Practical – 7

AIM:

Demonstrate ES6 New Syntax and Test Browser Compatibility

1) ARROW FUNCTIONS

Source Code:

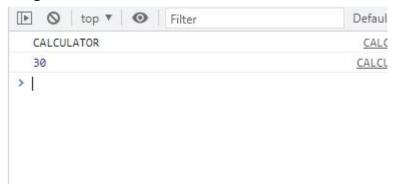
OLD SYNTAX :

NEW SYNTAX:

USING ARROW FUNCTION

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<head>
  <tittle>
  </head>
<html>
  <script>
console.log("CALCULATOR"); let
add = (x, y) => x + y;
console.log(add(10, 20)); //
30;</script>
  </body>
  </html>
```

Output:



2) DESTRUCTURING

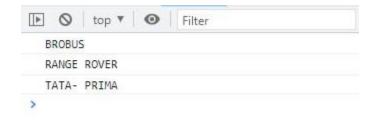
2.1) DESTRUCTURING ARRAYS

SOURCE CODE:

OLD WAY:

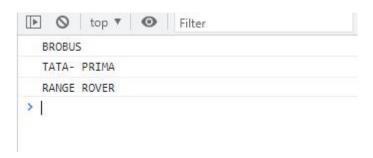
```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<head>
<tittle>
</tittle>
</head>
<html> <script> const vehicles = ['BROBUS', 'TATA-
PRIMA', 'RANGE ROVER'];
// old way
const car = vehicles[0];
const truck = vehicles[1];
const suv = vehicles[2];
console.log(car);
console.log(suv);
console.log(truck);
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT:



NEW WAY:

OUTPUT:



2.2) DESTRUCTURING OBJECTS

OLD WAY

SOURCE CODE:

21IT143

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<head>
<tittle>
</tittle>
</head>
<html> <script> const vehicleOne = { brand: 'Toyota', model: 'Supra MK-
5 ', type: 'car', year: 2021, color: 'metallic grey ', engine: 'a
turbocharged B48 2.0-litre inline-four or a turbocharged B58 3.0litre inline-
six'
myVehicle(vehicleOne);
// old way function myVehicle(vehicle) {    const message = 'My ' +
vehicle.type + ' is a ' + vehicle.color + ' ' + vehicle.brand + ' ' +
vehicle.model + 'with an engine of ' + vehicle.engine +
console.log(message);
</script>
 </body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT:

```
My car is a metallic grey Toyota Supra MK-5
with an engine of a turbocharged B48 2.0-litre inline-four or a turbocharged B58 3.0-litre inline-six.

➤ Default levels ▼ No Issues 

CALCULATOR INPUTBOX.html:22
with an engine of a turbocharged B48 2.0-litre inline-four or a turbocharged B58 3.0-litre inline-six.
```

NEW WAY:

SOURCE CODE:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<head>
<tittle>
</tittle>
</head>
<html> <script>
const vehicleOne = {
brand: 'Koenigsegg',
model: 'agera rs',
type: 'car', color:
'white '
myVehicle(vehicleOne);
function myVehicle({type, color, brand, model}) { const message = 'My ' +
type + ' is a ' + color + 'coloured ' + brand + ' ' + model + '.';
console.log(message);
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT:

```
My car is a white coloured Koenigsegg agera rs. CALCULATOR INPUTBOX.html:19
➤ |
```

3) SPREAD OPERATOR

21IT143

OLD WAY: SOURCE CODE:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<head>
<tittle>
</tittle>
</head>
<html> <script>
const myVehicle =
{ brand: 'Ford',
model: 'Mustang',
color: 'red'
} const updateMyVehicle
= { type: 'car',
year: 2021
} const message = 'My ' + updateMyVehicle.type + ' is a ' + myVehicle.color
+ ' coloured ' + myVehicle.brand + ' ' + myVehicle.model + '.';
console.log(message);
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT:



NEW WAY:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<head>
<tittle>
</tittle>
</head>
<html> <script>
const myVehicle =
{ brand: 'Ford',
model: 'Mustang',
color: 'red'
} const updateMyVehicle
= { type: 'car',
year: 2021
} const myUpdatedVehicle = {...myVehicle,
...updateMyVehicle} vehicle(myUpdatedVehicle);
function vehicle({type, color, brand, model}) { const message = 'My ' + type
+ ' is a ' + color + ' coloured ' + brand + ' ' + model + '.';
console.log(message);
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT:

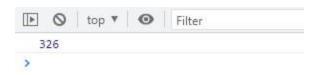
```
My car is a red coloured Ford Mustang.
```

REST OPERATOR: SOURCE CODE:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body> <script> function
sum(...args) { let sum = 0;
for (let arg of args) sum += arg;
return sum;
} let x = sum(4, 9, 16, 25, 29, 100, 66,
77); console.log(x);
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT:



CONCLUSION:

From this practical I came to know the new features of the ES6 and their advantages over the traditional methods followed in java script