

Front-end Advanced

ES6 01 - New Syntax



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Section 1

History of JavaScript

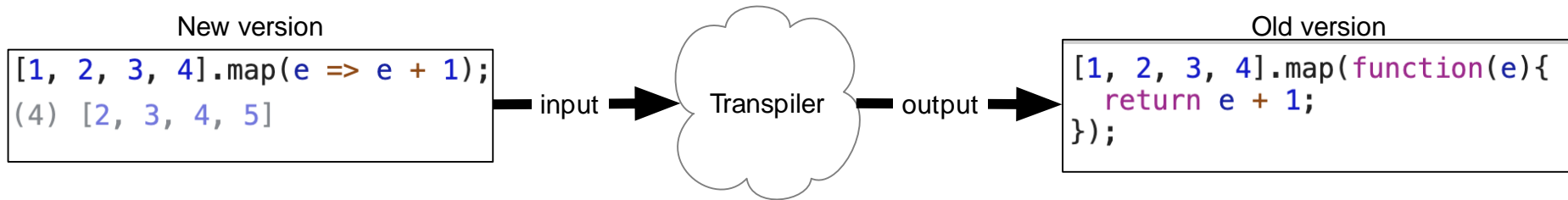
1. Created in 1995 (by Brendan Eich in 10 days)
2. Standardizing in 1997 (officially name ECMAScript)
3. ES2 in 1998
4. ES3 in 1999
5. ES4 (abandoned 2008)
6. ES5 in 2009 (Major update)
7. **ES6 in 2016 (or ES2015)**
8. ES7 in 2017 (or ES2016)
9. And so on, JavaScript is now "most used" language

Section 2

Transpiler

- What if user's browser is pretty old and not very friendly (like Internet Explorer), can it run new JavaScript code ?
- No, we have to do 1 of the following:
 1. Ask the user to update his/her browser (not possible)
 2. Downgrade the source code to support older browser

- Transpiler is a tool that downgrade the source code from new version to older version in-order to support many browsers

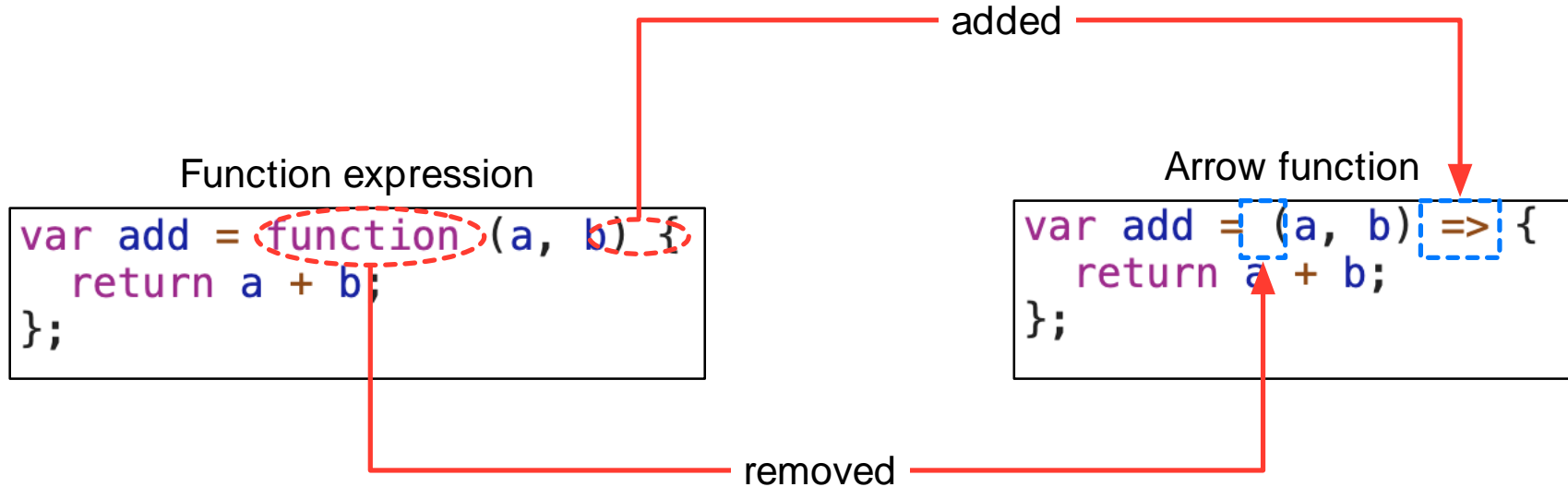


- Popular Transpiler:
 - Babel (<https://babeljs.io/en/repl>)
 - TypeScript (<https://www.typescriptlang.org/play/>)

Section 3

Arrow function

- Syntax:



- Variations:

```
// 1. If no parameter  
var add = () => {  
    return 10;  
}
```

```
// 2. If only 1 parameter  
var add = a => a + 10;
```

```
// 3. If you want to return an expression  
// (remark no {} and return)  
var add = (a, b) => a + b;
```

- Recall what is `this` and how to determine `this` ?

```
// HTML code
<div>
  <span id="span"></span>
  <button id="btn">Click</button>
</div>

// JS code
class App {
  constructor() {
    this.count = 0;
    this.btn = document.getElementById('btn');
    this.span = document.getElementById('span');

    this.btn.addEventListener('click', function() {
      this.count += 1; // this refer to window
                        // same as window.count += 1 ~ undefined += 1 => NaN

      this.span.innerText = this.count; // this refer to window now
                                          // same as window.span.innerText ~ undefined.innerText => Error
    });
  }
}

new App();
```

Arrow function

```
// HTML code
<div>
  <span id="span"></span>
  <button id="btn">Click</button>
</div>

// JS code
class App {
  constructor() {
    this.count = 0;
    this.btn = document.getElementById('btn');
    this.span = document.getElementById('span');
    this.btn.addEventListener('click', () => {
      this.count += 1;
      this.span.innerText = this.count;
    });
  }
}

new App();
```

2

1

3

- Shorter syntax
- Implicit return when there is no block body
- lexical **this** (can be dangerous since we can't use arrow function as method in prototype anymore)

Section 4

Block Scope

- ES6 introduce another type of Scope (Block Scope)
- Syntax:

Block starts

{

// must use const/let to declare block-scope variable

let a = 10;

var b = 10;

// var is hoisted

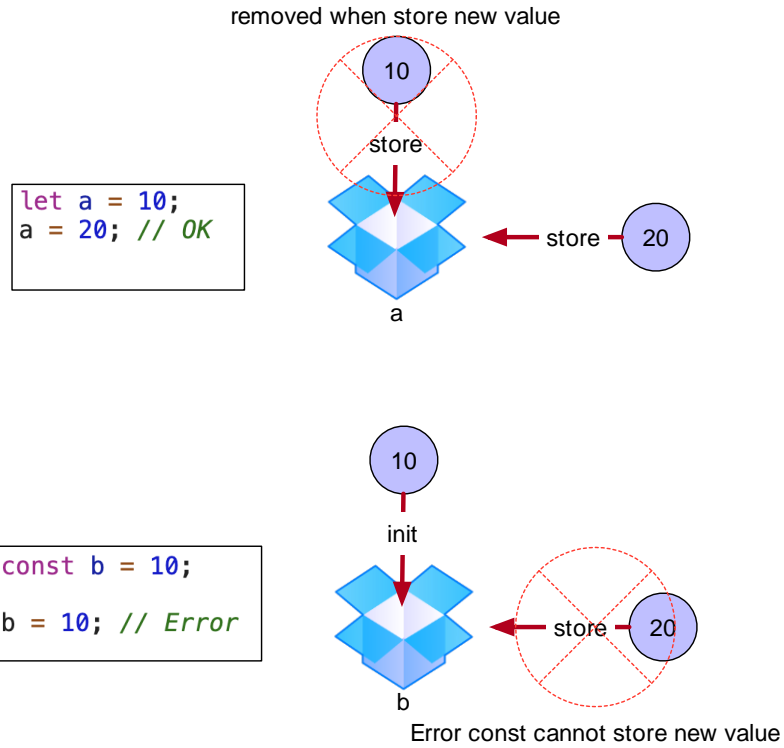
Block ends

}

console.log(b); *// 10*

console.log(a); *// ReferenceError*

■ let vs const



Section 5

Rest/Spread

- **Problem:** calculate **min** of an array using **Math.min**

```
var array = [1, 2, 3, 4];  
  
Math.min(array); // NaN  
Math.min(1, 2, 3, 4); // work
```

- **Spread:** allow us to convert an array to a list of parameter to support case like Math.min

```
var array = [1, 2, 3, 4];  
  
Math.min(...array); // 1  
// same as Math.min(1, 2, 3, 4);
```

- **Problem:** how to support function that have variable of parameter? (like Math.min)

```
function test(a) {} // 1 parameter  
function test(a, b) {} // 2 parameters  
function test(a, b, c) {} /// 3 parameters
```

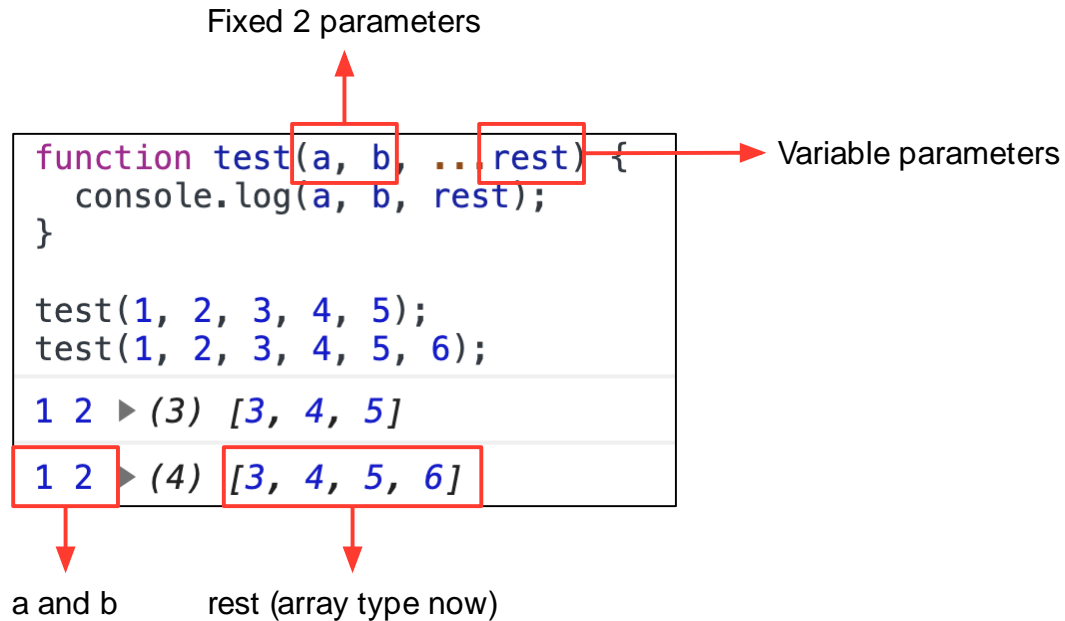
- **Problem:** how to support function that have variable of parameter? (like Math.min)

```
function test(a, b, c) {  
  console.log(arguments);  
}  
  
test(1);  
test(1, 2, 3);  
// Arguments(3) [1, 2, 3, callee: f, Symbol(Symbol.iterator): f]
```

- **Problem:** how too support function that have variable of parameter? (like Math.min)

```
function test(a, b, c) {  
  console.log(arguments); // look like array but it NOT an array;  
  
  console.log(arguments.map); // undefined  
  console.log(arguments.filter); // undefined  
  console.log(arguments.reduce); // undefined  
}  
  
test(1, 2, 3, 4, 5);
```


- **Rest** allow use to have **fixed** number of parameter and **variable** number of parameter **combine**



- **Rest vs Spread:** how to differentiate ?

```
function test(a, b, ...rest) {  
  console.log(a, b, rest);  
}  
  
var array = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6];  
test(...array);
```

Same keyword

- **Rest vs Spread:** how to differentiate ?

```
function test(a, b, ...rest) {  
  console.log(a, b, rest);  
}  
  
var array = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6];  
test(...array);
```

assignment context

expression context

Section 6

Destructuring

- Problem with below code ?

```
var data = getDataFromBackend(); // line 1
// ...
getUser(data[0].id); // line 10
// ...
getUserPosts(data[0].postId); // line 100
// ...
getMoreData(data[0].name); // line 1000
```

- Problem with below code ?

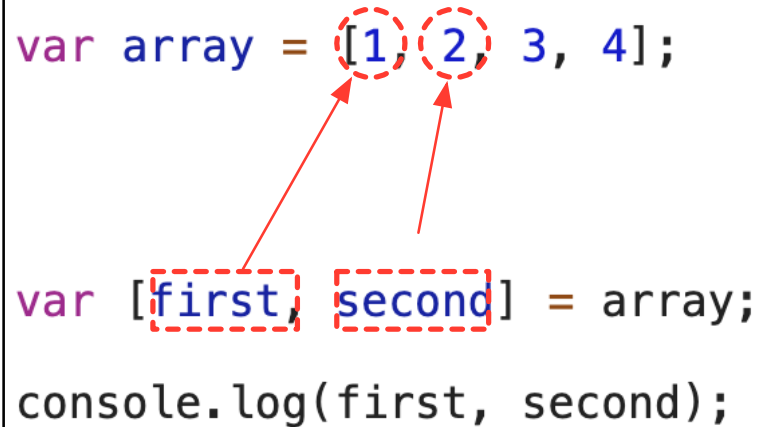
```
var data = getDataFromBackend(); // line 1
// ...
getUser(data[0].id); // line 10
// ...
getUserPosts(data[0].postId); // line 100
// ...
getMoreData(data[0].name); // line 1000
```

- Destructuring allow **developer** to describe the data structure at a single place and extract value to variable to use later.

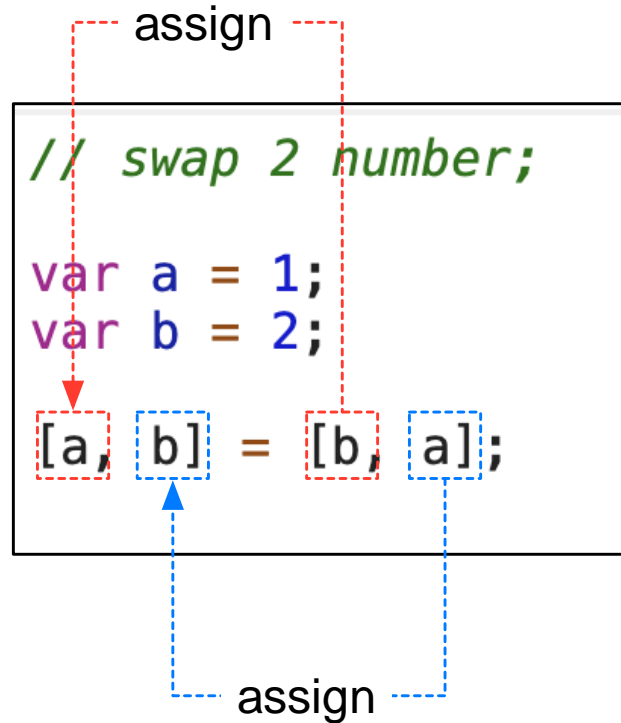
```
var [ { id: id, postId: postId, name: name } ] = getDataFromBackend(); // line 1
// ...
getUser(id); // line 10
// ...
getUserPosts(postId); // line 100
// ...
getData(name); // line 1000
```

- 1st type of Destructuring: Array Destructuring

```
var array = [1, 2, 3, 4];  
  
var [first, second] = array;  
console.log(first, second);
```



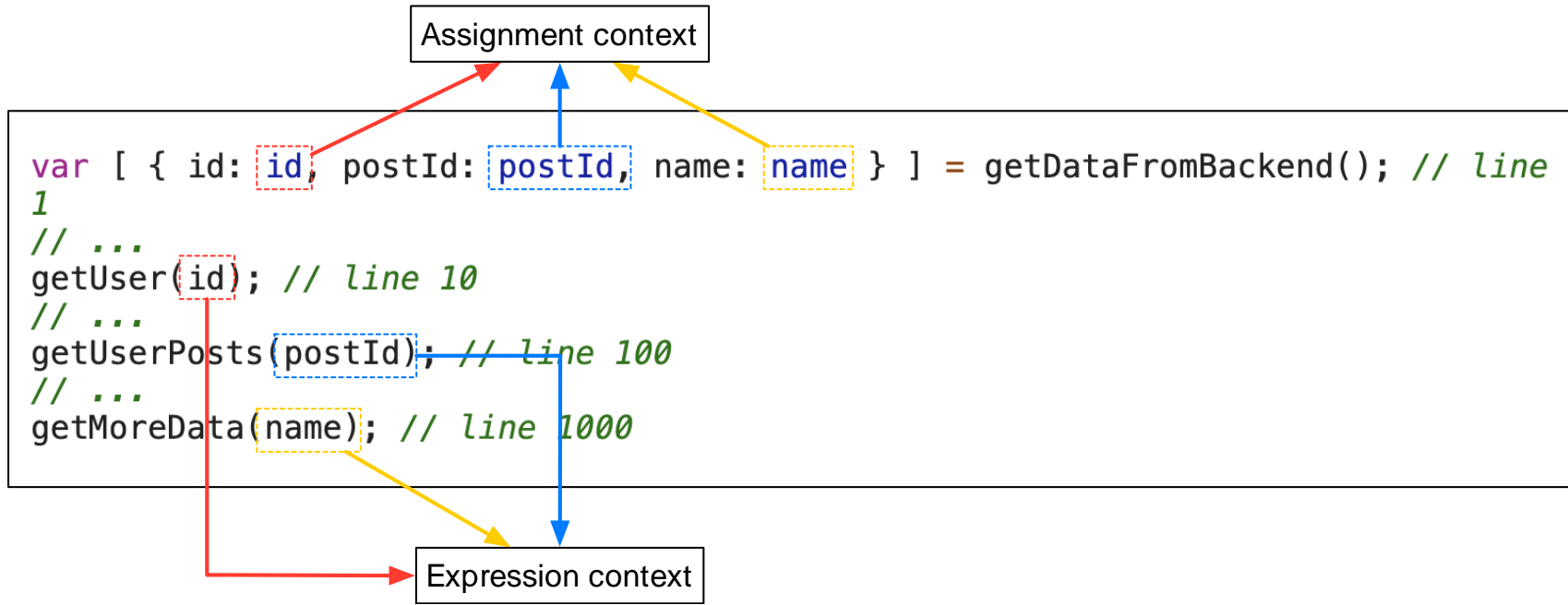
- Array Destructuring Usage:



- 2nd type of Destructuring: Object Destructuring

```
var a = { name: 'Anh' };  
  
          assign  
          ↓  
var { name: name } = a;  
// same as var { name } = a;  
  
console.log(name); // Anh
```

- **Problem:** How to differentiate Destructuring and Object/Array literal?



- **Usage:** Use Destructuring to describe input of function

Destructuring

```
function checkUser({ name, age, clazz }) {  
  console.log(name, age, clazz);  
}  
  
checkUser({ name: 'Anh', age: 20, clazz: 'ReactJS'});
```

Section 7

Template String

- **Problem:** concatenate string in ES5

```
var name = 'AnhNV'  
var s = 'Hello ' + name; // easy  
  
// become a mess when working with HTML string  
// prone to error  
var span = '<span id="span" title="' + name + ' ">' + name + ' </span>'
```

- **Template String:** make it easier to work with string

```
var name = 'AnhNV';  
var s = `Hello ${name}`; // easy  
  
var span = `${name}</span>`; // "
```

- **Tag function:** any function prefix template string

```
function tag(strings, ...values) {  
  console.log(strings, values);  
}
```

```
var name = 'AnhNV';
```

```
tag`Hello ${name}`;
```

```
► (2) ["Hello ", "", raw: Array(2)] ► ["AnhNV"]
```


- Understand brief history of JavaScript and its official name
- Understand how to support old browsers with transpiler
- Understand new features in ES6: arrow function, block-scope, destructuring, rest/spread, template string

- <https://github.com/getify/You-Dont-Know-JS/blob/1sted/es6%20%26%20beyond/ch2.md#arrow-functions>

Thank you

