April 2014 TC39 Meeting ES6 Status and Open Issues

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Major Things in Rev23 (Language)

- For (let ;;) per iteration bindings with value propagation between iterations.
- Function variable instantiation as per Sept 2013 discussion.
- Lookahead grammar restriction to disambiguate: new super()
- Lookahead let restrictions added: IterationStatement: for (LeftHandSideExpression of AssignmentExpression)... and for (LeftHandSideExpression in Expression)...
- Reverted default for missing class constructor back to "constructor(...args) {super(...args)} because of bug 2491
- Refactored identifier syntax/semantics into IdentifierReference, BindingIdentifier, and LabelIdentifier motivated by need to allow unicode escapes in non-keyword yield identifiers
- Tweaked ordinary call to allocate non-strict mode wrapper objects using callee's Realm
- Updated Annex B function in block legacy compatibly hack based upon Jan. meeting consensus
- Added [Yield] grammar parameter to ArrowFunction (Bug 2504)
- Added [Yield] grammar parameters for Function/Generator/Class Declarations
- Added [GeneratorParameter]] parameter to ClassExpression
- Clarified that certainly early errors don't apply when processing parenthesized expression cover grammar bug 2506)
- 11.1.2 clarified the distinction between ES whitespace and Unicode whitespace. Added note that some Unicode white space characters are intentionally no ES whitespace

First next call to a generator

- Eliminated throw if argument is passed
- Argument is ignored and inaccessible
- http://esdiscuss.org/topic/next-yo-in-newborngenerators
- Differing recollections on January discussion
- Most compelling reason: creates unnecessary difference between generator and manual implementation of equivalent iterators

Major Things in Rev23 (Library)

- Math.clz32 replaces Number.prototype.clz
- Added note that some Unicode white space characters are intentionally no ES whitespace
- Array.from({0:0,4:4, length:5}) doesn't produce a sparse array.
- Fixed Symbol.prototype.toString Symbol.prototype.valueOf to work correctly when this value is a primitive string value
- Named %Loader%: Reflect.Loader
- Named %Realm%: Reflect.Realm
- Added Reflect.Loader.prototype.@@toStringTag property
- Provide complete algorithmic definition for RegExp.prototype.replace and RegExp.prototype.search
- corrected RegExpExec so it correctly translates the match state of full Unicode RegExps back to UTF-16 capture values and endIndex.
- Documented (Annex D) fix to ES5 bug that exposed array updates to integer conversions side-effects
- Typed Array Indexing: All canonical string numeric values considered to be possible indexes rather than expando property keys, eliminated vestigial spec. language for readonly/frozen typed arrays.
- Updated Function.prototype.toMethod as per Jan. meeting.
- Updated Promises as per Jan. meeting consensu
- Switched to "ize" from secondary British "ise" spelling of "initialize" and other words.

Call for Reviewers

 Champions need to review spec. material related to their feature area

TC39 members: please commit to reviewing specific sections

Open Issues

For of/in initialization expression scoping?

```
{let x = [0,1,];
  for (let x of x) console.log(x);
}
```

 Current spec: of/in expression evaluated in enclosing scope. Log: 0 1

 Possible alternative: extra scope with uninitialized x. Throws TDZ error

Lexical scoping rules and catch parameters

```
13.14.1try{} catch(x) {var x = 5}
```

- Normal ES6 hoist "var" over "let" rules says this is an error.
- But, valid in ES1-5, var initializer assigns to catch parameter.
- Could only apply for destructuring catch parameters?

[[SetPrototypeOf]] circularity invariant

- Impossible to enforce if proxies exist on the prototype change.
- Eliminate the invariant
- Is there some weaker invariant we might replace it with

Eval of let/const/class

- http://esdiscuss.org/topic/eval-of-let-etc-was-rerestrictions-on-let-declarations
- How to handler eval'ed lexical declaration in nonstrict code
- Proposal: As if the eval was in a block and lexical declarations (except function) are scoped to the block
- Eliminates need to dynamically extend lexical scope contours.

Promise then issues:

- p.then(42,"43").then(false, new Map)
 - error or default argument values if actual argument is not callable
 - If, error throw or asynch error

@@iterator for arguments object

- Own propety?
- Or should be introduce an prototype object to contain it?

Web breakage: removing initializer from for-in

 http://esdiscuss.org/topic/initializerexpression-on-for-in-syntax-subject

name property of bound functions and toMethod functions?

- Currently neither have a own name property.
- Should either or both get one?
- If so, what should it be?
 - "bound foo"??

new Int32Array(iterable) ??

- Currently constructor doesn't recognize iterables, but requires an array like.
- Need to use:
 - Int32Array.from(iterable)

Should constructor work like Int32Array.from?

Duplicate keys when constructing Maps

• 23.1.1.2

new Map([["x",1], ["x": 2]])

- Throw or use 2 as the value of the "x" entry.
- Spec. currently says use 2, but notes that TC39 lacks concensus

Signature of Array.from map callback

 Currently, approximately: from(iterable, mapfn, thisArg=undefined) { let a = new Array; let index = 0; for (let v of iterable) a[index++]= mapfn.call(thisValue, v); • Should it be: a[index]= mapfn.call(thisValue, v, index++, iterator);

Bug 1571 RegExp Syntax ES5 changed (?=) and (?!) from zerowidth atoms to assertions

- Doesn't match web reality
- Why was this change made?
- Should we role it back?

 Also Bug 1553: Change "EscapeSequence 0 [lookahead \(\pm\$ DecimalDigit]" to match reality

Impl Dependencies in String.replace

- 21.1.3 String.replace substituion pattern has two "implementation defined" conditions.
- Is there a web consensus answer

RegExp toString escaping not fully specified. Why?

- 21.2.3.3.4
- The characters / or any LineTerminator occurring in the pattern shall be escaped in S as necessary to ensure that the String value formed by concatenating the Strings "/", S, "/", and F can be parsed (in an appropriate lexical context) as a RegularExpressionLiteral that behaves identically to the constructed regular expression. For example, if P is "/", then S could be "\/" or "\u002F", among other possibilities, but not "/", because /// followed by F would be parsed as a SingleLineComment rather than a RegularExpressionLiteral. If P is the empty String, this specification can be met by letting S be "(?:)".
- Why is this underspecified? Why not specify an required escaping?
 Do different implementation differ in their results?

To Do

- Lots of Module related cleanup and refinement.
- New eval semantics
- MOP/Proxy property enumeration API
- Cleanup completion reform and issues.
- Need to write Annex B spec. for HTML-like comments

Introduction and Language Overview

- Need ES6 paragraph for intro (Brendan?)
- Need somebody to update language overview
 - In Rev23 I added some material about classes and who they related to the prototype discussion.

Need to recreate Annex A to reflect new grammar