

JS

ECMAScript 6

The Future of JavaScript is Now!

Tom Van Cutsem
JOIN '15



@tvcutsem

My involvement in JavaScript



Vrije
Universiteit
Brussel

- PhD on programming language technology



- 2010: Visiting Faculty at Google, Caja team



- Joined ECMA TC39
- Actively contributed to ECMAScript 6 spec

Talk Outline

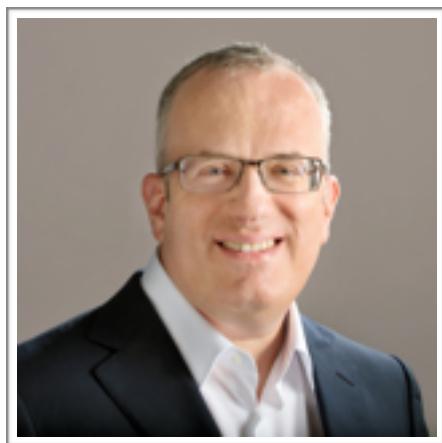
- Part I: JavaScript's origins, and the long road to ECMAScript 6
- Part II: a brief tour of ECMAScript 6
- Part III: using ECMAScript 6 today
- Wrap-up

Part I

JavaScript's origins, and the road to ECMAScript 6

JavaScript's origins

- Invented by Brendan Eich in 1995, then an intern at Netscape, to support client-side scripting in Netscape navigator
- First called *LiveScript*, then *JavaScript*, then standardized as *ECMAScript*
- Microsoft “copied” JavaScript in IE JScript, “warts and all”



*Brendan Eich,
Inventor of JavaScript*

The world's most misunderstood language



*Douglas Crockford,
Inventor of JSON*

See also: “JavaScript: The World's Most Misunderstood Programming Language”
by Doug Crockford at <http://www.crockford.com/javascript/javascript.html>

The Good Parts



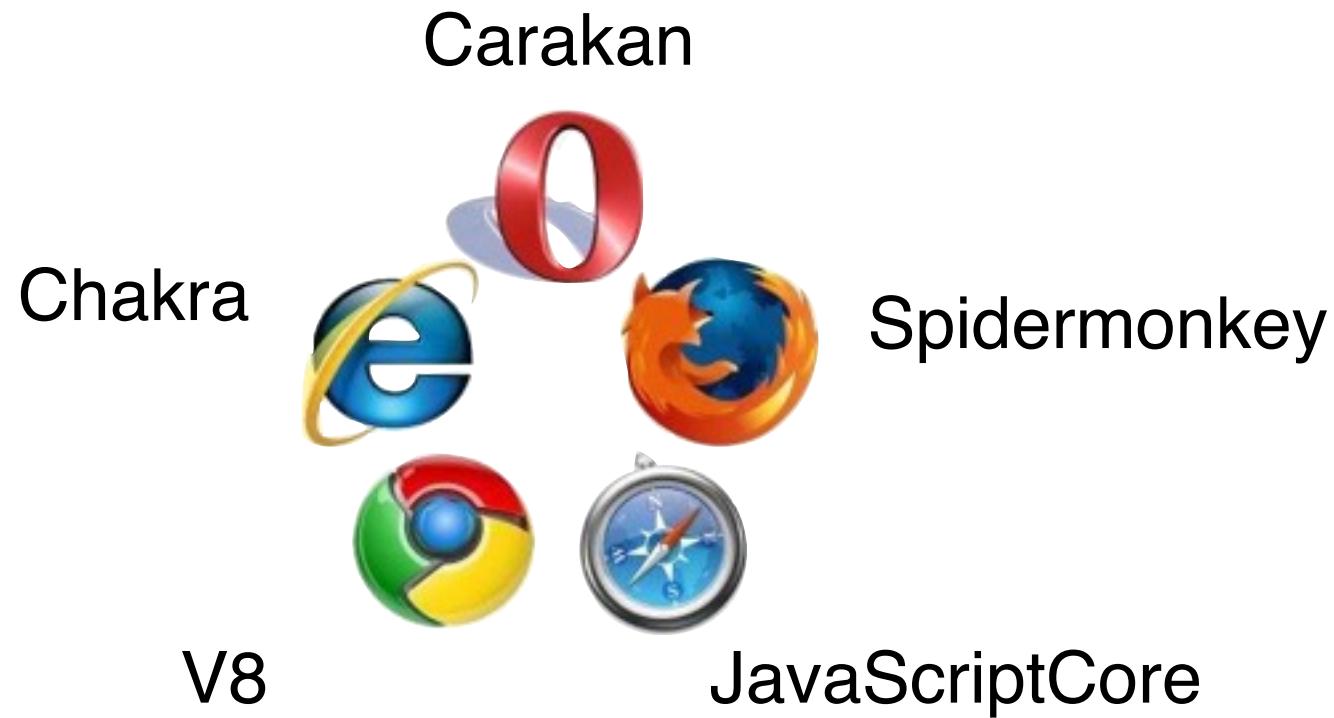
- Functions as first-class objects
- Dynamic objects with prototype-based inheritance
- Object literals
- Array literals

The Bad Parts

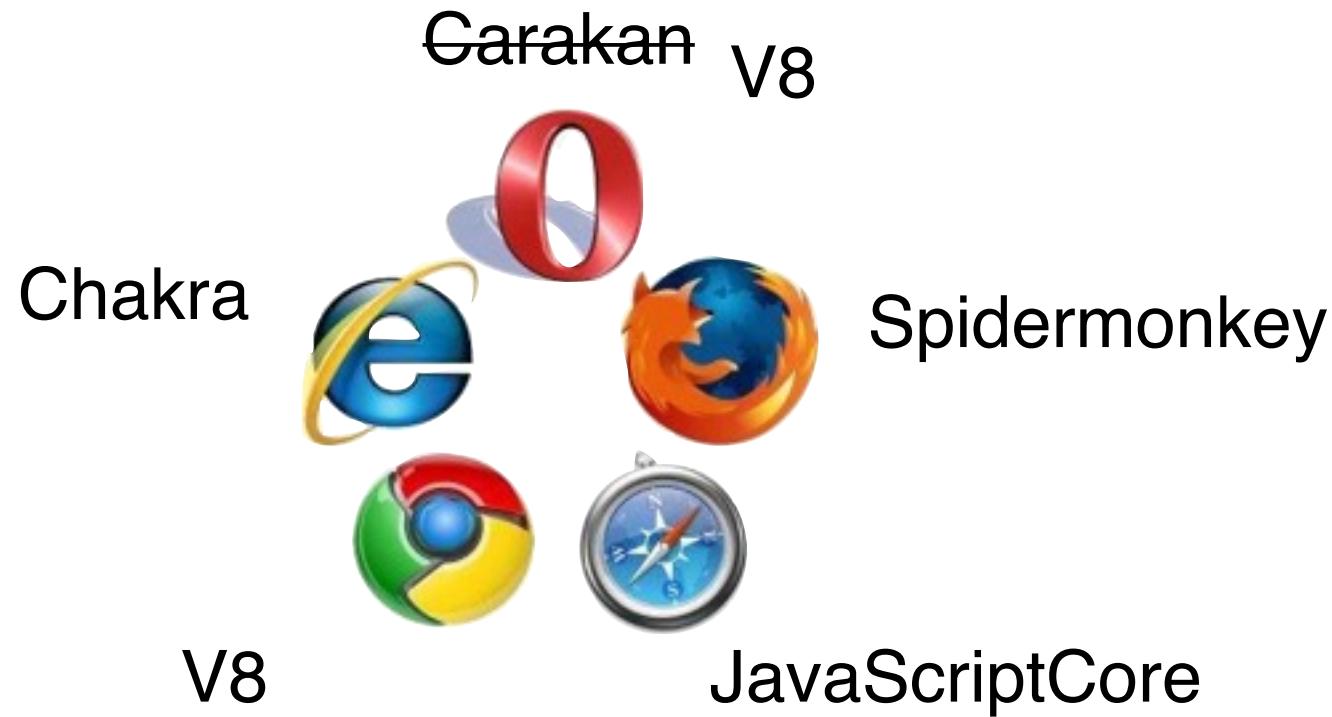


- Global variables (no modules)
- **with** statement
- Implicit type coercion
- Var hoisting (no block scope)
- ...

ECMAScript: “Standard” JavaScript



ECMAScript: “Standard” JavaScript



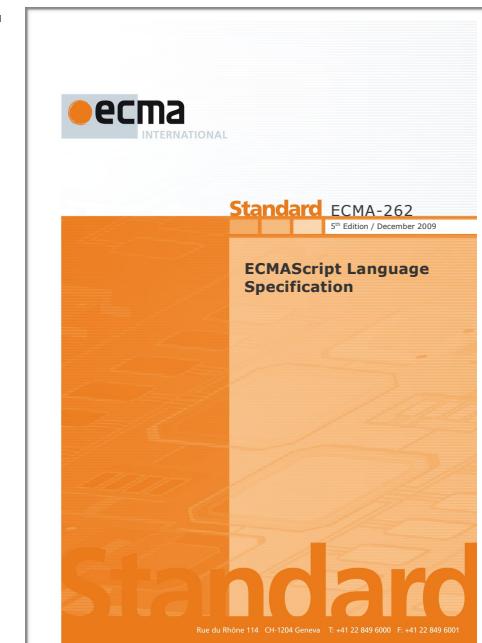
(170.000+ npm packages!)

TC39: the JavaScript “standardisation committee”

- Representatives from major Internet companies, browser vendors, web organisations, popular JS libraries and academia
- Maintains the ECMA-262 specification.
- The spec is a handbook mainly intended for language implementors. Extremely detailed to minimize incompatibilities.

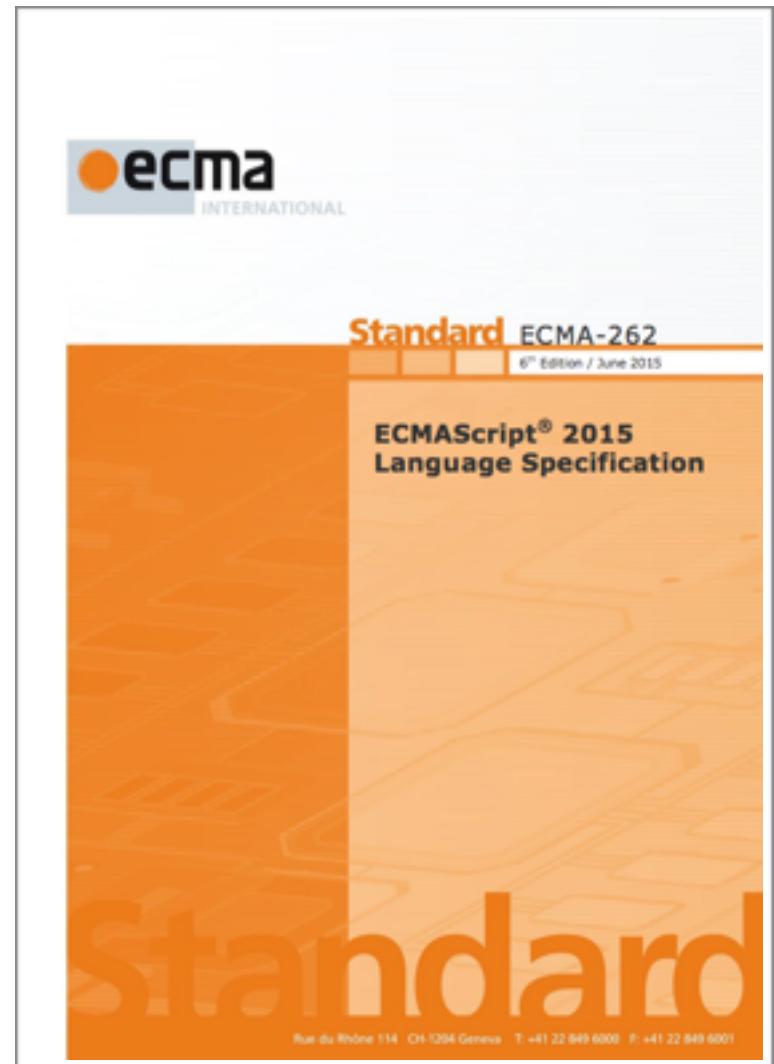


*Allen Wirfs-Brock,
ECMA-262 technical editor*



ECMAScript specification: history

- 1st ed. 1997
- 2nd ed. 1998
- 3rd ed. 1999
- 4th ed.
- 5th ed. 2009
(introduced “strict mode”)
- 6th ed. June 2015
(aka ECMAScript 2015)



TC39

- Meets bi-monthly, mostly in the SF bay area. **Meetings** are technical, not political in nature
- **Discussions** held in the open on es-discuss@mozilla.org
- Committee very much aware of the dangers of “design-by-committee”.
 - **Champion** model to combat this (each feature led by handful of experts)
- Important **decisions** made by global consensus

Part II

A brief tour of ECMAScript 6

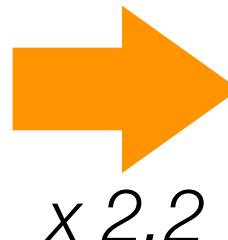
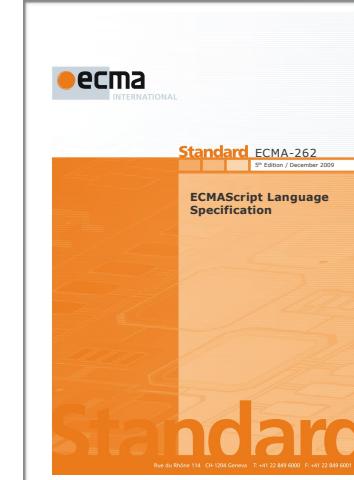
ECMAScript 6

- Major update: many new features (too many to list here)
- Point-in-case:

ES5.1



ES6



x 2.2

258-page pdf

566-page pdf

ECMAScript 6: shortlist

- Arrow functions
- Classes
- Control flow Goodness:
 - Iterators
 - Generators
 - Promises
 - `async/await` [tentative, ECMAScript 7 sneak peak]

ECMAScript 6: shortlist

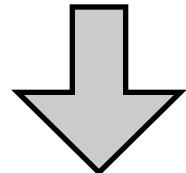
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ECMAScript 6: arrow functions

- Shorter, and also automatically captures current value of `this`
No more `var that = this;`

ES5

```
function sum(array) {  
    return array.reduce(  
        function(x, y) { return x + y; }, 0);  
}
```



ES6

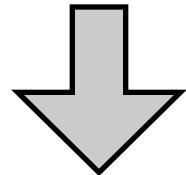
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function sum(array) {  
    return array.reduce((x, y) => x + y, 0);  
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ECMAScript 6: arrow functions

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function sum(array) {  
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ECMAScript 6: shortlist

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- **Classes**
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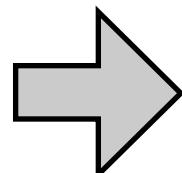
ECMAScript 6: classes

- All code inside a class is implicitly opted into strict mode!

```
function Point(x, y) {  
    this.x = x;  
    this.y = y;  
}
```

```
Point.prototype = {  
    toString: function() {  
        return "[Point...]";  
    }  
}
```

```
var p = new Point(1,2);  
p.x;  
p.toString();
```



```
class Point {  
    constructor(x, y) {  
        this.x = x;  
        this.y = y;  
    }  
  
    toString() {  
        return "[Point...]";  
    }  
}
```

```
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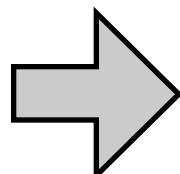
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    }  
}
```

```
var p = new Point(1,2);  
p.x;  
p.toString();
```

ECMAScript 6: classes

- Single-inheritance, super-calls, static members

```
class Point3D extends Point {  
    constructor(x, y, z) {  
        super(x,y);  
        this.z = z;  
    }  
  
    static getOrigin() {  
        return new Point3D(0,0,0);  
    }  
}
```

ECMAScript 6: shortlist

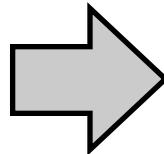
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- **Control flow Goodness:**
 - Iterators
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ECMAScript 6 Iterators

```
function fibonacci() {  
    var pre = 0, cur = 1;  
    return {  
        next: function() {  
            var temp = pre;  
            pre = cur;  
            cur = cur + temp;  
            return { done: false, value: cur }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

ES5

```
var iter = fibonacci();  
var nxt = iter.next();  
while (!nxt.done) {  
    var n = nxt.value;  
    if (n > 100)  
        break;  
    print(n);  
    nxt = iter.next();  
}
```



ES6

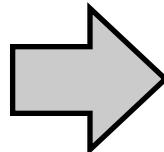
```
for (var n of fibonacci()) {  
    if (n > 100)  
        break;  
    print(n);  
}  
// generates 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, ...
```

ECMAScript 6 Iterators

```
function fibonacci() {  
    var pre = 0, cur = 1;  
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            pre = cur;  
            cur = cur + temp;  
            return { done: false, value: cur }  
        }  
    }  
}
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ECMAScript 6: shortlist

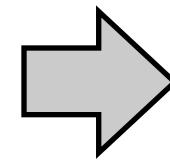
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 - async/await [tentative, ECMAScript 7 sneak peak]

ECMAScript 6 Generators

- A generator function implicitly creates and returns an iterator

ES5

```
function fibonacci() {  
  var pre = 0, cur = 1;  
  return {  
    next: function() {  
      var tmp = pre;  
      pre = cur;  
      cur = cur + tmp;  
      return { done: false, value: cur }  
    }  
  }  
}
```



ES6

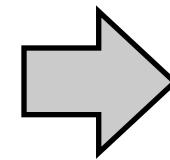
```
function* fibonacci() {  
  var pre = 0, cur = 1;  
  for (;;) {  
    var tmp = pre;  
    pre = cur;  
    cur = cur + tmp;  
    yield cur;  
  }  
}
```

ECMAScript 6 Generators

- A generator function implicitly creates and returns an iterator

ES5

```
function fibonacci() {  
  var pre = 0, cur = 1;  
  return {  
    next: function() {  
      var tmp = pre;  
      pre = cur;  
      cur = cur + tmp;  
      return { done: false, value: cur }  
    }  
  }  
}
```



ES6

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function* fibonacci() {  
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    yield cur;  
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```

ECMAScript 6: shortlist

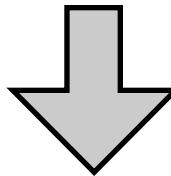
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ECMAScript 6 Promises

- A promise is a placeholder for a value that may only be available in the future

ES5

```
readFile("hello.txt", function (err, content) {  
    if (err) {  
        // handle error  
    } else {  
        // use content  
    }  
})
```



ES6

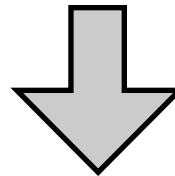
```
var pContent = readFile("hello.txt");  
pContent.then(function (content) {  
    // use content  
}, function (err) {  
    // handle error  
});
```

ECMAScript 6 Promises

- A promise is a placeholder for a value that may only be available in the future

ES5

```
readFile("hello.txt", function (err, content) {  
    if (err) {  
        // handle error  
    } else {  
        // use content  
    }  
})
```



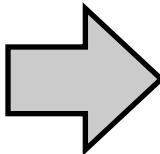
ES6

```
var pContent = readFile("hello.txt");  
var p2 = pContent.then(function (content) {  
    // use content  
}, function (err) {  
    // handle error  
});
```

ECMAScript 6 Promises

- Promises can be *chained* to avoid callback hell

```
// step2(value, callback) -> void  
  
step1(function (value1) {  
    step2(value1, function(value2) {  
        step3(value2, function(value3) {  
            step4(value3, function(value4) {  
                // do something with value4  
            });  
        });  
    });  
});
```



```
// promisedStep2(value) -> promise  
  
Q.fcall(promisedStep1)  
.then(promisedStep2)  
.then(promisedStep3)  
.then(promisedStep4)  
.then(function (value4) {  
    // do something with value4  
})  
.catch(function (error) {  
    // handle any error here  
})  
.done();
```

ECMAScript 6 Promises

- Promises already exist as a library in ES5
- Personal favorite on npm: q (<https://github.com/kriskowal/q>)
- Then why standardize?
 - Wide disagreement on a single Promise API. ES6 settled on an API called “Promises/A+”. See promisesaplus.com
 - Standard API allows platform APIs to use Promises as well
 - W3C’s latest DOM APIs already use promises



ECMAScript 6: shortlist

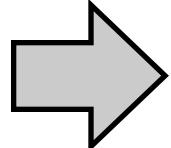
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 - **async/await [tentative, ECMAScript 7 sneak peak]**

ECMAScript 7: async/await

- async/await is a C# 5.0 feature that enables asynchronous programming using “direct style” control flow (i.e. no callbacks)

ES6

```
// promisedStep2(value) -> promise
Q.fcall(promisedStep1)
  .then(promisedStep2)
  .then(promisedStep3)
  .then(promisedStep4)
  .then(function (value4) {
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  })
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  })
  .done();
```



ES7

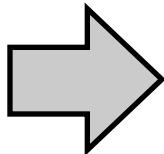
```
// step2(value) -> promise
(async function() {
  try {
    var value1 = await step1();
    var value2 = await step2(value1);
    var value3 = await step3(value2);
    var value4 = await step4(value3);
    // do something with value4
  } catch (error) {
    // handle any error here
  }
})()
```

async/await in ECMAScript 6

- Generators can be used as async functions, with some tinkering
- co npm library in iojs (no flags) or node (>= 0.11.x, --harmony flag)

ES7

```
(async function() {  
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ES6

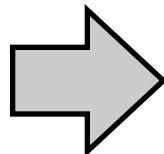
```
co(function*() {  
  try {  
    var value1 = yield step1();  
    var value2 = yield step2(value1);  
    var value3 = yield step3(value2);  
    var value4 = yield step4(value3);  
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ES7

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ECMAScript 6: longlist

- Luke Hoban has an excellent overview of all ES6 features at

git.io/es6features

- arrows
- classes
- enhanced object literals
- template strings
- destructuring
- default + rest + spread
- let + const
- iterators + for..of
- generators
- unicode
- modules
- module loaders
- map + set + weakmap + weakset
- proxies
- symbols
- subclassable built-ins
- promises
- math + number + string + array + object APIs
- binary and octal literals
- reflect api
- tail calls



*Luke Hoban,
Microsoft representative on TC39*

Part III

Using ECMAScript 6 today

ECMAScript 6: timeline

- ECMAScript 6 spec was officially ratified in June 2015
- However: browsers do not support full ES6 overnight
- Parts of ES6 already supported on some browsers today

ECMAScript 6 support (july 2015)

- octal and binary literals	▶ 4/4	2/4	4/4	2/4	0/4	4/4	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/4	
▪ template strings	▶ 3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	2/3	6/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	
▪ RegExp \y and \y flags	▶ 0/2	1/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	1/2	5/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	1/2	0/2	
▪ destructuring	▶ 0/2	26/32	24/32	16/32	12/32	22/32	0/32	0/32	0/32	6/32	17/32	23/32	25/32	24/32	0/32	0/32	0/32	0/32	16/32	26/32	0/32	0/32	0/32	13/32	0/32	16/32	
▪ Unicode code point escapes	▶ 0/2	1/2	5/2	1/2	0/2	1/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	2/2	9/2	5/2	3/2	5/2	0/2	2/2	2/2	0/2	0/2	2/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	3/2	0/2	
▪ do-targets	▶ 0/2	0/2	6/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	
Bindings																											
▪ const	▶ 5/8	6/8	6/8	6/8	6/8	6/8	6/8	6/8	6/8	3/8	6/8	6/8	6/8	6/8	6/8	6/8	6/8	6/8	6/8	6/8	6/8	6/8	6/8	6/8	6/8	6/8	
▪ let	▶ 5/10	8/10	8/10	8/10	8/10	8/10	8/10	8/10	8/10	6/10	6/10	6/10	6/10	6/10	6/10	6/10	6/10	6/10	6/10	6/10	6/10	6/10	6/10	10/10	6/10		
▪ block-level function declaration ^[14]	▶ Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Flag	Yes	No	No
Functions																											
▪ arrow functions	▶ 0/11	9/11	9/11	8/11	3/11	8/11	0/11	0/11	0/11	9/11	7/11	8/11	8/11	9/11	9/11	0/11	8/11	8/11	8/11	4/11	0/11	0/11	0/11	0/11	7/11	0/11	0/11
▪ class	▶ 0/23	15/23	15/23	15/23	15/23	0/23	0/23	0/23	6/23	0/23	0/23	0/23	0/23	6/23	6/23	6/23	0/23	0/23	15/23	0/23	0/23	0/23	0/23	16/23	0/23	0/23	
▪ super	▶ 0/7	6/7	4/7	6/7	5/7	5/7	5/7	0/7	5/7	5/7	5/7	5/7	5/7	5/7	5/7	5/7	5/7	5/7	5/7	5/7	5/7	5/7	5/7	5/7	5/7	5/7	5/7
▪ generators	▶ 9/22	29/22	21/22	15/22	8/22	0/22	0/22	0/22	0/22	5/22	11/22	12/22	13/22	13/22	13/22	15/22	16/22	16/22	0/22	0/22	0/22	0/22	15/22	11/22	0/22	0/22	
Built-ins																											
▪ Typed arrays	▶ 23/44	0/44	0/44	0/44	0/44	0/44	16/44	16/44	4/44	18/44	40/44	40/44	40/44	23/44	23/44	42/44	18/44	18/44	5/44	18/44	23/44	23/44	34/44	18/44	18/44	18/44	
▪ Map	▶ 15/18	13/18	18/18	0/18	6/18	18/18	14/18	0/18	7/18	15/18	11/18	14/18	14/18	15/18	15/18	15/18	15/18	15/18	11/18	0/18	0/18	12/18	15/18	0/18	18/18	18/18	
▪ Set	▶ 15/18	13/18	18/18	0/18	6/18	18/18	14/18	0/18	7/18	15/18	11/18	14/18	14/18	15/18	15/18	15/18	15/18	15/18	10/18	0/18	0/18	12/18	15/18	0/18	18/18	18/18	
▪ WeakMap	▶ 9/10	10/10	0/10	0/10	10/10	10/10	0/10	4/10	6/10	7/10	7/10	7/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	6/10	9/10	0/10	0/10	0/10	
▪ WeakSet	▶ 0/9	8/9	0/9	0/9	9/9	5/9	0/9	0/9	5/9	5/9	7/9	7/9	8/9	8/9	8/9	0/9	0/9	9/9	0/9	0/9	5/9	8/9	5/9	0/9	0/9	5/9	
▪ Proxy	▶ 0/21	0/21	0/21	0/21	0/21	0/21	0/21	0/21	21/21	13/21	18/21	18/21	18/21	0/21	0/21	0/21	0/21	0/21	0/21	0/21	0/21	0/21	0/21	0/21	0/21	0/21	
▪ Reflect	▶ 0/16	13/16	0/16	0/16	13/16	13/16	0/16	0/16	14/16	0/16	0/16	0/16	0/16	0/16	0/16	0/16	0/16	0/16	0/16	0/16	0/16	0/16	0/16	0/16	0/16	0/16	
▪ Promise	▶ 0/7	3/7	0/7	0/7	0/7	0/7	5/7	5/7	5/7	3/7	6/7	6/7	6/7	6/7	6/7	6/7	6/7	0/7	3/7	5/7	0/7	0/7	3/7	4/7	3/7	0/7	
▪ Symbol	▶ 5/9	3/9	5/9	0/9	6/9	5/9	5/9	0/9	9/9	5/9	5/9	5/9	5/9	5/9	5/9	8/9	8/9	8/9	0/9	5/9	5/9	7/9	8/9	8/9	0/9	0/9	
▪ well-known symbols ^[23]	▶ 5/15	1/15	4/15	1/15	6/15	4/15	0/15	0/15	3/15	0/15	1/15	1/15	2/15	3/15	3/15	3/15	8/15	8/15	0/15	0/15	3/15	3/15	6/15	0/15	0/15	6/15	
Built-in extensions																											
▪ Object static methods	▶ 3/4	3/4	3/4	0/4	3/4	2/4	0/4	1/4	2/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	3/4	3/4	4/4	0/4	0/4	4/4	5/4	0/4	3/4	4/4	0/4	0/4	3/4	0/4	
▪ Function "name" property	▶ 0/17	15/17	0/17	0/17	3/17	0/17	0/17	0/17	0/17	3/17	6/17	6/17	6/17	5/17	5/17	6/17	3/17	3/17	3/17	3/17	3/17	3/17	3/17	3/17	3/17	3/17	
▪ String static methods	▶ 2/2	2/2	0/2	0/2	2/2	2/2	0/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	0/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2
▪ String prototype methods	▶ 7/8	7/8	0/8	0/8	7/8	5/8	0/8	7/8	5/8	6/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	0/8	0/8	5/8	0/8	1/8	6/8	6/8	0/8	
▪ Boolean prototype properties	▶ 0/6	0/6	2/6	0/6	2/6	0/6	0/6	0/6	0/6	0/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	0/6	0/6	0/6	0/6	0/6	0/6	0/6	0/6	0/6	0/6	0/6	0/6	0/6	
▪ Array static methods	▶ 0/11	15/11	11/11	0/11	9/11	7/11	0/11	0/11	9/11	1/11	9/11	9/11	9/11	0/11	0/11	9/11	0/11	0/11	0/11	0/11	0/11	0/11	0/11	0/11	0/11	0/11	
▪ Array prototype methods	▶ 4/10	8/10	15/10	0/10	9/10	15/10	7/10	0/10	9/10	5/10	7/10	7/10	7/10	4/10	4/10	8/10	8/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	3/10	8/10	9/10	5/10	

See Juriy Zaytsev's (a.k.a. kangax) excellent compatibility tables
<http://kangax.github.io/es5-compat-table/es6/> for current status

ECMAScript 5 support (july 2015)

ECMAScript 6 compilers

- Compile ECMAScript 6 to ECMAScript 5
- **Babel**: focus on producing readable (as-if hand-written) ES5 code. Supports JSX as well.
- Microsoft **TypeScript**: technically not ES6 but roughly a superset of ES6. Bonus: type inference and optional static typing.

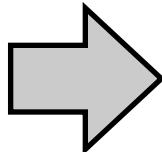


async/await in ECMAScript 5 (!)

- BabelJS async functions plug-in based on Facebook Regenerator
facebook.github.io/regenerator
- Works in browsers too!
github.com/lukehoban/ecmascript-asyncawait

ES7

```
(async function() {
  try {
    var value1 = await step1();
    var value2 = await step2(value1);
    var value3 = await step3(value2);
    var value4 = await step4(value3);
    // do something with value4
  } catch (error) {
    // handle any error here
  }
})()
```



ES5

```
(function callee$0$0() {
  var value1, value2, value3, value4;
  return regeneratorRuntime.async(function callee$0$0$(context$1$0) {
    while (1) switch (context$1$0.prev = context$1$0.next) {
      case 0:
        context$1$0.prev = 0;
        context$1$0.next = 3;
        return regeneratorRuntime.awrap(step1());
      case 3:
        value1 = context$1$0.sent;
        context$1$0.next = 6;
        return regeneratorRuntime.awrap(step2(value1));
      case 6:
        value2 = context$1$0.sent;
        context$1$0.next = 9;
        return regeneratorRuntime.awrap(step3(value2));
      case 9:
        value3 = context$1$0.sent;
        context$1$0.next = 12;
        return regeneratorRuntime.awrap(step4(value3));
      case 12:
        value4 = context$1$0.sent;
        context$1$0.next = 17;
        break;
      case 15:
        context$1$0.prev = 15;
        context$1$0.t0 = context$1$0["catch"]();
      case 17:
        case "end":
          return context$1$0.stop();
        }
    }, null, this, [[0, 15]]);
})()
```

ECMAScript 6 server-side support

- node --harmony
- **iojs**: node.js fork that more closely tracks latest developments in V8
 - supports major features out-of-the-box, such as classes, collections, generators, promises
 - the future of node: developed by core node contributors, community-driven



ECMAScript & the JVM ecosystem

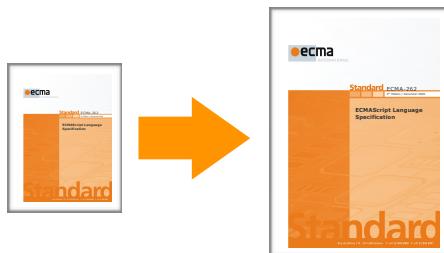
- **Nashorn** on JDK8. ES6 is on their roadmap.
- **RingoJS**: what node.js is to v8, RingoJS aims to be to Rhino. Developer server-side JS apps on the JVM (Jetty-based I/O)
- **Rhino** development itself appears largely abandoned (Rhino 1.7 has partial ES5 support, no ES6 roadmap)



Image courtesy of [dzone.com](#)

Wrap-up

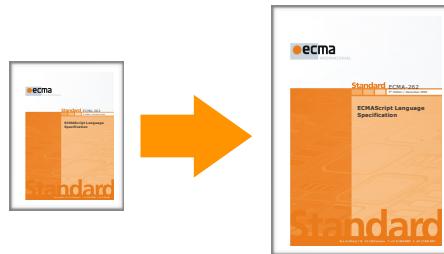
Take-home messages



ES6 is a *major* upgrade

Expect engines to upgrade gradually

Take-home messages



ES6 is a *major* upgrade

Expect engines to upgrade gradually



Use ES6 to ES5 compilers to bridge the gap



You can start using
ES6 today!

JS

Thanks for listening!

ECMAScript 6

The Future of JavaScript is Now!

Tom Van Cutsem
JOIN '15



@tvcutsem