Beyond Javascript

Using the features of tomorrow

Spread syntax

"Spread syntax allows an iterable such as an array expression or string to be expanded in places where zero or more arguments (for function calls) or elements (for array literals) are expected, or an object expression to be expanded in places where zero or more key-value pairs (for object literals) are expected."

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Operators/Spread_syntax

```
const arr = [
   'one',
   'two',
   'three',
];
console.log(arr[0], arr[1], arr[2]);
```

```
const arr = [
   'one',
   'two',
   'three',
];
console.log(arr[0], arr[1], arr[2]);
```

console.log.apply(console, arr);

```
const arr = [
   'one',
   'two',
   'three',
];
console.log(arr[0], arr[1], arr[2]);
```

console.log(...arr);

Rest syntax

Reverses the effect of the spread operator to collect all other (the rest) of the arguments into a single variable.

```
let pokedex = {
   "Ash": [],
   "Gary": ["Machoke"],
}

function catchem(trainer, ...pokemon) {
   pokemon.forEach((p) => pokedex[trainer].push(p));

   console.log(trainer, "has now caught", pokedex[trainer])
}

catchem('Ash', 'Pikachu');
> Ash has now caught ["Pikachu"]
```

```
let pokedex = {
   "Ash": [],
   "Gary": ["Machoke"],
}

function catchem(trainer, ...pokemon) {
   pokemon.forEach((p) => pokedex[trainer].push(p));

   console.log(trainer, "has now caught", pokedex[trainer])
}

catchem('Ash', 'Pikachu');
> Ash has now caught ["Pikachu"]

catchem('Gary', 'Charmander', 'Squirtle', 'Bulbasaur');
```

> Gary has now caught ["Machoke", "Charmander", "Squirtle", "Bulbasaur"]

```
let pokedex = {
  "Ash": [],
  "Gary": ["Machoke"],
function catchem(trainer, ...pokemon) {
  pokemon.forEach((p) => pokedex[trainer].push(p));
  console.log(trainer, "has now caught", pokedex[trainer])
catchem('Ash', 'Pikachu');
> Ash has now caught ["Pikachu"]
catchem('Gary', 'Charmander', 'Squirtle', 'Bulbasaur');
> Gary has now caught ["Machoke", "Charmander", "Squirtle", "Bulbasaur"]
const fibonacci = [ 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21 ];
const [ first, second, third, ...others] = fibonacci;
console.log("Starts like", first, second, third);
console.log("Then goes", others);
> Starts like 1 1 2
> Then goes [3, 5, 8, 13, 21]
```



String Literals

String Literals

console.log("Hello, World");

> Hello World

String Literals

```
const greeting = "John";
console.log("Hello, " + greeting);
```

> Hello John

Template

Literals

```
const greeting = "John";
console.log(`Hello, ${greeting}`);
```

> Hello John

Template

Literals

```
const greeting = "John";
console.log(`Hello, ${greeting}`);
```

> Hello John

ES6 Template Literals (Template Strings)

Template literals are string literals allowing embedded expressions. You can use multi-line strings and string interpolation features with them. Formerly known as template strings.

IE	Edge	Firefox	Chrome	Safari	iOS Safari	Opera Mini	Chrome for Android	Android Browser	Samsung Internet
9	16	68	76	12	12.1			4.4	8.2
10	17	69	77	12.1	12.4			4.4.4	9.2
11	18	70	78	13	13.1	all	78	76	10.1
	76	71	79	TP					

✓ X Partial Support Global: 92.49% + 0% = 92.49%

Data from caniuse.com | Embed from caniuse.bitsofco.de Enable accessible colours

```
/**
 * Translates a string and escapes arguments.
 *
 * @param string str
 * The string with placeholders ({n}) to translate.
 * @param array args
 * The arguments to replace in the translated string.
 *
 * @return string
 * A translated string with escaped arguments.
 */
function t(str, args) {
 let translated = loadTranslation(str);
 for (const [key, value] of Object.entries(args)) {
  translated = translated.replace(`{${k}})`, htmlEscape(value));
 }
 return translated;
}
```

```
/**
 * Translates a string and escapes arguments.
 *
 * @param string str
 * The string with placeholders ({n}) to translate.
 * @param array args
 * The arguments to replace in the translated string.
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 */
function t(str, args) {
 let translated = loadTranslation(str);
 for (const [key, value] of Object.entries(args)) {
  translated = translated.replace(`{$^{k}}`, htmlEscape(value));
 }
 return translated;
}
```

t("Hello, {0}", "Javascript");

> Hoi, Javascript

```
* Translates a string and escapes arguments.
 * @param string str
     The string with placeholders ({n}) to translate.
 * @param array args
     The arguments to replace in the translated string.
 * @return string
     A translated string with escaped arguments.
function t(str, args) {
  let translated = loadTranslation(str);
  for (const [key, value] of Object.entries(args)) {
    translated = translated.replace(`{${k}}}`, htmlEscape(value));
  return translated;
t("Hello, {0}", "Javascript");
> Hoi, Javascript
t("On a scale from {0} to {1}, what do you think of {2}?", 1, 10, t("French Fries"));
> Op een schaal van 1 to 10, wat vindt u van Franse frietjes?
```

```
* Translates a string and escapes arguments.
 * @param string str
     The string with placeholders ({n}) to translate.
 * @param array args
     The arguments to replace in the translated string.
 * @return string
     A translated string with escaped arguments.
function t(str, args) {
  let translated = loadTranslation(str);
  for (const [key, value] of Object.entries(args)) {
    translated = translated.replace(`{${k}})`, htmlEscape(value));
  return translated;
t("Hello, {0}", "Javascript");
> Hoi, Javascript
t("On a scale from {0} to {1}, what do you think of {2}?", 1, 10, t("French Fries"));
> Op een schaal van 1 to 10, wat vindt u van Franse frietjes?
t(`On a scale from \{1\} to \{10\}, what do you think of \{t("French Fries")\}?`);
> On a scale from 1 to 10, what do you think of Franse frietjes?
```

```
const translations = {
 "Hello World!": {
    "en-US": "Hello America!",
   "en-GB": "Hello World!",
   "nl": "Hallo Wereld!",
  },
  "Hello, {0}": {
   "en-US": "Howdy, {0}",
   "en-GB": "Hello, {0}",
   "nl": "Hoi, {0}",
  },
  "Do you like {0}?": {
    "en-US": "Who doesn't like football?",
   "en-GB": "Do you like {0}?",
   "nl": "Houd jij van {0}?",
 },
  "On a scale from {0} to {1}, what do you think of {2}?":
    "en-US": "On a scale from {0} to {1}, what do you think of {2}?",
   "en-GB": "On a scale from {0} to {1}, what do you think of {2}?",
   "nl": "Op een schaal van {0} to {1}, wat vindt u van {2}?",
  },
  "French Fries": {
   "en-US": "French Fries",
   "en-GB": "Chips",
   "nl": "Franse frietjes",
 },
```

```
/**
 * Uses a fake element to escape HTML entities.
 */
function htmlEscape(str) {
  let d = document.createElement('div');
  d.innerHtml = str;
  return d.innerText;
}
```

Tagged Template Literals

`On a scale from \${1} to \${10}, what do you think of \${ `French Fries`}?`

Tagged Template Literals

```
trans`On a scale from ${1} to ${10}, what do you think of ${trans`French Fries`}?`

function trans() {
   console.log(arguments);
}
```

Tagged Template Literals

```
trans`On a scale from ${1} to ${10}, what do you think of ${trans`French Fries`}?`

function trans() {
  console.log(arguments);
}

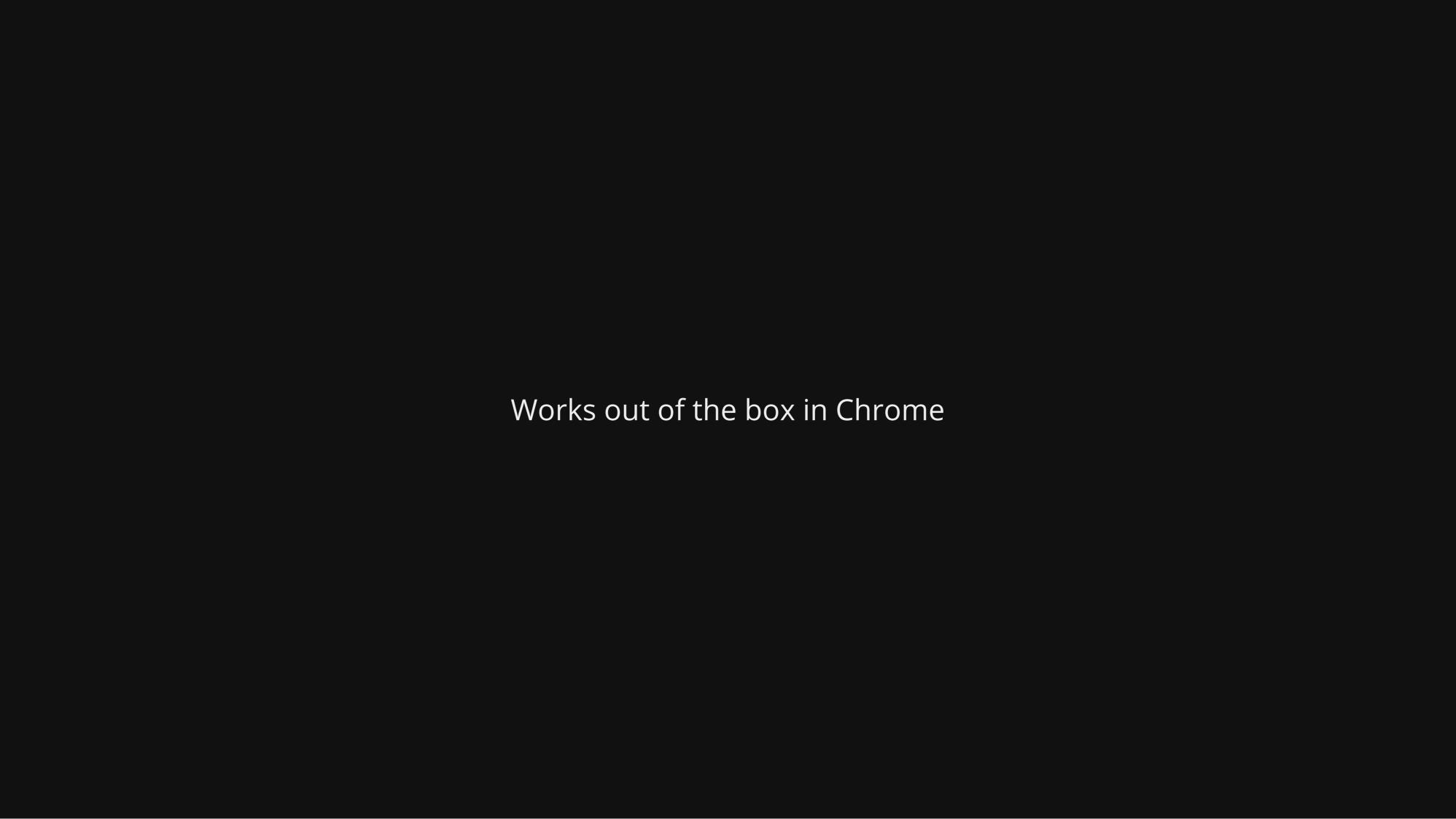
> [Arguments] { '0': [ 'French Fries' ] }

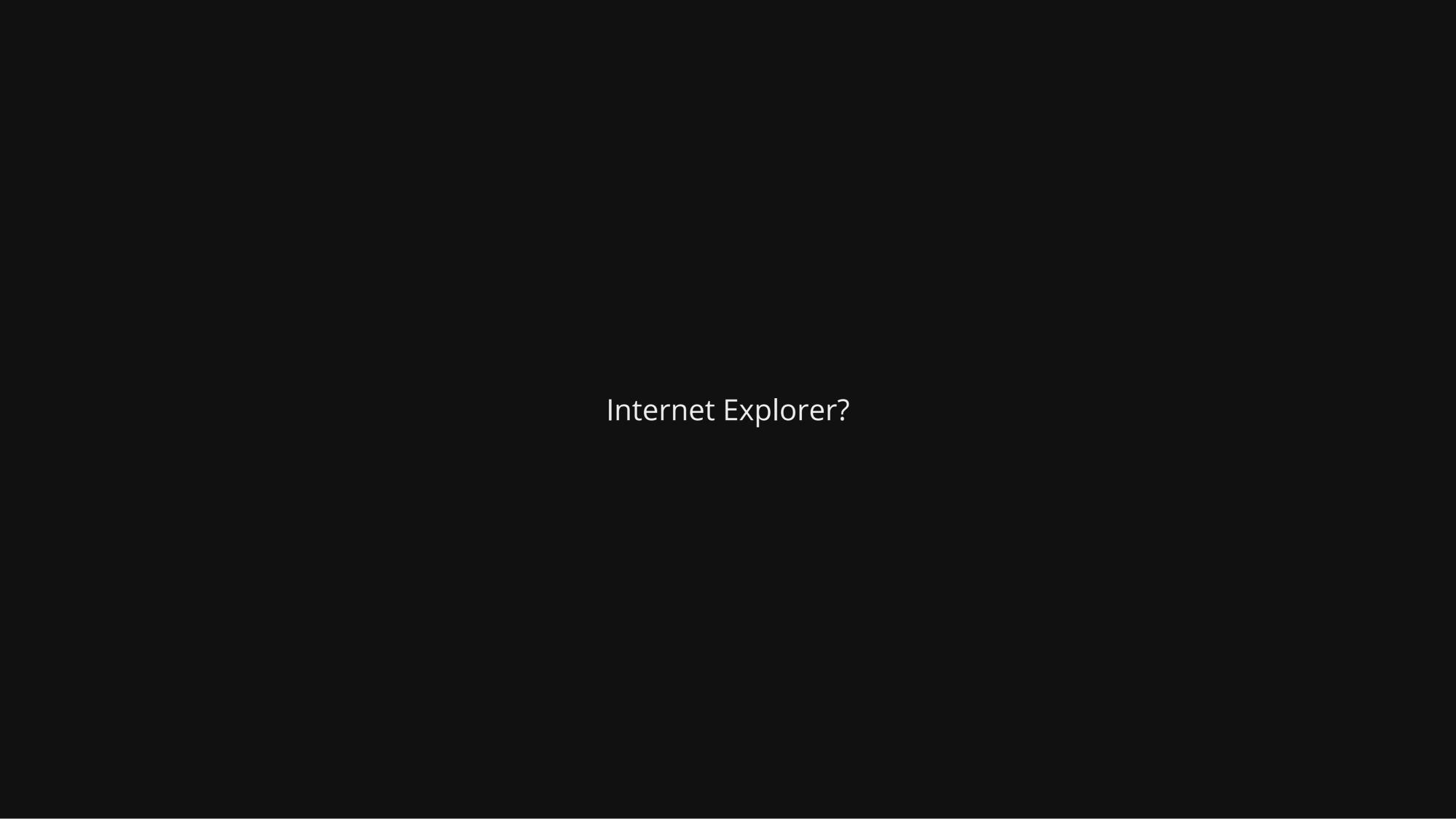
> [Arguments] {
  '0': [ 'On a scale from ', ' to ', ', what do you think of ', '?' ],
  '1': 1,
  '2': 10,
  '3': 'French Fries'
}
```

```
> [Arguments] {
'0': [ 'On a scale from ', ' to ', ', what do you think of ', '?' ],
'1': 1,
121: 10,
'3': 'French Fries'
/**
* Translates a string and escapes arguments.
* @return string
   A translated string with escaped arguments.
function trans(literals, args) {
  let translated = loadTranslation(literals);
  for (const [key, value] of Object.entries(args)) {
    translated = translated.replace(`{${k}})`, htmlEscape(value));
  return translated;
```

```
> [Arguments] {
'0': [ 'On a scale from ', ' to ', ', what do you think of ', '?' ],
'1': 1,
'2': 10,
'3': 'French Fries'
* Translates a string and escapes arguments.
* @param array literals
   An array of string literals that surround the expressions
* @param {...} args
   The arguments to replace in the translated string.
* @return string
   A translated string with escaped arguments.
function trans(literals, ...args) {
 // Add our placeholders for the translation loading.
 // idx starts at 0 if an initial value is provided to reduce.
  const translatableString = strings.slice(1).reduce(
    (acc, val, idx) => `\{acc\} \{\{idx\}\} \{\{val\}\}`,
    strings[0]
  );
  let translated = loadTranslation(translatableString);
  for (const [key, value] of Object.entries(args)) {
    translated = translated.replace(`{${k}})`, htmlEscape(value));
  return translated;
```

```
function trans(literals, ...args) {
  // Add our placeholders for the translation loading.
 // idx starts at 0 if an initial value is provided to reduce.
  const translatableString = strings.slice(1).reduce(
    (acc, val, idx) => `${acc} {${idx}} ${val}`,
    strings[0]
  );
  let translated = loadTranslation(translatableString);
  for (const [key, value] of Object.entries(args)) {
    translated = translated.replace(`{${k}})`, htmlEscape(value));
  return translated;
// Alternate our rating type.
const getRateType = (() => { let i = 0; return () => ++i % 2 ? 'food' : 'drink'; })();
trans On a scale from ${1} to ${10}, what do you think of ${getRateType() === 'food' ? trans French Fries : 'Coca Cola'}?
> Op een schaal van 1 tot 10, wat vindt u van Franse frietjes?
trans On a scale from ${1} to ${10}, what do you think of ${getRateType() === 'food' ? trans French Fries : 'Coca Cola'}?
> Op een schaal van 1 tot 10, wat vindt u van Coca Cola?
```





Unsupported function?

Use Modernizr!

Unsupported function?

Use Modernizr!

```
console.log(...arguments);
> Syntax Error
```

Unsupported function?

Use Modernizr!

```
console.log(...arguments);
> Syntax Error
```

Unsupported function? Syntax? Use Modernizr!

console.log(...arguments);
> Syntax Error

Unsupported function? Syntax? Use Modernizr! Babel!

console.log(...arguments);
> Syntax Error

Babel is a JavaScript compiler.

Put in next-gen JavaScript. Get browser-compatible JavaScript out

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Put in next-gen JavaScript. Get browser-compatible JavaScript out

console.log(...arguments);

Babel is a JavaScript compiler.

Put in next-gen JavaScript. Get browser-compatible JavaScript out

```
console.log(...arguments);

var _console;

(_console = console).log.apply(_console, arguments);
```

Need a Babel configuration quick-start? @babel/preset-env is for you.

- Use the latest JavaScript without micromanaging syntax transforms
- Use browserlist expressions
 - > 0,25%, not dead Compile to work in any browser with more than 0,25% marketshare (according to Can I Use)

Some next-gen JavaScript

- A proposal for ESNext by Ecma Technical Committee (TC) 39
- https://github.com/tc39/proposal-decorators/

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- Makes metaprogramming in JavaScript more explicit
- Replaces code such as Object.defineProperty

- A proposal for ESNext by Ecma Technical Committee (TC) 39
- https://github.com/tc39/proposal-decorators/
- Makes metaprogramming in JavaScript more explicit
- Replaces code such as Object.defineProperty
- Can also manipulate private fields/methods
- Manipulations run at time of definition
- Can be used for a whole class or an individual element

```
class Counter {
  count = 0;
  handleClick() {
    this.count++;
    console.log(this, this.count);
  render() {
    let button = document.createElement('button');
    button.innerText = "Increment";
    button.onclick = this.handleClick;
    document.body.append(button);
let counter = new Counter();
counter.render();
```

```
class Counter {
  count = 0;
  handleClick() {
    this.count++;
    console.log(this, this.count);
  render() {
    let button = document.createElement('button');
    button.innerText = "Increment";
    button.onclick = this.handleClick;
    document.body.append(button);
let counter = new Counter();
counter.render();
```

> <button>Increment</button> NaN

```
class Counter {
  count = 0;
  constructor() {
    this.handleClick = this.handleClick.bind(this);
  handleClick() {
    this.count++;
    console.log(this, this.count);
  render() {
    let button = document.createElement('button');
    button.innerText = "Increment";
    button.onclick = this.handleClick;
    document.body.append(button);
let counter = new Counter();
counter.render();
> Counter {count: 1, handleClick: f} 1
```

> Counter {count: 2, handleClick: f} 2

```
class Counter {
  count = 0;
  @bound
  handleClick() {
    this.count++;
    console.log(this, this.count);
  render() {
    let button = document.createElement('button');
    button.innerText = "Increment";
    button.onclick = this.handleClick;
    document.body.append(button);
let counter = new Counter();
counter.render();
> Counter {count: 1, handleClick: f} 1
> Counter {count: 2, handleClick: f} 2
```



The documentation¹ is better than my funny code snippets.

1. https://github.com/tc39/proposal-decorators/blob/master/METAPROGRAMMING.md#basic-usage

```
* A counter element.
 * Use in your HTML
class Counter extends HTMLElement {
  count = 0;
  constructor() {
    super();
   this.onclick = this.handleClick;
  connectedCallback() { this.render(); }
  handleClick() {
    this.count++;
 render() {
    this.textContent = this.count.toString();
```

Class

```
* A counter element.
 * Use in your HTML
@defineElement
class Counter extends HTMLElement {
  count = 0;
  constructor() {
    super();
    this.onclick = this.handleClick;
  connectedCallback() { this.render(); }
  handleClick() {
    this.count++;
 render() {
    this.textContent = this.count.toString();
```

Class

```
* A counter element.
 * Use in your HTML as <num-counter />.
@defineElement('num-counter')
class Counter extends HTMLElement {
  count = 0;
  constructor() {
    super();
    this.onclick = this.handleClick;
  connectedCallback() { this.render(); }
  handleClick() {
    this.count++;
 render() {
    this.textContent = this.count.toString();
```

- Class
- Property

```
* A counter element.
 * Use in your HTML as <num-counter />.
@defineElement('num-counter')
class Counter extends HTMLElement {
  @logged
  count = 0;
  constructor() {
    super();
    this.onclick = this.handleClick;
  connectedCallback() { this.render(); }
  handleClick() {
    this.count++;
 render() {
    this.textContent = this.count.toString();
```

- Class
- Property
- Method

```
* A counter element.
 * Use in your HTML as <num-counter />.
@defineElement('num-counter')
class Counter extends HTMLElement {
  @logged
  count = 0;
  constructor() {
    super();
    this.onclick = this.handleClick;
  connectedCallback() { this.render(); }
  @bound
  handleClick() {
    this.count++;
  @bound
 render() {
    this.textContent = this.count.toString();
```

Method

https://github.com/tc39/proposal-decorators/blob/master/METAPROGRAMMING.md#api

Field

https://github.com/tc39/proposal-decorators/blob/master/METAPROGRAMMING.md#api

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Field

https://github.com/tc39/proposal-decorators/blob/master/METAPROGRAMMING.md#api

Property descriptor documentation: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Object/defineProperty#Description

Class

```
// arguments
{
  kind: "class"
  elements: Array of all class elements
}

// return
{
  kind: "class"
  elements: Possibly modified class elements (can include additional class elements)
  finisher: (optional) A callback that is called at the end of class creation
}
```

Logging property changes

```
class Counter {
  @logged
  count = 0;
}

let counter1 = new Counter();
counter1.count++;
counter1.count++;
counter1.count++;
counter2 = new Counter();
counter2.count++;
counter2.count++;
```

```
// Logs the new value of a variable to the console whenever it changes.
function logged({kind, key, placement, descriptor, initializer}) {
  assert(kind == "field");
  assert(placement == "own");
  // Create a new private name as a key for a class element
  let storage = Symbol(key);
  let underlyingDescriptor = { enumerable: false, configurable: false, writable: true };
  let underlying = { kind, key: storage, placement, descriptor: underlyingDescriptor, initializer };
  return {
    kind: "method",
    key,
    placement,
    descriptor: {
      get() { return this[storage]; },
      set(value) {
        this[storage] = value;
       // Log the change of value
        console.log("Value of", key, "changed to", value);
      },
      enumerable: descriptor.enumerable,
      configurable: descriptor.configurable
    extras: [underlying]
  };
```

```
Value of count changed to 1
Value of count changed to 2
Value of count changed to 3
Value of count changed to 1
Value of count changed to 2
```

This won't even run in Chrome (yet)

Babel to the rescue

- @babel/plugin-proposal-decorators
- @babel/plugin-proposal-class-properties

Note: In your config add the classProperties plugin after decorators.

@babel/plugin-proposal-* VS
@babel/plugin-syntax-*

Have fun!

With great power comes great responsibility.