CODEZETTA
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ES Next

Lec 1

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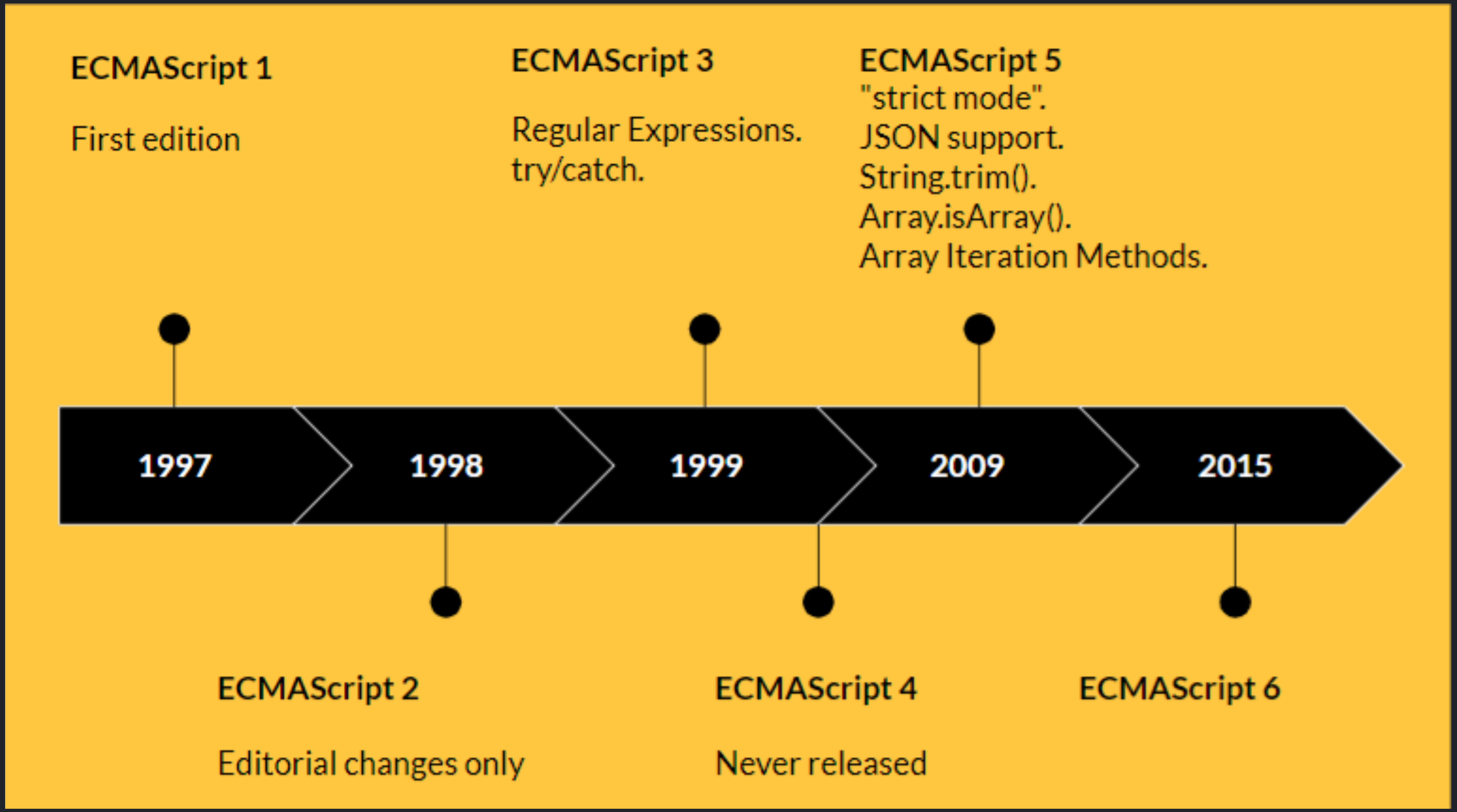
TODAY'S AGENDA

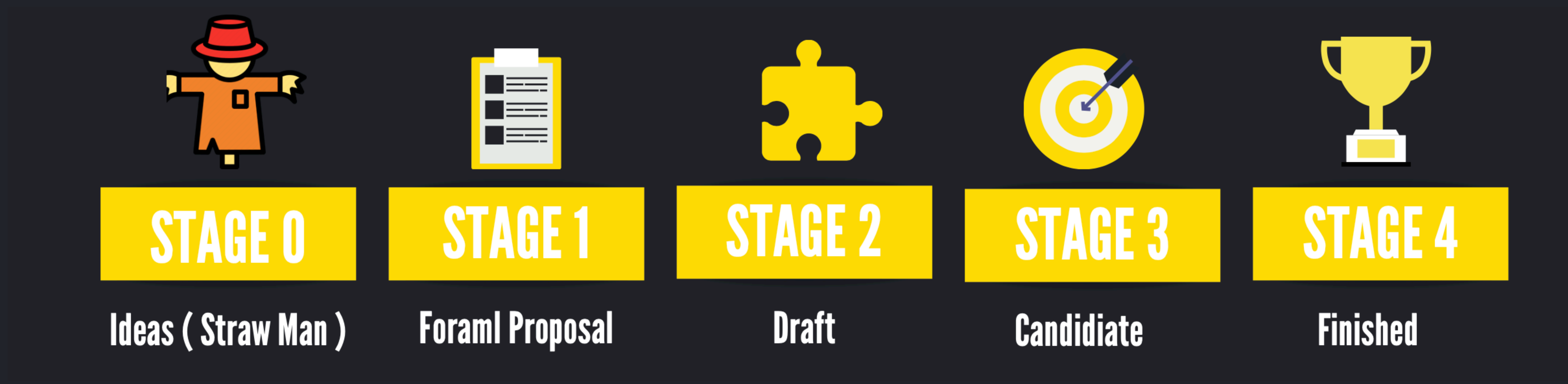
- ECMASCRIPT HISTORY
- VARIABLES DECLARATION
- RESET PARAMETERS / SPEARD OPERATOR
- DESTRUCTING (ARRAY / OBJECT)
- ARROW FUNCTION

HISTORY OF ECMAScript



A new version of Ecma is released every year and so on ....

The TC39 Process



Variable Declarations

ES6 provides two new ways of declaring variables: let and const, which mostly replace the ES5 way of declaring variables, var.

let

let works similarly to var, but the variable it declares is block-scoped, it only exists within the current block. var is function-scoped.

const

const works like let, but the variable you declare must be immediately initialized, with a value that can’t be changed afterwards

Rest Parameters

- Reset parameter must come at the end of the parameters list
- Reset parameter must be with function signature only

Spread Operators

- Easier in concatenating arrays
- Deep copying arrays and objects
- Can call function with array of params

Destructuring

- Allow us to extract values from array or object
- Can be used to swap values without temp
- Can skip values
- Can be used in the function parameters as well

Default Parameters

- ES6 make it possible to assign default parameters to functions to get a value instead of undefined
- Must come at the end of the params list

Arrow Function

One of JavaScript's most difficult topics, the this keyword, allow us to refer to the object that executes a method.

Its value is determined by where the function is called that uses this

Even after defining 'this' to work a certain way it can still change at any point in your program

Arrow Function

Rules to help determine the value of ‘this':

- When you create an object using the new keyword with a constructor function/class this will refer to the new object inside the function.
- Using bind call, or apply will override the value inside a function, and you can hardcode its value for this.
- If a function is called on an object as a method, this will refer to the object that is calling it.

Arrow Function

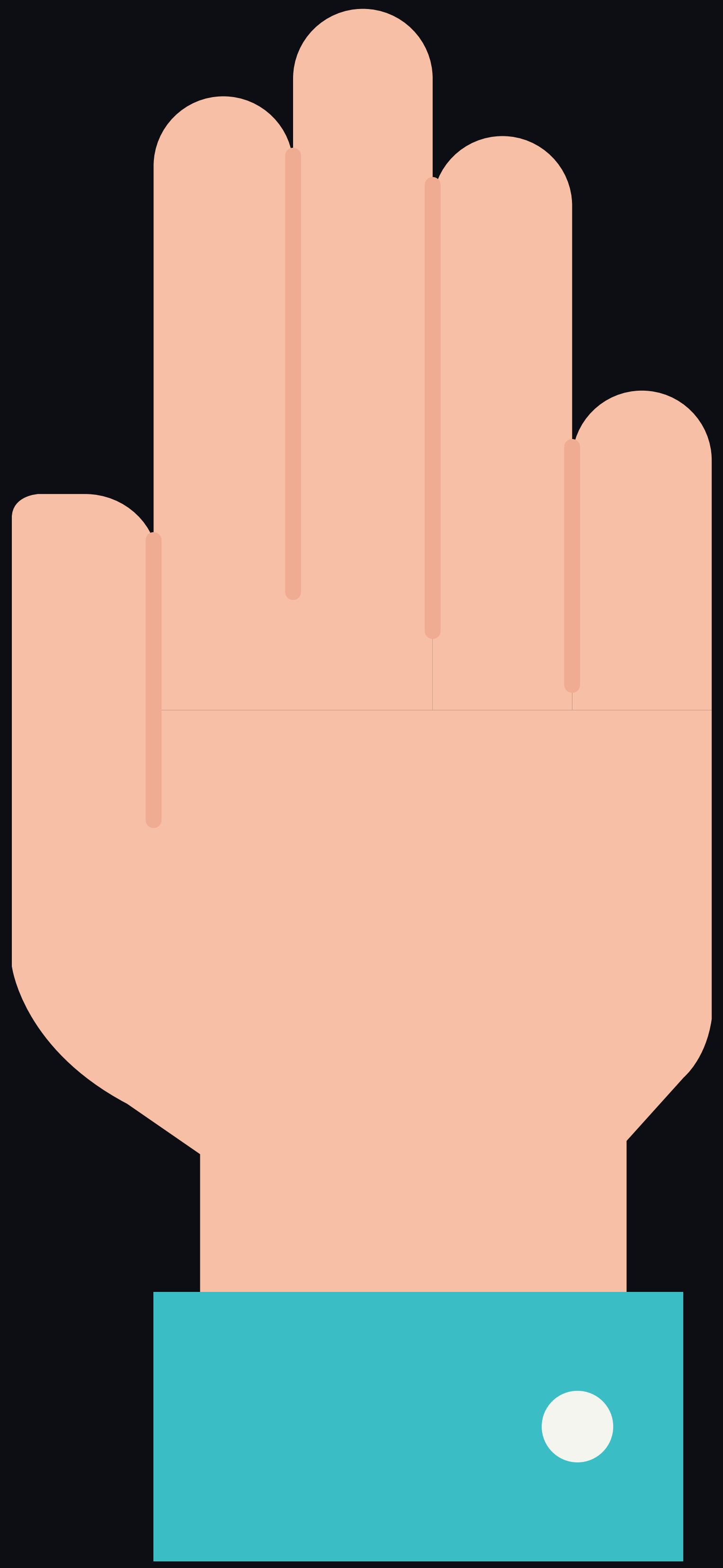
Rules to help determine the value of ‘this’:

- If a function is executed without any of the three pervious criteria being applied, this will refer to the global object, which is window in the browser.
- If you are using strict mode, this will be undefined.
- Arrow function ignore all the above rules, and the value of this is determined by the scope enclosed by the arrow function

Arrow Function

This

When it is inside of an object’s method — the function’s owner is the object. Thus the ‘this’ keyword is bound to the object. Yet when it is inside of a function, either stand alone or within another method, it will always refer to the window/global object.



THANK YOU

ANY QUESTIONS ?

LAB

In the JS file, you will find a web designer object.

01

Change 'Your name' placholder to your name

02

Write a getAge() function that takes the years alive array as destructure and return your age, save the value you return in const called 'age'

LAB

03

Divide the web designer skills into 2 variables designSkills and developmentSkills

04

Uncomment the newSkills array and merge the developmentSkills array with newSkills array in a new array 'updatedDevSkills'

Contact me 😎

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