

JS

ECMAScript 2015 and beyond

The Future of JavaScript is Now!

Tom Van Cutsem
JS.BE Meetup



Talk Outline

- Part I: 20 years of JavaScript (or, the long road to ECMAScript 6)
- Part II: a brief tour of ECMAScript 6
- Part III: ECMAScript 6 implementation progress
- Part IV: beyond ECMAScript 6
- Wrap-up

Part I

20 years of JavaScript (or, the long road to ES6)

JavaScript's origins

- Invented by Brendan Eich in 1995, 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*

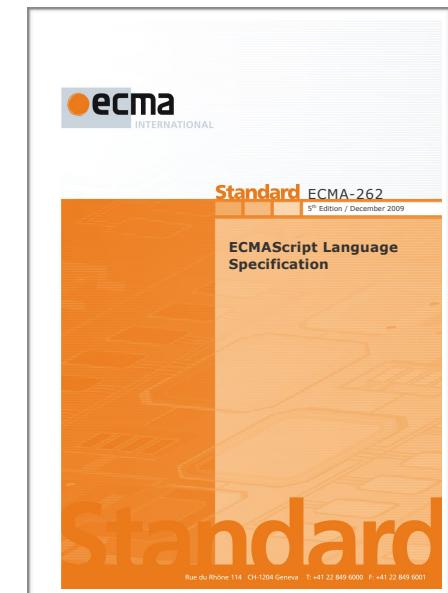
See also: “JavaScript: The World's Most Misunderstood Programming Language”
by Doug Crockford at <http://www.crockford.com/javascript/javascript.html>

TC39: the JavaScript “standardisation committee”

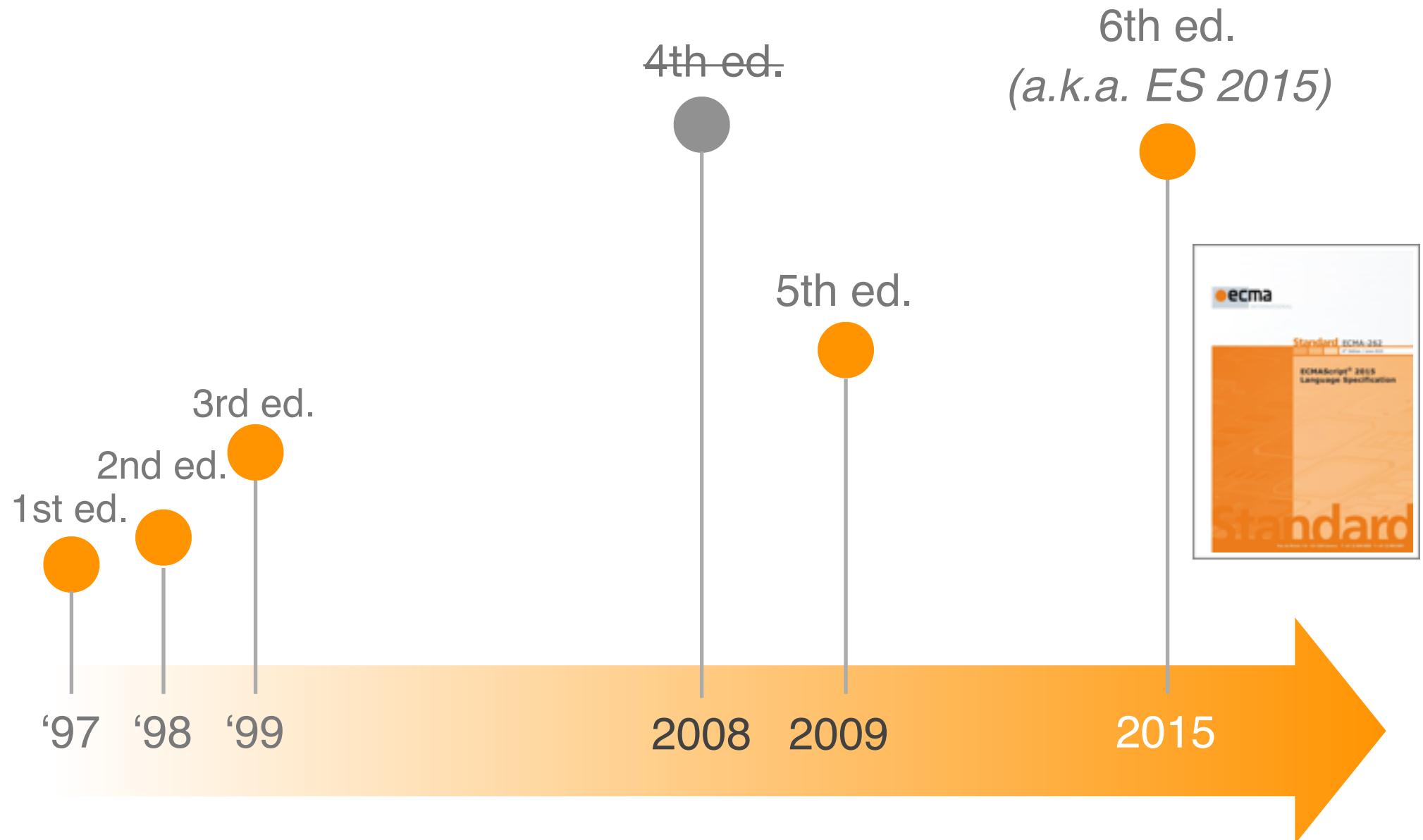
- Representatives from major Internet companies, browser vendors, web organisations, popular JS libraries and academia. Meets bi-monthly.
- Maintains the ECMA-262 specification.
- The spec is a handbook mainly intended for language implementors.



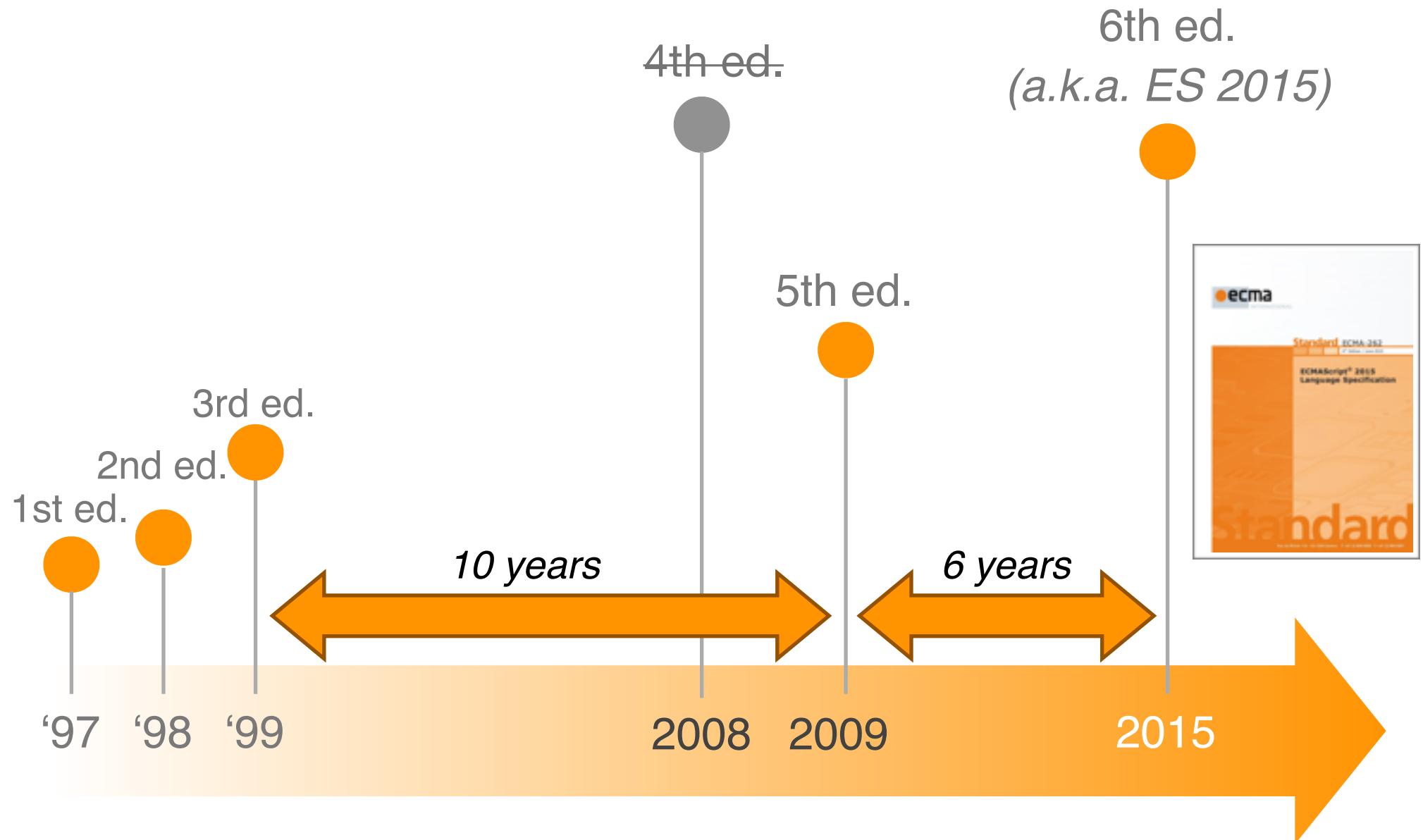
*Allen Wirfs-Brock,
ECMA-262 technical editor (5th & 6th ed.)*



A brief history of the ECMAScript spec



A brief history of the ECMAScript spec



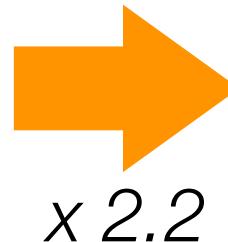
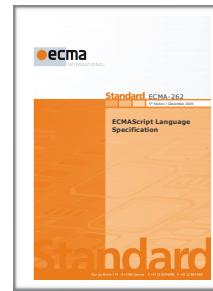
Part II

A brief tour of ECMAScript 6

ECMAScript 6

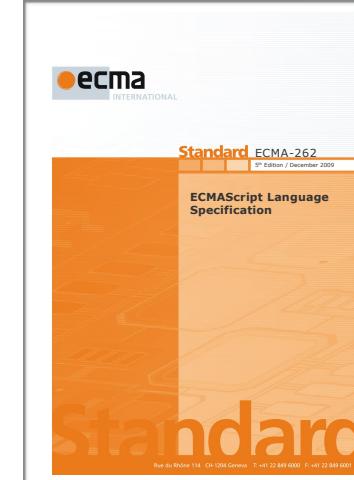
- Major update: many new features (too many to list here)
- Point-in-case:

ES5.1



x 2.2

ES6



258 pages

566 pages

ECMAScript 6: shortlist

- Big Ticket items: Classes and Modules
- Control flow Goodness:
 - Iterators
 - Generators
 - Promises

ECMAScript 6: shortlist

- Big Ticket items: Classes and Modules
- **Control flow Goodness:**
 - Iterators
 - Generators
 - Promises

ECMAScript 6 Iterators

```
interface Iterator<T> {
    next() : IteratorResult<T>;
}

interface IteratorResult<T> {
    value : T;
    done  : boolean;
}
```

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 }
    }
  }
}

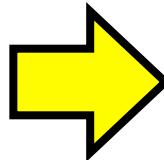
//generates 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, ...
```

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

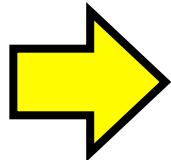
```
for (var n of fibonacci()) {  
    if (n > 100)  
        break;  
    print(n);  
}  
// generates 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, ...
```

ECMAScript 6 Iterators

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

ES5

```
var iter = fibonacci();  
var nxt = iter.next();  
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    var n = nxt.value;  
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    print(n);  
    nxt = iter.next();  
}
```



ES6

```
for (var n of fibonacci()) {  
    if (n > 100)  
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ECMAScript 6: shortlist

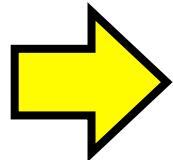
- Big Ticket items: Classes and Modules
- **Control flow Goodness:**
 - Iterators
 - **Generators**
 - Promises

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

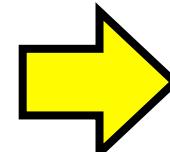
```
function* fibonacci() {  
  var pre = 0, cur = 1;  
  for (;;) {  
    var tmp = pre;  
    pre = cur;  
    cur = cur + tmp;  
    yield cur;  
  }  
}
```

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

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

ECMAScript 6: shortlist

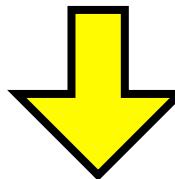
- Big Ticket items: Classes and Modules
- **Control flow Goodness:**
 - Iterators
 - Generators
 - **Promises**

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

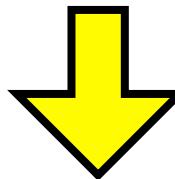
```
var pContent = readFile("hello.txt");  
pContent.then(function (content) {  
    // use content  
}, function (err) {  
    // handle error  
});
```

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  
    }  
})
```



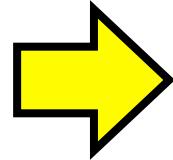
ES6

```
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

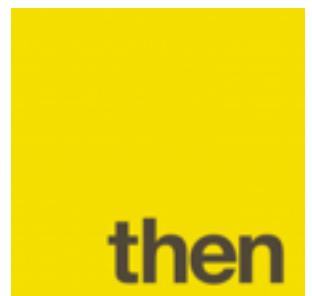
```
// step1(value, callback) -> undefined  
  
step1(function (e,value1) {  
    if (e) { return handleError(e); }  
    step2(value1, function(e,value2) {  
        if (e) { return handleError(e); }  
        step3(value2, function(e,value3) {  
            if (e) { return handleError(e); }  
    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



```
// step1(value) -> Promise  
  
step1(value)  
.then(step2)  
.then(step3)  
.then(step4)  
.then(function (value4) {  
    // do something with value4  
})  
.catch(function (error) {  
    // handle any error here  
});
```

ECMAScript 6 Promises

- Promises already exist as a library in ES5 (e.g. Q, Bluebird)
- 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

- Big Ticket items: Classes and Modules
- Control flow Goodness:
 - Iterators
 - Generators
 - Promises

ECMAScript 6: longlist

<http://es6-features.org/>

ECMAScript 6 — New Features: Overview & Comparison

[Tweet](#) [Star](#) 1,656 [Fork me on GitHub](#)

Constants

Constants

Support for constants (also known as "immutable variables"), i.e., variables which cannot be re-assigned new content. Notice: this only makes the variable itself immutable, not its assigned content (for instance, in case the content is an object, this means the object itself can still be altered).

ECMAScript 6 — syntactic sugar: reduced | traditional

```
const PI = 3.141593
PI > 3.0
```

ECMAScript 5 — syntactic sugar: reduced | traditional

```
// only in ES5 through the help of object properties
// and only in global context and not in a block scope
Object.defineProperty(typeof global === "object" ? global : window, "PI", {
  value: 3.141593,
  enumerable: true,
  writable: false,
  configurable: false
})
PI > 3.0;
```

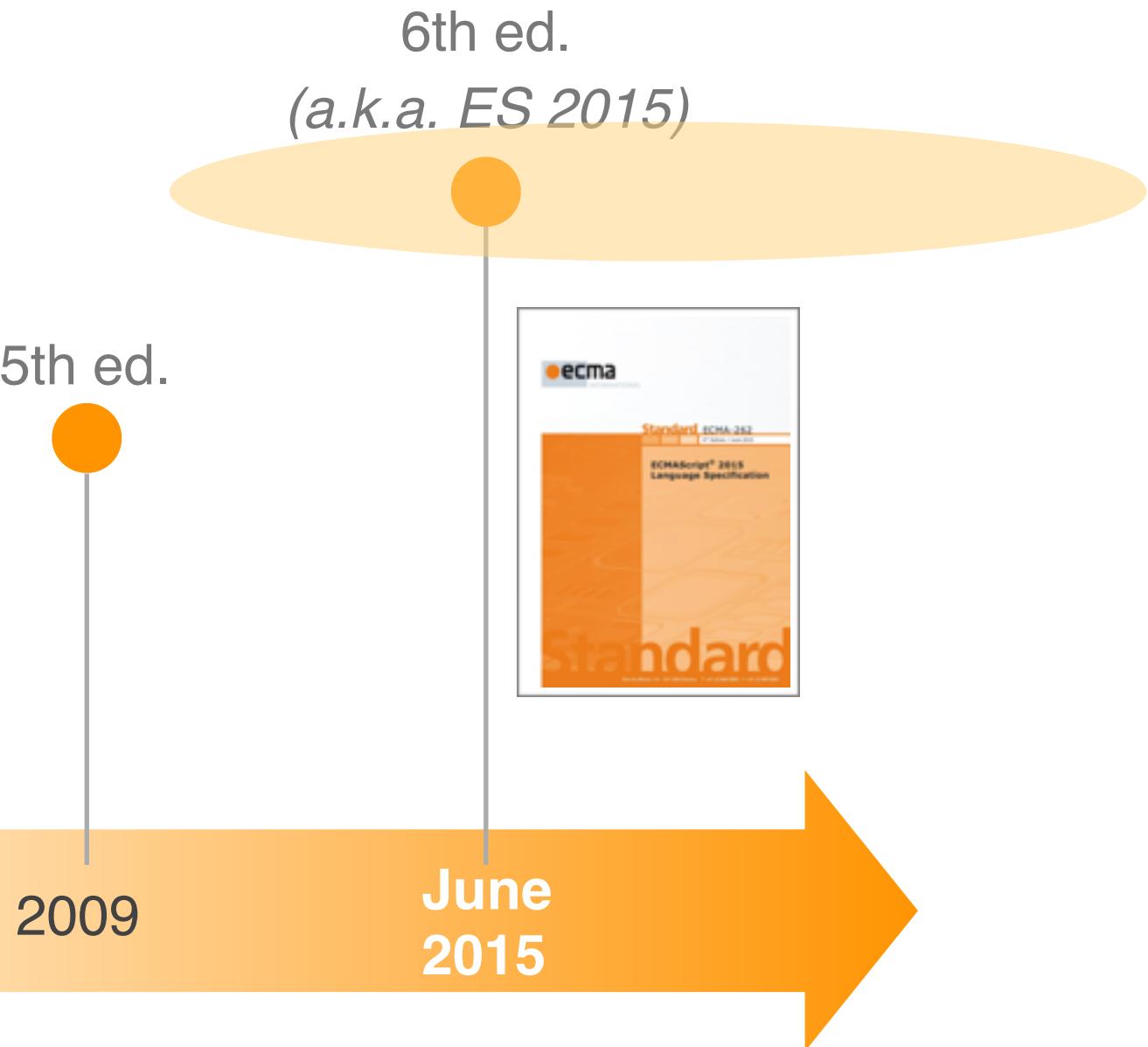
See how cleaner and more concise your JavaScript code can look and start coding in ES6 now !!

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Part III

ECMAScript 6: implementation progress

ECMAScript 6: timeline

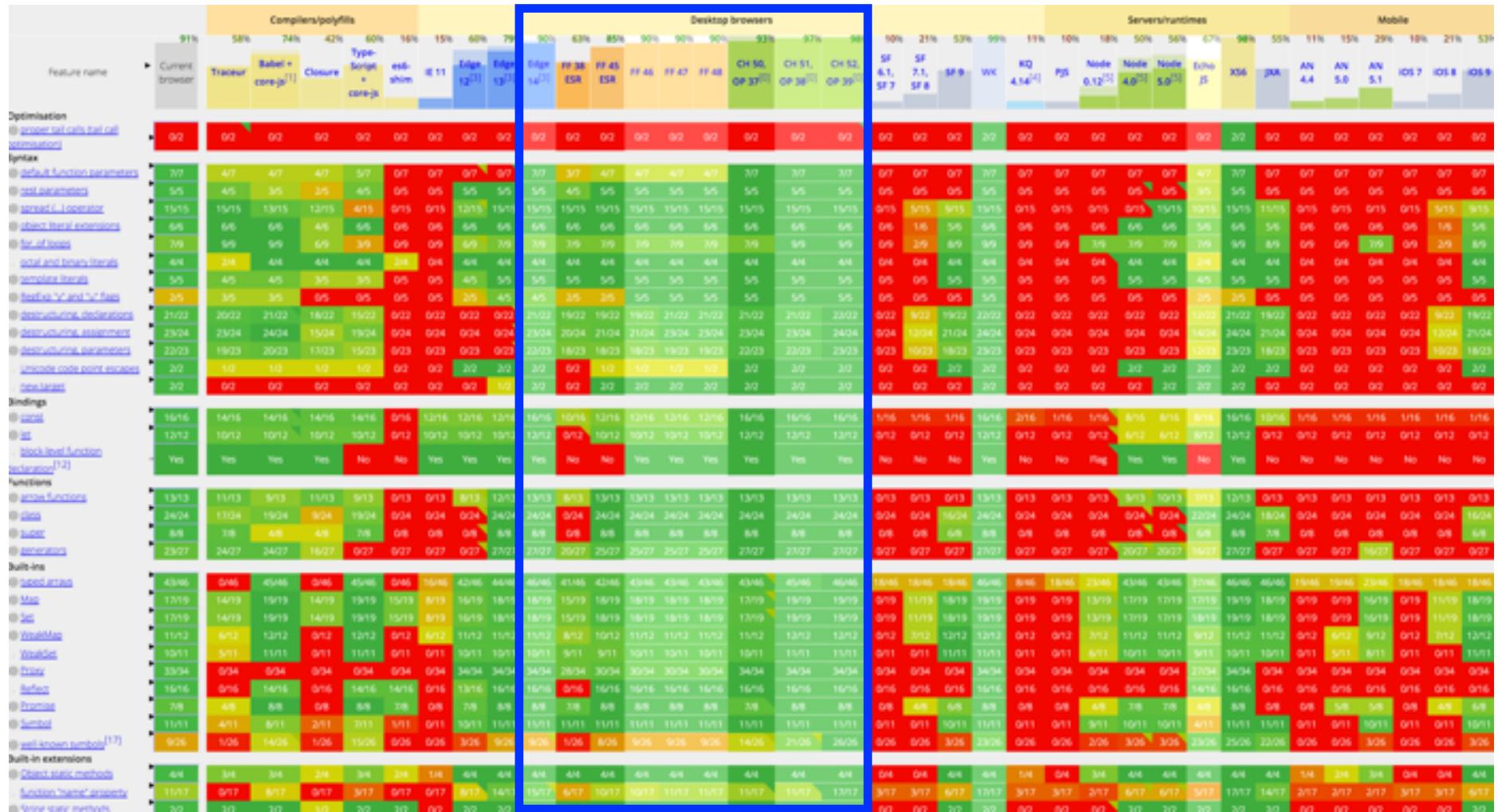


ECMAScript 6 support (april 2016)

(Source: *Juriy Zaytsev (kangax)*
<http://kangax.github.io/es5-compat-table/es6>)



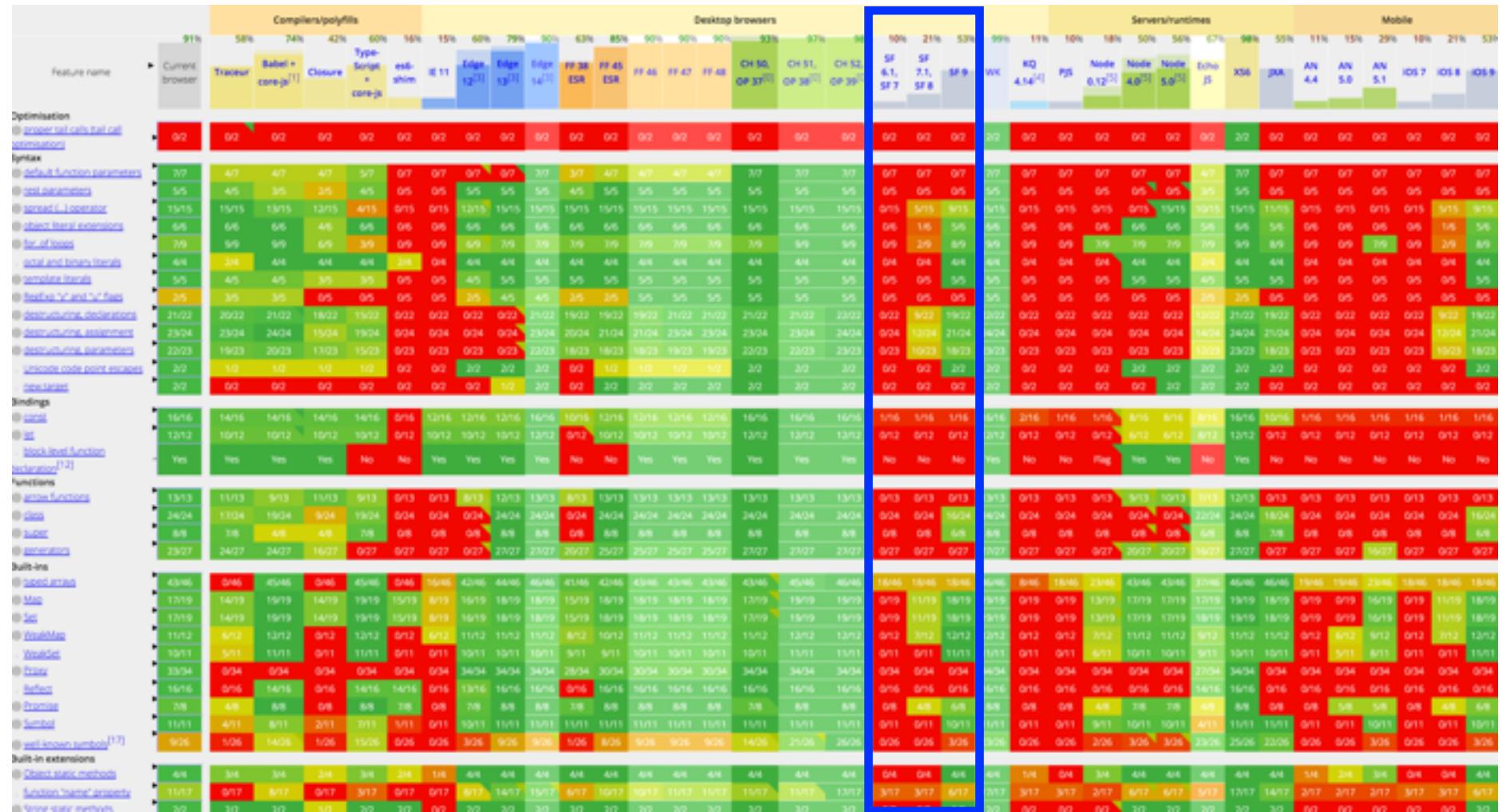
ECMAScript 6 support (april 2016)



Desktop browsers support nearly all of ES6...

COMPAT
ES

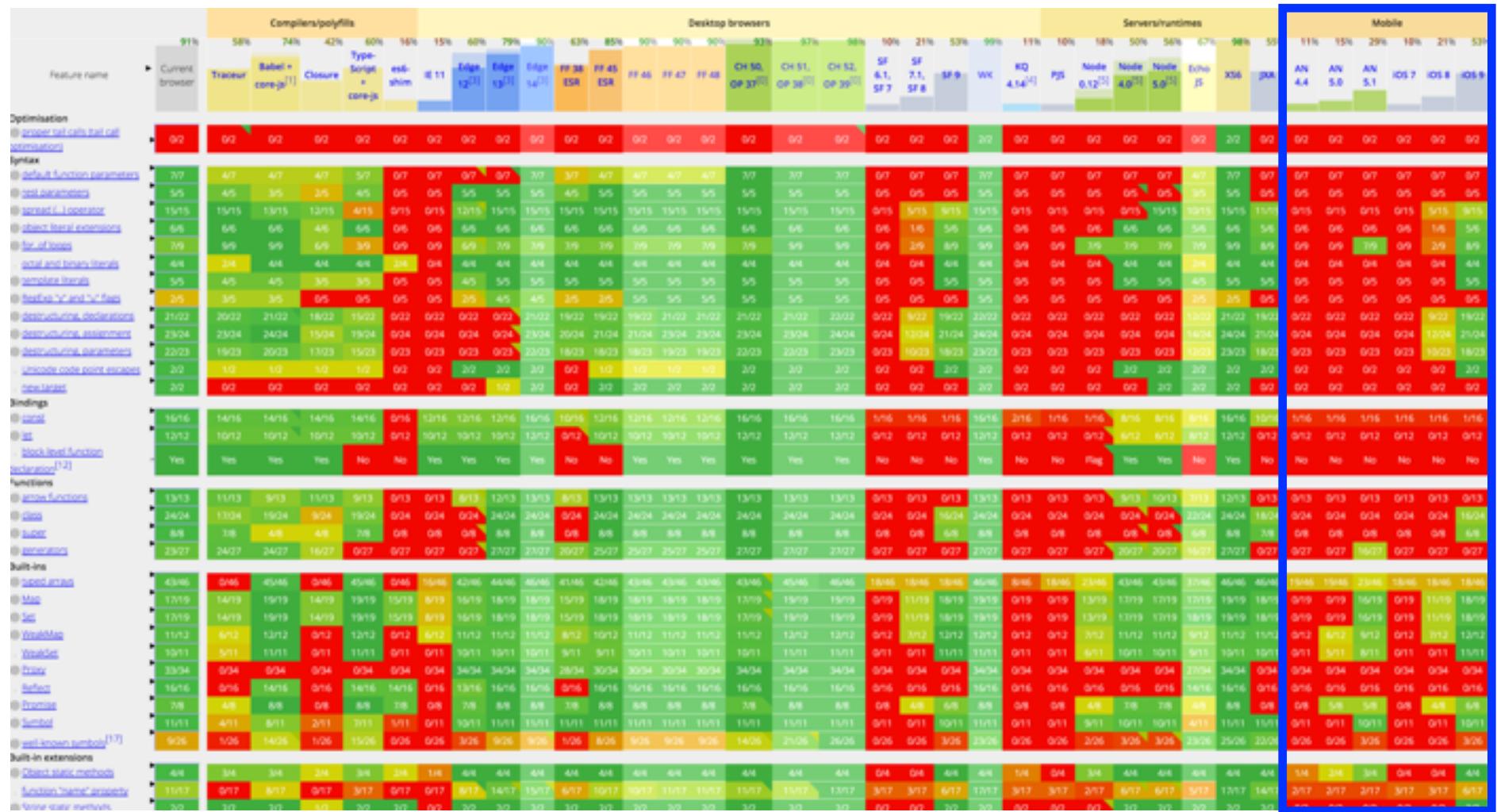
ECMAScript 6 support (april 2016)



... except for Safari (v9 at 53%)



ECMAScript 6 support (april 2016)



Mobile browsers are lagging behind...

COMPAT
ES

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.



ECMAScript 6: server, desktop and mobile

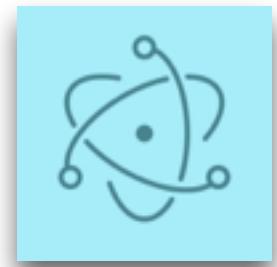
- V8 5.0 (March 2016) implements over 93% of ES6



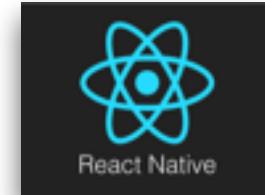
- Server: **node.js** v6.0.0 released 26th of April uses V8 5.0 and so is ES6-ready!



- Desktop: **NW.js** and **Electron** use node v5.x



- Mobile: **React-native** has Babel integration by default [on top of Safari's JSC] Apache **Cordova** runs on web views supported by mobile browsers, use Babel.



ECMAScript 6: server, desktop and mobile

Node.js ES2015 Support		Nightly!		Requires harmony flag P		Created by William Kapteijn							
		7.0.0	6.0.0	5.11.0	5.10.1	5.11.0	5.10.1	5.10.0	4.4.3	4.4.2	4.4.1	0.12.13	
90% complete													
90% complete													
optimisation													
proper tail calls (tail call optimisation)													
direct recursion	?	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error
mutual recursion	?	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error
syntax													
default function parameters													
basic functionality	?	Yes	Yes	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error
explicit undefined defers to the default	?	Yes	Yes	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error
defaults can refer to previous params	?	Yes	Yes	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error
arguments object interaction	?	Yes	Yes	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error
temporal dead zone	?	Yes	Yes	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error
separate scope	?	Yes	Yes	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error
new Function() support	?	Yes	Yes	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error
rest parameters													
basic functionality	?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Error
function 'length' property	?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Error
arguments object interaction	?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Error
can't be used in setters	?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Error
new Function() support	?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Error
spread (...) operator													
with arrays, in function calls	?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Error
with arrays, in array literals	?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Error
with sparse arrays, in function calls	?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Error
with sparse arrays, in array literals	?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Error
with strings, in function calls	?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Error
with strings, in array literals	?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Error
with astral plane strings, in function calls	?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Error

<http://node.green>



Part IV

Beyond ECMAScript 6

Beyond ECMAScript 6: timeline



ES2016/2017 Completed Features

- All “stage 4” proposals thus far, mostly new standard methods

Proposal	Champion(s)	TC39 meeting notes
Array.prototype.includes	Domenic Denicola, Rick Waldron	November 2015
Exponentiation Operator	Rick Waldron	January 2016
Object.values/Object.entries	Jordan Harband	March 2016
String padding	Jordan Harband & Rick Waldron	May 2016
Object.getOwnPropertyDescriptors	Jordan Harband & Andrea Giammarchi	May 2016

ES2016 Completed Features

- Few fancy new features included in the spec in the last year
- Exponentiation operator: `x ** y`
- `Array.prototype.includes`: `[1,2,3].includes(1) === true`
- Bug fixes and minor details

ES2017 and beyond: proposals on the table

- Draft and Candidate proposals:

	Proposal	Champion	Stage
	Object.values/Object.entries	Jordan Harband	4
	SIMD.JS - SIMD APIs + polyfill	John McCutchan, Peter Jensen, Dan Gohman, Daniel Ehrenberg	3
	Async Functions	Brian Terlson	3
	String padding	Jordan Harband & Rick Waldron	3
	Trailing commas in function parameter lists and calls	Jeff Morrison	3
	Object.getOwnPropertyDescriptors	Jordan Harband & Andrea Giammarchi	3
	Function.prototype.toString revision	Michael Ficarra	3
	Asynchronous Iterators	Kevin Smith	2
	function.sent metaproxy	Allen Wirfs-Brock	2
	Rest/Spread Properties	Sebastian Markbage	2
	Shared memory and atomics	Lars T Hansen	2
	System.global	Jordan Harband	2

See <https://github.com/tc39/ecma262> for full list

ES2017 and beyond: proposals on the table

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See <https://github.com/tc39/ecma262> for full list

ECMAScript 2017: SIMD

- Directly express Single-instruction, Multiple-data instructions
- Apply math on entire vectors.

```
var a = SIMD.float32x4(1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0);
var b = SIMD.float32x4(5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0);
var c = SIMD.float32x4.add(a,b);
```

- Useful for anything that requires number crunching (image processing, signal processing, ...)
- JS as compilation target. Emscripten, asm.js, WebAssembly

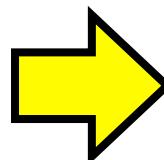
ECMAScript 2017: async functions

- A C# 5.0 feature that enables asynchronous programming using “direct style” control flow (i.e. no callbacks)

ES6

```
// step1(value) -> Promise  
  
step1(value)  
.then(step2)  
.then(step3)  
.then(step4)  
.then(function (value4) {  
    // do something with value4  
})  
.catch(function (error) {  
    // handle any error here  
});
```

ES2017



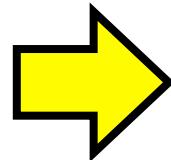
```
// step1(value) -> Promise  
  
(async function() {  
    try {  
        var value1 = await step1();  
        var value2 = await step2(value1);  
        var value3 = await step3(value2);  
        var value4 = await step4(value3);  
        // do something with value4  
    } catch (error) { 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

async functions in ECMAScript 6

- Generators can be used as async functions, with some tinkering
- co npm library for node (4.0 or >= 0.11.x with --harmony flag)

ES2017

```
(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  
  }  
})()
```



ES6

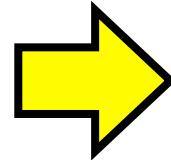
```
co(function*() {  
  try {  
    var value1 = yield step1();  
    var value2 = yield step2(value1);  
    var value3 = yield step3(value2);  
    var value4 = yield step4(value3);  
    // do something with value4  
  } catch (error) {  
    // handle any error here  
  }  
})
```

async functions in ECMAScript 6

- Generators can be used as async functions, with some tinkering
- co npm library for node (4.0 or >= 0.11.x with --harmony flag)

ES2017

```
(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  
  }  
})()
```



ES6

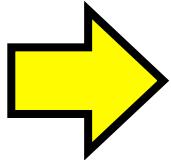
```
co(function*() {  
  try {  
    var value1 = yield step1();  
    var value2 = yield step2(value1);  
    var value3 = yield step3(value2);  
    var value4 = yield step4(value3);  
    // do something with value4  
  } catch (error) {  
    // handle any error here  
  }  
})
```

async functions in ECMAScript 5 (!)

- Babel plug-in based on Facebook Regenerator
facebook.github.io/regenerator
- Also in TypeScript 1.7+
github.com/lukehoban/ecmascript-asyncawait

ES2017

```
(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]]);
})()
```

async functions in ECMAScript 5 (!)

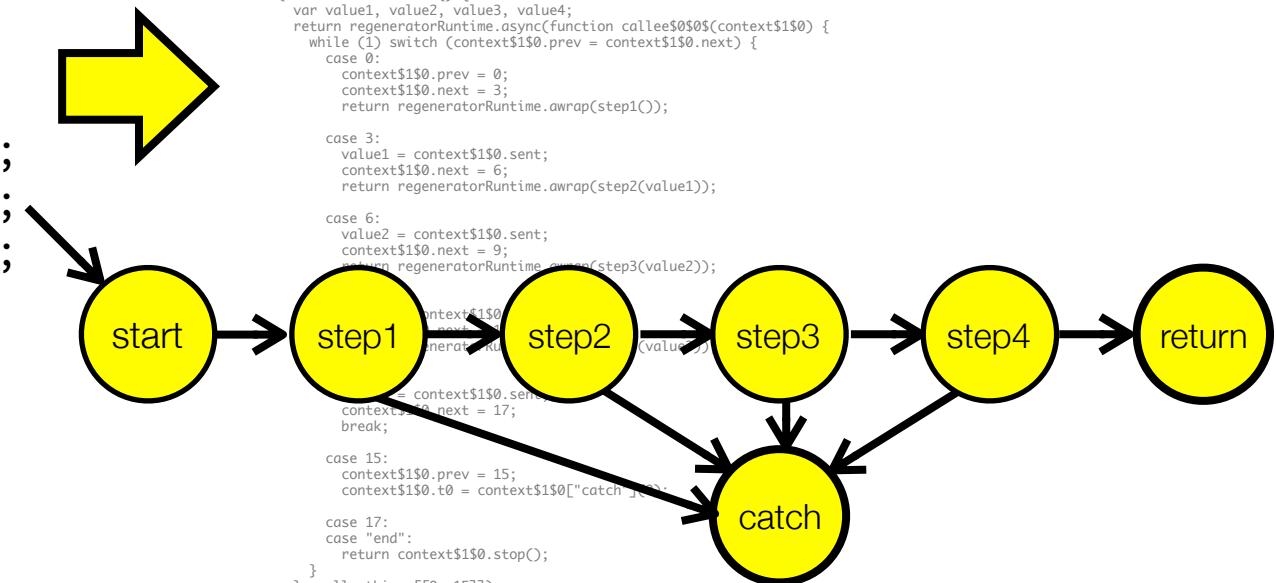
- Async functions (and generators) can be compiled into state machines. Each intermediate state represents a “yield point”.

ES2017

```
(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:
        context$1$0.prev = 15;
        context$1$0.next = 17;
        break;
      case 15:
        context$1$0.prev = 15;
        context$1$0.t0 = context$1$0["catch"];
        return regeneratorRuntime.awrap(step4());
      case 17:
        case "end":
          return context$1$0.stop();
        }
    }
  }, null, this, [[0, 15]]);
})()
```

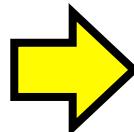


Async Iterators

- ES6 iterator and generator protocols are synchronous...
- ...but many Iterable sources are asynchronous in JS

```
interface Iterator<T> {  
    next() : IteratorResult<T>;  
}
```

```
interface IteratorResult<T> {  
    value : T;  
    done : bool;  
}
```



```
interface AsyncIterator<T> {  
    next() : Promise<IteratorResult<T>>;  
}
```

Async Iterators

- Async for-of loop can be used in an async function to consume an async iterator

```
function readLines(path: string): AsyncIterator<string>;  
  
async function printLines() {  
    for await (let line of readLines(filePath)) {  
        print(line);  
    }  
}
```

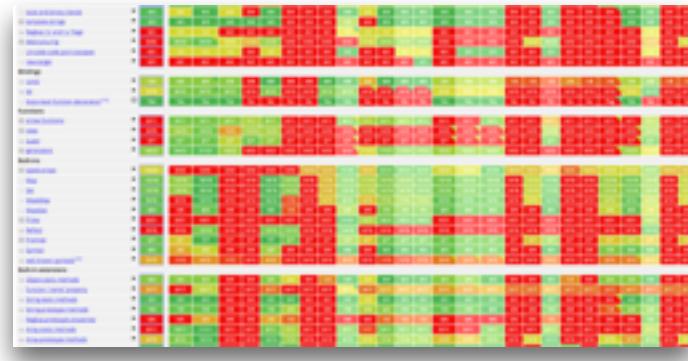
Async Generators

- Async generators can await, and yield promises

```
function readLines(path: string): AsyncIterator<string>;  
  
async function* readLines(path) {  
  
    let file = await fileOpen(path);  
  
    try {  
        while (!file.EOF) {  
            yield file.readLine();  
        }  
    } finally {  
        await file.close();  
    }  
}
```

Wrap-up

Take-home messages



ES is alive and kicking.
The new yearly release
process works!

Server and desktop browser engines have mostly transitioned, mobile is lagging behind.

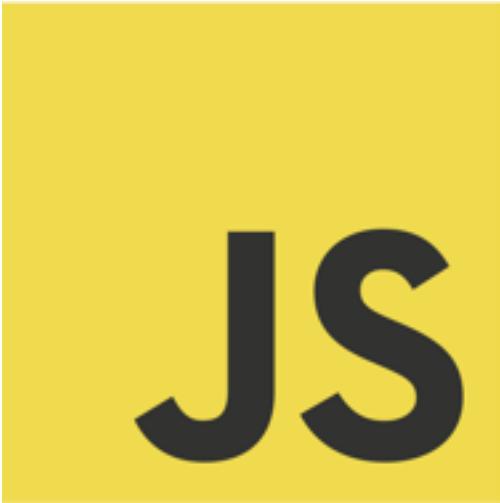
Take-home messages



Use ES6 to ES5 compilers
to bridge the gap



The days of
Callback Hell are
numbered...

A large, bold, dark gray "JS" logo is centered on a solid yellow square background.

JS

Thanks for listening!

ECMAScript 2015 and beyond

The Future of JavaScript is Now!

Tom Van Cutsem
JS.BE Meetup



@tvcutsem