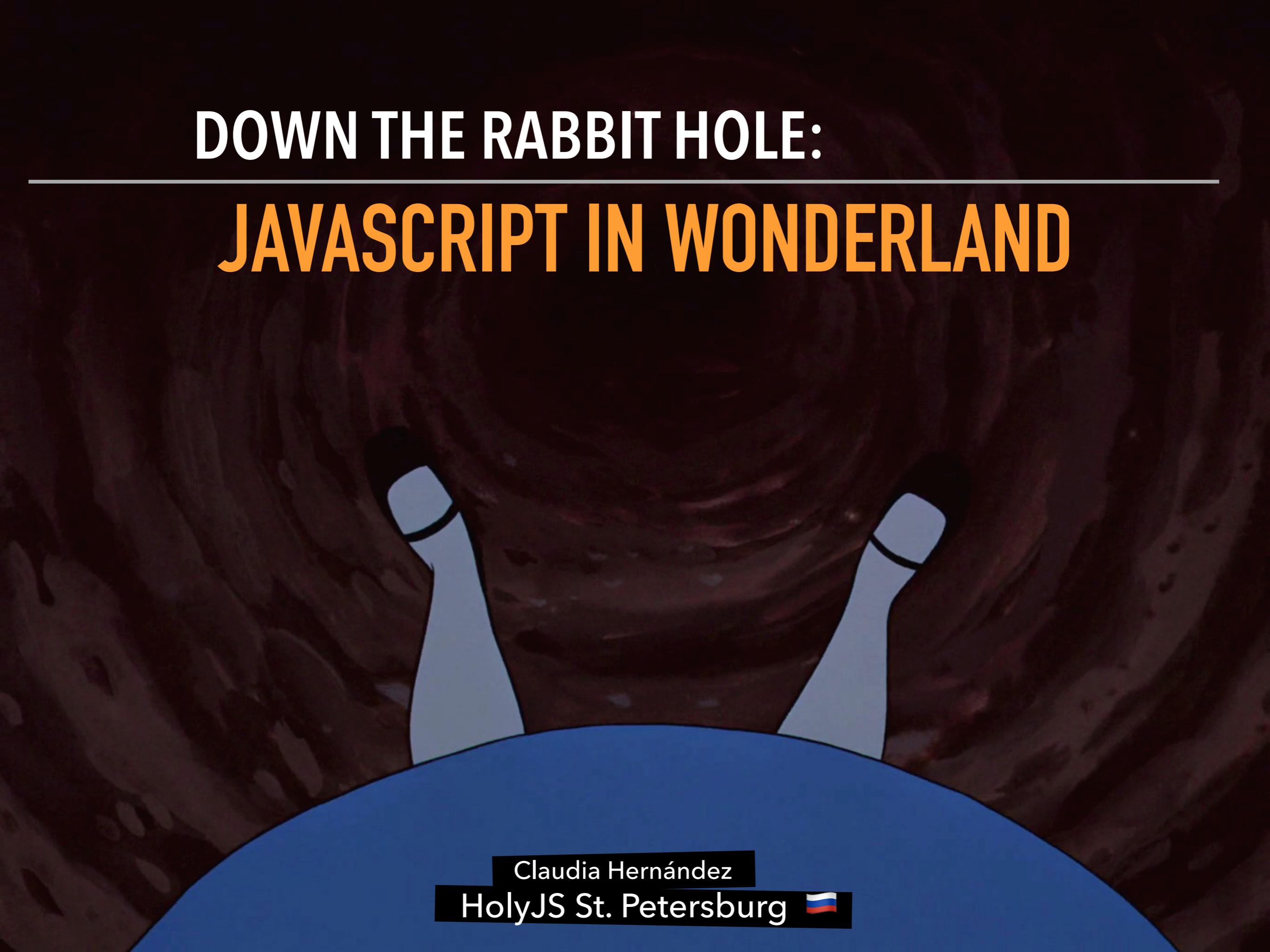


DOWN THE RABBIT HOLE: JAVASCRIPT IN WONDERLAND

A dark, circular illustration of Alice's feet and legs as she falls down a rabbit hole. Her feet are white with blue bows, and her legs are blue. The background is a dark, swirling brown.

Claudia Hernández
HolyJS St. Petersburg 

CLAUDIA
HERNÁNDEZ

@koste4

claudia.hernandez@dailymotion.com



dailymotion

dailymotion

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e qui
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futuroscope**

30! ans!

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LES 20 & 21 MAI 2017

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Old XP

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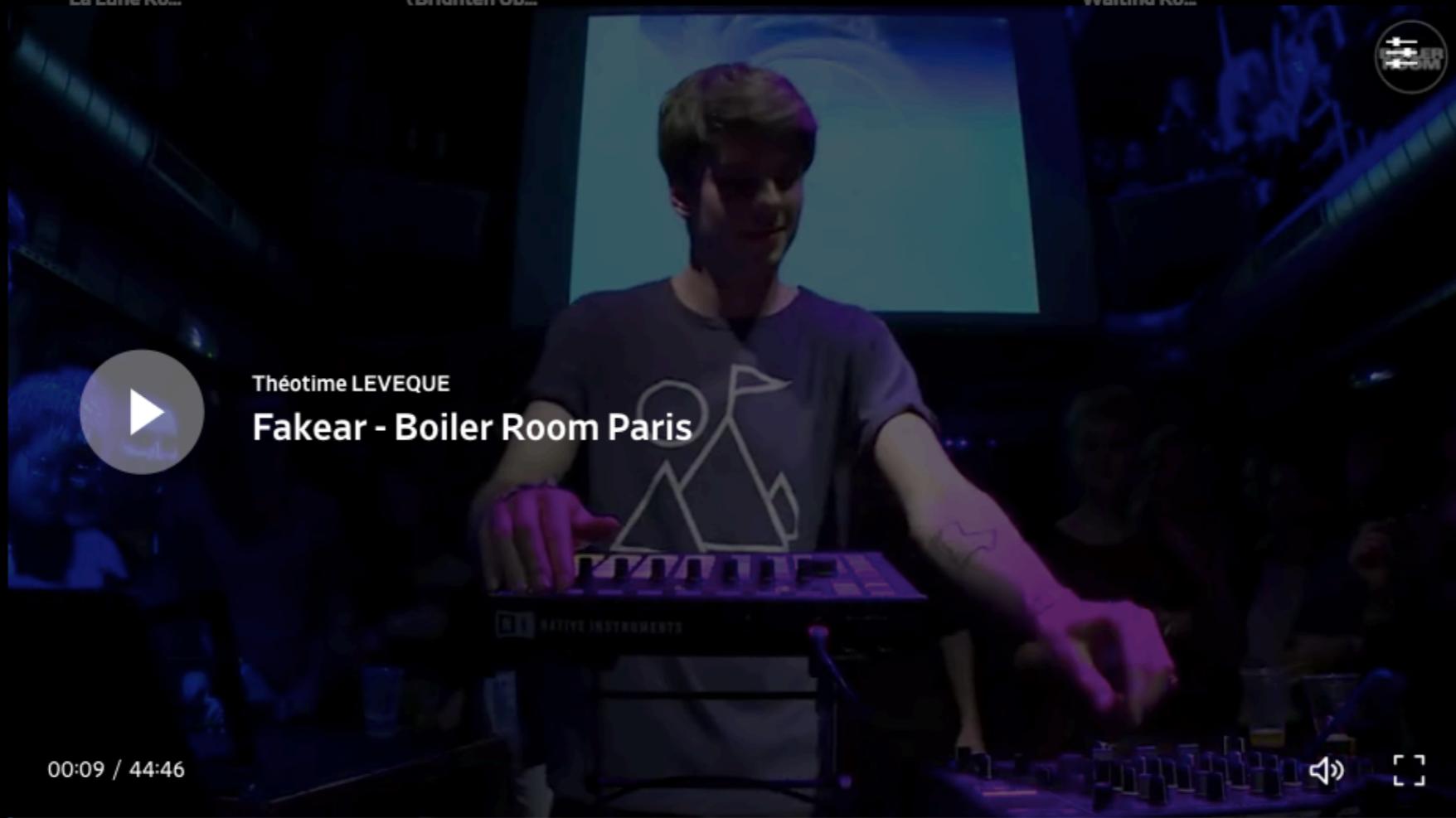
Fakear - Boiler Room Paris

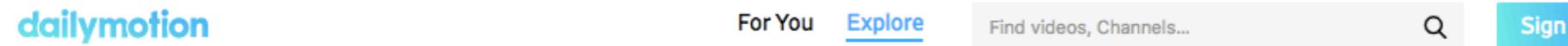
FRENCH WAVES (6/10) • FAKEAR,
La Lune Ro...Redondo & Boller - Sunshine
(Brighten Up...)

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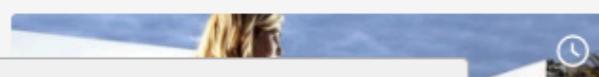
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Les sujets à creuser

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X



Coming soon...





Oh, she's curious.



```
Math.min() < Math.max() // false
```

Math.max() // -Infinity

Math.min() // Infinity

```
.1+.2 === .3 // false
```

.1+.2 // 0.3000000000000004

```
const a = 012  
console.log(a)
```

```
const a = 012  
console.log(a) // 012
```

```
const a = 012  
console.log(a) // 12
```

```
const a = 012  
console.log(a) // 10
```

```
[1,2,3] === [1,2,3] //false
```



?????lolwat



 **claudia Δ(ḏ)⇒** 
@koste4

JS Pro's & Con's

Pro: Easy to learn.
Con: Easy to fuckup.



@slobodan_ #holyjs

RETWEETS LIKES

3 6

 3 6

4:32 AM - 2 Jun 2017 from Saint Petersburg, Russia



A dark, atmospheric forest scene. In the foreground, several large, gnarled trees with thick trunks and dark, textured bark stand on either side of a path. The ground is a mix of dark soil and fallen leaves. In the background, a path leads into the distance through more trees, with a small opening showing a brighter area ahead.

CURIOSER AND
CURIOSER

— ♣ NaN ♣ —

```
typeof NaN // number
```

```
const foo = 2 / 'bar' // NaN
```

0/0 // NaN

```
Math.sqrt(-9) // NaN
```

```
typeof NaN // number
```

Mathematical operations can't lead to
an **error** or **crash** in JavaScript

```
NaN === NaN // false
```

NaN isn't just a Javascript thing...

NaN is actually defined by the **IEEE754**
floating-point standard

16,777,214

NaN != NaN

 **Ariya Hidayat**
@AriyaHidayat

This is your annual reminder that NaN stands for "Not a NaN".

RETWEETS LIKES
108 **48**

8:22 AM - 23 Oct 2013

◀ ↕ ❤ ...

```
isNaN(NaN) // true
```

— ❤ ~ operator ❤ —

What's a bit-wise operator?

Operator that treats its operands as a sequence of 32 bits (zeroes and ones) rather than as decimal numbers.
They return standard Javascript numerical values.

Bitwise AND &

Bitwise OR |

The following table summarizes JavaScript's bitwise operators:

Operator	Usage	Description
Bitwise AND	<code>a & b</code>	Returns a one in each bit position for which the corresponding bits of both operands are ones.
Bitwise OR	<code>a b</code>	Returns a one in each bit position for which the corresponding bits of either or both operands are ones.
Bitwise XOR	<code>a ^ b</code>	Returns a one in each bit position for which the corresponding bits of either but not both operands are ones.
Bitwise NOT	<code>~ a</code>	Inverts the bits of its operand.
Left shift	<code>a << b</code>	Shifts <code>a</code> in binary representation <code>b</code> (<code>< 32</code>) bits to the left, shifting in zeroes from the right.
Sign-propagating right shift	<code>a >> b</code>	Shifts <code>a</code> in binary representation <code>b</code> (<code>< 32</code>) bits to the right, discarding bits shifted off.
Zero-fill right shift	<code>a >>> b</code>	Shifts <code>a</code> in binary representation <code>b</code> (<code>< 32</code>) bits to the right, discarding bits shifted off, and shifting in zeroes from the left.

Signed 32-bit integers

The operands of all bitwise operators are converted to signed 32-bit integers in two's complement format. Two's complement format means that a number's negative counterpart (e.g. 5 vs. -5) is all the number's bits inverted (bitwise NOT of the number, a.k.a. ones' complement of the number) plus one. For example, the following encodes the integer 314:

```
1 | 000000000000000000000000100111010
```

The following encodes `~314`, i.e. the ones' complement of 314:

IN THIS ARTICLE

[Signed 32-bit integer](#)

[Bitwise logical opera](#)

[& \(Bitwise AND\)](#)

[| \(Bitwise OR\)](#)

[^ \(Bitwise XOR\)](#)

[~ \(Bitwise NOT\)](#)

[Bitwise shift operato](#)

[<< \(Left shift\)](#)

[>> \(Sign-propaga](#)

[>>> \(Zero-fill righ](#)

Examples

[Flags and bitmask](#)

[Conversion snipp](#)

[Automatize the c](#)

[Reverse algorithm](#)
mask

Specifications

[Browser compatibility](#)

See also

Bitwise NOT ~

$9 = 00000000000000000000000000001001$

$\sim 9 = 11111111111111111111111111110110$

-(N+1)

```
console.log(~-2) // 1
```

```
console.log(~-1) // 0
```

```
console.log(~0) // -1
```

```
console.log(~1) // -2
```

```
console.log(~2) // -3
```

`~~1.2543 // 1`

`~~4.9 // 4`

`~~(-2.999) // -2`

```
const float = 281.0901  
  
~~float          // 281  
float | 0        // 281  
float << 0       // 281  
float >> 0      // 281  
float >>> 0     // 281
```

Done. Ready to run again.

Run again

Testing in Chrome 57.0.2987 / Mac OS X 10.12.3

	Test	Ops/sec
<< 0	<pre>var r, i; for (i = 0; i < 10000; i += 1) { r = n[i] << 0; }</pre>	112,999 ±3.43% fastest
0	<pre>var r, i; for (i = 0; i < 10000; i += 1) { r = n[i] 0; }</pre>	115,993 ±2.74% fastest
~~	<pre>var r, i; for (i = 0; i < 10000; i += 1) { r = ~~n[i]; }</pre>	114,693 ±2.51% fastest
Math.floor()	<pre>var r, i; for (i = 0; i < 10000; i += 1) { r = Math.floor(n[i]); }</pre>	31,557 ±1.74% 73% slower

Bitwise NOT ~

```
const teaParty = ['madHatter', marchHare', 'dormouse']
```

```
if (teaParty.indexOf('marchHare') >= 0){  
    // marchHare in the teaParty  
}  
  
if (teaParty.indexOf('marchHare') != -1){  
    // marchHare in the teaParty  
}  
  
if (teaParty.indexOf('marchHare') < 0){  
    // marchHare not in the teaParty  
}  
  
if (teaParty.indexOf('marchHare') == -1){  
    // marchHare not in the teaParty  
}
```

```
if (~teaParty.indexOf('marchHare')) {  
    // marchHare in the teaParty  
} else {  
    // marchHare not in the teaParty  
}
```

```
if (teaParty.includes('marchHare')) {  
    // marchHare in the teaParty  
} else {  
    // marchHare not in the teaParty  
}
```

— ♣ for loops ♣ —

```
for(;;) {}
```

```
for (initialization; condition; iteration) {  
    // code  
}
```

```
let i = 0
for (; i < 9; i++) {}
```

```
for (let i = 0;; i++) {  
    if (i > 3) break;  
    // code  
}
```

```
for(;i--;) {}
```

`for(;;) {} = for(; true ;) = while(true) {}`

— ♠ undefined ♠ —

```
const cheshireCat
```

```
console.log(cheshireCat == undefined) // true
```

undefined in window // true



```
undefined = "we are all mad here"
```

```
console.log(undefined)
```

```
// IE8 & below
```

```
undefined = "we are all mad here"
```

```
console.log(undefined)
```

```
// "we are all mad here"
```

```
// Modern browsers
```

```
undefined = "we are all mad here"
```

```
console.log(undefined) // undefined
```

Syntax

`undefined`

Description

`undefined` is a property of the *global object*, i.e. it is a variable in global scope. The initial value of `undefined` is the primitive value `undefined`.

In modern browsers (JavaScript 1.8.5 / Firefox 4+), `undefined` is a non-configurable, non-writable property per the ECMAScript 5 specification. Even when this is not the case, avoid overriding it.

A variable that has not been assigned a value is of type `undefined`. A method or statement also returns `undefined` if the variable that is being evaluated does not have an assigned value. A function returns `undefined` if a value was not [returned](#).

Since `undefined` is not a [reserved word](#), it can be used as an identifier (variable name) in any scope other than the global scope.

```
1 // logs "foo string"
2 (function(){ var undefined = 'foo'; console.log(undefined, typeof undefined); })
3
4 // logs "foo string"
5 (function(undefined){ console.log(undefined, typeof undefined); })('foo');
```

Examples

Strict equality and `undefined`

Syntax
Description
Examples
Strict
Typeof
Void
Specification
Browser compatibility

```
const undefined = 5  
console.log(undefined) // 5
```

What have we learned so far ?

Not a Number is a Number

~ is the bitwise NOT operator

all parts in a for loop are optional

`undefined` can be defined (sometimes)



ARRAY#SORT
FUN

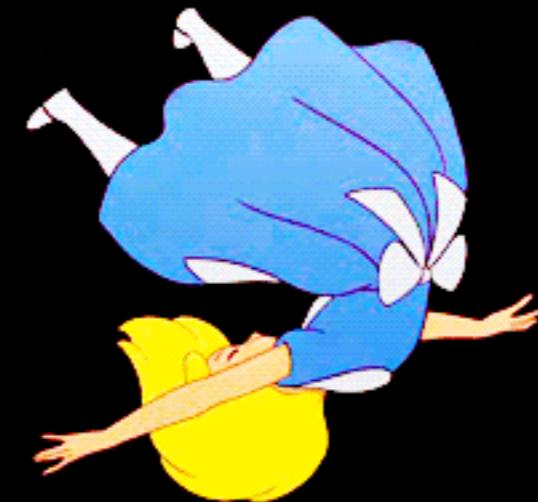
```
myArray = [33, 2, 98, 25, 4]
```

```
myArray.sort()
```

```
// [ 2, 25, 33, 4, 98 ]
```

lexicographical sorting

'**dictionary**' or '**telephone book**'
not numerical order



```
colors = ['red', 'blue']
```

```
colors.sort() // ['blue', 'red']
```

```
numbers = [80, 9]
```

```
numbers.sort() // [80, 9]
```

```
colors = ['red', 'blue']
```

```
colors.sort() // ['blue', 'red']
```

```
numbers = ['80', '9']
```

```
numbers.sort() // ['80', '9']
```

UNICODE CODE POINT VALUE

80 = 56 48

9 = 57 00

str.codePointAt(pos)

```
const emojis = ['🍄', '🃏', '👑']
```

```
emojis.sort() // [🃏, 🍄, 👑]
```

```
const wtfJS = [390, '😂', 1, '2315']
```

```
wtfJS.sort() // [1, '2325', 390, '😂']
```

// [2, 25, 33, 4, 98]

```
function compare (a, b) {  
    if (a < b ) return -1 // a comes first than b  
    else if (a > b) return 1 // b comes first than a  
    else return 0 // a and b are left unchanged  
}
```

```
myArray = [33, 2, 98, 25, 4]  
myArray.sort( (a,b) => a - b )  
// [ 2, 4, 25, 33, 98 ]
```

Have you ever
wondered
which algorithm is
used in JS **native**
sort method ?

SPIDER
MONKEY

MERGESORT
SORT

```
1620 /*
1621 * This sort is stable, i.e. sequence of equal elements is preserved.
1622 * See also bug #224128.
1623 */
1624 bool
1625 js_MergeSort(void *src, size_t nel, size_t elsize,
1626                 JSComparator cmp, void *arg, void *tmp,
1627                 JSMergeSortElemType elemType)
1628 {
1629     void *swap, *vec1, *vec2;
1630     MSortArgs msa;
1631     size_t i, j, lo, hi, run;
1632     int cmp_result;
1633
1634     JS_ASSERT_IF(JS_SORTING_VALUES, elsize == sizeof(Value));
1635     bool isValue = elemType == JS_SORTING_VALUES;
1636
1637     /* Avoid memcpy overhead for word-sized and word-aligned elements. */
1638 #define COPY_ONE(p,q,n) \
1639     (isValue ? (void)(*(Value*)p = *(Value*)q) : (void)memcpy(p, q, n))
1640 #define CALL_CMP(a, b) \
1641     if (!cmp(arg, (a), (b), &cmp_result)) return JS_FALSE;
1642 #define INS_SORT_INT 4
1643
1644     /*
1645      * Apply insertion sort to small chunks to reduce the number of merge
1646      * passes needed.
1647     */
1648     for (lo = 0; lo < nel; lo += INS_SORT_INT) {
1649         hi = lo + INS_SORT_INT;
1650         if (hi >= nel)
1651             hi = nel;
1652         for (i = lo + 1; i < hi; i++) {
1653             vec1 = (char *)src + i * elsize;
1654             vec2 = (char *)vec1 - elsize;
1655             for (j = i; j > lo; j--) {
1656                 CALL_CMP(vec2, vec1);
1657                 /* "<=" instead of "<" insures the sort is stable */
1658                 if (cmp_result <= 0) {
1659                     break;
1660                 }
1661
1662                 /* Swap elements, using "tmp" as tmp storage */
1663                 COPY_ONE(tmp, vec2, elsize);
1664                 COPY_ONE(vec2, vec1, elsize);
1665                 COPY_ONE(vec1, tmp, elsize);
1666                 vec1 = vec2;
1667                 vec2 = (char *)vec1 - elsize;
1668             }
1669         }
1670     }
1671 #undef CALL_CMP
1672 #undef COPY_ONE
```



```
1620 /*
1621 * This sort is stable, i.e. sequence of equal elements is preserved.
1622 * See also bug #224128.
1623 */
1624 bool
1625 js_MergeSort(void *src, size_t nel, size_t elsize,
1626                 JSComparator cmp, void *arg, void *tmp,
1627                 JSMergeSortElemType elemType)
1628 {
1629     void *swap, *vec1, *vec2;
1630     MSortArgs msa;
1631     size_t i, j, lo, hi, run;
1632     int cmp_result;
1633
1634     JS_ASSERT_IF(JS_SORTING_VALUES, elsize == sizeof(Value));
1635     bool isValue = elemType == JS_SORTING_VALUES;
1636
1637     /* Avoid memcpy overhead for word-sized and word-aligned elements. */
1638 #define COPY_ONE(p,q,n) \
1639     (isValue ? (void)(*(Value*)p = *(Value*)q) : (void)memcpy(p, q, n))
1640 #define CALL_CMP(a, b) \
1641     if (!cmp(arg, (a), (b), &cmp_result)) return JS_FALSE;
1642 #define INS_SORT_INT 4
1643
1644     /*
1645      * Apply insertion sort passes needed to make the sort stable.
1646      */
1647     for (lo = 0; hi = lo + elsize - 1; ) {
1648         if (hi >= nel)
1649             hi = nel;
1650         for (i = lo + 1; i < hi; i++) {
1651             vec1 = (char *)src + i * elsize;
1652             vec2 = (char *)vec1 - elsize;
1653             for (j = i; j > lo; j--) {
1654                 CALL_CMP(vec2, vec1);
1655                 /* "<=" instead of "<" insures the sort is stable */
1656                 if (cmp_result <= 0) {
1657                     break;
1658                 }
1659             }
1660             /* Swap elements, using "tmp" as tmp storage */
1661             COPY_ONE(tmp, vec2, elsize);
1662             COPY_ONE(vec2, vec1, elsize);
1663             COPY_ONE(vec1, tmp, elsize);
1664             vec1 = vec2;
1665             vec2 = (char *)vec1 - elsize;
1666         }
1667     }
1668 }
1669 }
1670 */
1671 #undef CALL_CMP
1672 #undef COPY_ONE
```



SPIDER
MONKEY

MERGESORT
SORT

```
1620 /*
1621 * This sort is stable, i.e. sequence of equal elements is preserved.
1622 * See also bug #224128.
1623 */
1624 bool
1625 js_MergeSort(void *src, size_t nel, size_t elsize,
1626                 JSComparator cmp, void *arg, void *tmp,
1627                 JSMergeSortElemType elemType)
1628 {
1629     void *swap, *vec1, *vec2;
1630     MSortArgs msa;
1631     size_t i, j, lo, hi, run;
1632     int cmp_result;
1633
1634     JS_ASSERT_IF(JS_SORTING_VALUES, elsize == sizeof(Value));
1635     bool isValue = elemType == JS_SORTING_VALUES;
1636
1637     /* Avoid memcpy overhead for word-sized and word-aligned elements. */
1638 #define COPY_ONE(p,q,n) \
1639     (isValue ? (void)(*(Value*)p = *(Value*)q) : (void)memcpy(p, q, n))
1640 #define CALL_CMP(a, b) \
1641     if (!cmp(arg, (a), (b), &cmp_result)) return JS_FALSE;
1642 #define INS_SORT_INT 4
1643
1644     /* 1644
1645      * Apply i 1644      */
1646      * passes 1645      * Apply insertion sort to small chunks to reduce the number of merge
1647      */ 1646      * passes needed.
1648     for (lo = 1647      */
1649         hi = lo + 1648      - 1649      - 1650      - 1651      - 1652      - 1653      - 1654      - 1655      - 1656      - 1657      - 1658      - 1659      - 1660      - 1661      - 1662      - 1663      - 1664      - 1665      - 1666      - 1667      - 1668      - 1669      - 1670      - 1671      - 1672      - 1673
1650         if (hi >= nel)
1651             hi = nel;
1652         for (i = lo + 1; i < hi; i++) {
1653             vec1 = (char *)src + i * elsize;
1654             vec2 = (char *)vec1 - elsize;
1655             for (j = i; j > lo; j--) {
1656                 CALL_CMP(vec2, vec1);
1657                 /* "<=" instead of "<" insures the sort is stable */
1658                 if (cmp_result <= 0) {
1659                     break;
1660                 }
1661
1662                 /* Swap elements, using "tmp" as tmp storage */
1663                 COPY_ONE(tmp, vec2, elsize);
1664                 COPY_ONE(vec2, vec1, elsize);
1665                 COPY_ONE(vec1, tmp, elsize);
1666                 vec1 = vec2;
1667                 vec2 = (char *)vec1 - elsize;
1668             }
1669         }
1670     }
1671 #undef CALL_CMP
1672 #undef COPY_ONE
```



V8

QUICKSORT
SORT

```
759 function QuickSort(a, from, to) {
760   var third_index = 0;
761   while (true) {
762     // Insertion sort is faster for short arrays.
763     if (to - from <= 10) {
764       InsertionSort(a, from, to);
765       return;
766     }
767     if (to - from > 1000) {
768       third_index = GetThirdIndex(a, from, to);
769     } else {
770       third_index = from + ((to - from) >> 1);
771     }
772     // Find a pivot as the median of first, last and middle element.
773     var v0 = a[from];
774     var v1 = a[to - 1];
775     var v2 = a[third_index];
776     var c01 = comparefn(v0, v1);
777     if (c01 > 0) {
778       // v1 < v0, so swap them.
779       var tmp = v0;
780       v0 = v1;
781       v1 = tmp;
782     } // v0 <= v1.
783     var c02 = comparefn(v0, v2);
784     if (c02 >= 0) {
785       // v2 <= v0 <= v1.
786       var tmp = v0;
787       v0 = v2;
788       v2 = v1;
789       v1 = tmp;
790     } else {
791       // v0 <= v1 && v0 < v2
792       var c12 = comparefn(v1, v2);
793       if (c12 > 0) {
794         // v0 <= v2 < v1
```

V 8

QUICKSORT
SORT

```
759 function QuickSort(a, from, to) {  
760     var third_index = 0;  
761     while (true) {  
762         // Insertion sort is faster for short arrays.  
763         if (to - from <= 10) {  
764             InsertionSort(a, from, to);  
765             return;  
766         }  
767         if (to - from > 1000) {  
768             third_index = GetThirdIndex(a, from, to);  
769         } else {  
770             third_index = from + ((to - from) >> 1);  
771         }  
772         // Find a pivot as the median of first, last and middle element.  
773         var v0 = a[from];  
774         var v1 = a[to - 1];  
775         var v2 = a[third_index];  
776         var c01 = comparefn(v0, v1);  
777         if (c01 > 0) {  
778             // v1 < v0, so swap them.  
779             var tmp = v0;  
780             v0 = v1;  
781             v1 = tmp;  
782         } // v0 <= v1.  
783         var c02 = comparefn(v0, v2);  
784         if (c02 >= 0) {  
785             // v2 <= v0 <= v1.  
786             var tmp = v0;  
787             v0 = v2;  
788             v2 = v1;  
789             v1 = tmp;  
790         } else {  
791             // v0 <= v1 && v0 < v2  
792             var c12 = comparefn(v1, v2);  
793             if (c12 > 0) {  
794                 // v0 <= v2 < v1  
795                 var tmp = v1;  
796                 v1 = v2;  
797                 v2 = tmp;  
798             }  
799         }  
800         if (v0 <= v1 && v1 <= v2) {  
801             a[from] = v0;  
802             a[to - 1] = v2;  
803             a[third_index] = v1;  
804             if (from < third_index) {  
805                 QuickSort(a, from, third_index);  
806             }  
807             if (third_index < to) {  
808                 QuickSort(a, third_index, to);  
809             }  
810         }  
811     }  
812 }
```



```
555
556 function mergeSort(array, valueCount, comparator)
557 {
558     var buffer = [ ];
559     buffer.length = valueCount;
560
561     var dst = buffer;
562     var src = array;
563     for (var width = 1; width < valueCount; width *= 2) {
564         for (var srcIndex = 0; srcIndex < valueCount; srcIndex += 2 * width)
565             merge(dst, src, srcIndex, valueCount, width, comparator);
566
567         var tmp = src;
568         src = dst;
569         dst = tmp;
570     }
571
572     if (src != array) {
573         for(var i = 0; i < valueCount; i++)
574             array[i] = src[i];
575     }
576 }
577
578 function bucketSort(array, dst, bucket, depth)
579 {
580     if (bucket.length < 32 || depth > 32) {
581         mergeSort(bucket, bucket.length, stringComparator);
582         for (var i = 0; i < bucket.length; ++i)
583             array[dst++] = bucket[i].value;
584         return dst;
585     }
586
587     var buckets = [ ];
588     for (var i = 0; i < bucket.length; ++i) {
589         var entry = bucket[i];
590         var string = entry.string;
591         if (string.length == depth) {
592             array[dst++] = entry.value;
593             continue;
594         }
595
596         var c = string.charCodeAt(depth);
597         if (!buckets[c])
598             buckets[c] = [ ];
599         buckets[c][buckets[c].length] =
600     }
```

Code

Issues 195

Pull requests 35

Projects 1

Wiki

Pulse

Graphs

Tree: 4e26a257a3 ▾

ChakraCore / lib / Common / DataStructures / QuickSort.h

Copy path

 obastemur QuickSort: improve perf. and move our custom qsort_s3 contributors   

283 lines (257 sloc) | 7.32 KB

Raw

Blame

History



```
1 //-----  
2 // Copyright (C) Microsoft. All rights reserved.  
3 // Licensed under the MIT license. See LICENSE.txt file in the project root for full license information.  
4 //-----  
5  
6 #pragma once  
7 namespace JsUtil  
8 {  
9  
10 // Sorting Networks - BEGIN  
11 #define CCQ_SORT2(a, b) \\\n12     if (comparer(context, \\\n13         base + (b * size), \\\n14         base + (a * size)) < 0) \\\n15     {\\\n16         CCQ_SWAP(base + (a * size), \\\n17             base + (b * size), size); \\\n18     }\\\n19  
20 #define CCQ_SORT3() \\\\n21     CCQ_SORT2(0, 1) \\\\n22     CCQ_SORT2(1, 2) \\\\n23     CCQ_SORT2(0, 1)
```

CHAKRA

QUICKSORT
SORT

<https://github.com/Microsoft/ChakraCore/blob/master/lib/Common/DataStructures/QuickSort.h>

JS Engine	Sort Algorithm
SpiderMonkey FIREFOX	Insertion Sort (for short arrays) Merge Sort
V8 CHROME	Insertion Sort (for short arrays) Quick Sort
Nitro SAFARI	Merge Sort
Chakra INTERNET EXPLORER	QuickSort

- 1 **Insertion Sort**
- 2 **Merge Sort**
- 3 **Quick Sort**



```
1 function InsertionSort(arr) {  
2   for(let i = 1; i < arr.length; i++) {  
3     let value = arr[i]  
4     for (let j = i - 1; j >= 0 && arr[j] > value; j--) {  
5       arr[j+1] = arr[j]  
6     }  
7     arr[j+1] = value  
8   }  
9   return arr  
10 }
```

10 LOC

```
1 function MergeSort(arr) {
2   if (arr.length < 2) {
3     return arr
4   }
5   let middle = Math.floor(arr.length / 2)
6   let left = arr.slice(0, middle)
7   let right = arr.slice(middle)
8   return merge(MergeSort(left), MergeSort(right))
9 }
10
11 function merge(left, right) {
12   let result = [],
13     i = 0,
14     j = 0
15   while(i < left.length && j < right.length) {
16     if(left[i] < right[j]) {
17       result.push(left[i++])
18     } else {
19       result.push(right[j++])
20     }
21   }
22   return result.concat(left.slice(i)).concat(right.slice(j))
23 }
```

23 LOC

```
1 function QuickSort(arr, left = 0, right = arr.length - 1) {  
2   if(arr.length > 1) {  
3     let index = partition(arr, left, right)  
4     if(left < index - 1) {  
5       QuickSort(arr, left, index - 1)  
6     }  
7     if(index < right) {  
8       QuickSort(arr, index, right)  
9     }  
10   }  
11   return arr  
12 }  
13  
14 function partition(arr, left, right) {  
15   let pivot = arr[Math.floor((right + left) / 2)  
16           ],  
17   while(left <= right) {  
18     while(arr[left] < pivot) {  
19       left++  
20     }  
21     while(arr[right] > pivot) {  
22       right--  
23     }  
24     if(left <= right) {  
25       [arr[left], arr[right]] = [arr[right], arr[left]]  
26       left++  
27       right--  
28     }  
29   }  
30   return left  
31 }
```

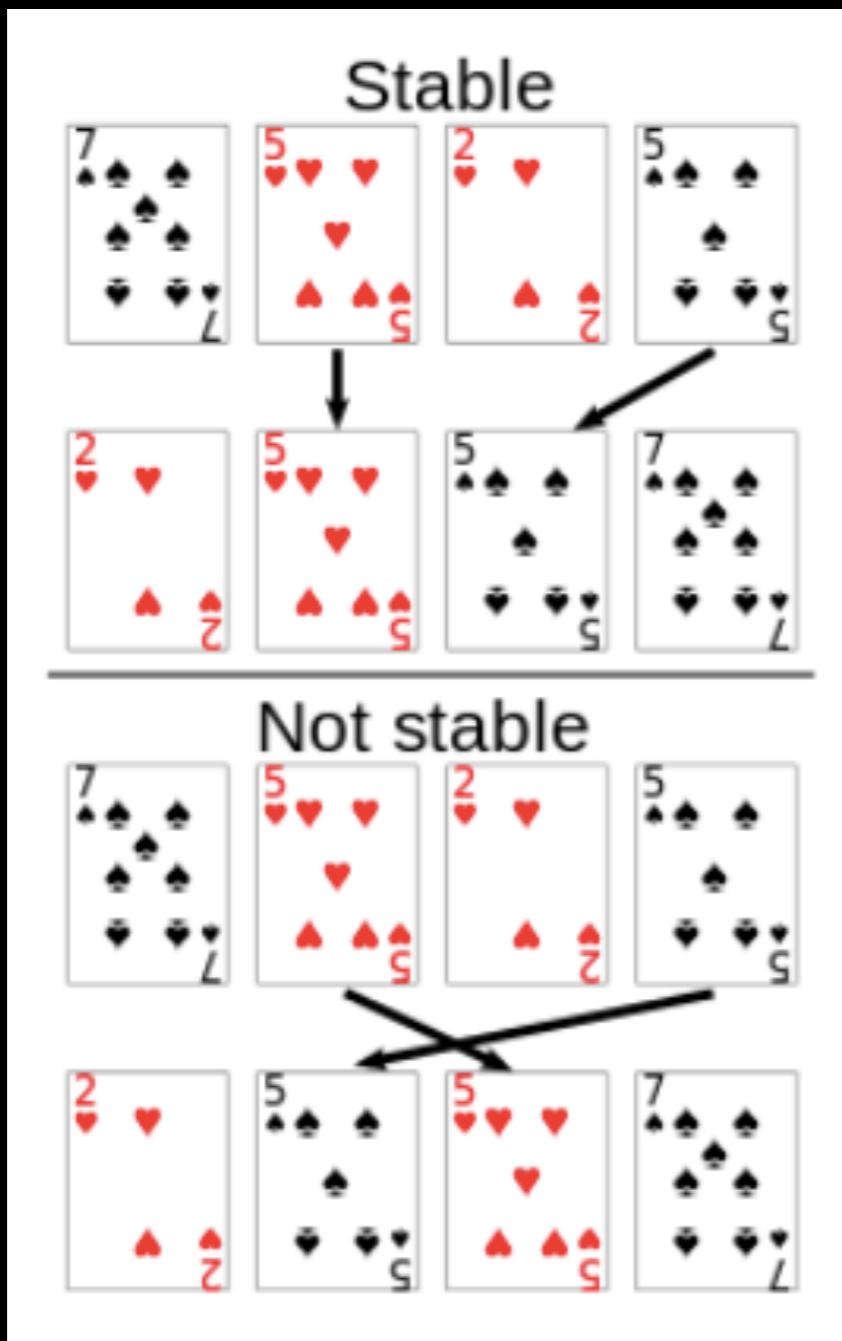
31 LOC

```
1 Array.prototype.InsertionSort = function() {  
2   /* your implementation here */  
3 }  
4  
5 Array.prototype.MergeSort = function() {  
6   /* your implementation here */  
7 }  
8  
9 Array.prototype.QuickSort = function() {  
10  /* your implementation here */  
11 }  
12  
13 myArray.InsertionSort()  
14 myArray.MergeSort()  
15 myArray.QuickSort()
```



Most everyone's mad here.

Stability



A stable sort is one in which equivalent elements retain their relative positions after sorting

Array.prototype.sort()



IN THIS ARTICLE

The `sort()` method sorts the elements of an array *in place* and returns the array. The sort is not necessarily [stable](#). The default sort order is according to string Unicode code points.

```
1 var fruit = ['cherries', 'apples', 'bananas'];
2 fruit.sort(); // ['apples', 'bananas', 'cherries']

3
4 var scores = [1, 10, 21, 2];
5 scores.sort(); // [1, 10, 2, 21]
6 // Note that 10 comes before 2,
7 // because '10' comes before '2' in Unicode code point order.

8
9 var things = ['word', 'Word', '1 Word', '2 Words'];
10 things.sort(); // ['1 Word', '2 Words', 'Word', 'word']
11 // In Unicode, numbers come before upper case letters,
12 // which come before lower case letters.
```

```
const people = [
  { name: 'Simon Blackburn', age: 32 },
  { name: 'Lewis Carroll', age: 42 },
  { name: 'Gertrude Chataway', age: 26 },
  { name: 'Charles Dodgson', age: 11 },
  { name: 'Martin Gardner', age: 11 },
  { name: 'Reginald Hargreaves', age: 54 },
  { name: 'Arthur Hughes', age: 6 },
  { name: 'Alice Liddell', age: 26 },
  { name: 'Skeffington Lutwidge', age: 26 },
  { name: 'George MacDonald', age: 17 },
  { name: 'Lorina Reeve', age: 26 },
  { name: 'Gabriel Rossetti', age: 26 },
  { name: 'John Tenniel', age: 32 },
  { name: 'Donald Thomas', age: 12 }
]
```

```
people.sort( (a,b) => {  
    return a.age - b.age  
})
```

V8

```
{ name: 'Arthur Hughes', age: 6 },
{ name: 'Charles Dodgson', age: 11 },
{ name: 'Martin Gardner', age: 11 },
{ name: 'Donald Thomas', age: 12 }
{ name: 'George MacDonald', age: 17 },
{ name: 'Gabriel Rossetti', age: 26 },
{ name: 'Alice Liddell', age: 26 },
{ name: 'Lorina Reeve', age: 26 },
{ name: 'Skeffington Lutwidge', age: 26 },
{ name: 'Gertrude Chataway', age: 26 },
{ name: 'John Tenniel', age: 32 },
{ name: 'Simon Blackburn', age: 32 },
{ name: 'Lewis Carroll', age: 42 },
{ name: 'Reginald Hargreaves', age: 54 }
```

```
{ name: 'Arthur Hughes', age: 6 },
{ name: 'Charles Dodgson', age: 11 },
{ name: 'Martin Gardner', age: 11 },
{ name: 'Donald Thomas', age: 12 }
{ name: 'George MacDonald', age: 17 },
{ name: 'Gabriel Rossetti', age: 26 },
{ name: 'Alice Liddell', age: 26 },
{ name: 'Lorina Reeve', age: 26 },
{ name: 'Skeffington Lutwidge', age: 26 },
{ name: 'Gertrude Chataway', age: 26 },
{ name: 'John Tenniel', age: 32 },
{ name: 'Simon Blackburn', age: 32 },
{ name: 'Lewis Carroll', age: 42 },
{ name: 'Reginald Hargreaves', age: 54 }
```

Performance

Let's do some benchmarking !

10 elements

Testing in Chrome 56.0.2924 / Mac OS X 10.12.3

	Test	Ops/sec
Array#sort	arr.sort(numSort)	1,967,829 ±4.39% 93% slower
Insertion Sort	arr.InsertionSort()	28,520,017 ±2.19% fastest
Merge Sort	arr.MergeSort()	109,299 ±5.77% 100% slower
Quick Sort	arr.QuickSort()	880,522 ±15.73% 97% slower

100 elements

Testing in Chrome 56.0.2924 / Mac OS X 10.12.3

	Test	Ops/sec
Array#sort	arr.sort(numSort)	127,999 ±4.21% 97% slower
Insertion Sort	arr.InsertionSort()	4,014,363 ±2.83% fastest
Merge Sort	arr.MergeSort()	10,559 ±2.76% 100% slower
Quick Sort	arr.QuickSort()	96,941 ±2.25% 98% slower

1,000 elements

Testing in Chrome 56.0.2924 / Mac OS X 10.12.3

	Test	Ops/sec
Array#sort	arr.sort(numSort)	5,601 ±16.34% 98% slower
Insertion Sort	arr.InsertionSort()	314,407 ±8.32% fastest
Merge Sort	arr.MergeSort()	711 ±7.00% 100% slower
Quick Sort	arr.QuickSort()	6,316 ±6.74% 98% slower

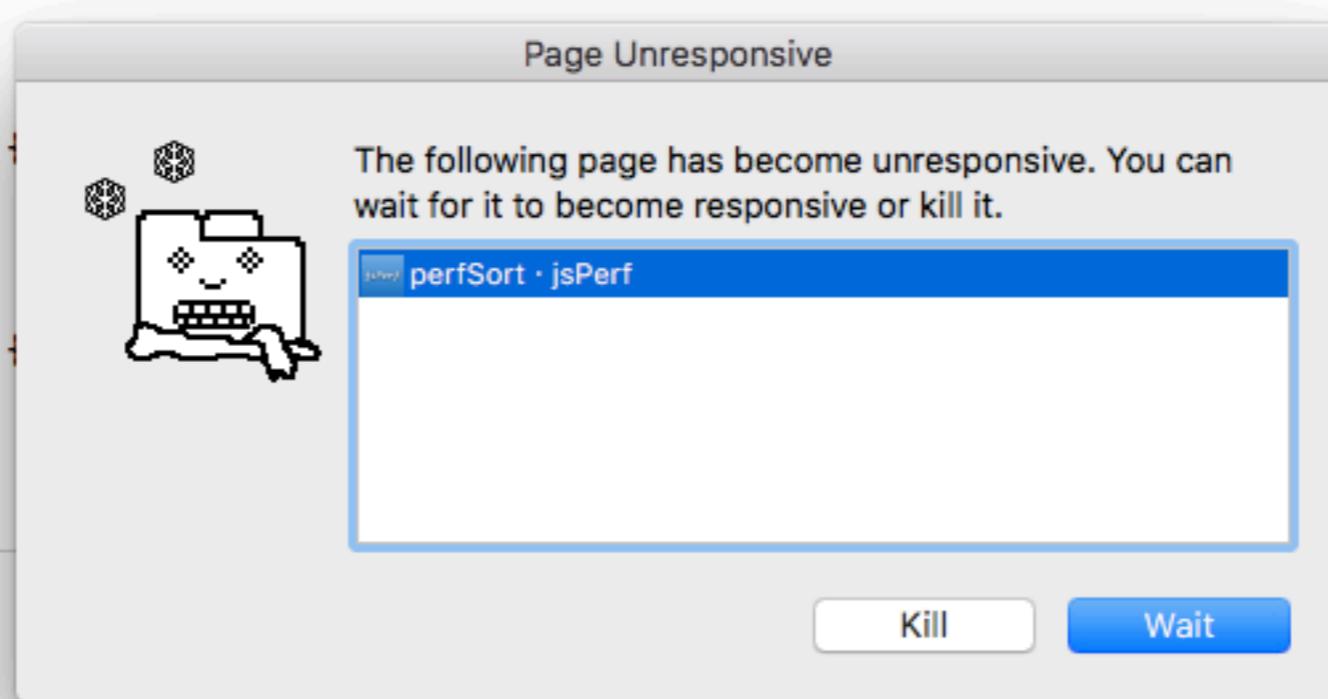
100,000 elements

Testing in Chrome 56.0.2924 / Mac OS X 10.12.3

	Test	Ops/sec
Array#sort	arr.sort(numSort)	8.61 ±14.79% 78% slower
Insertion Sort	arr.InsertionSort()	0.19 ±10.41% 99% slower
Merge Sort	arr.MergeSort()	6.16 ±5.21% 83% slower
Quick Sort	arr.QuickSort()	35.75 ±3.74% fastest

1,000,000 elements

```
while(i <= j) {  
  
    while(arr[i] < pivot) {  
        i++  
    }  
  
    while(arr[j] > pivot) {  
        j--  
    }  
}
```



Test runner

Insertion Sort × 1 (0 samples)

[Stop running](#)

Testing in Chrome 56.0.2924 / Mac OS X 10.12.3

	Test	Ops/sec
Array#sort	arr.sort(numSort)	completed
Insertion Sort	arr.InsertionSort()	pending...
Merge Sort	arr.MergeSort()	pending...
Quick Sort	arr.QuickSort()	pending...

You can [edit these tests](#) or add even more tests to this page by appending /edit to the URL.

1,000,000 elements

Testing in Chrome 56.0.2924 / Mac OS X 10.12.3

	Test	Ops/sec
Array#sort	arr.sort(numSort)	1.00 ±21.05% 56% slower
Merge Sort	arr.MergeSort()	0.45 ±11.46% 79% slower
Quick Sort	arr.QuickSort()	1.98 ±3.99% fastest

10,000,000 elements

Testing in Chrome 56.0.2924 / Mac OS X 10.12.3

	Test	Ops/sec
Array#sort	arr.sort(numSort)	0.08 ±34.87% 66% slower
Merge Sort	arr.MergeSort()	0.05 ±13.15% 76% slower
Quick Sort	arr.QuickSort()	0.18 ±5.01% fastest



V8

```

759 function QuickSort(a, from, to) {
760   var third_index = 0;
761   while (true) {
762     // Insertion sort is faster for
763     if (to - from <= 10) {
764       InsertionSort(a, from, to);
765       return;
766     }
767     if (to - from > 1000) {
768       third_index = GetThirdIndex(a, from, to);
769     } else {
770       third_index = from + ((to - from) >> 1);
771     }
772     // Find a pivot as the median of first, last and middle
773     var v0 = a[from];
774     var v1 = a[to - 1];
775     var v2 = a[third_index];
776     var c01 = comparefn(v0, v1);
777     if (c01 > 0) {
778       // v1 < v0, so swap them.
779       var tmp = v0;
780       v0 = v1;
781       v1 = tmp;
782     } // v0 <= v1.
783     var c02 = comparefn(v0, v2);
784     if (c02 >= 0) {
785       // v2 <= v0 <= v1.
786       var tmp = v0;
787       v0 = v2;
788       v2 = v1;
789       v1 = tmp;
790     } else {
791       // v0 <= v1 && v0 < v2
792       var c12 = comparefn(v1, v2);
793       if (c12 > 0) {
794         // v0 <= v2 < v1

```

```

554
555
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590
591
592
593
594
595
596
597
598
599
600
}
}

function mergeSort(array, valueCount,
{
  var buffer = [ ];
  buffer.length = valueCount;

  var dst = buffer;
  var src = array;
  for (var width = 1; width < valueCount; width *= 2) {
    for (var srcIndex = 0; srcIndex < valueCount; srcIndex += width) {
      merge(dst, src, srcIndex, valueCount, width, comparefn);
    }

    var tmp = src;
    src = dst;
    dst = tmp;
  }

  if (src != array) {
    for(var i = 0; i < valueCount; i++)
      array[i] = src[i];
  }
}

function bucketSort(array, dst, bucket, depth)
{
  if (bucket.length < 32 || depth > 32) {
    mergeSort(bucket, bucket.length, stringComparator);
    for (var i = 0; i < bucket.length; ++i)
      array[dst++] = bucket[i].value;
    return dst;
  }

  var buckets = [ ];
  for (var i = 0; i < bucket.length; ++i) {
    var entry = bucket[i];
    var string = entry.string;
    if (string.length == depth) {
      array[dst++] = entry.value;
      continue;
    }

    var c = string.charCodeAt(depth);
    if (!buckets[c])
      buckets[c] = [ ];
    buckets[c][buckets[c].length] = entry;
  }
}

var c = string.charCodeAt(depth);
if (!buckets[c])
  buckets[c] = [ ];
buckets[c][buckets[c].length] = entry;
}

```

NITRO

Javascript Inception?!

Self Hosting

Implementing parts of a language
in that very language itself



- ▶ Array methods all take a callback as an argument
- ▶ They iterate over the list and invoke the callback for every step
- ▶ Execution has to switch between compiled C++ and interpreted JS
- ▶ Context switch is expensive
- ▶ Staying in the same execution context and within the same language allows us to have additional nice things

JS Engine	Sort Algorithm	Self-Host ?
SpiderMonkey FIREFOX	Insertion Sort (for short arrays) Merge Sort	No
V8 CHROME	Insertion Sort (for short arrays) Quick Sort	Yes
Nitro SAFARI	Merge Sort	Yes
Chakra INTERNET EXPLORER	QuickSort	No

- ▶ Unneeded overhead due to the actual algorithm implementation in every engine
- ▶ Native implementations just do more in terms of error handling and features than the simple self-implementations



A MAD JS-PARTY



Disclaimer

The following content is
designed to challenge
and amuse programmers,
not made to be suitable
for practical use

non alphanumeric js





vocabulary



- [] access arrays/strings and object properties
- (()) call functions and avoid errors
- {()} to get the string "[object Object]"
- + append strings, sum, and cast things to numbers
- ! cast things to booleans



Falsey

false, 0, "", null,
undefined, NaN

Truthy

All other values

"0", "false", [], {}

— ♦ the basics ♦ —

`![] = false`

`!![] = true`



— ♦ the basics ♦ —

`+![] = 0`

`+!![] = 1`



0 = +![]

1 = +!![]

2 = !![]+!![]

3 = !![]+!![]+!![]

4 = !![]+!![]+!![]+!![]

5 = !![]+!![]+!![]+!![]+!![]

6 = !![]+!![]+!![]+!![]+!![]+!![]

7 = !![]+!![]+!![]+!![]+!![]+!![]+!![]

8 = !![]+!![]+!![]+!![]+!![]+!![]+!![]+!![]

9 = !![]+!![]+!![]+!![]+!![]+!![]+!![]+!![]+!![]

— ♠ strings ♠ —

`![] + [] = "false"`

`!![] + [] = "true"`

— ♠ strings ♠ —

`![] + "" = "false"`

`!![] + "" = "true"`

— ♠ strings ♠ —

+!![] + [] = "1"

!![]+!![] + [] = "2"

+(("1")+"2")+"3"))

+((+!![]+[]) + (!! [] + !! [] + []) + (!! [] + !! [] + !! [] + [])))

`[] [[]] = undefined`

`+{} = NaN`

`[]+{} = "[object Object]"`

"**false**")[0] = "f"

"**undefined**")[5] = "i"

"**false**")[2] = "l"

"**true**")[0] = "t"

"**true**")[3] = "e"

"**true**")[1] = "r"



```
o b j e c t
          o b j e c t
u n d e f i n e d
f a l s e
      t r u e
      t r u e
      t r u e
o b j e c t
      t r u e
      o b j e c t
t r u e
```

call, concat, constructor, join, slice, sort, filter...

```
[]["filter"]["constructor"]("alert('1')")()
```

```
[]["filter"]["constructor"]("alert('1')")()
```

```
[]["filter"]["constructor"]("alert('1')")()
```

```
> []["filter"]
```

```
< function filter() { [native code] }
```

```
function["constructor"]("alert('1')")()
```

```
function["constructor"]( "alert('1')" )()
```

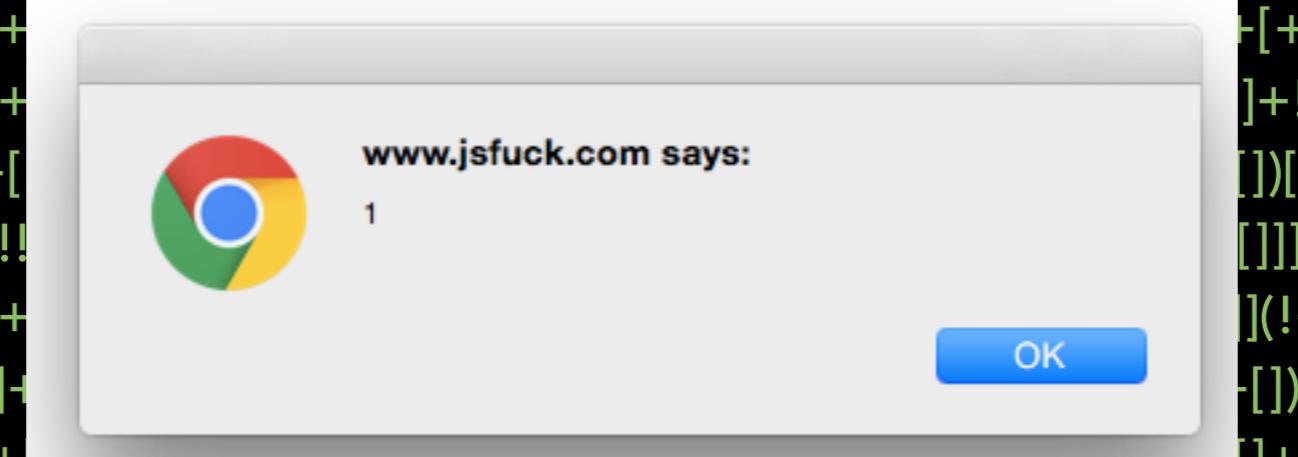
```
> [] ["filter"] ["constructor"]
< function Function() { [native code] }
```

Function("alert('1')")()

```
> []["filter"]["constructor"]("alert('1')")  
< function anonymous() {  
  alert('1')  
}
```

(function(){alert('1')})()

```
(function(){alert('1')})()
```





*Oh dear.
Everything is so confusing.*

Hieroglyphy demo

Insert the script

```
alert(1)
```

Your output

```
[]][(![]+[])[!+[]+!![]+!![]]+([]+{})[+!![]]+(!![]+[])[+!![]]+(!![]+[])[+[]]][((]+{}))[!+[]+!![]+!![]+!![]]+([]+{})[+!![]]+([][[]]+
```

[Convert number](#)

[Convert script](#)

[Convert string](#)



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6chars.js

Convert any Javascript code to ([!+]) chars (currently working only on Chrome)

Enter your code here (5000 chars max)

```
var name = prompt("What is your name ?");
alert("Hello "+name);
```

Convert

Result:

(+)
[]
!

JScrewIt

JScrewIt converts plain JavaScript into JSFuck code, which uses only six different characters to write and run any code: ! () + []

Use the form below to convert your own script. Uncheck Executable code to obtain a plain string.

Input

```
alert(1)
```

Compatibility: All supported engines

Executable code

Output

```
[ ][((![]+[[])[+[]]+(([![]]+[[]][[]])[+!![]]+[+[]])+(![]+[[])][!![]+!![]]+(!![]+[[])
 )[+[]]+(!![]+[[])[!![]+!![]]+!![]]+(!![]+[[])[+!![]])[((+(![]+[[])+[+([[]((![]+[[])+[]
 )[+[]]+(([![]+[[]][[]])[+!![]]+[+[]])+(![]+[[])[!![]+!![]]+(!![]+[[])[+[]]+(!!
 )[![]+[[])[!![]+!![]]+!![]]+(!![]+[[])[+!![]])+[])[+!![]]+[[]][((![]+[[])[+[]
 )[+([[]+[[]][[]])[+!![]]+[+[]])+(![]+[[])[!![]+!![]]+(!![]+[[])[+[]]+(!![]+[[])
 )[!![]+!![]]+!![]]+(!![]+[[])[+!![]])[+!![]]+[+[]])+(!!(+(!![]+[[])[+[]
 ]+[([[]+[[]][[]])[+!![]]+[+[]])+(![]+[[])[!![]+!![]]+(!![]+[[])[+[]]+(!![]+[[])
 )[!![]+!![]]+!![]]+(!![]+[[])[+!![]])+[])[+!![]]+[[]][((![]+[[])[+[]])+(!![]+[[])
 )[+!![]]+!![]]+(!![]+[[])[+!![]])[+!![]]+[[]][((![]+[[])[+[]])+(!![]+[[])]+([[])[+!![]]+(!![]+[[])[+!![]])]
```

2084 chars

Run this

Links

Documentation and source code on [GitHub](#) | JSFuck introduction and alternatives on [Esolang](#) | [jsfuck.com](#) | [jQuery Screwed](#)

by Francesco Trotta
<http://jscrew.it/>

()
[]
!

JSFuck

JSFuck is an esoteric and educational programming style based on the atomic parts of JavaScript. It uses only six different characters to write and execute code.

It does not depend on a browser, so you can even run it on Node.js.

Use the form below to convert your own script. Uncheck "eval source" to get back a plain string.

`alert(1)`

Eval Source

```
[ ][((![]+[])[+[]]+(([![]]+[])[+!+[]]+[+[[]]]+(![]+[[]])[!+[ ]+!+[ ]]+(!!
[ ]+[[]]+![[]]+(!![ ]+[[]])[!+[ ]+!+[ ]+!+[ ]]+(!![ ]+[[]][+!+[ ]])][([[])((![]+[[])
[+[]]+([![]]+[])[+!+[ ]+![[]]]+(![]+[[])[!+[ ]+!+[ ]]+(!![ ]+[[])[+[]]+
(!![ ]+[[])[!+[ ]+!+[ ]+!+[ ]]+(!![ ]+[[])[+!+[ ]]+[[]][!+[ ]+!+[ ]+!+[ ]]+(!!
[ ]+[[])((![]+[[])[+[]]+([![]]+[])[+!+[ ]+![[]]]+(![]+[[])[!+[ ]+!+
[[]]+(!![ ]+[[])[+[]]+(!![ ]+[[])[!+[ ]+!+[ ]+!+[ ]]+(!![ ]+[[])[+!+[ ]])][+!+[ ]+
[+[]]]+([[]][[]]+[[]][+!+[ ]]+(![]+[[])[!+[ ]+!+[ ]+!+[ ]]+(!![ ]+[[])[+[]]+
(!![ ]+[[])[+!+[ ]]+([[]][[]]+[[]][+[]]+([[])((![]+[[])[+[]]+([![]]+[])[+[]]]+
[+!+[ ]+![[]]]+(![]+[[])[!+[ ]+!+[ ]]+(!![ ]+[[])[+[]]+(!![ ]+[[])[!+
[ ]+!+[ ]+!+[ ]]+(!![ ]+[[])[+!+[ ]]]+[])[!+[ ]+!+[ ]+!+[ ]]+(!![ ]+[[])[+[]]+
```

1227 chars

[Run This](#)

Links

- Share on [Twitter](#), [Google+](#)
- View source on [GitHub](#)
- Follow [@aemkei](#) (Martin Kleppe)
- Original discussion at [Slackers.org](#)

Alternatives

by Martin Kleppe

<http://www.jsfuck.com/>

jQuery Screwed

jQuery JavaScript library made using only six different characters: ! () + []

Usage

You can use jQuery Screwed anywhere in your code like the regular jQuery.

```
<script src="jquery-2.2.1.screwed.js"></script>
```

```
<script>
$(function(){
    alert("You are using jQuery Screwed!");
});
</script>
```

See the section [Browser Support](#) for information about supported browsers.

Creation

jQuery Screwed was created with [JScrewIt](#). Below are the steps to recreate it manually.

- Install [Node.js](#) if you haven't done so yet.
- Install JScrewIt: run `npm install -g jscrewit`
- Download jQuery - current stable version is 2.2.1: <http://code.jquery.com/jquery-2.2.1.min.js>
- Replace path names as appropriate and run

 **Martin Kleppe**  
@aemkei

Achievement unlocked: [blog.checkpoint.com
/2016/02/02/eba...](http://blog.checkpoint.com/2016/02/02/eba...) - But don't blame me or
my jsfuck.com for hacking [@eBay!](#)

About JSFuck

Written by [Martin Kleppe](#), this technique, which uses non-alphanumeric characters, allows the attacker to bypass [IDSs](#), [IPSs](#) and [WAFs](#) payload sanitation. Only 6 different characters are used: []()!+

The following basic vocabulary helps us write anything

RETWEETS	LIKES
9	22



11:53 AM - 2 Feb 2016

eBay Platform Exposed to Severe Vulnerability

by Oded Vanunu posted 2016/02/02

Vulnerability Discovery

Check Point security researcher Roman Zaikin recently discovered a vulnerability that allows attackers to execute malicious code on eBay users' devices, using a non-standard technique called "JSF**k." This vulnerability could allow cyber criminals to use eBay as a phishing and malware distribution platform.

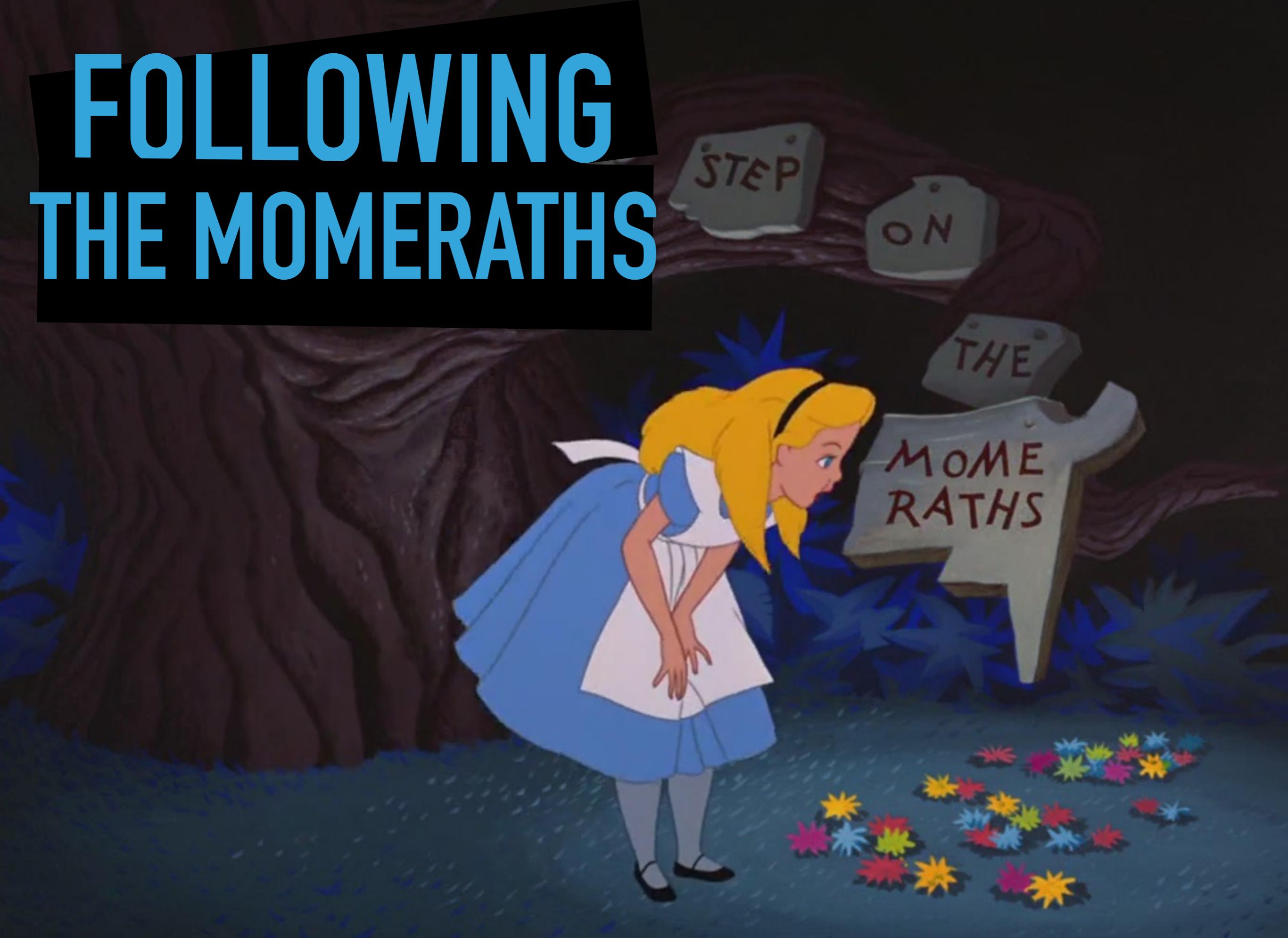
To exploit this vulnerability, all an attacker needs to do is create an online eBay store. In his store details, he posts a maliciously crafted item description. eBay prevents users from including scripts or iFrames by filtering out those HTML tags. However, by using JSF**k, the attacker is able to create a code that will load an additional JS code from his server. This allows the attacker to insert a remote controllable JavaScript that he can adjust to, for example, create multiple payloads for a different user agent.

eBay performs simple verification, but only strips alpha-numeric characters from inside the script tags. The JSF**k technique allows the attackers to get around this protection by using a very limited and reduced number of characters.

*"eBay prevents users from including scripts or iFrames by filtering out those HTML tags. However, by using JSF*ck the attacker can insert a remote controllable JS that can, for example, create multiple payloads for a different user agent"*



FOLLOWING THE MOME RATHS





```
function foo () {
  setTimeout(function () {
    console.log('name: ', this.name)
  }, 100)
}

// name:
foo.call( { name: "alice"} )
```

```
function foo () {
    const self = this
    setTimeout(function () {
        console.log('name: ', self.name)
    }, 100)
}

// name: alice
foo.call( { name: "alice"} )
```

**Arrow functions don't have a
this at all**

this

arguments

super (ES6)

new.target (ES6)

```
function foo () {
  setTimeout ( () => {
    console.log('name: ', this.name)
  }, 100)
}

// name: alice
foo.call( { name: "alice"} )
```

```
function foo() {  
  return () => {  
    console.log('id:', this.id)  
  }  
}  
  
const arrowfn = foo.call({ id: 42 })  
  
setTimeout(arrowfn.bind({ id:  
  100 }), 100) // id: 42
```



**WAS IT
ALL A DREAM?**



not really ...

but, why should I care?



I don't care.

knowledge is power

pushing the limits

breaking rules

playing is learning

power of the language

THE BEST JAVASCRIPT DEVELOPERS ARE THOSE WHO OBSESS ABOUT LANGUAGE, WHO EXPLORE AND PLAY WITH IT EVERYDAY AND IN DOING SO DEVELOP THEIR OWN IDIOMS AND THEIR OWN VOICE.

Angus Croll
on 'If Hemingway wrote Javascript'

СПАСИБО!



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