



The *Awesome* Parts

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- <http://domenic.me/> (blog)
- <https://github.com/domenic>
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- <http://slideshare.net/domenicdenicola>

Things I'm doing:

- [@esdiscuss](#) on Twitter
- The [Promises/A+](#) spec
- The [Extensible Web Manifesto](#)

**LAB49**



# Why ES6?

“Stagnation on the web is a social ill.”

—Brendan Eich

<http://news.ycombinator.com/item?id=4634735>

# Why JavaScript?

*"It is the one language that every vendor is committed to shipping compatibly. Evolving JS has the leverage to add/change the semantics of the platform in a way that no other strategy credibly can."*

—Alex Russell

<http://infrequently.org/2013/07/why-javascript/>

# Why Should You Care?

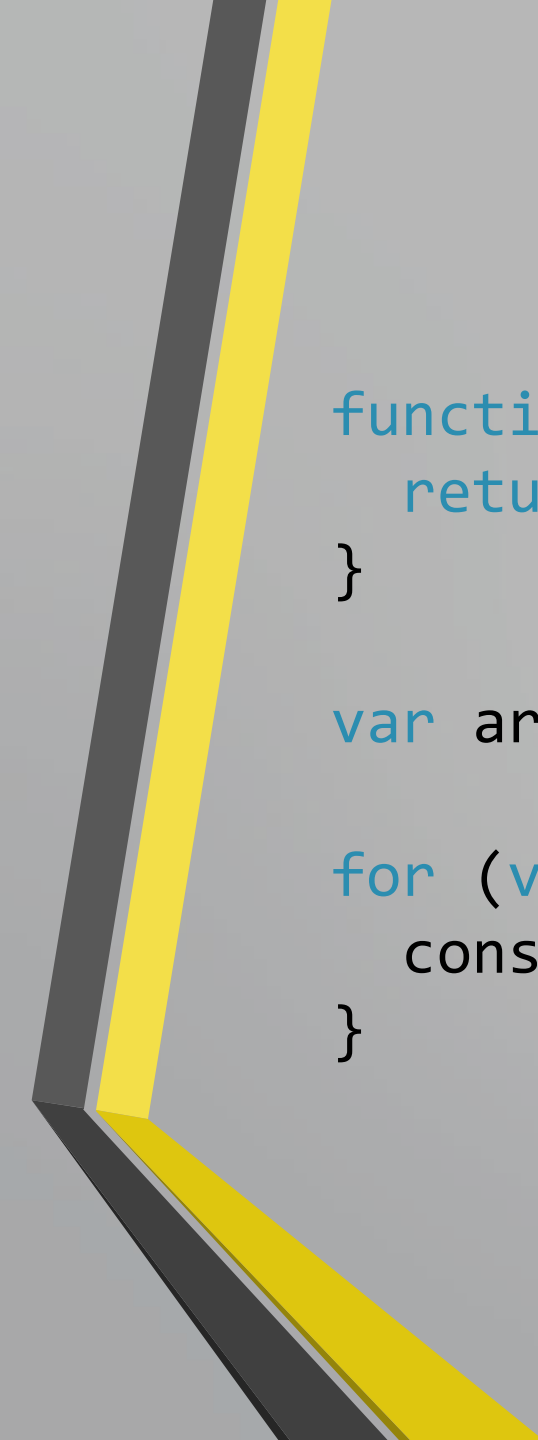
- It's not often that, as a programmer, you get entirely new tools and capabilities in your toolbox.
- Learning Haskell or a Lisp will do it, but then what do you build?
- ES6 provides a unique opportunity.

# The Awesome Parts

- Generators
- Template strings
- Proxies (no time today 😞)



# Generators

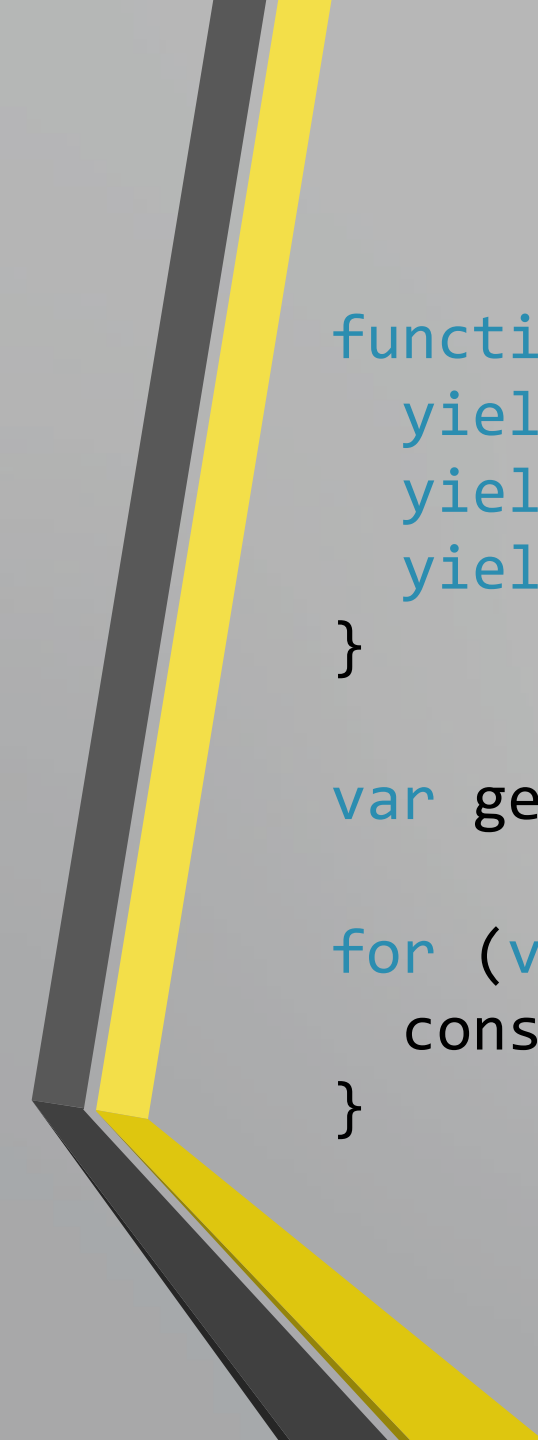


```
function zeroOneTwo() {  
  return [0, 1, 2];  
}
```

```
var array = zeroOneTwo();
```

```
for (var i of array) {  
  console.log(i);  
}
```





```
function* zeroOneTwo() {  
  yield 0;  
  yield 1;  
  yield 2;  
}
```

```
var generator = zeroOneTwo();
```

```
for (var i of generator) {  
  console.log(i);  
}
```

```
function* zeroOneTwo() {  
  yield 0;  
  yield 1;  
  yield 2;  
}
```

```
var generator = zeroOneTwo();
```

```
for (var i of generator) {  
  console.log(i);  
}
```

AWESOME?

```
function* zeroOneTwo() {  
  yield 0;  
  yield 1;  
  yield 2;  
}
```

```
var generator = zeroOneTwo();
```

```
generator.next(); // { value: 0, done: false }  
generator.next(); // { value: 1, done: false }  
generator.next(); // { value: 2, done: false }  
generator.next(); // { value: undefined, done: true }
```

```
function* fibonacci() {  
  var previous = 0, current = 1;  
  while (true) {  
    var temp = previous;  
    previous = current;  
    current = temp + current;  
    yield current;  
  }  
}
```

```
for (var i of fibonacci()) {  
  console.log(i);  
}
```

*// 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, ..., Infinity!*

```
function* take(iterable, numberToTake) {  
  var i = 0;  
  for (var taken of iterable) {  
    if (i++ === numberToTake) {  
      return;  
    }  
    yield taken;  
  }  
}
```

```
for (var i of take(fibonacci(), 5)) {  
  console.log(i);  
}
```

*// 1, 2, 3, 5, 8 (and done!)*

# Lazy sequences

- You can write lazy versions of everything: filter, map, reduce, all those Underscore.js methods, ...

```
var awesomeEls = filter(domEls, isAwesome);  
var awesomeTexts = map(awesomeEls, el => el.textContent);  
var awesomeString = reduce(awesomeTexts, (acc, t) => acc + t);
```

- Since filter and map return generators, nothing happens until reduce, a non-generator function, executes: then it's all done in a single pass.
- You get the benefits of declarative functional data manipulation without the performance and memory downsides of intermediate arrays.

# Lazy sequences

- You can write lazy versions of everything: filter, map, reduce, all those Underscore.js methods, ...

```
var awesomeEls = filter(domEls, isAwesome);  
var awesomeTexts = map(awesomeEls, el => el.textContent);  
var awesomeString = reduce(awesomeTexts, (acc, t) => acc + t, '' );
```

- Since filter and map return generators, nothing happens until you call next(), a non-generator function, executes: then it's all done.
- You get the benefits of declarative functional programming without the performance and memory downsides of imperative arrays.

AWESOME!

# But wait

- Suspending execution until someone calls `next()` is a powerful feature.
- What if you suspended execution until an async operation finished?

Lots of people are starting to explore this in Node.js right now, leveraging e.g. promises to turn `yield` into a kind of “await.”



```
function* loadUI() {  
  showLoadingScreen();  
  yield loadUIDataAsynchronously();  
  hideLoadingScreen();  
}
```

This function returns a promise



```
spawn(loadUI);
```

Write the function spawn so that:

- It calls `next()` and thus gets the loading promise.
- It waits for the promise to fulfill before calling `next()` again.

So we've suspended execution until the async operation finishes!

```
function* loadAndShowData() {  
  var data = yield loadData();  
  showData(data);  
}
```

← This function returns a promise for data

```
spawn(loadAndShowData);
```

You can actually pass data back in to the generator, causing `yield` to either return a value or throw an exception inside the generator body.

- So if the promise fulfills, send back its fulfillment value, so that the data variable ends up holding it.
- But if the promise rejects, tell the generator to throw the rejection reason as an exception.

```
function* loadAndShowData() {  
  showLoadingIndicator();  
  try {  
    var data = yield loadData();  
    showData(data);  
  } catch (e) {  
    showError(e);  
  } finally {  
    removeLoadingIndicator();  
  }  
}
```

```
spawn(loadAndShowData);
```

```
function* loadAndShowData() {  
  showLoadingIndicator();  
  try {  
    var data = yield loadData();  
    showData(data);  
  } catch (e) {  
    showError(e);  
  } finally {  
    removeLoadingIndicator();  
  }  
}
```

```
spawn(loadAndShowData);
```

AWESOME!

# Where Can I Use This?

- Traceur: yes
- Continuum: yes
- Browsers: Chrome, Firefox\*
- Node.js: 0.11.3+

# es6ify

<http://thlorenz.github.io/es6ify/>

The screenshot shows the Chrome Developer Tools interface with the 'Sources' tab selected. The left sidebar displays the file tree for the project at `http://thlorenz.github.io/es6ify/`. The file `generators.js` is selected and open in the main editor. The code in the editor defines a `Tree` class, an `inorder` generator function, and a `make` function to create a binary tree. The `module.exports` is a function that creates a tree and logs its labels in order. The right sidebar shows the 'Call Stack' with the following frames:

Function	File
<code>\$_generatorWrap</code>	<code>generators.js:70</code>
<code>inorder</code>	<code>generators.js:1</code>
<code>\$G.innerFunction</code>	<code>generators.js:13</code>
<code>\$G.moveToNext</code>	<code>generators.js:2</code>
<code>traceur.runtime.addIterator.send</code>	<code>generators.js:17</code>
<code>\$G.innerFunction</code>	<code>generators.js:20</code>
<code>\$G.moveToNext</code>	<code>generators.js:2</code>
<code>traceur.runtime.addIterator.send</code>	<code>generators.js:17</code>
<code>\$G.innerFunction</code>	<code>generators.js:20</code>
<code>\$G.moveToNext</code>	<code>generators.js:2</code>
<code>traceur.runtime.addIterator.send</code>	<code>generators.js:17</code>
<code>traceur.runtime.addIterator.next</code>	<code>generators.js:31</code>
<code>module.exports</code>	<code>generators.js:5</code>
<code>./make-monster</code>	<code>main.js:17</code>
<code>i</code>	<code>[VM] bundle.js (97):1</code>
<code>\$create</code>	<code>[VM] bundle.js (97):1</code>
<code>(anonymous)</code>	<code>[VM] bundle.js (97):1</code>



# Template Strings

```
var someArithmetic = `${x} + ${y} = ${x + y}`;
```

```
var longString = `long  
string  
is  
long`;
```



```
var someArithmetic = `${x} + ${y} = ${x + y}`;
```

```
var longString = `long  
string  
is  
long`;
```

USEFUL

```
var someArithmetic = `${x} + ${y} = ${x + y}`;
```

```
var longString = `long  
string  
is  
long`;
```

NOT AWESOME

```
var whatsThis = func `${x} + ${y}\n= ${x + y}`;
```

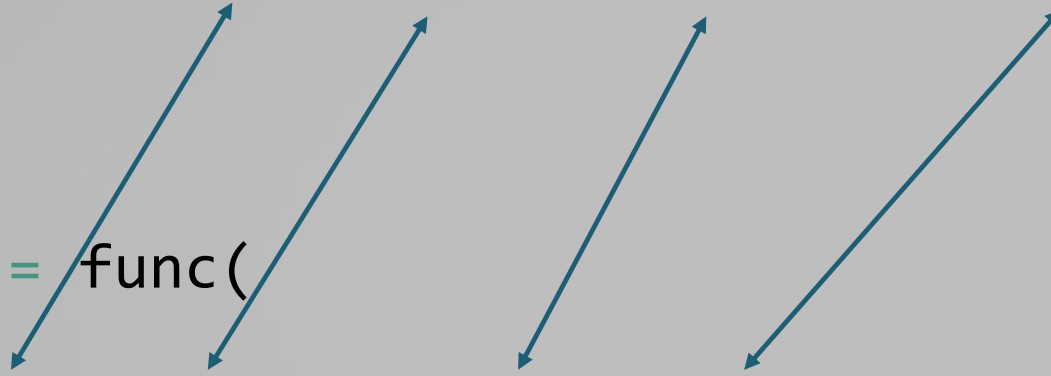
*// becomes*

```
var whatsThis = func(  
  {  
    raw:    [' ', ' + ', '\\n = ', ''],  
    cooked: [' ', ' + ', '\\n = ', '']  
  },  
  x,  
  y,  
  x + y  
);
```

```
var whatsThis = func `${x} + ${y}\n= ${x + y}`;
```

*// becomes*

```
var whatsThis = func(  
  {  
    raw:    [' ', ' + ', '\\n = ', ''],  
    cooked: [' ', ' + ', '\\n = ', ''],  
  },  
  x,  
  y,  
  x + y  
);
```



The diagram consists of four blue arrows pointing from the template string in the first line to the corresponding parts in the second line. The first arrow points from the opening backtick to the first element of the 'raw' array. The second arrow points from the first interpolation `\${x}` to the second element of the 'raw' array. The third arrow points from the second interpolation `\${y}` to the third element of the 'raw' array. The fourth arrow points from the closing backtick to the fourth element of the 'raw' array. The 'cooked' array is identical to the 'raw' array in this example.

```
var whatsThis = func `${x} + ${y}\n= ${x + y}`;
```

*// becomes*

```
var whatsThis = func(  
  {  
    raw: [' ', ' + ', '\\n = ', ''],  
    cooked: [' ', ' + ', '\\n = ', '']  
  },  
  x,  
  y,  
  x + y  
);
```

The diagram illustrates the transformation of a template string into a function call. Three blue arrows originate from the top line of code and point to specific arguments in the function call below:

- The first arrow points from the opening backtick of the template string to the opening curly brace of the object literal.
- The second arrow points from the first interpolation `\${x}` to the first element of the array, a space character.
- The third arrow points from the second interpolation `\${y}` to the second element of the array, the string ` + `.

Additionally, the third element of the array, `\\n = `, is shown in orange, matching the color of the backslash and equals signs in the original template string. The final argument, `x + y`, is shown in green, matching the color of the plus sign in the original template string.

```
var whatsThis = func `${x} + ${y}\n= ${x + y}`;
```

*// becomes*

```
var whatsThis = func(  
  {  
    raw:    [' ', ' + ', '\\n = ', ''],  
    cooked: [' ', ' + ', '\\n = ', '']  
  },  
  x,  
  y,  
  x + y  
);
```

AWESOME?

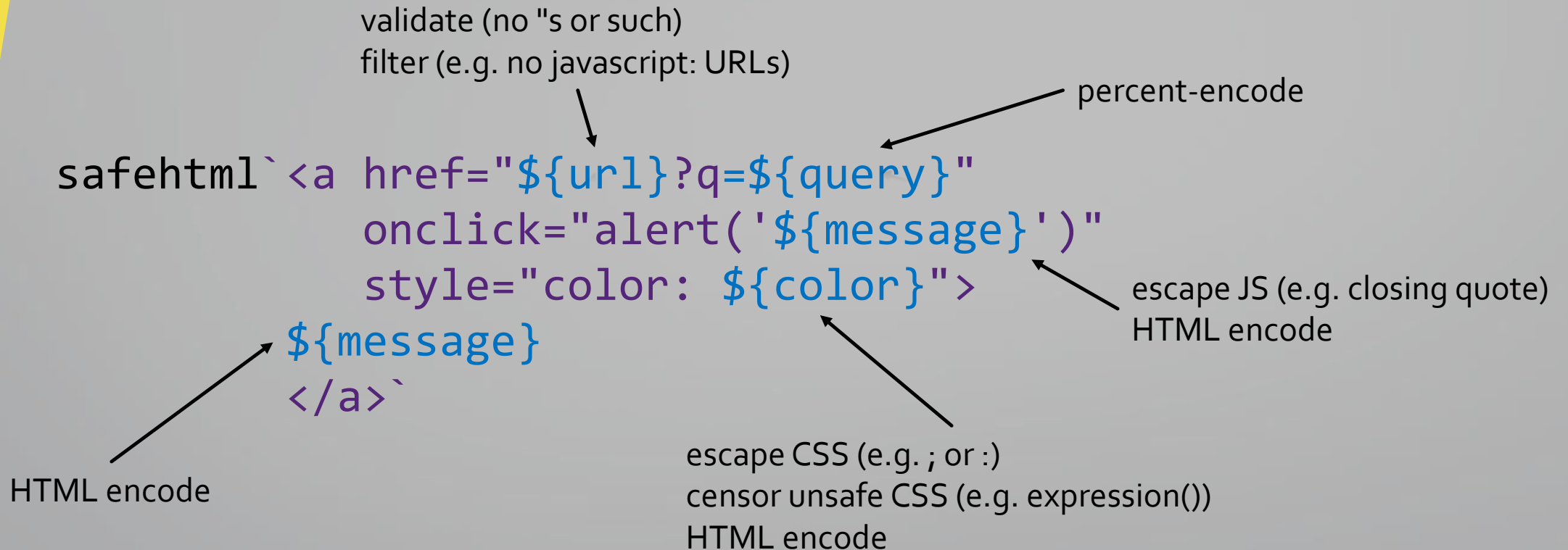
# Contextual Auto-Escaping

```
var els = document.querySelectorAll('.' + className);  
// what if className contains "."?
```

```
var els = qsa`.${className}`;  
// => qsa({ raw: ['.', ''], ... }, className);  
// if we write qsa well, it can detect the preceding "."  
// and escape className!
```

```
function qsa({ raw, cooked }, ...vars) {  
  // `raw[0]` ends in '.'  
  // so `vars[0]` needs to be escaped like a CSS class  
  // similar rules for IDs, attribute selectors, etc.  
}
```

# Contextual Auto-Escaping In Overdrive





# Contextual Auto-Escaping In Overdrive

```
var url = 'http://example.com/', query = 'Hello & Goodbye';  
var message = 'Goodbye & Hello', color = 'expression(alert(1337))';
```

```
safehtml`<a href="${url}?q=${query}"  
    onclick="alert('${message}')"  
    style="color: ${color}">  
    ${message}  
</a>`
```



```
<a href="http://example.com/?q=Hello%20%26%20Goodbye"  
    onclick="alert(&#39;Goodbye&#32;\x26&#32;Hello&#39;)"  
    style="color: CENSORED">  
    Goodbye &amp; Hello  
</a>
```

# Localization and Formatting

```
l10n`Hello ${name}; you are visitor number ${visitor}:n!  
    You have ${money}:c in your account!`
```

*// Write a l10n function that:*

*// - if it sees nothing after the var, it does nothing*

*// - if it sees :n, it uses localized number formatter*

*// - if it sees :c, it uses localized currency formatter*

# Dynamic Regular Expressions

```
/\d+, \d+/
```

*// But now ',' needs to be configurable, so you do*

```
new RegExp( '\\d+' + separator + '\\d+' )
```

*// Ick! Instead, write a re function to make this work*

```
re` \d+${separator}\d+`
```

# Embedded HTML/XML

```
jsx`<a href="${url}">${text}</a>`
```

*// write a smart jsx function that transforms this into*

```
React.DOM.a({ href: url }, text)
```

*// zomg, no compile-to-JS language required!*

# DSLs for Code Execution

```
var childProcess = sh`ps ax | grep ${pid}`;
```

```
var xhr = POST`http://example.org/service?a=${a}&b=${b}
```

```
Content-Type: application/json
```

```
Authorization: ${credentials}
```

```
{ "foo": ${foo}, "bar": ${bar} }`;
```

# We Just Solved:

- String interpolation/basic templating
- Multiline strings
- Contextual auto-escaping (giving *generic* injection protection)
- Localization and formatting
- Dynamic regular expressions
- Embedded HTML

... and opened up a whole new world of DSLs for writing intuitive, readable JS

# We Just Solved:

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... and opened up a whole new world of DSLs, intuitive, readable JS

AWESOME!

# Where Can I Use This?

- Traceur: yes
- Continuum: yes
- Browsers: no
- Node.js: no



# The Future Now

- ▶ The future of JS: it's important!
- ▶ Learn more:
  - ▶ [es6isnigh.com](http://es6isnigh.com)
  - ▶ [harmony:proposals](https://harmony.proposals.wiki) wiki page
- ▶ Follow [@esdiscuss](https://twitter.com/esdiscuss) / read [esdiscuss.org](http://esdiscuss.org).
- ▶ Be adventurous; use a transpiler!
- ▶ *Don't stagnate.*