

# Front-end Advanced

## *ES6 02 - Iterators and Collections*



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## Section 1

# Symbols

## ➤ Problem with Object key/value

```
function createToken() {  
    return {  
        key: 'SECRET'  
    }  
}  
  
var token = createToken();  
var a = token.key; // easy to access  
// easier to modify  
token.key = 'NEW';  
  
doTask(token.key); // not working any more
```

## ➤ Symbol for the rescue

```
// with Symbol
function createToken() {
    var s = Symbol();

    return {
        [s]: 'SECRET'
    }
}

var token = createToken();
var s = Symbol();

token[s]; // undefined
```

## ➤ What is Symbol ?.

- ❑ Symbol is new primitive in ES6.
- ❑ JS ensure that Symbol will be unique in a same JS runtime
- ❑ Which mean 2 Symbol (created with Symbol()) will always be different

```
var s1 = Symbol();  
var s2 = Symbol();  
  
s1 === s2; // false  
s1 == s2;  // false
```

## ➤ Where can I find Symbol?

- JS use **Symbol.iterator** to hide implementation details (its also the main reason why we learn Symbol)

```
var array = [1, 2, 3];  
  
console.log(array); // [1, 2, 4]  
  
console.log(array[Symbol.iterator]); // f values() { [native  
code] }
```

## Section 2

# Iterators

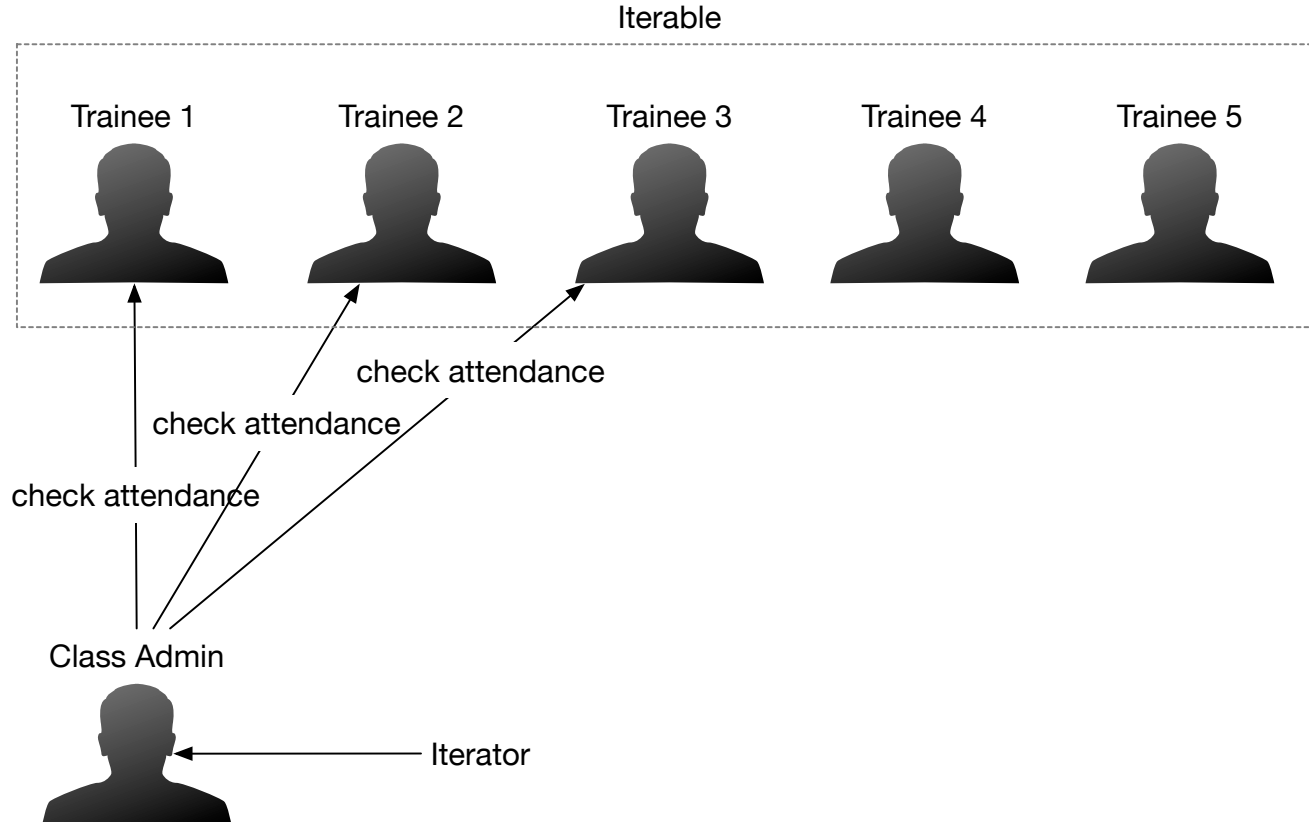


- Ever wonder how **for-of** and **spread** work on array ?

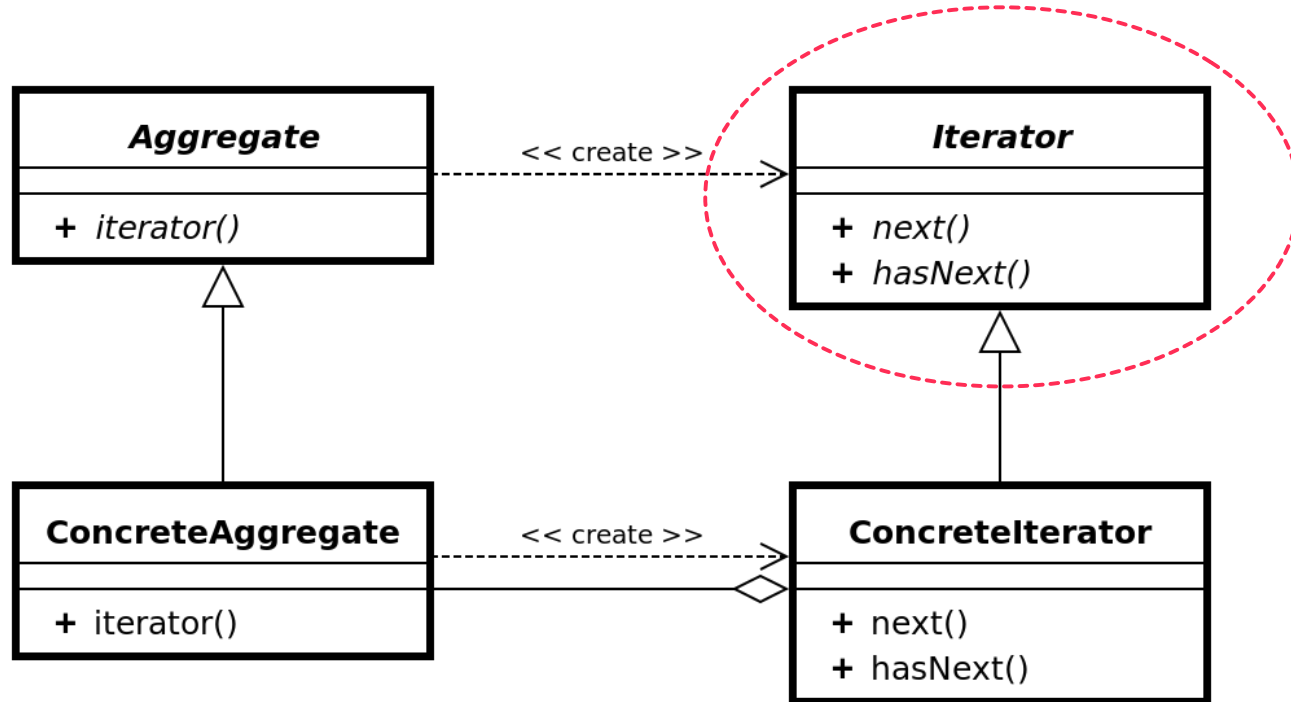
```
var array = [1, 2, 3, 4];  
  
for (var e of array) {  
  console.log(e); // 1, 2, 3, 4  
}  
  
console.log(...array); // 1 2 3 4
```

- **Internally**, JS use Iterator pattern to iterate through each element in an array
- Think about Iterator like a Class admin that take attendance by checking each trainee.

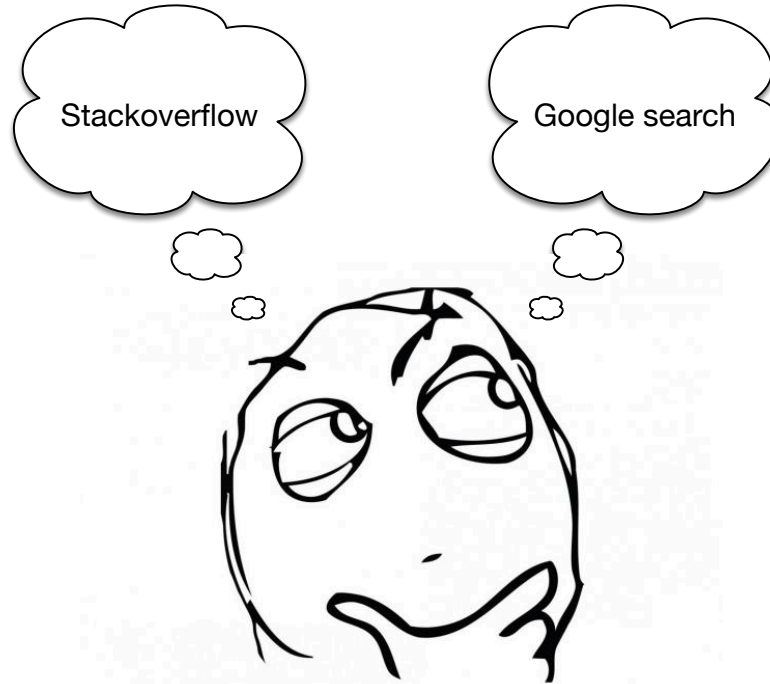
# Iterators - Explained



- In Design Pattern, Iterator has the following Interface:



- How can we know the API for Iterator in JS ?



You don't need to search for API Iterator since you already have access to Array Iterator



- Take a look:

```
var array = [1, 2, 3, 4];  
var iter = array[Symbol.iterator]();  
let next = iter.next();
```

```
while (!next.done) {  
  console.log(next);
```

```
  next = iter.next();  
}
```

```
▶ {value: 1, done: false}
```

```
▶ {value: 2, done: false}
```

```
▶ {value: 3, done: false}
```

```
▶ {value: 4, done: false}
```

```
▶ {value: undefined, done: true}
```

1. function call

2. return value

3. function call

4. return value of next()

```
array[Symbol.iterator] = function () {  
  return {  
    next: function () {  
      return { value: _, done: true };  
    },  
  };  
};
```

# Iterators - Usage

Before

```
var obj = {  
  name: 'AnhNV',  
  clazz: 'React',  
  age: 20  
}  
  
for (var k of obj) {  
  console.log(k);  
}
```

► Uncaught TypeError: obj is not iterable  
at <anonymous>:7:15

After

```
var obj = {  
  name: 'AnhNV',  
  clazz: 'React',  
  age: 20,  
};  
  
obj[Symbol.iterator] = function () {  
  var self = this; // refer to obj when called  
  var keys = Object.keys(this); // same as Object.keys(obj);  
  var i = 0;  
  
  return {  
    next: function () {  
      if (i >= keys.length) {  
        return { value: undefined, done: true }  
      }  
  
      return { value: self[keys[i++]], done: false }  
    },  
  };  
};  
  
for (var k of obj) {  
  console.log(k);  
}  
  
// better clone object  
var o = { ...obj };  
console.log(o); // {name: "AnhNV", clazz: "React", age: 20 }
```



## Section 3

# Generators

- Iterators is nice but its syntax is scary

```
array[Symbol.iterator] = function () {  
    return {  
        next: function () {  
            return { value: _, done: true };  
        },  
    };  
};
```

## Generators to the rescue

Before

```
obj[Symbol.iterator] = function () {  
  var self = this; // refer to obj when called  
  var keys = Object.keys(this); // same as Object.keys(obj);  
  var i = 0;  
  
  return {  
    next: function () {  
      if (i >= keys.length) {  
        return { value: undefined, done: true }  
      }  
  
      return { value: self[keys[i++]], done: false }  
    },  
  };  
};
```

After

```
obj[Symbol.iterator] = function *() {  
  var self = this; // refer to obj when called  
  var keys = Object.keys(self); // same as Object.keys(obj);  
  // return the keys as array string ['name', 'clazz', 'age']  
  
  for (var i = 0; i < keys.length; i += 1) {  
    yield self[keys[i]];  
  }  
  
  return;  
}
```

# Generators

- Syntax:

1. **\*** keyword (must-have)
2. **yield** keyword

1

2

```
// generator  
function *generator () {  
  console.log('yield 1');  
  yield 1;  
  
  console.log('yield 2');  
  yield 2;  
  
  console.log('yield 2');  
  yield 3;  
  
  console.log('return');  
  return;  
}
```

# Generators – Execution flow

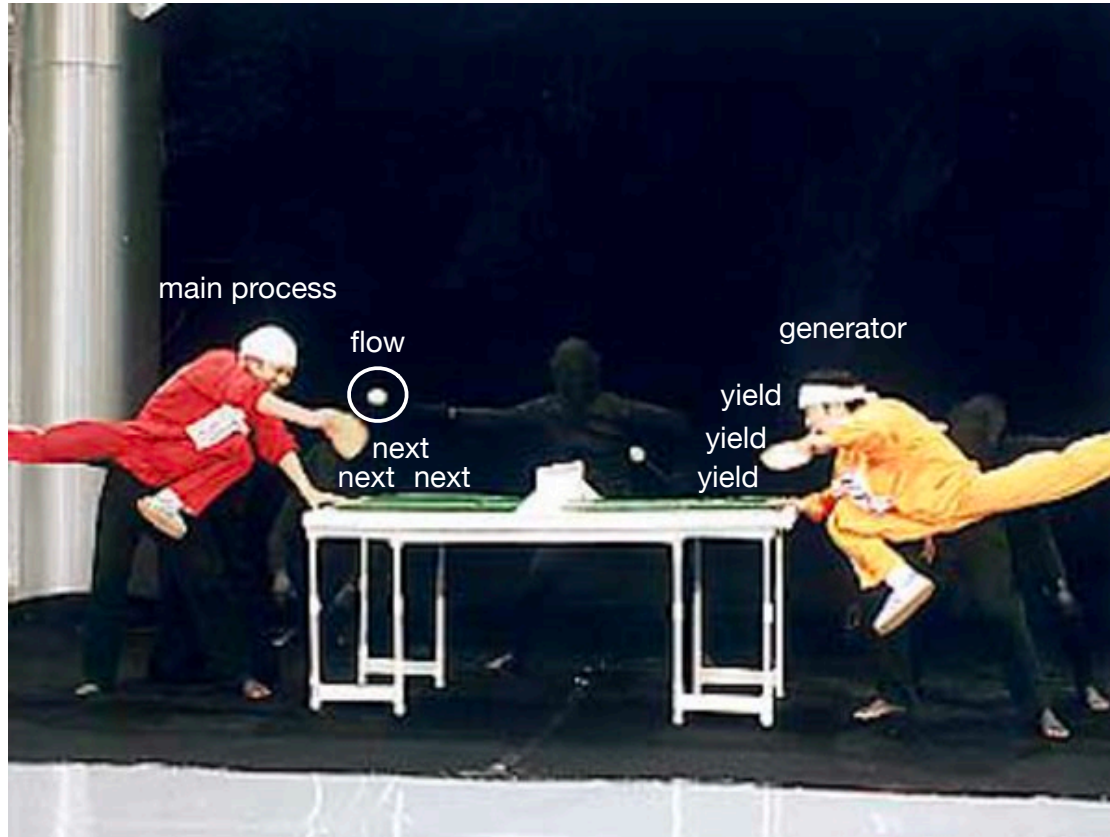
The body of Generator function is not running yet

```
// main process
var iter = generator(); 1
console.log('main: next 1'); 2
iter.next(); 3
console.log('main: next 2'); 6
iter.next(); 7
console.log('main: next 3'); 10
iter.next(); 11
console.log('main: next 4'); 14
iter.next(); 15
```

```
// generator
function *generator () {
  console.log('yield 1'); 4
  yield 1; 5
  console.log('yield 2'); 8
  yield 2; 9
  console.log('yield 2'); 12
  yield 3; 13
  console.log('return'); 16
  return; 17
}
```

END

# Generators – Execution flow



## Section 4

# Map

- Problem with Object:

```
var k1 = { k: 1 };  
var k2 = { k: 2 };  
  
var o = { };  
  
o[k1] = 'Value 1';  
o[k2] = 'Value 2'; // overwrite k1  
  
console.log(o[k1]); // Value 2  
console.log(o); // {[object Object]: "Value 2"}
```



- Upgraded version of object:

```
var m = new Map();  
  
var k1 = { k: 1 };  
var k2 = { k: 2 };  
  
m.set(k1, 'Value 1');  
m.set(k2, 'Value 2');  
  
m.get(k1); // Value 1  
console.log(m);
```

```
▼ Map(2) {{...} => "Value 1", {...} => "Value 2"} ⓘ  
  ▼ [[Entries]]  
    ► 0: {Object => "Value 1"}  
    ► 1: {Object => "Value 2"}  
    size: (...)  
    ► __proto__: Map
```

## ■ Simple API:

```
var m = new Map();  
  
var k1 = { k: 1 };  
var k2 = { k: 2 };  
  
m.set(k1, 'Value 1'); // set value  
m.set(k2, 'Value 2');  
  
m.get(k1); // get value by key  
  
m.has(k1); // check key is in map  
  
m.entries(); // MapIterator: pair of [key, value]  
m.keys(); // MapIterator: return array of all keys  
m.values(); // MapIterator: return array of all values
```



How to work with Iterator ?

## Section 5

# Set

- **Problem:** The Back-end API returns a list of user. But that list contain duplicate. You have to remove all duplicates and maintain a list of unique items.

- Set objects are collections of values. A value in the Set **may only occur once**; it is unique in the Set's collection.

```
var s = new Set([1, 2, 4, 1, 1]);  
console.log(s); // Set(3) {1, 2, 4}  
► Set(3) {1, 2, 4}
```

```
var s = new Set([1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2]); // construct a set with array  
console.log(s); // Set(3) {1, 2, 3, 4}  
  
s.add(1); // add new value, duplicate value won't be added  
s.add(5); // OK  
  
s.delete(4); // remove 4  
  
s.size; // number of element in set  
  
s.values(); // SetIterator: yield each value in set
```

- Understand **Symbols** and how to use Symbol to access Iterator function
- Understand **Iterator** object which is used to iterate a collection
- Understand **Generator** function which help developer to create Iterator easier
- Understand **Map/Set** the two new Data Structure in JS

# Thank you!

