internal slots [[StepState]].

When an AsyncStartLoadPartwayThrough function F is called with arguments resolve and reject, the following steps are taken:

1. Let state be the value of F’s [[StepState]] internal slot.
2. Let loader be state. [[Loader]].
3. Let name be state. [[ModuleName]].
4. Let step be state. [[Step]].
5. Repeat for each Record ( [[key]], [[value]] ) p that is an element of loader. [[Modules]], do
   a. If SameValue(p. [[key]], name) is true, then throw a TypeError exception.
6. Repeat for element load of loader. [[Modules]], do
   a. If SameValue(load. [[Name]], name) is true, then throw a TypeError exception.
7. Let load be CreateLoad(name).
8. Set load. [[Metadata]] to state. [[ModuleMetadata]].
9. Let linkSet be CreateLinkSet(loader, load).
10. Append load to the end of loader. [[Loads]].
11. Call the ( [[Call]] ) internal method of resolve with arguments undefined and (linkSet. [[Done]])
12. If step is "locate",
    a. Call ProceedToLocate(loader, load).
13. Else if step is "fetch",
    a. Let addressPromise be PromiseOf(state. [[ModuleAddress]]).
    b. Call ProceedToFetch(loader, load, addressPromise).
14. Else,
    a. Assert: step is "translate".
    b. Set load. [[Address]] to state. [[ModuleAddress]].
    c. Let sourcePromise be PromiseOf(state. [[ModuleSource]]).
    d. Call ProceedToTranslate(loader, load, sourcePromise).

15.2.5 Runtime Semantics: Module Linking

15.2.5.1 ModuleLinkage Record

A ModuleLinkage Record contains the state needed to link a specific module.

Each LinkSet Record has the fields defined in Table 37.
Table 37 — **ModuleLinkage Record Fields**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Value Type</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[[Body]]</td>
<td>a parse result</td>
<td>The parse of a Module production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[BoundNames]]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[KnownExportEntries]]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[ExportDefinitions]]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Imports]]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Dependencies]]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[UnlinkedDependencies]]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[ImportedEntries]]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[ImportDefinitions]]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Evaluated]]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[LinkErrors]]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Environment]]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15.2.5.1.1 **CreateModuleLinkageRecord** (loader, body) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation **CreateModuleLinkageRecord** with arguments `loader` and `body` performs the following steps:

1. Assert: `body` is a ModuleBody parse.
2. Let `M` be a new object with [[Prototype]] `null`.
3. Set `M`.[[Body]] to `body`.
4. Set `M`.[[BoundNames]] to `DeclaredNames of body`.
5. Set `M`.[[KnownExportEntries]] to `KnownExportEntries of body`.
6. Set `M`.[[UnknownExportEntries]] to `UnknownExportEntries of body`.
7. Set `M`.[[ExportDefinitions]] to `undefined`.
8. Set `M`.[[Exports]] to `undefined`.
9. Set `M`.[[Dependencies]] to `undefined`.
10. Set `M`.[[UnlinkedDependencies]] to `undefined`.
11. Set `M`.[[ImportedEntries]] to `ImportEntries of body`.
12. Set `M`.[[ImportDefinitions]] to `undefined`.
13. Set `M`.[[LinkErrors]] to a new empty List.
14. Let `realm` be `loader`.[[Realm]].
15. Let `globalEnv` be `realm`.[[globalEnv]].
16. Let `env` be `NewModuleEnvironment(globalEnv)`.  
17. Set `M`.[[Environment]] to `env`.
18. Return `M`.

15.2.5.1.2 **LookupExport (M, exportName)**

The abstract operation **LookupExport** with arguments `M` and `exportName` performs the following:

1. If `M`.[[Exports]] does not contain a record `export` such that `export`.[[ExportName]] is equal to `exportName`, then return `undefined`.
2. Let `export` be the record in `M`.[[Exports]] such that `export`.[[ExportName]] is equal to `exportName`.
3. Return `export`.[[Binding]].
15.2.5.1.3 **LookupModuleDependency (M, requestName)**

The abstract operation `LookupModuleDependency` with arguments `M` and `requestName` performs the following steps:

1. **Assert**: `M` is a ModuleLinkage Record.
2. If `requestName` is `null` then return `M`.
3. Let `pair` be the record in `M.[[Dependencies]]` such that `pair.[[Key]]` is equal to `requestName`.
4. Return `pair.[[Module]]`.

15.2.5.2 **LinkSet Records**

A LinkSet Record represents a call to `loader.define()`, `.load()`, `.module()`, or `.import()`.

Each LinkSet Record has the fields defined in Table 38.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Value Type</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[[Loader]]</td>
<td>Loader Record</td>
<td>The Loader record that created this LinkSet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Loads]]</td>
<td>List of Load Record</td>
<td>A List of the Load Records that must finish loading before the modules can be linked and evaluated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Done]]</td>
<td>Promise Object</td>
<td>The Promise that becomes fulfilled when all dependencies are loaded and linked together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Resolve]]</td>
<td>Function Object</td>
<td>Function used to resolve [[Done]].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Reject]]</td>
<td>Function Object</td>
<td>Function used to reject [[Done]].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15.2.5.2.1 **CreateLinkSet(loader, startingLoad) Abstract Operation**

The `CreateLinkSet` abstract operation creates a new LinkSet record by performing the following steps:

1. **Assert**: `loader` is a Loader Record.
2. If `loader` does not have all of the internal properties of a Loader Instance, throw a TypeError exception.
3. Let `promiseCapability` be `PromiseBuiltinCapability()`.
4. **ReturnIfAbrupt** (`promiseCapability`).
5. Let `linkSet` be `LinkSet`{[[Loader]]: loader, [[Loads]]: (), [[Done]]: promiseCapability.[[Promise]], [[Resolve]]: promiseCapability.[[Resolve]], [[Reject]]: promiseCapability.[[Reject]]}.
6. Perform `AddLoadToLinkSet(linkSet, startingLoad)`.
7. Return `linkSet`.

15.2.5.2.2 **AddLoadToLinkSet(linkSet, load) Abstract Operation**

The `AddLoadToLinkSet` abstract operation associates a LinkSet Record with a Load Record and each of its currently known dependencies, indicating that the LinkSet cannot be linked until those Loads have finished successfully.

The following steps are taken:

1. **Assert**: `load.[[Status]]` is either “loading” or “loaded”.
2. Let `loader` be `linkSet.[[Loader]]`. 
3. If `load` is not already an element of the List `linkSet.([Loads])`.
   a. Append `load` to the end of the List `linkSet.([Loads])`.
   b. Append `linkSet` to the end of the List `load.([LinkSets])`.
   c. If `load.([Status])` is "loaded", then
      i. Repeat for each `r` that is a Record `[[[Name]], [[NormalizedName]]]` in `load.([Dependencies])`.
         a. If there is an element of `loader.([Modules])` whose `[[key]]` field is equal to `name`,
            i. Let `depLoad` be that Load Record.
            ii. Perform `AddLoadToLinkSet(linkSet, depLoad)`.

15.2.5.2.3 **UpdateLinkSetOnLoad(linkSet, load) Abstract Operation**

The `UpdateLinkSetOnLoad` abstract operation is called immediately after a Load successfully finishes, after starting Loads for any dependencies that were not already loading, loaded, or in the module registry.

This operation determines whether `linkSet` is ready to link, and if so, calls Link.

The following steps are taken:

1. Assert: `load` is an element of `linkSet.([Loads])`.
2. Assert: `load.([Status])` is either "loaded" or "linked".
3. Repeat for each element in `linkSet.([Loads])`.
   a. If `element.([Status])` is "loading", then return.
4. Assert: All Loads in `linkSet.([Loads])` have finished loading.
5. Let `startingLoad` be the first element of the List `linkSet.([Loads])`.
6. Let `status` be `Link(linkSet.([Loads]), linkSet.([Loader])).`.
7. If `status` is an abrupt completion, then
   a. Return `LinkSetFailed(linkSet, status.([value])).`.
8. Assert: `linkSet.([Loads])` is an empty List.
9. Call the [[Call]] internal method of `linkSet.([Resolve])` passing `undefined` and `(startingLoad)` as arguments.
10. Assert: The call performed by step 9 completed normally.

15.2.5.2.4 **LinkSetFailed(linkSet, exc) Abstract Operation**

The `LinkSetFailed` abstract operation is called when a LinkSet fails. It detaches the given LinkSet Record from all Load Records and rejects the `linkSet.([Done])` Promise.

The following steps are taken:

1. Let `loader` be `linkSet.([Loader])`.
2. Let `loads` be a copy of the List `linkSet.([Loads])`.
3. For each `load` in `loads`,
   a. Assert: `linkSet` is an element of the List `load.([LinkSets])`.
   b. Remove `linkSet` from the List `load.([LinkSets])`.
   c. If `load.([LinkSets])` is empty and `load` is an element of `loader.([Loads])`, then
      i. Remove `load` from the List `loader.([Loads])`.
4. Return the result of calling `[[Call]]` internal method of `linkSet.([Reject])` passing `undefined` and `(exc)` as arguments.
5. Assert: The call performed by step 4 completed normally.
15.2.5.2.5 FinishLoad(loader, load) Abstract Operation

The FinishLoad Abstract Operation removes a completed Load Record from all LinkSets and commits the newly loaded Module to the registry. It performs the following steps:

1. Let name be load.[[Name]].
2. If name is not undefined, then
   a. Assert: There is no Record \([[[key]], [[value]]]) p that is an element of loader.[[Modules]], such that SameValue(p.[[key]], load.[[Name]]) is true.
   b. Append the Record \([[[key]]: load.[[Name]], [[value]]: load.[[Module]]]) as the last element of loader.[[Modules]].
3. If load is an element of the List loader.[[Loads]], then
   a. Remove load from the List loader.[[Loads]].
4. For each linkSet in load.[[LinkSets]],
   a. Remove load from linkSet.[[Loads]].
5. Remove all elements from the List load.[[LinkSets]].

15.2.5.3 Module Linking Groups

A load record load1 has a linkage dependency on a load record load2 if load2 is contained in load1.[[UnlinkedDependencies]] or there exists a load record load in load1.[[UnlinkedDependencies]] such that load has a linkage dependency on load2.

The linkage graph of a List, list, of load records is the set of load records load such that some load record in list has a linkage dependency on load.

A dependency chain from load1 to load2 is a List of load records demonstrating the transitive linkage dependency from load1 to load2.

A dependency cycle is a dependency chain whose first and last elements’ [[Name]] fields have the same value.

A dependency chain is cyclic if it contains a subsequence that is a dependency cycle. A dependency chain is acyclic if it is not cyclic.

A dependency chain is mixed if there are two elements with distinct values for their [[Kind]] fields. A dependency group transition of kind kind is a two-element subsequence load1, load2 of a dependency chain such that load1.[[Kind]] is not equal to kind and load2.[[Kind]] is equal to kind.

The dependency group count of a dependency chain with first element load is the number of distinct dependency group transitions of kind load.[[Kind]].

15.2.5.3.1 LinkageGroups (start)

The abstract operation LinkageGroups with argument start performs the following steps:

1. Assert: start is a List of LinkSet Records.
2. Let G be the linkage graph of start.
3. If there are any mixed dependency cycles in G, throw a SyntaxError exception.
4. For each load in G, do
   a. Let n be the largest dependency group count of all acyclic dependency chains in G starting from load.
   b. Set load.[[GroupIndex]] to n.
5. Let $\text{declarativeGroupCount}$ be the largest $\text{[GroupIndex]}$ of any $\text{load}$ in $G$ such that $\text{load}.\text{[Kind]}$ is $\text{declarative}$.
6. Let $\text{declarativeGroups}$ be a new List of length $\text{declarativeGroupCount}$ where each element is a new empty List.
7. Let $\text{dynamicGroupCount}$ be the largest $\text{[GroupIndex]}$ of any $\text{load}$ in $G$ such that $\text{load}.\text{[Kind]}$ is $\text{dynamic}$.
8. Let $\text{dynamicGroups}$ be a new List of length $\text{dynamicGroupCount}$ where each element is a new empty List.
9. Let $\text{visited}$ be a new empty List.
10. For each $\text{load}$ in $\text{start}$, do
    a. Perform $\text{BuildLinkageGroups}(\text{load}, \text{declarativeGroups}, \text{dynamicGroups}, \text{visited})$.
11. If any $\text{load}$ in the first element of $\text{declarativeGroups}$ has a dependency on a load record of $\text{[Kind]}$ $\text{dynamic}$, then
    a. Let $\text{groups}$ be a List constructed by interleaving the elements of $\text{dynamicGroups}$ and $\text{declarativeGroups}$, starting with the former.
12. Else,
    a. Let $\text{groups}$ be a List constructed by interleaving the elements of $\text{declarativeGroups}$ and $\text{dynamicGroups}$, starting with the former.
13. Return $\text{groups}$.

15.2.5.3.2 $\text{BuildLinkageGroups}(\text{load}, \text{declarativeGroups}, \text{dynamicGroups}, \text{visited})$

The abstract operation $\text{BuildLinkageGroups}$ with arguments $\text{load}$, $\text{declarativeGroups}$, and $\text{dynamicGroups}$ performs the following steps:

1. If $\text{visited}$ contains an element whose $\text{[Name]}$ is equal to $\text{load}.\text{[Name]}$, then return.
2. Add $\text{load}$ to $\text{visited}$.
3. For each $\text{dep}$ of $\text{load}.\text{[UnlinkedDependencies]}$, do
    a. Call the $\text{BuildLinkageGroups}$ abstract operation passing $\text{dep}$, $\text{declarativeGroups}$, $\text{dynamicGroups}$, and $\text{visited}$ as arguments.
4. Let $i$ be $\text{load}.\text{[GroupIndex]}$.
5. If $\text{load}.\text{[Kind]}$ is $\text{declarative}$ let $\text{groups}$ be $\text{declarativeGroups}$; otherwise let $\text{groups}$ be $\text{dynamicGroups}$.
6. Let $\text{group}$ be the $i$th element of $\text{groups}$.
7. Add $\text{load}$ to $\text{group}$.

15.2.5.4 $\text{Link}(\text{start}, \text{loader})$

The abstract operation $\text{Link}$ with argument $\text{start}$ performs the following steps:

1. Let $\text{groups}$ be $\text{LinkageGroups}(\text{start})$.
2. For each group in $\text{groups}$:
    a. If the $\text{[Kind]}$ of each element of group is $\text{declarative}$, then perform $\text{LinkDeclarativeModules}(\text{group}, \text{loader})$.
    b. Else, perform $\text{LinkDynamicModules}(\text{group}, \text{loader})$.

15.2.5.5 $\text{LinkDeclarativeModules}(\text{loads}, \text{loader})$

The abstract operation $\text{LinkDeclarativeModules}$ with arguments $\text{loads}$ and $\text{loader}$ performs the following steps:

1. Let $\text{unlinked}$ be a new empty List.
2. For each $\text{load}$ in $\text{loads}$, do
a. If load.[[Status]] is not linked, then
i. Let module be CreateModuleLinkageRecord (loader, load.[[Body]]).
ii. Let pair be the record {[[Module]]: module, [[Load]]: load}.
iii. Add pair to unlinked.

3. For each pair in unlinked, do
   a. Let resolvedDeps be a new empty List.
   b. Let unlinkedDep be a new empty List.
   c. For each element dep in pair.[[Load]].[[Dependencies]], do
      i. Let requestName be dep.[[Key]].
      ii. Let normalizedName be dep.[[Value]].
      iii. If loads contains a record load such that SameValue(load.[[Name]], normalizedName) is true, then
          1. If load.[[Status]] is linked, then
              a. Let resolvedDep be the record {[[Key]]: requestName, [[Value]]: load.[[Module]]}.
              b. Add resolvedDep to resolvedDeps.
          2. Else,
              a. Let otherPair be the record in unlinked such that SameValue(otherPair.[[Load]].[[Name]], normalizedName) is true.
              b. Add the record {[[Key]]: requestName, [[Value]]: otherPair.[[Module]]} to resolvedDeps.
              c. Add otherPair.[[Load]] to unlinkedDep.
      iv. Else,
          1. Let module be LoaderRegistryLookup (loader, normalizedName).
          2. If module is null then
              a. Let error be a new ReferenceError exception.
              b. Add error to pair.[[Module]].[[LinkErrors]].
          3. Else, add the record {[[Key]]: requestName, [[Value]]: module} to resolvedDeps.
          d. Set pair.[[Module]].[[Dependencies]] to resolvedDeps.
          e. Set pair.[[Module]].[[UnlinkedDependencies]] to unlinkedDep.
   d. For each pair in unlinked, do
      a. Perform ResolveExportEntries (pair.[[Module]]).
      b. Perform ResolveExports (pair.[[Module]]).
   e. For each pair in unlinked, do
      a. Perform ResolveImportEntries (pair.[[Module]]).
      b. Perform LinkImports (pair.[[Module]]).
   f. If there exists a pair in unlinked such that pair.[[Module]].[[LinkErrors]] is not empty, choose one of the link errors and throw it.
   g. For each pair in unlinked, do
      a. Set pair.[[Load]].[[Module]] to pair.[[Module]].
      b. Set pair.[[Load]].[[Status]] to linked.
      c. Let r be FinishLoad (loader, pair.[[Load]]).
      d. ReturnIfAbrupt (r).

15.2.5.5.1 LinkImports ( M )

The abstract operation LinkImports with argument M performs the following steps:

1. Let envRec be M.[[Environment]].
2. Let def be M.[[ImportDefinitions]].
3. For each def in defs, do
   a. If def.[[ImportName]] is module, then the following steps are taken:
i. Call the CreateImmutableBinding concrete method of envRec passing `def.[[LocalName]]` as the argument.
ii. Call the InitializeImmutableBinding concrete method of envRec passing `def.[[LocalName]]` and `def.[[Module]]` as the arguments.

b. Otherwise, the following steps are taken:
   i. Let `binding` be ResolveExport(`def.[[Module]]`, `def.[[ImportName]]`, ( )).
   ii. If `binding` is `undefined`, then the following steps are taken:
       1. Let `error` be a new Reference Error.
       2. Add `error` to `M.[[LinkErrors]]`.
   iii. Otherwise, call the CreateImportBinding concrete method of envRec passing `def.[[LocalName]]` and `binding` as the arguments.

15.2.5.6 LinkDynamicModules ( loads, loader )

The abstract operation LinkDynamicModules with arguments `loads` and `loader` performs the following steps:

1. For each `load` in `loads`, do
   a. Let `exec` be `load.[[Execute]]`.
   b. Let `module` be the result of calling the `[[Call]]` internal method of `exec` with undefined as the this value and with no arguments.
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(`module`).
   d. If `module` does not have all the internal data properties of a Module Instance Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
   e. Set `load.[[Module]]` to `module`.
   f. Set `load.[[Status]]` to linked.
   g. Let `r` be FinishLoad(`loader`, `load`).
   h. ReturnIfAbrupt(`r`).

15.2.5.7 ResolveExportEntries ( M, visited )

The abstract operation ResolveExportEntries with arguments `M` and `visited` performs the following steps:

1. If `M.[[ExportDefinitions]]` is not undefined, then return `M.[[ExportDefinitions]]`.
2. Let `defs` be a new empty List.
3. Let `boundNames` be `M.[[BoundNames]]`.
4. For each `entry` in `M.[[KnownExportEntries]]`, do
   a. Let `modReq` be `entry.[[ModuleRequest]]`.
   b. Let `otherMod` be LookupModuleDependency(`M`, `modReq`).
   c. If `entry.[[[Module]]]` is `null` and `entry.[[[LocalName]]]` is not `null` and `boundNames` does not contain `entry.[[[LocalName]]]`, then the following steps are taken:
      i. Let `error` be a new Reference Error.
      ii. Add `error` to `M.[[LinkErrors]]`.
   d. Add the record `{[[Module]]: `otherMod`, [[ImportName]]: `entry.[[[ImportName]]], [[LocalName]]: `entry.[[[LocalName]]], [[ExportName]]: `entry.[[[ExportName]]], [[Explicit]]: `true}` to `defs`.
5. For each `modReq` in `M.[[UnknownExportEntries]]`, do
   a. Let `otherMod` be LookupModuleDependency(`M`, `modReq`).
   b. If `otherMod` is in `visited`, then the following steps are taken:
      i. Let `error` be a new Syntax Error.
      ii. Add `error` to `M.[[LinkErrors]]`.
   c. Otherwise the following steps are taken:
      i. Add `otherMod` to `visited`.
      ii. Let `otherDefs` be ResolveExportEntries(`otherMod`, `visited`).

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For each `def` of `otherDefs`, do
1. Add the record `[[Module]]: otherMod, [[ImportName]]: def, [[ExportName]], [[LocalName]]: null, [[ExportName]]: def, [[ExportName]], [[Explicit]]: false` to `defs`.
6. Set `M.[[ExportDefinitions]]` to `defs`.
7. Return `defs`.

### 15.2.5.8 ResolveExports (M)

The abstract operation `ResolveExports` with argument `M` performs the following steps:

1. For each `def` in `M.[[ExportDefinitions]]`, do
   a. Perform `ResolveExport(M, def.[[ExportName]], ( ))`.

### 15.2.5.9 ResolveExport (M, exportName, visited)

The abstract operation `ResolveExport` with arguments `M`, `exportName`, and `visited` performs the following steps:

1. Let `exports` be `M.[[Exports]]`.
2. If `exports` has a record `export` such that `export.[[ExportName]]` is equal to `exportName`, return `export.[[Binding]]`.
3. Let `ref` be `[[Module]]: M, [[ExportName]]: exportName`.
4. If `visited` contains a record equal to `ref` then the following steps are taken:
   a. Let `error` be a new Syntax Error.
   b. Add `error` to `M.[[LinkErrors]]`.
   c. Return `error`.
5. Let `defs` be `M.[[ExportDefinitions]]`.
6. Let `overlappingDefs` be the List of records `def` in `defs` such that `def.[[ExportName]]` is equal to `exportName`.
7. If `overlappingDefs` is empty, then the following steps are taken:
   a. Let `error` be a new Reference Error.
   b. Add `error` to `M.[[LinkErrors]]`.
   c. Return `error`.
8. If `overlappingDefs` has more than one record `def` such that `def.[[Explicit]]` is `true`, or if it has length greater than 1 but contains no records `def` such that `def.[[Explicit]]` is `true`, then the following steps are taken:
   a. Let `error` be a new Syntax Error.
   b. Add `error` to `M.[[LinkErrors]]`.
   c. Return `error`.
9. Let `def` be the unique record in `overlappingDefs` such that `def.[[Explicit]]` is `true`, or if there is no such record let `def` be the unique record in `overlappingDefs`.
10. If `def.[[LocalName]]` is not `null`, then the following steps are taken:
    a. Let `binding` be the record `[[Module]]: M, [[LocalName]]: def.[[LocalName]]`.
    b. Let `export` be the record `[[ExportName]]: exportName, [[Binding]]: binding`.
    c. Add `export` to `exports`.
    d. Return `binding`.
11. Add `ref` to `visited`.
12. Let `binding` be `ResolveExport(def.[[Module]], def.[[ImportName]], visited)`.
13. Return `binding`.

### 15.2.5.10 ResolveImportEntries (M)

The abstract operation `ResolveImportEntries` called with argument `M` performs the following steps:
1. Let entries be $M.\llbracket\text{ImportEntries}\rrbracket$.
2. Let defs be a new empty List.
3. For each entry in entries, do
   a. Let $\text{modReq} \equiv \text{entry.}\llbracket\text{ModuleRequest}\rrbracket$.
   b. Let $\text{otherMod} \equiv \text{LookupModuleDependency}(M, \text{modReq})$.
   c. Add the record $\text{[(Module): otherMod, (ImportName): entry.}\llbracket\text{ImportName}\rrbracket, (\text{LocalName}): entry.\llbracket\text{LocalName}\rrbracket]$ to defs.
4. Return defs.

15.2.6 Runtime Semantics: Module Evaluation

Module bodies are evaluated on demand, as late as possible. The loader uses the function $\text{EnsureEvaluated}$, defined below, to run scripts. The loader always calls $\text{EnsureEvaluated}$ before returning a Module object to user code.

There is one way a module can be exposed to script before its body has been evaluated. In the case of an import cycle, whichever module is evaluated first can observe the others before they are evaluated. Simply put, we have to start somewhere: one of the modules in the cycle must run before the others.

15.2.6.1 EvaluateLoadedModule(load) Functions

An EvaluateLoadedModule function is an anonymous built-in function that is used by $\text{Reflect.Loader.prototype.module}$ and $\text{Reflect.Loader.prototype.import}$ to ensure that a module has been evaluated before it is passed to script code.

Each EvaluateLoadedModule function has a $\llbracket\text{Loader}\rrbracket$ internal slot.

When an EvaluateLoadedModule function $F$ is called with argument $load$, the following steps are taken:

1. Let $\text{loader} \equiv F.\llbracket\text{Loader}\rrbracket$.
2. Assert: $load.\llbracket\text{Status}\rrbracket$ is "linked".
3. Let $\text{module} \equiv load.\llbracket\text{Module}\rrbracket$.
4. Let $\text{result} \equiv \text{EnsureEvaluated}($ $\text{module}$, $(\text{loader})$).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt($\text{result}$).
6. Return $\text{module}$.

15.2.6.2 EnsureEvaluated(mod, seen, loader) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation $\text{EnsureEvaluated}$ walks the dependency graph of the module $mod$, evaluating any module bodies that have not already been evaluated (including, finally, $mod$ itself). Modules are evaluated in depth-first, left-to-right, post order, stopping at cycles.

$mod$ and its dependencies must already be linked.

The List $\text{seen}$ is used to detect cycles. $mod$ must not already be in the List $\text{seen}$.

On success, $mod$ and all its dependencies, transitively, will have started to evaluate exactly once.

$\text{EnsureEvaluated}$ performs the following steps:

1. If $mod.\llbracket\text{Evaluated}\rrbracket$ is true, return $\text{undefined}$.
2. Append $mod$ as the last element of $\text{seen}$.
3. TODO: Create the module environment for $mod$.
4. Let `deps` be `mod.[[Dependencies]]`.
5. For each pair in `deps`, in List order,
   a. Let `dep` be `pair.[[value]]`.
   b. If `dep` is not an element of `seen`, then
      i. Call `EnsureEvaluated` with the arguments `dep`, `seen`, and `loader`.
6. If `mod.[[Evaluated]]` is `true`, return `undefined`.
7. Set `mod.[[Evaluated]]` to `true`.
8. If `mod.[[Body]]` is `undefined`, then return `undefined`.
9. Let `status` be `ModuleDeclarationInstantiation(mod.[[Body]], mod.[[Environment]])`.
10. Let `initContext` be a new ECMA Script code execution context.
11. Set `initContext`'s Realm to `loader.[[Realm]]`.
13. If there is a currently running execution context, suspend it.
14. Push `initContext` on to the execution context stack; `initContext` is now the running execution context.
15. Let `r` be the result of evaluating `mod.[[Body]]`.
16. Suspend `initContext` and remove it from the execution context stack.
17. Resume the context, if any, that is now on the top of the execution context stack as the running execution context.
18. Return `r`.

16 Error Handling and Language Extensions

An implementation must report most errors at the time the relevant ECMA Script language construct is evaluated. An early error is an error that can be detected and reported prior to the evaluation of any construct in the Script containing the error. The presence of an early error prevents the evaluation of the construct. An implementation must report early errors in a Script as part of the Script Evaluation Job for that Script. Early errors in a Module are reported at the point when the Module would be evaluated and the Module is never initialized. Early errors in eval code are reported at the time eval is called and prevent evaluation of the eval code. All errors that are not early errors are runtime errors.

An implementation must report an early error any occurrence of a condition that is listed in a “Static Semantics: Early Errors” subclause of this specification.

An implementation shall not treat other kinds of errors as early errors even if the compiler can prove that a construct cannot execute without error under any circumstances. An implementation may issue an early warning in such a case, but it should not report the error until the relevant construct is actually executed.

An implementation shall report all errors as specified, except for the following:

- An implementation may extend Script syntax, Module syntax, and regular expression pattern or flag syntax. To permit this, all operations (such as calling eval, using a regular expression literal, or using the Function of RegExp constructor) that are allowed to throw SyntaxError are permitted to exhibit implementation-defined behaviour instead of throwing SyntaxError when they encounter an implementation-defined extension to the script syntax or regular expression pattern or flag syntax.
- An implementation may provide additional types, values, objects, properties, and functions beyond those described in this specification. This may cause constructs (such as looking up a variable in the global scope) to have implementation-defined behaviour instead of throwing an error (such as ReferenceError).
An implementation may define behavior other than throwing `RangeError` for `toFixed`, `toExponential`, and `toPrecision` when the `fractionDigits` or `precision` argument is outside the specified range.

17 ECMAScript Standard Built-in Objects

There are certain built-in objects available whenever an ECMAScript Script begins execution. One, the global object, is part of the lexical environment of the executing program. Others are accessible as initial properties of the global object or indirectly as properties of accessible built-in objects.

Unless specified otherwise, a built-in object that is callable as a function is a Built-in Function object with the characteristics described in 9.3. Unless specified otherwise, the `[[Extensible]]` internal slot of a built-in object initially has the value `true`. Every built-in Function object has a `[[Realm]]` internal slot whose value is the code Realm for which the object was initially created.

Many built-in objects are functions: they can be invoked with arguments. Some of them furthermore are constructors: they are functions intended for use with the `new` operator. For each built-in function, this specification describes the arguments required by that function and properties of the Function object. For each built-in constructor, this specification furthermore describes properties of the prototype object of that constructor and properties of specific object instances returned by a `new` expression that invokes that constructor.

Unless otherwise specified in the description of a particular function, if a built-in function or constructor is given fewer arguments than the function is specified to require, the function or constructor shall behave exactly as if it had been given sufficient additional arguments, each such argument being the `undefined` value. Such missing arguments are considered to be “not present” and may be identified in that manner by specification algorithms.

Unless otherwise specified in the description of a particular function, if a built-in function or constructor described is given more arguments than the function is specified to allow, the extra arguments are evaluated by the call and then ignored by the function. However, an implementation may define implementation specific behavior relating to such arguments as long as the behavior is not the throwing of a `TypeError` exception that is predicated simply on the presence of an extra argument.

NOTE: Implementations that add additional capabilities to the set of built-in functions are encouraged to do so by adding new functions rather than adding new parameters to existing functions.

Unless otherwise specified, every built-in function and every built-in constructor has the Function prototype object, which is the initial value of the expression `Function.prototype` (19.2.3), as the value of its `[[Prototype]]` internal slot.

Unless otherwise specified every built-in prototype object has the Object prototype object, which is the initial value of the expression `Object.prototype` (19.1.3), as the value of its `[[Prototype]]` internal slot, except the Object prototype object itself.

Built-in function objects that are not identified as constructors do not implement the `[[Construct]]` internal method unless otherwise specified in the description of a particular function.

Unless otherwise specified, every built-in function defined in clauses 18 through 26 are created as if by calling the `CreateBuiltInFunction` abstract operation (9.3.1).
Every built-in Function object, including constructors, has a `length` property whose value is an integer. Unless otherwise specified, this value is equal to the largest number of named arguments shown in the subclause headings for the function description, including optional parameters. However, rest parameters shown using the form "...name" are not included in the default argument count.

NOTE For example, the Function object that is the initial value of the `slice` property of the `String` prototype object is described under the subclause heading "String.prototype.slice (start, end)" which shows the two named arguments start and end; therefore the value of the `length` property of that Function object is 2.

Unless otherwise specified, the `length` property of a built-in Function object has the attributes `[[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true`.

Every built-in Function object, including constructors, that is not identified as an anonymous function has a `name` property whose value is a `String`. Unless otherwise specified, this value is the name that is given to the function in this specification. For functions that are specified as properties of objects, the name value is the property name string used to access the function. Functions that are specified as get or set accessor functions of built-in properties have "get " or "set " prepended to the property name string. The value of the `name` property is explicitly specified for each built-in functions whose property key is a symbol value.

Unless otherwise specified, the `name` property of a built-in Function object, if it exists, has the attributes `[[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true`.

Every other data property described in clauses 18 through 26 has the attributes `[[Writable]]: true, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true` unless otherwise specified.

Every accessor property described in clauses 18 through 26 has the attributes `[[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true` unless otherwise specified. If only a get accessor function is described, the set accessor function is the default value, `undefined`. If only a set accessor is function is described the get accessor is the default value, `undefined`.

18 The Global Object

The unique `global object` is created before control enters any execution context.

The global object does not have a `[[Construct]]` internal method; it is not possible to use the global object as a constructor with the `new` operator.

The global object does not have a `[[Call]]` internal method; it is not possible to invoke the global object as a function.

The value of the `[[Prototype]]` internal slot of the global object is implementation-dependent.

In addition to the properties defined in this specification the global object may have additional host defined properties. This may include a property whose value is the global object itself; for example, in the HTML document object model the `window` property of the global object is the global object itself.
18.1 Value Properties of the Global Object

18.1.1 Infinity

The value of \( \text{Infinity} \) is \(+\infty\) (see 6.1.6). This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: \text{false}, [[Enumerable]]: \text{false}, [[Configurable]]: \text{false} }.

18.1.2 NaN

The value of \( \text{NaN} \) is \( 	ext{NaN} \) (see 6.1.6). This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: \text{false}, [[Enumerable]]: \text{false}, [[Configurable]]: \text{false} }.

18.1.3 undefined

The value of \( \text{undefined} \) is \( \text{undefined} \) (see 6.1.1). This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: \text{false}, [[Enumerable]]: \text{false}, [[Configurable]]: \text{false} }.

18.2 Function Properties of the Global Object

18.2.1 eval (x)

When the \texttt{eval} function is called with one argument \( x \), the following steps are taken:

1. If \text{Type}(x) \text{ is not String}, return \( x \).
2. Let \( \text{script} \) be the ECMAScript code that is the result of parsing \( x \), interpreted as UTF-16 encoded Unicode text as described in 10.1.1, for the goal symbol \( \text{Script} \). If the parse fails or any early errors are detected, throw a \texttt{SyntaxError} exception (but see also clause 16).
3. If \( \text{script} \) \text{Contains} \( \text{ScriptBody} \) is \text{false}, return \text{undefined}.
4. Let \( \text{strictScript} \) be \text{IsStrict} of \( \text{script} \).
5. If this is a direct call to \texttt{eval} (18.2.1.1), let \( \text{direct} \) be \text{true}, otherwise let \( \text{direct} \) be \text{false}.
6. Let \( \text{ctx} \) be the running execution context. If \( \text{direct} \) is \text{true} \( \text{ctx} \) will be the execution context that performed the direct eval. If \( \text{direct} \) is \text{false} \( \text{ctx} \) will be the execution context for the invocation of the \texttt{eval} function.
7. Let \( \text{evalRealm} \) be \( \text{ctx} \)'s Realm.
8. If \( \text{direct} \) is \text{false} and \( \text{strictScript} \) is \text{false}, then
   a. Return the result of ScriptEvaluation for \( \text{script} \) with arguments \( \text{evalRealm} \) and \text{true}.
9. If \( \text{direct} \) is \text{false} and \( \text{strictScript} \) is \text{false}, \( \text{strictCaller} \) is \text{false}, and \( \text{ctx} \)’s LexicalEnvironment is the same as \( \text{evalRealm} \)’s, then
   a. Return the result of ScriptEvaluation for \( \text{script} \) with arguments \( \text{evalRealm} \) and \text{true}.
10. If \( \text{direct} \) is \text{true}, then
    a. If the code that made the direct call to eval is \text{function code} and \text{ValidInFunction} of \( \text{script} \) is \text{false}, then throw a \texttt{SyntaxError} exception.
    b. If the code that made the direct call to eval is \text{module code} and \text{ValidInModule} of \( \text{script} \) is \text{false}, then throw a \texttt{SyntaxError} exception.
11. If \( \text{direct} \) is \text{true}, then
    a. Let \( \text{lexEnv} \) be \( \text{ctx} \)’s LexicalEnvironment.
    b. Let \( \text{varEnv} \) be \( \text{ctx} \)’s VariableEnvironment.
12. If \( \text{direct} \) is \text{true}, then
    a. Let \( \text{lexEnv} \) be \( \text{evalRealm} \)’s GlobalEnvironment.
    b. Let \( \text{varEnv} \) be \( \text{evalRealm} \)’s GlobalEnvironment.
14. If `strictScript` is `true` or if `direct` is `true` and `strictCaller` is `true`, then
   a. Let `strictVarEnv` be `NewDeclarativeEnvironment(lexEnv)`.
   b. Let `lexEnv` be `strictVarEnv`.
   c. Let `varEnv` be `strictVarEnv`.
15. Let `status` be the result of performing Eval Declaration Instantiation as described in 18.2.1.2 with `script`, `varEnv`, and `lexEnv`.
16. ReturnIfAbrupt(`status`).
17. Let `evalCtx` be a new ECMAScript code execution context.
18. Set the `evalCtx`’s `Realm` to `evalRealm`.
19. Set the `evalCtx`’s `VariableEnvironment` to `varEnv`.
20. Set the `evalCtx`’s `LexicalEnvironment` to `lexEnv`.
21. If there is a currently running execution context, suspend it.
22. Push `evalCtx` on to the execution context stack; `evalCtx` is now the running execution context.
23. Let `result` be the result of evaluating `script`.
24. Suspend `evalCtx` and remove it from the execution context stack.
25. Resume the context that is now on the top of the execution context stack as the running execution context.
26. Return `result`.

**NOTE** The eval code cannot instantiate variable or function bindings in the variable environment of the calling context that invoked the eval if either the code of the calling context or the eval code is strict code. Instead such bindings are instantiated in a new `VariableEnvironment` that is only accessible to the eval code.

### 18.2.1.1 Direct Call to Eval

A direct call to the eval function is one that is expressed as a `CallExpression` that meets all of the following conditions:

- The Reference that is the result of evaluating the MemberExpression in the CallExpression will always have an environment record as its base value and its referenced name is "eval".
- The result of calling the abstract operation GetValue with that Reference as the argument is the standard built-in function defined in 18.2.1.

### 18.2.1.2 Eval Declaration Instantiation

#### 18.2.2 isFinite (number)

Returns `false` if the argument coerces to `NaN`, `+∞`, or `−∞`, and otherwise returns `true`.

1. Let `num` be `ToNumber(number)`.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`num`).
3. If `num` is `NaN`, `+∞`, or `−∞`, return `false`.
4. Otherwise, return `true`.

#### 18.2.3 isNaN (number)

Returns `true` if the argument coerces to `NaN`, and otherwise returns `false`.

1. Let `num` be `ToNumber(number)`.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`num`).
3. If `num` is `NaN`, return `true`.
4. Otherwise, return `false`.

Commented [AWS1887]: TODO
NOTE A reliable way for ECMAScript code to test if a value $x$ is a NaN is an expression of the form $x !== x$. The result will be true if and only if $x$ is a NaN.

### 18.2.4 parseFloat (string)

The `parseFloat` function produces a Number value dictated by interpretation of the contents of the `string` argument as a decimal literal.

When the `parseFloat` function is called, the following steps are taken:

1. Let `inputString` be `ToString(string)`.  
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`inputString`).  
3. Let `trimmedString` be a substring of `inputString` consisting of the leftmost code unit that is not a `StrWhiteSpaceChar` and all code units to the right of that code unit. (In other words, remove leading white space.) If `inputString` does not contain any such code units, let `trimmedString` be the empty string.  
4. If neither `trimmedString` nor any prefix of `trimmedString` satisfies the syntax of a `StrDecimalLiteral` (see 7.1.3.1), return NaN.  
5. Let `numberString` be the longest prefix of `trimmedString`, which might be `trimmedString` itself, that satisfies the syntax of a `StrDecimalLiteral`.  
6. Return the Number value for the MV of `numberString`.

NOTE `parseFloat` may interpret only a leading portion of `string` as a Number value; it ignores any code units that cannot be interpreted as part of the notation of an decimal literal, and no indication is given that any such code units were ignored.

### 18.2.5 parseInt (string , radix)

The `parseInt` function produces an integer value dictated by interpretation of the contents of the `string` argument according to the specified `radix`. Leading white space in `string` is ignored. If `radix` is `undefined` or 0, it is assumed to be 10 except when the number begins with the code unit pairs 0x or 0X, in which case a radix of 16 is assumed. If `radix` is 16, the number may also optionally begin with the code unit pairs 0x or 0X.

When the `parseInt` function is called, the following steps are taken:

1. Let `inputString` be `ToString(string)`.  
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`string`).  
3. Let `S` be a newly created substring of `inputString` consisting of the first code unit that is not a `StrWhiteSpaceChar` and all code unit following that code unit. (In other words, remove leading white space.) If `inputString` does not contain any such code unit, let `S` be the empty string.  
4. Let `sign` be 1.  
5. If `S` is not empty and the first code unit of `S` is U+002D (HYPHEN-MINUS), let `sign` be −1.  
6. If `S` is not empty and the first code unit of `S` is U+002B (PLUS SIGN) or U+002D (HYPHEN-MINUS), then remove the first code unit from `S`.  
7. Let `R` = `ToInt32(radix)`.  
8. ReturnIfAbrupt(`R`).  
9. Let `stripPrefix` be true.  
10. If $R = 0$, then  
    a. If $R < 2$ or $R > 36$, then return NaN.  
    b. If $R ≠ 16$, let `stripPrefix` be false.  
11. Else $R = 0$,  
    a. Let $R = 10$.  

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12. If `stripPrefix` is true, then
   a. If the length of \( S \) is at least 2 and the first two code units of \( S \) are either “0x” or “0X”, then remove the first two code units from \( S \) and let \( R = 16 \).

13. If \( S \) contains any code units that is not a radix-\( R \) digit, then let \( Z \) be the substring of \( S \) consisting of all code units before the first such code unit; otherwise, let \( Z \) be \( S \).

14. If \( Z \) is empty, return `NaN`.

15. Let \( mathInt \) be the mathematical integer value that is represented by \( Z \) in radix-\( R \) notation, using the letters \( A-Z \) and \( a-z \) for digits with values 10 through 35. (However, if \( R \) is 10 and \( Z \) contains more than 20 significant digits, every significant digit after the 20th may be replaced by a 0 digit, at the option of the implementation; and if \( R \) is not 2, 4, 8, 10, 16, or 32, then \( mathInt \) may be an implementation-dependent approximation to the mathematical integer value that is represented by \( Z \) in radix-\( R \) notation.)

16. Let \( number \) be the Number value for \( mathInt \).

17. Return \( sign \times number \).

NOTE `parseInt` may interpret only a leading portion of \( string \) as an integer value; it ignores any code units that cannot be interpreted as part of the notation of an integer, and no indication is given that any such code units were ignored.

18.2.6 URI Handling Functions

Uniform Resource Identifiers, or URIs, are Strings that identify resources (e.g. web pages or files) and transport protocols by which to access them (e.g. HTTP or FTP) on the Internet. The ECMAScript language itself does not provide any support for using URIs except for functions that encode and decode URIs as described in 18.2.6.2, 18.2.6.3, 18.2.6.4 and 18.2.6.5.

NOTE Many implementations of ECMAScript provide additional functions and methods that manipulate web pages; these functions are beyond the scope of this standard.

18.2.6.1 URI Syntax and Semantics

A URI is composed of a sequence of components separated by component separators. The general form is:

\[
\text{Scheme} : \text{First} / \text{Second} : \text{Third} ? \text{Fourth}
\]

where the italicized names represent components and “:”, “/”, “;” and “?” are reserved for use as separators. The `encodeURIComponent` and `decodeURIComponent` functions are intended to work with complete URIs; they assume that any reserved code units in the URI are intended to have special meaning and so are not encoded. The `encodeURIComponent` and `decodeURIComponent` functions are intended to work with the individual component parts of a URI; they assume that any reserved code units represent text and so must be encoded so that they are not interpreted as reserved code units when the component is part of a complete URI.

The following lexical grammar specifies the form of encoded URIs.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{uri} ::= \text{uriCharactersopt}
\]

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uriCharacters ::= uriCharacter uriCharacters

uriCharacter ::= uriReserved | uriUnescaped | uriEscaped

uriReserved ::= one of
                ; / ? : @ & = + $ ,

uriUnescaped ::= uriAlpha
                DecimalDigit
                uriMark

uriEscaped ::= % HexDigit HexDigit

uriAlpha ::= one of
            a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
            A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y

uriMark ::= one of
          - _ . ! ~ * ' ( )

NOTE The above syntax is based upon RFC 2396 and does not reflect changes introduced by the more recent RFC 3986.

Runtime Semantics

When a code unit to be included in a URI is not listed above or is not intended to have the special meaning sometimes given to the reserved code units, that code unit must be encoded. The code unit is transformed into its UTF-8 encoding, with surrogate pairs first converted from UTF-16 to the corresponding code point value. (Note that for code units in the range [0,127] this results in a single octet with the same value.) The resulting sequence of octets is then transformed into a String with each octet represented by an escape sequence of the form "%xx".

18.2.6.1.1 Runtime Semantics: Encode Abstract Operation

The encoding and escaping process is described by the abstract operation Encode taking two String arguments str and unescapedSet.

1. Let strLen be the number of code units in str.
2. Let R be the empty String.
3. Let k be 0.
4. Repeat
   a. If k equals strLen, return R.
   b. Let C be the code unit at position k within str.
   c. If C is in unescapedSet, then
      i. Let S be a String containing only the code unit C.
Let $R$ be a new String value computed by concatenating the previous value of $R$ and $S$.

Else $C$ is not in $unescapedSet$.

i. If the code unit value of $C$ is not less than 0xDC00 and not greater than 0xDFFF, throw a $URIError$ exception.

ii. If the code unit value of $C$ is less than 0xDC00 or greater than 0xDBFF, then

1. Let $V$ be the code unit value of $C$.

iii. Else,

   1. Increase $k$ by 1.
   2. If $k$ equals $strLen$, throw a $URIError$ exception.
   3. Let $kChar$ be the code unit value of the code unit at position $k$ within $string$.
   4. If $kChar$ is less than 0xDC00 or greater than 0xDBFF, throw a $URIError$ exception.
   5. Let $V$ be $((($the code unit value of $C$ $–$ 0xD800)$ $×$ 0x400 + ($kChar$ $–$ 0xDC00)$) + 0x10000)$.

iv. Let $Octets$ be the array of octets resulting by applying the UTF-8 transformation to $V$, and let $L$ be the array size.

v. Let $j$ be 0.

vi. Repeat, while $j < L$

   1. Let $jOctet$ be the value at position $j$ within $Octets$.
   2. Let $S$ be a String containing three code units “%XY” where $XY$ are two uppercase hexadecimal digits encoding the value of $jOctet$.
   3. Let $R$ be a new String value computed by concatenating the previous value of $R$ and $S$.
   4. Increase $j$ by 1.

vii. Increase $k$ by 1.

18.2.6.1.2 Runtime Semantics: Decode Abstract Operation

The unescaping and decoding process is described by the abstract operation Decode taking two String arguments $string$ and $reservedSet$.

1. Let $strLen$ be the number of code units in $string$.
2. Let $R$ be the empty String.
3. Let $k$ be 0.
4. Repeat
   a. If $k$ equals $strLen$, return $R$.
   b. Let $C$ be the code unit at position $k$ within $string$.
   c. If $C$ is not “%”, then
      i. Let $S$ be the String containing only the code unit $C$.
   d. Else $C$ is “%”,
      i. Let $start$ be $k$.
      ii. If $k + 2$ is greater than or equal to $strLen$, throw a $URIError$ exception.
      iii. If the code units at position $(k+1)$ and $(k + 2)$ within $string$ do not represent hexadecimal digits, throw a $URIError$ exception.
      iv. Let $B$ be the 8-bit value represented by the two hexadecimal digits at position $(k + 1)$ and $(k + 2)$.
   v. Increment $k$ by 2.
   vi. If the most significant bit in $B$ is 0, then
      1. Let $C$ be the code unit with code unit value $B$.
      2. If $C$ is not in $reservedSet$, then
         a. Let $S$ be the String containing only the code unit $C$.
      3. Else $C$ is in $reservedSet$,
         a. Let $S$ be the substring of $string$ from position $start$ to position $k$ included.
   vii. Else the most significant bit in $B$ is 1,
1. Let \( n \) be the smallest nonnegative integer such that \((B << n) \& 0x80\) is equal to 0.
2. If \( n \) equals 1 or \( n \) is greater than 4, throw a **URIError** exception.
3. Let Octets be an array of 8-bit integers of size \( n \).
4. Put \( B \) into Octets at position 0.
5. If \( k + (3 \times (n - 1)) \) is greater than or equal to \( \text{strLen} \), throw a **URIError** exception.
6. Let \( j \) be 1.
7. Repeat, while \( j < n \)
   a. Increment \( k \) by 1.
   b. If the code unit at position \( k \) within \text{string} \) is not "%", throw a **URIError** exception.
   c. If the code units at position \((k+1)\) and \((k+2)\) within \text{string} \) do not represent hexadecimal digits, throw a **URIError** exception.
   d. Let \( B \) be the 8-bit value represented by the two hexadecimal digits at position \((k+1)\) and \((k+2)\).
   e. If the two most significant bits in \( B \) are not 10, throw a **URIError** exception.
   f. Increment \( k \) by 2.
   g. Put \( B \) into Octets at position \( j \).
   h. Increment \( j \) by 1.
8. Let \( V \) be the value obtained by applying the UTF-8 transformation to Octets, that is, from an array of octets into a 21-bit value. If Octets does not contain a valid UTF-8 encoding of a Unicode code point throw a **URIError** exception.
9. If \( V < 0x10000 \), then
   a. Let \( C \) be the code unit \( V \).
   b. If \( C \) is not in \text{reservedSet} \), then
      i. Let \( S \) be the String containing only the code unit \( C \).
   c. Else \( C \) is in \text{reservedSet},
       i. Let \( S \) be the substring of \text{string} \) from position \text{start} \) to position \( k \) included.
10. Else \( V \geq 0x10000 \),
    a. Let \( L \) be \(((V - 0x10000) \& 0x3FF) + 0xdc00)\).
    b. Let \( H \) be \(((V - 0x10000) \gg 10) \& 0x3ff) + 0xd800\).
    c. Let \( S \) be the String containing the two code units \( H \) and \( L \).
    e. Let \( R \) be a new String value computed by concatenating the previous value of \( R \) and \( S \).
    f. Increase \( k \) by 1.

**NOTE**
This syntax of Uniform Resource Identifiers is based upon RFC 2396 and does not reflect the more recent RFC 3986 which replaces RFC 2396. A formal description and implementation of UTF-8 is given in RFC 3629.

In UTF-8, characters are encoded using sequences of 1 to 6 octets. The only octet of a "sequence" of one has the higher-order bit set to 0, the remaining 7 bits being used to encode the character value. In a sequence of \( n \) octets, \( n\text{-}1 \), the initial octet has the \( n \) higher-order bits set to 1, followed by a bit set to 0. The remaining bits of that octet contain bits from the value of the character to be encoded. The following octets all have the higher-order bit set to 1 and the following bit set to 0, leaving 6 bits in each to contain bits from the character to be encoded. The possible UTF-8 encodings of ECMAScript characters are specified in Table 39.
Table 39 — UTF-8 Encodings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code Unit Value</th>
<th>Representation</th>
<th>1st Octet</th>
<th>2nd Octet</th>
<th>3rd Octet</th>
<th>4th Octet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0x0000 - 0x007F</td>
<td>00000000 0zzzzzz</td>
<td>0zzzzzz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x0080 - 0x07FF</td>
<td>0000yyyy yzzzzzz</td>
<td>110yyyyy</td>
<td>10yyyyyy</td>
<td>10zzzzzz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x0800 - 0x07FF</td>
<td>xxxxyyyy yzzzzzz</td>
<td>1110xxxx</td>
<td>10yyyyyy</td>
<td>10zzzzzz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0xDB00 - 0xDBFF</td>
<td>110110yyyy yyyyyy</td>
<td>11110uuu</td>
<td>10uuwwww</td>
<td>10xyyyyy</td>
<td>10zzzzzz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0xDC00 - 0xDFFF</td>
<td>causes URIError</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0xDB00 - 0xDBFF</td>
<td>causes URIError</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0xE000 - 0xFFFF</td>
<td>xxxxyyyy yzzzzzz</td>
<td>1110xxxx</td>
<td>10yyyyyy</td>
<td>10zzzzzz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where

$$uuuuu = vvvv + 1$$

to account for the addition of 0x10000 as in Surrogates, section 3.7, of the Unicode Standard.

The range of code unit values 0xD800-0xDFFF is used to encode surrogate pairs; the above transformation combines a UTF-16 surrogate pair into a UTF-32 representation and encodes the resulting 21-bit value in UTF-8. Decoding reconstructs the surrogate pair.

RFC 3629 prohibits the decoding of invalid UTF-8 octet sequences. For example, the invalid sequence C0 80 must not decode into the code unit U+0000. Implementations of the Decode algorithm are required to throw a URIError when encountering such invalid sequences.

18.2.6.2 decodeURI (encodedURI)

The decodeURI function computes a new version of a URI in which each escape sequence and UTF-8 encoding of the sort that might be introduced by the encodeURIComponent function is replaced with the UTF-16 encoding of the code points that it represents. Escape sequences that could not have been introduced by encodeURIComponent are not replaced.

When the decodeURI function is called with one argument encodedURI, the following steps are taken:

1. Let uriString be ToString(encodedURI).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(uriString).
3. Let reservedURISet be a String containing one instance of each code unit valid in uriReserved plus 
   "#".
4. Return the result of calling Decode(uriString, reservedURISet)

NOTE  The code point "#" is not decoded from escape sequences even though it is not a reserved URI code point.

18.2.6.3 decodeURIComponent (encodedURIComponent)

The decodeURIComponent function computes a new version of a URI in which each escape sequence and UTF-8 encoding of the sort that might be introduced by the encodeURIComponent function is replaced with the UTF-16 encoding of the code points that it represents.
When the `decodeURIComponent` function is called with one argument `encodedURIComponent`, the following steps are taken:

1. Let `componentString` be `ToString(encodedURIComponent)`.  
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`componentString`).  
3. Let `reservedURIComponentSet` be the empty String.  
4. Return Decode(`componentString`, `reservedURIComponentSet`).

### 18.2.6.4 `encodeURI` (uri)

The `encodeURI` function computes a new version of an UTF-16 encoded URI in which each instance of certain code points is replaced by one, two, three, or four escape sequences representing the UTF-8 encoding of the code points.

When the `encodeURI` function is called with one argument `uri`, the following steps are taken:

1. Let `uriString` be `ToString(uri)`.  
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`uriString`).  
3. Let `unescapedURISet` be a String containing one instance of each code unit valid in `uriReserved` and `uriUnescaped` plus “#”.  
4. Return Encode(`uriString`, `unescapedURISet`).

**NOTE** The code point “#” is not encoded to an escape sequence even though it is not a reserved or unescaped URI code point.

### 18.2.6.5 `encodeURIComponent` (uriComponent)

The `encodeURIComponent` function computes a new version of an UTF-16 encoded URI in which each instance of certain code points is replaced by one, two, three, or four escape sequences representing the UTF-8 encoding of the code point.

When the `encodeURIComponent` function is called with one argument `uriComponent`, the following steps are taken:

1. Let `componentString` be `ToString(uriComponent)`.  
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`componentString`).  
3. Let `unescapedURIComponentSet` be a String containing one instance of each code unit valid in `uriUnescaped`.  
4. Return Encode(`componentString`, `unescapedURIComponentSet`).

### 18.3 Constructor Properties of the Global Object

#### 18.3.1 Array (...)

See 22.1.1.

#### 18.3.2 ArrayBuffer (...)

See 24.1.2.

#### 18.3.3 Boolean (...)

See 19.3.1.
18.3.4 DataView ( . . . )
See 24.2.2.

18.3.5 Date ( . . . )
See 20.3.2.

18.3.6 Error ( . . . )
See 19.5.1.

18.3.7 EvalError ( . . . )
See 19.5.5.1.

18.3.8 Float32Array ( . . . )
See 22.2.4.

18.3.9 Float64Array ( . . . )
See 22.2.4.

18.3.10 Function ( . . . )
See 19.2.1.

18.3.11 Int8Array ( . . . )
See 22.2.4.

18.3.12 Int16Array ( . . . )
See 22.2.4.

18.3.13 Int32Array ( . . . )
See 22.2.4.

18.3.14 Map ( . . . )
See 23.1.1.

18.3.15 Number ( . . . )
See 20.1.1.
18.3.16 Object ( . . . )
See 19.1.1.

18.3.17 RangeError ( . . . )
See 19.5.5.2.

18.3.18 ReferenceError ( . . . )
See 19.5.5.3.

18.3.19 RegExp ( . . . )
See 21.2.4.

18.3.20 Set ( . . . )
See 23.2.1.

18.3.21 String ( . . . )
See 21.1.1.

18.3.22 Symbol ( . . . )
See 19.4.1.

18.3.23 SyntaxError ( . . . )
See 19.5.5.4.

18.3.24 TypeError ( . . . )
See 19.5.5.5.

18.3.25 Uint8Array ( . . . )
See 22.2.4.

18.3.26 Uint8ClampedArray ( . . . )
See 22.2.4.

18.3.27 Uint16Array ( . . . )
See 22.2.4.
18.3.28 Uint32Array ( . . . )
See 22.2.4.

18.3.29 URIError ( . . . )
See 19.5.5.6.

18.3.30 WeakMap ( . . . )
See 23.3.1.

18.3.31 WeakSet ( . . . )
See 23.4.

18.4 Other Properties of the Global Object

18.4.1 JSON
See 24.3.

18.4.2 Math
See 20.2.

18.4.3 Proxy ( . . . )
See 26.5.1.

18.4.4 Reflect
See 26.1.

18.4.5 System
See 26.4.

19 Fundamental Objects

19.1 Object Objects

19.1.1 The Object Constructor

The Object constructor is the %Object% intrinsic object and the initial value of the Object property of the global object. When Object is called as a function rather than as a constructor, it performs a type conversion.

The Object constructor is designed to be subclassable. It may be used as the value of an extends clause of a class declaration.
NOTE Subclass constructors that inherit from the Object constructor typically should not include a `super` call to `Object` as it performs no initialization action on its `this` value and does not return its `this` value as its value.

19.1.1.1 `Object([value])`

When `Object` function is called with optional argument `value`, the following steps are taken:

1. If `value` is `null`, `undefined` or not supplied, return `ObjectCreate(%ObjectPrototype%)`.
2. Return `ToObject(value)`.

19.1.1.2 `new Object(...)argumentsList`

When `Object` is called as part of a new expression, it creates a new object:

1. Let `F` be the `Object` function object on which the `new` operator was applied.
2. Let `argumentsList` be the `argumentsList` argument of the `[[Construct]]` internal method that was invoked by the `new` operator.
3. Return the result of calling the `[[Call]]` internal method of `F`, providing `undefined` and `argumentsList` as the arguments.

The above steps defined the `[[Construct]]` internal method of the Object constructor. Object may not be implemented as an ECMAScript function object because this definition differs from the definition of `[[Construct]]` used by ECMAScript function objects.

19.1.2 Properties of the Object Constructor

The value of the `[[Prototype]]` internal slot of the Object constructor is the standard built-in `Function` prototype object.

Besides the `length` property (whose value is 1), the Object constructor has the following properties:

19.1.2.1 `Object.assign(target, ...sources)`

The `assign` function is used to copy the values of all of the enumerable own properties from one or more source objects to a `target` object. When the `assign` function is called, the following steps are taken:

1. Let `to` be `ToObject(target)`.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`to`).
3. If fewer than two arguments were passed, then return `to`.
4. Let `sources` be the List of argument values starting with the second argument.
5. For each element `nextSource` of `sources`, in ascending index order,
   a. Let `from` be `ToObject(nextSource)`.
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(`from`).
   c. Let `keysArray` be the result of calling the `[[OwnPropertyKeys]]` internal method of `nextSource`.
   d. ReturnIfAbrupt(`keysArray`).
   e. Let `lenValue` be `Get(keysArray, "length")`.
   f. Let `len` be `ToLength(lenValue)`.
   g. ReturnIfAbrupt(`len`).
   h. Let `nextIndex` be 0.
   i. Let `pendingException` be `undefined`.
   j. Repeat while `nextIndex < len`,
      i. Let `nextKey` be `Get(keysArray, ToString(nextIndex))`.
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(`nextKey`).
iii. Let desc be the result of calling the [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method of from with argument nextKey.

iv. If desc is an abrupt completion, then
   1. If pendingException is undefined, then set pendingException to desc.

v. Else if desc is not undefined and desc.[[Enumerable]] is true, then
   1. Let propValue be Get(from, nextKey).
   2. If propValue is an abrupt completion, then
      a. If pendingException is undefined, then set pendingException to propValue.
   3. else
      a. Let status be Put(to, nextKey, propValue, true);
      b. If status is an abrupt completion, then
         i. If pendingException is undefined, then set pendingException to status.
   vi. Increment nextIndex by 1.

vii. If pendingException is not undefined, then return pendingException.

vi. Return to.

The length property of the assign method is 2.

19.1.2.2 Object.create ( O [, Properties] )

The create function creates a new object with a specified prototype. When the create function is called, the following steps are taken:

1. If Type(O) is not Object or Null throw a TypeError exception.
2. Let obj be ObjectCreate(O).
3. If the argument Properties is present and not undefined, then
   a. Return the result of the abstract operation ObjectDefineProperties(obj, Properties).
4. Return obj.

19.1.2.3 Object.defineProperty ( O, Properties )

The defineProperties function is used to add own properties and/or update the attributes of existing own properties of an object. When the defineProperties function is called, the following steps are taken:

1. Return the result of the abstract operation ObjectDefineProperties with arguments O and Properties.

19.1.2.3.1 Runtime Semantics: ObjectDefineProperties Abstract Operation

The abstract operation ObjectDefineProperties with arguments O and Properties performs the following steps:

1. If Type(O) is not Object throw a TypeError exception.
2. Let props be ToObject(Properties).
3. Let names be a List containing the keys of each enumerable own property of props.
4. Let keysArray be the result of calling the [[OwnPropertyKeys]] internal method of props.
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(keysArray).
7. Let len be ToLength(lenValue).
8. ReturnIfAbrupt(len).
9. Let nextIndex be 0.
10. Let descriptors be an empty List.
   1. Let nextKey be Get(keysArray, ToString(nextIndex)).
   2. ReturnIfAbrupt(nextKey).
c. Increment nextIndex by 1.
d. Let propDesc be the result of calling the [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method of props with argument nextKey.
e. ReturnIfAbrupt(propDesc).
f. If propDesc is not undefined and propDesc.[[Enumerable]] is true, then
   i. Let descObj be the result of Get(props, nextKey).
   ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(descObj).
   iii. Let desc be the result of calling ToPropertyDescriptor with descObj as the argument.
   iv. ReturnIfAbrupt(desc).
   v. Append the pair (a two element List) consisting of nextKey and desc to the end of descriptors.
12. Let pendingException be undefined.
13. For each pair from descriptors in list order,
   a. Let P be the first element of pair.
   b. Let desc be the second element of pair.
   c. Let status be the result of DefinePropertyOrThrow(O, P, desc).
   d. If status is an abrupt completion then,
      i. If pendingException is undefined, then set pendingException to status.
14. ReturnIfAbrupt(pendingException).
15. Return O.

NOTE An exception in defining an individual property in step 13 does not terminate the process of defining other properties. All valid property definitions are processed.

19.1.2.4 Object.defineProperty ( O, P, Attributes )
The defineProperty function is used to add an own property and/or update the attributes of an existing own property of an object. When the defineProperty function is called, the following steps are taken:

1. If Type(O) is not Object throw a TypeError exception.
2. Let key be ToPropertyKey(P).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(key).
4. Let desc be the result of calling ToPropertyDescriptor(Attributes).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(desc).
6. Let success be the result of DefinePropertyOrThrow(O, key, desc).
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(success).
8. Return O.

19.1.2.5 Object.freeze ( O )
When the freeze function is called, the following steps are taken:

1. If Type(O) is not Object, return O.
2. Let status be the result of SetIntegrityLevel(O, "frozen").
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
4. If status is false, throw a TypeError exception.
5. Return O.

19.1.2.6 Object.getOwnPropertyDescriptor ( O, P )
When the getOwnPropertyDescriptor function is called, the following steps are taken:

1. Let obj be ToObject(O).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(obj).
3. Let key be ToPropertyKey(P).
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(key).
5. Let desc be the result of calling the [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method of obj with argument key.
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(desc).
7. Return the result of calling FromPropertyDescriptor(desc).

19.1.2.7 Object.getOwnPropertyNames ( O )

When the getOwnPropertyNames function is called, the following steps are taken:

19.1.2.8 Object.getOwnPropertySymbols ( O )

When the getOwnPropertySymbols function is called with argument O, the following steps are taken:

19.1.2.8.1 GetOwnPropertyKeys ( O, Type ) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation GetOwnPropertyKeys is called with arguments O and Type where O is an Object and Type is one of the ECMAScript specification types String or Symbol. The following steps are taken:
1. Let obj be ToObject(O).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(obj).
3. Let keysArray be the result of calling the [[OwnPropertyKeys]] internal method of obj.
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(keysArray).
5. Let lenValue be Get(keysArray, "length").
6. Let len be ToLength(lenValue).
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(len).
8. Let nextIndex be 0.
9. Let nameList be a new empty List.
10. Repeat while nextIndex < len,
    a. Let nextKey be Get(keysArray, ToString(nextIndex)).
    b. ReturnIfAbrupt(nextKey).
    c. If Type(nextKey) is Type, then
       i. Append nextKey as the last element of nameList.
    d. Increment nextIndex by 1.
11. Return CreateArrayFromList(nameList).

19.1.2.9 Object.getPrototypeOf ( O )

When the getPrototypeOf function is called with argument O, the following steps are taken:
1. Let obj be ToObject(O).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(obj).
3. Return the result of calling the [[GetPrototypeOf]] internal method of obj.

19.1.2.10 Object.is ( value1, value2 )

When the is function is called with arguments value1 and value2 the following steps are taken:
1. Return SameValue(value1, value2).
19.1.2.11 Object.isExtensible (O)

When the isExtensible function is called with argument O, the following steps are taken:

1. If Type(O) is not Object, return false.
2. Return the result of IsExtensible(O).

19.1.2.12 Object.isFrozen (O)

When the isFrozen function is called with argument O, the following steps are taken:

1. If Type(O) is not Object, return true.
2. Return TestIntegrityLevel(O, "frozen").

19.1.2.13 Object.isSealed (O)

When the isSealed function is called with argument O, the following steps are taken:

1. If Type(O) is not Object, return true.
2. Return TestIntegrityLevel(O, "sealed").

19.1.2.14 Object.keys (O)

When the keys function is called with argument O, the following steps are taken:

1. Let obj be ToObject(O).
2. Return IfAbrupt(obj).
3. Let keysArray be the result of calling the [[OwnPropertyKeys]] internal method of obj.
4. Return IfAbrupt(keysArray).
5. Let lenValue be Get(keysArray, "length").
6. Let len be ToLength(lenValue).
7. Return IfAbrupt(len).
8. Let nextIndex be 0.
9. Let nameList be a new empty List.
10. Repeat while nextIndex < len.
    a. Let nextKey be Get(keysArray, ToString(nextIndex)).
    b. Return IfAbrupt(nextKey).
    c. If Type(nextKey) is String, then
        i. Let desc be the result of calling the [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method of O with argument nextKey.
        ii. Return IfAbrupt(desc).
        iii. If desc is not undefined and desc.[[Enumerable]] is true, then
            1. Append nextKey as the last element of nameList.
    d. Increment nextIndex by 1.
11. Return CreateArrayFromList(nameList).

If an implementation defines a specific order of enumeration for the for-in statement, the same order must be used for the elements of the array returned in step 11.

19.1.2.15 Object.preventExtensions (O)

When the preventExtensions function is called, the following steps are taken:

1. If Type(O) is not Object, return O.
2. Let \( \text{status} \) be the result of calling the \[[\text{PreventExtensions}]\] internal method of \( O \).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{status} \)).
4. If \( \text{status} \) is \false\, throw a \text{TypeError} exception.
5. Return \( O \).

19.1.2.16 Object.prototype

The initial value of \texttt{Object.prototype} is the standard built-in Object prototype object (19.1.3).

This property has the attributes \([[\text{Writable}}]: \false, [[\text{Enumerable}}]: \false, [[\text{Configurable}}]: \false \).  

19.1.2.17 Object.seal ( \( O \) )

When the \texttt{seal} function is called, the following steps are taken:

1. If Type(\( O \)) is not Object, return \( O \).
2. Let \( \text{status} \) be the result of SetIntegrityLevel( \( O \), \"sealed\,\).  
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{status} \)).
4. If \( \text{status} \) is \false\, throw a \text{TypeError} exception.
5. Return \( O \).

19.1.2.18 Object.setPrototypeOf ( \( O, \text{proto} \) )

When the \texttt{setPrototypeOf} function is called with arguments \( O \) and \( \text{proto} \), the following steps are taken:

1. Let \( O \) be CheckObjectCoercible(\( O \)).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( O \)).
3. If Type(\( \text{proto} \)) is neither Object nor Null, then throw a \text{TypeError} exception.
4. If Type(\( O \)) is not Object, then return \( O \).
5. Let \( \text{status} \) be the result of calling the [[SetPrototypeOf]] internal method of \( O \) with argument \( \text{proto} \).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{status} \)).
7. If \( \text{status} \) is \false\, then throw a \text{TypeError} exception.
8. Return \( O \).

19.1.3 Properties of the Object Prototype Object

The Object prototype object is an ordinary object.

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the Object prototype object is \null\ and the initial value of the [[Extensible]] internal slot is \true\.

19.1.3.1 Object.prototype.constructor

The initial value of \texttt{Object.prototype.constructor} is the standard built-in Object constructor.

19.1.3.2 Object.prototype.hasOwnProperty ( \( V \) )

When the \texttt{hasOwnProperty} method is called with argument \( V \), the following steps are taken:

1. Let \( P \) be ToPropertyKey(\( V \)).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( P \)).
3. Let \( O \) be the result of calling ToObject passing the \this\ value as the argument.
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( O \)).
5. Return the result of HasOwnProperty(O, P).

NOTE The ordering of steps 1 and 3 is chosen to ensure that any exception that would have been thrown by step 1 in previous editions of this specification will continue to be thrown even if the this value is undefined or null.

19.1.3.3 Object.prototype.isPrototypeOf (V)

When the isPrototypeOf method is called with argument V, the following steps are taken:

1. If V is not an object, return false.
2. Let O be the result of calling ToObject passing the this value as the argument.
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(O).
4. Repeat
   a. Let V be the result of calling the [[GetPrototypeOf]] internal method of V with no arguments.
   b. if V is null, return false
   c. If SameValue(O, V) is true, then return true.

NOTE The ordering of steps 1 and 2 preserves the behaviour specified by previous editions of this specification for the case where V is not an object and the this value is undefined or null.

19.1.3.4 Object.prototype.propertyIsEnumerable (V)

When the propertyIsEnumerable method is called with argument V, the following steps are taken:

1. Let P be ToPropertyKey(V).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(P).
3. Let O be the result of calling ToObject passing the this value as the argument.
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(O).
5. Let desc be the result of calling the [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method of O passing P as the argument.
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(desc).
7. If desc is undefined, return false.
8. Return the value of desc.[[Enumerable]].

NOTE 1 This method does not consider objects in the prototype chain.

NOTE 2 The ordering of steps 1 and 3 is chosen to ensure that any exception that would have been thrown by step 1 in previous editions of this specification will continue to be thrown even if the this value is undefined or null.

19.1.3.5 Object.prototype.toLocaleString ([reserved1 [ , reserved2 ]])

When the toLocaleString method is called, the following steps are taken:

1. Let O be the this value.
2. Return the result of Invoke(O, "toString").

The the optional parameters to this method are not used but may be passed by implementations that include ECMA-402 support. Implementations that do not include ECMA-402 support must not use those parameters position.

NOTE 1 This method provides a generic toLocaleString implementation for objects that have no locale-specific toString behaviour. Array, Number, Date, and Typed Arrays provide their own locale-sensitive toLocaleString methods.
NOTE 2  ECMA-402 intentionally does not provide an alternative to this default implementation.

19.1.3.6 Object.prototype.toString ()

When the toString method is called, the following steps are taken:

1. If the this value is undefined, return "[object Undefined]."
2. If the this value is null, return "[object Null]."
3. Let O be the result of calling ToObject passing the this value as the argument.
4. If O is an exotic Array object, then let builtinTag be "Array".
5. Else, if O is an exotic String object, then let builtinTag be "String".
6. Else, if O has an [[ParameterMap]] internal slot, then let builtinTag be "Arguments".
7. Else, if O has a [[Call]] internal method, then let builtinTag be "Function".
8. Else, if O has an [[ErrorData]] internal slot, then let builtinTag be "Error".
9. Else, if O has a [[BooleanData]] internal slot, then let builtinTag be "Boolean".
10. Else, if O has a [[NumberData]] internal slot, then let builtinTag be "Number".
11. Else, if O has a [[DateValue]] internal slot, then let builtinTag be "Date".
12. Else, if O has a [[RegExpMatcher]] internal slot, then let builtinTag be "RegExp".
13. Else, let builtinTag be "Object".
14. Let hasTag be the result of HasProperty(O, @@toStringTag).
15. ReturnIfAbrupt(hasTag).
16. If hasTag is false, then let tag be builtinTag.
17. Else,
   a. Let tag be the result of Get(O, @@toStringTag).
   b. If tag is an abrupt completion, let tag be Normal_completion("???").
   c. Let tag be tag.[[value]].
   d. If Type(tag) is not String, let tag be "???".
   e. If tag is any of "Arguments", "Array", "Boolean", "Date", "Error", "Function", "Number", "RegExp", or "String" and SameValue(tag, builtinTag) is false, then let tag be the string value "~" concatenated with the current value of tag.
18. Return the String value that is the result of concatenating the three Strings "[object ", tag, and "].".

NOTE  Historically, this function was occasionally used to access the string value of the [[Class]] internal slot that was used in previous editions of this specification as a nominal type tag for various built-in objects. The above definition of toString preserves compatibility for legacy code that uses toString as a reliable test for those specific kinds of built-in objects. It does not provide a reliable type testing mechanism for other kinds of built-in or program defined objects. In addition, programs can use @@toStringTag in ways that will invalidate the reliability of such legacy type tests.

19.1.3.7 Object.prototype.valueOf ()

When the valueOf method is called, the following steps are taken:

1. Let O be the result of calling ToObject passing the this value as the argument.
2. Return O.

19.1.4 Properties of Object Instances

Object instances have no special properties beyond those inherited from the Object prototype object.
19.2 Function Objects

19.2.1 The Function Constructor

The Function constructor is the %Function% intrinsic object and the initial value of the Function property of the global object. When function is called as a function rather than as a constructor, it creates and initializes a new Function object. Thus the function call Function(...) is equivalent to the object creation expression new Function(...) with the same arguments. However, if the this value passed in the call is an Object with a [[Code]] internal slot whose value is undefined, it initializes the this value using the argument values. This permits Function to be used both as factory method and to perform constructor instance initialization.

Function may be subclassed and subclass constructors may perform a super invocation of the Function constructor to initialize subclass instances. However, all syntactic forms for defining function objects create instances of Function subclasses except for the built-in Generator Function subclass.

19.2.1.1 Function ( p1, p2, ..., pn, body )

The last argument specifies the body (executable code) of a function; any preceding arguments specify formal parameters.

When the Function function is called with some arguments p1, p2, ..., pn, body (where n might be 0, that is, there are no “p” arguments, and where body might also not be provided), the following steps are taken:

1. Let argCount be the total number of arguments passed to this function invocation.
2. Let P be the empty String.
3. If argCount = 0, let bodyText be the empty String.
4. Else if argCount = 1, let bodyText be that argument.
5. Else argCount > 1,
   a. Let firstArg be the first argument.
   b. Let P be ToString(firstArg).
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(P).
   d. Let k be 2.
   e. Repeat, while k < argCount
      i. Let nextArg be the k'th argument.
      ii. Let nextArgString be ToString(nextArg).
      iii. ReturnIfAbrupt(nextArgString).
      iv. Let P be the result of concatenating the previous value of P, the String “,” (a comma), and nextArgString.
      v. Increase k by 1.
   f. Let bodyText be the k'th argument.
6. Let bodyText be ToString(bodyText).
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(bodyText).
8. Let parameters be the result of parsing P, interpreted as UTF-16 encoded Unicode text as described in 10.1.1, using FormalParameters as the goal symbol. Throw a SyntaxError exception if the parse fails.
9. Let body be the result of parsing bodyText, interpreted as UTF-16 encoded Unicode text as described in 10.1.1, using FunctionBody as the goal symbol. Throw a SyntaxError exception if the parse fails or if any static semantics errors are detected.
10. If any element of the BoundNames of parameters also occurs in the LexicallyDeclaredNames of body, then throw a SyntaxError exception.
11. If `bodyText` is strict mode code (see 10.2.1) then let `strict` be `true`, else let `strict` be `false`.
12. Let `scope` be the Global Environment.
13. Let `F` be the `this` value.
14. If `Type(F)` is not Object or if `F` does not have a `[[Code]]` internal slot or if the value of `[[Code]]` is not `undefined`, then
   a. Let `C` be the active function object.
   b. Let `proto` be the result of GetPrototypeFromConstructor(`C`, `"%FunctionPrototype%"`).
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(`proto`).
   d. Let `F` be FunctionAllocate(`C`, `strict`).
   e. ReturnIfAbrupt(`F`).
15. If the value of `F`'s `[[FunctionKind]]` internal slot is not "normal", then throw a `TypeError` exception.
16. Let `isExtensible` be IsExtensible(`F`).
17. ReturnIfAbrupt(`isExtensible`).
18. If `isExtensible` is `false`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
19. Let `status` be FunctionInitialize(`F`, `Normal`, `strict`, `parameters`, `body`, `scope`).
20. ReturnIfAbrupt(`status`).
21. If ReferencesSuper of `body` is `true` or ReferencesSuper of `parameters` is `true`, then
   a. Perform MakeMethod(`F`, `undefined`, `undefined`).
22. Let `status` be the result of MakeConstructor with argument `F`.
23. ReturnIfAbrupt(`status`).
24. Let `hasName` be HasOwnProperty(`F`, "name").
25. ReturnIfAbrupt(`hasName`).
26. If `hasName` is `false`, then
   a. Let `status` be SetFunctionName(`F`, "anonymous").
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(`status`).
27. Return `F`.

The `length` property of the `Function` function is 1 (see 19.2.2.1).

NOTE 1 A prototype property is automatically created for every function created using the `Function` constructor, to provide for the possibility that the function will be used as a constructor.

NOTE 2 It is permissible but not necessary to have one argument for each formal parameter to be specified. For example, all three of the following expressions produce the same result:

```javascript
new Function("a", "b", "c", "return a+b+c")
new Function("a, b, c", "return a+b+c")
new Function("a,b", "c", "return a+b+c")
```

19.2.1.2 `new Function ( ...argumentsList )`

When `Function` is called as part of a `new` expression, it initializes the newly created object.

1. Let `F` be the `Function` function object on which the `new` operator was applied.
2. Let `argumentsList` be the `argumentsList` argument of the `[[Construct]]` internal method that was invoked by the `new` operator.
3. Return the result of Construct (`F`, `argumentsList`).

If `Function` is implemented as an ECMAScript function object, its `[[Construct]]` internal method will perform the above steps.
19.2.2 Properties of the Function Constructor

The Function constructor is itself a built-in Function object. The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the Function constructor is %FunctionPrototype%, the intrinsic Function prototype object (19.2.3).

The value of the [[Extensible]] internal slot of the Function constructor is true.

The Function constructor has the following properties:

19.2.2.1 Function.length

This is a data property with a value of 1. This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

19.2.2.2 Function.prototype

The value of Function.prototype is %FunctionPrototype%, the intrinsic Function prototype object (19.2.3).

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

19.2.2.3 Function[@@create]()

The @@create method of an object F performs the following steps:

1. Let F be the this value.
2. Let proto be the result of GetPrototypeFromConstructor(F, "%FunctionPrototype").
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(proto).
4. Return FunctionAllocate(proto, false).

The value of the name property of this function is "[Symbol.create]".

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

NOTE The Function @@create function passes false as the strict parameter to FunctionAllocate. This causes the allocated ECMAScript function object to have the internal methods of a non-strict constructor function. The Function constructor may reset the functions [[Strict]] internal slot to true. It is up to the implementation whether this also changes the internal methods.

19.2.3 Properties of the Function Prototype Object

The Function prototype object is itself a Built-in Function object. When invoked, it accepts any arguments and returns undefined.

NOTE The Function prototype object is specified to be a function object to ensure compatibility with ECMAScript code that was created prior to the 6th Edition of this specification.

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the Function prototype object is the intrinsic object %ObjectPrototype% (19.1.3). The initial value of the [[Extensible]] internal slot of the Function prototype object is true.

The Function prototype object does not have a prototype property.
The value of the `length` property of the Function prototype object is 0.

The value of the `name` property of the Function prototype object is the empty String.

### 19.2.3.1 Function.prototype.apply (thisArg, argArray)

When the `apply` method is called on an object `func` with arguments `thisArg` and `argArray`, the following steps are taken:

1. If `IsCallable(func)` is `false`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
2. If `argArray` is `null` or `undefined`, then
   a. Return the result of calling the `[[Call]]` internal method of `func`, providing `thisArg` as `thisArgument` and an empty List of arguments as `argumentsList`.
3. Let `argList` be the result of `CreateListFromArrayLike(argArray)`.
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(`argList`).
5. Perform `PrepareForTailCall()`.
6. Return the result of calling the `[[Call]]` internal method of `func`, providing `thisArg` as `thisArgument` and `argList` as `argumentsList`.

The `length` property of the `apply` method is 2.

**NOTE** The `thisArg` value is passed without modification as the `this` value. This is a change from Edition 3, where an `undefined` or `null` `thisArg` is replaced with the global object and `ToObject` is applied to all other values and that result is passed as the `this` value. Even though the `thisArg` is passed without modification, non-strict mode functions still perform these transformations upon entry to the function.

**NOTE** If `func` is an arrow function or a bound function then the `thisArg` will be ignored by the function `[[Call]]` in step 6.

### 19.2.3.2 Function.prototype.bind (thisArg, ...args)

When the `bind` is called with arguments `thisArg` and zero or more `args`, it performs the following steps:

1. Let `Target` be the `this` value.
2. If `IsCallable(Target)` is `false`, throw a `TypeError` exception.
3. Let `args` be a new (possibly empty) List consisting of all of the argument values provided after `thisArg` in order.
4. Let `F` be `BoundFunctionCreate(Target, thisArg, args)`.
5. Let `targetRealm` be `GetFunctionRealm(Target)`.
6. Perform `AddRestrictedFunctionProperties(F, targetRealm)`.
7. Let `targetHasLength` be `HasOwnProperty(Target, "length")`.
8. ReturnIfAbrupt(`targetHasLength`).
9. If `targetHasLength` is `true`, then
   a. Let `targetLen` be `Get(Target, "length")`.
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(`targetLen`).
   c. If `Type(targetLen)` is not Number, then let `L` be 0.
   d. Else
      i. Let `L` be the larger of 0 and the result of `targetLen` minus the number of elements of `A`.
10. Else let `L` be 0.
11. Let `status` be `DefinePropertyOrThrow(F, "length", PropertyDescriptor {[[Value]]: L, [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true}).`
12. ReturnIfAbrupt(`status`).
13. Let `targetName` be `Get(Target, "name")`.
14. ReturnIfAbrupt(targetName).
15. If Type(targetName) is not String, then let targetName be the empty string.
16. Let status be SetFunctionName(F, targetName, "name").
17. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
18. Return F.

The length property of the bind method is 1.

NOTE 1 Function objects created using Function.prototype.bind are exotic objects. They also do not have a prototype property.

NOTE 2 If Target is an arrow function or a bound found then the thisArg passed to this method will not be used by subsequent calls to F.

19.2.3.3 Function.prototype.call (thisArg, ...args)

When the call method is called on an object func with argument, thisArg and zero or more args, the following steps are taken:

1. If IsCallable(func) is false, then throw a TypeError exception.
2. Let argList be an empty List.
3. If this method was called with more than one argument then in left to right order starting with the second argument append each argument as the last element of argList
4. Perform PrepareForTailCall().
5. Return the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of func, providing thisArg as thisArgument and argList as argumentsList.

The length property of the call method is 1.

NOTE 1 The thisArg value is passed without modification as the this value. This is a change from Edition 3, where an undefined or null thisArg is replaced with the global object and ToObject is applied to all other values and that result is passed as the this value. Even though the thisArg is passed without modification, non-strict mode functions still perform these transformations upon entry to the function.

NOTE 2 If func is an arrow function or a bound found then the thisArg will be ignored by the function [[Call]] in step 5.

19.2.3.4 Function.prototype.constructor

The initial value of Function.prototype.constructor is the intrinsic object %Function%.

19.2.3.5 .Function.prototype.toMethod (newHome[, methodName])

When the toMethod method is called on an object func with argument newHome and optional argument methodName the following steps are taken:

1. If Type(newHome) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
2. If func is an ECMAScript function object or an exotic Built-in function object, then
   a. If methodName is not undefined, then
      i. Let methodName be ToPropertyKey(methodName).
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(methodName).
   b. Return CloneMethod(func, newHome, methodName).
3. If func is a BoundFunction exotic object, then return BoundFunctionClone(func).

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4. If `func` is any other exotic function object that supports the equivalent of the `CloneMethod` abstract operation, then return an appropriately cloned object.

5. Throw a `TypeError` exception.

The `length` property of the `toString` method is 1.

### 19.2.3.6 Function.prototype.toString ()

An implementation-dependent String source code representation of the this object is returned. This representation has the syntax of a `FunctionDeclaration FunctionExpression, GeneratorDeclaration, GeneratorExpression, ClassDeclaration, ClassExpression, ArrowFunction, MethodDefinition, or GeneratorMethod` depending upon the actual characteristics of the object. In particular that the use and placement of white space, line terminators, and semicolons within the representation String is implementation-dependent.

If the object was defined using ECMAScript code and the returned string representation is in the form of a `FunctionDeclaration FunctionExpression, GeneratorDeclaration, GeneratorExpression, ClassDeclaration, ClassExpression, or ArrowFunction` then the representation must be such that if the string is evaluated, using `eval` in a lexical context that is equivalent to the lexical context used to create the original object, it will result in a new functionally equivalent object. The returned source code must not mention freely any variables that were not mentioned freely by the original function’s source code, even if these “extra” names were originally in scope. If the implementation cannot produce a source code string that meets these criteria then it must return a string for which `eval` will throw a `SyntaxError` exception.

The `toString` function is not generic; it throws a `TypeError` exception if its `this` value does not have a `[[Call]]` internal method. Therefore, it cannot be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

### 19.2.3.7 Function.prototype[@@create]()

The `@@create` method of an object `F` performs the following steps:

1. Return the result of calling `OrdinaryCreateFromConstructor(F, "%ObjectPrototype%")`.

The value of the `name` property of this function is "[@Symbol.create]".

This property has the attributes `{ [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

NOTE This is the default `@@create` method that is inherited by all ordinary constructor functions that do not explicitly over-ride it.

### 19.2.3.8 Function.prototype[@@hasInstance](V)

When the `@@hasInstance` method of an object `F` is called with value `V`, the following steps are taken:

1. Let `F` be the this value.
2. Return the result of `OrdinaryHasInstance(F, V)`.

The value of the `name` property of this function is "[@Symbol.hasInstance]".

This property has the attributes `{ [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

NOTE This is the default implementation of `@@hasInstance` that most functions inherit. `@@hasInstance` is called by the `instanceof` operator to determine whether a value is an instance of a specific constructor. An expression such as...
v instanceof F

A constructor function can control which objects are recognized as its instances by `instanceof` by exposing a different `hasInstance` method on the function.

This property is non-writable and non-configurable to prevent tampering that could be used to globally expose the target function of a bound function.

19.2.4 Function Instances

Every function instance is an ECMAScript function object and has the internal slots listed in Table 26.

Function instances that correspond to strict mode functions and function instances created using the `Function.prototype.bind` method (19.2.3.2) have properties named `caller` and `arguments` that throw a `TypeError` exception. An ECMAScript implementation must not associate any implementation specific behaviour with accesses of these properties from strict mode function code.

The Function instances have the following properties:

19.2.4.1 length

The value of the `length` property is an integer that indicates the typical number of arguments expected by the function. However, the language permits the function to be invoked with some other number of arguments. The behaviour of a function when invoked on a number of arguments other than the number specified by its `length` property depends on the function. This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

19.2.4.2 name

The value of the `name` property is a string that is descriptive of the function. The name has no semantic significance but is typically a variable or property name that is used to refer to the function at its point of definition in ECMAScript code. This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

Anonymous functions objects that do not have a contextual name associated with them by this specification do not have a `name` own property but inherit the `name` property of `%FunctionPrototype%`.

19.2.4.3 prototype

Function instances that can be used as a constructor have a `prototype` property. Whenever such a function instance is created another ordinary object is also created and is the initial value of the function's `prototype` property. Unless otherwise specified, the value of the prototype property is used to initialize the `[[Prototype]]` internal slot of a newly created ordinary object before the Function object is invoked as a constructor for that newly created object.

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: true, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

NOTE Function objects created using `Function.prototype.bind` or by evaluating a `MethodDefinition` (that is not a `GeneratorMethod`) or an `ArrowFunction` grammar production do not have a `prototype` property.
19.3 Boolean Objects

19.3.1 The Boolean Constructor

The Boolean constructor is the %Boolean% intrinsic object and the initial value of the Boolean property of the global object. When Boolean is called as a function rather than as a constructor, it performs a type conversion. However, if the this value passed in the call is an Object with an uninitialized [[BooleanData]] internal slot, it initializes the this value using the argument value. This permits Boolean to be used both to perform type conversion and to perform constructor instance initialization.

The Boolean constructor is designed to be subclassable. It may be used as the value of an extends clause of a class declaration. Subclass constructors that intended to inherit the specified Boolean behaviour must include a super call to the Boolean constructor to initialize the [[BooleanData]] state of subclass instances.

19.3.1.1 Boolean (value)

When Boolean is called with argument value, the following steps are taken:

1. Let O be the this value.
2. Let b be ToBoolean(value).
3. If Type(O) is Object and O has a [[BooleanData]] internal slot and the value of [[BooleanData]] is undefined, then
   a. Set the value of O's [[BooleanData]] internal slot to b.
   b. Return O.
4. Return b.

19.3.1.2 new Boolean (...argumentsList)

When Boolean is called as part of a new expression, it initializes a newly created object:

1. Let F be the Boolean function object on which the new operator was applied.
2. Let argumentsList be the argumentsList argument of the [[Construct]] internal method that was invoked by the new operator.
3. Return the result of Construct(F, argumentsList).

If Boolean is implemented as an ECMAScript function object, its [[Construct]] internal method will perform the above steps.

19.3.2 Properties of the Boolean Constructor

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the Boolean constructor is the Function prototype object (19.2.3).

Besides the length property (whose value is 1), the Boolean constructor has the following properties:

19.3.2.1 Boolean.prototype

The initial value of Boolean.prototype is the Boolean prototype object (19.3.3).

This property has the attributes {[[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false}. 
19.3.2.2 Boolean @@create ()

The @@create method of an object \( F \) performs the following steps:

1. Let \( F \) be the this value.
2. Let \( \text{obj} \) be the result of calling OrdinaryCreateFromConstructor(\( F \), "%BooleanPrototype\%").
3. Return \( \text{obj} \).

The value of the name property of this function is "[Symbol.create]". This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

NOTE [[BooleanData]] is initially assigned the value undefined as a flag to indicate that the instance has not yet been initialized by the Boolean constructor. This flag value is never directly exposed to ECMAScript code; hence implementations may choose to encode the flag in some other manner.

19.3.3 Properties of the Boolean Prototype Object

The Boolean prototype object is an ordinary object. It is not a Boolean instance and does not have a [[BooleanData]] internal slot.

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the Boolean prototype object is the standard built-in Object prototype object (19.1.3).

The abstract operation thisBooleanValue(value) performs the following steps:

1. If Type(value) is Boolean, return value.
2. If Type(value) is Object and value has a [[BooleanData]] internal slot, then
   a. Let \( b \) be the value of value’s [[BooleanData]] internal slot.
   b. If \( b \) is not undefined, then return \( b \).
3. Throw a TypeError exception.

19.3.3.1 Boolean.prototype.constructor

The initial value of Boolean.prototype.constructor is the built-in Boolean constructor.

19.3.3.2 Boolean.prototype.toString ()

The following steps are taken:

1. Let \( b \) be thisBooleanValue(this value).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(b).
3. If \( b \) is true, then return "true"; else return "false".

19.3.3.3 Boolean.prototype.valueOf ()

The following steps are taken:

1. Return thisBooleanValue(this value).
19.3.4 Properties of Boolean Instances

Boolean instances are ordinary objects that inherit properties from the Boolean prototype object. Boolean instances have a [[BooleanData]] internal slot. The [[BooleanData]] internal slot is the Boolean value represented by this Boolean object.

19.4 Symbol Objects

19.4.1 The Symbol Constructor class

The Symbol constructor is the %Symbol% intrinsic object and the initial value of the Symbol property of the global object. When Symbol is called as a function rather than as a constructor, it returns a new Symbol value.

The Symbol constructor is not intended to be used with the new operator or to be subclassed. It may be used as the value of an extends clause of a class declaration but a super call to the Symbol constructor will not initialize the state of subclass instances.

19.4.1.1 Symbol ([ description ])

When Symbol is called with optional argument description, the following steps are taken:

1. If description is undefined, then let descString be undefined.
2. Else, let descString be ToString(description).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(descString).
4. Return a new unique Symbol value whose [[Description]] value is descString.

19.4.1.2 new Symbol ( ...argumentsList)

When Symbol is called as part of a new expression, it initializes a newly created object:

1. Let F be the Symbol function object on which the new operator was applied.
2. Let argumentsList be the argumentsList argument of the [[Construct]] internal method that was invoked by the new operator.
3. Return the result of Construct (F, argumentsList).

If Symbol is implemented as an ECMAScript function object, its [[Construct]] internal method will perform the above steps.

NOTE Symbol has ordinary [[Construct]] behaviour but the definition of its @@create method causes new Symbol to throw a TypeError exception.

19.4.2 Properties of the Symbol Constructor

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the Symbol constructor is the Function prototype object (19.2.3).

Besides the length property (whose value is 1), the Symbol constructor has the following properties:

19.4.2.1 Symbol.create

The initial value of Symbol.create is the well known symbol @@create (Table 1).
This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

19.4.2.2 Symbol.for ( key )

When Symbol.\texttt{for} is called with argument \texttt{key} it performs the following steps:

1. Let \texttt{stringKey} be \texttt{ToString(key)}.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\texttt{stringKey}).
3. For each element \( e \) of the GlobalSymbolRegistry List,
   a. If SameValue(\( e.[[key]] \), \texttt{stringKey}) is true, then return \( e.[[symbol]] \).
4. Assert: GlobalSymbolRegistry does not currently contain an entry for \texttt{stringKey}.
5. Let \texttt{newSymbol} be a new unique Symbol value whose [[Description]] is \texttt{stringKey}.
6. Append the record { [[key]]: \texttt{stringKey}, [[symbol]]: \texttt{newSymbol} } to the GlobalSymbolRegistry List.
7. Return \texttt{newSymbol}.

The GlobalSymbolRegistry is a List that is globally available. It is shared by all Code Realms. Prior to the evaluation of any ECMAScript code it is initialized as an empty List. Elements of the GlobalSymbolRegistry are Records with the structure defined in Table 40.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[[key]]</td>
<td>A String</td>
<td>A string key used to globally identify a Symbol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[symbol]]</td>
<td>A Symbol</td>
<td>A symbol that can be retrieved from any Realm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19.4.2.3 Symbol.\texttt{hasInstance}

The initial value of Symbol.\texttt{hasInstance} is the well known symbol @@hasInstance (Table 1).

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

19.4.2.4 Symbol.\texttt{isConcatSpreadable}

The initial value of Symbol.\texttt{isConcatSpreadable} is the well known symbol @@isConcatSpreadable (Table 1).

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

19.4.2.5 Symbol.\texttt{isRegExp}

The initial value of Symbol.\texttt{isRegExp} is the well known symbol @@isRegExp (Table 1).

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

19.4.2.6 Symbol.\texttt{iterator}

The initial value of Symbol.\texttt{iterator} is the well known symbol @@iterator (Table 1).
This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

19.4.2.7 Symbol.keyFor ( sym )

When Symbol.keyFor is called with argument sym it performs the following steps:

1. If Type(sym) is not Symbol, then throw a TypeError exception.
2. For each element e of the GlobalSymbolRegistry List (see 19.4.2.2),
   a. If SameValue(e.[[symbol]], sym) is true, then return e.[[key]].
3. Assert: GlobalSymbolRegistry does not currently contain an entry for sym.
4. Return undefined.

19.4.2.8 Symbol.prototype

The initial value of Symbol.prototype is the Symbol prototype object (19.4.3).

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

19.4.2.9 Symbol.toPrimitive

The initial value of Symbol.toPrimitive is the well known symbol @@toPrimitive (Table 1).

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

19.4.2.10 Symbol.toStringTag

The initial value of Symbol.toStringTag is the well known symbol @@toStringTag (Table 1).

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

19.4.2.11 Symbol.unscopables

The initial value of Symbol.unscopables is the well known symbol @@unscopables (Table 1).

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

19.4.2.12 Symbol[ @@create ] ()

The @@create method of a Symbol object F performs the following steps:

1. Throw a TypeError exception.

The value of the name property of this function is "[Symbol.create]".

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

19.4.3 Properties of the Symbol Prototype Object

The Symbol prototype object is an ordinary object. It is not a Symbol instance and does not have a [[SymbolData]] internal slot.
The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the Symbol prototype object is the standard built-in Object prototype object (19.1.3).

19.4.3.1 Symbol.prototype.constructor

The initial value of Symbol.prototype.constructor is the built-in Symbol constructor.

19.4.3.2 Symbol.prototype.toString ()

The following steps are taken:

1. Let \( s \) be the \( \text{this} \) value.
2. If Type(\( s \)) is Symbol, then let \( \text{sym} \) be \( s \).
3. Else,
   a. If \( s \) does not have a [[SymbolData]] internal slot, then throw a TypeError exception.
   b. Let \( \text{sym} \) be the value of \( s \)'s [[SymbolData]] internal slot.
4. Let \( \text{desc} \) be the value of \( \text{sym} \)'s [[Description]] attribute.
5. If \( \text{desc} \) is undefined, then let \( \text{desc} \) be the empty string.
6. Assert: Type(\( \text{desc} \)) is String.
7. Let result be the result of concatenating the strings "Symbol("; \( \text{desc} \), and ")".
8. Return result.

19.4.3.3 Symbol.prototype.valueOf ()

The following steps are taken:

1. Let \( s \) be the \( \text{this} \) value.
2. If Type(\( s \)) is Symbol, then return \( s \).
3. If \( s \) does not have a [[SymbolData]] internal slot, then throw a TypeError exception.
4. Return the value of \( s \)'s [[SymbolData]] internal slot.

19.4.3.4 Symbol.prototype @@toPrimitive ( hint )

This function is called by ECMAScript language operators to convert an object to a primitive value. The allowed values for \( \text{hint} \) are "default", "number", and "string". Implicit conversion of Symbol objects to primitive values is not allowed.

When the @@toPrimitive method is called with argument \( \text{hint} \), the following steps are taken:

1. Let \( s \) be the \( \text{this} \) value.
2. If Type(\( s \)) is Symbol, then return \( s \).
3. If \( s \) does not have a [[SymbolData]] internal slot, then throw a TypeError exception.
4. Return the value of \( s \)'s [[SymbolData]] internal slot.

The value of the name property of this function is "[Symbol.toPrimitive]".

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

19.4.3.5 Symbol.prototype @@toStringTag 

The initial value of the @@toStringTag property is the string value "Symbol".

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }. 

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19.4.4 Properties of Symbol Instances

Symbol instances are ordinary objects that inherit properties from the Symbol prototype object. Symbol instances have a `[[SymbolData]]` internal slot. The `[[SymbolData]]` internal slot is the Symbol value represented by this Symbol object.

19.5 Error Objects

Instances of Error objects are thrown as exceptions when runtime errors occur. The Error objects may also serve as base objects for user-defined exception classes.

19.5.1 The Error Constructor

The Error constructor is the `%Error%` intrinsic object and the initial value of the `Error` property of the global object. When `Error` is called as a function rather than as a constructor, it creates and initializes a new Error object. Thus the function call `Error(...)` is equivalent to the object creation expression `new Error(...)` with the same arguments. However, if the `this` value passed in the call is an Object with an uninitialized `[[ErrorData]]` internal slot, it initializes the `this` value using the argument value rather than creating a new object. This permits `Error` to be used both as a factory method and to perform constructor instance initialization.

The `Error` constructor is designed to be subclassable. It may be used as the value of an `extends` clause of a class declaration. Subclass constructors that intended to inherit the specified `Error` behaviour should include a `super` call to the `Error` constructor to initialize subclass instances.

19.5.1.1 `Error (message)`

When the `Error` function is called with argument `message` the following steps are taken:

1. Let `func` be the active function object.
2. Let `O` be the `this` value.
3. If `Type(O)` is not `Object` or `Type(O)` is `Object` and `O` does not have an `[[ErrorData]]` internal slot or `Type(O)` is `Object` and `O` has an `[[ErrorData]]` internal slot and the value of `[[ErrorData]]` is not `undefined`, then
   a. Let `O` be the result of calling `OrdinaryCreateFromConstructor(func, "%ErrorPrototype%", ("[[ErrorData]]"))).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(`O`).
4. Set the value of `O`'s `[[ErrorData]]` internal slot to any value other than `undefined`.
5. If `message` is not `undefined`, then
   a. Let `msg` be `ToString(message)`.
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(`msg`).
   c. Let `msgDesc` be the `PropertyDescriptor([[[Value]]]: msg, [[[Writable]]]: true, [[[Enumerable]]]: false, [[[Configurable]]]: true).
   d. Let `status` be the result of `DefinePropertyOrThrow(O, "message", msgDesc).
   e. ReturnIfAbrupt(`status`).
6. Return `O`.

19.5.1.2 `new Error (...argumentsList)`

When `Error` called as part of a new expression with argument list `argumentsList` it performs the following steps:
1. Let \( F \) be the \( \text{Error} \) function object on which the `new` operator was applied.
2. Let `argumentsList` be the `argumentsList` argument of the \([[\text{Construct}]]\) internal method that was invoked by the `new` operator.
3. Return the result of `Construct (F, argumentsList)`.

If \( \text{Error} \) is implemented as an ECMAScript function object, its \([[\text{Construct}]]\) internal method will perform the above steps.

19.5.2 Properties of the Error Constructor

The value of the \([[\text{Prototype}]]\) internal slot of the \( \text{Error} \) constructor is the Function prototype object (19.2.3).

Besides the `length` property (whose value is 1), the \( \text{Error} \) constructor has the following properties:

19.5.2.1 \( \text{Error}.prototype \)

The initial value of \( \text{Error}.prototype \) is the \( \text{Error} \) prototype object (19.5.3).

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

19.5.2.2 \( \text{Error}[ @@create ] ( ) \)

The \( @@create \) method of an object \( F \) performs the following steps:

1. Let \( F \) be the `this` value.
2. Let `obj` be the result of calling `OrdinaryCreateFromConstructor (F, "%ErrorPrototype%",( [[ErrorData]] ) )`.
3. Return `obj`.

The value of the `name` property of this function is "\([\text{Symbol.create}]\)".

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

NOTE: [[ErrorData]] is initially assigned the value `undefined` as a flag to indicate that the instance has not yet been initialized by the \( \text{Error} \) constructor. This flag value is never directly exposed to ECMAScript code; hence implementations may choose to encode the flag in some other manner.

19.5.3 Properties of the Error Prototype Object

The \( \text{Error} \) prototype object is an ordinary object. It is not an \( \text{Error} \) instance and does not have an [[ErrorData]] internal slot.

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the \( \text{Error} \) prototype object is the standard built-in Object prototype object (19.1.3).

19.5.3.1 \( \text{Error}.prototype.constructor \)

The initial value of \( \text{Error}.prototype.constructor \) is the built-in \( \text{Error} \) constructor.
19.5.3.2 Error.prototype.message

The initial value of `Error.prototype.message` is the empty String.

19.5.3.3 Error.prototype.name

The initial value of `Error.prototype.name` is "Error".

19.5.3.4 Error.prototype.toString()

The following steps are taken:

1. Let O be the this value.
2. If Type(O) is not Object, throw a `TypeError` exception.
3. Let name be the result of Get(O, "name").
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(name).
5. If name is undefined, then let name be "Error"; else let name be ToString(name).
6. Let msg be the result of Get(O, "message").
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(msg).
8. If msg is undefined, then let msg be the empty String; else let msg be ToString(msg).
9. If name is the empty String, return msg.
10. If msg is the empty String, return name.
11. Return the result of concatenating name, the code unit U+003A (COLON), the code unit U+0020 (SPACE), and msg.

19.5.4 Properties of Error Instances

Error instances are ordinary objects that inherit properties from the Error prototype object and have a `[[ErrorData]]` internal slot whose initial value is undefined. The only specified uses of `[[ErrorData]]` is to flag whether or not an Error instance has been initialized by the Error constructor and to identify them as Error objects within `Object.prototype.toString`.

19.5.5 Native Error Types Used in This Standard

A new instance of one of the `NativeError` objects below is thrown when a runtime error is detected. All of these objects share the same structure, as described in 19.5.6.

19.5.5.1 EvalError

This exception is not currently used within this specification. This object remains for compatibility with previous editions of this specification.

19.5.5.2 RangeError

Indicates a value that is not in the set or range of allowable values. See 15.4.2.2, 15.4.5.1, 15.7.4.2, 15.7.4.5, 15.7.4.6, 15.7.4.7, and 15.9.5.43.

19.5.5.3 ReferenceError

Indicates that an invalid reference value has been detected. See 8.9.1, 8.9.2, 10.2.1, 10.2.1.1.4, 10.2.1.2.4, and 11.13.1.
19.5.4 **SyntaxError**

Indicates that a parsing error has occurred. See 11.1.5, 11.3.1, 11.3.2, 11.4.1, 11.4.4, 11.4.5, 11.13.1, 11.13.2, 12.2.1, 12.10.1, 12.14.1, 13.1, 15.1.2.1, 15.3.2.1, 15.10.2.2, 15.10.2.5, 15.10.2.9, 15.10.2.15, 15.10.2.19, 15.10.4.1, and 15.12.2.

19.5.5 **TypeError**

Indicates that the actual type of an operand is different than the expected type. See 8.6.2, 8.9.2, 8.10.5, 8.12.5, 8.12.7, 8.12.8, 8.12.9, 9.9, 9.10, 10.2.1, 10.2.1.1.3, 10.6, 11.2.2, 11.2.3, 11.4.1, 11.8.6, 11.8.7, 11.3.1, 13.2, 13.2.3, 15, 15.2.3.2, 15.2.3.3, 15.2.3.4, 15.2.3.5, 15.2.3.6, 15.2.3.7, 15.2.3.8, 15.2.3.9, 15.2.3.10, 15.2.3.11, 15.2.3.12, 15.2.3.13, 15.2.3.14, 15.2.4.3, 15.3.3.2, 15.3.3.3, 15.3.3.4, 15.3.3.5, 15.3.3.5.2, 15.3.3.5.3, 15.3.4, 15.3.4.3, 15.3.4.4, 15.3.4.5, 15.3.4.11, 15.4.3.16, 15.4.3.17, 15.4.3.18, 15.4.3.19, 15.4.3.20, 15.4.3.21, 15.4.3.22, 15.4.5.1, 15.5.4.2, 15.5.4.3, 15.6.4.2, 15.6.4.3, 15.7.4, 15.7.4.2, 15.7.4.4, 15.9.5, 15.9.5.44, 15.10.4.1, 15.10.6, 15.11.4.4 and 15.12.3.

19.5.6 **URIError**

Indicates that one of the global URI handling functions was used in a way that is incompatible with its definition. See 15.1.3.

19.5.7 **NativeError**

Object Structure

When an ECMAScript implementation detects a runtime error, it throws a new instance of one of the NativeError objects defined in 19.5.5. Each of these objects has the structure described below, differing only in the name used as the constructor name instead of `NativeError`, in the name property of the prototype object, and in the implementation-defined `message` property of the prototype object.

For each error object, references to `NativeError` in the definition should be replaced with the appropriate error object name from 19.5.5.

19.5.7.1 **NativeError Constructors**

When a `NativeError` constructor is called as a function rather than as a constructor, it creates and initializes a new object. A call of the object as a function is equivalent to calling it as a constructor with the same arguments. However, if the `this` value passed in the call is an Object with an uninitialized `[[ErrorData]]` internal slot, it initializes the `this` value using the argument value. This permits a `NativeError` to be used both as factory method and to perform constructor instance initialization.

The `NativeError` constructor is designed to be subclassable. It may be used as the value of an `extends` clause of a class declaration. Subclass constructors that intended to inherit the specified `NativeError` behaviour should include a `super` call to the `NativeError` constructor to initialize subclass instances.

19.5.7.1.1 **NativeError (message)**

When a `NativeError` function is called with argument `message` the following steps are taken:

1. Let `func` be the active function object.
2. Let `O` be the `this` value.
3. If `Type(O)` is not Object or `Type(O)` is Object and `O` does not have an `[[ErrorData]]` internal slot or `Type(O)` is Object and `O` has an `[[ErrorData]]` internal slot and the value of `[[ErrorData]]` is not `undefined`, then...
a. Let $O$ be the result of calling OrdinaryCreateFromConstructor($func$, "%NativeErrorPrototype%", ([ErrorData]) ).
b. ReturnIfAbrupt($O$).
4. Assert: Type($O$) is Object.
5. Set the value of $O$'s [[ErrorData]] internal slot to any value other than undefined.
6. If message is not undefined, then
   a. Let msg be ToString(message).
   b. Let msgDesc be the PropertyDescriptor({[[Value]]: msg, [[Writable]]: true, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true}).
   c. Let status be the result of DefinePropertyOrThrow($O$, "message", msgDesc).
   d. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
7. Return $O$.

The actual value of the string passed in step 3.a is either "%EvalErrorPrototype%", "%RangeErrorPrototype%", "%ReferenceErrorPrototype%", "%SyntaxErrorPrototype%", "%TypeErrorPrototype%", or "%URIErrorPrototype%" corresponding to which NativeError constructor is being defined.

19.5.6.1.2 new NativeError (...argumentsList )

When a NativeError constructor is called as part of a new expression with argument list argumentsList it performs the following steps:
1. Let $F$ be this NativeError function object on which the new operator was applied.
2. Let argumentsList be the argumentsList argument of the [[Construct]] internal method that was invoked by the new operator.
3. Return the result of Construct ($F$, argumentsList).

If a NativeError constructor is implemented as an ECMAScript function object, its [[Construct]] internal method will perform the above steps.

19.5.6.2 Properties of the NativeError Constructors

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of a NativeError constructor is the Error constructor object (19.5.1).

Besides the length property (whose value is 1), each NativeError constructor has the following properties:

19.5.6.2.1 NativeError.prototype

The initial value of NativeError.prototype is a NativeError prototype object (19.5.6.3). Each NativeError constructor has a separate prototype object.

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

19.5.6.2.2 NativeError @@create ()

The @@create method of an object $F$ performs the following steps:
1. Let $F$ be this value.
2. Let obj be OrdinaryCreateFromConstructor($F$, NativeErrorPrototype, ([ErrorData]) ).
3. Return obj.

The actual value passed as NativeErrorPrototype in step 2 is either "%EvalErrorPrototype%", "%RangeErrorPrototype%", "%ReferenceErrorPrototype%", "%SyntaxErrorPrototype%", "%TypeErrorPrototype%", or "%URIErrorPrototype%" corresponding to which NativeError constructor is being defined. The value of the name property of this function is 

"[Symbol.create]".

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

NOTE: [[ErrorData]] is initially assigned the value undefined as a flag to indicate that the instance has not yet been initialized by the NativeError constructor. This flag value is never directly exposed to ECMAScript code; hence implementations may choose to encode the flag in some other manner.

19.5.6.3 Properties of the NativeError Prototype Objects

Each NativeError prototype object is an ordinary object. It is not an Error instance and does not have an [[ErrorData]] internal slot.

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of each NativeError prototype object is the standard built-in Error prototype object (19.5.3).

19.5.6.3.1 NativeError.prototype.constructor

The initial value of the constructor property of the prototype for a given NativeError constructor is the NativeError constructor function itself (19.5.6.1).

19.5.6.3.2 NativeError.prototype.message

The initial value of the message property of the prototype for a given NativeError constructor is the empty String.

19.5.6.3.3 NativeError.prototype.name

The initial value of the name property of the prototype for a given NativeError constructor is a string consisting of the name of the constructor (the name used instead of NativeError).

19.5.6.4 Properties of NativeError Instances

NativeError instances are ordinary objects that inherit properties from their NativeError prototype object and have an [[ErrorData]] internal slot whose initial value is undefined. The only specified use of [[ErrorData]] is to flag whether or not an Error or NativeError instance has been initialized by its constructor.
20 Numbers and Dates

20.1 Number Objects

20.1.1 The Number Constructor

The Number constructor is the %Number% intrinsic object and the initial value of the Number property of the global object. When Number is called as a function rather than as a constructor, it performs a type conversion. However, if the this value passed in the call is an Object with an uninitialized [[NumberData]] internal slot, it initializes the this value using the argument value. This permits Number to be used both to perform type conversion and to perform constructor instance initialization.

The Number constructor is designed to be subclassable. It may be used as the value of an extends clause of a class declaration. Subclass constructors that intended to inherit the specified Number behaviour must include a super call to the Number constructor to initialize the [[NumberData]] state of subclass instances.

20.1.1.1 Number ( [ value ] )

When Number is called with argument number, the following steps are taken:

1. Let O be the this value.
2. If no arguments were passed to this function invocation, then let n be +0.
3. Else, let n be ToNumber(value).
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(n).
5. If Type(O) is Object and O has a [[NumberData]] internal slot and the value of [[NumberData]] is undefined, then
   a. Set the value of O’s [[NumberData]] internal slot to n.
   b. Return O.
6. Return n.

20.1.1.2 new Number ( ...argumentsList )

When Number is called as part of a new expression with argument list argumentsList, it performs the following steps:

1. Let F be the Number function object on which the new operator was applied.
2. Let argumentsList be the argumentsList argument of the [[Construct]] internal method that was invoked by the new operator.
3. Return Construct (F, argumentsList).

If Number is implemented as an ECMAScript function object, its [[Construct]] internal method will perform the above steps.

20.1.2 Properties of the Number Constructor

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the Number constructor is the Function prototype object (19.2.3).

Besides the length property (whose value is 1), the Number constructor has the following properties:
20.1.2.1 Number.EPSILON

The value of Number.EPSILON is the difference between 1 and the smallest value greater than 1 that is representable as a Number value, which is approximately $2.22044604925031308472633361816 \times 10^{-16}$.

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

20.1.2.2 Number.isFinite ( number )

When the Number.isFinite is called with one argument number, the following steps are taken:

1. If Type(number) is not Number, return false.
2. If number is NaN, +∞, or −∞, return false.
3. Otherwise, return true.

20.1.2.3 Number.isInteger ( number )

When the Number.isInteger is called with one argument number, the following steps are taken:

1. If Type(number) is not Number, return false.
2. If number is NaN, +∞, or −∞, return false.
3. Let integer be ToInteger(number).
4. If integer is not equal to number, return false.
5. Otherwise, return true.

20.1.2.4 Number.isNaN ( number )

When the Number.isNaN is called with one argument number, the following steps are taken:

1. If Type(number) is not Number, return false.
2. If number is NaN, return true.
3. Otherwise, return false.

NOTE This function differs from the global isNaN function (18.2.3) is that it does not convert its argument to a Number before determining whether it is NaN.

20.1.2.5 Number.isSafeInteger ( number )

When the Number.isSafeInteger is called with one argument number, the following steps are taken:

1. If Type(number) is not Number, return false.
2. If number is NaN, +∞, or −∞, return false.
3. Let integer be ToInteger(number).
4. If integer is not equal to number, return false.
5. If abs(integer) ≤ $2^{53} - 1$, then return true.
6. Otherwise, return false.

20.1.2.6 Number.MAX_SAFE_INTEGER

The value of Number.MAX_SAFE_INTEGER is 9007199254740991 ($2^{53} - 1$).

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.
20.1.2.7 Number.MAX_VALUE

The value of **Number.MAX_VALUE** is the largest positive finite value of the Number type, which is approximately $1.7976931348623157 \times 10^{308}$.

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: **false**, [[Enumerable]]: **false**, [[Configurable]]: **false** }.

20.1.2.8 Number.NaN

The value of **Number.NaN** is **NaN**.

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: **false**, [[Enumerable]]: **false**, [[Configurable]]: **false** }.

20.1.2.9 Number.NEGATIVE_INFINITY

The value of **Number.NEGATIVE_INFINITY** is $-\infty$.

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: **false**, [[Enumerable]]: **false**, [[Configurable]]: **false** }.

20.1.2.10 Number.MIN_SAFE_INTEGER

The value of **Number.MIN_SAFE_INTEGER** is $-9007199254740991 \ (-2^{53} - 1))$.

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: **false**, [[Enumerable]]: **false**, [[Configurable]]: **false** }.

20.1.2.11 Number.MIN_VALUE

The value of **Number.MIN_VALUE** is the smallest positive value of the Number type, which is approximately $5 \times 10^{-324}$.

In the IEEE-764 double precision binary representation, the smallest possible value is a denormalized number. If an implementation does not support denormalized values, the value of **Number.MIN_VALUE** must be the smallest non-zero positive value that can actually be represented by the implementation.

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: **false**, [[Enumerable]]: **false**, [[Configurable]]: **false** }.

20.1.2.12 Number.parseFloat ( string )

The value of the **Number.parseFloat** data property is the same built-in function object that is the value of the **parseFloat** property of the global object defined in 18.2.4.

20.1.2.13 Number.parseInt ( string, radix )

The value of the **Number.parseInt** data property is the same built-in function object that is the value of the **parseInt** property of the global object defined in 18.2.5.

20.1.2.14 Number.POSITIVE_INFINITY

The value of **Number.POSITIVE_INFINITY** is $+\infty$.

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: **false**, [[Enumerable]]: **false**, [[Configurable]]: **false** }.
20.1.2.15  Number.prototype

The initial value of Number.prototype is the Number prototype object (20.1.3).

This property has the attributes \{ [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false \}.

20.1.2.16  Number[ @@create ] ( )

The @@create method of an object F performs the following steps:

1. Let F be the this value.
2. Let obj be OrdinaryCreateFromConstructor(F, "%NumberPrototype", { [[NumberData]]}).
3. Return obj.

The value of the name property of this function is "[Symbol.create]".

This property has the attributes \{ [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true \}.

NOTE  [[NumberData]] is initially assigned the value undefined as a flag to indicate that the instance has not yet been initialized by the Number constructor. This flag value is never directly exposed to ECMAScript code; hence implementations may choose to encode the flag in some other manner.

20.1.3  Properties of the Number Prototype Object

The Number prototype object is an ordinary object. It is not a Number instance and does not have a [[NumberData]] internal slot.

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the Number prototype object is the standard built-in Object prototype object (19.1.3).

Unless explicitly stated otherwise, the methods of the Number prototype object defined below are not generic and the this value passed to them must be either a Number value or an object that has a [[NumberData]] internal slot that has been initialized to a Number value.

The abstract operation thisNumberValue(value) performs the following steps:

1. If Type(value) is Number, return value.
2. If Type(value) is Object and value has a [[NumberData]] internal slot, then
   a. Let n be the value of value's [[NumberData]] internal slot.
   b. If n is not undefined, then return n.
3. Throw a TypeError exception.

The phrase “this Number value” within the specification of a method refers to the result returned by calling the abstract operation thisNumberValue with the this value of the method invocation passed as the argument.

20.1.3.1  Number.prototype.constructor

The initial value of Number.prototype.constructor is the built-in Number constructor.
20.1.3.2 \texttt{Number.prototype.toExponential ( fractionDigits )}

Return a String containing this Number value represented in decimal exponential notation with one digit before the significand's decimal point and \texttt{fractionDigits} digits after the significand's decimal point. If \texttt{fractionDigits} is \texttt{undefined}, include as many significand digits as necessary to uniquely specify the Number (just like in \texttt{ToString} except that in this case the Number is always output in exponential notation). Specifically, perform the following steps:

1. Let \(x\) be \texttt{thisNumberValue(this value)}.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\(x\)).
3. Let \(f\) be ToInteger(\texttt{fractionDigits}).
4. Assert: \(f\) is 0, when \texttt{fractionDigits} is \texttt{undefined}.
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(\(f\)).
6. If \(x\) is \texttt{NaN}, return the String "\texttt{NaN}".
7. Let \(s\) be the empty String.
8. If \(x < 0\), then
   a. Let \(s\) be "-".
   b. Let \(x = -x\).
9. If \(x = +\infty\), then
   a. Return the concatenation of the Strings \(s\) and "\texttt{Infinity}".
10. If \(f < 0\) or \(f > 20\), throw a \texttt{RangeError} exception.
11. If \(x \neq 0\), then
    a. Let \(m\) be the String consisting of \(f+1\) occurrences of the code unit 0x0030.
    b. Let \(e = 0\).
12. Else \(x \neq 0\),
    a. If \texttt{fractionDigits} is not \texttt{undefined}, then
       i. Let \(e\) and \(n\) be integers such that \(10^f \leq n \times 10^{-f}\) and for which the exact mathematical value of \(n \times 10^{-f} - x\) is as close to zero as possible. If there are two such sets of \(e\) and \(n\), pick the \(e\) and \(n\) for which \(n \times 10^{-f}\) is larger.
       b. Else \texttt{fractionDigits} is \texttt{undefined},
           i. Let \(e\), \(n\), and \(f\) be integers such that \(f \geq 0\), \(10^f \leq n \times 10^{-f}\), the number value for \(n \times 10^{-f}\) is \(x\), and \(f\) is as small as possible. Note that the decimal representation of \(n\) has \(f+1\) digits, \(n\) is not divisible by 10, and the least significant digit of \(n\) is not necessarily uniquely determined by these criteria.
           c. Let \(m\) be the String consisting of the digits of the decimal representation of \(n\) (in order, with no leading zeroes).
    13. If \(e \neq 0\), then
        a. Let \(a\) be the first element of \(m\), and let \(b\) be the remaining \(f\) elements of \(m\).
        b. Let \(m\) be the concatenation of the three Strings \(a\), "\texttt{.}" and \(b\).
    14. Else \(e = 0\), then
        a. Let \(c = "+"\).
        b. Let \(d = "0"\).
    15. Else
        a. If \(e > 0\), then let \(c = "+"\).
        b. Else \(e \leq 0\),
           i. Let \(c = "-"\).
           ii. Let \(e = -e\).
        c. Let \(d\) be the String consisting of the digits of the decimal representation of \(e\) (in order, with no leading zeroes).
    16. Let \(m\) be the concatenation of the four Strings \(m\), "\texttt{e}"., \(c\), and \(d\).
    17. Return the concatenation of the Strings \(s\) and \(m\).
The `length` property of the `toExponential` method is 1.

If the `toExponential` method is called with more than one argument, then the behaviour is undefined (see clause 17).

An implementation is permitted to extend the behaviour of `toExponential` for values of `fractionDigits` less than 0 or greater than 20. In this case `toExponential` would not necessarily throw `RangeError` for such values.

NOTE  For implementations that provide more accurate conversions than required by the rules above, it is recommended that the following alternative version of step 12.b.i be used as a guideline:

i. Let `e`, `n`, and `f` be integers such that `f ≥ 0`, `10^f ≤ n < 10^{f+1}`, the number value for `n × 10^-f` is `x`, and `f` is as small as possible. If there are multiple possibilities for `n`, choose the value of `n` for which `n × 10^-f` is closest in value to `x`. If there are two such possible values of `n`, choose the one that is even.

20.1.3.3  Number.prototype.toFixed ( fractionDigits )

Note  `toFixed` returns a String containing this Number value represented in decimal fixed-point notation with `fractionDigits` digits after the decimal point. If `fractionDigits` is `undefined`, 0 is assumed.

The following steps are performed:

1. Let `x` be `thisNumberValue(this value)`.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`x`).
3. Let `f` be `ToInteger(fractionDigits)`. (If `fractionDigits` is `undefined`, this step produces the value 0).
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(`f`).
5. If `f < 0` or `f > 20`, throw a `RangeError` exception.
6. If `x` is NaN, return the String "NaN".
7. Let `s` be the empty String.
8. If `x < 0`, then
   a. Let `s` be "-".
   b. Let `x` = −`x`.
9. If `x ≥ 10^{21}`, then
   a. Let `m` = `ToString(x)`.
10. Else `x < 10^{21}`, then
    a. Let `n` be an integer for which the exact mathematical value of `n + 10^f − x` is as close to zero as possible. If there are two such `n`, pick the larger `n`.
    b. If `n = 0`, let `m` be the String "0". Otherwise, let `m` be the String consisting of the digits of the decimal representation of `n` (in order, with no leading zeroes).
    c. If `f ≠ 0`, then
       i. Let `k` be the number of elements in `m`.
       ii. If `k ≤ f`, then
           1. Let `z` be the String consisting of `f+1−k` occurrences of the code unit 0x0030.
           2. Let `m` be the concatenation of Strings `z` and `m`.
           3. Let `k = f + 1`.
       iii. Let `a` be the first `k−f` elements of `m`, and let `b` be the remaining `f` elements of `m`.
       iv. Let `m` be the concatenation of the three Strings `a`, ".", and `b`.
    11. Return the concatenation of the Strings `s` and `m`.

The `length` property of the `toFixed` method is 1.
If the `toFixed` method is called with more than one argument, then the behaviour is undefined (see clause 17).

An implementation is permitted to extend the behaviour of `toFixed` for values of `fractionDigits` less than 0 or greater than 20. In this case `toFixed` would not necessarily throw `RangeError` for such values.

NOTE The output of `toFixed` may be more precise than `toString` for some values because `toString` only prints enough significant digits to distinguish the number from adjacent number values. For example, `(1000000000000000128).toFixed()` returns "1000000000000000100", while `(10000000000000001).toFixed(0)` returns "10000000000000000128".

20.1.3.4 Number.prototype.toLocaleString([ reserved1 [, reserved2 ] ])

An ECMAScript implementation that includes the ECMA-402 Internationalization API must implement the `Number.prototype.toLocaleString` method as specified in the ECMA-402 specification. If an ECMAScript implementation does not include the ECMA-402 API the following specification of the `toLocaleString` method is used.

Produces a String value that represents this Number value formatted according to the conventions of the host environment’s current locale. This function is implementation-dependent, and it is permissible, but not encouraged, for it to return the same thing as `toString`.

The meanings of the optional parameters to this method are defined in the ECMA-402 specification; implementations that do not include ECMA-402 support must not use those parameter positions for anything else.

The `length` property of the `toLocaleString` method is 0.

20.1.3.5 Number.prototype.toPrecision ( precision )

Return a String containing this Number value represented either in decimal exponential notation with one digit before the significant’s decimal point and `precision` - 1 digits after the significant’s decimal point or in decimal fixed notation with `precision` significant digits. If `precision` is `undefined`, call `toString` (7.1.12) instead. Specifically, perform the following steps:

1. Let `x` be this `NumberValue` (this `value`).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`x`).
3. If `precision` is `undefined`, return `toString`(`x`).
4. Let `p` be `ToInteger`(`precision`).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(`p`).
6. If `x` is `NaN`, return the String "`NaN`".
7. Let `s` be the empty String.
8. If `x < 0`, then
   a. Let `s` be code unit U+002B (PLUS SIGN).
   b. Let `x = –x`.
9. If `x = +∞`, then
   a. Return the String that is the concatenation of `s` and "Infinity".
10. If `p < 1` or `p > 21`, throw a `RangeError` exception.
11. If `x = 0`, then
   a. Let `m` be the String consisting of `p` occurrences of the code unit U+0030 (DIGIT ZERO).
   b. Let `e = 0`.
12. Else `x ≠ 0`,
a. Let \( e \) and \( n \) be integers such that \( 10^{e-1} \leq n < 10^e \) and for which the exact mathematical value of 
\[ n \times 10^{e-p+1} - x \] 
is as close to zero as possible. If there are two such sets of \( e \) and \( n \), pick the \( e \) and 
\( n \) for which 
\[ n \times 10^{e-p+1} \] 
is larger.
b. Let \( m \) be the String consisting of the digits of the decimal representation of \( n \) (in order, with no
leading zeroes).
c. If \( e < -6 \) or \( e \geq p \), then
1. **Assert:** \( e \neq 0 \)
2. Let \( a \) be the first element of \( m \), and let \( b \) be the remaining \( p-1 \) elements of \( m \).
3. Let \( m \) be the concatenation of \( a \), code unit \( \text{U+002E} \) (FULL STOP), and \( b \).
4. If \( e > 0 \), then
   1. Let \( c \) be code unit \( \text{U+002B} \) (PLUS SIGN).
   2. Else \( e < 0 \),
      1. Let \( c \) be code unit \( \text{U+002D} \) (HYPHEN-MINUS).
      2. Let \( e = -e \).
      vi. Let \( d \) be the String consisting of the digits of the decimal representation of \( e \) (in order, with
no leading zeroes).
vi. Return the concatenation of \( s \), \( m \), code unit \( \text{U+0065} \) (LATIN SMALL LETTER E), \( c \), and \( d \).
13. If \( e = p-1 \), then return the concatenation of the Strings \( s \) and \( m \).
14. If \( e \geq 0 \), then
   a. Let \( m \) be the concatenation of the first \( e+1 \) elements of \( m \), the code unit \( \text{U+002E} \) (FULL STOP),
and the remaining \( p-(e+1) \) elements of \( m \).
15. Else \( e < 0 \),
   a. Let \( m \) be the String fromed by the concatenation of code unit \( \text{U+0030} \) (DIGIT ZERO), code unit
\( \text{U+002E} \) (FULL STOP), \( -(e+1) \) occurrences of code unit \( \text{U+0030} \) (DIGIT ZERO), and the 
String \( m \).
16. Return the String that is the concatenation of \( s \) and \( m \).

The length property of the toPrecision method is 1.

If the toPrecision method is called with more than one argument, then the behaviour is undefined (see
clause 17).

An implementation is permitted to extend the behaviour of toPrecision for values of precision less than
1 or greater than 21. In this case toPrecision would not necessarily throw RangeError for such
values.

20.1.3.6 Number.prototype.toString ( [ radix ] )

NOTE The optional \( \text{radix} \) should be an integer value in the inclusive range 2 to 36. If \( \text{radix} \) not present or is
undefined the Number 10 is used as the value of \( \text{radix} \).

The following steps are performed:
1. Let \( x \) be thisNumberValue(this value).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(x).
3. If \( \text{radix} \) is not present, then let \( \text{radixNumber} \) be 10.
4. Else if \( \text{radix} \) is undefined, then let \( \text{radixNumber} \) be 10.
5. Else let \( \text{radixNumber} \) be ToInteger(radix).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(radixNumber).
7. If \( \text{radixNumber} \leq 2 \) or \( \text{radixNumber} \geq 36 \), then throw a RangeError exception.
8. If \( \text{radixNumber} = 10 \), then return ToString(x).
9. Return the String representation of this Number value using the radix specified by `radixNumber`. Letters a-z are used for digits with values 10 through 35. The precise algorithm is implementation-dependent, however the algorithm should be a generalization of that specified in 7.1.12.1.

The `toString` function is not generic; it throws a `TypeError` exception if its `this` value is not a Number or a Number object. Therefore, it cannot be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

### 20.1.3.7 `Number.prototype.valueOf()`

1. Let `x` be `thisNumberValue(this value)`.
2. Return `x`.

### 20.1.4 Properties of Number Instances

Number instances are ordinary objects that inherit properties from the Number prototype object. Number instances also have a `[[NumberData]]` internal slot. The `[[NumberData]]` internal slot is the Number value represented by this Number object.

### 20.2 The Math Object

The Math object is a single ordinary object. The value of the `[[Prototype]]` internal slot of the Math object is the standard built-in Object prototype object (19.1.3).

The Math is not a function object. It does not have a `[[Construct]]` internal method; it is not possible to use the Math object as a constructor with the `new` operator. The Math object also does not have a `[[Call]]` internal method; it is not possible to invoke the Math object as a function.

**NOTE** In this specification, the phrase “the Number value for `x`” has a technical meaning defined in 6.1.6.

### 20.2.1 Value Properties of the Math Object

#### 20.2.1.1 `Math.E`

The Number value for `e`, the base of the natural logarithms, which is approximately 2.7182818284590452354.

This property has the attributes `{ [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

#### 20.2.1.2 `Math.LN10`

The Number value for the natural logarithm of 10, which is approximately 2.302585092994046.

This property has the attributes `{ [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

#### 20.2.1.3 `Math.LOG10E`

The Number value for the base-10 logarithm of `e`, the base of the natural logarithms; this value is approximately 0.4342944819032518.
This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

NOTE The value of Math.LOG10E is approximately the reciprocal of the value of Math.LN10.

20.2.1.4 Math.LN2

The Number value for the natural logarithm of 2, which is approximately 0.6931471805599453.

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

20.2.1.5 Math.LOG2E

The Number value for the base-2 logarithm of e, the base of the natural logarithms; this value is approximately 1.4426950408889634.

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

NOTE The value of Math.LOG2E is approximately the reciprocal of the value of Math.LN2.

20.2.1.6 Math.PI

The Number value for π, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, which is approximately 3.1415926535897932.

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

20.2.1.7 Math.SQRT1_2

The Number value for the square root of \( \frac{1}{2} \), which is approximately 0.7071067811865476.

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

NOTE The value of Math.SQRT1_2 is approximately the reciprocal of the value of Math.SQRT2.

20.2.1.8 Math.SQRT2

The Number value for the square root of 2, which is approximately 1.4142135623730951.

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

20.2.1.9 Math [@@toStringTag]

The initial value of the @@toStringTag property is the string value “Math”. This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

20.2.2 Function Properties of the Math Object

Each of the following Math object functions applies the ToNumber abstract operation to each of its arguments (in left-to-right order if there is more than one). If ToNumber returns an abrupt completion, that
Completion Record is immediately returned. Otherwise, the function performs a computation on the resulting Number value(s). The value returned by each function is a Number.

In the function descriptions below, the symbols NaN, −0, +0, −∞ and +∞ refer to the Number values described in 6.1.6.

NOTE The behaviour of the functions acos, acosh, asin, asinh, atan, atanh, atan2, cbrt, cos, cosh, exp, hypot, log, log1p, log2, log10, pow, sin, sinh, sqrt, tan, and tanh is not precisely specified here except to require specific results for certain argument values that represent boundary cases of interest. For other argument values, these functions are intended to compute approximations to the results of familiar mathematical functions, but some latitude is allowed in the choice of approximation algorithms. The general intent is that an implementer should be able to use the same mathematical library for ECMAScript on a given hardware platform that is available to C programmers on that platform.

Although the choice of algorithms is left to the implementation, it is recommended (but not specified by this standard) that implementations use the approximation algorithms for IEEE 754 arithmetic contained in fdlibm, the freely distributable mathematical library from Sun Microsystems (http://www.netlib.org/fdlibm).

20.2.2.1 Math.abs (x)
Returns the absolute value of x; the result has the same magnitude as x but has positive sign.
- If x is NaN, the result is NaN.  
- If x is −0, the result is +0.  
- If x is −∞, the result is +∞.

20.2.2.2 Math.acos (x)
Returns an implementation-dependent approximation to the arc cosine of x. The result is expressed in radians and ranges from 0 to +π.
- If x is NaN, the result is NaN.  
- If x is greater than 1, the result is NaN.  
- If x is less than −1, the result is NaN.  
- If x is exactly 1, the result is +0.

20.2.2.3 Math.acosh(x)
Returns an implementation-dependent approximation to the inverse hyperbolic cosine of x.
- If x is NaN, the result is NaN.  
- If x is less than 1, the result is NaN.  
- If x is 1, the result is +0.  
- If x is +∞, the result is +∞.

20.2.2.4 Math.asin (x)
Returns an implementation-dependent approximation to the arc sine of x. The result is expressed in radians and ranges from −π/2 to +π/2.
- If x is NaN, the result is NaN.  
- If x is greater than 1, the result is NaN.  
- If x is less than −1, the result is NaN.
20.2.2.5 Math.asinh(x)

Returns an implementation-dependent approximation to the inverse hyperbolic sine of x.

- If x is NaN, the result is NaN.
- If x is +0, the result is +0.
- If x is -0, the result is -0.

20.2.2.6 Math.atan(x)

Returns an implementation-dependent approximation to the arc tangent of x. The result is expressed in radians and ranges from -π/2 to +π/2.

- If x is NaN, the result is NaN.
- If x is +0, the result is +0.
- If x is -0, the result is -0.
- If x is +∞, the result is an implementation-dependent approximation to +π/2.
- If x is -∞, the result is an implementation-dependent approximation to -π/2.

20.2.2.7 Math.atanh(x)

Returns an implementation-dependent approximation to the inverse hyperbolic tangent of x.

- If x is NaN, the result is NaN.
- If x is less than -1, the result is NaN.
- If x is greater than 1, the result is NaN.
- If x is -1, the result is -∞.
- If x is +1, the result is +∞.
- If x is +0, the result is +0.
- If x is -0, the result is -0.

20.2.2.8 Math.atan2(y, x)

Returns an implementation-dependent approximation to the arc tangent of the quotient y/x of the arguments y and x, where the signs of y and x are used to determine the quadrant of the result. Note that it is intentional and traditional for the two-argument arc tangent function that the argument named y be first and the argument named x be second. The result is expressed in radians and ranges from -π to +π.

- If either y or x is NaN, the result is NaN.
- If y>0 and x is +0, the result is an implementation-dependent approximation to +π/2.
- If y>0 and x is -0, the result is an implementation-dependent approximation to +π/2.
- If y is +0 and x>0, the result is +0.
- If y is +0 and x is +0, the result is +0.
- If y is +0 and x<0, the result is an implementation-dependent approximation to +π.
- If y is +0 and x<0, the result is an implementation-dependent approximation to +π.
- If y is -0 and x>0, the result is -0.
- If y is -0 and x<0, the result is -0.
- If \( y = -0 \) and \( x = -0 \), the result is an implementation-dependent approximation to \(-\pi\).
- If \( y = -0 \) and \( x > 0 \), the result is an implementation-dependent approximation to \(-\pi/2\).
- If \( y = -0 \) and \( x = 0 \), the result is an implementation-dependent approximation to \(-\pi/2\).
- If \( y > 0 \) and \( y \) is finite and \( x = +\infty \), the result is +0.
- If \( y > 0 \) and \( y \) is finite and \( x = -\infty \), the result is an implementation-dependent approximation to \(+\pi\).
- If \( y = +\infty \) and \( x \) is finite, the result is a mathematical integer. If \( x \) is already an integer, the result is \( x \).
- If \( y = +\infty \) and \( x = +\infty \), the result is +\infty.
- If \( y = +\infty \) and \( x = -\infty \), the result is \(-\infty\).
- If \( y = -\infty \) and \( x = +\infty \), the result is an implementation-dependent approximation to \(+\pi/4\).
- If \( y = -\infty \) and \( x = -\infty \), the result is an implementation-dependent approximation to \(-3\pi/4\).

20.2.9 Math.cbrt(\( x \))

Returns an implementation-dependent approximation to the cube root of \( x \).

- If \( x \) is NaN, the result is NaN.
- If \( x = +0 \), the result is +0.
- If \( x = -0 \), the result is \(-0\).
- If \( x = +\infty \), the result is +\infty.
- If \( x = -\infty \), the result is \(-\infty\).

20.2.10 Math.ceil(\( x \))

Returns the smallest (closest to \(-\infty\)) Number value that is not less than \( x \) and is equal to a mathematical integer. If \( x \) is already an integer, the result is \( x \).

- If \( x \) is NaN, the result is NaN.
- If \( x = +0 \), the result is +0.
- If \( x = -0 \), the result is \(-0\).
- If \( x = +\infty \), the result is +\infty.
- If \( x = -\infty \), the result is \(-\infty\).
- If \( x \) is less than 0 but greater than \(-1\), the result is \(-0\).

The value of Math.ceil(\( a \)) is the same as the value of \(-\text{Math.floor}(\neg a)\).

20.2.11 Math.clz32(\( x \))

When Math.clz32 is called with one argument \( x \), the following steps are taken:

1. Let \( n \) be ToUint32(\( x \)).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( n \)).
3. Let \( p \) be the number of leading zero bits in the 32-bit binary representation of \( n \).
4. Return \( p \).

NOTE If \( n \) is 0, \( p \) will be 32. If the most significant bit of the 32-bit binary encoding of \( n \) is 1, \( p \) will be 0.
20.2.2.12 Math.cos (x)
Returns an implementation-dependent approximation to the cosine of x. The argument is expressed in radians.
- If x is NaN, the result is NaN.
- If x is +0, the result is 1.
- If x is -0, the result is 1.
- If x is +\infty, the result is NaN.
- If x is -\infty, the result is NaN.

20.2.2.13 Math.cosh (x)
Returns an implementation-dependent approximation to the hyperbolic cosine of x.
- If x is NaN, the result is NaN.
- If x is +0, the result is 1.
- If x is -0, the result is 1.
- If x is +\infty, the result is +\infty.
- If x is -\infty, the result is +\infty.

NOTE The value of \cosh(x) is the same as \((e^x + e^{-x})/2\).

20.2.2.14 Math.exp (x)
Returns an implementation-dependent approximation to the exponential function of x (\(e\) raised to the power of x, where \(e\) is the base of the natural logarithms).
- If x is NaN, the result is NaN.
- If x is +0, the result is 1.
- If x is -0, the result is 1.
- If x is +\infty, the result is +\infty.
- If x is -\infty, the result is +0.

20.2.2.15 Math.expm1 (x)
Returns an implementation-dependent approximation to subtracting 1 from the exponential function of x (\(e\) raised to the power of x, where \(e\) is the base of the natural logarithms). The result is computed in a way that is accurate even when the value of x is close 0.
- If x is NaN, the result is NaN.
- If x is +0, the result is +0.
- If x is -0, the result is -0.
- If x is +\infty, the result is +\infty.
- If x is -\infty, the result is -1.

20.2.2.16 Math.floor (x)
Returns the greatest (closest to +\infty) Number value that is not greater than x and is equal to a mathematical integer. If x is already an integer, the result is x.
- If x is NaN, the result is NaN.
- If x is +0, the result is +0.
- If \( x \) is \(-0\), the result is \(-0\).
- If \( x \) is \(+\infty\), the result is \(+\infty\).
- If \( x \) is \(-\infty\), the result is \(-\infty\).
- If \( x \) is greater than 0 but less than 1, the result is +0.

**NOTE**
The value of \( \text{Math.floor}(x) \) is the same as the value of \(-\text{Math.ceil}(-x)\).

20.2.2.17 Math.fround ( \( x \) )

When \( \text{Math.fround} \) is called with argument \( x \) the following steps are taken:

1. If \( x \) is \( \text{NaN} \), return \( \text{NaN} \).
2. If \( x \) is one of \(+0\), \(-0\), \(+\infty\), \(-\infty\), then return \( x \).
3. Let \( x_{32} \) be the result of converting \( x \) to a value in IEEE-754-2008 binary32 format using \( \text{roundTiesToEven} \).
4. Let \( x_{64} \) be the result of converting \( x_{32} \) to a value in IEEE-754-2008 binary64 format.
5. Return the ECMAScript Number value corresponding to \( x_{64} \).

20.2.2.18 Math.hypot ( value1 , value2 , … , values )

\( \text{Math.hypot} \) returns an implementation-dependent approximation of the square root of the sum of squares of its arguments.

- If no arguments are passed, the result is +0.
- If any argument is \(+\infty\), the result is \(+\infty\).
- If any argument is \(-\infty\), the result is \(+\infty\).
- If no argument is \(+\infty\) or \(-\infty\), and any argument is \( \text{NaN} \), the result is \( \text{NaN} \).
- If all arguments are either \(+0\) or \(-0\), the result is \(+0\).

The length property of the \( \text{hypot} \) function is 2.

**NOTE**
Implementations should take care to avoid the loss of precision from overflows and underflows that are prone to occur in naive implementations when this function is called with more than two arguments.

20.2.2.19 Math.imul ( \( x \), \( y \) )

When \( \text{Math.imul} \) is called with arguments \( x \) and \( y \) the following steps are taken:

1. Let \( a \) be \( \text{ToUint32}(x) \).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( a \)).
3. Let \( b \) be \( \text{ToUint32}(y) \).
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( b \)).
5. Let \( \text{product} \) be \((a \times b) \mod 2^{32}\).
6. If \( \text{product} \geq 2^{31} \), return \( \text{product} - 2^{32} \), otherwise return \( \text{product} \).

20.2.2.20 Math.log ( \( x \) )

Returns an implementation-dependent approximation to the natural logarithm of \( x \).

- If \( x \) is \( \text{NaN} \), the result is \( \text{NaN} \).
- If \( x \) is less than 0, the result is \( \text{NaN} \).
- If \( x \) is \(+0\) or \(-0\), the result is \(-\infty\).
- If \( x \) is 1, the result is +0.
• If \( x \) is +\( \infty \), the result is +\( \infty \).

**20.2.2.21 Math.log1p \( (x) \)**

Returns an implementation-dependent approximation to the natural logarithm of \( 1 + x \). The result is computed in a way that is accurate even when the value of \( x \) is close to zero.

- If \( x \) is NaN, the result is NaN.
- If \( x \) is less than -1, the result is NaN.
- If \( x \) is -1, the result is \( -\infty \).
- If \( x \) is 0, the result is 0.
- If \( x \) is close to -0, the result is -0.
- If \( x \) is +\( \infty \), the result is +\( \infty \).

**20.2.2.22 Math.log10 \( (x) \)**

Returns an implementation-dependent approximation to the base 10 logarithm of \( x \).

- If \( x \) is NaN, the result is NaN.
- If \( x \) is less than 0, the result is NaN.
- If \( x \) is 0, the result is \( -\infty \).
- If \( x \) is close to 0, the result is -0.
- If \( x \) is 1, the result is +0.
- If \( x \) is +\( \infty \), the result is +\( \infty \).

**20.2.2.23 Math.log2 \( (x) \)**

Returns an implementation-dependent approximation to the base 2 logarithm of \( x \).

- If \( x \) is NaN, the result is NaN.
- If \( x \) is less than 0, the result is NaN.
- If \( x \) is 0, the result is \( -\infty \).
- If \( x \) is close to 0, the result is -0.
- If \( x \) is 1, the result is +0.
- If \( x \) is +\( \infty \), the result is +\( \infty \).

**20.2.2.24 Math.max \( \) (value1, value2, …values) \)**

Given zero or more arguments, calls ToNumber on each of the arguments and returns the largest of the resulting values.

- If no arguments are given, the result is \( -\infty \).
- If any value is NaN, the result is NaN.
- The comparison of values to determine the largest value is done using the Abstract Relational Comparison algorithm (7.2.8) except that +0 is considered to be larger than -0.

The **length** property of the **max** method is **2**.
20.2.2.25 Math.min (value1, value2, ...values)

Given zero or more arguments, calls ToNumber on each of the arguments and returns the smallest of the resulting values.

- If no arguments are given, the result is +∞.
- If any value is NaN, the result is NaN.
- The comparison of values to determine the smallest value is done using the Abstract Relational Comparison algorithm (7.2.8) except that +0 is considered to be larger than −0.

The length property of the min method is 2.

20.2.2.26 Math.pow (x, y)

Returns an implementation-dependent approximation to the result of raising x to the power y.

- If y is NaN, the result is NaN.
- If y is +0, the result is 1, even if x is NaN.
- If x is NaN and y is nonzero, the result is NaN.
- If abs(x)>1 and y is +∞, the result is +∞.
- If abs(x)>1 and y is −∞, the result is 1.
- If x is NaN and y is −0, the result is NaN.
- If x is −0 and y is an odd integer, the result is −0.
- If x is −0 and y>0 and y is not an odd integer, the result is +0.
- If x is −0 and y<0 and y is not an odd integer, the result is +∞.
- If x is +0 and y>0, the result is +0.
- If x is +0 and y<0, the result is +∞.
- If x is +∞ and y>0, the result is +0.
- If x is +∞ and y<0, the result is +∞.
- If x is +0 and y is an odd integer, the result is +0.
- If x is +0 and y>0 and y is not an odd integer, the result is +∞.
- If x is +0 and y<0 and y is not an integer, the result is NaN.
- If x<0 and x is finite and y is not an integer, the result is NaN.

20.2.2.27 Math.random ()

Returns a Number value with positive sign, greater than or equal to 0 but less than 1, chosen randomly or pseudo randomly with approximately uniform distribution over that range, using an implementation-dependent algorithm or strategy. This function takes no arguments.

Each Math.random function created for distinct code Realms must produce a distinct sequence of values from successive calls.
20.2.2.28 Math.round (x)

Returns the Number value that is closest to x and is equal to a mathematical integer. If two integer Number values are equally close to x, then the result is the Number value that is closer to +∞. If x is already an integer, the result is x.

- If x is NaN, the result is NaN.
- If x is +0, the result is +0.
- If x is -0, the result is -0.
- If x is +∞, the result is +∞.
- If x is -∞, the result is -∞.
- If x is greater than 0 but less than 0.5, the result is +0.
- If x is less than 0 but greater than or equal to -0.5, the result is -0.

NOTE 1 Math.round(3.5) returns 4, but Math.round(-3.5) returns -3.

NOTE 2 The value of Math.round(x) is not always the same as the value of Math.floor(x+0.5). When x is -0 or is less than 0 but greater than or equal to -0.5, Math.round(x) returns -0 but Math.floor(x+0.5) returns +0. Math.round(x) may also differ from the value of Math.floor(x+0.5) because of internal rounding when computing x+0.5.

20.2.2.29 Math.sign(x)

Returns the sign of the x, indicating whether x is positive, negative or zero.

- If x is NaN, the result is NaN.
- If x is -0, the result is -0.
- If x is +0, the result is +0.
- If x is negative and not -0, the result is -1.
- If x is positive and not +0, the result is +1.

20.2.2.30 Math.sin (x)

Returns an implementation-dependent approximation to the sine of x. The argument is expressed in radians.

- If x is NaN, the result is NaN.
- If x is +0, the result is +0.
- If x is -0, the result is -0.
- If x is +∞ or -∞, the result is NaN.

20.2.2.31 Math.sinh(x)

Returns an implementation-dependent approximation to the hyperbolic sine of x.

- If x is NaN, the result is NaN.
- If x is +0, the result is +0.
- If x is -0, the result is -0.
- If x is +∞, the result is +∞.
- If x is -∞, the result is -∞.

NOTE The value of sinh(x) is the same as (exp(x) - exp(-x))/2.
20.2.2.32 Math.sqrt ( x )

Returns an implementation-dependent approximation to the square root of \( x \).

- If \( x \) is NaN, the result is NaN.
- If \( x \) is less than 0, the result is NaN.
- If \( x \) is +0, the result is +0.
- If \( x \) is –0, the result is –0.
- If \( x \) is +\( \infty \), the result is +\( \infty \).

20.2.2.33 Math.tan ( x )

Returns an implementation-dependent approximation to the tangent of \( x \). The argument is expressed in radians.

- If \( x \) is NaN, the result is NaN.
- If \( x \) is +0, the result is +0.
- If \( x \) is –0, the result is –0.
- If \( x \) is +\( \infty \) or –\( \infty \), the result is NaN.

20.2.2.34 Math.tanh ( x )

Returns an implementation-dependent approximation to the hyperbolic tangent of \( x \).

- If \( x \) is NaN, the result is NaN.
- If \( x \) is +0, the result is +0.
- If \( x \) is –0, the result is –0.
- If \( x \) is +\( \infty \), the result is +1.
- If \( x \) is –\( \infty \), the result is –1.

NOTE The value of \( \tanh(x) \) is the same as \( (\exp(x) - \exp(-x))/ (\exp(x) + \exp(-x)) \).

20.2.2.35 Math.trunc ( x )

Returns the integral part of the number \( x \), removing any fractional digits. If \( x \) is already an integer, the result is \( x \).

- If \( x \) is NaN, the result is NaN.
- If \( x \) is –0, the result is –0.
- If \( x \) is +0, the result is +0.
- If \( x \) is +\( \infty \), the result is +\( \infty \).
- If \( x \) is –\( \infty \), the result is –\( \infty \).
- If \( x \) is greater than 0 but less than 1, the result is +0.
- If \( x \) is less than 0 but greater than –1, the result is –0.

20.3 Date Objects

20.3.1 Overview of Date Objects and Definitions of Abstract Operations

The following functions are abstract operations that operate on time values (defined in 20.3.1.1). Note that, in every case, if any argument to one of these functions is NaN, the result will be NaN.
20.3.1.1 Time Values and Time Range

A Date object contains a Number indicating a particular instant in time to within a millisecond. Such a Number is called a time value. A time value may also be NaN, indicating that the Date object does not represent a specific instant of time.

Time is measured in ECMAScript in milliseconds since 01 January, 1970 UTC. In time values leap seconds are ignored. It is assumed that there are exactly 86,400,000 milliseconds per day. ECMAScript Number values can represent all integers from –9,007,199,254,740,992 to 9,007,199,254,740,992; this range suffices to measure times to millisecond precision for any instant that is within approximately 285,616 years, either forward or backward, from 01 January, 1970 UTC.

The actual range of times supported by ECMAScript Date objects is slightly smaller: exactly –100,000,000 days to 100,000,000 days measured relative to midnight at the beginning of 01 January, 1970 UTC. This gives a range of 8,640,000,000,000,000 milliseconds to either side of 01 January, 1970 UTC.

The exact moment of midnight at the beginning of 01 January, 1970 UTC is represented by the value +0.

20.3.1.2 Day Number and Time within Day

A given time value \( t \) belongs to day number

\[
\text{Day}(t) = \text{floor}(t / \text{msPerDay})
\]

where the number of milliseconds per day is

\[
\text{msPerDay} = 86400000
\]

The remainder is called the time within the day:

\[
\text{TimeWithinDay}(t) = t \mod \text{msPerDay}
\]

20.3.1.3 Year Number

ECMAScript uses an extrapolated Gregorian system to map a day number to a year number and to determine the month and date within that year. In this system, leap years are precisely those which are (divisible by 4) and (not divisible by 100) or (divisible by 400)). The number of days in year number \( y \) is therefore defined by

\[
\text{DaysInYear}(y) = \begin{cases} 
365 & \text{if } (y \mod 4) \neq 0 \\
366 & \text{if } (y \mod 4) = 0 \text{ and } (y \mod 100) \neq 0 \\
365 & \text{if } (y \mod 100) = 0 \text{ and } (y \mod 400) \neq 0 \\
366 & \text{if } (y \mod 400) = 0 
\end{cases}
\]

All non-leap years have 365 days with the usual number of days per month and leap years have an extra day in February. The day number of the first day of year \( y \) is given by:

\[
\text{DayFromYear}(y) = 365 \times (y-1970) + \text{floor}(y-1969)/4 - \text{floor}((y-1901)/100) + \text{floor}((y-1601)/400)
\]

The time value of the start of a year is:

\[
\text{TimeFromYear}(y) = \text{msPerDay} \times \text{DayFromYear}(y)
\]

A time value determines a year by:
YearFromTime(t) = the largest integer y (closest to positive infinity) such that TimeFromYear(y) ≤ t

The leap-year function is 1 for a time within a leap year and otherwise is zero:

\[ \text{InLeapYear}(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if DaysInYear(YearFromTime(t)) = 365} \\ 1 & \text{if DaysInYear(YearFromTime(t)) = 366} \end{cases} \]

20.3.1.4 Month Number

Months are identified by an integer in the range 0 to 11, inclusive. The mapping MonthFromTime(\(t\)) from a time value \(t\) to a month number is defined by:

\[ \text{MonthFromTime}(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } 0 \leq \text{DayWithinYear}(t) < 31 \\ 1 & \text{if } 31 \leq \text{DayWithinYear}(t) < 59 + \text{InLeapYear}(t) \\ 2 & \text{if } 59 + \text{InLeapYear}(t) \leq \text{DayWithinYear}(t) < 90 + \text{InLeapYear}(t) \\ 3 & \text{if } 90 + \text{InLeapYear}(t) \leq \text{DayWithinYear}(t) < 120 + \text{InLeapYear}(t) \\ 4 & \text{if } 120 + \text{InLeapYear}(t) \leq \text{DayWithinYear}(t) < 151 + \text{InLeapYear}(t) \\ 5 & \text{if } 151 + \text{InLeapYear}(t) \leq \text{DayWithinYear}(t) < 181 + \text{InLeapYear}(t) \\ 6 & \text{if } 181 + \text{InLeapYear}(t) \leq \text{DayWithinYear}(t) < 212 + \text{InLeapYear}(t) \\ 7 & \text{if } 212 + \text{InLeapYear}(t) \leq \text{DayWithinYear}(t) < 243 + \text{InLeapYear}(t) \\ 8 & \text{if } 243 + \text{InLeapYear}(t) \leq \text{DayWithinYear}(t) < 273 + \text{InLeapYear}(t) \\ 9 & \text{if } 273 + \text{InLeapYear}(t) \leq \text{DayWithinYear}(t) < 304 + \text{InLeapYear}(t) \\ 10 & \text{if } 304 + \text{InLeapYear}(t) \leq \text{DayWithinYear}(t) < 334 + \text{InLeapYear}(t) \\ 11 & \text{if } 334 + \text{InLeapYear}(t) \leq \text{DayWithinYear}(t) < 365 + \text{InLeapYear}(t) \end{cases} \]

where

\[ \text{DayWithinYear}(t) = \text{Day}(t) - \text{DayFromYear(YearFromTime(t))} \]

A month value of 0 specifies January; 1 specifies February; 2 specifies March; 3 specifies April; 4 specifies May; 5 specifies June; 6 specifies July; 7 specifies August; 8 specifies September; 9 specifies October; 10 specifies November; and 11 specifies December. Note that MonthFromTime(0) = 0, corresponding to Thursday, 01 January, 1970.

20.3.1.5 Date Number

A date number is identified by an integer in the range 1 through 31, inclusive. The mapping DateFromTime(\(t\)) from a time value \(t\) to a month number is defined by:

\[ \text{DateFromTime}(t) = \begin{cases} \text{DayWithinYear}(t) + 1 & \text{if MonthFromTime}(t) = 0 \\ \text{DayWithinYear}(t) - 30 & \text{if MonthFromTime}(t) = 1 \\ \text{DayWithinYear}(t) - 58 + \text{InLeapYear}(t) & \text{if MonthFromTime}(t) = 2 \\ \text{DayWithinYear}(t) - 89 + \text{InLeapYear}(t) & \text{if MonthFromTime}(t) = 3 \\ \text{DayWithinYear}(t) - 119 + \text{InLeapYear}(t) & \text{if MonthFromTime}(t) = 4 \\ \text{DayWithinYear}(t) - 150 + \text{InLeapYear}(t) & \text{if MonthFromTime}(t) = 5 \\ \text{DayWithinYear}(t) - 180 + \text{InLeapYear}(t) & \text{if MonthFromTime}(t) = 6 \\ \text{DayWithinYear}(t) - 211 + \text{InLeapYear}(t) & \text{if MonthFromTime}(t) = 7 \\ \text{DayWithinYear}(t) - 242 + \text{InLeapYear}(t) & \text{if MonthFromTime}(t) = 8 \\ \text{DayWithinYear}(t) - 272 + \text{InLeapYear}(t) & \text{if MonthFromTime}(t) = 9 \\ \text{DayWithinYear}(t) - 303 + \text{InLeapYear}(t) & \text{if MonthFromTime}(t) = 10 \\ \text{DayWithinYear}(t) - 333 + \text{InLeapYear}(t) & \text{if MonthFromTime}(t) = 11 \end{cases} \]
20.3.1.6 Week Day

The weekday for a particular time value \( t \) is defined as

\[
\text{WeekDay}(t) = (\text{Day}(t) + 4) \mod 7
\]

A weekday value of 0 specifies Sunday; 1 specifies Monday; 2 specifies Tuesday; 3 specifies Wednesday; 4 specifies Thursday; 5 specifies Friday; and 6 specifies Saturday. Note that WeekDay(0) = 4, corresponding to Thursday, 01 January, 1970.

20.3.1.7 Local Time Zone Adjustment

An implementation of ECMAScript is expected to determine the local time zone adjustment. The local time zone adjustment is a value LocalTZA measured in milliseconds which when added to UTC represents the local standard time. Daylight saving time is not reflected by LocalTZA.

NOTE It is recommended that implementations use the time zone information of the IANA Time Zone Database.

20.3.1.8 Daylight Saving Time Adjustment

An implementation dependent algorithm using best available information on time zones to determine the local daylight saving time adjustment DaylightSavingTA(t), measured in milliseconds. An implementation of ECMAScript is expected to make its best effort to determine the local daylight saving time adjustment.

20.3.1.9 Local Time

Conversion from UTC to local time is defined by

\[
\text{LocalTime}(t) = t + \text{LocalTZA} + \text{DaylightSavingTA}(t)
\]

Conversion from local time to UTC is defined by

\[
\text{UTC}(t) = t - \text{LocalTZA} - \text{DaylightSavingTA}(t - \text{LocalTZA})
\]

NOTE UTC(LocalTime(t)) is not necessarily always equal to \( t \).

20.3.1.10 Hours, Minutes, Second, and Milliseconds

The following functions are useful in decomposing time values:

- \( \text{HourFromTime}(t) = \text{floor}(t / \text{msPerHour}) \mod \text{HoursPerDay} \)
- \( \text{MinFromTime}(t) = \text{floor}(t / \text{msPerMinute}) \mod \text{MinutesPerHour} \)
- \( \text{SecFromTime}(t) = \text{floor}(t / \text{msPerSecond}) \mod \text{SecondsPerMinute} \)
- \( \text{msFromTime}(t) = t \mod \text{msPerSecond} \)

where

- \( \text{HoursPerDay} = 24 \)
- \( \text{MinutesPerHour} = 60 \)
- \( \text{SecondsPerMinute} = 60 \)
- \( \text{msPerSecond} = 1000 \)
- \( \text{msPerMinute} = 60000 = \text{msPerSecond} \times \text{SecondsPerMinute} \)
- \( \text{msPerHour} = 3600000 = \text{msPerMinute} \times \text{MinutesPerHour} \)
20.3.1.11 MakeTime (hour, min, sec, ms)

The operator MakeTime calculates a number of milliseconds from its four arguments, which must be ECMAScript Number values. This operator functions as follows:

1. If hour is not finite or min is not finite or sec is not finite or ms is not finite, return NaN.
2. Let h be ToInteger(hour).
3. Let m be ToInteger(min).
4. Let s be ToInteger(sec).
5. Let millis be ToInteger(ms).
6. Let t be h * msPerHour + m * msPerMinute + s * msPerSecond + millis, performing the arithmetic according to IEEE 754 rules (that is, as if using the ECMAScript operators * and +).
7. Return t.

20.3.1.12 MakeDay (year, month, date)

The operator MakeDay calculates a number of days from its three arguments, which must be ECMAScript Number values. This operator functions as follows:

1. If year is not finite or month is not finite or date is not finite, return NaN.
2. Let y be ToInteger(year).
3. Let m be ToInteger(month).
4. Let dt be ToInteger(date).
5. Let ym be y + floor(m / 12).
6. Let mn be m modulo 12.
7. Find a value t such that YearFromTime(t) is ym and MonthFromTime(t) is mn and DateFromTime(t) is 1; but if this is not possible (because some argument is out of range), return NaN.

20.3.1.13 MakeDate (day, time)

The operator MakeDate calculates a number of milliseconds from its two arguments, which must be ECMAScript Number values. This operator functions as follows:

1. If day is not finite or time is not finite, return NaN.
2. Return day * msPerDay + time.

20.3.1.14 TimeClip (time)

The operator TimeClip calculates a number of milliseconds from its argument, which must be an ECMAScript Number value. This operator functions as follows:

1. If time is not finite, return NaN.
2. If \( \text{abs}(\text{time}) > 8.64 \times 10^{15} \), return NaN.
3. Return ToInteger(time) + (+0). (Adding a positive zero converts -0 to +0.)

NOTE: The point of step 3 is that an implementation is permitted a choice of internal representations of time values, for example as a 64-bit signed integer or as a 64-bit floating-point value. Depending on the implementation, this internal representation may or may not distinguish -0 and +0.
20.3.1.15 Date Time String Format

ECMAScript defines a string interchange format for date-times based upon a simplification of the ISO 8601 Extended Format. The format is as follows: YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.sssZ

Where the fields are as follows:

- **YYYY** is the decimal digits of the year 0000 to 9999 in the Gregorian calendar.
- **-** (hyphen) appears literally twice in the string.
- **MM** is the month of the year from 01 (January) to 12 (December).
- **DD** is the day of the month from 01 to 31.
- **T** "T" appears literally in the string, to indicate the beginning of the time element.
- **HH** is the number of complete hours that have passed since midnight as two decimal digits from 00 to 24.
- **:** ":" (colon) appears literally twice in the string.
- **mm** is the number of complete minutes since the start of the hour as two decimal digits from 00 to 59.
- **ss** is the number of complete seconds since the start of the minute as two decimal digits from 00 to 59.
- **.** "." (dot) appears literally in the string.
- **sss** is the number of complete milliseconds since the start of the second as three decimal digits.
- **Z** is the time zone offset specified as "Z" (for UTC) or either "+" or "-" followed by a time expression HH:mm

This format includes date-only forms:

- **YYYY**
- **YYYY-MM**
- **YYYY-MM-DD**

It also includes "date-time" forms that consist of one of the above date-only forms immediately followed by one of the following time forms with an optional time zone offset appended:

- **THH:mm**
- **THH:mm:ss**
- **THH:mm:ss.sss**

All numbers must be base 10. If the **MM** or **DD** fields are absent "01" is used as the value. If the **HH**, **mm**, or **ss** fields are absent "00" is used as the value and the value of an absent **sss** field is "000". If the time zone offset is absent, the date-time is interpreted as a local time.

Illegal values (out-of-bounds as well as syntax errors) in a format string means that the format string is not a valid instance of this format.

**NOTE 1** As every day both starts and ends with midnight, the two notations 00:00 and 24:00 are available to distinguish the two midnights that can be associated with one date. This means that the following two notations refer to exactly the same point in time: 1995-02-04T24:00 and 1995-02-05T00:00
NOTE 2 There exists no international standard that specifies abbreviations for civil time zones like CET, EST, etc. and sometimes the same abbreviation is even used for two very different time zones. For this reason, ISO 8601 and this format specifies numeric representations of date and time.

20.3.1.15.1 Extended years

ECMAScript requires the ability to specify 6 digit years (extended years); approximately 285,426 years, either forward or backward, from 01 January, 1970 UTC. To represent years before 0 or after 9999, ISO 8601 permits the expansion of the year representation, but only by prior agreement between the sender and the receiver. In the simplified ECMAScript format such an expanded year representation shall have 2 extra year digits and is always prefixed with a + or – sign. The year 0 is considered positive and hence prefixed with a + sign.

NOTE Examples of extended years:
-283457-03-21T15:00:59.008Z  283458 B.C.
-000001-01-01T00:00:00Z  2 B.C.
+000000-01-01T00:00:00Z  1 B.C.
+000001-01-01T00:00:00Z  1 A.D.
+001970-01-01T00:00:00Z  1970 A.D.
+002009-12-15T00:00:00Z  2009 A.D.
+287396-10-12T08:59:00.992Z  287396 A.D.

20.3.2 The Date Constructor

The Date constructor is the %Date% intrinsic object and the initial value of the Date property of the global object. When Date is called as a function rather than as a constructor, it returns a String representing the current time (UTC). However, if the this value passed in the call is an Object with an uninitialized [[DateValue]] internal slot, Date initializes the this object using the argument value. This permits Date to be used both as a function for creating data strings and to perform constructor instance initialization.

The Date constructor is designed to be subclassable. It may be used as the value of an extends clause of a class declaration. Subclass constructors that intended to inherit the specified Date behaviour must include a super call to the Date constructor to initialize the [[DateValue]] state of subclass instances.

20.3.2.1 Date (year, month [, date [, hours [, minutes [, seconds [, ms]]]]])

This description applies only if the Date constructor is called with at least two arguments.

When the Date function is called the following steps are taken:

1. Let numberOfArgs be the number of arguments passed to this function call.
3. Let O be the this value.
4. If Type(O) is Object and O has a [[DateValue]] internal slot and the value of [[DateValue]] is undefined, then
   a. Let y be ToNumber(year).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(y).
   c. Let m be ToNumber(month).
   d. ReturnIfAbrupt(m).
   e. If date is supplied then let dt be ToNumber(date); else let dt be 1.
   f. ReturnIfAbrupt(dt).
g. If `hours` is supplied then let `h` be `ToNumber(hours)`; else let `h` be 0.

h. ReturnIfAbrupt(`h`).

i. If `minutes` is supplied then let `min` be `ToNumber(minutes)`; else let `min` be 0.

j. ReturnIfAbrupt(`min`).

k. If `seconds` is supplied then let `s` be `ToNumber(seconds)`; else let `s` be 0.

l. ReturnIfAbrupt(`s`).

m. If `ms` is supplied then let `milli` be `ToNumber(ms)`; else let `milli` be 0.

n. ReturnIfAbrupt(`milli`).

o. If `y` is not `NaN` and 0 ≤ `ToInteger(y)` ≤ 99, then let `yr` be 1900+`ToInteger(y)`; otherwise, let `yr` be `y`.

p. Let `finalDate` be `MakeDate(MakeDay(yr, m, dt), MakeTime(h, min, s, milli))`.

q. Set the `[[DateValue]]` internal slot of `O` to `TimeClip(UTC(finalDate))`.

r. Return `O`.

5. Else,
   a. Let `now` be the Number that is the time value (UTC) identifying the current time.
   b. Return `ToDateString(now)`.

20.3.2.2 `Date(value)`

This description applies only if the Date constructor is called with exactly one argument.

When the `Date` function is called the following steps are taken:

1. Let `numberOfArgs` be the number of arguments passed to this function call.
3. Let `O` be the `this` value.
4. If `Type(O)` is `Object` and `O` has a `[[DateValue]]` internal slot and the value of `[[DateValue]]` is `undefined`, then
   a. If `Type(value)` is `Object` and `value` has a `[[DateValue]]` internal slot, then
      i. Let `tv` be `thisTimeValue(value)`.
   b. Else,
      i. Let `v` be `ToPrimitive(value)`.
      ii. If `Type(v)` is `String`, then
         1. Let `tv` be the result of parsing `v` as a date, in exactly the same manner as for the `parse` method (20.3.3.2). If the parse resulted in an abrupt completion, `tv` is the Completion Record.
      iii. Else,
         1. Let `tv` be `ToNumber(v)`.
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(`tv`).
   d. Set the `[[DateValue]]` internal slot of `O` to `TimeClip(tv)`.
   e. Return `O`.
5. Else,
   a. Let `now` be the Number that is the time value (UTC) identifying the current time.
   b. Return `ToDateString(now)`.

20.3.2.3 `Date()`

This description applies only if the Date constructor is called with no arguments.

When the `Date` function is called the following steps are taken:

1. Let `numberOfArgs` be the number of arguments passed to this function call.
2. Assert: `numberOfArgs` = 0.
3. Let \( O \) be the this value.
4. If `Type( O )` is Object and \( O \) has a `[[DateValue]]` internal slot and the value of `[[DateValue]]` is `undefined`, then
   a. Set the `[[DateValue]]` internal slot of \( O \) to the time value (UTC) identifying the current time.
   b. Return \( O \).
5. Else,
   a. Let \( \text{now} \) be the Number that is the time value (UTC) identifying the current time.
   b. Return `ToDateString(now)`.

20.3.2.4 `new Date( ...argumentsList )`

When `Date` is called as part of a new expression with argument list `argumentsList` it performs the following steps:

1. Let \( F \) be the `Date` function object on which the `new` operator was applied.
2. Let `argumentsList` be the `argumentsList` argument of the `[[Construct]]` internal method that was invoked by the `new` operator.
3. Return `Construct(F, argumentsList)`.

If `Date` is implemented as an ECMAScript function object, its `[[Construct]]` internal method will perform the above steps.

20.3.3 Properties of the Date Constructor

The value of the `[[Prototype]]` internal slot of the Date constructor is the Function prototype object (19.2.3).

Besides the `length` property (whose value is 7), the Date constructor has the following properties:

20.3.3.1 `Date.now()`

The `now` function returns a Number value that is the time value designating the UTC date and time of the occurrence of the call to `now`.

20.3.3.2 `Date.parse( string )`

The `parse` function applies the `ToString` operator to its argument. If `ToString` results in an abrupt completion the Completion Record is immediately returned. Otherwise, `parse` interprets the resulting `String` as a date and time; it returns a Number, the UTC time value corresponding to the date and time. The `String` may be interpreted as a local time, a UTC time, or a time in some other time zone, depending on the contents of the `String`. The function first attempts to parse the format of the `String` according to the rules (including extended years) called out in Date Time String Format (20.3.1.15). If the `String` does not conform to that format the function may fall back to any implementation-specific heuristics or implementation-specific date formats. Unrecognizable `Strings` or dates containing illegal element values in the format `String` shall cause `Date.parse` to return `NaN`.

If \( x \) is any Date object whose milliseconds amount is zero within a particular implementation of ECMAScript, then all of the following expressions should produce the same numeric value in that implementation, if all the properties referenced have their initial values:

\[
\begin{align*}
&x.valueOf() \\
&\text{Date.parse}(x.toString())
\end{align*}
\]
However, the expression

```
Date.parse(x.toLocaleString())
```

is not required to produce the same Number value as the preceding three expressions and, in general, the value produced by `Date.parse` is implementation-dependent when given any String value that does not conform to the Date Time String Format (20.3.1.15) and that could not be produced in that implementation by the `toString` or `toUTCString` method.

### 20.3.3.3 `Date.prototype`

The initial value of `Date.prototype` is the built-in `Date` prototype object (20.3.4).

This property has the attributes `{ [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

### 20.3.3.4 `Date.UTC(year, month [ , date [ , hours [ , minutes [ , seconds [ , ms ] ] ] ] ] ] ] ] ])

When the `UTC` function is called with fewer than two arguments, the behaviour is implementation-dependent. When the `UTC` function is called with two to seven arguments, it computes the date from `year`, `month` and (optionally) `date`, `hours`, `minutes`, `seconds` and `ms`. The following steps are taken:

1. Let `y` be `ToNumber(year)`.  
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`y`).  
3. Let `m` be `ToNumber(month)`.  
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(`m`).  
5. If `date` is supplied then let `dt` be `ToNumber(date)`; else let `dt` be 1.  
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(`dt`).  
7. If `hours` is supplied then let `h` be `ToNumber(hours)`; else let `h` be 0.  
8. ReturnIfAbrupt(`h`).  
9. If `minutes` is supplied then let `min` be `ToNumber(minutes)`; else let `min` be 0.  
10. ReturnIfAbrupt(`min`).  
11. If `seconds` is supplied then let `s` be `ToNumber(seconds)`; else let `s` be 0.  
12. ReturnIfAbrupt(`s`).  
13. If `ms` is supplied then let `milli` be `ToNumber(ms)`; else let `milli` be 0.  
14. ReturnIfAbrupt(`milli`).  
15. If `y` is not NaN and 0 ≤ `ToInteger(y)` ≤ 99, then let `yr` be 1900+`ToInteger(y)`; otherwise, let `yr` be `y`.  
16. Return `TimeClip(MakeDate(MakeDay(`yr`, `m`, `dt`), MakeTime(`h`, `min`, `s`, `milli`))`.  

The `length` property of the `UTC` function is 7.

**NOTE** The `UTC` function differs from the `Date` constructor in two ways: it returns a time value as a Number, rather than creating a Date object, and it interprets the arguments in UTC rather than as local time.

### 20.3.3.5 `Date[ @@create ]()`

The `@@create` method of an object `F` performs the following steps:

1. Let `obj` be `OrdinaryCreateFromConstructor(F, "%DatePrototype%", { [[DateValue]]}).`  
2. Return `obj`.

The value of the `name` property of this function is "[Symbol.create]".
This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

NOTE [[DateValue]] is initially assigned the value undefined as a flag to indicate that the instance has not yet been initialized by the Date constructor. This flag value is never directly exposed to ECMAScript code; hence implementations may choose to encode the flag in some other manner.

20.3.4 Properties of the Date Prototype Object

The Date prototype object is itself an ordinary object. It is not a Date instance and does not have a [[DateValue]] internal slot.

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the Date prototype object is the standard built-in Object prototype object (20.3.4).

Unless explicitly defined otherwise, the methods of the Date prototype object defined below are not generic and the this value passed to them must be an object that has a [[DateValue]] internal slot that has been initialized to a time value.

The abstract operation thisTimeValue(value) performs the following steps:

1. If Type(value) is Object and value has a [[DateValue]] internal slot, then
   a. Let n be the value of value’s [[DateValue]] internal slot.
   b. If n is not undefined, then return n.
2. Throw a TypeError exception.

In following descriptions of functions that are properties of the Date prototype object, the phrase "this Date object" refers to the object that is the this value for the invocation of the function. If the Type of the this value is not Object, a TypeError exception is thrown. The phrase "this time value" within the specification of a method refers to the result returned by calling the abstract operation thisTimeValue with the this value of the method invocation passed as the argument.

20.3.4.1 Date.prototype.constructor

The initial value of Date.prototype.constructor is the built-in Date constructor.

20.3.4.2 Date.prototype.getDate ()

1. Let t be this time value.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(t).
3. If t is NaN, return NaN.
4. Return DateFromTime(LocalTime(t)).

20.3.4.3 Date.prototype.getDay ()

1. Let t be this time value.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(t).
3. If t is NaN, return NaN.
4. Return WeekDay(LocalTime(t)).

20.3.4.4 Date.prototype.getFullYear ()

1. Let t be this time value.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(t).
3. Return t.getFullYear().

20.3.4.5 Date.prototype.getHours ()

1. Let t be this time value.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(t).
3. Return t.getHours().

20.3.4.6 Date.prototype.getMilliseconds ()

1. Let t be this time value.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(t).
3. Return t.getMilliseconds().

20.3.4.7 Date.prototype.getMinutes ()

1. Let t be this time value.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(t).
3. Return t.getMinutes().

20.3.4.8 Date.prototype.getSeconds ()

1. Let t be this time value.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(t).
3. Return t.getSeconds().

20.3.4.9 Date.prototype.getTime ()

1. Let t be this time value.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(t).
3. Return t.getTime().

20.3.4.10 Date.prototype.getTimezoneOffset ()

1. Let t be this time value.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(t).
3. Return t.getTimezoneOffset().

20.3.4.11 Date.prototype.toISOString ()

1. Let t be this time value.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(t).
3. Return t.toISOString().
3. If \( t \) is \( \text{NaN} \), return \( \text{NaN} \).
4. Return YearFromTime(LocalTime(\( t \))).

20.3.4.5 Date.prototype.getHours ( )

1. Let \( t \) be this time value.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( t \)).
3. If \( t \) is \( \text{NaN} \), return \( \text{NaN} \).
4. Return HourFromTime(LocalTime(\( t \))).

20.3.4.6 Date.prototype.getMilliseconds ( )

1. Let \( t \) be this time value.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( t \)).
3. If \( t \) is \( \text{NaN} \), return \( \text{NaN} \).
4. Return msFromTime(LocalTime(\( t \))).

20.3.4.7 Date.prototype.getMinutes ( )

1. Let \( t \) be this time value.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( t \)).
3. If \( t \) is \( \text{NaN} \), return \( \text{NaN} \).
4. Return MinFromTime(LocalTime(\( t \))).

20.3.4.8 Date.prototype.getMonth ( )

1. Let \( t \) be this time value.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( t \)).
3. If \( t \) is \( \text{NaN} \), return \( \text{NaN} \).
4. Return MonthFromTime(LocalTime(\( t \))).

20.3.4.9 Date.prototype.getSeconds ( )

1. Let \( t \) be this time value.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( t \)).
3. If \( t \) is \( \text{NaN} \), return \( \text{NaN} \).
4. Return SecFromTime(LocalTime(\( t \))).

20.3.4.10 Date.prototype.getTime ( )

1. Return this time value.

20.3.4.11 Date.prototype.getTimezoneOffset ( )

Returns the difference between local time and UTC time in minutes.

1. Let \( t \) be this time value.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( t \)).
3. If \( t \) is \( \text{NaN} \), return \( \text{NaN} \).
4. Return \( (t - \text{LocalTime}(t)) / \text{msPerMinute} \).
20.3.4.12 Date.prototype.getUTCDate ( )
1. Let \( t \) be this time value.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( t \)).
3. If \( t \) is \( \text{NaN} \), return \( \text{NaN} \).
4. Return DateFromTime(\( t \)).

20.3.4.13 Date.prototype.getUTCDay ( )
1. Let \( t \) be this time value.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( t \)).
3. If \( t \) is \( \text{NaN} \), return \( \text{NaN} \).
4. Return WeekDay(\( t \)).

20.3.4.14 Date.prototype.getUTCFullYear ( )
1. Let \( t \) be this time value.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( t \)).
3. If \( t \) is \( \text{NaN} \), return \( \text{NaN} \).
4. Return YearFromTime(\( t \)).

20.3.4.15 Date.prototype.getUTCHours ( )
1. Let \( t \) be this time value.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( t \)).
3. If \( t \) is \( \text{NaN} \), return \( \text{NaN} \).
4. Return HourFromTime(\( t \)).

20.3.4.16 Date.prototype.getUTCMilliseconds ( )
1. Let \( t \) be this time value.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( t \)).
3. If \( t \) is \( \text{NaN} \), return \( \text{NaN} \).
4. Return msFromTime(\( t \)).

20.3.4.17 Date.prototype.getUTCMinutes ( )
1. Let \( t \) be this time value.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( t \)).
3. If \( t \) is \( \text{NaN} \), return \( \text{NaN} \).
4. Return MinFromTime(\( t \)).

20.3.4.18 Date.prototype.getUTCMonth ( )
1. Let \( t \) be this time value.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( t \)).
3. If \( t \) is \( \text{NaN} \), return \( \text{NaN} \).
4. Return MonthFromTime(\( t \)).

20.3.4.19 Date.prototype.getUTCSeconds ( )
1. Let \( t \) be this time value.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(t).
3. If t is NaN, return NaN.
4. Return SecFromTime(t).

20.3.4.20 Date.prototype.setDate ( date )

1. Let t be the result of LocalTime(this time value).
2. Let dt be ToNumber(date).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(dt).
4. Let newDate be MakeDate(MakeDay(YearFromTime(t), MonthFromTime(t), dt), TimeWithinDay(t)).
5. Let a be TimeClip(UTC(newDate)).
6. Set the [[DateValue]] internal slot of this Date object to a.
7. Return a.

20.3.4.21 Date.prototype.setFullYear ( year [, month [, date ]] )

1. Let t be the result of LocalTime(this time value); but if this time value is NaN, let t be +0.
2. Let y be ToNumber(year).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(y).
4. If month is not specified, then let m be MonthFromTime(t); otherwise, let m be ToNumber(month).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(m).
6. If date is not specified, then let dt be DateFromTime(t); otherwise, let dt be ToNumber(date).
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(dt).
8. Let newDate be MakeDate(MakeDay(y, m, dt), TimeWithinDay(t)).
9. Let a be TimeClip(UTC(newDate)).
10. Set the [[DateValue]] internal slot of this Date object to a.

The length property of the setFullYear method is 3.

NOTE If month is not specified, this method behaves as if month were specified with the value getMonth(). If date is not specified, it behaves as if date were specified with the value getDate().

20.3.4.22 Date.prototype.setHours ( hour [, min [, sec [, ms ]]] )

1. Let t be the result of LocalTime(this time value).
2. Let h be ToNumber(hour).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(h).
4. If min is not specified, then let m be MinFromTime(t); otherwise, let m be ToNumber(min).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(m).
6. If sec is not specified, then let s be SecFromTime(t); otherwise, let s be ToNumber(sec).
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(s).
8. If ms is not specified, then let milli be msFromTime(t); otherwise, let milli be ToNumber(ms).
9. ReturnIfAbrupt(milli).
10. Let date be MakeDate(YearFromTime(t), MakeTime(h, m, s, milli)).
11. Let a be TimeClip(UTC(date)).
12. Set the [[DateValue]] internal slot of this Date object to a.

The length property of the setHours method is 4.
NOTE: If min is not specified, this method behaves as if min were specified with the value getMinutes(). If sec is not specified, it behaves as if sec were specified with the value getSeconds(). If ms is not specified, it behaves as if ms were specified with the value getMilliseconds().

20.3.4.23 Date.prototype.setMilliseconds (ms)

1. Let t be the result of LocalTime(this time value).
2. Let ms be ToNumber(ms).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(ms).
4. Let time be MakeTime(HourFromTime(t), MinFromTime(t), SecFromTime(t), ms).
5. Let u be TimeClip(UTC(MakeDate(Day(t), time))).
6. Set the [[DateValue]] internal slot of this Date object to u.
7. Return u.

20.3.4.24 Date.prototype.setMinutes (min[, sec[, ms]])

1. Let t be the result of LocalTime(this time value).
2. Let m be ToNumber(min).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(m).
4. If sec is not specified, then let s be SecFromTime(t); otherwise, let s be ToNumber(sec).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(s).
6. If ms is not specified, then let milli be msFromTime(t); otherwise, let milli be ToNumber(ms).
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(milli).
8. Let date be MakeDate(Day(t), MakeTime(HourFromTime(t), m, s, milli)).
9. Let u be TimeClip(UTC(date)).
10. Set the [[DateValue]] internal slot of this Date object to u.
11. Return u.

The length property of the setMinutes method is 3.

NOTE: If sec is not specified, this method behaves as if sec were specified with the value getSeconds(). If ms is not specified, this behaves as if ms were specified with the value getMilliseconds().

20.3.4.25 Date.prototype.setMonth (month[, date])

1. Let t be the result of LocalTime(this time value).
2. Let m be ToNumber(month).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(m).
4. If date is not specified, then let dt be DateFromTime(t); otherwise, let dt be ToNumber(date).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(dt).
6. Let newDate be MakeDate(MakeDay(YearFromTime(t), m, dt), TimeWithinDay(t)).
7. Let u be TimeClip(UTC(newDate)).
8. Set the [[DateValue]] internal slot of this Date object to u.
9. Return u.

The length property of the setMonth method is 2.

NOTE: If date is not specified, this method behaves as if date were specified with the value getDate().

20.3.4.26 Date.prototype.setSeconds (sec[, ms])

1. Let t be the result of LocalTime(this time value).
2. Let \( s \) be \( \text{ToNumber}(\text{sec}) \).
3. Return \( \text{IfAbrupt}(s) \).
4. If \( ms \) is not specified, then let \( \text{milli} \) be \( \text{msFromTime}(t) \); otherwise, let \( \text{milli} \) be \( \text{ToNumber}(ms) \).
5. Return \( \text{IfAbrupt}(	ext{milli}) \).
6. Let \( date \) be \( \text{MakeDate}(\text{Day}(t), \text{MakeTime}(	ext{HourFromTime}(t), \text{MinFromTime}(t), s, \text{milli})) \).
7. Let \( u \) be \( \text{TimeClip}(	ext{UTC}(date)) \).
8. Set the \([\text{DateValue}]\) internal slot of this Date object to \( u \).
9. Return \( u \).

The \texttt{length} property of the \texttt{setSeconds} method is \( 2 \).

**NOTE** If \( ms \) is not specified, this method behaves as if \( ms \) were specified with the value \( \text{getMilliseconds}() \).

20.3.4.27 \texttt{Date.prototype.setTime ( time )}

1. Let \( t \) be \( \text{ToNumber}(\text{time}) \).
2. Return \( \text{IfAbrupt}(t) \).
3. Let \( v \) be \( \text{TimeClip}(t) \).
4. Set the \([\text{DateValue}]\) internal slot of this Date object to \( v \).
5. Return \( v \).

20.3.4.28 \texttt{Date.prototype.setUTCDate ( date )}

1. Let \( t \) be this time value.
2. Return \( \text{IfAbrupt}(t) \).
3. Let \( dt \) be \( \text{ToNumber}(\text{date}) \).
4. Return \( \text{IfAbrupt}(dt) \).
5. Let \( newDate \) be \( \text{MakeDate}(	ext{MakeDay}(\text{YearFromTime}(t), \text{MonthFromTime}(t), dt), \text{TimeWithinDay}(t)) \).
6. Let \( v \) be \( \text{TimeClip}(\text{newDate}) \).
7. Set the \([\text{DateValue}]\) internal slot of this Date object to \( v \).
8. Return \( v \).

20.3.4.29 \texttt{Date.prototype.setUTCFullYear ( year [, month [, date ] ] )}

1. Let \( t \) be this time value; but if this time value is \( \text{NaN} \), let \( t \) be \( +0 \).
2. Return \( \text{IfAbrupt}(t) \).
3. Let \( y \) be \( \text{ToNumber}(\text{year}) \).
4. Return \( \text{IfAbrupt}(y) \).
5. If \( month \) is not specified, then let \( m \) be \( \text{MonthFromTime}(t) \); otherwise, let \( m \) be \( \text{ToNumber}(\text{month}) \).
6. Return \( \text{IfAbrupt}(m) \).
7. If \( date \) is not specified, then let \( dt \) be \( \text{DateFromTime}(t) \); otherwise, let \( dt \) be \( \text{ToNumber}(\text{date}) \).
8. Return \( \text{IfAbrupt}(dt) \).
9. Let \( newDate \) be \( \text{MakeDate}(	ext{MakeDay}(y, m, dt), \text{TimeWithinDay}(t)) \).
10. Let \( v \) be \( \text{TimeClip}(\text{newDate}) \).
11. Set the \([\text{DateValue}]\) internal slot of this Date object to \( v \).
12. Return \( v \).

The \texttt{length} property of the \texttt{setUTCFullYear} method is \( 3 \).

**NOTE** If \( month \) is not specified, this method behaves as if \( month \) were specified with the value \( \text{getUTCMonth}() \).
If \( date \) is not specified, it behaves as if \( date \) were specified with the value \( \text{getUTCDate}() \).
20.3.4.30 Date.prototype.setUTCHours ( hour [, min [, sec [, ms ]] ])

1. Let t be this time value.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(t).
3. Let h be ToNumber(hour).
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(h).
5. If min is not specified, then let m be MinTime(t); otherwise, let m be ToNumber(min).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(m).
7. If sec is not specified, then let s be SecTime(t); otherwise, let s be ToNumber(sec).
8. ReturnIfAbrupt(s).
9. If ms is not specified, then let milli be msTime(t); otherwise, let milli be ToNumber(ms).
10. ReturnIfAbrupt(milli).
11. Let newDate be MakeDate(Day(t), MakeTime(h, m, s, milli)).
12. Let v be TimeClip(newDate).
13. Set the [[DateValue]] internal slot of this Date object to v.

The length property of the setUTCHours method is 4.

NOTE If min is not specified, this method behaves as if min were specified with the value getUTCMinutes(). If sec is not specified, it behaves as if sec were specified with the value getUTCSeconds(). If ms is not specified, it behaves as if ms were specified with the value getUTCMilliseconds().

20.3.4.31 Date.prototype.setUTCMilliseconds ( ms )

1. Let t be this time value.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(t).
3. Let milli be ToNumber(ms).
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(milli).
5. Let time be MakeTime(HourTime(t), MinTime(t), SecTime(t), milli).
6. Let v be TimeClip(MakeDate(Day(t), time)).
7. Set the [[DateValue]] internal slot of this Date object to v.
8. Return v.

The length property of the setUTCMilliseconds method is 1.

NOTE If sec is not specified, this method behaves as if sec were specified with the value getUTCSeconds(). If ms is not specified, it function behaves as if ms were specified with the value return by getUTCMilliseconds().

20.3.4.32 Date.prototype.setUTCMinutes ( min [, sec [, ms ]] )

1. Let t be this time value.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(t).
3. Let m be ToNumber(min).
4. If sec is not specified, then let s be SecTime(t); otherwise, let s be ToNumber(sec).
5. If ms is not specified, then let milli be msTime(t); otherwise, let milli be ToNumber(ms).
6. Let date be MakeDate(Day(t), MakeTime(HourTime(t), m, s, milli)).
7. Let v be TimeClip(date).
8. Set the [[DateValue]] internal slot of this Date object to v.

The length property of the setUTCMinutes method is 3.

NOTE If sec is not specified, this method behaves as if sec were specified with the value getUTCSeconds(). If ms is not specified, it function behaves as if ms were specified with the value return by getUTCMilliseconds().
20.3.4.33 Date.prototype.setUTCMonth ( month [, date ])

1. Let \( t \) be this time value.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( t \)).
3. Let \( m \) be ToNumber(\( month \)).
4. If \( date \) is not specified, then let \( dt \) be DateFromTime(\( t \)); otherwise, let \( dt \) be ToNumber(\( date \)).
5. Let \( new\_Date \) be MakeDate(MakeDay(YearFromTime(\( t \)), \( m \), \( dt \)), TimeWithinDay(\( t \))).
6. Let \( v \) be TimeClip(\( new\_Date \)).
7. Set the [[DateValue]] internal slot of this Date object to \( v \).
8. Return \( v \).

The length property of the setUTCMonth method is 2.

NOTE If \( date \) is not specified, this method behaves as if \( date \) were specified with the value getUTCDate().

20.3.4.34 Date.prototype.setUTCSeconds ( sec [, ms ])

1. Let \( t \) be this time value.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( t \)).
3. Let \( s \) be ToNumber(\( sec \)).
4. If \( ms \) is not specified, then let \( milli \) be msFromTime(\( t \)); otherwise, let \( milli \) be ToNumber(\( ms \)).
5. Let \( date \) be MakeDate(Day(\( t \)), MakeTime(HourFromTime(\( t \)), MinFromTime(\( t \)), \( s \), \( milli \))).
6. Let \( v \) be TimeClip(\( date \)).
7. Set the [[DateValue]] internal slot of this Date object to \( v \).
8. Return \( v \).

The length property of the setUTCSeconds method is 2.

NOTE If \( ms \) is not specified, this method behaves as if \( ms \) were specified with the value getUTCMilliseconds().

20.3.4.35 Date.prototype.toDateString ()

This function returns a String value. The contents of the String are implementation-dependent, but are intended to represent the "date" portion of the Date in the current time zone in a convenient, human-readable form.

20.3.4.36 Date.prototype.toISOString ()

This function returns a String value representing the instance in time corresponding to this time value. The format of the String is the Date Time string format defined in 20.3.1.15. All fields are present in the String. The time zone is always UTC, denoted by the suffix Z. If this time value is not a finite Number or if the year is not a value that can be represented in that format (if necessary using extended year format), a RangeError exception is thrown.

20.3.4.37 Date.prototype.toJSON ( key )

This function provides a String representation of a Date object for use by JSON.stringify (24.3.2).

When the toJSON method is called with argument \( key \), the following steps are taken:

1. Let \( O \) be the result of calling ToObject, giving it the this value as its argument.
2. Let \( tv \) be ToPrimitive(\( O \), hint Number).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( tv \)).
4. If Type(\( tv \)) is Number and \( tv \) is not finite, return null.
5. Return Invoke(\( O \), "toISOString").

NOTE 1 The argument is ignored.

NOTE 2 The toJSON function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be a Date object. Therefore, it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method. However, it does require that any such object have a toISOString method.

20.3.4.38 Date.prototype.toLocaleDateString ([reserved1 [ , reserved2 ]])

An ECMAScript implementation that includes the ECMA-402 Internationalization API must implement the Date.prototype.toLocaleDateString method as specified in the ECMA-402 specification. If an ECMAScript implementation does not include the ECMA-402 API the following specification of the toLocaleDateString method is used.

This function returns a String value. The contents of the String are implementation-dependent, but are intended to represent the "date" portion of the Date in the current time zone in a convenient, human-readable form that corresponds to the conventions of the host environment's current locale.

The meaning of the optional parameters to this method are defined in the ECMA-402 specification; implementations that do not include ECMA-402 support must not use those parameter positions for anything else.

The length property of the toLocaleDateString method is 0.

20.3.4.39 Date.prototype.toLocaleString ([reserved1 [ , reserved2 ]])

An ECMAScript implementation that includes the ECMA-402 Internationalization API must implement the Date.prototype.toLocaleString method as specified in the ECMA-402 specification. If an ECMAScript implementation does not include the ECMA-402 API the following specification of the toLocaleString method is used.

This function returns a String value. The contents of the String are implementation-dependent, but are intended to represent the Date in the current time zone in a convenient, human-readable form that corresponds to the conventions of the host environment's current locale.

The meaning of the optional parameters to this method are defined in the ECMA-402 specification; implementations that do not include ECMA-402 support must not use those parameter positions for anything else.

The length property of the toLocaleString method is 0.

20.3.4.40 Date.prototype.toLocaleTimeString ([reserved1 [ , reserved2 ]])

An ECMAScript implementation that includes the ECMA-402 Internationalization API must implement the Date.prototype.toLocaleTimeString method as specified in the ECMA-402 specification. If an ECMAScript implementation does not include the ECMA-402 API the following specification of the toLocaleTimeString method is used.
This function returns a String value. The contents of the String are implementation-dependent, but are intended to represent the “time” portion of the Date in the current time zone in a convenient, human-readable form that corresponds to the conventions of the host environment’s current locale.

The meaning of the optional parameters to this method are defined in the ECMA-402 specification; implementations that do not include ECMA-402 support must not use those parameter positions for anything else.

The `length` property of the `toLocaleTimeString` method is 0.

### 20.3.4.41 Date.prototype.toString ( )

The following steps are performed:

1. Let `Q` be this Date object.
2. If `Type(O)` is Object and `O` does not have a `[[DateValue]]` internal slot, then
   a. Let `tv` be NaN.
3. Else,
   a. Let `tv` be this time value.
4. Return `ToDateString(tv)`.

**NOTE** For any Date object `d` whose milliseconds amount is zero, the result of `Date.parse(d.toString())` is equal to `d.valueOf()`. See 20.3.3.2.

### 20.3.4.41.1 Runtime Semantics: ToDateString(tv) Abstract Operation

1. Assert: `Type(tv)` is Number.
2. If `tv` is NaN, then return “Invalid Date”.
3. Return an implementation-dependent String value that represents `tv` as a date and time in the current time zone using a convenient, human-readable form.

### 20.3.4.42 Date.prototype.toTimeString ( )

This function returns a String value. The contents of the String are implementation-dependent, but are intended to represent the “time” portion of the Date in the current time zone in a convenient, human-readable form.

### 20.3.4.43 Date.prototype.toUTCString ( )

This function returns a String value. The contents of the String are implementation-dependent, but are intended to represent this time value in a convenient, human-readable form in UTC.

**NOTE** The intent is to produce a String representation of a date that is more readable than the format specified in 20.3.1.15. It is not essential that the chosen format be unambiguous or easily machine parsable. If an implementation does not have a preferred human-readable format it is recommended to use the format defined in 20.3.1.15 but with a space rather than a “T” used to separate the date and time elements.

### 20.3.4.44 Date.prototype.valueOf ( )

The `valueOf` function returns a Number, which is this time value.
20.3.4.45 Date.prototype @@toPrimitive ( hint )

This function is called by ECMAScript language operators to convert an object to a primitive value. The allowed values for hint are "default", "number", and "string". Date objects are unique among built-in ECMAScript objects in that they treat "default" as being equivalent to "string". All other built-in ECMAScript objects treat "default" as being equivalent to "number".

When the @@toPrimitive method is called with argument hint, the following steps are taken:

1. Let O be the this value.
2. If Type(O) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
3. If hint is the string value "string" or the string value "default", then
   a. Let tryFirst be "string".
4. Else if hint is the string value "number", then
   a. Let tryFirst be "number".
5. Else, throw a TypeError exception.
6. Return the result of OrdinaryToPrimitive(O, tryFirst).

The value of the name property of this function is "[Symbol.toPrimitive]".

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

20.3.5 Properties of Date Instances

Date instances are ordinary objects that inherit properties from the Date prototype object. Date instances also have a [[DateValue]] internal slot. The [[DateValue]] internal slot is the time value represented by this Date object.

21 Text Processing

21.1 String Objects

21.1.1 The String Constructor

The String constructor is the %String% intrinsic object and the initial value of the String property of the global object. When String is called as a function rather than as a constructor, it performs a type conversion. However, if the this value passed in the call is an Object with an uninitialized [[StringData]] internal slot, it initializes the this value using the argument value. This permits String to be used both to perform type conversion and to perform constructor instance initialization.

The String constructor is designed to be subclassable. It may be used as the value of an extends clause of a class declaration. Subclass constructors that intended to inherit the specified String behaviour must include a super call to the String constructor to initialize the [[StringData]] state of subclass instances.

21.1.1.1 String ( value )

When String is called with argument value, the following steps are taken:

1. Let O be the this value.
2. If no arguments were passed to this function invocation, then let s be " ".
3. Else, let s be ToString(value).
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(s).
5. If Type(O) is Object and O has a [[StringData]] internal slot and the value of [[StringData]] is undefined, then
   a. Let extensible be IsExtensible(O).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(extensible).
   c. If extensible is false, then throw a TypeError exception.
   d. Let length be the number of code unit elements in s.
   e. Let status be the result of DefinePropertyOrThrow(O, "length", PropertyDescriptor([[Value]: length, [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false )).
   f. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
   g. Set the value of O’s [[StringData]] internal slot to s.
   h. Return O.
6. Return s.
The length property of the String function is 1.

21.1.1.2 new String ( ...argumentsList )

When String is called as part of a new expression, it initializes a newly created exotic String object:
1. Let F be the String function object on which the new operator was applied.
2. Let argumentsList be the argumentsList argument of the [[Construct]] internal method that was invoked by the new operator.
3. Return the result of Construct (F, argumentsList).

If String is implemented as an ECMAScript function object, its [[Construct]] internal method will perform the above steps.

21.1.2 Properties of the String Constructor

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the String constructor is the standard built-in Function prototype object (19.2.3).

Besides the length property (whose value is 1), the String constructor has the following properties:

21.1.2.1 String.fromCharCode( ...codeUnits )

The String.fromCharCode function may be called with any number of arguments which form the rest parameter codeUnits. The following steps are taken:
1. Let codeUnits is be a List containing the arguments passed to this function.
2. Let length be the number of elements in codeUnits.
3. Let elements be a new List.
4. Let nextIndex be 0.
   a. Let next be codeUnits[nextIndex].
   b. Let nextCU be ToUint16(next).
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(nextCU).
   d. Append nextCU to the end of elements.
   e. Let nextIndex be nextIndex + 1.
5. Repeat while nextIndex < length
   a. Let next be codeUnits[nextIndex].
   b. Let nextCU be ToUint16(next).
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(nextCU).
6. Return the String value whose elements are, in order, the elements in the List elements. If length is 0, the empty string is returned.
The length property of the `fromCharCode` function is 1.

21.1.2.2 `String.fromCharCode( ...codePoints )`

The `String.fromCharCode` function may be called with any number of arguments which form the rest parameter `codePoints`. The following steps are taken:

1. Let `codePoints` be a List containing the arguments passed to this function.
2. Let `length` be number of elements in `codePoints`.
3. Let `elements` be a new List.
4. Let `nextIndex` be 0.
5. Repeat while `nextIndex` < `length`
   a. Let `next` be `codePoints[nextIndex]`.
   b. Let `nextCP` be `ToNumber(next)`.
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(`nextCP`).
   d. If `SameValue(nextCP, ToInteger(nextCP))` is false, then throw a `RangeError` exception.
   e. If `nextCP < 0` or `nextCP > 0x10FFFF`, then throw a `RangeError` exception.
   f. Append the elements of the UTF-16 Encoding (10.1.1) of `nextCP` to the end of `elements`.
   g. Let `nextIndex` be `nextIndex` + 1.
6. Return the String value whose elements are, in order, the elements in the List `elements`. If `length` is 0, the empty string is returned.

The length property of the `fromCodePoint` function is 1.

21.1.2.3 `String.prototype`

The initial value of `String.prototype` is the standard built-in String prototype object (21.1.3).

This property has the attributes { `[[Writable]]`: false, `[[Enumerable]]`: false, `[[Configurable]]`: false }.

21.1.2.4 `String.raw( callSite, ...substitutions )`

The `String.raw` function may be called with a variable number of arguments. The first argument is `callSite` and the remainder of the arguments form the List `substitutions`. The following steps are taken:

1. Let `substitutions` be a List consisting of all of the arguments passed to this function, starting with the second argument. If fewer than two arguments were passed, the List is empty.
2. Let `numberOfSubstitutions` be the number of elements in `substitutions`.
3. Let `cooked` be `ToObject(callSite)`.
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(`cooked`).
5. Let `rawValue` be the result of Get(`cooked`, "raw").
6. Let `raw` be `ToObject(rawValue)`.
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(`raw`).
8. Let `len` be the result of Get(`raw`, "length").
9. Let `literalSegments` be `ToLength(len)`.
10. Let `nextIndex` be 0.
11. If `literalSegments` < 0, then return the empty string.
12. Let `stringElements` be a new List.
13. Let `nextIndex` be 0.
14. Repeat
   a. Let `nextKey` be `ToString(nextIndex)`.
   b. Let `next` be the result of Get(`raw`, `nextKey`).
   c. Let `nextSeg` be `ToString(next)`.
d. ReturnIfAbrupt(nextSeg).

e. Append in order the code unit elements of nextSeg to the end of stringElements.

f. If nextIndex + 1 = literalSegments, then
   i. Return the string value whose elements are, in order, the elements in the List stringElements. If stringElements has no elements, the empty string is returned.

g. If nextIndex < numberOfSubstitutions, then let next be substitutions[nextIndex].

h. Else, let next be the empty String.

i. Let nextSub be ToString(next).

j. ReturnIfAbrupt(nextSub).

k. Append in order the code unit elements of nextSub to the end of stringElements.

l. Let nextIndex be nextIndex + 1.

The length property of the raw function is 1.

NOTE String.raw is intended for use as a tag function of a Tagged Template String (12.3.7). When called as such the first argument will be a well formed template call site object and the rest parameter will contain the substitution values.

21.1.2.5 String[@create] ()

The @@create method of an object F performs the following steps:

1. Let F be the this value.
2. Let proto be the result of GetPrototypeFromConstructor(F, "StringPrototype").
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(proto).
4. Let obj be the result of calling StringCreate(proto).
5. Return obj.

The value of the name property of this function is "[Symbol.create]".

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

NOTE [[StringData]] is initially assigned the value undefined as a flag to indicate that the instance has not yet been initialized by the String constructor. This flag value is never directly exposed to ECMAScript code; hence implementations may choose to encode the flag in some other manner.

21.1.3 Properties of the String Prototype Object

The String prototype object is itself an ordinary object. It is not a String instance and does not have a [[StringData]] internal slot.

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the String prototype object is the standard built-in Object prototype object (19.1.3).

Unless explicitly stated otherwise, the methods of the String prototype object defined below are not generic and the this value passed to them must be either a String value or an object that has a [[StringData]] internal slot that has been initialized to a String value.

The abstract operation thisStringValue(value) performs the following steps:

1. If Type(value) is String, return value.
2. If Type(value) is Object and value has a [[StringData]] internal slot, then
   a. Let s be the value of value's [[StringData]] internal slot.
b. If \( s \) is not \texttt{undefined}, then return \( s \).

3. Throw a \texttt{TypeError} exception.

The phrase “this String value” within the specification of a method refers to the result returned by calling the abstract operation \texttt{this,StringValue} with the \texttt{this} value of the method invocation passed as the argument.

### 21.1.3.1 \texttt{String.prototype.charAt ( \( \text{pos} \) )}

**NOTE** Returns a single element String containing the code unit at element position \( \text{pos} \) in the String value resulting from converting this object to a String. If there is no element at that position, the result is the empty String. The result is a String value, not a String object.

If \( \text{pos} \) is a value of Number type that is an integer, then the result of \( x.charAt(\text{pos}) \) is equal to the result of \( x.substring(\text{pos}, \text{pos}+1) \).

When the \texttt{charAt} method is called with one argument \( \text{pos} \), the following steps are taken:

1. Let \( O \) be \texttt{CheckObjectCoercible(\texttt{this} value)}.
2. Let \( S \) be \texttt{ToString(O)}.
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( S \)).
4. Let \( \text{position} \) be \texttt{ToInteger(\text{pos})}.
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{position} \)).
6. Let \( \text{size} \) be the number of elements in \( S \).
7. If \( \text{position} < 0 \) or \( \text{position} \geq \text{size} \), return the empty String.
8. Return a String of length 1, containing one code unit from \( S \), namely the code unit at position \( \text{position} \) in \( S \) is considered to be at position 0, the next one at position 1, and so on.

**NOTE** The \texttt{charAt} function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its \texttt{this} value be a String object. Therefore, it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

### 21.1.3.2 \texttt{String.prototype.charCodeAt ( \( \text{pos} \) )}

**NOTE** Returns a Number (a nonnegative integer less than \( 2^{16} \)) that is the code unit value of the string element at position \( \text{pos} \) in the String resulting from converting this object to a String. If there is no element at that position, the result is \texttt{NaN}.

When the \texttt{charCodeAt} method is called with one argument \( \text{pos} \), the following steps are taken:

1. Let \( O \) be \texttt{CheckObjectCoercible(\texttt{this} value)}.
2. Let \( S \) be \texttt{ToString(O)}.
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( S \)).
4. Let \( \text{position} \) be \texttt{ToInteger(\text{pos})}.
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{position} \)).
6. Let \( \text{size} \) be the number of elements in \( S \).
7. If \( \text{position} < 0 \) or \( \text{position} \geq \text{size} \), return \texttt{NaN}.
8. Return a value of Number type, whose value is the code unit value of the element at position \( \text{position} \) in the String \( S \), where the first (leftmost) element in \( S \) is considered to be at position 0, the next one at position 1, and so on.

**NOTE** The \texttt{charCodeAt} function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its \texttt{this} value be a String object. Therefore, it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.
21.1.3.3 String.prototype.codePointAt (pos)

NOTE Returns a nonnegative integer Number less than \(1114112 (0x110000)\) that is the UTF-16 encoded code point value starting at the string element at position \(\text{pos}\) in the String resulting from converting this object to a String. If there is no element at that position, the result is undefined. If a valid UTF-16 surrogate pair does not begin at \(\text{pos}\), the result is the code unit at \(\text{pos}\).

When the codePointAt method is called with one argument \(\text{pos}\), the following steps are taken:
1. Let \(O\) be CheckObjectCoercible(this value).
2. Let \(S\) be ToString(O).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(S).
4. Let position be ToInteger(pos).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(position).
6. Let size be the number of elements in \(S\).
7. If position < 0 or position ≥ size, return undefined.
8. Let first be the code unit value of the element at index position in the String \(S\).
9. If first < 0xD800 or first > 0xDBFF or position+1 = size, then return first.
10. Let second be the code unit value of the element at index position+1 in the String \(S\).
11. If second < 0xDC00 or second > 0xDFFF, then return first.
12. Return \(((\text{first} – 0xD800) \times 1024) + (\text{second} – 0xDC00) + 0x10000\).

NOTE The codePointAt function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be a String object. Therefore it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

21.1.3.4 String.prototype.concat ( ...args )

NOTE When the concat method is called it returns a String consisting of the string elements of this object (converted to a String) followed by the string elements of each of the arguments converted to a String. The result is a String value, not a String object.

When the concat method is called with zero or more arguments the following steps are taken:
1. Let \(O\) be CheckObjectCoercible(this value).
2. Let \(S\) be ToString(O).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(S).
4. Let args be a List whose elements are the arguments passed to this function.
5. Let \(R\) be \(S\).
6. Repeat, while args is not empty:
   a. Remove the first element from args and let next be the value of that element.
   b. Let nextString be ToString(next)
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(nextString).
   d. Let \(R\) be the String value consisting of the string elements in the previous value of \(R\) followed by the string elements of nextString.
7. Return \(R\).

The length property of the concat method is \(1\).

NOTE The concat function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be a String object. Therefore it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

21.1.3.5 String.prototype.constructor

The initial value of String.prototype.constructor is the built-in String constructor.
21.1.3.6 String.prototype.contains ( searchString [, position ] )

The `contains` method takes two arguments, `searchString` and `position`, and performs the following steps:

1. Let `O` be `CheckObjectCoercible(this value)`.
2. Let `S` be `ToString(O)`.
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(S).
4. If `Type(searchString)` is Object, then
   a. Let `isRegExp` be `HasProperty(searchString, @@isRegExp)`.
   b. If `isRegExp` is `true`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
5. Let `searchStr` be `ToString(searchString)`.
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(searchStr).
7. Let `pos` be `ToInteger(position)`.
   (If `position` is `undefined`, this step produces the value `0`.)
8. ReturnIfAbrupt(pos).
9. Let `len` be the number of elements in `S`.
10. Let `start` be `min(max(pos, 0), len)`.
11. Let `searchLen` be the number of elements in `searchStr`.
12. If there exists any integer `k` not smaller than `start` such that `k + searchLen` is not greater than `len`, and for all nonnegative integers `j` less than `searchLen`, the code unit at position `k+j` of `S` is the same as the code unit at position `j` of `searchStr`, return `true`; but if there is no such integer `k`, return `false`.

The `length` property of the `contains` method is `1`.

**NOTE 1** If `searchString` appears as a substring of the result of converting this object to a String, at one or more positions that are greater than or equal to `position`, then return `true`; otherwise, return `false`. If `position` is `undefined`, `0` is assumed, so as to search all of the String.

**NOTE 2** Throwing an exception if the first argument is a RegExp is specified in order to allow future editions to define extensions that allow such argument values.

**NOTE 3** The `contains` function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its `this` value be a String object. Therefore, it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

21.1.3.7 String.prototype.endsWith ( searchString [, endPosition] )

The following steps are taken:

1. Let `O` be `CheckObjectCoercible(this value)`.
2. Let `S` be `ToString(O)`.
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(S).
4. If `Type(searchString)` is Object, then
   a. Let `isRegExp` be `HasProperty(searchString, @@isRegExp)`.
   b. If `isRegExp` is `true`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
5. Let `searchStr` be `ToString(searchString)`.
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(searchStr).
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(position).
8. If `endPosition` is `undefined`, let `pos` be `len`, else let `pos` be `ToInteger(endPosition)`.
9. ReturnIfAbrupt(pos).
10. Let `end` be `min(max(pos, 0), len)`.
11. Let `searchLength` be the number of elements in `searchStr`.
12. Let `start` be `end - searchLength`.
13. If `start` is less than `0`, return `false`.
14. If the `searchLength` sequence of elements of `S` starting at `start` is the same as the full element sequence of `searchStr`, return `true`.
15. Otherwise, return false.

The length property of the endsWith method is 1.

NOTE 1 Returns true if the sequence of elements of searchString converted to a String is the same as the corresponding elements of this object (converted to a String) starting at endPosition – length(this). Otherwise returns false.

NOTE 2 Throwing an exception if the first argument is a RegExp is specified in order to allow future editions to define extends that allow such argument values.

NOTE 3 The endsWith function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be a String object. Therefore, it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

21.1.3.8 String.prototype.indexOf ( searchString [, position ])

NOTE If searchString appears as a substring of the result of converting this object to a String, at one or more positions that are greater than or equal to position, then the index of the smallest such position is returned; otherwise, -1 is returned. If position is undefined, 0 is assumed, so as to search all of the String.

The indexOf method takes two arguments, searchString and position, and performs the following steps:

1. Let O be CheckObjectCoercible(this value).
2. Let S be ToString(O).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(S).
4. Let searchStr be ToString(searchString).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(searchString).
6. Let pos be ToInteger(position). (If position is undefined, this step produces the value 0).
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(pos).
8. Let len be the number of elements in S.
9. Let start be min(max(pos, 0), len).
10. Let searchLen be the number of elements in searchStr.
11. Return the smallest possible integer k not smaller than start such that k + searchLen is not greater than len, and for all nonnegative integers j less than searchLen, the code unit at position k + j of S is the same as the code unit at position j of searchStr; but if there is no such integer k, then return the value -1.

The length property of the indexOf method is 1.

NOTE The indexOf function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be a String object. Therefore, it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

21.1.3.9 String.prototype.lastIndexOf ( searchString [, position ])

NOTE If searchString appears as a substring of the result of converting this object to a String at one or more positions that are smaller than or equal to position, then the index of the greatest such position is returned; otherwise, -1 is returned. If position is undefined, the length of the String value is assumed, so as to search all of the String.

The lastIndexOf method takes two arguments, searchString and position, and performs the following steps:

1. Let O be CheckObjectCoercible(this value).
2. Let S be ToString(O).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(S).
4. Let searchString be ToString(searchString).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(searchString).
6. Let numPos be ToNumber(position). (If position is undefined, this step produces the value NaN).
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(numPos).
8. If numPos is NaN, let pos be +∞; otherwise, let pos be ToInteger(numPos).
9. Let len be the number of elements in S.
10. Let start be min(max(pos, 0), len).
11. Let searchLen be the number of elements in searchString.
12. Return the largest possible nonnegative integer k not larger than start such that k + searchLen is not greater than len, and for all nonnegative integers j less than searchLen, the code unit at position k + j of S is the same as the code unit at position j of searchString; but if there is no such integer k, then return the value -1.

The length property of the lastIndexOf method is 1.

NOTE The lastIndexOf function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be a String object. Therefore, it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

### 21.1.3.10 String.prototype.localeCompare ( that [, reserved1 [, reserved2 ]] )

An ECMAScript implementation that includes the ECMA-402 Internationalization API must implement the localeCompare method as specified in the ECMA-402 specification. If an ECMAScript implementation does not include the ECMA-402 API the following specification of the localeCompare method is used.

When the localeCompare method is called with argument that, it returns a Number other than NaN that represents the result of a locale-sensitive String comparison of the this value (converted to a String) with that (converted to a String). The two Strings are S and That. The two Strings are compared in an implementation-defined fashion. The result is intended to order String values in the sort order specified by the system default locale, and will be negative, zero, or positive, depending on whether S comes before That in the sort order, the Strings are equal, or S comes after That in the sort order, respectively.

Before perform the comparisons, the following steps are performed to prepare the Strings:

1. Let O be CheckObjectCoercible(this value).
2. Let S be ToString(O).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(S).
4. Let That be ToString(that).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(That).

The meaning of the optional second and third parameters to this method are defined in the ECMA-402 specification; implementations that do not include ECMA-402 support must not assign any other interpretation to those parameter positions.

The localeCompare method, if considered as a function of two arguments this and that, is a consistent comparison function (as defined in 22.1.3.24) on the set of all Strings.

The actual return values are implementation-defined to permit implementers to encode additional information in the value, but the function is required to define a total ordering on all Strings. If the implementation performs language-sensitive comparisons it must return 0 when comparing Strings that are considered canonically equivalent by the Unicode standard.
If no language-sensitive comparison at all is available from the host environment, this function may perform a bitwise comparison.

The length property of the localeCompare method is 1.

NOTE 1 The localeCompare method itself is not directly suitable as an argument to Array.prototype.sort because the latter requires a function of two arguments.

NOTE 2 This function is intended to rely on whatever language-sensitive comparison functionality is available to the ECMAScript environment from the host environment, and to compare according to the rules of the host environment’s current locale. This function must treat Strings that are canonically equivalent according to the Unicode standard as identical. It is also recommended that this function not honour Unicode compatibility equivalences or decompositions. For a definition and discussion of canonical equivalence see the Unicode Standard, chapters 2 and 3, as well as Unicode Annex #15, Unicode Normalization Forms and Unicode Technical Note #5 Canonical Equivalence in Applications. Also see Unicode Technical Standard #10, Unicode Collation Algorithm.

NOTE 3 The localeCompare function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be a String object. Therefore, it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

21.1.3.11 String.prototype.match ( regexp )

When the match method is called with argument regexp, the following steps are taken:

1. Let O be CheckObjectCoercible(this value).
2. Let S be ToString(O).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(S).
4. If Type(regexp) is Object and HasProperty(regexp, @@isRegExp) is true, then let rx be regexp;
5. Else, let rx be the result of the abstract operation RegExpCreate (21.2.3.3) with arguments regexp and undefined.
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(rx).
7. Return the result of Invoke(rx, "match", (S)).

NOTE The match function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be a String object. Therefore, it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

21.1.3.12 String.prototype.normalize ([ form ])

When the normalize method is called with one argument form, the following steps are taken:

1. Let O be CheckObjectCoercible(this value).
2. Let S be ToString(O).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(S).
4. If form is not provided or form is undefined let form be ”NFC”.
5. Let f be ToString(form).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(f).
7. If f is not one of ”NFC”, ”NFD”, ”NFKC”, or ”NFKD”, then throw a RangeError Exception.
8. Let ns be the String value is the result of normalizing S into the normalization form named by f as specified in Unicode Standard Annex #15, Unicode Normalization Forms.
9. Return ns.

The length property of the normalize method is 0.

NOTE The normalize function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be a String object. Therefore it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.
21.1.3.13 String.prototype.repeat ( count )

The following steps are taken:
1. Let O be CheckObjectCoercible(this value).
2. Let S be ToString(O).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(S).
4. Let n be the result of calling ToInteger(count).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(n).
6. If n < 0, then throw a RangeError exception.
7. If n is +∞, then throw a RangeError exception.
8. Let T be a String value that is made from n copies of S appended together. If n is 0, T is the empty String.
9. Return T.

NOTE 1 This method creates a String consisting of the string elements of this object (converted to String) repeated count times.

NOTE 2 The repeat function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be a String object. Therefore, it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

21.1.3.14 String.prototype.replace (searchValue, replaceValue )

When the replace method is called with arguments searchValue and replaceValue the following steps are taken:
1. Let O be CheckObjectCoercible(this value).
2. Let string be ToString(O).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(string).
4. If Type(searchValue) is Object and HasProperty(searchValue, @@isRegExp) is true, then
   a. Return Invoke(searchValue, "replace", (string, replaceValue)).
5. Let searchString be ToString(searchValue).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(searchString).
7. Let functionReplace be IsCallable(replaceValue).
8. If functionReplace is false, then
   a. Let replValue be ToString(replaceValue).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(replValue).
9. Search string for the first occurrence of searchString and let pos be the index position within string of the first code unit of the matched substring and let matched be searchString. If no occurrences of searchString were found, return string.
10. If functionReplace is true, then
    a. Let replValue be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of replaceValue passing undefined as the this value and a List containing matched, pos, and string as the argument list.
    b. Let replStr be ToString(replValue).
    c. ReturnIfAbrupt(replStr).
11. Else,
    a. Let captures be an empty List.
    b. Let replStr be GetReplaceSubstitution(matched, string, pos, captures, replaceValue).
12. Let tailPos be pos + the number of code units in matched.
13. Let newString be the String formed by concatenating the first pos code units of string, replStr, and the trailing substring of string starting at index tailPos. If pos is 0, the first element of the concatenation will be the empty String.
NOTE The replace function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be a String object. Therefore, it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

21.1.3.14.1 Runtime Semantics: GetReplaceSubstitution Abstract Operation

The abstract operation GetReplaceSubstitution(matched, string, position, captures, replacement) performs the following steps:

1. Assert: Type(matched) is String.
2. Let matchLength be the number of code units in matched.
3. Assert: Type(string) is String.
4. Let stringLength be the number of code units in string.
5. Assert: position is a nonnegative integer.
7. Assert: captures is a possibly empty List of Strings.
8. Assert: Type(replacement) is String.
9. Let tailPos be position + matchLength.
10. Let m be the number of elements in captures.
11. Let result be a String value derived from replacement by copying code unit elements from replacement to result while performing replacements as specified in Table 41. These replacements are done left-to-right, and, once such a replacement is performed, the new replacement text is not subject to further replacements.
12. Return result.

Table 41 — Replacement Text Symbol Substitutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code units</th>
<th>Unicode Characters</th>
<th>Replacement text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0x0024, 0x0024</td>
<td>$$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x0024, 0x0026</td>
<td>$&amp;</td>
<td>matched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x0024, 0x0060</td>
<td>${</td>
<td>If position is 0, the replacement is the empty String. Otherwise the replacement is the substring of string that starts at index 0 and whose last code point is at index position -1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x0024, 0x0027</td>
<td>$|</td>
<td>If tailPos ≥ stringLength, the replacement is the empty String. Otherwise the replacement is the substring of string that starts at index tailPos and continues to the end of string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x0024, N where 0x0031 ≤ N ≤ 0x0039</td>
<td>$n \text{ where } n \text{ is one of } 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 \text{ and } \text{Sn is not followed by a decimal digit.}</td>
<td>The n\text{th} element of captures, where \text{Sn is a single digit in the range } 1 \text{ to } 9. \text{ If } n \text{ is } m \text{ and the } n\text{th} element of captures is undefined, use the empty String instead. \text{ If } n &gt; m, \text{ the result is implementation-defined.}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x0024, N, N where 0x0030 ≤ N ≤ 0x0039</td>
<td>$nn \text{ where } nn \text{ is one of } 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09</td>
<td>The mn\text{th} element of captures, where \text{mn is a two-digit decimal number in the range } 01 \text{ to } 99. \text{ If } mn \text{ is } m \text{ and the } mn\text{th} element of captures is undefined, use the empty String instead. \text{ If } mn \text{ is } 00 \text{ or } mn &gt; m, \text{ the result is implementation-defined.}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x0024</td>
<td>$ \text{ in any context that does not match any of the above.}</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21.1.3.15 String.prototype.search ( regexp )

When the search method is called with argument regexp, the following steps are taken:
1. Let O be CheckObjectCoercible(this value).
2. Let string be ToString(O).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(string).
4. If Type(regexp) is Object and HasProperty(regexp, @@isRegExp) is true, then,
   a. Let rx be regexp;
5. Else,
   a. Let rx be the result of the abstract operation RegExpCreate (21.2.3.3) with arguments regexp and undefined.
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(rx).
7. Return the result of Invoke(rx, "search", (string)).

**NOTE** The `search` function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be a String object. Therefore, it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

21.1.3.16 String.prototype.slice ( start, end )

The `slice` method takes two arguments, `start` and `end`, and returns a substring of the result of converting this object to a String, starting from element position `start` and running to, but not including, element position `end` (or through the end of the String if `end` is `undefined`). If `start` is negative, it is treated as `sourceLength`-`start` where `sourceLength` is the length of the String. If `end` is negative, it is treated as `sourceLength`-`end` where `sourceLength` is the length of the String. The result is a String value, not a String object. The following steps are taken:

1. Let O be CheckObjectCoercible(this value).
2. Let S be ToString(O).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(S).
4. Let len be the number of elements in S.
5. Let intStart be ToInteger(start).
6. If end is `undefined`, let intEnd be len; else let intEnd be ToInteger(end).
7. If intStart is negative, let from be max(len + intStart, 0); else let from be min(intStart, len).
8. If intEnd is negative, let to be max(len + intEnd, 0); else let to be min(intEnd, len).
9. Let span be max(to - from, 0).
10. Return a String value containing `span` consecutive elements from S beginning with the element at position from.

The length property of the `slice` method is 2.

**NOTE** The `slice` function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be a String object. Therefore it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

21.1.3.17 String.prototype.split ( separator, limit )

Returns an Array object into which substrings of the result of converting this object to a String have been stored. The substrings are determined by searching from left to right for occurrences of `separator`; these occurrences are not part of any substring in the returned array, but serve to divide up the String value. The value of `separator` may be a String of any length or it may be a RegExp object.

When the `split` method is called, the following steps are taken:

1. Let O be CheckObjectCoercible(this value).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(O).
3. If Type(separator) is Object and HasProperty(separator, @@isRegExp) is true, then,
   a. Return the result of Invoke(separator, "split", (O, limit))
4. Let $S$ be `ToString($O$)
5. ReturnIfAbrupt($S$).
6. Let $A$ be the result of the abstract operation ArrayCreate with argument 0.
7. Let $\text{length}_A$ be 0.
8. If $\text{limit}$ is `undefined`, let $\text{lim} = 2^{53} - 1$; else let $\text{lim} = \text{ToLength}(\text{limit})$.
9. Let $s$ be the number of elements in $S$.
10. Let $p = 0$.
11. Let $R$ be `ToString(separator)`.
12. ReturnIfAbrupt($R$).
13. If $\text{lim} = 0$, return $A$.
14. If $\text{separator}$ is `undefined`, then
15. a. Call `CreateDataProperty($A$, "$0", S)`.
16. b. Assert: The above call will never result in an abrupt completion.
17. c. Return $A$.
18. If $s = 0$, then
19. a. Let $z$ be the result of `SplitMatch($S$, 0, R)`.
20. b. If $z$ is not `false`, return $A$.
21. c. Call `CreateDataProperty($A$, "$0", S)`.
22. d. Assert: The above call will never result in an abrupt completion.
23. e. Return $A$.
25. Repeat, while $q \neq s$
26. a. Let $e$ be the result of `SplitMatch($S$, q, R)`.
27. b. If $e$ is `false`, then let $q = q + 1$.
28. c. Else $e$ is an integer index into $S$,
29. i. If $e = p$, then let $q = q + 1$.
30. ii. Else $e \neq p$,
31. 1. Let $T$ be a String value equal to the substring of $S$ consisting of the code units at positions $p$ (inclusive) through $q$ (exclusive).
32. 2. Call `CreateDataProperty($A$, `ToString($\text{length}_A$)`, $T$)`.
33. 3. Assert: The above call will never result in an abrupt completion.
34. 4. Increment $\text{length}_A$ by 1.
35. 5. If $\text{length}_A = \text{lim}$, return $A$.
36. 6. Let $p = e$.
37. 7. Let $q = p$.
38. Let $T$ be a String value equal to the substring of $S$ consisting of the code units at positions $p$ (inclusive) through $s$ (exclusive).
39. Call `CreateDataProperty($A$, `ToString($\text{length}_A$)`, $T$)`.
40. Assert: The above call will never result in an abrupt completion.
41. Return $A$.

**NOTE** The value of $\text{separator}$ may be an empty String, an empty regular expression, or a regular expression that can match an empty String. In this case, $\text{separator}$ does not match the empty substring at the beginning or end of the input String, nor does it match the empty substring at the end of the previous separator match. (For example, if $\text{separator}$ is the empty String, the String is split up into individual code unit elements; the length of the result array equals the length of the String, and each substring contains one code unit.) If $\text{separator}$ is a regular expression, only the first match at a given position of the this String is considered, even if backtracking could yield a non-empty-substring match at that position. (For example, "ab".split(/a*/?) evaluates to the array ["a","b"], while "ab".split(/a*/) evaluates to the array["","b"].)

If the this object is (or converts to) the empty String, the result depends on whether $\text{separator}$ can match the empty String. If it can, the result array contains no elements. Otherwise, the result array contains one element, which is the empty String.
If separator is a regular expression that contains capturing parentheses, then each time separator is matched the results (including any undefined results) of the capturing parentheses are spliced into the output array. For example, "A<B>bold</B>and<CODE>coded</CODE>".split(/<(\/?[^<>]+)>/) evaluates to the array ["A", undefined, "B", ",", "B", "and", undefined, "CODE", "coded", ",", "CODE", ","].

If separator is undefined, then the result array contains just one String, which is the this value (converted to a String). If limit is undefined, then the output array is truncated so that it contains no more than limit elements.

21.1.3.17.1 Runtime Semantics: SplitMatch Abstract Operation

The abstract operation SplitMatch takes three parameters, a String S, an integer q, and a String R, and performs the following in order to return either false or the end index of a match:

1. Type(R) must be String. Let r be the number of code units in R.
2. Let s be the number of code units in S.
3. If q+r > s then return false.
4. If there exists an integer i between 0 (inclusive) and r (exclusive) such that the code unit at position q+i of S is different from the code unit at position i of R, then return false.
5. Return q+r.

The length property of the split method is 2.

NOTE The split function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be a String object. Therefore, it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

21.1.3.18 String.prototype.startsWith ( searchString [, position ] )

The following steps are taken:

1. Let O be CheckObjectCoercible(this value).
2. Let S be ToString(O).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(S).
4. If Type(searchString) is Object, then
   a. Let isRegExp be HasProperty(searchString, @@isRegExp).
   b. If isRegExp is true, then throw a TypeError exception.
5. Let searchStr be ToString(searchString).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(searchString).
7. Let pos be ToInteger(position). (If position is undefined, this step produces the value 0).
8. ReturnIfAbrupt(pos).
9. Let len be the number of elements in S.
10. Let start be min(max(pos, 0), len).
11. Let searchLength be the number of elements in searchStr.
12. If searchLength+start is greater than len, return false.
13. If the searchLength sequence of elements of S starting at start is the same as the full element sequence of searchStr, return true.
14. Otherwise, return false.

The length property of the startsWith method is 1.

NOTE 1 This method returns true if the sequence of elements of searchString converted to a String is the same as the corresponding elements of this object (converted to a String) starting at position. Otherwise returns false.
NOTE 2  Throwing an exception if the first argument is a RegExp is specified in order to allow future editions to define extends that allow such argument values.

NOTE 3  The `startsWith` function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its `this` value be a String object. Therefore, it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

21.1.3.19 String.prototype.substring ( start, end )

The `substring` method takes two arguments, `start` and `end`, and returns a substring of the result of converting this object to a String, starting from element position `start` and running to, but not including, element position `end` of the String (or through the end of the String if `end` is `undefined`). The result is a String value, not a String object.

If either argument is `NaN` or negative, it is replaced with zero; if either argument is larger than the length of the String, it is replaced with the length of the String.

If `start` is larger than `end`, they are swapped.

The following steps are taken:

1. Let `O` be `CheckObjectCoercible(this value)`.
2. Let `S` be `ToString(O)`.
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(`S`).
4. Let `len` be the number of elements in `S`.
5. Let `initStart` be `ToInteger(start)`.
6. If `end` is `undefined`, let `initEnd` be `len`; else let `initEnd` be `ToInteger(end)`.
7. Let `finalStart` be `min(max(initStart, 0), len)`.
8. Let `finalEnd` be `min(max(initEnd, 0), len)`.
9. Let `from` be `min(finalStart, finalEnd)`.
10. Let `to` be `max(finalStart, finalEnd)`.
11. Return a String whose length is `to - from`, containing code units from `S`, namely the code units with indices from through to `-1`, in ascending order.

The `length` property of the `substring` method is 2.

NOTE  The `substring` function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its `this` value be a String object. Therefore, it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

21.1.3.20 String.prototype.toLocaleLowerCase ( )

This function interprets a string value as a sequence of code points, as described in 6.1.4.

This function works exactly the same as `toLowerCase` except that its result is intended to yield the correct result for the host environment’s current locale, rather than a locale-independent result. There will only be a difference in the few cases (such as Turkish) where the rules for that language conflict with the regular Unicode case mappings.

NOTE 1  The first parameter to this function is likely to be used in a future version of this standard; it is recommended that implementations do not use this parameter position for anything else.

NOTE 2  The `toLocaleLowerCase` function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its `this` value be a String object. Therefore, it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.
21.1.3.21 String.prototype.toLocaleUpperCase ()

This function interprets a string value as a sequence of code points, as described in 6.1.4.

This function works exactly the same as toUpperCase except that its result is intended to yield the correct result for the host environment’s current locale, rather than a locale-independent result. There will only be a difference in the few cases (such as Turkish) where the rules for that language conflict with the regular Unicode case mappings.

NOTE 1 The first parameter to this function is likely to be used in a future version of this standard; it is recommended that implementations do not use this parameter position for anything else.

NOTE 2 The toLocaleUpperCase function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be a String object. Therefore, it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

21.1.3.22 String.prototype.toLowerCase ()

This function interprets a string value as a sequence of code points, as described in 6.1.4. The following steps are taken:

1. Let O be CheckObjectCoercible(this value).
2. Let S be ToString(O).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(S).
4. Let cpList be a List containing in order the code points as defined in 6.1.4 of S, starting at the first element of S.
5. For each code point c in cpList, if the Unicode Character Database provides a language insensitive lower case equivalent of c then replace c in cpList with that equivalent code point(s).
6. Let cuList be a new List.
7. For each code point c in cpList, in order, append to cuList the elements of the UTF-16Encoding (10.1.1) of c.
8. Let L be a String whose elements are, in order, the elements of cuList.
9. Return L.

The result must be derived according to the locale-insensitive case mappings in the Unicode Character Database (this explicitly includes not only the UnicodeData.txt file, but also all locale-insensitive mappings in the SpecialCasings.txt file that accompanies it).

NOTE 1 The case mapping of some code points may produce multiple code points. In this case the result String may not be the same length as the source String. Because both toUpperCase and toLowerCase have context-sensitive behaviour, the functions are not symmetrical. In other words, s.toUpperCase().toLowerCase() is not necessarily equal to s.toLowerCase().

NOTE 2 The toLowerCase function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be a String object. Therefore, it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

21.1.3.23 String.prototype.toString ()

When the toString method is called, the following steps are taken:

1. Let s be thisStringValue(this value).
2. Return s.

NOTE For a String object, the toString method happens to return the same thing as the valueOf method.
21.1.3.24 String.prototype.toUpperCase ()

This function interprets a string value as a sequence of code points, as described in 6.1.4.

This function behaves in exactly the same way as String.prototype.toLowerCase, except that code points are mapped to their uppercase equivalents as specified in the Unicode Character Database.

NOTE The toUpperCase function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be a String object. Therefore, it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

21.1.3.25 String.prototype.trim ()

This function interprets a string value as a sequence of code points, as described in 6.1.4.

The following steps are taken:
1. Let O be ObjectCoercible(this value).
2. Let S be ToString(O).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(S).
4. Let T be a String value that is a copy of S with both leading and trailing white space removed. The definition of white space is the union of WhiteSpace and LineTerminator. When determining whether a Unicode code point is in Unicode general category “Zs”, code unit sequences are interpreted as UTF-16 encoded code point sequences as specified in 6.1.4.
5. Return T.

NOTE The trim function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be a String object. Therefore, it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

21.1.3.26 String.prototype.valueOf ()

When the valueOf method is called, the following steps are taken:
1. Let s be thisStringValue(this value).
2. Return s.

21.1.3.27 String.prototype[ @@iterator ]()

When the @@iterator method is called it returns an Iterator object (25.1.2) that iterates over the code points of a String value, returning each code point as a String value. The following steps are taken:

The following steps are taken:
1. Let O be ObjectCoercible(this value).
2. Let S be ToString(O).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(S).
4. Return CreateStringIterator(S).

The value of the name property of this function is "[Symbol.iterator]".
21.1.4 Properties of String Instances

String instances are String exotic objects and have the internal methods specified for such objects. String instances inherit properties from the String prototype object. String instances also have a [[StringData]] internal slot.

String instances have a length property, and a set of enumerable properties with integer indexed names.

21.1.4.1 length

The number of elements in the String value represented by this String object.

Once a String object is initialized, this property is unchanging. It has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

21.1.5 String Iterator Objects

An String Iterator is an object, that represents a specific iteration over some specific String instance object. There is not a named constructor for String Iterator objects. Instead, String iterator objects are created by calling certain methods of String instance objects.

21.1.5.1 CreateStringIterator Abstract Operation

Several methods of String objects return Iterator objects. The abstract operation CreateStringIterator with argument string is used to create such iterator objects. It performs the following steps:

1. Assert: Type(string) is String.
2. Let iterator be the result of ObjectCreate(%StringIteratorPrototype%, ([[IteratedString]], [[StringIteratorNextIndex]])).
3. Set iterator’s [[IteratedString]] internal slot to string.
4. Set iterator’s [[StringIteratorNextIndex]] internal slot to 0.
5. Return iterator.

21.1.5.2 The %StringIteratorPrototype% Object

All String Iterator Objects inherit properties from the %StringIteratorPrototype% intrinsic object. The %StringIteratorPrototype% object is an ordinary object and its [[Prototype]] internal slot is the %ObjectPrototype% intrinsic object. In addition, %StringIteratorPrototype% has the following properties:

21.1.5.2.1 %StringIteratorPrototype%.next ( )

1. Let O be the this value.
2. If Type(O) is not Object, throw a TypeError exception.
3. If O does not have all of the internal slots of an String Iterator Instance (21.1.5.3), throw a TypeError exception.
4. Let s be the value of the [[IteratedString]] internal slot of O.
5. If s is undefined, then return CreateIterResultObject(undefined, true).
6. Let position be the value of the [[StringIteratorNextIndex]] internal slot of O.
7. Let len be the number of elements in s.
8. If position ≥ len, then
   a. Set the value of the [[IteratedString]] internal slot of O to undefined.
   b. Return CreateIterResultObject(undefined, true).
9. Let $first$ be the code unit value of the element at index $position$ in $s$.
10. If $first < 0x8000$ or $first > 0xDBFF$ or $position+1 = len$, then let $resultString$ be the string consisting of the single code unit $first$.
11. Else,
   a. Let $second$ be the code unit value of the element at index $position+1$ in the String $S$.
   b. If $second < 0xDC00$ or $second > 0xDFFF$, then let $resultString$ be the string consisting of the single code unit $first$.
   c. Else, let $resultString$ be the string consisting of the code unit $first$ followed by the code unit $second$.
12. Let $resultSize$ be the number of code units in $resultString$.
13. Set the value of the $[[StringIteratorNextIndex]]$ internal slot of $O$ to $position+resultSize$.
14. Return $CreateIterResultObject(resultString, false)$.

21.1.5.2.2 %StringIteratorPrototype%[@@iterator]()

The following steps are taken:
1. Return the this value.

The value of the name property of this function is "[@Symbol.iterator]".

21.1.5.2.3 %StringIteratorPrototype%[@@toStringTag]

The initial value of the @@toStringTag property is the string value "String Iterator".

21.1.5.3 Properties of String Iterator Instances

String Iterator instances are ordinary objects that inherit properties from the %StringIteratorPrototype% intrinsic object. String Iterator instances are initially created with the internal slots listed in Table 44.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal Slot</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[[IteratedString]]</td>
<td>The String value whose elements are being iterated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[StringIteratorNextIndex]]</td>
<td>The integer index of the next string index to be examined by this iteration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21.2 RegExp (Regular Expression) Objects

A RegExp object contains a regular expression and the associated flags.

NOTE The form and functionality of regular expressions is modelled after the regular expression facility in the Perl 5 programming language.

21.2.1 Patterns

The RegExp constructor applies the following grammar to the input pattern String. An error occurs if the grammar cannot interpret the String as an expansion of Pattern.
Syntax

Pattern \[ \text{::} \]
  Disjunction

Disjunction \[ \text{::} \]
  Alternative \[ \text{::} \]
    Disjunction
  Alternative \[ \text{::} \]

Alternative \[ \text{::} \]
  [empty] 

Term \[ \text{::} \]
  Assertion 
  Atom \[ \text{::} \]
    Atom \[ \text{::} \]
      Quantifier

Assertion \[ \text{::} \]
  \^ 
  \$ 
  \b 
  \B 
  ( ? = Disjunction ) 
  ( ? ! Disjunction )

Quantifier \[ \text{::} \]
  QuantifierPrefix
  QuantifierPrefix ?

QuantifierPrefix \[ \text{::} \]
  * 
  + 
  ? 
    { DecimalDigits } 
    { DecimalDigits , } 
    { DecimalDigits , DecimalDigits } 

Atom \[ \text{::} \]
  PatternCharacter
  \* 
  \AtomEscape
  CharacterClass 
    ( Disjunction )
    ( ? : Disjunction )

SyntaxCharacter \[ \text{::} \] one of
  \^ 
  \$ 
  . 
  * 
  + 
  ? 
  ( ) 
  [ ] 
  \{ \} 

PatternCharacter \[ \text{::} \] SourceCharacter but not SyntaxCharacter
AtomEscape \::
  DecimalEscape
  CharacterEscape
  CharacterClassEscape

CharacterEscape \::
  ControlEscape
  c ControlLetter
  HexEscapeSequence
  RegExpUnicodeEscapeSequence
  IdentityEscape

ControlEscape \:: one of
  fnrtv

ControlLetter \:: one of
  abcdedefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
  ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

RegExpUnicodeEscapeSequence \::
  \u LeadSurrogate \u TrailSurrogate
  \u Hex4Digits
  \u{ HexDigits }

LeadSurrogate \::
  Hex4Digits [match only if the CV of Hex4Digits is in the inclusive range 0xD800 to 0xDBFF]

TrailSurrogate \::
  Hex4Digits [match only if the CV of Hex4Digits is in the inclusive range 0xDC00 to 0xDFFF]

IdentityEscape \::
  \u SyntaxCharacter
  \u SourceCharacter but not IdentifierPart
  \u <ZWJ>
  \u <ZWNJ>

DecimalEscape \::
  DecimalIntegerLiteral [lookahead = DecimalDigit]

CharacterClassEscape \:: one of
  d D s S w W

CharacterClass \::
  \[ lookahead = "\]
  ClassRanges
  \[ ^ ClassRanges \]

ClassRanges \::
  [empty]
  NonemptyClassRanges
21.2.2 Pattern Semantics

A regular expression pattern is converted into an internal procedure using the process described below. An implementation is encouraged to use more efficient algorithms than the ones listed below, as long as the results are the same. The internal procedure is used as the value of a RegExp object's [[RegExpMatcher]] internal slot.

A Pattern is either a BMP pattern or a Unicode pattern depending upon whether or not its associated flags contain an "u". A BMP pattern matches against a String interpreted as consisting of a sequence of 16-bit values that are Unicode code points in the range of the Basic Multilingual Plane. A Unicode pattern matches against a String interpreted as consisting of Unicode code points encoded using UTF-16. In the context of describing the behaviour of a BMP pattern "character" means a single 16-bit Unicode BMP code point. In the context of describing the behaviour of a Unicode pattern "character" means a UTF-16 encoded code point. In either context, "character value" means the numeric value of the code unit or code point.

The semantics of Pattern is defined as if a Pattern was a List of SourceCharacter values where each SourceCharacter corresponds to a Unicode code point. If a BMP pattern contains a non-BMP SourceCharacter the entire pattern is encoded using UTF-16 and the individual code units of that encoding are used as the elements of the List.

NOTE For example, consider a pattern expressed in source code as the single non-BMP character U+1D11E (MUSICAL SYMBOL G CLEF). Interpreted as a Unicode pattern, it would be a single element (character) List consisting of the single code point 0x1D11E. However, interpreted as a BMP pattern, it is first UTF-16 encoded to produce a two element List consisting of the code units 0xD834 and 0xDD1E.

Patterns are passed to the RegExp constructor as ECMAScript string values in which non-BMP characters are UTF-16 encoded. For example, the single character MUSICAL SYMBOL G CLEF pattern, expressed as a string value, is a String of length 2 whose elements were the code units 0xD834 and 0xDD1E. So no further translation of the string
would be necessary to process it as a BMP pattern consisting of two pattern characters. However, to process it as a Unicode pattern the string value must treated as if it was UTF-16 decoded into a List consisting of a single pattern character, the code point U+1D11E.

An implementation may not actually perform such translations to or from UTF-16, but the semantics of this specification requires that the result of pattern matching be as if such translations were performed.

21.2.2.1 Notation

The descriptions below use the following variables:

- **Input** is a List consisting of all of the characters, in order, of the String being matched by the regular expression pattern. Each character is either a code unit or a code point, depending upon the kind of pattern involved. The notation input[n] means the n<sup>th</sup> character of input, where n can range between 0 (inclusive) and InputLength (exclusive).

- **InputLength** is the number of characters in Input.

- **NcapturingParens** is the total number of left capturing parentheses (i.e. the total number of times the Atom :: ( Disjunction ) production is expanded) in the pattern. A left capturing parenthesis is any ( pattern character that is matched by the ( terminal of the Atom :: ( Disjunction ) production.

- **IgnoreCase** is true if the RegExp object's [[OriginalFlags]] internal slot contains "i" and otherwise is false.

- **Multiline** is true if the RegExp object's [[OriginalFlags]] internal slot contains "m" and otherwise is false.

- **Unicode** is true if the RegExp object's [[OriginalFlags]] internal slot contains "u" and otherwise is false.

Furthermore, the descriptions below use the following internal data structures:

- A CharSet is a mathematical set of characters, either code units or code points depending up the state of the Unicode flag. "All characters" means either all code unit values or all code point values also depending upon the state if Unicode.

- A State is an ordered pair (endIndex, captures) where endIndex is an integer and captures is a List of NcapturingParens values. States are used to represent partial match states in the regular expression matching algorithms. The endIndex is one plus the index of the last input character matched so far by the pattern, while captures holds the results of capturing parentheses. The n<sup>th</sup> element of captures is either a List that represents the value obtained by the n<sup>th</sup> set of capturing parentheses or undefined if the n<sup>th</sup> set of capturing parentheses hasn't been reached yet. Due to backtracking, many States may be in use at any time during the matching process.

- A MatchResult is either a State or the special token failure that indicates that the match failed.

- A Continuation procedure is an internal closure (i.e. an internal procedure with some arguments already bound to values) that takes one State argument and returns a MatchResult result. If an internal closure references variables which are bound in the function that creates the closure, the closure uses the values that these variables had at the time the closure was created. The Continuation attempts to match the remaining portion (specified by the closure's already-bound arguments) of the pattern against Input, starting at the intermediate state given by its State argument. If the match succeeds, the Continuation returns the final State that it reached; if the match fails, the Continuation returns failure.

- A Matcher procedure is an internal closure that takes two arguments — a State and a Continuation — and returns a MatchResult result. A Matcher attempts to match a middle
subpattern (specified by the closure's already-bound arguments) of the pattern against Input, starting at the intermediate state given by its State argument. The Continuation argument should be a closure that matches the rest of the pattern. After matching the subpattern of a pattern to obtain a new State, the Matcher then calls Continuation on that new State to test if the rest of the pattern can match as well. If it can, the Matcher returns the State returned by Continuation; if not, the Matcher may try different choices at its choice points, repeatedly calling Continuation until it either succeeds or all possibilities have been exhausted.

- An AssertionTester procedure is an internal closure that takes a State argument and returns a Boolean result. The assertion tester tests a specific condition (specified by the closure's already-bound arguments) against the current place in Input and returns true if the condition matched or false if not.

- An EscapeValue is either a character or an integer. An EscapeValue is used to denote the interpretation of a DecimalEscape escape sequence: a character ch means that the escape sequence is interpreted as the character ch, while an integer n means that the escape sequence is interpreted as a backreference to the n-th set of capturing parentheses.

21.2.2.2 Pattern

The production Pattern :: Disjunction evaluates as follows:

1. Evaluate Disjunction to obtain a Matcher m.
2. Return an internal closure that takes two arguments, a String str and an integer index, and performs the following:
   1. If Unicode is true, then let Input be a List consisting of the sequence of code points of str interpreted as a UTF-16 encoded Unicode string. Otherwise, let Input be a List consisting of the sequence of code units that are the elements of str. Input will be used throughout the algorithms in 21.2.2; each element of Input is considered to be a character.
   2. Let listIndex be the index into Input of the character that was obtained from element index of str.
   3. Let InputLength be the number of characters contained in Input. This variable will be used throughout the algorithms in 21.2.2.
   4. Let c be a Continuation that always returns its State argument as a successful MatchResult.
   5. Let cap be a List of NcapturingParens undefined values, indexed 1 through NcapturingParens.
   6. Let x be the State (listIndex, cap).
   7. Call m(x, c) and return its result.

NOTE: A Pattern evaluates ("compiles") to an internal procedure value. RegExp.prototype.exec and other methods can then apply this procedure to a String and an offset within the String to determine whether the pattern would match starting at exactly that offset within the String, and, if it does match, what the values of the capturing parentheses would be. The algorithms in 21.2.2 are designed so that compiling a pattern may throw a SyntaxError exception; on the other hand, once the pattern is successfully compiled, applying its result internal procedure to find a match in a String cannot throw an exception (except for any host-defined exceptions that can occur anywhere such as out-of-memory).

21.2.2.3 Disjunction

The production Disjunction :: Alternative evaluates by evaluating Alternative to obtain a Matcher and returning that Matcher.

The production Disjunction :: Alternative | Disjunction evaluates as follows:
1. Evaluate Alternative to obtain a Matcher \( m1 \).
2. Evaluate Disjunction to obtain a Matcher \( m2 \).
3. Return an internal Matcher closure that takes two arguments, a State \( x \) and a Continuation \( c \), and performs the following:
   1. Call \( m1(x, c) \) and let \( r \) be its result.
   2. If \( r \) isn’t failure, return \( r \).
   3. Call \( m2(x, c) \) and return its result.

**NOTE**  
The \( | \) regular expression operator separates two alternatives. The pattern first tries to match the left Alternative (followed by the sequel of the regular expression); if it fails, it tries to match the right Disjunction (followed by the sequel of the regular expression). If the left Alternative, the right Disjunction, and the sequel all have choice points, all choices in the sequel are tried before moving on to the next choice in the left Alternative. If choices in the left Alternative are exhausted, the right Disjunction is tried instead of the left Alternative. Any capturing parentheses inside a portion of the pattern skipped by \( | \) produce undefined values instead of Strings. Thus, for example,

\[
/\text{a}|\text{ab}/.\text{exec}(\text{"abc"})
\]

returns the result “a” and not “ab”. Moreover,

\[
/(\{a\}|\{ab\})\{\{c\}|\{bc\}\}/.\text{exec}(\text{"abc"})
\]

returns the array

\[
[\text{"abc"}, \text{"a"}, \text{"a"}, \text{undefined}, \text{"bc"}, \text{undefined}, \text{"bc"}]
\]

and not

\[
[\text{"abc"}, \text{"ab"}, \text{undefined}, \text{"ab"}, \text{"c"}, \text{"c"}, \text{undefined}]
\]

### 21.2.2.4 Alternative

The production `Alternative :: [empty]` evaluates by returning a Matcher that takes two arguments, a State \( x \) and a Continuation \( c \), and returns the result of calling \( c(x) \).

The production `Alternative :: Alternative Term` evaluates as follows:

1. Evaluate Alternative to obtain a Matcher \( m1 \).
2. Evaluate Term to obtain a Matcher \( m2 \).
3. Return an internal Matcher closure that takes two arguments, a State \( x \) and a Continuation \( c \), and performs the following:
   1. Create a Continuation \( d \) that takes a State argument \( y \) and returns the result of calling \( m2(y, c) \).
   2. Call \( m1(x, d) \) and return its result.

**NOTE**  
Consecutive Terms try to simultaneously match consecutive portions of Input. If the left Alternative, the right Term, and the sequel of the regular expression all have choice points, all choices in the sequel are tried before moving on to the next choice in the right Term, and all choices in the right Term are tried before moving on to the next choice in the left Alternative.

### 21.2.2.5 Term

The production `Term :: Assertion` evaluates by returning an internal Matcher closure that takes two arguments, a State \( x \) and a Continuation \( c \), and performs the following:

1. Evaluate Assertion to obtain an AssertionTester \( t \).
2. Call \( t(x) \) and let \( r \) be the resulting Boolean value.
3. If \( r \) is false, return failure.
4. Call \( c(x) \) and return its result.

The production `Term :: Atom` evaluates as follows:
1. Return the Matcher that is the result of evaluating Atom.

The production Term :: Atom Quantifier evaluates as follows:

1. Evaluate Atom to obtain a Matcher m.
2. Evaluate Quantifier to obtain the three results: an integer min, an integer (or $\infty$) max, and Boolean greedy.
3. If max is finite and less than min, then throw a SyntaxError exception.
4. Let parenIndex be the number of left capturing parentheses in the entire regular expression that occur to the left of this production expansion's Term. This is the total number of times the Atom :: ( Disjunction ) production is expanded prior to this production's Term plus the total number of Atom :: ( Disjunction ) productions enclosing this Term.
5. Let parenCount be the number of left capturing parentheses in the expansion of this production's Atom. This is the total number of Atom :: ( Disjunction ) productions enclosed by this production's Atom.
6. Return an internal Matcher closure that takes two arguments, a State x and a Continuation c, and performs the following:
   1. Call RepeatMatcher(m, min, max, greedy, x, c, parenIndex, parenCount) and return its result.

21.2.2.5.1 Runtime Semantics: RepeatMatcher Abstract Operation

The abstract operation RepeatMatcher takes eight parameters, a Matcher m, an integer min, an integer (or $\infty$) max, a Boolean greedy, a State x, a Continuation c, an integer parenIndex, and an integer parenCount, and performs the following:

1. If max is zero, then call c(x) and return its result.
2. Create an internal Continuation closure d that takes one State argument y and performs the following:
   1. If min is zero and y's endIndex is equal to x's endIndex, then return failure.
   2. If min is zero then let min2 be zero; otherwise let min2 be min–1.
   3. If max is $\infty$, then let max2 be $\infty$; otherwise let max2 be max–1.
   4. Call RepeatMatcher(m, min2, max2, greedy, y, c, parenIndex, parenCount) and return its result.
3. Let cap be a fresh copy of x's captures List.
4. For every integer k that satisfies parenIndex $\leq$ k and k $\leq$ parenIndex+parenCount, set cap[k] to undefined.
5. Let e be x's endIndex.
6. Let xr be the State (e, cap).
7. If min is not zero, then call m(xr, d) and return its result.
8. If greedy is false, then
   a. Call c(x) and let z be its result.
   b. If z is not failure, return z.
   c. Call m(xr, d) and return its result.
9. Call m(xr, d) and let z be its result.
10. If z is not failure, return z.
11. Call c(x) and return its result.

NOTE 1: An Atom followed by a Quantifier is repeated the number of times specified by the Quantifier. A Quantifier can be non-greedy, in which case the Atom pattern is repeated as few times as possible while still matching the sequel, or it can be greedy, in which case the Atom pattern is repeated as many times as possible while still matching the sequel. The Atom pattern is repeated rather than the input character sequence that it matches, so different repetitions of the Atom can match different input substrings.
NOTE 2 If the $Atom$ and the sequel of the regular expression all have choice points, the $Atom$ is first matched as many (or as few, if non-greedy) times as possible. All choices in the sequel are tried before moving on to the next choice in the last repetition of $Atom$. All choices in the last ($n^\text{th}$) repetition of $Atom$ are tried before moving on to the next choice in the next-to-last ($n-1^\text{st}$) repetition of $Atom$; at which point it may turn out that more or fewer repetitions of $Atom$ are now possible; these are exhausted (again, starting with either as few or as many as possible) before moving on to the next choice in the ($n-1^\text{st}$) repetition of $Atom$ and so on.

Compare

/s[a-z]{2,4}/.exec("abcdefgхи")
which returns “абцд” with

/s[a-z]{2,4}/?.exec("abcdefgхи")
which returns “abc”.

Consider also

/(a|b|c|d|e|f|g|h|i)/.exec("aabaac")
which, by the choice point ordering above, returns the array

["aaba", "ba"]
and not any of:

["aabaac", "aabaac"]
["aabaac", "c"]

The above ordering of choice points can be used to write a regular expression that calculates the greatest common divisor of two numbers (represented in unary notation). The following example calculates the gcd of 10 and 15:

"aaaaaaaaaa,aaaaaaaaaaaaaaa".replace(/^(a+).*?.(a+)?(b+)?(c)$/, "$1")
which returns the gcd in unary notation "aaaaa".

NOTE 3 Step 5 of the RepeatMatcher clears $Atom$‘s captures each time $Atom$ is repeated. We can see its behaviour in the regular expression

/(z)((a+)?(b+)?(c))*/.exec("zaacbbbcac")
which returns the array

["zaacbbbcac", "z", "ac", "a", undefined, "c"]
and not:

["zaacbbbcac", "z", "ac", "a", "bbb", "c"]
because each iteration of the outermost * clears all captured Strings contained in the quantified $Atom$, which in this case includes capture Strings numbered 2, 3, 4, and 5.

NOTE 4 Step 1 of the RepeatMatcher’s d closure states that, once the minimum number of repetitions has been satisfied, any more expansions of $Atom$ that match the empty character sequence are not considered for further repetitions. This prevents the regular expression engine from falling into an infinite loop on patterns such as:

/(/a+)*/.exec("b")
or the slightly more complicated:

/(/a+b\d\+/+.exec("baaac")
which returns the array

["ba", ""]

21.2.2.6 Assertion

The production $Assertion :: ^$ evaluates by returning an internal AssertionTester closure that takes a State argument $\text{x}$ and performs the following:

1. Let $e$ be $\text{x}$‘s endIndex.
2. If $e$ is zero, return true.
3. If Multiline is false, return false.
4. If the character Input[e–1] is one of LineTerminator, return true.
5. Return false.

NOTE Even when the \ flag is used with a pattern, ^ always matches only at the beginning of Input, or (if Multiline is true) at the beginning of a line.

The production Assertion :: $ evaluates by returning an internal AssertionTester closure that takes a State argument x and performs the following:
1. Let e be x’s endIndex.
2. If e is equal to InputLength, return true.
3. If Multiline is false, return false.
4. If the character Input[e] is one of LineTerminator, return true.
5. Return false.

The production Assertion :: \ \ evaluates by returning an internal AssertionTester closure that takes a State argument x and performs the following:
1. Let e be x’s endIndex.
2. Call IsWordChar(e–1) and let a be the Boolean result.
3. Call IsWordChar(e) and let b be the Boolean result.
4. If a is true and b is false, return true.
5. If a is false and b is true, return true.
6. Return false.

The production Assertion :: \ \ evaluates by returning an internal AssertionTester closure that takes a State argument x and performs the following:
1. Let e be x’s endIndex.
2. Call IsWordChar(e–1) and let a be the Boolean result.
3. Call IsWordChar(e) and let b be the Boolean result.
4. If a is true and b is false, return false.
5. If a is false and b is true, return false.
6. Return true.

The production Assertion :: ( ? = Disjunction ) evaluates as follows:
1. Evaluate Disjunction to obtain a Matcher m.
2. Return an internal Matcher closure that takes two arguments, a State x and a Continuation c, and performs the following steps:
   1. Let d be a Continuation that always returns its State argument as a successful MatchResult.
   2. Call m(x, d) and let r be its result.
   3. If r is failure, return failure.
   4. Let y be r’s State.
   5. Let cap be y’s captures List.
   6. Let xe be x’s endIndex.
   7. Let z be the State (xe, cap).
   8. Call c(z) and return its result.

The production Assertion :: ( ? ! Disjunction ) evaluates as follows:
1. Evaluate Disjunction to obtain a Matcher m.
2. Return an internal Matcher closure that takes two arguments, a State $x$ and a Continuation $c$, and performs the following steps:
   1. Let $d$ be a Continuation that always returns its State argument as a successful MatchResult.
   2. Call $m(x, d)$ and let $r$ be its result.
   3. If $r$ isn’t failure, return failure.
   4. Call $c(x)$ and return its result.

21.2.2.6.1 Runtime Semantics: IsWordChar Abstract Operation

The abstract operation IsWordChar takes an integer parameter $e$ and performs the following:
1. If $e$ is $-1$ or $e$ is InputLength, return false.
2. Let $c$ be the character Input[$e$].
3. If $c$ is one of the sixty-three characters below, return true.
   
   a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
   A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
   0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 _
4. Return false.

21.2.2.7 Quantifier

The production $\text{Quantifier} :: \text{QuantifierPrefix}$ evaluates as follows:
1. Evaluate $\text{QuantifierPrefix}$ to obtain the two results: an integer $\text{min}$ and an integer (or $\infty$) $\text{max}$.
2. Return the three results $\text{min}$, $\text{max}$, and true.

The production $\text{Quantifier} :: \text{QuantifierPrefix} ?$ evaluates as follows:
1. Evaluate $\text{QuantifierPrefix}$ to obtain the two results: an integer $\text{min}$ and an integer (or $\infty$) $\text{max}$.
2. Return the three results $\text{min}$, $\text{max}$, and false.

The production $\text{QuantifierPrefix} :: \ast$ evaluates as follows:
1. Return the two results 0 and $\infty$.

The production $\text{QuantifierPrefix} :: +$ evaluates as follows:
1. Return the two results 1 and $\infty$.

The production $\text{QuantifierPrefix} :: ?$ evaluates as follows:
1. Return the two results 0 and 1.

The production $\text{QuantifierPrefix} :: \{ \text{DecimalDigits} \}$ evaluates as follows:
1. Let $i$ be the MV of $\text{DecimalDigits}$ (see 11.8.3).
2. Return the two results $i$ and $i$.

The production $\text{QuantifierPrefix} :: \{ \text{DecimalDigits} , \}$ evaluates as follows:
1. Let $i$ be the MV of $\text{DecimalDigits}$.
2. Return the two results $i$ and $\infty$. 
The production `QuantifierPrefix` :: `{ DecimalDigits, DecimalDigits }` evaluates as follows:

1. Let `i` be the MV of the first `DecimalDigits`.
2. Let `j` be the MV of the second `DecimalDigits`.
3. Return the two results `i` and `j`.

21.2.2.8 Atom

The production `Atom` :: `PatternCharacter` evaluates as follows:

1. Let `ch` be the character matched by `PatternCharacter`.
2. Let `A` be a one-element CharSet containing the character `ch`.
3. Call `CharacterSetMatcher(A, false)` and return its Matcher result.

The production `Atom` :: `\ AtomEscape` evaluates as follows:

1. Return the Matcher that is the result of evaluating `AtomEscape`.

The production `Atom` :: `CharacterClass` evaluates as follows:

1. Evaluate `CharacterClass` to obtain a CharSet `A` and a Boolean `invert`.
2. Call `CharacterSetMatcher(A, invert)` and return its Matcher result.

The production `Atom` :: `( ? : Disjunction )` evaluates as follows:

1. Evaluate `Disjunction` to obtain a Matcher `m`.
2. Let `parenIndex` be the number of left capturing parentheses in the entire regular expression that occur to the left of this production expansion’s initial left parenthesis. This is the total number of times the `Atom` :: `( ? : Disjunction )` production is expanded prior to this production’s `Atom` plus the total number of `Atom` :: `( ? : Disjunction )` productions enclosing this `Atom`.
3. Return an internal Matcher closure that takes two arguments, a State `x` and a Continuation `c`, and performs the following steps:
   1. Create an internal Continuation closure `d` that takes one State argument `y` and performs the following steps:
      1. Let `cap` be a fresh copy of `y’s captures` List.
      2. Let `xe` be `x’s endIndex`.
      3. Let `ye` be `y’s endIndex`.
      4. Let `s` be a fresh List whose characters are the characters of `Input` at positions `xe (inclusive)` through `ye (exclusive)`.
      5. Set `cap[parenIndex+1]` to `s`.
      6. Let `z` be the State (`ye, cap`).
      7. Call `c(z)` and return its result.
   2. Call `m(x, d)` and return its result.

The production `Atom` :: `( ? : Disjunction )` evaluates as follows:

1. Return the Matcher that is the result of evaluating `Disjunction`. 
21.2.2.8.1 Runtime Semantics: CharacterSetMatcher Abstract Operation

The abstract operation CharacterSetMatcher takes two arguments, a CharSet \( A \) and a Boolean flag \( \text{invert} \), and performs the following:

1. Return an internal Matcher closure that takes two arguments, a State \( x \) and a Continuation \( c \), and performs the following steps:
   1. Let \( e \) be \( x\)'s endIndex.
   2. If \( e \) is InputLength, return failure.
   3. Let \( ch \) be the character \( \text{Input}[e] \).
   4. Let \( cc \) be the result of Canonicalize(\( ch \)).
   5. If \( \text{invert} \) is false, then
      a. If there does not exist a member \( a \) of set \( A \) such that Canonicalize(\( a \)) is \( cc \), return failure.
   6. Else \( \text{invert} \) is true, then
      a. If there exists a member \( a \) of set \( A \) such that Canonicalize(\( a \)) is \( cc \), return failure.
   7. Let \( \text{captures} \) be \( x\)'s captures List.
   8. Let \( y \) be the State \((e+1, \text{captures})\).
   9. Call \( c(y) \) and return its result.

21.2.2.8.2 Runtime Semantics: Canonicalize Abstract Operation

The abstract operation Canonicalize takes a character parameter \( ch \) and performs the following steps:

1. If \( \text{IgnoreCase} \) is false, return \( ch \).
2. If \( \text{Unicode} \) is true, then
   a. If the file CaseFolding.txt of the Unicode Character Database provides a simple or common case folding mapping for \( ch \), then return the result of applying that mapping to \( ch \).
   b. Else, return \( ch \).
3. Else, then
   a. Assert: \( ch \) is a UTF-16 code unit.
   b. Let \( s \) be the ECMAScript String value consisting of the single code unit \( ch \).
   c. Let \( u \) be the same result produced as if by performing the algorithm for \texttt{String.prototype.toUpperCase} using \( s \) as the \texttt{this} value.
   d. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( u \)).
   e. Assert: \( u \) is a String value.
   f. If \( u \) does not consist of a single code unit, then return \( ch \).
   g. Let \( cu \) be \( u\)'s single code unit element.
   h. If \( ch\)'s code unit value \( \geq 128 \) and \( cu\)'s code unit value \( < 128 \), then return \( ch \).
   i. Return \( cu \).

NOTE 1 Parentheses of the form (Disjunction) serve both to group the components of the Disjunction pattern together and to save the result of the match. The result can be used either in a backreference (\( \backslash \) followed by a nonzero decimal number), referenced in a replace String, or returned as part of an array from the regular expression matching internal procedure. To inhibit the capturing behaviour of parentheses, use the form (? Disjunction) instead.

NOTE 2 The form (?=Disjunction) specifies a zero-width positive lookahead. In order for it to succeed, the pattern inside Disjunction must match at the current position, but the current position is not advanced before matching the sequel. If Disjunction can match at the current position in several ways, only the first one is tried. Unlike other regular expression operators, there is no backtracking into a (?= form (this unusual behaviour is inherited from Perl). This only matters when the Disjunction contains capturing parentheses and the sequel of the pattern contains backreferences to those captures.
For example,

```javascript
/(?=\(a\+\))/.exec("baaabac")
```

matches the empty String immediately after the first b and therefore returns the array:

```
["", "aaa"]
```

To illustrate the lack of backtracking into the lookahead, consider:

```javascript
/(?=\(a\+\))a*b/.exec("baaabac")
```

This expression returns

```
["aba", "a"]
```

and not:

```
["aaaba", "a"]
```

**Note 3** The form `(?! Disjunction )` specifies a zero-width negative lookahead. In order for it to succeed, the pattern inside `Disjunction` must fail to match at the current position. The current position is not advanced before matching the sequel. `Disjunction` can contain capturing parentheses, but backreferences to them only make sense from within `Disjunction` itself. Backreferences to these capturing parentheses from elsewhere in the pattern always return `undefined` because the negative lookahead must fail for the pattern to succeed. For example,

```javascript
/\([^!\(a\+\)b\2c)]\2/.exec("baaabaac")
```

looks for an a not immediately followed by some positive number n of a's, a b, another n a's (specified by the first \2) and a c. The second \2 is outside the negative lookahead, so it matches against `undefined` and therefore always succeeds. The whole expression returns the array:

```
["baaabaac", "ba", `undefined`, "abaac"]
```

**Note 4** In case-insensitive matches when `Unicode` is `true`, all characters are implicitly case-folded using the simple mapping provided by the Unicode standard immediately before they are compared. The simple mapping always maps to a single code point, so it does not map, for example, “ß” (U+00DF) to “SS”. It may however map a code point outside the Basic Latin range to a character within, for example, “ß” (U+00DF) to “s”. Such characters are not mapped if `Unicode` is `false`. This prevents Unicode code points such as U+017F and U+212A from matching regular expressions such as `/[a-zA-Z]/i`, but they will match `/[a-z]/ui`.

### 21.2.2.9 AtomEscape

The production `AtomEscape :: DecimalEscape` evaluates as follows:

1. Evaluate `DecimalEscape` to obtain an `EscapeValue E`.
2. If `E` is a character, then
   a. Let `ch` be `E`’s character.
   b. Let `A` be a one-element CharSet containing the character `ch`.
   c. Call `CharacterSetMatcher(A, false)` and return its Matcher result.
3. Assert: `E` must be an integer.
4. Let `n` be that integer.
5. If `n=0` or `n>CapturingParen` then throw a `SyntaxError` exception.
6. Return an internal Matcher closure that takes two arguments, a State `x` and a Continuation `c`, and performs the following steps:
   1. Let `cap` be `x`’s captures List.
   2. Let `s` be `cap[n]`.
   3. If `s` is `undefined`, then call `c(x)` and return its result.
   4. Let `e` be `s`’s endIndex.
   5. Let `len` be `s`’s length.
   6. Let `f` be `e+len`.
   7. If `f>InputLength`, return `failure`.
8. If there exists an integer \( i \) between 0 (inclusive) and \( \text{len} \) (exclusive) such that 
\( \text{Canonicalize}(s[i]) \) is not the same character value as 
\( \text{Canonicalize(Input}[e+i]) \), then return failure.
9. Let \( y \) be the State \((f, \text{cap})\).
10. Call \( c(y) \) and return its result.

The production \( \text{AtomEscape} :: \text{CharacterEscape} \) evaluates as follows:
1. Evaluate \( \text{CharacterEscape} \) to obtain a character \( ch \).
2. Let \( A \) be a one-element CharSet containing the character \( ch \).
3. Call \( \text{CharacterSetMatcher}(A, \text{false}) \) and return its Matcher result.

The production \( \text{AtomEscape} :: \text{CharacterClassEscape} \) evaluates as follows:
1. Evaluate \( \text{CharacterClassEscape} \) to obtain a CharSet \( A \).
2. Call \( \text{CharacterSetMatcher}(A, \text{false}) \) and return its Matcher result.

NOTE
An escape sequence of the form \( \backslash \) followed by a nonzero decimal number \( n \) matches the result of the \( n \)th set of capturing parentheses (see 21.2.2.11). It is an error if the regular expression has fewer than \( n \) capturing parentheses. If the regular expression has \( n \) or more capturing parentheses but the \( n \)th one is undefined because it has not captured anything, then the backreference always succeeds.

21.2.2.10 CharacterEscape

The production \( \text{CharacterEscape} :: \text{ControlEscape} \) evaluates by returning the character according to Table 43.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ControlEscape</th>
<th>Character Value</th>
<th>Code Point</th>
<th>Unicode Name</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>U+0009</td>
<td>CHARACTER TABULATION</td>
<td>&lt;HT&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>U+000A</td>
<td>LINE FEED</td>
<td>&lt;LF&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>U+000B</td>
<td>LINE TABULATION</td>
<td>&lt;VT&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>U+000C</td>
<td>FORM FEED</td>
<td>&lt;FF&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>U+000D</td>
<td>CARRIAGE RETURN</td>
<td>&lt;CR&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The production \( \text{CharacterEscape} :: \text{ControlLetter} \) evaluates as follows:
1. Let \( ch \) be the character matched by \( \text{ControlLetter} \).
2. Let \( i \) be \( ch \)'s character value.
3. Let \( j \) be the remainder of dividing \( i \) by 32.
4. Return the character whose character value is \( j \).

The production \( \text{CharacterEscape} :: \text{HexEscapeSequence} \) evaluates as follows:
1. Return the character whose code is the CV of \( \text{HexEscapeSequence} \).

The production \( \text{CharacterEscape} :: \text{RegExpUnicodeEscapeSequence} \) evaluates as follows:
1. Return the result of evaluating \( \text{RegExpUnicodeEscapeSequence} \).

The production \( \text{CharacterEscape} :: \text{IdentityEscape} \) evaluates as follows:
1. Return the character matched by \( \text{IdentityEscape} \).
The production `RegExpUnicodeEscapeSequence :: u LeadSurrogate \u TrailSurrogate` evaluates as follows:

1. Let `lead` be the result of evaluating `LeadSurrogate`.
2. Let `trail` be the result of evaluating `TrailSurrogate`.
3. Let `cp` be `UTF16Decode(lead, trail)`.
4. Return the character whose character value is `cp`.

The production `RegExpUnicodeEscapeSequence :: u Hex4Digits` evaluates as follows:

1. Return the character whose code is the CV of `Hex4Digits`.

The production `RegExpUnicodeEscapeSequence :: u{ HexDigits }` evaluates as follows:

1. Return the character whose code is the MV of `HexDigits`.

The production `LeadSurrogate :: Hex4Digits` evaluates as follows:

1. Return the character whose code is the CV of `Hex4Digits`.

The production `TrailSurrogate :: Hex4Digits` evaluates as follows:

1. Return the character whose code is the CV of `Hex4Digits`.

21.2.2.11 DecimalEscape

The production `DecimalEscape :: DecimalIntegerLiteral` evaluates as follows:

1. Let `i` be the MV of `DecimalIntegerLiteral`.
2. If `i` is zero, return the EscapeValue consisting of the character `U+0000` (NULL).
3. Return the EscapeValue consisting of the integer `i`.

The definition of “the MV of `DecimalIntegerLiteral`” is in 11.8.3.

NOTE If \` is followed by a decimal number `n` whose first digit is not 0, then the escape sequence is considered to be a backreference. It is an error if `n` is greater than the total number of left capturing parentheses in the entire regular expression. \` represents the <NUL> character and cannot be followed by a decimal digit.

21.2.2.12 CharacterClassEscape

The production `CharacterClassEscape :: d` evaluates by returning the ten-element set of characters containing the characters 0 through 9 inclusive.

The production `CharacterClassEscape :: D` evaluates by returning the set of all characters not included in the set returned by `CharacterClassEscape :: d`.

The production `CharacterClassEscape :: s` evaluates by returning the set of characters containing the characters that are on the right-hand side of the `WhiteSpace` (11.2) or `LineTerminator` (11.3) productions.

The production `CharacterClassEscape :: S` evaluates by returning the set of all characters not included in the set returned by `CharacterClassEscape :: s`.

The production `CharacterClassEscape :: w` evaluates by returning the set of characters containing the sixty-three characters:
The production `CharacterClassEscape :: W` evaluates by returning the set of all characters not included in the set returned by `CharacterClassEscape :: w`.

### 21.2.2.13 CharacterClass

The production `CharacterClass :: [ ClassRanges ]` evaluates by evaluating `ClassRanges` to obtain a CharSet and returning that CharSet and the Boolean `false`.

The production `CharacterClass :: [ ^ ClassRanges ]` evaluates by evaluating `ClassRanges` to obtain a CharSet and returning that CharSet and the Boolean `true`.

### 21.2.2.14 ClassRanges

The production `ClassRanges :: [empty]` evaluates by returning the empty CharSet.

The production `ClassRanges :: NonemptyClassRanges` evaluates by evaluating `NonemptyClassRanges` to obtain a CharSet and returning that CharSet.

### 21.2.2.15 NonemptyClassRanges

The production `NonemptyClassRanges :: ClassAtom` evaluates as follows:

1. Return the CharSet that is the result of evaluating `ClassAtom`.

The production `NonemptyClassRanges :: ClassAtom NonemptyClassRangesNoDash` evaluates as follows:

1. Evaluate `ClassAtom` to obtain a CharSet `A`.
2. Evaluate `NonemptyClassRangesNoDash` to obtain a CharSet `B`.
3. Return the union of CharSets `A` and `B`.

The production `NonemptyClassRanges :: ClassAtom - ClassAtom ClassRanges` evaluates as follows:

1. Evaluate the first `ClassAtom` to obtain a CharSet `A`.
2. Evaluate the second `ClassAtom` to obtain a CharSet `B`.
3. Evaluate `ClassRanges` to obtain a CharSet `C`.
4. Call `CharacterRange(A, B)` and let `D` be the resulting CharSet.
5. Return the union of CharSets `D` and `C`.

### 21.2.2.15.1 Runtime Semantics: CharacterRange Abstract Operation

The abstract operation `CharacterRange` takes two CharSet parameters `A` and `B` and performs the following:

1. If `A` does not contain exactly one character or `B` does not contain exactly one character then throw a `SyntaxError` exception.
2. Let `a` be the one character in CharSet `A`.
3. Let `b` be the one character in CharSet `B`.
4. Let `i` be the character value of character `a`.
5. Let `j` be the character value of character `b`. 

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6. If \( i > j \) then throw a SyntaxError exception.
7. Return the set containing all characters numbered \( i \) through \( j \), inclusive.

21.2.2.16 NonemptyClassRangesNoDash

The production `NonemptyClassRangesNoDash :: ClassAtom` evaluates as follows:
1. Return the CharSet that is the result of evaluating `ClassAtom`.

The production `NonemptyClassRangesNoDash :: ClassAtomNoDash NonemptyClassRangesNoDash` evaluates as follows:
1. Evaluate `ClassAtomNoDash` to obtain a CharSet \( A \).
2. Evaluate `NonemptyClassRangesNoDash` to obtain a CharSet \( B \).
3. Return the union of CharSets \( A \) and \( B \).

The production `NonemptyClassRangesNoDash :: ClassAtomNoDash - ClassAtom ClassRanges` evaluates as follows:
1. Evaluate `ClassAtomNoDash` to obtain a CharSet \( A \).
2. Evaluate `ClassAtom` to obtain a CharSet \( B \).
3. Evaluate `ClassRanges` to obtain a CharSet \( C \).
4. Call `CharacterRange(A, B)` and let \( D \) be the resulting CharSet.
5. Return the union of CharSets \( D \) and \( C \).

NOTE 1 `ClassRanges` can expand into single `ClassAtom` and/or ranges of two `ClassAtom` separated by dashes. In the latter case the `ClassRanges` includes all characters between the first `ClassAtom` and the second `ClassAtom`, inclusive; an error occurs if either `ClassAtom` does not represent a single character (for example, if one is `\w`) or if the first `ClassAtom`'s character value is greater than the second `ClassAtom`'s character value.

NOTE 2 Even if the pattern ignores case, the case of the two ends of a range is significant in determining which characters belong to the range. Thus, for example, the pattern `/[E-F]/i` matches only the letters \( E, F, e, \) and \( f \), while the pattern `/[E-F]/` matches all upper and lower-case letters in the Unicode Basic Latin block as well as the symbols \( [\backslash,1,^\_\`] \).

NOTE 3 A - character can be treated literally or it can denote a range. It is treated literally if it is the first or last character of `ClassRanges`, the beginning or end limit of a range specification, or immediately follows a range specification.

21.2.2.17 ClassAtom

The production `ClassAtom :: -` evaluates by returning the CharSet containing the one character `-`.

The production `ClassAtom :: ClassAtomNoDash` evaluates by evaluating `ClassAtomNoDash` to obtain a CharSet and returning that CharSet.

21.2.2.18 ClassAtomNoDash

The production `ClassAtomNoDash :: SourceCharacter but not one of \( \text{\backslash} \) or \( \text{\} \) or -` evaluates as follows:
1. Return the CharSet containing the character matched by `SourceCharacter`.

The production `ClassAtomNoDash :: \ ClassEscape` evaluates as follows:
1. Return the CharSet that is the result of evaluating `ClassEscape`.
21.2.2.19 ClassEscape

The production ClassEscape :: DecimalEscape evaluates as follows:
1. Evaluate DecimalEscape to obtain an EscapeValue E.
2. If E is not a character then throw a SyntaxError exception.
3. Let ch be E’s character.
4. Return the one-element CharSet containing the character ch.

The production ClassEscape :: b evaluates as follows:
1. Return the CharSet containing the single character <BS> U+0008 (BACKSPACE).

The production ClassEscape :: CharacterEscape evaluates as follows:
1. Return the CharSet containing the single character that is the result of evaluating CharacterEscape.

The production ClassEscape :: CharacterClassEscape evaluates as follows:
1. Return the CharSet that is the result of evaluating CharacterClassEscape.

NOTE A ClassAtom can use any of the escape sequences that are allowed in the rest of the regular expression except for \b, \B, and backreferences. Inside a CharacterClass, \b means the backspace character, while \B and backreferences raise errors. Using a backreference inside a ClassAtom causes an error.

21.2.3 The RegExp Constructor

The RegExp constructor is the %RegExp% intrinsic object and the initial value of the RegExp property of the global object. When RegExp is called as a function rather than as a constructor, it creates and initializes a new RegExp object. Thus the function call RegExp(…) is equivalent to the object creation expression new RegExp(…) with the same arguments. However, if the this value passed in the call is an Object with a [[RegExpMatcher]] internal slot whose value is undefined, it initializes the this value using the argument values. This permits RegExp to be used both as factory method and to perform constructor instance initialization.

The RegExp constructor is designed to be subclassable. It may be used as the value of an extends clause of a class declaration. Subclass constructors that intended to inherit the specified RegExp behaviour must include a super call to the RegExp constructor to initialize subclass instances.

21.2.3.1 RegExp ( pattern, flags )

The following steps are taken:
1. Let func be the active function object.
2. Let O be the this value.
3. If Type(O) is not Object or Type(O) is Object and O does not have a [[RegExpMatcher]] internal slot or Type(O) is Object and O has a [[RegExpMatcher]] internal slot and the value of [[RegExpMatcher]] is not undefined, then
   a. If Type(pattern) is Object and O has a [[RegExpMatcher]] internal slot and flags is undefined, then
      i. Return pattern;
   b. Let O be the result of calling the abstract operation RegExpAlloc with argument func.
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(O).
4. If Type(pattern) is Object and pattern has a [[RegExpMatcher]] internal slot, then
a. If the value of pattern’s [[RegExpMatcher]] internal slot is **undefined**, then throw a **TypeError** exception.
b. If flags is not **undefined**, then throw a **TypeError** exception.
c. Let P be the value of pattern’s [[OriginalSource]] internal slot.
d. Let F be the value of pattern’s [[OriginalFlags]] internal slot.
5. Else,
a. Let P be pattern.
b. Let F be flags.
6. Return the result of the abstract operation RegExpInitialize with arguments O, P, and F.

**NOTE** If pattern is supplied using a `StringLiteral`, the usual escape sequence substitutions are performed before the string is processed by RegExp. If pattern must contain an escape sequence to be recognized by RegExp, any backslash \ code points must be escaped within the `StringLiteral` to prevent them being removed when the contents of the `StringLiteral` are formed.

### 21.2.3.2 `new RegExp( ...argumentsList )`

When `RegExp` is called as part of a new expression with argument list `argumentsList` it performs the following steps:
1. Let F be the `RegExp` function object on which the `new` operator was applied.
2. Let argumentsList be the `argumentsList` argument of the `[[Construct]]` internal method that was invoked by the `new` operator.
3. Return the result of `Construct(F, argumentsList)`.

If `RegExp` is implemented as an ECMAScript function object, its `[[Construct]]` internal method will perform the above steps.

### 21.2.3.3 Abstract Operations for the RegExp Constructor

#### 21.2.3.3.1 Runtime Semantics: RegExpAlloc Abstract Operation

When the abstract operation `RegExpAlloc` with argument `constructor` is called, the following steps are taken:
1. Let obj be the result of calling `OrdinaryCreateFromConstructor(constructor, "RegExpPrototype", [[RegExpMatcher]], [[OriginalSource]], [[OriginalFlags]]).`
2. Let status be the result of `DefinePropertyOrThrow(obj, "lastIndex", PropertyDescriptor {[[Writable]]: true, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false}).`
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
4. Return `obj`.

**NOTE** `[[RegExpMatcher]]` is initially assigned the value `undefined` as a flag to indicate that the instance has not yet been initialized by the `RegExp` constructor. This flag value is never directly exposed to ECMAScript code; hence implementations may choose to encode the flag in some other manner.

#### 21.2.3.3.2 Runtime Semantics: RegExpInitialize Abstract Operation

When the abstract operation `RegExpInitialize` with arguments `obj, pattern, and flags` is called, the following steps are taken:
1. If pattern is `undefined`, then let P be the empty String.
2. Else, let P be `ToString(pattern)`.
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(P).
4. If flags is undefined, then let F be the empty String.
5. Else, let F be ToString(flags).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(F).
7. If F contains any code unit other than "g", "i", "m", "u", or "y" or if it contains the same code unit more than once, then throw a SyntaxError exception.
8. If F contains "u" then let BMP be false, else let BMP be true.
9. If BMP is true, then
   a. Parse P interpreted as UTF-16 encoded Unicode code points using the grammars in 21.2.1. The goal symbol for the parse is Pattern. Throw a SyntaxError exception if P did not conform to the grammar or if any code point of P were not matched by the parse.
   b. Let patternCharacters be a List whose elements are the code unit elements of P.
10. Else
   a. Parse P interpreted as UTF-16 encoded Unicode code points using the grammars in 21.2.1. The goal symbol for the parse is Pattern. Throw a SyntaxError exception if P did not conform to the grammar or if any code point of P were not matched by the parse.
   b. Let patternCharacters be a List whose elements are the code points of P interpreted as sequence of UTF-16 encoded Unicode code points.
11. Set the value of obj’s [[OriginalSource]] internal slot to P.
12. Set the value of obj’s [[OriginalFlags]] internal slot to F.
13. Set obj’s [[RegExpMatcher]] internal slot to the internal procedure that evaluates the above parse of P by applying the semantics provided in 21.2.2 using patternCharacters as the pattern’s List of SourceCharacter values and F as the flag parameters.
14. Let putStatus be the result of Put(obj, "lastIndex", 0, true).
15. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).

21.2.3.3 Runtime Semantics: RegExpCreate Abstract Operation

When the abstract operation RegExpCreate with arguments P and F is called, the following steps are taken:

1. Let obj be the result of calling the abstract operation RegExpAlloc with argument %RegExp%.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(obj).
3. Return the result of the abstract operation RegExpInitialize with arguments obj, P, and F.

21.2.3.4 Runtime Semantics: EscapeRegExpPattern Abstract Operation

When the abstract operation EscapeRegExpPattern with arguments P and F is called, the following occurs:

1. Let S be a String in the form of a Pattern (Pattern) if P contains "u") equivalent to P interpreted as UTF-16 encoded Unicode code points, in which certain code points are escaped as described below. S may or may not be identical to P; however, the internal procedure that would result from evaluating S as a Pattern (Pattern) if F contains "u") must behave identically to the internal procedure given by the constructed object’s [[RegExpMatcher]] internal slot. Multiple calls to this abstract operation using the same values for P and F must produce identical results.
2. The code points / or any LineTerminator occurring in the pattern shall be escaped in S as necessary to ensure that the String value formed by concatenating the Strings "/", ",", and F can be parsed (in an appropriate lexical context) as a RegularExpressionLiteral that behaves identically to the constructed regular expression. For example, if P is "/", then S could be "\"/" or "\u002F", among other possibilities, but not "/", because /// followed by F would be parsed as a
SingleLineComment rather than a RegularExpressionLiteral. If \( P \) is the empty String, this specification can be met by letting \( S \) be " (?) ".
3. Return \( S \).

21.2.4 Properties of the RegExp Constructor

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the RegExp constructor is the standard built-in Function prototype object (19.2.3).

Besides the length property (whose value is 2), the RegExp constructor has the following properties:

21.2.4.1 RegExp.prototype

The initial value of RegExp.prototype is the RegExp prototype object (21.2.5).

This property shall have the attributes \{ [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false \}.

21.2.4.2 RegExp[ @@create ] ()

The @@create method of an object \( F \) performs the following:
1. Return the result of calling the abstract operation RegExp Alloc with argument \( F \).

The value of the name property of this function is "[Symbol.create]".

This property has the attributes \{ [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true \}.

21.2.5 Properties of the RegExp Prototype Object

The RegExp prototype object is an ordinary object. It is not a RegExp instance and does not have a [[RegExpMatcher]] internal slot or any of the other internal slots of RegExp instance objects.

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the RegExp prototype object is the standard built-in Object prototype object (19.1.3).

The RegExp prototype object does not have a valueOf property of its own; however, it inherits the valueOf property from the Object prototype object.

21.2.5.1 RegExp.prototype.constructor

The initial value of RegExp.prototype.constructor is the standard built-in RegExp constructor.

21.2.5.2 RegExp.prototype.exec ( string )

Performs a regular expression match of string against the regular expression and returns an Array object containing the results of the match, or null if string did not match.

The String ToString(string) is searched for an occurrence of the regular expression pattern as follows:
1. Let \( R \) be the this value.
2. If Type(\( R \)) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
3. If \( R \) does not have a [[RegExpMatcher]] internal slot, then throw a TypeError exception.
4. If the value of \( R \)’s \([[\text{RegExpMatcher}]] \) internal slot is \texttt{undefined}, then throw a \texttt{TypeError} exception.
5. Let \( S \) be \texttt{ToString(string)}
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( S \)).
7. Return \texttt{RegExpBuiltinExec}(\( R, S \)).

21.2.5.2.1 Runtime Semantics: \texttt{RegExpExec(R, S)} Abstract Operation

The abstract operation \texttt{RegExpExec} with arguments \( R \) and \( S \) performs the following steps:
1. Assert: \texttt{Type(\( R \))} is Object.
2. Assert: \texttt{Type(\( S \))} is String.
3. Let \( \text{exec} \) be Get(\( R \), "exec").
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{exec} \)).
5. If IsCallable(\( \text{exec} \)) is \texttt{true}, then
   a. Let \( \text{result} \) be the result of calling the \([[\text{Call}]] \) internal method of \( \text{exec} \) with arguments \( R \), and \( (S) \).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{result} \)).
   c. If Type(\( \text{result} \)) is neither Object or Null, then throw a \texttt{TypeError} exception.
   d. Return(\( \text{result} \)).
6. If \( R \) does not have a \([[\text{RegExpMatcher}]] \) internal slot, then throw a \texttt{TypeError} exception.
7. If the value of \( R \)’s \([[\text{RegExpMatcher}]] \) internal slot is \texttt{undefined}, then throw a \texttt{TypeError} exception.
8. Return \texttt{RegExpBuiltinExec}(\( R, S \)).

NOTE If a callable \( \text{exec} \) property is not found this algorithm falls back to attempting to use the built-in \texttt{RegExp} matching algorithm. This provides compatible behaviour for code written for prior editions where most built-in algorithms that use regular expressions did not perform a dynamic property lookup of \( \text{exec} \).

21.2.5.2.2 Runtime Semantics: \texttt{RegExpBuiltinExec(R, S)} Abstract Operation

The abstract operation \texttt{RegExpBuiltinExec} with arguments \( R \) and \( S \) performs the following steps:
1. Assert: \( R \) is an initialized RegExp instance.
2. Assert: \texttt{Type(\( S \))} is String.
3. Let \( \text{length} \) be the number of code units in \( S \).
4. Let lastIndex be Get(\( R \), "lastIndex").
5. Let \( i \) be ToInteger(\( \text{lastIndex} \)).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( i \)).
7. Let global be ToBoolean(Get(\( R \), "global")).
8. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{global} \)).
9. Let sticky be ToBoolean(Get(\( R \), "sticky")).
10. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{sticky} \)).
11. If global is \texttt{false} and sticky is \texttt{false}, then let \( i = 0 \).
12. Let matcher be the value of \( R \)’s \([[\text{RegExpMatcher}]] \) internal slot.
13. Let flags be the value of \( R \)’s \([[\text{OriginalFlags}]] \) internal slot.
14. If flags contains "u" then let fullUnicode be \texttt{true}, else let fullUnicode be \texttt{false}.
15. Let matchSucceeded be \texttt{false}.
16. Repeat, while matchSucceeded is \texttt{false}
   a. If \( i < 0 \) or \( i > \text{length} \), then
      i. Let putStatus be Put(\( R \), "lastIndex", 0, \texttt{true}).
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).
      iii. Return \texttt{null}.
   b. Let \( r \) be the result of calling \( \text{matcher} \) with arguments \( S \) and \( i \).
c. If \( r \) is failure, then
   i. If sticky is true, then
      1. Let putStatus be Put(\( R \), "lastIndex", 0, true).
      2. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).
      3. Return null.
   ii. Let \( i = i + 1 \).
   d. else
      i. Assert: \( r \) is a State.
      ii. Set matchSucceeded to true.

17. Let \( e \) be \( r \)’s endIndex value.
18. If fullUnicode is true, then
   a. \( e \) is an index into the Input character list, derived from \( S \), matched by matcher. Let \( eUTF \) be the smallest index into \( S \) that corresponds to the character at element \( e \) of Input. If \( e \) is greater than the length of Input, then \( eUTF \) is \( 1 + \) the number of code units in \( S \).
   b. Let \( e \) be \( eUTF \).
19. If global is true or sticky is true, then
   a. Let putStatus be the result of Put(\( R \), "lastIndex", \( e \), true).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).
20. Let \( n \) be the length of \( r \)’s captures List. (This is the same value as 21.2.2.1’s NcapturingParen.)
21. Let \( A \) be the result of the abstract operation ArrayCreate(\( n + 1 \)).
22. Assert: The value of \( A \)’s "length" property is \( n + 1 \).
23. Let matchIndex be \( i \).
24. Assert: The following CreateDataProperty calls will not result in an abrupt completion.
25. Perform CreateDataProperty(\( A \), "input", \( S \)).
26. Let matchedSubstr be the matched substring (i.e. the portion of \( S \) between offset \( i \) inclusive and offset \( e \) exclusive).
27. Perform CreateDataProperty(\( A \), "0", matchedSubstr).
28. For each integer \( i \) such that \( i > 0 \) and \( i \leq n \)
   a. Let \( capturedI \) be \( i \)th element of \( r \)’s captures List.
   b. If \( capturedI \) is undefined, then let capturedValue be undefined.
   c. Else If fullUnicode is true,
      i. Assert: \( capturedI \) is a List of code points.
      ii. Let capturedValue be a string whose elements are the UTF-16Encoding (10.1.1) of the code points of \( capture \).
   d. Else, fullUnicode is false,
      i. Assert: \( capturedI \) is a List of code units.
      ii. Let capturedValue be a string whose elements are the code units of \( capture \).
   e. Perform CreateDataProperty(\( A \), ToString(\( i \)), capturedValue).
30. Return \( A \).

21.2.5.3 get RegExp.prototype.global

RegExp.prototype.global is an accessor property whose set accessor function is undefined. Its get accessor function performs the following steps:

1. Let \( R \) be the this value.
2. If Type(\( R \)) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
3. If \( R \) does not have an [[OriginalFlags]] internal slot throw a TypeError exception.
4. Let flags be the value of \( R \)’s [[OriginalFlags]] internal slot.
5. If flags is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
6. If flags contains the code unit "g", then return true.
7. Return false.

21.2.5.4 get RegExp.prototype.ignoreCase

RegExp.prototype.ignoreCase is an accessor property whose set accessor function is undefined. Its get accessor function performs the following steps:

1. Let R be the this value.
2. If Type(R) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
3. If R does not have an [[OriginalFlags]] internal slot throw a TypeError exception.
4. Let flags be the value of R’s [[OriginalFlags]] internal slot.
5. If flags is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
6. If flags contains the code unit "i", then return true.
7. Return false.

21.2.5.5 RegExp.prototype.match (string)

When the match method is called with argument string, the following steps are taken:

1. Let rx be the this value.
2. If Type(rx) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
3. Let S be ToString(string)
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(S).
5. Let global be ToBoolean(Get(rx, "global"))
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(global).
7. If global is not true, then
   a. Return the result of RegExpExec(rx, S).
8. Else global is true.
   a. Let putStatus be Put(rx, "lastIndex", 0, true).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).
   c. Let A be ArrayCreate(0).
   d. Let previousLastIndex be 0.
   e. Let n be 0.
   f. Repeat,
      i. Let result be RegExpExec(rx, S).
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).
      iii. If result is null, then
            1. If n=0, then return null.
            2. Else, return A.
      iv. Else result is not null.
         1. Let thisIndex be ToInteger(Get(rx, "lastIndex"))
         2. ReturnIfAbrupt(thisIndex).
         3. If thisIndex = previousLastIndex then
            a. Let putStatus be Put(rx, "lastIndex", thisIndex, true).
            b. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).
            c. Set previousLastIndex to thisIndex+1.
         4. Else,
            a. Set previousLastIndex to thisIndex.
         5. Let matchStr be Get(result, "0").
         6. Let defineStatus be CreateDataPropertyOrThrow(A, ToString(n), matchStr).
         7. ReturnIfAbrupt(defineStatus).
         8. Increment n.
21.2.5.6 get RegExp.prototype.multiline

RegExp.prototype.multiline is an accessor property whose set accessor function is undefined. Its get accessor function performs the following steps:

1. Let R be the this value.
2. If Type(R) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
3. If R does not have an [[OriginalFlags]] internal slot throw a TypeError exception.
4. Let flags be the value of R’s [[OriginalFlags]] internal slot.
5. If flags is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
6. If flags contains the code unit "m", then return true.
7. Return false.

21.2.5.7 RegExp.prototype.replace (string, replaceValue)

When the replace method is called with arguments string and replaceValue the following steps are taken:

1. Let rx be the this value.
2. If Type(rx) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
3. Let S be ToString(string).
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(S).
5. Let lengthS be the number of code unit elements in S.
7. If functionalReplace is false, then
   a. Let replaceValue be ToString(replaceValue).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(replaceValue).
8. Let global be ToBoolean(Get(rx, "global")).
9. ReturnIfAbrupt(global).
10. If global is true, then
    a. Let putStatus be Put(rx, "lastIndex", 0, true).
    b. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).
11. Let previousLastIndex be 0.
12. Let results be a new empty List.
13. Let done be false.
14. Repeat, while done is false
    a. Let result be RegExpExec(rx, S).
    b. ReturnIfAbrupt(result).
    c. If result is null then set done to true.
    d. Else result is not null,
       i. If global is false, then set done to true.
       ii. Else,
          1. Let thisIndex be ToInteger(Get(rx, "lastIndex")).
          2. ReturnIfAbrupt(thisIndex).
          3. If thisIndex = previousLastIndex then
             a. Let putStatus be Put(rx, "lastIndex", thisIndex+1, true).
             b. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).
             c. Set previousLastIndex to thisIndex+1.
          4. Else,
             a. Set previousLastIndex to thisIndex.
             b. If result is not null, then append result to the end of results.
15. Let accumulatedResult be the empty String value.
16. Let nextSourcePosition be 0.
17. Repeat, for each result in results,
a. Let nCaptures be ToLength(Get(result, "length").
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(nCaptures).
   c. Let nCaptures be max(nCaptures - 1, 0).
   d. Let matched be ToString(Get(result, "0").
   e. ReturnIfAbrupt(matched).
   f. Let matchLength be the number of code units in matched.
   g. Let position be ToInteger(Get(result, "index").
   h. ReturnIfAbrupt(position).
   i. Let position be max(min(position, lengthS), 0).
   j. Let n be 1.
   k. Let captures be an empty List.
   l. Repeat while n ≤ nCaptures
      i. Let capN be Get(result, ToString(n)).
         ii. If Type(capN) is not Undefined, then let capN be ToString(capN).
         iii. ReturnIfAbrupt(capN).
         iv. Append capN as the last element of captures.
      v. Let n be n+1.
   m. If functionalReplace is true, then
      i. Let replacerArgs be the List (matched).
      ii. Append in list order the elements of captures to the end of the List replacerArgs.
      iii. Append position and S as the last two elements of replacerArgs.
      iv. Let replValue be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of replaceValue passing undefined as the this value and replacerArgs as the argument list.
      v. Let replacement be ToString(replValue).
   n. Else,
      i. Let replacement be GetReplaceSubstitution(matched, S, position, captures, replaceValue).
   o. ReturnIfAbrupt(replacement).
   p. If position ≥ nextSourcePosition, then
      i. NOTE: position should not normally move backwards. If it does, it is in indication of a ill-behaving RegExp subclass or use of an access triggered side-effect to change the global flag or other characteristics of rx. In such cases, the corresponding substitution is ignored.
      ii. Let accumulatedResult be the String formed by concatenating the code units of the current value of accumulatedResult with the substring of S consisting of the code units from nextSourcePosition (inclusive) up to position (exclusive) and with the code units of replacement.
      iii. Let nextSourcePosition be position + matchLength.
   18. If nextSourcePosition ≥ lengthS, then return accumulatedResult.
   19. Return the String formed by concatenating the code units of accumulatedResult with the substring of S consisting of the code units from nextSourcePosition (inclusive) up through the final code unit of S (inclusive).

21.2.5.8 RegExp.prototype.search ( string )

When the search method is called with argument string, the following steps are taken:

1. Let rx be the this value.
2. If Type(rx) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
3. Let s be ToString(string).
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(s).
5. Let previousLastIndex be Get(rx, "lastIndex").
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(previousLastIndex).
7. Let status be Put(rx, "lastIndex", 0, true)
8. ReturnIfAbrupt(status)
9. Let result be RegExpExec(rx, s).
10.ReturnIfAbrupt(result).
11. Let status be Put(rx, "lastIndex", previousLastIndex, true)
12. ReturnIfAbrupt(status)
13. If result is null, return -1.
14. Return Get(result, "index").

NOTE The lastIndex and global properties of this RegExp object are ignored when performing the search. The lastIndex property is left unchanged.

21.2.5.9 get RegExp.prototype.source

RegExp.prototype.source is an accessor property whose set accessor function is undefined. Its get accessor function performs the following steps:
1. Let R be the this value.
2. If Type(R) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
3. If R does not have an [[OriginalSource]] internal slot throw a TypeError exception.
4. If R does not have an [[OriginalFlags]] internal slot throw a TypeError exception.
5. Let src be the value of R's [[OriginalSource]] internal slot.
6. Let flags be the value of R's [[OriginalFlags]] internal slot.
7. If either src or flags is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.

21.2.5.10 RegExp.prototype.split (string, limit)

NOTE Returns an Array object into which substrings of the result of converting string to a String have been stored. The substrings are determined by searching from left to right for matches of the this value regular expression; these occurrences are not part of any substring in the returned array, but serve to divide up the String value.

The this value may be an empty regular expression or a regular expression that can match an empty String. In this case, regular expression does not match the empty substring at the beginning or end of the input String, nor does it match the empty substring at the end of the previous separator match. (For example, if the regular expression matches the empty String, the String is split up into individual code unit elements; the length of the result array equals the length of the String, and each substring contains one code unit.) Only the first match at a given position of the this String is considered. If backtracking could yield a non-empty-substring match at that position. (For example, /a*/.split("ab") evaluates to the array ["a", "b"].)

If the string is (or converts to) the empty String, the result depends on whether the regular expression can match the empty String. If it can, the result array contains elements. Otherwise, the result array contains one element, which is the empty String.

If the regular expression that contains capturing parentheses, then each time separator is matched the results (including any undefined results) of the capturing parentheses are spliced into the output array. For example, /<\([^<]*\)>/.split("<A>B</B> and <CODE> coded</CODE>") evaluates to the array ["A", undefined, "B", "bold", ",", "B", "and", undefined, "CODE", "coded", ",", "CODE", "]"

If limit is not undefined, then the output array is truncated so that it contains no more than limit elements.

When the split method is called, the following steps are taken:
1. Let rx be the this value.
2. If \( \text{Type}(rx) \) is not Object, then throw a \textbf{TypeError} exception.
3. If \( rx \) does not have a \([\text{RegExpMatcher}]\) internal slot, then throw a \textbf{TypeError} exception.
4. If the value of \( rx \)'s \([\text{RegExpMatcher}]\) internal slot is \textit{undefined}, then throw a \textbf{TypeError} exception.
5. \begin{itemize}
   \item Let \( \text{matcher} \) be the value of \( rx \)'s \([\text{RegExpMatcher}]\) internal slot.
   \item Let \( S \) be \( \text{ToString}(\text{string}) \).
   \item ReturnIfAbrupt(\( S \)).
\end{itemize}
6. Let \( A \) be the result of the abstract operation \( \text{ArrayCreate} \) with argument \( 0 \).
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( A \)).
8. Let \( \text{lengthA} \) be \( 0 \).
9. If \( \text{limit} \) is \textit{undefined}, let \( \text{lim} = 2^{31} - 1 \); else let \( \text{lim} = \text{ToLength}(\text{limit}) \).
10. Let \( S \) be the number of elements in \( S \).
11. Let \( p = 0 \).
12. If \( \text{lim} = 0 \), return \( A \).
13. If \( S = 0 \), then
   \begin{itemize}
   \item a. Let \( z \) be the result of calling the \( \text{matcher} \) with arguments \( S \) and \( 0 \).
   \item b. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( z \)).
   \item c. If \( z \) is not \textit{failure}, return \( A \).
   \item d. Assert: The following call will never result in an abrupt completion.
   \item e. Call \( \text{CreateDataProperty}(A, \text{"0"}, S) \).
   \item f. Return \( A \).
\end{itemize}
14. Let \( q = p \).
15. Repeat, while \( q \neq S \)
   \begin{itemize}
   \item a. Let \( \text{z} \) be the result of calling the \( \text{matcher} \) with arguments \( S \) and \( q \)
   \item b. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{z} \)).
   \item c. If \( \text{z} \) is \text{failure}, then let \( q = q+1 \).
   \item d. Else \( \text{z} \) is not \text{failure}.
      \begin{itemize}
      \item i. \( \text{z} \) must be a State. Let \( e \) be \( \text{z}'s \textrm{ endIndex} \) and let \( \text{cap} \) be \( \text{z}'s \textrm{ captures} \) List.
      \item ii. If \( e = p \), then let \( q = q+1 \).
      \item iii. Else \( e \neq p \).
         \begin{itemize}
         \item 1. Let \( T \) be a String value equal to the substring of \( S \) consisting of the elements at positions \( p \) (inclusive) through \( q \) (exclusive).
         \item 2. Assert: The following call will never result in an abrupt completion.
         \item 3. Call \( \text{CreateDataProperty}(A, \text{ToString(\text{lengthA})}, T) \).
         \item 4. If \( \text{lengthA} = \text{lim} \), return \( A \).
         \item 5. Let \( p = e \).
         \item 6. Let \( i = 0 \).
         \item 7. Repeat, while \( i \) is not equal to the number of elements in \( \text{cap} \)
            \begin{itemize}
            \item a. Let \( i = i+1 \).
            \item b. Assert: The following call will never result in an abrupt completion.
            \item c. Call \( \text{CreateDataProperty}(A, \text{ToString(\text{lengthA})}, \text{cap}[i]) \).
            \item d. Increment \( \text{lengthA} \) by \( 1 \).
            \item e. If \( \text{lengthA} = \text{lim} \), return \( A \).
            \item 8. Let \( q = p \).
         \end{itemize}
      \end{itemize}
   \end{itemize}
   \end{itemize}
16. Let \( q = p \).
17. Repeat, while \( q \neq S \)
   \begin{itemize}
   \item a. Let \( \text{z} \) be the result of calling the \( \text{matcher} \) with arguments \( S \) and \( q \)
   \item b. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{z} \)).
   \item c. If \( \text{z} \) is \text{failure}, then let \( q = q+1 \).
   \item d. Else \( \text{z} \) is not \text{failure}.
      \begin{itemize}
      \item i. \( \text{z} \) must be a State. Let \( e \) be \( \text{z}'s \textrm{ endIndex} \) and let \( \text{cap} \) be \( \text{z}'s \textrm{ captures} \) List.
      \item ii. If \( e = p \), then let \( q = q+1 \).
      \item iii. Else \( e \neq p \),
         \begin{itemize}
         \item 1. Let \( T \) be a String value equal to the substring of \( S \) consisting of the elements at positions \( p \) (inclusive) through \( s \) (exclusive).
         \item 2. Assert: The following call will never result in an abrupt completion.
         \item 3. Call \( \text{CreateDataProperty}(A, \text{ToString(\text{lengthA})}, T) \).
         \item 4. If \( \text{lengthA} = \text{lim} \), return \( A \).
         \item 5. Let \( p = e \).
         \item 6. Let \( i = 0 \).
         \item 7. Repeat, while \( i \) is not equal to the number of elements in \( \text{cap} \)
            \begin{itemize}
            \item a. Let \( i = i+1 \).
            \item b. Assert: The following call will never result in an abrupt completion.
            \item c. Call \( \text{CreateDataProperty}(A, \text{ToString(\text{lengthA})}, \text{cap}[i]) \).
            \item d. Increment \( \text{lengthA} \) by \( 1 \).
            \item e. If \( \text{lengthA} = \text{lim} \), return \( A \).
            \item 8. Let \( q = p \).
         \end{itemize}
      \end{itemize}
   \end{itemize}
18. Let \( T \) be a String value equal to the substring of \( S \) consisting of the elements at positions \( p \) (inclusive) through \( s \) (exclusive).
19. Assert: The following call will never result in an abrupt completion.
20. Call \( \text{CreateDataProperty}(A, \text{ToString(\text{lengthA})}, T) \).
21. Return \( A \).

The \textit{length} property of the \texttt{split} method is \textit{2}.
NOTE 1  The `split` method ignores the value of the `global` property of this RegExp object.

21.2.5.11 get RegExp.prototype.sticky

RegExp.prototype.sticky is an accessor property whose set accessor function is `undefined`. Its get accessor function performs the following steps:

1. Let `R` be the `this` value.
2. If `Type(R)` is not Object, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
3. If `R` does not have an `[[OriginalFlags]]` internal slot throw a `TypeError` exception.
4. Let `flags` be the value of `R`'s `[[OriginalFlags]]` internal slot.
5. If `flags` is `undefined`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
6. If `flags` contains the code unit "y", then return `true`.
7. Return `false`.

21.2.5.12 RegExp.prototype.test( S )

The following steps are taken:

1. Let `R` be the `this` value.
2. If `Type(R)` is not Object, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
3. Let `string` be `ToString(S)`.
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(`string`).
5. Let `match` be `RegExpExec(R, string)`.
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(`match`).
7. If `match` is not `null`, then return `true`; else return `false`.

21.2.5.13 RegExp.prototype.toString() 

1. Let `R` be the `this` value.
2. If `Type(R)` is not Object, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
3. If `R` does not have a `[[RegExpMatcher]]` internal slot, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
4. If the value of `R`'s `[[RegExpMatcher]]` internal slot is `undefined`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
5. Let `pattern` be `ToString(Get(R, "source"))`.
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(`pattern`).
7. Let `result` be the `String` value formed by concatenating "/", `pattern`, and "/".
8. Let `global` be `ToBoolean(Get(R, "global"))`.
9. ReturnIfAbrupt(`global`).
10. If `global` is `true`, then append "g" as the last code unit of `result`.
11. Let `ignoreCase` be `ToBoolean(Get(R, "ignoreCase"))`.
12. ReturnIfAbrupt(`ignoreCase`).
13. If `ignoreCase` is `true`, then append "i" as the last code unit of `result`.
14. Let `multiline` be `ToBoolean(Get(R, "multiline"))`.
15. ReturnIfAbrupt(`multiline`).
16. If `multiline` is `true`, then append "m" as the last code unit of `result`.
17. Let `unicode` be `ToBoolean(Get(R, "unicode"))`.
18. ReturnIfAbrupt(`unicode`).
19. If `unicode` is `true`, then append "u" as the last code unit of `result`.
20. Let `sticky` be `ToBoolean(Get(R, "sticky"))`.
21. ReturnIfAbrupt(`sticky`).
22. If `sticky` is `true`, then append "y" as the last code unit of `result`.
23. Return result.

NOTE The returned String has the form of a RegularExpressionLiteral that evaluates to another RegExp object with the same behaviour as this object.

21.2.5.14 get RegExp.prototype.unicode

RegExp.prototype.unicode is an accessor property whose set accessor function is undefined. Its get accessor function performs the following steps:

1. Let \( R \) be the this value.
2. If Type(\( R \)) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
3. If \( R \) does not have an [[OriginalFlags]] internal slot throw a TypeError exception.
4. Let flags be the value of \( R \)'s [[OriginalFlags]] internal slot.
5. If flags is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
6. If flags contains the code unit "u", then return true.
7. Return false.

21.2.5.15 RegExp.prototype @@isRegExp

The initial value of the @@isRegExp property is true.

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

NOTE The @@isRegExp property is used by String.prototype methods to identify objects that have the basic behaviour of regular expressions. The absence of a @@isRegExp property or the existence of such a property whose value is null indicates that the object should not be intended to be used as regular expression object.

21.2.6 Properties of RegExp Instances

RegExp instances are ordinary objects that inherit properties from the RegExp prototype object. RegExp instances have internal slots [[RegExpMatcher]], [[OriginalSource]], and [[OriginalFlags]]. The value of the [[RegExpMatcher]] internal slot is an implementation dependent representation of the Pattern of the RegExp object.

NOTE Prior to the 6th Edition, RegExp instances were specified as having the own data properties source, global, ignoreCase, and multiline. Those properties are now specified as accessor properties of RegExp.prototype.

RegEx instances also have the following property:

21.2.6.1 lastIndex

The value of the lastIndex property specifies the String position at which to start the next match. It is coerced to an integer when used (see 21.2.5.2). This property shall have the attributes { [[Writable]]: true, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }. 

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Array Objects

Array objects are exotic objects that give special treatment to a certain class of property names. See 9.4.1.4 for a definition of this special treatment.

An Array object, O, is said to be sparse if the following algorithm returns true:

1. Let len be Get(O, "length").
2. For each integer i in the range 0≤i<ToUint32(len)
   a. Let elem be the result of calling the [[GetOwnProperty]] internal method of O with argument ToString(i).
   b. If elem is undefined, return true.
3. Return false.

22.1.1 The Array Constructor

The Array constructor is the %Array% intrinsic object and the initial value of the Array property of the global object. When Array is called as a function rather than as a constructor, it creates and initializes a new Array object. Thus the function call Array(...) is equivalent to the object creation expression new Array(...) with the same arguments. However, if the this value passed in the call is an Object with an [[ArrayInitializationState]] internal slot whose value is undefined, it initializes the this value using the argument values. This permits Array to be used both as factory method and to perform constructor instance initialization.

The Array constructor is designed to be subclassable. It may be used as the value of an extends clause of a class declaration. Subclass constructors that intended to inherit the specified Array behaviour must include a super call to the Array constructor to initialize subclass instances.

The length property of the Array constructor function is 1.

22.1.1.1 Array ()

This description applies if and only if the Array constructor is called with no arguments.

1. Let numberOfArgs be the number of arguments passed to this function call.
2. Assert: numberOfArgs = 0.
3. Let O be the this value.
4. If Type(O) is Object and O has an [[ArrayInitializationState]] internal slot and the value of [[ArrayInitializationState]] is false, then
   a. Set the value of O's [[ArrayInitializationState]] internal slot to true.
   b. Let array be O.
5. Else,
   a. Let F be the active function.
   b. Let proto be GetPrototypeFromConstructor(F, "%ArrayPrototype%.
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(proto).
   d. Let array be ArrayCreate(0, proto).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(array).
7. Let putStatus be Put(array, "length", 0, true).
8. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).

### 22.1.1.2 Array (len)

This description applies if and only if the Array constructor is called with exactly one argument.

1. Let numberOfArgs be the number of arguments passed to this function call.
3. Let O be the this value.
4. If Type(O) is Object and O has an [[ArrayInitializationState]] internal slot and the value of [[ArrayInitializationState]] is false, then
   a. Set the value of O’s [[ArrayInitializationState]] internal slot to true.
   b. Let array be O.
5. Else,
   a. Let F be the active function.
   b. Let proto be GetPrototypeFromConstructor(F, "ArrayPrototype").
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(proto).
   d. Let array be ArrayCreate(0, proto).

6. ReturnIfAbrupt(array).
7. If Type(len) is not Number, then
   a. Let defineStatus be CreateDataPropertyOrThrow(array, "0", len).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(defineStatus).
   c. Let intLen be 1.
8. Else,
   a. Let intLen be ToUint32(len).
   b. If intLen ≠ len, then throw a RangeError exception.
10. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).
11. Return array.

### 22.1.1.3 Array (...items)

This description applies if and only if the Array constructor is called with at least two arguments.

When the Array function is called the following steps are taken:

1. Let numberOfArgs be the number of arguments passed to this function call.
3. Let O be the this value.
4. If Type(O) is Object and O has an [[ArrayInitializationState]] internal slot and the value of [[ArrayInitializationState]] is false, then
   a. Set the value of O’s [[ArrayInitializationState]] internal slot to true.
   b. Let array be O.
5. Else,
   a. Let F be the active function.
   b. Let proto be GetPrototypeFromConstructor(F, "ArrayPrototype").
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(proto).
   d. Let array be ArrayCreate(numberOfArgs, proto).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(array).
7. Let k be 0.
8. Let items be a zero-originated List containing the argument items in order.
9. Repeat, while k < numberOfArgs
   a. Let Pk be ToString(k).
b. Let itemK be k\textsuperscript{th} element of items.
c. Let defineStatus be CreateDataPropertyOrThrow(array, Pk, itemK).
d. ReturnIfAbrupt(defineStatus).
e. Increase k by 1.

10. Let putStatus be Put(array, \textbf{length}, numberOfArgs, true).
11. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).
12. Return array.

22.1.4 new Array ( ... argumentsList)

When Array is called as part of a new expression, it initializes a newly created object.

1. Let F be the Array function object on which the new operator was applied.
2. Let argumentsList be the argumentsList argument of the [[Construct]] internal method that was invoked by the new operator.
3. Return the result of Construct (F, argumentsList).

If Array is implemented as an ECMAScript function object, its [[Construct]] internal method will perform the above steps.

22.1.2 Properties of the Array Constructor

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the Array constructor is the Function prototype object (19.2.3).

Besides the length property (whose value is 1), the Array constructor has the following properties:

22.1.2.1 Array.from (arrayLike [ , mapfn [ , thisArg ] ])

When the from method is called with argument arrayLike and optional arguments mapfn and thisArg the following steps are taken:

1. Let C be the this value.
2. Let items be ToObject(arrayLike).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(items).
4. If mapfn is undefined, then let mapping be false.
5. else
   a. If IsCallable(mapfn) is false, throw a TypeError exception.
   b. If thisArg was supplied, let T be thisArg; else let T be undefined.
   c. Let mapping be true.
6. Let usingIterator be CheckIterable(items).
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(usingIterator).
8. If usingIterator is not undefined, then
   a. If IsConstructor(C) is true, then
      i. Let A be the result of calling the [[Construct]] internal method of C with an empty argument list.
   b. Else,
      i. Let A be ArrayCreate(0).
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(A).
   d. Let iterator be GetIterator(items, usingIterator).
   e. ReturnIfAbrupt(iterator).
   f. Let k be 0.
   g. Repeat
   a. Let itemK be k\textsuperscript{th} element of items.
   b. Let defineStatus be CreateDataPropertyOrThrow(array, Pk, itemK).
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(defineStatus).
   d. Increase k by 1.
10. Let putStatus be Put(array, \textbf{length}, numberOfArgs, true).
11. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).
12. Return array.

Commented [AWB799]: It would be nice to have a more explicit way to create a collection with a pre-specified number of elements.
i. Let $P_k$ be $\text{ToString}(k)$.
ii. Let $next$ be $\text{IteratorStep}(\text{iterator})$.
iii. ReturnIfAbrupt($next$).
iv. If $next$ is $\text{false}$, then
1. Let $putStatus$ be $\text{Put}(A, \text{"length"}, k, \text{true})$.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt($putStatus$).
3. Return $A$.
v. Let $nextValue$ be $\text{IteratorValue}(next)$.
vi. ReturnIfAbrupt($nextValue$).
ix. If $\text{mapping}$ is true, then
1. Let $\text{mappedValue}$ be the result of calling the $\text{[[Call]]}$ internal method of $\text{mapfn}$ with $T$ as $\text{thisArgument}$ and $(nextValue, k)$ as argumentsList.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt($\text{mappedValue}$).
ix. Else, let $\text{mappedValue}$ be $nextValue$.
18. Let $putStatus$ be $\text{Put}(A, \text{"length"}, len, \text{true})$.
19. ReturnIfAbrupt($putStatus$).
20. Return $A$.

The $\text{length}$ property of the $\text{from}$ method is 1.

NOTE The $\text{from}$ function is an intentionally generic factory method; it does not require that its $\text{this}$ value be the Array constructor. Therefore it can be transferred to or inherited by any other constructors that may be called with a single numeric argument.

22.1.2.2 $\text{Array.isArray (arg)}$

The $\text{isArray}$ function takes one argument $\text{arg}$, and performs the following:

Commented [AWB7100]: It would be nice to have a more explicit way to create a collection with a pre-specified number of elements.
1. If Type(arg) is not Object, return false.
2. If arg is an exotic Array object, then return true.
3. Return false.

22.1.2.3 Array.of ( ...items )

When the of method is called with any number of arguments, the following steps are taken:

1. Let len be the actual number of arguments passed to this function.
2. Let items be the List of arguments passed to this function.
3. Let C be the this value.
4. If IsConstructor(C) is true, then
   a. Let A be the result of calling the [[Construct]] internal method of C with an argument list containing the single item len.
5. Else,
   a. Let A be ArrayCreate(len).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(A).
7. Let k be 0.
8. Repeat, while k < len
   a. Let kValue be element k of items.
   b. Let Pk be ToString(k).
   c. Let defineStatus be CreateDataPropertyOrThrow(A, Pk, kValue, [[value]]).
   d. ReturnIfAbrupt(defineStatus).
   e. Increase k by 1.
10. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).
11. Return A.

The length property of the of method is 0.

NOTE 1 The items argument is assumed to be a well-formed rest argument value.

NOTE 2 The of function is an intentionally generic factory method; it does not require that its this value be the Array constructor. Therefore it can be transferred to or inherited by other constructors that may be called with a single numeric argument.

22.1.2.4 Array.prototype

The value of Array.prototype is %ArrayPrototype%, the intrinsic Array prototype object (22.1.3).

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false }.

22.1.2.5 Array[@@create]()

The @@create method of an object F performs the following steps:

1. Let F be the this value.
2. Let proto be GetPrototypeFromConstructor(F, ”%ArrayPrototype%”).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(proto).
4. Let obj be ArrayCreate(undefined, proto).
5. Return obj.

The value of the name property of this function is ”[Symbol.create]".
This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

NOTE 1 Passing undefined as the first argument to ArrayCreate causes the [[ArrayInitializationState]] internal slot of the array to be initially assigned the value false. This is a flag used to indicate that the instance has not yet been initialized by the Array constructor. This flag value is never directly exposed to ECMAScript code; hence implementations may choose to encode the flag in any unobservable manner.

NOTE 2 The Array @@create function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be the Array constructor object. It can be transferred to other constructor functions for use as a @@create method. When used with other constructors, this function will create an exotic Array object whose [[Prototype]] value is obtained from the associated constructor.

22.1.3 Properties of the Array Prototype Object

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the Array prototype object is the intrinsic object %ObjectPrototype%.

The Array prototype object is itself an ordinary object. It is not an Array instance and does not have a length property.

NOTE The Array prototype object does not have a valueof property of its own; however, it inherits the valueof property from the standard built-in Object prototype Object.

22.1.3.1 Array.prototype.concat ( ...arguments )

When the concat method is called with zero or more arguments, it returns an array containing the array elements of the object followed by the array elements of each argument in order.

The following steps are taken:

1. Let O be the result of calling ToObject passing the this value as the argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(O).
3. Let A be undefined.
4. If O is an exotic Array object, then
   a. Let C be Get(O, "constructor").
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(C).
   c. If IsConstructor(C) is true, then
      i. Let thisRealm be the running execution context’s Realm.
      ii. If SameValue(thisRealm and GetFunctionRealm(C)) is true, then
         1. Let A be the result of calling the [[Construct]] internal method of C with argument (0).
5. If A is undefined, then
   a. Let A be ArrayCreate(0).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(A).
7. Let n be 0.
8. Let items be a List whose first element is O and whose subsequent elements are, in left to right order, the arguments that were passed to this function invocation.
9. Repeat, while items is not empty
   a. Remove the first element from items and let E be the value of the element.
   b. Let spreadable be IsConcatSpreadable(E).
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(spreadable).
   d. If spreadable is true, then
      i. Let k be 0.
      ii. Let lenVal be Get(E, "length").
iii. Let \( len \) be ToLength(\( lenVal \)).
iv. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( len \)).
v. Repeat, while \( k < len \)
   1. Let \( P \) be ToString(\( k \)).
   2. Let \( exists \) be HasProperty(\( E, P \)).
   3. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( exists \)).
   4. If \( exists \) is true, then
      a. Let \( subElement \) be Get(\( E, P \)).
      b. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( subElement \)).
      c. Let \( status \) be CreateDataPropertyOrThrow (A, ToString(\( n \)), \( subElement \)).
      d. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( status \)).
   5. Increase \( n \) by 1.
   6. Increase \( k \) by 1.
e. Else \( E \) is added as a single item rather than spread,
   i. Let \( status \) be CreateDataPropertyOrThrow (A, ToString(\( n \)), \( E \)).
   ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( status \)).
   iii. Increase \( n \) by 1.
10. Let \( putStatus \) be Put(A, “\( length \)”, \( n \), true).
11. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( putStatus \)).
12. Return A.

The \( length \) property of the \texttt{concat} method is 1.

NOTE 1  The explicit setting of the \( length \) property in step 10 is necessary to ensure that its value is correct in situations where the trailing elements of the result \texttt{Array} are not present.

NOTE 2  The \texttt{concat} function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its \texttt{this} value be an \texttt{Array} object. Therefore it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

22.1.3.1.1 \texttt{IsConcatSpreadable ( O )} Abstract Operation

The abstract operation \texttt{IsConcatSpreadable} with argument \( O \) performs the following steps:

1. If Type(\( O \)) is not \texttt{Object}, then return \texttt{false}.
2. Let \( spreadable \) be Get(\( O, @@isConcatSpreadable \)).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( spreadable \)).
4. If \( spreadable \) is not undefined, then return ToBoolean(\( spreadable \)).
5. If \( O \) is an exotic \texttt{Array} object, then return \texttt{true}.
6. Return \texttt{false}.

22.1.3.2 Array.prototype.constructor

The initial value of Array.prototype.constructor is the standard built-in Array constructor.

22.1.3.3 Array.prototype.copyWithin (target, start[, end])

The copyWithin method takes up to three arguments target, start and end.

NOTE  The end argument is optional with the length of the this object as its default value. If target is negative, it is treated as length+target where length is the length of the array. If start is negative, it is treated as length+start. If end is negative, it is treated as length+end.

The following steps are taken:
1. Let O be the result of calling ToObject passing the this value as the argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(O).
3. Let lenVal be Get(O, "length").
4. Let len be ToLength(lenVal).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(len).
6. Let relativeTarget be ToInteger(target).
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(relativeTarget).
8. If relativeTarget is negative, let to be max((len + relativeTarget), 0); else let to be min(relativeTarget, len).
9. Let relativeStart be ToInteger(start).
10. ReturnIfAbrupt(relativeStart).
11. If relativeStart is negative, let from be max((len + relativeStart), 0); else let from be min(relativeStart, len).
12. If end is undefined, let relativeEnd be len; else let relativeEnd be ToInteger(end).
13. ReturnIfAbrupt(relativeEnd).
14. If relativeEnd is negative, let final be max((len + relativeEnd), 0); else let final be min(relativeEnd, len).
15. Let count be min(final - from, len - to).
16. If from<to and to<from+count
   a. Let direction = -1.
   b. Let from = from + count · · -1.
   c. Let to = to + count · · -1.
17. Else,
   a. Let direction = 1.
18. Repeat, while count > 0
   a. Let fromKey be ToString(from).
   b. Let toKey be ToString(to).
   c. Let fromPresent be HasProperty(O, fromKey).
   d. ReturnIfAbrupt(fromPresent).
   e. If fromPresent is true, then
      i. Let fromVal be Get(O, fromKey).
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(fromVal).
      iii. Let putStatus be Put(O, toKey, fromVal, true).
      iv. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).
   f. Else fromPresent is false.
      i. Let deleteStatus be DeletePropertyOrThrow(O, toKey).
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(deleteStatus).
   g. Let from be from + direction.
   h. Let to be to + direction.
   i. Let count be count − 1.
19. Return O.

The length property of the copyWithin method is 2.

NOTE 1 The copyWithin function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be an Array object. Therefore it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

22.1.3.4 Array.prototype.entries ()

The following steps are taken:
1. Let O be the result of calling ToObject with the this value as its argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(O).
3. Return CreateArrayIterator(O, "key+value").

### 22.1.3.5 Array.prototype.every (callbackfn [, thisArg])

**NOTE** callbackfn should be a function that accepts three arguments and returns a value that is coercible to the Boolean value true or false. every calls callbackfn once for each element present in the array, in ascending order, until it finds one where callbackfn returns false. If such an element is found, every immediately returns false. Otherwise, if callbackfn returned true for all elements, every will return true. callbackfn is called only for elements of the array which actually exist; it is not called for missing elements of the array.

If thisArg parameter is provided, it will be used as the this value for each invocation of callbackfn. If it is not provided, undefined is used instead.

callbackfn is called with three arguments: the value of the element, the index of the element, and the object being traversed.

every does not directly mutate the object on which it is called but the object may be mutated by the calls to callbackfn.

The range of elements processed by every is set before the first call to callbackfn. Elements which are appended to the array after the call to every begins will not be visited by callbackfn. If existing elements of the array are changed, their value as passed to callbackfn will be the value at the time every visits them; elements that are deleted after the call to every begins and before being visited are not visited. every acts like the "for all" quantifier in mathematics. In particular, for an empty array, it returns true.

When the every method is called with one or two arguments, the following steps are taken:

1. Let O be the result of calling ToObject passing the this value as the argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(O).
3. Let lenValue be Get(O, "length")
4. Let len be ToLength(lenValue).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(len).
6. If IsCallable(callbackfn) is false, throw a TypeError exception.
7. If thisArg was supplied, let T be thisArg; else let T be undefined.
8. Let k be 0.
9. Repeat, while k < len
   a. Let Pk be ToString(k).
   b. Let kPresent be HasProperty(O, Pk).
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(kPresent).
   d. If kPresent is true, then
      i. Let kValue be Get(O, Pk).
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(kValue).
      iii. Let testResult be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of callbackfn with T as thisArgument and a List containing kValue, k, and O as argumentsList.
      iv. ReturnIfAbrupt(testResult).
      v. If ToBoolean(testResult) is false, return false.
      e. Increase k by 1.
10. Return true.

The length property of the every method is 1.

**NOTE** The every function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be an Array object. Therefore it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.
22.1.3.6 Array.prototype.fill (value [, start [, end ]])

The fill method takes up to three arguments value, start and end.

NOTE  The start and end arguments are optional with default values of 0 and the length of the this object. If start is negative, it is treated as length+start where length is the length of the array. If end is negative, it is treated as length+end.

The following steps are taken:

1. Let O be the result of calling ToObject passing the this value as the argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(O).
3. Let lenVal be Get(O, "length").
4. Let len be ToLength(lenVal).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(len).
6. Let relativeStart be ToInteger(start).
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(relativeStart).
8. If relativeStart is negative, let k be max((len + relativeStart),0); else let k be min(relativeStart, len).
9. If end is undefined, let relativeEnd be len; else let relativeEnd be ToInteger(end).
10. ReturnIfAbrupt(relativeEnd).
11. If relativeEnd is negative, let final be max((len + relativeEnd),0); else let final be min(relativeEnd, len).
12. Repeat, while k < final
   a. Let Pk be ToString(k).
   b. Let putStatus be Put(O, Pk, value, true).
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).
   d. Increase k by 1.
13. Return O.

The length property of the fill method is 1.

NOTE 1  The fill function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be an Array object. Therefore it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

22.1.3.7 Array.prototype.filter (callbackfn [, thisArg ])

NOTE  callbackfn should be a function that accepts three arguments and returns a value that is coercible to the Boolean value true or false. filter calls callbackfn once for each element in the array, in ascending order, and constructs a new array of all the values for which callbackfn returns true. callbackfn is called only for elements of the array which actually exist; it is not called for missing elements of the array.

If a thisArg parameter is provided, it will be used as the this value for each invocation of callbackfn. If it is not provided, undefined is used instead.

callbackfn is called with three arguments: the value of the element, the index of the element, and the object being traversed.

filter does not directly mutate the object on which it is called but the object may be mutated by the calls to callbackfn.

The range of elements processed by filter is set before the first call to callbackfn. Elements which are appended to the array after the call to filter begins will not be visited by callbackfn. If existing elements of the array are changed their value as passed to callbackfn will be the value at the time filter visits them; elements that are deleted after the call to filter begins and before being visited are not visited.
When the filter method is called with one or two arguments, the following steps are taken:

1. Let $O$ be the result of calling ToObject passing the this value as the argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt($O$).
3. Let lenValue be Get($O$, "length").
4. Let $len$ be ToLength(lenValue).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt($len$).
6. If IsCallable(callbackfn) is false, throw a TypeError exception.
7. If thisArg was supplied, let $T$ be thisArg; else let $T$ be undefined.
8. Let $A$ be undefined.
9. If $O$ is an exotic Array object, then
   a. Let $C$ be Get($O$, "constructor").
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt($C$).
   c. If IsConstructor($C$) is true, then
      i. Let thisRealm be the running execution context’s Realm.
      ii. If SameValue(thisRealm and GetFunctionRealm($C$)) is true, then
         1. Let $A$ be the result of calling the [[Construct]] internal method of $C$ with an argument list containing the single item 0.
   10. If $A$ is undefined, then
      a. Let $A$ be ArrayCreate(0).
   11. ReturnIfAbrupt($A$).
   12. Let $k$ be 0.
   13. Let $to$ be 0.
   14. Repeat, while $k < len$
      a. Let $Pk$ be ToString($k$).
      b. Let $kPresent$ be HasProperty($O$, $Pk$).
      c. ReturnIfAbrupt($kPresent$).
      d. If $kPresent$ is true, then
         i. Let $kValue$ be Get($O$, $Pk$).
         ii. ReturnIfAbrupt($kValue$).
         iii. Let selected be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of callbackfn with $T$ as thisArgument and a List containing $kValue$, $k$, and $O$ as argumentsList.
         iv. ReturnIfAbrupt(selected).
         v. If ToBoolean(selected) is true, then
            1. Let status be CreateDataPropertyOrThrow ($A$, ToString($to$), $kValue$).
            2. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
            3. Increase $to$ by 1.
         e. Increase $k$ by 1.
   15. Return $A$.

The length property of the filter method is 1.

NOTE The filter function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be an Array object. Therefore it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

22.1.3.8 Array.prototype.find ( predicate [, thisArg ] )

NOTE predicate should be a function that accepts three arguments and returns a value that is coercible to the Boolean value true or false. find calls predicate once for each element present in the array, in ascending order, until it finds one where predicate returns true. If such an element is found, find immediately returns that element value. Otherwise, find returns undefined. predicate is called only for elements of the array which actually exist; it is not called for missing elements of the array.
If a `thisArg` parameter is provided, it will be used as the `this` value for each invocation of `predicate`. If it is not provided, `undefined` is used instead.

`predicate` is called with three arguments: the value of the element, the index of the element, and the object being traversed.

`find` does not directly mutate the object on which it is called but the object may be mutated by the calls to `predicate`.

The range of elements processed by `find` is set before the first call to `callbackfn`. Elements that are appended to the array after the call to `find` begins will not be visited by `callbackfn`. If existing elements of the array are changed, their value as passed to `predicate` will be the value at the time that `find` visits them; elements that are deleted after the call to `find` begins and before being visited are not visited.

When the `find` method is called with one or two arguments, the following steps are taken:

1. Let `O` be the result of calling `ToObject` passing the `this` value as the argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`O`).
3. Let `lenValue` be `Get(O, "length")`.
4. Let `len` be `ToLength(lenValue)`.
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(`len`).
6. If `IsCallable(predicate)` is `false`, throw a `TypeError` exception.
7. If `thisArg` was supplied, let `T` be `thisArg`; else let `T` be `undefined`.
8. Let `k` be `0`.
9. Repeat, while `k < len`
   a. Let `Pk` be `ToString(k)`.
   b. Let `kPresent` be `HasProperty(O, Pk)`.
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(`kPresent`).
   d. If `kPresent` is `true`, then
      i. Let `kValue` be `Get(O, Pk)`.
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(`kValue`).
      iii. Let `testResult` be the result of calling the `[[Call]]` internal method of `predicate` with `T` as `thisArgument` and a `List` containing `kValue`, `k`, and `O` as `argumentsList`.
      iv. ReturnIfAbrupt(`testResult`).
      v. If `ToBoolean(testResult)` is `true`, return `kValue`.
   e. Increase `k` by 1.
10. Return `undefined`.

The `length` property of the `find` method is `1`.

NOTE The `find` function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its `this` value be an Array object. Therefore it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

22.1.3.9 `Array.prototype.findIndex ( predicate [, thisArg ] )`

NOTE `predicate` should be a function that accepts three arguments and returns a value that is coercible to the Boolean value `true` or `false`. `findIndex` calls `predicate` once for each element present in the array, in ascending order, until it finds one where `predicate` returns `true`. If such an element is found, `findIndex` immediately returns the index of that element value. Otherwise, `findIndex` returns `-1`. `predicate` is called only for elements of the array which actually exist; it is not called for missing elements of the array.

If a `thisArg` parameter is provided, it will be used as the `this` value for each invocation of `predicate`. If it is not provided, `undefined` is used instead.

`predicate` is called with three arguments: the value of the element, the index of the element, and the object being traversed.
**findIndex** does not directly mutate the object on which it is called but the object may be mutated by the calls to **predicate**.

The range of elements processed by **findIndex** is set before the first call to **callbackfn**. Elements that are appended to the array after the call to **findIndex** begins will not be visited by **callbackfn**. If existing elements of the array are changed, their value as passed to **predicate** will be the value at the time that **findIndex** visits them; elements that are deleted after the call to **findIndex** begins and before being visited are not visited.

When the **findIndex** method is called with one or two arguments, the following steps are taken:

1. Let O be the result of calling ToObject passing the **this** value as the argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(O).
3. Let lenValue be Get(O, "length").
4. Let len be ToLength(lenValue).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(len).
6. If IsCallable(predicate) is **false**, throw a **TypeError** exception.
7. If **thisArg** was supplied, let T be **thisArg**; else let T be **undefined**.
8. Let k be 0.
9. Repeat, while k < len
   a. Let Pk be ToString(k).
   b. Let kPresent be HasProperty(O, Pk).
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(kPresent).
   d. If kPresent is **true**, then
      i. Let kValue be Get(O, Pk).
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(kValue).
      iii. Let testResult be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of **predicate** with T as **thisArgument** and a List containing kValue, k, and O as argumentsList.
      iv. ReturnIfAbrupt(testResult).
      v. If ToBoolean(testResult) is **true**, return k.
   e. Increase k by 1.

The **length** property of the **findIndex** method is 1.

NOTE The **findIndex** function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its **this** value be an Array object. Therefore it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

22.1.3.10 Array.prototype.forEach ( callbackfn [, thisArg ] )

NOTE **callbackfn** should be a function that accepts three arguments. forEach calls **callbackfn** once for each element present in the array, in ascending order. **callbackfn** is called only for elements of the array which actually exist; it is not called for missing elements of the array.

If a **thisArg** parameter is provided, it will be used as the **this** value for each invocation of **callbackfn**. If it is not provided, **undefined** is used instead.

**callbackfn** is called with three arguments: the value of the element, the index of the element, and the object being traversed.

**forEach** does not directly mutate the object on which it is called but the object may be mutated by the calls to **callbackfn**.

The range of elements processed by **forEach** is set before the first call to **callbackfn**. Elements which are appended to the array after the call to **forEach** begins will not be visited by **callbackfn**. If existing elements of the array are changed, their value as passed to **callbackfn** will be the value at the time **forEach** visits them; elements that are deleted after the call to **forEach** begins and before being visited are not visited.
When the **forEach** method is called with one or two arguments, the following steps are taken:

1. Let \( O \) be the result of calling ToObject passing the `this` value as the argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( O \)).
3. Let \( lenValue \) be Get(\( O \), "length").
4. Let \( len \) be ToLength(\( lenValue \)).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( len \)).
6. If `isCallable(callbackfn)` is `false`, throw a **TypeError** exception.
7. If `thisArg` was supplied, let \( T \) be `thisArg`; else let \( T \) be `undefined`.
8. Let \( k \) be 0.
9. Repeat, while \( k < len \):
   a. Let \( Pk \) be `ToString(k)`.
   b. Let `kPresent` be HasProperty(\( O \), \( Pk \)).
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(`kPresent`).
   d. If `kPresent` is `true`, then
      i. Let \( kValue \) be Get(\( O \), \( Pk \)).
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(`kValue`).
      iii. Let `funcResult` be the result of calling the `[[Call]]` internal method of `callbackfn` with \( T \) as thisArgument and a List containing `kValue`, \( k \), and \( O \) as argumentsList.
      iv. ReturnIfAbrupt(`funcResult`).
   e. Increase \( k \) by 1.
10. Return `undefined`.

The **length** property of the **forEach** method is 1.

**NOTE** The **forEach** function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its `this` value be an Array object. Therefore it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

### 22.1.3.11 Array.prototype.indexOf ( searchElement [, fromIndex ] )

**NOTE** `indexOf` compares `searchElement` to the elements of the array, in ascending order, using the Strict Equality Comparison algorithm (7.2.11), and if found at one or more positions, returns the index of the first such position; otherwise, -1 is returned.

The optional second argument `fromIndex` defaults to 0 (i.e., the whole array is searched). If it is greater than or equal to the length of the array, -1 is returned, i.e., the array will not be searched. If it is negative, it is used as the offset from the end of the array to compute `fromIndex`. If the computed index is less than 0, the whole array will be searched.

When the **indexOf** method is called with one or two arguments, the following steps are taken:

1. Let \( O \) be the result of calling ToObject passing the `this` value as the argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( O \)).
3. Let \( lenValue \) be Get(\( O \), "length").
4. Let \( len \) be ToLength(\( lenValue \)).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( len \)).
6. If \( len \) is 0, return -1.
7. If argument `fromIndex` was passed let \( n \) be ToInteger(`fromIndex`); else let \( n \) be 0.
8. ReturnIfAbrupt(`\( n \)`).
9. If \( n \geq \) len, return -1.
10. If \( n \geq 0 \), then
    a. Let \( k \) be \( n \).
    b. Else \( n<0 \),
       a. Let \( k \) be `len - abs(n)`.
       b. If \( k < 0 \), then let \( k \) be 0.
12. Repeat, while \(k < len\)
   a. Let \(kPresent\) be HasProperty(\(O\), ToString(\(k\))).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(\(kPresent\)).
   c. If \(kPresent\) is true, then
      i. Let \(elementK\) be the result of Get(\(O\), ToString(\(k\))).
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(\(elementK\)).
      iii. Let \(same\) be the result of performing Strict Equality Comparison \(searchElement === elementK\).
      iv. If \(same\) is true, return \(k\).
   d. Increase \(k\) by 1.

The **length** property of the **indexOf** method is 1.

NOTE The **indexOf** function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its **this** value be an Array object. Therefore it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

22.1.3.12 **Array.prototype.join** (separator)

NOTE The elements of the array are converted to Strings, and these Strings are then concatenated, separated by occurrences of the **separator**. If no separator is provided, a single comma is used as the separator.

The **join** method takes one argument, **separator**, and performs the following steps:

1. Let \(O\) be the result of calling **ToObject** passing the **this** value as the argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\(O\)).
3. Let \(lenVal\) be the result of Get(\(O\), **"length"**).
4. Let \(len\) be **ToLength**(\(lenVal\)).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(\(len\)).
6. If **separator** is undefined, let **separator** be the single-element String ",".
7. Let **sep** be **ToString**(\(separator\)).
8. If \(len\) is zero, return the empty String.
9. Let \(element0\) be the result of Get(\(O\), "0").
10. If \(element0\) is undefined or null, let \(R\) be the empty String; otherwise, let \(R\) be **ToString**(\(element0\)).
11. ReturnIfAbrupt(\(R\)).
12. Let \(k\) be 1.
13. Repeat, while \(k < len\)
   a. Let \(S\) be the String value produced by concatenating \(R\) and \(sep\).
   b. Let **element** be Get(\(O\), ToString(\(k\))).
   c. If **element** is undefined or null, then let **next** be the empty String; otherwise, let **next** be **ToString**(\(element\)).
   d. ReturnIfAbrupt(\(next\)).
   e. Let \(R\) be a String value produced by concatenating \(S\) and **next**.
   f. Increase \(k\) by 1.
14. Return \(R\).

The **length** property of the **join** method is 1.

NOTE The **join** function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its **this** value be an Array object. Therefore, it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.
22.1.3.13 Array.prototype.keys()

The following steps are taken:
1. Let O be the result of calling ToObject with the this value as its argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(O).
3. Return CreateArrayIterator(O, "key").

22.1.3.14 Array.prototype.lastIndexOf(searchElement [, fromIndex])

NOTE lastIndexOf compares searchElement to the elements of the array in descending order using the Strict Equality Comparison algorithm (7.2.11), and if found at one or more positions, returns the index of the last such position; otherwise, -1 is returned.

The optional second argument fromIndex defaults to the array's length minus one (i.e. the whole array is searched). If it is greater than or equal to the length of the array, the whole array will be searched. If it is negative, it is used as the offset from the end of the array to compute fromIndex. If the computed index is less than 0, -1 is returned.

When the lastIndexOf method is called with one or two arguments, the following steps are taken:
1. Let O be the result of calling ToObject passing the this value as the argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(O).
3. Let lenValue be Get(O, "length").
4. Let len be ToLength(lenValue).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(len).
6. If len is 0, return -1.
7. If argument fromIndex was passed let n be ToInteger(fromIndex); else let n be len-1.
8. ReturnIfAbrupt(n).
9. If n ≥ 0, then let k be min(n, len - 1).
10. Else n < 0,
   a. Let k be len - abs(n).
11. Repeat, while k ≥ 0
   a. Let kPresent be HasProperty(O, ToString(k)).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(kPresent).
   c. If kPresent is true, then
      i. Let elementK be Get(O, ToString(k)).
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(elementK).
      iii. Let same be the result of performing Strict Equality Comparison searchElement === elementK.
      iv. If same is true, return k.
   d. Decrease k by 1.
12. Return -1.

The length property of the lastIndexOf method is 1.

NOTE The lastIndexOf function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be an Array object. Therefore it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

22.1.3.15 Array.prototype.map(callbackfn [, thisArg])

NOTE callbackfn should be a function that accepts three arguments. map calls callbackfn once for each element in the array, in ascending order, and constructs a new Array from the results. callbackfn is called only for elements of the array which actually exist; it is not called for missing elements of the array.
If a thisArg parameter is provided, it will be used as the this value for each invocation of call\(\text{backfn}\). If it is not provided, undefined is used instead.

call\(\text{backfn}\) does not directly mutate the object on which it is called but the object may be mutated by the calls to call\(\text{backfn}\).

map does not directly mutate the object on which it is called but the object may be mutated by the calls to call\(\text{backfn}\).

The range of elements processed by map is set before the first call to call\(\text{backfn}\). Elements which are appended to the array after the call to map begins will not be visited by call\(\text{backfn}\). If existing elements of the array are changed, their value as passed to call\(\text{backfn}\) will be the value at the time map visits them; elements that are deleted after the call to map begins and before being visited are not visited.

When the map method is called with one or two arguments, the following steps are taken:

1. Let \(O\) be the result of calling ToObject passing the this value as the argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\(O\)).
3. Let lenValue be Get(\(O\), "length").
4. Let len be ToLength(lenValue).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(len).
6. If IsCallable(call\(\text{backfn}\)) is false, throw a TypeError exception.
7. If thisArg was supplied, let \(T\) be thisArg; else let \(T\) be undefined.
8. Let \(A\) be undefined.
9. If \(O\) is an exotic Array object, then
   a. Let \(C\) be Get(\(O\), "constructor").
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(\(C\)).
   c. If IsConstructor(\(C\)) is true, then
      i. Let thisRealm be the running execution context’s Realm.
      ii. If SameValue(thisRealm and GetFunctionRealm(\(C\))) is true, then
          1. Let \(A\) be the result of calling the [[Construct]] internal method of \(C\) with an argument list containing the single item len.
   10. If \(A\) is undefined, then
       a. Let \(A\) be ArrayCreate(len).
   11. ReturnIfAbrupt(\(A\)).
   12. Let \(k\) be 0.
   13. Repeat, while \(k < len\)
       a. LetPk be ToString(\(k\)).
       b. Let kPresent be HasProperty(\(O\), \(Pk\)).
       c. ReturnIfAbrupt(kPresent).
       d. If kPresent is true, then
          i. Let kValue be Get(\(O\), \(Pk\)).
          ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(kValue).
          iii. Let mappedValue be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of call\(\text{backfn}\) with \(T\) as this\(\text{Argument}\) and a List containing kValue, \(k\), and \(O\) as argumentsList.
          iv. ReturnIfAbrupt(mappedValue).
          v. Let status be CreateDataPropertyOrThrow(\(A\), \(Pk\), mappedValue).
          vi. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
          c. Increase \(k\) by 1.
   14. Return \(A\).

The length property of the map method is 1.

NOTE The map function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be an Array object. Therefore it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

Commented [AWB7103]: It would be nice to have a more explicit way to create a collection with a pre-specified number of elements.
22.1.3.16  Array.prototype.pop ( )

NOTE The last element of the array is removed from the array and returned.

When the pop method is called the following steps are taken:

1. Let O be the result of calling ToObject passing the this value as the argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(O).
3. Let lenVal be Get(O, "length").
4. Let len be ToLength(lenVal).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(len).
6. If len is zero,
   a. Let putStatus be Put(O, "length", 0, true).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).
   c. Return undefined.
7. Else len > 0,
   a. Let newLen be len–1.
   b. Let indx be ToStrings(newLen).
   c. Let element be Get(O, indx).
   d. ReturnIfAbrupt(element).
   e. Let deleteStatus be DeletePropertyOrThrow(O, indx).
   f. ReturnIfAbrupt(deleteStatus).
   g. Let putStatus be Put(O, "length", newLen, true).
   h. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).
   i. Return element.

NOTE The pop function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be an Array object. Therefore it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

22.1.3.17  Array.prototype.push ( ...items )

NOTE The arguments are appended to the end of the array, in the order in which they appear. The new length of the array is returned as the result of the call.

When the push method is called with zero or more arguments the following steps are taken:

1. Let O be the result of calling ToObject passing the this value as the argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(O).
3. Let lenVal be Get(O, "length").
4. Let n be ToLength(lenVal).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(n).
6. Let items be a List whose elements are, in left to right order, the arguments that were passed to this function invocation.
7. Repeat, while items is not empty
   a. Remove the first element from items and let E be the value of the element.
   b. Let putStatus be Put(O, ToString(n), E, true).
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).
   d. Increase n by 1.
8. Let putStatus be Put(O, "length", n, true).
9. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).
10. Return n.

The length property of the push method is 1.
NOTE The push function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be an Array object. Therefore it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

22.1.3.18 Array.prototype.reduce (callbackfn [, initialValue])

NOTE callbackfn should be a function that takes four arguments. reduce calls the callback, as a function, once for each element present in the array, in ascending order.

callbackfn is called with four arguments: the previousValue (or value from the previous call to callbackfn), the currentValue (value of the current element), the currentIndex, and the object being traversed. The first time that callback is called, the previousValue and currentValue can be one of two values. If an initialValue was provided in the call to reduce, then previousValue will be equal to initialValue and currentValue will be equal to the first value in the array. If no initialValue was provided, then previousValue will be equal to the first value in the array and currentValue will be equal to the second. It is a TypeError if the array contains no elements and initialValue is not provided.

reduce does not directly mutate the object on which it is called but the object may be mutated by the calls to callbackfn.

The range of elements processed by reduce is set before the first call to callbackfn. Elements that are appended to the array after the call to reduce begins will not be visited by callbackfn. If existing elements of the array are changed, their value as passed to callbackfn will be the value at the time reduce visits them; elements that are deleted after the call to reduce begins and before being visited are not visited.

When the reduce method is called with one or two arguments, the following steps are taken:

1. Let O be the result of calling ToObject passing the this value as the argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(O).
3. Let lenValue be Get(O, "length").
4. Let len be ToLength(lenValue).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(len).
6. If IsCallable(callbackfn) is false, throw a TypeError exception.
7. If len is 0 and initialValue is not present, throw a TypeError exception.
8. Let k be 0.
9. If initialValue is present, then
   a. Set accumulator to initialValue.
10. Else initialValue is not present, then
    a. Let kPresent be false.
    b. Repeat, while kPresent is false and k < len
       i. LetPk be ToString(k).
       ii. Let kPresent be HasProperty(O,Pk).
       iii. ReturnIfAbrupt(kPresent).
       iv. If kPresent is true, then
           1. Let accumulator be Get(O,Pk).
           2. ReturnIfAbrupt(accumulator).
           v. Increase k by 1.
    c. If kPresent is false, throw a TypeError exception.
11. Repeat, while k < len
    a. LetPk be ToString(k).
    b. Let kPresent be HasProperty(O,Pk).
    c. ReturnIfAbrupt(kPresent).
    d. If kPresent is true, then
       i. Let kValue be Get(O,Pk).
       ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(kValue).
iii. Let accumulator be the result of calling the \[[\text{Call}]\] internal method of callbackfn with undefined as thisArgument and a List containing accumulator, kValue, k, and O as argumentsList.

iv. ReturnIfAbrupt(accumulator).

e. Increase k by 1.

12. Return accumulator.

The length property of the reduce method is 1.

NOTE The reduce function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be an Array object. Therefore it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

22.1.3.19 Array.prototype.reduceRight (callbackfn [ , initialValue ])

NOTE callbackfn should be a function that takes four arguments. reduceRight calls the callback, as a function, once for each element present in the array, in descending order.

callbackfn is called with four arguments: the previousValue (or value from the previous call to callbackfn), the currentValue (value of the current element), the currentIndex, and the object being traversed. The first time the function is called, the previousValue and currentValue can be one of two values. If an initialValue was provided in the call to reduceRight, then previousValue will be equal to initialValue and currentValue will be equal to the last value in the array. If no initialValue was provided, then previousValue will be equal to the last value in the array and currentValue will be equal to the second-to-last value. It is a TypeError if the array contains no elements and initialValue is not provided.

reduceRight does not directly mutate the object on which it is called but the object may be mutated by the calls to callbackfn.

The range of elements processed by reduceRight is set before the first call to callbackfn. Elements that are appended to the array after the call to reduceRight begins will not be visited by callbackfn. If existing elements of the array are changed by callbackfn, their value as passed to callbackfn will be the value at the time reduceRight visits them; elements that are deleted after the call to reduceRight begins and before being visited are not visited.

When the reduceRight method is called with one or two arguments, the following steps are taken:

1. Let O be the result of calling ToObject passing the this value as the argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(O).
3. Let lenValue be Get(O, "length").
4. Let len be ToLength(lenValue).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(len).
6. If !IsCallable(callbackfn) is false, throw a TypeError exception.
7. If len is 0 and initialValue is not present, throw a TypeError exception.
8. Let k be len-1.
9. If initialValue is present, then
   a. Set accumulator to initialValue.
10. Else initialValue is not present,
    a. Let kPresent be false.
    b. Repeat, while kPresent is false and k ≥ 0
       i. Let Pk be ToString(k).
       ii. Let kPresent be HasProperty(O, Pk).
       iii. ReturnIfAbrupt(kPresent).
    iv. If kPresent is true, then
       1. Let accumulator be Get(O, Pk).
       2. ReturnIfAbrupt(accumulator).
    v. Decrease k by 1.
c. If kPresent is false, throw a TypeError exception.

11. Repeat, while k ≥ 0
   a. Let Pk be ToString(k).
   b. Let kPresent be HasProperty(O, Pk).
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(kPresent).
   d. If kPresent is true, then
      i. Let kValue be Get(O, Pk).
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(kValue).
      iii. Let accumulator be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of callbackfn with undefined as thisArgument and a List containing accumulator, kValue, k, and O as argumentsList.
      iv. ReturnIfAbrupt(accumulator).
   e. Decrease k by 1.

12. Return accumulator.

The length property of the reduceRight method is 1.

NOTE The reduceRight function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be an Array object. Therefore it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

22.1.3.20 Array.prototype.reverse()  

NOTE The elements of the array are rearranged so as to reverse their order. The object is returned as the result of the call.

When the reverse method is called the following steps are taken:

1. Let O be the result of calling ToObject passing the this value as the argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(O).
3. Let lenVal be Get(O, "length").
4. Let len be ToLength(lenVal).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(len).
6. Let middle be floor(len/2).
7. Let lower be 0.
8. Repeat, while lower ≠ middle
   a. Let upper be len − lower − 1.
   b. Let upperP be ToString(upper).
   c. Let lowerP be ToString(lower).
   d. Let lowerExists be HasProperty(O, lowerP).
   e. ReturnIfAbrupt(lowerExists).
   f. If lowerExists is true, then
      i. Let lowerValue be Get(O, lowerP).
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(lowerValue).
   g. Let upperExists be HasProperty(O, upperP).
   h. ReturnIfAbrupt(upperExists).
   i. If upperExists is true, then
      i. Let upperValue be Get(O, upperP).
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(upperValue).
   j. If lowerExists is true and upperExists is true, then
      i. Let putStatus be Put(O, lowerP, upperValue, true).
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).
      iii. Let putStatus be Put(O, upperP, lowerValue, true).
      iv. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).
k. Else if lowerExists is false and upperExists is true, then
   i. Let putStatus be Put(O, lowerP, upperValue, true).
   ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).
   iii. Let deleteStatus be DeletePropertyOrThrow (O, upperP).
   iv. ReturnIfAbrupt(deleteStatus).
l. Else if lowerExists is true and upperExists is false, then
   i. Let deleteStatus be DeletePropertyOrThrow (O, lowerP).
   ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(deleteStatus).
   iii. Let putStatus be Put(O, upperP, lowerValue, true).
   iv. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).
m. Else both lowerExists and upperExists are false,
   i. No action is required.
n. Increase lower by 1.

m. Else both lowerExists and upperExists are false,
   i. No action is required.


NOTE The reverse function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be an Array object. Therefore, it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

22.1.3.21 Array.prototype.shift( )

NOTE The first element of the array is removed from the array and returned.

When the `shift` method is called the following steps are taken:

1. Let O be the result of calling ToObject passing the this value as the argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(O).
3. Let lenVal be Get(O, "length").
4. Let len be ToLength(lenVal).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(len).
6. If len is zero, then
   a. Let putStatus be Put(O, "length", 0, true).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).
   c. Return undefined.
7. Let first be Get(O, "0").
8. ReturnIfAbrupt(first).
9. Let k be 1.
10. Repeat, while k < len
    a. Let from be ToString(k).
    b. Let to be ToString(k – 1).
    c. Let fromPresent be HasProperty(O, from).
    d. ReturnIfAbrupt(fromPresent).
    e. If fromPresent is true, then
       i. Let fromVal be Get(O, from).
       ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(fromVal).
       iii. Let putStatus be Put(O, to, fromVal, true).
       iv. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).
    f. Else fromPresent is false,
       i. Let deleteStatus be DeletePropertyOrThrow(O, to).
       ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(deleteStatus).
    g. Increase k by 1.
11. Let deleteStatus be DeletePropertyOrThrow(O, ToString(len – 1)).
12. ReturnIfAbrupt(deleteStatus).
13. Let putStatus be Put(O, "length", len – 1, true).
14. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).
15. Return first.

NOTE The shift function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be an Array object. Therefore it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

22.1.3.22 Array.prototype.slice (start, end)

NOTE The slice method takes two arguments, start and end, and returns an array containing the elements of the array from element start up to, but not including, element end (or through the end of the array if end is undefined). If start is negative, it is treated as length+start where length is the length of the array. If end is negative, it is treated as length+end where length is the length of the array.

The following steps are taken:

1. Let O be the result of calling ToObject passing the this value as the argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(O).
3. Let lenVal be Get(O, "length").
4. Let len be ToLength(lenVal).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(len).
6. Let relativeStart be ToInteger(start).
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(relativeStart).
8. If relativeStart is negative, let k be max((len + relativeStart),0); else let k be min(relativeStart, len).
9. If end is undefined, let relativeEnd be len; else let relativeEnd be ToInteger(end).
10. ReturnIfAbrupt(relativeEnd).
11. If relativeEnd is negative, let final be max((len + relativeEnd),0); else let final be min(relativeEnd, len).
12. Let count be max(final – k, 0).
13. Let A be undefined.
14. If O is an exotic Array object, then
   a. Let C be Get(O, "constructor").
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(C).
   c. If IsConstructor(C) is true, then
      i. Let thisRealm be the running execution context’s Realm.
      ii. If SameValue(thisRealm and GetFunctionRealm(C)) is true, then
         1. Let A be the result of calling the [[Construct]] internal method of C with argument (count).
15. If A is undefined, then
   a. Let A be ArrayCreate(count).
16. ReturnIfAbrupt(A).
17. Let n be 0.
18. Repeat, while k < final
   a. Let Pk be ToString(k).
   b. Let kPresent be HasProperty(O, Pk).
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(kPresent).
   d. If kPresent is true, then
      i. Let kValue be Get(O, Pk).
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(kValue).
      iii. Let status be CreateDataPropertyOrThrow(A, ToString(n), kValue).
      iv. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
   e. Increase k by 1.
   f. Increase n by 1.
20. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).
21. Return A.

The length property of the slice method is 2.

NOTE 1 The explicit setting of the length property of the result Array in step 19 is necessary to ensure that its value is correct in situations where the trailing elements of the result Array are not present.

NOTE 2 The slice function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be an Array object. Therefore it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

22.1.3.23 Array.prototype.some (callbackfn [, thisArg ])

NOTE callbackfn should be a function that accepts three arguments and returns a value that is coercible to the Boolean value true or false. some calls callbackfn once for each element present in the array, in ascending order, until it finds one where callbackfn returns true. If such an element is found, some immediately returns true. Otherwise, some returns false. callbackfn is called only for elements of the array which actually exist; it is not called for missing elements of the array.

If a thisArg parameter is provided, it will be used as the this value for each invocation of callbackfn. If it is not provided, undefined is used instead.

callbackfn is called with three arguments: the value of the element, the index of the element, and the object being traversed.

some does not directly mutate the object on which it is called but the object may be mutated by the calls to callbackfn.

The range of elements processed by some is set before the first call to callbackfn. Elements that are appended to the array after the call to some begins will not be visited by callbackfn. If existing elements of the array are changed, their value as passed to callbackfn will be the value at the time that some visits them; elements that are deleted after the call to some begins and before being visited are not visited. some acts like the "exists" quantifier in mathematics. In particular, for an empty array, it returns false.

When the some method is called with one or two arguments, the following steps are taken:

1. Let O be the result of calling ToObject passing the this value as the argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(O).
3. Let lenValue be Get(O, "length").
4. Let len be ToLength(lenValue).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(len).
6. If IsCallable(callbackfn) is false, throw a TypeError exception.
7. If thisArg was supplied, let T be thisArg; else let T be undefined.
8. Let k be 0.
9. Repeat, while k < len
   a. Let Pk be ToString(k).
   b. Let kPresent be HasProperty(O, Pk).
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(kPresent).
   d. If kPresent is true, then
      i. Let kValue be Get(O, Pk).
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(kValue).
      iii. Let testResult be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of callbackfn with T as thisArgument and a List containing kValue, k, and O as argumentsList.
      iv. ReturnIfAbrupt(testResult).
   e. Increase k by 1.
10. Return `false`.

The `length` property of the `some` method is `1`.

NOTE The `some` function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its `this` value be an `Array` object. Therefore it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

22.1.3.24 `Array.prototype.sort (comparefn)`

The elements of this array are sorted. The sort is not necessarily stable (that is, elements that compare equal do not necessarily remain in their original order). If `comparefn` is not `undefined`, it should be a function that accepts two arguments `x` and `y` and returns a negative value if `x < y`, zero if `x = y`, or a positive value if `x > y`.

Upon entry, the following steps are performed to initialize evaluation of the `sort` function:

1. Let `obj` be the result of calling `ToObject` passing the `this` value as the argument.
2. Let `lenValue` be `Get(obj, "length").`
3. Let `len` be `ToLength(lenValue).`
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(len).

The result of the `sort` function is then determined as follows:

If `comparefn` is not `undefined` and is not a consistent comparison function for the elements of this array (see below), the behaviour of `sort` is implementation-defined.

Let `proto` be the result of calling the `[[GetPrototypeOf]]` internal method of `obj`. If `proto` is not `null` and there exists an integer `j` such that all of the conditions below are satisfied then the behaviour of `sort` is implementation-defined:

- `obj` is sparse (22.1)
- `0 ≤ j < len`
- The result of `HasProperty(proto, ToString(j))` is `true`.

The behaviour of `sort` is also implementation-defined if `obj` is sparse and any of the following conditions are true:

- The result of the predicate `IsExtensible(obj)` is `false`.
- Any array index property of `obj` whose name is a nonnegative integer less than `len` is a data property whose `[[Configurable]]` attribute is `false`.

The behaviour of `sort` is also implementation-defined if any array index property of `obj` whose name is a nonnegative integer less than `len` is an accessor property or is a data property whose `[[Writable]]` attribute is `false`.

Otherwise, the following steps are taken:

1. Perform an implementation-dependent sequence of calls to the `[[Get]]` and `[[Set]]` internal methods of `obj`, to the `DeletePropertyOrThrow` abstract operation with `obj` as the first argument, and to `SortCompare` (described below), where the property key argument for each call to `[[Get]]`, `[[Set]]`, or `DeletePropertyOrThrow` is the string representation of a nonnegative integer less than `len` and where the arguments for calls to `SortCompare` are results of previous calls to the `[[Get]]` internal method. If `obj` is not sparse then `DeletePropertyOrThrow` must not be called. If any `[[Set]]` call
returns `false` a `TypeError` exception is thrown. If an abrupt completion is returned from any of these operations, it is immediately returned as the value of this function.

2. Return `obj`.

The returned object must have the following two characteristics:

- There must be some mathematical permutation `π` of the nonnegative integers less than `len`, such that for every nonnegative integer `j` less than `len`, if property `old[j]` existed, then `new[π(j)]` is exactly the same value as `old[j]`. But if property `old[j]` did not exist, then `new[π(j)]` does not exist.
- Then for all nonnegative integers `j` and `k`, each less than `len`, if `SortCompare(j, k) < 0` (see SortCompare below), then `π(j) < π(k).

Here the notation `old[j]` is used to refer to the hypothetical result of calling the `[[Get]]` internal method of `obj` with argument `j` before this function is executed, and the notation `new[j]` to refer to the hypothetical result of calling the `[[Get]]` internal method of `obj` with argument `j` after this function has been executed.

A function `comparefn` is a consistent comparison function for a set of values `S` if all of the requirements below are met for all values `a`, `b`, and `c` (possibly the same value) in the set `S`. The notation `a <b CF b` means `comparefn(a, b) < 0`; `a =b CF b` means `comparefn(a, b) = 0` (of either sign); and `a >b CF b` means `comparefn(a, b) > 0`.

- Calling `comparefn(a, b)` always returns the same value when given a specific pair of values `a` and `b` as its two arguments. Furthermore, Type(`v`) is `Number`, and `v` is not `NaN`. Note that this implies that exactly one of `a <b CB b`, `a =b CB b`, and `a >b CB b` will be true for a given pair of `a` and `b`.
- Calling `comparefn(a, b)` does not modify `obj`.
- `a =b a` (reflexivity)
- If `a =b b`, then `b =b a` (symmetry)
- If `a <b b` and `b =b c`, then `a <b c` (transitivity of `<b`)
- If `a =b b` and `b <b c`, then `a <b c` (transitivity of `=<b`)
- If `a >b b` and `b <b c`, then `a <b c` (transitivity of `>b`)

**NOTE 1** The above conditions are necessary and sufficient to ensure that `comparefn` divides the set `S` into equivalence classes and that these equivalence classes are totally ordered.

**NOTE 2** The `sort` function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its `this` value be an `Array` object. Therefore, it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

### 22.1.3.24.1 Runtime Semantics: `SortCompare` Abstract Operation

When the `SortCompare` abstract operation is called with two arguments `j` and `k`, the following steps are taken:

1. Let `jString` be `ToString(j)`.
2. Let `kString` be `ToString(k)`.
3. Let `hasj` be `HasProperty(obj, jString)`.
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(`hasj`).
5. Let `hask` be `HasProperty(obj, kString)`.
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(`hask`).
7. If `hasj` and `hask` are both `false`, then return `+0`.
8. If `hasj` is `false`, then return `1`.
9. If `hask` is `false`, then return `−1`.
10. Let `x` be `Get(obj, jString)`.
11. ReturnIfAbrupt(`x`).
12. Let `y` be `Get(obj, kString)`.
13. ReturnIfAbrupt(y).
14. If x and y are both undefined, return +0.
15. If x is undefined, return 1.
16. If y is undefined, return −1.
17. If the argument comparefn is not undefined, then
   a. If IsCallable(comparefn) is false, throw a TypeError exception.
   b. Let v be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of comparefn passing undefined as thisArgument and with a List containing the values of x and y as the argumentsList.
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(v).
   d. If v is NaN, then return +0.
   e. Return v.
18. Let xString be ToString(x).
19. ReturnIfAbrupt(xString).
20. Let yString be ToString(y).
21. ReturnIfAbrupt(yString).
22. If xString < yString, return −1.
23. If xString > yString, return 1.
24. Return +0.

NOTE Because non-existent property values always compare greater than undefined property values, and undefined always compares greater than any other value, undefined property values always sort to the end of the result, followed by non-existent property values.

22.1.3.25 Array.prototype.splice (start, deleteCount, ..., items)

NOTE When the splice method is called with two or more arguments start, deleteCount and zero or more items, the deleteCount elements of the array starting at integer index start are replaced by the arguments items. An Array object containing the deleted elements (if any) is returned.

The following steps are taken:
1. Let O be the result of calling ToObject passing the this value as the argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(O).
3. Let lenVal be Get(O, "length").
4. Let len be ToLength(lenVal).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(len).
6. Let relativeStart be ToInteger(start).
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(relativeStart).
8. If relativeStart is negative, let actualStart be max((len + relativeStart), 0); else let actualStart be min(relativeStart, len).
9. If the number of actual arguments is 0, then
   a. Let actualDeleteCount be 0.
10. Else if the number of actual arguments is 1, then
    a. Let actualDeleteCount be len - actualStart
11. Else,
    a. Let dc be ToInteger(deleteCount).
    b. ReturnIfAbrupt(dc).
    c. Let actualDeleteCount be min(max(dc, 0), len - actualStart).
12. Let A be undefined.
13. If O is an exotic Array object, then
    a. Let C be Get(O, "constructor").
    b. ReturnIfAbrupt(C).
    c. If IsConstructor(C) is true, then
i. Let thisRealm be the running execution context’s Realm.
ii. If SameValue(thisRealm and GetFunctionRealm(C)) is true, then
   1. Let A be the result of calling the [[Construct]] internal method of C with argument (actualDeleteCount).

14. If A is undefined, then
   a. Let A be ArrayCreate(actualDeleteCount).
15. ReturnIfAbrupt(A).
16. Let k be 0.
17. Repeat, while k < actualDeleteCount
   a. Let from be ToString(actualStart+k).
   b. Let fromPresent be HasProperty(O, from).
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(fromPresent).
   d. If fromPresent is true, then
      i. Let fromValue be Get(O, from).
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(fromValue).
      iii. Let status be CreateDataPropertyOrThrow(A, ToString(k), fromValue).
      iv. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
      e. Increment k by 1.

19. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).
20. Let items be a List whose elements are, in left to right order, the portion of the actual argument list starting with the third argument. The list will be empty fewer than three arguments were passed.
21. Let itemCount be the number of elements in items.
22. If itemCount < actualDeleteCount, then
   a. Let k be actualStart.
   b. Repeat, while k < (len – actualDeleteCount + itemCount)
      i. Let from be ToString(k+actualDeleteCount).
      ii. Let to be ToString(k+itemCount).
      iii. Let fromPresent be HasProperty(O, from).
      iv. ReturnIfAbrupt(fromPresent).
      v. If fromPresent is true, then
         1. Let fromValue be Get(O, from).
         2. ReturnIfAbrupt(fromValue).
         3. Let putStatus be Put(O, to, fromValue, true).
         4. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).
      vi. Else fromPresent is false,
         1. Let deleteStatus be DeletePropertyOrThrow(O, to).
         2. ReturnIfAbrupt(deleteStatus).
      vii. Increase k by 1.
   c. Let k be len.
   d. Repeat, while k > (len – actualDeleteCount + itemCount)
      i. Let deleteStatus be DeletePropertyOrThrow(O, ToString(k–1)).
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(deleteStatus).
      iii. Decrease k by 1.
   23. Else if itemCount > actualDeleteCount, then
      a. Let k be (len – actualDeleteCount).
      b. Repeat, while k > actualStart
         i. Let from be ToString(k + actualDeleteCount – 1).
         ii. Let to be ToString(k + itemCount – 1).
         iii. Let fromPresent be HasProperty(O, from).
         iv. ReturnIfAbrupt(fromPresent).
         v. If fromPresent is true, then
            1. Let fromValue be Get(O, from).
   Commented [AWB7105]: It would be nice to have a more explicit way to create a collection with a pre-specified number of elements.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(fromValue).
3. Let putStatus be Put(O, to, fromValue, true).
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).

vi. Else fromPresent is false,
1. Let deleteStatus be DeletePropertyOrThrow(O, to).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(deleteStatus).

vii. Decrease k by 1.
24. Let k be actualStart.
25. Repeat, while items is not empty
  a. Remove the first element from items and let E be the value of that element.
  b. Let putStatus be Put(O, ToString(k), E, true).
  c. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).
  d. Increase k by 1.
27. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).
28. Return A.

The length property of the splice method is 2.

NOTE 1  The explicit setting of the length property of the result Array in step 18 is necessary to ensure that its value is correct in situations where its trailing elements are not present.

NOTE 2  The splice function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be an Array object. Therefore it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

22.1.3.26 Array.prototype.toLocaleString ([ reserved1 [, reserved2 ] ])

An ECMAScript implementation that includes the ECMA-402 Internationalization API must implement the Array.prototype.toLocaleString method as specified in the ECMA-402 specification. If an ECMAScript implementation does not include the ECMA-402 API the following specification of the toLocaleString method is used.

NOTE  The first edition of ECMA-402 did not include a replacement specification for the Array.prototype.toLocaleString method.

The meanings of the optional parameters to this method are defined in the ECMA-402 specification; implementations that do not include ECMA-402 support must not use those parameter positions for anything else.

The following steps are taken:
1. Let array be the result of calling ToObject passing the this value as the argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(array).
3. Let arrayLen be Get(array, "length").
4. Let len be ToLength(arrayLen).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(len).
6. Let separator be the String value for the list-separator String appropriate for the host environment’s current locale (this is derived in an implementation-defined way).
7. If len is zero, return the empty String.
8. Let firstElement be Get(array, "0").
9. ReturnIfAbrupt(firstElement).
10. If firstElement is undefined or null, then
    a. Let R be the empty String.
11. Else
   a. Let \( R \) be Invoke(firstElement, "toLocaleString").
   b. Let \( R \) be ToString(R).
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(R).
12. Let \( k \) be 1.
13. Repeat, while \( k < \text{len} \)
   a. Let \( S \) be a String value produced by concatenating \( R \) and \( \text{separator} \).
   b. Let nextElement be Get(array, ToString(k)).
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(nextElement).
   d. If nextElement is undefined or null, then
      i. Let \( R \) be the empty String.
      e. Else
         i. Let \( R \) be Invoke(nextElement, "toLocaleString").
         ii. Let \( R \) be ToString(R).
         iii. ReturnIfAbrupt(R).
   f. Let \( R \) be a String value produced by concatenating \( S \) and \( R \).
   g. Increase \( k \) by 1.
14. Return \( R \).

NOTE 1 The elements of the array are converted to Strings using their toLocaleString methods, and these Strings are then concatenated, separated by occurrences of a separator String that has been derived in an implementation-defined locale-specific way. The result of calling this function is intended to be analogous to the result of toString, except that the result of this function is intended to be locale-specific.

NOTE 2 The toLocaleString function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be an Array object. Therefore it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

22.1.3.27 Array.prototype.toString ( )

When the toString method is called, the following steps are taken:
   1. Let \( \text{array} \) be the result of calling ToObject on the this value.
   2. ReturnIfAbrupt(array).
   3. Let func be Get(array, "join").
   4. ReturnIfAbrupt(func).
   5. If IsCallable(func) is false, then let func be the intrinsic function %ObjProto_toString% (19.1.3.6).
   6. Return the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of func providing array as thisArgument and an empty List as argumentsList.

NOTE The toString function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its this value be an Array object. Therefore it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

22.1.3.28 Array.prototype.unshift ( ...items )

NOTE The arguments are prepended to the start of the array, such that their order within the array is the same as the order in which they appear in the argument list.

When the unshift method is called with zero or more arguments \( \text{item1}, \text{item2}, \text{etc.} \), the following steps are taken:
   1. Let \( O \) be the result of calling ToObject passing the this value as the argument.
   2. ReturnIfAbrupt(O).
   3. Let lenVal be Get(O, "length")
4. Let \( \text{len} \) be \( \text{ToLength} \left( \text{lenVal} \right) \).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{len} \)).
6. Let \( \text{argCount} \) be the number of actual arguments.
7. If \( \text{argCount} > 0 \), then
   a. Let \( k \) be \( \text{len} \).
   b. Repeat, while \( k > 0 \),
      i. Let \( \text{from} \) be \( \text{ToString} \left( k-1 \right) \).
      ii. Let \( \text{to} \) be \( \text{ToString} \left( k+\text{argCount} -1 \right) \).
      iii. Let \( \text{fromPresent} \) be \( \text{HasProperty} \left( O, \text{from} \right) \).
      iv. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{fromPresent} \)).
      v. If \( \text{fromPresent} \) is \text{true}, then
         1. Let \( \text{fromValue} \) be the result of \( \text{Get} \left( O, \text{from} \right) \).
         2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{fromValue} \)).
         3. Let \( \text{putStatus} \) be \( \text{Put} \left( O, \text{to}, \text{fromValue}, \text{true} \right) \).
         4. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{putStatus} \)).
      vi. Else \( \text{fromPresent} \) is \text{false},
           1. Let \( \text{deleteStatus} \) be \( \text{DeletePropertyOrThrow} \left( O, \text{to} \right) \).
           2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{deleteStatus} \)).
      vii. Decrease \( k \) by 1.
   c. Let \( j \) be 0.
   d. Let \( \text{items} \) be a List whose elements are, in left to right order, the arguments that were passed to this function invocation.
   e. Repeat, while \( \text{items} \) is not empty
      i. Remove the first element from \( \text{items} \) and let \( E \) be the value of that element.
      ii. Let \( \text{putStatus} \) be \( \text{Put} \left( O, \text{ToString} \left( j \right), E, \text{true} \right) \).
      iii. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{putStatus} \)).
      iv. Increase \( j \) by 1.
8. Let \( \text{putStatus} \) be \( \text{Put} \left( O, \text{"length"}, \text{len}+\text{argCount}, \text{true} \right) \).
9. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{putStatus} \)).
10. Return \( \text{len}+\text{argCount} \).

The \text{length} property of the \text{unshift} method is \( 1 \).

NOTE The \text{unshift} function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its \text{this} value be an Array object. Therefore it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

#### 22.1.3.29 Array.prototype.values()

The following steps are taken:

1. Let \( O \) be the result of calling \( \text{ToObject} \) with the \text{this} value as its argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( O \)).
3. Return \( \text{CreateArrayIterator} \left( O, \text{"value"} \right) \).

This function is the \%ArrayProto_values\% intrinsic object.

#### 22.1.3.30 Array.prototype [[@@iterator]]()

The initial value of the \[@@iterator\] property is the same function object as the initial value of the Array.prototype.values property.
22.1.3.31 Array.prototype [ @@unscopables ]

The initial value of the @@unscopables data property is an object created by the following steps:

1. Let blackList be ObjectCreate(%ObjectPrototype%).
2. Perform CreateDataProperty(blackList, "copyWithin", true).
3. Perform CreateDataProperty(blackList, "entries", true).
4. Perform CreateDataProperty(blackList, "fill", true).
5. Perform CreateDataProperty(blackList, "find", true).
6. Perform CreateDataProperty(blackList, "findIndex", true).
7. Perform CreateDataProperty(blackList, "keys", true).
8. Perform CreateDataProperty(blackList, "values", true).
9. Assert: Each of the above calls will return true.
10. Return blackList.

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

NOTE The own property names of this object are property names that were not included as standard properties of Array.prototype prior to the sixth edition of this specification. These names are ignored for with statement binding purposes in order to preserve the behaviour of existing code that might use one of these names as a binding in an outer scope that is shadowed by a with statement whose binding object is an Array object.

22.1.4 Properties of Array Instances

Array instances are exotic Array objects and have the internal methods specified for such objects. Array instances inherit properties from the Array prototype object. Array instances also have an [[ArrayInitializationState]] internal slot.

Array instances have a length property, and a set of enumerable properties with array index names.

22.1.4.1 length

The length property of this Array object is a data property whose value is always numerically greater than the name of every deletable property whose name is an array index.

The length property initially has the attributes { [[Writable]]: true, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

NOTE Attempting to set the length property of an Array object to a value that is numerically less than or equal to the largest numeric property name of an existing array indexed non-deletable property of the array will result in the length being set to a numeric value that is one greater than that largest numeric property name. See 9.4.2.1.

22.1.5 Array Iterator Objects

An Array Iterator is an object, that represents a specific iteration over some specific Array instance object. There is not a named constructor for Array Iterator objects. Instead, Array iterator objects are created by calling certain methods of Array instance objects.

22.1.5.1 CreateArrayIterator Abstract Operation

Several methods of Array objects return iterator objects. The abstract operation CreateArrayIterator with arguments array and kind is used to create such iterator objects. It performs the following steps:
1. Assert: Type(array) is Object.
2. Let iterator be ObjectCreate(%ArrayIteratorPrototype%, ([IteratedObject]), ([ArrayIteratorNextIndex], [ArrayIterationKind])).
3. Set iterator’s ([IteratedObject]) internal slot to array.
4. Set iterator’s ([ArrayIteratorNextIndex]) internal slot to 0.
5. Set iterator’s ([ArrayIterationKind]) internal slot to kind.
6. Return iterator.

22.1.5.2 The %ArrayIteratorPrototype% Object

All Array Iterator Objects inherit properties from the %ArrayIteratorPrototype% intrinsic object. The %ArrayIteratorPrototype% object is an ordinary object and its [[Prototype]] internal slot is the %ObjectPrototype% intrinsic object. In addition, %ArrayIteratorPrototype% has the following properties:

22.1.5.2.1 %ArrayIteratorPrototype%. next()

1. Let O be the this value.
2. If Type(O) is not Object, throw a TypeError exception.
3. If O does not have all of the internal slots of an Array Iterator Instance (22.1.5.3), throw a TypeError exception.
4. Let a be the value of the [[IteratedObject]] internal slot of O.
5. If a is undefined, then return CreateIterResultObject(undefined, true).
6. Let index be the value of the [[ArrayIteratorNextIndex]] internal slot of O.
7. Let itemKind be the value of the [[ArrayIterationKind]] internal slot of O.
8. Let lenValue be Get(a, "length").
9. Let len be ToLength(lenValue).
10. ReturnIfAbrupt(len).
11. If index ≥ len, then
   a. Set the value of the [[IteratedObject]] internal slot of O to undefined.
   b. Return CreateIterResultObject(undefined, true).
12. Set the value of the [[ArrayIteratorNextIndex]] internal slot of O to index+1.
13. If itemKind is "key", then let result be index.
14. Else,
   a. Let elementKey be ToString(index).
   b. Let elementValue be Get(a, elementKey).
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(elementValue).
15. If itemKind is "value", then let result be elementValue.
16. Else,
   a. Assert itemKind is "key+value".
   b. Let result be ArrayCreate(2).
   c. Assert: result is a new, well-formed Array object so the following operations will never fail.
   d. Call CreateDataProperty(result, "0", index).
   e. Call CreateDataProperty(result, "1", elementValue).
17. Return CreateIterResultObject(result, false).

22.1.5.2.2 %ArrayIteratorPrototype% [ @@iterator ] ()

The following steps are taken:
1. Return the this value.

The value of the name property of this function is "[Symbol.iterator]".
22.1.5.2.3 `%ArrayIteratorPrototype%[@@toStringTag]`

The initial value of the `@@toStringTag` property is the string value "Array Iterator".

22.1.5.3 Properties of Array Iterator Instances

Array Iterator instances are ordinary objects that inherit properties from the `%ArrayIteratorPrototype%` intrinsic object. Array Iterator instances are initially created with the internal slots listed in Table 44.

Table 44 — Internal Slots of Array Iterator Instances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal Slot</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>[[IteratedObject]]</code></td>
<td>The object whose array elements are being iterated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>[[ArrayIteratorNextIndex]]</code></td>
<td>The integer index of the next array index to be examined by this iteration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>[[ArrayIterationKind]]</code></td>
<td>A string value that identifies what is to be returned for each element of the iteration. The possible values are: &quot;key&quot;, &quot;value&quot;, &quot;key+value&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22.2 TypedArray Objects

TypedArray objects present an array-like view of an underlying binary data buffer (24.1). Each element of a TypedArray instance has the same underlying binary scalar data type. There is a distinct TypedArray constructor, listed in Table 45, for each of the nine supported element types. Each constructor in Table 45 has a corresponding distinct prototype object.

Table 45 — The TypedArray Constructors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constructor Name</th>
<th>Element Type</th>
<th>Element Size</th>
<th>Conversion Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Equivalent C Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Int8Array</td>
<td>Int8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ToInt8</td>
<td>8-bit 2's complement signed integer</td>
<td>signed char</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uint8Array</td>
<td>Uint8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ToUint8</td>
<td>8-bit unsigned integer</td>
<td>unsigned char</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uint8ClampedArray</td>
<td>Uint8C</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ToUint8Clamp</td>
<td>8-bit unsigned integer (clamped conversion)</td>
<td>unsigned char</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Int16Array</td>
<td>Int16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ToInt16</td>
<td>16-bit 2’s complement signed integer</td>
<td>Short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uint16Array</td>
<td>Uint16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ToUint16</td>
<td>16-bit unsigned integer</td>
<td>unsigned short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Int32Array</td>
<td>Int32</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>ToInt32</td>
<td>32-bit 2’s complement signed integer</td>
<td>Int</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uint32Array</td>
<td>Uint32</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>ToUint32</td>
<td>32-bit unsigned integer</td>
<td>unsigned int</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Float32Array</td>
<td>Float32</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>ToFloat32</td>
<td>32-bit IEEE floating point</td>
<td>Float</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Float64Array</td>
<td>Float64</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>ToFloat64</td>
<td>64-bit IEEE floating point</td>
<td>Double</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the definitions below, references to `TypedArray` should be replaced with the appropriate constructor name from the above table. The phrase “the element size in bytes” refers to the value in the Element Size column of the table in the row corresponding to the constructor. The phrase “element Type” refers to the value in the Element Type column for that row.
22.2.1 The %TypedArray% Intrinsic Object

The %TypedArray% intrinsic object is a constructor-like function object that all of the TypedArray constructor object inherit from. %TypedArray% and its corresponding prototype object provide common properties that are inherited by all TypedArray constructors and their instances. The %TypedArray% intrinsic does not have a global name or appear as a property of the global object.

If the this value passed in the call is an Object with a [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot whose value is undefined, it initializes the this value using the argument values. This permits super invocation of the TypedArray constructors by TypedArray subclasses.

The %TypedArray% intrinsic function object is designed to act as the superclass of the various TypedArray constructors. Those constructors use %TypedArray% to initialize their instances by invoking %TypedArray% as if by making a super call. The %TypedArray% intrinsic function is not designed to be directly called in any other way. If %TypedArray% is directly called or called as part of a new expression an exception is thrown.

The actual behavior of a super call of %TypedArray% depends upon the number and kind of arguments that are passed to it.

22.2.1.1 %TypedArray% ( length )

This description applies if and only when %TypedArray% function is called and the Type of the first argument is not Object.

%TypedArray% called with argument length performs the following steps:

1. Assert: Type(length) is not Object.
2. Let O be the this value.
3. If Type(O) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
4. If O does not have a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot, then throw a TypeError exception.
5. If the value of O's [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.

6. Assert: O has a [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot.
7. If the value of O's [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot is not undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
8. Let constructorName be the string value of O's [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot.
9. Let elementType be the string value of the Element Type value in Table 45 for constructorName.
10. Let numberLength be ToNumber(length).
11. Let elementLength be ToLength(numberLength).
12. ReturnIfAbrupt(elementLength).
13. If SameValueZero(numberLength, elementLength) is false, then throw a RangeError exception.
14. Let data be AllocateArrayBuffer(elementLength).
15. ReturnIfAbrupt(data).
16. If the value of O's [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot is not undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
17. Let elementSize be the Element Size value in Table 45 for constructorName.
18. Let byteLength be elementSize × elementLength.
19. Let status be SetArrayBufferData(data, byteLength).
20. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
21. Set O's [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot to data.
22. Set O's [[ByteLength]] internal slot to byteLength.
23. Set O's [[ByteOffset]] internal slot to 0.
24. Set O’s [[ArrayLength]] internal slot to `elementLength`.
25. Return O.

22.2.1.2 `%TypedArray% ( typedArray )`

This description applies if and only if the `%TypedArray%` function is called with at least one argument and the Type of the first argument is Object and that object has a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot.

%TypedArray% called with argument `typedArray` performs the following steps:

1. Assert: `Type(typedArray)` is Object and `typedArray` has a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot.
2. Let `srcArray` be `typedArray`.
3. Let O be the this value.
4. If `Type(O)` is not Object or if O does not have a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot, then throw a TypeError exception.
5. If the value of O’s [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot is `undefined`, then throw a TypeError exception.
6. Assert: O has a [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot.
7. If the value of O’s [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot is not `undefined`, then throw a TypeError exception.
8. Let `srcData` be the value of `srcArray`’s [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot.
9. If `srcData` is `undefined`, then throw a TypeError exception.
10. If IsNeuteredBuffer(`srcData`) is `true`, then throw a TypeError exception.
11. Let `constructorName` be the string value of O’s [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot.
12. Let `elementType` be the string value of the Element Type value in Table 45 for `constructorName`.
13. Let `elementLength` be the value of `srcArray`’s [[ArrayLength]] internal slot.
14. Let `srcName` be the string value of `srcArray`’s [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot.
15. Let `srcType` be the string value of the Element Type value in Table 45 for `srcName`.
16. Let `srcElementSize` be the Element Size value in Table 45 for `srcName`.
17. Let `srcByteOffset` be the value of `srcArray`’s [[ByteOffset]] internal slot.
18. Let `elementSize` be the Element Size value in Table 45 for `constructorName`.
20. If SameValue(`elementType`, `srcType`), then
   a. Let `data` be CloneArrayBuffer(`srcData`, `srcByteOffset`).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(`data`).
21. Else:
   a. Let `bufferConstructor` be Get(`srcData`, "constructor").
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(`bufferConstructor`).
   c. If `bufferConstructor` is `undefined`, then let `bufferConstructor` be `%ArrayBuffer%`.
   d. Let `data` be AllocateArrayBuffer(`bufferConstructor`).
   e. If IsNeuteredBuffer(`srcData`) is `true`, then throw a TypeError exception.
   f. Let status be SetArrayBufferData(`data`, `byteLength`).
   g. ReturnIfAbrupt(`status`).
   h. Let `srcByteIndex` be `srcByteOffset`.
   i. Let `targetByteIndex` be 0.
   j. Let `count` be `elementLength`.
   k. Repeat, while `count` > 0
      i. Let `value` be GetValueFromBuffer(`srcData`, `srcByteIndex`, `srcType`).
      ii. Let status be SetValueInBuffer(`data`, `targetByteIndex`, `elementType`, `value`).
      iii. Set `srcByteIndex` to `srcByteIndex` + `srcElementSize`.
      iv. Set `targetByteIndex` to `targetByteIndex` + `elementSize`.
      v. Decrement `count` by 1.
22. If the value of O’s [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot is not `undefined`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.

23. Assert: O has not been reentrantly initialized.

24. Set O’s [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot to `data`.

25. Set O’s [[ByteLength]] internal slot to `byteLength`.

26. Set O’s [[ByteOffset]] internal slot to 0.

27. Set O’s [[ArrayLength]] internal slot to `elementLength`.

28. Return O.

22.2.1.3 `%TypedArray% (object)`

This description applies when the `%TypedArray%` function is called with at least one argument and the Type of first argument is Object and that object does not have either a [[TypedArrayName]] or an [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot.

`%TypedArray%` called with argument `object` performs the following steps:

1. Assert: Type(object) is Object and object does not have either a [[TypedArrayName]] or an [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot.
2. Let O be the this value.
3. If Type(O) is not Object or if O does not have a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
4. If the value of O’s [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot is `undefined`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
5. Assert: O has a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot.
6. If the value of O’s [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot is not `undefined`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
7. Return `TypedArrayFrom(undefined, O, object, undefined, undefined)`.

22.2.1.4 `%TypedArray% (buffer [, byteOffset [, length ]])`

This description applies when the `%TypedArray%` function is called with at least one argument and the Type of the first argument is Object and that object has an [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot.

`%TypedArray%` called with arguments `buffer`, `byteOffset`, and `length` performs the following steps:

1. Assert: Type(buffer) is Object and buffer has an [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot.
2. Let O be the this value.
3. If the value of buffer’s [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot is `undefined`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
4. If IsNeuteredBuffer(buffer) is `true`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
5. If Type(O) is not Object or if O does not have a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
6. If the value of O’s [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot is `undefined`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
7. Assert: O has a [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot.
8. If the value of O’s [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot is not `undefined`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
9. Let `constructorName` be the string value of O’s [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot.
10. Let `elementType` be the string value of the Element Type value in Table 45 for `constructorName`.
11. Let `elementSize` be the Number value of the Element Size value in Table 45 for `constructorName`.
12. Let `offset` be ToInteger(byteOffset).
13. ReturnIfAbrupt(offset).
14. If offset < 0, then throw a `RangeError` exception.
15. If `offset` modulo `elementSize` \(\neq 0\), then throw a `RangeError` exception.
16. Let `bufferByteLength` be the value of `buffer`'s `[[ArrayBufferByteLength]]` internal slot.
17. If `length` is `undefined`, then
   a. If `bufferByteLength` modulo `elementSize` \(\neq 0\), then throw a `RangeError` exception.
   b. Let `newByteLength` be `bufferByteLength` – `offset`.
   c. If `newByteLength` < 0, then throw a `RangeError` exception.
18. Else, a. Let `newLength` be `ToLength(length)`.
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(`newLength`).
   c. Let `newByteLength` be `newLength` × `elementSize`.
   d. If `offset` + `newByteLength` > `bufferByteLength`, then throw a `RangeError` exception.
19. If the value of `O`'s `[[ViewedArrayBuffer]]` internal slot is not `undefined`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
20. Set `O`'s `[[ViewedArrayBuffer]]` internal slot to `buffer`.
21. Set `O`'s `[[ByteLength]]` internal slot to `newByteLength`.
22. Set `O`'s `[[ByteOffset]]` internal slot to `offset`.
23. Set `O`'s `[[ArrayLength]]` internal slot to `newByteLength` / `elementSize`.

22.2.1.5 `%TypedArray% ( all other argument combinations )`

If the `%TypedArray%` function is called with arguments that do not match any of the preceeding argument descriptions a `TypeError` exception is thrown.

22.2.2 Properties of the `%TypedArray%` Intrinsic Object

The `%TypedArray%` intrinsic object is a built-in function object. The value of the `[[Prototype]]` internal slot of `%TypedArray%` is the `Function` prototype object (19.2.3).

Besides a `length` property whose value is 3 and a `name` property whose value is "TypedArray", `%TypedArray%` has the following properties:

22.2.2.1 `%TypedArray%.from ( source [, mapfn [, thisArg ] ] )`

When the `from` method is called with argument `source`, and optional arguments `mapfn` and `thisArg`, the following steps are taken:

1. Let `C` be the `this` value.
2. If IsConstructor(`C`) is `false`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
3. Let `items` be `ToObject(source)`.
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(`items`).
5. If `mapfn` was supplied, let `f` be `mapfn`; otherwise let `f` be `undefined`.
6. If `f` is not `undefined`, then
   a. If `IsCallable(f)` is `false`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
7. If `thisArg` was supplied, let `t` be `thisArg`; else let `t` be `undefined`.
8. Return `TypedArrayFrom(C, undefined, items, f, t)`.

The `length` property of the `from` method is 1.

NOTE The `from` function is an intentionally generic factory method; it does not require that its `this` value be a `Typed Array` constructor. Therefore it can be transferred to or inherited by any other constructors that may be called with a single numeric argument. This function uses `[[Put]]` to store elements into a newly created object and assume that the constructor sets the `length` property of the new object to the argument value passed to it.
22.2.2.1.1 Runtime Semantics: TypedArrayFrom (constructor, target, items, mapfn, thisArg)

When the TypedArrayFrom abstract operation is called with arguments constructor, target, items, mapfn, and thisArg, the following steps are taken:

1. Let C be constructor.
2. Assert: one of constructor and target is undefined.
3. Assert: If constructor is not undefined, then IsConstructor(C) is true.
4. Assert: target is either undefined or an Object that has been validated by the %TypedArray% constructor as described in 22.2.1.3
5. Assert: Type(target) is Object.
6. Assert: Type(mapfn) is either a callable Object or Undefined.
7. If mapfn is undefined, then let mapping be false.
8. else
   a. Let T be thisArg.
   b. Let mapping be true
9. Let usingIterator be CheckIterable(items).
10. ReturnIfAbrupt(usingIterator).
11. If usingIterator is not undefined, then
   a. Let iterator be GetIterator(items, usingIterator).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(iterator).
   c. Let values be a new empty List.
   d. Let next be true
   f. If next is not false, then
      i. Let keyValue be IteratorValue(next).
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(keyValue).
      iii. Append keyValue to the end of the List values.
      g. Let len be the number of elements in values.
      h. Let targetObj be TypedArrayAllocOrInit(C, target, len).
      i. ReturnIfAbrupt(targetObj).
   j. Let k be 0.
   k. Repeat, while k < len
      i. Let Pk be ToString(k).
      ii. Let kValue be the first element of values and remove that element from list.
      iii. If mapping is true, then
         1. Let mappedValue be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of mapfn with T as thisArgument and (kValue, k) as argumentsList.
         2. ReturnIfAbrupt(mappedValue).
         iv. Else, let mappedValue be kValue.
         v. Let putStatus be Put(targetObj, Pk, mappedValue, true).
         vi. ReturnIfAbrupt(putStatus).
         vii. Increase k by 1.
   l. Assert: values is now an empty List.
   m. Return targetObj.
12. Assert: items is not an Iterator so assume it is an array-like object.
13. Let lenValue be Get(items, "length").
14. Let len be ToLength(lenValue).
15. ReturnIfAbrupt(len).
16. Let targetObj be TypedArrayAllocOrInit(C, target, len).
17. ReturnIfAbrupt(targetObj).
18. Let \( k \) be 0.
19. Repeat, while \( k < \text{len} \)
   a. Let \( Pk \) be ToString(\( k \)).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( k \)).
   c. If \( \text{mapping} \) is \text{true}, then
      i. Let \( \text{mappedValue} \) be the result of calling the \[\text{Call}\] internal method of \( \text{mapfn} \) with \( T \) as \( \text{thisArgument} \) and \( (k \text{Value}, k) \) as \( \text{argumentsList} \).
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{mappedValue} \)).
   d. Else, let \( \text{mappedValue} \) be \( k \text{Value} \).
   e. Let \( \text{putStatus} \) be \( \text{Put}(\text{targetObj}, Pk, \text{mappedValue}, \text{true}) \).
   f. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{putStatus} \)).
   g. Increase \( k \) by 1.
20. Return \( \text{targetObj} \).

22.2.2.1.2 Runtime Semantics: TypedArray AllocOrInit( constructor, target, length )

When the \( \text{TypedArrayAllocOrInit} \) abstract operation is called with arguments \( \text{constructor}, \text{target}, \) and \( \text{length} \), the following steps are taken:

1. Assert: one of \( \text{constructor} \) and \( \text{target} \) is \text{undefined}.
2. Assert: If \( \text{constructor} \) is not \text{undefined}, then \( \text{IsConstructor}(\text{constructor}) \) is \text{true}.
3. Assert: \( \text{target} \) is either \text{undefined} or an Object that has been validated by the \%TypedArray% constructor as described in 22.2.1.3. However, side-effects of subsequent operations may have initialized \( \text{target}'s \) \([\text{ViewedArrayBuffer}]\).
4. Assert: Type(\( \text{length} \)) is Number.
5. If \( \text{target} \) is \text{undefined}, then
   a. Let \( \text{targetObj} \) be the result of calling the \[\text{Construct}\] internal method of \( \text{constructor} \) with argument (\( \text{length} \)).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{targetObj} \)).
6. Else,
   a. Let \( \text{targetObj} \) be \( \text{target} \).
   b. Let \( \text{typeName} \) be the string value of \( \text{targetObj}'s \) \([\text{TypedArrayName}] \) internal slot.
   c. Let \( \text{elementType} \) be the string value of the Element Type value in Table 45 for \( \text{constructorName} \).
   d. Let \( \text{data} \) be AllocateArrayBuffer(\%ArrayBuffer\%).
   e. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{data} \)).
   f. Let \( \text{elementSize} \) be the Element Size value in Table 45 for \( \text{constructorName} \).
   g. Let \( \text{byteLength} \) be \( \text{elementSize} \times \text{length} \).
   h. Let \( \text{status} \) be \( \text{SetArrayBufferData}(\text{data}, \text{byteLength}) \).
   i. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{status} \)).
   j. Note: Side-effects of preceding steps may have already initialized \( \text{targetObj} \).
   k. If the value of \( \text{targetObj}'s \) \([\text{ViewedArrayBuffer}] \) internal slot is not \text{undefined}, then throw a \text{TypeError} exception.
   l. Set \( \text{targetObj}'s \) \([\text{ViewedArrayBuffer}] \) internal slot to \( \text{data} \).
   m. Set \( \text{targetObj}'s \) \([\text{ByteLength}] \) internal slot to \( \text{byteLength} \).
   n. Set \( \text{targetObj}'s \) \([\text{ByteOffset}] \) internal slot to 0.
   o. Set \( \text{targetObj}'s \) \([\text{ArrayLength}] \) internal slot to \( \text{length} \).
7. Return \( \text{targetObj} \).

22.2.2.2 %TypedArray%.of ( ...items )

When the \( \text{of} \) method is called with any number of arguments, the following steps are taken:
1. Let len be the actual number of arguments passed to this function.
2. Let items be the List of arguments passed to this function.
3. Let C be the this value.
4. If IsConstructor(C) is true, then
   a. Let newObj be the result of calling the [[Construct]] internal method of C with argument (len).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(newObj).
5. Else,
   a. Throw a TypeError exception.
6. Let k be 0.
7. Repeat, while k < len
   a. Let kValue be element k of items.
   b. Let Pk be ToString(k).
   c. Let status be Put(newObj,Pk,kValue.[[value]],true).
   d. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
   e. Increase k by 1.
8. Return newObj.

The length property of the of method is 0.

NOTE 1 The items argument is assumed to be a well-formed rest argument value.

NOTE 2 The of function is an intentionally generic factory method; it does not require that its this value be a TypedArray constructor. Therefore it can be transferred to or inherited by other constructors that may be called with a single numeric argument. However, it does assume that constructor creates and initializes a length property that is initialized to its argument value.

22.2.2.3 %TypedArray%.prototype

The initial value of %TypedArray%.prototype is the %TypedArrayPrototype% intrinsic object (22.2.3).

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

22.2.2.4 %TypedArray% [ @@create ] ()

The @@create method of %TypedArray% performs the following steps:
1. Let F be the this value.
2. Let proto be GetPrototypeFromConstructor(F, "%TypedArrayPrototype").
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(proto).
4. Let obj be IntegerIndexedObjectCreate (proto, ([[ViewedArrayBuffer]], [[TypedArrayName]], [[ByteLength]], [[ByteOffset]], [[ArrayLength]])).
5. Assert: The [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot of obj is undefined.
6. Assert: The [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot of obj is undefined.
7. Set the [[ByteLength]] internal slot of obj to 0.
8. Set the [[ByteOffset]] internal slot of obj to 0.
9. Set the [[ArrayLength]] internal slot of obj to 0.
10. Return obj.

The value of the name property of this function is "[Symbol.create]".

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.
22.2.3 Properties of the %TypedArrayPrototype% Object

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the %TypedArrayPrototype% object is the standard built-in Object prototype object (19.1.3). The %TypedArrayPrototype% object is an ordinary object. It does not have a [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] or any other of the internal slots that are specific to TypedArray instance objects.

22.2.3.1 `get %TypedArray%.prototype.buffer`

%TypedArray%.prototype.buffer is an accessor property whose set accessor function is `undefined`. Its get accessor function performs the following steps:

1. Let O be the this value.
2. If `Type(O)` is not Object, throw a `TypeError` exception.
3. If O does not have a [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot throw a `TypeError` exception.
4. Let buffer be the value of O’s [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot.
5. If buffer is `undefined`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
6. Return buffer.

22.2.3.2 `get %TypedArray%.prototype.byteLength`

%TypedArray%.prototype.byteLength is an accessor property whose set accessor function is `undefined`. Its get accessor function performs the following steps:

1. Let O be the this value.
2. If `Type(O)` is not Object, throw a `TypeError` exception.
3. If O does not have a [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot throw a `TypeError` exception.
4. Let buffer be the value of O’s [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot.
5. If buffer is `undefined`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
6. If IsNeuteredBuffer(buffer) is `true`, then return 0.
7. Let size be the value of O’s [[ByteLength]] internal slot.
8. Return size.

22.2.3.3 `get %TypedArray%.prototype.byteOffset`

%TypedArray%.prototype.byteOffset is an accessor property whose set accessor function is `undefined`. Its get accessor function performs the following steps:

1. Let O be the this value.
2. If `Type(O)` is not Object, throw a `TypeError` exception.
3. If O does not have a [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot throw a `TypeError` exception.
4. Let buffer be the value of O’s [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot.
5. If buffer is `undefined`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
6. If IsNeuteredBuffer(buffer) is `true`, then return 0.
7. Let offset be the value of O’s [[ByteOffset]] internal slot.
8. Return offset.

22.2.3.4 %TypedArray%.prototype.constructor

The initial value of %TypedArray%.prototype.constructor is the %TypedArray% intrinsic object.
22.2.3.5 %TypedArray%.prototype.copyWithin (target, start, end = this.length )

%TypedArray%.prototype.copyWithin is a distinct function that implements the same algorithm as Array.prototype.copyWithin as defined in 22.1.3.3 except that the this object’s [[ArrayLength]] internal slot is accessed in place of performing a [[Get]] of “length”. The implementation of the algorithm may be optimized with the knowledge that the this value is an object that has a fixed length and whose integer indexed properties are not sparse. However, such optimization must not introduce any observable changes in the specified behaviour of the algorithm.

This function is not generic. If the this value is not an object with a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot, a TypeError exception is immediately thrown when this function is called. A TypeError exception is also immediately thrown if the this value’s [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] is undefined or has been neutered.

The length property of the copyWithin method is 2.

22.2.3.6 %TypedArray%.prototype.entries ()

The following steps are taken:
1. Let O be the result of calling ToObject with the this value as its argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(O).
3. If Type(O) is not Object, throw a TypeError exception.
4. If O does not have a [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot throw a TypeError exception.
5. Let buffer be the value of O’s [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot.
6. If buffer is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
7. If IsNeuteredBuffer(buffer) is true, throw a TypeError exception.
8. Return CreateArrayIterator(O, “key+value”).

22.2.3.7 %TypedArray%.prototype.every (callbackfn [, thisArg ])

%TypedArray%.prototype.every is a distinct function that implements the same algorithm as Array.prototype.every as defined in 22.1.3.5 except that the this object’s [[ArrayLength]] internal slot is accessed in place of performing a [[Get]] of “length”. The implementation of the algorithm may be optimized with the knowledge that the this value is an object that has a fixed length and whose integer indexed properties are not sparse. However, such optimization must not introduce any observable changes in the specified behaviour of the algorithm and must take into account the possibility that calls to callbackfn may neuter the the this value.

This function is not generic. If the this value is not an object with a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot, a TypeError exception is immediately thrown when this function is called.

The length property of the every method is 1.

22.2.3.8 %TypedArray%.prototype.fill (value [, start [, end ]])

%TypedArray%.prototype.fill is a distinct function that implements the same algorithm as Array.prototype.fill as defined in 22.1.3.6 except that the this object’s [[ArrayLength]] internal slot is accessed in place of performing a [[Get]] of “length”. The implementation of the algorithm may be optimized with the knowledge that the this value is an object that has a fixed length and whose integer indexed properties are not sparse. However, such optimization must not introduce any observable changes in the specified behaviour of the algorithm.
This function is not generic. If the this value is not a object with a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot, a TypeError exception is immediately thrown when this function is called.

The length property of the fill method is 1.

22.2.3.9 %TypedArray%.prototype.filter (callbackfn [, thisArg ])

The interpretation and use of the arguments of %TypedArray%.prototype.filter are the same as for Array.prototype.filter as defined in 22.1.3.7.

When the filter method is called with one or two arguments, the following steps are taken:

1. Let O be the this value.
2. If Type(O) is not Object, throw a TypeError exception.
3. If O does not have a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot, then throw a TypeError exception.
4. Let buffer be the value of O's [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot.
5. If buffer is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
6. If IsNeuteredBuffer(buffer) is true, throw a TypeError exception.
7. Let len be the value of O's [[ArrayLength]] internal slot.
8. If IsCallable(callbackfn) is false, throw a TypeError exception.
9. If thisArg was supplied, let T be thisArg; else let T be undefined.
10. Let C be Get(O, "constructor").
11. ReturnIfAbrupt(C).
12. If IsConstructor(C) is false, then
   a. Throw a TypeError exception.
13. Let kept be a new empty List.
14. Let k be 0.
15. Let captured be 0.
16. Repeat, while k < len
   a. Let Pk be ToString(k).
   b. Let kValue be Get(O, Pk).
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(kValue).
   d. Let selected be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of callbackfn with T as thisArgument and a List containing kValue, k, and O as argumentsList.
   e. ReturnIfAbrupt(selected).
   f. If ToBoolean(selected) is true, then
      i. Append kValue to the end of kept.
      ii. Increase captured by 1.
   g. Increase k by 1.
17. Let A be the result of calling the [[Construct]] internal method of C with argument (captured).
18. ReturnIfAbrupt(A).
19. Let n be 0.
20. For each element e of kept
   a. Let status be Put(A, ToString(n), e, true ).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
   c. Increment n by 1.
21. Return A.

This function is not generic. If the this value is not a object with a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot, a TypeError exception is immediately thrown when this function is called.

The length property of the filter method is 1.

Commented [AWB7116]: It would be nice to have a more explicit way to create a collection with a pre-specified number of elements.
22.2.3.10 %TypedArray%.prototype.find (predicate [, thisArg ])

%TypedArray%.prototype.find is a distinct function that implements the same algorithm as Array.prototype.find as defined in 22.1.3.8 except that the this object's [[ArrayLength]] internal slot is accessed in place of performing a [[Get]] of "length". The implementation of the algorithm may be optimized with the knowledge that the this value is an object that has a fixed length and whose integer indexed properties are not sparse. However, such optimization must not introduce any observable changes in the specified behaviour of the algorithm and must take into account the possibility that calls to predicate may neuter the this value.

This function is not generic. If the this value is not a object with a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot, a TypeError exception is immediately thrown when this function is called. A TypeError exception is also immediately thrown if the this value's [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] is undefined or has been neutered.

The length property of the find method is 1.

22.2.3.11 %TypedArray%.prototype.findIndex (predicate [, thisArg ])

%TypedArray%.prototype.findIndex is a distinct function that implements the same algorithm as Array.prototype.findIndex as defined in 22.1.3.9 except that the this object's [[ArrayLength]] internal slot is accessed in place of performing a [[Get]] of "length". The implementation of the algorithm may be optimized with the knowledge that the this value is an object that has a fixed length and whose integer indexed properties are not sparse. However, such optimization must not introduce any observable changes in the specified behaviour of the algorithm and must take into account the possibility that calls to predicate may neuter the this value.

This function is not generic. If the this value is not a object with a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot, a TypeError exception is immediately thrown when this function is called. A TypeError exception is also immediately thrown if the this value's [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] is undefined or has been neutered.

The length property of the findIndex method is 1.

22.2.3.12 %TypedArray%.prototype.forEach (callbackfn [, thisArg ])

%TypedArray%.prototype.forEach is a distinct function that implements the same algorithm as Array.prototype.forEach as defined in 22.1.3.10 except that the this object's [[ArrayLength]] internal slot is accessed in place of performing a [[Get]] of "length". The implementation of the algorithm may be optimized with the knowledge that the this value is an object that has a fixed length and whose integer indexed properties are not sparse. However, such optimization must not introduce any observable changes in the specified behaviour of the algorithm and must take into account the possibility that calls to callbackfn may neuter the this value.

This function is not generic. If the this value is not a object with a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot, a TypeError exception is immediately thrown when this function is called. A TypeError exception is also immediately thrown if the this value's [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] is undefined or has been neutered.

The length property of the forEach method is 1.
22.2.3.13 %TypedArray%.prototype.indexOf (searchElement [, fromIndex ])

%TypedArray%.prototype.indexOf is a distinct function that implements the same algorithm as Array.prototype.indexOf as defined in 22.1.3.11 except that the this object’s [[ArrayLength]] internal slot is accessed in place of performing a [[Get]] of “length”. The implementation of the algorithm may be optimized with the knowledge that the this value is an object that has a fixed length and whose integer indexed properties are not sparse. However, such optimization must not introduce any observable changes in the specified behaviour of the algorithm.

This function is not generic. If the this value is not a object with a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot, a TypeError exception is immediately thrown when this function is called. A TypeError exception is also immediately thrown if the this value’s [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] is undefined or has been neutered.

The length property of the indexOf method is 1.

22.2.3.14 %TypedArray%.prototype.join (separator)

%TypedArray%.prototype.join is a distinct function that implements the same algorithm as Array.prototype.join as defined in 22.1.3.12 except that the this object’s [[ArrayLength]] internal slot is accessed in place of performing a [[Get]] of “length”. The implementation of the algorithm may be optimized with the knowledge that the this value is an object that has a fixed length and whose integer indexed properties are not sparse. However, such optimization must not introduce any observable changes in the specified behaviour of the algorithm.

This function is not generic. If the this value is not a object with a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot, a TypeError exception is immediately thrown when this function is called. A TypeError exception is also immediately thrown if the this value’s [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] is undefined or has been neutered.

22.2.3.15 %TypedArray%.prototype.keys ()

The following steps are taken:
1. Let O be the result of calling ToObject with the this value as its argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(O).
3. If Type(O) is not Object, throw a TypeError exception.
4. If O does not have a [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot throw a TypeError exception.
5. Let buffer be the value of O’s [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot.
6. If buffer is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
7. If IsNeuteredBuffer(buffer) is true, throw a TypeError exception.
8. Return CreateArrayIterator(O, “key”).

22.2.3.16 %TypedArray%.prototype.lastIndexOf (searchElement [, fromIndex ])

%TypedArray%.prototype.lastIndexOf is a distinct function that implements the same algorithm as Array.prototype.lastIndexOf as defined in 22.1.3.14 except that the this object’s [[ArrayLength]] internal slot is accessed in place of performing a [[Get]] of “length”. The implementation of the algorithm may be optimized with the knowledge that the this value is an object that has a fixed length and whose integer indexed properties are not sparse. However, such optimization must not introduce any observable changes in the specified behaviour of the algorithm.
This function is not generic. If the this value is not an object with a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot, a TypeError exception is immediately thrown when this function is called. A TypeError exception is also immediately thrown if the this value’s [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] is undefined or has been neutered.

The length property of the lastIndexOf method is 1.

22.2.3.17 `%TypedArray%.prototype.length`

%TypedArray%.prototype.length is an accessor property whose set accessor function is undefined. Its get accessor function performs the following steps:

1. Let O be the this value.
2. If Type(O) is not Object, throw a TypeError exception.
3. If O does not have a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot, then throw a TypeError exception.
4. Assert: O has [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] and [[ArrayLength]] internal slots.
5. Let buffer be the value of O’s [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot.
6. If buffer is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
7. If IsNeuteredBuffer(buffer) is true, then return 0.
8. Let length be the value of O’s [[ArrayLength]] internal slot.
9. Return length.

This function is not generic. If the this value is not an object with a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot, a TypeError exception is immediately thrown when this function is called.

22.2.3.18 `%TypedArray%.prototype.map (callbackfn [, thisArg ])`

The interpretation and use of the arguments of `%TypedArray%.prototype.map` are the same as for Array.prototype.map as defined in 22.1.3.15.

When the map method is called with one or two arguments, the following steps are taken:

1. Let O be the this value.
2. If Type(O) is not Object, throw a TypeError exception.
3. If O does not have a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot, then throw a TypeError exception.
4. Let buffer be the value of O’s [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot.
5. If buffer is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
6. If IsNeuteredBuffer(buffer) is true, throw a TypeError exception.
7. Let len be the value of O’s [[ArrayLength]] internal slot.
8. If IsCallable(callbackfn) is false, throw a TypeError exception.
9. If thisArg was supplied, let T be thisArg; else let T be undefined.
10. Let C be Get(O, "constructor").
11. ReturnIfAbrupt(C).
12. If IsConstructor(C) is true, then
   a. Let A be the result of calling the [[Construct]] internal method of C with argument List (len).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(A).
13. Else,
   a. Throw a TypeError exception.
14. Let k be 0.
15. Repeat, while k < len
   a. Let Pk be ToString(k).
   b. Let kValue be Get(O, Pk).
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(kValue).

Commented [AW813117]: buffer needs to be an accessor both to comply with WebIDL requirements and to support the Kronos neutering strawman requirements.

Commented [AW87118]: It would be nice to have a more explicit way to create a collection with a pre-specified number of elements.
d. Let mappedValue be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of callbackfn with T as thisArgument and a List containing kValue, k, and O as argumentsList.
e. ReturnIfAbrupt(mappedValue).
f. Let status be Put(A, Pk, mappedValue, true).
g. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
h. Increase k by 1.
16. Return A.

This function is not generic. If the this value is not a object with a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot, a TypeError exception is immediately thrown when this function is called.

The length property of the map method is 1.

22.2.3.19 %TypedArray%.prototype.reduce (callbackfn [, initialValue])

%TypedArray%.prototype.reduce is a distinct function that implements the same algorithm as Array.prototype.reduce as defined in 22.1.3.18 except that the this object’s [[ArrayLength]] internal slot is accessed in place of performing a [[Get]] of “length”. The implementation of the algorithm may be optimized with the knowledge that the this value is an object that has a fixed length and whose integer indexed properties are not sparse. However, such optimization must not introduce any observable changes in the specified behaviour of the algorithm and must take into account the possibility that calls to callbackfn may neuter the this value.

This function is not generic. If the this value is not a object with a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot, a TypeError exception is immediately thrown when this function is called. A TypeError exception is also immediately thrown if the this value’s [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] is undefined or has been neutered.

The length property of the reduce method is 1.

22.2.3.20 %TypedArray%.prototype.reduceRight (callbackfn [, initialValue])

%TypedArray%.prototype.reduceRight is a distinct function that implements the same algorithm as Array.prototype.reduceRight as defined in 22.1.3.19 except that the this object’s [[ArrayLength]] internal slot is accessed in place of performing a [[Get]] of “length”. The implementation of the algorithm may be optimized with the knowledge that the this value is an object that has a fixed length and whose integer indexed properties are not sparse. However, such optimization must not introduce any observable changes in the specified behaviour of the algorithm and must take into account the possibility that calls to callbackfn may neuter the this value.

This function is not generic. If the this value is not a object with a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot, a TypeError exception is immediately thrown when this function is called. A TypeError exception is also immediately thrown if the this value’s [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] is undefined or has been neutered.

The length property of the reduceRight method is 1.

22.2.3.21 %TypedArray%.prototype.reverse ()

%TypedArray%.prototype.reverse is a distinct function that implements the same algorithm as Array.prototype.reverse as defined in 22.1.3.20 except that the this object’s [[ArrayLength]] internal slot is accessed in place of performing a [[Get]] of “length”. The implementation of the algorithm may be optimized with the knowledge that the this value is an object that has a fixed length and
whose integer indexed properties are not sparse. However, such optimization must not introduce any observable changes in the specified behaviour of the algorithm.

This function is not generic. If the this value is not a object with a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot, a TypeError exception is immediately thrown when this function is called. A TypeError exception is also immediately thrown if the this value's [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] is undefined or has been neutered.

22.2.3.22 %TypedArray%.prototype.set(array [, offset ])

Set multiple values in this TypedArray, reading the values from the object array. The optional offset value indicates the first element index in this TypedArray where values are written. If omitted, it is assumed to be 0.

1. Assert: array does not have a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot. If it does, the definition in 22.2.3.23 applies.
2. Let target be the this value.
3. If Type(target) is not Object, throw a TypeError exception.
4. If target does not have a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot, then throw a TypeError exception.
5. Assert: target has a [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot.
6. Let targetBuffer be the value of target's [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot.
7. If targetBuffer is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
8. Let targetLength be the value of target's [[ArrayLength]] internal slot.
9. Let targetOffset be ToInteger(offset).
10. ReturnIfAbrupt(targetOffset).
11. If targetOffset < 0, then throw a RangeError exception.
12. Let targetName be the string value of target's [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot.
13. Let targetElementSize be the Number value of the Element Size value specified in Table 45 for targetName.
14. Let targetType be the string value of the Element Type value in Table 45 for targetName.
15. Let targetByteOffset be the value of target's [[ByteOffset]] internal slot.
16. Let src be ToObject(array).
17. ReturnIfAbrupt(src).
18. Let srcLen be Get(src, "length").
19. Let numberLength be ToNumber(srcLen).
20. Let srcLength be ToInteger(numberLength).
21. ReturnIfAbrupt(srcLength).
22. If numberLength ≠ srcLength or srcLength < 0, then throw a TypeError exception.
23. If srcLength + targetOffset > targetLength, then throw a RangeError exception.
24. Let targetByteIndex be targetOffset × targetElementSize + targetByteOffset.
25. Let k be 0.
26. Let limit be targetByteIndex + targetElementSize × min(srcLength, targetLength – targetOffset).
27. Repeat, while targetByteIndex < limit
   a. Let Pk be ToString(k).
   b. Let kValue be Get(src, Pk).
   c. Let kNumber be ToNumber(kValue).
   d. ReturnIfAbrupt(kNumber).
   e. Perform SetValueInBuffer(targetBuffer, targetByteIndex, targetType, kNumber).
   f. Set k to k + 1.
   g. Set targetByteIndex to targetByteIndex + targetElementSize.
22.2.3.23 %TypedArray%.prototype.set(typedArray [ , offset ])

Set multiple values in this %TypedArray%, reading the values from the `typedArray` argument object. The optional `offset` value indicates the first element index in this %TypedArray% where values are written. If omitted, it is assumed to be 0.

1. Assert: `typedArray` has a `%TypedArrayName%` internal slot. If it does not, the definition in 22.2.3.22 applies.
2. Let `target` be the `this` value.
3. If `target` is not Object, throw a `TypeError` exception.
4. If `target` does not have a `%TypedArrayName%` internal slot, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
5. Assert: `target` has a `%ViewedArrayBuffer%` internal slot.
6. Let `targetOffset` be `ToInteger (offset)`
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(`targetOffset`).
8. If `targetOffset < 0`, then throw a `RangeError` exception.
9. Let `targetBuffer` be the value of `target`’s `%ViewedArrayBuffer%` internal slot.
10. If `targetBuffer` is `undefined`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
11. If `IsNeuteredBuffer(targetBuffer)` is `true`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
12. Let `targetLength` be the value of `target`’s `%ArrayLength%` internal slot.
13. Let `srcBuffer` be the value of `typedArray`’s `%ViewedArrayBuffer%` internal slot.
14. If `srcBuffer` is `undefined`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
15. If `IsNeuteredBuffer(srcBuffer)` is `true`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
16. Let `targetName` be the string value of `target`’s `%TypedArrayName%` internal slot.
17. Let `targetElementSize` be the string value of the Element Type value in Table 45 for `targetName`.
18. Let `targetElementSize` be the Number value of the Element Size value specified in Table 45 for `targetName`.
19. Let `targetByteOffset` be the value of `target`’s `%ByteOffset%` internal slot.
20. Let `srcName` be the string value of `typedArray`’s `%TypedArrayName%` internal slot.
21. Let `srcType` be the string value of the Element Type value in Table 45 for `srcName`.
22. Let `srcElementSize` be the Number value of the Element Size value specified in Table 45 for `srcName`.
23. Let `srcLength` be the value of `typedArray`’s `%ArrayLength%` internal slot.
24. Let `srcByteOffset` be the value of `typedArray`’s `%ByteOffset%` internal slot.
25. If `srcLength + targetOffset + targetLength` then throw a `RangeError` exception.
26. If `SameValue(srcBuffer, targetBuffer)` is `true`, then
   a. Let `srcBuffer` be `CloneArrayBuffer(srcBuffer, srcByteOffset)`.
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(`srcBuffer`).
   c. If `IsNeuteredBuffer(targetBuffer)` is `true`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
   d. Let `srcByteIndex` be 0.
27. Else, let `srcByteIndex` be `srcByteOffset`.
28. Let `targetByteIndex` be `targetOffset × targetElementSize + targetByteOffset`.
29. Let `limit` be `targetByteIndex + targetElementSize × min(srcLength, targetLength − targetOffset)`.
30. Repeat, while `targetByteIndex < limit`
   a. Let `value` be `GetFromBuffer(srcBuffer, srcByteIndex, srcType)`.
   b. Let `status` be `SetInBuffer (targetBuffer, targetByteIndex, targetType, value)`.
   c. Set `srcByteIndex` to `srcByteIndex + srcElementSize`.
   d. Set `targetByteIndex` to `targetByteIndex + targetElementSize`.
31. Return `undefined`. 
22.2.3.24 %TypedArray%.prototype.slice ( start, end )

The interpretation and use of the arguments of %TypedArray%.prototype.slice are the same as for Array.prototype.slice as defined in 22.1.3.22. The following steps are taken:

1. Let O be the this value.
2. If Type(O) is not Object, throw a TypeError exception.
3. If O does not have a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot, then throw a TypeError exception.
4. Let buffer be the value of O’s [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot.
5. If buffer is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
6. If IsNeuteredBuffer(buffer) is true, throw a TypeError exception.

NOTE Side-effects of subsequent operations may still neuter buffer, but that will be detected by an accesses that are made to the content of buffer.
8. Let len be the value of O’s [[ArrayLength]] internal slot.
9. Let relativeStart be ToInteger(start).
10. ReturnIfAbrupt(relativeStart).
11. If relativeStart is negative, let k be max((len + relativeStart),0); else let k be min(relativeStart, len).
12. If end is undefined, let relativeEnd be len; else let relativeEnd be ToInteger(end).
13. ReturnIfAbrupt(relativeEnd).
14. If relativeEnd is negative, let final be max((len + relativeEnd),0); else let final be min(relativeEnd, len).
15. Let count be max(final – k, 0).
16. Let C be Get(O, “constructor”).
17. ReturnIfAbrupt(C).
18. If IsConstructor(C) is true, then
   a. Let A be the result of calling the [[Construct]] internal method of C with argument (count).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(A).
19. Else,
   a. Throw a TypeError exception.
20. Let n be 0.
21. Repeat, while k < final
   a. Let Pk be ToString(k).
   b. Let kValue be Get(O, Pk).
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(kValue).
   d. Let status be Put(A, ToString(n), kValue, true).
   e. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
   f. Increase k by 1.
   g. Increase n by 1.
22. Return A.

This function is not generic. If the this value is not a object with a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot, a TypeError exception is immediately thrown when this function is called.

The length property of the slice method is 2.

22.2.3.25 %TypedArray%.prototype.some ( callbackfn [ , thisArg ] )

%TypedArray%.prototype.some is a distinct function that implements the same algorithm as Array.prototype.some as defined in 22.1.3.23 except that the this object’s [[ArrayLength]] internal slot is accessed in place of performing a [[Get]] of “length”. The implementation of the algorithm may be optimized with the knowledge that the this value is an object that has a fixed length and whose integer indexed properties are not sparse. However, such optimization must not introduce any observable
changes in the specified behaviour of the algorithm and must take into account the possibility that calls to
`callbackfn` may neuter the the `this` value.

This function is not generic. If the `this` value is not a object with a `[[TypedArrayName]]` internal slot, a
`TypeError` exception is immediately thrown when this function is called. A `TypeError` exception is also
immediately thrown if the `this` value's `[[ViewedArrayBuffer]]` is `undefined` or has been neutered.

The `length` property of the `some` method is 1.

22.2.3.26 `%TypedArray% .prototype.sort ( comparefn )`

%TypedArray%.prototype.sort is a distinct function that, except as described below, implements the
same requirements as those of `Array.prototype.sort` as defined in 22.1.3.24. The implementation of the
`%TypedArray% .prototype.sort` specification may be optimized with the knowledge that the
`this` value is an object that has a fixed length and whose integer indexed properties are not sparse. The
only internal methods of the `this` object that the algorithm may call are `[[Get]]` and `[[Set]]`.

This function is not generic. If the `this` value is not a object with a `[[TypedArrayName]]` internal slot, a
`TypeError` exception is immediately thrown when it is called.

Upon entry, the following steps are performed to initialize evaluation of the `sort` function. These steps
are used instead of the entry steps in 22.1.3.24:

1. Let `obj` be the `this` value as the argument.
2. If `obj` does not have a `[[TypedArrayName]]` internal slot, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
3. Let `buffer` be the value of `O`'s `[[ViewedArrayBuffer]]` internal slot.
4. If `buffer` is `undefined`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
5. If `IsNeuteredBuffer(buffer)` is `true`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
6. Let `len` be the value of `obj`'s `[[ArrayLength]]` internal slot.

The following version of SortCompare is used by `%TypedArray% .prototype.sort`. It performs a
numeric comparison rather than the string comparison used in 22.1.3.24.

The Typed Array SortCompare abstract operation is called with two arguments `j` and `k`, the following steps
are taken:

1. Let `jString` be `ToString(j)`.
2. Let `kString` be `ToString(k)`.
3. Let `x` be `Get(obj, jString)`.
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(`x`).
5. Let `y` be the result of `Get(obj, kString)`.
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(`y`).
7. Assert: Both `Type(x)` and `Type(y)` is `Number`.
8. If the argument `comparefn` is not `undefined`, then
   a. If `IsCallable(comparefn)` is `false`, throw a `TypeError` exception.
   b. Let `v` be the result of calling the `[[Call]]` internal method of `comparefn` passing `undefined` as
      `thisArgument` and with a List containing the values of `x` and `y` as the `argumentsList`.
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(`v`).
   d. If `v` is `NaN`, then return +0.
   e. Return `v`.
9. If `x` and `y` are both `NaN`, return +0.
10. If `x` is `NaN`, return 1.
11. If \(y\) is NaN, return \(-1\).
12. If \(x < y\), return \(-1\).
13. If \(x > y\), return \(1\).
14. Return \(+0\).

**NOTE 1** Because NaN always compares greater than any other value, NaN property values always sort to the end of the result when a comparefn is not provided.

**22.2.3.27 \%TypedArray%.prototype.subarray( [ begin [ , end ] ])

Returns a new TypedArray object whose element types is the same as this TypedArray and whose ArrayBuffer is the same as the ArrayBuffer of this TypedArray, referencing the elements at begin, inclusive, up to end, exclusive. If either begin or end is negative, it refers to an index from the end of the array, as opposed to from the beginning.

1. Let \(O\) be the this value.
2. If Type\((O)\) is not Object, throw a TypeError exception.
3. If \(O\) does not have a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot, then throw a TypeError exception.
4. Assert: \(O\) has a [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot.
5. Let buffer be the value of \(O\)'s [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot.
6. If buffer is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
7. Let srcLength be the value of \(O\)'s [[ArrayLength]] internal slot.
8. Let beginInt be ToInteger\((begin)\).
9. ReturnIfAbrupt\((beginInt)\).
10. If beginInt < 0, then let beginInt be srcLength + beginInt.
11. Let beginIndex be min\((srcLength, max(0, beginInt))\).
12. If end is undefined, then let end be srcLength.
13. Let endInt be ToInteger\((end)\).
14. ReturnIfAbrupt\((endInt)\).
15. If endInt < 0, then let endInt be srcLength + endInt.
16. Let endIndex be max\((0, min(srcLength, endInt))\).
17. If endIndex < beginIndex, then let endIndex be beginIndex.
18. Let newLength be endIndex - beginIndex.
19. Let constructorName be the string value of \(O\)'s [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot.
20. Let elementType be the string value of the Element Type value in Table 45 for constructorName.
21. Let elementSize be the Number value of the Element Size value specified in Table 45 for constructorName.
22. Let srcByteOffset be the value of \(O\)'s [[ByteOffset]] internal slot.
23. Let beginByteOffset be srcByteOffset + beginIndex \times elementSize.
24. Let constructor be Get\((O, "constructor")\).
25. ReturnIfAbrupt\((constructor)\).
26. If IsConstructor\((constructor)\) is false, then throw a TypeError exception.
27. Let argumentsList be a List consisting of buffer, beginByteOffset, and newLength.
28. Return the result of calling the [[Construct]] internal method of constructor with argumentsList as the argument.

**22.2.3.28 \%TypedArray%.prototype.toLocaleString( [ reserved1 [ , reserved2 ] ])

The initial value of the %TypedArray%.prototype.toLocaleString data property is the same built-in function object as the Array.prototype.toLocaleString method defined in 22.1.3.26.
22.2.3.29 %TypedArray%.prototype.toString ( )

The initial value of the %TypedArray%.prototype.toString data property is the same built-in function object as the Array.prototype.toString method defined in 22.1.3.27.

22.2.3.30 %TypedArray%.prototype.values ( )

The following steps are taken:
1. Let O be the result of calling ToObject with the this value as its argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(O).
3. If Type(O) is not Object, throw a TypeError exception.
4. If O does not have a [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot throw a TypeError exception.
5. Let buffer be the value of O's [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot.
6. If buffer is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
7. If IsNeuteredBuffer(buffer) is true, throw a TypeError exception.
8. Return CreateArrayIterator(O, "value").

22.2.3.31 %TypedArray%.prototype[ @@iterator ] ( )

The initial value of the @@iterator property is the same function object as the initial value of the %TypedArray%.prototype.values property.

22.2.3.32 get %TypedArray%.prototype[ @@toStringTag ]

%TypedArray%.prototype[@@toStringTag] is an accessor property whose set accessor function is undefined. Its get accessor function performs the following steps:
1. Let O be the this value.
2. If Type(O) is not Object, throw a TypeError exception.
3. If O does not have a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot, throw a TypeError exception.
4. Let name be the value of O's [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot.
5. If the value of O's [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot is undefined, throw a TypeError exception.
6. Assert: name is a String value.
7. Return name.

This property has the attributes { [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

The initial value of the name property of this function is "get [Symbol.toStringTag]".

22.2.4 The TypedArray Constructors

Each of these TypedArray constructor objects has the structure described below, differing only in the name used as the constructor name instead of TypedArray, in Table 45.

When a TypedArray constructor is called as a function rather than as a constructor, it initializes a new TypedArray object. The this value passed in the call must be an Object with a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot and a [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot whose value is undefined. The constructor function initializes the this value using the argument values.

The TypedArray constructors are designed to be subclassable. They may be used as the value of an extends clause of a class declaration. Subclass constructors that intended to inherit the specified
TypedArray behaviour must include a `super` call to the TypedArray constructor to initialize subclass instances.

### 22.2.4.1 `TypedArray( ... argumentsList)`

A `TypedArray` constructor with a list of arguments `argumentsList` performs the following steps:

1. Let `O` be the `this` value.
2. If `Type(O)` is not `Object`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
3. If `O` does not have a `[[TypedArrayName]]` internal slot, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
4. If the value of `O`'s `[[TypedArrayName]]` internal slot is not `undefined`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
5. Set `O`'s `[[TypedArrayName]]` internal slot to the String value from the constructor name column in the row of Table 45 corresponding to this constructor.
6. Let `F` be the active function object.
7. Let `realmF` be `GetFunctionRealm(F)`.
8. Let `super` be `realmF.```intrinsics```.```%TypedArray%```.```
9. Return the result of calling the `[[Call]]` internal method of `super` with `O` and `argumentsList` as arguments.

### 22.2.4.2 `new TypedArray( ... argumentsList)`

A `TypedArray` constructor called as part of a new expression performs the following steps:

1. Let `F` be the `TypedArray` function object on which the `new` operator was applied.
2. Let `argumentsList` be the `argumentsList` argument of the `[[Construct]]` internal method that was invoked by the `new` operator.
3. Return `Construct(F, argumentsList)`.

### 22.2.5 Properties of the `TypedArray` Constructors

The value of the `[[Prototype]]` internal slot of each `TypedArray` constructor is the `%TypedArray%` intrinsic object (22.2.1).

Each `TypedArray` constructor has a `name` property whose value is the String value of the constructor name specified for it in Table 45.

Besides a `length` property (whose value is 3), each `TypedArray` constructor has the following properties:

#### 22.2.5.1 `TypedArray.BYTES_PER_ELEMENT`

The value of `TypedArray.BYTES_PER_ELEMENT` is the Number value of the Element Size value specified in Table 45 for `TypedArray`.

This property has the attributes `{ [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

#### 22.2.5.2 `TypedArray.prototype`

The initial value of `TypedArray.prototype` is the corresponding `TypedArray` prototype object (22.2.6).

This property has the attributes `{ [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.
22.2.6 Properties of TypedArray Prototype Objects

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of a TypedArray prototype object is the standard built-in %TypedArrayPrototype% object (22.2.3). A TypedArray prototype object is an ordinary object. It does not have a [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] or or any other of the internal slots that are specific to TypedArray instance objects.

22.2.6.1 TypedArray.prototype.BYTES_PER_ELEMENT

The value of TypedArray.prototype.BYTES_PER_ELEMENT is the Number value of the Element Size value specified in Table 45 for TypedArray.

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

22.2.6.2 TypedArray.prototype.constructor

The initial value of a TypedArray.prototype.constructor is the corresponding standard built-in TypedArray constructor.

22.2.7 Properties of TypedArray Instances

TypedArray instances are Integer Indexed exotic objects. Each TypedArray instances inherits properties from the corresponding TypedArray prototype object. Each TypedArray instances have the following internal slots: [[TypedArrayName]], [[ViewedArrayBuffer]], [[ByteLength]], [[ByteOffset]], and [[ArrayLength]].

23 Keyed Collection

23.1 Map Objects

Map objects are collections of key/value pairs where both the keys and values may be arbitrary ECMAScript language values. A distinct key value may only occur in one key/value pair within the Map's collection. Distinct key values are discriminated using the SameValueZero comparison algorithm.

Map object must be implemented using either hash tables or other mechanisms that, on average, provide access times that are sublinear on the number of elements in the collection. The data structures used in this Map objects specification is only intended to describe the required observable semantics of Map objects. It is not intended to be a viable implementation model.

23.1.1 The Map Constructor

The Map constructor is the %Map% intrinsic object and the initial value of the Map property of the global object. When Map is called as a function rather than as a constructor, it initializes its this value with the internal state necessary to support the Map.prototype built-in methods.

The Map constructor is designed to be subclassable. It may be used as the value in an extends clause of a class definition. Subclass constructors that intend to inherit the specified Map behaviour must include a super call to Map.
23.1.1.1  Map ( [ iterable ] )

When the Map function is called with optional argument the following steps are taken:

1. Let map be the this value.
2. If Type(map) is not Object then, throw a TypeError exception.
3. If map does not have a [[MapData]] internal slot, then throw a TypeError exception.
4. If map’s [[MapData]] internal slot is not undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
5. If iterable is not present, let iterable be undefined.
6. If iterable is either undefined or null, then let iter be undefined.
7. Else,
   a. Let adder be the result of Get(map, "set").
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(adder).
   c. If IsCallable(adder) is false, throw a TypeError Exception.
   d. Let iter be the result of GetIterator(iterable).
   e. ReturnIfAbrupt(iter).
8. If the value of map’s [[MapData]] internal slot is not undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
9. Assert: map has not been reentrantly initialized.
10. Set map’s [[MapData]] internal slot to a new empty List.
11. If iter is undefined, then return map.
12. Repeat
   a. Let next be the result of IteratorStep(iter).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(next).
   c. If next is false, then return map.
   d. Let nextItem be IteratorValue(next).
   e. ReturnIfAbrupt(nextItem).
   f. If Type(nextItem) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
   g. Let k be the result of Get(nextItem, "0").
   h. ReturnIfAbrupt(k).
   i. Let v be the result of Get(nextItem, "1").
   j. ReturnIfAbrupt(v).
   k. Let status be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of adder with map as thisArgument and a List whose elements are k and v as argumentsList.
   l. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).

NOTE. If the parameter iterable is present, it is expected to be an object that implements an @@iterator method that returns an iterator object that produces a two element array-like object whose first element is a value that will be used as a Map key and whose second element is the value to associate with that key.

23.1.1.2  new Map ( ... argumentsList )

When Map is called as part of a new expression it is a constructor: it initializes a newly created object.

Map called as part of a new expression with argument list argumentsList performs the following steps:

1. Let F be the Map function object on which the new operator was applied.
2. Let argumentsList be the argumentsList argument of the [[Construct]] internal method that was invoked by the new operator.
3. Return the result of Construct(F, argumentsList).

If Map is implemented as an ECMAScript function object, its [[Construct]] internal method will perform the above steps.
23.1.2 Properties of the Map Constructor

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the Map constructor is the Function prototype object (19.2.3).

Besides the length property (whose value is 1), the Map constructor has the following properties:

23.1.2.1 Map.prototype

The initial value of Map.prototype is the Map prototype object (23.1.3).

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

23.1.2.2 Map[ @@create ] ()

The @@create method of a Map function object \( F \) performs the following steps:

1. Let \( F \) be the this value.
2. Let \( obj \) be the result of calling OrdinaryCreateFromConstructor(\( F \), "\#MapPrototype\", {[[MapData]]}).
3. Return \( obj \).

The value of the name property of this function is "[Symbol.create]".

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

23.1.3 Properties of the Map Prototype Object

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the Map prototype object is the standard built-in Object prototype object (19.1.3). The Map prototype object is an ordinary object. It does not have a [[MapData]] internal slot.

23.1.3.1 Map.prototype.clear ()

The following steps are taken:

1. Let \( M \) be the this value.
2. If Type(\( M \)) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
3. If \( M \) does not have a [[MapData]] internal slot throw a TypeError exception.
4. If \( M \)'s [[MapData]] internal slot is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
5. Let \( entries \) be the List that is the value of \( M \)'s [[MapData]] internal slot.
6. Repeat for each Record \( p \) that is an element of \( entries \),
   a. Set \( p.[[key]] \) to empty.
   b. Set \( p.[[value]] \) to empty.
7. Return undefined.

NOTE The existing [[MapData]] List is preserved because there may be existing MapIterator objects that are suspended midway through iterating over that List.

23.1.3.2 Map.prototype.constructor

The initial value of Map.prototype.constructor is the built-in Map constructor.
23.1.3.3 `Map.prototype.delete ( key )`

The following steps are taken:

1. Let `M` be the this value.
2. If `Type(M)` is not `Object`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
3. If `M` does not have a `[[MapData]]` internal slot throw a `TypeError` exception.
4. If `M`'s `[[MapData]]` internal slot is `undefined`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
5. Let `entries` be the List that is the value of `M`'s `[[MapData]]` internal slot.
6. Repeat for each Record `([key], [value])` `p` that is an element of `entries`
   a. If `p.[[key]]` is not empty and `SameValueZero(p.[[key]], key)` is `true`, then
      i. Set `p.[[key]]` to empty.
      ii. Set `p.[[value]]` to empty.
      iii. Return `true`.
7. Return `false`.

**NOTE** The value `empty` is used as a specification device to indicate that an entry has been deleted. Actual implementations may take other actions such as physically removing the entry from internal data structures.

23.1.3.4 `Map.prototype.entries ()`

The following steps are taken:

1. Let `M` be the this value.
2. Return the result of calling the `CreateMapIterator` abstract operation with arguments `M` and "key+value".

23.1.3.5 `Map.prototype.forEach ( callbackfn [, thisArg ] )`

**NOTE** `callbackfn` should be a function that accepts three arguments. `forEach` calls `callbackfn` once for each key/value pair present in the map object, in key insertion order. `callbackfn` is called only for keys of the map which actually exist; it is not called for keys that have been deleted from the map.

If a `thisArg` parameter is provided, it will be used as the this value for each invocation of `callbackfn`. If it is not provided, `undefined` is used instead.

`callbackfn` is called with three arguments: the value of the item, the key of the item, and the Map object being traversed.

`forEach` does not directly mutate the object on which it is called but the object may be mutated by the calls to `callbackfn`.

When the `forEach` method is called with one or two arguments, the following steps are taken:

1. Let `M` be the this value.
2. If `Type(M)` is not `Object`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
3. If `M` does not have a `[[MapData]]` internal slot throw a `TypeError` exception.
4. If `M`'s `[[MapData]]` internal slot is `undefined`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
5. If `IsCallable(callbackfn)` is `false`, throw a `TypeError` exception.
6. If `thisArg` was supplied, let `T` be `thisArg`; else let `T` be `undefined`.
7. Let `entries` be the List that is the value of `M`'s `[[MapData]]` internal slot.
8. Repeat for each Record `([key], [value])` `e` that is an element of `entries`, in original key insertion order
   a. If `e.[[key]]` is not empty, then

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i. Let \( \text{funcResult} \) be the result of calling the \([\text{Call}]\) internal method of \( \text{callbackfn} \) with \( T \) as \( \text{thisArgument} \) and a List containing \( e.[[\text{value}]] \), \( e.[[\text{key}]] \), and \( M \) as \( \text{argumentsList} \).

ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{funcResult} \)).

9. Return \( \text{undefined} \).

The \( \text{length} \) property of the \( \text{forEach} \) method is 1.

23.1.3.6 \( \text{Map.prototype.get ( key )} \)

The following steps are taken:

1. Let \( M \) be the \( \text{this} \) value.
2. If Type(\( M \)) is not Object, then throw a \( \text{TypeError} \) exception.
3. If \( M \) does not have a \([\text{MapData}]\) internal slot throw a \( \text{TypeError} \) exception.
4. If \( M \) ’s \([\text{MapData}]\) internal slot is \( \text{undefined} \), then throw a \( \text{TypeError} \) exception.
5. Let \( \text{entries} \) be the List that is the value of \( M \) ’s \([\text{MapData}]\) internal slot.
6. Repeat for each Record \( (((\text{key})), [[\text{value}]]) \) \( p \) that is an element of \( \text{entries} \),
   a. If \( p.[[\text{key}]] \) is not empty and SameValueZero(\( p.[[\text{key}]] \), \( \text{key} \)) is \( \text{true} \), then return \( p.[[\text{value}]] \).
7. Return \( \text{undefined} \).

23.1.3.7 \( \text{Map.prototype.has ( key )} \)

The following steps are taken:

1. Let \( M \) be the \( \text{this} \) value.
2. If Type(\( M \)) is not Object, then throw a \( \text{TypeError} \) exception.
3. If \( M \) does not have a \([\text{MapData}]\) internal slot throw a \( \text{TypeError} \) exception.
4. If \( M \) ’s \([\text{MapData}]\) internal slot is \( \text{undefined} \), then throw a \( \text{TypeError} \) exception.
5. Let \( \text{entries} \) be the List that is the value of \( M \) ’s \([\text{MapData}]\) internal slot.
6. Repeat for each Record \( (((\text{key})), [[\text{value}]]) \) \( p \) that is an element of \( \text{entries} \),
   a. If \( p.[[\text{key}]] \) is not empty and SameValueZero(\( p.[[\text{key}]] \), \( \text{key} \)) is \( \text{true} \), then return \( \text{true} \).
7. Return \( \text{false} \).

23.1.3.8 \( \text{Map.prototype.keys ( )} \)

The following steps are taken:

1. Let \( M \) be the \( \text{this} \) value.
2. Return the result of calling the \( \text{CreateMapIterator} \) abstract operation with arguments \( M \) and "\( \text{key} \)".

23.1.3.9 \( \text{Map.prototype.set ( key , value )} \)

The following steps are taken:

1. Let \( M \) be the \( \text{this} \) value.
2. If Type(\( M \)) is not Object, then throw a \( \text{TypeError} \) exception.
3. If \( M \) does not have a \([\text{MapData}]\) internal slot throw a \( \text{TypeError} \) exception.
4. If \( M \) ’s \([\text{MapData}]\) internal slot is \( \text{undefined} \), then throw a \( \text{TypeError} \) exception.
5. Let \( \text{entries} \) be the List that is the value of \( M \) ’s \([\text{MapData}]\) internal slot.
6. Repeat for each Record \( (((\text{key})), [[\text{value}]]) \) \( p \) that is an element of \( \text{entries} \),
   a. If \( p.[[\text{key}]] \) is not empty and SameValueZero(\( p.[[\text{key}]] \), \( \text{key} \)) is \( \text{true} \), then
      i. Set \( p.[[\text{value}]] \) to \( \text{value} \).
      ii. Return \( M \).
7. If key is −0, then let key be +0.
8. Let p be the Record {[[key]]: key, [[value]]: value}.
9. Append p as the last element of entries.
10. Return M.

23.1.3.10 get Map.prototype.size

Map.prototype.size is an accessor property whose set accessor function is undefined. Its get accessor function performs the following steps:
1. Let M be the this value.
2. If Type(M) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
3. If M does not have a [[MapData]] internal slot throw a TypeError exception.
4. If M’s [[MapData]] internal slot is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
5. Let entries be the List that is the value of M’s [[MapData]] internal slot.
6. Let count be 0.
7. For each Record {[[key]], [[value]]} p that is an element of entries
   a. If p.[[key]] is not empty then
      i. Set count to count+1.
8. Return count.

23.1.3.11 Map.prototype.values ()

The following steps are taken:
1. Let M be the this value.
2. Return the result of calling the CreateMapIterator abstract operation with arguments M and "value".

23.1.3.12 Map.prototype @@iterator

The initial value of the @@iterator property is the same function object as the initial value of the entries property.

23.1.3.13 Map.prototype @@toStringTag

The initial value of the @@toStringTag property is the string value "Map".
This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

23.1.4 Properties of Map Instances

Map instances are ordinary objects that inherit properties from the Map prototype. Map instances also have a [[MapData]] internal slot.

23.1.5 Map Iterator Objects

A Map Iterator is an object, that represents a specific iteration over some specific Map instance object. There is not a named constructor for Map Iterator objects. Instead, map iterator objects are created by calling certain methods of Map instance objects.
23.1.5.1 CreateMapIterator Abstract Operation

Several methods of Map objects return iterator objects. The abstract operation CreateMapIterator with arguments map and kind is used to create such iterator objects. It performs the following steps:

1. If Type(map) is not Object, throw a TypeError exception.
2. If map does not have a [[MapData]] internal slot throw a TypeError exception.
3. If the value of map’s [[MapData]] internal slot is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
4. Let iterator be the result of ObjectCreate(%MapIteratorPrototype%, ([[Map]], [[MapNextIndex]],
   [[MapIterationKind]]).
5. Set iterator’s [[Map]] internal slot to map.
6. Set iterator’s [[MapNextIndex]] internal slot to 0.
7. Set iterator’s [[MapIterationKind]] internal slot to kind.
8. Return iterator.

23.1.5.2 The %MapIteratorPrototype% Object

All Map Iterator Objects inherit properties from the %MapIteratorPrototype% intrinsic object. The %MapIteratorPrototype% intrinsic object is an ordinary object and its [[Prototype]] internal slot is the %ObjectPrototype% intrinsic object. In addition, %MapIteratorPrototype% has the following properties:

23.1.5.2.1 %MapIteratorPrototype%.next()

1. Let O be the this value.
2. If Type(O) is not Object, throw a TypeError exception.
3. If O does not have all of the internal slots of a Map Iterator Instance (23.1.5.3), throw a TypeError exception.
4. Let m be the value of the [[Map]] internal slot of O.
5. Let index be the value of the [[MapNextIndex]] internal slot of O.
6. Let itemKind be the value of the [[MapIterationKind]] internal slot of O.
7. If m is undefined, then return CreateIterResultObject(undefined, true)
8. Assert: m has a [[MapData]] internal slot and m has been initialized so the value of [[MapData]] is not undefined.
9. Let entries be the List that is the value of the [[MapData]] internal slot of m.
10. Repeat while index is less than the total number of elements of entries. The number of elements
    must be re-determined each time this method is evaluated.
    a. Let e be the Record {[[key]], [[value]]} that is the value of entries[index].
    b. Set index to index+1.
    c. Set the [[MapNextIndex]] internal slot of O to index.
    d. If e.[[key]] is not empty, then
       i. If itemKind is "key" then, let result be e.[[key]].
       ii. Else if itemKind is "value" then, let result be e.[[value]].
       iii. Else,
       1. Assert itemKind is "key+value".
       2. Let result be the result of performing ArrayCreate(2).
       3. Assert: result is a new, well-formed Array object so the following operations will never fail.
       4. Call CreateDataProperty(result, "0", e.[[key]]).
       5. Call CreateDataProperty(result, "1", e.[[value]]).
       iv. Return CreateIterResultObject(result, false).
    11. Set the [[Map]] internal slot of O to undefined.
12. Return CreateIterResultObject(undefined, true).
23.1.5.2.2 %MapIteratorPrototype%[@@iterator]()

The following steps are taken:

1. Return the `this` value.

The value of the `name` property of this function is "[Symbol.iterator]".

23.1.5.2.3 %MapIteratorPrototype%[@@toStringTag]

The initial value of the `@@toStringTag` property is the string value "Map Iterator".

23.1.5.3 Properties of Map Iterator Instances

Map Iterator instances are ordinary objects that inherit properties from the `%MapIteratorPrototype%` intrinsic object. Map Iterator instances are initially created with the internal slots described in Table 46.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal Slot</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[[]Map]]</td>
<td>The Map object that is being iterated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[]MapNextIndex]]</td>
<td>The integer index of the next Map data element to be examined by this iterator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[]MapIterationKind]]</td>
<td>A string value that identifies what is to be returned for each element of the iteration. The possible values are: &quot;key&quot;, &quot;value&quot;, &quot;key+value&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23.2 Set Objects

Set objects are collections of ECMAScript language values. A distinct value may only occur once as an element of a Set’s collection. Distinct values are discriminated using the `SameValueZero` comparison algorithm.

Set objects must be implemented using either hash tables or other mechanisms that, on average, provide access times that are sublinear on the number of elements in the collection. The data structures used in this Set objects specification is only intended to describe the required observable semantics of Set objects. It is not intended to be a viable implementation model.

23.2.1 The Set Constructor

The Set constructor is the `%Set%` intrinsic object and the initial value of the `Set` property of the global object. When `Set` is called as a function rather than as a constructor, it initializes its `this` value with the internal state necessary to support the `Set.prototype` built-in methods.

The `Set` constructor is designed to be subclassable. It may be used as the value in an `extends` clause of a class definition. Subclass constructors that intend to inherit the specified `Set` behaviour must include a `super` call to `Set`. 
23.2.1.1 Set ([ iterable ])

When the Set function is called with optional argument iterable the following steps are taken:

1. Let set be the this value.
2. If Type(set) is not Object then, throw a TypeError exception.
3. If set does not have a [[SetData]] internal slot, then throw a TypeError exception.
4. If set’s [[SetData]] internal slot is not undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
5. If iterable is not present, let iterable be undefined.
6. If iterable is either undefined or null, then let iter be undefined.
7. Else,
   a. Let adder be the result of Get(set, "add").
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(adder).
   c. If IsCallable(adder) is false, throw a TypeError Exception.
   d. Let iter be the result of GetIteratorToObject(iterable).
   e. ReturnIfAbrupt(iter).
8. If the value of set’s [[SetData]] internal slot is not undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
9. Assert: set has not been reentrantly initialized.
10. Set set’s [[SetData]] internal slot to a new empty List.
11. If iter is undefined, then return set.
12. Repeat
   a. Let next be the result of IteratorStep(iter).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(next).
   c. If next is false, then return set.
   d. Let nextValue be IteratorValue(next).
   e. ReturnIfAbrupt(nextValue).
   f. Let status be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of adder with set as thisArgument and a List whose sole element is nextValue as argumentsList.
   g. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).

NOTE Using a method call for inserting values during initialization enables subclasses to that redefine add to still make a super call to the inherited constructor.

23.2.1.2 new Set (...argumentsList)

When Set is called as part of a new expression it is a constructor: it initializes a newly created object. Set called as part of a new expression with argument list argumentsList performs the following steps:

1. Let F be the Set function object on which the new operator was applied.
2. Let argumentsList be the argumentsList argument of the [[Construct]] internal method that was invoked by the new operator.
3. Return the result of Construct(F, argumentsList).

If Set is implemented as an ECMAScript function object, its [[Construct]] internal method will perform the above steps.

23.2.2 Properties of the Set Constructor

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the Set constructor is the Function prototype object (19.2.3).

Besides the length property (whose value is 1), the Set constructor has the following properties:
23.2.2.1  Set.prototype

The initial value of Set.prototype is the intrinsic %SetPrototype% object (23.2.3).

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

23.2.2.2  Set[@@create]()

The @@create method of a Set function object F performs the following steps:

1. Let F be the this value.
2. Let obj be the result of calling OrdinaryCreateFromConstructor(F, "%SetPrototype!", ( [[SetData]])).
3. Return obj.

The value of the name property of this function is "[Symbol.create]".

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

23.2.3  Properties of the Set Prototype Object

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the Set prototype object is the standard built-in Object prototype object (19.1.3). The Set prototype object is an ordinary object. It does not have a [[SetData]] internal slot.

23.2.3.1  Set.prototype.add(value)

The following steps are taken:

1. Let S be the this value.
2. If Type(S) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
3. If S does not have a [[SetData]] internal slot throw a TypeError exception.
4. If S's [[SetData]] internal slot is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
5. Let entries be the List that is the value of S's [[SetData]] internal slot.
6. Repeat for each e that is an element of entries,
   a. If e is not empty and SameValueZero(e, value) is true, then
      i. Return S.
7. If value is −0, then let value be +0.
8. Append value as the last element of entries.
9. Return S.

23.2.3.2  Set.prototype.clear()

The following steps are taken:

1. Let S be this value.
2. If Type(S) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
3. If S does not have a [[SetData]] internal slot throw a TypeError exception.
4. If S's [[SetData]] internal slot is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
5. Let entries be the List that is the value of S's [[SetData]] internal slot.
6. Repeat for each e that is an element of entries,
   a. Replace the element of entries whose value is e with an element whose value is empty.
7. Return undefined.

Commented [AWB14121]: Because the @@create method is essential to the integrity of this "class" definition, just like the prototype property, it seems appropriate to freeze it in the same manner.
23.2.3.3 Set.prototype.constructor

The initial value of Set.prototype.constructor is the built-in Set constructor.

23.2.3.4 Set.prototype.delete (value)

The following steps are taken:
1. Let S be the this value.
2. If Type(S) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
3. If S does not have a [[SetData]] internal slot, throw a TypeError exception.
4. If S’s [[SetData]] internal slot is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
5. Let entries be the List that is the value of S’s [[SetData]] internal slot.
6. Repeat for each e that is an element of entries,
   a. If e is not empty and SameValueZero(e, value) is true, then
      i. Replace the element of entries whose value is e with an element whose value is empty.
      ii. Return true.
7. Return false.

NOTE The value empty is used as a specification device to indicate that an entry has been deleted. Actual implementations may take other actions such as physically removing the entry from internal data structures.

23.2.3.5 Set.prototype.entries()

The following steps are taken:
1. Let S be the this value.
2. Return the result of calling the CreateSetIterator abstract operation with arguments S and "key+value".

NOTE For iteration purposes, a Set appears similar to a Map where each entry has the same value for its key and value.

23.2.3.6 Set.prototype.forEach (callbackfn [, thisArg])

NOTE callbackfn should be a function that accepts three arguments. forEach calls callbackfn once for each value present in the set object, in value insertion order. callbackfn is called only for values of the Set which actually exist; it is not called for keys that have been deleted from the set.

If a thisArg parameter is provided, it will be used as the this value for each invocation of callbackfn. If it is not provided, undefined is used instead.

If callbackfn is an Arrow Function, this was lexically bound when the function was created and thisArg will have no effect.

callbackfn is called with three arguments: the first two arguments are a value contained in the Set. The same value of passed for both arguments. The Set object being traversed is passed as the third argument.

The callbackfn is called with three arguments to be consistent with the call back functions used by forEach methods for Map and Array. For Sets, each item value is considered to be both the key and the value.

forEach does not directly mutate the object on which it is called but the object may be mutated by the calls to callbackfn.

Each value is normally visited only once. However, a value will be revisited if it is deleted after it has been visited and then re-added before the to forEach call completes. Values that are deleted after the call to forEach begins and
before being visited are not visited unless the value is added again before the to `forEach` call completes. New values added, after the call to `forEach` begins are visited.

When the `forEach` method is called with one or two arguments, the following steps are taken:

1. Let `S` be the `this` value.
2. If `Type(S)` is not `Object`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
3. If `S` does not have a `[[SetData]]` internal slot throw a `TypeError` exception.
4. If `S`’s `[[SetData]]` internal slot is `undefined`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
5. If `IsCallable(callbackFn)` is `false`, throw a `TypeError` exception.
6. If `thisArg` was supplied, let `T` be `thisArg`; else let `T` be `undefined`.
7. Let `entries` be the List that is the value of `S`’s `[[SetData]]` internal slot.
8. Repeat for each `e` that is an element of `entries`, in original insertion order
   a. If `e` is not `empty`, then
      i. Let `funcResult` be the result of calling the `[[Call]]` internal method of `callbackFn` with `T` as `thisArgument` and a List containing `e`, `e`, and `S` as `argumentsList`.
      ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(`funcResult`).
9. Return `undefined`.

The `length` property of the `forEach` method is `1`.

### 23.2.3.7 Set.prototype.has(value)

The following steps are taken:

1. Let `S` be the `this` value.
2. If `Type(S)` is not `Object`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
3. If `S` does not have a `[[SetData]]` internal slot throw a `TypeError` exception.
4. If `S`’s `[[SetData]]` internal slot is `undefined`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
5. Let `entries` be the List that is the value of `S`’s `[[SetData]]` internal slot.
6. Repeat for each `e` that is an element of `entries`, in original insertion order
   a. If `e` is not `empty` and `SameValueZero(e, value)` is `true`, then return `true`.
7. Return `false`.

### 23.2.3.8 Set.prototype.keys() 

[The initial value of the `keys` property is the same function object as the initial value of the `values` property.]

NOTE For iteration purposes, a Set appears similar to a Map where each entry has the same value for its key and value.

### 23.2.3.9 get Set.prototype.size

`Set.prototype.size` is an accessor property whose set accessor function is `undefined`. Its get accessor function performs the following steps:

1. Let `S` be the `this` value.
2. If `Type(S)` is not `Object`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
3. If `S` does not have a `[[SetData]]` internal slot throw a `TypeError` exception.
4. If `S`’s `[[SetData]]` internal slot is `undefined`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
5. Let `entries` be the List that is the value of `S`’s `[[SetData]]` internal slot.
6. Let `count` be `0`.
7. For each `e` that is an element of `entries`
a. If e is not empty then
   i. Set count to count+1.
8. Return count.

23.2.3.10 Set.prototype.values ()

The following steps are taken:
1. Let S be the this value.
2. Return the result of calling the CreateSetIterator abstract operation with argument S and the "value".

23.2.3.11 Set.prototype [ @@iterator ] ()

The initial value of the @@iterator property is the same function object as the initial value of the values property.

23.2.3.12 Set.prototype [ @@toStringTag ]

The initial value of the @@toStringTag property is the string value "Set".

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

23.2.4 Properties of Set Instances

Set instances are ordinary objects that inherit properties from the Set prototype. After initialization by the Set constructor, Set instances also have a [[SetData]] internal slot.

23.2.5 Set Iterator Objects

A Set Iterator is an ordinary object, with the structure defined below, that represents a specific iteration over some specific Set instance object. There is not a named constructor for Set Iterator objects. Instead, set iterator objects are created by calling certain methods of Set instance objects.

23.2.5.1 CreateSetIterator Abstract Operation

Several methods of Set objects return Iterator objects. The abstract operation CreateSetIterator with arguments set and kind is used to create such iterator objects. It performs the following steps:

1. If Type(set) is not Object, throw a TypeError exception.
2. If set does not have a [[SetData]] internal slot throw a TypeError exception.
3. If set's [[SetData]] internal slot is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
4. Let iterator be the result of ObjectCreate(%SetIteratorPrototype%, [[IteratedSet]],
[[SetNextIndex]], [[SetIterationKind]]).
5. Set iterator's [[IteratedSet]] internal slot to set.
6. Set iterator's [[SetNextIndex]] internal slot to 0.
7. Set iterator's [[SetIterationKind]] internal slot to kind.
8. Return iterator.

23.2.5.2 The %SetIteratorPrototype% Object

All Set Iterator Objects inherit properties from the %SetIteratorPrototype% intrinsic object. The %SetIteratorPrototype% intrinsic object is an ordinary object and its [[Prototype]] internal slot is the %ObjectPrototype% intrinsic object. In addition, %SetIteratorPrototype% has the following properties:
23.2.5.2.1 %SetIteratorPrototype%.next ( )

1. Let O be the this value.
2. If Type(O) is not Object, throw a TypeError exception.
3. If O does not have all of the internal slots of a Set Iterator Instance (23.2.5.3), throw a TypeError exception.
4. Let s be the value of the [[IteratedSet]] internal slot of O.
5. Let index be the value of the [[SetNextIndex]] internal slot of O.
6. Let itemKind be the value of the [[SetIterationKind]] internal slot of O.
7. If s is undefined, then return CreateIterResultObject(undefined, true).
8. Assert: s has a [[SetData]] internal slot and s has been initialized so the value of [[SetData]] is not undefined.
9. Let entries be the List that is the value of the [[SetData]] internal slot of s.
10. Repeat while index is less than the total number of elements of entries. The number of elements must be re-determined each time this method is evaluated.
    a. Let e be entries[index].
    b. Set index to index+1;
    c. Set the [[SetNextIndex]] internal slot of O to index.
    d. If e is not empty, then
       i. If itemKind is "key+value" then,
          1. Let result be the result of performing ArrayCreate(2).
          2. Assert: result is a new, well-formed Array object so the following operations will never fail.
          3. Call CreateDataProperty(result, "0", e).
          4. Call CreateDataProperty(result, "1", e).
          5. Return CreateIterResultObject(result, false).
       ii. Return CreateIterResultObject(e, false).
11. Set the [[IteratedSet]] internal slot of O to undefined.
12. Return CreateIterResultObject(undefined, true).

23.2.5.2.2 %SetIteratorPrototype% @@iterator ()

The following steps are taken:

1. Return the this value.

The value of the name property of this function is "[Symbol.iterator]".

23.2.5.2.3 %SetIteratorPrototype% @@toStringTag

The initial value of the @@toStringTag property is the string value "Set Iterator".

23.2.5.3 Properties of Set Iterator Instances

Set Iterator instances are ordinary objects that inherit properties from the %SetIteratorPrototype% intrinsic object. Set Iterator instances are initially created with the internal slots specified in Table 47.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal Slot</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[[IteratedSet]]</td>
<td>The Set object that is being iterated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[SetNextIndex]]</td>
<td>The integer index of the next Set data element to be examined by</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
23.3 WeakMap Objects

WeakMap objects are collections of key/value pairs where the keys are objects and values may be arbitrary ECMAScript language values. A WeakMap may be queried to see if it contains a key/value pair with a specific key, but no mechanisms is provided for enumerating the objects it holds as keys. If an object that is being used as the key of a WeakMap key/value pair is only reachable by following a chain of references that start within that WeakMap, then that key/value pair is inaccessible and is automatically removed from the WeakMap. WeakMap implementations must detect and remove such key/value pairs and any associated resources.

An implementation may impose an arbitrarily determined latency between the time a key/value pair of a WeakMap becomes inaccessible and the time when the key/value pair is removed from the WeakMap. If this latency was observable to ECMAScript program, it would be a source of indeterminacy that could impact program execution. For that reason, an ECMAScript implementation must not provide any means to observe a key of a WeakMap that does not require the observer to present the observed key.

WeakMap objects must be implemented using either hash tables or other mechanisms that, on average, provide access times that are sublinear on the number of key/value pairs in the collection. The data structure used in this WeakMap objects specification are only intended to describe the required observable semantics of WeakMap objects. It is not intended to be a viable implementation model.

NOTE WeakMap and WeakSets are intended to provide mechanisms for dynamically associating state with an object in a manner that does not “leak” memory resources if, in the absence of the WeakMap or WeakSet, the object otherwise became inaccessible and subject to resource reclamation by the implementation’s garbage collection mechanisms. Achieving this characteristic requires coordination between the WeakMap or WeakSet implementation and the garbage collector. The following references describe mechanism that may be useful to implementations of WeakMap and WeakSets:


23.3.1 The WeakMap Constructor

The WeakMap constructor is the %WeakMap% intrinsic object and the initial value of the WeakMap property of the global object. When WeakMap is called as a function rather than as a constructor, it initializes its this value with the internal state necessary to support the WeakMap.prototype built-in methods.

The WeakMap constructor is designed to be subclassable. It may be used as the value in an extends clause of a class definition. Subclass constructors that intend to inherit the specified WeakMap behaviour must include a super call to WeakMap.
23.3.1.1 WeakMap ([ iterable ])

When the WeakMap function is called with optional argument iterable, the following steps are taken:

1. Let map be the this value.
2. If Type(map) is not Object then, throw a TypeError exception.
3. If map does not have a [[WeakMapData]] internal slot, then throw a TypeError exception.
4. If map’s [[WeakMapData]] internal slot is not undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
5. If iterable is not present, let iterable be undefined.
6. If iterable is either undefined or null, then let iter be undefined.
7. Else,
   a. Let adder be the result of Get(map, "set").
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(adder).
   c. If IsCallable(adder) is false, throw a TypeError exception.
   d. Let iter be the result of GetIterator(iterable).
   e. ReturnIfAbrupt(iter).
8. If the value of map’s [[WeakMapData]] internal slot is not undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
9. Set map’s [[WeakMapData]] internal slot to a new empty List.
10. If iter is undefined, then return map.
11. Repeat
    a. Let next be the result of IteratorStep(iter).
    b. ReturnIfAbrupt(next).
    c. If next is false, then return map.
    d. Let nextValue be IteratorValue(next).
    e. ReturnIfAbrupt(nextValue).
    f. If Type(nextValue) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
    g. Let k be the result of Get(nextValue, "0").
    h. ReturnIfAbrupt(k).
    i. Let v be the result of Get(nextValue, "1").
    j. ReturnIfAbrupt(v).
    k. Let status be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of adder with map as thisArgument and a List whose elements are k and v as argumentsList.
    l. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).

NOTE. If the parameter iterable is present, it is expected to be an object that implements an @@iterator method that returns an iterator object that produces a two element array-like object whose first element is a value that will be used as a WeakMap key and whose second element is the value to associate with that key.

23.3.1.2 new WeakMap ( ...argumentsList )

When WeakMap is called as part of a new expression it is a constructor: it initializes a newly created object.

WeakMap called as part of a new expression with argument list argumentsList performs the following steps:

1. Let F be the WeakMap function object on which the new operator was applied.
2. Let argumentsList be the argumentsList argument of the [[Construct]] internal method that was invoked by the new operator.
3. Return the result of Construct(F, argumentsList).
If WeakMap is implemented as an ECMAScript function object, its [[Construct]] internal method will perform the above steps.

### 23.3.2 Properties of the WeakMap Constructor

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the WeakMap constructor is the Function prototype object (19.2.3).

Besides the length property (whose value is 1), the WeakMap constructor has the following properties:

#### 23.3.2.1 WeakMap.prototype

The initial value of WeakMap.prototype is the WeakMap prototype object (23.3.3).

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

#### 23.3.2.2 WeakMap[ @@create ]()

The @@create method of a WeakMap object `F` performs the following steps:

1. Let `F` be the this value.
2. Let `obj` be the result of calling OrdinaryCreateFromConstructor(`F`, "%WeakMapPrototype%", ([[WeakMapData]])).
3. Return `obj`.

The value of the name property of this function is "[Symbol.create]".

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

### 23.3.3 Properties of the WeakMap Prototype Object

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the WeakMap prototype object is the standard built-in Object prototype object (19.1.3). The WeakMap prototype object is an ordinary object. It does not have a [[WeakMapData]] internal slot.

#### 23.3.3.1 WeakMap.prototype.clear()

The following steps are taken:

1. Let `M` be the this value.
2. If Type(`M`) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
3. If `M` does not have a [[WeakMapData]] internal slot throw a TypeError exception.
4. If `M`'s [[WeakMapData]] internal slot is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
5. Set the value of `M`'s [[WeakMapData]] internal slot to a new empty List.
6. Return undefined.

#### 23.3.3.2 WeakMap.prototype.constructor

The initial value of WeakMap.prototype.constructor is the built-in WeakMap constructor.
23.3.3.3 WeakMap.prototype.delete (key)

The following steps are taken:

1. Let M be the this value.
2. If Type(M) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
3. If M does not have a [[WeakMapData]] internal slot throw a TypeError exception.
4. Let entries be the List that is the value of M’s [[WeakMapData]] internal slot.
5. If entries is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
6. If Type(key) is not Object, then return false.
7. Repeat for each Record ([[key]], [[value]]) p that is an element of entries,
   a. If p.[[key]] is not empty and SameValue(p.[[key]], key) is true, then
      i. Set p.[[key]] to empty.
      ii. Set p.[[value]] to empty.
      iii. Return true.
8. Return false.

NOTE The value empty is used as a specification device to indicate that an entry has been deleted. Actual implementations may take other actions such as physically removing the entry from internal data structures.

23.3.3.4 WeakMap.prototype.get (key)

The following steps are taken:

1. Let M be the this value.
2. If Type(M) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
3. If M does not have a [[WeakMapData]] internal slot throw a TypeError exception.
4. Let entries be the List that is the value of M’s [[WeakMapData]] internal slot.
5. If entries is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
6. If Type(key) is not Object, then return undefined.
7. Repeat for each Record ([[key]], [[value]]) p that is an element of entries,
   a. If p.[[key]] is not empty and SameValue(p.[[key]], key) is true, then return p.[[value]].
8. Return undefined.

23.3.3.5 WeakMap.prototype.has (key)

The following steps are taken:

1. Let M be the this value.
2. If Type(M) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
3. If M does not have a [[WeakMapData]] internal slot throw a TypeError exception.
4. Let entries be the List that is the value of M’s [[WeakMapData]] internal slot.
5. If entries is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
6. If Type(key) is not Object, then return false.
7. Repeat for each Record ([[key]], [[value]]) p that is an element of entries,
   a. If p.[[key]] is not empty and SameValue(p.[[key]], key) is true, then return true.
8. Return false.

23.3.3.6 WeakMap.prototype.set (key, value)

The following steps are taken:

1. Let M be the this value.
2. If Type(M) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
3. If M does not have a [[WeakMapData]] internal slot throw a TypeError exception.
4. Let entries be the List that is the value of M’s [[WeakMapData]] internal slot.
5. If entries is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
6. If Type(key) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
7. Repeat for each Record ([[key]], [[value]]) p that is an element of entries,
   a. If p. [[key]] is not empty and SameValue(p. [[key]], key) is true, then
      i. Set p. [[value]] to value.
    ii. Return M.
8. Let p be the Record ([[key]”: key, [[value]]: value}.
9. Append p as the last element of entries.
10. Return M.

23.3.3.7 WeakMap.prototype [ @@toStringTag ]

The initial value of the @@toStringTag property is the string value “WeakMap”.
This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

23.3.4 Properties of WeakMap Instances

WeakMap instances are ordinary objects that inherit properties from the WeakMap prototype. WeakMap instances also have a [[WeakMapData]] internal slot.

23.4 WeakSet Objects

WeakSet objects are collections of objects. A distinct object may only occur once as an element of a WeakSet’s collection. A WeakSet may be queried to see if it contains a specific object, but no mechanisms is provided for enumerating the objects it holds. If an object that is contain by a WeakSet is only reachable by following a chain of references that start within that WeakSet, then that object is inaccessible and is automatically removed from the WeakSet. WeakSet implementations must detect and remove such objects and any associated resources.

An implementation may impose an arbitrarily determined latency between the time an object contained in a WeakSet becomes inaccessible and the time when the object is removed from the WeakSet. If this latency was observable to ECMAScript program, it would be a source of indeterminacy that could impact program execution. For that reason, an ECMAScript implementation must not provide any means to determine if a WeakSet contains a particular object that does not require the observer to present the observed object.

WeakSet objects must be implemented using either hash tables or other mechanisms that, on average, provide access times that are sublinear on the number of elements in the collection. The data structure used in this WeakSet objects specification is only intended to describe the required observable semantics of WeakSet objects. It is not intended to be a viable implementation model.

NOTE See the NOTE in 23.3.

23.4.1 The WeakSet Constructor

The WeakSet constructor is the %WeakSet% intrinsic object and the initial value of the WeakSet property of the global object. When WeakSet is called as a function rather than as a constructor, it initializes its this value with the internal state necessary to support the WeakSet.prototype built-in methods.
The WeakSet constructor is designed to be subclassable. It may be used as the value in an `extends` clause of a class definition. Subclass constructors that intend to inherit the specified WeakSet behaviour must include a `super` call to WeakSet.

23.4.1.1 WeakSet ([ iterable ])

When the `WeakSet` function is called with optional argument `iterable` the following steps are taken:

1. Let `set` be the `this` value.
2. If `Type(set)` is not `Object` then, throw a `TypeError` exception.
3. If `set` does not have a `[[WeakSetData]]` internal slot, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
4. If `set`'s `[[WeakSetData]]` internal slot is not `undefined`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
5. If `iterable` is not present, let `iterable` be `undefined`.
6. If `iterable` is either `undefined` or `null`, then let `iter` be `undefined`.
7. Else,
   a. Let `iter` be the result of `GetIterator(iterable)`.
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(`iter`).
   c. Let `adder` be the result of `Get(set, "add")`.
   d. ReturnIfAbrupt(`adder`).
   e. If `IsCallable(adder)` is `false`, throw a `TypeError` exception.
   f. Let `iter` be the result of `GetIterator(ToObject(iterable))`.
   g. ReturnIfAbrupt(`iter`).
8. If the value of `set`'s `[[WeakSetData]]` internal slot is not `undefined`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
9. Assert: `set` has not been reentrantly initialized.
10. Set `set`'s `[[WeakSetData]]` internal slot to a new empty List.
11. If `iter` is `undefined`, then return `set`.
12. Repeat
   a. Let `next` be the result of `IteratorStep(iter)`.
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(`next`).
   c. If `next` is `false`, then return `set`.
   d. Let `nextValue` be `IteratorValue(next)`.
   e. ReturnIfAbrupt(`nextValue`).
   f. Let `status` be the result of calling the `[[Call]]` internal method of `adder` with `set` as `thisArgument` and a List whose sole element is `nextValue` as `argumentsList`.
   g. ReturnIfAbrupt(`status`).

23.4.1.2 new WeakSet ( ...argumentsList)

When `WeakSet` is called as part of a `new` expression it is a constructor: it initializes a newly created object.

`WeakSet` called as part of a new expression with argument list `argumentsList` performs the following steps:

1. Let `F` be the `WeakSet` function object on which the `new` operator was applied.
2. Let `argumentsList` be the `argumentsList` argument of the `[[Construct]]` internal method that was invoked by the `new` operator.
3. Return the result of `Construct(F, argumentsList)`.

If `WeakSet` is implemented as an ECMAScript function object, its `[[Construct]]` internal method will perform the above steps.
23.4.2 Properties of the WeakSet Constructor

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the WeakSet constructor is the Function prototype object (19.2.3).

Besides the `length` property (whose value is 1), the WeakSet constructor has the following properties:

23.4.2.1 WeakSet.prototype

The initial value of `WeakSet.prototype` is the intrinsic `%WeakSetPrototype%` object (23.4.3).

This property has the attributes `{ [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

23.4.2.2 WeakSet[ @@create ]

The `@@create` method of a WeakSet function object `F` performs the following steps:

1. Let `F` be the this value.
2. Let `obj` be the result of calling `OrdinaryCreateFromConstructor(F, "%WeakSetPrototype", ( [[WeakSetData]] )).
3. Return `obj`.

The value of the `name` property of this function is "[Symbol.create]".

This property has the attributes `{ [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

23.4.3 Properties of the WeakSet Prototype Object

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the WeakSet prototype object is the standard built-in Object prototype object (19.1.3). The WeakSet prototype object is an ordinary object. It does not have a [[WeakSetData]] internal slot.

23.4.3.1 WeakSet.prototype.add( value )

The following steps are taken:

1. Let `S` be the this value.
2. If `Type(S)` is not Object, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
3. If `S` does not have a [[WeakSetData]] internal slot throw a `TypeError` exception.
4. If `S`’s [[WeakSetData]] internal slot is `undefined`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
5. If `Type(value)` is not Object, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
6. Let `entries` be the List that is the value of `S`’s [[WeakSetData]] internal slot.
7. Repeat for each `e` that is an element of `entries`.
   a. If `e` is not `empty` and SameValue(e, value) is true, then
      i. Return `S`.
8. Append `value` as the last element of `entries`.

23.4.3.2 WeakSet.prototype.clear()

The following steps are taken:

1. Let `S` be this value.
2. If Type(S) is not Object, then throw a **TypeError** exception.
3. If S does not have a [[WeakSetData]] internal slot throw a **TypeError** exception.
4. If S's [[WeakSetData]] internal slot is **undefined**, then throw a **TypeError** exception.
5. Set the value of S's [[WeakSetData]] internal slot to a new empty List.
6. Return **undefined**.

23.4.3.3 WeakSet.prototype.constructor

The initial value of WeakSet.prototype.constructor is the %WeakSet% intrinsic object.

23.4.3.4 WeakSet.prototype.delete ( value )

The following steps are taken:
1. Let S be the this value.
2. If Type(S) is not Object, then throw a **TypeError** exception.
3. If S does not have a [[WeakSetData]] internal slot throw a **TypeError** exception.
4. If S's [[WeakSetData]] internal slot is **undefined**, then throw a **TypeError** exception.
5. If Type(value) is not Object, then return **false**.
6. Let entries be the List that is the value of S's [[WeakSetData]] internal slot.
7. Repeat for each e that is an element of entries,
   a. If e is not empty and SameValue(e, value) is true, then
      i. Replace the element of entries whose value is e with an element whose value is empty.
      ii. Return **true**.
8. Return **false**.

NOTE The value **empty** is used as a specification device to indicate that an entry has been deleted. Actual implementations may take other actions such as physically removing the entry from internal data structures.

23.4.3.5 WeakSet.prototype.has ( value )

The following steps are taken:
1. Let S be the this value.
2. If Type(S) is not Object, then throw a **TypeError** exception.
3. If S does not have a [[WeakSetData]] internal slot throw a **TypeError** exception.
4. If S's [[WeakSetData]] internal slot is **undefined**, then throw a **TypeError** exception.
5. Let entries be the List that is the value of S's [[WeakSetData]] internal slot.
6. If Type(value) is not Object, then return **false**.
7. Repeat for each e that is an element of entries,
   a. If e is not empty and SameValue(e, value), then return **true**.
8. Return **false**.

23.4.3.6 WeakSet.prototype [ @@toStringTag ]

The initial value of the @@toStringTag property is the string value "WeakSet".

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

23.4.4 Properties of WeakSet Instances

WeakSet instances are ordinary objects that inherit properties from the WeakSet prototype. After initialization by the WeakSet constructor, WeakSet instances also have a [[WeakSetData]] internal slot.
24 Structured Data

24.1 ArrayBuffer Objects

24.1.1 Abstract Operations For ArrayBuffer Objects

24.1.1.1 AllocateArrayBuffer( constructor )

The abstract operation AllocateArrayBuffer with argument constructor is used to create an uninitialized ArrayBuffer object. It performs the following steps:

1. Let obj be OrdinaryCreateFromConstructor(constructor, "%ArrayBufferPrototype%", ([ArrayBufferData], [ArrayBufferByteLength])).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(obj).
3. Set the [[ArrayBufferByteLength]] internal slot of obj to 0.
4. Return obj.

24.1.1.2 IsNeuteredBuffer( arrayBuffer )

The abstract operation IsNeuteredBuffer with argument arrayBuffer performs the following steps:

1. Assert: Type(arrayBuffer) is Object and it has [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot.
2. If arrayBuffer's [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot is null, then return true.
3. Return false.

24.1.1.3 NeuterArrayBuffer( arrayBuffer )

The abstract operation NeuterArrayBuffer with argument arrayBuffer performs the following steps:

1. Assert: Type(arrayBuffer) is Object and it has [[ArrayBufferData]] and [[ArrayBufferByteLength]] internal slots.
2. Set arrayBuffer's [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot to null.
3. Set arrayBuffer's [[ArrayBufferByteLength]] internal slot to 0.
4. Return NormalCompletion(null).

NOTE Neutering an ArrayBuffer instance disassociates the Data Block used as its backing store from the instance and sets the byte length of the buffer to 0. No operations defined by this specification uses the NeuterArrayBuffer abstract operation. However, an ECMAScript implementation or host environment may define such operations.

24.1.1.4 SetArrayBufferData( arrayBuffer, bytes )

The abstract operation SetArrayBufferData with arguments arrayBuffer and bytes is used to initialize the storage block encapsulated by an ArrayBuffer object. It performs the following steps:

1. ReturnIfAbrupt(arrayBuffer).
2. Assert: Type(arrayBuffer) is Object and it has an [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot.
3. Assert: bytes is a positive integer.
4. Let block be CreateByteDataBlock(bytes).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(block).
6. Set arrayBuffer's [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot to block.
7. Set arrayBuffer's [[ArrayBufferByteLength]] internal slot to bytes.
8. Return arrayBuffer.
24.1.1.5 CloneArrayBuffer( srcBuffer, srcByteOffset )

The abstract operation CloneArrayBuffer takes two parameters, an ArrayBuffer \( srcBuffer \) and an integer \( srcByteOffset \). It creates a new ArrayBuffer whose data is a copy of \( srcBuffer \)'s data starting at \( srcByteOffset \). This operation performs the following steps:

1. Assert: \( \text{Type}(srcBuffer) \) is Object and it has an [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot.
2. Let srcBlock be the value of \( srcBuffer \)'s [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot.
3. If \( \text{srcBlock} \) is \text{undefined}, then throw a \text{TypeError} exception.
4. If IsNeuteredBuffer(srcBuffer) is \text{true}, then throw a \text{TypeError} exception.
5. Let srcLength be the value of srcBlock's [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot.
6. Let bufferConstructor be Get(srcBuffer, "constructor").
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(bufferConstructor).
8. Assert: \( \text{srcByteOffset} \leq \text{srcLength} \).
9. Let cloneLength be \( \text{srcLength} - \text{srcByteOffset} \).
10. If bufferConstructor is \text{undefined}, then let bufferConstructor be %ArrayBuffer%.
11. Let targetBuffer be AllocateArrayBuffer(bufferConstructor).
12. NOTE: Side-effects of the above steps may have neutered \( srcBuffer \).
13. If IsNeuteredBuffer(srcBuffer) is \text{true}, then throw a \text{TypeError} exception.
14. Let srcBlock be the value of srcBuffer's [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot.
15. Let status be SetArrayBufferData(targetBuffer, cloneLength).
16. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
17. Let targetBlock be the value of targetBuffer's [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot.
18. Perform CopyDataBlockBytes(targetBlock, 0, srcBlock, srcByteOffset, cloneLength).

24.1.1.6 GetValueFromBuffer( arrayBuffer, byteIndex, type, isLittleEndian )

The abstract operation GetValueFromBuffer takes four parameters, an ArrayBuffer \( arrayBuffer \), an integer \( byteIndex \), a String \( type \), and optionally a Boolean \( isLittleEndian \). This operation performs the following steps:

1. Assert: \( arrayBuffer \) has been initialized.
2. Assert: IsNeuteredBuffer(arrayBuffer) is \text{false}.
3. Assert: There are sufficient bytes in \( arrayBuffer \) starting at \( byteIndex \) to represent a value of \( type \).
4. Assert: \( byteIndex \) is a positive integer.
5. Let block be arrayBuffer's [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot.
6. Let elementSize be the Number value of the Element Size value specified in Table 45 for Element Type \( type \).
7. Let rawValue be a List of \( elementSize \) containing, in order, the \( elementSize \) bytes starting at \( byteIndex \) of block.
8. If isLittleEndian is not present, set isLittleEndian to either \text{true} or \text{false}. The choice is implementation dependent and should be the alternative that is most efficient for the implementation. An implementation must use the same value each time this step is executed and the same value must be used for the corresponding step in the SetValueInBuffer abstract operation.
9. If isLittleEndian is \text{false}, reverse the order of the elements of \( rawValue \).
10. If type is “Float32”, then
    a. Let value be the byte elements of \( rawValue \) concatenated and interpreted as a little-endian bit string encoding of an IEEE 754-2008 binary32 value.
    b. If value is an IEEE 754-2008 binary32 NaN value, return the NaN Number value.
    c. Return the Number value that corresponds to \( value \).
11. If type is “Float64”, then
a. Let value be the byte elements of rawValue concatenated and interpreted as a little-endian bit string encoding of an IEEE 754-2008 binary64 value.

b. If value is an IEEE 754-2008 binary64 NaN value, return the NaN Number value.

c. Return the Number value that corresponds to value.

12. If the first code unit of type is "U", then
   a. Let intValue be the byte elements of rawValue concatenated and interpreted as a bit string encoding of an unsigned little-endian binary number.

13. Else
   a. Let intValue be the byte elements of rawValue concatenated and interpreted as a bit string encoding of a binary little-endian 2’s complement number of bit length $\text{elementSize} \times 8$.

14. Return the Number value that corresponds to intValue.

24.1.1.7 SetValueInBuffer (arrayBuffer, byteIndex, type, value, isLittleEndian)

The abstract operation SetValueInBuffer takes five parameters, an ArrayBuffer arrayBuffer, an integer byteIndex, a String type, a Number value, and optionally a Boolean isLittleEndian. This operation performs the following steps:

1. Assert: arrayBuffer has been initialized.
2. Assert: IsNeuteredBuffer(arrayBuffer) is false.
3. Assert: There are sufficient bytes in arrayBuffer starting at byteIndex to represent a value of type.
4. Assert: byteIndex is a positive integer.
5. Assert: Type(value) is Number.
6. Let block be arrayBuffer’s [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot.
7. If block is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
8. Let elementSize be the Number value of the Element Size specified in Table 45 for Element Type type.
9. If isLittleEndian is not present, set isLittleEndian to either true or false. The choice is implementation dependent and should be the alternative that is most efficient for the implementation. An implementation must use the same value each time this step is executed and the same value must be used for the corresponding step in the GetValueFromBuffer abstract operation.
10. If type is “Float32”, then
   a. Set rawValue to a List containing the 4 bytes that are the result of converting value to IEEE-868-2008 binary32 format using “Round to nearest, ties to even” rounding mode. If isLittleEndian is false, the bytes are arranged in big endian order. Otherwise, the bytes are arranged in little endian order. If value is NaN, rawValue may be set to any implementation chosen non-signaling NaN encoding.
11. Else, if type is “Float64”, then
   a. Set rawValue to a List containing the 8 bytes that are the IEEE-868-2008 binary64 format encoding of value. If isLittleEndian is false, the bytes are arranged in big endian order. Otherwise, the bytes are arranged in little endian order. If value is NaN, rawValue may be set to any implementation chosen non-signaling NaN encoding.
12. Else,
   a. Let n be the Number value of the Element Size specified in Table 45 for Element Type type.
   b. Let convOp be the abstract operation named in the Conversion Operation column in Table 45 for Element Type type.
   c. Let intValue be the result of calling convOp with value as its argument.
   d. If intValue $\geq 0$, then
      i. Let rawBytes be a List containing the n-byte binary encoding of intValue. If isLittleEndian is false, the bytes are ordered in big endian order. Otherwise, the bytes are ordered in little endian order.
   e. Else,
i. Let rawBytes be a List containing the n-byte binary 2’s complement encoding of intValue.
   If isLittleEndian is false, the bytes are ordered in big endian order. Otherwise, the bytes are
   ordered in little endian order.

13. Store the individual bytes of rawBytes in order starting at position byteIndex of block.
14. Return NormalCompletion(undefined).

24.1.2 The ArrayBuffer Constructor

The ArrayBuffer constructor is the %ArrayBuffer% intrinsic object and the initial value of the
ArrayBuffer property of the global object. When ArrayBuffer is called as a function rather than as a
constructor, its this value must be an Object with an [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot whose value is
undefined. The ArrayBuffer constructor initializes the this value using the argument values.

The ArrayBuffer constructor is designed to be subclassable. It may be used as the value of an
extends clause of a class declaration. Subclass constructors that intended to inherit the specified
ArrayBuffer behaviour must include a super call to the ArrayBuffer constructor to initialize
subclass instances.

24.1.2.1 ArrayBuffer( length )

ArrayBuffer called as function with argument length performs the following steps:

1. Let O be the this value.
2. If Type(O) is not Object or if O does not have an [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot or if the value of
   O’s [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot is not undefined, then
   a. Throw a TypeError exception.
3. Let numberLength be ToNumber(length).
4. Let byteLength be ToLength(numberLength).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(byteLength).
6. If SameValueZero(numberLength, byteLength) is false, then throw a RangeError exception.
7. If the value of O’s [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot is not undefined, then
   a. Throw a TypeError exception.
8. Return the result of SetArrayBufferData(O, byteLength).

24.1.2.2 new ArrayBuffer( ...argumentsList )

ArrayBuffer called as part of a new expression performs the following steps:

1. Let F be the ArrayBuffer function object on which the new operator was applied.
2. Let argumentsList be the argumentsList argument of the [[Construct]] internal method that was
   invoked by the new operator.
3. Return the result of Construct(F, argumentsList).

If ArrayBuffer is implemented as an ECMAScript function object, its [[Construct]] internal method will
perform the above steps.

24.1.3 Properties of the ArrayBuffer Constructor

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the ArrayBuffer constructor is the Function prototype object
(19.2.3).

Besides its length property (whose value is 1), the ArrayBuffer constructor has the following properties:
24.1.3.1 ArrayBuffer.isView (arg)

The isView function takes one argument arg, and performs the following steps are taken:

1. If Type(arg) is not Object, return false.
2. If arg has a [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot, then return true.
3. Return false.

24.1.3.2 ArrayBuffer.prototype

The initial value of ArrayBuffer.prototype is the ArrayBuffer prototype object (24.1.4).

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

24.1.3.3 ArrayBuffer[@@create]()

The @@create method of an ArrayBuffer function object F performs the following steps:

1. Let F be the this value.
2. Return the result of calling AllocateArrayBuffer(F).

The value of the name property of this function is "[Symbol.create]".

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

24.1.4 Properties of the ArrayBuffer Prototype Object

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the ArrayBuffer prototype object is the standard built-in Object prototype object (19.1.3). The ArrayBuffer prototype object is an ordinary object. It does not have an [[ArrayBufferData]] or [[ArrayBufferByteLength]] internal slot.

24.1.4.1 get ArrayBuffer.prototype.byteLength

ArrayBuffer.prototype.byteLength is an accessor property whose set accessor function is undefined. Its get accessor function performs the following steps:

1. Let O be the this value.
2. If Type(O) is not Object, throw a TypeError exception.
3. If O does not have an [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot throw a TypeError exception.
4. If the value of O’s [[ArrayBufferByteLength]] internal slot is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
5. If IsNeuteredBuffer(O) is true, then throw a TypeError exception.
6. Let length be the value of O’s [[ArrayBufferByteLength]] internal slot.
7. Return length.

24.1.4.2 ArrayBuffer.prototype.constructor

The initial value of ArrayBuffer.prototype.constructor is the standard built-in ArrayBuffer constructor.

24.1.4.3 ArrayBuffer.prototype.slice (start, end)

The following steps are taken:

1. Let O be the this value.

Commented [AWB26125]: Note the the Khrorns spec. said that neutered arraybuffers have a byteLength of 0 abut the June 2014 TC39 meeting decide that accessing it should be an error
2. If Type(O) is not Object, throw a **TypeError** exception.
3. If O does not have an [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot throw a **TypeError** exception.
4. If the value of O’s [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot is `undefined`, then throw a **TypeError** exception.
5. If IsNeuteredBuffer(O) is `true`, then throw a **TypeError** exception.
6. Let `len` be the value of O’s [[ArrayBufferByteLength]] internal slot.
7. Let relativeStart be ToInteger(start).
8. ReturnIfAbrupt(relativeStart).
9. If relativeStart is negative, let `first` be max((len + relativeStart),0); else let `first` be min(relativeStart, len).
10. If `end` is `undefined`, let relativeEnd be len; else let relativeEnd be ToInteger(end).
11. ReturnIfAbrupt(relativeEnd).
12. If relativeEnd is negative, let `final` be max((len + relativeEnd),0); else let `final` be min(relativeEnd, len).
13. Let newLen be max(final-first,0).
14. Let `ctor` be the result of Get(O, "constructor").
15. ReturnIfAbrupt(ctor).
16. If IsConstructor(ctor) is `false`, then throw a **TypeError** exception.
17. Let `new` be the result of calling the [[Construct]] internal method of `ctor` with a new List containing the single element `newLen`.
18. ReturnIfAbrupt(new).
19. If `new` does not have an [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot throw a **TypeError** exception.
20. If the value of `new`’s [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot is `undefined`, then throw a **TypeError** exception.
21. If the value of `new`’s [[ArrayBufferByteLength]] internal slot < newLen, then throw a **TypeError** exception.
22. NOTE: Side-effects of the above steps may have neutered O.
23. If IsNeuteredBuffer(O) is `true`, then throw a **TypeError** exception.
24. Let `fromBuf` be the value of O’s [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot.
25. Let `toBuf` be the value of `new`’s [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot.
26. Perform CopyDataBlockBytes(toBuf, 0, fromBuf, first, newLen).
27. Return new.

### 24.1.4.4 ArrayBuffer.prototype [ @@toStringTag ]

The initial value of the @@toStringTag property is the string value "ArrayBuffer".

### 24.1.5 Properties of the ArrayBuffer Instances

ArrayBuffer instances inherit properties from the ArrayBuffer prototype object. ArrayBuffer instances each have an [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot and an [[ArrayBufferByteLength]] internal slot.

ArrayBuffer instances whose [[ArrayBufferData]] is `null` are considered to be **neutered** and all operators to access or modify data contained in the ArrayBuffer instance will fail.
24.2 DataView Objects

24.2.1 Abstract Operations For DataView Objects

24.2.1.1 GetViewValue (view, requestIndex, isLittleEndian, type)

The abstract operation `GetViewValue` with arguments `view`, `requestIndex`, `isLittleEndian`, and `type` is used by functions on DataView instances to retrieve values from the view's buffer. It performs the following steps:

1. If `Type(view)` is not Object, throw a `TypeError` exception.
2. If `view` does not have a `[DataView]` internal slot, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
3. Let `numberIndex` be `ToNumber(requestIndex)`.
4. Let `getIndex` be `ToInteger(numberIndex)`.
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(getIndex).
6. If `numberIndex` is less than 0, then throw a `RangeError` exception.
7. Let `isLittleEndian` be `ToBoolean(isLittleEndian)`.
8. ReturnIfAbrupt(isLittleEndian).
9. Let `buffer` be the value of `view`'s `[ViewedArrayBuffer]` internal slot.
10. If `buffer` is `undefined`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
11. If `IsNeuteredBuffer(buffer)` is `true`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
12. Let `viewOffset` be the value of `view`'s `[ByteOffset]` internal slot.
13. Let `viewSize` be the value of `view`'s `[ByteLength]` internal slot.
14. Let `elementSize` be the Number value of the Element Size value specified in Table 45 for Element Type `type`.
15. If `getIndex + elementSize` is greater than `viewSize`, then throw a `RangeError` exception.
16. Let `bufferIndex` be `getIndex + viewOffset`.
17. Return the result of `GetValueFromBuffer(buffer, bufferIndex, type, isLittleEndian)`.

24.2.1.2 SetViewValue (view, requestIndex, isLittleEndian, type, value)

The abstract operation `SetViewValue` with arguments `view`, `requestIndex`, `isLittleEndian`, `type`, and `value` is used by functions on DataView instances to store values into the view’s buffer. It performs the following steps:

1. If `Type(view)` is not Object, throw a `TypeError` exception.
2. If `view` does not have a `[DataView]` internal slot, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
3. Let `numberIndex` be `ToNumber(requestIndex)`.
4. Let `getIndex` be `ToInteger(numberIndex)`.
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(getIndex).
6. If `numberIndex` is less than 0, then throw a `RangeError` exception.
7. Let `isLittleEndian` be `ToBoolean(isLittleEndian)`.
8. ReturnIfAbrupt(isLittleEndian).
9. Let `buffer` be the value of `view`'s `[ViewedArrayBuffer]` internal slot.
10. If `buffer` is `undefined`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
11. If `IsNeuteredBuffer(buffer)` is `true`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
12. Let `viewOffset` be the value of `view`'s `[ByteOffset]` internal slot.
13. Let `viewSize` be the value of `view`'s `[ByteLength]` internal slot.
14. Let `elementSize` be the Number value of the Element Size value specified in Table 45 for Element Type `type`.
15. If `getIndex + elementSize` is greater than `viewSize`, then throw a `RangeError` exception.
16. Let `bufferIndex` be `getIndex + viewOffset`.
17. Return the result of `SetValueInBuffer(buffer, bufferIndex, type, isLittleEndian)`.
NOTE  The algorithms for GetViewValue and SetViewValue are identical except for their final steps.

24.2.2 The DataView Constructor

The DataView constructor is the %DataView% intrinsic object and the initial value of the DataView property of the global object. When DataView is called as a function rather than as a constructor, it initializes its this value with the internal state necessary to support the DataView.prototype internal methods.

The DataView constructor is designed to be subclassable. It may be used as the value of an extends clause of a class declaration. Subclass constructors that intended to inherit the specified DataView behaviour must include a super call to the DataView constructor to initialize subclass instances.

24.2.2.1 DataView (buffer [, byteOffset [, byteLength ]])

DataView called with arguments buffer, byteOffset, and length performs the following steps:

1. Let O be the this value.
2. If Type(O) is not Object or if O does not have a [[DataView]] internal slot, throw a TypeError exception.
3. Assert: O has a [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot.
4. If the value of O’s [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot is not undefined, then
   a. Throw a TypeError exception.
5. If Type(buffer) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
6. If buffer does not have an [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot, then throw a TypeError exception.
7. If the value of buffer’s [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
8. Let numberOffset be ToNumber(byteOffset).
9. Let offset be ToInteger(numberOffset).
10. ReturnIfAbrupt(offset).
11. If numberOffset ≠ offset or offset < 0, then throw a RangeError exception.
12. Let bufferByteLength be the value of buffer’s [[ArrayBufferByteLength]] internal slot.
13. If offset > bufferByteLength, then throw a RangeError exception.
14. If byteLength is undefined, then
   a. Let viewByteLength be bufferByteLength - offset.
15. Else
   a. Let numberLength be ToNumber(byteLength).
   b. Let viewLength be ToInteger(numberLength).
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(viewLength).
   d. If numberLength ≠ viewLength or viewLength < 0, then throw a RangeError exception.
   e. Let viewByteLength be viewLength.
   f. If offset + viewByteLength > bufferByteLength, then throw a RangeError exception.
16. If the value of O’s [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot is not undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
17. Set O’s [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot to buffer.
18. Set O’s [[ByteLength]] internal slot to viewByteLength.
19. Set O’s [[ByteOffset]] internal slot to offset.
20. Return O.

24.2.2.2 new DataView (...argumentsList)

When DataView is called as part of a new expression it performs the following steps:
1. Let \( F \) be the function object on which the `new` operator was applied.
2. Let `argumentsList` be the `argumentsList` argument of the `[[Construct]]` internal method that was invoked by the `new` operator.
3. Return the result of `Construct(F, argumentsList)`.

If `DataView` is implemented as an ECMAScript function object, its `[[Construct]]` internal method will perform the above steps.

### 24.2.3 Properties of the DataView Constructor

The value of the `[[Prototype]]` internal slot of the `DataView` constructor is the `Function` prototype object (19.2.3).

Besides the `length` property (whose value is 3), the `DataView` constructor has the following properties:

#### 24.2.3.1 DataView.prototype

The initial value of `DataView.prototype` is the `DataView` prototype object (24.2.4).

This property has the attributes `{ [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

#### 24.2.3.2 DataView @@create

The `@@create` method of a DataView function object \( F \) performs the following steps:

1. Let \( F \) be the `this` value.
2. Let \( obj \) be the result of calling `OrdinaryCreateFromConstructor(F, "%DataViewPrototype", (\[\[DataView\]\], \[\[ViewedArrayBuffer\]\], \[\[ByteLength\]\], \[\[ByteOffset\]\])))`.
3. Set the value of \( obj \)’s `[[DataView]]` internal slot to `true`.
4. Return \( obj \).

The value of the `name` property of this function is "[Symbol.create]".

This property has the attributes `{ [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

**NOTE** The value of the `[[DataView]]` internal slot is not used within this specification. The simple presence of that internal slot is used within the specification to identify objects created using this `@@create` method.

### 24.2.4 Properties of the DataView Prototype Object

The value of the `[[Prototype]]` internal slot of the DataView prototype object is the standard built-in Object prototype object (19.1.3). The DataView prototype object is an ordinary object. It does not have a `[[DataView]]`, `[[ViewedArrayBuffer]]`, `[[ByteLength]]`, or `[[ByteOffset]]` internal slot.

#### 24.2.4.1 get DataView.prototype.buffer

DataView.prototype.buffer is an accessor property whose set accessor function is `undefined`. Its get accessor function performs the following steps:

1. Let \( O \) be the `this` value.
2. If `Type(O)` is not Object, throw a `TypeError` exception.
3. If \( O \) does not have a `[[ViewedArrayBuffer]]` internal slot throw a `TypeError` exception.
4. Let buffer be the value of O’s [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot.
5. If buffer is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
6. Return buffer.

24.2.4.2 `get DataView.prototype.byteLength`

DataView.prototype.byteLength is an accessor property whose set accessor function is undefined. Its get accessor function performs the following steps:

1. Let O be the this value.
2. If Type(O) is not Object, throw a TypeError exception.
3. If O does not have a [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot throw a TypeError exception.
4. Let buffer be the value of O’s [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot.
5. If buffer is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
6. If IsNeuteredBuffer(buffer) is true, then throw a TypeError exception.
7. Let size be the value of O’s [[ByteLength]] internal slot.
8. Return size.

24.2.4.3 `get DataView.prototype.byteOffset`

DataView.prototype.byteOffset is an accessor property whose set accessor function is undefined. Its get accessor function performs the following steps:

1. Let O be the this value.
2. If Type(O) is not Object, throw a TypeError exception.
3. If O does not have a [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot throw a TypeError exception.
4. Let buffer be the value of O’s [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot.
5. If buffer is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
6. If IsNeuteredBuffer(buffer) is true, then throw a TypeError exception.
7. Let offset be the value of O’s [[ByteOffset]] internal slot.
8. Return offset.

24.2.4.4 DataView.prototype.constructor

The initial value of DataView.prototype.constructor is the standard built-in DataView constructor.

24.2.4.5 `DataView.prototype.getFloat32 ( byteOffset [, littleEndian ] )`

When the getFloat32 method is called with argument byteOffset and optional argument littleEndian the following steps are taken:

1. Let v be the this value.
2. If littleEndian is not present, then let littleEndian be false.
3. Return the result of GetViewValue(v, byteOffset, littleEndian, "Float32").

24.2.4.6 `DataView.prototype.getFloat64 ( byteOffset [, littleEndian ] )`

When the getFloat64 method is called with argument byteOffset and optional argument littleEndian the following steps are taken:

1. Let v be the this value.
2. If littleEndian is not present, then let littleEndian be false.
3. Return the result of GetViewValue(v, byteOffset, littleEndian, "Float64").
24.2.4.7 DataView.prototype.getInt8 (byteOffset)

When the `getInt8` method is called with argument `byteOffset` the following steps are taken:
1. Let `v` be the `this` value.
2. Return the result of `GetViewValue(v, byteOffset, true, "Int8")`.

24.2.4.8 DataView.prototype.getInt16 (byteOffset [, littleEndian ])

When the `getInt16` method is called with argument `byteOffset` and optional argument `littleEndian` the following steps are taken:
1. Let `v` be the `this` value.
2. If `littleEndian` is not present, then let `littleEndian` be `false`.
3. Return the result of `GetViewValue(v, byteOffset, littleEndian, "Int16")`.

24.2.4.9 DataView.prototype.getInt32 (byteOffset [, littleEndian ])

When the `getInt32` method is called with argument `byteOffset` and optional argument `littleEndian` the following steps are taken:
1. Let `v` be the `this` value.
2. If `littleEndian` is not present, then let `littleEndian` be `undefined`.
3. Return the result of `GetViewValue(v, byteOffset, littleEndian, "Int32")`.

24.2.4.10 DataView.prototype.getUint8 (byteOffset)

When the `getUint8` method is called with argument `byteOffset` the following steps are taken:
1. Let `v` be the `this` value.
2. Return the result of `GetViewValue(v, byteOffset, true, "Uint8")`.

24.2.4.11 DataView.prototype.getUint16 (byteOffset [, littleEndian ])

When the `getUint16` method is called with argument `byteOffset` and optional argument `littleEndian` the following steps are taken:
1. Let `v` be the `this` value.
2. If `littleEndian` is not present, then let `littleEndian` be `false`.
3. Return the result of `GetViewValue(v, byteOffset, littleEndian, "Uint16")`.

24.2.4.12 DataView.prototype.getUint32 (byteOffset [, littleEndian ])

When the `getUint32` method is called with argument `byteOffset` and optional argument `littleEndian` the following steps are taken:
1. Let `v` be the `this` value.
2. If `littleEndian` is not present, then let `littleEndian` be `false`.
3. Return the result of `GetViewValue(v, byteOffset, littleEndian, "Uint32")`.

24.2.4.13 DataView.prototype.setFloat32 (byteOffset, value [, littleEndian ])

When the `setFloat32` method is called with arguments `byteOffset` and `value` and optional argument `littleEndian` the following steps are taken:
1. Let \( v \) be the `this` value.
2. If `littleEndian` is not present, then let `littleEndian` be `false`.
3. Return the result of `SetViewValue(v, byteOffset, littleEndian, "Float32", value)`.

### 24.2.4.14 DataView.prototype.setFloat64 (byteOffset, value [, littleEndian])

When the `setFloat64` method is called with arguments `byteOffset` and `value` and optional argument `littleEndian` the following steps are taken:

1. Let \( v \) be the `this` value.
2. If `littleEndian` is not present, then let `littleEndian` be `false`.
3. Return the result of `SetViewValue(v, byteOffset, littleEndian, "Float64", value)`.

### 24.2.4.15 DataView.prototype.setInt8 (byteOffset, value)

When the `setInt8` method is called with arguments `byteOffset` and `value` the following steps are taken:

1. Let \( v \) be the `this` value.
2. Return the result of `SetViewValue(v, byteOffset, true, "Int8", value)`.

### 24.2.4.16 DataView.prototype.setInt16 (byteOffset, value [, littleEndian])

When the `setInt16` method is called with arguments `byteOffset` and `value` and optional argument `littleEndian` the following steps are taken:

1. Let \( v \) be the `this` value.
2. If `littleEndian` is not present, then let `littleEndian` be `false`.
3. Return the result of `SetViewValue(v, byteOffset, littleEndian, "Int16", value)`.

### 24.2.4.17 DataView.prototype.setInt32 (byteOffset, value [, littleEndian])

When the `setInt32` method is called with arguments `byteOffset` and `value` and optional argument `littleEndian` the following steps are taken:

1. Let \( v \) be the `this` value.
2. If `littleEndian` is not present, then let `littleEndian` be `false`.
3. Return the result of `SetViewValue(v, byteOffset, littleEndian, "Int32", value)`.

### 24.2.4.18 DataView.prototype.setUint8 (byteOffset, value)

When the `setUint8` method is called with arguments `byteOffset` and `value` the following steps are taken:

1. Let \( v \) be the `this` value.
2. Return the result of `SetViewValue(v, byteOffset, true, "Uint8", value)`.

### 24.2.4.19 DataView.prototype.setUint16 (byteOffset, value [, littleEndian])

When the `setUint16` method is called with arguments `byteOffset` and `value` and optional argument `littleEndian` the following steps are taken:

1. Let \( v \) be the `this` value.
2. If `littleEndian` is not present, then let `littleEndian` be `false`.
3. Return the result of `SetViewValue(v, byteOffset, littleEndian, "Uint16", value)`.  

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24.2.4.20 DataView.prototype.setUint32 ( byteOffset, value [, littleEndian ] )

When the setUint32 method is called with arguments byteOffset and value and optional argument littleEndian the following steps are taken:

1. Let v be the this value.
2. If littleEndian is not present, then let littleEndian be false.
3. Return the result of SetViewValue(v, byteOffset, littleEndian, "Uint32", value).

24.2.4.21 DataView.prototype[@@toStringTag ]

The initial value of the @@toStringTag property is the string value "DataView".

24.2.5 Properties of DataView Instances

DataView instances are ordinary objects that inherit properties from the DataView prototype object. DataView instances each have a [[DataView]], [[ViewedArrayBuffer]], [[ByteLength]], and [[ByteOffset]] internal slots.

24.3 The JSON Object

The JSON object is a single ordinary object that contains two functions, parse and stringify, that are used to parse and construct JSON texts. The JSON Data Interchange Format is defined in ECMA-404. The JSON interchange format used in this specification is exactly that described by ECMA-404.

Conforming implementations of JSON.parse and JSON.stringify must support the exact interchange format described in this specification without any deletions or extensions to the format.

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the JSON object is the standard built-in Object prototype object (19.1.3). The value of the [[Extensible]] internal slot of the JSON object is set to true.

The JSON object does not have a [[Construct]] internal method; it is not possible to use the JSON object as a constructor with the new operator.

The JSON object does not have a [[Call]] internal method; it is not possible to invoke the JSON object as a function.

24.3.1 JSON.parse ( text [, reviver ] )

The parse function parses a JSON text (a JSON-formatted String) and produces an ECMAScript value. The JSON format is a subset of the syntax for ECMAScript literals, Array Initializers and Object Initializers. After parsing, JSON objects are realized as ECMAScript objects. JSON strings, numbers, booleans, and null are realized as ECMAScript Strings, Numbers, Booleans, and null.

The optional reviver parameter is a function that takes two parameters, (key and value). It can filter and transform the results. It is called with each of the key/value pairs produced by the parse, and its return value is used instead of the original value. If it returns what it received, the structure is not modified. If it returns undefined then the property is deleted from the result.

1. Let JText be ToString(text).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(JText).
3. Parse `JText` interpreted as UTF-16 encoded Unicode points as a JSON text as specified in ECMA-404. Throw a `SyntaxError` exception if `JText` is not a valid JSON text as defined in that specification.

4. Let `scriptText` be the result of concatenating " (". `JText`, and ")" ; ".

5. Let `completion` be the result of parsing and evaluating `scriptText` as if it was the source text of an ECMAScript Script, but using the alternative definition of `DoubleStringCharacter` provided below. The extended PropertyDefinitionEvaluation semantics defined in B.3.1 must not be used during the evaluation.

6. Let `unfiltered` be `completion`.[[value]].

7. Assert: `unfiltered` will be either a primitive value or an object that is defined by either an `ArrayLiteral` or an `ObjectLiteral`.

8. If `IsCallable(reviver)` is `true`, then
   a. Let `root` be `ObjectCreate(%ObjectPrototype%)`.
   b. Let `status` be the result of CreateDataProperty(`root`, the empty String, `unfiltered`).
   c. Assert: `status` is `true`.
   d. Return the result of calling the abstract operation `Walk`, passing `root` and the empty String. The abstract operation `Walk` is described below.

9. Else
   a. Return `unfiltered`.

JSON allows Unicode code points U+2028 and U+2029 to directly appear in `String` literals without using an escape sequence. This is enabled by using the following alternative definition of `DoubleStringCharacter` when parsing `scriptText` in step 5:

```
DoubleStringCharacter ::
  SourceCharacter but not one of " or \ or U+0000 through U+001F
  \ EscapeSequence
```

- The CV of `DoubleStringCharacter :: SourceCharacter but not one of " or \ or U+0000 through U+001F` is the UTF-16 Encoding (10.1.1) of the code point value of `SourceCharacter`.

NOTE The syntax of a valid JSON text is a subset of the ECMAScript `PrimaryExpression` syntax. Hence a valid JSON text is also a valid `PrimaryExpression`. Step 3 above verifies that `JText` conforms to that subset. When `scriptText` is parsed and evaluated as a `Script` the result will be either a `String`, `Number`, `Boolean`, or `Null` primitive value or an `Object` defined as if by an `ArrayLiteral` or `ObjectLiteral`.

24.3.1.1 Runtime Semantics: `Walk` Abstract Operation

The abstract operation `Walk` is a recursive abstract operation that takes two parameters: a `holder` object and the `String` name of a property in that object. `Walk` uses the value of `reviver` that was originally passed to the above parse function.

```
1. Let `val` be the result of `Get(holder, name)`,
2. Return `Walk(Reviver)`.
3. If `val` is an object, then
   a. If `val` is an exotic Array object then
      i. Set `I` to 0.
      ii. Let `len` be the result of `Get(val, "length")`.
      iii. Assert: `len` is not an abrupt completion and its value is a positive integer.
      iv. Repeat while `I < len`,
         1. Let `newElement` be the result of calling the abstract operation `Walk`, passing `val` and `ToString(I)`.
         2. If `newElement` is `undefined`, then
```
a. Let status be the result of calling the [[Delete]] internal method of val with ToString(I) as the argument.
3. Else
   a. Let status be the result of calling the [[DefineOwnProperty]] internal method of val with arguments ToString(I) and PropertyDescriptor{[[Value]]: newElement, [[Writable]]: true, [[Enumerable]]: true, [[Configurable]]: true}.
   b. NOTE This algorithm intentionally does not throw an exception if status is false.
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
5. Add 1 to I.
   b. Else
      i. Let keys be EnumerableOwnNames(val).
      ii. For each String P in keys do,
         1. Let newElement be the result of calling the abstract operation Walk, passing val and P.
         2. If newElement is undefined, then
            a. Let status be the result of calling the [[Delete]] internal method of val with P as the argument.
            3. Else
               a. Let status be the result of calling the [[DefineOwnProperty]] internal method of val with arguments P and PropertyDescriptor{[[Value]]: newElement, [[Writable]]: true, [[Enumerable]]: true, [[Configurable]]: true}.
               b. NOTE This algorithm intentionally does not throw an exception if status is false.
         4. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
4. Return the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of reviver passing holder as this Argument and with a List containing name and val as argumentsList.

It is not permitted for a conforming implementation of JSON.parse to extend the JSON grammars. If an implementation wishes to support a modified or extended JSON interchange format it must do so by defining a different parse function.

NOTE In the case where there are duplicate name Strings within an object, lexically preceding values for the same key shall be overwritten.

24.3.2 JSON.stringify ( value [, replacer [, space ]] )

The stringify function returns a String in UTF-16 encoded JSON format representing an ECMAScript value. It can take three parameters. The value parameter is an ECMAScript value, which is usually an object or array, although it can also be a String, Boolean, Number or null. The optional replacer parameter is either a function that alters the way objects and arrays are stringified, or an array of Strings and Numbers that acts as a white list for selecting the object properties that will be stringified. The optional space parameter is a String or Number that allows the result to have white space injected into it to improve human readability.

These are the steps in stringifying an object:
1. Let stack be an empty List.
2. Let indent be the empty String.
3. Let PropertyList and ReplacerFunction be undefined.
4. If Type(replacer) is Object, then
   a. If IsCallable(replacer) is true, then
      i. Let ReplacerFunction be replacer.
   b. Else if replacer is an exotic Array object, then
      i. Let PropertyList be an empty List
For each value \( v \) of a property of \( \text{replacer} \) that has an array index property name. The properties are enumerated in the ascending array index order of their names.

1. Let \( \text{item} \) be \( \text{undefined} \).
2. If \( \text{Type}(v) \) is String then let \( \text{item} \) be \( \text{ToString}(v) \).
3. Else if \( \text{Type}(v) \) is Number then let \( \text{item} \) be \( \text{ToString}(v) \).
4. Else if \( \text{Type}(v) \) is Object then,
   a. If \( v \) has a \([\text{StringData}]\) or \([\text{NumberData}]\) internal slot, then let \( \text{item} \) be \( \text{ToString}(v) \).
5. If \( \text{item} \) is not \( \text{undefined} \) and \( \text{item} \) is not currently an element of \( \text{PropertyList} \) then,
   a. Append \( \text{item} \) to the end of \( \text{PropertyList} \).

5. If \( \text{Type}(\text{space}) \) is Object then,
   a. If \( \text{space} \) has a \([\text{NumberData}]\) internal slot then,
      i. Let \( \text{space} \) be \( \text{ToNumber}(\text{space}) \).
   b. Else if \( \text{space} \) has a \([\text{StringData}]\) internal slot then,
      i. Let \( \text{space} \) be \( \text{ToString}(\text{space}) \).
6. If \( \text{Type}(\text{space}) \) is Number
   a. Let \( \text{space} \) be \( \min(10, \text{ToInteger}(\text{space})) \).
   b. Set \( \text{gap} \) to a String containing \( \text{space} \) occurrences of code unit 0x0020 (SPACE). This will be the empty String if \( \text{space} \) is less than 1.
7. Else if \( \text{Type}(\text{space}) \) is String
   a. If the number of elements in \( \text{space} \) is 10 or less, set \( \text{gap} \) to \( \text{space} \) otherwise set \( \text{gap} \) to a String consisting of the first 10 elements of \( \text{space} \).
8. Else
   a. Set \( \text{gap} \) to the empty String.
9. Let \( \text{wrapper} \) be \( \text{ObjectCreate}(\%\text{ObjectPrototype}\%) \).
10. Let \( \text{status} \) be the result of \( \text{CreateDataProperty}(\text{wrapper}, \text{the empty String}, \text{value}) \).
11. Assert: \( \text{status} \) is \( \text{true} \).
12. Return the result of calling the abstract operation \( \text{Str}(\text{the empty String}, \text{wrapper}) \).

NOTE 1  JSON structures are allowed to be nested to any depth, but they must be acyclic. If \( \text{value} \) is or contains a cyclic structure, then the stringify function must throw a \( \text{TypeError} \) exception. This is an example of a value that cannot be stringified:

\[
a = [1];
a[0] = a;
\]

\[
\text{my_text} = \text{JSON.stringify}(a); // This must throw a TypeError.
\]

NOTE 2  Symbolic primitive values are rendered as follows:
- The null value is rendered in JSON text as the String null.
- The undefined value is not rendered.
- The true value is rendered in JSON text as the String true.
- The false value is rendered in JSON text as the String false.

NOTE 3  String values are wrapped in double quotes. The code units " and \ are escaped with \ prefix. Control characters code units are replaced with escape sequences \uHHHH, or with the shorter forms, \b (BACKSPACE), \t (FORM FEED), \n (LINE FEED), \r (CARRIAGE RETURN), \c (CHARACTER TABULATION).

NOTE 4  Finite numbers are stringified as if by calling \( \text{ToString}(\text{number}) \). NaN and Infinity regardless of sign are represented as the String null.

NOTE 5  Values that do not have a JSON representation (such as undefined and functions) do not produce a String. Instead they produce the undefined value. In arrays these values are represented as the String null. In objects an unrepresentable value causes the property to be excluded from stringification.
NOTE 6  An object is rendered as an opening left brace followed by zero or more properties, separated with commas, closed with a right brace. A property is a quoted String representing the key or property name, a colon, and then the stringified property value. An array is rendered as an opening left bracket followed by zero or more values, separated with commas, closed with a right bracket.

24.3.2.1  Runtime Semantics: Str Abstract Operation

The abstract operation Str(key, holder) has access to ReplacerFunction from the invocation of the stringify method. Its algorithm is as follows:

1. Let value be the result of Get(holder, key).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(value).
3. If Type(value) is Object, then
   a. Let toJSON be the result of Get(value, "toJSON").
   b. If IsCallable(toJSON) is true
      i. Let value be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of toJSON passing value as thisArgument and a List containing key as argumentsList.
   ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(value).
4. If ReplacerFunction is not undefined, then
   a. Let value be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of ReplacerFunction passing holder as the this value and with an argument list consisting of key and value.
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(value).
5. If Type(value) is Object then,
   a. If value has a [[NumberData]] internal slot then,
      i. Let value be ToNumber(value).
   b. Else if value has a [[StringData]] internal slot then,
      i. Let value be ToString(value).
   c. Else if value has a [[BooleanData]] internal slot then,
      i. Let value be the value of the [[BooleanData]] internal slot of value.
      ii. If value is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
6. If value is null then return "null".
7. If value is true then return "true".
8. If value is false then return "false".
9. If Type(value) is String, then return the result of calling the abstract operation Quote with argument value.
10. If Type(value) is Number
    a. If value is finite then return ToString(value).
    b. Else, return "null".
11. If Type(value) is Object, and IsCallable(value) is false
    a. If value is an exotic Array object then
       i. Return the result of calling the abstract operation JA with argument value.
    b. Else, return the result of calling the abstract operation JO with argument value.
12. Return undefined.

24.3.2.2  Runtime Semantics: Quote Abstract Operation

The abstract operation Quote(value) wraps a String value in double quotes and escapes code units within it.

1. Let product be code unit U+0022 (QUOTATION MARK).
2. For each code unit C in value
   a. If C is U+0022 or U+005C (REVERSE SOLIDUS)
      i. Let product be the concatenation of product and code unit U+005C.
      ii. Let product be the concatenation of product and C.
b. Else if C is backspace, formfeed, newline, carriage return, or tab
   i. Let \textit{product} be the concatenation of \textit{product} and code unit U+005C (REVERSE SOLIDUS).
   ii. Let \textit{abbrev} be the string value corresponding to the value of \textit{C} as follows:
       - backspace: "b"
       - formfeed: "f"
       - newline: "n"
       - carriage return: "r"
       - tab: "t"
   iii. Let \textit{product} be the concatenation of \textit{product} and \textit{abbrev}.

c. Else if \textit{C} has a code unit value less than U+0020 (SPACE)
   i. Let \textit{product} be the concatenation of \textit{product} and code unit U+005C (REVERSE SOLIDUS).
   ii. Let \textit{product} be the concatenation of \textit{product} and "u".
   iii. Let \textit{hex} be the string result of converting the numeric code unit value of \textit{C} to a String of four hexadecimal digits. Alphabetic hexadecimal digits are presented as lowercase Latin letters.
   iv. Let \textit{product} be the concatenation of \textit{product} and \textit{hex}.

d. Else
   i. Let \textit{product} be the concatenation of \textit{product} and \textit{C}.

3. Let \textit{product} be the concatenation of \textit{product} and code unit U+0022 (QUOTATION MARK).
4. Return \textit{product}.

24.3.2.3 Runtime Semantics: \textit{JO} Abstract Operation

The abstract operation \textit{JO}(\textit{value}) serializes an object. It has access to the \textit{stack}, \textit{indent}, \textit{gap}, and \textit{PropertyList} of the invocation of the \textit{stringify} method.

1. If \textit{stack} contains \textit{value} then throw a \textit{TypeError} exception because the structure is cyclical.
2. Append \textit{value} to \textit{stack}.
3. Let \textit{stepback} be \textit{indent}.
4. Let \textit{indent} be the concatenation of \textit{indent} and \textit{gap}.
5. If \textit{PropertyList} is not undefined, then
   a. Let \textit{K} be \textit{PropertyList}.
   6. Else
      a. Let \textit{K} be \textit{EnumerableOwnNames(\textit{value})}.
   7. Let \textit{partial} be an empty List.
8. For each element \textit{P} of \textit{K},
   a. Let \textit{strP} be the result of \textit{Str(\textit{P}, \textit{value})}.
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(\textit{strP}.
   c. If \textit{strP} is not undefined
      i. Let \textit{member} be the result of calling the abstract operation \textit{Quote} with argument \textit{P}.
      ii. Let \textit{member} be the concatenation of \textit{member} and the string " : ".
      iii. If \textit{gap} is not the empty String
         1. Let \textit{member} be the concatenation of \textit{member} and code unit U+0200 (SPACE).
         2. Let \textit{member} be the concatenation of \textit{member} and \textit{strP}.
         3. Append \textit{member} to \textit{partial}.
      9. If \textit{partial} is empty, then
         a. Let \textit{final} be " {} ".
     10. Else
         a. If \textit{gap} is the empty String
            i. Let \textit{properties} be a String formed by concatenating all the element Strings of \textit{partial} with each adjacent pair of Strings separated with code unit U+002C (COMMA). A comma is not inserted either before the first String or after the last String.
            ii. Let \textit{final} be the result of concatenating " {\ , \textit{properties} , and } ".
b. Else gap is not the empty String
   i. Let separator be the result of concatenating code unit U+002C (COMMA), code unit U+000A (LINE FEED), and indent.
   ii. Let properties be a String formed by concatenating all the element Strings of partial with each adjacent pair of Strings separated with separator. The separator String is not inserted either before the first String or after the last String.
   iii. Let final be the result of concatenating "{" , code unit U+000A (LINE FEED), indent, properties, code unit U+000A, stepback, and " "}".

11. Remove the last element of stack.
12. Let indent be stepback.

24.3.2.4 Runtime Semantics: JA Abstract Operation

The abstract operation JA(value) serializes an array. It has access to the stack, indent, and gap of the invocation of the stringify method. The representation of arrays includes only the elements between zero and array.length – 1 inclusive. Properties whose keys are not array indexes are excluded from the stringification. An array is stringified as an open left bracket, elements separated by comma, and a closing right bracket.

1. If stack contains value then throw a TypeError exception because the structure is cyclical.
2. Append value to stack.
3. Let stepback be indent.
4. Let indent be the concatenation of indent and gap.
5. Let partial be an empty List.
6. Assert: value is a standard array object and hence its "length" property is a nonnegative integer.
7. Let lenVal be the result of Get(value, "length").
8. Let len be ToLength(lenVal).
9. ReturnIfAbrupt(len).
10. Let index be 0.
11. Repeat while index < len
    a. Let strP be the result of calling the abstract operation Str(ToString(index), value).
    b. ReturnIfAbrupt(strP).
    c. If strP is undefined
       i. Append "null" to partial.
    d. Else
       i. Append strP to partial.
       e. Increment index by 1.
12. If partial is empty, then
    a. Let final be " [] ".
13. Else
    a. If gap is the empty String
       i. Let properties be a String formed by concatenating all the element Strings of partial with each adjacent pair of Strings separated with code unit U+002C (COMMA). A comma is not inserted either before the first String or after the last String.
       ii. Let final be the result of concatenating "{" , code unit U+000A (LINE FEED), and indent.
    b. Else
       i. Let separator be the result of concatenating code unit U+002C (COMMA), code unit U+000A (LINE FEED), and indent.
       ii. Let properties be a String formed by concatenating all the element Strings of partial with each adjacent pair of Strings separated with separator. The separator String is not inserted either before the first String or after the last String.
Let final be the result of concatenating "[", code unit \U0000A (LINE FEED), indent, properties, code unit \U0000A, stepback, and "]".

14. Remove the last element of stack.
15. Let indent be stepback.

24.3.3 JSON [@@toStringTag]

The initial value of the [@@toStringTag] property is the string value "JSON".

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

25 Control Abstraction Objects

25.1 Common Iteration Interfaces

An interface is a set of property keys whose associated values match a specific specification. Any object that provides all the properties as described by an interface’s specification conforms to that interface. An interface is not represented by a distinct object. There may be many separately implemented objects that conform to any interface. An individual object may conform to multiple interfaces.

25.1.1 The Iterable Interface

The Iterable interface includes the following property:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>@@iterator</td>
<td>A zero arguments function that returns an object.</td>
<td>The function returns an object that conforms to the iterator interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25.1.2 The Iterator Interface

The Iterator interface includes the following properties:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>next</td>
<td>A function that returns an object.</td>
<td>The function returns an object that conforms to the IteratorResult interface. If a previous call to the next method of an Iterator has returned an IteratorResult object whose done property is true, then all subsequent calls to the next method of that object must also return an IteratorResult object whose done property is true,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE Arguments may be passed to the next function but their interpretation and validity is dependent upon the target Iterator. The for-of statement and other common users of Iterators do not pass any arguments, so Iterators that expect to be used in such a manner must be prepared to deal with being called with no arguments.

25.1.3 The IteratorResult Interface

The IteratorResult interface includes the following properties:
### Property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>done</td>
<td>Either true or false.</td>
<td>This is the result status of an iterator next method call. If the end of the iterator was reached done is true. If the end was not reached done is false and a value is available. If a done property (either own or inherited does not exist), it is consider to have the value false.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>Any ECMAScript language value.</td>
<td>If done is false, this is the current iteration element value. If done is true, this is the return value of the iterator, if it supplied one. If the iterator does not have a return value, value is undefined. In that case, the value property may be absent from the conforming object if it does not inherit an explicit value property.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 25.2 GeneratorFunction Objects

Generator Function objects are constructor functions that are usually created by evaluating GeneratorDeclaration, GeneratorExpression, and GeneratorMethod syntactic productions. They may also be created by calling the GeneratorFunction constructor.
25.2.1 The GeneratorFunction Constructor

The GeneratorFunction constructor is the %GeneratorFunction% intrinsic. When `GeneratorFunction` is called as a function rather than as a constructor, it creates and initializes a new GeneratorFunction object. Thus the function call `GeneratorFunction (...)` is equivalent to the object creation expression `new GeneratorFunction (...)` with the same arguments. However, if the `this` value passed in the call is an Object with a [[Code]] internal slot whose value is `undefined`, it initializes the `this` value using the argument values. This permits `GeneratorFunction` to be used both as factory method and to perform constructor instance initialization.
GeneratorFunction may be subclassed and subclass constructors may perform a super invocation of the GeneratorFunction constructor to initialize subclass instances. However, all syntactic forms for defining generator function objects create direct instances of GeneratorFunction. There is no syntactic means to create instances of GeneratorFunction subclasses.

25.2.1.1 GeneratorFunction (p1, p2, ..., pn, body)

The last argument specifies the body (executable code) of a generator function; any preceding arguments specify formal parameters.

When the GeneratorFunction function is called with some arguments \( p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_n, \text{body} \) (where \( n \) might be 0, that is, there are no "p" arguments, and where body might also not be provided), the following steps are taken:

1. Let \( \text{argCount} \) be the total number of arguments passed to this function invocation.
2. Let \( P \) be the empty String.
3. If \( \text{argCount} = 0 \), let \( \text{bodyText} \) be the empty String.
4. Else if \( \text{argCount} = 1 \), let \( \text{bodyText} \) be that argument.
5. Else \( \text{argCount} > 1 \),
   a. Let \( \text{firstArg} \) be the first argument.
   b. Let \( P \) be ToString(\( \text{firstArg} \)).
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( P \)).
   d. Let \( k \) be 2.
   e. Repeat, while \( k < \text{argCount} \)
      i. Let \( \text{nextArg} \) be the \( k \)'th argument.
      ii. Let \( \text{nextArgString} \) be ToString(\( \text{nextArg} \)).
      iii. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{nextArgString} \)).
      iv. Let \( P \) be the result of concatenating the previous value of \( P \), the String ", " (a comma), and \( \text{nextArgString} \).
      v. Increase \( k \) by 1.
   f. Let \( \text{bodyText} \) be the \( k \)'th argument.
6. Let \( \text{bodyText} \) be ToString(\( \text{bodyText} \)).
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{bodyText} \)).
8. Let \( \text{parameters} \) be the result of parsing \( P \), interpreted as UTF-16 encoded Unicode text as described in 10.1.1, using FormalParameters as the goal symbol. Throw a SyntaxError exception if the parse fails.
9. Let \( \text{funcBody} \) be the result of parsing \( \text{bodyText} \), interpreted as UTF-16 encoded Unicode text as described in 10.1.1, using FunctionBody[0:end] as the goal symbol. Throw a SyntaxError exception if the parse fails or if any static semantics errors are detected.
10. If any element of the BoundNames of \( \text{parameters} \) also occurs in the LexicallyDeclaredNames of \( \text{funcBody} \), then throw a SyntaxError exception.
11. If \( \text{bodyText} \) is strict mode code (see 10.2.1) then let \( \text{strict} \) be true, else let \( \text{strict} \) be false.
12. Let \( \text{scope} \) be the Global Environment.
13. Let \( F \) be the this value.
14. If Type(\( F \)) is not Object or if \( F \) does not have a [[Code]] internal slot or if the value of [[Code]] is not undefined, then
   a. Let \( C \) be the active function object.
   b. Let \( \text{proto} \) be the result of GetPrototypeFromConstructor(\( C \), "%Generator%").
   c. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{proto} \)).
   d. Let \( F \) be FunctionAllocate(\( \text{proto} \), \( \text{strict} \), "generator").
   e. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( F \)).
15. If the value of F’s [[FunctionKind]] internal slot is not "generator", then throw a TypeError exception.
16. Let isExtensible be IsExtensible(F).
17. ReturnIfAbrupt(isExtensible).
18. If isExtensible is false, then throw a TypeError exception.
20. Let status be FunctionInitialize(F, Normal, strict, parameters, body, scope).
21. Let prototype ObjectCreate(%GeneratorPrototype%).
22. If ReferencesSuper(funcBody) is true or ReferencesSuper(parameters) is true, then
   a. Perform MakeMethod(F, undefined, undefined).
23. Let status be the result of the abstract operation MakeConstructor with arguments F, true, and prototype.
24. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
25. Let hasName be HasOwnProperty(F, "name").
26. ReturnIfAbrupt(hasName).
27. If hasName is false, then
   a. Let status be SetFunctionName(F, "anonymous").
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
28. Return F.

A prototype property is automatically created for every function created using the GeneratorFunction constructor, to provide for the possibility that the function will be used as a constructor.

25.2.1.2 new GeneratorFunction ( ... argumentsList)

When GeneratorFunction is called as part of a new expression, it creates and initializes a newly created object:

1. Let F be the GeneratorFunction function object on which the new operator was applied.
2. Let argumentsList be the argumentsList argument of the [[Construct]] internal method that was invoked by the new operator.
3. Return the result of Construct (F, argumentsList).

If GeneratorFunction is implemented as an ECMAScript function object, its [[Construct]] internal method will perform the above steps.

25.2.2 Properties of the GeneratorFunction Constructor

The GeneratorFunction constructor is a built-in Function object that inherits from the Function constructor. The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the GeneratorFunction constructor is the intrinsic object %Function%. The value of the [[Extensible]] internal slot of the GeneratorFunction constructor is true.

The name property of the GeneratorFunction is "GeneratorFunction".

The GeneratorFunction constructor has the following properties:
25.2.2.1 GeneratorFunction.length

This is a data property with a value of 1. This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

25.2.2.2 GeneratorFunction.prototype

The initial value of GeneratorFunction.prototype is %Generator%, the standard built-in GeneratorFunction prototype.

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

25.2.2.3 GeneratorFunction[ @@create ] ( )

The @@create method of an object F performs the following steps:
1. Let F be the this value.
2. Let proto be the result of GetPrototypeFromConstructor(F, "%Generator%").
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(proto).
4. Return FunctionAllocate(proto, false, "generator").

The value of the name property of this function is "[Symbol.create]".

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

NOTE The GeneratorFunction @@create function passes false as the strict parameter to FunctionAllocate. This causes the allocated ECMAScript function object to have the internal methods of a non-strict constructor function. The GeneratorFunction constructor may reset the functions [[Strict]] internal slot to true. It is up to the implementation whether this also changes the internal methods.

25.2.3 Properties of the GeneratorFunction Prototype Object

The GeneratorFunction prototype object is an ordinary object. It is not a function object and does not have a [[Code]] internal slot or any other of the internal slots listed in Table 26 or Table 48. In addition to being the value of the prototype property of the %GeneratorFunction% intrinsic and is itself the %Generator% intrinsic.

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the GeneratorFunction prototype object is the %FunctionPrototype% intrinsic object. The initial value of the [[Extensible]] internal slot of the GeneratorFunction prototype object is true.

25.2.3.1 GeneratorFunction.prototype.constructor

The initial value of GeneratorFunction.prototype.constructor is the intrinsic object %GeneratorFunction%.

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

25.2.3.2 GeneratorFunction.prototype.prototype

The value of GeneratorFunction.prototype.prototype is the %GeneratorPrototype% intrinsic object.
This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }

### 25.2.3.3 GeneratorFunction.prototype [ @@toStringTag ]

The initial value of the @@toStringTag property is the string value "GeneratorFunction".

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }

### 25.2.3.4 GeneratorFunction.prototype [ @@create ] ()

The @@create method of an object F performs the following steps:

1. Let F be the this value.
2. Let obj be the result of calling OrdinaryCreateFromConstructor(F, "%GeneratorPrototype%", ( [[GeneratorState]], [[GeneratorContext]] ) ).
3. Return obj.

The value of the name property of this function is "[Symbol.create]"

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: true, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }

### 25.2.4 GeneratorFunction Instances

Every GeneratorFunction instance is an ECMAScript function object and has the internal slots listed in Table 26. The value of the [[FunctionKind]] internal slot for all such instances is "generator".

The GeneratorFunction instances have the following own properties:

#### 25.2.4.1 length

The value of the length property is an integer that indicates the typical number of arguments expected by the GeneratorFunction. However, the language permits the function to be invoked with some other number of arguments. The behaviour of a GeneratorFunction when invoked on a number of arguments other than the number specified by its length property depends on the function.

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }

#### 25.2.4.2 prototype

Whenever a GeneratorFunction instance is created another ordinary object is also created and is the initial value of the generator function's prototype property. The value of the prototype property is used to initialize the [[Prototype]] internal slot of a newly created Generator object before the generator function object is invoked as a constructor for that newly created object.

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }

**NOTE** Unlike function instances, the object that is the value of the a GeneratorFunction's prototype property does not have a constructor property whose value is the GeneratorFunction instance.
25.3 Generator Objects

A Generator object is an instance of a generator function and conforms to both the Iterator and Iterable interfaces.

Generator instances directly inherit properties from the object that is the value of the prototype property of the Generator function that created the instance. Generator instances indirectly inherit properties from the Generator Prototype intrinsic, %GeneratorPrototype%.

25.3.1 Properties of Generator Prototype

The Generator prototype object is the %GeneratorPrototype% intrinsic. It is also the initial value of the prototype property of the %Generator% intrinsic (the GeneratorPrototype.prototype).

The Generator prototype is an ordinary object. It is not a Generator instance and does not have a [[GeneratorState]] internal slot.

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the Generator prototype object is the intrinsic object %ObjectPrototype% (19.1.3). The initial value of the [[Extensible]] internal slot of the Function prototype object is true.

All Generator instances indirectly inherit properties of the Generator prototype object.

25.3.1.1 Generator.prototype.constructor

The initial value of Generator.prototype.constructor is the intrinsic object %Generator%.

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

25.3.1.2 Generator.prototype.next (value)

The next method performs the following steps:
1. Let g be the this value.
2. Return the result of GeneratorResume(g, value).

25.3.1.3 Generator.prototype.return (value)

The throw method performs the following steps:
1. Let g be the this value.
2. Let C be Completion{ [[type]]: return, [[value]]: value, [[target]]: empty }.
3. Return GeneratorResumeAbrupt(g, C).

25.3.1.4 Generator.prototype.throw (exception)

The throw method performs the following steps:
1. Let g be the this value.
2. Let C be Completion{ [[type]]: throw, [[value]]: exception, [[target]]: empty }.
3. Return GeneratorResumeAbrupt(g, C).
25.3.1.5 Generator.prototype @@iterator( )

The following steps are taken:

1. Return the this value.

The value of the name property of this function is "[Symbol.iterator]".

25.3.1.6 Generator.prototype @@toStringTag

The initial value of the @@toStringTag property is the string value "Generator".

This property has the attributes { [Writable]: false, [Enumerable]: false, [Configurable]: true }.

25.3.2 Properties of Generator Instances

Generator instances are initially created with the internal slots described in Table 48.

Table 48 — Internal Slots of Generator Instances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal Slot</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[[GeneratorState]]</td>
<td>The current execution state of the generator. The possible values are: undefined, &quot;suspendedStart&quot;, &quot;suspendedYield&quot;, &quot;executing&quot;, and &quot;completed&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[GeneratorContext]]</td>
<td>The execution context that is used when executing the code of this generator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25.3.3 Generator Abstract Operations

25.3.3.1 GeneratorStart (generator, generatorBody)

The abstract operation GeneratorStart with arguments generator and generatorBody performs the following steps:

1. Assert: The value of generator's [[GeneratorState]] internal slot is undefined.
2. Let genContext be the running execution context.
3. Set the Generator component of genContext to generator.
4. Set the code evaluation state of genContext such that when evaluation is resumed for that execution context the following steps will be performed:
   a. Let result be the result of evaluating generatorBody.
   b. Assert: If we return here, the generator either threw an exception or performed either an implicit or explicit return.
   c. Remove genContext from the execution context stack and restore the execution context that is at the top of the execution context stack as the running execution context.
   d. Set generator's [[GeneratorState]] internal slot to "completed".
   e. Once a generator enters the "completed" state it never leaves it and its associated execution context is never resumed. Any execution state associated with generator can be discarded at this point.
   f. ReturnIfAbrupt(result).
   g. Return CreateIterResultObject(result, true).
5. Set generator's [[GeneratorContext]] internal slot to genContext.
6. Set generator’s [[GeneratorState]] internal slot to "suspendedStart".
7. Return NormalCompletion(generator).

25.3.3.2 GeneratorResume ( generator, value )

The abstract operation GeneratorResume with arguments generator and value performs the following steps:

1. If Type(generator) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
2. If generator does not have a [[GeneratorState]] internal slot, then throw a TypeError exception.
3. Let state be the value of generator’s [[GeneratorState]] internal slot.
4. Assert: generator also has a [[GeneratorContext]] internal slot.
5. If state is "completed", then return CreateIterResultObject(undefined, true).
6. If state is neither "suspendedStart" nor "suspendedYield", then throw a TypeError exception.
7. Let genContext be the value of generator’s [[GeneratorContext]] internal slot.
8. Let methodContext be the running execution context.
10. Set generator’s [[GeneratorState]] internal slot to "executing".
11. Push genContext onto the execution context stack; genContext is now the running execution context.
12. Resume the suspended evaluation of genContext using NormalCompletion(value) as the result of the operation that suspended it. Let result be the value returned by the resumed computation.
13. Assert: When we return here, genContext has already been removed from the execution context stack and methodContext is the currently running execution context.
14. Return result.

25.3.3.3 GeneratorResumeAbrupt(generator, abruptCompletion)

The abstract operation GeneratorResumeAbrupt with arguments generator and abruptCompletion performs the following steps:

1. If Type(generator) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
2. If generator does not have a [[GeneratorState]] internal slot, then throw a TypeError exception.
3. Let state be the value of generator’s [[GeneratorState]] internal slot.
4. Assert: generator also has a [[GeneratorContext]] internal slot.
5. Let E be Completion{[[type]]: throw, [[value]]: exception, [[target]]: empty}.
6. If state is "completed", then return abruptCompletion.
7. If state is neither "suspendedStart" nor "suspendedYield", then throw a TypeError exception.
8. If state is "suspendedStart" then,
   a. Set generator’s [[GeneratorState]] internal slot to "completed".
   b. Once a generator enters the "completed" state it never leaves it and its associated execution context is never resumed. Any execution state associated with generator can be discard at this point.
   c. Return abruptCompletion.
9. Let genContext be the value of generator’s [[GeneratorContext]] internal slot.
10. Let methodContext be the running execution context.
12. Set generator’s [[GeneratorState]] internal slot to "executing".
13. Push genContext onto the execution context stack; genContext is now the running execution context.
14. Resume the suspended evaluation of genContext using abruptCompletion as the result of the operation that suspended it. Let result be the value returned by the resumed companion.
15. Assert: When we return here, genContext has already been removed from the execution context stack and methodContext is the currently running execution context.
16. Return result.

25.3.3.4 GeneratorYield ( iterNextObj )

The abstract operation GeneratorYield with argument iterNextObj performs the following steps:

1. Assert: iterNextObj is an Object that implemented the IteratorResult interface.
2. Let genContext be the running execution context.
3. Assert: genContext is the execution context of a generator.
4. Let generator be the value of the Generator component of genContext.
5. Set the value of generator’s [[GeneratorState]] internal slot to "suspendedYield".
6. Remove genContext from the execution context stack and restore the execution context that is at the top of the execution context stack as the running execution context.
7. Set the code evaluation state of genContext such that when evaluation is resumed with a Completion resumptionValue the following steps will be performed:
   a. Return resumptionValue.
   b. NOTE: This returns to the evaluation of the YieldExpression production that originally called this abstract operation.
8. Return NormalCompletion(iterNextObj).
9. NOTE: This returns to the evaluation of the operation that had most previously resumed evaluation of genContext.

25.4 Promise Objects

A Promise is an object that is used as a placeholder for the eventual results of a deferred (and possibly asynchronous) computation.

Any Promise object is in one of three mutually exclusive states: fulfilled, rejected, and pending:

- A promise p is fulfilled if p.then(ε, r) will immediately enqueue a Job to call the function ε.
- A promise p is rejected if p.then(ε, r) will immediately enqueue a Job to call the function r.
- A promise is pending if it is neither fulfilled nor rejected.

A promise is said to be settled if it is not pending, i.e. if it is either fulfilled or rejected.

A promise is resolved if it is settled or if it has been "locked in" to match the state of another promise. Attempting to resolve or reject a resolved promise has no effect. A promise is unresolved if it is not resolved. An unresolved promise is always in the pending state. A resolved promise may be pending, fulfilled or rejected.

25.4.1 Promise Abstract Operations

25.4.1.1 PromiseCapability Records

A PromiseCapability is a Record value used to encapsulate a promise object along with the functions that are capable of resolving or rejecting that promise object. PromiseCapability records are produced by the NewPromiseCapability abstract operation.

PromiseCapability Records have the fields listed in Table 49.
Table 49 — PromiseCapability Record Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[[Promise]]</td>
<td>An object</td>
<td>An object that is usable as a promise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Resolve]]</td>
<td>A function object</td>
<td>The function that is used to resolve the given promise object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Reject]]</td>
<td>A function object</td>
<td>The function that is used to reject the given promise object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25.4.1.1.1 `IfAbruptRejectPromise (value, capability)`

If `IfAbruptRejectPromise` is a short hand for a sequence of algorithm steps that use a PromiseCapability record. An algorithm step of the form:

1. `IfAbruptRejectPromise(value, capability)`.

means the same thing as:

1. If `value` is an abrupt completion,
   a. Let `rejectResult` be the result of calling the `[[Call]]` internal method of `capability. [[Reject]]` with `undefined` as `thisArgument` and `(value, [[value]])` as `argumentsList`.
   b. Return `IfAbrupt(rejectResult)`.
   c. Return `capability. [[Promise]]`.
2. Else if `value` is a Completion Record, then let `value` be `value. [[value]]`.

25.4.1.2 PromiseReaction Records

The PromiseReaction is a Record value used to store information about how a promise should react when it becomes resolved or rejected with a given value. PromiseReaction records are created by the `then` method of the Promise prototype, and are used by a PromiseReactionJob.

PromiseReaction records have the fields listed in Table 50.

Table 50 — PromiseReaction Record Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[[Capabilities]]</td>
<td>A PromiseCapability record</td>
<td>The capabilities of the promise for which this record provides a reaction handler.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[Handler]]</td>
<td>A function object or a String</td>
<td>The function that should be applied to the incoming value, and whose return value will govern what happens to the derived promise. If <code>[[Handler]]</code> is &quot;Identity&quot; it is equivalent to a function that simply returns its first argument. If <code>[[Handler]]</code> is &quot;Thrower&quot; it is equivalent to a function that throws its first argument as an exception.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25.4.1.3 `CreateResolvingFunctions (promise)`

When `CreateResolvingFunctions` is performed with argument `promise`, the following steps are taken:

1. Let `alreadyResolved` be a new Record { `[[value]]`: `false` }.
2. Let `resolve` be a new built-in function object as defined in Promise Resolve Functions (25.4.1.3.2).
3. Set the `[[Promise]]` internal slot of `resolve` to `promise`. 
4. Set the [[AlreadyResolved]] internal slot of resolve to alreadyResolved.
5. Let reject be a new built-in function object as defined in Promise Reject Functions (25.4.1.3.1).
6. Set the [[Promise]] internal slot of reject to promise.
7. Set the [[AlreadyResolved]] internal slot of reject to alreadyResolved.
8. Return a new Record { [[Resolve]]: resolve, [[Reject]]: reject }.

25.4.1.3.1 Promise Reject Functions

A promise reject function is an anonymous built-in function that has [[Promise]] and [[AlreadyResolved]] internal slots.

When a promise reject function \( F \) is called with argument \( reason \), the following steps are taken:

1. Assert: \( F \) has a [[Promise]] internal slot whose value is an Object.
2. Let promise be the value of \( F \)'s [[Promise]] internal slot.
3. Let alreadyResolved be the value of \( F \)'s [[AlreadyResolved]] internal slot.
4. If alreadyResolved.[value] is true, then return undefined.
5. Set alreadyResolved.[value] to true.
6. Return RejectPromise(promise, reason).

25.4.1.3.2 Promise Resolve Functions

A promise resolve function is an anonymous built-in function that has [[Promise]] and [[AlreadyResolved]] internal slots.

When a promise resolve function \( F \) is called with argument \( resolution \), the following steps are taken:

1. Assert: \( F \) has a [[Promise]] internal slot whose value is an Object.
2. Let promise be the value of \( F \)'s [[Promise]] internal slot.
3. Let alreadyResolved be the value of \( F \)'s [[AlreadyResolved]] internal slot.
4. If alreadyResolved.[value] is true, then return undefined.
5. Set alreadyResolved.[value] to true.
6. If SameValue(resolution, promise) is true, then
   a. Let selfResolutionError be a newly-created TypeError object.
   b. Return RejectPromise(promise, selfResolutionError).
7. If Type(resolution) is not Object, then
   a. Return FulfillPromise(promise, resolution).
8. Let then be Get(resolution, "then").
9. If then is an abrupt completion, then
   a. Return RejectPromise(promise, then.[value]).
10. Let then be then.[value].
11. If IsCallable(then) is false, then
    a. Return FulfillPromise(promise, resolution).
12. Perform EnqueueJob("PromiseJobs", PromiseResolveThenableJob, (promise, resolution, then)).
13. Return undefined.

25.4.1.4 FulfillPromise ( promise, value)

When the FulfillPromise abstract operation is called with arguments \( promise \) and \( value \) the following steps are taken:

1. Assert: the value of promise's [[PromiseState]] internal slot is "pending".
2. Let reactions be the value of promise's [[PromiseFulfillReactions]] internal slot.
3. Set the value of promise's [[PromiseResult]] internal slot to value.
4. Set the value of promise's [[PromiseFulfillReactions]] internal slot to undefined.
5. Set the value of promise's [[PromiseRejectReactions]] internal slot to undefined.
6. Set the value of promise's [[PromiseState]] internal slot to "fulfilled".
7. Return TriggerPromiseReactions(reactions, value).

25.4.1.5 NewPromiseCapability ( C )

The abstract operation NewPromiseCapability takes a constructor function, and attempts to use that constructor function in the fashion of the built-in Promise constructor to create a Promise object and extract its resolve and reject functions. The promise plus the resolve and reject functions are used to initialize a new PromiseCapability record which is returned as the value of this abstract operation.

1. If IsConstructor(C) is false, throw a TypeError exception.
2. Assert: C is a constructor function that supports the parameter conventions of the Promise constructor (see 25.4.3.1).
3. Let promise be CreateFromConstructor(C).
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(promise).
5. If Type(promise) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
6. Return CreatePromiseCapabilityRecord(promise, C).

NOTE This abstract operation supports Promise subclassing, as it is generic on any constructor that calls a passed executor function argument in the same way as the Promise constructor. It is used to generalize static methods of the Promise constructor to any subclass.

25.4.1.5.1 CreatePromiseCapabilityRecord( promise, constructor )

When the CreatePromiseCapabilityRecord abstract operation is called with arguments promise and constructor the following steps are taken:

1. Assert: promise is an uninitialized object created as if by invoking @@create on constructor.
2. Assert: IsConstructor(constructor) is true.
3. Let promiseCapability be a new PromiseCapability { [[Promise]]: promise, [[Resolve]]: undefined, [[Reject]]: undefined }.
4. Let executor be a new built-in function object as defined in GetCapabilitiesExecutor Functions (25.4.1.5.1).
5. Set the [[Capability]] internal slot of executor to promiseCapability.
6. Let constructorResult be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of constructor, passing promise and (executor) as the arguments.
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(constructorResult).
8. If IsCallable(promiseCapability. [[Resolve]]) is false, then throw a TypeError exception.
9. If IsCallable(promiseCapability. [[Reject]]) is false, then throw a TypeError exception.
10. If Type(constructorResult) is Object and SameValue(promise, constructorResult) is false, then throw a TypeError exception.

25.4.1.5.2 GetCapabilitiesExecutor Functions

A GetCapabilitiesExecutor function is an anonymous built-in function that has a [[Capability]] internal slot.

When a GetCapabilitiesExecutor function F is called with arguments resolve and reject the following steps are taken:
1. Assert: F has a [[Capability]] internal slot whose value is a PromiseCapability Record.
2. Let promiseCapability be the value of F's [[Capability]] internal slot.
3. If promiseCapability.[[Resolve]] is not undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
4. If promiseCapability.[[Reject]] is not undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
5. Set promiseCapability.[[Resolve]] to resolve.
6. Set promiseCapability.[[Reject]] to reject.
7. Return undefined.

25.4.1.6 IsPromise (x)

The abstract operation IsPromise checks for the promise brand on an object.

1. If Type(x) is not Object, return false.
2. If x does not have a [[PromiseState]] internal slot, return false.
3. If the value of x’s [[PromiseState]] internal slot is undefined, return false.
4. Return true.

25.4.1.7 RejectPromise (promise, reason)

When the RejectPromise abstract operation is called with arguments promise and reason the following steps are taken:

1. Assert: the value of promise’s [[PromiseState]] internal slot is "pending".
2. Let reactions be the value of promise’s [[PromiseRejectReactions]] internal slot.
3. Set the value of promise’s [[PromiseResult]] internal slot to reason.
4. Set the value of promise’s [[PromiseFulfillReactions]] internal slot to undefined.
5. Set the value of promise’s [[PromiseRejectReactions]] internal slot to undefined.
6. Set the value of promise’s [[PromiseState]] internal slot to "rejected".
7. Return TriggerPromiseReactions(reactions, reason).

25.4.1.8 TriggerPromiseReactions (reactions, argument)

The abstract operation TriggerPromiseReactions takes a collection of functions to trigger in the next Job, and calls them, passing each the given argument. Typically, these reactions will modify a previously-returned promise, possibly calling in to a user-supplied handler before doing so.

1. Repeat for each reaction in reactions, in original insertion order
   a. Perform EnqueueJob("PromiseJobs", PromiseReactionJob, (reaction, argument)).
2. Return undefined.

25.4.2 Promise Jobs

25.4.2.1 PromiseReactionJob (reaction, argument)

The job PromiseReactionJob with parameters reaction and argument applies the appropriate handler to the incoming value, and uses the handler's return value to resolve or reject the derived promise associated with that handler.

1. Assert: reaction is a PromiseReaction Record.
2. Let promiseCapability be reaction.[[Capabilities]].
3. Let handler be reaction.[[Handler]].
4. If handler is "Identity", then let handlerResult be NormalCompletion(argument).
5. Else if handler is "Thrower", then let handlerResult be Completion{[[type]]: throw, [[value]]: argument, [[target]]: empty}.
6. Else, let handlerResult be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of handler passing undefined as thisArgument and (argument) as argumentsList.
7. If handlerResult is an abrupt completion, then
   a. Let status be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of promiseCapability.[[Reject]] passing undefined as thisArgument and (handlerResult.[[value]]) as argumentsList.
   b. NextJob status.
8. NextJob thenCallResult.
9. Let handlerResult be handlerResult.[[value]].
10. Let status be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of promiseCapability.[[Resolve]] passing undefined as thisArgument and (handlerResult) as argumentsList.
11. NextJob status.

25.4.2.2 PromiseResolveThenableJob (promiseToResolve, thenable, then)

The job PromiseResolveThenableJob with parameters promiseToResolve, thenable, and then performs the following steps:

1. Let resolvingFunctions be CreateResolvingFunctions(promise).
2. Let thenCallResult be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of then passing thenable as thisArgument and (resolvingFunctions.[[Resolve]], resolvingFunctions.[[Reject]]) as argumentsList.
3. If thenCallResult is an abrupt completion, then
   a. Let status be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of resolvingFunctions.[[Reject]] passing undefined as thisArgument and (thenCallResult.[[value]]) as argumentsList.
   b. NextJob status.
4. NextJob thenCallResult.

NOTE This Job uses the supplied thenable and its then method to resolve the given promise. This process must take place as a Job to ensure that the evaluation of the then method occurs after evaluation of any surrounding code has completed.

25.4.3 The Promise Constructor

The Promise constructor is the %Promise% intrinsic object and the initial value of the Promise property of the global object. When Promise is called as a function rather than as a constructor, it initializes its this value with the internal state necessary to support the Promise.prototype methods.

The Promise constructor is designed to be subclassable. It may be used as the value in an extends clause of a class definition. Subclass constructors that intend to inherit the specified Promise behaviour must include a super call to Promise.

25.4.3.1 Promise (executor)

When the Promise function is called with argument executor the following steps are taken:

1. Let promise be the this value.
2. If Type(promise) is not Object, then throw a TypeError exception.
3. If promise does not have a [[PromiseState]] internal slot, then throw a TypeError exception.
4. If promise's [[PromiseState]] internal slot is not undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
5. If IsCallable(executor) is false, then throw a TypeError exception.
6. Return InitializePromise(promise, executor).
NOTE. The `executor` argument must be a function object. It is called for initiating and reporting completion of the possibly deferred action represented by this Promise object. The executor is called with two arguments: `resolve` and `reject`. These are functions that may be used by the `executor` function to report eventual completion or failure of the deferred computation. Returning from the executor function does not mean that the deferred action has been completed but only that the request to eventually perform the deferred action has been accepted.

The `resolve` function that is passed to an `executor` function accepts a single argument. The `executor` code may eventually call the `resolve` function to indicate that it wishes to resolve the associated Promise object. The argument passed to the `resolve` function represents the eventual value of the deferred action and can be either the actual fulfillment value or another Promise object which will provide the value if it is fulfilled.

The `reject` function that is passed to an `executor` function accepts a single argument. The `executor` code may eventually call the `reject` function to indicate that the associated Promise is rejected and will never be fulfilled. The argument passed to the `reject` function is used as the rejection value of the promise. Typically it will be an `Error` object.

The `resolve` and `reject` functions passed to an `executor` function by the Promise constructor have the capability to actually resolve and reject the associated promise. Subclasses may have different constructor behaviour that passes in customized values for `resolve` and `reject`.

25.4.3.1.1 InitializePromise ( promise, executor )

The abstract operation InitializePromise initializes a newly allocated promise object using an `executor` function.

1. Assert: `promise` has a `[[PromiseState]]` internal slot and its value is `undefined`.
2. Assert: IsCallable(`executor`) is `true`.
3. Set `promise`'s `[[PromiseState]]` internal slot to "pending".
4. Set `promise`'s `[[PromiseFulfillReactions]]` internal slot to a new empty List.
5. Set `promise`'s `[[PromiseRejectReactions]]` internal slot to a new empty List.
6. Let `resolvingFunctions` be CreateResolvingFunctions(`promise`).
7. Let `completion` be the result of calling the `[[Call]]` internal method of `executor` with `undefined` as `thisArgument` and (`resolvingFunctions.[[Resolve]]`, `resolvingFunctions.[[Reject]]`) as `argumentsList`.
8. If `completion` is an abrupt completion, then
   a. Let `status` be the result of calling the `[[Call]]` internal method of `resolvingFunctions.[[Reject]]` with `undefined` as `thisArgument` and (`completion.[[value]]`) as `argumentsList`.
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(`status`).
9. Return `promise`.

25.4.3.2 new Promise(... argumentsList )

When `Promise` is called as part of a `new` expression it is a constructor: it initializes a newly created object.

`Promise` called as part of a new expression with argument list `argumentsList` performs the following steps:

1. Let `F` be the Promise function object on which the `new` operator was applied.
2. Let `argumentsList` be the `argumentsList` argument of the `[[Construct]]` internal method that was invoked by the `new` operator.
3. Return `Construct(F, argumentsList)`.

If Promise is implemented as an ECMAScript function object, its `[[Construct]]` internal method will perform the above steps.
25.4.4 Properties of the Promise Constructor

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the Promise constructor is the Function prototype object (19.2.3).

Besides the length property (whose value is 1), the Promise constructor has the following properties:

25.4.4.1 Promise.all ( iterable )

The all function returns a new promise which is fulfilled with an array of fulfillment values for the passed promises, or rejects with the reason of the first passed promise that rejects. It resolves all elements of the passed iterable to promises as it runs this algorithm.

1. Let C be the this value.
2. Let promiseCapability be NewPromiseCapability(C).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(promiseCapability).
4. Let iterator be GetIterator(iterable).
5. IfAbruptRejectPromise(iterator, promiseCapability).
6. Let values be ArrayCreate(0).
7. Let remainingElementsCount be a new Record { [[value]]: 1 }.
8. Let index be 0.
9. Repeat
   a. Let next be IteratorStep(iterator).
   b. IfAbruptRejectPromise(next, promiseCapability).
   c. If next is false,
      i. Set remainingElementsCount.[[value]] to remainingElementsCount.[[value]] - 1.
      ii. If remainingElementsCount.[[value]] is 0,
          1. Let resolveResult be the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of promiseCapability.\[Resolve\] with undefined as thisArgument and (values) as argumentsList.
          2. ReturnIfAbrupt(resolveResult).
   d. Let nextValue be IteratorValue(next).
   e. IfAbruptRejectPromise(nextValue, promiseCapability).
   f. Let nextPromise be Invoke(C, "resolve", (nextValue)).
   g. IfAbruptRejectPromise(nextPromise, promiseCapability).
   h. Let resolveElement be a new built-in function object as defined in Promise.all Resolve Element Functions.
      i. Set the [[AlreadyCalled]] internal slot of resolveElement to a new Record { [[value]]: false }.
      j. Set the [[Values]] internal slot of resolveElement to values.
      k. Set the [[Capabilities]] internal slot of resolveElement to promiseCapability.
      l. Set the [[RemainingElements]] internal slot of resolveElement to remainingElementsCount.
      m. Set remainingElementsCount.[[value]] to remainingElementsCount.[[value]] + 1.
   o. Let result be Invoke(nextPromise, "then", (resolveElement, promiseCapability.\[Reject\])).
   p. IfAbruptRejectPromise(result, promiseCapability).
   q. Set index to index + 1.

Note: The all function requires its this value to be a constructor function that supports the parameter conventions of the Promise constructor.
25.4.4.1.1 Promise.all Resolve Element Functions

A Promise.all resolve element function is an anonymous built-in function that is used to resolve a specific Promise.all element. Each Promise.all resolve element function has [[Index]], [[Values]], [[Capabilities]], [[RemainingElements]], and [[AlreadyCalled]] internal slots.

When a Promise.all resolve element function F is called with argument x, the following steps are taken:

1. Let alreadyCalled be the value of F’s [[AlreadyCalled]] internal slot.
2. If alreadyCalled.[[value]] is true, then return undefined.
3. Set alreadyCalled.[[value]] to true.
4. Let index be the value of F’s [[Index]] internal slot.
5. Let values be the value of F’s [[Values]] internal slot.
6. Let promiseCapability be the value of F’s [[Capabilities]] internal slot.
7. Let remainingElementsCount be the value of F’s [[RemainingElements]] internal slot.
8. Let result be CreateDataProperty(values, ToString(index), x).
9. IfAbruptRejectPromise(result, promiseCapability).
10. Set remainingElementsCount.[[value]] to remainingElementsCount.[[value]] - 1.
11. If remainingElementsCount.[[value]] is 0,
   a. Return the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of promiseCapability.[[Resolve]] with undefined as thisArgument and (values) as argumentsList.
12. Return undefined.

25.4.4.2 Promise.prototype

The initial value of Promise.prototype is the Promise prototype object (25.4.4.6.1).

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

25.4.4.3 Promise.race ( iterable )

The race function returns a new promise which is settled in the same way as the first passed promise to settle. It resolves all elements of the passed iterable to promises as it runs this algorithm.

1. Let C be the this value.
2. Let promiseCapability be NewPromiseCapability(C).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(promiseCapability).
4. Let iterator be GetIterator(iterable).
5. IfAbruptRejectPromise(iterator, promiseCapability).
6. Repeat
   a. Let next be IteratorStep(iterator).
   b. IfAbruptRejectPromise(next, promiseCapability).
   c. If next is false, return promiseCapability.[[Promise]].
   d. Let nextValue be IteratorValue(next).
   e. IfAbruptRejectPromise(nextValue, promiseCapability).
   f. Let nextPromise be Invoke(C, "resolve", (nextValue)).
   g. IfAbruptRejectPromise(nextPromise, promiseCapability).
   h. Let result be Invoke(nextPromise, "then", promiseCapability.[[Resolve]], promiseCapability.[[Reject]])
   i. IfAbruptRejectPromise(result, promiseCapability).

NOTE 1 If the iterable argument is empty or if none of the promises in iterable ever settle then the pending promise returned by this method will never be settled.
NOTE 2. The `race` function expects its `this` value to be a constructor function that supports the parameter conventions of the `Promise` constructor. It also expects that its `this` value provides a `resolve` method.

### 25.4.4.4 Promise.reject ( r )

The `reject` function returns a new promise rejected with the passed argument.

1. Let `C` be the `this` value.
2. Let `promiseCapability` be `NewPromiseCapability(C)`.  
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(`promiseCapability`).
4. Let `rejectResult` be the result of calling the `[[Call]]` internal method of `promiseCapability.([[Reject]])` with `undefined` as `thisArgument` and `(r)` as `argumentsList`.
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(`rejectResult`).
6. Return `promiseCapability.([[Promise]])`.

NOTE The `reject` function requires that its `this` value to be a constructor function that supports the parameter conventions of the `Promise` constructor.

### 25.4.4.5 Promise.resolve ( x )

The `resolve` function returns either a new promise resolved with the passed argument, or the argument itself if the argument a promise produced by this constructor.

1. Let `C` be the `this` value.
2. If `IsPromise(x)` is `true`.
   a. Let `constructor` be the value of `x`'s `[[PromiseConstructor]]` internal slot.
   b. If `SameValue(constructor, C)` is `true`, return `x`.
3. Let `promiseCapability` be `NewPromiseCapability(C)`.  
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(`promiseCapability`).
5. Let `resolveResult` be the result of calling the `[[Call]]` internal method of `promiseCapability.([[Resolve]])` with `undefined` as `thisArgument` and `(x)` as `argumentsList`.
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(`resolveResult`).
7. Return `promiseCapability.([[Promise]])`.

NOTE The `resolve` function requires that its `this` value to be a constructor function that supports the parameter conventions of the `Promise` constructor.

### 25.4.4.6 Promise [ @@create ] ( )

The `@@create` method of a Promise function object `F` performs the following steps:

1. Let `F` be the `this` value.
2. Return `AllocatePromise(F)`.

The value of the `name` property of this function is "[@Symbol.create]".

This property has the attributes `{ [[Writable]]; false, [[Enumerable]]; false, [[Configurable]]; true }.

### 25.4.4.6.1 AllocatePromise ( constructor )

The abstract operation `AllocatePromise` allocates a new promise object using the `constructor` argument.
1. Let \( \text{obj} \) be OrdinaryCreateFromConstructor(\( \text{constructor} \), "%PromisePrototype%", (\([\text{PromiseState}], [\text{PromiseConstructor}], [\text{PromiseResult}], [\text{PromiseFulfillReactions}], [\text{PromiseRejectReactions}]\) )

2. Set the value of \( \text{obj} \)’s [[PromiseConstructor]] internal slot to \( \text{constructor} \).

3. Return \( \text{obj} \).

25.4.5 Properties of the Promise Prototype Object

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the Promise prototype object is the standard built-in Object prototype object (19.1.3). The Promise prototype object is an ordinary object. It does not have a [[PromiseState]] internal slot or any of the other internal slots of Promise instances.

25.4.5.1 Promise.prototype.catch ( onRejected )

When the catch method is called with argument onRejected the following steps are taken:

1. Let \( \text{promise} \) be the this value.
2. Return Invoke(\( \text{promise} \), "then", (undefined, onRejected)).

25.4.5.2 Promise.prototype.constructor

The initial value of Promise.prototype.constructor is the standard built-in Promise constructor.

25.4.5.3 Promise.prototype.then ( onFulfilled , onRejected )

When the then method is called with arguments onFulfilled and onRejected the following steps are taken:

1. Let \( \text{promise} \) be the this value.
2. If IsPromise(\( \text{promise} \)) is false, throw a TypeError exception.
3. If IsCallable(\( \text{onFulfilled} \)) is false, then
   a. Let onFulfilled be "Identity".
4. If IsCallable(\( \text{onRejected} \)) is false, then
   a. Let onRejected be "Thrower".
5. Let \( \text{C} \) be Get(\( \text{promise} \), "constructor").
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( \text{C} \)).
7. Let promiseCapability be NewPromiseCapability(\( \text{C} \)).
8. ReturnIfAbrupt(promiseCapability).
9. Let fulfillReaction be the PromiseReaction { [[Capabilities]]: promiseCapability, [[Handler]]: onFulfilled }.
10. Let rejectReaction be the PromiseReaction { [[Capabilities]]: promiseCapability, [[Handler]]: onRejected }.
11. If the value of \( \text{promise} \)’s [[PromiseState]] internal slot is "pending",
   a. Append fulfillReaction as the last element of the List that is the value of \( \text{promise} \)’s [[PromiseFulfillReactions]] internal slot.
   b. Append rejectReaction as the last element of the List that is the value of \( \text{promise} \)’s [[PromiseRejectReactions]] internal slot.
12. Else if the value of \( \text{promise} \)’s [[PromiseState]] internal slot is "fulfilled",
   a. Let value be the value of \( \text{promise} \)’s [[PromiseResult]] internal slot.
   b. Perform EnqueueJob("PromiseJobs", PromiseReactionJob, (fulfillReaction, value)).
13. Else if the value of \( \text{promise} \)’s [[PromiseState]] internal slot is "rejected",
   a. Let reason be the value of \( \text{promise} \)’s [[PromiseResult]] internal slot.
   b. Perform EnqueueJob("PromiseJobs", PromiseReactionJob, (rejectReaction, reason)).
14. Return promiseCapability.\[["Promise"]\].

25.4.5.4 Promise.prototype [ @@toStringTag ]

The initial value of the @@toStringTag property is the string value "Promise".

This property has the attributes { \[[Writable]\]: false, \[[Enumerable]\]: false, \[[Configurable]\]: true }.

25.4.6 Properties of Promise Instances

Promise instances are ordinary objects that inherit properties from the Promise prototype object (the intrinsic, %PromisePrototype%). Promise instances are initially created with the internal slots described in Table 51.

Table 51 — Internal Slots of Promise Instances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal Slot</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[[PromiseState]]</td>
<td>A string value that governs how a promise will react to incoming calls to its [] method. The possible values are: undefined, &quot;pending&quot;, &quot;fulfilled&quot;, and &quot;rejected&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[PromiseConstructor]]</td>
<td>The function object that was used to construct this promise. Checked by the resolve method of the Promise constructor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[PromiseResult]]</td>
<td>The value with which the promise has been fulfilled or rejected, if any. Only meaningful if [[PromiseState]] is not &quot;pending&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[PromiseFulfillReactions]]</td>
<td>A List of PromiseReaction records to be processed when/if the promise transitions from the &quot;pending&quot; state to the &quot;fulfilled&quot; state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[PromiseRejectReactions]]</td>
<td>A List of PromiseReaction records to be processed when/if the promise transitions from the &quot;pending&quot; state to the &quot;rejected&quot; state.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26 Reflection

26.1 The Reflect Object

The Reflect object is a single ordinary object.

The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the Reflect object is the standard built-in Object prototype object (19.1.3).

The Reflect object is not a function object. It does not have a [[Construct]] internal method; it is not possible to use the Reflect object as a constructor with the new operator. The Reflect object also does not have a [[Call]] internal method; it is not possible to invoke the Reflect object as a function.
26.1.1 Reflect.apply (target, thisArgument, argumentsList)

When the apply function is called with arguments target, thisArgument, and argumentsList the following steps are taken:

1. If IsCallable(target) is false, then throw a TypeError exception.
2. Let args be CreateListFromArrayLike(argumentsList).
3. Return IfAbrupt(args).
4. Perform the PrepareForTailCall abstract operation.
5. Return the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of target with arguments thisArgument and args.

26.1.2 Reflect.construct (target, argumentsList)

When the construct function is called with arguments target and argumentsList the following steps are taken:

1. If IsConstructor(target) is false, then throw a TypeError exception.
2. Let args be CreateListFromArrayLike(argumentsList).
3. Return IfAbrupt(args).
4. Return the result of calling the [[Construct]] internal method of target with argument args.

26.1.3 Reflect.defineProperty (target, propertyKey, attributes)

When the defineProperty function is called with arguments target, propertyKey, and attributes the following steps are taken:

1. Let obj be ToObject(target).
2. Return IfAbrupt(obj).
3. Let key be ToPropertyKey(propertyKey).
4. Return IfAbrupt(key).
5. Let desc be the result of calling ToPropertyDescriptor with attributes as the argument.
6. Return IfAbrupt(desc).
7. Return the result of calling the [[DefineOwnProperty]] internal method of obj with arguments key, and desc.

26.1.4 Reflect.deleteProperty (target, propertyKey)

When the deleteProperty function is called with arguments target and propertyKey, the following steps are taken:

1. Let obj be ToObject(target).
2. Return IfAbrupt(obj).
3. Let key be ToPropertyKey(propertyKey).
4. Return IfAbrupt(key).
5. Return the result of calling the [[Delete]] internal method of obj with argument key.

26.1.5 Reflect.enumerate (target)

When the enumerate function is called with argument target the following steps are taken:

1. Let obj be ToObject(target).
2. Return IfAbrupt(obj).
3. Let iterator be the result of calling the [[Enumerate]] internal method of obj.
4. Return `iterator`.

26.1.6 `Reflect.get(target, propertyKey [ , receiver ])`

When the `get` function is called with arguments `target`, `propertyKey`, and `receiver` the following steps are taken:

1. Let `obj` be `ToObject(target)`.  
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`obj`).  
3. Let `key` be `ToPropertyKey(propertyKey)`.  
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(`key`).  
5. If `receiver` is not present, then
   a. Let `receiver` be `target`.  
6. Return the result of calling the `[[Get]]` internal method of `obj` with arguments `key` and `receiver`.

26.1.7 `Reflect.getOwnPropertyDescriptor(target, propertyKey)`

When the `getOwnPropertyDescriptor` function is called with arguments `target` and `propertyKey`, the following steps are taken:

1. Let `obj` be `ToObject(target)`.  
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`obj`).  
3. Let `key` be `ToPropertyKey(propertyKey)`.  
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(`key`).  
5. Let `desc` be the result of calling the `[[GetOwnProperty]]` internal method of `obj` with argument `key`.  
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(`desc`).  
7. Return the result of calling `FromPropertyDescriptor(desc)`.

26.1.8 `Reflect.getPrototypeOf(target)`

When the `getPrototypeOf` function is called with argument `target` the following steps are taken:

1. Let `obj` be `ToObject(target)`.  
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`obj`).  
3. Return the result of calling the `[[GetPrototypeOf]]` internal method of `obj`.

26.1.9 `Reflect.has(target, propertyKey)`

When the `has` function is called with arguments `target` and `propertyKey`, the following steps are taken:

1. Let `obj` be `ToObject(target)`.  
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`obj`).  
3. Let `key` be `ToPropertyKey(propertyKey)`.  
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(`key`).  
5. Return the result of calling the `[[HasProperty]]` internal method of `obj` with argument `key`.

26.1.10 `Reflect.isExtensible(target)`

When the `isExtensible` function is called with argument `target` the following steps are taken:

1. Let `obj` be `ToObject(target)`.  
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`obj`).  
3. Return the result of calling the `[[IsExtensible]]` internal method of `obj`.  

26.1.11 Reflect.ownKeys (target)

When the ownKeys function is called with argument target the following steps are taken:
1. Let obj be ToObject(target).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(obj).
3. Return the result of calling the [[OwnPropertyKeys]] internal method of obj.

26.1.12 Reflect.preventExtensions (target)

When the preventExtensions function is called with argument target, the following steps are taken:
1. Let obj be ToObject(target).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(obj).
3. Return the result of calling the [[PreventExtensions]] internal method of obj.

26.1.13 Reflect.set (target, propertyKey, V [, receiver ])

When the set function is called with arguments target, V, propertyKey, and receiver the following steps are taken:
1. Let obj be ToObject(target).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(obj).
3. Let key be ToPropertyKey(propertyKey).
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(key).
5. If receiver is not present, then
   a. Let receiver be target.
6. Return the result of calling the [[Set]] internal method of obj with arguments key, V, and receiver.

26.1.14 Reflect.setPrototypeOf (target, proto)

When the setPrototypeOf function is called with arguments target and propertyKey, the following steps are taken:
1. Let obj be ToObject(target).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(obj).
3. If Type(proto) is not Object and proto is not null, then throw a TypeError exception.
4. Return the result of calling the [[SetPrototypeOf]] internal method of obj with argument proto.

26.2 Realm Objects

26.2.1 The Reflect.Realm Constructor

The initial value of Reflect.Realm is the %Realm% intrinsic object. Reflect.Realm is the constructor for Realm objects. When Reflect.Realm is called as a function rather than as a constructor, it initializes its this value with the internal state necessary to support the Reflect.Realm.prototype built-in methods.

The Reflect.Realm constructor is designed to be subclassable. It may be used as the value in an extends clause of a class definition. Subclass constructors that intend to inherit the specified Realm behaviour must include a super call to Reflect.Realm.
26.2.1.1 Reflect.Realm([target, handler])

When the `Reflect.Realm` function is called with optional arguments `target` and `handler` the following steps are taken:

1. Let `realmObject` be the `this` value.
2. If `Type(realmObject)` is not `Object` or `realmObject` does not have a `[[RealmRecord]]` internal slot, throw a `TypeError` exception.
3. If the value of `realmObject`'s `[[RealmRecord]]` internal slot is not `undefined`, throw a `TypeError` exception.
4. If any arguments were passed to this function, then
   a. Let `newGlobal` be `ProxyCreate(target, handler)`.
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(newGlobal)
5. Else,
   a. Let `newGlobal` be `undefined`.
6. Let `realmRec` be `CreateRealm()`.
7. Perform `SetRealmGlobalObj(realmRec, newGlobal)`.
8. Let `translate` be `GetMethod(realmObject, "directEval")`.
9. ReturnIfAbrupt(translate).
10. Let `fallback` be `GetMethod(realmObject, "nonEval")`.
11. ReturnIfAbrupt(fallback).
12. Let `indirectEval` be `GetMethod(realmObject, "indirectEval")`.
13. ReturnIfAbrupt(indirectEval).
14. Set `realmRec.«directEvalTranslate»` to translate.
15. Set `realmRec.«nonEvalFallback»` to fallback.
16. Set `realmRec.«indirectEval»` to indirectEval.
17. NOTE the following step ensures that this function was not reentrantly applied to `realmObject` during the above steps.
18. If the value of `realmObject`'s `[[RealmRecord]]` internal slot is not `undefined`, throw a `TypeError` exception.
19. Set `realmObject`'s `[[RealmRecord]]` internal slot to `realmRec`.
22. If `initGlobal` is not `undefined`, then
   a. Let `status` be the result of calling the `[[Call]]` internal method of `initGlobal`, passing `realmObject` as the `this` value and no arguments.
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
23. Else,
   a. Let `status` be `SetDefaultGlobalBindings(realmRec)`.
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
24. Return `realmObject`.

26.2.1.2 new Reflect.Realm(...argumentsList)

When `Reflect.Realm` is called as part of a `new` expression it is a constructor: it initializes a newly created object. It performs the following steps:

1. Let `F` be the `%Realm%` function object on which the `new` operator was applied.
2. Let `argumentsList` be the `argumentsList` argument of the `[[Construct]]` internal method that was invoked by the `new` operator.
3. Return the result of `Construct(F, argumentsList)`.
If `Reflect.Realm` is implemented as an ECMAScript function object, its `[[Construct]]` internal method will perform the above steps.

### 26.2.2 Properties of the `Reflect.Realm` Constructor

The value of the `[[Prototype]]` internal slot of the `Reflect.Realm` constructor is the Function prototype object (19.2.3).

Besides the `length` property (whose value is 0), the `Reflect.Realm` constructor has the following properties:

#### 26.2.2.1 `Reflect.Realm.prototype`

The initial value of `Reflect.Realm.prototype` is the intrinsic `%RealmPrototype%` object (26.2.3).

This property has the attributes `{ [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

#### 26.2.2.2 `Reflect.Realm [ @@create ] ( )`

The `@@create` method of a `Reflect.Realm` function object `F` performs the following steps:

1. Let `F` be the `this` value.
2. Let `obj` be the result of calling `OrdinaryCreateFromConstructor(F, "%RealmPrototype%", ([[RealmRecord]])).
3. Return `obj`.

The value of the `name` property of this function is `"[Symbol.create]"`. This property has the attributes `{ [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

### 26.2.3 Properties of the `Reflect.Realm` Prototype Object

The value of the `[[Prototype]]` internal slot of the `Reflect.Realm` prototype object is the standard built-in Object prototype object (19.1.3). The `Reflect.Realm` prototype object is an ordinary object. It does not have a `[[RealmRecord]]` internal slot.

#### 26.2.3.1 `Reflect.Realm.prototype.constructor`

The initial value of `Reflect.Realm.prototype.constructor` is the built-in `%Realm%` constructor.

#### 26.2.3.2 `Reflect.Realm.prototype.eval ( source )`

When `Reflect.Realm.prototype.eval` is called with argument `source` it performs the following steps:

1. Let `realmObject` be the `this` value.
2. If `Type(realmObject)` is not `Object` or `realmObject` does not have a `[[RealmRecord]]` internal slot, throw a `TypeError` exception.
3. Let `realm` be the value of `realmObject`’s `[[RealmRecord]]` internal slot.
4. If `realm` is `undefined`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
5. Return the result of `IndirectEval(realm, source)`.

Commented [AWB25128]: TODO
26.2.3.3 get Reflect.Realm.prototype.global

Reflect.Realm.prototype.global is an accessor property whose set accessor function is undefined. Its get accessor function performs the following steps:

1. Let realmObject be the this value.
2. If Type(realmObject) is not Object or realmObject does not have a [[RealmRecord]] internal slot, throw a TypeError exception.
3. Let realm be the value of realmObject’s [[RealmRecord]] internal slot.
4. If realm is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
5. Return realm.[[globalThis]].

26.2.3.4 get Reflect.Realm.prototype.intrinsics

Reflect.Realm.prototype.intrinsics is an accessor property whose set accessor function is undefined. Its get accessor function performs the following steps:

1. Let realmObject be the this value.
2. If Type(realmObject) is not Object or realmObject does not have a [[RealmRecord]] internal slot, throw a TypeError exception.
3. Let realm be the value of realmObject’s [[RealmRecord]] internal slot.
4. If realm is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
5. Let table be ObjectCreate(%ObjectPrototype%).
6. Let intrinsics be realm’s [[intrinsics]] internal slot.
7. For each name in the “Intrinsic Key” column of Table 7, in row order do
   a. Let object be the value of the field of intrinsics whose name is name.
   b. Perform CreateDataProperty(table, key, object).
8. Return table.

26.2.3.5 get Reflect.Realm.prototype.stdlib

Reflect.Realm.prototype.stdlib is an accessor property whose set accessor function is undefined. Its get accessor function performs the following steps:

1. Let realmObject be the this value.
2. If Type(realmObject) is not Object or realmObject does not have a [[RealmRecord]] internal slot, throw a TypeError exception.
3. Let realm be the value of realmObject’s [[RealmRecord]] internal slot.
4. If realm is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
5. Let props be ObjectCreate(%ObjectPrototype%).
6. For each property of the Global Object specified in clause 18, do
   a. Let name be the string value of the property name.
   b. Let desc be the fully populated data property descriptor for the property containing the specified attributes for the property. For properties whose values are functions, the value of the [[Value]] attribute is the corresponding intrinsic function object for realm.
   c. Let status be DefinePropertyOrThrow(props, name, desc).
   d. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
7. Return props.

NOTE The object returned is suitable for use as the second argument to Object.defineProperties. A Realm’s global object can be initialized with its clause 18 standard values using an expression such as:

Object.defineProperties(newRealm.global, newRealm.stdlib);
26.2.3.6  `Reflect.Realm.prototype [ @@toStringTag ]`

The initial value of the @@toStringTag property is the string value "Reflect.Realm".

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

26.2.3.7  Realm Subclass Extension Properties

The following properties are intended to be over-ridden by subclasses of `Reflect.Realm`.

26.2.3.7.1  `Reflect.Realm.prototype.directEval ( source )`

When `Reflect.Realm.prototype.directEval` is called with argument `source` it performs the following steps:

1. Return `source`.

   NOTE If an apparent direct eval call had multiple arguments, those arguments are all passed to this function.

26.2.3.7.2  `Reflect.Realm.prototype.indirectEval ( source )`

When `Reflect.Realm.prototype.indirectEval` is called with argument `source` it performs the following steps:

1. Let `realmObject` be the this value.
2. If `Type(realmObject)` is not Object or `realmObject` does not have a `[[RealmRecord]]` internal slot, throw a `TypeError` exception.
3. Let `realm` be the value of `realmObject`’s `[[RealmRecord]]` internal slot.
4. If `realm` is `undefined`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
5. Return `IndirectEval(realm, source)`.

26.2.3.7.3  `Reflect.Realm.prototype.initGlobal ()`

When `Reflect.Realm.prototype.initGlobal` is called it performs the following steps:

1. Let `realmObject` be the this value.
2. If `Type(realmObject)` is not Object or `realmObject` does not have a `[[RealmRecord]]` internal slot, throw a `TypeError` exception.
3. Let `realmRec` be the value of `realmObject`’s `[[RealmRecord]]` internal slot.
4. If `realmRec` is `undefined`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
5. Return `SetDefaultGlobalBindings(realmRec)`.

26.2.3.7.4  `Reflect.Realm.prototype.nonEval ( function, thisValue, argumentsList )`

When `Reflect.Realm.prototype.nonEval` is called with arguments `function`, `thisValue`, and `argumentsList` it performs the following steps:

1. If `IsCallable(function)` is `false`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
2. Let `args` be `CreateListFromArrayLike(argumentsList)`.
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(args).
4. Perform `PrepareForTailCall()`.
5. Return the result of calling the [[Call]] internal method of `function` with arguments `thisValue` and `args`.

Commented [AWB23130]: TODO
26.2.4 Properties of Reflect.Realm Instances

Reflect.Realm instances are ordinary objects that inherit properties from the Reflect.Realm prototype object. Reflect.Realm instances each have a [[RealmRecord]] internal slot.

26.3 Loader Objects

Loader objects are able to load the source code of an ECMAScript Module in the context of a specific Realm.

26.3.1 The Reflect.Loader Constructor

The initialize value of Reflect.Loader is the %Loader% intrinsic object. Reflect.Loader is the constructor for Loader objects. When Reflect.Loader is called as a function rather than as a constructor, it initializes its this value with the internal state necessary to support the Reflect.Loader.prototype built-in methods.

The Reflect.Loader constructor is designed to be subclassable. It may be used as the value in an extends clause of a class definition. Subclass constructors that intend to support the specified Loader behaviour must include a super call to Reflect.Loader.

26.3.1.1 Reflect.Loader ([options])

When the Reflect.Loader function is called with optional argument options the following steps are taken:

1. Let loader be the this value.
2. If Type(loader) is not Object, throw a TypeError exception.
3. If loader does not have a [[LoaderRecord]] internal slot, throw a TypeError exception.
4. If the value of loader’s [[LoaderRecord]] internal slot is not undefined, throw a TypeError exception.
5. Let realmObject be the result of GetOption(options, "realm").
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(realmObject).
7. If realmObject is undefined, let realm be the Realm of the running execution context.
8. Else,
   a. If Type(realmObject) is not Object or realmObject does not have a [[RealmRecord]] internal slot, throw a TypeError exception.
   b. Let realm be the value of realmObject’s [[RealmRecord]] internal slot.
   c. If realm is undefined, throw a TypeError exception.
9. For each name in the List ("normalize", "locate", "fetch", "translate", "instantiate"),
   a. Let hook be the result of GetOption(options, name).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(hook).
   c. If hook is not undefined,
      i. If IsCallable(hook) is false, throw a TypeError exception.
      ii. Let result be CreateDataPropertyOrThrow(loader, name, hook).
      iii. ReturnIfAbrupt(result).
10. NOTE the following step ensures that this function was not reentrantly applied to loader during the above steps.
11. If the value of loader’s [[LoaderRecord]] internal slot is not undefined, throw a TypeError exception.
12. Let loaderRecord be CreateLoaderRecord(realm, loader).
13. Set loader’s [[LoaderRecord]] internal slot to loaderRecord.

Commented [AWB22132]: It might be better to make these internal slots.

26.3.1.2 `new Reflect.Loader(...argumentsList)`

When `Reflect.Loader` is called as part of a `new` expression it is a constructor: it initializes a newly created object. It performs the following steps:

1. Let `F` be the `Reflect.Loader` function object on which the `new` operator was applied.
2. Let `argumentsList` be the `argumentsList` argument of the `[[Construct]]` internal method that was invoked by the `new` operator.
3. Return the result of `Construct(F, argumentsList)`.

If `Reflect.Loader` is implemented as an ECMAScript function object, its `[[Construct]]` internal method will perform the above steps.

26.3.2 Properties of the Loader Constructor

The value of the `[[Prototype]]` internal slot of the `Reflect.Loader` constructor is the `Function prototype object` (19.2.3).

Besides the `length` property (whose value is 0), the `Reflect.Loader` constructor has the following properties:

26.3.2.1 `Reflect.Loader.prototype`

The initial value of `Reflect.Loader.prototype` is the intrinsic `%LoaderPrototype%` object (26.3.3). This property has the attributes `{ [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }.

26.3.2.2 `Reflect.Loader[@@create]()`

The `@@create` method of a `Reflect.Loader` function object `F` performs the following steps:

1. Let `F` be the `this` value.
2. Let `obj` be the result of calling `OrdinaryCreateFromConstructor(F, "%LoaderPrototype", {}[[LoaderRecord]])`.
3. Return `obj`.

The value of the `name` property of this function is `"[Symbol.create]"`. This property has the attributes `{ [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

26.3.3 Properties of the Reflect.Loader Prototype Object

The value of the `[[Prototype]]` internal slot of the `Reflect.Loader` prototype object is the standard built-in `Object prototype object` (19.1.3). The `Reflect.Loader` prototype object is an ordinary object. It does not have a `[[LoaderRecord]]` internal slot.

The phrase "this Loader" within the specification of the following methods refers to the result returned by performing the abstract operation `thisLoader` with the `this` value of the current method invocation passed as the argument.
The abstract operation `thisLoader with argument value` performs the following steps:

1. If `Type(value)` is `Object` and `value` has a `[[LoaderRecord]]` internal slot, then
   a. Let `r` be `value`'s `[[LoaderRecord]]` internal slot.
   b. If `r` is not `undefined`, then return `value`.
2. Throw a `TypeError` exception.

### 26.3.3.1 Reflect.Loader.prototype.constructor

The initial value of `Reflect.Loader.prototype.constructor` is the built-in `%Loader%` constructor.

### 26.3.3.2 Reflect.Loader.prototype.define (name, source [, options])

The `define` method installs a module in this loader's module registry for `source` using `name` as the registry key. The module is not immediately available. The `translate` and `instantiate` hooks are called asynchronously, and dependencies are loaded asynchronously. `define` returns a Promise object that resolves to `undefined` when the new module and its dependencies are installed in the registry.

When the `define` method is called with arguments `name`, `source`, and optional argument `options`, the following steps are taken:

1. Let `loader` be this Loader.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`loader`).
3. Let `loaderRecord` be `loader`'s `[[LoaderRecord]]` internal slot.
4. Let `name` be `ToString(name)`.
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(`name`).
6. Let `address` be `GetOption(options, "address")`.
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(`address`).
8. Let `metadata` be `GetOption(options, "metadata")`.
9. ReturnIfAbrupt(`metadata`).
10. If `metadata` is `undefined` then let `metadata` be `ObjectCreate(%ObjectPrototype%)`.
11. Let `p` be `PromiseOfStartLoadPartwayThrough("translate", loaderRecord, name, metadata, source, address)`.
12. ReturnIfAbrupt(`p`).
13. Let `G` be a new function as defined by `ReturnUndefined`.
14. Let `p` be the result of calling `PromiseThen(p, G)`.

The `length` property of the `define` method is `2`.

### 26.3.3.3 Reflect.Loader.prototype.delete (name)

The `delete` method removes an entry whose key is `name` from this loader's module registry. It performs the following steps:

1. Let `loader` be this Loader.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`loader`).
3. Let `loaderRecord` be `loader`'s `[[LoaderRecord]]` internal slot.
4. Let `name` be `ToString(name)`.
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(`name`).
6. Let `modules` be the value of `loaderRecord.\[\{\text{Modules}\}\]`.
7. Repeat for each `Record \{[[name]], [[value]]\} p` that is an element of `modules`,
   a. If `SameValue(p.\[\{key\}\], name)`, then
   b. If `r` is not `undefined`, then return `value`.
2. Throw a `TypeError` exception.

Commented [AWB25133]: TODO
i. Set p.\[\text{[[key]]}\] to empty.
ii. Set p.\[\text{[[value]]}\] to empty.
iii. Return \text{true}.

8. Return \text{false}.

26.3.3.4 \textbf{Reflect.Loader.prototype.entries( )}

The following steps are taken:
1. Let \text{loader} be this \text{Loader}.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\text{loader}).
3. Return the result of CreateLoaderIterator(\text{loader}, "key+value").

26.3.3.5 \textbf{Reflect.Loader.prototype.get( name )}

If this \text{Loader}'s module registry contains a Module with the given normalized \text{name}, return it. Otherwise, return \text{undefined}. If the module is in the registry but has never been evaluated, first synchronously evaluate the bodies of the module and any dependencies that have not evaluated yet.

When the \text{get} method is called with the argument \text{name}, the following steps are taken:
1. Let \text{loader} be this \text{Loader}.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\text{loader}).
3. Let \text{loaderRecord} be \text{loader}'s [[LoaderRecord]] internal slot.
4. Let \text{name} be ToString(\text{name}).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(\text{name}).
6. Let \text{modules} be the value of \text{loaderRecord}.[[Modules]].
7. Repeat for each Record \{(\text{[[key]]}, \text{[[value]]})\} \text{p} that is an element of \text{modules},
   a. If SameValue(\text{p}.\text{[[key]]}, \text{name}) is \text{true}, then
      i. Let \text{module} be \text{p}.\text{[[value]]}.
      ii. Let \text{result} be EnsureEvaluated(\text{module}, (), \text{loaderRecord}).
      iii. ReturnIfAbrupt(\text{result}).
      iv. Return \text{p}.\text{[[value]]}.
8. Return \text{undefined}.

26.3.3.6 \textbf{get Reflect.Loader.prototype.global}

\textbf{Reflect.Loader.prototype.global} is an accessor property whose set accessor function is \text{undefined}. Its get accessor function performs the following steps:
1. Let \text{loader} be this \text{Loader}.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\text{loader}).
3. Let \text{loaderRecord} be \text{loader}'s [[LoaderRecord]] internal slot.
4. Let \text{realm} be the value of \text{loaderRecord}.[[Realm]].
5. Return \text{realm}.[[globalThis]].

26.3.3.7 \textbf{Reflect.Loader.prototype.has( name )}

When the \text{Reflect.Loader.prototype.has} method is called with argument \text{name} the following steps are taken:
1. Let \text{loader} be this \text{Loader}.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\text{loader}).
3. Let \text{loaderRecord} be \text{loader}'s [[LoaderRecord]] internal slot.
4. Let name be ToString(name).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(name).
6. Let modules be the value of loaderRecord.\\[\text{[[Modules]]}].
7. Repeat for each Record (\\[\text{[[key]]}, [value]]) p that is an element of modules,
   a. If SameValue(p.\\[\text{[[key]]}, name]) is true, then return true.
8. Return false.

NOTE This method does not call any hooks or run any module code.

26.3.3.8 Reflect.Loader.prototype.import (name [, options ])

The import method asynchronously loads, links, and evaluates a module and all its dependencies if these actions have not already been performed. The argument name is the registry key for the module. import returns a Promise that resolves to the Module object once it has been committed to the registry and evaluated.

When the import method is called with argument name and optional arguments options the following steps are taken:
1. Let loader be this Loader.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(loader).
3. Let loaderRecord be loader’s [[LoaderRecord]] internal slot.
4. Let p be the result of calling LoadModule(loaderRecord, name, options).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(p).
6. Let F be a new function object as defined by EvaluateLoadedModule.
7. Set F’s [[Loader]] internal slot to loaderRecord.
8. Let p be PromiseThen(p, F).

If the optional argument options is an object with an address property the string value of that property is used as the module location and module loading starts with the fetch step. If an address property is not present, module loading starts with the locate step.

The length property of the import method is 1.

NOTE Invoking the import method is the dynamic equivalent (when combined with normalization) of:

\[
\text{ImportDeclaration} \rightarrow \text{import ModuleSpecifier} ;
\]

26.3.3.9 Reflect.Loader.prototype.keys ()

The following steps are taken:
1. Let loader be this Loader.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(loader).
3. Return the result of CreateLoaderIterator(loader, "key").

26.3.3.10 Reflect.Loader.prototype.load (name [, options ])

The load method asynchronously loads and links and all its dependencies if these actions have not already been performed. The argument name is the registry key for the module. load returns a Promise that resolves to the Module object once it has been committed to the registry.

Commented [AWB22134]: check
When the `load` method is called with argument `name` and optional arguments `options` the following steps are taken:

1. Let `loader` be this Loader.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`loader`).
3. Let `loaderRecord` be `loader`'s `[[LoaderRecord]]` internal slot.
4. Let `p` be the result of calling `LoadModule(loaderRecord, name, options)`.
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(`p`).
6. Let `p` be `PromiseThen(p, %ReturnUndefined%)`.

If the optional argument `options` is an object with an `address` property. The string value of that property is used as the module location and module loading starts with the fetch step. If an `address` property is not present, module loading starts with the locate step.

The `length` property of the `load` method is 1.

NOTE The `load` method differs from the `import` method in that it does not force evaluation of the loaded module.

26.3.3.11 Reflect.Loader.prototype.module (source [, options ])

The `module` method asynchronously loads, links, and evaluates an anonymous module from `source`. The module's dependencies, if any, are loaded and committed to the registry. The anonymous module itself is not added to the registry. `module` returns a Promise object that resolves to a new Module instance object once the given module body has been evaluated.

When the `module` method is called with argument `source` and optional arguments `options` the following steps are taken:

1. Let `loader` be this Loader.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`loader`).
3. Let `loaderRecord` be `loader`'s `[[LoaderRecord]]` internal slot.
4. If `options` was not passed, then let `options` be `undefined`.
5. Let `address` be `GetOption(options, "address")`.
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(`address`).
7. Let `load` be `CreateLoad(undefined)`.
8. Set `load`'s `[[Address]]` to `address`.
9. Set `linkSet` to `CreateLinkSet(loaderRecord, load)`.
10. Let `successCallback` be a new function object as defined by `EvaluateLoadedModule`.
11. Set `successCallback`'s `[[Loader]]` internal slot to `loaderRecord`.
12. Set `successCallback`'s `[[Load]]` internal slot to `load`.
13. Let `p` be the result of calling `PromiseThen(linkSet.[[Done]], successCallback)`.
14. Let `sourcePromise` be `PromiseOf(source)`.
15. Perform `ProceedToTranslate(loaderRecord, load, sourcePromise)`.

The optional argument `options` is an object with an `address` property.

The `length` property of the `module` method is 1.
26.3.3.12 Reflect.Loader.prototype.newModule ( obj )

In the prototype this is the Module Factory Function. However, this factory seems to have only specialized utility and it seems to unnecessarily clutter the "global" namespace of Module abstractions. Making it a method of module loaders seems like a more sanity thing to do, but we can break it out if that's what people really want.

Also need to reconcile with are execute factory returns by the instantiate hook. Is this method intended to be able as an execute factory. If sho it probably needs to accept multiple arguments.

When the `newModule` method is called with argument `obj` it creates a new Module objects whose export properties are derived form the properties of `obj`. The following steps are performed:

1. If `Type(obj)` is not Object, throw a `TypeError` exception.
2. Let `mod` be `CreateLinkedModuleInstance()`.
3. Let `keys` be the result of calling the `ObjectKeys` abstract operation passing `obj` as the argument.
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(`keys`).
5. For each `key` in `keys`, do
   a. Let `value` be the result of Get(`obj`, `key`).
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(`value`).
   c. Let `F` be the result of calling `CreateConstantGetter(`key`, `value`).
   d. Let `desc` be the PropertyDescriptor `[[Configurable]]: false, `[[Enumerable]]: true, `[[Get]]: `F`, `[[Set]]: undefined`.
   e. Let `status` be the result of calling the DefinePropertyOrThrow abstract operation passing `mod`, `key`, and `desc` as arguments.
   f. ReturnIfAbrupt(`status`).
6. Call the `[[PreventExtensions]]` internal method of `mod`.
7. Return `mod`.

26.3.3.13 get Reflect.Loader.prototype.realm

`Reflect.Loader.prototype.realm` is an accessor property whose set accessor function is `undefined`. Its get accessor function performs the following steps:

1. Let `loader` be this Loader.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`loader`).
3. Let `loaderRecord` be `loader`'s `[[LoaderRecord]]` internal slot.
4. Return `RealmObjectFor(loaderRecord.``[[Realm]])`.

26.3.3.14 Reflect.Loader.prototype.set ( name, module )

Store a Module `obj` in this Loader's `module registry`, overwriting any existing entry with the same `name`.

The following steps are taken:

1. Let `loader` be this Loader.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`loader`).
3. Let `loaderRecord` be `loader`'s `[[LoaderRecord]]` internal slot.
4. Let `name` be ToString(`name`).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(`name`).
6. If `Type(module)` is not Object, throw a `TypeError` exception.
7. Let modules be the value of loaderRecord.[[Modules]].
8. Repeat for each Record {{[key]}, {{value}}} p that is an element of modules,
   a. If SameValue(p.[[key]], name) is true, then
      1. Set p.[[value]] to module.
      2. Return loader.
9. Let p be the Record {{[key]}, name, [[value]]: module}.
10. Append p as the last record of loaderRecord.[[Modules]].

26.3.3.15 Reflect. Loader.prototype.values ()

The following steps are taken:
1. Let loader be this Loader.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(loader).
3. Return the result of CreateLoaderIterator(loader, "value").

26.3.3.16 Reflect. Loader.prototype[@@iterator] ()

The initial value of the @@iterator property is the same function object as the initial value of the entries property.

26.3.3.17 Reflect. Loader.prototype [ @@toStringTag ]

The initial value of the @@toStringTag property is the string value "Reflect. Loader".
This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

26.3.3.18 Reflect. Loader Pipeline Hook Properties

Loader hooks are methods that are called at various points in the process of loading a module. Reflect. Loader.prototype provides default implementations for the hook methods. However, individual Loader object may over-ride these defaults using own properties.

26.3.3.18.1 Reflect. Loader.prototype.normalize ( name, refererName, refererAddress )

When the normalize loader hook is called with arguments name, refererName, and refererAddress loadRequest, the following steps are taken:
1. Assert: Type(name) is String.
2. Return name.

This is a Loader hook that may be over-ridden by an own property of Loader instances. The normalize hook is called once per distinct ModuleSpecifier String value in a ModuleBody, while the module ModuleBody with that is being loaded. The name argument is the StringValue of a ModuleSpecifier.

The normalize hook returns an eventual String, the normalized module name, which is used for the rest of the import process. In particular, the [[Loads]] and [[Modules]] Lists of a ModuleLinkage record are both keyed by normalized module names. The module registry contains at most one module for a given normalized module name.
After calling this hook, if the normalized module name is in the registry or the load table, no new Load Record is created. Otherwise the loader initiates a load for that module that starts by calling the locate hook.

26.3.3.18.2 Reflect.Loader.prototype.locate (loadRequest)

When the locate method is called with argument loadRequest the following steps are taken:

1. Return the result of Get(loadRequest, "name").

This is a Loader hook that may be over-ridden by an own property of Loader instances. The locate hook is called for each distinct normalized import ModuleSpecifier immediately after the normalize hook returns successfully, unless the module is already loaded or loading.

The locate hook is called to obtain to determine the Loader-dependent resource address (URL, path, etc.) corresponding to normalized module name. The resource address is used later in the Loader pipeline to retrieve the source code of the requested module.

When a locate hook is called by a Loader object the argument loadRequest is a LoadRequest object (15.2.3.2). The value of the name property is the normalized module name. The locate hook returns an eventual value that is used as the resource address. When the returned value is resolved, loading will continue with the fetch hook.

NOTE The System.locate hook typically is significantly more complicated than the default locate hook.

26.3.3.18.3 Reflect.Loader.prototype.fetch (loadRequest)

When the fetch loader hook is called with argument loadRequest, the following steps are taken:

1. Throw a TypeError exception.

This is a Loader hook that will normally be over-ridden by an own property of Loader instances. The fetch hook is called by a Loader for all modules whose source code was not directly provided to the Loader. It is also used to process the import keyword. The fetch hook is not called for module bodies directly provided as arguments to loader.module() or loader.define(). However, the fetch hook may be called when loading other modules imported by such modules.

When a fetch hook is called by a Loader object the argument loadRequest is a LoadRequest object (15.2.3.2) with an address property. The value of the address property identifies the module source code to fetch. The fetch hook returns an eventual String containing the source code of the module.

26.3.3.18.4 Reflect.Loader.prototype.translate (loadRequest)

When the translate method is called, the following steps are taken:

1. Return the result of Get(loadRequest, "source").

This is a Loader hook that may be over-ridden by an own property of Loader instances. The translate hook is called for each ModuleBody including those passed to loader.module() or loader.define(). The translate hook is called prior to parsing the ModuleBody and provides a Loader the opportunity to modify or replace the source code that will be parsed.
NOTE An example of the use of the `translate` hook would be to translate source code for another programming language into an ECMAScript `ModuleBody`.

When a `translate` hook is called by a Loader object the argument `loadRequest` is a `LoadRequest` object (15.2.3.2) with `address` and `source` properties. The value of the `address` property identifies the module source code to fetch. The value of the `source` property is the resolved value returned from the `fetch` hook. The `translate` hook returns either an eventual String value ECMAScript that will be parsed as a `ModuleBody`.

26.3.3.18.5 Reflect.Loader.prototype.instantiate (loadRequest)

When the instantiate loader hook is called with argument `loadRequest`, the following steps are taken:

1. Return `undefined`.

This hook allows a Loader to provide interoperability with other module systems.

When a `instantiate` hook is called by a Loader object the argument `loadRequest`, is a `LoadRequest` object (15.2.3.2) with `address` and `source` properties. `loadRequest.name`, `loadRequest.metadata`, and `loadRequest.address` are the same values passed to the `fetch` and `translate` hooks. `loadRequest.source` is the value produced by the `translate` hook.

If the `instantiate` hook returns an eventual `undefined`, then the loader uses the default linking behaviour. It parses `loadRequest.source` as a Module, looks at its imports, loads its dependencies asynchronously, and finally links them together and adds them to the registry.

Otherwise, the `instantiate` hook must return an eventual `instantiationRequest` object. A `instantiationRequest` object has two required properties. The value of the `deps` property is an array of strings. Each string is the name of a module upon which the module identified by `loadRequest` has dependencies. The value of the `execute` property is a function which the loader will use to create the module and link it with its clients and dependencies. The function should expect to receive the same number of arguments as the size of the `deps` array and must return an eventual `Module` object. The arguments are `Module` objects and have a one-to-one correspondence with elements of the `deps` array.

The module is evaluated during the linking process. First all of the modules it depends upon are linked and evaluated, and then passed to the `execute` function. Then the resulting module is linked with the downstream dependencies.

NOTE This feature is provided in order to permit custom loaders to support using `import` to import pre-ES6 modules such as AMD modules. The design requires incremental linking when such modules are present, but it ensures that modules implemented with standard source-level module declarations can still be statically validated.

26.3.4 Properties of Reflect.Loader Instances

Loader instances are ordinary objects that inherit properties from the `%LoaderPrototype%` intrinsic object. Loader instances each have a `[[Loader]]` internal slot whose value after initialization is the Loader Record that the Load instance reflects.
26.3.5 Loader Iterator Objects

A Loader Iterator object represents a specific iteration over the module registry of some specific Loader instance object. There is not a named constructor for Loader Iterator objects. Instead, Loader Iterator objects are created by calling certain methods of Loader instance objects.

26.3.5.1 CreateLoaderIterator Abstract Operation

Several methods of Loader objects return Iterator objects. The abstract operation CreateLoaderIterator with arguments `loader` and `kind` is used to create such iterator objects. It performs the following steps:

1. Assert: `loader` is an initialized Loader instance object.
2. Let `iterator` be ObjectCreate(%LoaderIteratorPrototype%, ([Loader], [LoaderNextIndex], [LoaderIterationKind])).
3. Set `iterator`'s [[Loader]] internal slot to `loader`.
4. Set `iterator`'s [[LoaderNextIndex]] internal slot to 0.
5. Set `iterator`'s [[LoaderIterationKind]] internal slot to `kind`.
6. Return `iterator`.

26.3.5.2 The %LoaderIteratorPrototype% Object

All Loader Iterator Objects inherit properties from the %LoaderIteratorPrototype% intrinsic object. The %LoaderIteratorPrototype% intrinsic object is an ordinary object and its [[Prototype]] internal slot is the %ObjectPrototype% intrinsic object. In addition, %LoaderIteratorPrototype% has the following properties:

26.3.5.2.1 %LoaderIteratorPrototype%.next ( )

1. Let `O` be the this value.
2. If Type(`O`) is not Object, throw a TypeError exception.
3. If `O` does not have all of the internal slots of a Loader Iterator Instance (26.3.5.3), throw a TypeError exception.
4. Let `m` be the value of the [[Loader]] internal slot of `O`.
5. Let `loaderRecord` be `m`'s [[LoaderRecord]] internal slot.
6. Let `index` be the value of the [[LoaderNextIndex]] internal slot of `O`.
7. Let `itemKind` be the value of the [[LoaderIterationKind]] internal slot of `O`.
8. If `m` is undefined, then return CreateIterResultObject(undefined, true).
9. Let `entries` be the List that is the value of `loaderRecord`.[[Modules]].
10. Repeat while `index` is less than the total number of elements of `entries`. The number of elements must be reetermined each time this method is evaluated.
   a. Let `e` be the Record {[key]: [[value]]} that is the value of `entries`[`index`].
   b. Set `index` to `index`+1.
   c. Set the [[LoaderNextIndex]] internal slot of `O` to `index`.
   d. If `e`.[[key]] is not empty, then
      i. If `itemKind` is "key" then, let `result` be `e`.[[key]].
      ii. Else if `itemKind` is "value" then, let `result` be `e`.[[value]].
      iii. Else,
         1. Assert: `itemKind` is "key+value".
         2. Let `result` be the result of performing ArrayCreate(2).
         3. Assert: `result` is a new, well-formed Array object so the following operations will never fail.
         4. Call CreateDataProperty(`result`, "0", `e`.[[key]]) .
         5. Call CreateDataProperty(`result`, "1", `e`.[[value]]) .
iv. Return CreateIterResultObject(result, false).

11. Set the [[Loader]] internal slot of O to undefined.
12. Return CreateIterResultObject(undefined, true).

NOTE Setting the [[Loader]] internal slot to undefined when the iterator is exhausted ensures that the same iterator cannot be restarted if new entries are subsequently added. This condition is tested in step 8.

26.3.5.2.2 `%LoaderIteratorPrototype%[@@iterator]()`

The following steps are taken:
1. Return the this value.

The value of the name property of this function is "Symbol.iterator".

26.3.5.2.3 `%LoaderIteratorPrototype%[@@toStringTag]`

The initial value of the @@toStringTag property is the string value "Loader Iterator".

26.3.5.3 Properties of Loader Iterator Instances

Loader Iterator instances are ordinary objects that inherit properties from the `%LoaderIteratorPrototype%` intrinsic object. Loader Iterator instances are initially created with the internal slots described in Table 52.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal Slot</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[[Loader]]</td>
<td>The Loader object that is being iterated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[LoaderNextIndex]]</td>
<td>The integer index of the next Loader registry data element to be examined by this iterator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[LoaderIterationKind]]</td>
<td>A string value that identifies what is to be returned for each element of the iteration. The possible values are: &quot;key&quot;, &quot;value&quot;, &quot;key+value&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26.4 The System Object

The System object is the Loader Object instance associated with the Realm of the current global object.

26.5 Proxy Objects

26.5.1 The Proxy Constructor Function

The Proxy Constructor is a B

26.5.1.1 Proxy (target, handler)

The Proxy function is not intended to be directly called as a function. If it is called, the following steps are performed:
1. Throw a TypeError exception.
26.5.1.2 new Proxy (target, handler)

When `Proxy` is called as part of a `new` expression it is a constructor: it creates and initializes a new exotic proxy object. `Proxy` called as part of a new expression with arguments `target` and `handler` performs the following steps:

1. Return `ProxyCreate(target, handler).

   If `Proxy` is implemented as an ECMAScript function object, it must have a `[[Construct]]` internal method that performs the above steps.

26.5.2 Properties of the Proxy Constructor Function

26.5.2.1 Proxy.revocable (target, handler)

The `Proxy.revocable` function is used to create a revocable Proxy object. When `Proxy.revocable` is called with arguments `target` and `handler` the following steps are taken:

1. Let `p` be `ProxyCreate(target, handler).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`p`).
3. Let `revoker` be a new built-in function object as defined in 26.5.2.1.1.
4. Set the `[[RevokableProxy]]` internal slot of `revoker` to `p`.
5. Let `result` be `ObjectCreate(%ObjectPrototype%).
6. CreateDataProperty(result, "proxy", `p`).
7. CreateDataProperty(result, "revoke", revoker).
8. Return `result`.

26.5.2.1.1 Proxy Revocation Functions

A Proxy revocation function is an anonymous function that has the ability to invalidate a specific Proxy object.

Each Proxy revocation function has a `[[RevokableProxy]]` internal slot.

When a Proxy revocation function, `F`, is called the following steps are taken:

1. Let `p` be the value of `F`'s `[[RevokableProxy]]` internal slot.
2. If `p` is `null`, then return `undefined`.
3. Set the value of `F`'s `[[RevokableProxy]]` internal slot to `null`.
4. Assert: `p` is a Proxy object.
5. Set the `[[ProxyTarget]]` internal slot of `p` to `null`.
6. Set the `[[ProxyHandler]]` internal slot of `p` to `null`.
7. Return `undefined`.
Annex A
(informative)

Grammar Summary

TODO: The Grammars in the Annex have not yet been updated for ES6. For now, see the grammars in the main body of the specification.

A.1 Lexical Grammar

SourceCharacter :: any Unicode code point

InputElementDiv ::
  WhiteSpace
  LineTerminator
  Comment
  Token
  RightBracePunctuator
  DivPunctuator

InputElementRegExp ::
  WhiteSpace
  LineTerminator
  Comment
  Token
  RightBracePunctuator
  RegularExpressionLiteral

InputElementTemplateTail ::
  WhiteSpace
  LineTerminator
  Comment
  Token
  DivPunctuator
  TemplateSubstitutionTail
WhiteSpace :: See 11.2
  <TAB>
  <VT>
  <FF>
  <SP>
  <NBSP>
  <BOM>
  <USP>

LineTerminator :: See 11.3
  <LF>
  <CR>
  <LS>
  <PS>

LineTerminatorSequence :: See 11.3
  <LF>
  <CR> [lookahead ≠ <LF> ]
  <LS>
  <PS>
  <CR> <LF>

Comment :: See 11.4
  MultiLineComment
  SingleLineComment

MultiLineComment :: See 11.4
  /* MultiLineCommentCharsopt */

MultiLineCommentChars :: See 11.4
  MultiLineNotAsteriskChar MultiLineCommentCharsopt
  * PostAsteriskCommentCharsopt

PostAsteriskCommentChars :: See 11.4
  MultiLineNotForwardSlashOrAsteriskChar MultiLineCommentCharsopt
  * PostAsteriskCommentCharsopt

MultiLineNotAsteriskChar :: See 11.4
  SourceCharacter but not *

MultiLineNotForwardSlashOrAsteriskChar :: See 11.4
  SourceCharacter but not one of / or *

SingleLineComment :: See 11.4
  // SingleLineCommentCharsopt

SingleLineCommentChars :: See 11.4
  SingleLineCommentChar SingleLineCommentCharsopt

SingleLineCommentChar :: See 11.4
  SourceCharacter but not LineTerminator

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Token ::
  IdentifierName
  Punctuator
  NumericLiteral
  StringLiteral
  Template

IdentifierName ::
  IdentifierStart
  IdentifierName IdentifierPart

IdentifierStart ::
  UnicodeIDStart
  \$
  UnicodeEscapeSequence

IdentifierPart ::
  UnicodeIDContinue
  \$
  UnicodeEscapeSequence
  <ZWNJ>
  <ZWJ>

UnicodeIDStart ::
  any Unicode code point with the Unicode property "ID_Start"

UnicodeIDContinue ::
  any Unicode code point with the Unicode property "ID_Continue"

ReservedWord ::
  Keyword
  FutureReservedWord
  NullLiteral
  BooleanLiteral

Keyword ::
  one of
  break
case
catch
class
const
continue
debugger
delete
do
else
export
extends
for
function
in
instanceof
new
return
super
this
throw
typeof
try
var
void
while
with
yield

FutureReservedWord ::
  enum

See 11.5
See 11.6
See 11.6
See 11.6
See 11.6
See 11.6.2
See 11.6.2.1
See 11.6.2.2
The following tokens are also considered to be *FutureReservedWords* when parsing strict mode code (see 10.2.1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>implements</th>
<th>package</th>
<th>protected</th>
<th>static</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>interface</td>
<td>private</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Punctuator :: *one of* { ( ) [ ] . ; , < > <= >= += -= * %= ++ -- << >>= >>> & ^ | ! ~ && || ?? : == !== + - * / % ** \|

DivPunctuator :: *one of* / /= 

RightBracePunctuator :: *one of* }

NullLiteral :: null

BooleanLiteral :: true false

NumericLiteral :: DecimalLiteral BinaryIntegerLiteral OctalIntegerLiteral HexIntegerLiteral

DecimalLiteral :: DecimalIntegerLiteral . DecimalDigits opt ExponentPart opt . DecimalDigits ExponentPart opt DecimalIntegerLiteral ExponentPart opt

DecimalIntegerLiteral :: 0 NonZeroDigit DecimalDigits opt

DecimalDigits :: DecimalDigit DecimalDigits DecimalDigit

See 11.7

See 7.8.1

See 11.8.2

See 11.8.3
DecimalDigit :: one of
   0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
See 11.8.3

NonZeroDigit :: one of
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
See 11.8.3

ExponentPart ::
   ExponentIndicator SignedInteger
See 11.8.3

ExponentIndicator :: one of
   e E
See 11.8.3

SignedInteger ::
   DecimalDigits
   + DecimalDigits
   - DecimalDigits
See 11.8.3

BinaryIntegerLiteral ::
   0b BinaryDigits
   0B BinaryDigits
See 11.8.3

BinaryDigits ::
   BinaryDigit
   BinaryDigits BinaryDigit
See 11.8.3

BinaryDigit :: one of
   0 1
See 11.8.3

OctalIntegerLiteral ::
   0o OctalDigits
   0O OctalDigits
See 11.8.3

OctalDigits ::
   OctalDigit
   OctalDigits OctalDigit
See 11.8.3

OctalDigit :: one of
   0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
See 11.8.3

HexIntegerLiteral ::
   0x HexDigits
   0X HexDigits
See 11.8.3

HexDigits ::
   HexDigit
   HexDigits HexDigit
See 11.8.3

HexDigit :: one of
   0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 a b c d e f A B C D E F
See 11.8.3
StringLiteral ::
    " DoubleStringCharactersopt "
    ' SingleStringCharactersopt '

DoubleStringCharacters ::
    DoubleStringCharacter DoubleStringCharactersopt

SingleStringCharacters ::
    SingleStringCharacter SingleStringCharactersopt

DoubleStringCharacter ::
    SourceCharacter but not one of " or \ or LineTerminator
    \ EscapeSequence
    LineContinuation

SingleStringCharacter ::
    SourceCharacter but not one of ' or \ or LineTerminator
    \ EscapeSequence
    LineContinuation

LineContinuation ::
    \ LineTerminatorSequence

EscapeSequence ::
    CharacterEscapeSequence
    0 [lookahead \ DecimalDigit]
    HexEscapeSequence
    UnicodeEscapeSequence

CharacterEscapeSequence ::
    SingleEscapeCharacter
    NonEscapeCharacter

SingleEscapeCharacter :: one of
    " " \ b f n r t v

NonEscapeCharacter ::
    SourceCharacter but not one of EscapeCharacter or LineTerminator

EscapeCharacter ::
    SingleEscapeCharacter
    DecimalDigit
    x
    u

HexEscapeSequence ::
    x HexDigit HexDigit

UnicodeEscapeSequence ::
    u HexDigits
    u{ HexDigits }
HexDigits ::

   HexDigit HexDigit HexDigit HexDigit

See 11.8.4

RegularExpressionLiteral ::

   / RegularExpressionBody / RegularExpressionFlags

See 11.8.5

RegularExpressionBody ::

   RegularExpressionFirstChar RegularExpressionChars

See 11.8.5

RegularExpressionChars ::

   [empty]

See 11.8.5

RegularExpressionFirstChar ::

   RegularExpressionNonTerminator but not one of • or \ or / or [ 

See 11.8.5

RegularExpressionChar ::

   RegularExpressionNonTerminator but not one of \ or / or [ 

See 11.8.5

RegularExpressionBackslashSequence ::

   \ RegularExpressionNonTerminator

See 11.8.5

RegularExpressionNonTerminator ::

   SourceCharacter but not LineTerminator

See 11.8.5

RegularExpressionClass ::

   [ RegularExpressionClassChars ]

See 11.8.5

RegularExpressionClassChars ::

   [empty]

See 11.8.5

RegularExpressionClassChar ::

   RegularExpressionNonTerminator but not one of ] or \ 

See 11.8.5

RegularExpressionFlags ::

   [empty]

See 11.8.5

Template ::

   NoSubstitutionTemplate
   TemplateHead

See 11.8.6

NoSubstitutionTemplate ::

   ' TemplateCharacters406 ''

See 11.8.6

TemplateHead ::

   ' TemplateCharacters406 $$

See 11.8.6
TemplateSubstitutionTail ::
  TemplateMiddle
  TemplateTail

TemplateMiddle ::
  } TemplateCharactersopt ${

TemplateTail ::
  } TemplateCharactersopt`

TemplateCharacters ::
  TemplateCharacter TemplateCharactersopt

TemplateCharacter ::
  SourceCharacter but not one of ' or \ or $ or LineTerminatorSequence
  $ [lookahead ≠ ]
  \ EscapeSequence
  LineContinuation
  LineTerminatorSequence

A.2 Expressions

PrimaryExpression :
  this
  Identifier
  Literal
  ArrayLiteral
  ObjectLiteral
  ( Expression )

ArrayLiteral :
  [ Elisionopt ]
  [ ElementList ]
  [ ElementList , Elisionopt ]

ElementList :
  Elisionopt AssignmentExpression
  ElementList , Elisionopt AssignmentExpression

Elision ,

ObjectLiteral :
  { }
  { PropertyDefinitionList }
  { PropertyDefinitionList , }
PropertyDefinitionList : 
   PropertyDefinition
   PropertyDefinitionList , PropertyDefinition

PropertyDefinition : 
   PropertyName : AssignmentExpression
   get PropertyName ( ) { FunctionBody } 
   set PropertyName ( PropertySetParameterList ) { FunctionBody }

PropertyName : 
   IdentifierName
   StringLiteral
   NumericLiteral

PropertySetParameterList : 
   Identifier

MemberExpression : 
   PrimaryExpression
   FunctionExpression
   MemberExpression [ Expression ]
   MemberExpression . IdentifierName
   new MemberExpression Arguments

NewExpression : 
   MemberExpression
   new NewExpression

CallExpression : 
   MemberExpression Arguments
   CallExpression Arguments
   CallExpression [ Expression ]
   CallExpression . IdentifierName

Arguments : 
   ()
   ( ArgumentList )

ArgumentList : 
   AssignmentExpression
   ArgumentList , AssignmentExpression

LeftHandSideExpression : 
   NewExpression
   CallExpression
PostfixExpression:
  LeftHandSideExpression
  LeftHandSideExpression [no LineTerminator here] ++
  LeftHandSideExpression [no LineTerminator here] --

UnaryExpression:
  PostfixExpression
  delete UnaryExpression
  void UnaryExpression
typeof UnaryExpression
  ++ UnaryExpression
  -- UnaryExpression
  + UnaryExpression
  - UnaryExpression
  ~ UnaryExpression
  ! UnaryExpression

MultiplicativeExpression:
  UnaryExpression
  MultiplicativeExpression * UnaryExpression
  MultiplicativeExpression / UnaryExpression
  MultiplicativeExpression % UnaryExpression

AdditiveExpression:
  MultiplicativeExpression
  AdditiveExpression + MultiplicativeExpression
  AdditiveExpression - MultiplicativeExpression

ShiftExpression:
  AdditiveExpression
  ShiftExpression << AdditiveExpression
  ShiftExpression >> AdditiveExpression
  ShiftExpression >>> AdditiveExpression

RelationalExpression:
  ShiftExpression
  RelationalExpression < ShiftExpression
  RelationalExpression > ShiftExpression
  RelationalExpression <= ShiftExpression
  RelationalExpression >= ShiftExpression
  RelationalExpression instanceof ShiftExpression
  RelationalExpression in ShiftExpression
EqualityExpression : See 11.9
  RelationalExpression
  EqualityExpression == RelationalExpression
  EqualityExpression != RelationalExpression
  EqualityExpression === RelationalExpression
  EqualityExpression !== RelationalExpression

BitwiseANDExpression : See 11.10
  EqualityExpression
  BitwiseANDExpression & EqualityExpression

BitwiseXORExpression : See 11.10
  BitwiseANDExpression
  BitwiseXORExpression ^ BitwiseANDExpression

BitwiseORExpression : See 11.10
  BitwiseXORExpression
  BitwiseORExpression | BitwiseXORExpression

LogicalANDExpression : See 11.11
  BitwiseORExpression
  LogicalANDExpression && BitwiseORExpression

LogicalORExpression : See 11.11
  LogicalANDExpression
  LogicalORExpression || LogicalANDExpression

ConditionalExpression : See 11.12
  LogicalORExpression
  ConditionalExpression ? AssignmentExpression : AssignmentExpression

AssignmentExpression : See 11.13
  ConditionalExpression
  LeftHandSideExpression = AssignmentExpression
  LeftHandSideExpression AssignmentOperator AssignmentExpression

AssignmentOperator : one of
  *= /= %= += -= <<= >>= >>>= &= ^= |=
Expression:  
  AssignmentExpression  
  Expression, AssignmentExpression

A.3 Statements

Statement:  
  Block  
  VariableStatement  
  EmptyStatement  
  ExpressionStatement  
  IfStatement  
  IterationStatement  
  ContinueStatement  
  BreakStatement  
  ReturnStatement  
  WithStatement  
  LabelledStatement  
  SwitchStatement  
  ThrowStatement  
  TryStatement  
  DebuggerStatement

Block:  
  { StatementList* }

StatementList:  
  Statement  
  StatementList Statement

VariableStatement:  
  var VariableDeclarationList ;

VariableDeclarationList:  
  VariableDeclaration  
  VariableDeclarationList , VariableDeclaration

VariableDeclaration:  
  Identifier Initialiser*  

Initialiser:  
  = AssignmentExpression

EmptyStatement:  
  ;

See 11.14

See clause 12

See 12.1

See 12.1

See 12.2

See 12.2

See 12.2

See 12.2

See 12.3
ExpressionStatement:
[lookahead = [l, function]] Expression;

IfStatement:
if (Expression) Statement else Statement
if (Expression) Statement

IterationStatement:
do Statement while (Expression);
while (Expression) Statement
for (Expressionopt; Expressionopt; Expressionopt) Statement
for (var VariableDeclarationList; Expressionopt; Expressionopt) Statement
for (LeftHandSideExpression in Expression) Statement
for (var VariableDeclaration in Expression) Statement

ContinueStatement:
continue;
continue [no LineTerminator here] Identifier;

BreakStatement:
break;
break [no LineTerminator here] Identifier;

ReturnStatement:
return;
return [no LineTerminator here] Expression;

WithStatement:
with (Expression) Statement

SwitchStatement:
switch (Expression) CaseBlock

CaseBlock:
{ CaseClausesopt }
{ CaseClausesopt DefaultClause CaseClausesopt }

CaseClauses:
CaseClause
CaseClauses CaseClause
CaseClause:
    case Expression : StatementList\textsubscript{opt}

DefaultClause:
    default : StatementList\textsubscript{opt}

LabelledStatement:
    Identifier : Statement

ThrowStatement:
    throw [no LineTerminator here] Expression ;

TryStatement:
    try Block Catch
    try Block Finally
    try Block Catch Finally

Catch:
    catch ( Identifier ) Block

Finally:
    finally Block

DebuggerStatement:
    debugger ;

A.4 Functions and Scripts

FunctionDeclaration:
    function Identifier ( FormalParameterList\textsubscript{opt} ) { FunctionBody }

FunctionExpression:
    function Identifier\textsubscript{opt} ( FormalParameterList\textsubscript{opt} ) { FunctionBody }

FormalParameterList:
    Identifier
    FormalParameterList , Identifier

FunctionBody:
    SourceElements\textsubscript{opt}
Program : See clause 14
SourceElementsopt

SourceElements : See clause 14
SourceElement SourceElements SourceElement

SourceElement : See clause 14
Statement FunctionDeclaration

A.5 Number Conversions

StringNumericLiteral :::
StrWhiteSpaceopt
StrWhiteSpaceopt StrNumericLiteral StrWhiteSpaceopt

StrWhiteSpace :::
StrWhiteSpaceChar StrWhiteSpaceopt

StrWhiteSpaceChar :::
WhiteSpace
LineTerminator

StrNumericLiteral :::
StrDecimalLiteral
HexIntegerLiteral

StrDecimalLiteral :::
StrUnsignedDecimalLiteral
+ StrUnsignedDecimalLiteral
- StrUnsignedDecimalLiteral

StrUnsignedDecimalLiteral :::
Infinity
DecimalDigits . DecimalDigitsopt ExponentPartopt
. DecimalDigits ExponentPartopt
DecimalDigits ExponentPartopt

DecimalDigits :::
DecimalDigit
DecimalDigits DecimalDigit

DecimalDigit ::: one of
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

ExponentPart :::
ExponentIndicator SignedInteger
ExponentIndicator :: one of e E
See 7.1.3.1

SignedInteger ::
DecimalDigits
+ DecimalDigits
- DecimalDigits
See 7.1.3.1

HexIntegerLiteral ::
0x HexDigit
0X HexDigit
HexIntegerLiteral HexDigit
See 7.1.3.1

HexDigit :: one of 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 a b c d e f A B C D E F
See 7.1.3.1

A.6 Universal Resource Identifier Character Classes

uri :: uriCharacters
See 15.1.3

uriCharacters ::
uriCharacter uriCharacters
See 15.1.3

uriCharacter ::
uriReserved
uriUnescaped
uriEscaped
See 15.1.3

uriReserved :: one of ; / ? : @ & = + $ ,
See 15.1.3

uriUnescaped ::
uriAlpha
DecimalDigit
uriMark
See 15.1.3

uriEscaped ::
% HexDigit HexDigit
See 15.1.3

uriAlpha :: one of a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
See 15.1.3

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
uriMark ::= one of - _ : ! ~ * ' ( )

A.7 Regular Expressions

Pattern ::= Disjunction

Disjunction ::= Alternative Alternative | Disjunction

Alternative ::= [empty] Alternative Term

Term ::= Assertion Atom Atom Quantifier

Assertion ::= ^ $ \ b \ B (? = Disjunction ) (? ! Disjunction )

Quantifier ::= QuantifierPrefix ?

QuantifierPrefix ::= + ? { DecimalDigits } { DecimalDigits , DecimalDigits }

See 15.10.1
Atom ::= See 15.10.1
    PatternCharacter
    .
    \ AtomEscape
    CharacterClass
    ( Disjunction )
    ( ? : Disjunction )

PatternCharacter :: See 15.10.1
    SourceCharacter but not one of
    ^ $ . * + ? ( ) [ ] { } |

AtomEscape :: See 15.10.1
    DecimalEscape
    CharacterEscape
    CharacterClassEscape

CharacterEscape :: See 15.10.1
    ControlEscape
    ControlLetter
    HexEscapeSequence
    UnicodeEscapeSequence
    IdentityEscape

ControlEscape :: one of See 15.10.1
    f n r t v

ControlLetter :: one of See 15.10.1
    a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
    A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

IdentityEscape :: See 15.10.1
    SourceCharacter but not IdentifierPart
    <ZWJ>
    <ZWNJ>

DecimalEscape :: See 15.10.1
    DecimalIntegerLiteral [lookahead a DecimalDigit]

CharacterClassEscape :: one of See 15.10.1
    d D s S w W
CharacterClass ::

  [ [lookahead e (\]) ClassRanges ]
  [ ^ ClassRanges ]

ClassRanges ::

  [empty]
  NonemptyClassRanges

NonemptyClassRanges ::

  ClassAtom
  ClassAtom NonemptyClassRangesNoDash
  ClassAtom = ClassAtom ClassRanges

NonemptyClassRangesNoDash ::

  ClassAtom
  ClassAtomNoDash NonemptyClassRangesNoDash
  ClassAtomNoDash = ClassAtom ClassRanges

ClassAtom ::

  -
  ClassAtomNoDash

ClassAtomNoDash ::

  SourceCharacter but not one of \ or ] or -
  \ CharacterEscape

ClassEscape ::

  DecimalEscape
  b
  CharacterEscape
  CharacterClassEscape
Annex B
(normative)

Additional ECMAScript Features for Web Browsers

The ECMAScript language syntax and semantics defined in this annex are required when the ECMAScript host is a web browser. The content of this annex is normative but optional if the ECMAScript host is not a web browser.

B.1 Additional Syntax

B.1.1 Numeric Literals

The syntax and semantics of 11.8.3 is extended as follows except that this extension is not allowed for strict mode code:

Syntax

```
NumericLiteral ::
  DecimalLiteral
  BinaryIntegerLiteral
  OctalIntegerLiteral
  HexIntegerLiteral
  LegacyOctalIntegerLiteral

LegacyOctalIntegerLiteral ::
  0 OctalDigit
  LegacyOctalIntegerLiteral OctalDigit
```

B.1.1.1 Static Semantics

- The MV of LegacyOctalIntegerLiteral :: 0 OctalDigit is the MV of OctalDigit.
- The MV of LegacyOctalIntegerLiteral :: LegacyOctalIntegerLiteral OctalDigit is (the MV of LegacyOctalIntegerLiteral times 8) plus the MV of OctalDigit.

B.1.2 String Literals

The syntax and semantics of 11.8.4 is extended as follows except that this extension is not allowed for strict mode code:

Syntax

```
EscapeSequence ::
  CharacterEscapeSequence
  OctalEscapeSequence
  HexEscapeSequence
  UnicodeEscapeSequence
```
OctalEscapeSequence ::
    OctalDigit [lookahead a DecimalDigit]
    ZeroToThree OctalDigit [lookahead a DecimalDigit]
    FourToSeven OctalDigit
    ZeroToThree OctalDigit OctalDigit

ZeroToThree :: one of
    0 1 2 3

FourToSeven :: one of
    4 5 6 7

This definition of EscapeSequence is not used when parsing TemplateCharacter (11.8.6).

B.1.2.1 Static Semantics

- The CV of EscapeSequence :: OctalEscapeSequence is the CV of the OctalEscapeSequence.
- The CV of OctalEscapeSequence :: OctalDigit is code unit whose value is the MV of the OctalDigit.
- The CV of OctalEscapeSequence :: ZeroToThree OctalDigit is the code unit whose value is (8 times the MV of the ZeroToThree) plus the MV of the OctalDigit.
- The CV of OctalEscapeSequence :: FourToSeven OctalDigit is the code unit whose value is (8 times the MV of the FourToSeven) plus the MV of the OctalDigit.
- The CV of OctalEscapeSequence :: ZeroToThree OctalDigit OctalDigit is the code unit whose value is (64 (that is, 8^2) times the MV of the ZeroToThree OctalDigit) plus (8 times the MV of the first OctalDigit) plus the MV of the second OctalDigit.
- The MV of ZeroToThree :: 0 is 0.
- The MV of ZeroToThree :: 1 is 1.
- The MV of ZeroToThree :: 2 is 2.
- The MV of ZeroToThree :: 3 is 3.
- The MV of FourToSeven :: 4 is 4.
- The MV of FourToSeven :: 5 is 5.
- The MV of FourToSeven :: 6 is 6.
- The MV of FourToSeven :: 7 is 7.

B.1.3 HTML-like Comments

TODO See http://javascript.spec.whatwg.org/#comment-syntax

B.1.4 Regular Expressions Patterns

The syntax of 21.2.1 is extended as modified and extended as follows. These changes introduce ambiguities that are broken by the ordering or grammar productions and by contextual information. The following grammar is used, with each alternative considered only if previous production alternatives do not match.
Syntax

Termₜₐ ::
[-]U ExtendedTerm
[-]U Assertionₜₐ
[-]U Atomₜₐ
[-]U Atomₜₐ Quantifier

ExtendedTerm ::
Assertion
Atom NoBrace Quantifier
Atom
QuantifiableAssertion Quantifier

AtomNoBrace ::
PatternCharacterNoBrace
\ AtomEscape
CharacterClass
( Disjunction )
( ? : Disjunction )

Atomₜₐ ::
PatternCharacter
\ AtomEscape
CharacterClass
( Disjunction )
( ? : Disjunction )

 quantifyableAssertion ::
( ? = Disjunction )
( ? ! Disjunction )

Assertionₜₐ ::
^ $ \ . * + \ ? { } | 
[-]U ( ? = Disjunction )
[-]U ( ? ! Disjunction )
[-]U QuantifiableAssertion
AtomEscape� ::
  [\U] DecimalEscape
  [\U] DecimalEscape but only if the integer value of DecimalEscape is <= NCapturingParens
  [\U] CharacterEscape�
  [\U] CharacterClassEscape
  [\U] CharacterEscape

CharacterEscape� ::
  ControlEscape
  c ControlLetter
  HexEscapeSequence
  RegExpUnicodeEscapeSequence
  [\U] OctalEscapeSequence
  IdentityEscape�

IdentityEscape� ::
  [\U] SyntaxCharacter
  [\U] SourceCharacter but not c
  [\U] <ZWJ>
  [\U] <ZWNJ>

NonemptyClassRanges� ::
  ClassAtom
  ClassAtom� NonemptyClassRangesNoDash�
  [\U] ClassAtom� ClassRanges
  [\U] ClassAtomInRange - ClassAtomInRange ClassRanges

NonemptyClassRangesNoDash� ::
  ClassAtom
  ClassAtomNoDash� NonemptyClassRangesNoDash�
  [\U] ClassAtomNoDash� ClassRanges
  [\U] ClassAtomNoDashInRange - ClassAtomNoDashInRange ClassRanges

ClassAtom ::
  ~
  ClassAtomNoDash

ClassAtomNoDash ::
  SourceCharacter but not one of \ or } or -
  \ ClassEscape

ClassAtomInRange ::
  ~
  ClassAtomNoDashInRange

ClassAtomNoDashInRange ::
  SourceCharacter but not one of \ or } or -
  \ ClassEscape but only if ClassEscape evaluates to a CharSet with exactly one character
  \ IdentityEscape
ClassEscape ::
  [\u0040] DecimalEscape
  [-\u0040] DecimalEscape but only if the integer value of DecimalEscape is <= NCapturingParens
  b
  [\u0040] CharacterEscape
  [\u0040] CharacterClassEscape
  [-\u0040] CharacterEscape

B.1.4.1 Pattern Semantics

The semantics of 21.2.2 is extended as follows:

Within 21.2.2.5 reference to "Atom :: ( Disjunction )" are to be interpreted as meaning "Atom :: ( Disjunction ) or AtomNoBrace :: ( Disjunction )".

Term (21.2.2.5) includes the following additional evaluation rule:

The production Term :: QuantifiableAssertion Quantifier evaluates the same as the production Term :: Atom Quantifier but with QuantifiableAssertion substituted for Atom.

Atom (21.2.2.8) evaluation rules for the Atom productions except for Atom :: PatternCharacter are also used for the AtomNoBrace productions, but with AtomNoBrace substituted for Atom. The following evaluation rule is also added:

The production AtomNoBrace :: PatternCharacterNoBrace evaluates as follows:

1. Let ch be the character represented by PatternCharacterNoBrace.
2. Let A be a one-element CharSet containing the character ch.
3. Call CharacterSetMatcher(A, false) and return its Matcher result.

CharacterEscape (21.2.2.10) includes the following additional evaluation rule:

The production CharacterEscape :: OctalEscapeSequence evaluates by evaluating the CV of the OctalEscapeSequence (see B.1.2) and returning its character result.

ClassAtom (21.2.2.17) includes the following additional evaluation rules:

The production ClassAtomInRange :: - evaluates by returning the CharSet containing the one character -.

The production ClassAtomInRange :: ClassAtomNoDashInRange evaluates by evaluating ClassAtomNoDashInRange to obtain a CharSet and returning that CharSet.

ClassAtomNoDash (21.2.2.18) includes the following additional evaluation rules:

The production ClassAtomNoDashInRange :: SourceCharacter but not one of \ or ] or - evaluates by returning a one-element CharSet containing the character represented by SourceCharacter.

The production ClassAtomNoDashInRange :: ClassEscape but only if..., evaluates by evaluating ClassEscape to obtain a CharSet and returning that CharSet.
The production `ClassAtomNoDashInRange :: \ IdentityEscape` evaluates by returning the character represented by `IdentityEscape`.

### B.2 Additional Built-in Properties

When the ECMAScript host is a web browser the following additional properties of the standard built-in objects are defined.

#### B.2.1 Additional Properties of the Global Object

##### B.2.1.1 escape (string)

The `escape` function is a property of the global object. It computes a new version of a String value in which certain code units have been replaced by a hexadecimal escape sequence.

For those code units being replaced whose value is $\text{U+00FF}$ or less, a two-digit escape sequence of the form `%xx` is used. For those characters being replaced whose code unit value is greater than $\text{U+00FF}$, a four-digit escape sequence of the form `%uxxxx` is used.

When the `escape` function is called with one argument `string`, the following steps are taken:

1. Let `string` be `ToString(string)`.  
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`string`).  
3. Let `length` be the number of code units in `string`.  
4. Let `R` be the empty string.  
5. Let `k` be 0.  
6. Repeat, while `k < length`:
   - Let `char` be the code unit (represented as a 16-bit unsigned integer) at position `k` within `string`.  
   - If `char` is the code point of one of the 69 nonblank code units in "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789@* _+-.//", then:
     - Let `S` be a String containing the single code unit `char`.  
   - Else if `char` > 256:
     - Let `S` be a String containing six code units "%uwxzyz" where `wxyz` are the code units of the four hexadecimal digits encoding the value of `char`.  
   - Else, `char` < 256:
     - Let `S` be a String containing three code units "%xy" where `xy` are the code units of two hexadecimal digits encoding the value of `char`.  
   - Let `R` be a new String value computed by concatenating the previous value of `R` and `S`.
   - Increase `k` by 1.
7. Return `R`.

**NOTE** The encoding is partly based on the encoding described in RFC 1738, but the entire encoding specified in this standard is described above without regard to the contents of RFC 1738. This encoding does not reflect changes to RFC 1738 made by RFC 3986.

##### B.2.1.2 unescape (string)

The `unescape` function is a property of the global object. It computes a new version of a String value in which each escape sequence of the sort that might be introduced by the `escape` function is replaced with the code unit that it represents.
When the `unescape` function is called with one argument `string`, the following steps are taken:

1. Let `string` be `ToString(string)`.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`string`).
3. Let `length` be the number of code units in `string`.
4. Let `R` be the empty String.
5. Let `k` be 0.
6. Repeat, while `k ≠ length`
   a. Let `c` be the code unit at position `k` within `string`.
   b. If `c` is `%`,
      i. If `k ≤ length−6` and the code unit at position `k+1` within `string` is `u` and the four code units at positions `k+2`, `k+3`, `k+4`, and `k+5` within `string` are all hexadecimal digits, then
         1. Let `c` be the code unit whose value is the integer represented by the four hexadecimal digits at positions `k+2`, `k+3`, `k+4`, and `k+5` within `string`.
         2. Increase `k` by 5.
      ii. Else if `k ≤ length−3` and the two code units at positions `k+1` and `k+2` within `string` are both hexadecimal digits, then
         1. Let `c` be the code unit whose value is the integer represented by two zeroes plus the two hexadecimal digits at positions `k+1` and `k+2` within `string`.
         2. Increase `k` by 2.
   c. Let `R` be a new String value computed by concatenating the previous value of `R` and `c`.
   d. Increase `k` by 1.
7. Return `R`.

B.2.2 Additional Properties of the Object.prototype Object

B.2.2.1 Object.prototype._proto_

Object.prototype._proto_ is an accessor property with attributes { [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }. The [[Get]] and [[Set]] attributes are defined as follows

B.2.2.1.1 get Object.prototype._proto_

The value of the [[Get]] attribute is a built-in function that requires no arguments. It performs the following steps:

1. Let `O` be the result of calling ToObject passing the `this` value as the argument.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`O`).
3. Return the result of calling the [[GetPrototypeOf]] internal method of `O`.

B.2.2.1.2 set Object.prototype._proto_

The value of the [[Set]] attribute is a built-in function that takes an argument `proto`. It performs the following steps:

1. Let `O` be CheckObjectCoercible(`this` value).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(`O`).
3. If Type(`proto`) is neither Object nor Null, then return `undefined`.
4. If Type(`O`) is not Object, then return `undefined`.
5. Let `status` be the result of calling the [[SetPrototypeOf]] internal method of `O` with argument `proto`.
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(`status`).
7. If `status` is `false`, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
8. Return `undefined`.
B.2.3 Additional Properties of the String.prototype Object

B.2.3.1 String.prototype.substr (start, length)

The `substr` method takes two arguments, `start` and `length`, and returns a substring of the result of converting the `this` object to a String, starting from position `start` and running for `length` code units (or through the end of the String if `length` is `undefined`). If `start` is negative, it is treated as `sourceLength + start` where `sourceLength` is the length of the String. The result is a String value, not a String object. The following steps are taken:

1. Let `O` be `CheckObjectCoercible(this value).`  
2. Let `S` be `ToString(O).`  
3. Let `intStart` be `ToInteger(start).`  
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(`intStart`).  
5. If `length` is `undefined`, let `end` be `+∞`; otherwise let `end` be `ToInteger(length).`  
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(`end`).  
7. Let `size` be the number of code units in `S`.
8. If `intStart` is negative, then let `intStart` be `max(size + intStart, 0)`.
9. Let `resultLength` be `min(max(end, 0), size – intStart)`.
10. If `resultLength` ≤ 0, return the empty String `""`.
11. Return a String containing `resultLength` consecutive code units from `S` beginning with the code unit at position `intStart`.

The `length` property of the `substr` method is 2.

NOTE The `substr` function is intentionally generic; it does not require that its `this` value be a String object. Therefore it can be transferred to other kinds of objects for use as a method.

B.2.3.2 String.prototype..anchor (name)

When the `anchor` method is called with argument `name`, the following steps are taken:

1. Let `S` be the `this` value.  
2. Return `CreateHTML(S, "a", "name", name)`.

B.2.3.2.1 CreateHTML (name) Abstract Operation

The abstract operation `CreateHTML` is called with arguments `string`, `tag`, `attribute`, and `value`. The arguments `tag` and `attribute` must be string values. The following steps are taken:

1. Let `str` be `CheckObjectCoercible(string).`  
2. Let `S` be `ToString(str).`  
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(`S`).  
4. Let `p1` be the string value that is the concatenation of "<" and `tag`.  
5. If `attribute` is not the empty String, then
   a. Let `V` be `ToString(value).`  
   b. ReturnIfAbrupt(`V`).  
   c. Let `escapedV` be the string value that is the same as `V` except that each occurrence of the code unit U+0022 (QUOTATION MARK) in `V` has been replaced with the six code unit sequence "&quot;".
   d. Let `p1` be the string value that is the concatenation of the following string values:
      • The string value of `p1`
      • Code unit U+0020 (SPACE)
6. Let \( p2 \) be the string value that is the concatenation of \( p1 \) and ">".
7. Let \( p3 \) be the string value that is the concatenation of \( p2 \) and \( S \).
8. Let \( p4 \) be the string value that is the concatenation of \( p3 \), 
\(<\) tag, and "">
9. Return \( p4 \).

### B.2.3.3 String.prototype.big ()

When the **big** method is called with no arguments, the following steps are taken:

1. Let \( S \) be the **this** value.
2. Return CreateHTML(\( S \), "big", "", "").

### B.2.3.4 String.prototype.blink ()

When the **blink** method is called with no arguments, the following steps are taken:

1. Let \( S \) be the **this** value.
2. Return CreateHTML(\( S \), "blink", "", "").

### B.2.3.5 String.prototype.bold ()

When the **bold** method is called with no arguments, the following steps are taken:

1. Let \( S \) be the **this** value.
2. Return CreateHTML(\( S \), "b", "", "").

### B.2.3.6 String.prototype.fixed ()

When the **fixed** method is called with no arguments, the following steps are taken:

1. Let \( S \) be the **this** value.
2. Return CreateHTML(\( S \), "tt", "", "").

### B.2.3.7 String.prototype.fontcolor ( color )

When the **fontcolor** method is called with argument **color**, the following steps are taken:

1. Let \( S \) be the **this** value.
2. Return CreateHTML(\( S \), "font", "color", **color**).

### B.2.3.8 String.prototype.fontsize ( size )

When the **fontsize** method is called with argument **size**, the following steps are taken:

1. Let \( S \) be the **this** value.
2. Return CreateHTML(\( S \), "font", "size", **size**).
B.2.3.9 String.prototype.italics()

When the *italics* method is called with no arguments, the following steps are taken:
1. Let \( S \) be the this value.
2. Return CreateHTML(\( S, "i", "", "" \)).

B.2.3.10 String.prototype.link(url)

When the *link* method is called with argument *url*, the following steps are taken:
1. Let \( S \) be the this value.
2. Return CreateHTML(\( S, "a", "href", url \)).

B.2.3.11 String.prototype.small()

When the *small* method is called with no arguments, the following steps are taken:
1. Let \( S \) be the this value.
2. Return CreateHTML(\( S, "small", "", "" \)).

B.2.3.12 String.prototype.strike()

When the *strike* method is called with no arguments, the following steps are taken:
1. Let \( S \) be the this value.
2. Return CreateHTML(\( S, "strike", "", "" \)).

B.2.3.13 String.prototype.sub()

When the *sub* method is called with no arguments, the following steps are taken:
1. Let \( S \) be the this value.
2. Return CreateHTML(\( S, "sub", "", "" \)).

B.2.3.14 String.prototype.sup()

When the *sup* method is called with no arguments, the following steps are taken:
1. Let \( S \) be the this value.
2. Return CreateHTML(\( S, "sup", "", "" \)).

B.2.4 Additional Properties of the Date.prototype Object

B.2.4.1 Date.prototype.getFullYear()

NOTE: The *getFullYear* method is preferred for nearly all purposes, because it avoids the "year 2000 problem."

When the *getFullYear* method is called with no arguments, the following steps are taken:
1. Let \( t \) be this time value.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(\( t \)).
3. If \( t \) is NaN, return NaN.
4. Return YearFromTime(LocalTime(\( t \)) – 1900).
B.2.4.2 Date.prototype.setYear (year)

NOTE The setFullYear method is preferred for nearly all purposes, because it avoids the "year 2000 problem."

When the setYear method is called with one argument year, the following steps are taken:

1. Let t be LocalTime(this time value); but if this time value is NaN, let t be +0.
2. Let y be ToNumber(year).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(y).
4. If y is NaN, set the [[DateValue]] internal slot of this Date object to NaN and return NaN. Otherwise, let yyyy be ToInteger(y) + 1900. Otherwise, let yyyy be y.
5. Let d be MakeDay(yyyy, MonthFromTime(t), DateFromTime(t)).
6. Let date be UTC(MakeDate(d, TimeWithinDay(t))).
7. Set the [[DateValue]] internal slot of this Date object to TimeClip(date).
8. Return the value of the [[DateValue]] internal slot of this Date object.

B.2.4.3 Date.prototype.toGMTString ()

NOTE The property toUTCString is preferred. The toGMTString property is provided principally for compatibility with old code. It is recommended that the toUTCString property be used in new ECMAScript code.

The Function object that is the initial value of Date.prototype.toGMTString is the same Function object that is the initial value of Date.prototype.toUTCString.

B.2.5 Additional Properties of the RegExp.prototype Object

B.2.5.1 RegExp.prototype.compile (pattern, flags )

When the compile method is called with arguments pattern and flags, the following steps are taken:

1. Let O be the this value.
2. If Type(O) is not Object or Type(O) is Object and O does not have a [[RegExpMatcher]] internal slot, then
   a. Throw a TypeError exception.
3. Let extensible be the result of calling the [[IsExtensible]] internal method of O.
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(extensible).
5. If extensible is false, then throw a TypeError exception.
6. If Type(pattern) is Object and pattern has a [[RegExpMatcher]] internal slot, then
   a. If the value of pattern's [[RegExpMatcher]] internal slot is undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
   b. If flags is not undefined, then throw a TypeError exception.
   c. Let P be the value of pattern's [[OriginalSource]] internal slot.
   d. Let F be the value of pattern's [[OriginalFlags]] internal slot.
7. Else,
   a. Let P be pattern.
   b. Let F be flags.

NOTE The compile method completely reinitializes the this object RegExp with a new pattern and flags. An implementation may interpret use of this method as an assertion that the resulting RegExp object will be used multiple times and hence is a candidate for extra optimization.
B.3 Other Additional Features

B.3.1 __proto__ Property Names in Object Initializers

The following Early Error rule is added to those in 12.2.5.1:

ObjectLiteral : { PropertyDefinitionList }

and

ObjectLiteral : { PropertyDefinitionList , }

- It is a Syntax Error if PropertyNameList of PropertyDefinitionList contains any duplicate entries for "__proto__" and at least two of those entries were obtained from productions of the form PropertyDefinition : PropertyName : AssignmentExpression.

In 12.2.5.9 the PropertyDefinitionEvaluation algorithm for the production PropertyDefinition : PropertyName : AssignmentExpression is replaced with the following:

PropertyDefinition : PropertyName : AssignmentExpression

1. Let propName be the result of evaluating PropertyName.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(propName).
3. Let exprValueRef be the result of evaluating AssignmentExpression.
4. Let propValue be GetValue(exprValueRef).
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(propValue).
6. If propName is the string value "__proto__" and IsComputedPropertyKey(propName) is false, then
   a. If Type(propValue) is either Object or Null, then
      i. Return the result of calling the [[SetPrototypeOf]] internal method of object with argument propValue.
   b. Return NormalCompletion(empty).
7. If IsFunctionDefinition(AssignmentExpression) is true, then
   a. Assert: propName is an ECMAScript function object.
   b. Let referencesSuper be the value of propValue's [[NeedsSuper]] internal slot.
   c. Let thisMode be the value of propValue's [[ThisMode]] internal slot.
   d. If thisMode is not lexical and referencesSuper is true, then
      i. If propValue's [[HomeObject]] internal slot is undefined, then
         1. Assert: AssignmentExpression is not a class definition whose constructor references super.
         2. Set the propValue's [[ HomeComponent ]] internal slot to object.
         3. Set the propValue's [[MethodName]] internal slot to propName.
      e. If IsAnonymousFunctionDefinition(AssignmentExpression) is true, then
         i. SetFunctionName(propValue, propName).
         ii. Assert: SetFunctionName will not return an abrupt completion.
8. Let desc be the Property Descriptor([[Value]]: propValue, [[Writable]]: true, [[Enumerable]]: true, [[Configurable]]: true)
9. Return DefinePropertyOrThrow(object, propName, desc).
B.3.2 Labelled Function Declarations

Prior to the Sixth Edition, the ECMA specification’s `LabelledStatement` did not allow for the association of a statement label with a `FunctionDeclaration`. However, a labelled `FunctionDeclaration` was an allowable extension for non-strict mode code and most browser-hosted ECMAScript implementations supported that extension. In the Sixth Edition, the grammar productions for `LabelledStatement` permits use of `FunctionDeclaration` as a `LabelledItem`, but 13.12.1 includes an Early Error rule that produces a Syntax Error if that occurs. For web browser compatibility, that rule is modified with the addition of the underlined text:

```
LabelledItem : FunctionDeclaration
  • It is a Syntax Error if any strict mode source code matches this rule.
```

B.3.3 Block-Level Function Declarations Web Legacy Compatibility Semantics

Prior to the Sixth Edition, the ECMA specification did not define the occurrence of a `FunctionDeclaration` as an element of a `Block` statement’s `StatementList`. However, support for that form of `FunctionDeclaration` was an allowable extension and most browser-hosted ECMAScript implementations permitted them. Unfortunately, the semantics of such declarations differ among those implementations. Because of these semantic differences, existing web ECMAScript code that uses `Block` level function declarations is only portable among browser implementation if the usage only depends upon the semantic intersection of all of the browser implementations for such declarations. The following are the use cases that fall within that intersection semantics:

1. A function is declared and only referenced within a single block
   • A function declaration with the name \( f \) is declared exactly once within the function code of an enclosing function \( g \) and that declaration is nested within a `Block`.
   • No other declaration of \( f \) that is not a `var` declaration occurs within the function code of \( g \).
   • All references to \( f \) occur within the `StatementList` of the `Block` containing the declaration of \( f \).

2. A function is declared and possibly used within a single `Block` but also referenced by an inner function definition that is not contained within that same `Block`.
   • A function declaration with the name \( f \) is declared exactly once within the function code of an enclosing function \( g \) and that declaration is nested within a `Block`.
   • No other declaration of \( f \) that is not a `var` declaration occurs within the function code of \( g \).
   • References to \( f \) may occur within the `StatementList` of the `Block` containing the declaration of \( f \).
   • References to \( f \) occur within the function code of \( g \) that lexically follows the `Block` containing the declaration of \( f \).

3. A function is declared and possibly used within a single block but also referenced within subsequent blocks.
   • A function declaration with the name \( f \) is declared exactly once within the function code of an enclosing function \( g \) and that declaration is nested within a `Block`.
   • No other declaration of \( f \) that is not a `var` declaration occurs within the function code of \( g \).
   • References to \( f \) may occur within the `StatementList` of the `Block` containing the declaration of \( f \).
   • References to \( f \) occur within another function \( h \) that is nested within \( g \) and no other declaration of \( f \) shadows the references to \( f \) from within \( h \).
   • All invocations of \( h \) occur after the declaration of \( f \) has been evaluated.
The first use case is interoperable with the semantics of Block level function declarations provided by ECMA-262 Edition 6. Any pre-existing ECMAScript code that employees that use case will operate using the Block level function declarations semantics defined by clauses 9, 13, and 14 of this specification.

Sixth edition interoperability for the second and third use cases requires the following extensions to the clause 9 and clause 14 semantics. These extensions are applied to each non-strict function for each FunctionDeclaration f that is directly contained in the StatementList of a Block, CaseClause, or DefaultClause that is part of the function code of g.

1. Let F be StringValue of the BindingIdentifier of FunctionDeclaration f.
2. If replacing the FunctionDeclaration f with a VariableStatement that has F as a BindingIdentifier would not produce any Early Errors for g, then
   a. During FunctionDeclarationInstantiation (9.2.13) for g perform the following steps immediately before performing step 25:
      i. NOTE: A var binding for F is only instantiated here if it is not also a VarDeclaredName, the name of a formal parameter, or another FunctionDeclarations.
      ii. If instantiatedVarNames does not contain F, then
          1. Let status be the result of calling bodyEnv’s CreateMutableBinding concrete method passing F as the argument.
          2. Assert: status is never an abrupt completion.
          3. Call the InitializeBinding concrete method of bodyEnv with arguments F and undefined.
          4. Append F to instantiatedVarNames.
   b. In place of the FunctionDeclaration Evaluation algorithm provide in 14.1.22, perform the following steps to evaluate the FunctionDeclaration f:
      1. Let fenv be the running execution context’s VariableEnvironment.
      2. Let benv be the running execution context’s LexicalEnvironment.
      3. Let fobj be the result of calling the GetBindingValue concrete method of benv with arguments F and false.
      4. ReturnIfAbrupt(fobj).
      5. Let status be the result of calling fenv’s SetMutableBinding concrete method with arguments F, fobj, and false.
      6. Assert: status is never an abrupt completion.
      7. Return NormalCompletion(empty).

If an ECMAScript implementation has a mechanism for reporting diagnostic warning messages, a warning should be produced for each function g whose function code contains a FunctionDeclaration for which steps 2.a and 2.b above will be performed.

### B.3.4 FunctionDeclarations in IfStatement Statement Clauses.

The following rules for IfStatement augment those in 13.5:

```ecmascript
IfStatement:\(\gamma_{\text{If}}\) is:
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{if} & \ (\ \text{Expression}_{1}\ \text{in} \ \gamma_{\text{If}}\ ) \ \text{FunctionDeclaration}_{1}\ \gamma_{\text{If}} \ \text{else} \ Statement_{2} \ \gamma_{\text{Else}} \\
\text{if} & \ (\ \text{Expression}_{2}\ \text{in} \ \gamma_{\text{If}}\ ) \ Statement_{2} \ \gamma_{\text{Else}} \ \text{else} \ \text{FunctionDeclaration}_{2} \ \gamma_{\text{Else}} \\
\text{if} & \ (\ \text{Expression}_{3}\ \text{in} \ \gamma_{\text{If}}\ ) \ \text{FunctionDeclaration}_{3} \ \gamma_{\text{Else}} \ \text{else} \ \text{FunctionDeclaration}_{3} \ \gamma_{\text{Else}} \\
\text{if} & \ (\ \text{Expression}_{4}\ \text{in} \ \gamma_{\text{If}}\ ) \ \text{FunctionDeclaration}_{4} \ \gamma_{\text{Else}} \end{align*}
\]
```

The above rules are only applied when parsing non-strict mode code. If any non-strict code is match by one of these rules subsequent processing of that code takes places as if each matching occurrence of FunctionDeclaration was the sole Statement of a BlockStatement occupying that position in the
source code. The semantics of such a synthetic BlockStatement includes the web legacy compatibility semantics specified in B.3.3.

B.3.5 VariableStatements in Catch blocks

The content of subclause 13.14.1 is replaced with the following:

Catch : catch ( CatchParameter ) Block

- It is a Syntax Error if any element of the BoundNames of CatchParameter also occurs in the LexicallyDeclaredNames of Block.
- It is a Syntax Error if any element of the BoundNames of CatchParameter also occurs in the VarDeclaredNames of Block, unless that element is only bound by a VariableStatement or the VariableDeclarationList of a for statement, or the ForBinding of a for-in statement.

NOTE The Block of a Catch clause may contain var declarations that bind a name that is also bound by the CatchParameter. At runtime, such bindings are instantiated in the VariableDeclarationEnvironment. They do not shadow the same-named bindings introduced by the CatchParameter and hence the Initializer for such var declarations will assign to the corresponding catch parameter rather than the var binding. The relaxation of the normal static semantic rule does not apply to names only bound by for-statements.
Annex C
(informative)

The Strict Mode of ECMAScript

The strict mode restriction and exceptions:

- Use of the identifiers "implements", "interface", "package", "private", "protected", "public", and "static" is prohibited within strict mode code. (11.6.2.2).
- A conforming implementation, when processing strict mode code, may not extend the syntax of NumericLiteral (11.8.3) to include LegacyOctalIntegerLiteral as described in B.1.1.
- A conforming implementation, when processing strict mode code (see 10.2.1), may not extend the syntax of EscapeSequence to include LegacyOctalEscapeSequence as described in B.1.2.
- Assignment to an undeclared identifier or otherwise unresolvable reference does not create a property in the global object. When a simple assignment occurs within strict mode code, its LeftHandSide must not evaluate to an unresolvable Reference. If it does a ReferenceError exception is thrown (6.2.3.2). The LeftHandSide also may not be a reference to a data property with the attribute value {[[Writable]]: false}, to an accessor property with the attribute value {[[Set]]: undefined}, nor to a non-existent property of an object whose [[Extensible]] internal slot has the value false. In these cases a TypeError exception is thrown (12.14).
- The identifier eval or arguments may not appear as the LeftHandSideExpression of an Assignment operator (12.14) or of a PostfixExpression (12.14) or as the UnaryExpression operated upon by a Prefix Increment (12.5.7) or a Prefix Decrement (12.5.8) operator.
- Arguments objects for strict mode functions define non-configurable accessor properties named "caller" and "callee" which throw a TypeError exception on access (9.2.8).
- Arguments objects for strict mode functions do not dynamically share their array indexed property values with the corresponding formal parameter bindings of their functions. (9.4.4).
- For strict mode functions, if an arguments object is created the binding of the local identifier arguments to the arguments object is immutable and hence may not be the target of an assignment expression. (9.2.13).
- It is a SyntaxError if the IdentifierName eval or the IdentifierName arguments occurs as a BindingIdentifier within strict mode code (12.1.1).
- Strict mode eval code cannot instantiate variables or functions in the variable environment of the caller to eval. Instead, a new variable environment is created and that environment is used for declaration binding instantiation for the eval code (18.2.1).
- If this is evaluated within strict mode code, then the this value is not coerced to an object. A this value of null or undefined is not converted to the global object and primitive values are not converted to wrapper objects. The this value passed via a function call (including calls made using Function.prototype.apply and Function.prototype.call) do not coerce the passed this value to an object (8.3.2, 12.2.1, 19.2.3.1, 0).

Commented [AWB18148]: This entire section needs to be updated to include strict mode restrictions that apply to new ES6 features.
When a `delete` operator occurs within strict mode code, a `SyntaxError` is thrown if its `UnaryExpression` is a direct reference to a variable, function argument, or function name (12.5.4).

When a `delete` operator occurs within strict mode code, a `TypeError` is thrown if the property to be deleted has the attribute `{[[Configurable]]: false}` (12.5.4).

Strict mode code may not include a `WithStatement`. The occurrence of a `WithStatement` in such a context is a `SyntaxError` (13.10).

It is a `SyntaxError` if a `TryStatement` with a `Catch` occurs within strict code and the `Identifier` of the `Catch` production is `eval` or `arguments` (13.14)

It is a `SyntaxError` if the same `BindingIdentifier` appears more than once in the `FormalParameters` of a strict mode function. An attempt to create such a function using a `Function` or `Generator` constructor is a `SyntaxError` (14.1.2, 19.2.1, 25.2.1).

An implementation may not extend, beyond that defined in this specification, the meanings within strict mode functions of properties named `caller` or `arguments` of function instances. ECMAScript code may not create or modify properties with these names on function objects that correspond to strict mode functions (9.2.1.9.4.4).

It is a `SyntaxError` if the `IdentifierName` `eval` or the `IdentifierName` `arguments` occurs as the `BindingIdentifier` of a `FunctionDeclaration`, `FunctionExpression`, `GeneratorDeclaration`, or `GeneratorExpression` (12.1.1, 14.1.2, 14.4.1).
Annex D
(informative)

Corrections and Clarifications with Possible Compatibility Impact

D.1 In Edition 6

9.1.4.2.1, 9.1.4.2.2: The 5th Edition moved the capture of the current array length prior to the integer conversion of the array index or new length value. However, the captured length value could become invalid if the conversion process has the side-effect of changing the array length. The 6th Edition specifies that the current array length must be captured after the possible occurrence of such side-effects.

20.3.1.14: Previous editions permitted the TimeClip abstract operation to return either +0 or −0 as the representation of a 0 time value. The 6th Edition specifies that +0 always returned. This means that for the 6th Edition the time value of a Date object is never observably −0 and methods that return time values never return −0.

20.3.1.15: If a time zone offset is not present, the local time zone is used. Edition 5.1 incorrectly stated that a missing time zone should be interpreted as “z”.

20.3.4.36: If the year cannot be represented using the Date Time String Format specified in 20.3.1.15 a RangeError exception is thrown. Previous editions did not specify the behaviour for that case.

20.3.4.41: Previous editions did not specify the value returned by Date.prototype.valueOf when this time value is NaN. The 6th Edition specifies the result to be the String value is "Invalid Date".

21.2.3.1, 21.2.3.3.4: If any LineTerminator code points in the value of the source property of an RegExp instance must be expressed using an escape sequence. Edition 5.1 only required the escaping of “/”.

D.2 In Edition 5.1

Clause references in this list refer to the clause numbers used in Edition 5.1.

7.8.4: CV definitions added for DoubleStringCharacter :: LineContinuation and SingleStringCharacter :: LineContinuation.

10.2.1.1.3: The argument S is not ignored. It controls whether an exception is thrown when attempting to set an immutable binding.

10.2.1.2.2: In algorithm step 5, true is passed as the last argument to [[DefineOwnProperty]].

10.5: Former algorithm step 5.e is now 5.f and a new step 5.e was added to restore compatibility with 3rd Edition when redefining global functions.
11.5.3: In the final bullet item, use of IEEE 754 round-to-nearest mode is specified.

12.6.3: Missing ToBoolean restored in step 3.a.ii of both algorithms.

12.6.4: Additional final sentences in each of the last two paragraphs clarify certain property enumeration requirements.

12.7, 12.8, 12.9: BNF modified to clarify that a continue or break statement without an Identifier or a return statement without an Expression may have a LineTerminator before the semi-colon.

12.14: Step 3 of algorithm 1 and step 2.a of algorithm 3 are corrected such that the value field of B is passed as a parameter rather than B itself.

15.1.2.2: In step 2 of algorithm, clarify that S may be the empty string.

15.1.2.3: In step 2 of algorithm clarify that trimmedString may be the empty string.

15.1.3: Added notes clarifying that ECMAScript’s URI syntax is based upon RFC 2396 and not the newer RFC 3986. In the algorithm for Decode, a step was removed that immediately preceded the current step 4.d.vi.10.a because it tested for a condition that cannot occur.

15.2.3.7: Corrected use of variable P in steps 5 and 6 of algorithm.

15.2.4.2: Edition 5 handling of undefined and null as this value caused existing code to fail. Specification modified to maintain compatibility with such code. New steps 1 and 2 added to the algorithm.

15.3.3: Steps 5 and 7 of Edition 5 algorithm have been deleted because they imposed requirements upon the argArray argument that are inconsistent with other uses of generic array-like objects.

15.4.3.12: In step 9.a, incorrect reference to relativeStart was replaced with a reference to actualStart.

15.4.3.15: Clarified that the default value for fromIndex is the length minus 1 of the array.

15.4.3.18: In step 10 (corresponding to step 8 in 5.1) of the algorithm, undefined is now the specified return value.

15.4.3.22: In step 11.d.iii (corresponding to 9.c.ii in 5.1) the first argument to the [[Call]] internal method has been changed to undefined for consistency with the definition of Array.prototype.reduce.

15.4.5.1: In Algorithm steps 3.l.ii and 3.l.iii the variable name was inverted resulting in an incorrectly inverted test.

15.5.4.9: Normative requirement concerning canonically equivalent strings deleted from paragraph following algorithm because it is listed as a recommendation in NOTE 2.

15.5.4.14: In split algorithm step 11.a and 13.a, the positional order of the arguments to SplitMatch was corrected to match the actual parameter signature of SplitMatch. In step 13.a.iii.7.d, lengthA replaces A.length.
15.5.5.2: In first paragraph, removed the implication that the individual character property access had “array index” semantics. Modified algorithm steps 3 and 5 such that they do not enforce “array index” requirement.

15.9.1.15: Specified legal value ranges for fields that lacked them. Eliminated “time-only” formats. Specified default values for all optional fields.

15.10.2.2: The step numbers of the algorithm for the internal closure produced by step 2 were incorrectly numbered in a manner that implied that they were steps of the outer algorithm.

15.10.2.6: In the abstract operation IsWordChar the first character in the list in step 3 is “a” rather than “A”.

15.10.2.8: In the algorithm for the closure returned by the abstract operation CharacterSetMatcher, the variable defined by step 3 and passed as an argument in step 4 was renamed to \( ch \) in order to avoid a name conflict with a formal parameter of the closure.

15.10.6.2: Step 9.e was deleted because it performed an extra increment of \( i \).

15.11.1.1: Removed requirement that the \( \text{message} \) own property is set to the empty String when the \( \text{message} \) argument is \text{undefined}.

15.11.1.2: Removed requirement that the \( \text{message} \) own property is set to the empty String when the \( \text{message} \) argument is \text{undefined}.

15.11.4.4: Steps 6-10 modified/added to correctly deal with missing or empty \( \text{message} \) property value.

15.11.1.2: Removed requirement that the \( \text{message} \) own property is set to the empty String when the \( \text{message} \) argument is \text{undefined}.

15.12.3: In step 10.b.iii of the JA abstract operation, the last element of the concatenation is "j".

B.2.1: Added to NOTE that the encoding is based upon RFC 1738 rather than the newer RFC 3986.

Annex C: An item was added corresponding to 7.6.12 regarding \text{FutureReservedWords} in strict mode.

D.3 In Edition 5

Clause references in this list refer to the clause numbers used in Edition 5.

Throughout: In the Edition 3 specification the meaning of phrases such as “as if by the expression \text{new} \text{Array}()” are subject to misinterpretation. In the Edition 5 specification text for all internal references and invocations of standard built-in objects and methods has been clarified by making it explicit that the intent is that the actual built-in object is to be used rather than the current dynamically resolved value of the correspondingly identifier binding.

11.8.1: ECMAScript generally uses a left to right evaluation order, however the Edition 3 specification language for the > and <= operators resulted in a partial right to left order. The specification has been corrected for these operators such that it now specifies a full left to right evaluation order. However, this change of order is potentially observable if side-effects occur during the evaluation process.
11.1.4: Edition 5 clarifies the fact that a trailing comma at the end of an `ArrayInitialiser` does not add to the length of the array. This is not a semantic change from Edition 3 but some implementations may have previously misinterpreted this.

11.2.3: Edition 5 reverses the order of steps 2 and 3 of the algorithm. The original order as specified in Editions 1 through 3 was incorrectly specified such that side-effects of evaluating `Arguments` could affect the result of evaluating `MemberExpression`.

12.4: In Edition 3, an object is created, as if by `new Object()` to serve as the scope for resolving the name of the exception parameter passed to a `catch` clause of a `try` statement. If the actual exception object is a function and it is called from within the `catch` clause, the scope object will be passed as the `this` value of the call. The body of the function can then define new properties on its `this` value and those property names become visible identifiers bindings within the scope of the `catch` clause after the function returns. In Edition 5, when an exception parameter is called as a function, `undefined` is passed as the `this` value.
Annex E
(informative)

Additions and Changes That Introduce Incompatibilities with Prior Editions

E.1 In the 6th Edition

9: In Edition 6, Function calls are not allowed to return a Reference value.

12.2.5.1: Early error relating to duplicate property names in Object Initializers have been eliminated in Edition 6.

13.6: In Edition 6, a terminating semi-colon is no longer required at the end of a do-while statement.

13.6: Prior to Edition 6, an initialization expression could appear as part of the VariableDeclaration that precedes the in keyword. The value of that expression was always discarded. In Edition 6, the ForBind in that same position does not allow the occurrence of such an initializer.

13.14: In Edition 6, it is an early error for a Catch clause to contain a var declaration for the same Identifier that appears as the Catch clause parameter. In previous editions, such a variable declaration would be instantiated in the enclosing variable environment but the declaration's Initializer value would be assigned to the Catch parameter.

14.3 In Edition 6, the function objects that are created as the values of the [[Get]] or [[Set]] attribute of accessor properties in an ObjectLiteral are not constructor functions. In Edition 5, they were constructors.

19.1.2.2 and 19.1.2.3: In Edition 6, all property additions and changes are processed, even if one of them throws an exception. If an exception occurs during such processing, the first such exception is thrown after all property are processed. In Edition 5, processing of property additions and changes immediately terminated when the first exception occurred.

19.1.2.5: In Edition 6, if the argument to Object.freeze is not an object it is treated as if it was a non-extensible ordinary object with no own properties. In Edition 5, a non-object argument always causes a TypeError to be thrown.

19.1.2.6: In Edition 6, if the argument to Object.getOwnPropertyDescriptor is not an object an attempt is make to coerce the argument using ToObject. If the coercion is successful the result is used in place of the original argument value. In Edition 5, a non-object argument always causes a TypeError to be thrown.

19.1.2.7: In Edition 6, if the argument to Object.getOwnPropertyNames is not an object an attempt is make to coerce the argument using ToObject. If the coercion is successful the result is used in place of the original argument value. In Edition 5, a non-object argument always causes a TypeError to be thrown.
19.1.2.9: In Edition 6, if the argument to `Object.getPrototypeOf` is not an object an attempt is made to coerce the argument using `ToObject`. If the coercion is successful the result is used in place of the original argument value. In Edition 5, a non-object argument always causes a `TypeError` to be thrown.

19.1.2.11: In Edition 6, if the argument to `Object.isExtensible` is not an object it is treated as if it was a non-extensible ordinary object with no own properties. In Edition 5, a non-object argument always causes a `TypeError` to be thrown.

19.1.2.12: In Edition 6, if the argument to `Object.isFrozen` is not an object it is treated as if it was a non-extensible ordinary object with no own properties. In Edition 5, a non-object argument always causes a `TypeError` to be thrown.

19.1.2.13: In Edition 6, if the argument to `Object.isSealed` is not an object it is treated as if it was a non-extensible ordinary object with no own properties. In Edition 5, a non-object argument always causes a `TypeError` to be thrown.

19.1.2.14: In Edition 6, if the argument to `Object.preventExtensions` is not an object it is treated as if it was a non-extensible ordinary object with no own properties. In Edition 5, a non-object argument always causes a `TypeError` to be thrown.

19.1.2.15: In Edition 6, if the argument to `Object.keys` is not an object an attempt is made to coerce the argument using `ToObject`. If the coercion is successful the result is used in place of the original argument value. In Edition 5, a non-object argument always causes a `TypeError` to be thrown.

19.1.2.16: In Edition 6, if the argument to `Object.seal` is not an object it is treated as if it was a non-extensible ordinary object with no own properties. In Edition 5, a non-object argument always causes a `TypeError` to be thrown.

19.2.4.1: In Edition 6, the `length` property of function instances is configurable. In previous editions it was non-configurable.

19.3.3 In Edition 6, the Boolean prototype object is not a Boolean instance. In previous editions it was a Boolean instance whose Boolean value was `false`.

20.1.3 In Edition 6, the Number prototype object is not a Number instance. In previous editions it was a Number instance whose number value was +0.

20.3.4 In Edition 6, the Date prototype object is not a Date instance. In previous editions it was a Date instance whose TimeValue was NaN.

21.1.3 In Edition 6, the Array prototype object is not an Array instance. In previous editions it was an Array instance with a length property whose value was +0.

21.1.3 In Edition 6, the String prototype object is not a String instance. In previous editions it was a String instance whose String value was the empty string.

21.1.3.22 and 21.1.3.24 In Edition 6, lowercase/upper conversion processing operates on code points. In previous editions such the conversion processing was only applied to individual code units. The only affected code points are those in the Deseret block of Unicode.
21.1.3.25 In Edition 6, the `String.prototype.trim` method is defined to recognize white space code points that may exist outside of the Unicode BMP. However, as of Unicode 6.1 no such code points are defined. In previous editions such code points would not have been recognized as white space.

21.2.5 In Edition 6, the RegExp prototype object is not a RegExp instance. In previous editions it was a RegExp instance whose pattern is the empty string.

21.2.5 In Edition 6, `source`, `global`, `ignoreCase`, and `multiline` are accessor properties defined on the RegExp prototype object. In previous editions they were data properties defined on RegExp instances.

22.1.3 In Edition 6, the Array prototype object is not an Array instance. In previous editions it was an Array instance with a length property whose value was +0.

**E.2 In the 5th Edition**

Clause references in this list refer to the clause numbers used in Edition 5 and 5.1.

7.1: Unicode format controls are no longer stripped from ECMAScript source text before processing. In Edition 5, if such a character appears in a `StringLiteral` or `RegularExpressionLiteral` the character will be incorporated into the literal where in Edition 3 the character would not be incorporated into the literal.

7.2: Unicode character `<BOM>` is now treated as whitespace and its presence in the middle of what appears to be an identifier could result in a syntax error which would not have occurred in Edition 3.

7.3: Line terminator characters that are preceded by an escape sequence are now allowed within a string literal token. In Edition 3 a syntax error would have been produced.

7.8.5: Regular expression literals now return a unique object each time the literal is evaluated. This change is detectable by any programs that test the object identity of such literal values or that are sensitive to the shared side effects.

7.8.5: Edition 5 requires early reporting of any possible RegExp constructor errors that would be produced when converting a `RegularExpressionLiteral` to a RegExp object. Prior to Edition 5 implementations were permitted to defer the reporting of such errors until the actual execution time creation of the object.

7.8.5: In Edition 5 unescaped `/` characters may appear as a `CharacterClass` in a regular expression literal. In Edition 3 such a character would have been interpreted as the final character of the literal.

10.4.2: In Edition 5, indirect calls to the `eval` function use the global environment as both the variable environment and lexical environment for the eval code. In Edition 3, the variable and lexical environments of the caller of an indirect `eval` was used as the environments for the eval code.

15.4.3: In Edition 5 all methods of `Array.prototype` are intentionally generic. In Edition 3 `toString` and `toLocaleString` were not generic and would throw a `TypeError` exception if applied to objects that were not instances of Array.

10.6: In Edition 5 the array indexed properties of argument objects that correspond to actual formal parameters are enumerable. In Edition 3, such properties were not enumerable.
10.6: In Edition 5 the value of the [[Class]] internal slot of an arguments object is "Arguments". In Edition 3, it was "Object". This is observable if toString is called as a method of an arguments object.

12.6.4: for-in statements no longer throw a TypeError if the in expression evaluates to null or undefined. Instead, the statement behaves as if the value of the expression was an object with no enumerable properties.

15: In Edition 5, the following new properties are defined on built-in objects that exist in Edition 3: Object.getPrototypeOf, Object.getOwnPropertyDescriptor, Object.getOwnPropertyNames, Object.create, Object.defineProperty, Object.defineProperties, Object.seal, Object.freeze, Object.preventExtensions, Object.isSealed, Object.isFrozen, Object.isExtensible, Object.keys, Function.prototype.bind, Array.prototype.indexOf, Array.prototype.lastIndexOf, Array.prototype.map, Array.prototype.filter, Array.prototype.reduce, Array.prototype.reduceRight, String.prototype.trim, Date.now, Date.prototype.toISOString, Date.prototype.toJSON.

15: Implementations are now required to ignore extra arguments to standard built-in methods unless otherwise explicitly specified. In Edition 3, the handling of extra arguments was unspecified and implementations were explicitly allowed to throw a TypeError exception.

15.1.1: The value properties NaN, Infinity, and undefined of the Global Object have been changed to be read-only properties.

15.1.2.1. Implementations are no longer permitted to restrict the use of eval in ways that are not a direct call. In addition, any invocation of eval that is not a direct call uses the global environment as its variable environment rather than the caller’s variable environment.

15.1.2.2: The specification of the function parseInt no longer allows implementations to treat Strings beginning with a 0 as octal values.

15.3.3.3: In Edition 3, a TypeError is thrown if the second argument passed to Function.prototype.apply is neither an array object nor an arguments object. In Edition 5, the second argument may be any kind of generic array-like object that has a valid length property.

15.3.3.4: In Edition 3 passing undefined or null as the first argument to either Function.prototype.apply or Function.prototype.call causes the global object to be passed to the indirectly invoked target function as the this value. If the first argument is a primitive value the result of calling ToObject on the primitive value is passed as the this value. In Edition 5, these transformations are not performed and the actual first argument value is passed as the this value. This difference will normally be unobservable to existing ECMAScript Edition 3 code because a corresponding transformation takes place upon activation of the target function. However, depending upon the implementation, this difference may be observable by host object functions called using apply or call. In addition, invoking a standard built-in function in this manner with null or undefined passed as the this value will in many cases cause behaviour in Edition 5 implementations that differ from Edition 3 behaviour. In particular, in Edition 5 built-in functions that are specified to actually use the passed this value as an object typically throw a TypeError exception if passed null or undefined as the this value.
15.3.4.2: In Edition 5, the prototype property of Function instances is not enumerable. In Edition 3, this property was enumerable.

15.5.5.2: In Edition 5, the individual characters of a String object's [[StringData]] may be accessed as array indexed properties of the String object. These properties are non-writable and non-configurable and shadow any inherited properties with the same names. In Edition 3, these properties did not exist and ECMAScript code could dynamically add and remove writable properties with such names and could access inherited properties with such names.

15.9.4.2: Date.parse is now required to first attempt to parse its argument as an ISO format string. Programs that use this format but depended upon implementation specific behaviour (including failure) may behave differently.

15.10.2.12: In Edition 5, \s now additionally matches <BOM>.

15.10.4.1: In Edition 3, the exact form of the String value of the source property of an object created by the RegExp constructor is implementation defined. In Edition 5, the String must conform to certain specified requirements and hence may be different from that produced by an Edition 3 implementation.

15.10.6.4: In Edition 3, the result of RegExp.prototype.toString need not be derived from the value of the RegExp object's source property. In Edition 5 the result must be derived from the source property in a specified manner and hence may be different from the result produced by an Edition 3 implementation.

15.11.2.1, 15.11.4.3: In Edition 5, if an initial value for the message property of an Error object is not specified via the Error constructor the initial value of the property is the empty String. In Edition 3, such an initial value is implementation defined.

15.11.4.4: In Edition 3, the result of Error.prototype.toString is implementation defined. In Edition 5, the result is fully specified and hence may differ from some Edition 3 implementations.

15.12: In Edition 5, the name JSON is defined in the global environment. In Edition 3, testing for the presence of that name will show it to be undefined unless it is defined by the program or implementation.
Bibliography

[1] ISO 8601:2004(E) *Data elements and interchange formats — Information interchange — Representation of dates and times*


