



链滴

# 解决 javascript 处理 Long 长度大于 17 位 度丢失精度的问题

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来源网站: [链滴](#)

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<h3 id="解决问题的第一途径-最好从接口文档里面寻找方法-">解决问题的第一途径，最好从接口文  
里面寻找方法。 </h3>

<h4 id="JavaScript-数据类型和数据结构">JavaScript 数据类型和数据结构</h4>

<p></p> <div class="vditor-linkcard vditor-tooltipped vditor-tooltipped\_\_n" aria-label="https  
//developer.mozilla.org/zh-CN/docs/Web/JavaScript/Data\_structures">

<a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.mozilla.org%2Fzh-  
N%2Fdocs%2FWeb%2FJavaScript%2FData\_structures" class="link-card fn\_\_flex" target="\_bla  
k">

<span class="vditor-linkcard\_\_info">

<span class="vditor-linkcard\_\_title">



JavaScript 数据类型和数据结构 - JavaScript | MDN

</span>

<span class="vditor-linkcard\_\_abstract">编程语言都具有内建的数据结构，但各种编程语  
的数据结构常有不同之处。本文试图列出 JavaScript 语言中内建的数据结构及其属性，它们可以用来  
建其他的数据结构；同时尽可能地描述与其他语言的不同之处。 </span>

<span class="vditor-linkcard\_\_site">

developer.mozilla.org

</span>

</span>

<span class="vditor-linkcard\_\_image" data-src="https://developer.mozilla.org/mdn-soci  
l-share.0ca9dbda.png"> </span>

</a>

</div> <p></p>

<h4 id="直接引用原文-">直接引用原文: </h4>

<hr>

<h4 id="数据类型">数据类型</h4>

<p>最新的 ECMAScript 标准定义了 8 种数据类型:</p>

<ul>

<li>7 种 <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.mozilla.org%  
Fen-US%2Fdocs%2FGlossary%2FPrimitive" title="原始类型: In JavaScript, a primitive (primitive  
value, primitive data type) is data that is not an object and has no methods. There are 7 primit  
ve data types: string, number, bigint, boolean, null, undefined, and symbol." target="\_blank" r  
l="nofollow ugc">原始类型</a>:

<ul>

<li> <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.mozilla.org%2Fe  
-US%2Fdocs%2FGlossary%2FBoolean" title="Boolean: In computer science, a Boolean is a log  
cal data type that can have only the values true or false." target="\_blank" rel="nofollow ugc"  
Boolean</a> </li>

<li> <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.mozilla.org%2Fe  
-US%2Fdocs%2FGlossary%2FNull" title="Null: In computer science, a null value represents a r  
ference that points, generally intentionally, to a nonexistent or invalid object or address. The  
eaning of a null reference varies among language implementations." target="\_blank" rel="no  
ollow ugc">Null</a> </li>

<li> <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.mozilla.org%2Fe  
-US%2Fdocs%2FGlossary%2FUndefined" title="Undefined: undefined is a primitive value aut  
matically assigned to variables that have just been declared, or to formal arguments for which  
there are no actual arguments." target="\_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">Undefined</a> </li>

<li> <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.mozilla.org%2Fe  
-US%2Fdocs%2FGlossary%2FNumber" title="Number: In JavaScript, Number is a numeric dat  
type in the double-precision 64-bit floating point format (IEEE 754). In other programming la  
guages different numeric types can exist, for examples: Integers, Floats, Doubles, or Bignums."  
target="\_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">Number</a> </li>

<li> <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.mozilla.org%2Fen-US%2Fdocs%2FGlossary%2FBigInt" title="BigInt: In JavaScript, BigInt is a numeric data type that can represent integers in the arbitrary precision format. In other programming languages different numeric types can exist, for examples: Integers, Floats, Doubles, or Bignums." target="\_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">BigInt</a> </li>

<li> <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.mozilla.org%2Fen-US%2Fdocs%2FGlossary%2FString" title="String: In any computer programming language, a string is a sequence of characters used to represent text." target="\_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">String</a> </li>

<li> <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.mozilla.org%2Fen-US%2Fdocs%2FGlossary%2FSymbol" title="Symbol: In JavaScript, Symbol is a primitive value" target="\_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">Symbol</a> </li>

</ul>

</li>

<li>和 <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.mozilla.org%2Fen-US%2Fdocs%2FGlossary%2FObject" title="Object: Object refers to a data structure containing data and instructions for working with the data. Objects sometimes refer to real-world things, for example a car or map object in a racing game. JavaScript, Java, C++, Python, and Ruby are examples of object-oriented programming languages." target="\_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">Object</a> </li>

</ul>

<h4 id="Number-数字类型">Number 数字类型</h4>

<p>根据 ECMAScript 标准, JavaScript 中只有一种数字类型: 基于 IEEE 754 标准的双精度 64 位进制格式的值  $(-2^{53} - 1)$  到  $(2^{53} - 1)$ 。<strong>它并没有为整数给出一种特定的类型</strong>。除了能够表示浮点数外, 还有一些带符号的值: <code>+Infinity</code>, <code>-Infinity</code> 和 <code>NaN</code> (非数值, Not-a-Number)。</p>

<p>要检查值是否大于或小于 <code>+/-Infinity</code>, 你可以使用常量 <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.mozilla.org%2Fzh-CN%2Fdocs%2FWeb%2FJavaScript%2FReference%2FGlobal\_Objects%2FNumber%2FMAX\_VALUE" title="Number.MAX\_VALUE 属性表示在 JavaScript 里所能表示的最大数值。" target="\_blank" rel="nofollow ugc"><code>Number.MAX\_VALUE</code></a> 和 <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.mozilla.org%2Fzh-CN%2Fdocs%2FWeb%2FJavaScript%2FReference%2FGlobal\_Objects%2FNumber%2FMIN\_VALUE" title="Number.MIN\_VALUE 属性表示在 JavaScript 所能表示的最小的正值。" target="\_blank" rel="nofollow ugc"><code>Number.MIN\_VALUE</code></a>。另外在 ECMAScript 6 中, 你也可以通过 <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.mozilla.org%2Fzh-CN%2Fdocs%2FWeb%2FJavaScript%2FReference%2FGlobal\_Objects%2FNumber%2FisSafeInteger" title="Number.isSafeInteger() 方法用来判断传入的参数值是否是一个“安全整数” (safe integer)。" target="\_blank" rel="nofollow ugc"><code>Number.isSafeInteger()</code></a> 方法还有 <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.mozilla.org%2Fzh-CN%2Fdocs%2FWeb%2FJavaScript%2FReference%2FGlobal\_Objects%2FNumber%2FMAX\_SAFE\_INTEGER" title="Number.MAX\_SAFE\_INTEGER 常量表示在 JavaScript 中最大的安全整数 (maximum safe integer) (2<sup>53</sup> - 1) 。" target="\_blank" rel="nofollow ugc"><code>Number.MAX\_SAFE\_INTEGER</code></a> 和 <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.mozilla.org%2Fzh-CN%2Fdocs%2FWeb%2FJavaScript%2FReference%2FGlobal\_Objects%2FNumber%2FMIN\_SAFE\_INTEGER" title="Number.MIN\_SAFE\_INTEGER 代表在 JavaScript 中最小的安全的 integer 型数字  $(-(2^{53} - 1))$ 。" target="\_blank" rel="nofollow ugc"><code>Number.MIN\_SAFE\_INTEGER</code></a> 来检查值是在双精度浮点数的取值范围内。超出这个范围, JavaScript 中的数字不再安全了, 也就是只有 second mathematical interger 可以在 JavaScript 数字类型中正确表现。</p>

<p>数字类型中只有一个整数有两种表示方法: 0 可表示为 -0 和 +0 ("0" 是 +0 的简写)。在实中, 这也几乎没有影响。例如 <code>+0 === -0</code> 为真。但是, 你可能要注意除以 0 的时候: </p>

```
<pre><code class="language-js highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-mi">42</span> <span class="highlight-o">/</span>
```

```
<span class="highlight-o">+</span><span class="highlight-mi">0</span><span class="highlight-p">;</span><span class="highlight-c1">// Infinity</span></span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-c1"></span><span class="highlight-mi">42</span><span class="highlight-o"></span><span class="highlight-o"></span><span class="highlight-mi">0</span><span class="highlight-p">;</span><span class="highlight-c1">// -Infinity</span></span></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-c1"></span></span></span></span></code></pre>
```

尽管一个数字常常仅代表它本身的价值，但 JavaScript 提供了一些[位运算符](https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.mozilla.org%2Fen-US%2Fdocs%2FWeb%2FJavaScript%2FReference%2FOperators%2FBitwise_Operators "en/JavaScript/Reference/Operator/Bitwise_Operators")。这些位运算符和一个一数字通过位操作可以用来表现一些布尔值。然而自从 JavaScript 提供其他的方式来表示一组布尔值（如一个布尔值数组或一个布尔值分配给命名属性的对象）后，这种方式通常被认为是不好的。位操作容易使代码难以阅读，理解和维护，在一些非常受限的情况下，可能需要用到这些技术，比如试图应本地存储的存储限制。位操作只应该是用来优化尺寸的最后选择。

### javascript最大的安全数为17位--Math.pow(2, 53) - 1, 即 9007199254740991-

根据双精度浮点数的构成，精度位数是 53 bit。安全数的意思是在  $-2^{53} \sim 2^{53}$  内的整数（不包括边界）与唯一的双精度浮点数互相对应。举个例子比较好理解： $\text{Math.pow}(2, 53) === \text{Math.pow}(2, 53) + 1$  // true。竟然与  $\text{Math.pow}(2, 53) + 1$  相等！这是因为  $\text{Math.pow}(2, 53) + 1$  已经超过了尾数的精度限制（53 bit），在这个例子中  $\text{Math.pow}(2, 53)$  和  $\text{Math.pow}(2, 53) + 1$  对应同一个双精度浮点数。所以  $\text{Math.pow}(2, 53)$  就不是安全数了。最大的安全数为  $\text{Math.pow}(2, 53) - 1$ ，即 9007199254740991。

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">作者：牧云云</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">链接：https://www.zhihu.com/question/29010688/answer/503100778</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">来源：知乎</span></span></code></pre><pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">著作权归作者所有</span></span></code></pre><pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">商业转载请联系作者获得授权，非商业转载请注明出处。</span></span></code></pre>
```

### javascript处理Long长度大于17位度丢失的问题

<blockquote>

对于 Long 类型的数据，如果我们在 Controller 层将结果序列化为 json，直接传给前端的话，在 Long 长度大于 17 位时会出现精度丢失的问题。如何避免精度丢失呢？最常用的办法就是将 Long 型字段统一转成 String 类型。

</blockquote><p>参考：<br>

1. [彻底解决 JS 处理 Long 类型精度丢失问题（一）](https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fblog.csdn.net%2Fu01002886%2Farticle%2Fdetails%2F86563382)

2. [彻底解决 JS 处理 Long 类型精度丢失问题（二）](https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fblog.csdn.net%2Fu01002886%2Farticle%2Fdetails%2F86563729)