



链滴

面试开发常用的 JavaScript 知识点总结

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<h2 id="No1-语法和类型">No1.语法和类型</h2>

<h2 id="1-声明定义">1.声明定义</h2>

<p> 变量类型: var, 定义变量; let, 定义块域(scope)本地变量; const, 定义只读常量。</p>

<p> 变量格式: 以字母、下划线 "_" 或者 \$ 符号开头, 大小写敏感。</p>

<p> 变量赋值: 声明但未赋值的变量在使用时值为 undefined, 未声明的变量直接使用会抛异常</p>

<p> 未赋值变量作计算: 结果为 NaN。例如: </p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">var x, y = 1;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">console.log(x + y);
//结果为NaN, 因为x没有赋值。
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<h2 id="2-作用域">2.作用域</h2>

<p> 变量作用域: 在 ES6 之前没有块声明域, 变量作用于函数块或者全局。如下面的代码输入的为 5。</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">if (true) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  var x = 5;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">console.log(x); // 5
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p> ES6 变量作用域: ES6 支持块作用域, 但需要使用 let 声明变量。下面的代码输出结果抛出常。</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">if (true) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  let y = 5;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">console.log(y); //
referenceError: y is not defined1234
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p> 变量上浮: 在一个方法或者全局代码中, 我们在生命变量之前使用变量时并没有抛异常, 而返回 undefined。这是因为 javascript 自动把变量的声明上浮到函数或者全局的最前面。如下面的代:</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">/**
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">* 全局变量上浮
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">*/
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">console.log(x ===
undefined); // logs "true"
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">var x = 3;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">/**
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">* 方法变量上浮
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">*/
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">var myvar = "my v
lue";
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">// 打印变量myvar
果为: undefined
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">(function() {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  console.log(my
ar); // undefined
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  var myvar = "lo
al value";
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">})();
</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
</span></span></code></pre>
<p> 上面代码和下面代码是等价的: </p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">/**
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">* 全局变量上浮
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">*/
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">var x;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">console.log(x ===
undefined); // logs "true"
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">x = 3;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">/**
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">* 方法变量上浮
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">*/
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">var myvar = "my v
lue";
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">(function() {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  var myvar;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  console.log(my
ar); // undefined
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  myvar = "local
alue";
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">})();
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p> 全局变量: 在页面中, 全局对象是 window, 所以我们访问全局变量可通过 window.variable。例如: </p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">version = "1.0.0";
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">console.log(window.version); //输出1.0.0
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<h2 id="No2-数据结构和类型">No2.数据结构和类型</h2>

<h2 id="1-数据类型">1.数据类型</h2>

<p> 6个基础类型: Boolean (true 或者 false)、null (js 大小写敏感, 和 Null、NULL 是有别的)、undefined、Number、String、Symbol (标记唯一和不可变) </p>

<p> 一个对象类型: object。 </p>

<p> object 和 function: 对象作为值的容器, 函数作为应用程序的过程。 </p>

<h2 id="2-数据转换">2.数据转换</h2>

<p> 函数: 字符串转换为数字可使用 parseInt 和 parseFloat 方法。 </p>

<p> parseInt: 函数签名为 parseInt(string, radix), radix 是 2-36 的数字表示数字基数, 例如进制或者十六进制。返回结果为 integer 或者 NaN, 例如下面输出结果都为 15。 </p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">parseInt("0xF", 16);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">parseInt("F", 16);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">parseInt("17", 8);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">parseInt(021, 8);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">parseInt("015", 10)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">parseInt(15.99, 10)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">arsent("15,123",
0);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">parseInt("FXX123",
16);
</span></span></code></pre>
```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">parseInt("1111", 2)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">parseInt("15*3", 1
);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">parseInt("15e2", 1
);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">parseInt("15px", 1
);
</span></span></code></pre>
<p>    parseFloat: 函数签名为 parseFloat(string), 返回结果为数字或者 NaN。例如: </p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">parseFloat("3.14"); //返回数字
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">parseFloat("314e-
"); //返回数字
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">parseFloat("more
on-digit characters"); //返回NaN
</span></span></code></pre>
<h2 id="3-数据类型文本化">3.数据类型文本化</h2>
<p>    文本化类型: Array、Boolean、Floating-point、integers、Object、RegExp、String。 <
p>
<p>    Array 中额外的逗号情况: ["Lion", , "Angel"], 长度为 3, [1]的值为 undefiend。['home', ,
'school', ], 最后一个逗号省略所以长度为 3。[, 'home', , 'school'], 长度为 4。['home', , 'school', ,
], 长度为 4。</p>
<p>    integer 整数: 整数可以表达为十进制、八进制、十六进制、二进制。例如: </p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">0, 117 and -345 //十进制
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">015, 0001 and -0o
7 //八进制
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">0x1123, 0x00111
nd -0xF1A7 //十六进制
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">0b11, 0b0011 and
-0b11 1234 //二进制
</span></span></code></pre>
<p>    浮点数: [(+|-)][digits][.digits][(E|e)[(+|-)]digits]。例如: </p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">3.1415926, -.123456789, -3.1E+12 (3100000000000) , .1e-23 (1e-24)
</span></span></code></pre>
<p>    对象: 对象的属性获取值可通过 ".属性" 或者 "[属性名]" 获取。例如: </p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">var car = { manyCars: {a: "Saab", "b": "Jeep"}, 7: "Mazda" };
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">console.log(car.m
nyCars.b); // Jeep
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">console.log(car[7])
// Mazda
</span></span></code></pre>
<p>    对象属性: 属性名可以是任意字符串或者空字符串, 无效的名字可通过引号包含起来。复杂
名字不能通过.获取, 但可以通过[]获取。例如: </p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">var unusualPropertyNames = {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    "": "An empty st
ing",
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    "!": "Bang!"
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">console.log(unusu

```

```
IPropertyNames."); // SyntaxError: Unexpected string
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">console.log(unusu
IPropertyNames[""]); // An empty string
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">console.log(unusu
IPropertyNames.); // SyntaxError: Unexpected token !
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">console.log(unusu
IPropertyNames["!"]); // Bang!
</span></span></code></pre>
<p> 转意字符：下面的字符串输出结果包含了双引号，因为使用了转意符号 "" 。</p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">var quote = "He read \"The Cremation of Sam McGee\" by R.W. Service.";
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">console.log(quote)
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> //输出： He read "
he Cremation of Sam McGee" by R.W. Service.1.
```

```
</span></span></code></pre>
<p> 字符串换行法：直接在字符串行结束时添加 "\", 如下代码所示:</p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">var str = "this string \
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">is broken \
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">across multiple\
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">lines."
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">console.log(str); //
this string is broken across multiplelines.
```

```
</span></span></code></pre>
<h2 id="No3-控制流和错误处理">No3.控制流和错误处理</h2>
```

1.块表达式

作用：块表达式一般用于控制流，像 if、for、while。下面的代码中{x++;}就是一个块声明

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">while (x &lt; 10) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  x++;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span></code></pre>
```

ES6 之前没有块域范围：在 ES6 之前，在 block 中定义的变量实际是包含在方法或者全局，变量的影响超出了块作用域的范围。例如下面的代码最终执行结果为 2，因为 block 中声明的变量用于方法。

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">var x = 1;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">{
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  var x = 2;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">console.log(x); //
utputs 2
</span></span></code></pre>
```

ES6 之后有块域范围：在 ES6 中，我们可以把块域声明 var 改成 let，让变量只作用域 block 范围。

2.逻辑判断

判断为 false 的特殊值：false、undefined、null、0、NaN、""。

简单 boolean 和对象 Boolean 类型：简单 boolean 类型的 false 和 true 与对象 Boolean 类型的 false 和 true 是有区别，两者是不相等的。如下面的例子：

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">var b = new Boolean(false);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">if (b) // 返回true
```



```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">if (b == true) //
回false
</span></span></code></pre>
<h2 id="No4-异常处理">No4.异常处理</h2>
<h2 id="1-异常类型">1.异常类型</h2>
<p> 抛出异常语法: 抛异常可以是任意类型。如下所示。 </p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">throw "Error2"; // 字符串类型
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">throw 42; // 数字
型
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">throw true; // 布
类型
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">throw {toString: f
nction() { return "I'm an object!"; }}; //对象类型
</span></span></code></pre>
<p> 自定义异常: </p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">// 创建一个对象类型UserException
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">function UserExce
tion(message) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  this.message =
message;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  this.name = "U
erException";
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">//重写toString方
, 在抛出异常时能直接获取有用信息
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">UserException.pro
totype.toString = function() {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  return this.nam
+ ': ' + this.message + ' ';
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">// 创建一个对象实
并抛出它
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">throw new UserEx
ception("Value too high");
</span></span></code></pre>
<h2 id="2-语法">2.语法</h2>
<p> 关键字: 使用 try{}catch(e){}finally{}语法, 和 C#语法相似。 </p>
<p> finally 返回值: 如果 finally 添加了 return 语句, 则不管整个 try.catch 返回什么, 返回值
是 finally 的 return。如下所示: </p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">function f() {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  try {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    console.log(0
;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    throw "bogu
";
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  } catch(e) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    console.log(1
;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  return true; //

```

返回语句被暂停，直到finally执行完成

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> console.log(2
; // 不会执行的代码
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> } finally {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> console.log(3
;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> return false; /
覆盖try.catch的返回
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> console.log(4
; //不会执行的代码
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // "return false"
s executed now
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> console.log(5);
/ not reachable
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">f()); // 输出 0, 1, 3;
返回 false
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p> finally 吞并异常：如果 finally 有 return 并且 catch 中有 throw 异常。throw 的异常不会捕获，因为已经被 finally 的 return 覆盖了。如下代码所示：</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">function f() {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> try {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> throw "bogu
";
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> } catch(e) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> console.log('
aught inner "bogus");
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> throw e; // th
ow语句被暂停，直到finally执行完成
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> } finally {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> return false; /
覆盖try.catch中的throw语句
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 已经执行了"re
urn false"
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">try {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> f();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">} catch(e) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> //这里不会被执
, 因为catch中的throw已经被finally中的return语句覆盖了
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> console.log('ca
ught outer "bogus");
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // 输出
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // caught inner "b
gus"
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p> 系统 Error 对象：我们可以直接使用 Error{name, message}对象，例如：throw (new Error(The message));</p>

<p>转自 <a href="https://link.ld246.com/forward?goto=http%3A%2F%2Fmp.weixin.qq.com

2Fs%3F_biz%3DMjM5MzMyNzg0MA%3D%3D%26mid%3D2650402498%26idx%3D2%26sn
3D7f8702fa8d5eb0723db8a7f912e06a6e%26scene%3D0%23wechat_redirect" target="_blank"
rel="nofollow ugc">WEB 开发者</p>