

JS Signals



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adamlbarrett.bsky.social



BigAB





JS Signals?

What are JS Signals?

A not-so-new, poorly named,
reactive state primitive



...It's just a monoid in the category of endofunctors, what's the problem?

- Anon Functional Programmer Bro





<https://github.com/tc39/proposal-signals>

[README](#) [Code of conduct](#) [MIT license](#) [Security](#)



🚦 JavaScript Signals standard proposal 🚦

Stage 1 ([explanation](#))

TC39 proposal champions: Daniel Ehrenberg, Yehuda Katz, Jatin Ramanathan, Shay Lewis, Kristen Hewell Garrett, Dominic Gannaway, Preston Sego, Milo M, Rob Eisenberg

Original authors: Rob Eisenberg and Daniel Ehrenberg



This document describes an early common direction for signals in JavaScript, similar to the Promises/A+ effort which preceded the Promises standardized by TC39 in ES2015. Try it for yourself, using [a polyfill](#).

Similarly to Promises/A+, this effort focuses on aligning the JavaScript ecosystem. If this alignment is successful, then a standard could emerge, based on that experience. Several framework authors are collaborating here on a common model which could back their reactivity core. The current draft is based on design input from the authors/maintainers of [Angular](#), [Bubble](#), [Ember](#), [FAST](#), [MobX](#), [Preact](#), [Qwik](#), [RxJS](#), [Solid](#), [Starbeam](#), [Svelte](#), [Vue](#), [Wiz](#), and more...

Differently from Promises/A+, we're not trying to solve for a common developer-facing surface API, but rather the precise core semantics of the underlying signal graph. This proposal does include a fully concrete API, but the API is not targeted to most application developers. Instead, the signal API here is a better fit for frameworks to build on top of, providing interoperability through common signal graph and auto-tracking mechanism.

The plan for this proposal is to do significant early prototyping, including integration into several frameworks, before advancing beyond Stage 1. We are only interested in standardizing Signals if they are suitable for use in

What makes them so special?





Developer
Experience



Performance

What are JS Signals?

A photograph showing a group of people's hands stacked together in the center of a wooden desk. In the background, there is a laptop displaying a colorful chart or graph, and some papers with blue and red markings. The hands belong to people wearing various clothing, including a brown jacket sleeve with white buttons and a grey ribbed sleeve.

A not-so-new, poorly named, reactive state primitive

A photograph showing a group of people's hands stacked together in the center of a wooden desk. In the background, there is a laptop displaying a colorful chart or graph, and some papers with blue and red markings. The hands belong to people wearing various clothing, including a brown jacket sleeve with white buttons and a grey ribbed sleeve.

A not-so-new, poorly
reactive state primitive
primitive



What do we mean
by "reactive"?

We are **not** talking about:

- Systems that are **Responsive, Resilient, Elastic and Message Driven** (reactivemanifesto.org)
- Programming with asynchronous data streams
- An event-based model where data is pushed to the consumer, as it becomes available



Menus ⌘ ⌘ ⌘ 100% CA\$ % .

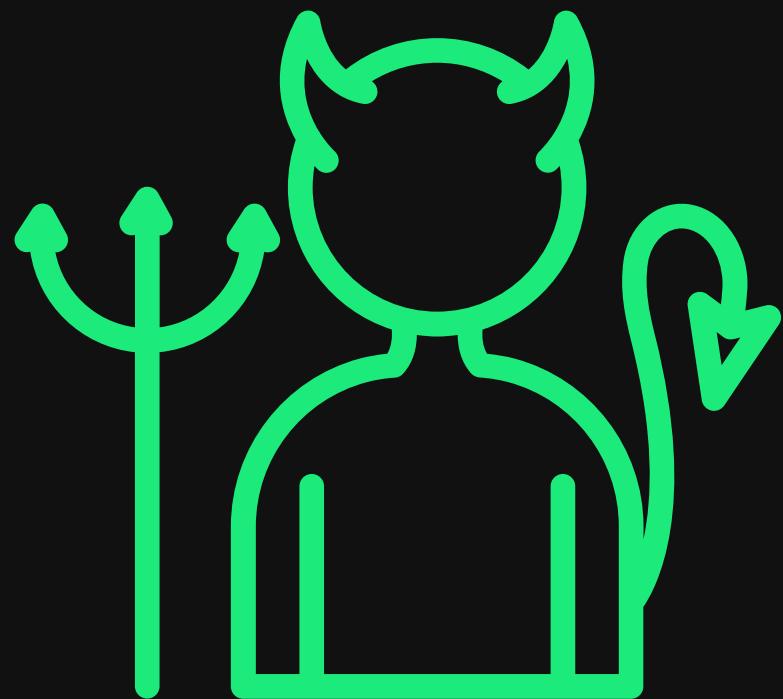
fx

A	B	C
Team_budget1		
Month	Income (actual)	Income (projected)
January	CA\$200.00	CA\$200.00
February	CA\$516.00	CA\$500.00
March	CA\$541.00	CA\$215.00
April	CA\$516.00	CA\$215.00
May	CA\$555.00	CA\$585.00
June	CA\$15.00	CA\$25.00
July	CA\$15.00	CA\$66.00
August	CA\$5.00	CA\$6.00
Septemb...	CA\$51.00	CA\$6.00
October	CA\$6.00	CA\$215.00
November	CA\$5.00	CA\$21.00
December	CA\$51.00	CA\$21.00
	CA\$5.00	CA\$855.00
	CA\$15.00	CA\$21.00

Add 1000 more rows at the bottom

Reactive

- We have a value
- When that value changes...
- Anything "using" that value also changes
...automatically



An Exploration of Reactivity in JavaScript



```
1 const button = document.querySelector('button');
2 const output = document.querySelector('output');
3
4 let count = 1;
5 let double = count * 2;
6
7 button.addEventListener('click', () => {
8   count++;
9 });
10
11 const updateUI = () => {
12   output.innerHTML =
13     `

# ${count} * 2 = ${double}


14 `;
15 };
16 updateUI();
```



http://localhost:5173/



$$1 * 2 = 2$$

+ 1



```
1 const button = document.querySelector('button');
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4 let count = 1;
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14 `;
15 };
16 updateUI();
```

```
1 const button = document.querySelector('button');
2 const output = document.querySelector('output');
3
4 let count = 1;
5 let double = count * 2;
6
7 button.addEventListener('click', () => {
8   count++;
9   double = count * 2;
10  updateUI();
11 });
12
13 const updateUI = () => {
14   output.innerHTML =
15     `

# ${count} * 2 = ${double}


16   `;
17 };
18 updateUI();
```

Simple Browser X

⋮ 🔒 ⋮

← → ⚡ http://localhost:5173/

$$1 * 2 = 2$$

+ 1



```
1 export const Observable = (fn) => ({ subscribe: fn });
2
3 export const observe = (element, event) => {
4   return Observable((observer) => {
5     element.addEventListener(event, observer);
6     return () => {
7       element.removeEventListener(event, observer);
8     };
9   });
10};
```

```
1 export const map = (observable, fn) => {
2   return Observable((observer) => {
3     return observable.subscribe((value) => {
4       observer(fn(value));
5     });
6   });
7 };
8
9 export const scan = (observable, fn, initialState) => {
10  let state = initialState;
11  let unsub;
12  const observers = new Set();
13  return Observable((observer) => {
14    observers.add(observer);
15    observer(state);
16    if (observers.size === 1) {
17      unsub = observable.subscribe((value) => {
18        state = fn(state, value);
19        observers.forEach(obs => obs(state));
20      });
21    }
22    return () => {
```

```
1 import { observe, scan, map, combine } from './observable';
2
3 const button = document.querySelector('button');
4 const output = document.querySelector('output');
5
6 const clicks = observe(button, 'click');
7
8 const count = scan(clicks, (v) => v + 1, 1);
9 const double = map(count, (n) => n * 2);
10
11 combine(count, double).subscribe(([n, dbl]) => {
12   output.innerHTML =
13     `

# ${n} * 2 = ${dbl}


14   `;
15 });
```

Simple Browser X

⋮ 🔒 ⋮

← → ⚡ http://localhost:5173/

$$1 * 2 = 2$$

+ 1



```
1 import { fromEvent, startWith, scan, map, zip } from 'rxjs';
2
3 const button = document.querySelector('button');
4 const output = document.querySelector('output');
5
6 const clicks = fromEvent(button, 'click');
7
8 const count = clicks.pipe(
9   startWith(1),
10  scan((count) => count + 1)
11 );
12 const double = count.pipe(map((count) => count * 2));
13
14 zip(count, double).subscribe(([count, double]) => {
15   output.innerHTML = `
16     <h1>${count} * 2 = ${double}</h1>
17   `;
18 }) ;
```

```
1 export const createStore = (state) => {
2   let listeners = new Set();
3
4   return {
5     get: () => state,
6     set: (updater = (v) => v) => {
7       state = updater(state);
8       listeners.forEach((listener) => listener(state));
9     },
10    subscribe: (listener) => {
11      listeners.add(listener);
12      listener(state);
13      return () => {
14        listeners.delete(listener);
15      };
16    },
17  };
18};
```

```
1 import { createStore, derived } from './store.js';
2
3 const button = document.querySelector('button');
4 const output = document.querySelector('output');
5
6 const count = createStore(1);
7 const double = derived([count], ([count]) => count * 2);
8
9 button.addEventListener('click', () =>
10   count.set((count) => count + 1)
11 );
12
13 derived([count, double]).subscribe(([count, double]) => {
14   output.innerHTML =
15     `

# ${count} * 2 = ${double}


16   `;
17 });
```

Simple Browser X

⋮ 🔒 ⋮

← → ⚡ http://localhost:5173/

$$1 * 2 = 2$$

+ 1



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6 const count = createStore(1);
7 const double = derived([count], ([count]) => count * 2);
8
9 button.addEventListener('click', () =>
10   count.set((count) => count + 1)
11 );
12
13 derived([count, double]).subscribe(([count, double]) => {
14   output.innerHTML =
15     `

# ${count} * 2 = ${double}


16   `;
17 });
```

```
1 import { useSyncExternalStore } from 'react';
2 import { createStore, derived } from './store.js';
3
4 const count = createStore(1);
5 const double = derived([count], ([count]) => count * 2);
6
7 const syncExternalStore = derived([count, double]);
8 const handleClick = () => count.set((v) => v + 1);
9
10 export default function App() {
11   const [cnt, dbl] = useSyncExternalStore(
12     syncExternalStore.subscribe,
13     syncExternalStore.get
14   );
15   return (
16     <>
17       <output>
18         <h1>
19           {cnt} * 2 = {dbl}
20         </h1>
21       </output>
22       <button onClick={handleClick}>+1</button>
23   
```

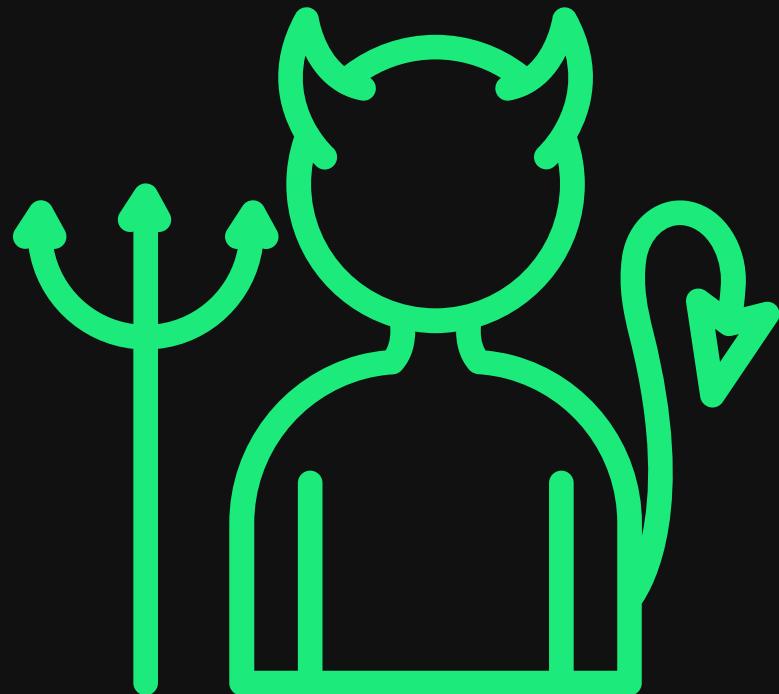
```
1 <script>
2   import { writable, derived } from 'svelte/store';
3
4   const count = writable(1);
5   const double = derived(count, (n) => n * 2);
6
7   const handleClick = () => $count += 1;
8 </script>
9
10 <output>
11   <h1>
12     {$count} * 2 = {$double}
13   </h1>
14 </output>
15 <button on:click={handleClick}>+1</button>
```

```
1 import { signal, computed, effect } from './signals';
2
3 const button = document.querySelector('button');
4 const output = document.querySelector('output');
5
6 let count = signal(1);
7 let double = computed(() => count.value * 2);
8
9 button.addEventListener('click', () => count.value++);
10
11 effect(() => {
12   output.innerHTML =
13     `

# ${count.value} * 2 = ${double.value}

`;
14 };
15});
```

```
1 import { useSignal, useComputed } from '@preact/signals-react'
2
3 export default function App() {
4   const count = useSignal(0);
5   const double = useComputed(() => count.value * 2);
6
7   const handleClick = () => count.value++;
8   return (
9     <>
10       <output>
11         <h1>
12           {count} * 2 = {double}
13         </h1>
14       </output>
15       <button onClick={handleClick}>+1</button>
16     </>
17   );
18 }
```

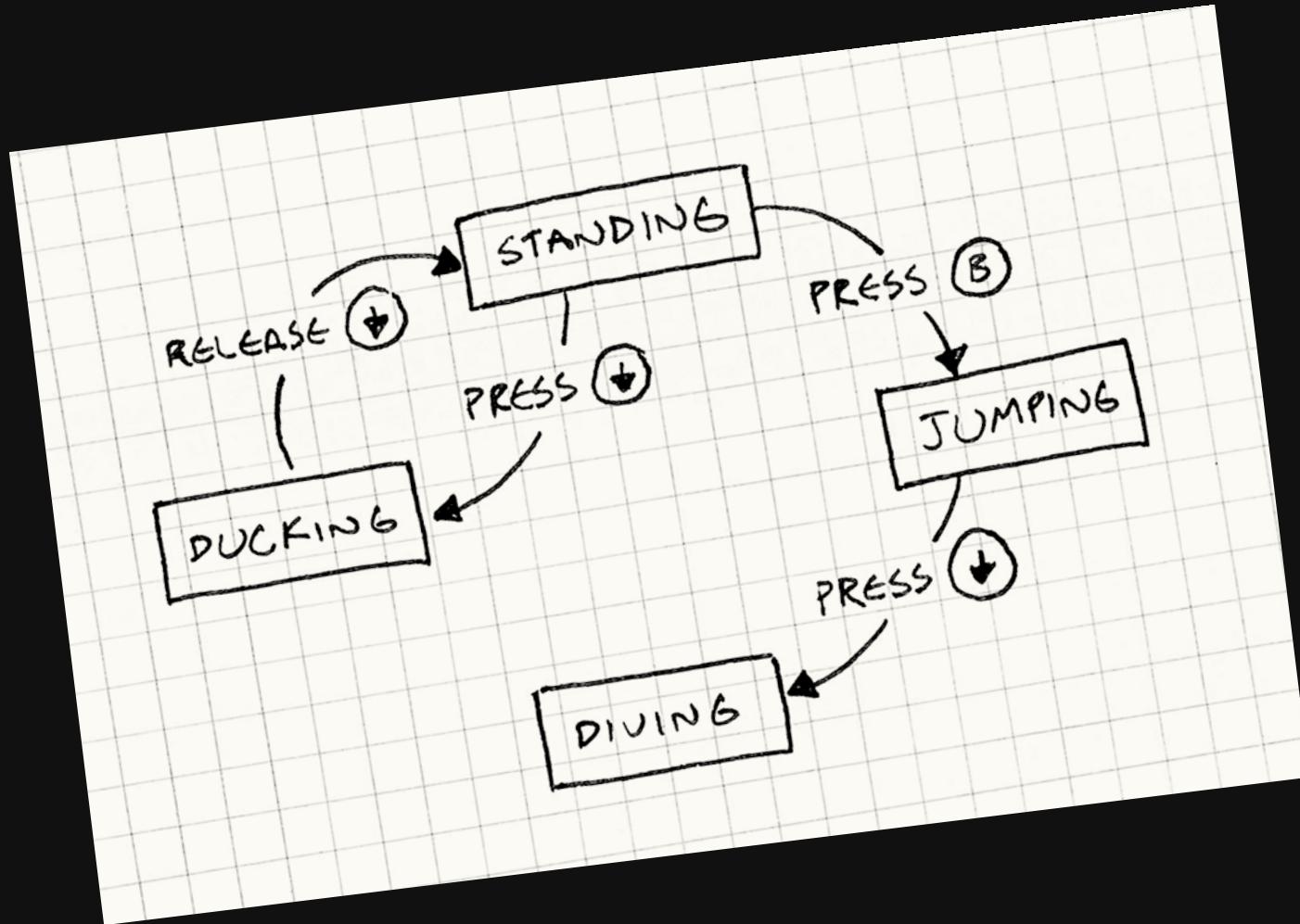


So what do we
mean by "reactive"?

A photograph showing a group of people's hands stacked together in the center of a wooden desk. In the background, there is a laptop displaying a colorful chart or graph, and some papers with blue and red markings. The hands belong to people wearing various clothing, including a brown jacket sleeve with white buttons and a grey ribbed sleeve.

A not-so-new, poorly
reactive state primitive
primitive

State



Primitive



A photograph showing a group of people's hands stacked together in the center of a wooden desk. In the background, there is a laptop displaying a colorful chart or graph, and some papers with blue and red markings. The hands belong to people wearing various clothing, including a brown jacket sleeve with white buttons and a grey ribbed sleeve.

A not-so-new, new, poorly
named, reactive state
primitive

canjs

A person is sitting at a desk, looking at a computer screen. The screen displays the Knockout.js website, which has a red-to-orange gradient background. The word "Knockout." is prominently displayed in white, stylized letters. The website features several sections: "Key concepts" with icons for "Declarative Bindings" (a red circle with a white '@' symbol), "Automatic UI Refresh" (a blue circle with two arrows), "Dependency Tracking" (a gold circle with two people icons), and "Templating" (a green circle with a star icon). Other sections include "Download / Install", "Tutorials", "Live examples", "Documentation", "Forum", and a "JavaScript MVC" logo. A large orange banner at the top right says "Simplify dynamic JavaScript UIs with the Model-View-View Model (MVVM) pattern". A "Download" button with "v3.5.1 - 25kb min+gz" and a "release notes" link are also visible.

Home Download / Install Tutorials Live examples Documentation Forum JavaScript **MVC**

Knockout.

Key concepts

- Declarative Bindings
- Automatic UI Refresh
- Dependency Tracking
- Templating

Simplify dynamic JavaScript UIs with the Model-View-View Model (MVVM) pattern

Download v3.5.1 - 25kb min+gz release notes

New: Interactive tutorials

Get started with knockout.js quickly, learning to build single-page applications, custom bindings and more with [these interactive tutorials](#).

Framework	since	Reactive State	Derived Values	Side Effect
Knockout	2010	observable	pureComputed	computed
CanJS	2012	observable	compute	compute.on()
Svelte	2016	let variable = ?	\$: (Reactive Values)	\$: (reactive statements)
Solid	2018	createSignal	createMemo	createEffect
Vue	2020	ref/reactive	computed	watch/watchEffect
Preact	2022	signal	computed	effect
Qwik	2022	useSignal/useStore	useComputed\$ / useResource\$	useTask\$
Angular	2023	signal	computed	effect
Svelte 5	2024	\$state	\$derived	\$effect

What are JS Signals?

```
1 import { signal, computed, effect } from './signals';
2
3 const button = document.querySelector('button');
4 const output = document.querySelector('output');
5
6 let count = signal(1);
7 let double = computed(() => count.value * 2);
8
9 button.addEventListener('click', () => count.value++);
10
11 effect(() => {
12   output.innerHTML =
13     `

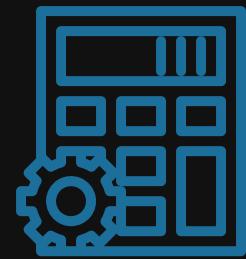
# ${count.value} * 2 = ${double.value}

`;
14 };
15});
```

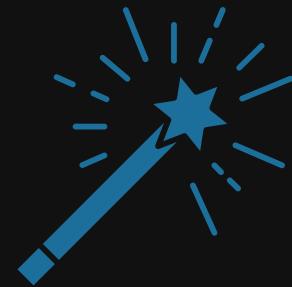
JS Signals



State

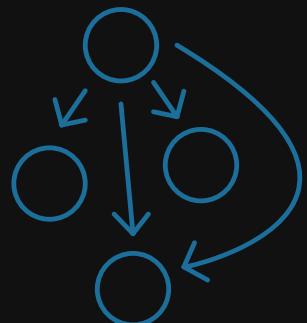


Derived

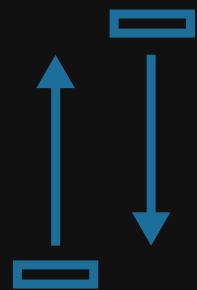


Effect

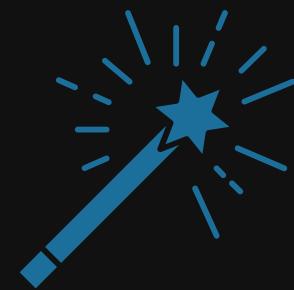
JS Signals



Acyclic

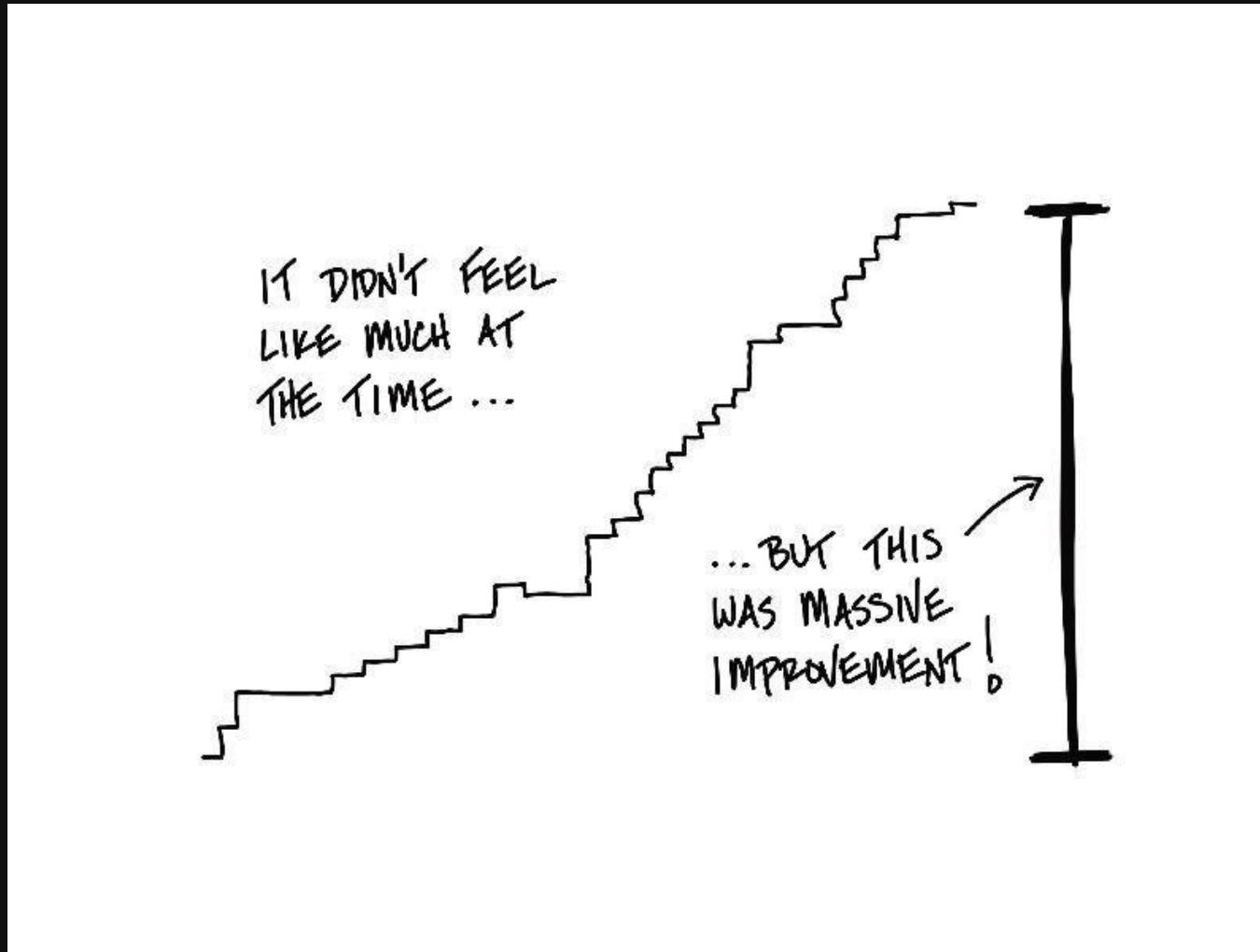


Push-and-Pull



Auto Tracking

Incremental Improvement



EventTarget



Observable



Stores



Signals

So how are they better?

(Better than stores)

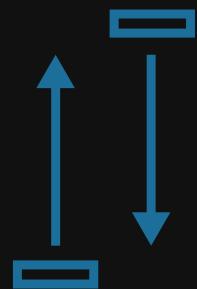
JS Signals



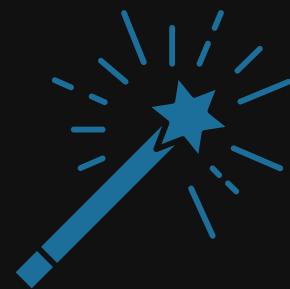
JS Signals



Acyclic



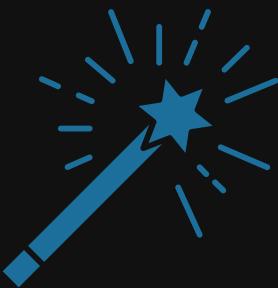
Push-then-Pull



Auto Tracking



Developer
Experience



Auto Tracking

```
1 import { signal, computed, effect } from './signals';
2
3 const button = document.querySelector('button');
4 const output = document.querySelector('output');
5
6 let count = signal(1);
7 let double = computed(() => count.value * 2);
8
9 button.addEventListener('click', () => {
10   count.value++;
11 });
12
13 effect(() => {
14   output.innerHTML =
15     `

# ${count.value} * 2 = ${double.value}

`;
16 };
17 });
```

```
1 import { signal, computed, effect } from './signals';
2
3 const button = document.querySelector('button');
4 const output = document.querySelector('output');
5
6 let count = signal(1);
7 let double = computed(() => count() * 2);
8
9 button.addEventListener('click', () => {
10   count.update((n) => n + 1)
11 });
12
13 effect(() => {
14   output.innerHTML =
15     `

# ${count()} * 2 = ${double()}

`;
16 };
17});
```

```
1 import { signal, computed, effect } from './signals';
2
3 const button = document.querySelector('button');
4 const output = document.querySelector('output');
5
6 let count = signal(1);
7 let double = computed(() => count.get() * 2);
8
9 button.addEventListener('click', () => {
10   count.set(count.get() + 1)
11 });
12
13 effect(() => {
14   output.innerHTML =
15     `

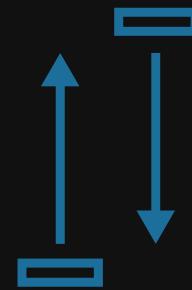
# ${count.get()} * 2 = ${double.get()}

`;
16 };
17 });
```

```
1 <script>
2   let count = $state(1);
3   let double = $derived(count * 2);
4
5   const handleClick = () => count++;
6 </script>
7
8 <output>
9   <h1>
10     {count} * 2 = {double}
11   </h1>
12 </output>
13 <button onclick={handleClick}>+1</button>
```



Performance



Push-then-Pull

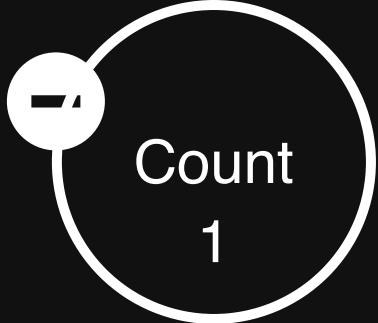
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16 };
17 });
```

Count

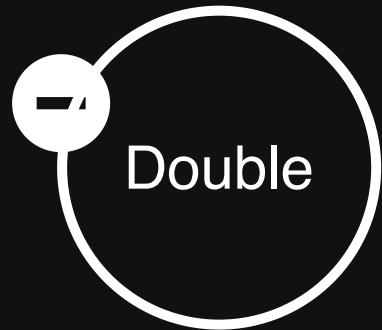
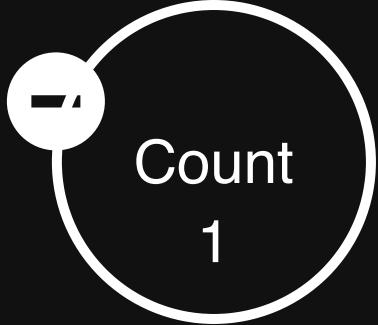
1



```
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5
6 let count = signal(1);
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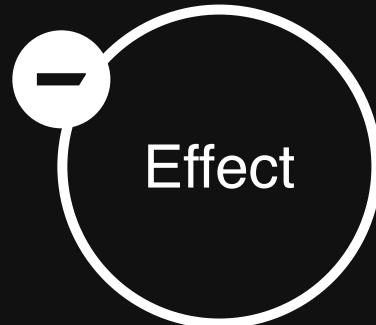
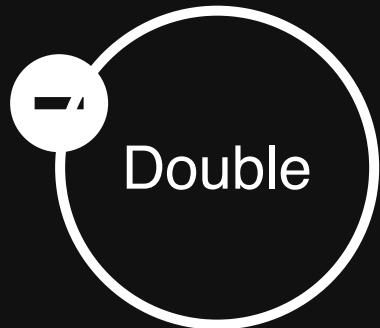
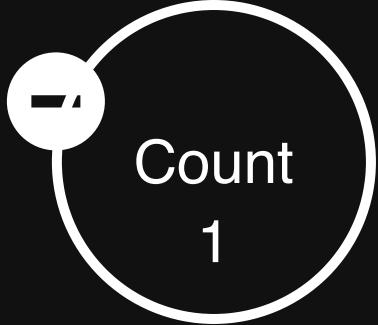
`;
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```

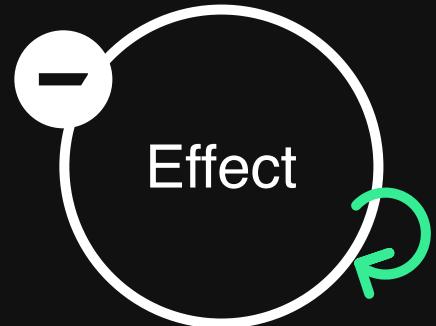
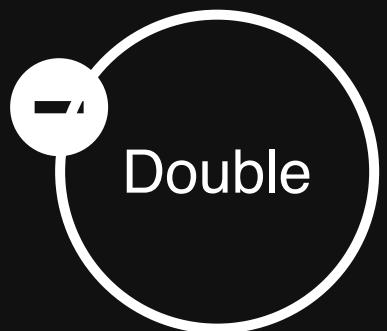
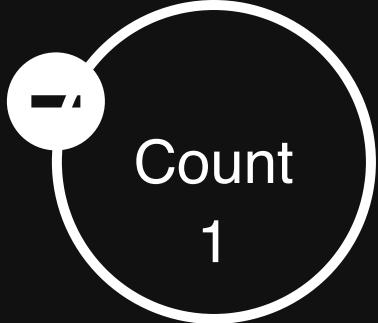


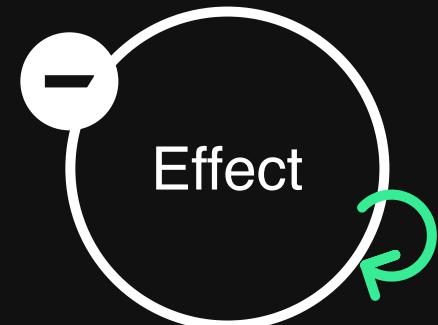
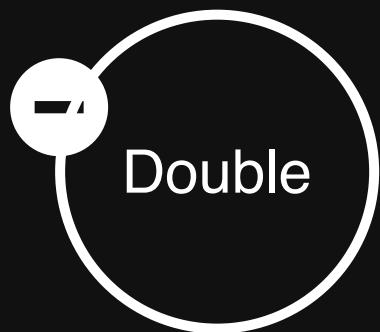
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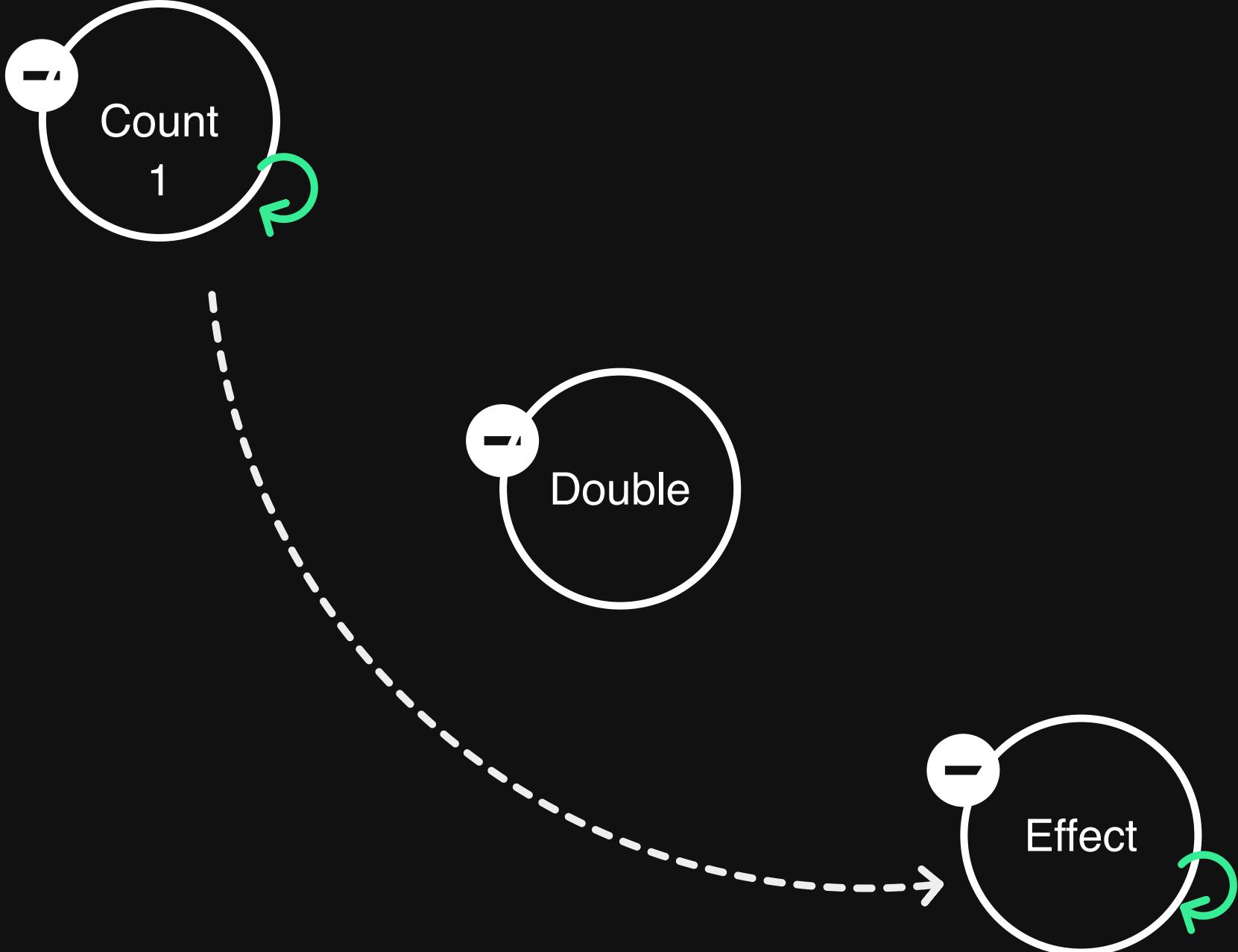
# ${count.value} * 2 = ${double.value}

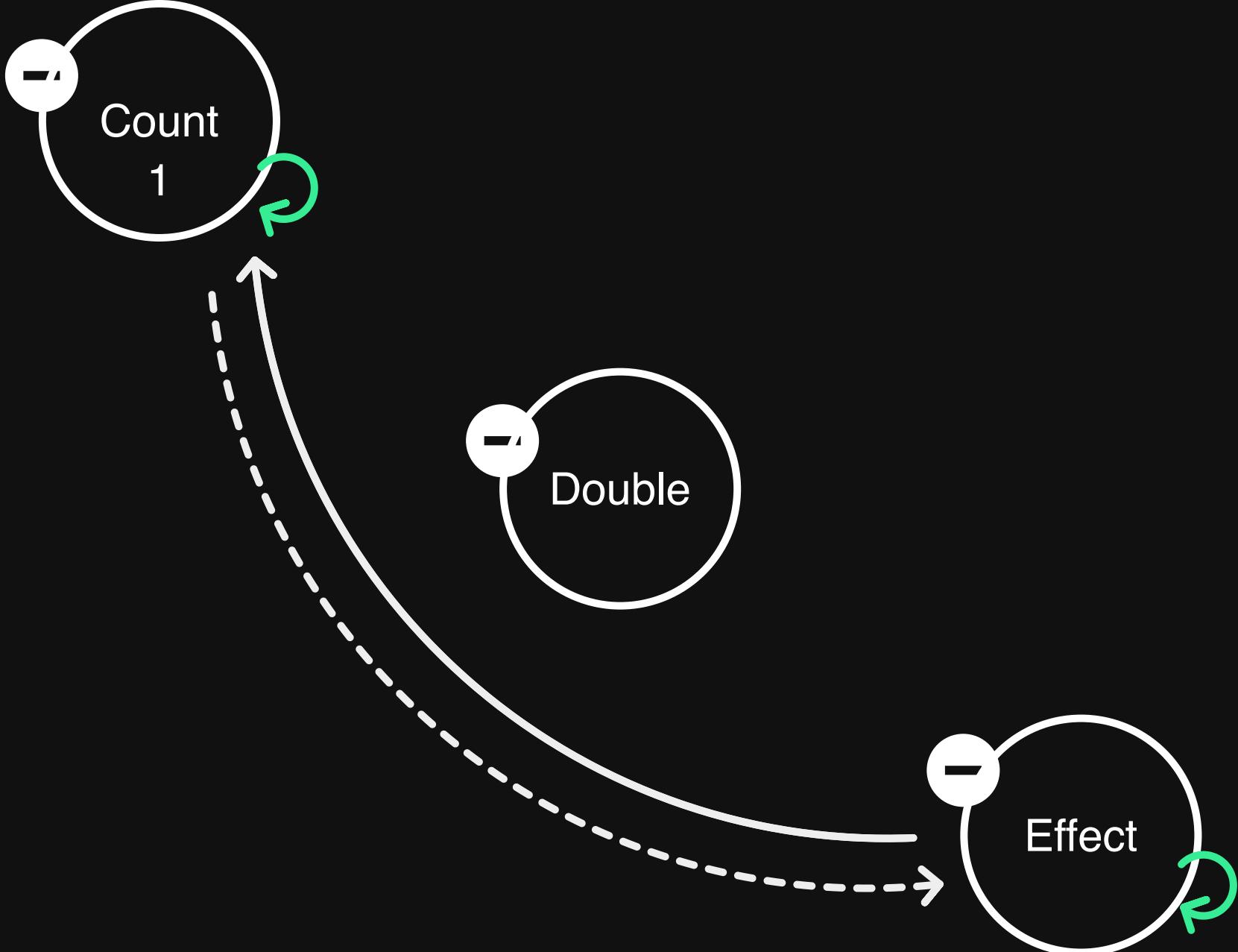
`;
16 };
17});
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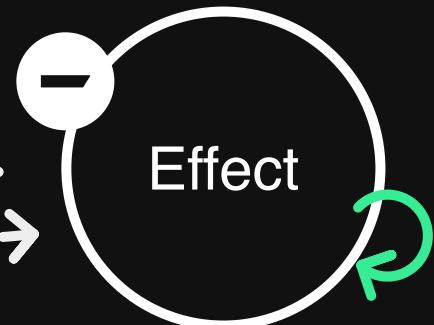
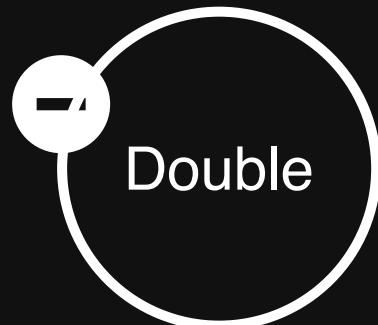


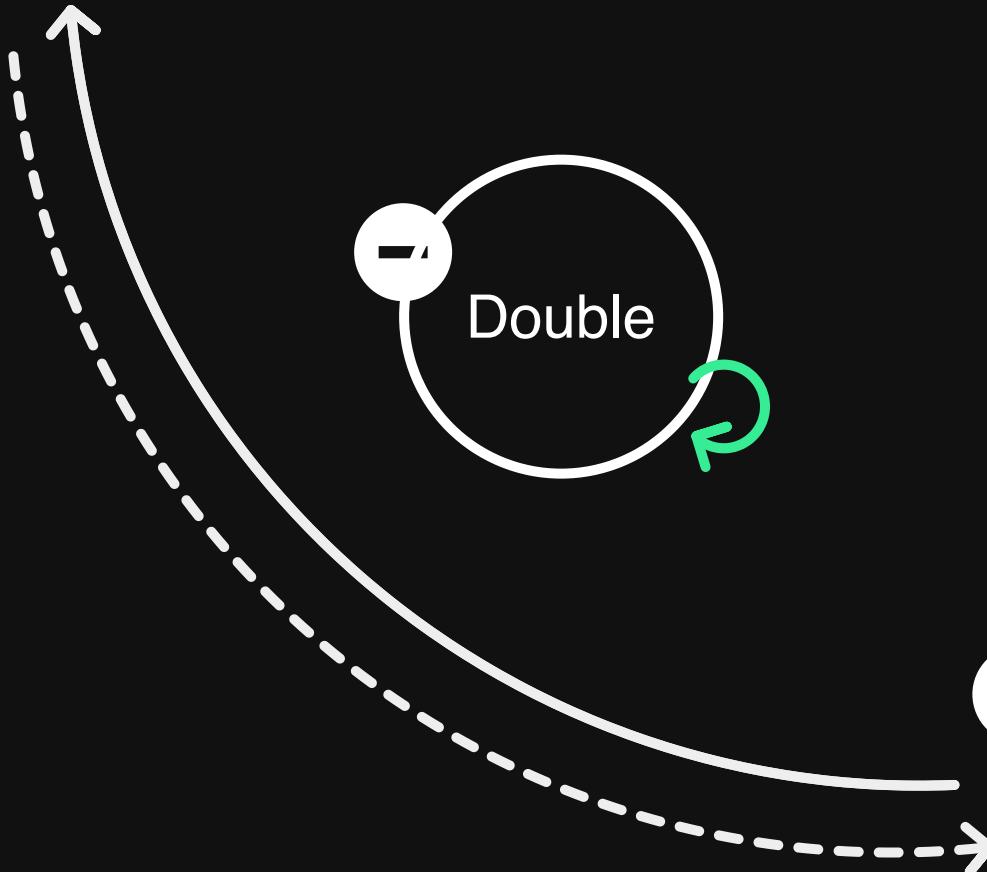
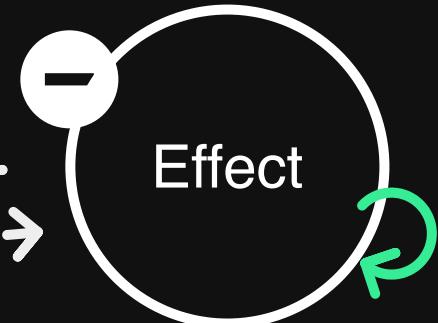
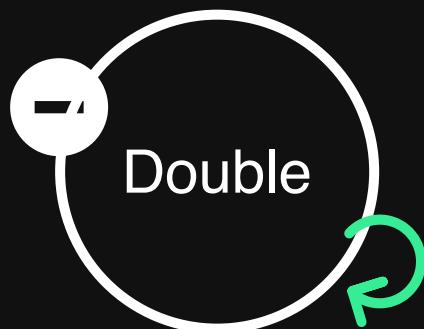


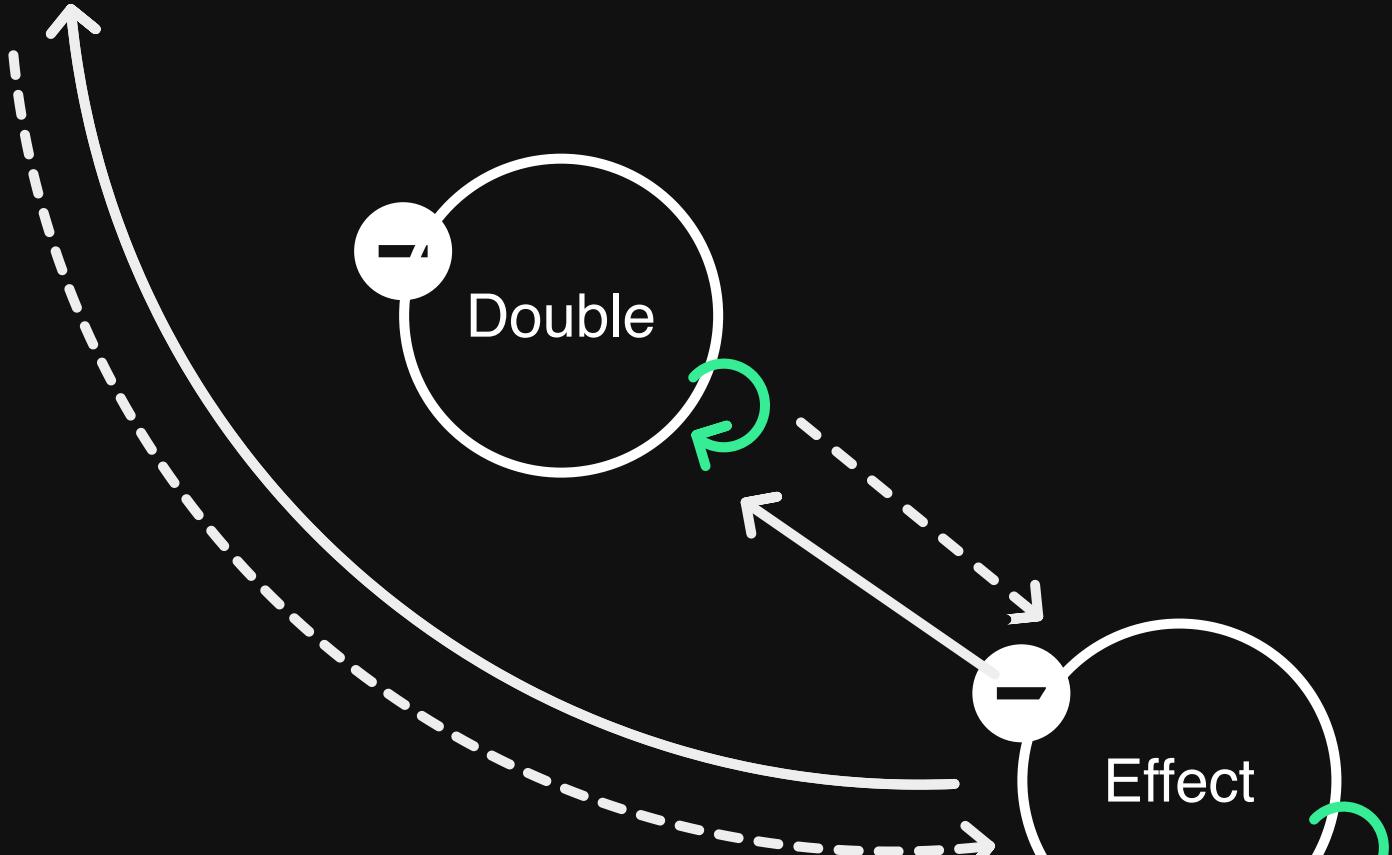
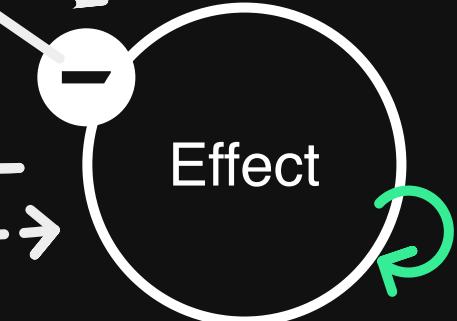
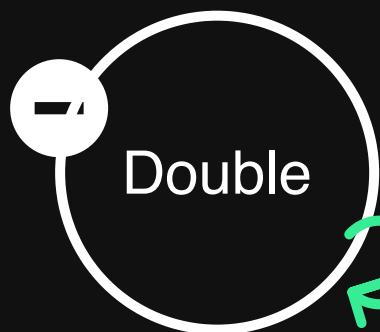


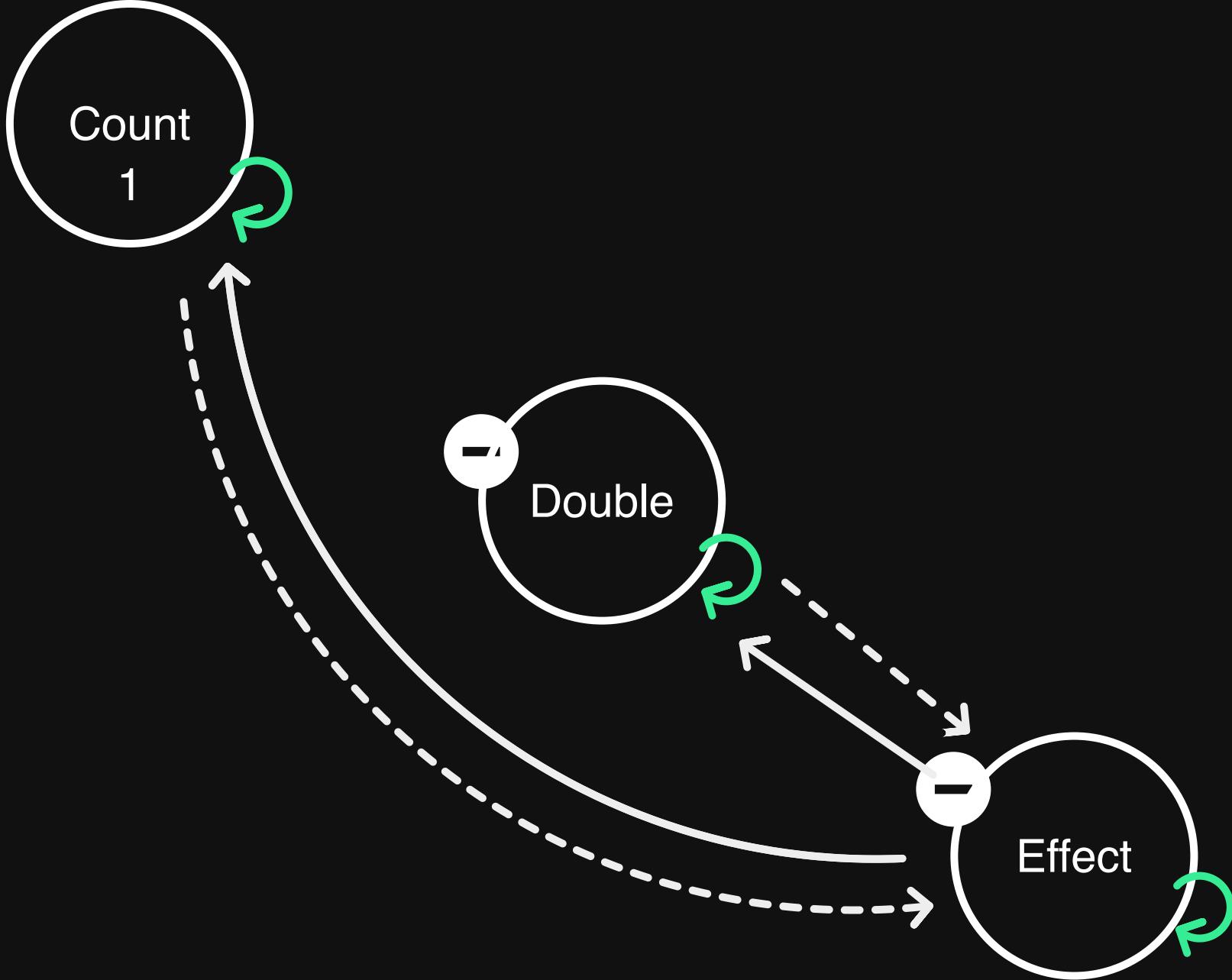


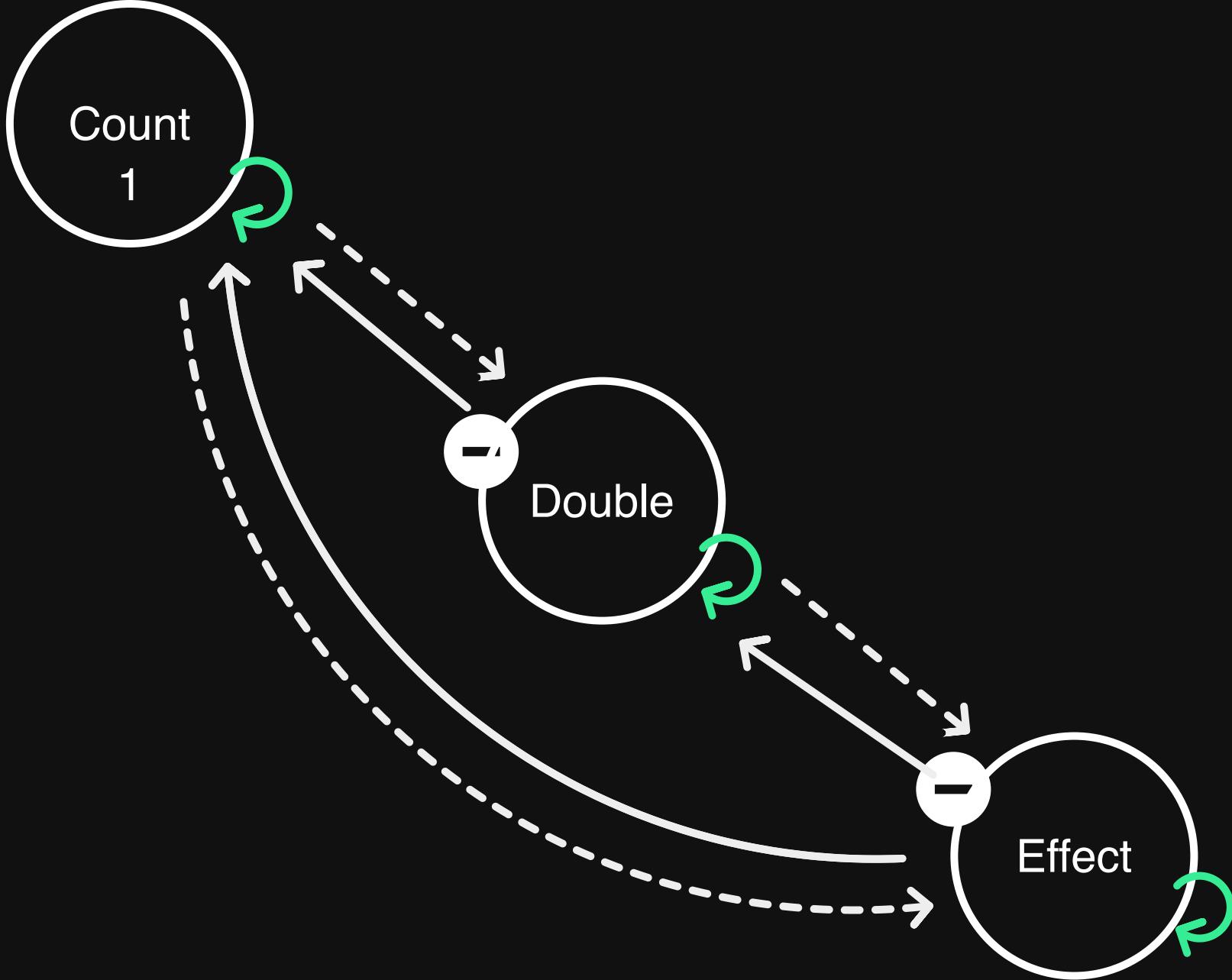


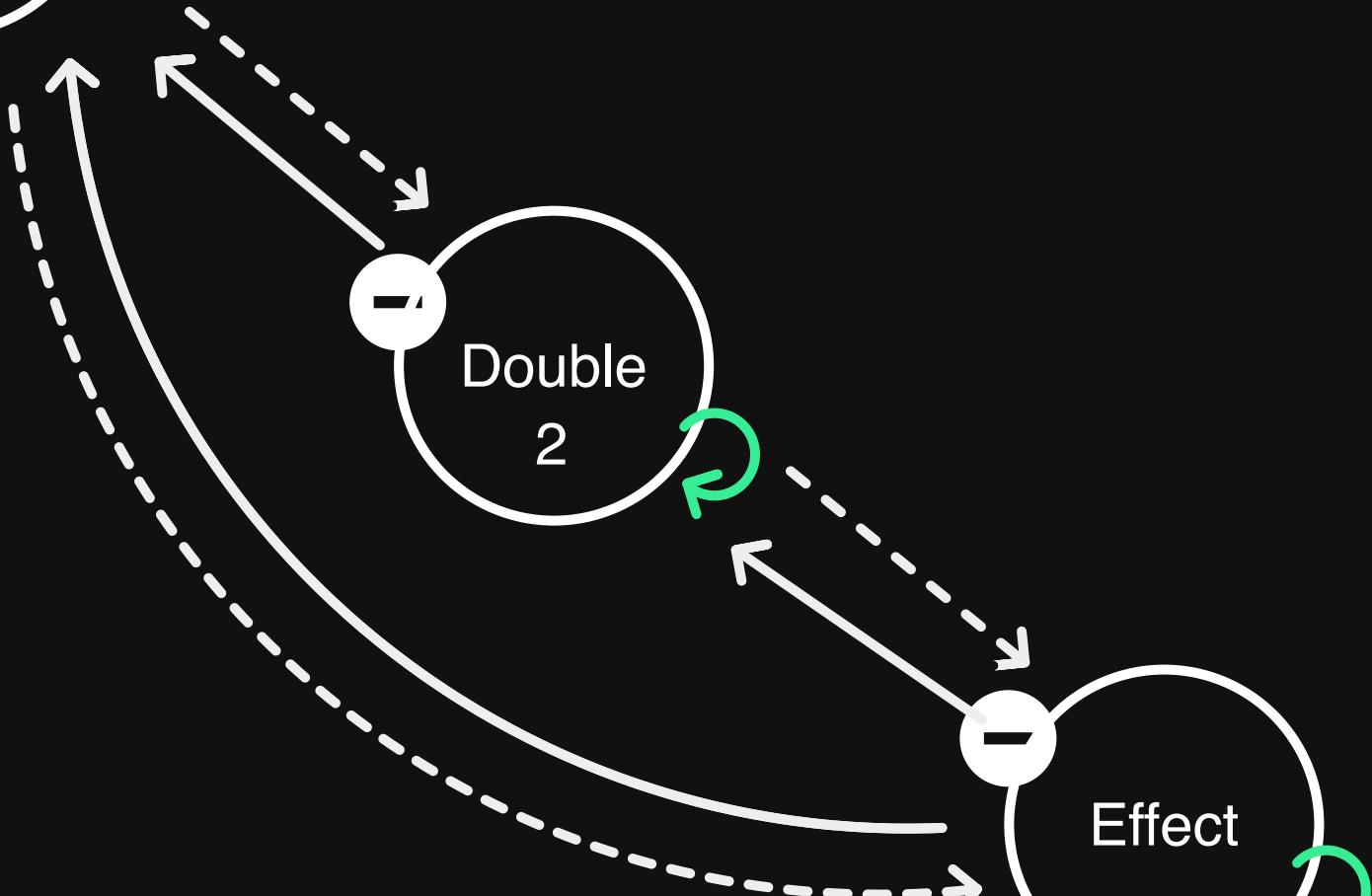
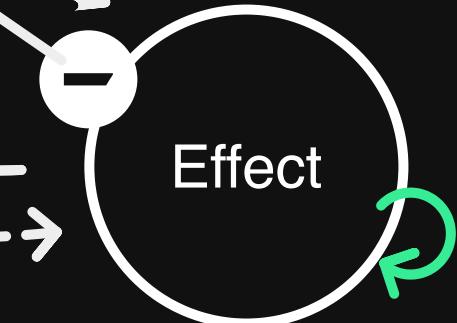
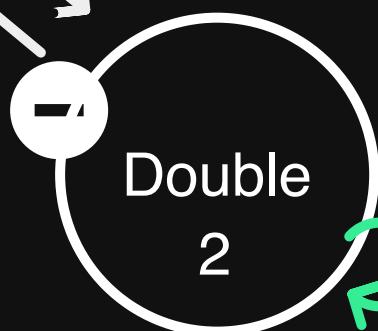


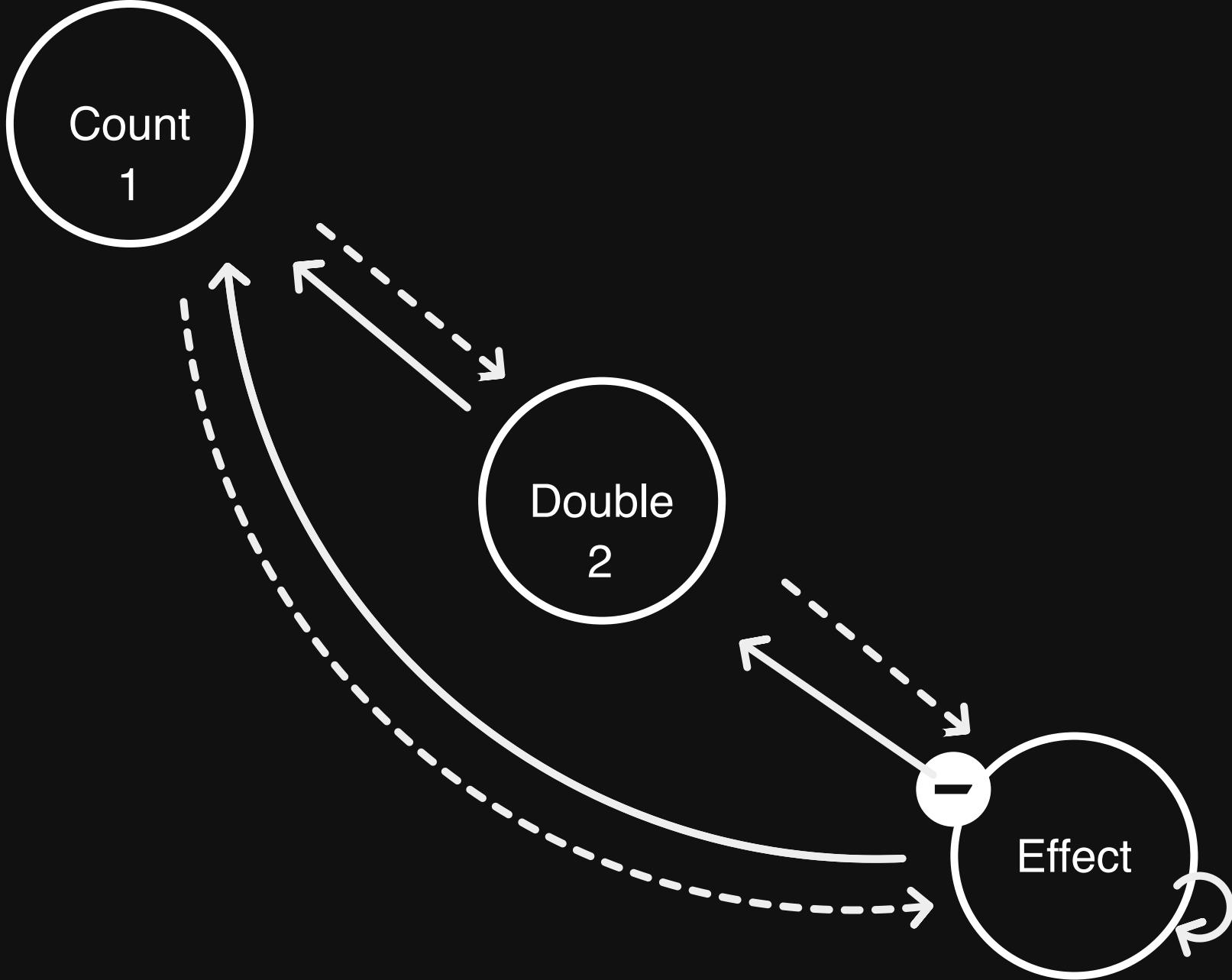


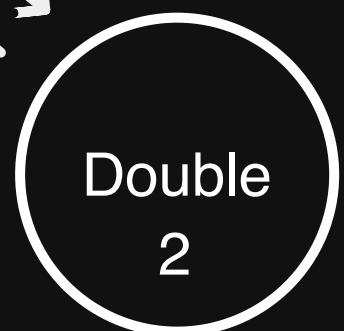








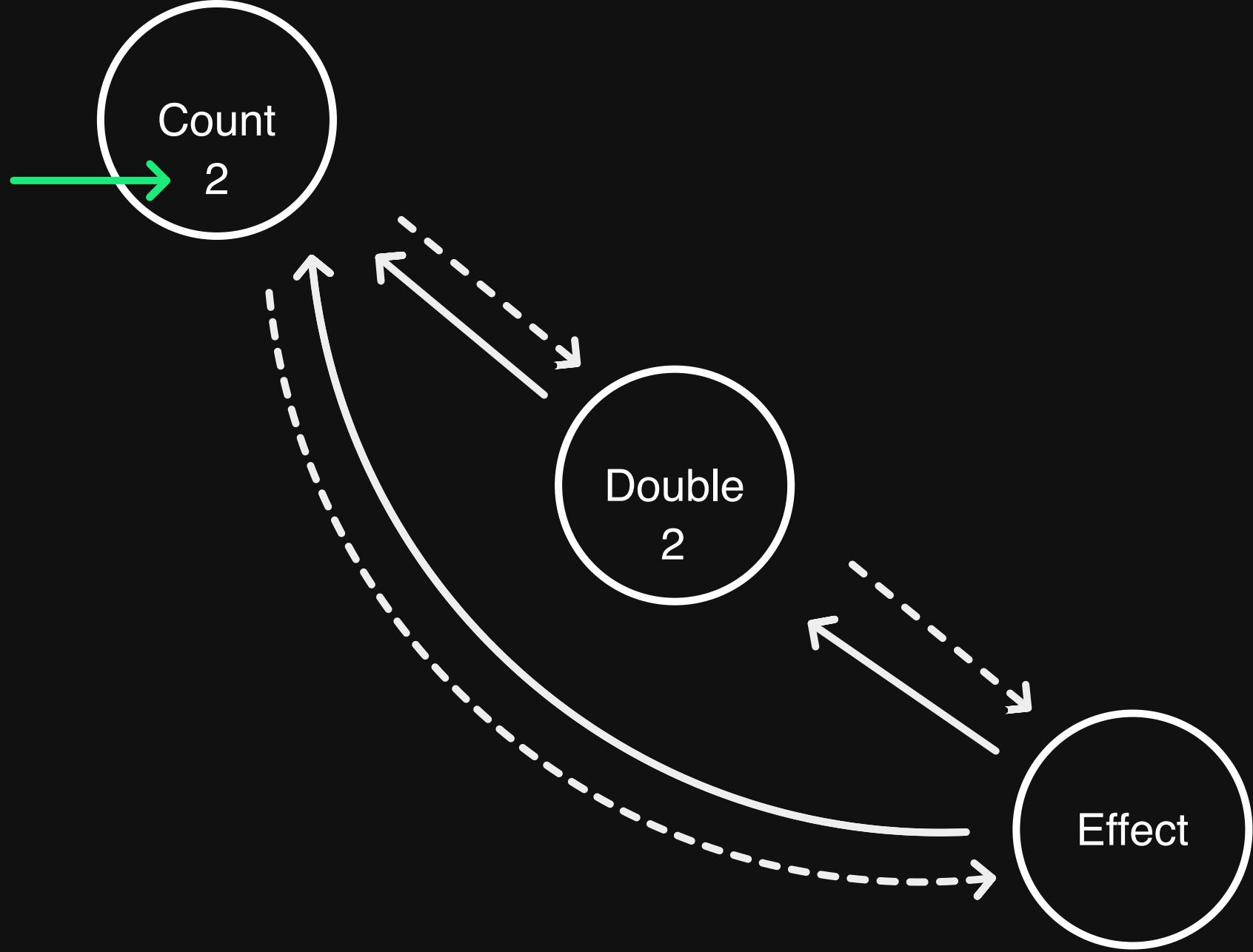


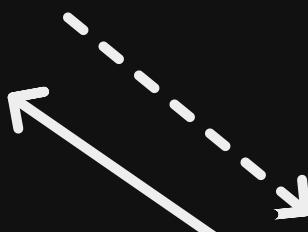
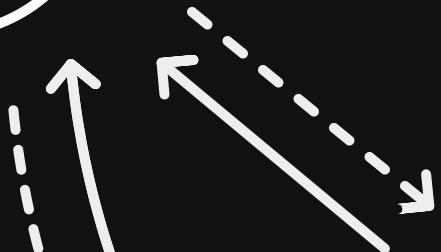
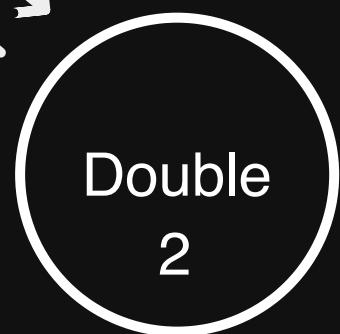
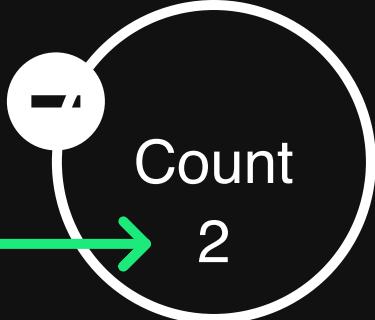


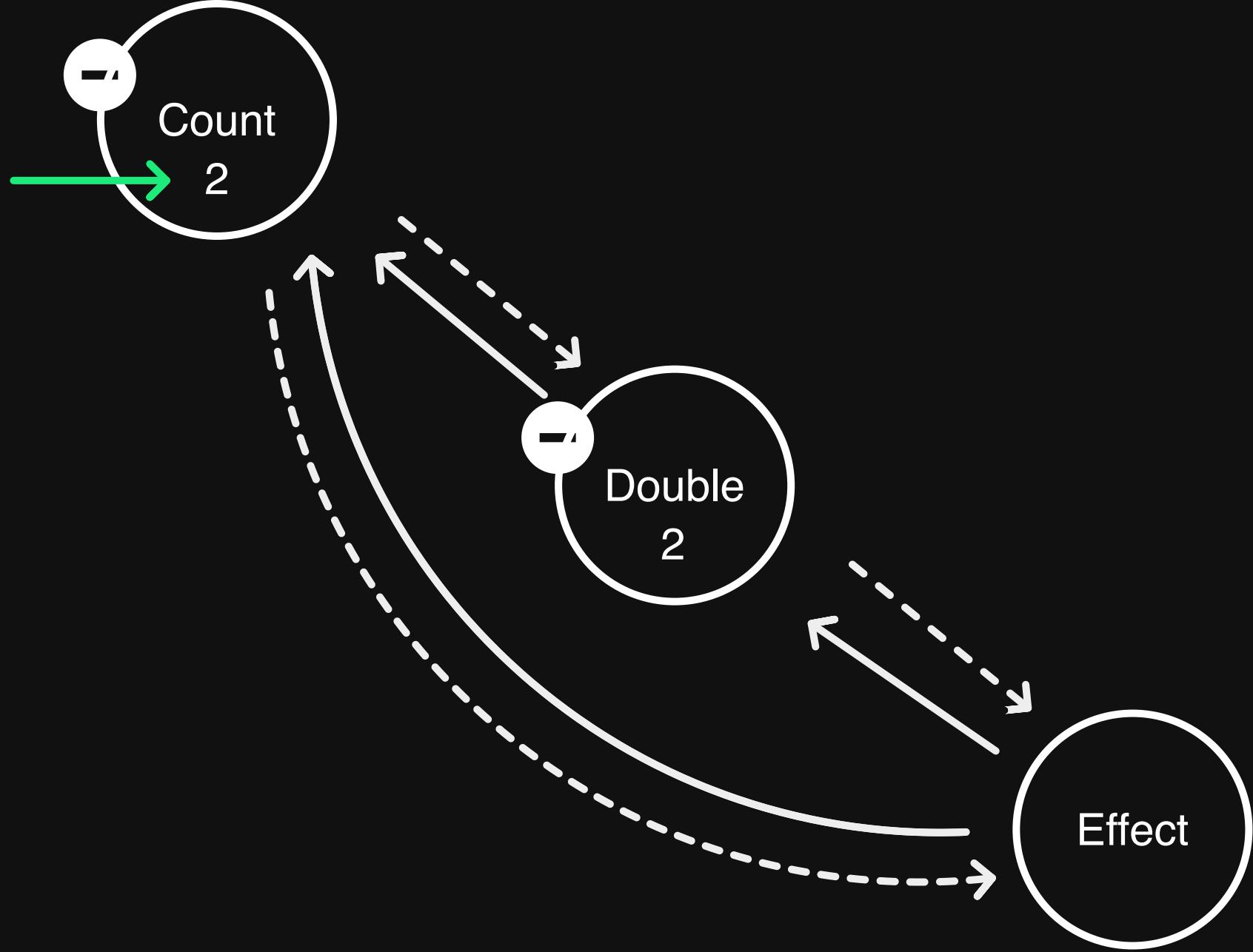
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1 import { signal, computed, effect } from './signals';
2
3 const button = document.querySelector('button');
4 const output = document.querySelector('output');
5
6 let count = signal(1);
7 let double = computed(() => count.value * 2);
8
9 button.addEventListener('click', () => {
10   count.value++;
11 });
12
13 effect(() => {
14   output.innerHTML =
15     `

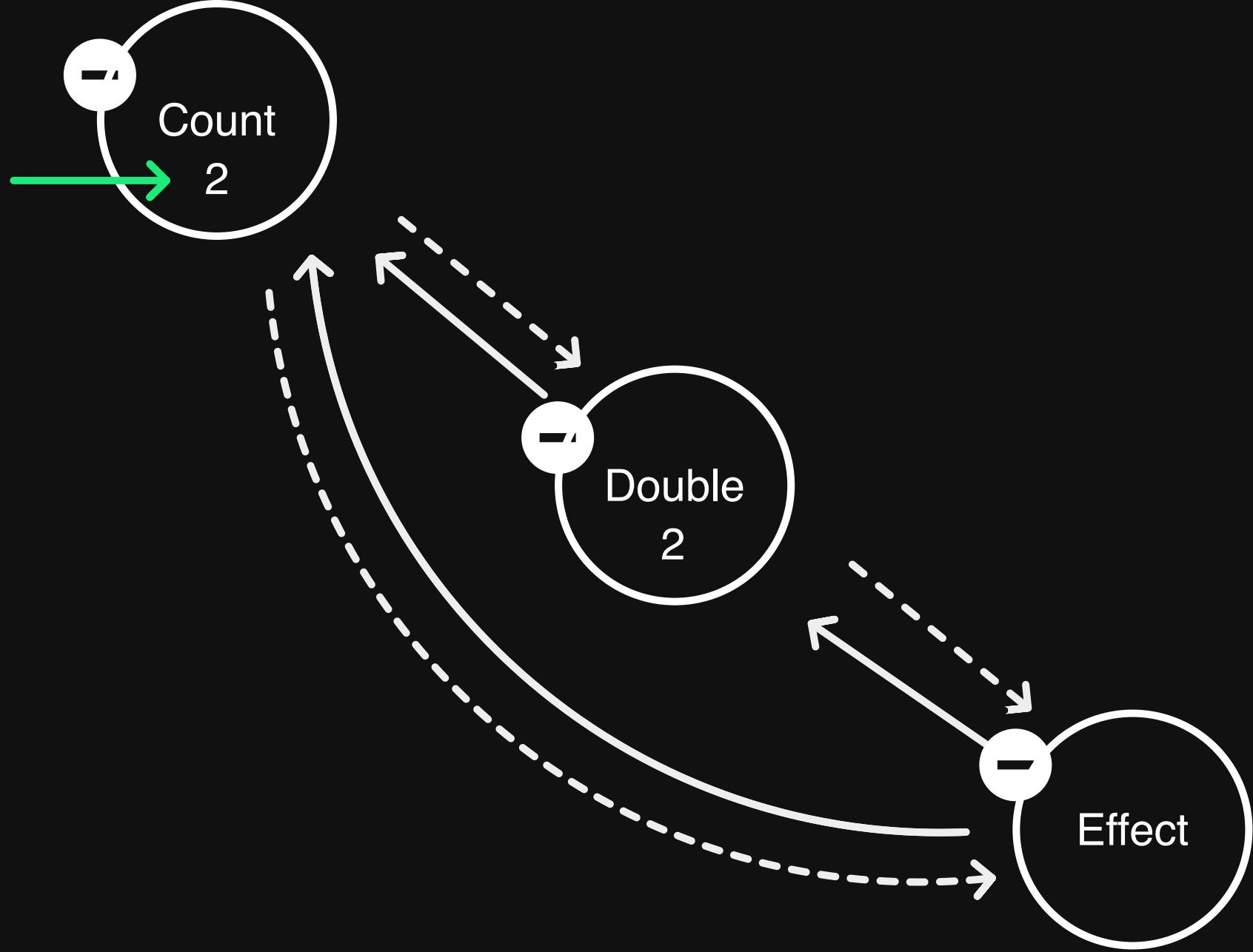
# ${count.value} * 2 = ${double.value}

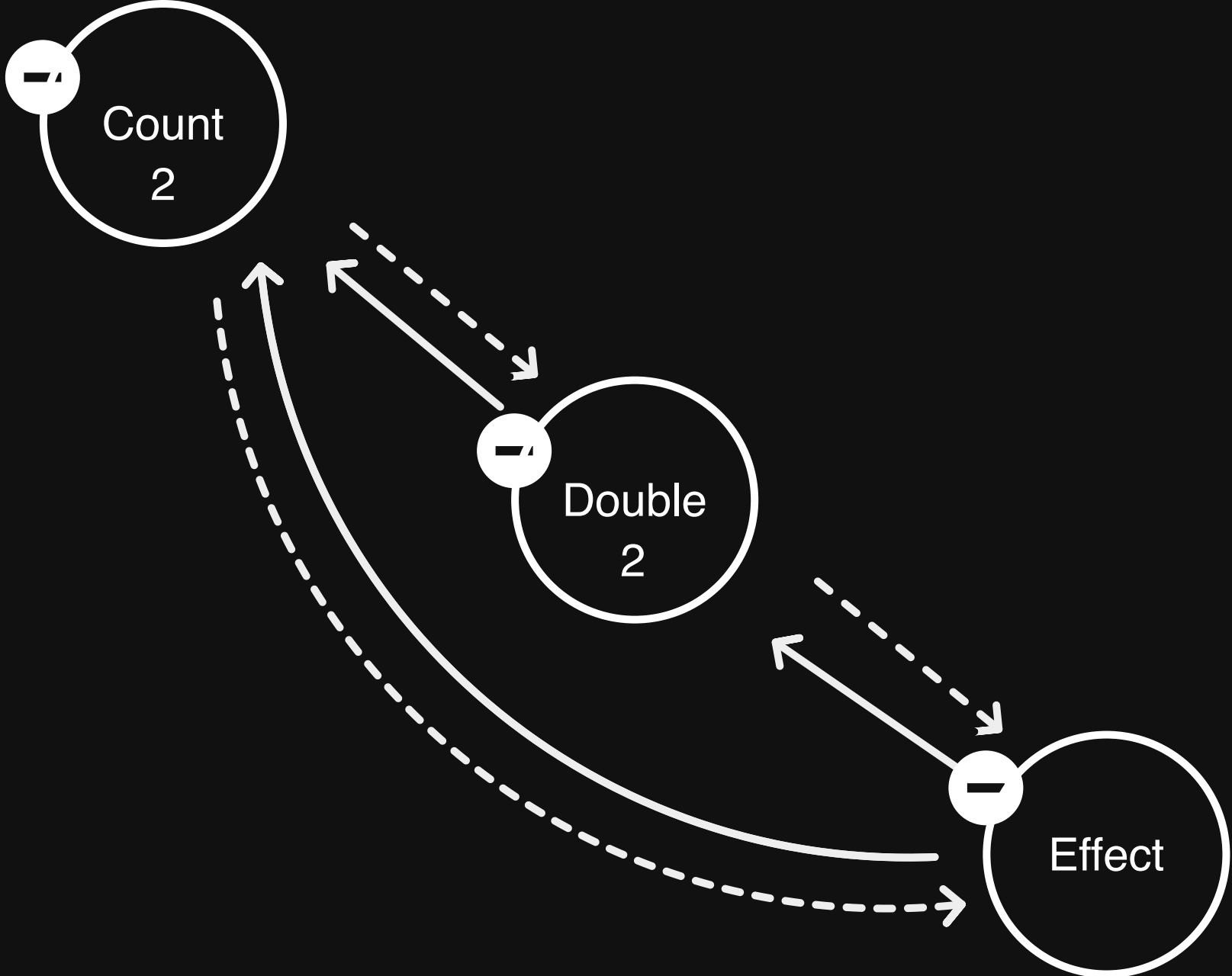
`;
16 };
17});
```

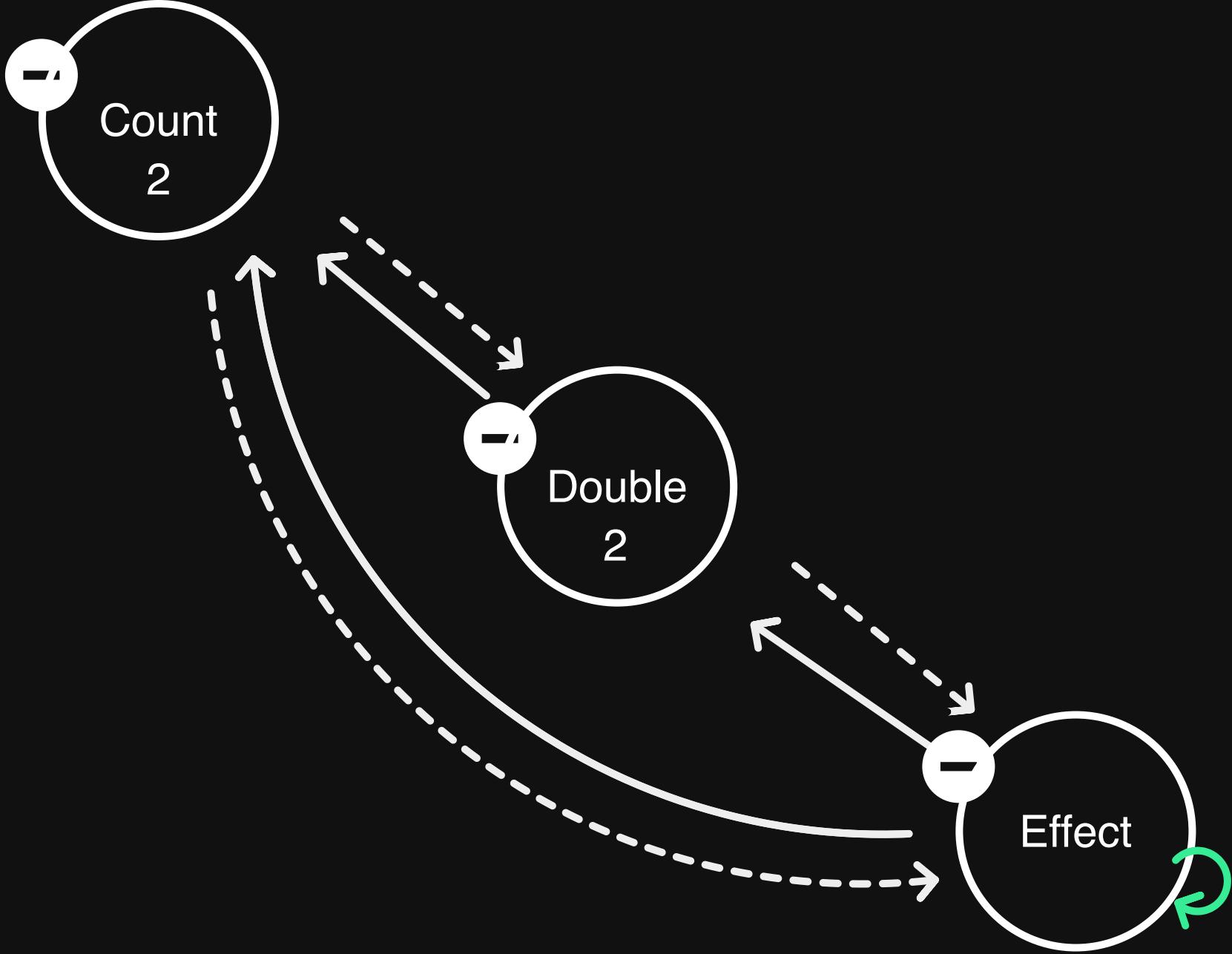








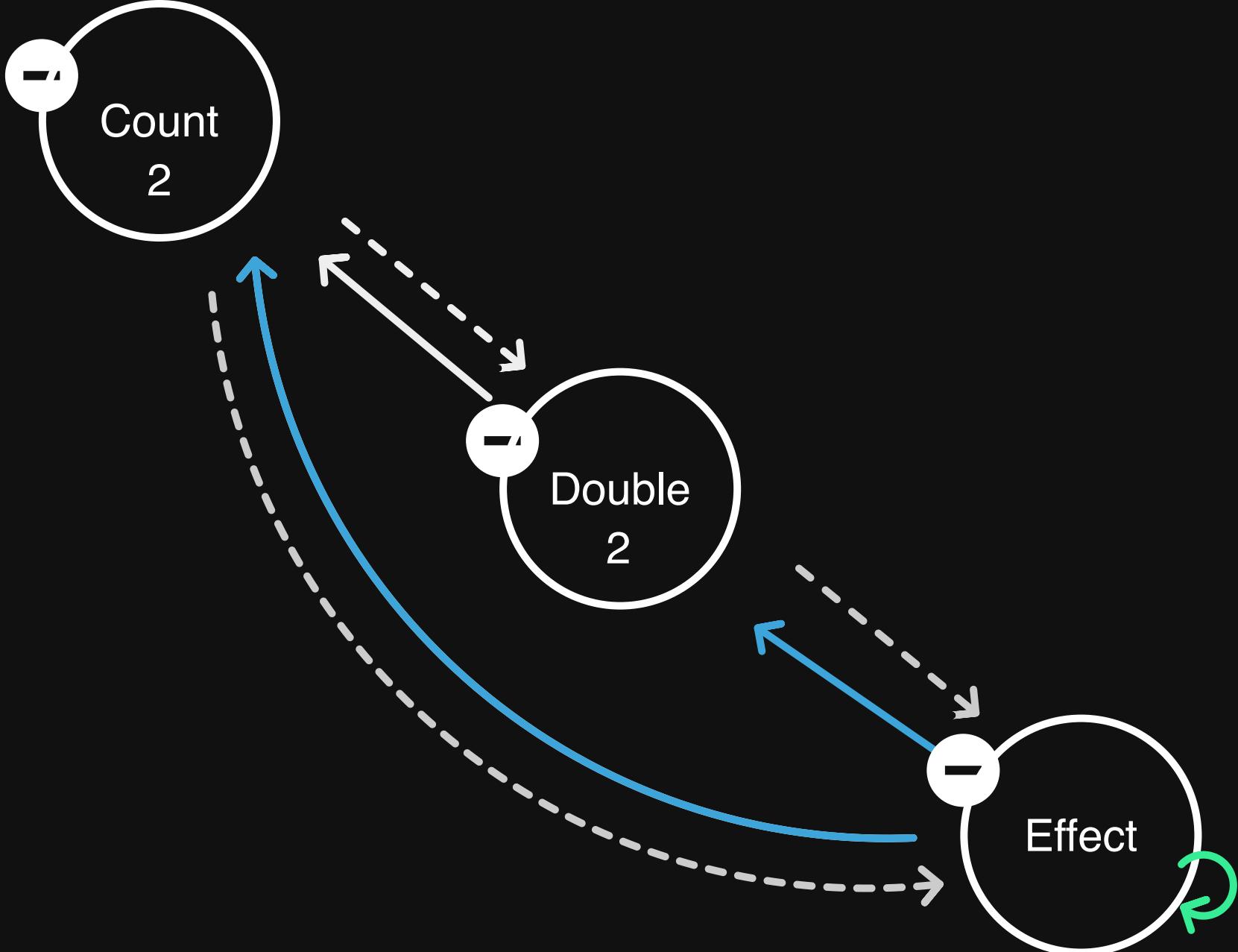


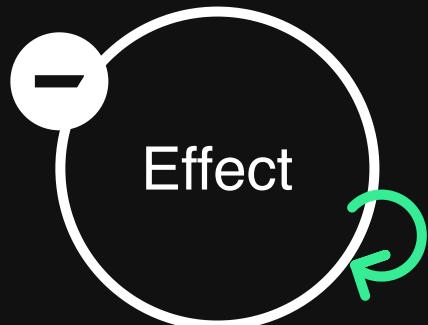
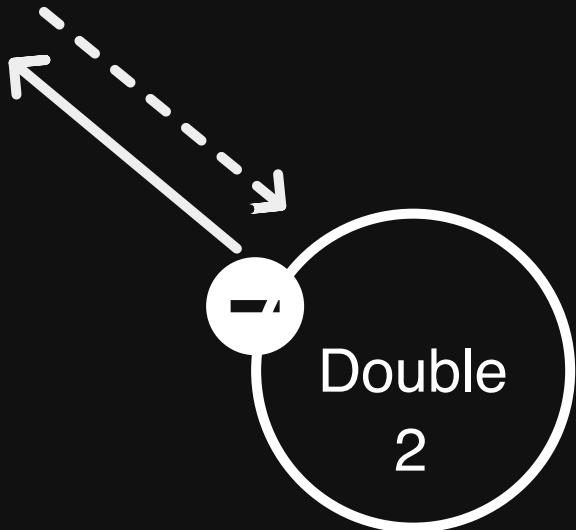
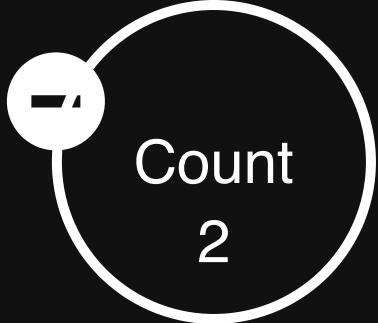


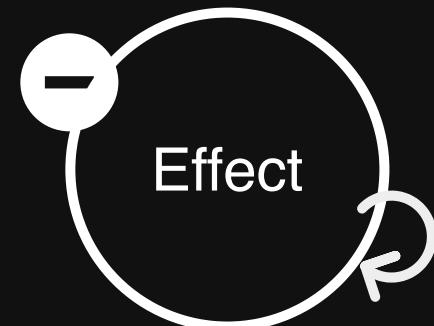
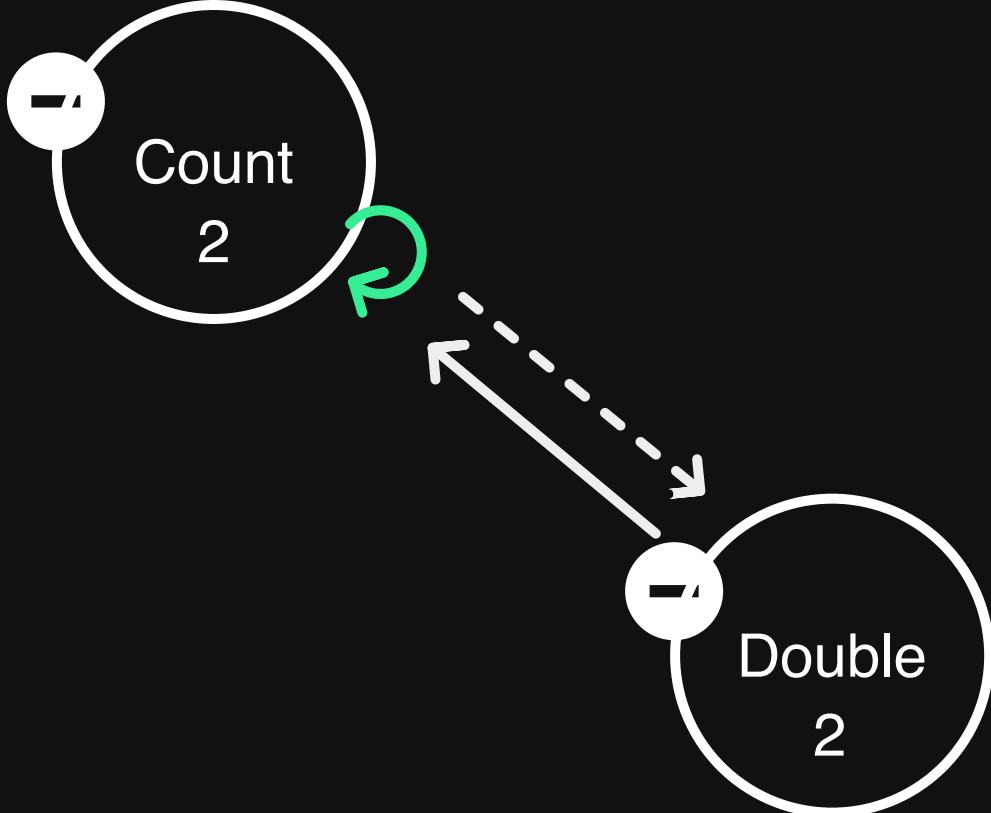
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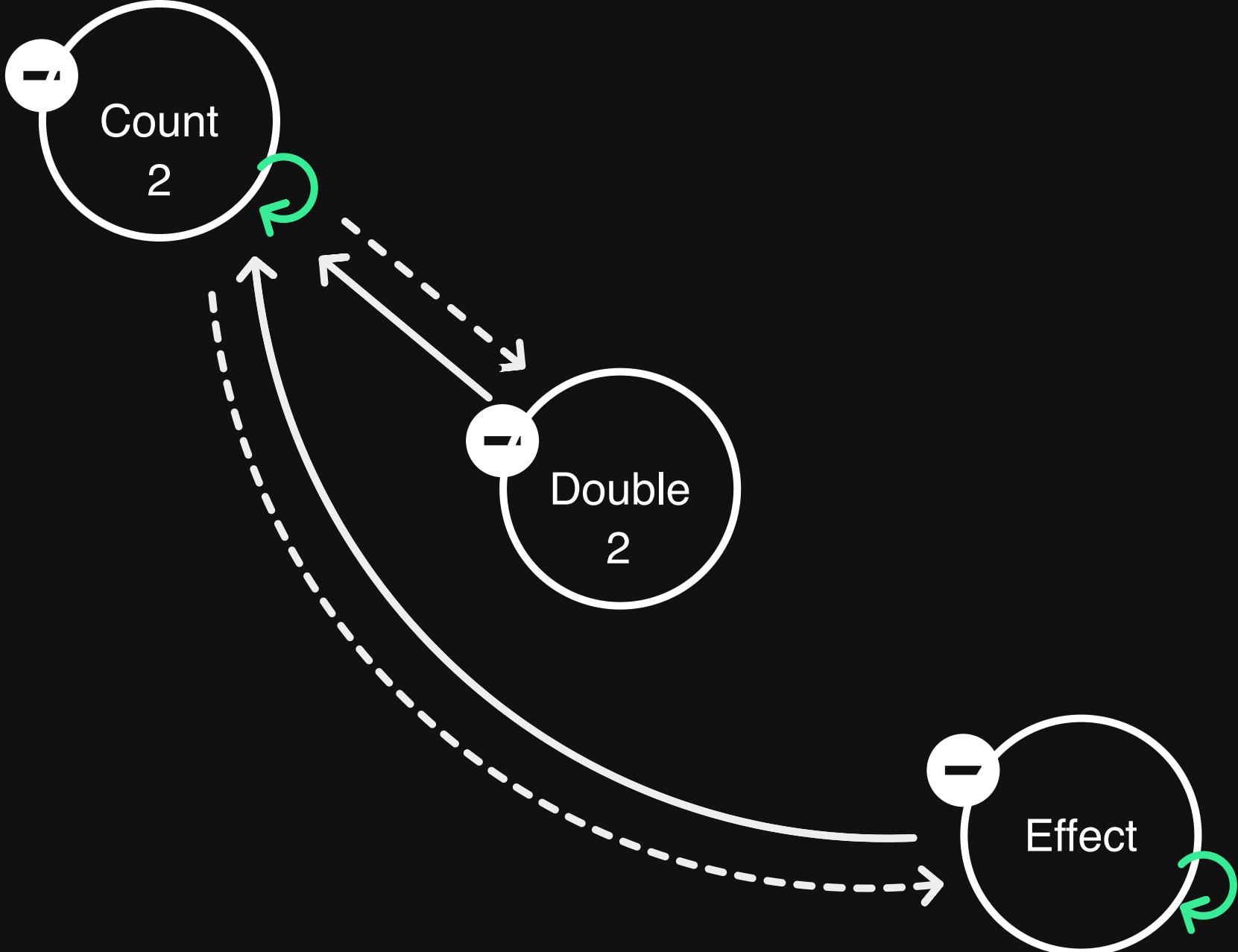
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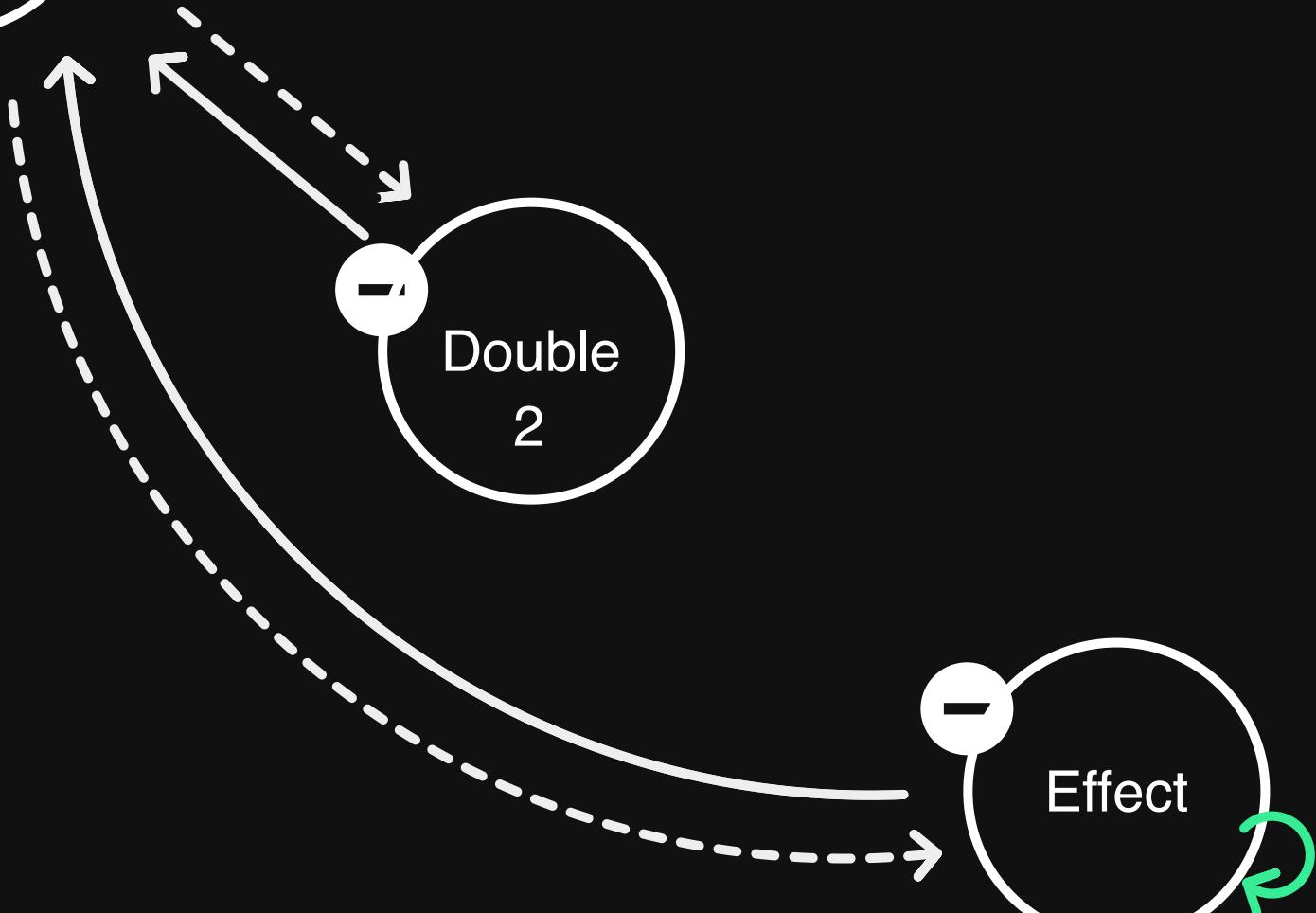
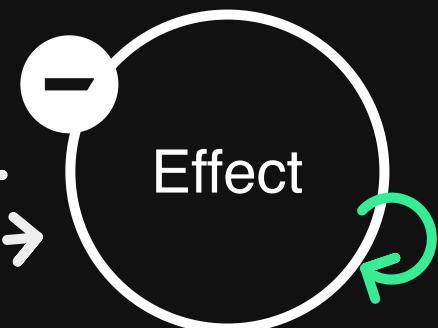
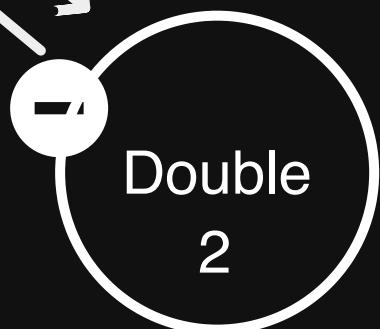
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```

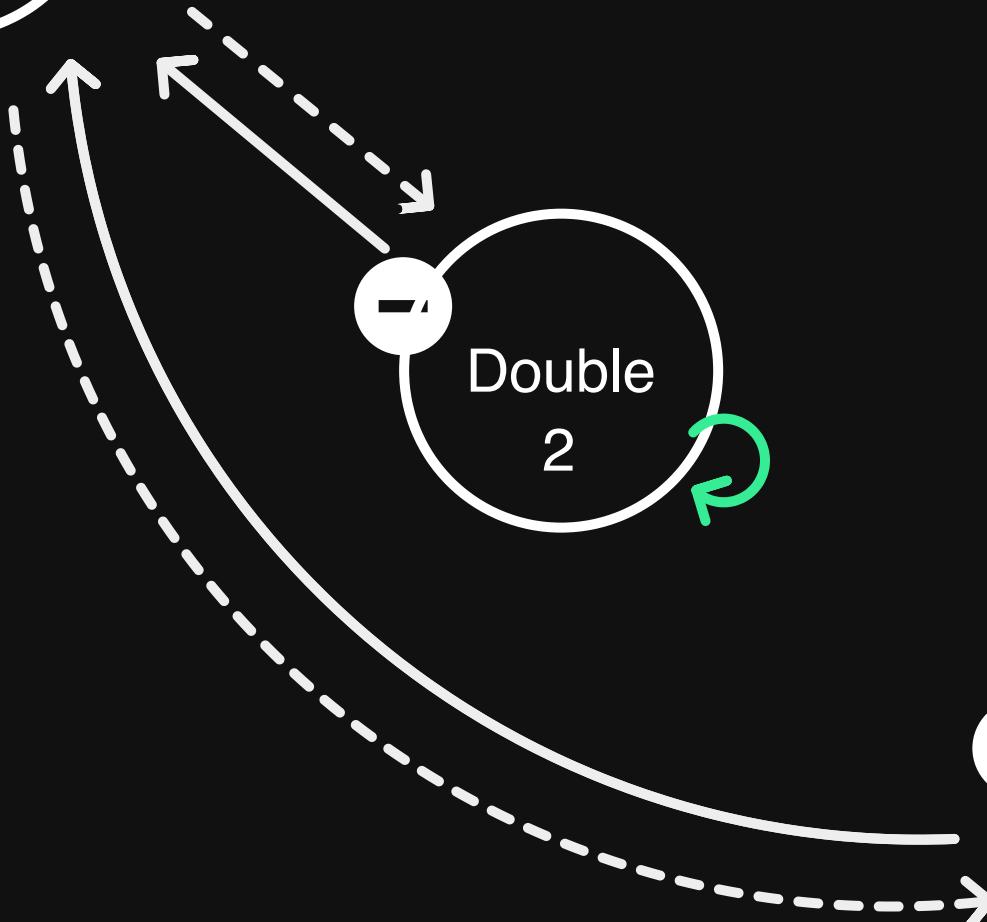
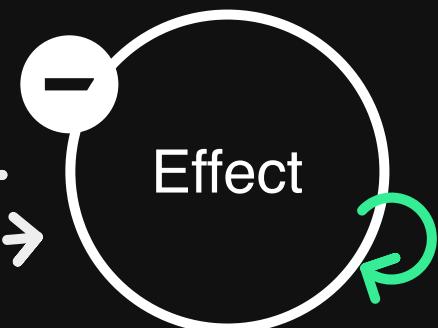
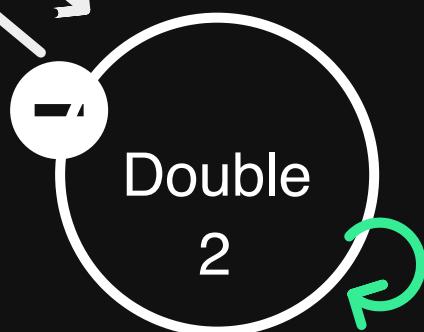


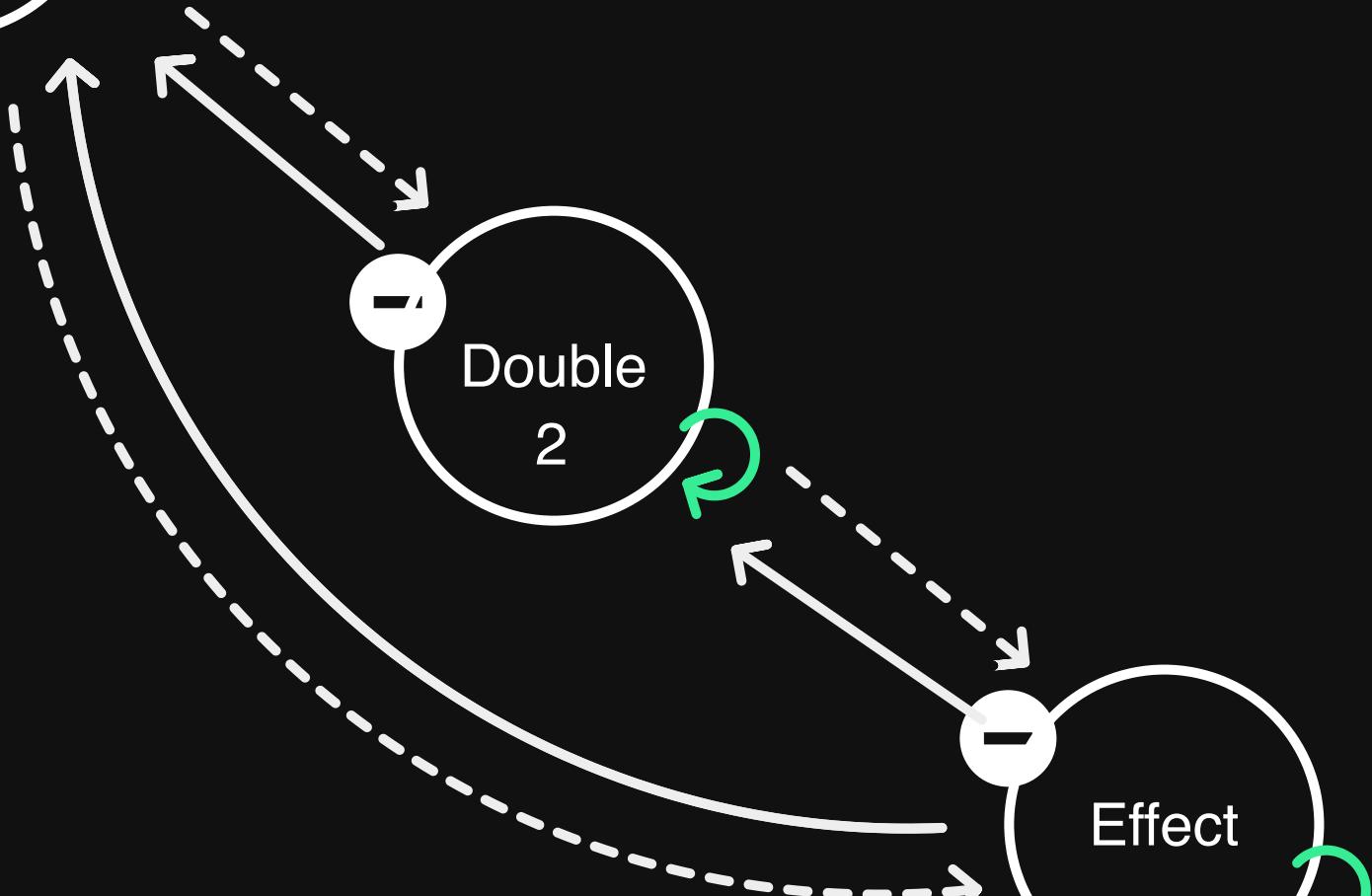
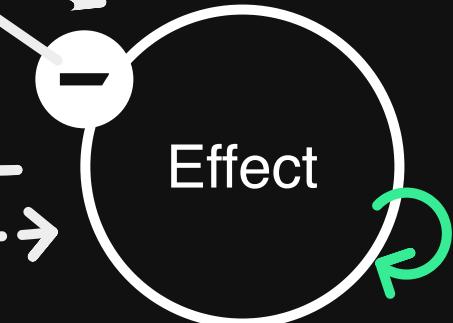
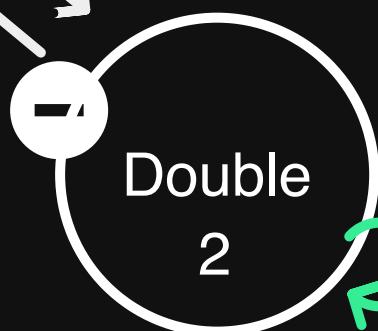


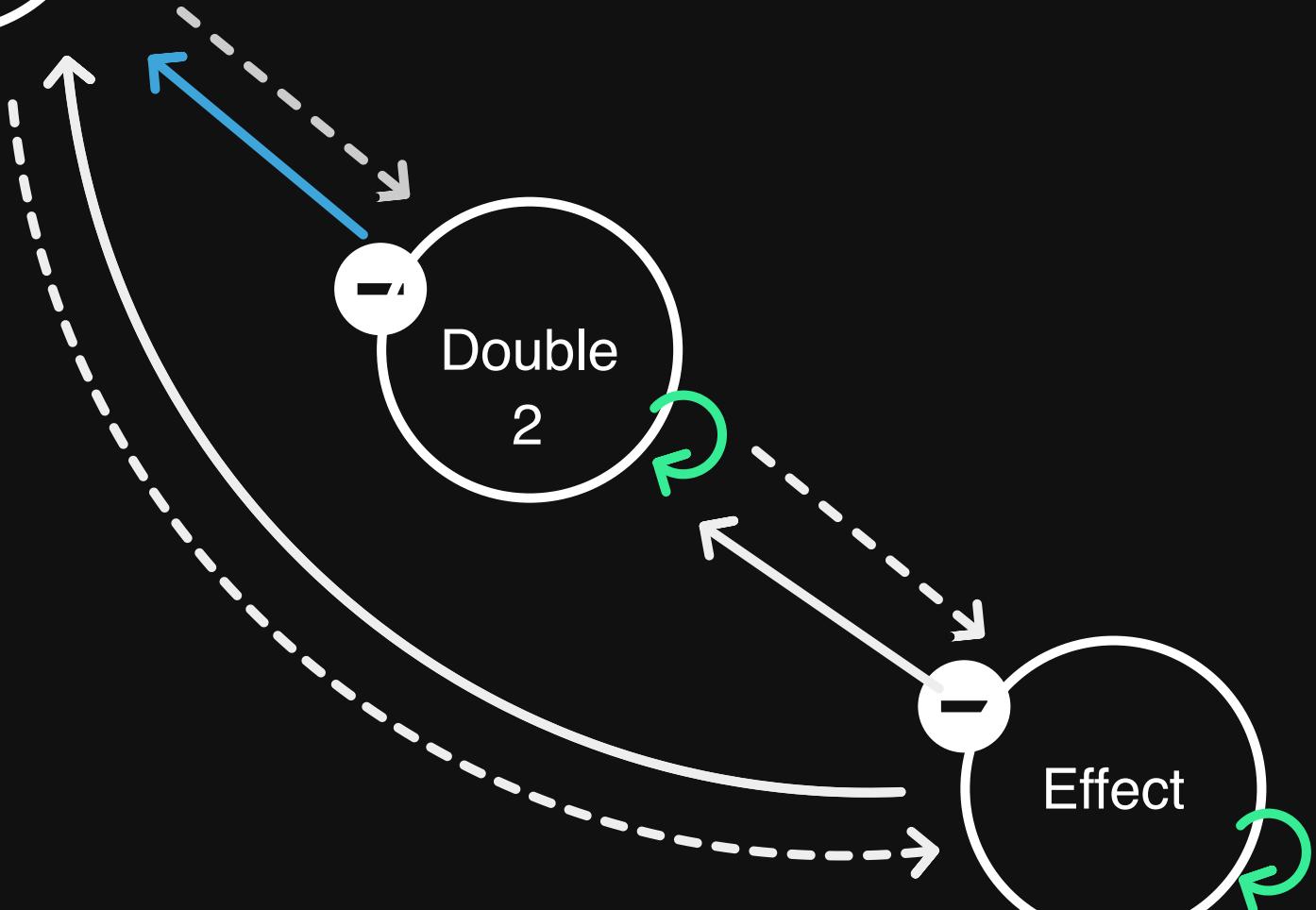
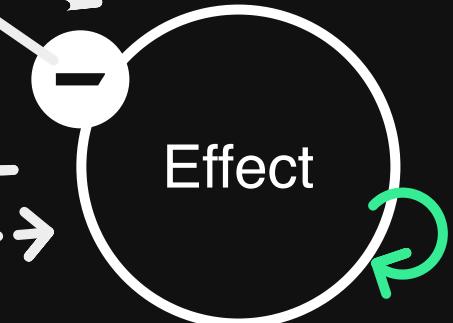
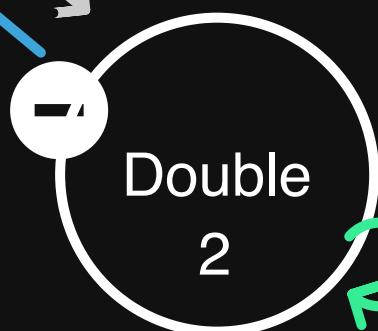


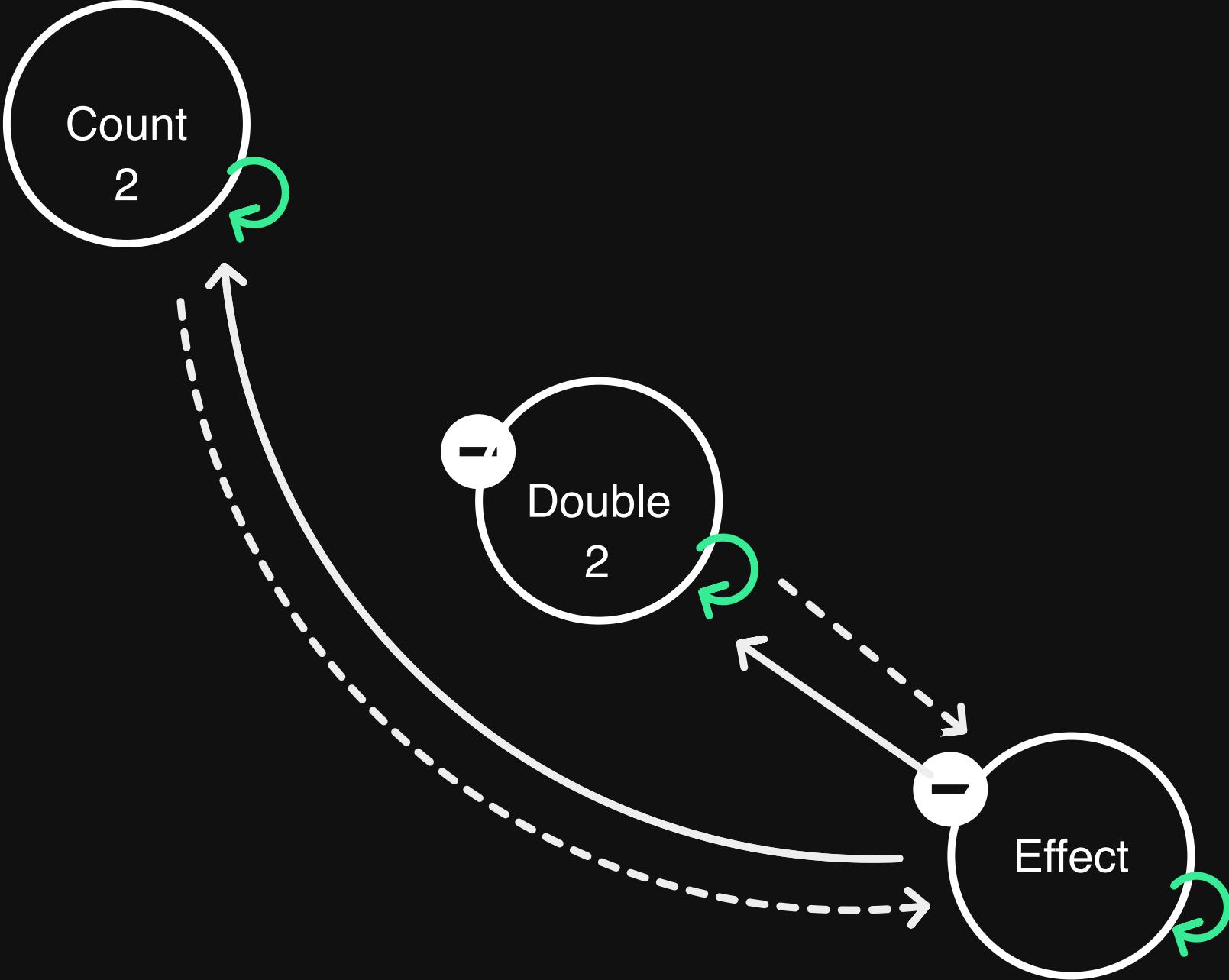


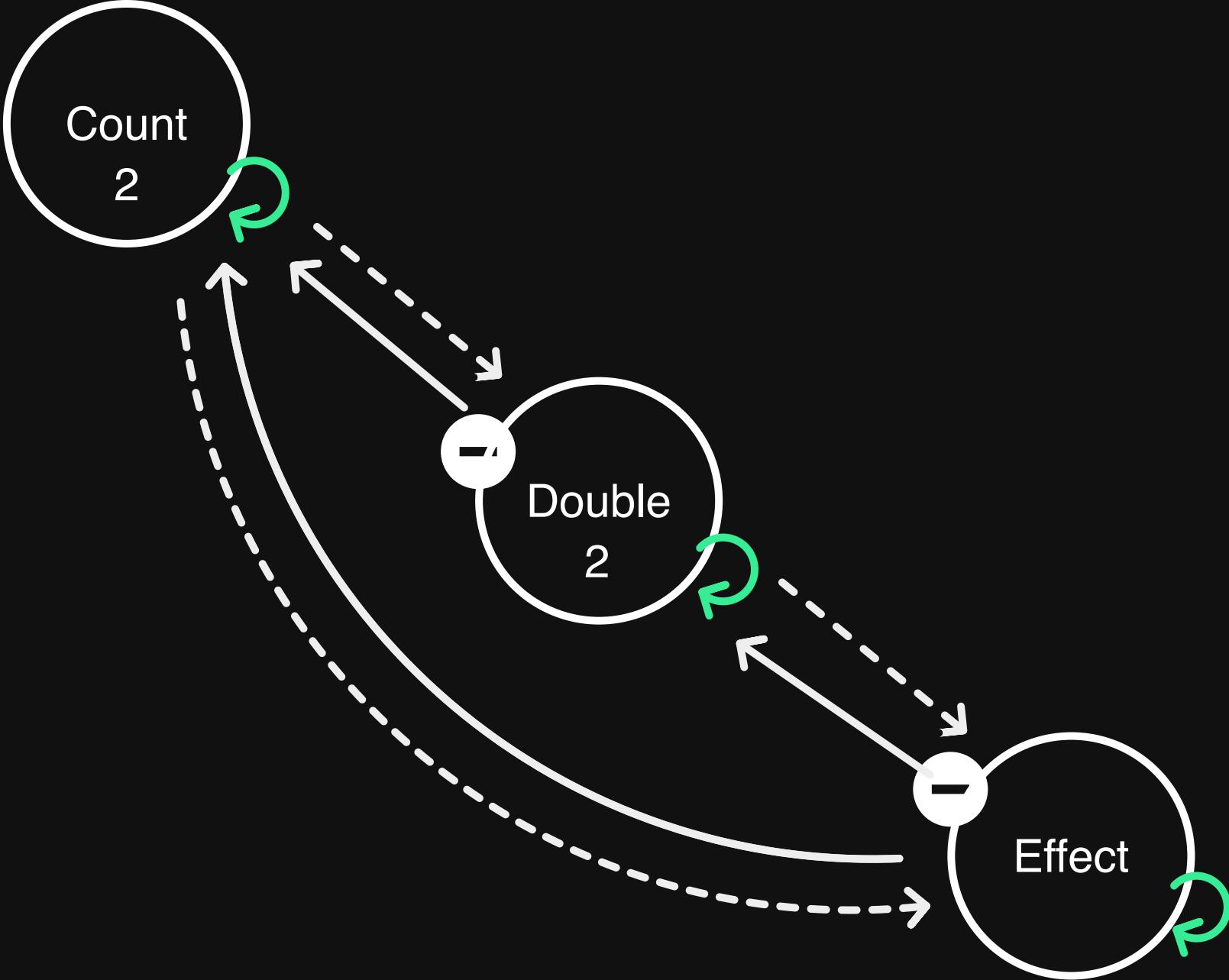


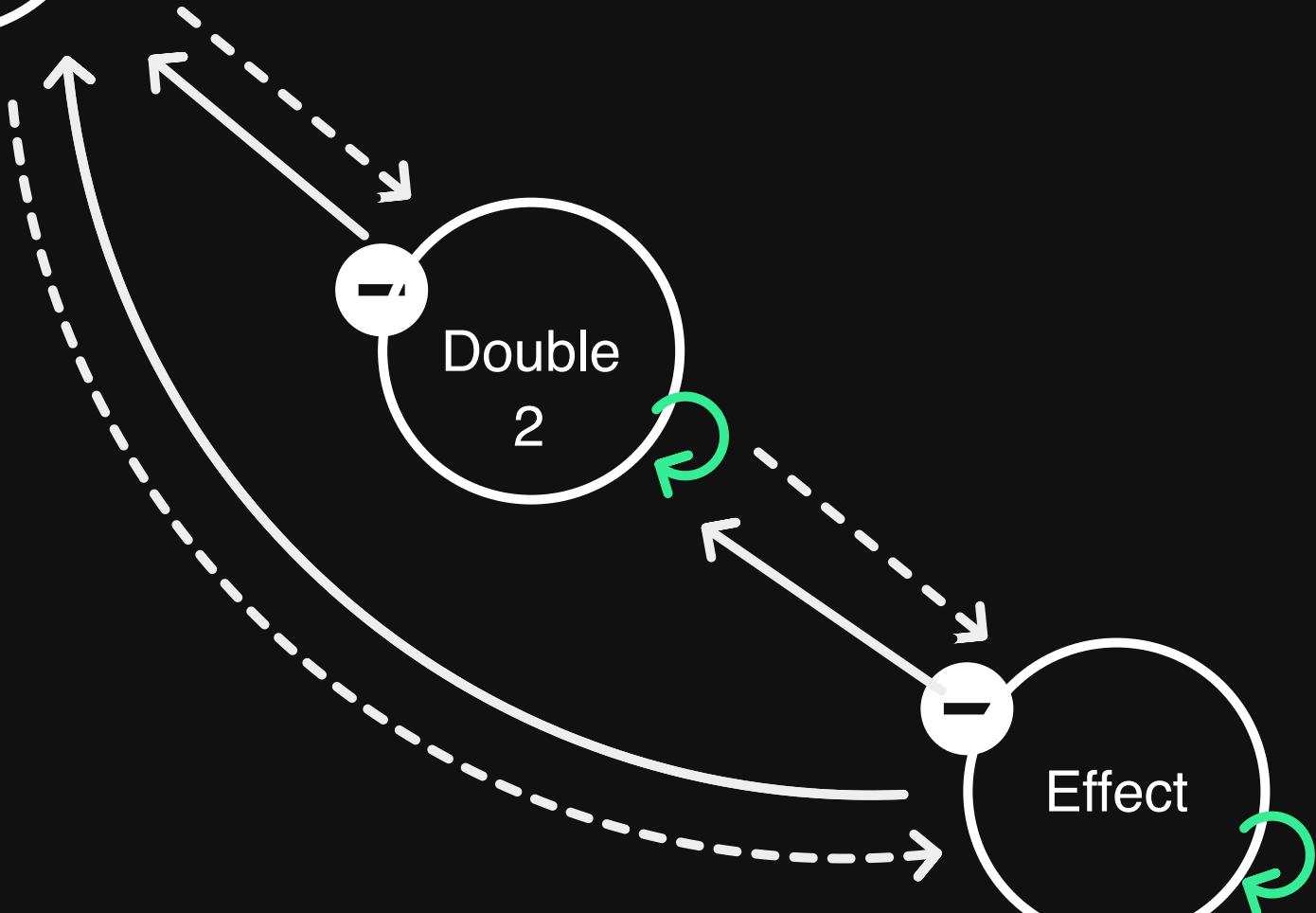
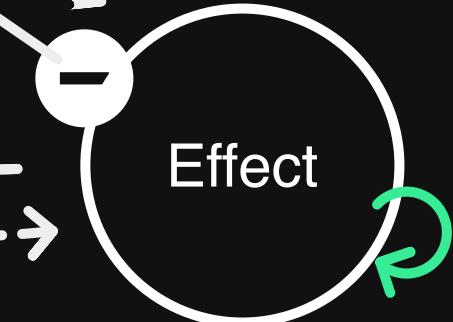
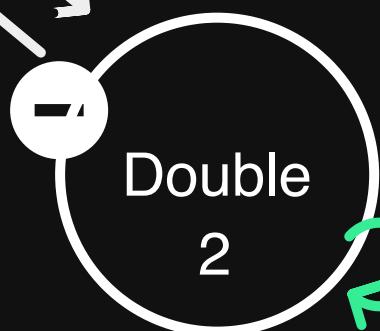


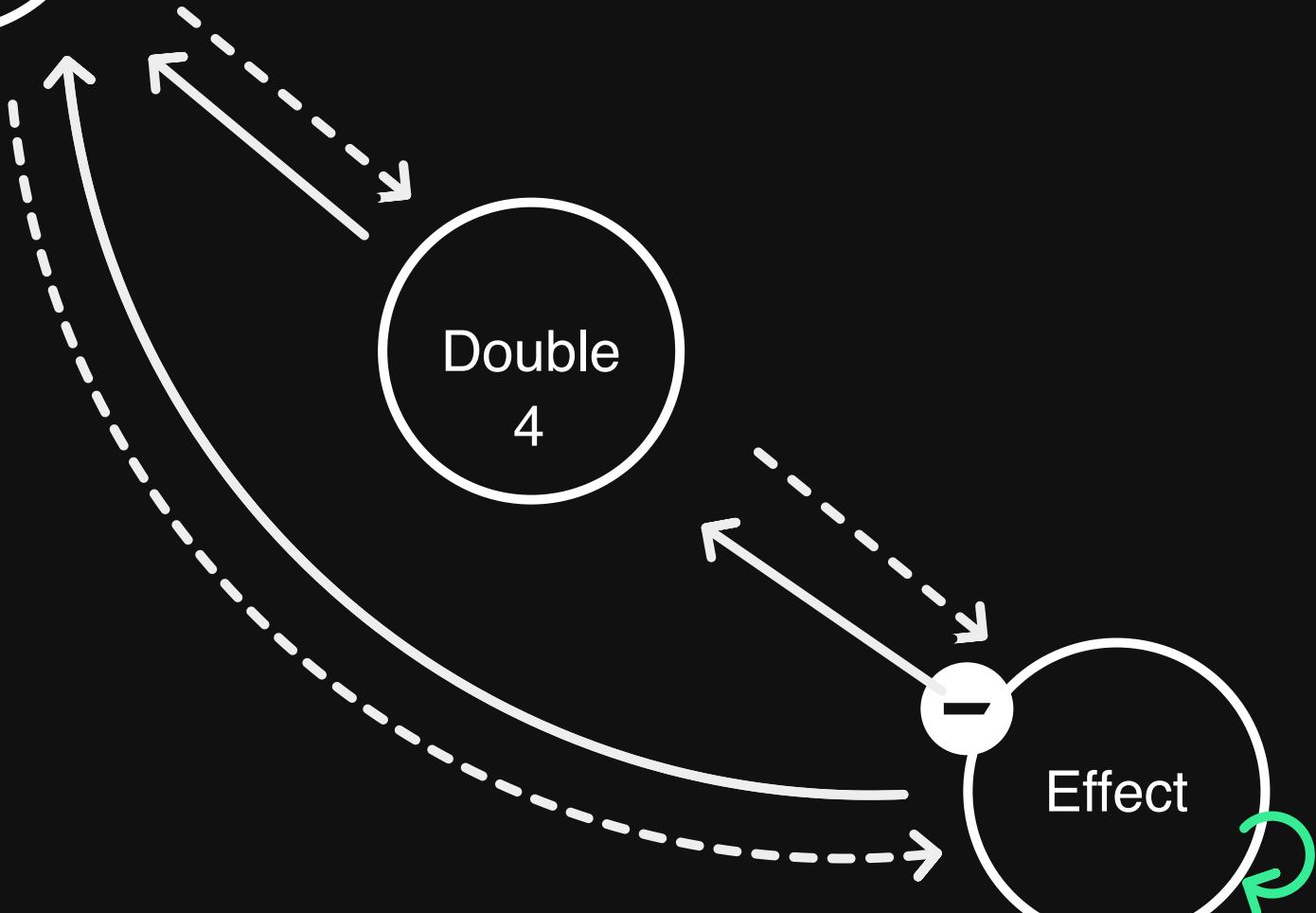
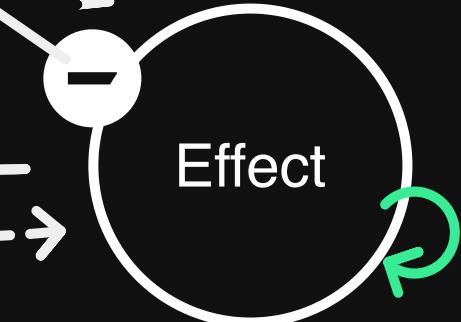


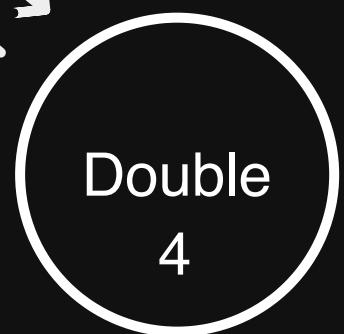










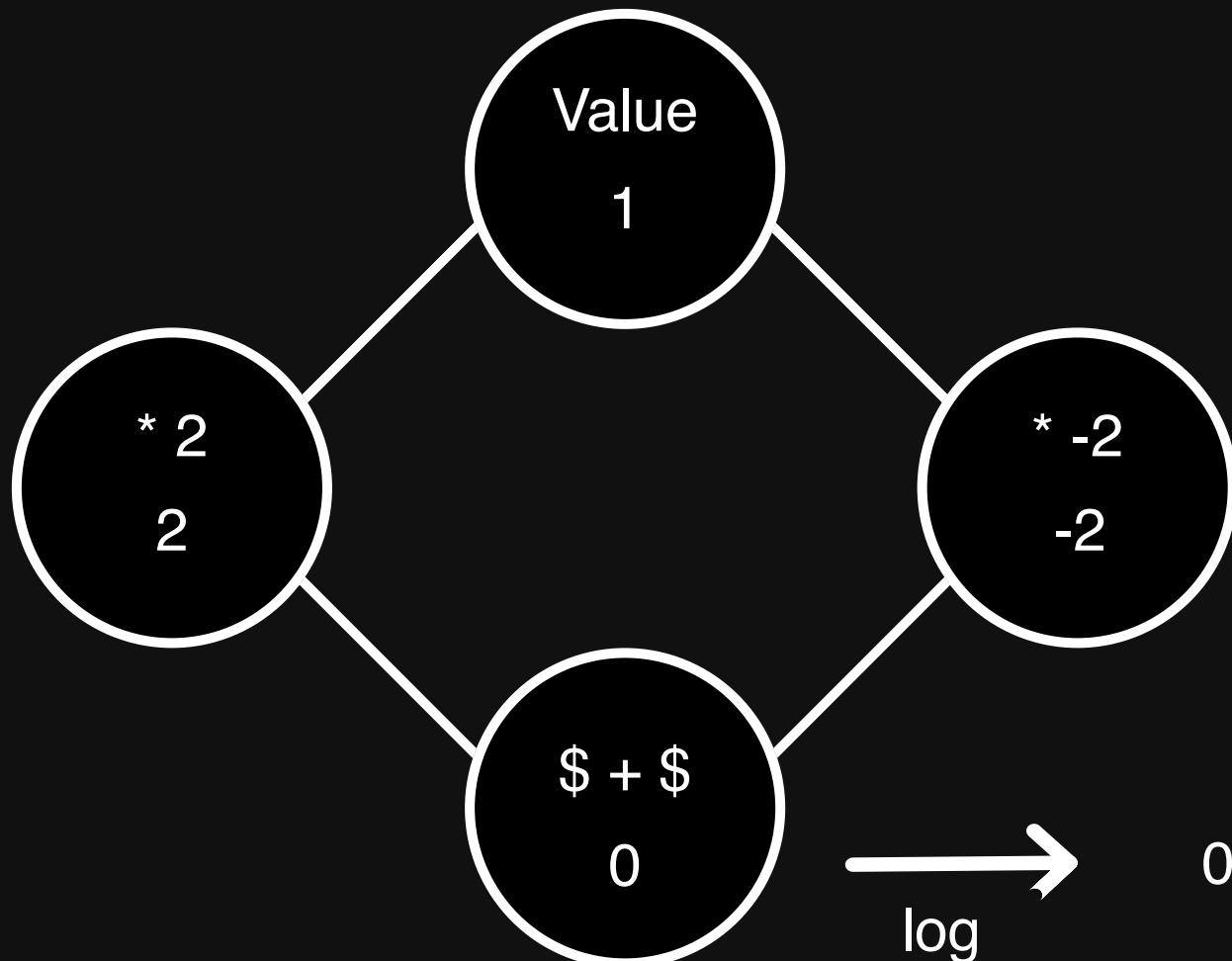


The Key Takeaways

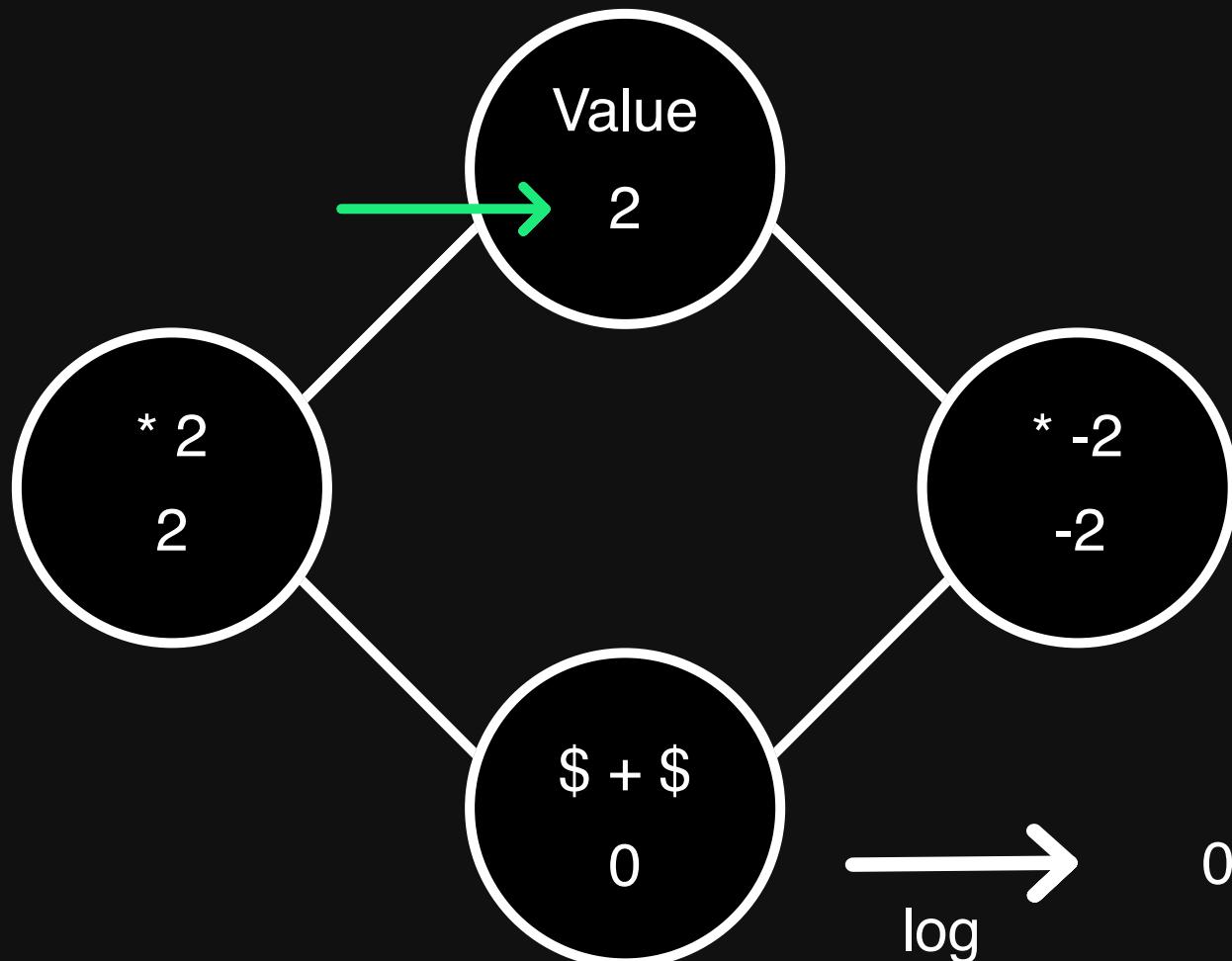
- the "reads" set up the signal trees sink/source relationships
- there are 2 stages, the notify stage and the read
- everything is read lazily and only if it might have been changed in the notify stage

The Diamond Problem

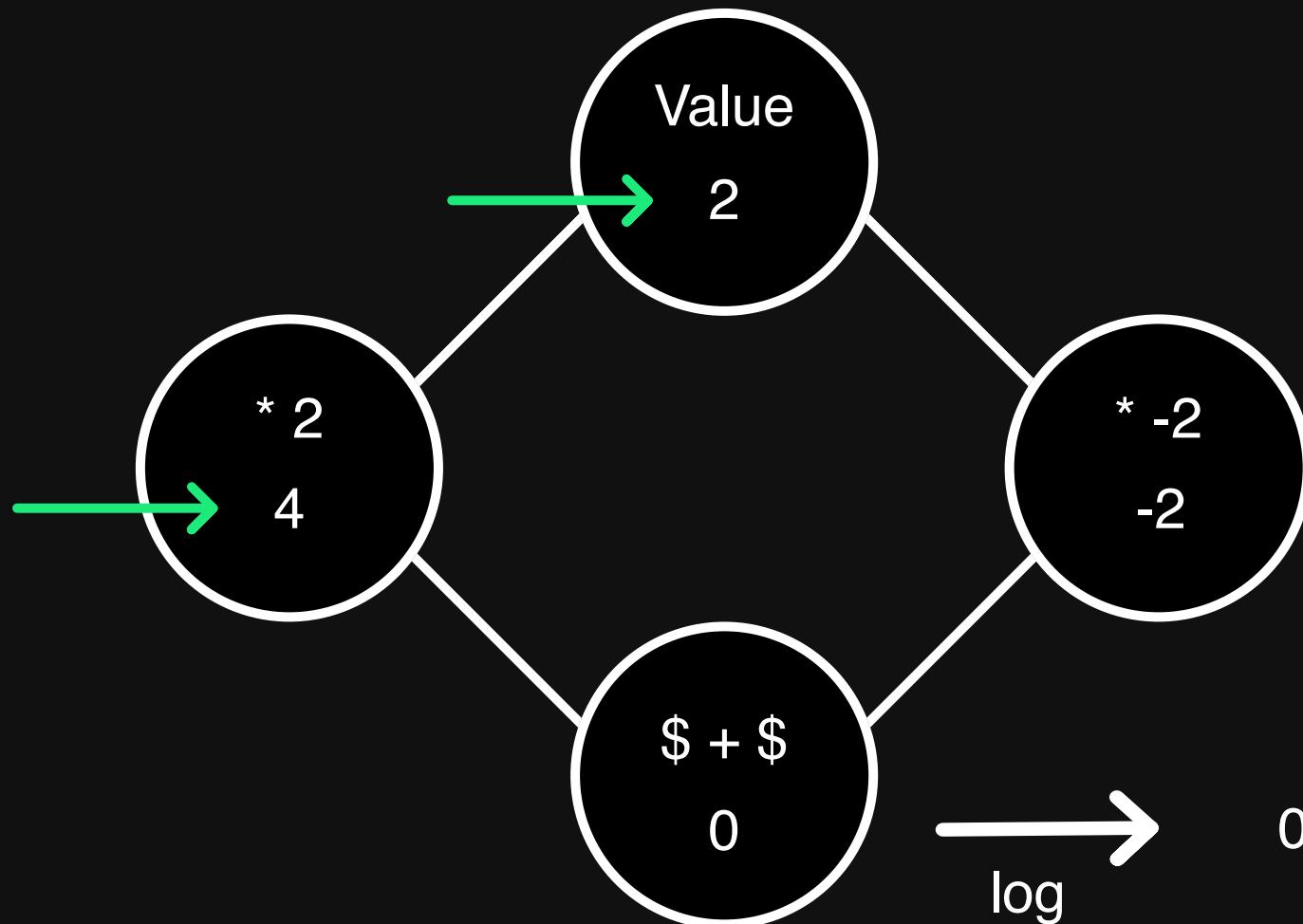
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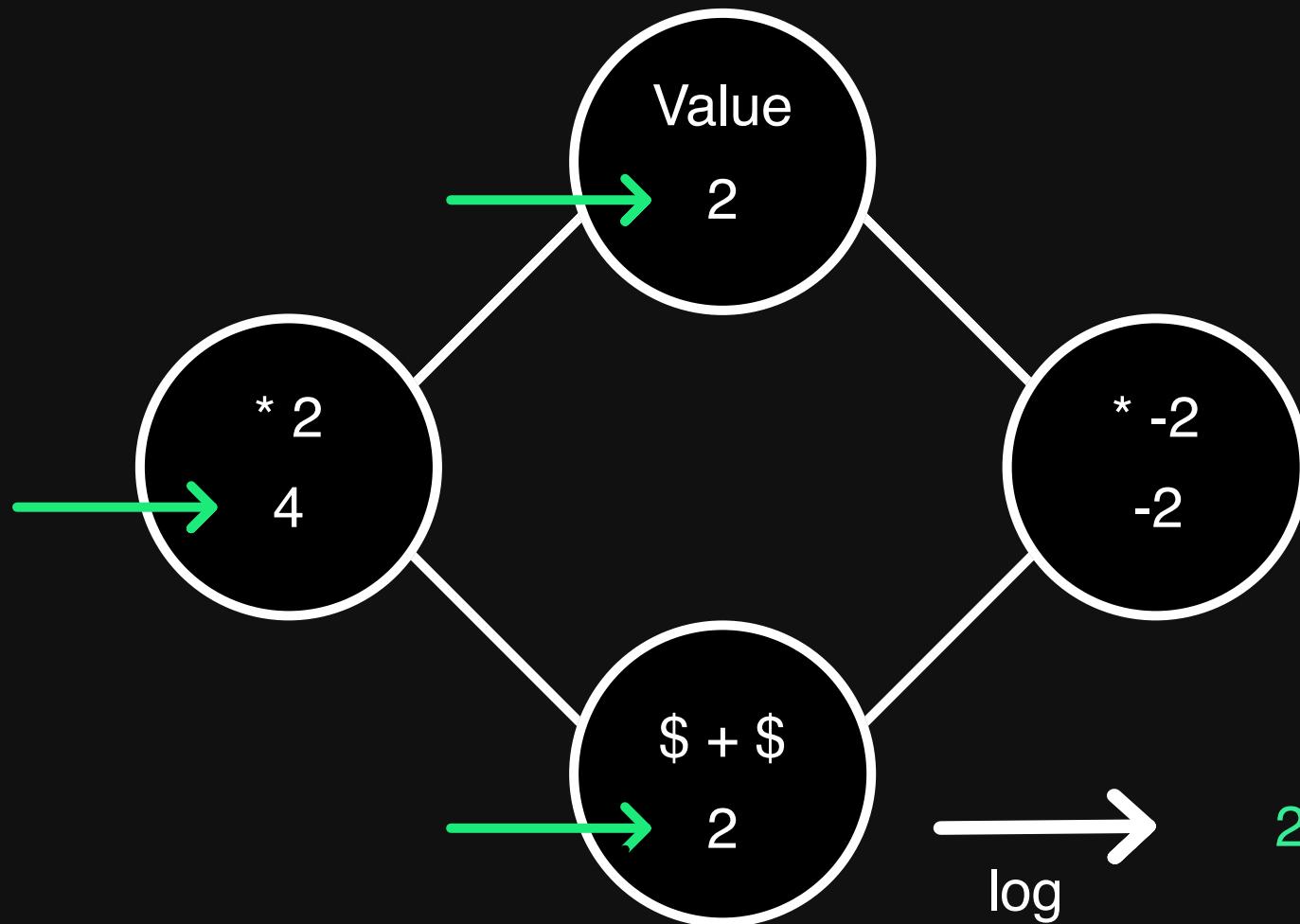
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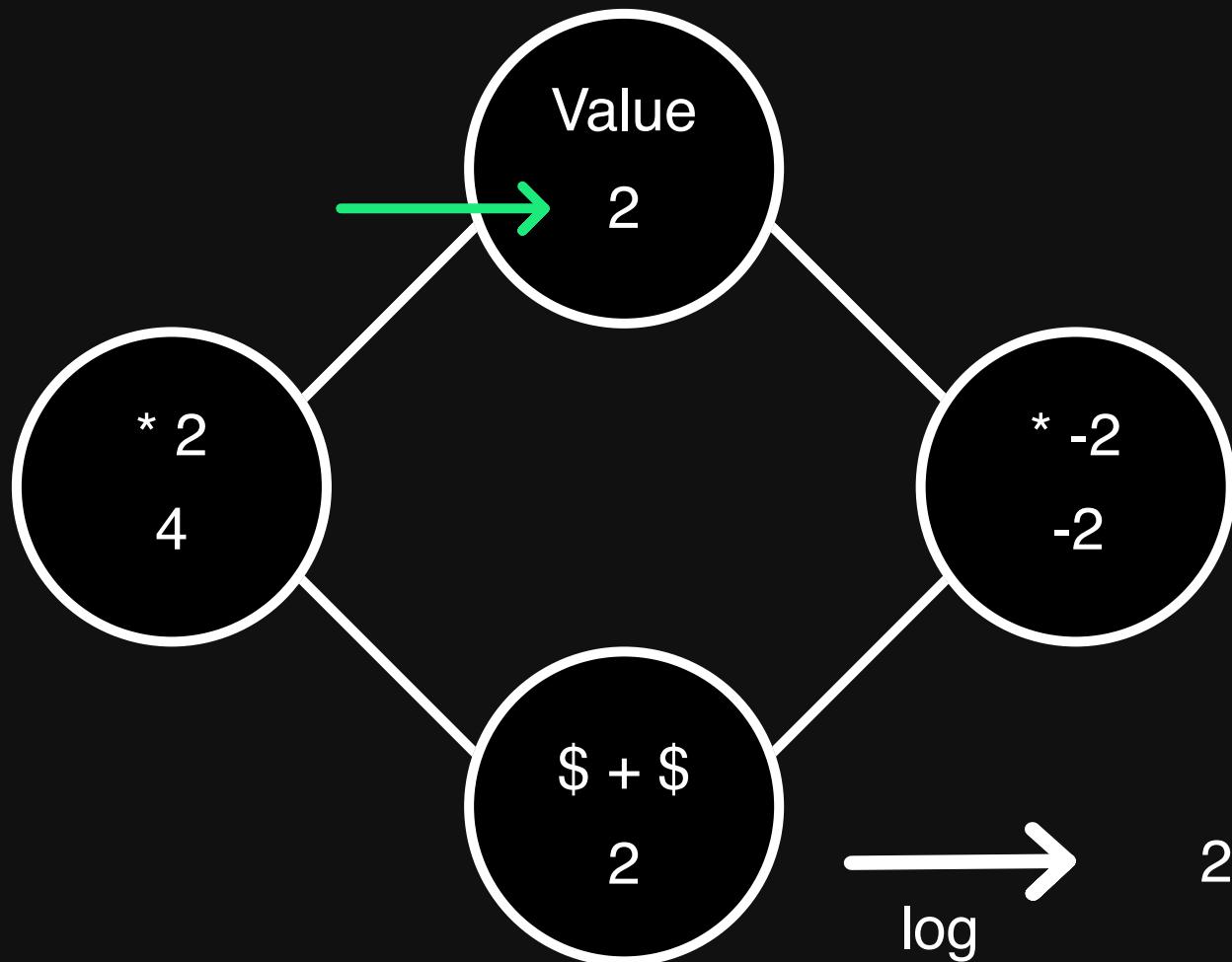
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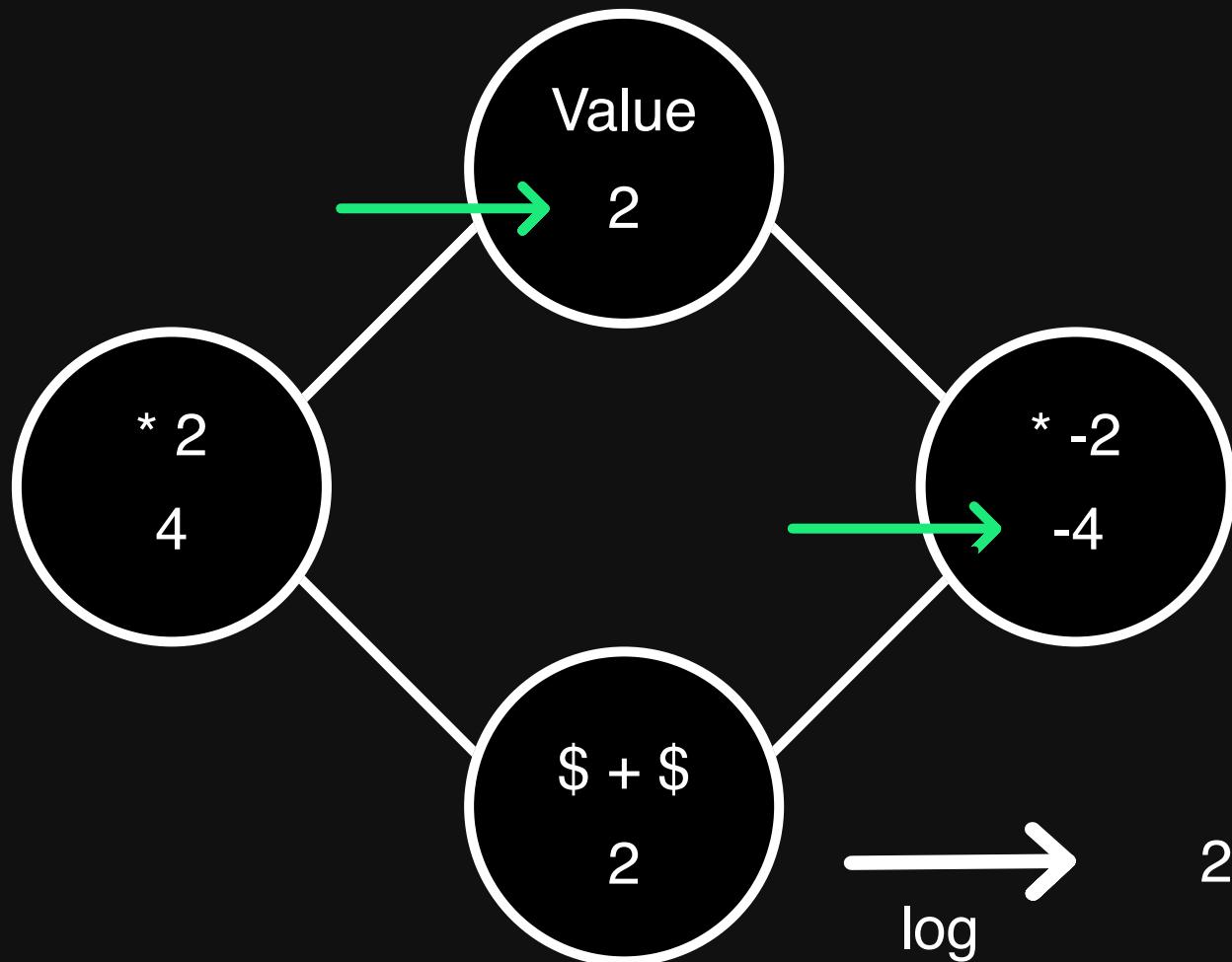
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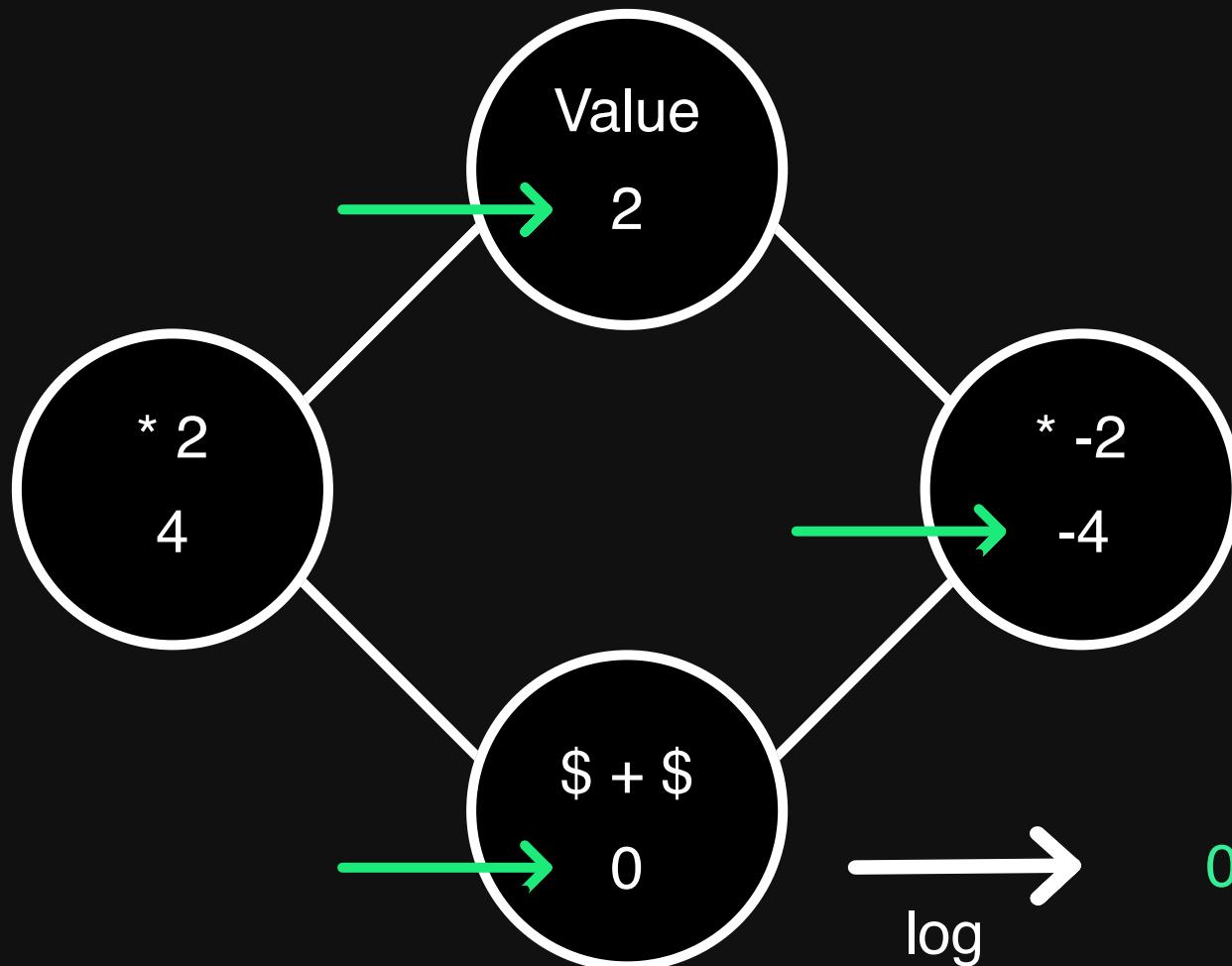
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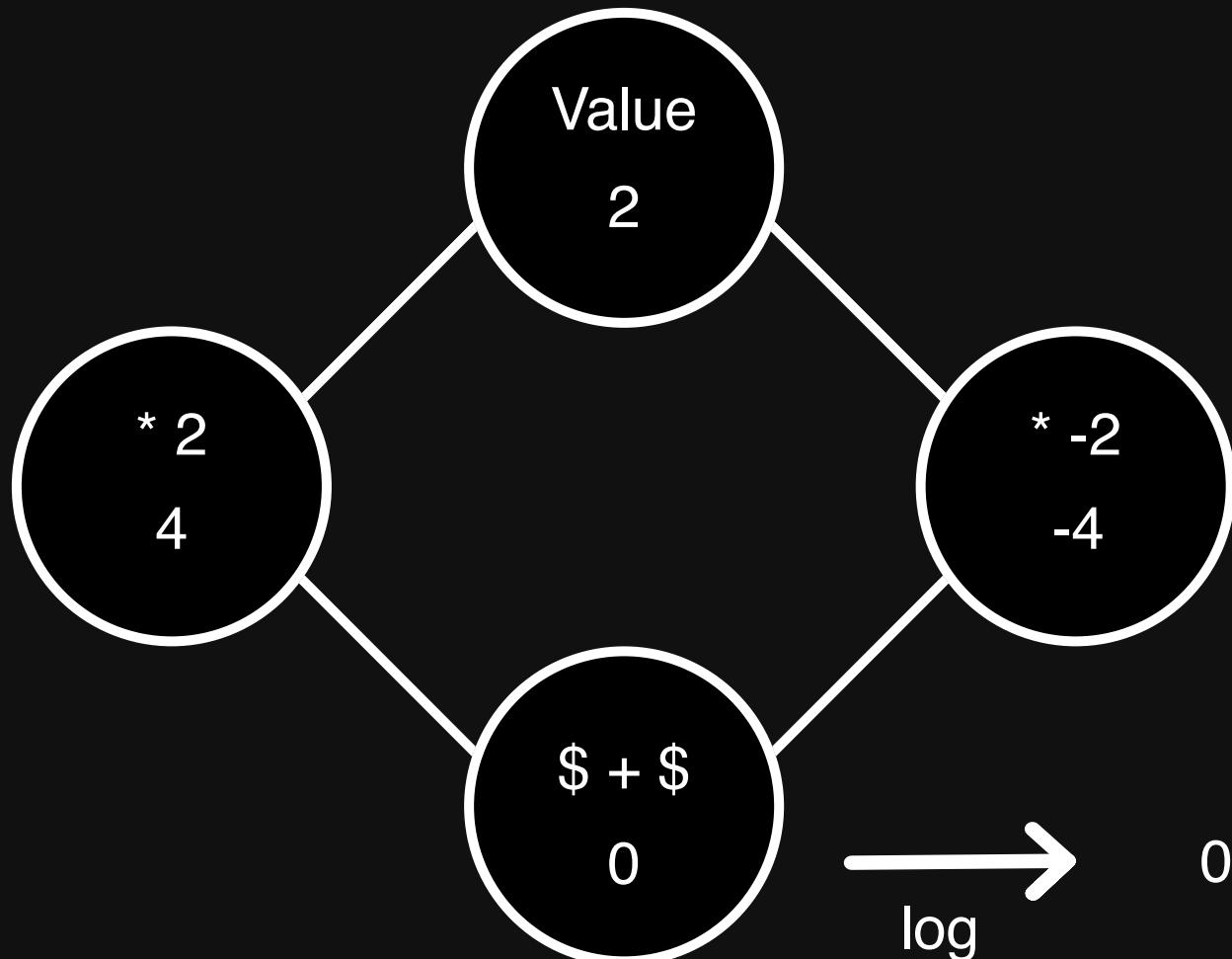
The Diamond Problem



The Diamond Problem



The Diamond Problem



A photograph showing several pairs of hands stacked together in the center of a wooden desk. The hands belong to people wearing various clothing, including a brown jacket, a grey sweater, and a white shirt. In the background, there is a laptop displaying a colorful chart, some papers with graphs, and a notebook. The overall atmosphere is one of teamwork and collaboration.

A not-so-npoorly named,
named, reactive state
primitive

Filter

Constructor

In this article

Constructor

Instance properties

Instance methods

Examples

Specifications

Browser compatibility

See also

[AbortController\(\)](#)

Creates a new `AbortController` object instance.

[AbortController.signal](#) Read only

Returns an `AbortSignal` object instance, which can be used to communicate with, or to abort, an asynchronous operation.

Instance methods

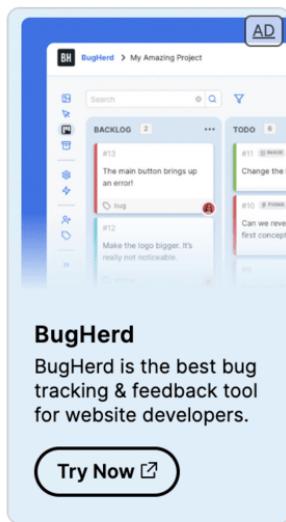
[AbortController.abort\(\)](#)

Aborts an asynchronous operation before it has completed. This is able to abort [fetch requests](#), consumption of any response bodies, and streams.

Examples



Note: There are additional examples in the [AbortSignal](#) reference.



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```
1 let currentEffect = null;
2
3 export const signal = (val) => {
4     return {
5         sinks: new Set(),
6         get value() {
7             if (currentEffect) {
8                 this.sinks.add(currentEffect);
9                 currentEffect.sources.add(this);
10            }
11            return val;
12        },
13        set value(newValue) {
14            val = newValue;
15            [...this.sinks].forEach((sink) => sink.run());
16        },
17    };
18};
19
20 export const effect = (fn) => {
21     const _effect = {
22         sources: new Set(),
23         run() {
24             this.sources.forEach((source) => {
25                 source.sinks.delete(this);
26             });
27             this.sources.clear();
28
29             let prev = currentEffect;
30             currentEffect = this;
31             fn();
32             currentEffect = prev;
33         },
34     };
35     _effect.run();
36 };
37
38 export const computed = (fn) => {
39     const s = signal();
40     effect(() => (s.value = fn()));
41     return s;
42};
```

<https://github.com/tc39/proposal-signals>

[README](#) [Code of conduct](#) [MIT license](#) [Security](#)



🚦 JavaScript Signals standard proposal 🚦

Stage 1 ([explanation](#))

TC39 proposal champions: Daniel Ehrenberg, Yehuda Katz, Jatin Mananathan, Shay Lewis, Kristen Hewell Garrett, Dominic Gannaway, Preston Sego, Milo M, Rob Eisenberg

Original authors: Rob Eisenberg and Daniel Ehrenberg



This document describes an early common direction for Signals in JavaScript, similar to the Promises/A+ effort which preceded the Promises standardized by TC39 in ES2015. Try it for yourself, using [a polyfill](#).

Similarly to Promises/A+, this effort focuses on aligning the JavaScript ecosystem. If this alignment is successful, then a standard could emerge, based on that experience. Several framework authors are collaborating here on a common model which could back their reactivity core. The current draft is based on design input from the authors/maintainers of [Angular](#), [Bubble](#), [Ember](#), [FAST](#), [MobX](#), [Preact](#), [Qwik](#), [RxJS](#), [Solid](#), [Starbeam](#), [Svelte](#), [Vue](#), [Wiz](#), and more...

Differently from Promises/A+, we're not trying to solve for a common developer-facing surface API, but rather the precise core semantics of the underlying signal graph. This proposal does include a fully concrete API, but the API is not targeted to most application developers. Instead, the signal API here is a better fit for frameworks to build on top of, providing interoperability through common signal graph and auto-tracking mechanism.

The plan for this proposal is to do significant early prototyping, including integration into several frameworks, before advancing beyond Stage 1. We are only interested in standardizing Signals if they are suitable for use in

Questions?

JS Signals



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