Top ES6/ES2015 Features
Intro

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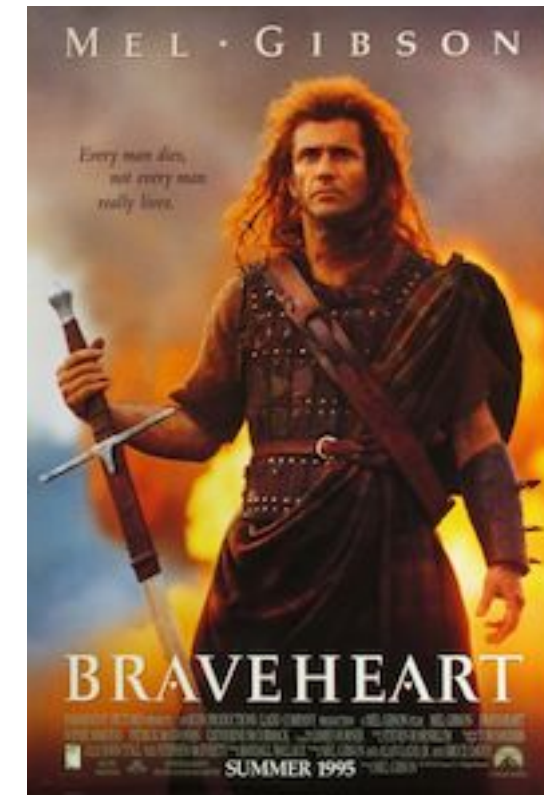# Brief History of JavaScript

Before: JavaScript is NOT a real language
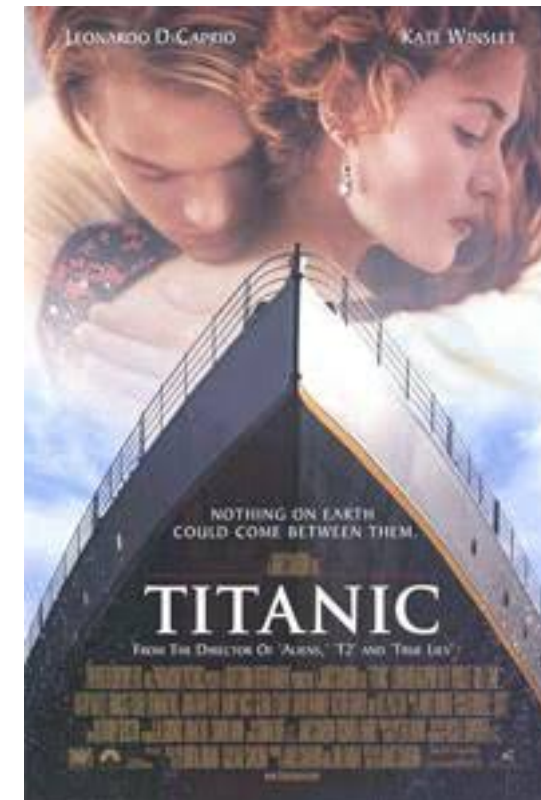
Now: JavaScript is THE language

ECMAScript6/ECMAScript2015+! 🚄

A brief JavaScript timeline

1995: JavaScript is born as LiveScript at Netscape

1997: ECMAScript
standard is established by
European Computer
Manufacturers Association
(ECMA)

1999: ES3 comes out and IE5 is all the rage; the most popular debugging method is `alert(error);`

2000-2005:

`XMLHttpRequest`, a.k.a. AJAX, gains popularity in app such as Outlook Web Access (2000) and Oddpost (2002), Gmail (2004) and Google Maps (2005)

2009: ES5 comes out (this is what most of us use now) with `forEach`, `Object.keys`, `Object.create` (specially for <u>Douglas Crockford</u>), and standard JSON

2015: ES6/ECMAScript2015 comes out fixing a lot of bad parts

2016: ES7 is on the <u>final</u>

2017: ES8 is on the <u>horizon</u>

Problem with JavaScript

Backwards compatibility: Cannot break the old features

Enough with this JavaScript history lesson

ECMAScript

ECMAScript (or ES) is a trademarked scripting-language specification

ECMA is European Computer Manufacturers Association (ECMA)

Who designs ECMAScript?

TC39: Technical Committee 39

TC39 Consists of Implementers

» Mozilla

» jQuery

» Google

» Microsoft

» Apple

For example: Dec 1, 2016 Meeting notes

ES6 is large… ES7+ smaller+more often.

4 Stages

Stage 0: Strawman

Stage 1: Proposal

Stage 2: Draft

Stage 3: Candidate

Stage 4: finished

ES6 Syntax vs Language Features

Syntax Features: Sugarcoating or aliases or shortcuts

1. Block-Scoped Constructs: Let and Const

2. Default Parameters

3. Rest and Spread Parameters

4. Template Literals

5. Multi-line Strings

6. Destructuring Assignment

7. Arrow Functions 8. For Of Comprehensions

Language Features: More advanced and complex features

1. Promises

2. Enhanced Object Literals

3. Classes

4. Modules

Onward! 🚀