[[strawman: egal]]

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Object.eq(x, y)

An egal function simply makes available the internal SameValue function from section 9.12 of the ES5 spec. If two values are egal, then they are not observably distinguishable. Egal can be coded as Object.eq in ES5 as follows:

```
Object.eq = function(x, y) {
    if (x === y) {
        // 0 === -0, but they are not identical
        return x !== 0 || 1/x === 1/y;
    }
    // NaN !== NaN, but they are identical.
    // NaNs are the only non-reflexive value, i.e., if x !== x,
    // then x is a NaN.
    // isNaN is broken: it converts its argument to number, so
    // isNaN("foo") => true
    return x !== x && y !== y;
}
```

There seems to be general agreement not to add egal to the standard as a primitive concept. At the same time, new collection operations that look up values based on equality should use egal rather than ===. It was an unfortunate price of legacy compatibility that ES5's Array. prototype.indexOf and lastIndexOf look up by === rather than egal. The result is that a NaN in an array cannot be found. In the absence of legacy compatibility constraints, we should avoid repeating this mistake.

If egal is added to a future standard, open questions are what egal should be named and where it should be placed. An attractive option that has been mentioned several times is Object.eq(x, y).

The short- vs. long-name complaints (e.g., keys vs. getOwnPropertyNames) in reaction to ES5 have a point, and eq is even shorter than anything yet added to Object. If encapsulated_hashcodes results in Object.hashcode, then Object.identity might be a better name – at least it has the same length.

This reminds me: adding Object.hashcode should trigger adding egal.

- Brendan Eich 2010/06/09 15:05

Renamed to Object.eq as suggested.

- Mark S. Miller 2010/08/19 16:05

References

Henry Baker's Equal Rights for Functional Objects or, The More Things Change, The More They Are the Same

