

## [MS-ES6]:

# Microsoft Edge / Internet Explorer ECMA-262 ECMAScript Language Specification (Sixth Edition) Standards Support Document

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## Revision Summary

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# 1 Introduction

The ECMAScript of the Microsoft web browsers is a dialect of the language defined in the ECMAScript Language Specification (Standard ECMA-262) Sixth Edition [\[ECMA-262/6\]](#), published June 2015. This document describes the level of support provided by the browsers for that specification.

## 1.1 Glossary

**MAY, SHOULD, MUST, SHOULD NOT, MUST NOT:** These terms (in all caps) are used as defined in [\[RFC2119\]](#). All statements of optional behavior use either MAY, SHOULD, or SHOULD NOT.

## 1.2 References

Links to a document in the Microsoft Open Specifications library point to the correct section in the most recently published version of the referenced document. However, because individual documents in the library are not updated at the same time, the section numbers in the documents may not match. You can confirm the correct section numbering by checking the [Errata](#).

### 1.2.1 Normative References

We conduct frequent surveys of the normative references to assure their continued availability. If you have any issue with finding a normative reference, please contact [dochelp@microsoft.com](mailto:dochelp@microsoft.com). We will assist you in finding the relevant information.

[ECMA-262/6] Ecma International, "ECMAScript® 2015 Language Specification", Standard ECMA-262 6th Edition / June 2015, <http://www.ecma-international.org/ecma-262/6.0/index.html>

[RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, March 1997, <http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2119.txt>

### 1.2.2 Informative References

None.

## 1.3 Microsoft Implementations

The following Microsoft web browser versions implement some portion of the [\[ECMA-262/6\]](#) specification:

specification:

- Internet Explorer 11
- Microsoft Edge

Each browser version may implement multiple document rendering modes. The modes vary from one to another in support of the standard. The following table lists the document modes supported by each browser version.

Browser Version	Document Modes Supported
Internet Explorer 11	Quirks Mode IE7 Mode IE8 Mode

Browser Version	Document Modes Supported
	IE9 Mode IE10 Mode IE11 Mode
Microsoft Edge	EdgeHTML Mode

For each variation presented in this document there is a list of the document modes and browser versions that exhibit the behavior described by the variation. All combinations of modes and versions that are not listed conform to the specification. For example, the following list for a variation indicates that the variation exists in three document modes in all browser versions that support these modes:

*Quirks Mode, IE7 Mode, and IE8 Mode (All Versions)*

## 1.4 Standards Support Requirements

To conform to [\[ECMA-262/6\]](#), a user agent must implement all required portions of the specification. Any optional portions that have been implemented must also be implemented as described by the specification. Normative language is usually used to define both required and optional portions. (For more information, see [\[RFC2119\]](#).)

The following table lists the sections of [\[ECMA-262/6\]](#) and whether they are considered normative or informative.

Sections	Normative/Informative
1-6	Informative
7-26	Normative
Annex A	Informative
Annex B	Normative
Annex C, Annex D, Annex E	Informative

## 1.5 Notation

The following notations are used in this document to differentiate between notes of clarification, variation from the specification, and points of extensibility.

Notation	Explanation
C####	This identifies a clarification of ambiguity in the target specification. This includes imprecise statements, omitted information, discrepancies, and errata. This does not include data formatting clarifications.
V####	This identifies an intended point of variability in the target specification such as the use of MAY, SHOULD, or RECOMMENDED. (See <a href="#">[RFC2119]</a> .) This does not include extensibility points.
E####	Because the use of extensibility points (such as optional implementation-specific data) can impair interoperability, this profile identifies such points in the target specification.

For document mode and browser version notation, see also section [1.3](#).

## 2 Standards Support Statements

This section contains all variations and clarifications for the Microsoft implementation of [\[ECMA-262/6\]](#).

- Section [2.1](#) describes normative variations from the MUST requirements of the specification.
- Section [2.2](#) describes clarifications of the MAY and SHOULD requirements.
- Section [2.3](#) describes extensions to the requirements.
- Section [2.4](#) considers error handling aspects of the implementation.
- Section [2.5](#) considers security aspects of the implementation.

### 2.1 Normative Variations

The following subsections describe normative variations from the MUST requirements of [\[ECMA-262/6\]](#).

#### 2.1.1 [ECMA-262/6] Section 19.4.3 Properties of the Symbol Prototype Object

V0178: Symbol.prototype[@@toPrimitive] is not implemented because @@toPrimitive is not implemented

The specification states:

```
19.4.3.4 Symbol.prototype [ @@toPrimitive ] ( hint )
```

This function is called by ECMAScript language operators to convert a Symbol object to a primitive value. The allowed values for hint are "default", "number", and "string".

When the @@toPrimitive method is called with argument hint, the following steps are taken:

1. Let s be the this value.
2. If Type(s) is Symbol, return s.
3. If Type(s) is not Object, throw a TypeError exception.
4. If s does not have a [[SymbolData]] internal slot, throw a TypeError exception.
5. Return s.[[SymbolData]].

The value of the name property of this function is "[Symbol.toPrimitive]".

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

#### **All document modes (All versions)**

Symbol.prototype[@@toPrimitive] is not implemented because @@toPrimitive is not implemented.

V0179: Symbol.prototype[@@toStringTag] is not implemented because the @@toStringTag feature is not implemented

The specification states:

#### 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 }.

#### **All document modes (All versions)**

Symbol.prototype[@@toStringTag] is not implemented because the @@toStringTag feature is not implemented.

V0180: Symbol is not implemented

The specification states:

#### 19.4.3 Properties of the Symbol Prototype Object

The Symbol prototype object is the intrinsic object %SymbolPrototype%. The Symbol prototype object is an ordinary object. It is not a Symbol instance and does not have a [[SymbolData]] internal slot.

#### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

Symbol is not implemented.

### **2.1.2 [ECMA-262/6] Section 19.4.4 Properties of Symbol Instances**

V0181: Symbol is not implemented

The specification states:

#### 19.4.4 Properties of Symbol Instances

Symbol instances are ordinary objects that inherit properties from the Symbol prototype object. ...

#### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

Symbol is not implemented.

### **2.1.3 [ECMA-262/6] Section 19.5.3 Properties of the Error Prototype Object**

V0182: The error prototype object is the intrinsic object %Error%

The specification states:

#### 19.5.3 Properties of the Error Prototype Object

The Error prototype object is the intrinsic object %ErrorPrototype%. The Error

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 the Error prototype object is the intrinsic object `%ObjectPrototype%`.

### **All document modes (All versions)**

The Error prototype object is the intrinsic object `%Error%`. It is an Error object. It is not an Error instance and does have an `[[ErrorData]]` internal slot.

## **2.1.4 [ECMA-262/6] Section 20.3.4 Properties of the Date Prototype Object**

V0183: The Date prototype object is a Date instance and has a `[[DateValue]]` internal slot

The specification states:

### 20.3.4 Properties of the Date Prototype Object

The Date prototype object is the intrinsic object `%DatePrototype%`. The Date prototype object is itself an ordinary object. It is not a Date instance and does not have a `[[DateValue]]` internal slot.

### **All document modes (All versions)**

The Date prototype object is a Date instance and has a `[[DateValue]]` internal slot.

## **2.1.5 [ECMA-262/6] Section 21.1.3.24 String.prototype.toUpperCase ( )**

V0185: Only characters in the Basic Multilingual Plane (values no greater than 0xFFFF) are converted to uppercase

The specification states:

```
... String.prototype.toUpperCase ( )
```

This function interprets a String value as a sequence of UTF-16 encoded 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.

### **All document modes (All versions)**

Only those characters in the Basic Multilingual Plane (values no greater than 0xFFFF) are converted to uppercase. Others are left unchanged.

## 2.1.6 [ECMA-262/6] Section 7.1.1 ToPrimitive ( input [, PreferredType] )

V0164: @@toPrimitive is not implemented

The specification states:

```
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 ...:

```
...  
... Type(input) is Object ...  
...  
... Let exoticToPrim be ? GetMethod(input, @@toPrimitive).
```

### **All document modes (All versions)**

@@toPrimitive is not implemented.

## 2.1.7 [ECMA-262/6] Section 7.1.15 ToLength ( argument )

V0153: "lastIndex" doesn't go through "ToLength"

The specification states:

```
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, return +0.
5. If len is +∞, return 2<sup>53</sup>-1.
6. Return min(len, 2<sup>53</sup>-1).

### **IE11 Mode, IE10 Mode, IE9 Mode, IE8 Mode, IE7 Mode, and IE5 (Quirks) Mode (All versions)**

A negative lastIndex is not treated the same as a lastIndex of 0, but should be. As a result, there are strings that RegExp functions should match, but don't.

For example,

```
var re = /.;/;  
  
re.lastIndex = 0;  
  
var result = re.test('abc');  
  
// result == true  
  
re.lastIndex = -1;
```

```
result = re.test('abc');  
// result == false
```

### 2.1.8 [ECMA-262/6] Section 7.3.18 Invoke(O,P, [argumentsList])

V0034: Add InvokeBuiltinMethod(O,P,[argumentsList])

The specification states:

```
7.3.18 Invoke(O,P, [argumentsList])
```

#### **IE11 Mode and EdgeHTML Mode (All versions)**

Add the following section:

```
7.3.18.1 InvokeBuiltinMethod(O,P, [ argumentsList ])
```

The abstract operation `Invoke` is used to call a built-in method property of an object. This operation behaves the same way as `Invoke(O,P, [argumentsList])` except it always invokes the initial property `P` of object `O` regardless of subsequent changes to the property.

### 2.1.9 [ECMA-262/6] Section 7.4.6 IteratorClose( iterator, completion )

V0035: IteratorClose is not correctly implemented

The specification states:

```
7.4.6 IteratorClose( iterator, completion )
```

The abstract operation `IteratorClose` with arguments `iterator` and `completion` is used to notify an iterator that it should perform any actions it would normally perform when it has reached its completed state:

1. Assert: `Type(iterator)` is `Object`.
2. Assert: `completion` is a `Completion Record`.
3. Let `return` be `GetMethod(iterator, "return")`.
4. `ReturnIfAbrupt(return)`.
5. If `return` is `undefined`, return `Completion(completion)`.
6. Let `innerResult` be `Call(return, iterator, « »)`.
7. If `completion.[[type]]` is `throw`, return `Completion(completion)`.
8. If `innerResult.[[type]]` is `throw`, return `Completion(innerResult)`.
9. If `Type(innerResult.[[value]])` is not `Object`, throw a `TypeError` exception.
10. Return `Completion(completion)`.

#### **IE11 Mode and EdgeHTML Mode (All versions)**

`IteratorClose` is not correctly implemented. It behaves as follows:

```
7.4.6 IteratorClose( iterator, completion )
```

1. Assert: `iterator` is an `Object`.
2. Assert: `completion` is a `Completion Record`.

3. Return Completion(completion).

### 2.1.10 [ECMA-262/6] Section 8.1.1.2.1 HasBinding(N)

V0168: Incorrect implementation of Let foundBinding be HasProperty(bindings, N)

The specification states:

#### 8.1.1.2.1 HasBinding(N)

The concrete Environment Record method HasBinding for object Environment Records determines if its associated binding object has a property whose name is the value of the argument N:

...

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 foundBinding be HasProperty(bindings, N)

### **IE11 Mode, IE10 Mode, IE9 Mode, IE8 Mode, IE7 Mode, and IE5 (Quirks) Mode (All versions)**

Incorrect implementation of Let foundBinding be HasProperty(bindings, N):

```
var x = 0;
var env = {};
var callCount = 0;
Object.defineProperty(env, Symbol.unscopables, {
  get: function() {
    callCount += 1;
  }
});
with (env) {
  void x;
}
print(callCount); // should be 0 because x does not exist on the environment
```

V0169: Incorrect implementation of Let blocked be ToBoolean(Get(unscoables, N))

The specification states:

#### 8.1.1.2.1 HasBinding(N)

The concrete Environment Record method HasBinding for object Environment Records determines if its associated binding object has a property whose name is the value of the argument N:

...

9. If `Type(unscoables)` is `Object`, then
  - a. Let `blocked` be `ToBoolean(Get(unscoables, N))`.
  - b. `ReturnIfAbrupt(blocked)`.

**IE11 Mode, IE10 Mode, IE9 Mode, IE8 Mode, IE7 Mode, and IE5 (Quirks) Mode (All versions)**

Incorrect implementation of `Let blocked be ToBoolean(Get(unscoables, N))`:

```
var x = 0;
var env = { x: 1 };
env[ Symbol.unscopables ] = {};
env[ Symbol.unscopables ].x = false;
with (env) {
  print(x) // should print 1 b\ToBoolean of x is false and thus x is scoped
}
```

**2.1.11 [ECMA-262/6] Section 9.2.4 FunctionInitialize (F, kind, ParameterList, Body, Scope)**

V0001: Function length property is non-configurable

The specification states:

```
9.2.4 FunctionInitialize (F, kind, ParameterList, Body, Scope)
...
3. Let status be DefinePropertyOrThrow(F, "length", PropertyDescriptor{[[Value]]:
  len, [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true}).
```

**IE11 Mode (All versions)**

The length property is made non-configurable in step 3:

```
3. Let status be DefinePropertyOrThrow(F, "length", PropertyDescriptor{[[Value]]: len,
[[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false}).
```

**2.1.12 [ECMA-262/6] Section 9.2.7 AddRestrictedFunctionProperties ( F, realm )**

V0002: The caller and arguments properties are set incorrectly

The specification states:

```
9.2.7 AddRestrictedFunctionProperties ( F, realm )
...
3. Let status be DefinePropertyOrThrow(F, "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}).

### **IE11 Mode and EdgeHTML Mode (All versions)**

The caller and arguments properties are set incorrectly:

3. Let status be DefinePropertyOrThrow(F, "caller", PropertyDescriptor {[[Get]]: thrower, [[Set]]: undefined, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false}).
4. Assert: status is not an abrupt completion.
5. Return DefinePropertyOrThrow(F, "arguments", PropertyDescriptor {[[Get]]: thrower, [[Set]]: undefined, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false}).

### **2.1.13 [ECMA-262/6] Section 9.4.1 Bound Function Exotic Objects**

V0037: The arguments and caller own properties for bound functions are not inherited from Function.prototype

The specification states:

#### 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 27. Instead they have the internal slots defined in Table 28.

Table 28 – Internal Slots of Exotic Bound Function Objects

Internal Slot	Type	Description
[[BoundTargetFunction]]	Callable Object	The wrapped function object.
[[BoundThis]]	Any	The value that is always passed as the this value when calling the wrapped function.
[[BoundArguments]]	List of Any	A list of values whose elements are used as the first arguments to any call to the wrapped function.

Unlike ECMAScript function objects, bound function objects do not use an alternative definition of the [[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.

### **IE11 Mode, IE10 Mode, IE9 Mode, IE8 Mode, IE7 Mode, and IE5 (Quirks) Mode (All versions)**

The arguments and caller own properties for bound functions are inherited from own properties instead of fromFunction.prototype. Bound functions are treated the same as non-strict ordinary functions.

## 2.1.14 [ECMA-262/6] Section 9.4.4.5 [[Delete]] (P)

V0038: [[Delete]] removes the property even if the configurable property is false

The specification states:

### 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 map.{{Delete}}(P).
7. Return result.

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

In step 4, the [[Delete]] internal method removes the property even if the configurable property is false.

## 2.1.15 [ECMA-262/6] Section 11.8.6 Template Literal Lexical Components

V0040: The escape sequence \0 is treated as a legacy octal escape sequence and a SyntaxError is thrown

The specification states:

### 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 LineTerminator

```

...

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 `InputElementTemplateTail` alternative lexical goal.

### **EdgeHTML Mode (All versions)**

The escape sequence `\0` is treated as a legacy octal escape sequence and a **SyntaxError** is thrown; instead it should be translated into a null character.

## **2.1.16 [ECMA-262/6] Section 11.9.1 Rules of Automatic Semicolon Insertion**

V0041: Automatic semicolon insertion is not applied to `yield*` productions

The specification states:

### 11.9.1 Rules of Automatic Semicolon Insertion

In the following rules, “token” means the actual recognized lexical token determined using the current lexical goal symbol as described in clause 11.

There are three basic rules of semicolon insertion:

...

3. When ... 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.

### **All document modes (All versions)**

Rule 3 is not applied to `yield*` productions.

```

var obj = {
  *g() {
    yield
  }
};

```

A semicolon should be inserted in the yield\* production as follows:

```
yield;*1
```

This would throw a **SyntaxError**.

### 2.1.17 [ECMA-262/6] Section 12.2.6 Object Initializer

V0042: Object literal enhancements are not supported

The specification states:

```
12.2.6 Object Initializer
...
PropertyDefinition[Yield] :
  IdentifierReference[?Yield]
  CoverInitializedName[?Yield]
  PropertyName[?Yield] : AssignmentExpression[In, ?Yield]
  MethodDefinition[?Yield]
...
PropertyName[Yield] :
  LiteralPropertyName
  ComputedPropertyName[?Yield]
```

#### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

None of the object literal enhancements are supported, so `IdentifierReference`, `MethodDefintion` and `ComputedProperty` don't work.

### 2.1.18 [ECMA-262/6] Section 12.2.9 Template Literals

V0043: String Templates are not implemented

The specification states:

```
12.2.9 Template Literals
```

#### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

String Templates are not implemented.

### 2.1.19 [ECMA-262/6] Section 12.3.5 The super Keyword

V0003: The super keyword is not implemented

The specification states:

```
12.3.5 The super Keyword
...
SuperProperty : super [ Expression ]
...
```

```
SuperProperty : super . IdentifierName
...
SuperCall : super Arguments
...
```

### ***IE11 Mode (All versions)***

The `super` keyword is not implemented.

## **2.1.20 [ECMA-262/6] Section 12.3.7 Tagged Templates**

V0044: String Templates are not implemented

The specification states:

### 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 template object (12.2.9.3) and the values produced by evaluating the expressions embedded within the `TemplateLiteral`.

### ***IE11 Mode (All versions)***

String templates are not implemented.

## **2.1.21 [ECMA-262/6] Section 12.4.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors**

V0045: Postfix increment or decrement gives an early Syntax Error if applied to an immutable binding

The specification states:

### 12.4.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

```
PostfixExpression :
  LeftHandSideExpression ++
  LeftHandSideExpression --
```

- It is an early Reference Error if `IsValidSimpleAssignmentTarget` of `LeftHandSideExpression` is false.

### ***IE11 Mode (All versions)***

It is an early `SyntaxError` if `LeftHandSideExpression` is an immutable binding reference (i.e. a `const` declared variable).

## **2.1.22 [ECMA-262/6] Section 12.4.4.1 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation**

V0046: The reference is retrieved twice

The specification states:

#### 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.

### **IE11 Mode and EdgeHTML Mode (All versions)**

Between steps 3 and 4, the following steps are added:

a. If Type(lhs) is a Reference and if IsUnresolvableReference(\_lhs\_) is false and IsPropertyReference(\_lhs\_) is false:

1. Assert: lhs is a reference to an Environment Record.
2. Let hs be the result of evaluating an Identifier \_id\_ whose StringValue is GetReferencedName(lhs) as if \_id\_ were a LeftHandSideExpression.
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(lhs);

This retrieves the reference twice.

## **2.1.23 [ECMA-262/6] Section 12.4.5.1 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation**

V0047: The reference is retrieved twice

The specification states:

#### 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.

### **IE11 Mode and EdgeHTML Mode (All versions)**

Between steps 3 and 4 the following steps are added:

a. If Type(lhs) is a Reference and if IsUnresolvableReference(\_lhs\_) is false and IsPropertyReference(\_lhs\_) is false:

1. Assert: lhs is a reference to an Environment Record.

2. Let `hs` be the result of evaluating an Identifier `_id_` whose `StringValue` is `GetReferencedName(lhs)` as if `_id_` were a `LeftHandSideExpression`.

3. `ReturnIfAbrupt(lhs)`;

This retrieves the reference twice.

### 2.1.24 [ECMA-262/6] Section 12.5.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

V0048: The increment or decrement of the prefix is an early Syntax Error if `LeftHandSideExpression` is an immutable binding reference

The specification states:

#### 12.5.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

```
UnaryExpression :  
  ++ UnaryExpression  
  -- UnaryExpression
```

•It is an early Reference Error if `IsValidSimpleAssignmentTarget` of `UnaryExpression` is false.

### ***IE11 Mode (All versions)***

The increment or decrement of the prefix is an early Syntax Error if `LeftHandSideExpression` is an immutable binding reference (i.e. a `const` declared variable).

### 2.1.25 [ECMA-262/6] Section 12.5.7.1 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

V0049: The reference is retrieved twice

The specification states:

#### 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`.

### ***IE11 Mode and EdgeHTML Mode (All versions)***

Between steps 3 and 4, the following steps are added:

- a. If `Type(expr)` is a Reference and if `IsUnresolvableReference(_expr_)` is false:
  1. Assert: `expr` is a reference to an Environment Record.

2. Let `hs` be the result of evaluating an Identifier `_id_` whose `StringValue` is `GetReferencedName(expr)` as if `_id_` were a `LeftHandSideExpression`.

3. `ReturnIfAbrupt(expr)`;

As a result, the reference is retrieved twice.

## 2.1.26 [ECMA-262/6] Section 12.5.8.1 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

V0050: The reference is retrieved twice

The specification states:

### 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`.

## IE11 Mode and EdgeHTML Mode (All versions)

Between steps 3 and 4 the following steps are added:

a. If `Type(expr)` is `Reference` and if `IsUnresolvableReference(_expr_)` is `false` and `IsPropertyReference(_expr_)` is `false` then

1. Assert: `expr` is a reference to an `Environment Record`.

2. Let `expr` be the result of evaluating an Identifier `_id_` whose `StringValue` is `GetReferencedName(expr)` as if `_id_` were a `LeftHandSideExpression`.

3. `ReturnIfAbrupt(expr)`;

As a result the reference is retrieved twice.

## 2.1.27 [ECMA-262/6] Section 12.9.4 Runtime Semantics: InstanceofOperator(O, C)

V0051: `InstanceofOperator(O, C)` is not implemented

The specification states:

### 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.Return ToBoolean(Call(instOfHandler, C, «O»)).
5. If IsCallable(C) is false, throw a TypeError exception.
6. Return OrdinaryHasInstance(C, O).

### **IE11 Mode and EdgeHTML Mode (All versions)**

InstanceofOperator(O, C) is not implemented.

## **2.1.28 [ECMA-262/6] Section 12.14 Assignment Operators**

V0052: ArrowFunction[?In, ?Yield] is not recognized

The specification states:

### 12.14 Assignment Operators

#### Syntax

```
AssignmentExpression[In, Yield] :
  ConditionalExpression[?In, ?Yield]
  [+Yield] YieldExpression[?In]
  ArrowFunction[?In, ?Yield]
  LeftHandSideExpression[?Yield] = AssignmentExpression[?In, ?Yield]
  LeftHandSideExpression[?Yield] AssignmentOperator AssignmentExpression[?In,
  ?Yield]
```

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

ArrowFunction[?In, ?Yield] is not recognized.

## **2.1.29 [ECMA-262/6] Section 12.14.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors**

V0053: It is an early Syntax Error if LeftHandSideExpression is an immutable binding reference

The specification states:

### 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.
- 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 an early Reference Error if IsValidSimpleAssignmentTarget of LeftHandSideExpression is false.

## **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

It is an early Syntax Error if `LeftHandSideExpression` is an immutable binding reference.

### **2.1.30 [ECMA-262/6] Section 12.14.4 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation**

V0170: After an assignment, the name of the function is the empty string

The specification states:

#### 12.14.4 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

```
AssignmentExpression[In, Yield] :LeftHandSideExpression[?Yield] =
AssignmentExpression[?In, ?Yield]
```

1. If `LeftHandSideExpression` is neither an `ObjectLiteral` nor an `ArrayLiteral`, then
  - a. Let `lref` be the result of evaluating `LeftHandSideExpression`.
  - b. `ReturnIfAbrupt(lref)`.
  - c. Let `rref` be the result of evaluating `AssignmentExpression`.
  - d. Let `rval` be `GetValue(rref)`.
  - e. If `IsAnonymousFunctionDefinition(AssignmentExpression)` and `IsIdentifierRef` of `LeftHandSideExpression` are both true, then
    - i. Let `hasNameProperty` be `HasOwnProperty(rval, "name")`.
    - ii. `ReturnIfAbrupt(hasNameProperty)`.
    - iii. If `hasNameProperty` is false, perform `SetFunctionName(rval, GetReferencedName(lref))`.

## **All document modes (All versions)**

After the following assignment:

```
var f = function () {}
```

the name of the function held in `f` is the empty string.

### **2.1.31 [ECMA-262/6] Section 12.14.4 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation**

V0054: The reference is retrieved twice

The specification states:

#### 12.14.4 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

```
AssignmentExpression[In, Yield] : LeftHandSideExpression[?Yield] =
AssignmentExpression[?In, ?Yield]
```

1. If `LeftHandSideExpression` is neither an `ObjectLiteral` nor an `ArrayLiteral`, then
  - a. Let `lref` be the result of evaluating `LeftHandSideExpression`.
  - b. `ReturnIfAbrupt(lref)`.
  - c. Let `rref` be the result of evaluating `AssignmentExpression`.
  - d. Let `rval` be `GetValue(rref)`.
  - e. If `IsAnonymousFunctionDefinition(AssignmentExpression)` and `IsIdentifierRef` of `LeftHandSideExpression` are both true, then
    - I. Let `hasNameProperty` be `HasOwnProperty(rval, "name")`.
    - ii. `ReturnIfAbrupt(hasNameProperty)`.
    - iii. If `hasNameProperty` is false, perform `SetFunctionName(rval,`

```

    GetReferencedName(lref)).
f. Let status be PutValue(lref, rval).
g. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
h. Return rval.
...

```

AssignmentExpression : LeftHandSideExpression AssignmentOperator AssignmentExpression

```

1. Let lref be the result of evaluating LeftHandSideExpression.
2. Let lval be GetValue(lref).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(lval).
4. Let rref be the result of evaluating AssignmentExpression.
5. Let rval be GetValue(rref).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(rval).
7. Let op be the @ where AssignmentOperator is @=.
8. Let r be the result of applying op to lval and rval as if evaluating the
   expression lval op rval.
9. Let status be PutValue(lref, r).
10. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
11. Return r.

```

### **IE11 Mode and EdgeHTML Mode (All versions)**

In the algorithm for

AssignmentExpression[In, Yield] : LeftHandSideExpression[?Yield] = AssignmentExpression[?In, ?Yield]

the following steps are added before step1f:

- Type(lref) is Reference and if IsUnresolvableReference(\_lref\_) is false and IsPropertyReference(\_lref\_) is false then
  - Assert: lref is a reference to an Environment Record.
  - Let lref be the result of evaluating an Identifier \_id\_ whose StringValue is GetReferencedName(lref) as if \_id\_ were a LeftHandSideExpression.
  - ReturnIfAbrupt(lref);

This retrieves the reference twice.

In the algorithm for

AssignmentLrefession : LeftHandSideLrefession AssignmentOperator AssignmentLrefession

the following steps are added between steps 6 and 7:

- Type(lref) is Reference and if IsUnresolvableReference(\_lref\_) is false and IsPropertyReference(\_lref\_) is false then
  - Assert: lref is a reference to an Environment Record.
  - Let lref be the result of evaluating an Identifier \_id\_ whose StringValue is GetReferencedName(lref) as if \_id\_ were a LeftHandSideExpression.
  - ReturnIfAbrupt(lref);

This retrieves the reference twice.

## 2.1.32 [ECMA-262/6] Section 12.14.5 Destructuring Assignment

V0055: The destructuring pattern is not implemented

The specification states:

```
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.

...
```

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

The destructuring pattern is not implemented.

## 2.1.33 [ECMA-262/6] Section 13 ECMAScript Language: Statements and Declarations

V0056: HoistableDeclaration is treated as a production of Statement, not Declaration

The specification states:

```
13 ECMAScript Language: Statements and Declarations

Statement[Yield, ... Return] :
  BlockStatement[?Yield, ... ?Return]
  ...
  DebuggerStatement

Declaration[Yield ...] :
  HoistableDeclaration[?Yield ,,,]
  ClassDeclaration[?Yield ...]
  LexicalDeclaration[...In, ?Yield ...]

HoistableDeclaration[Yield, ... Default] :
  FunctionDeclaration[?Yield, ... ?Default]
  GeneratorDeclaration[?Yield, ... ?Default]
```

### **IE11 Mode and EdgeHTML Mode (All versions)**

*HoistableDeclaration* is treated as a production of *Statement*, not *Declaration*.

```
Statement[Yield, ... Return] :
  BlockStatement[?Yield, ... ?Return]
  ...
  DebuggerStatement
  HoistableDeclaration[?Yield ...]

Declaration[Yield ...] :
```

ClassDeclaration[?Yield ...]  
LexicalDeclaration[...In, ?Yield ...]  
HoistableDeclaration[Yield, ... Default] :  
FunctionDeclaration[?Yield, ... ?Default]  
GeneratorDeclaration[?Yield, ... ?Default]

### 2.1.34 [ECMA-262/6] Section 13.2.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

V0057: No error is issued if an element of LexicallyDeclaredNames also occurs in VarDeclaredNames

The specification states:

13.2.1 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.

#### ***IE11 Mode and EdgeHTML Mode (All versions)***

No error is issued if an element of LexicallyDeclaredNames also occurs in VarDeclaredNames. For example:

```
{  
  let x;  
  var x; // should be a syntax error but is not  
}
```

V0058: Functions and generator functions are allowed to have duplicates in LexicallyDeclaredNames

The specification states:

13.2.1 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.

#### ***IE11 Mode and EdgeHTML Mode (All versions)***

Functions and generator functions are allowed to have duplicates in LexicallyDeclaredNames.

## 2.1.35 [ECMA-262/6] Section 13.3.3 Destructuring Binding Patterns

V0059: Destructuring binding patterns are not implemented

The specification states:

### 13.3.3 Destructuring Binding Patterns

Syntax

```
BindingPattern[?Yield] :  
  ObjectBindingPattern[?Yield]  
  ArrayBindingPattern[?Yield]  
  ...
```

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

Destructuring binding patterns are not implemented.

## 2.1.36 [ECMA-262/6] Section 13.7 Iteration Statements

V0060: Iteration statements of the form for ( ... of ... ) are not implemented; they are ignored

The specification states:

### 13.7 Iteration Statements

Syntax

```
IterationStatement[?Yield, ?Return] :  
  do Statement[?Yield, ?Return] while ( Expression[In, ?Yield] ) ;  
  while ( Expression[In, ?Yield] ) Statement[?Yield, ?Return]  
  for ( [lookahead ∉ {let []}] Expression[?Yield]opt ; Expression[In, ?Yield]opt  
  ; Expression[In, ?Yield]opt ) Statement[?Yield, ?Return]  
  for ( var VariableDeclarationList[?Yield] ; Expression[In, ?Yield]opt ;  
  Expression[In, ?Yield]opt ) Statement[?Yield, ?Return]  
  for ( LexicalDeclaration[?Yield] Expression[In, ?Yield]opt ; Expression[In,  
  ?Yield]opt ) Statement[?Yield, ?Return]  
  for ( [lookahead ∉ {let []}] LeftHandSideExpression[?Yield] in Expression[In,  
  ?Yield] ) Statement[?Yield, ?Return]  
  for ( var ForBinding[?Yield] in Expression[In, ?Yield] ) Statement[?Yield,  
  ?Return]  
  for ( ForDeclaration[?Yield] in Expression[In, ?Yield] ) Statement[?Yield,  
  ?Return]  
  for ( [lookahead ≠ let ] LeftHandSideExpression[?Yield] of  
  AssignmentExpression[In, ?Yield] ) Statement[?Yield, ?Return]  
  for ( var ForBinding[?Yield] of AssignmentExpression[In, ?Yield] )  
  Statement[?Yield, ?Return]  
  for ( ForDeclaration[?Yield] of AssignmentExpression[In, ?Yield] )  
  Statement[?Yield, ?Return]
```

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

Iteration statements of the form for ( ... of ... ) are not implemented; they are ignored.

### 2.1.37 [ECMA-262/6] Section 13.7.4.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

V0061: It is not a Syntax Error for BoundNames of LexicalDeclaration to contain let or const

The specification states:

13.7.4.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

```
IterationStatement : for ( LexicalDeclaration Expression; Expression ) Statement
    • It is a Syntax Error if any element of the BoundNames of LexicalDeclaration
      also occurs in the VarDeclaredNames of Statement.
```

#### **IE11 Mode and EdgeHTML Mode (All versions)**

It is not a Syntax Error for BoundNames of *LexicalDeclaration* to contain **let** or **const**.

### 2.1.38 [ECMA-262/6] Section 13.7.4.7 Runtime Semantics: LabelledEvaluation

V0127: For loops don't get per-iteration environments for let variable declarations

The specification states:

13.7.4.7 Runtime Semantics: LabelledEvaluation

With argument labelSet.

See also: 13.1.7, 13.7.2.6, 13.7.3.6, 13.7.5.11, 13.13.14.

```
...
IterationStatement : for ( LexicalDeclaration Expressionopt ; Expressionopt )
Statement
    ...
    9. If isConst is false, let perIterationLets be boundNames otherwise let
       perIterationLets be « ».
    ...
```

#### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

In step 9, *perIterationLets* is in effect « » regardless of the value of *isConst*. As a result, *for* loops don't get per-iteration environments for let variable declarations.

### 2.1.39 [ECMA-262/6] Section 13.7.5.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

V0128: A const declaration in a for-in or for-of loop throws a Syntax Error

The specification states:

13.7.5.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

```
...
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.

- It is a Syntax Error if the BoundNames of ForDeclaration contains any duplicate entries.

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

A `const` declaration in a `for-in` or `for-of` loop throws a Syntax Error, as if there were a fourth bullet as follows:

- It is a Syntax Error if `IsConstantDeclaration` of `ForDeclaration` is true

V0129: It is not a Syntax Error if an element of the `BoundNames` of `ForDeclaration` also occurs in the `VarDeclaredNames` of `Statement`

The specification states:

13.7.5.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

...

```
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`.
- It is a Syntax Error if the `BoundNames` of `ForDeclaration` contains any duplicate entries.

### **IE11 Mode and EdgeHTML Mode (All versions)**

It is not a Syntax Error if an element of the `BoundNames` of `ForDeclaration` also occurs in the `VarDeclaredNames` of `Statement`.

## **2.1.40 [ECMA-262/6] Section 13.7.5.12 Runtime Semantics: ForIn/OfHeadEvaluation ( TDZnames, expr, iterationKind)**

V0130: `ForIn/OfHeadEvaluation` does not return an `AbruptCompletion` when `exprValue.[[value]]` is null or undefined

The specification states:

13.7.5.12 Runtime Semantics: ForIn/OfHeadEvaluation ( TDZnames, expr, iterationKind)

The abstract operation `ForIn/OfHeadEvaluation` is called with arguments `TDZnames`, `expr`, and `iterationKind`. The value of `iterationKind` is either `enumerate` or `iterate`.

...

7. If `iterationKind` is `enumerate`, then
  - a. If `exprValue.[[value]]` is null or undefined, then
    - i. Return `Completion{[[type]]: break, [[value]]: empty, [[target]]: empty}`.
  - b. Let `obj` be `ToObject(exprValue)`.
  - c. Return `obj.[[Enumerate]]()`.
8. Else,
  - a. Assert: `iterationKind` is `iterate`.
  - b. Return `GetIterator(exprValue)`.

## **IE11 Mode and EdgeHTML Mode (All versions)**

Logic in the **If** branch is also executed in the **Else** branch:

8. Else,
  - If `exprValue.[[value]]` is null or undefined, then
    - i. Return `Completion{[[type]]: break, [[value]]: empty, [[target]]: empty}`.
  - a. Assert: `iterationKind` is `iterate`.
  - b. Return `GetIterator(exprValue)`.

Therefore `ForIn/OfHeadEvaluation` does not return an *AbruptCompletion* for `iterationKind` is `iterate` when `exprValue.[[value]]` is null or undefined. For example, the following statements do not throw errors:

```
for (let x of null) {}  
for (let x of undefined) {}
```

### **2.1.41 [ECMA-262/6] Section 13.7.5.13 Runtime Semantics: ForIn/OfBodyEvaluation ( lhs, stmt, iterator, lhsKind, labelSet )**

V0171: Lexical declarations in for-of/for-in loops do not get new environments for each iteration of the loop

The specification states:

13.7.5.13 Runtime Semantics: ForIn/OfBodyEvaluation ( lhs, stmt, iterator, lhsKind, labelSet )

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. Let `destructuring` be `IsDestructuring` of `lhs`.
4. If `destructuring` is `true` and if `lhsKind` is `assignment`, then
  - a. Assert: `lhs` is a `LeftHandSideExpression`.
  - b. Let `assignmentPattern` be the parse of the source text corresponding to `lhs` using `AssignmentPattern` as the goal symbol.
5. Repeat
  - a. Let `nextResult` be `IteratorStep(iterator)`.
  - b. `ReturnIfAbrupt(nextResult)`.
  - c. If `nextResult` is `false`, return `NormalCompletion(V)`.
  - d. Let `nextValue` be `IteratorValue(nextResult)`.
  - e. `ReturnIfAbrupt(nextValue)`.
  - f. If `lhsKind` is either `assignment` or `varBinding`, then
    - i. If `destructuring` is `false`, then
      1. Let `lhsRef` be the result of evaluating `lhs` ( it may be evaluated repeatedly).
  - g. Else
    - i. Assert: `lhsKind` is `lexicalBinding`.
    - ii. Assert: `lhs` is a `ForDeclaration`.
    - iii. Let `iterationEnv` be `NewDeclarativeEnvironment(oldEnv)`.
    - iv. Perform `BindingInstantiation` for `lhs` passing `iterationEnv` as the argument.
    - v. Set the running execution context's `LexicalEnvironment` to

```

iterationEnv.
vi. If destructuring is false, then
    1. Assert: lhs binds a single name.
    2. Let lhsName be the sole element of BoundNames of lhs.
    3. Let lhsRef be ResolveBinding(lhsName).
    4. Assert: lhsRef is not an abrupt completion.
...

```

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

Steps 5f and 5g are replaced by the substeps of 5f only:

- f. (nothing)
- i. If destructuring is false, then
    - 1. Let lhsRef be the result of evaluating lhs ( it may be evaluated repeatedly).
- g. (nothing)
- h. ...

Therefore, lexical declarations in `for-of/for-in` loops do not get new environments per iteration of the loop.

### **2.1.42 [ECMA-262/6] Section 13.13 Labelled Statements**

V0062: The `LabelledItem` production replaces `FunctionDeclaration` with `Declaration`

The specification states:

#### 13.13 Labelled Statements

##### Syntax

```

LabelledStatement[Yield, ... Return] :
  LabelIdentifier[?Yield ...] : LabelledItem[?Yield, ... ?Return]

LabelledItem[Yield, ... Return] :
  Statement[?Yield, ... ?Return]
  FunctionDeclaration[?Yield ...]

```

### **IE11 Mode and EdgeHTML Mode (All versions)**

The `LabelledItem` production replaces `FunctionDeclaration` with `Declaration`.

```

LabelledItem[Yield, ... Return] :
  Statement[?Yield, ... ?Return]
  Declaration[?Yield ...]

```

### 2.1.43 [ECMA-262/6] Section 14.1.2 Static Semantics: Early Errors

V0063: The LexicallyDeclaredNames of FunctionStatementList may have duplicate function and generator function entries

The specification states:

```
14.1.2 Static Semantics: Early Errors
...
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.
    • It is a Syntax Error if ContainsDuplicateLabels of FunctionStatementList with
      argument « » is true.
    • It is a Syntax Error if ContainsUndefinedBreakTarget of FunctionStatementList
      with argument « » is true.
    • It is a Syntax Error if ContainsUndefinedContinueTarget of
      FunctionStatementList with arguments « » and « » is true.
```

#### ***IE11 Mode and EdgeHTML Mode (All versions)***

The LexicallyDeclaredNames of *FunctionStatementList* may have duplicate function and generator function entries.

### 2.1.44 [ECMA-262/6] Section 14.2 Arrow Function Definitions

V0064: Arrow functions are not implemented

The specification states:

```
14.2 Arrow Function Definitions
...
```

#### ***IE11 Mode (All versions)***

Arrow functions are not implemented; the syntax is not recognized.

### 2.1.45 [ECMA-262/6] Section 14.3.5 Static Semantics: HasDirectSuper

V0004: Nothing in the section is implemented

The specification states:

```
14.3.5 Static Semantics: HasDirectSuper
```

#### ***IE11 Mode (All versions)***

Nothing in the section is implemented.

## 2.1.46 [ECMA-262/6] Section 14.3.8 Runtime Semantics: DefineMethod

V0066: Object literal methods are created with a `[[Construct]]` slot

The specification states:

### 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. If the function code for this `MethodDefinition` is strict mode code, let `strict` be true. Otherwise let `strict` be false.
4. Let `scope` be the running execution context's `LexicalEnvironment`.
5. If `functionPrototype` was passed as a parameter, let `kind` be `Normal`; otherwise let `kind` be `Method`.
6. Let `closure` be `FunctionCreate(kind, StrictFormalParameters, FunctionBody, scope, strict)`. If `functionPrototype` was passed as a parameter then pass its value as the `functionPrototype` optional argument of `FunctionCreate`.
7. Perform `MakeMethod(closure, object)`.
8. Return the `Record{[[key]]: propKey, [[closure]]: closure}`.

### All document modes (All versions)

Object literal methods are created with a `[[Construct]]` slot, contrary to `DefineMethod`. Therefore the methods can successfully be used as the target of **new** expressions. In the following example, the **new** expression should throw a **TypeError**, but doesn't.

```
var obj = { meth() { } };  
  
new obj.meth();
```

V0067: Methods defined in object literals are created with their own property named `prototype`

The specification states:

### 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. If the function code for this `MethodDefinition` is strict mode code, let `strict` be true. Otherwise let `strict` be false.
4. Let `scope` be the running execution context's `LexicalEnvironment`.
5. If `functionPrototype` was passed as a parameter, let `kind` be `Normal`; otherwise let `kind` be `Method`.
6. Let `closure` be `FunctionCreate(kind, StrictFormalParameters, FunctionBody, scope, strict)`. If `functionPrototype` was passed as a parameter then pass its value as the `functionPrototype` optional argument of `FunctionCreate`.
7. Perform `MakeMethod(closure, object)`.
8. Return the `Record{[[key]]: propKey, [[closure]]: closure}`.

### **All document modes (All versions)**

Methods defined in object literals are created with their own property named `prototype`, contrary to `DefineMethod`. In the following example, **false** should be logged, but instead **true** is.

```
var obj = { method() { } };  
console.log(Object.hasOwnProperty(obj.method, 'property'));
```

### **2.1.47 [ECMA-262/6] Section 14.4 Generator Function Definitions**

V0005: A `YieldExpression` is not treated as restricted

The specification states:

#### 14.4 Generator Function Definitions

Syntax

```
...  
YieldExpression[In] :  
  yield  
  yield [no LineTerminator here] AssignmentExpression[?In, Yield]  
  yield [no LineTerminator here] * AssignmentExpression[?In, Yield]
```

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

A `YieldExpression` production is not treated as restricted; that is, it may have `LineTerminator` characters between `yield` and the remainder of the production. The following production is implemented:

```
YieldExpression[In] :  
  
  yield  
  
  yield AssignmentExpression[?In, Yield]  
  
  yield * AssignmentExpression[?In, Yield]
```

### **2.1.48 [ECMA-262/6] Section 14.4.6 Static Semantics: HasDirectSuper**

V0006: Nothing in this section is implemented

The specification states:

#### 14.4.6 Static Semantics: HasDirectSuper

See also: 14.3.5.

```
GeneratorMethod : * PropertyName ( StrictFormalParameters ) { GeneratorBody }  
  1. If StrictFormalParameters Contains SuperCall is true, return true.  
  2. Return GeneratorBody Contains SuperCall.
```

```
GeneratorDeclaration : function * BindingIdentifier ( FormalParameters ) {  
  GeneratorBody } GeneratorDeclaration : function * ( FormalParameters ) {  
  GeneratorBody }
```

```

GeneratorExpression : function * ( FormalParameters ) { GeneratorBody }

GeneratorExpression : function * BindingIdentifier ( FormalParameters ) {
GeneratorBody }
    1. If FormalParameters Contains SuperCall is true, return true.
    2. Return GeneratorBody Contains SuperCall.

```

### ***IE11 Mode (All versions)***

Nothing in this section is implemented.

## **2.1.49 [ECMA-262/6] Section 14.5 Class Definitions**

V0007: Nothing in this section is implemented

The specification states:

### 14.5 Class Definitions

#### Syntax

```

ClassDeclaration[Yield, Default] :
    class BindingIdentifier[?Yield] ClassTail[?Yield]
    [+Default] class ClassTail[?Yield]

ClassExpression[Yield] :
    class BindingIdentifier[?Yield]opt ClassTail[?Yield]

ClassTail[Yield] :
    ClassHeritage[?Yield]opt { ClassBody[?Yield]opt }

ClassHeritage[Yield] :
    extends LeftHandSideExpression[?Yield]

ClassBody[Yield] :
    ClassElementList[?Yield]

ClassElementList[Yield] :
    ClassElement[?Yield]
    ClassElementList[?Yield] ClassElement[?Yield]

ClassElement[Yield] :
    MethodDefinition[?Yield]
    static MethodDefinition[?Yield]
;

```

### ***IE11 Mode (Internet Explorer 11)***

Nothing in this section is implemented.

## **2.1.50 [ECMA-262/6] Section 14.5.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors**

V0008: Nothing in this section is implemented

The specification states:

#### 14.5.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

```
ClassTail : ClassHeritageopt { ClassBody }
  • It is a Syntax Error if ClassHeritage is not present and the following
  algorithm evaluates to true:
    1. Let constructor be ConstructorMethod of ClassBody.
    2. If constructor is empty, return false.
    3. Return HasDirectSuper of constructor.

ClassBody : 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 not "constructor" and
  HasDirectSuper of MethodDefinition is true.
  • 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 HasDirectSuper of MethodDefinition is true.
  • It is a Syntax Error if PropName of MethodDefinition is "prototype".
```

#### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

Nothing in this section is implemented.

### **2.1.51 [ECMA-262/6] Section 14.5.2 Static Semantics: BoundNames**

V0009: Nothing in this section is implemented

The specification states:

```
14.5.2 Static Semantics: BoundNames

See also: 12.1.2, 13.3.1.2, 13.3.2.1, 13.3.3.1, 13.7.5.2, 14.1.3, 14.2.2, 14.4.2,
15.2.2.2, 15.2.3.2.

ClassDeclaration : class BindingIdentifier ClassTail
  1. Return the BoundNames of BindingIdentifier.

ClassDeclaration : class ClassTail
  1. Return «"*default*"».
```

#### **IE11 Mode (Internet Explorer 11)**

Nothing in this section is implemented.

### **2.1.52 [ECMA-262/6] Section 14.5.3 Static Semantics: ConstructorMethod**

V0010: Nothing in this section is implemented

The specification states:

```
14.5.3 Static Semantics: ConstructorMethod
```

```

ClassElementList : ClassElement
  1. If ClassElement is the production ClassElement : ; , 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 : ; , return empty.
  4. If IsStatic of ClassElement is true, return empty.
  5. If PropName of ClassElement is not "constructor", return empty.
  6. Return ClassElement.

```

### ***IE11 Mode (All versions)***

Nothing in this section is implemented.

## **2.1.53 [ECMA-262/6] Section 14.5.4 Static Semantics: Contains**

V0011: Nothing in this section is implemented

The specification states:

14.5.4 Static Semantics: Contains

With parameter symbol.

See also: 5.3, 12.2.6.3, 12.3.1.1, 14.1.4, 14.2.3, 14.4.4

```

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, return true.
  5. Return the result of ComputedPropertyContains for ClassBody with argument
     symbol.

```

### ***IE11 Mode (All versions)***

Nothing in this section is implemented.

## **2.1.54 [ECMA-262/6] Section 14.5.5 Static Semantics: ComputedPropertyContains**

V0012: Nothing in this section is implemented

The specification states:

14.5.5 Static Semantics: ComputedPropertyContains

With parameter symbol.

See also: 12.2.6.2, 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, 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.

### ***IE11 Mode (All versions)***

Nothing in this section is implemented.

## **2.1.55 [ECMA-262/6] Section 14.5.6 Static Semantics: HasName**

V0013: Nothing in this section is implemented

The specification states:

14.5.6 Static Semantics: HasName

See also: 12.2.1.2, 14.1.8, 14.2.7, 14.4.7.

`ClassExpression` : `class ClassTail`

1. Return false.

`ClassExpression` : `class BindingIdentifier ClassTail`

1. Return true.

### ***IE11 Mode (All versions)***

Nothing in this section is implemented.

## **2.1.56 [ECMA-262/6] Section 14.5.7 Static Semantics: IsConstantDeclaration**

V0014: Nothing in this section is implemented

The specification states:

14.5.7 Static Semantics: IsConstantDeclaration

See also: 13.3.1.3, 14.1.10, 14.4.8, 15.2.3.7.

`ClassDeclaration` : `class BindingIdentifier ClassTail`

`ClassDeclaration` : `class ClassTail`

1. Return false.

### ***IE11 Mode (All versions)***

Nothing in this section is implemented.

## **2.1.57 [ECMA-262/6] Section 14.5.8 Static Semantics: IsFunctionDefinition**

V0015: Nothing in this section is implemented

The specification states:

```
14.5.8 Static Semantics: IsFunctionDefinition
```

```
See also: 12.2.1.3, 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, 14.4.9.
```

```
ClassExpression : class ClassTail
  1. Return true.
```

```
ClassExpression : class BindingIdentifier ClassTail
  1. Return true.
```

### ***IE11 Mode (All versions)***

Nothing in this section is implemented.

## **2.1.58 [ECMA-262/6] Section 14.5.9 Static Semantics: IsStatic**

V0016: Nothing in this section is implemented

The specification states:

```
14.5.9 Static Semantics: IsStatic
```

```
ClassElement : MethodDefinition
  1. Return false.
```

```
ClassElement : static MethodDefinition
  1. Return true.
```

```
ClassElement : ;
  1. Return false.
```

### ***IE11 Mode (All versions)***

Nothing in this section is implemented.

## **2.1.59 [ECMA-262/6] Section 14.5.10 Static Semantics: NonConstructorMethodDefinitions**

V0017: Section not implemented

The specification states:

#### 14.5.10 Static Semantics: NonConstructorMethodDefinitions

```
ClassElementList : ClassElement
  1. If ClassElement is the production ClassElement : ; , 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 : ; , 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.
```

#### ***IE11 Mode (All versions)***

Nothing in this section is implemented.

### **2.1.60 [ECMA-262/6] Section 14.5.11 Static Semantics: PrototypePropertyNameList**

V0018: Nothing in this section is implemented

The specification states:

#### 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
  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.
```

#### ***IE11 Mode (All versions)***

Nothing in this section is implemented.

### **2.1.61 [ECMA-262/6] Section 14.5.12 Static Semantics: PropName**

V0019: Nothing in this section is implemented

The specification states:

#### 14.5.12 Static Semantics: PropName

See also: 12.2.6.6, 14.3.6, 14.4.10

```
ClassElement : ;
```

1. Return empty.

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

Nothing in this section is implemented.

## **2.1.62 [ECMA-262/6] Section 14.5.13 Static Semantics: StaticPropertyNameList**

V0020: Nothing in this section is implemented

The specification states:

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.

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

Nothing in this section is implemented.

## **2.1.63 [ECMA-262/6] Section 14.5.14 Runtime Semantics: ClassDefinitionEvaluation**

V0021: ClassDefinitionEvaluation uses the lexical environment of the running execution context

The specification states:

... Runtime Semantics: ClassDefinitionEvaluation

With parameter className.

ClassTail : ClassHeritage { ClassBody }

1. Let lex be the LexicalEnvironment of the running execution context.
2. Let classScope be NewDeclarativeEnvironment(lex).
3. Let classScopeEnvRec be classScope's EnvironmentRecord.
4. If className is not undefined, then
  - a. Perform classScopeEnvRec.CreateImmutableBinding(className, true).
- ...
23. If className is not undefined, then
  - a. Perform classScopeEnvRec.InitializeBinding(className, F).

### **IE11 Mode and EdgeHTML Mode (All versions)**

Step 2 is omitted; therefore `ClassDefinitionEvaluation` uses the lexical environment of the running execution context.

### 2.1.64 [ECMA-262/6] Section 14.5.15 Runtime Semantics: BindingClassDeclarationEvaluation

V0022: Nothing in this section is implemented

The specification states:

#### 14.5.15 Runtime Semantics: BindingClassDeclarationEvaluation

```
ClassDeclaration : class BindingIdentifier ClassTail
1. Let className be StringValue of BindingIdentifier.
2. Let value be the result of ClassDefinitionEvaluation of ClassTail with
   argument className.
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(value).
4. Let hasNameProperty be HasOwnProperty(value, "name").
5. ReturnIfAbrupt(hasNameProperty).
6. If hasNameProperty is false, then perform SetFunctionName(value, className).
7. Let env be the running execution context's LexicalEnvironment.
8. Let status be InitializeBoundName(className, value, env).
9. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
10. Return value.

ClassDeclaration : class ClassTail
1. Return the result of ClassDefinitionEvaluation of ClassTail with argument
   undefined.
```

### ***IE11 Mode (All versions)***

Nothing in this section is implemented.

### 2.1.65 [ECMA-262/6] Section 14.5.16 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

V0023: Nothing in this section is implemented

The specification states:

#### 14.5.16 Runtime Semantics: Evaluation

```
ClassDeclaration : class BindingIdentifier ClassTail
1. Let status be the result of BindingClassDeclarationEvaluation of this
   ClassDeclaration.
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
3. Return NormalCompletion(empty).

...

ClassExpression : class BindingIdentifieropt ClassTail
1. If BindingIdentifieropt is not present, let className be undefined.
2. Else, let className be StringValue of 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)`.
6. Return `NormalCompletion(value)`.

### ***IE11 Mode (All versions)***

Nothing in this section is implemented.

## **2.1.66 [ECMA-262/6] Section 15.1.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors**

V0069: Duplicate function and generator function entries are allowed in `LexicallyDeclaredNames` of `ScriptBody`

The specification states:

15.1.1.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

`Script` : `ScriptBody`

- It is a Syntax Error if the `LexicallyDeclaredNames` of `ScriptBody` contains any duplicate entries.
- It is a Syntax Error if any element of the `LexicallyDeclaredNames` of `ScriptBody` also occurs in the `VarDeclaredNames` of `ScriptBody`.

### ***IE11 Mode and EdgeHTML Mode (All versions)***

Duplicate function and generator function entries are allowed in `LexicallyDeclaredNames` of `ScriptBody`.

## **2.1.67 [ECMA-262/6] Section 15.2.1 Module Semantics**

V0024: The check for `ModuleItemList` containing `NewTarget` is not implemented

The specification states:

15.2.1.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

`ModuleBody` : `ModuleItemList`

- It is a Syntax Error if `ModuleItemList` Contains `NewTarget`

### ***IE11 Mode (All versions)***

The check for `ModuleItemList` containing `NewTarget` is not implemented.

## **2.1.68 [ECMA-262/6] Section 16.1 Forbidden Extensions**

V0025: Functions created using the `bind` method are given caller and arguments restricted own properties

The specification states:

... Forbidden Extensions

An implementation must not extend this specification in the following ways:

- Other than as defined in this specification, ECMAScript Function objects defined using syntactic constructors in strict mode code must not be created with own properties named "caller" or "arguments" other than those that are created by applying the `AddRestrictedFunctionProperties` abstract operation to the function. Such own properties also must not be created for function objects defined using an `ArrowFunction`, `MethodDefinition`, `GeneratorDeclaration`, `GeneratorExpression`, `ClassDeclaration`, or `ClassExpression` regardless of whether the definition is contained in strict mode code. Built-in functions, strict mode functions created using the `Function` constructor, generator functions created using the `Generator` constructor, and functions created using the `bind` method also must not be created with such own properties.

### ***IE11 Mode and EdgeHTML Mode (All versions)***

Functions created using the `bind` method are given `caller` and `arguments` restricted own properties.

## **2.1.69 [ECMA-262/6] Section 18.3.33 WeakSet ( . . . )**

V0072: The `WeakSet` API is not implemented, and there is no `WeakSet` property on the global object

The specification states:

18.3.33 `WeakSet` ( . . . )

See 23.4.

### ***IE11 Mode (All versions)***

The `WeakSet` API is not implemented, and there is no `WeakSet` property on the global object.

## **2.1.70 [ECMA-262/6] Section 19.1.2 Properties of the Object Constructor**

V0073: `Object.setPrototypeOf` throws an error immediately if parameter `O` is not an object

The specification states:

19.1.2.18 `Object.setPrototypeOf` ( `O`, `proto` )

When the `setPrototypeOf` function is called with arguments `O` and `proto`, the following steps are taken:

1. Let `O` be `RequireObjectCoercible(O)`.
2. `ReturnIfAbrupt(O)`.
3. If `Type(proto)` is neither `Object` nor `Null`, throw a `TypeError` exception.
4. If `Type(O)` is not `Object`, return `O`.
5. Let `status` be `O.[[SetPrototypeOf]](proto)`.
6. `ReturnIfAbrupt(status)`.
7. If `status` is `false`, throw a `TypeError` exception.
8. Return `O`.

### **All document modes (All versions)**

ToObject(O) is done instead of RequireObjectCoercible(O) in step 1. As a result, Object.setPrototypeOf throws an error immediately if parameter O is not an object.

## **2.1.71 [ECMA-262/6] Section 19.1.3.2 Object.prototype.hasOwnProperty ( V )**

V0132: An error is thrown if the argument is a symbol

The specification states:

19.1.3.2 Object.prototype.hasOwnProperty ( V )

When the 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 ToObject(this value).
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(O).
5. Return HasOwnProperty(O, P).

### **All document modes (All versions)**

In step 1, ToString is invoked instead of ToPropertyKey. Because of this, an error is thrown if v is a symbol.

## **2.1.72 [ECMA-262/6] Section 19.1.3.4 Object.prototype.propertyIsEnumerable ( V )**

V0133: Object.prototype.propertyIsEnumerable throws a TypeError if its argument is a symbol

The specification states:

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 ToObject(this value).
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(O).
5. Let desc be O.[[GetOwnProperty]](P).
6. ReturnIfAbrupt(desc).
7. If desc is undefined, return false.
8. Return the value of desc.[[Enumerable]].

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

In step 1, ToString(V) is invoked instead of ToPropertyKey(V). The result is that a TypeError is thrown if v] is a symbol or if an error occurs in coercing [InlineCode|V]] to a string.

### 2.1.73 [ECMA-262/6] Section 19.1.3.5 Object.prototype.toLocaleString ( [ reserved1 [ , reserved2 ] ] )

V0134: Object.prototype.toLocaleString passes ToObject(this) to the toString method instead of this

The specification states:

```
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 Invoke(O, "toString").

#### **All document modes (All versions)**

Object.prototype.toLocaleString passes ToObject(this) to the toString method instead of this. These are the steps:

1. Let O be the this value.
2. Let obj be ToObject(O).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(obj).
4. Return ToString(obj).

### 2.1.74 [ECMA-262/6] Section 19.1.3.6 Object.prototype.toString ( )

V0131: @@toStringTag is not implemented

The specification states:

```
19.1.3.6 Object.prototype.toString ( )
```

When the toString method is called, the following steps are taken:

1. ...
- ...
16. Let tag be Get (O, @@toStringTag).
- ...

#### **All document modes (All versions)**

@@toStringTag is not implemented.

### 2.1.75 [ECMA-262/6] Section 19.2.3.2 Function.prototype.bind ( thisArg , ...args)

V0026: The bound function name accessor calls the target function's counterpart

The specification states:

```
19.2.3.2 Function.prototype.bind ( thisArg , ...args)
```

When the bind method is called with argument thisArg and zero or more args, it performs the following steps:

1. Let Target be the this value.
- ...
12. Let targetName be Get(Target, "name").
13. ReturnIfAbrupt(targetName).
14. If Type(targetName) is not String, let targetName be the empty string.
15. Perform SetFunctionName(F, targetName, "bound").
16. Return F.

### **All document modes (All versions)**

Steps 12 to 15 are replaced by:

12. Let getName(Target) be a new dynamic function that does following:

- a. Let targetName be Get(Target, "name").
- b. ReturnIfAbrupt(targetName).
- c. Return "bound"+targetName

13. Set (F, "name", getName)

Because of this, the bound function name accessor calls the target function's counterpart. Note that steps 14 and 15 are deleted.

## **2.1.76 [ECMA-262/6] Section 19.2.3.6 Function.prototype[@@hasInstance] ( V )**

V0126: Calling @@hasInstance has no effect

The specification states:

### 19.2.3.6 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 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 }.

...

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.

### **All document modes (All versions)**

Calling @@hasInstance has no effect.

## 2.1.77 [ECMA-262/6] Section 19.2.4 Function Instances

V0074: The `[[writable]]` attribute of the `length` property cannot be set to `true`, regardless of the setting of `[[configurable]]`

The specification states:

### 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 }`.

### **All document modes (All versions)**

The `[[writable]]` attribute of the `length` property cannot be set to **true**, regardless of the setting of `[[configurable]]`. No error is thrown on an attempt to set it **true**.

## 2.1.78 [ECMA-262/6] Section 19.4 Symbol Objects

V0075: `Symbol` is not implemented

The specification states:

### 19.4 Symbol Objects

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

`Symbol` is not implemented.

## 2.1.79 [ECMA-262/6] Section 19.4.1 The Symbol Constructor

V0160: `Symbol` is not implemented

The specification states:

### 19.4.1 The Symbol Constructor

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

`Symbol` is not implemented.

## 2.1.80 [ECMA-262/6] Section 19.4.2 Properties of the Symbol Constructor

V0161: Some properties of the `Symbol` constructor are not implemented

The specification states:

#### 19.4.2 Properties of the Symbol Constructor

The value of the `[[Prototype]]` internal slot of the Symbol constructor is the intrinsic object `%FunctionPrototype%` ... .

... The Symbol constructor has the following properties:

#### **All document modes (All versions)**

These properties of the `Symbol` constructor are not implemented:

`hasInstance`

`isConcatSpreadable`

`toPrimitive`

`toStringTag`

V0162: Symbol is not implemented

The specification states:

#### 19.4.2 Properties of the Symbol Constructor

#### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

`Symbol` is not implemented.

### **2.1.81 [ECMA-262/6] Section 20.3.1.15 TimeClip (time)**

V0027: TimeClip does not convert negative zero to positive zero

The specification states:

#### 20.3.1.15 TimeClip (time)

The abstract operation 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 `abs(time) > 8.64 × 1015`, return NaN.
3. Return `ToInteger(time) + (+0)`. (Adding a positive zero converts `-0` to `+0`.)

#### **All document modes (All versions)**

`TimeClip` does not convert negative zero to positive zero in step 3. Instead, the step is implemented as:

3. Return `ToInteger(time)`.

## 2.1.82 [ECMA-262/6] Section 20.3.1.16 Date Time String Format

V0125: A date-time without a time zone offset is interpreted incorrectly

The specification states:

### 20.3.1.16 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.  
...  
Z is the time zone offset specified as "Z" (for UTC) or either "+" or "-" followed by a time expression HH:mm

### **All document modes (All versions)**

When the date-time string does not include a time zone offset, the time is taken, incorrectly, to be UTC, not local time. For example, if the date-time string is "2015-10-01", it is taken to mean:

Wed Sep 30 2015 17:00:00 GMT-0700 (Pacific Daylight Time)

According to the specification, it should be taken as:

Thu Oct 01 2015 00:00:00 GMT-0700 (Pacific Daylight Time)

## 2.1.83 [ECMA-262/6] Section 21.1.3 Properties of the String Prototype Object

V0076: String.prototype is a string instance object, not an ordinary object

The specification states:

### 21.1.3 Properties of the String Prototype Object

The String prototype object is the intrinsic object %StringPrototype%. The String prototype object is itself an ordinary object. It is not a String instance and does not have a [[StringData]] internal slot.

### **All document modes (All versions)**

The String prototype object is a String instance, not an ordinary object.

## 2.1.84 [ECMA-262/6] Section 21.1.3.11 String.prototype.match ( regexp )

V0135: @@match is not implemented

The specification states:

#### 21.1.3.11 String.prototype.match ( regexp )

When the match method is called with argument regexp, the following steps are taken:

- ...
- 3. If regexp is neither undefined nor null, then
  - a. Let matcher be GetMethod(regexp, @@match).
  - b. ReturnIfAbrupt(matcher).
  - c. If matcher is not undefined, then
    - i. Return Call(matcher, regexp, «O»).

#### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

@@match is not implemented.

### **2.1.85 [ECMA-262/6] Section 21.1.3.14 String.prototype.replace (searchValue, replaceValue )**

V0136: @@replace is not implemented

The specification states:

#### 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:

- ...
- 3. If searchValue is neither undefined nor null, then
  - a. Let replacer be GetMethod(searchValue, @@replace).
  - b. ReturnIfAbrupt(replacer).
  - c. If replacer is not undefined, then
    - i. Return Call(replacer, searchValue, «O, replaceValue»).

#### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

@@replace is not implemented.

### **2.1.86 [ECMA-262/6] Section 21.1.3.15 String.prototype.search ( regexp )**

V0137: @@search is not implemented

The specification states:

#### 21.1.3.15 String.prototype.search ( regexp )

When the search method is called with argument regexp, the following steps are taken:

- ...
- 3. If regexp is neither undefined nor null, then
  - a. Let searcher be GetMethod(regexp, @@search).
  - b. ReturnIfAbrupt(searcher).
  - c. If searcher is not undefined, then
    - i. Return Call(searcher, regexp, «O»)

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

@@search is not implemented.

### **2.1.87 [ECMA-262/6] Section 21.1.3.17 String.prototype.split ( separator, limit )**

V0138: @@split is not implemented

The specification states:

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 an object, such as an RegExp, that has a @@split method.

When the split method is called, the following steps are taken:

- ...
- 3. If separator is neither undefined nor null, then
  - a. Let splitter be GetMethod(separator, @@split).
  - b. ReturnIfAbrupt(splitter).
  - c. If splitter is not undefined, then
    - i. Return Call(splitter, separator, «0, limit»).

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

@@split is not implemented.

V0184: lim should be ToLength(limit) but may not be

The specification states:

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. ...

When the split method is called, the following steps are taken:

- ...
- 8. If limit is undefined, let lim = 2<sup>53</sup>-1; else let lim = ToLength(limit).

### **All document modes (All versions)**

If limit is not undefined, lim should be ToLength(limit), but instead is taken to be the value of limit converted to a 32-bit unsigned value. For example, if limit = -1, lim is 0xFFFFFFFF, the largest 32-bit number. If limit = 0xA987654321, lim is 0x87654321.

## 2.1.88 [ECMA-262/6] Section 21.1.3.22 String.prototype.toLowerCase ( )

V0139: Results are derived according to the mappings in UnicodeData.txt, but not those in SpecialCasings.txt.

The specification states:

```
... String.prototype.toLowerCase ( )
```

```
This function interprets a String value as a sequence of UTF-16 encoded code points, as described in 6.1.4. The following steps are taken:
```

```
...
```

```
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).
```

### ***IE11 Mode and EdgeHTML Mode (All versions)***

Results are derived according to the mappings in UnicodeData.txt, but not those in SpecialCasings.txt.

V0140: Only characters in the Basic Multilingual Plane (values no greater than 0xFFFF) are converted to lowercase

The specification states:

```
21.1.3.22 String.prototype.toLowerCase ( )
```

```
This function interprets a String value as a sequence of UTF-16 encoded code points, as described in 6.1.4. The following steps are taken:
```

```
...
```

```
... 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.
```

```
... 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).
```

### ***EdgeHTML Mode (All versions)***

Only those characters in the Basic Multilingual Plane (values no greater than 0xFFFF) are converted to lower case. Others are left unchanged.

## 2.1.89 [ECMA-262/6] Section 21.1.3.27 String.prototype [ @@iterator ]( )

V0141: The @@iterator method is not present on String.prototype

The specification states:

```
21.1.3.27 String.prototype [ @@iterator ]( )
```

```
When the @@iterator method is called it returns an Iterator object (25.1.1.2) that iterates over the code points of a String value, returning each code point as a String value. ...
```

```
...
```

The value of the name property of this function is "[Symbol.iterator]".

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

The @@iterator method is not present on String.prototype.

## **2.1.90 [ECMA-262/6] Section 21.2 RegExp (Regular Expression) Objects**

V0077: The implementation of RegExp accords with edition 5.1 of the ECMAScript Standard, not the 6th edition

The specification states:

### 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.

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

The implementation of RegExp] accords with edition 5.1 of the ECMAScript Standard, not the 6th edition.

## **2.1.91 [ECMA-262/6] Section 21.2.1 Patterns**

V0078: If the contents of the braces in \u{...} is not a hexadecimal number, \u{...} is treated as a regular string

The specification states:

### 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

```
...
RegExpUnicodeEscapeSequence[U] ::
    [+U] u LeadSurrogate \u TrailSurrogate
    [+U] u LeadSurrogate
    [+U] u TrailSurrogate
    [+U] u NonSurrogate
    [~U] u Hex4Digits
    [+U] u{ HexDigits }
```

### **EdgeHTML Mode (All versions)**

If the contents of the braces in \u{...} is not a hexadecimal number, \u{...} is treated as a regular string, rather than a Unicode code point. For example, the following returns **true** but should throw a **SyntaxError** exception:

```
/\u{pp}/u.exec('\u{pp}')
```

### 2.1.92 [ECMA-262/6] Section 21.2.1.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

V0142: When the mathematical value of HexDigits is above 0x10FFFF, the `\u{...}` is not treated as a Unicode code point

The specification states:

21.2.1.1 Static Semantics: Early Errors

RegExpUnicodeEscapeSequence :: u { HexDigits }

- It is a Syntax Error if the MV of HexDigits > 0x10FFFF.

#### **EdgeHTML Mode (All versions)**

When the mathematical value (MV) of *HexDigits* is above 0x10FFFF (decimal 1114111), the `\u{...}` is treated as a regular string, not as a Unicode code point, and no Syntax Error exception is thrown.

### 2.1.93 [ECMA-262/6] Section 21.2.2 Pattern Semantics

V0079: The input string is not treated as Unicode code points even when the associated flags contain a "u"

The specification states:

21.2.2 Pattern Semantics

...

A Pattern is either a BMP pattern or a Unicode pattern depending upon whether or not its associated flags contain a "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 (6.1.4). In either context, "character value" means the numeric value of the corresponding non-encoded code point.

#### **EdgeHTML Mode (All versions)**

The input string is interpreted as consisting of a sequence of 16-bit values that are Unicode code points in the range of the Basic Multilingual Plane, even when the associated flags contain a "u". For example, the following returns **false**, not **true**:

```
/\ud83d/u.test('\ud83d\udca8')
```

### 2.1.94 [ECMA-262/6] Section 21.2.2.8.2 Runtime Semantics: Canonicalize ( ch )

V0172: Case-insensitive matching misses some characters

The specification states:

#### 21.2.2.8.2 Runtime Semantics: Canonicalize ( ch )

The abstract operation Canonicalize takes a character parameter *ch* and performs the following steps:

1. If IgnoreCase is false, return *ch*.
2. If Unicode is true,
  - a. If the file CaseFolding.txt of the Unicode Character Database provides a simple or common case folding mapping for *ch*, return the result of applying that mapping to *ch*.
  - b. Return *ch*.
3. Else,
  - 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 String.prototype.toUpperCase using *s* as the this value.
  - d. Assert: *u* is a String value.
  - e. If *u* does not consist of a single code unit, return *ch*.
  - f. Let *cu* be *u*'s single code unit element.
  - g. If *ch*'s code unit value  $\geq 128$  and *cu*'s code unit value  $< 128$ , return *ch*.
  - h. Return *cu*.

### **EdgeHTML Mode (All versions)**

Some mappings in the Unicode Character Database are not handled. Therefore, case-insensitive matching misses some characters.

For example, the following should be **true**, but is **false**:

```
/\u0345/i.test('\u0399');
```

### **2.1.95 [ECMA-262/6] Section 21.2.2.10 CharacterEscape**

V0175: Characters other than those matched by *ControlLetter* (non-alphabetic characters) are allowed

The specification states:

#### 21.2.2.10 CharacterEscape

...

The production *CharacterEscape* :: *c* *ControlLetter* evaluates as follows:

1. Let *ch* be the character matched by *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*.

### **All document modes (All versions)**

Characters other than those matched by *ControlLetter* (non-alphabetic characters) are allowed.

### **2.1.96 [ECMA-262/6] Section 21.2.5 Properties of the RegExp Prototype Object**

V0165: The RegExp prototype object is the intrinsic object %RegExp% and is not an ordinary object

The specification states:

#### 21.2.5 Properties of the RegExp Prototype Object

The RegExp prototype object is the intrinsic object %RegExpPrototype%. 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.

### **All document modes (All versions)**

The RegExp prototype object is the intrinsic object %RegExp% and is not an ordinary object. It is a RegExp instance with a [[RegExpMatcher]] internal slot and all other internal slots of RegExp instance objects.

## **2.1.97 [ECMA-262/6] Section 21.2.5 Properties of the RegExp Prototype Object**

V0081: The RegExp prototype object is a RegExp object

The specification states:

#### 21.2.5 Properties of the RegExp Prototype Object

The RegExp prototype object is the intrinsic object %RegExpPrototype%. 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 intrinsic object %ObjectPrototype%.

### **EdgeHTML Mode (All versions)**

The RegExp prototype object is a RegExp object, and its [[Class]] is RegExp. The value of the [[Prototype]] internal property is the standard built-in Object prototype object.

The initial values of the RegExp prototype object's data properties are set as if the object were created by the expression new RegExp() where RegExp is the standard built-in constructor with that name.

## **2.1.98 [ECMA-262/6] Section 21.2.5.2.3 AdvanceStringIndex ( S, index, unicode )**

V0173: AdvanceStringIndex advances the index by 1, not 2, when the unicode flag is specified

The specification states:

#### 21.2.5.2.3 AdvanceStringIndex ( S, index, unicode )

The abstract operation AdvanceStringIndex with arguments S, index, and unicode performs the following steps:

1. Assert: Type(S) is String.
2. Assert: index is an integer such that  $0 \leq \text{index} \leq 2^{53} - 1$ .
3. Assert: Type(unicode) is Boolean.
4. If unicode is false, return index+1.

5. Let length be the number of code units in S.
6. If index+1 ≥ length, return index+1.
7. Let first be the code unit value at index index in S.
8. If first < 0xD800 or first > 0xDBFF, return index+1.
9. Let second be the code unit value at index index+1 in S.
10. If second < 0xDC00 or second > 0xDFFF, return index+1.
11. Return index+2.

### **EdgeHTML Mode (All versions)**

AdvanceStringIndex advances the index by 1, not 2 when the *unicode* flag is specified. For example, the following should hold:

```
/\udf06/u.exec('\ud834\udf06') == null
```

Instead `exec` returns `\udf06`; that is:

```
/\udf06/u.exec('\ud834\udf06') == '\udf06'
```

## **2.1.99 [ECMA-262/6] Section 21.2.5.3 get RegExp.prototype.flags**

V0152: `RegExp.prototype.flags` is not implemented

The specification states:

```
21.2.5.3 get RegExp.prototype.flags
```

```
RegExp.prototype.flags is an accessor property whose set accessor function is undefined. ...
```

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

`RegExp.prototype.flags` is not implemented.

## **2.1.100 [ECMA-262/6] Section 21.2.5.4 get RegExp.prototype.global**

V0144: `RegExp.prototype.global` is a data property, not an accessor property

The specification states:

```
21.2.5.4 get RegExp.prototype.global
```

```
RegExp.prototype.global is an accessor property whose set accessor function is undefined. ...
```

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

`RegExp.prototype.global` is a data property, not an accessor property. It has the following attributes:

```
{[[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false}
```

### 2.1.101 [ECMA-262/6] Section 21.2.5.5 get RegExp.prototype.ignoreCase

V0145: RegExp.prototype.ignoreCase is a data property, not an accessor property

The specification states:

```
21.2.5.5 get RegExp.prototype.ignoreCase
```

```
RegExp.prototype.ignoreCase is an accessor property whose set accessor function is undefined. ...
```

#### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

RegExp.prototype.ignoreCase is a data property, not an accessor property. It has the following attributes:

```
{[[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false}
```

### 2.1.102 [ECMA-262/6] Section 21.2.5.6 RegExp.prototype [ @@match ] ( string )

V0147: The @@match method is not implemented

The specification states:

```
21.2.5.6 RegExp.prototype [ @@match ] ( string )
```

```
When the @@match method is called with argument string, the following steps are taken:
```

#### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

The @@match method is not implemented.

### 2.1.103 [ECMA-262/6] Section 21.2.5.7 get RegExp.prototype.multiline

V0146: RegExp.prototype.multiline is a data property, not an accessor property

The specification states:

```
21.2.5.7 get RegExp.prototype.multiline
```

```
RegExp.prototype.multiline is an accessor property whose set accessor function is undefined. ...
```

#### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

RegExp.prototype.multiline is a data property, not an accessor property. It has the following attributes:

```
{[[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false}
```

### **2.1.104 [ECMA-262/6] Section 21.2.5.8 RegExp.prototype [ @@replace ] ( string, replaceValue )**

V0176: RegExp.prototype[@@replace] is not implemented

The specification states:

```
21.2.5.8 RegExp.prototype [ @@replace ] ( string, replaceValue )
```

```
When the @@replace method is called with arguments string and replaceValue the following steps are taken:
```

#### **EdgeHTML Mode (All versions)**

@@replace is not implemented.

### **2.1.105 [ECMA-262/6] Section 21.2.5.9 RegExp.prototype [ @@search ] ( string )**

V0148: The @@search method is not implemented

The specification states:

```
21.2.5.9 RegExp.prototype [ @@search ] ( string )
```

```
When the @@search method is called with argument string, the following steps are taken:
```

#### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

The @@search method is not implemented.

### **2.1.106 [ECMA-262/6] Section 21.2.5.10 get RegExp.prototype.source**

V0143: RegExp.prototype.source is a data property, not an accessor property

The specification states:

```
21.2.5.10 get RegExp.prototype.source
```

```
RegExp.prototype.source is an accessor property whose set accessor function is undefined.  
...
```

#### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

RegExp.prototype.source is a data property, not an accessor property. It has the following attributes:

```
{[[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false}
```

### **2.1.107 [ECMA-262/6] Section 21.2.5.11 RegExp.prototype [ @@split ] ( string, limit )**

V0149: The @@split method is not implemented

The specification states:

```
21.2.5.11 RegExp.prototype [ @@split ] ( string, limit )
...
When the @@split method is called, the following steps are taken:
```

#### ***IE11 Mode (All versions)***

The @@split method is not implemented.

### **2.1.108 [ECMA-262/6] Section 21.2.5.12 get RegExp.prototype.sticky**

V0150: RegExp.prototype.sticky is a data property, not an accessor property

The specification states:

```
21.2.5.12 get RegExp.prototype.sticky

RegExp.prototype.sticky is an accessor property whose set accessor function is
undefined. ...
```

#### ***IE11 Mode (All versions)***

RegExp.prototype.sticky is a data property, not an accessor property. It has the following attributes:

```
{[[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false}
```

### **2.1.109 [ECMA-262/6] Section 21.2.5.15 get RegExp.prototype.unicode**

V0151: RegExp.prototype.unicode is a data property, not an accessor property

The specification states:

```
21.2.5.15 get RegExp.prototype.unicode

RegExp.prototype.unicode is an accessor property whose set accessor function is
undefined. ...
```

#### ***IE11 Mode (All versions)***

RegExp.prototype.unicode is a data property, not an accessor property. It has the following attributes:

```
{[[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false}
```

## 2.1.110 [ECMA-262/6] Section 21.2.6 Properties of RegExp Instances

V0082: The `[[Writable]]` attribute of the `lastIndex` property cannot be changed from `true` to `false`

The specification states:

### 21.2.6.1 `lastIndex`

The value of the `lastIndex` property specifies the String index at which to start the next match. It is coerced to an integer when used (see 21.2.5.2.2). This property shall have the attributes `{ [[Writable]]: true, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }`.

### **All document modes (All versions)**

For `lastIndex`, `[[Writable]]` cannot be changed from **true** to **false**. This operation should be allowed, even though `[[Configurable]]` is **false** (see 6.1.7.1).

## 2.1.111 [ECMA-262/6] Section 22.1.3.1.1 Runtime Semantics: `IsConcatSpreadable ( O )`

V0155: `@@isConcatSpreadable` is not implemented

The specification states:

### 22.1.3.1.1 Runtime Semantics: `IsConcatSpreadable ( O )`

The abstract operation `IsConcatSpreadable` with argument `O` performs the following steps:

1. If `Type(O)` is not `Object`, return `false`.
2. Let `spreadable` be `Get(O, @@isConcatSpreadable)`.
3. `ReturnIfAbrupt(spreadable)`.
4. If `spreadable` is not `undefined`, return `ToBoolean(spreadable)`.
5. Return `IsArray(O)`.

### **All document modes (All versions)**

`@@isConcatSpreadable` is not implemented.

## 2.1.112 [ECMA-262/6] Section 22.1.3.3 `Array.prototype.copyWithIn (target, start [ , end ] )`

V0028: Under certain circumstances `Array.prototype.copyWithIn` does not throw a `TypeError` when it should

The specification states:

### 22.1.3.3 `Array.prototype.copyWithIn (target, start [ , end ] )`

...  
The following steps are taken:  
...  
17. 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 setStatus be Set(O, toKey, fromVal, true).
    - iv. ReturnIfAbrupt(setStatus).
  - 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.
18. Return O.

### **All document modes (All versions)**

The following steps are not executed:

- 17.
  - f. Else fromPresent is false,
    - i. Let deleteStatus be DeletePropertyOrThrow(O, toKey).
    - ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(deleteStatus).

As a result, under certain circumstances `Array.prototype.copyWithIn` does not throw a `TypeError` when it should.

### **2.1.113 [ECMA-262/6] Section 22.1.3.4 Array.prototype.entries ( )**

V0083: The `Array.prototype` object does not have an `entries` property

The specification states:

22.1.3.4 `Array.prototype.entries ( )`

The following steps are taken:

- 1. Let O be ToObject(this value).
- 2. ReturnIfAbrupt(O).
- 3. Return CreateArrayIterator(O, "key+value").

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

The `Array.prototype` object does not have an `entries` property.

### **2.1.114 [ECMA-262/6] Section 22.1.3.13 Array.prototype.keys ( )**

V0156: The `Array.prototype` object does not have a `keys` property

The specification states:

22.1.3.13 `Array.prototype.keys ( )`

The following steps are taken:

1. Let O be `ToObject(this value)`.
2. `ReturnIfAbrupt(O)`.
3. `Return CreateArrayIterator(O, "key")`.

### ***IE11 Mode (All versions)***

The `Array.prototype` object does not have a `keys` property.

## **2.1.115 [ECMA-262/6] Section 22.1.3.17 `Array.prototype.push (...items)`**

V0029: `Array.prototype.push` does not throw `TypeError` on length overflow

The specification states:

22.1.3.17 `Array.prototype.push (...items)`

...

When the `push` method is called with zero or more arguments the following steps are taken:

1. Let O be `ToObject(this value)`.
  2. `ReturnIfAbrupt(O)`.
  3. Let `len` be `ToLength(Get(O, "length"))`.
  4. `ReturnIfAbrupt(len)`.
  5. Let `items` be a List whose elements are, in left to right order, the arguments that were passed to this function invocation.
  6. Let `argCount` be the number of elements in `items`.
  7. If `len + argCount > 253-1`, throw a `TypeError` exception.
- ...

### ***All document modes (All versions)***

The following step is not executed:

7. If `len + argCount > 253-1`, throw a `TypeError` exception.

As a result, `Array.prototype.push` does not throw `TypeError` on length overflow.

## **2.1.116 [ECMA-262/6] Section 22.1.3.24 `Array.prototype.sort (comparefn)`**

V0030: `Array.prototype.sort` uses `ToUint32` for length conversion

The specification states:

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 ToObject(this value).
2. Let len be ToLength(Get(obj, "length")).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(len).

### **All document modes (All versions)**

Array.prototype.sort uses ToUint32 for length conversion (step 2):

1. Let obj be ToObject(this value).
2. Let len be ToUint32(Get(obj, "length")).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(len).

### **2.1.117 [ECMA-262/6] Section 22.1.3.26 Array.prototype.toLocaleString ( [ reserved1 [ , reserved2 ] ] )**

V0031: Array.prototype.toLocaleString uses InvokeBuiltinMethod instead of Invoke

The specification states:

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.

...

The following steps are taken:

...

10. Else

- a. Let R be ToString(Invoke(firstElement, "toLocaleString")).
- b. ReturnIfAbrupt(R).

...

12. Repeat, while k < len

...

e. Else

- i. Let R be ToString(Invoke(nextElement, "toLocaleString")).
- ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(R).

### **All document modes (All versions)**

Array.prototype.toLocaleString uses InvokeBuiltinMethod instead of Invoke:

...

10. Else

- a. Let R be ToString(InvokeBuiltinMethod(firstElement, "toLocaleString")).
- b. ReturnIfAbrupt(R).

...

12. Repeat, while k < len

...

- e. Else
  - i. Let R be ToString(InvokeBuiltinMethod(nextElement, "toLocaleString")).
  - ii. ReturnIfAbrupt(R).

### **2.1.118 [ECMA-262/6] Section 22.1.3.29 Array.prototype.values ( )**

V0157: The Array.prototype object does not have a values property

The specification states:

22.1.3.29 Array.prototype.values ( )

The following steps are taken:

1. Let O be ToObject(this value).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(O).
3. Return CreateArrayIterator(O, "value").

This function is the %ArrayProto\_values% intrinsic object.

#### ***IE11 Mode (All versions)***

The Array.prototype object does not have a values property.

### **2.1.119 [ECMA-262/6] Section 22.1.3.30 Array.prototype [ @@iterator ] ( )**

V0158: The Array.prototype object does not have an @@iterator property

The specification states:

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.

#### ***IE11 Mode (All versions)***

The Array.prototype object does not have an @@iterator property.

### **2.1.120 [ECMA-262/6] Section 22.1.3.31 Array.prototype [ @@unscopables ]**

V0166: Object.getOwnPropertyDescriptor(Array.prototype, Symbol.unscopables).writable is true but should be false

The specification states:

22.1.3.31 Array.prototype [ @@unscopables ]

This property has the attributes { [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false,

```
[[Configurable]]: true }.
```

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

`Object.getOwnPropertyDescriptor(Array.prototype, Symbol.unscopables).writable` is true but should be false.

V0167: `Object.getPrototypeOf(Array.prototype[Symbol.unscopables])` is not null

The specification states:

```
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(null)`.

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

`Object.getPrototypeOf(Array.prototype[ Symbol.unscopables ])` is not null, but should be.

## **2.1.121 [ECMA-262/6] Section 22.2.1.1 %TypedArray% ( )**

V0084: `TypedArray` constructors can be called without the `new` keyword

The specification states:

```
22.2.1.1 %TypedArray% ( )
```

This description applies only if the %TypedArray% function is called with no arguments.

1. If `NewTarget` is undefined, throw a `TypeError` exception.
2. Return `AllocateTypedArray(NewTarget, 0)`.

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

`%TypedArray%` does not check that `NewTarget` is not undefined. Since `TypedArray` constructors use `%TypedArray%` to construct their return object, the consequence is that `TypedArray` constructors can be called without the `new` keyword.

This affects the following constructors:

`Int8Array`

`Uint8Array`

`Uint8ClampedArray`

`Int16Array`

`Uint16Array`

Int32Array  
Uint32Array  
Float32Array  
Float64Array

### 2.1.122 [ECMA-262/6] Section 22.2.2.1 %TypedArray%.from ( source [ , mapfn [ , thisArg ] ] )

V0085: %TypedArray%.from and %TypedArray%.of are not implemented in IE11

The specification states:

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:

- ...
- 6. Return TypedArrayFrom(C, source, f, t).

The length property of the from method is 1.

#### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

%TypedArray%.from is not implemented.

### 2.1.123 [ECMA-262/6] Section 22.2.2.1.1 Runtime Semantics: TypedArrayFrom( constructor, items, mapfn, thisArg )

V0087: @@iterator is not supported, so the TypedArray constructors do not accept iterable arguments

The specification states:

22.2.2.1.1 Runtime Semantics: TypedArrayFrom( constructor, items, mapfn, thisArg )

When the TypedArrayFrom abstract operation is called with arguments constructor, items, mapfn, and thisArg, the following steps are taken:

1. Let C be constructor.
- ...
6. Let usingIterator be GetMethod(items, @@iterator).
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(usingIterator).
8. If usingIterator is not undefined, then
  - a. Let iterator be GetIterator(items, usingIterator).
  - b. ReturnIfAbrupt(iterator).
- ...
9. Assert: items is not an Iterable so assume it is an array-like object.
10. Let arrayLike be ToObject(items).
- ...
18. Return targetObj.

#### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

`@@iterator` is not supported, so the `TypedArray` constructors do not accept iterable arguments. Step 10 is reached for every argument.

This affects the following constructors:

Int8Array  
Uint8Array  
Uint8ClampedArray  
Int16Array  
Uint16Array  
Int32Array  
Uint32Array  
Float32Array  
Float64Array

### **2.1.124 [ECMA-262/6] Section 22.2.2.2 %TypedArray%.of ( ...items )**

V0159: %TypedArray%.of is not implemented

The specification states:

22.2.2.2 %TypedArray%.of ( ...items )

When the `of` method is called with any number of arguments, the following steps are taken:

...  
9. Return `newObj`.

The `length` property of the `of` method is 0.

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

%TypedArray%.of is not implemented.

### **2.1.125 [ECMA-262/6] Section 22.2.3 Properties of the %TypedArrayPrototype% Object**

V0086: %TypedArrayPrototype% has incorrect properties

The specification states:

22.2.3 Properties of the %TypedArrayPrototype% Object

The value of the `[[Prototype]]` internal slot of the %TypedArrayPrototype% object is the intrinsic object %ObjectPrototype% (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.

## **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

The following properties of `[InlineCode|%TypedArrayPrototype%` are not implemented:

```
%TypedArrayPrototype%.join  
%TypedArrayPrototype%.indexOf  
%TypedArrayPrototype%.lastIndexOf  
%TypedArrayPrototype%.slice  
%TypedArrayPrototype%.every  
%TypedArrayPrototype%.filter  
%TypedArrayPrototype%.forEach  
%TypedArrayPrototype%.map  
%TypedArrayPrototype%.reduce  
%TypedArrayPrototype%.reduceRight  
%TypedArrayPrototype%.reverse  
%TypedArrayPrototype%.some  
%TypedArrayPrototype%.sort  
%TypedArrayPrototype%.copyWithin  
%TypedArrayPrototype%.find  
%TypedArrayPrototype%.findIndex  
%TypedArrayPrototype%.fill  
%TypedArrayPrototype%.keys  
%TypedArrayPrototype%.values  
%TypedArrayPrototype%.entries  
%TypedArrayPrototype%[@@iterator]
```

The following properties are located on `TypedArray` constructor prototypes instead of `%TypedArrayPrototype%`, and they are data properties rather than accessor functions:

```
%TypedArrayPrototype%.buffer  
%TypedArrayPrototype%.byteLength  
%TypedArrayPrototype%.byteOffset  
%TypedArrayPrototype%.set  
%TypedArrayPrototype%.subarray
```

## 2.1.126 [ECMA-262/6] Section 22.2.5 Properties of the TypedArray Constructors

V0088: TypedArray constructors have their internal prototype slot set to Function.prototype instead of %TypedArray%

The specification states:

### 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 `[[TypedArrayConstructorName]]` internal slot property whose value is the String value of the constructor name specified for it in Table 49.

Each TypedArray constructor has a `name` property whose value is the String value of the constructor name specified for it in Table 49.

Besides a `length` property (whose value is 3), each TypedArray constructor has the following properties:

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

TypedArray constructors have their internal prototype slot set to `Function.prototype` instead of %TypedArray%.

V0089: TypedArray constructors should have a `name` property corresponding to the TypedArray constructor global name

The specification states:

### 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 `[[TypedArrayConstructorName]]` internal slot property whose value is the String value of the constructor name specified for it in Table 49.

Each TypedArray constructor has a `name` property whose value is the String value of the constructor name specified for it in Table 49.

Besides a `length` property (whose value is 3), each TypedArray constructor has the following properties:

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

TypedArray constructors should have a `name` property corresponding to the TypedArray constructor global name.

## 2.1.127 [ECMA-262/6] Section 22.2.6 Properties of TypedArray Prototype Objects

V0090: TypedArray prototype objects have own properties that should instead be on %TypedArrayPrototype%

The specification states:

### 22.2.6 Properties of TypedArray Prototype Objects

The value of the `[[Prototype]]` internal slot of a TypedArray prototype object is the intrinsic object `%TypedArrayPrototype%` (22.2.3). A TypedArray prototype 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.

#### 22.2.6.1 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 49 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 `%TypedArray%` intrinsic object.

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

TypedArray prototype objects have these own properties that should instead be on %TypedArrayPrototype%:

buffer  
byteOffset  
byteLength  
set  
subarray

## 2.1.128 [ECMA-262/6] Section 22.2.7 Properties of TypedArray Instances

V0091: TypedArray instances have own properties that should instead be on %TypedArrayPrototype% or TypedArray.prototype

The specification states:

### 22.2.7 Properties of TypedArray Instances

TypedArray instances are Integer Indexed exotic objects. Each TypedArray instance inherits properties from the corresponding TypedArray prototype object. Each TypedArray instance has the following internal slots: `[[TypedArrayName]]`, `[[ViewedArrayBuffer]]`, `[[ByteLength]]`, `[[ByteOffset]]`, and `[[ArrayLength]]`.

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

TypedArray instances have these own properties that should instead be on %TypedArrayPrototype% or TypedArray.prototype:

BYTES\_PER\_ELEMENT

buffer

byteLength

byteOffset

## 2.1.129 [ECMA-262/6] Section 23.1.1.1 Map ( [ iterable ] )

V0092: The Map constructor ignores the iterable parameter

The specification states:

23.1.1.1 Map ( [ iterable ] )

When the Map function is called with optional argument the following steps are taken:

1. If NewTarget is undefined, throw a TypeError exception.
2. Let map be OrdinaryCreateFromConstructor(NewTarget, "%MapPrototype%", «[[MapData]]» ).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(map).
4. Set map's [[MapData]] internal slot to a new empty List.
5. If iterable is not present, let iterable be undefined.
6. If iterable is either undefined or null, let iter be undefined.
- ...
9. Repeat
  - a. Let next be IteratorStep(iter).
  - ...
  1. If status is an abrupt completion, return IteratorClose(iter, status).

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

The Map constructor ignores the iterable parameter; it replaces steps 5 to 9 with:

5. return map

## 2.1.130 [ECMA-262/6] Section 23.1.3 Properties of the Map Prototype Object

V0093: The entries, keys, values, and @@iterator properties are missing from the Map.prototype object

The specification states:

23.1.3 Properties of the Map Prototype Object

The Map prototype object is the intrinsic object %MapPrototype%. The value of the [[Prototype]] internal slot of the Map prototype object is the intrinsic object %ObjectPrototype% (19.1.3). The Map prototype object is an ordinary object. It does not have a [[MapData]] internal slot.

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

These properties are missing from the Map.prototype object:

entries (see 23.1.3.4)

keys (see 23.1.3.8)

values (see 23.1.3.11)

@@iterator (see 23.1.3.12)

## 2.1.131 [ECMA-262/6] Section 23.2 Set Objects

V0094: The Set constructor ignores its iterable parameter

The specification states:

### 23.2.1.1 Set ( [ iterable ] )

When the Set function is called with optional argument `iterable` the following steps are taken:

1. If `NewTarget` is undefined, throw a `TypeError` exception.
2. Let `set` be `OrdinaryCreateFromConstructor(NewTarget, "%SetPrototype%", «[[SetData]]» )`.
3. `ReturnIfAbrupt(set)`.
4. Set `set`'s `[[SetData]]` internal slot to a new empty List.
5. If `iterable` is not present, let `iterable` be undefined.
6. If `iterable` is either undefined or null, let `iter` be undefined.
- ...
9. Repeat
  - a. Let `next` be `IteratorStep(iter)`.
  - ...
  - g. If `status` is an abrupt completion, return `IteratorClose(iter, status)`.

### ***IE11 Mode (All versions)***

The `Set` constructor ignores its `iterable` parameter; steps 5 and later are replaced with:

5. return `set`

## 2.1.132 [ECMA-262/6] Section 23.2.3 Properties of the Set Prototype Object

V0095: The entries, keys, values, and `@@iterator` properties are missing from the `Set.prototype` object

The specification states:

### 23.2.3 Properties of the Set Prototype Object

The Set prototype object is the intrinsic object `%SetPrototype%`. The value of the `[[Prototype]]` internal slot of the Set prototype object is the intrinsic object `%ObjectPrototype%` (19.1.3). The Set prototype object is an ordinary object. It does not have a `[[SetData]]` internal slot.

### ***IE11 Mode (All versions)***

These properties are missing from the `Set.prototype` object:

entries (see 23.2.3.5)

keys (see 23.2.3.8)

values (see 23.2.3.10)

@@iterator (see 23.2.3.11)

### 2.1.133 [ECMA-262/6] Section 23.3.1.1 WeakMap ( [ iterable ] )

V0096: The WeakMap constructor ignores its iterable parameter

The specification states:

#### 23.3.1.1 WeakMap ( [ iterable ] )

When the WeakMap function is called with optional argument iterable the following steps are taken:

1. If NewTarget is undefined, throw a TypeError exception.
2. Let map be OrdinaryCreateFromConstructor(NewTarget, "%WeakMapPrototype%", «[[WeakMapData]]» ).
3. ReturnIfAbrupt(map).
4. Set map's [[WeakMapData]] internal slot to a new empty List.
5. If iterable is not present, let iterable be undefined.
6. If iterable is either undefined or null, let iter be undefined.
9. Repeat
  - a. Let next be IteratorStep(iter).
  - ...
  1. If status is an abrupt completion, return IteratorClose(iter, status).

#### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

The WeakMap constructor ignores its iterable parameter; Steps 5 and below are replaced by:

5. return map

### 2.1.134 [ECMA-262/6] Section 24.1.3.3 get ArrayBuffer [ @@species ]

V0097: ArrayBuffer[@@species] is not implemented

The specification states:

#### 24.1.3.3 get ArrayBuffer [ @@species ]

ArrayBuffer[@@species] is an accessor property whose set accessor function is undefined. Its get accessor function performs the following steps:

1. Return the this value.

The value of the name property of this function is "get [Symbol.species]".

#### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

ArrayBuffer[@@species] is not implemented.

### **2.1.135 [ECMA-262/6] Section 25.2 GeneratorFunction Objects**

V0174: GeneratorFunction Objects are not implemented

The specification states:

#### 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%` intrinsic.

#### ***IE11 Mode (All versions)***

`GeneratorFunction` Objects are not implemented.

### **2.1.136 [ECMA-262/6] Section 25.3 Generator Objects**

V0098: Generator Objects are not implemented

The specification states:

#### 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%`.

#### ***IE11 Mode (All versions)***

`Generator` Objects are not implemented.

### **2.1.137 [ECMA-262/6] Section 25.3.3 Generator Abstract Operations**

V0101: Generator abstract operations are not implemented

The specification states:

#### 25.3.3 Generator Abstract Operations

#### ***IE11 Mode (All versions)***

`Generator` abstract operations are not implemented.

## 2.1.138 [ECMA-262/6] Section 25.4 Promise Objects

V0102: Promise objects are not implemented

The specification states:

### 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(f, r)* will immediately enqueue a Job to call the function *f*.
- A promise *p* is rejected if *p.then(f, 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.

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

Promise objects are not implemented.

## 2.1.139 [ECMA-262/6] Section 25.4.2 Promise Jobs

V0103: Promise jobs are not implemented

The specification states:

### 25.4.2 Promise Jobs

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

Promise jobs are not implemented.

## 2.1.140 [ECMA-262/6] Section 25.4.3 The Promise Constructor

V0104: The Promise constructor is not implemented

The specification states:

### 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 called as a constructor it creates and initializes a new Promise object. Promise is not intended to be called as a

function and will throw an exception when called in that manner.

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 the Promise constructor to create and initialize the subclass instance with the internal state necessary to support the Promise and Promise.prototype built-in methods.

### ***IE11 Mode (All versions)***

The Promise constructor is not implemented.

## **2.1.141 [ECMA-262/6] Section 25.4.4 Properties of the Promise Constructor**

V0106: The Promise.length property is not configurable

The specification states:

### 25.4.4 Properties of the Promise Constructor

The value of the `[[Prototype]]` internal slot of the Promise constructor is the intrinsic object `%FunctionPrototype%`.

... The Promise constructor has the following properties:

### ***All document modes (All versions)***

The Promise.length property is not configurable.

## **2.1.142 [ECMA-262/6] Section 25.4.4.1 Promise.all ( iterable )**

V0105: Promise.all does not call IteratorClose

The specification states:

### 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. If Type(C) is not Object, throw a TypeError exception.
3. Let S be Get(C, @@species).
4. ReturnIfAbrupt(S).
5. If S is neither undefined nor null, let C be S.
6. Let promiseCapability be NewPromiseCapability(C).
7. ReturnIfAbrupt(promiseCapability).
8. Let iterator be GetIterator(iterable).
9. IfAbruptRejectPromise(iterator, promiseCapability).
10. Let iteratorRecord be Record {[[iterator]]: iterator, [[done]]: false}.
11. Let result be PerformPromiseAll(iteratorRecord, C, promiseCapability).
12. If result is an abrupt completion,
  - a. If iteratorRecord.[[done]] is false, let result be IteratorClose(iterator, result).

```
    b. IfAbruptRejectPromise(result, promiseCapability).
13. Return Completion(result).
```

### **All document modes (All versions)**

Step 12a is not done; the `IteratorClose` abstract operation is not implemented.

## **2.1.143 [ECMA-262/6] Section 25.4.5 Properties of the Promise Prototype Object**

V0109: Promise is not implemented

The specification states:

### 25.4.5 Properties of the Promise Prototype Object

The Promise prototype object is the intrinsic object `%PromisePrototype%`. The value of the `[[Prototype]]` internal slot of the Promise prototype object is the intrinsic object `%ObjectPrototype%` (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.

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

Promise is not implemented.

## **2.1.144 [ECMA-262/6] Section 25.4.5.4 Promise.prototype [ @@toStringTag ]**

V0108: `Promise.prototype[ @@toStringTag ]` is not implemented

The specification states:

### 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` }.

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

`Promise.prototype[ @@toStringTag ]` is not implemented.

## **2.1.145 [ECMA-262/6] Section 25.4.6 Properties of Promise Instances**

V0110: Promise is not implemented

The specification states:

### 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 59.

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

Promise is not implemented.

## **2.1.146 [ECMA-262/6] Section B.1.4 Regular Expressions Patterns**

V0111: The regular expression pattern modifications and extensions are applied to Unicode patterns

The specification states:

### B.1.4 Regular Expressions Patterns

The syntax of 21.2.1 is modified and extended as follows. These changes introduce ambiguities that are broken by the ordering of grammar productions and by contextual information. When parsing using the following grammar, each alternative is considered only if previous production alternatives do not match.

This alternative pattern grammar and semantics only changes the syntax and semantics of BMP patterns. The following grammar extensions include productions parameterized with the [U] parameter. However, none of these extensions change the syntax of Unicode patterns recognized when parsing with the [U] parameter present on the goal symbol.

### **EdgeHTML Mode (All versions)**

The modifications and extensions described in this section are applied to Unicode patterns (i.e., when the `RegExp "u" flag` is specified), but shouldn't be.

For example, `/[\d-a]/u` should fail whereas `/[\d-a]/` is allowed. The only difference between these two regular expressions is the "u" flag.

V0112: RegExp allows additional `\c` patterns

The specification states:

### B.1.4 Regular Expressions Patterns

The syntax of 21.2.1 is modified and extended as follows. These changes introduce ambiguities that are broken by the ordering of grammar productions and by contextual information. When

parsing using the following grammar, each alternative is considered only if previous production alternatives do not match.

This alternative pattern grammar and semantics only changes the syntax and semantics of BMP patterns. The following grammar extensions include productions parameterized with the [U]

parameter. However, none of these extensions change the syntax of Unicode patterns recognized when parsing with the [U] parameter present on the goal symbol.

Syntax

```

Term[U] ::
  [~U] ExtendedTerm
  [+U] Assertion[U]
  [+U] Atom[U]
  [+U] Atom[U] Quantifier

ExtendedTerm ::
  Assertion
  AtomNoBrace Quantifier
  Atom
  QuantifiableAssertion Quantifier

AtomNoBrace ::
  PatternCharacterNoBrace
  .
  \ AtomEscape
  CharacterClass
  ( Disjunction )
  ( ? : Disjunction )

Atom[U] ::
  PatternCharacter
  .
  \ AtomEscape[?U]
  CharacterClass[?U]
  ( Disjunction[?U] )
  ( ? : Disjunction[?U] )

PatternCharacterNoBrace ::
  SourceCharacter but not one of
  ^ $ \ . * + ? ( ) [ ] { } |

PatternCharacter ::
  SourceCharacter but not one of
  ^ $ \ . * + ? ( ) [ ] |

QuantifiableAssertion ::
  ( ? = Disjunction )
  ( ? ! Disjunction )

Assertion[U] ::
  ^
  $
  \ b
  \ B
  [+U] ( ? = Disjunction[U] )
  [+U] ( ? ! Disjunction[U] )
  [~U] QuantifiableAssertion

AtomEscape[U] ::
  [+U] DecimalEscape
  [+U] CharacterEscape[U]
  [+U] CharacterClassEscape
  [~U] DecimalEscape but only if the integer value of DecimalEscape is <=
  NCapturingParens
  [~U] CharacterClassEscape
  [~U] CharacterEscape

CharacterEscape[U] ::
  ControlEscape
  c ControlLetter
  HexEscapeSequence
  RegExpUnicodeEscapeSequence[?U]
  [~U] LegacyOctalEscapeSequence
  IdentityEscape[?U]

IdentityEscape[U] ::

```

```

[+U] SyntaxCharacter
[+U] /
[~U] SourceCharacter but not c

NonemptyClassRanges[U] ::
  ClassAtom[?U]
  ClassAtom[?U] NonemptyClassRangesNoDash[?U]
  [+U] ClassAtom[U] - ClassAtom[U] ClassRanges[U]
  [~U] ClassAtomInRange - ClassAtomInRange ClassRanges

NonemptyClassRangesNoDash[U] ::
  ClassAtom[?U]
  ClassAtomNoDash[?U] NonemptyClassRangesNoDash[?U]
  [+U] ClassAtomNoDash[U] - ClassAtom[U] ClassRanges[U]
  [~U] ClassAtomNoDashInRange - ClassAtomInRange ClassRanges

ClassAtom[U] ::
  -
  ClassAtomNoDash[?U]

ClassAtomNoDash[U] ::
  SourceCharacter but not one of \ or ] or -
  \ ClassEscape[?U]

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[U] ::
  [+U] DecimalEscape
  [+U] CharacterEscape[U]
  [+U] CharacterClassEscape
  [~U] DecimalEscape
  b
  [~U] CharacterClassEscape
  [~U] CharacterEscape

```

NOTE When the same left hand sides occurs with both [+U] and [~U] guards it is to control the disambiguation priority.

### **All document modes (All versions)**

There are divergences in how the escaped 'c' character in `RegExp` (the ones that start with `"\c"`) are treated:

1. The spec disallows `\c` without a following character outside the character class (i.e. outside the "CharacterClass" rule which starts with '[' and ends with ']'). However, the implementation treats this as two characters, `\` followed by `'c'`. In other words, `\/c/` is treated the same as `\/\c/`.
2. The spec disallows `\c` without a following character inside the character class. However, the implementation treats this as the single character `'c'`. In other words, `/[\c]/` is treated the same as `/[c]/`. This is different than 1 since the `\` character is ignored.
3. The spec disallows `\c` with a following character other than a letter (a..z or A..Z) inside the character class. According to the spec, when `\c` is followed by a letter, first the following character's numerical value is taken and divided by 32, and the remainder is converted to a character. For example, `\cI` (`\c` followed by uppercase `i`) is treated as the TAB character because the numerical value

of 'I' is 73 and the remainder of dividing this by 32 is 8, which is the numerical value of the TAB character.

V0113: RegExp allows ] on its own without being escaped, but shouldn't

The specification states:

#### B.1.4 Regular Expressions Patterns

The syntax of 21.2.1 is modified and extended as follows. These changes introduce ambiguities that are broken by the ordering of grammar productions and by contextual information. When

parsing using the following grammar, each alternative is considered only if previous production alternatives do not match.

This alternative pattern grammar and semantics only changes the syntax and semantics of BMP patterns. The following grammar extensions include productions parameterized with the [U]

parameter. However, none of these extensions change the syntax of Unicode patterns recognized when parsing with the [U] parameter present on the goal symbol.

#### Syntax

```
Term[U] ::
  [~U] ExtendedTerm
  [+U] Assertion[U]
  [+U] Atom[U]
  [+U] Atom[U] Quantifier

ExtendedTerm ::
  Assertion
  AtomNoBrace Quantifier
  Atom
  QuantifiableAssertion Quantifier

AtomNoBrace ::
  PatternCharacterNoBrace
  .
  \ AtomEscape
  CharacterClass
  ( Disjunction )
  ( ? : Disjunction )

Atom[U] ::
  PatternCharacter
  .
  \ AtomEscape[?U]
  CharacterClass[?U]
  ( Disjunction[?U] )
  ( ? : Disjunction[?U] )

PatternCharacterNoBrace ::
  SourceCharacter but not one of
  ^ $ \ . * + ? ( ) [ ] { } |

PatternCharacter ::
  SourceCharacter but not one of
  ^ $ \ . * + ? ( ) [ ] |

QuantifiableAssertion ::
  ( ? = Disjunction )
  ( ? ! Disjunction )
```

```

Assertion[U] ::
  ^
  $
  \ b
  \ B
  [+U] ( ? = Disjunction[U] )
  [+U] ( ? ! Disjunction[U] )
  [~U] QuantifiableAssertion

AtomEscape[U] ::
  [+U] DecimalEscape
  [+U] CharacterEscape[U]
  [+U] CharacterClassEscape
  [~U] DecimalEscape but only if the integer value of DecimalEscape is <=
  NCapturingParens
  [~U] CharacterClassEscape
  [~U] CharacterEscape

CharacterEscape[U] ::
  ControlEscape
  c ControlLetter
  HexEscapeSequence
  RegExpUnicodeEscapeSequence[?U]
  [~U] LegacyOctalEscapeSequence
  IdentityEscape[?U]

IdentityEscape[U] ::
  [+U] SyntaxCharacter
  [+U] /
  [~U] SourceCharacter but not c

NonemptyClassRanges[U] ::
  ClassAtom[?U]
  ClassAtom[?U] NonemptyClassRangesNoDash[?U]
  [+U] ClassAtom[U] - ClassAtom[U] ClassRanges[U]
  [~U] ClassAtomInRange - ClassAtomInRange ClassRanges

NonemptyClassRangesNoDash[U] ::
  ClassAtom[?U]
  ClassAtomNoDash[?U] NonemptyClassRangesNoDash[?U]
  [+U] ClassAtomNoDash[U] - ClassAtom[U] ClassRanges[U]
  [~U] ClassAtomNoDashInRange - ClassAtomInRange ClassRanges

ClassAtom[U] ::
  -
  ClassAtomNoDash[?U]

ClassAtomNoDash[U] ::
  SourceCharacter but not one of \ or ] or -
  \ ClassEscape[?U]

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[U] ::
  [+U] DecimalEscape
  [+U] CharacterEscape[U]
  [+U] CharacterClassEscape
  [~U] DecimalEscape
  b
  [~U] CharacterClassEscape

```

[~U] CharacterEscape

NOTE When the same left hand sides occurs with both [+U] and [~U] guards it is to control the disambiguation priority.

### **All document modes (All versions)**

RegExp allows ] on its own without being escaped, but shouldn't. In other words, /]/ is allowed.

## V0114: RegExp allows characters ], {, and } to be quantified

The specification states:

### B.1.4 Regular Expressions Patterns

The syntax of 21.2.1 is modified and extended as follows. These changes introduce ambiguities that are broken by the ordering of grammar productions and by contextual information. When

parsing using the following grammar, each alternative is considered only if previous production alternatives do not match.

This alternative pattern grammar and semantics only changes the syntax and semantics of BMP patterns. The following grammar extensions include productions parameterized with the [U]

parameter. However, none of these extensions change the syntax of Unicode patterns recognized when parsing with the [U] parameter present on the goal symbol.

#### Syntax

```
Term[U] ::
  [~U] ExtendedTerm
  [+U] Assertion[U]
  [+U] Atom[U]
  [+U] Atom[U] Quantifier

ExtendedTerm ::
  Assertion
  AtomNoBrace Quantifier
  Atom
  QuantifiableAssertion Quantifier

AtomNoBrace ::
  PatternCharacterNoBrace
  .
  \ AtomEscape
  CharacterClass
  ( Disjunction )
  ( ? : Disjunction )

Atom[U] ::
  PatternCharacter
  .
  \ AtomEscape[?U]
  CharacterClass[?U]
  ( Disjunction[?U] )
  ( ? : Disjunction[?U] )

PatternCharacterNoBrace ::
  SourceCharacter but not one of
  ^ $ \ . * + ? ( ) [ ] { } |
```

```

PatternCharacter ::
    SourceCharacter but not one of
    ^ $ \ . * + ? ( ) [ ] |

QuantifiableAssertion ::
    ( ? = Disjunction )
    ( ? ! Disjunction )

Assertion[U] ::
    ^
    $
    \ b
    \ B
    [+U] ( ? = Disjunction[U] )
    [+U] ( ? ! Disjunction[U] )
    [~U] QuantifiableAssertion

AtomEscape[U] ::
    [+U] DecimalEscape
    [+U] CharacterEscape[U]
    [+U] CharacterClassEscape
    [~U] DecimalEscape but only if the integer value of DecimalEscape is <=
    NCapturingParens
    [~U] CharacterClassEscape
    [~U] CharacterEscape

CharacterEscape[U] ::
    ControlEscape
    c ControlLetter
    HexEscapeSequence
    RegExpUnicodeEscapeSequence[?U]
    [~U] LegacyOctalEscapeSequence
    IdentityEscape[?U]

IdentityEscape[U] ::
    [+U] SyntaxCharacter
    [+U] /
    [~U] SourceCharacter but not c

NonemptyClassRanges[U] ::
    ClassAtom[?U]
    ClassAtom[?U] NonemptyClassRangesNoDash[?U]
    [+U] ClassAtom[U] - ClassAtom[U] ClassRanges[U]
    [~U] ClassAtomInRange - ClassAtomInRange ClassRanges

NonemptyClassRangesNoDash[U] ::
    ClassAtom[?U]
    ClassAtomNoDash[?U] NonemptyClassRangesNoDash[?U]
    [+U] ClassAtomNoDash[U] - ClassAtom[U] ClassRanges[U]
    [~U] ClassAtomNoDashInRange - ClassAtomInRange ClassRanges

ClassAtom[U] ::
    -
    ClassAtomNoDash[?U]

ClassAtomNoDash[U] ::
    SourceCharacter but not one of \ or ] or -
    \ ClassEscape[?U]

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[U] ::
  [+U] DecimalEscape
  [+U] CharacterEscape[U]
  [+U] CharacterClassEscape
  [-U] DecimalEscape
  b
  [-U] CharacterClassEscape
  [-U] CharacterEscape

```

NOTE When the same left hand sides occurs with both [+U] and [-U] guards it is to control the disambiguation priority.

### **All document modes (All versions)**

RegExp allows the characters { and } to be quantified, but shouldn't (see 21.2.1). For example, /}+ / is allowed.

Also, the character ] is allowed on its own, and to be quantified, but shouldn't be. For example, /] / and /] + / are allowed.

## **2.1.147 [ECMA-262/6] Section B.2.2 Additional Properties of the Object.prototype Object**

V0032: Object.prototype.\_\_proto\_\_.get.name is undefined

The specification states:

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 ToObject(this value).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(O).
3. Return O.[[GetPrototypeOf]]().

### **All document modes (All versions)**

Object.prototype.\_\_proto\_\_.get.name is undefined. The value of the [[Get]] attribute is a built-in function g that requires no arguments. HasOwnProperty(g, "name") returns false.

V0033: Object.prototype.\_\_proto\_\_.set.name is undefined

The specification states:

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 RequireObjectCoercible(this value).
2. ReturnIfAbrupt(O).
3. If Type(proto) is neither Object nor Null, return undefined.
4. If Type(O) is not Object, return undefined.
5. Let status be O.[[SetPrototypeOf]](proto).

6. ReturnIfAbrupt(status).
7. If status is false, throw a TypeError exception.
8. Return undefined.

### **All document modes (All versions)**

Object.prototype.\_\_proto\_\_.set.name is undefined. The value of the [[Set]] attribute is a built-in function `s` that takes an argument `proto`. `HasOwnProperty(s, "name")` returns false.

## **2.1.148 [ECMA-262/6] Section B.3.1 \_\_proto\_\_ Property Names in Object Initializers**

V0115: Duplicate definitions of `__proto__` in an object literal do not result in a Syntax Error

The specification states:

### B.3.1 `__proto__` Property Names in Object Initializers

The following Early Error rule is added to those in 12.2.6.1:

```
ObjectLiteral : { PropertyDefinitionList }
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`.

### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

No Syntax Error is thrown if there is more than one definition of `__proto__` obtained from productions of the form `PropertyDefinition : PropertyName : AssignmentExpression`.

V0163: The function name is not assigned based on the property name

The specification states:

### B.3.1 `__proto__` Property Names in Object Initializers

...  
In 12.2.6.9 the PropertyDefinitionEvaluation algorithm for the production

```
PropertyDefinition : PropertyName : AssignmentExpression
```

is replaced with the following definition:

```
PropertyDefinition : PropertyName : AssignmentExpression
```

1. Let `propKey` be the result of evaluating `PropertyName`.
- ...
6. If `propKey` is the String value `"__proto__"` and if `IsComputedPropertyKey(propKey)` is false, then
  - a. If `Type(propValue)` is either `Object` or `Null`, then
    - i. Return `object.[[SetPrototypeOf]](propValue)`.
    - b. Return `NormalCompletion(empty)`.

## **All document modes (All versions)**

The following code prints `__proto__`, though the `name` property should not be created:

```
var o;  
o = {  
  __proto__: function() {}  
};  
print(o.__proto__.name !== '__proto__');
```

## **2.2 Clarifications**

The following subsections describe clarifications of the MAY and SHOULD requirements of [\[ECMA-262/6\]](#).

### **2.2.1 [ECMA-262/6] Section 14.1.7 Static Semantics: HasInitializer**

C0001: The initializer for `FormalParameters` is not implemented

The specification states:

```
14.1.7 Static Semantics: HasInitializer
```

#### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

The initializer for `FormalParameters` is not implemented.

### **2.2.2 [ECMA-262/6] Section 14.2.6 Static Semantics: HasInitializer**

C0002: Initializers are not implemented for `FormalParameters`

The specification states:

```
14.2.6 Static Semantics: HasInitializer
```

#### **IE11 Mode (All versions)**

Initializers are not implemented for `FormalParameters`.

## **2.3 Extensions**

The following subsections describe extensions to the requirements of [\[ECMA-262/6\]](#)

### **2.3.1 [ECMA-262/6] Section 21.2.4 Properties of the RegExp Constructor**

E0001: The RegExp constructor has additional properties that represent the first nine groups of the last successful match

The specification states:

#### 21.2.4 Properties of the RegExp Constructor

The value of the `[[Prototype]]` internal slot of the RegExp constructor is the intrinsic object `%FunctionPrototype%`.

... the RegExp constructor has the following properties:

#### **EdgeHTML Mode, IE11 Mode**

The RegExp constructor has additional properties, `$1`, `$2`, ..., and `$9`, that represent the first nine groups of the last successful match. Before a successful match, each property is set to the empty string. For each group of the match (up to nine maximum), the corresponding property is set to a value that represents the group. For example:

```
var re = /(a|b)(c|d)/;
// RegExp.$1 === ""
// RegExp.$2 === ""
// RegExp.$3 === ""
// ...
// RegExp.$9 === ""
re.exec('ac'); // Successful match
// RegExp.$1 === 'a'
// RegExp.$2 === 'c'
// RegExp.$3 === ""
// ...
// RegExp.$9 === ""
re.exec('yz'); // No match
// $1-$9 are same as before
// RegExp.$1 === 'a'
// RegExp.$2 === 'c'
// RegExp.$3 === ""
// ...
// RegExp.$9 === ""
re.exec('bd'); // Successful match
// $1-$2 are now different
// RegExp.$1 === 'b'
```

```
// RegExp.$2 === 'd'
// RegExp.$3 === ''
// ...
// RegExp.$9 === ''
```

These properties are data properties and have the following attributes:

```
{"writable":true,"enumerable":true,"configurable":false}
```

Even though the `[[Writable]]` attribute is true, the properties are read-only and it is not possible to change their values directly.

E0002: The RegExp constructor has a property named `input` that represents the input string of the last successful match

The specification states:

The value of the `[[Prototype]]` internal slot of the RegExp constructor is the intrinsic object `%FunctionPrototype%`.

... the RegExp constructor has the following properties:

### **EdgeHTML Mode, IE11 Mode**

The RegExp constructor has a property named `input` that represents the input string of the last successful match. Before a successful match, it is set to the empty string. For example:

```
var re = /a|c/
// RegExp.input === ''
re.exec('az')
// RegExp.input === 'az'
re.exec('bz')
// RegExp.input === 'az'
re.exec('cz')
// RegExp.input === 'cz'
```

This is a data property and has the following attributes:

```
{"writable":true,"enumerable":true,"configurable":false}
```

Even though the `[[Writable]]` attribute is true, the property is read-only and it is not possible to change its value directly.

RegExp constructor has a property named `$_` which behaves the same way as the `input` property but has the following attributes:

```
{"writable":true,"enumerable":false,"configurable":false}
```

E0003: The RegExp constructor has a property named `lastMatch` that holds the matched substring for the last successful match

The specification states:

The value of the `[[Prototype]]` internal slot of the `RegExp` constructor is the intrinsic object `%FunctionPrototype%`.

... the `RegExp` constructor has the following properties:

### **EdgeHTML Mode**

The `RegExp` constructor has a property named `lastMatch` that holds the matched substring for the last successful match. Before a successful match it is set to the empty string. For example:

```
var re = /a|c/  
  
// RegExp.lastMatch === ''  
re.exec('az')  
  
// RegExp.lastMatch === 'a'  
re.exec('bz')  
  
// RegExp.lastMatch === 'a'  
re.exec('cz')  
  
// RegExp.lastMatch === 'c'
```

`lastMatch` is a data property and has the following attributes:

```
{"writable":true,"enumerable":true,"configurable":false}
```

Even though the `[[Writable]]` attribute is `true`, `lastMatch` is read-only and it is not possible to change its value directly.

The `RegExp` constructor has a property named `$&` that behaves the same as `lastMatch` but has the following attributes:

```
{"writable":true,"enumerable":false,"configurable":false}
```

E0004: The `RegExp` constructor has a property named `lastParen` that represents the last group from the last successful match

The specification states:

The value of the `[[Prototype]]` internal slot of the `RegExp` constructor is the intrinsic object `%FunctionPrototype%`.

... the `RegExp` constructor has the following properties:

### **EdgeHTML Mode, IE11 Mode**

The `RegExp` constructor has a property named `lastParen` that represents the last group from the last successful match. Before a successful match, it is set to the empty string. For example:

```
var re = /(a|b)(c|d)?/  
  
// RegExp.lastParen === ''  
re.exec('ac')  
  
// RegExp.lastParen === 'c'  
re.exec('z')
```

```
// RegExp.lastParen === 'c'
re.exec('bd')
// RegExp.lastParen === 'd'
```

lastParen is a data property and has the following attributes:

```
{"writable":true,"enumerable":true,"configurable":false}
```

Even though the `[[Writable]]` attribute is true, lastParen is read-only and it is not possible to change its value directly.

The RegExp constructor has another property called `$+` which behaves the same as lastParen but has the following attributes:

```
{"writable":true,"enumerable":false,"configurable":false}
```

E0005: The RegExp constructor has a property named `leftContext` that holds the substring of the input string that is to the left of the matched substring

The specification states:

The value of the `[[Prototype]]` internal slot of the RegExp constructor is the intrinsic object `%FunctionPrototype%`.

... the RegExp constructor has the following properties:

### **EdgeHTML Mode, IE11 Mode**

The RegExp constructor has a property named `leftContext` that holds the substring of the input string that is to the left of the matched substring of the last successful match. Before a successful match, `leftContext` is set to the empty string. For example:

```
var re = /world/g
// RegExp.leftContext === ''
re.exec('Hello world')
// RegExp.leftContext === 'Hello '
re.exec('failure')
// RegExp.leftContext === 'Hello '
re.exec('Another hello world')
// RegExp.leftContext === 'Another hello '
```

leftContext is a data property and has the following attributes:

```
{"writable":true,"enumerable":true,"configurable":false}
```

Even though the `[[Writable]]` attribute is true, leftContext is read-only and cannot be changed directly.

The RegExp constructor also has a property named `$`` which behaves the same as leftContext but has the following attributes:

```
{"writable":true,"enumerable":false,"configurable":false}
```

E0006: The RegExp constructor has a property named `rightContext` that holds the substring of the input string that is to the right of the matched substring

The specification states:

The value of the `[[Prototype]]` internal slot of the RegExp constructor is the intrinsic object `%FunctionPrototype%`.

... the RegExp constructor has the following properties:

#### **EdgeHTML Mode, IE11 Mode**

The RegExp constructor has a property named `rightContext` that holds the substring of the input string that is to the right of the matched substring of the last successful match. Before a successful match, `rightContext` is set to the empty string. For example:

```
var re = /test/g
// RegExp.rightContext === ''
re.exec('test right')
// RegExp.rightContext === ' right'
re.exec('failure')
// RegExp.rightContext === ' right'
re.exec('test right another')
// RegExp.rightContext === ' right another'
```

`rightContext` is a data property and has the following attributes:

```
{"writable":true,"enumerable":true,"configurable":false}
```

Even though the `[[Writable]]` attribute is true, `rightContext` is read-only and cannot be changed directly.

The RegExp constructor also has a property named `$'` which behaves the same as `rightContext` but has the following attributes:

```
{"writable":true,"enumerable":false,"configurable":false}
```

E0007: The RegExp constructor has a property named `index` whose value is the starting index of the matched substring of the last successful match

The specification states:

The value of the `[[Prototype]]` internal slot of the RegExp constructor is the intrinsic object `%FunctionPrototype%`.

... the RegExp constructor has the following properties:

#### **EdgeHTML Mode, IE11 Mode**

The RegExp constructor has a property named `index` whose value is the starting index of the matched substring of the last successful match. Before a successful match, it is set to `-1`. For example:

```
var re = /world/g
// RegExp.index === -1
```

```
re.exec('Hello world')
// RegExp.index === 6
re.exec('failure')
// RegExp.index === 6
re.exec('Another hello world')
// RegExp.index === 14
```

index is a data property and has the following attributes:

```
{"writable":true,"enumerable":false,"configurable":false}
```

Even though the `[[Writable]]` attribute is true, index is read-only and cannot be changed directly.

### 2.3.2 [ECMA-262/6] Section 4.3.34 own property

E0008: `Function.prototype.bind()` creates functions with additional caller and arguments properties

The specification states:

#### 4.3.34 own property

property that is directly contained by its object

#### 8.2.2 CreateIntrinsics ( realmRec )

...

...

9. Let `funcProto` be `CreateBuiltinFunction(realmRec, noSteps, objProto)`.

10. Set `intrinsics.[[%FunctionPrototype%]]` to `funcProto`.

11. Call `thrower.[[SetPrototypeOf]](funcProto)`.

12. Perform `AddRestrictedFunctionProperties(funcProto, realmRec)`.

#### 9.2.5 FunctionCreate (kind, ParameterList, Body, Scope, Strict, prototype)

...

1. If the `prototype` argument was not passed, then

a. Let `prototype` be the intrinsic object `%FunctionPrototype%`.

#### 9.2.7 AddRestrictedFunctionProperties ( F, realm )

...

...

3. Let `status` be `DefinePropertyOrThrow(F, "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}).

### 9.3 Built-in Function Objects

...

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

#### 9.4.1.3 BoundFunctionCreate (targetFunction, boundThis, boundArgs)

...

...

2. Let proto be targetFunction.[[GetPrototypeOf]]().

...

8. Set the [[Prototype]] internal slot of obj to proto.

#### 19.2.3.2 Function.prototype.bind ( thisArg , ...args)

...

...

4. Let F be BoundFunctionCreate(Target, thisArg, args).

### **All document modes (All versions)**

Function.prototype.bind() creates functions with additional caller and arguments properties. These properties should be inherited from the Function prototype (`Function.prototype`).

The 5.1 Edition of the ECMAScript® Language Specification of the version of the spec said that bind should add caller and Arguments own properties to the created bound function. However, later specifications do not.

These are the relevant lines from the 5.1 Edition:

#### 15.3.4.5 Function.prototype.bind (thisArg [, arg1 [, arg2, ...]])

...

...

20. Call the [[DefineOwnProperty]] internal method of F with arguments "caller", PropertyDescriptor

{[[Get]]: thrower, [[Set]]: thrower, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false}, and false.

21. Call the [[DefineOwnProperty]] internal method of F with arguments "arguments", PropertyDescriptor

{[[Get]]: thrower, [[Set]]: thrower, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false}, and false.

## **2.4 Error Handling**

There are no additional error handling considerations.

## **2.5 Security**

There are no additional security considerations.

### 3 Change Tracking

No table of changes is available. The document is either new or has had no changes since its last release.

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