

ES6 ~~is~~ vs Today

A walk through integrating
incoming JS features
where and when makes sense

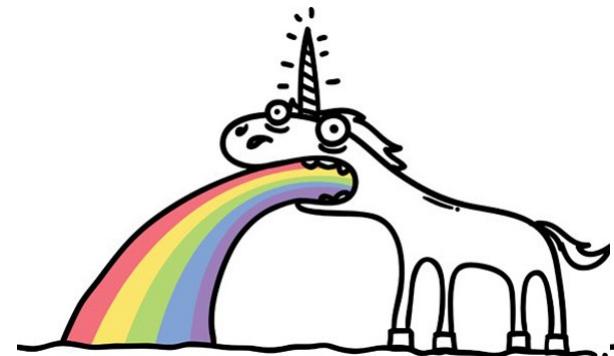
by Andrea Giammarchi
@WebReflection

What's on the ES6 menu

fat arrow, classes, enhanced object literals, template strings, destructuring, default/rest/spread arguments, let, const, iterators via for..of, generators, comprehension, unicode, modules, loaders, map, set, weakmap, weakset, proxies, symbols, subclassable built-ins, promises, math/number/string/object APIs, binary and octal literals, reflect API, tail calls

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How Developers React

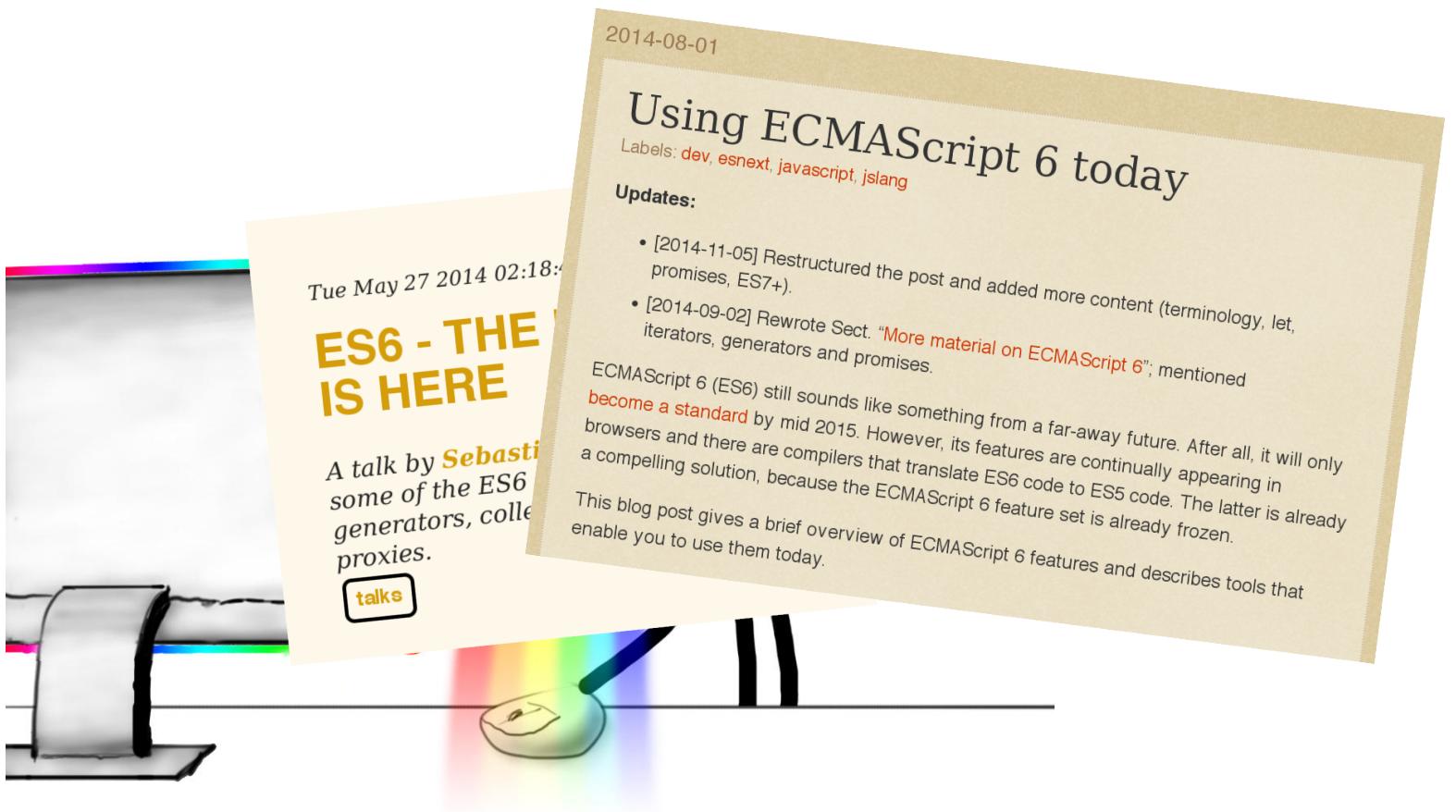
How Developers React



How Developers React



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How Developers React

JS ECMAScript 6 Tools

Transpilers

- [6to5](#) - Turn ES6+ code into vanilla ES5 with no runtime
- [Traceur compiler](#) - ES6 features > ES5. Includes classes, generators, promises, destructuring patterns, default parameters & more.
- [es6ify](#) - Traceur compiler wrapped as a [Browserify](#) v2 transform
- [6to5ify](#) - 6to5 transpiler wrapped as a [Browserify](#) transform
- [es6-transpiler](#) - ES6 > ES5. Includes classes, destructuring, default parameters, spread
- Square's [es6-module-transpiler](#) - ES6 modules to AMD or CJS
- Square's [esnext](#) - next generation JavaScript to today's JavaScript transformer
- [es6now](#) - ES6 to ES5 compiler and ES6 runtime environment
- Facebook's [regenerator](#) - transform ES6 yield/generator functions to ES5
- Facebook's [jstransform](#) - A simple utility for pluggable JS syntax transforms. Comes with a small set of ES6 -> ES5 transforms
- [defs](#) - ES6 block-scoped const and let variables to ES3 vars
- [es6_module_transpiler-rails](#) - ES6 Modules in the Rails Asset Pipeline
- [Some Sweet.js macros](#) that compile from ES6 to ES5
- Bitovi's [transpile](#) - Converts ES6 to AMD, CJS, and StealJS.
- [regexpu](#) - Transform Unicode-aware ES6 regular expressions to ES5

2014-08-01

Labels: [dev](#), [esnext](#), [javascript](#), [jslang](#)

Using ECMAScript 6 today

Updates:

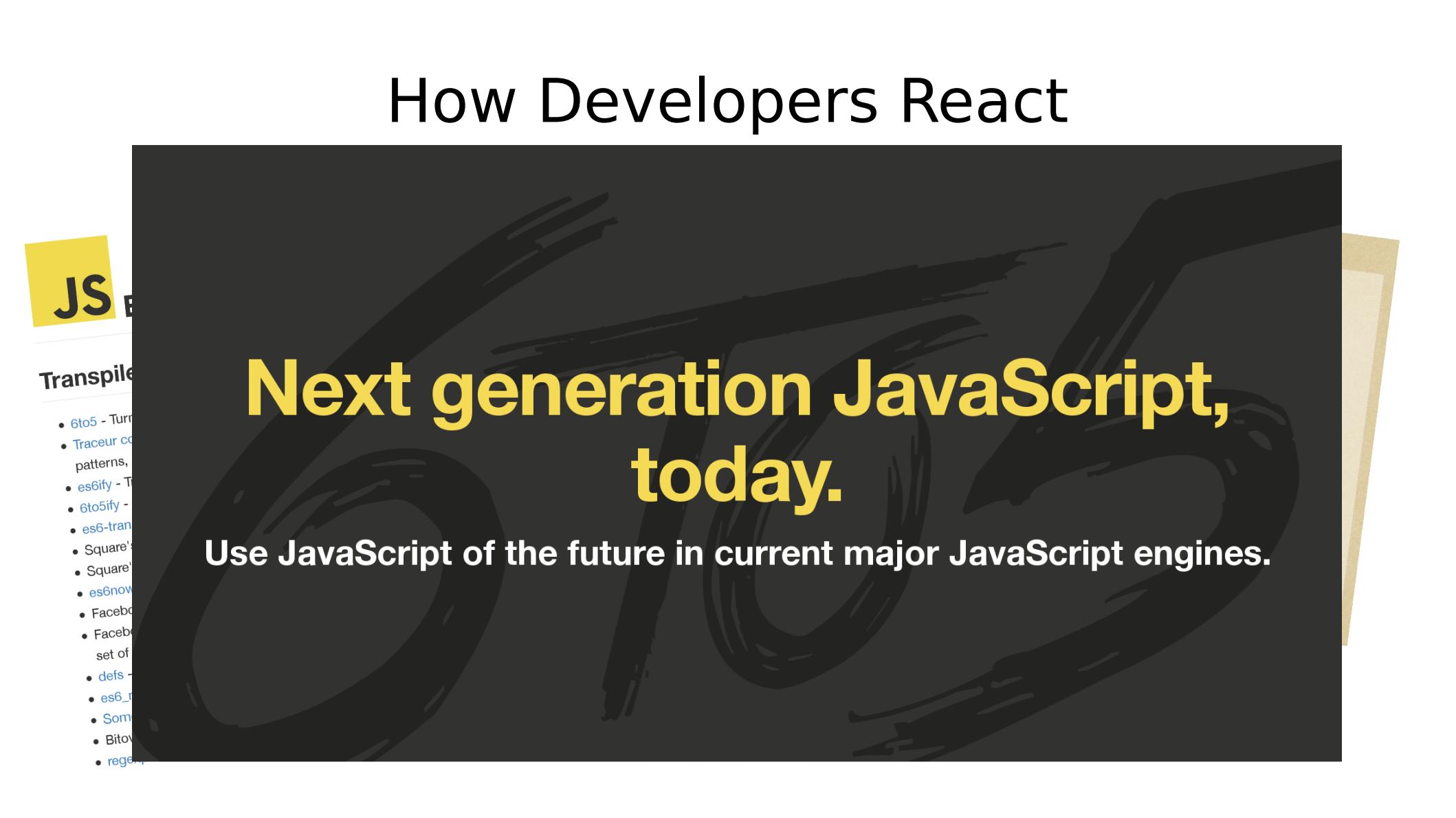
- [2014-11-05] Restructured the post and added more content (terminology, let, promises, ES7+).
- [2014-09-02] Rewrote Sect. "[More material on ECMAScript 6](#)"; mentioned iterators, generators and promises.

ECMAScript 6 (ES6) still sounds like something from a far-away future. After all, it will only become a standard by mid 2015. However, its features are continually appearing in browsers and there are compilers that translate ES6 code to ES5 code. The latter is already a compelling solution, because the ECMAScript 6 feature set is already frozen.

This blog post gives a brief overview of ECMAScript 6 features and describes tools that enable you to use them today.



How Developers React



Next generation JavaScript,
today.

Use JavaScript of the future in current major JavaScript engines.

JS

Transpile

- 6to5 - Turn ES6+ into ES5
- Traceur compiler - Turn ES6+ into ES5
- patterns, etc.
- es6ify - Turn ES6+ into ES5
- 6to5ify - Turn ES6+ into ES5
- es6-transpiler - Turn ES6+ into ES5
- Square's transpiler - Turn ES6+ into ES5
- Square's transpiler - Turn ES6+ into ES5
- es6now - Turn ES6+ into ES5
- Facebook's transpiler - Turn ES6+ into ES5
- Facebook's transpiler - Turn ES6+ into ES5
- set of tools - Turn ES6+ into ES5
- defs - Turn ES6+ into ES5
- es6_to_5 - Turn ES6+ into ES5
- Some tools - Turn ES6+ into ES5
- Bitovi's transpiler - Turn ES6+ into ES5
- regenerator - Turn ES6+ into ES5

JS ... a hype driven community

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forums file bug blog DefinitelyTyped

TypeScript lets you write JavaScript the way you really want to.

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```
do {  
    magic();  
} while (  
    i.sleep()  
);
```

JS ... a hype driven community

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- sometimes not even sure what it is supposed to solve
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NEWS

Use ECMAScript 6 Today

by [Sayanee Basu](#) 7 May 2013  [32 Comments](#)

Today, ECMAScript 6 is in the process of being finalized. ECMAScript is the

Tomorrow VS Today

Tomorrow VS Today

```
function shoutOut(name, {
  greeting = 'hello',
  target = 'world'
}={}) {
  return `${name} says ${greeting} ${target}!`;
}

shoutOut('Bob');
// returns: "Bob says hello world!"

shoutOut('Jake', {
  greeting: 'go away'
});
// returns: "Jake says go away world!"
```



Jake Archibald @jaffathecake · Jan 8

The future of JS is great: Destructuring & defaults make optional args really simple pic.twitter.com/1LtSZAIVW



349

310

...

Tomorrow VS Today

```
function shoutOut(name, opts) {
  if (arguments.length < 2) {
    opts = {};
  }

  if (!'greeting' in opts) {
    opts.greeting = 'hello';
  }

  if ('target' in opts) {
    opts.target = 'world';
  }

  var greeting = opts.greeting;
  var target = opts.target;

  return name + ' says ' + greeting + ' ' + target;
}
```



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@Paul_Kinlan here's the ES5 version pic.twitter.com/n98PrbvJu4



5

...

Tomorrow VS Today

```
function shoutOut(name, opts) {
  if (arguments.length < 2) {
    opts = {};
  }

  if (!'greeting' in opts) {
    opts.greeting = 'hello';
  }

  if ('target' in opts) {
    opts.target = 'world';
  }

  var greeting = opts.greeting;
  var target = opts.target;

  return name + ' says ' + greeting + ' ' + target;
}
```

gistfile1.js

```
function shoutOut(name, opts) {
  opts || (opts = {});
  return [
    name, 'says',
    opts.greeting || 'greeting',
    opts.target || 'target'
  ].join(' ');
}
```



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5

...

Tomorrow VS Today

```
1 function greetings(name) {
2   return `Hello ${name}!`;
3 }
4
5 greetings('chaps');
```

Tomorrow VS Today

```
1 function greetings(name) {
2   return `Hello ${name}!`;
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4
5 greetings('chaps');
```

VS

```
1 'Hello ${name}!'.template({
2   name: 'chaps'
3 });
```

Tomorrow VS Today

```
1 function greetings(name) {
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VS

```
1 'Hello ${name}!'.template({
2   name: 'chaps'
3 });
```

<https://gist.github.com/WebReflection/8f227532143e63649804>

Tomorrow VS Today

```
1 String.prototype.template = function (object) {
2     // Andrea Giammarchi - WTFPL License
3     var
4         stringify = JSON.stringify,
5         re = /\$\{([\S\s]*?)\}/g,
6         evaluate = [],
7         i = 0,
8         m
9     ;
10    while (m = re.exec(this)) {
11        evaluate.push(
12            stringify(this.slice(i, re.lastIndex - m[0].length)),
13            '(' + m[1] + ')'
14        );
15        i = re.lastIndex;
16    }
17    evaluate.push(stringify(this.slice(i)));
18    // Function is needed to opt out from possible "use strict" directive
19    return Function('with(this) return' + evaluate.join('+')).call(object);
20};
```

<https://gist.github.com/WebReflection/8f227532143e63649804>

Tomorrow VS Today

```
1 function toBeDestructured() {
2   return {
3     a: 'a',
4     b: 'b',
5     c: 'c'
6   };
7 }
8
9 var {a, b, c} = toBeDestructured();
10 console.log('as simple as ' + a + b + c);
11
```

Tomorrow VS Today

```
1 function toBeDestructured() {
2   return {
3     a: 'a',
4     b: 'b',
5     c: 'c'
6   };
7 }
8
9 with(toBeDestructured()) {
10   console.log('as simple as ' + a + b + c);
11 }
```

different types of sugar

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It's OK to think about ES6 as a superset of ES5 where almost everything can desugar into compatible ES5 syntax

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****almost****

different types of sugar

- fat arrow
- templates
- property methods assignment
- enhanced object literals

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- property methods assignment
- enhanced object literals



different types of sugar

- classes
- Weak{Map,Set}
- builtin subclassing
- generators
- Symbols

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try not to overload

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- polyfills and transpilers bring new features to old engines
- old engines are usually slower
- polyfills and transpilers adds a lot of boilerplate even to simple operations
- the rule here: try not to end up in a situation like the following one shown in the picture

try not to overload



A closer look to transpiled classes

A closer look to transpiled classes



A closer look to transpiled classes

Live Demo

Tomorrow VS Today

```
1 class TestB extends TestA {  
2     method1() {  
3         return super.method1();  
4     }  
5     get value1() {  
6         return super.value1;  
7     }  
8     method2() {  
9         return new WeakMap;  
10    }  
11 }
```

Tomorrow VS Today

```
1 var TestB = Class({ extends: TestA,
2   method1() {
3     return this.super();
4   },
5   get value1() {
6     return this.super();
7   },
8   method2() {
9     return new WeakMap;
10 }
11 }) ;
```

<https://github.com/WebReflection/es-class>

A closer look to transpiled classes

based on test.js parsing

- * **6to5**: 2.2K output and constructors degraded up to the following:



- **traceur**: 863B output + 126.5K runtime + degraded perf
- * **TypeScript**: 1.2K output and best performances beside empty extended constructors (however, not an ES6 substitute)
- **es-class**: 477B output + 1.2K Class utility

* exposed some potential global scope conflict, e.g. `this._get = ...` or `__extends = ...`

es-class also includes

- lightweight traits / mixins included
- grouped static properties and methods
- lightweight interfaces with one-shot runtime check
- compatible down to IE6 if no {get,set}ters are used
- usable as hybrid solution for 6to5 transformers

(e.g. 6to5 -whitelist=arrowFunctions,propertyMethodAssignment main.js)

<https://github.com/WebReflection/es-class>

ES6 ~~is~~ vs Today

it does not have to be all at once
it doesn't have to break the Web
in some case it might be even superfluous

ES6 ~~is~~ vs Today

Thank You!