

Web Developer

Programmazione - Javascript e Typescript

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Modern JavaScript

ES6+

Shadi Lahham - Web development

History

History of Javascript

- ES6 (ECMAScript 2015) ha introdotto una revisione importante del linguaggio, semplificando la sintassi e aggiungendo nuove funzionalità.

- ES6+ include tutte le versioni successive a ES5, come ES7, ES8, ecc.

- ECMAScript 2015 or ES6 was the second major revision to JavaScript
- It added a lot of features that change and simplify Javascript syntax
- ES6 and beyond, or ES6+, refers to all versions after ES5

[ES6 - ECMAScript 6](#)

[Javascript version history](#)

Let and const

Let vs var

Let e Const sono due nuovi modi per dichiarare variabili in JavaScript, rispetto al tradizionale var.

```
for (let i = 0; i < 10; i++) {  
  let t = i;  
  console.log('inside i = ', i);  
  console.log('inside t = ', t);  
}
```

```
console.log('outside i = ', i); // i not defined  
console.log('outside t = ', t); // t not defined
```

let: Block-scoped

Access restricted to nearest enclosing block
è "block-scoped", ovvero la sua visibilità è limitata al blocco di codice in cui è definita.

```
for (var i = 0; i < 10; i++) {  
  var t = i;  
  console.log('inside i = ', i);  
  console.log('inside t = ', t);  
}
```

```
console.log('outside i = ', i); // output?  
console.log('outside t = ', t); // output?
```

var: Function-scoped

Access restricted to nearest enclosing function
Common in older Javascript code

Const

```
let x = 88;  
const y = 77;  
x = 9;  
console.log('x = ', x);  
y = 17; // TypeError: Assignment to constant variable.  
console.log('y = ', y);  
const y = 55; // SyntaxError: Identifier 'y' has already been declared
```

const: Block-scoped, like **let**

Values of const variables cannot be reassignment

Const variables cannot be redeclared

Let bug in IE11

```
for (let i = 0; i < 3; ++i) {  
  setTimeout(function() {  
    console.log(i);  
  }, i * 100);  
}
```

// output on chrome 0,1,2

// output on IE11 3,3,3

// let variables not bound separately to each iteration of for loops

Support table

<https://caniuse.com/#feat=Let>

Arrow Functions

Arrow Functions: Syntax

Le arrow functions sono una sintassi abbreviata per scrivere funzioni

- A function shorthand
- Use the => syntax
- Share the same lexical this as their surrounding code *particolarmente utili per le funzioni callback.*

Syntax

```
(x, y, z) => { statements }
```

```
(x, y, z) => expression // same as: (x, y, z) => { return expression; }
```

Optional parentheses

```
(x) => { statements }
```

```
x => { statements }
```

No parameters syntax

```
() => { statements }
```

Arrow Functions: Variants

FUNZIONE NORMALE!!!

```
function square(a) {  
  return a * a;  
}
```

```
let square = (a) => {  
  return a * a;  
};
```

// equivalent

```
let square = (a) => a * a;
```

// equivalent

```
let square = a => a * a;
```

Arrow functions are functions

!!

```
let add = (x, y) => { return x + y; };
```

```
console.log(typeof add); // function
```

```
console.log(add instanceof Function); // true
```

Useful for callbacks

Questo esempio mostra come possiamo organizzare il flusso di esecuzione in modo ordinato usando `setTimeout`.

Ad esempio, possiamo voler eseguire un'operazione subito dopo un'altra, ma con un breve ritardo per dare il tempo ad altre operazioni di completarsi.

```
const f = () => {  
  console.log('no return value');  
};
```

```
setTimeout(() => {  
  console.log('before calling f');  
  f();  
  console.log('after calling f');  
}, 500);
```

```
setTimeout(f, 1500);
```

Shorter code

```
const result = [ 1, 2, 3, 4 ]  
  .filter(n => n % 2 !== 0)  
  .map(n => n * 2);  
  
console.log('result = ', result);
```

```
let result = [ 1, 2, 3, 4 ]  
  .filter(function(number) {  
    return number % 2 !== 0;  
  })  
  .map(function(number) {  
    return number * 2;  
  });  
  
console.log('result = ', result);
```

Returning object literals

```
const setColor = (color) => {value: color;};  
const color = setColor('green').value;  
console.log(color);
```

// err: Cannot read property 'value' of undefined

```
const setColor = (color) => ({ value: color });  
const color = setColor('green').value;  
console.log(color);
```

// all OK: output is 'green'

Il problema è legato al comportamento di `this` nelle funzioni JavaScript.

Le arrow functions sono una soluzione moderna ed elegante per mantenere il contesto di `this`, mentre l'uso di una variabile come `self` è un metodo tradizionale.

This operator in arrow functions

// in methods, context is sometimes lost, e.g. when using setTimeout

```
let person = {  
  name: 'james',  
  talk: function() {  
    console.log('I am', this.name);  
  },  
  talkLater: function() {  
    setTimeout(function() { funzione passata a setTimeout, this non si riferisce più all'oggetto person  
      console.log('I am still', this.name);  
    }, 1000);  
  },  
};
```

```
person.talk(); // I am james  
person.talkLater(); // I am still
```



This operator in arrow functions

// old style solution

```
let person = {  
  name: 'james',  
  talk: function() {  
    console.log('I am', this.name);  
  },  
  talkLaterFix: function() {  
    let self = this;  
    setTimeout(function() {  
      console.log('I am still', self.name);  
    }, 1000);  
  },  
};
```

person.talk(); // I am james

person.talkLaterFix(); // I am still james

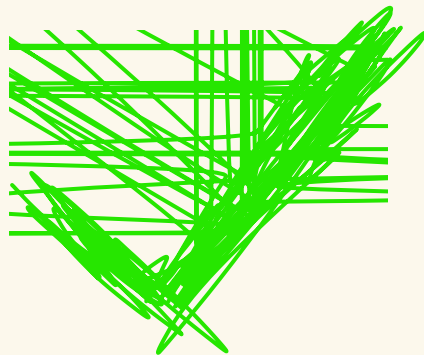
This operator in arrow functions

SOLUZIONE AL problema riguardante al contesto di `this`, l'uso di un arrow function dentro il `setTimeout` si riferisce al contesto dove è stato creato

// arrow functions solution because they use the same lexical this as surrounding code

```
let person = {  
  name: 'james',  
  talk: function() {  
    console.log('I am', this.name);  
  },  
  talkArrow: function() {  
    setTimeout(() => {  
      console.log('I am still', this.name);  
    }, 3000);  
  }  
};
```

```
person.talk(); // I am james  
person.talkArrow(); // I am still james
```



Primitive types

New primitive types

[BigInt](#) and [Symbol](#) were added to JavaScript as new primitive types in ECMAScript 2015 (ES6)

BigInts are used to represent integers of arbitrary precision, while Symbols are unique and immutable data types primarily used as property keys in objects to prevent name collisions

Template Strings

Template strings

Le template strings permettono di scrivere stringhe che possono includere variabili ed espressioni all'interno di backticks (`)

```
const title = `Template strings are syntactic sugar`;
```

```
const message = `Can be  
on multiple  
lines`;
```

```
console.log(`Used almost anywhere strings are used, more or less`);
```

Template strings

```
const name = 'james';  
const age = 25;
```

```
// interpolate variable bindings  
console.log(`My name is ${name} I am ${age + 10}  
years old (lie)`);
```

molto + corto e funzionale!



```
let name = 'james';  
let age = 25;
```

```
// without using template strings  
console.log('My name is '.concat(name, ' I am  
' ).concat(age + 10, ' years old (lie)'));
```



Template strings

// may include complex expressions but this reduces code readability

```
const randInt = n => Math.floor(Math.random() * n);  
const inventName = () => [ 'paul', 'adam', 'han' ][randInt(3)];
```

// template string with complex expressions

```
console.log(`My name is ${inventName()} I am ${randInt(60) + 21} years old (completely lie)`);
```


Destructuring

Destructuring è una funzionalità introdotta in ES6 che permette di estrarre valori da array o proprietà da oggetti e assegnarli a variabili in modo conciso. È particolarmente utile per migliorare la leggibilità e ridurre il codice boilerplate.

Destructuring **objects**

```
const person = {  
  firstName: 'james',  
  lastName: 'smith',  
  teacher: true,  
  age: 33  
};
```

*// quickly **get property values** from an object* prendere i valori dall'oggetto senza rinominare con nuovi nomi

```
const { firstName, age } = person;  
console.log(`My name is ${firstName} I am ${age + 10} years old (lie)`);
```

```
const { firstName: name, lastName, age: years } = person; nuovi nomi alle proprietà dell'oggetto  
console.log(`Name is ${name}, Lastname is ${lastName}, age is ${years}`);
```

Destructuring nested objects

in tal caso ci fossero degli oggetti nestati all'interno!

```
const person = {  
  firstName: 'adam',  
  lastName: 'jensen',  
  work: {  
    title: 'chief of security',  
    experience: 10  
  },  
  age: 43  
};
```

// also for nested objects; but increases code complexity

```
const { firstName: name, age, work: { title: job, experience } } = person;  
console.log(`I am ${name}, ${age} years old, I have been a ${job} for ${experience} years`);
```

```
const printPerson = ({ firstName: name, age, work: { title: job, experience } }) =>  
  console.log(`name:${name}, age:${age}, job:${job}, experience: ${experience}`);
```

```
printPerson(person);
```

Destructuring with default values

```
const person = {  
  firstName: 'sam',  
  job: 'teacher'  
};
```

```
const person2 = {  
  firstName: 'mike'  
};
```

// can assign default values while destructing

```
const printPerson = ({ firstName: name, job = 'unknown' }) => console.log(`name:${name}, job:${job}`);
```

```
printPerson(person);  
printPerson(person2);
```

Destructuring arrays

```
const cast = [ 'Gomez', 'Morticia', 'Pugsley', 'Wednesday', 'Uncle Fester' ];  
const [ , second, , , fifth, sixth = 'missing' ] = cast;
```

```
console.log('second =', second);  
console.log('fifth =', fifth);  
console.log('sixth =', sixth);
```

```
const printCast = ([ , a, b, , c ]) => console.log(a, b, c);  
printCast(cast);
```

Default and rest parameters

Default function parameters

I Default Parameters permettono di specificare un valore predefinito per un parametro in una funzione.

nel caso non venga passato un argomento o il valore passato sia "undefined"

```
function composeName(first = 'John', last = 'Smith') {  
  return `Mr ${first} ${last}`;  
}
```

```
const compose = (first = 'John', last = 'Smith') => `Mr ${first} ${last}`;  
console.log(compose('Mike'));  
console.log(compose('Jack', 'Harkness'));  
console.log(compose('Hugh', ''));  
console.log(compose('Peter', null));  
console.log(compose('Sam', undefined));  
console.log(compose(undefined, 'Song'));  
// Mr Mike Smith  
// Mr Jack Harkness  
// Mr Hugh  
// Mr Peter null  
// Mr Sam Smith  
// Mr John Song
```

Rest parameter

I Rest Parameters permettono di raccogliere un numero variabile di argomenti in un array. Questo è utile quando non si conosce a priori quanti argomenti verranno passati a una funzione.

```
function printActors(star, guest, ...rest) {  
  // rest is an array  
  console.log(`Film cast  
    Staring: ${star}  
    Guest star: ${guest}  
    ----  
    less important actors: ${rest.sort()}`);  
}
```

```
printActors('Gomez', 'Morticia', 'Pugsley', 'Wednesday', 'Uncle Fester');
```

```
// Film cast  
// Staring: Gomez  
// Guest star: Morticia  
// ----  
// Less important actors: Pugsley,Uncle Fester,Wednesday
```


Rest parameter

```
function getActorsList(...args) {  
  // args is an array  
  return args.join(':');  
}
```

```
const getActors = (...args) => args.map(x => ('' + x).toLowerCase()).join('-');
```

```
const res = getActors('Gomez', 'Morticia', 'Pugsley', 99, 'Wednesday', 'Uncle Fester');  
console.log(res);
```

// the rest parameter can be freely named, but should be meaningful e.g. ...rest or ...args

Spread operator

Spread operator

rest operator (...rest) / spread operator (...x1)

SONO 2 COSE TOTALMENTE DIFFERENTI TRA DI LORO

- Useful for
 - merging arrays or objects
 - making shallow copies of arrays or objects
 - passing arguments to functions
- Don't confuse the spread operator with the rest operator
 - might look similar
 - very different things!

Spreading arrays

- si può usare lo spread operator per:
- copiare
 - copiare e aggiungere nuovi elementi
 - fondere + array

```
const bonds = [ 'Pierce Brosnan', 'Daniel Craig' ];  
const oldBonds = [ 'Sean Connery', 'Roger Moore', 'Timothy Dalton' ];
```

```
// copy
```

```
const clones = [ ...bonds ];
```

```
// copy and add
```

```
const mixed = [ 'Mark Hamill', ...bonds, 'Harrison Ford' ];  
// Mark Hamill,Pierce Brosnan,Daniel Craig,Harrison Ford
```

```
// merge
```

```
const allBonds = [ ...bonds, ...oldBonds ];  
// Pierce Brosnan,Daniel Craig,Sean Connery,Roger Moore,Timothy Dalton
```

```
const tooManyBonds = [ ...bonds, ...oldBonds, ...bonds ];  
// Pierce Brosnan,Daniel Craig,Sean Connery,Roger Moore,Timothy Dalton,Pierce Brosnan,Daniel Craig
```

Spreading objects

```
// objects
```

```
const sam = { name: 'sam', age: 42 };
```

```
const clone = { ...sam };
```

```
const mike = { ...sam, name: 'mike', hobby: 'fishing' };
```

```
console.log(JSON.stringify(mike));
```

```
// {"name":"mike","age":42,"hobby":"fishing"}
```

```
const monster = { ...mike, ...sam, category: 'chimera' };
```

```
console.log(JSON.stringify(monster));
```

```
// {"name":"sam","age":42,"hobby":"fishing","category":"chimera"}
```

Spreading strings

```
// strings
const password = 'Abracadabra';
const letters = [...password];
console.log(letters);
// ["A", "b", "r", "a", "c", "a", "d", "a", "b", "r", "a"]

const result = letters.join('||');
console.log(`result:`, result);
// result: A||b||r||a||c||a||d||a||b||r||a
```

Spreading arrays - shallow copy

```
const numbers = [ 1, [ 2, 3 ], 4, 5 ];  
  
const clone = [ ...numbers ]; // shallow copy  
  
console.log(clone.toString()); // 1,2,3,4,5  
  
clone[1][0] = 8;  
console.log(clone.toString()); // 1,8,3,4,5  
console.log(numbers.toString()); // 1,8,3,4,5
```

```
// the spread operator creates a shallow copy  
// need to write custom code if a deep copy is required; ideas?
```

Spreading objects - shallow copy

```
let carl = {  
  name: 'carl',  
  job: {  
    title: 'hunter',  
    salary: 1200  
  },  
  speak: (word = 'nothing') => console.log(`I say ${word}`)  
};
```

```
let sam = { ...carl, name: 'sam', age: 28 };  
sam.speak();  
sam.speak('hello');  
sam.job.title = 'teacher';  
console.log(carl.job.title); // copy is shallow
```

// the spread operator creates a shallow copy also when using objects

Spreading as function arguments

```
const print = (title = 'Staring', actor1, actor2, separator = '&') =>  
  console.log(`${title} : ${actor1} ${separator} ${actor2}`);
```

```
const actors = [ 'Mark Hamill', 'Harrison Ford' ];  
print('In this film', ...actors);
```

```
const args = [ 'Staring', ...actors.reverse(), 'and' ];  
print(...args);
```

For..of

Iteration - for .. of

un altro modo per iterare GLI ARRAY

```
const countries = [ 'Italy', 'France', 'Germany' ];
```

```
for (const country of countries) {  
  console.log(country);  
}
```

```
for (const [ index, value ] of countries.entries()) {  
  console.log(`item-${index}: ${value}`);  
}
```

si può anche accedere all'index number

// remember don't use for..of on objects

```
const sam = { name: 'sam', age: 42 };
```

```
for (const property of sam) {  
  // TypeError: sam is not iterable  
  console.log(property);  
}
```

Operators

Logical OR ||

The OR || operator using non-boolean values

1. Evaluates operands from left to right
2. For each operand, if it is truthy, stops and returns the original value of the operand
3. If all operands are falsy, returns the last operand

```
let name = '';  
let userName = name || 'default'; // default
```

```
let name2 = 'james';  
let userName2 = name2 || 'default'; // james
```

[Logical OR ||](#)

Logical AND &&

The AND && operator using non-boolean values

1. Evaluates operands from left to right
2. For each operand, if it is falsy, stops and returns the original value of that operand
3. If all operands are truthy, returns the last operand

```
let userName = person && person.name; // undefined
```

```
let person = {};  
userName = person && person.name; // undefined
```

```
person = { name: 'james' };  
userName = person && person.name; // james
```

[Logical AND &&](#)

Optional chaining ?.

Optional chaining ?. operator

1. The ?. operator is like . chaining but short-circuits with undefined
2. It returns undefined if a reference is nullish (null or undefined)
3. With functions, it returns undefined if the function doesn't exist

```
let userName = person?.name; // undefined
```

```
let person = {};  
userName = person?.name; // undefined
```

```
person = { name: 'james' };  
userName = person?.name; // james
```

Optional chaining ?. can also be used with functions and expressions

Nullish coalescing ??

```
let name = ''; // falsy but not nullish
console.log(name || 'default'); // 'default'
console.log(name ?? 'default'); // ''
```

```
let age = 0; // falsy but not nullish
console.log(age || 18); // 18
console.log(age ?? 18); // 0
let distance = NaN; // falsy but not nullish
console.log(distance || 0); // 0
console.log(distance ?? 0); // NaN
```

```
let weight = null; // null is falsy and nullish
console.log(weight || 70); // 70
console.log(weight ?? 70); // 70
let blank; // undefined is falsy and nullish
console.log(blank ?? 70);
```

[Nullish coalescing ??](#)

Promise

Le promesse (Promises) in JavaScript sono un meccanismo che permette di gestire operazioni asincrone, ovvero operazioni che non avvengono immediatamente ma richiedono del tempo per essere completate, come le richieste a un server o la lettura di file.

Una Promise rappresenta il risultato di un'operazione asincrona che potrebbe non essere ancora disponibile quando viene restituito l'oggetto. In pratica, è un "promemoria" che il risultato sarà disponibile in futuro, o che l'operazione potrebbe fallire.

What's a promise

- An object that may produce a single value in the future
 - a resolved value
 - or a reason that it's not resolved: an error
- Can have 3 possible states
 - fulfilled La Promise è completata con successo.
 - rejected La Promise è completata con successo.
 - pending La Promise è in corso.
- Promise users attach callbacks to handle the fulfilled value or the rejection

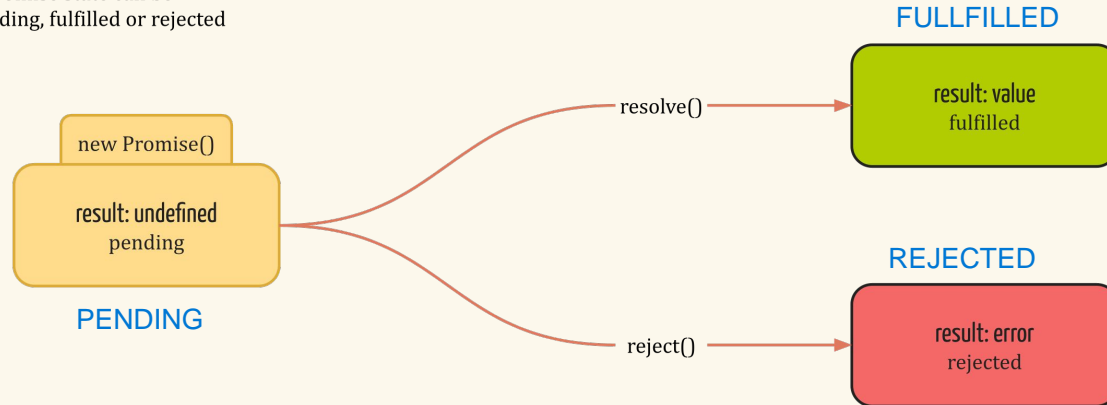
How a promise works

non bloccherà il mio codice anche se non otterrà la risposta subito!

Promises

Promise states

A promise state can be pending, fulfilled or rejected



Coin toss promise

una promise riceve come primo parametro una funzione (di tipo function) che avrà 2 parametri (resolve reject) i 2 valori sono di tipo function

```
console.log(`main starts`);

new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
  setTimeout(() => {
    Math.random() > 0.5 ? resolve('won toss') : reject(new Error('failed toss'));
  }, 500);
})
  .then(result => console.log(result))
  .catch(err => console.error(err.message))
  .finally(() => console.log('end of game'));

console.log(`main continues`);
```

- 01. La Promise simula un'operazione asincrona (un lancio di moneta).
- 02. Se il lancio ha successo, esegue resolve (vittoria).
- 03. Se fallisce, esegue reject (errore).
- 04. .finally() viene eseguito in ogni caso.

Using promises

- Without handlers a promise will not have much effect
- handlers are registered using the methods
 - `.then` Per gestire il risultato di una Promise risolta.
 - `.catch` Per gestire errori in una Promise rifiutata.
 - `.finally` Per eseguire un'azione a prescindere dal risultato (utile per pulizie).
- Promises are useful and used for many asynchronous actions
 - waiting for the result of a request to a server
 - waiting for a connection a service
 - waiting for some module to initialize

Instant promises

*// promises can resolve or reject after a certain time, or instantly
// the mechanism works the same way*

// instantly resolved

```
new Promise((resolve, reject) => resolve())  
  .then(result => console.log('promise resolved'))  
  .catch(err => console.error('promise rejected'));
```

// instantly rejected

```
new Promise((resolve, reject) => reject())  
  .then(result => console.log('promise resolved'))  
  .catch(err => console.error('promise rejected'));
```

Chaining handlers

```
new Promise((resolve, reject) => resolve('I did it'))  
  .then(result => {  
    console.log(`We got a result: ${result}`);  
    return result;  
  })  
  .then(result => console.log(`Still got a result: ${result}`))  
  .then(result => console.log(`Resolved but lost result: ${result}`));
```

// note: if you don't return a result the next handler gets undefined

Success and fail callbacks

// can use individual success and fail callback functions

```
const onSuccess = result => console.log('promise resolved');
```

```
const onFail = err => console.error('promise rejected');
```

```
new Promise((resolve, reject) => reject()).then(onSuccess, onFail);
```

// note: onFail handles a promise reject but doesn't handle errors thrown by onSuccess

Promise API

*// Promise has useful methods such as .all
// waits for multiple promises to resolve
// takes an array of promises and returns an array of results*

```
Promise.all([  
  new Promise(resolve => setTimeout(() => resolve(1), 400)),  
  new Promise(resolve => setTimeout(() => resolve(2), 200)),  
  new Promise(resolve => setTimeout(() => resolve(3), 100))  
]).then(results => console.log(results)); // output [ 1, 2, 3 ]
```

Promise.all()

Permette di eseguire più Promises in parallelo e di attendere che tutte siano risolte:

- Se tutte le Promises vengono risolte, restituisce un array con i risultati.
- Se una Promise fallisce, l'intera operazione fallisce.

```
// remember to handle any errors
```

```
Promise.all([  
  new Promise(resolve => setTimeout(() => resolve(1), 200)),  
  new Promise((resolve, reject) => setTimeout(() => reject(new Error(2)), 300)),  
  new Promise(resolve => setTimeout(() => resolve(3), 100))  
)  
  .then(results => console.log(results)) // [1, 2, 3]  
  .catch(err => console.log(`error: ${err.message}`));
```

Promise.all()

```
// a more useful example  
// assume this function actually loads urls asynchronously  
const load = url => new Promise(resolve => resolve(`slow code gets ${url}`));  
  
const requests = [  
  'https://www.bbc.com/',  
  'https://www.cnn.com/',  
  'https://www.amazon.it/'  
].map(url => load(url));  
  
// the handler runs when all urls have been loaded successfully  
Promise.all(requests).then(responses => console.log(responses));
```

Promise API

Useful Promise API methods

- [Promise.all\(\)](#)
- [Promise.allSettled\(\)](#)
- [Promise.race\(\)](#)
- [Promise.any\(\)](#)

Async and await

L'uso di `async` e `await` in JavaScript permette di lavorare con il codice asincrono in modo più leggibile e simile al codice sincrono.

Async/await

```
async function main() {  
  const promise = new Promise((resolve, reject) => {  
    setTimeout(() => resolve('done!'), 400);  
  });  
  
  console.log(`before await`);  
  let result = await promise; // wait until promise resolves  
  console.log(`after await. Result is: ${result}`);  
}  
  
main();  
console.log(`main is async so this code will not wait for the promise to resolve`);
```

```
// async/await is elegant, makes promises simpler and code easier to read  
// could have written the same code using .then()
```

Await needs an async

```
// await can't be used in a function that is not async  
function doSomething() {  
  let promise = new Promise(resolve => setTimeout(resolve, 300));  
  let result = await promise; // Syntax error function not async  
}
```

```
// await can't be used in top-level code.  
let promise = new Promise(resolve => setTimeout(resolve, 300));  
let result = await promise; // Syntax error top-level code
```

note: after ES2022 await can be used at the top level of a module
[ECMAScript 2022 Features](#)

Await needs an async

// can use an IIFE as a solution

```
(async () => {  
  let promise = new Promise(resolve => setTimeout(resolve, 3000));  
  console.log(`early`);  
  let result = await promise; // this works  
  console.log(`later`);  
})();
```

References:

[IIFE](#)

Async/await error handling

```
async function getUser(id) {  
  // assume this function actually handles DB communication  
  const getFromDB = id =>  
    new Promise((resolve, reject) => reject(new Error(`User ${id} not found`)));  
  
  try {  
    let userData = await getFromDB(id);  
    // do something with userData then return it  
    return userData;  
  } catch (err) {  
    console.error(`Error: ${err.message}`);  
  }  
}
```

`getUser(42);`

Async/await error handling

- There are many styles of handling errors with promises
 - See [Async/Await without Try/Catch Block in JavaScript](#) for examples
- Best to go with the standard try/catch implementation because most programmers are more familiar with it

Extras

Additional modern features

Important modern Javascript features

- [The Fetch API](#)
- [Map](#)
- [Set](#)

Your turn

1.Delay

- Use promises to implement a delay function that can be used like in the code below
- Your implementation should work for any type of Javascript function such as
 - regular functions
 - arrow functions
 - anonymous functions

```
delay(300).then(myFunction);
```

2.Roulette

- Write a function called round that returns a promise with a 50/50 probability of resolving or rejecting
- The function should take 2 optional parameters:
 - label, a label for the round, otherwise the default is "round"
 - delay, a delay in which to resolve the promise, otherwise 500ms
- Call the function 3 times and use the Promise API to create an output as in the following page
- Remember to handle any possible errors cleanly

2.Roulette

When any round is lost (and terminate)

round x: Lost!

Game over

When all rounds are won (and terminate)

round 1:won!

round 2:won!

round 3:won!

Game over

Bonus

3.Greatest hits

- Rewrite some previous exercises in modern JS syntax
 - Credit Card Validation
 - Advanced Arrivals
 - Reduce All
- Try to use as many modern features as you can
- In readme.md document any important changes
- **Bonus:**
 - Use webpack, make your code compatible with older browsers

References

[Let](#)

[Const](#)

[Arrow function expressions](#)

[Template strings](#)

References

[Destructuring assignment](#)

[Default parameters](#)

[Rest parameters](#)

[Spread syntax \(...\)](#)

[For...of - JavaScript](#)

References

[Promise](#)

[Async and await](#)

[javascript.info Promise Guide](#)