

**@falsyvalues**

# **ECMAScript > Future**

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**Future > ES6**

**let : block scope**

# Block scope

// ES3

```
if (false) {  
    var logLevel = 10;  
}
```

```
alert(logLevel); // ?
```

# Block scope

// ES3

```
var logLevel; // = undefined;
```

```
if (false) {
```

```
    logLevel = 10;
```

```
}
```

```
alert(logLevel); // undefined
```



All variables are created **before** code execution – on entering the context.

A so-called “hoisting” of variables.

See: <http://dmitrysoshnikov.com/notes/note-4-two-words-about-hoisting/>

# Block scope

// ES6 Harmony

```
if (false) {
```

```
    let logLevel = 10;
```

```
}
```

```
alert(logLevel); // ReferenceError
```

# Block scope

// ES3, ES5

```
var handlers = [];
```

```
handlers[0](); // ?
```

```
handlers[1](); // ?
```

```
for (var k = 0; k < 3; k++) {  
    handlers[k] = function () {  
        alert(k);  
    };  
}
```

```
handlers[2](); // ?
```

# Block scope

// ES3, ES5

```
var handlers = [];
```

```
var k;
```

```
for (k = 0; k < 3; k++) {  
    handlers[k] = function () {  
        alert(k);  
    };  
}
```

```
handlers[0](); // 3
```

```
handlers[1](); // 3
```

```
handlers[2](); // 3
```



# let : block scope

## ES3, ES5

```
for (var k = 0; k < 3; k++) {  
  (function (x) {  
    handlers[x] = function () {  
      alert(x);  
    };  
  })(k);  
}  
  
handlers[0](); // 0
```

## ES6

```
for (let k = 0; k < 3; k++) {  
  let x = k;  
  handlers[x] = function () {  
    alert(x);  
  };  
}  
  
handlers[0](); // 0
```

# let : definition, statement, expression

```
let x = 10;                                     // let-definition
```

```
let y = 20;
```

```
let (x = x * 2, y = 30) {  
    console.log(x + y); // 50                // let-statement  
}
```

```
console.log(x + y); // 30
```

```
console.log(let (x = 100) x); // 100        // let-expression
```

```
console.log(x); // 10
```

**const : constants**

# const : constants

```
const MAX_SIZE = 100;
```

```
// cannot be redeclared (let, var, etc.)
```

```
let MAX_SIZE = 100; // error
```

# **const** : constant functions

```
const registerUser() {  
  // implementation  
}
```

// redeclaration error (function, let, var)

```
function registerUser() { ... }
```

# Function parameter default values

# Function parameter default values

```
function handleRequest(data, method) {  
  method = method || "GET";  
  ...  
}
```

# Function parameter default values

```
function handleRequest(data, method) {  
    method = method || "GET";  
    ...  
}
```

```
function handleRequest(data, method = "GET") {  
    ...  
}
```



**Deconstructing**  
**or “non-strict pattern-matching”**

# Destructuring: arrays

// for arrays

```
let [x, y] = [10, 20, 30]; // non-strict matching
```

```
console.log(x, y); // 10, 20
```

# Destructuring: **objects**

// for objects

```
let user = {name: “Ann”, location: {x: 10, y: 20}};
```

```
let {name: n, location: {x: x, y: y}} = user;
```

```
console.log(n, x, y); // “Ann”, 10, 20
```

# Destructuring of function parameters

```
function Panel(config) {  
    var title = config.title;  
    var x = config.pos[0];  
    var y = config.pos[1];  
    return title + x + y;  
}
```

Too “noisy”

```
new Panel({title: “Users”, pos: [10, 15]});
```

# Destructuring of function parameters

```
function Panel({title: title, pos: [x, y]}) {  
  return title + x + y;  
}
```

```
let config = {title: "Users", pos: [10, 15]};
```

```
new Panel(config);
```

# Destructuring: **exchange** of variables

// exchange two variables without third?

**let** x = 10;

**let** y = 20;

[x, y] = [y, x]; // easy

**Replacement of arguments:**  
"rest" and "spread"

# Object arguments

// ES3, ES5

```
function format(pattern /*, rest */) {  
    var rest = [].slice.call(arguments, 1);  
    var items = rest.filter(function (x) { return x > 1});  
    return pattern.replace("%v", items);  
}
```

```
format("scores: %v", 1, 5, 3); // scores: 5, 3
```



# Good bye, arguments

// ES3, ES5

```
function format(pattern /*, rest */) {  
    var rest = [].slice.call(arguments, 1); // complicated  
    var items = rest.filter(function (x) { return x > 1});  
    return pattern.replace("%v", items);  
}
```

```
format("scores: %v", 1, 5, 3); // scores: 5, 3
```

# Hello, "rest"

// ES6 aka Harmony

```
function format(pattern, ...rest) {    // real array
    var items = rest.filter(function (x) { return x > 1});
    return pattern.replace("%v", items);
}
```

```
format("scores: %v", 1, 5, 3); // scores: 5, 3
```

# And also “spread”

// ES6 aka Harmony

```
function showUser(name, age, weight) {  
  return name + “:” + age + weight;  
}
```

```
let user = [“Alex”, 28, 130];
```

```
showUser(...user); // ok
```

```
showUser.apply(null, user); // desugared
```

# "rest" of arrays with destructuring

// ES6 aka Harmony

```
let userInfo = ["John", 14, 21, 3];
```

```
let [name, ...scores] = userInfo;
```

```
console.log(name); // "John"
```

```
console.log(scores); // [14, 21, 3]
```

# Short notations

# Short notation in destructuring

```
let 3DPoint = {x: 20, y: 15, z: 1};
```

```
// full notation
```

```
let {x: x, y: y, z: z} = 3DPoint;
```

```
// short notation
```

```
let {x, y, z} = 3DPoint;
```

# Short syntax of **functions**.

**-> functions**

// casual functions

```
[1, 2, 3].map(function (x) { return x * x; }); // [1, 4, 9]
```

// -> functions

```
[1, 2, 3].map((x) -> x * x); // [1, 4, 9]
```

Syntactically:

- optional **return**;
- **->** instead of **function**
- No curly braces are required

# -> functions: examples

// Empty arrow function is minimal-length

```
let empty = ->;
```

// Expression bodies needs no parentheses or braces

```
let square= (x) -> x * x;
```

// Without parameters

```
let getUser = -> users[current];
```

// Statement body needs braces

```
let users = [{name: "Mark", age: 28}, {name: "Sarah", age: 26}];  
users.forEach((user, k) -> { if (k > 2) console.log(user.name, k) });
```



# simple functions: dynamic this

```
function Account(customer, cart) {  
  this.customer = customer;  
  this.cart = cart;  
  $('#shopping-cart').on('click', function (event) {  
    this.customer.purchase(this.cart); // error on click  
  });  
}
```

Solutions:  
`var that = this;`  
`.bind(that)`

## => functions: lexical this

```
function Account(customer, cart) {  
  this.customer = customer;  
  this.cart = cart;  
  $('#shopping-cart').on('click', (event) =>  
    this.customer.purchase(this.cart); // ok  
  );  
}
```

**But... Currently block  
functions are on agenda!**

# Short syntax of **functions**.

## **Block-functions**

// casual functions

```
[1, 2, 3].map(function (x) { return x * x; }); // [1, 4, 9]
```

// block-functions, Ruby's way

```
[1, 2, 3].map { |x| x * x } // [1, 4, 9]
```

Syntactically:

- optional **return**;
- **|x|** instead of **function**
- No call parens

**Proxy objects : meta level**

# Proxy-objects

/\* handler –meta-level handler

\* proto – prototype of the proxy object \*/

**Proxy**.create(handler, [proto])

/\* handler – meta-handler

\* call – call trap

\* construct – construction trap \*/

**Proxy**.createFunction(handler, [call, [construct]])

See: <http://wiki.ecmascript.org/doku.php?id=harmony:proxies>

# Proxy-objects

// original object

```
let point = {  
  x: 10,  
  y: 20  
};
```

Trap of **getting** of  
properties

Trap of **setting** the  
properties

// proxied object

```
let loggedPoint = Proxy.create({  
  get: function (rcvr, name) {  
    console.log("get: ", name);  
    return point[name];  
  },  
  set: function (rcvr, name, value) {  
    console.log("set: ", name, value);  
    point[name] = value;  
  }  
}, Object.getPrototypeOf(point));
```

# Proxy-objects

Meta-handler

// reading trap

loggedPoint.x; // get: x, 10

// writing trap

loggedPoint.x = 20; // set: x, 20

// reflected on the original object

point.x; // 20

// proxied object

```
let loggedPoint = Proxy.create({  
  get: function (rcvr, name) {  
    console.log("get: ", name);  
    return point[name];  
  },  
  set: function (rcvr, name, value) {  
    console.log("set: ", name, value);  
    point[name] = value;  
  }  
}, Object.getPrototypeOf(point));
```



# Callable **Proxy**-objects

// original object

```
let point = {x: 10, y: 20};
```

```
function callTrap() {  
  console.log("call");  
}  
  
function constructTrap() {  
  console.log("construct");  
}
```

```
loggedPoint(10, 20);
```

```
new loggedPoint(100);
```

// proxied object

```
let loggedPoint = Proxy.createFunction({  
  get: function (rcvr, name) {  
    console.log("get: ", name);  
    return foo[name];  
  },  
  set: function (rcvr, name, value) {  
    console.log("set: ", name, value);  
    foo[name] = value;  
  }  
}, callTrap, constructTrap);
```

Catching of **calling**

Catching of  
**construction**

# Proxy : simple generic read logger

```
function logged(object) {  
  return Proxy.create({  
    get: function (rcvr, name) {  
      console.log("get:", name);  
      return object[name];  
    }  
  }, Object.getPrototypeOf(object));  
}
```

```
let connector = logged({  
  join: function (node) { ... }  
});
```

```
connector.join("store@master-node"); // get: join
```

# Proxy : examples

// loggers (on reading and writing)

```
Proxy.create(logHandler(object));
```

// multiple inheritance (delegation-based mixins)

```
Proxy.create(mixin(obj1, obj2));
```

// noSuchMethod

```
Proxy.create(object, noSuchMethod)
```

// Arrays with negative indices (as in Python)

```
let a = Array.new([1, 2, 3]);
```

```
console.log(a[-1]); // 3
```

```
a[-1] = 10; console.log(a); // [1, 2, 10]
```

See: <https://github.com/DmitrySoshnikov/es-laboratory/tree/master/examples>

# Modules system

# Modules in ES3, ES5

```
var DBLayer = (function (global) {  
    /* save original */  
    var originalDBLayer = global.DBLayer;  
    function noConflict() {  
        global.DBLayer = originalDBLayer;  
    }  
    /* implementation */  
    function query() { ... }  
    /* exports, public API */  
    return {  
        noConflict: noConflict,  
        query: query  
    };  
})(this);
```

1. Create local scope
2. Restoring function
3. Implementation
4. Public API

# Modules in ES3, ES5

```
var DBLayer = (function (global) {  
    /* save original */  
    var originalDBLayer = global.DBLayer;  
    function noConflict() {  
        global.DBLayer = originalDBLayer;  
    }  
    /* implementation */  
    function query() { ... }  
    /* exports, public API */  
    return {  
        noConflict: noConflict,  
        query: query  
    };  
})(this);
```

1. Create local scope
2. Restoring function
3. Implementation
4. Public API

Too much of “**noise**”.  
A “**sugar**” is needed.

# Modules in ES6

```
module DBLayer {  
  export function query(s) { ... }  
  export function connection(...args) { ... }  
}
```

```
import DBLayer.*; // import all
```

```
import DBLayer.{query, connection: attachTo}; // import only needed exports
```

```
query("SELECT * FROM books").format("escape | split");
```

```
attachTo("/books/store", {  
  onSuccess: function (response) { ... }  
})
```

# External modules in ES6

// on file system

```
module $ = require("./library/selector.js");
```

// globally, from the Net, we define the name of the module

```
module CanvasLib = require("http:// ... /js-modules/canvas.js");
```

// use either directly

```
let rect = new CanvasLib.Rectangle({width: 30, height: 40, shadow: true});
```

// or import needed exports

```
import CanvasLib.{Triangle, rotate};
```

```
rotate(-30, new Triangle($.query(...params)));
```



# Require module and import with destructuring

// require the module and directly

// import via pattern-matching

```
let {read, format} = require("fs.js");
```

// use the imported binding


```
read("storage/accounts.dat").format("%line: value")
```

**Generators : iterators,  
coroutines/multi-tasks**

# Generators : **yield**

## “infinite” streams

```
function fibonacci() {  
  let [prev, curr] = [0, 1];  
  while (true) {  
    [prev, curr] = [curr, prev + curr];  
    yield curr;  
  }  
}
```



```
for (let n in fibonacci()) {  
  // truncate the sequence at 1000  
  if (n > 1000) break; // 1, 2, 3, 5, 8 ...  
  console.log(n);  
}
```

Manual iteration:

```
let seq = fibonacci();  
seq.next(); // 1  
seq.next(); // 2  
seq.next(); // 3  
seq.next(); // 5  
seq.next(); // 8
```

# Generators : **yield** custom iterators

```
function iterator(object) {  
  for (let k in object) {  
    yield [k, object[k]];  
  }  
}  
  
let foo = {x: 10, y: 20};  
  
for (let [k, v] in iterator(foo)) {  
  console.log(k, v); // x 10, y 20  
}
```

Proposed iterators of ES6:

```
// by properties (key+value)  
for (let [k, v] in properties(foo))  
  
// by values  
for (let v in values(foo))  
  
// by property names  
for (let k in keys(foo))
```

See: <http://wiki.ecmascript.org/doku.php?id=strawman:iterators>

See: <https://gist.github.com/865630>

# Generators : **yield** asynchronous programming

## Callbacks

```
xhr("data.json", function (data) {  
  xhr("user.dat", function (user) {  
    xhr("user/save/", function (save) {  
      /* code */  
    }  
  }  
});  
  
/* other code */
```

## Coroutines

```
new Task(function () {  
  let data = yield xhr("data.json");  
  let user = yield xhr("user.dat");  
  let save = yield xhr("/user/save");  
  /* code */  
});  
  
/* other code */
```

# Generators : **yield**

## cooperative multitasks (threads)

```
let thread1 = new Thread(function (...args) {  
    for (let k in values([1, 2, 3])) yield k + " from thread 1";  
}).start();
```

```
let thread2 = new Thread(function (...args) {  
    for (let k in values([1, 2, 3])) yield k + " from thread 2";  
}).start();
```

```
// 1 from thread 1  
// 2 from thread 1  
// 1 from thread 2  
// 3 from thread 1  
// 2 from thread 2  
// etc.
```

# **Array** comprehensions

# Array comprehensions

// map + filter way

```
let scores = [1, 7, 4, 9]  
  .filter(function (x) { return x > 5 })  
  .map(function (x) { return x * x }); // [49, 81]
```



# Array comprehensions

// map + filter way

```
let scores = [1, 7, 4, 9]  
  .filter(function (x) { return x > 5 })  
  .map(function (x) { return x * x }); // [49, 81]
```

// array comprehensions

```
let scores = [x * x for (x in values([1, 7, 4, 9])) if (x > 5)];
```

# Thanks for your attention

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