Soyons prêts pour ECMAScript 6





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Resp. Technique



plutôt typé front end mais 💙 donner son avis sur le back

Contexte

un framework MVC (MV*) avec des fonctionnalités d'ES6 "Skeleton"

codes sources ici:

https://github.com/k33g/es-6-prez-softshake

Feuille de route

models & collections & observables VIEWS "synchronisation" router démo Polymer démo Node.js

Fonctionnement

pour chaque item un peu de théorie le code résultant + exécution

ECMAScript 6?

ES6

ES6 = la future version de javascript ECMAScript c'est le nom de la version standardisée ES6 > fin 2014 > publication mi-2015



> Projet Traceur

https://github.com/google/traceur-compiler

Installer:

sudo npm install traceur -g

Transpiler:

traceur --out out/Human.js --script Human-es6.js

```
<html>
    <head>
        <script src="bin/traceur-runtime.js"></script>
        <script src="out/Human.js"></script>
        </head>
        <body>
        </body>
        </html>
```

```
<html>
  <head>
    <script src="bin/traceur.js"></script>
  </head>
  <body>
   <script>
    System.import("Human-es6.js");
   </script>
  </body>
</html>
```

> Projet Traceur

> 6to5

https://github.com/sebmck/6to5

> es6-transpiler

https://github.com/termi/es6-transpiler

> ...

Un "petit bout" d'#ES6

Partie 1 les classes & les modules & d'autres petites choses...

class

```
class Dog {
 /* mot-clé constructor + valeurs par défaut */
  constructor (name="cookie") {
   /* propriétés définies dans le constructeur */
    this.name = name;
 wouaf () { /* pas de mot-clé function */
    console.log(this.name + ": wouaf! wouaf!");
let wolf = new Dog();
wolf.wouaf()
```

extends

```
class Animal {
  constructor(name) {
    this.name = name;
class Dog extends Animal {
  constructor (name="cookie") {
   /* on appelle le constructeur de la classe mère */
    super(name)
  wouaf () {
    console.log(this.name + ": wouaf! wouaf!");
```

export - import

```
/* Animal.js */
class Animal {
  constructor(name) {
    this.name = name;
  }
}
export default Animal;
```

```
/* Dog.js */
import Animal from './Animal';
/* pas d'extension .js */
class Dog extends Animal {
  constructor (name="cookie") {
    super(name)
  wouaf () {
    console.log(this.name + ": wouaf! wouaf!");
                              /* main.js */
export default Dog;
                              import Dog from './Dog'
                              let wolf = new Dog();
                              wolf.wouaf()
```

```
=>
```

```
/* Avant */
var sayHello = function(name) { return "hello " + name; }

/* Après */
var sayHello = (name) => "hello " + name
// ou var sayHello = (name) => { return "hello " + name; }

sayHello("Bob Morane")
```



=>!"newable",!arguments

REST parameters

```
var sayHello = (...people) =>
    people.forEach(
        (somebody) => console.log("Hello", somebody)
    );
sayHello("Bob Morane", "John Doe", "Jane Doe");
```

=> & lexical this binding

```
/* Avant */
function Animal(friends) {
  this.friends = friends;
  this.hello = function(friend) {
    console.log("hello " + friend);
  this.helloAll = function() {
    this.friends.forEach(function(friend) {
      this.hello(friend); /* error */
   });
var wolf = new Animal(["rox", "rookie"]);
wolf.helloAll();
```

=> & lexical this binding

```
/* Avant */
function Animal(friends) {
  this.friends = friends;
  this.hello = function(friend) {
    console.log("hello " + friend);
  this.helloAll = function() {
    this.friends.forEach(function(friend) {
      this.hello(friend);
    }.bind(this)); /* ou var that = this */
var wolf = new Animal(["rox", "rookie"]);
wolf.helloAll();
```

=> & lexical this binding

```
/* Après */
class Animal {
  constructor (friends=[]) {
    this.friends = friends;
  hello(friend) { console.log("hello " + friend); }
  helloAll() {
    this.friends.forEach((friend) => this.hello(friend));
```

let versus var

```
let bob = {
  firstName:"Bob", lastName:"Morane"
}
let bob = { foo:"foo" }
/* Duplicate declaration, bob */
```

"Transpilation" ... "à la volée"

```
<script src="node_modules/traceur/bin/traceur.js"></script>

<script>
    traceur.options.experimental = true;
</script>
<script>
    System.import('js/main').catch(function (e) {console.error(e);});
</script>
```

Partie 1: début d'un framework MVC modèles & collections puis: observables

cf. code source

Partie 2 Strings, "mixins", ...

Template strings (`backtick)

```
let firstName = "Bob", lastName = "Morane";
console.log(`Hello I'm ${firstName} ${lastName}`);
// Hello I'm Bob Morane
```

Multiline strings

```
let firstName = "Bob", lastName = "Morane";
console.log()
  Hello I'm
  ${firstName}
  ${lastName}
  Hello I'm
  Bob
  Morane
```

Object.assign

```
let tonyStark = {
  firstName: "Tony", lastName: "Stark"
};
let armorAbilities = {
 fly:() => console.log("I'm flying")
};
Object.assign(tonyStark, armorAbilities);
tonyStark.fly(); // I'm flying
```

Array.from

Partie 2: on complète le framework les vues

cf. code source

Partie 3 Les promises

Promises

```
let doSomeThing = new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
 // faites quelque chose (d'asynchrone par ex.)
 let allisfine = true; // essayez avec false
 if (allisfine) {
    resolve("Hello World!");
 else {
    reject(Error("Ouch"));
});
doSomeThing
  then((data) => { console.log(data); })
  .catch((err) => { console.log(err); });
```

http://www.html5rocks.com/en/tutorials/es6/promises

Partie 3: on complète le framework "discuter" avec le serveur

cf. code source

Partie 4 Maps

Map

```
let map = new Map();
map.set("one", {firstName:"John", lastName:"Doe"});
map.set("two", {firstName:"Jane", lastName:"Doe"});

console.log(map.has("one")); // true
console.log(map.get("one")); // Object {firstName: "John", lastName: "Doe"}
console.log(map.size); // 2
```

Parcourir une Map

```
for (let key of map.keys()) {
  console.log("Key: %s", key);
/* Key: one, Key: two */
for (let value of map.values()) {
  console.log("Value: %s %s", value.firstName, value.lastName);
/* Value: John Doe, Value: Jane Doe */
for (let item of map) {
  console.log("Key: %s, Value: %s", item[0], item[1].firstName, item[1].lastName);
/* Key: one, Value: John Doe, Key: two, Value: Jane Doe */
```

... et aussi

```
let myOtherMap = new Map([
  ["one", {firstName:"John", lastName:"Doe"}],
  ["two", {firstName:"Jane", lastName:"Doe"}],
  ["three", {firstName: "Bob", lastName: "Morane"}]
]);
myOtherMap.delete("three")
myOtherMap.forEach((item)=>{
  console.log(item)
Object {firstName: "John", lastName: "Doe"}
Object {firstName: "Jane", lastName: "Doe"}
```

Le saviez-vous?

Vos classes peuvent hériter des types javascript

... mais pas toujours

Partie 4: on complète le framework Router (rudimentaire)

cf. code source

Démo Utilisation avec Polymer

Démo Utilisation avec Node.js

Faut-il utiliser ES6 aujourd'hui? & pourquoi?

Angular 2 avec Traceur

ECMAScript 6+ (design)

All code in Angular 2 is already being written in ES6. As ES6 doesn't run in browsers today, we're using the <u>Traceur compiler</u> to generate the nice ES5 that runs everywhere. We're working with the Traceur team to build support for a few extensions like annotations and <u>assertions</u>.

Ember (next): les modules avec ES6 Module Transpiler

Backbone est déjà ES6 compliant : https://github.com/addyosmani/todomvc-backbone-es6/blob/gh-pages/js/todo-app.js

Qui suivre?

Addy Osmani (@addyosmani)

https://github.com/addyosmani/es6-tools

Axel Rauschmayer (@rauschma)

http://www.2ality.com/search/label/esnext

Nicholas Zakas (@slicknet)

https://github.com/nzakas/understandinges6

Merci à vous +?