



## [JavaScript] Bad Parts

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### with Statement

```
// @Deprecated □□□□□□□□
with ([1, 2, 3]) {
  console.log(toString()); // 1,2,3
}
```

### eval

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### continue Statement

The continue statement jumps to the top of the loop. I have never seen a piece of code that was not improved by refactoring it to remove the continue statement.

### switch Fall Through

□□□□default

### Block-less Statements

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Style □□

In my own practice, I observed that when I used ++ and--,my code tended to be too tight, too tricky, too cryptic.

### Bitwise Operators

□□JS□□□□□□□□□□

In most languages, these operators are very close to the hardware and very fast. In JavaScript, they are very far from the hardware and very slow.

### The function Statement Versus the function Expression

□□□hoisted□□□□□□ if □□□□□□□□

```
<span style="font-family: "; font-size: 13.028571128845215px">function f() {} // func
<span style="font-family: "; font-size: 13.028571128845215px">const f = function () {
```

### Typed Wrappers

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### new

```
□□□new Function □□□□□□□□□□ new □□□□□□□□blabla□□□□
□□□new □□□□□□□□□□ bug □□□□□□□□□□ new □□ Java □□□□□□□□ Java □□ new Class()□
```

## void

In many languages, void is a type that has no values. In JavaScript, void is an operator that takes an operand and returns undefined. This is not useful, and it is very confusing. Avoid void.

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HTTP series