# Exercise 2 – Understanding ES6+ for Angular

First create a script.js and an index.html, separate from your Angular project.

Lexical scoping: let is a new keyword in ES6 that adds a level of scope that var doesn't provide.

1. In an editor, open script.js.
2. Write a loop that runs and writes to the console.log ten times. Make sure the iteration variable is not available outside the loop.
3. Save and close the file.
4. In an editor, open index.html. In the script tags, add a reference to the JavaScript file you just created. Save and close the file.
5. Open index.html in a browser and test.

In ES6, you can use template literals to simplify how you deal with strings.

1. In an editor, open script.js.
2. Create two variables, a first name and a last name. Using the new template literal syntax, write them out to the page (either with document.write() or console.log()) without concatenating.
3. Save and close the file.
4. Save and close the file.
5. Open index.html in a browser and test.

ES6 has a spread operator.

1. In an editor, open script.js.
2. Write an array of programming languages.
3. Now create an array of TypeScript, Angular and any other libraries and frameworks you can think of using ES6's new spread operator.
4. Put both arrays together.
5. Print out the new array.
6. Save and close the file.
7. Open index.html in a browser and test.
8. In an editor, open script.js again. Take out the spread operator – the three dots. Leave the name of the first array. Open index.html in a browser and test. How is the result different?

Use the ES6 Array filter method and the arrow operator.

1. In an editor, open script.js.
2. Use your array from above.
3. Get all languages that are more than seven characters long, loop through the array and print out the results.
4. Open index.html in a browser and test.