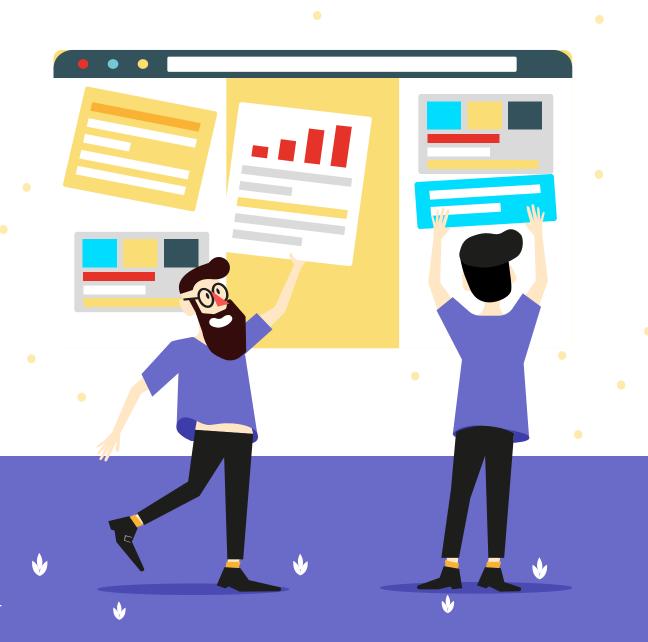
Web Framework Tutorial 00

JavaScript ES6

Danqing Shi



Resource: https://github.com/sdq/react-tutorial



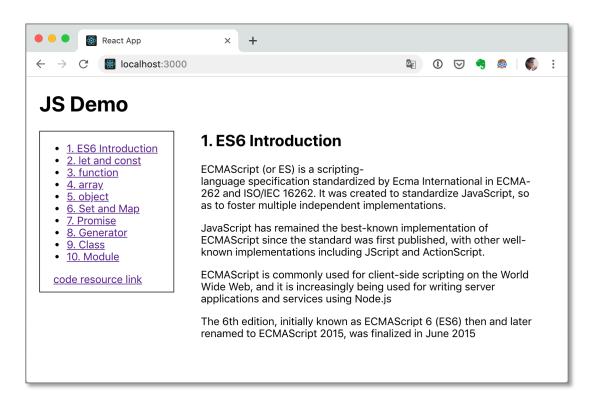
CONTENTS

- 1. Introduction to ECMAScript 6
- 2. let and const
- 3. function
- 4. array
- 5. object
- 6. Set and Map
- 7. Promise
- 8. Generator
- 9. Class
- 10. Module



Code Setup

- > git clone https://github.com/sdq/react-tutorial.git (or download on sharefolder)
- cd react-tutorial/js-demo/
- > yarn (or npm install)
- > yarn start (or npm install)



01 Introduction to ECMAScript

ECMAScript (or ES) is a scripting-language specification standardized by Ecma International in ECMA-262 and ISO/IEC 16262. It was created to standardize JavaScript, so as to foster multiple independent implementations.

JavaScript has remained the best-known implementation of ECMAScript since the standard was first published, with other well-known implementations including JScript and ActionScript.

ECMAScript is commonly used for client-side scripting on the World Wide Web, and it is increasingly being used for writing server applications and services using Node.js.

The 6th edition, initially known as ECMAScript 6 (**ES6**) then and later renamed to ECMAScript 2015, was finalized in June 2015.

02 let and const

let: The *let* statement allows you to declare a variable with block scope.

```
{
  let a = 10;
  var b = 1;
}

a // ReferenceError: a is not defined.
b // 1
```

```
for (let i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    // ...
}

console.log(i);
// ReferenceError: i is not defined</pre>
```

02 let and const

temporal dead zone

```
var tmp = 123;
if (true) {
  tmp = 'abc'; // ReferenceError
  let tmp;
}
```

Sometimes, dead zone is hard to figure out.

```
function bar(x = y, y = 2) {
  return [x, y];
}

function bar(x = 2, y = x) {
  return [x, y];
}
```

02 let and const

The **const** statement allows you to declare a constant (a JavaScript variable with a constant value).

```
const PI = 3.1415;
PI // 3.1415

PI = 3;
// TypeError: Assignment to constant variable.
```

```
if (true) {
  const MAX = 5;
}

MAX // Uncaught ReferenceError: MAX is not defined
```

03 function

default parameter

```
function log(x, y = 'World') {
  console.log(x, y);
}

log('Hello') // Hello World
log('Hello', 'China') // Hello China
log('Hello', '') // Hello
```

03 function

rest parameter

```
function add(...values) {
 let sum = 0;
  for (var val of values) {
    sum += val;
 return sum;
add(2, 5, 3) // 10
```

03 function

Arrow function

```
var f = v => v;

// 等同于
var f = function (v) {
  return v;
};
```

```
var f = () => 5;
// 等同于
var f = function () { return 5 };

var sum = (num1, num2) => num1 + num2;
// 等同于
var sum = function(num1, num2) {
  return num1 + num2;
};
```

Spread: ...

```
console.log(...[1, 2, 3])
// 1 2 3

console.log(1, ...[2, 3, 4], 5)
// 1 2 3 4 5

[...document.querySelectorAll('div')]
// [<div>, <div>, <div>]
```

Concat Array

```
const arr1 = ['a', 'b'];
const arr2 = ['c'];
const arr3 = ['d', 'e'];
// ES5 的合并数组
arr1.concat(arr2, arr3);
// [ 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e' ]
// ES6 的合并数组
[...arr1, ...arr2, ...arr3]
// [ 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e' ]
```

Spread String

```
[...'hello']
// [ "h", "e", "l", "o" ]
```

find() , findIndex()

```
[1, 4, -5, 10].find((n) => n < 0)
// -5
```

```
[1, 5, 10, 15].find(function(value, index, arr) {
  return value > 9;
}) // 10
```

```
[1, 5, 10, 15].findIndex(function(value, index, arr) {
  return value > 9;
}) // 2
```

fill()

```
['a', 'b', 'c'].fill(7, 1, 2)
// ['a', 7, 'c']
```

flat()

```
[1, 2, [3, 4]].flat()
// [1, 2, 3, 4]
```

05 object

Object.assign()

```
const target = { a: 1 };

const source1 = { b: 2 };

const source2 = { c: 3 };

Object.assign(target, source1, source2);

target // {a:1, b:2, c:3}
```

05 object

Shallow copy

```
const obj1 = {a: {b: 1}};
const obj2 = Object.assign({}, obj1);

obj1.a.b = 2;
obj2.a.b // 2
```

06 Set and Map

Set

```
const s = new Set();

[2, 3, 5, 4, 5, 2, 2].forEach(x => s.add(x));

for (let i of s) {
  console.log(i);
}
// 2 3 5 4
```

06 Set and Map

Map

```
const map = new Map([
    ['name', '张三'],
    ['title', 'Author']
]);

map.size // 2
map.has('name') // true
map.get('name') // "张三"
map.has('title') // true
map.get('title') // true
```

Promise Demo 1

```
function timeout(ms) {
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    setTimeout(resolve, ms, 'done');
  });
}

timeout(100).then((value) => {
  console.log(value);
});
```

Promise Demo 2

```
let promise = new Promise(function(resolve, reject) {
  console.log('Promise');
  resolve();
});
promise.then(function() {
  console.log('resolved.');
});
console.log('Hi!');
// Promise
// Hi!
// resolved
```

Use Promise to load image async

```
function loadImageAsync(url) {
 return new Promise(function(resolve, reject) {
   const image = new Image();
   image.onload = function() {
     resolve (image);
   };
   image.onerror = function() {
     reject(new Error('Could not load image at ' + url));
   };
   image.src = url;
  });
```

Promise catch()

```
promise
  .then(function(data) {
    // success
  }, function(err) {
    // error
 });
promise
  .then(function(data) { //cb
    // success
 })
  .catch(function(err) {
  });
```

catch() can also get the error in *then* function.

Promise.all()

```
const p = Promise.all([p1, p2, p3]);
```

```
const p1 = new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
 resolve('hello');
.then(result => result)
.catch(e => e);
const p2 = new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
 throw new Error('报错了');
.then(result => result)
.catch(e => e);
Promise.all([p1, p2])
.then(result => console.log(result))
.catch(e => console.log(e));
// ["hello", Error: 报错了]
```

Generator: the Generator object is returned by a generator function and it conforms to both the iterable protocol and the iterator protocol.

```
function* helloWorldGenerator() {
  yield 'hello';
  yield 'world';
  return 'ending';
var hw = helloWorldGenerator();
hw.next()
// { value: 'hello', done: false }
hw.next()
// { value: 'world', done: false }
hw.next()
hw.next()
     value: undefined, done: true
```

The *function** declaration defines a generator function

The *yield* keyword is used to pause and resume a generator function

Three states:

- 1. hello,
- 2. world,
- 3. return

next() with parameters

```
function* foo(x) {
 var y = 2 * (yield (x + 1));
 var z = yield (y / 3);
 return (x + y + z);
var a = foo(5);
a.next() // Object{value:6, done:false}
a.next() // Object{value:NaN, done:false}
a.next() // Object{value:NaN, done:true}
var b = foo(5);
b.next() // { value:6, done:false }
b.next(12) // { value:8, done:false }
b.next(13) // { value: 42, done: true }
```

For...of can iterate the Generator function without next()

```
function* foo() {
 yield 1;
 yield 2;
 yield 3;
 yield 4;
 yield 5;
 return 6;
for (let v of foo()) {
 console.log(v);
```

yield* :Generator inside generator

```
function* bar() {
                      function* foo() {
                      yield 'a';
 yield 'x';
                       yield 'b';
 yield* foo();
 yield 'y';
// 等同于
function* bar() {
 yield 'x';
 yield 'a';
 yield 'b';
 yield 'y';
```

Generator for state machine

Traditional clock function

```
var ticking = true;
var clock = function() {
  if (ticking)
    console.log('Tick!');
  else
    console.log('Tock!');
  ticking = !ticking;
}
```

New clock function with Generator

```
var clock = function* () {
  while (true) {
    console.log('Tick!');
    yield;
    console.log('Tock!');
    yield;
};
```

Pipeline: step1 => step2 => step3 => step4

Traditional callback code

Generator

Promise

Pipeline: step1 => step2 => step3 => step4

Promise code

```
Promise.resolve(step1)
   .then(step2)
   .then(step3)
   .then(step4)
   .then(function (value4) {
       // Do something with value4
   }, function (error) {
       // Handle any error from step1 through step4
   })
   .done();
```

Pipeline: step1 => step2 => step3 => step4

Generator code

```
function* longRunningTask(value1) {
  try {
    var value2 = yield step1(value1);
    var value3 = yield step2(value2);
    var value4 = yield step3(value3);
    var value5 = yield step4(value4);
    // Do something with value4
  } catch (e) {
    // Handle any error from step1 through step4
  }
}
```

For practice...

Class in JavaScript

```
class Point {
  constructor(x, y) {
    this.x = x;
    this.y = y;
  }

toString() {
    return '(' + this.x + ', ' + this.y + ')';
  }
}
```

Static method (or Class method)

```
class Foo {
 static bar() {
    this.baz();
  static baz() {
   console.log('hello');
 baz() {
   console.log('world');
Foo.bar() // hello
```

Private method (fake in JS)

```
class Widget {
 // 公有方法
 foo (baz) {
   this. bar(baz);
 // 私有方法
 bar(baz) {
   return this.snaf = baz;
```

Class extends

```
class ColorPoint extends Point {
  constructor(x, y, color) {
    super(x, y); // 调用父类的constructor(x, y)
    this.color = color;
  }

toString() {
  return this.color + ' ' + super.toString(); // 调用父类的toString()
  }
}
```

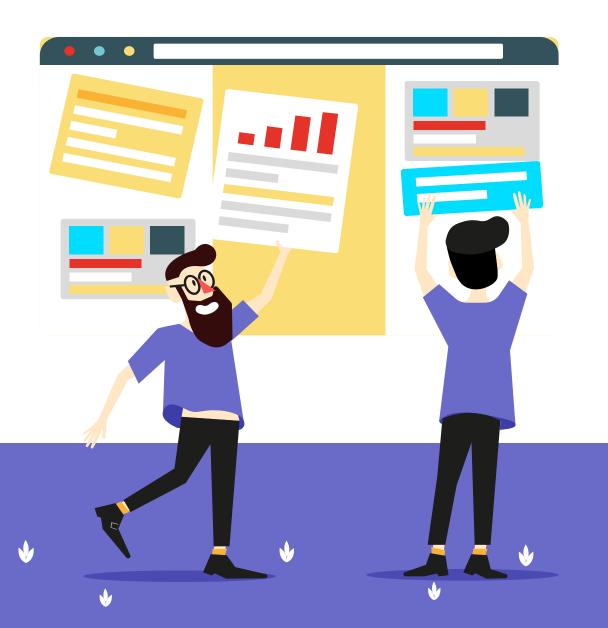
10 Module

Export and Import

```
// profile.js
var firstName = 'Michael';
var lastName = 'Jackson';
var year = 1958;
export { firstName, lastName, year };
```

```
import { firstName, lastName, year } from './profile.js';

function setName(element) {
  element.textContent = firstName + ' ' + lastName;
}
```



Web Framework Tutorial 00

Danqing Shi Tongji University

