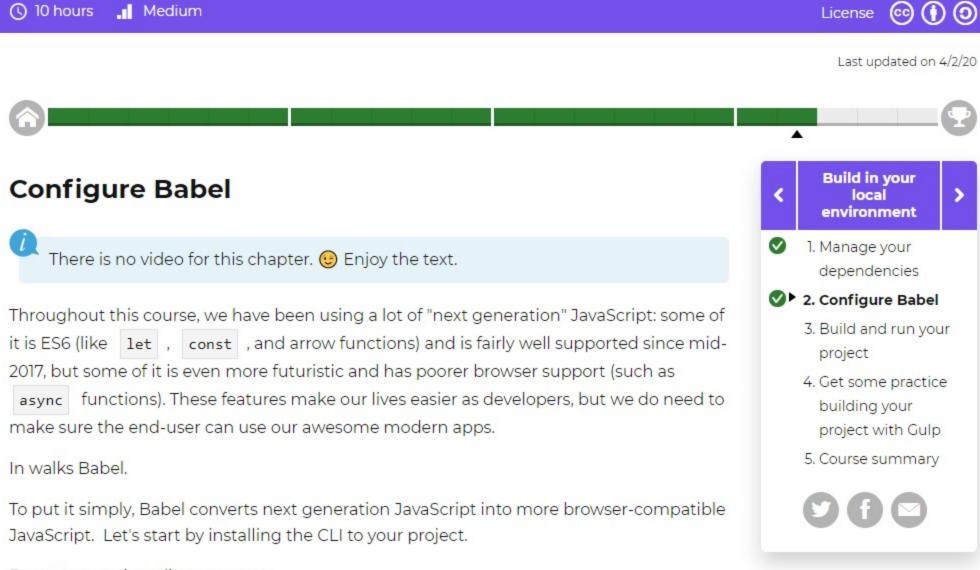
## Write JavaScript for the Web

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From your project directory, run:

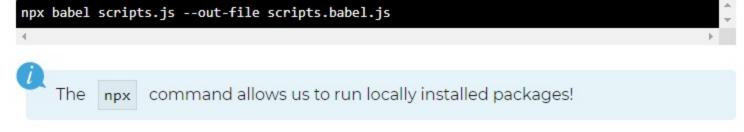


This installs Babel as a development dependency for our project. Now we need to configure it to do exactly what we need.

Create a file in your project directory called .babelrc :

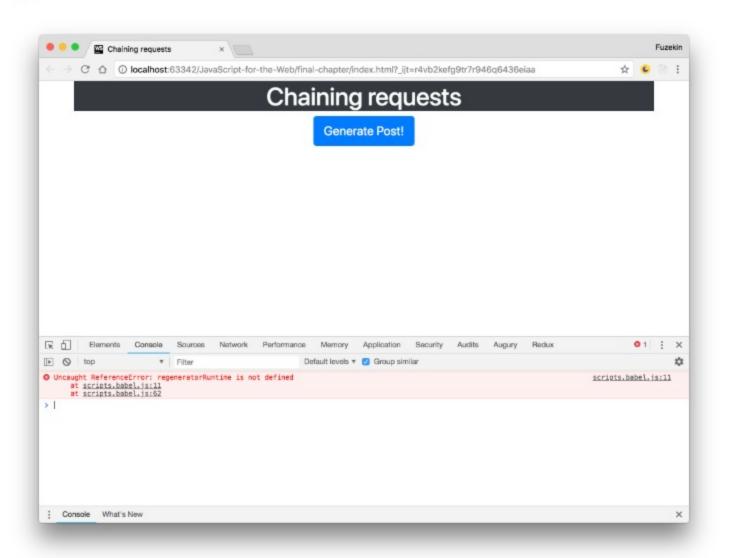


That's the only configuration Babel needs! Let's ask Babel to transpile scripts.js and save the output to scripts.babel.js:



Now if you open scripts.babel.js , you will see that our code has been transformed!

Try importing our new js file into index.html instead of scripts.js and see if it works.



Uh-oh, it seems something went wrong with our Babel transpilation!

It turns out it has to do with our use of async functions, but not to worry, there is a simple solution: the babel-polyfill .

For more information about the babel-polyfill, check out the **official**documentation.

All we need to do is add the browser version of the babel-polyfill to our index.html to allow our async functions to work properly. Add the following line to index.html:

<script src="./node\_modules/babel-polyfill/browser.js"></script>

Now if you retest our app, everything should be functioning properly!

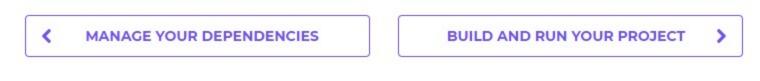
In this chapter, we covered:

how to install Babel and its dependencies to our project
 how to configure Babel with .babelrc

how to use the babel-polyfill to successfully use async functions

Using Babel has allowed us to produce far better backwards compatibility for our next generation JavaScript code. In the next and final chapter of this course, we are going to take a look at how we can integrate Babel into a full project build using Gulp.

MARK THIS CHAPTER AS UNFINISHED



## Teacher



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