ES6 常用语法

ES6 常用语法精华整理

1. 变量声明

语法	说明	示例
let	块级作用域变量	let x = 10;
const	块级作用域常量	const PI = 3.14;

特点:

- 替代 var ,解决变量提升问题
- const 声明必须初始化且不可重新赋值
- 支持块级作用域({} 内有效)

2. 箭头函数

```
| JavaScript | (学) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%) | (\%
```

特点:

- 更简洁的语法
- 没有自己的 this (继承父级作用域)
- 不能作为构造函数(不能使用 new)

• 没有 arguments 对象

3. 模板字符串

```
Const name = 'John';
const age = 30;

//多行字符串
const message = `
Hello ${name}!
You are ${age} years old.
Next year you'll be ${age + 1}.
`;
console.log(message);
```

特点:

- 支持多行文本
- 支持变量插值 \${}
- 支持表达式计算

4. 解构赋值

```
// 数组解构
const [first, second] = [1, 2, 3];
console.log(first); // 1

// 对象解构
const { name, age } = { name: 'Alice', age: 25 };
console.log(name); // 'Alice'

// 函数参数解构
function greet({ name, age }) {
return 'Hello ${name} (${age})';
}
```

特点:

- 简化数据提取
- 支持默认值: const { role = 'user' } = person
- 支持重命名: const { name: userName } = person

5. 默认参数

```
JavaScript

function createUser(name = 'Guest', role = 'user') {
  return { name, role };
}

console.log(createUser()); // {name: 'Guest', role: 'user'}
console.log(createUser('Alice')); // {name: 'Alice', role: 'user'}
```

特点:

- 参数默认值在未传值或 undefined 时生效
- 默认值可以是表达式或函数调用

6. 剩余参数 & 扩展运算符

```
// 剩余参数 (函数参数)
function sum(...numbers) {
    return numbers.reduce((total, num) => total + num, 0);
    }
    sum(1, 2, 3); // 6

// 扩展运算符 (数组)
    const arr1 = [1, 2];
    const arr2 = [3, 4];
    const combined = [...arr1, ...arr2]; // [1, 2, 3, 4]

// 扩展运算符 (对象)
    const obj1 = { a: 1, b: 2 };
    const obj2 = { ...obj1, c: 3 }; // {a:1, b:2, c:3}
```

7. 对象字面量增强

 ${\bf Java Script}$

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```
const name = 'John';
const age = 30;

//属性简写
const person = { name, age };

//方法简写
const app = {
    start() {
        console.log('App started');
        }
    };

// 计算属性名
const key = 'userRole';
const user = {
    [key]: 'admin'
};
```

8. Promise

```
const fetchData = () => {
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    setTimeout(() => {
      Math.random() > 0.5
      ? resolve('Data received')
      : reject('Error occurred');
    }, 1000);
    });
};

fetchData()
    .then(data => console.log(data))
    .catch(error => console.error(error));
```

高级用法:

```
JavaScript

// Promise.all - 所有成功才算成功

Promise.all([promise1, promise2])
.then(results => console.log(results));

// Promise.race - 第一个完成的结果

Promise.race([promise1, promise2])
.then(firstResult => console.log(firstResult));
```

9. async/await

```
async function getUserData() {
  try {
    const response = await fetch('/api/user');
    const data = await response.json();
    return data;
  } catch (error) {
    console.error('Fetch error:', error);
    throw error;
  }
}

//使用示例
getUserData()
.then(user => console.log(user))
.catch(console.error);
```

特点:

- 使异步代码看起来像同步
- 基于 Promise 实现
- 必须用 try/catch 处理错误

10. 模块化

```
JavaScript

// math.js
export const PI = 3.14;

export function sum(a, b) {
    return a + b;
}

// 默认导出
export default function multiply(a, b) {
    return a * b;
}

// app.js
import mult, { PI, sum } from './math.js';

console.log(PI); // 3.14
console.log(sum(2, 3)); // 5
console.log(mult(2, 3)); // 6
```

```
JavaScript
class Person {
 constructor(name, age) {
  this.name = name;
  this.age = age;
 greet() {
  return 'Hello, my name is ${this.name}';
 static createAdult(name) {
  return new Person(name, 18);
class Employee extends Person {
 constructor(name, age, position) {
  super(name, age);
  this.position = position;
const john = new Person('John', 30);
const mary = Employee.createAdult('Mary');
```

12. 其他重要特性

语法	说明	示例
Map/Set	新数据结构	<pre>const map = new Map();</pre>
Symbol	唯一标识符	<pre>const id = Symbol('id');</pre>
迭代器	可迭代对象	for (const item of array) {}
生成器	按需生成值	<pre>function* gen() { yield 1; }</pre>
尾调用优化	递归优化	严格模式下自动优化
指数操作符	幂运算	2 ** 3 → 8

ES6+ 实用技巧

1. 可选链操作符: 避免深层属性访问错误

```
const\ city = user?.address?.city; // 不会抛出错误
```

2. 空值合并运算符: 提供默认值

```
JavaScript

const username = input ?? 'Anonymous';
```

3. 对象属性动态名:

```
JavaScript

const key = 'name';
const person = { [key]: 'John' };
```

4. 数组快速操作:

```
JavaScript

// 数组去重
const unique = [...new Set([1,2,2,3])];

// 数组查找
const found = array.find(item => item.id === 10);
```

5. 函数参数解构默认值:

```
function setup({ width = 100, height = 200 } = {}) {
  console.log(width, height);
  }
```

ES6 是现代 JavaScript 开发的基石,掌握这些核心语法能大幅提升开发效率和代码质量。建议在项目中配置 Babel 转译器以兼容旧浏览器。

(注:文档部分内容可能由AI生成)