ES6 top-up

ES6/2015

Modularity.

• Destructuring.

• The spread operator.

Default arguments

Modularity

- Split application code into multiple files, termed modules.
- Reusability make modules available to other modules...
- Pre-ES6 provided module system via separate library;
- ES6 modules built into language.

Two options: Default exports; Named exports (also Mixed

exports)

Destructuring

Assigning the properties of an array or object to variables using a declarative style rather than an imperative/procedural style...

Instead of:

```
let nums = [10, 11, 12]
let v1 = nums[0]
let v2 = nums[1]
let v3 = nums[2]
```

Use:

let [v1, v2, v3] = nums

Instead of:

```
let obj = { alpha:100,
              beta: 'enterprise'}
      let alpha = obj.alpha
      let beta = obj.beta
Use:
```

let {alpha, beta} = obj;

See 01_*_destructuring.js

The Spread operator (...)

- Allows an iterable to expand in places where 0+ arguments are expected.
 - Iterable Arrays, Objects.
- ...ArrayRef; ...objectRef
- See 02_*_spread.js

Default arguments

```
function add(x = 1, y = 2) {
    return x + y;
}
console.log(add(5));  // 7
console.log(add(undefined, 1));  // 2
console.log(add());  // 3
```

JavaScript Object Notation

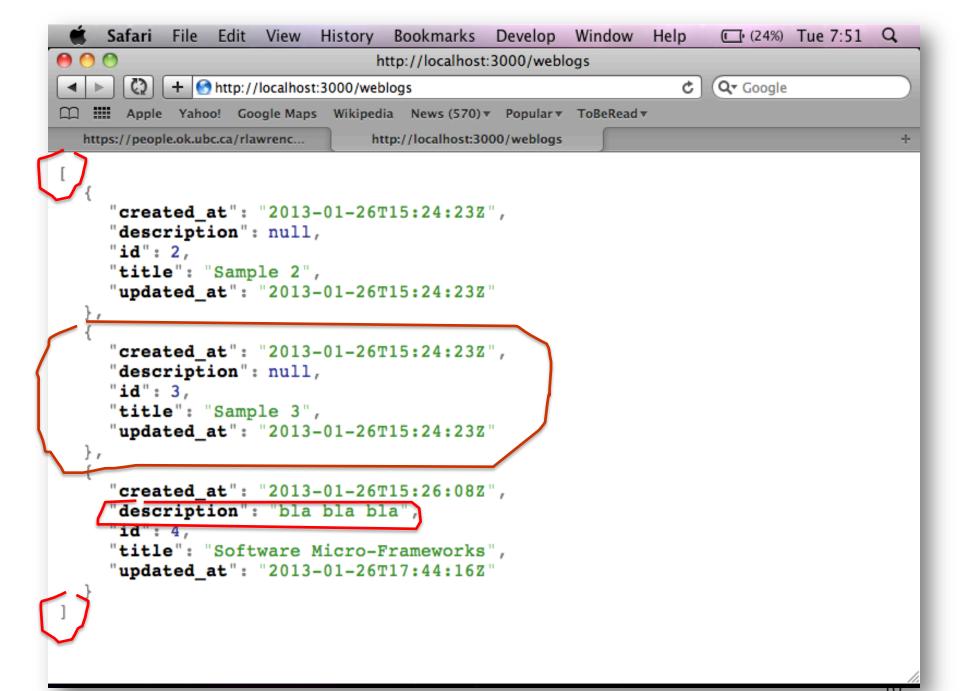
JSON

JSON

- A standard for serializing data into text form.
 - Alternative to XML serialization.
- Advantages:
 - 1. Human-readable (like XML, but easier).
 - 2. Useful for data interchange between applications (like XML, but less verbose).
 - 3. Useful for representing and storing <u>semi-structured</u> data.
 - Unlike the Relational data model, which is only suited for structured data.
- JSON is no longer tied to JavaScript lots of languages have JSON parsers.

JSON

- JSON constructs:
 - 1. Base Values:
 - number, strings (double quoted), boolean (true / false), null.
 - 2. Composite values:
 - a. Objects: enclosed in { } and consist of set of key-value pairs.
 - Keys must be double-quoted strings ****
 - b. Arrays: enclosed in [] and are lists of values.
 - Objects and arrays can be <u>nested</u>.



```
Books":
 A Property.
   "Price":85,
   "Edition":3,
   "Title": "A First Course in Database Systems",
   "Authors":[ {"First_Name":"Jeffrey", "Last_Name":"Ullman"},
               {"First_Name":"Jennifer", "Last_Name":"Widom"} ] }
   "ISBN":"ISBN-0-13-815504-6",
   "Price":100,
   "Remark": "Buy this book bundled with 'A First Course' - a great deal!",
   "Title": "Database Systems: The Complete Book"
   "Authors":[ {"First_Name":"Hector", "Last_Name":"Garcia-Molina"},
               {"First_Name":"Jeffrey", "Last_Name":"Ullman"},
               {"First Name":"Jennifer", "Last_Name":"Widom"]
"Magazines":
 { "Title": "National Geographic",
   "Month": "January",
   "Year":2009 }
                                                    Semi-structured
   "Title": "Newsweek",
   "Month": "February",
   "Year":2009 }
```

Relational model Vs JSON model

	JSON	Relational
Structure	Nested objects + arrays	Tables
Schema	Variable (and not required)	Fixed
Queries	Limited	SQL, RA
Ordering	Arrays are sorted	No
Systems	Used with programming languages and some NoSQL systems	Many commercial and open source systems

XML Vs JSON.

XML versus JSON

JSON Introduction

	XML	JSON
Verbosity	More	Less
Complexity	More	Less
Validity	DTDs widely XSDs used	JSON Scheman
Prog. Interface	"Impedence mismatch"	More direct
Querying	XPath - XSLT -	JSON Path JSON QUERY