JavaScript 编码规范

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[illegible] jQuery [illegible] WordPress [illegible]

[illegible]

> "[illegible]" - [illegible] Andrew Nacin

WordPress [illegible] JavaScript [illegible] WordPress [illegible]

尽管编码标准很重要，但仅仅为了符合标准而重构旧的 .js 文件并非紧急事项。强烈不建议为旧文件提交 “ 仅修改空白字符 ”的补丁。

所有新增或更新的 JavaScript 代码都将经过审查，以确保其符合标准，并通过 JSHint 检查。

间距
在代码中应自由使用空格。 "如有疑问，留出空间。 "

这些规则鼓励使用宽松的间距以提升开发者可读性。压缩过程会生成针对浏览器读取和处理优化的文件。

使用制表符进行缩进。
行尾或空行上不应有空白字符。
行长度通常不应超过 80 个字符，且不应超过 100 个字符（将制表符计为 4 个空格）。 此为 "软性 "
规则，但长行通常表示代码难以阅读或结构混乱。
if / else / for / while / try 代码块应始终使用大括号，且始终跨越多行。
一元特殊字符运算符（例如 ++、 --）不得在操作数旁添加空格。
任何, 和; 前不得有空格。
用作语句终止符的任何 ; 必须位于行尾。
对象定义中属性名后的任何 : 前不得有空格。
三元条件运算符中的 ? 和: 两侧必须有空格。
空构造中不得有填充空格（例如 {}、 [] 、 fn()）。
每个文件末尾应有空行。
任何! 否定运算符后应有空格。 *
所有函数体应缩进一个制表符，即使整个文件被包裹在闭包中。 *
空格可用于在文档块内或行内对齐代码，但行首应仅使用制表符。 *

*：WordPress JavaScript 标准比 jQuery 风格指南更倾向于稍宽松的空白字符规则。这些差异是为了保持 WordPress 代码库中 PHP 和 JavaScript 文件的一致性。

空白字符容易在行尾累积 ——请避免这种情况，因为尾随空格在 JSHint 中会被视为错误。检测空白字符累积的一种方法是在文本编辑器中启用可见空白字符显示。

对象声明

如果对象声明较短（请遵循行长度指南），可以单行声明。当对象声明过长无法单行显示时，每个属性必须独
占一行且每行以逗号结尾。属性名仅在保留字或包含特殊字符时才需要引号：

如果数组较短（请遵循行长度指南），可以单行声明。当数组过长无法单行显示时，每个元素必须独占一行且
每行以逗号结尾。

```
// □□□□
var obj = {
□ready: 9,
□when: 4,
□'you are': 15,
};
var arr = [
□9,
□4,
□15,
];

// □□□□□□□□□□□
var obj = { ready: 9, when: 4, 'you are': 15 };
var arr = [ 9, 4, 15 ];

// □□□□
var obj = { ready: 9,
□when: 4, 'you are': 15 };
var arr = [ 9,
□4, 15 ];
```

□□□□□□

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```
array = [ a, b ];


foo( arg );


foo( 'string', object );


foo( options, object[ property ] );


foo( node, 'property', 2 );


prop = object[ 'default' ];


firstArrayElement = arr[ 0 ];
```

Examples of Good Spacing

```
var i;

if ( condition ) {
	doSomething( 'with a string' );
} else if ( otherCondition ) {
	otherThing( {
		key: value,
		otherKey: otherValue
	} );
} else {
	somethingElse( true );
}

// Unlike jQuery, WordPress prefers a space after the ! negation operator.
// This is also done to conform to our PHP standards.
while ( ! condition ) {
	iterating++;
}

for ( i = 0; i &lt; 100; i++ ) {
	object[ array[ i ] ] = someFn( i );
	$( '.container' ).val( array[ i ] );
}

try {
	// Expressions
} catch ( e ) {
	// Expressions
}
```

Semicolons

Use them. Never rely on Automatic Semicolon Insertion (ASI).

Indentation and Line Breaks

Indentation and line breaks add readability to complex statements.

Tabs should be used for indentation. Even if the entire file is contained in a closure (i.e., an immediately invoked function), the contents of that function should be indented by one tab:

```
( function ( $ ) {
	// Expressions indented

	function doSomething() {
		// Expressions indented
	}
} )( jQuery );
```

Blocks and Curly Braces

`if`, `else`, `for`, `while`, and `try` blocks should always use braces, and always go on multiple lines. The opening brace should be on the same line as the function definition, the conditional, or the loop. The closing brace should be on the line directly following the last statement of the block.

```
var a, b, c;

if ( myFunction() ) {
	// Expressions
} else if ( ( a &amp;&amp; b ) || c ) {
	// Expressions
} else {
	// Expressions
}
```

□□□□

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```
// □□□□
var html = '&lt;p>The sum of ' + a + ' and ' + b + ' plus ' + c
	+ ' is ' + ( a + b + c ) + '&lt;/p>';
```

```
// [illegible]
var html = '&lt;p>The sum of ' + a + ' and ' + b + ' plus ' + c +
    ' is ' + ( a + b + c ) + '&lt;/p>';
```

[illegible]

```
// [illegible]
var baz = ( true === conditionalStatement() ) ? 'thing 1' : 'thing 2';

// [illegible]
var baz = firstCondition( foo ) &amp;&amp; secondCondition( bar ) ?
    qux( foo, bar ) :
    foo;
```

[illegible]

```
if (
    firstCondition() &amp;&amp;
    secondCondition() &amp;&amp;
    thirdCondition()
) {
    doStuff();
}
```

[illegible]

[illegible]

```
elements
    .addClass( 'foo' )
    .children()
        .html( 'hello' )
    .end()
    .appendTo( 'body' );
```

[illegible]

[illegible] `const` [illegible] `let` [illegible]

[illegible] ES2015 [illegible] `const` [illegible] `let` [illegible] `var` [illegible] `const` [illegible] `let` [illegible]

[illegible] `var` [illegible]

[illegible] `var` [illegible]

[illegible] `var` [illegible] `var` [illegible]

`var` [illegible] `var` [illegible]

```
// [illegible]
var k, m, length,
	// [illegible]
	value = 'WordPress';

// [illegible]
var foo = true;
var bar = false;
var a;
var b;
var c;
```

[illegible]

[illegible] WordPress [illegible] JavaScript [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] `passwordStrength` [illegible]

```
/* global passwordStrength:true */
```

`passwordStrength` □□□ "true"
□□ `:true`
□□□□□□□□□□□□□

Common Libraries

Backbone, jQuery, Underscore, and the global `wp` object are all registered as allowed globals in the root `.jshintrc` file.

Backbone and Underscore may be accessed directly at any time. jQuery should be accessed through `$` by passing the `jQuery` object into an anonymous function:

```
( function ( $ ) {
□// Expressions
} )( jQuery );
```

This will negate the need to call `.noConflict()`, or to set `$` using another variable.

Files which add to, or modify, the `wp` object must safely access the global to avoid overwriting previously set properties:

```
// At the top of the file, set "wp" to its existing value (if present)
window.wp = window.wp || {};
```

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[illegible]

```
// "Id" [illegible] "Identifier" [illegible]
const userId = 1;

// "DOM" [illegible] "Document Object Model" [illegible]
const currentDOMDocument = window.document;

// [illegible]
// [illegible]
const domDocument = window.document;
class DOMDocument {}
class IdCollection {}
```

[illegible]

[illegible] `new` [illegible] UpperCamelCase [illegible]

`class` [illegible] UpperCamelCase [illegible] `new` [illegible]

```
class Earth {
	static addHuman( human ) {
		Earth.humans.push( human );
	}

	static getHumans() {
		return Earth.humans;
	}
}

Earth.humans = [];
```

[illegible] `@wordpress/element` [illegible]

[illegible]

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Comments

Comments come before the code to which they refer, and should always be preceded by a blank line. Capitalize the first letter of the comment, and include a period at the end when writing full sentences. There must be a single space between the comment token (`//`) and the comment text.

```
someStatement();

// Explanation of something complex on the next line
$( 'p' ).doSomething();

// This is a comment that is long enough to warrant being stretched
// over the span of multiple lines.
```

JSDoc comments should use the `/**` multi-line comment opening. Refer to the [JavaScript Documentation Standards](#) for more information.

Inline comments are allowed as an exception when used to annotate special arguments in formal parameter lists:

```
function foo( types, selector, data, fn, /* INTERNAL */ one ) {
	// Do stuff
}
```

□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□ `===` □□□□□□□□□□□□ `==` □□

□□□□

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- □□□□ `typeof object === 'string'`
- □□□ `typeof object === 'number'`
- □□□□ `typeof object === 'boolean'`
- □□□ `typeof object === 'object'` □ `_.isObject( object )`
- □□□□ `jQuery.isPlainObject( object )`
- □□□ `_.isFunction( object )` □ `jQuery.isFunction( object )`
- □□□ `_.isArray( object )` □ `jQuery.isArray( object )`
- □□□ `object.nodeType` □ `_.isElement( object )`
- null□ `object === null`
- null □ undefined□ `object == null`
- undefined□
  - □□□□□ `typeof variable === 'undefined'`
  - □□□□□ `variable === undefined`
  - □□□ `object.prop === undefined`
  - □□□□□□□ `_.isUndefined( object )`

□□□□ Backbone □ Underscore □□□□□□□ Underscore.js □□□□□□□□□□ jQuery □□

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```
var myStr = 'strings should be contained in single quotes';
```

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ `\`□□□□□

```
// □□□□□□□□□□□□
'Note the backslash before the \'single quotes\'';
```

Switch Statements

The usage of `switch` statements is generally discouraged, but can be useful when there are a large number of cases - especially when multiple cases can be handled by the same block, or fall-through logic (the `default` case) can be leveraged.

When using `switch` statements:

- Use a `break` for each case other than `default`. When allowing statements to "fall through," note that explicitly.
- Indent `case` statements one tab within the `switch`.

```
switch ( event.keyCode ) {
	// ENTER and SPACE both trigger x()
	case $.ui.keyCode.ENTER:
	case $.ui.keyCode.SPACE:
		x();
		break;
	case $.ui.keyCode.ESCAPE:
		y();
		break;
	default:
		z();
}
```

It is not recommended to return a value from within a switch statement: use the `case` blocks to set values, then `return` those values at the end.

```
function getKeyCode( keyCode ) {
	var result;

	switch ( event.keyCode ) {
		case $.ui.keyCode.ENTER:
		case $.ui.keyCode.SPACE:
			result = 'commit';
			break;
		case $.ui.keyCode.ESCAPE:
			result = 'exit';
			break;
		default:
			result = 'default';
	}

	return result;
}
```

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] JavaScript [illegible] `[]` [illegible] `new Array()` [illegible]

```
var myArray = [];
```

[illegible]

```
var myArray = [ 1, 'WordPress', 2, 'Blog' ];
```

[illegible] JavaScript [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] JavaScript [illegible] `{}` [illegible]

```
var myObj = {};
```

[illegible] `new` [illegible]

```
var myObj = new ConstructorMethod();
```

[illegible]

```
prop = object.propertyName;
prop = object[ variableKey ];
prop = object['key-with-hyphens'];
```

Iteration

When iterating over a large collection using a `for` loop, it is recommended to store the loop's max value as a variable rather than re-computing the maximum every time:

```
// Good &amp;amp; Efficient
var i, max;

// getItemCount() gets called once
for ( i = 0, max = getItemCount(); i &amp;lt; max; i++ ) {
  // Do stuff
}

// Bad &amp;amp; Potentially Inefficient:
// getItemCount() gets called every time
for ( i = 0; i &amp;lt; getItemCount(); i++ ) {
  // Do stuff
}
```

Underscore.js □□□□

□□□□□ Underscore □ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ `_.each`□ `_.map` □ `_.reduce` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

Underscore □□□□□□ JavaScript □□□□ jQuery □□□□□□□□

```
var obj = {
  first: 'thing 1',
  second: 'thing 2',
  third: 'lox'
};

var arr = _.chain( obj )
  .keys()
  .map( function ( key ) {
    return key + ' comes ' + obj[ key ];
  } )
  //□□□□□□
  .value();

// arr === [ 'first comes thing 1', 'second comes thing 2', 'third comes lox' ]
```

Iterating Over jQuery Collections

The only time jQuery should be used for iteration is when iterating over a collection of jQuery objects:

```
$tabs.each( function ( index, element ) {
	var $element = $( element );

	// Do stuff to $element
} );
```

Never use jQuery to iterate over raw data or vanilla JavaScript objects.

JSHint

JSHint JavaScript WordPress JSHint

JSHint

JSHint Grunt JSHint Grunt Node.js WordPress `package.json`

Node.js Node.js

Node.js WordPress SVN `cd ~/`

`npm install` WordPress Node

`npm run grunt jshint` Grunt WordPress JavaScript `npm run grunt jshint:core` .js `npm run grunt jshint:tests`

JSHint

JSHint WordPress SVN `.jshintrc` JSHint WordPress

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□□□ JSHint □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ `--file=filename.js` □□□□□□□□□□□□
WordPress □□ JavaScript □□□□ "admin-bar.js" □□□

```
npm run grunt jshint:core --file=admin-bar.js
```

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ "password-strength-meter.js" □□□

```
npm run grunt jshint:tests --file=password-strength-meter.js
```

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ JSHint □□□□□□□□□□□□ JSHint □□□□□□□□□□□□

JSHint Overrides: Ignore Blocks

In some situations, parts of a file should be excluded from JSHint. As an example, the script file for the admin bar contains the minified code for the jQuery HoverIntent plugin - this is third-party code that should not pass through JSHint, even though it is part of a WordPress core JavaScript file.

To exclude a specific file region from being processed by JSHint, enclose it in JSHint directive comments:

```
/* jshint ignore:start */
if ( typeof jQuery.fn.hoverIntent === 'undefined' ) {
□// hoverIntent r6 - Copy of wp-includes/js/hoverIntent.min.js
□(function(a){a.fn.hoverIntent=..............
}
/* jshint ignore:end */
```

□□

- □□□□ jQuery □□□□□ jQuery JavaScript □□□□ □□□□□□ MIT □□□□□□

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□ □□□ □□□ 2026-03-27 01:08:34 UTC