

ESNext: Proposals to look forward to

@bramus

July 15 – 16, 2021 @ JSCAMP VIRTUAL



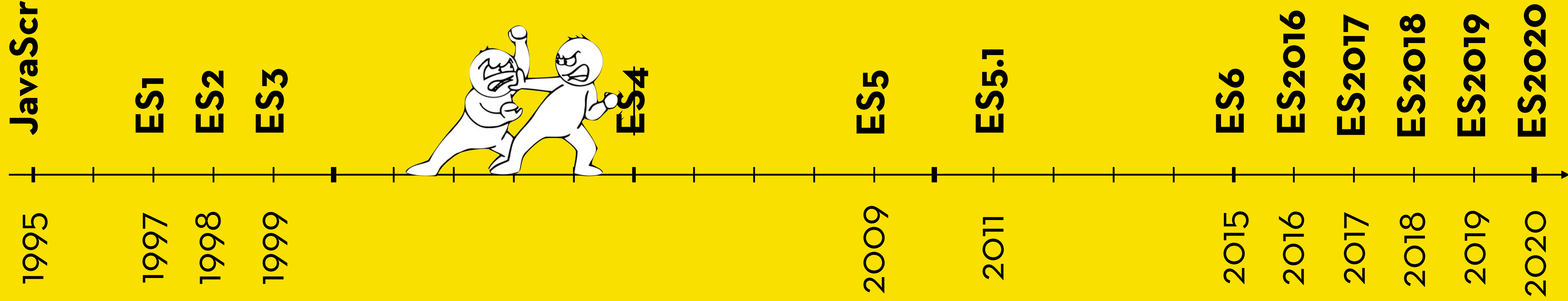
@bramus



<https://www.bram.us/>
[@bramusblog](#)

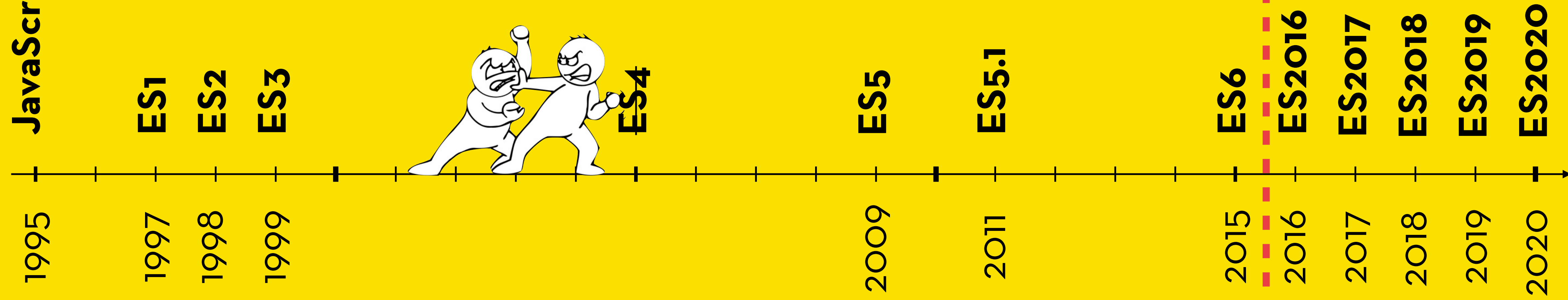
ECMAScript® Timeline

JavaScript



ECMAScript® Timeline

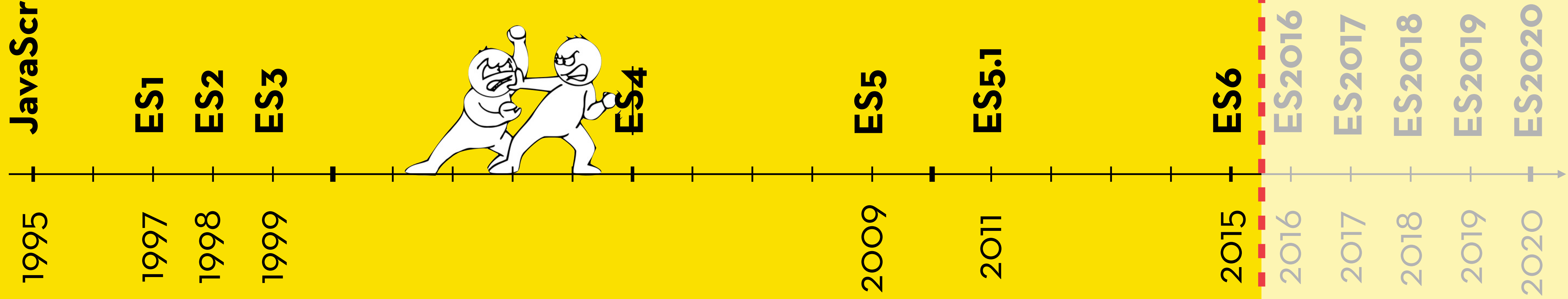
JavaScript



ECMAScript® Timeline

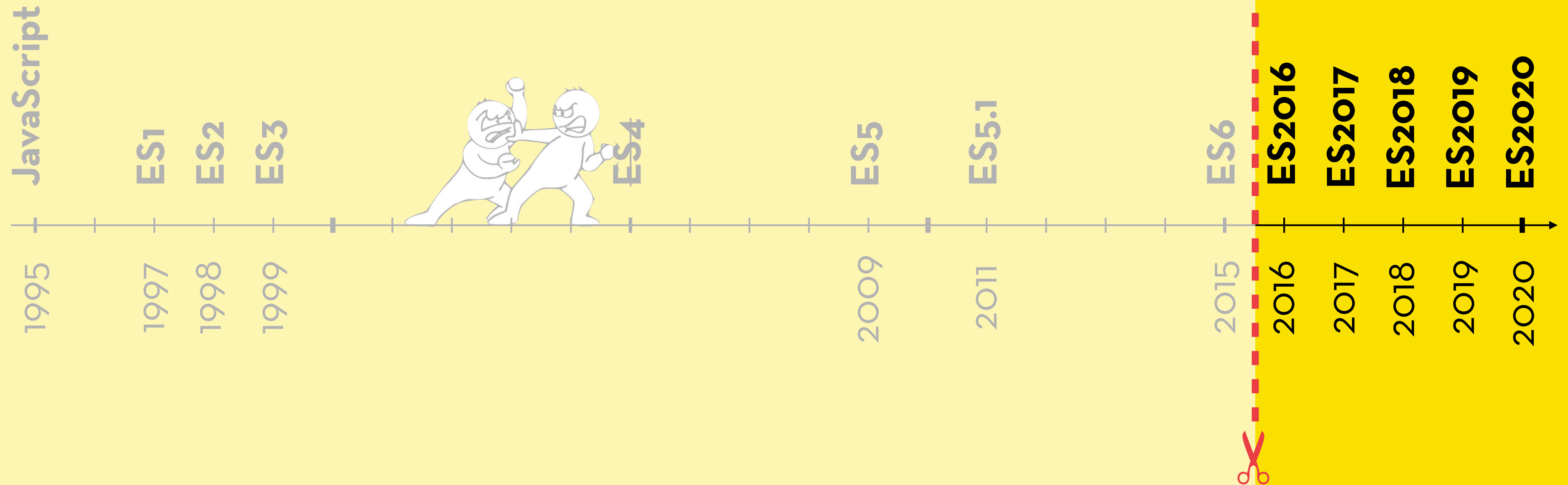
The next ECMAScript version will have features X, Y, and Z. Let's work on it until they are finished, and then tag a new version.

JavaScript



ECMAScript® Timeline

Release a new version every year, and include the features that are finished.



TC39

*Technical Committee within Ecma International®
which is concerned with the “standardization of the
general purpose, cross platform, vendor-neutral
programming language ECMAScript®”.*

<https://tc39.es/>
<https://www.ecma-international.org/memento/tc39.htm>

ECMAScript?

ECMAScript® is a general purpose, cross platform, vendor-neutral programming language.

JavaScript is an implementation of ECMAScript®

TC39 Members

Developers
Implementers
Academics
Invited Experts  **browsers**

<https://tc39.es/>
<https://ecma-international.org/memento/tc39-rf-taskgroup-members.htm>

TC39 Meetings

Every two months

Meeting agendas and minutes shared online

*Proposals are discussed, following
the TC39 Development Process*

<https://tc39.es/>
<https://github.com/tc39/agendas/>
<https://github.com/tc39/tc39-notes/>

TC39's Development Process

A 5 stage process by which it evolves the definition of ECMAScript®

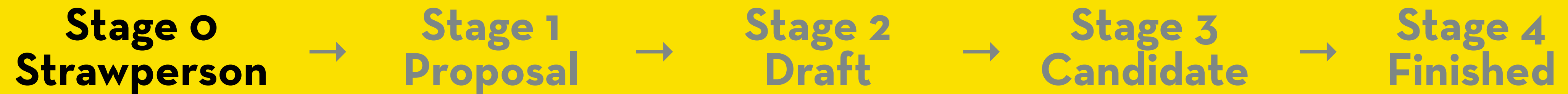
<https://tc39.es/process-document/>
http://exploringjs.com/es2016-es2017/ch_tc39-process.html

TC39's Development Process



<https://tc39.es/process-document/>
http://exploringjs.com/es2016-es2017/ch_tc39-process.html

TC39's Development Process

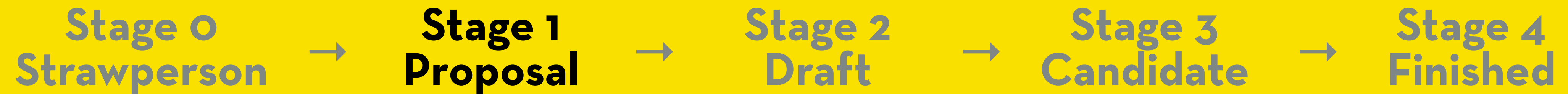


A free-form way of submitting ideas for evolving ECMAScript®, intended to spark the discussion.

No entrance criteria.

<https://tc39.es/process-document/>
http://exploringjs.com/es2016-es2017/ch_tc39-process.html

TC39's Development Process

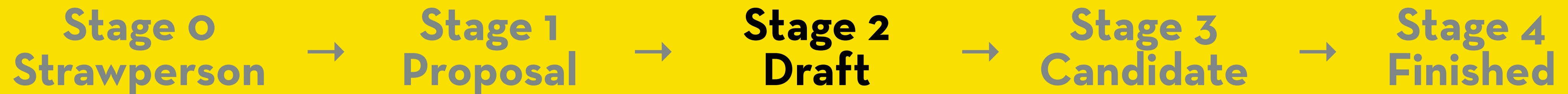


A formal proposal described in prose and illustrated with examples, a high-level API and a discussion of semantics and algorithms.

Major changes allowed.

<https://tc39.es/process-document/>
http://exploringjs.com/es2016-es2017/ch_tc39-process.html

TC39's Development Process



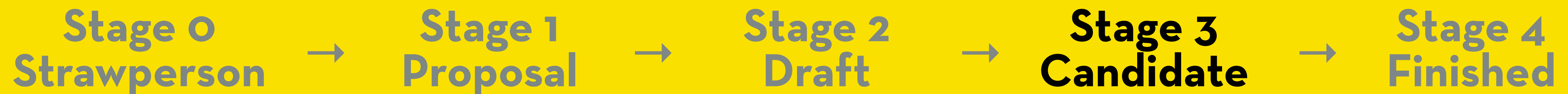
A formal description precisely describing the semantics, syntax, and API in spec language.

*Experimental implementation expected.
Eventual inclusion in the standard is likely.*

browsers, Babel, ...

<https://tc39.es/process-document/>
http://exploringjs.com/es2016-es2017/ch_tc39-process.html

TC39's Development Process

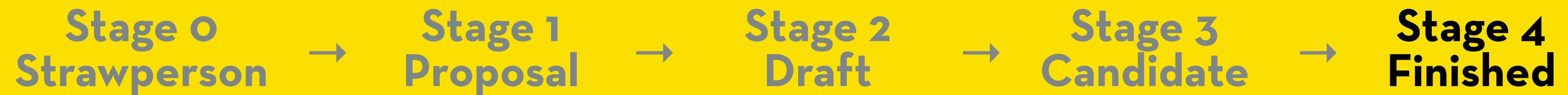


The solution is complete and no further work is possible without implementation experience, significant usage and external feedback.

Changes only in response to critical issues.

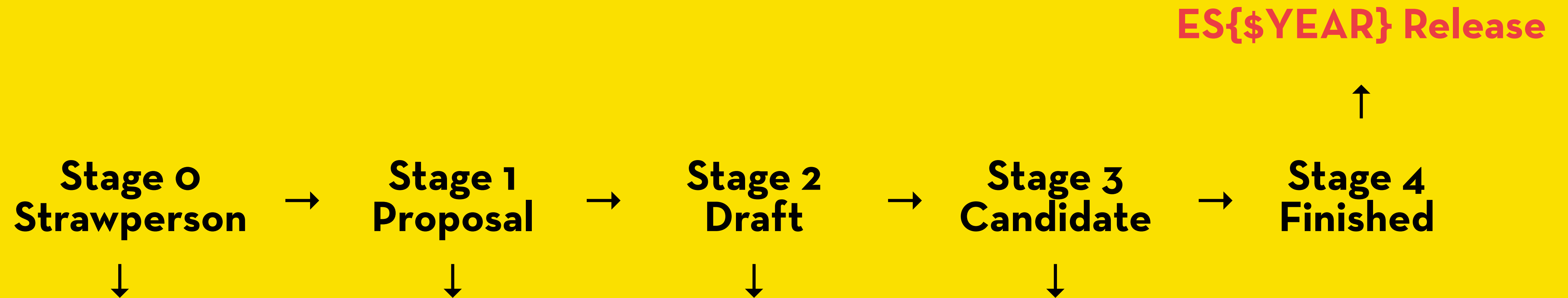
browsers
you

TC39's Development Process



*The proposal is finished and
ready to be included in the standard.*

TC39's Development Process



Next ES{\$YEAR} Release?

January

All Stage 4 proposals are marked for inclusion

March

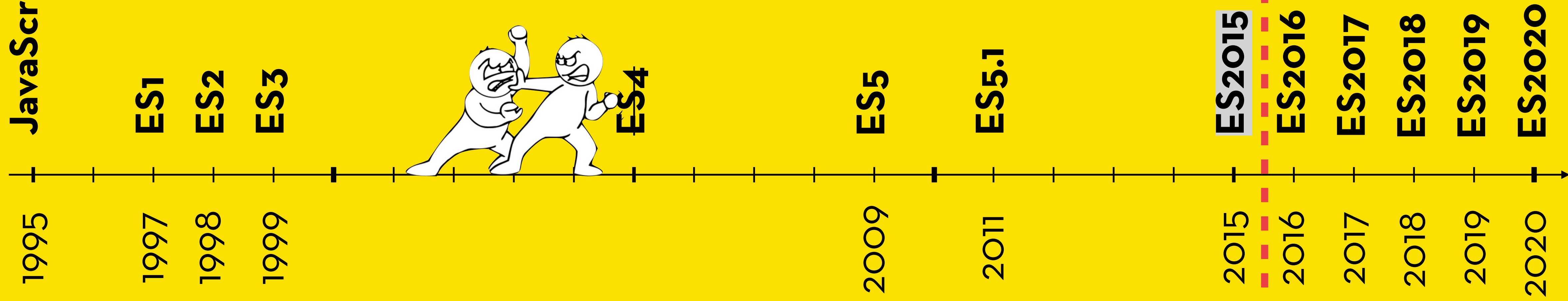
Stage 4 proposals are incorporated into a draft spec and final semantics are approved.

July

Approval of new standard by the ECMA GA

ECMAScript® Timeline

JavaScript



ESNext

A few of my favorite proposals / features

Field Declarations

 How classy!

<https://github.com/tc39/proposal-class-fields>

Field Declarations (1/3)

```
// ES2015-style:
class Counter extends HTMLElement {
  constructor() {
    super();
    this.clickCount = 0;
  }

  increment = () => {
    this.clickCount++;
  }
}
```


Field Declarations (2/3)

```
// Public Fields
class Counter extends HTMLElement {
  clickCount = 0;

  increment = () => {
    this.clickCount++;
  }
}
```

Field Declarations (3/3)

```
// What about Private?  
class Counter extends HTMLElement {  
  _clickCount = 0; // ❌ Still Public!  
  
  increment = () => {  
    this._clickCount++;  
  }  
}
```

Field Declarations (3/3)

```
// Private Fields
class Counter extends HTMLElement {
  #clickCount = 0;

  increment = () => {
    this.#clickCount++;
  }
}
```


Optional Chaining

💔 Unbreak my heart code

<https://brm.us/esnext-optional-chaining>

Optional Chaining (1/4)

```
const message = {
  user: {
    firstName: 'Bramus',
    location: 'Belgium',
    twitter: '@bramus',
  },
  content: {
    body: '<p>...</p>',
  },
};

// Let's select some stuff ...
console.log(message.user.firstName);
//~> "Bramus"
```

Optional Chaining (1/4)

```
const message = {
  user: {
    firstName: 'Bramus',
    location: 'Belgium',
    twitter: '@bramus',
  },
  content: {
    body: '<p>...</p>',
  },
};

// Let's select some inexistent stuff ...
console.log(message.user.lastName);
//~> undefined
```


Optional Chaining (1/4)

```
const message = {
  user: {
    firstName: 'Bramus',
    location: 'Belgium',
    twitter: '@bramus',
  },
  content: {
    body: '<p>...</p>',
  },
};

// Let's select some inexistent stuff with a fallback value...
console.log(message.user.lastName || 'Anonymous');
//~> "Anonymous"
```

Optional Chaining (1/4)

```
const message = {
  user: {
    firstName: 'Bramus',
    location: 'Belgium',
    twitter: '@bramus',
  },
  content: {
    body: '<p>...</p>',
  },
};

// Let's select some inexistent-inexistent stuff with a fallback value...
console.log(message.meta.publicationDate || (new Date()).toISOString());
//~> ❌ "Cannot read property 'publicationDate' of undefined"
```


Optional Chaining (2/4)

```
// The Problem
console.log(message.meta.publicationDate || (new Date()).toISOString());
//~> ❌ "Cannot read property 'publicationDate' of undefined"

// A hacky workaround
const title = message && message.meta && message.meta.publicationDate || (...);

// Another hacky workaround
const title = ((message || {}).meta || {}).publicationDate || (...);

// The Non-Hacky Solution: The Optional Chaining Operator ?.
const title = message?.meta?.publicationDate || (new Date()).toISOString();
//~> "2021-07-13T15:08:12.633Z"
```

Optional Chaining (3/4)

“If the operand at the left-hand side of the optional chaining operator evaluates to `undefined` or `null`, the expression evaluates to `undefined`.

Otherwise the targeted property access, method or function call is triggered normally.”

```
const title = message?.meta?.publicationDate || (new Date()).toISOString();
```

Optional Chaining (4/4)

*The Optional Chaining Operator is spelled ?.
and can appear in three positions.*

```
// optional static property access  
obj?.prop
```

```
// optional dynamic property access  
obj?.[expr]
```

```
// optional function or method call  
func?.(...args)
```


Null Coalescing

😡 Damn you Optional Chaining!

<https://brm.us/esnext-null-coalescing>

Null Coalescing (1/3)

```
const message = {
  settings: {
    animationDuration: 0,
    showSplashScreen: false
  },
};

// Let's select some stuff ... with a default value ... in safe way ...
const showSplashScreen = message?.settings?.showSplashScreen || true;
//~> true
```

Null Coalescing (2/3)

```
const message = {
  settings: {
    animationDuration: 0,
    showSplashScreen: false
  },
};

// The Solution: "Null Coalescing"
const showSplashScreen = message.settings?.showSplashScreen ?? true;
//~> false
```


Null Coalescing Operator (3/3)

“The nullary coalescing operator serves as an equality check against nullary values (null or undefined)”

```
const showSplashScreen = message?.settings?.showSplashScreen ?? true;
```

Logical Assignment

... or else!

<https://brm.us/esnext-logical-assignment>

Logical Assignment (1/3)

```
function example(opts) {  
  // Ok, but could trigger setter.  
  opts.foo = opts.foo ?? 'bar'  
  
  // No setter, but 'feels wrong' to write.  
  opts.baz ?? (opts.baz = 'qux');  
}  
  
example({ foo: 'foo' })
```

Logical Assignment (2/3)

```
function example(opts) {  
  // Setters are not needlessly called.  
  opts.foo ??= 'bar'  
  
  // No repetition of `opts.baz`.  
  opts.baz ??= 'qux';  
}  
  
example({ foo: 'foo' })
```

Logical Assignment (3/3)

```
// Only assign if a is falsy ("Mallet Operator")  
a ||= b;  
  
// Only assign if a is truthy  
a &&= b;  
  
// Only assign if a is null or undefined  
a ??= b;
```


Dynamic Import



<https://brm.us/esnext-dynamic-import>

“Lazy Loading”

Without Dynamic Import

```
import lightbox from 'my-lightbox-module';

// ...

lightboxLink.addEventListener('click', async (event) => {
  try {
    lightbox.open(event.target.href);
  } catch (error) {
    // ...
  }
});
```


Dynamic Import

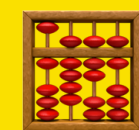
```
lightboxLink.addEventListener('click', async (event) => {  
  try {  
    const lightbox = await import('./lightbox.mjs');  
    lightbox.open(event.target.href);  
  } catch (error) {  
    // ...  
  }  
});
```

Sidenote: Native Image Lazy Loading

```
<!-- Lazy-load an offscreen image when the user scrolls near it -->  
  
  
<!-- Load an image right away instead of lazy-loading -->  
  
  
<!-- Browser decides whether or not to lazy-load the image -->  

```


Decimal



Let's count to 0.3!

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

Decimal (1/2)

```
const result = 0.1 + 0.2;  
console.log(result);  
  
// ~> 0.30000000000000004
```

https://0.300000000000000004. x +

0.300000000000000004.com

Floating Point Math

Your language isn't broken, it's doing floating point math. Computers can only natively store integers, so they need some way of representing decimal numbers. This representation comes with some degree of inaccuracy. That's why, more often than not, $.1 + .2 \neq .3$.

Why does this happen?

It's actually pretty simple. When you have a base 10 system (like ours), it can only express fractions that use a prime factor of the base. The prime factors of 10 are 2 and 5. So $1/2$, $1/4$, $1/5$, $1/8$, and $1/10$ can all be expressed cleanly because the denominators all use prime factors of 10. In contrast, $1/3$, $1/6$, and $1/7$ are all repeating decimals because their denominators use a prime factor of 3 or 7. In binary (or base 2), the only prime factor is 2. So you can only express fractions cleanly which only contain 2 as a prime factor. In binary, $1/2$, $1/4$, $1/8$ would all be expressed cleanly as decimals. While, $1/5$ or $1/10$ would be repeating decimals. So 0.1 and 0.2 ($1/10$ and $1/5$) while clean decimals in a base 10 system, are repeating decimals in the base 2 system the computer is operating in. When you do math on these repeating decimals, you end up with leftovers which carry over when you convert the computer's base 2 (binary) number into a more human readable base 10 number.

Below are some examples of sending $.1 + .2$ to standard output in a variety of languages.

read more: | [wikipedia](#) | [IEEE 754](#) | [Stack Overflow](#) | [What Every Computer Scientist Should Know About Floating-Point Arithmetic](#)

Language	Code	Result
ABAP	<pre>WRITE / CONV f('.1' + '.2'). And WRITE / CONV decfloat16('.1' + '.2').</pre>	<pre>0.300000000000000004 And 0.3</pre>
APL	<pre>0.1 + 0.2</pre>	<pre>0.300000000000000004</pre>

Decimal (2/2)

```
const result = 0.1m + 0.2m;  
console.log(result);  
  
// ~> 0.3m
```

Cancellation API

👉 Pinky Swear ... or not.

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

Cancellation API (1/3)

```
function doSomethingAsync(url) {  
  return new Promise(function(resolve, reject) {  
    console.log('Promise Started');  
    const timeout = window.setTimeout(function() {  
      console.log('Promise Resolved');  
      resolve();  
    }, 2500);  
  });  
}  
  
doSomethingAsync('https://www.bram.us/');  
//~> "Promise Started"  
//~> "Promise Resolved"
```

How can we cancel the execution of doSomethingAsync?

Cancellation API (2/3)

```
function doSomethingAsync(url, cancellationToken = CancellationToken.none) {  
  return new Promise(function(resolve, reject) {  
    cancellationToken.throwIfCancellationRequested();  
  
    const registration = cancellationToken.register(function() {  
      console.log('Promise Cancelled');  
      reject(new CanceledError());  
    });  
  
    console.log('Promise Started');  
    const timeout = window.setTimeout(function() {  
      console.log('Promise Resolved');  
      registration.unregister();  
      resolve();  
    }, 2500);  
  });  
}
```


Cancellation API (2/3)

```
const source = new CancellationTokenSource();  
setTimeout(() => source.cancel(), 1000);  
doSomethingAsync(url, source.token);
```

```
//~> "Promise Started"  
//~> "Promise Cancelled"
```


Cancellation API (3/3)

```
document.getElementById('#livesearch').addEventListener('change', (e) => {  
  cancelPreviousSearchRequestIfAny();  
  
  performSearchRequest({  
    url: e.target.getAttribute('data-url'),  
    q: e.target.value,  
  });  
});
```

Sidenote: AbortController

```
function doSomethingAsync({signal}) {  
  if (signal.aborted) {  
    return Promise.reject(new DOMException('Aborted', 'AbortError'));  
  }  
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {  
    console.log('Promise Started');  
    const timeout = window.setTimeout(resolve, 2500, 'Promise Resolved')  
    signal.addEventListener('abort', () => {  
      window.clearTimeout(timeout);  
      reject(new DOMException('Aborted', 'AbortError'));  
    });  
  });  
}  
  
const controller = new AbortController();  
doSomethingAsync({ signal: controller.signal });
```

String#replaceAll()

No More Regexes!

<https://brm.us/string-replaceall>

String#replaceAll()

```
'the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog'.replace('o', '_')  
// ~> "the quick br_wn fox jumps over the lazy dog"  
  
'the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog'.replace(/o/g, '_')  
// ~> "the quick br_wn f_x jumps _ver the lazy d_g"  
  
'the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog'.replaceAll('o', '_')  
// ~> "the quick br_wn f_x jumps _ver the lazy d_g"
```

Declarations in Conditionals

<https://github.com/tc39/proposal-Declarations-in-Conditionals>

Declarations in Conditionals (1/2)

```
if (foo.data) {  
  for (let item of foo.data) {  
    // ...  
  }  
}
```


Declarations in Conditionals (1/2)

```
let data = foo.data;  
if (data) {  
  for (let item of data) {  
    // ...  
  }  
}
```

Declarations in Conditionals (2/2)

```
if (let data = foo.data) {  
  for (let item of data) {  
    // ...  
  }  
}
```


Temporal



A modern Date/Time API ...

<https://tc39.es/proposal-temporal/docs/>

Instant vs. PlainDateTime vs. ZonedDateTime

```
const nowInstant = Temporal.now.instant();
console.log(nowInstant.toString());
// ~> 2021-07-12T20:09:24.212564211Z

const nowPlainDateTimeISO = Temporal.now.plainDateTimeISO();
console.log(nowPlainDateTimeISO.toString());
// ~> 2021-07-12T22:09:24.219564212

const zonedDateTimeISO = Temporal.now.zonedDateTimeISO();
console.log(zonedDateTimeISO.toString());
// ~> 2021-07-12T22:09:24.219564212+02:00[Europe/Brussels]
```

Time Manipulation

```
console.log(  
  Temporal.ZonedDateTime.from( '2020-01-09T00:00[America/Chicago] ' )  
    .add({ hours: 8, minutes: 30 })  
    .withTimeZone(Temporal.now.timeZone())  
    .toString()  
);  
// ~> 2020-01-09T15:30:00+01:00[Europe/Brussels]
```


Slice Notation

 Chop it up!

<https://github.com/gsathya/proposal-slice-notation/>

Slice Notation

```
const arr = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'];  
  
// Old way  
arr.slice(1, 3);  
// ~> ['b', 'c']  
  
// New way  
arr[1:3];
```

Slice Notation

```
// Works on strings too!  
const str = 'Bramus';  
str[3:];
```


Pattern Matching



<https://github.com/tc39/proposal-pattern-matching>

Pattern Matching Syntax (1/3)

```
const getLength = vector => {  
  if (vector.hasOwnProperty('x') && vector.hasOwnProperty('y') &&  
      vector.hasOwnProperty('z')) {  
    return Math.sqrt(x ** 2 + y ** 2 + z ** 2);  
  }  
  if (vector.hasOwnProperty('x') && vector.hasOwnProperty('y')) {  
    return Math.sqrt(x ** 2 + y ** 2);  
  }  
  if (vector.hasOwnProperty('length')) {  
    return vector.length;  
  }  
  throw new Error('Unknown vector type');  
}
```


Pattern Matching Syntax (2/3)

```
const getLength = vector => {  
  return match (vector) {  
    when ({ x, y, z }) Math.sqrt(x ** 2 + y ** 2 + z ** 2);  
    when ({ x, y }) Math.sqrt(x ** 2 + y ** 2);  
    when ([...etc]) vector.length;  
  }  
};
```

Pattern Matching Syntax (3/3)

```
const res = await fetch(jsonService)
match (res) {
  when ({ status: 200, headers: { 'Content-Length': s } }) {
    console.log(`size is ${s}`);
  }
  when ({ status: 404 }) {
    console.log('JSON not found');
  }
  when ({ status }) if (status >= 400) {
    throw new RequestError(res);
  }
};
```

... and that's just a selection

- Static Instance Fields
- Decorators
- `global`
- `BigInt`
- `WeakRefs`
- New Set methods
- Matching & Destructuring Aliasing
- Pipeline Operator
- `Object.freeze()` & `Object.seal()`
- Default exports
- `Promise.try`
- Partial application
- `Array#lastItem` & `Array#lastIndex`
- `Array#filterOut()`
- `deprecated;`
- Mixins
- Export Default From
- `String#codePoints()`
- Numeric Separators
- Records & Tuples
- Function Implementation Hiding
- URL
- `Date.parse()` vs. RFC3339
- `Number.range()` & `BigInt.range()`
- ...

... and that's just a selection

- Static Instance Fields
- Decorators
- global
- BigInt
- WeakRefs
- New Set methods
- Matching & Deconstructing Aliasing
- Pipeline Operator
- Object.freeze() & Object.seal()
- Default exports
- Promise.try
- Partial application
- Array#lastItem & Array#lastIndex
- Array#filterOut()
- deprecated:
- Mixins
- Export Default From
- String#codePoints()
- Numeric Separators
- Records & Tuples
- Function Implementation Hiding
- URL
- Date.parse() vs. RFC3339
- Number.range() & BigInt.range()
- ...

<https://github.com/tc39/proposals>

<https://github.com/tc39/proposals/blob/master/stage-0-proposals.md>

<https://github.com/tc39/proposals/blob/master/finished-proposals.md>

<https://github.com/tc39/proposals/blob/master/inactive-proposals.md>

... and that's just a selection

- Static Instance Fields
- Decorators
- global
- BigInt
- WeakRefs
- New Set methods
- Matching & Destructuring Aliasing
- Pipeline Operator
- `Object.freeze()` & `Object.seal()`
- Default exports
- `Promise.try`
- Partial application
- `Array#lastItem` & `Array#lastIndex`

<https://www.bram.us/>

<https://brm.us/esnext-proposals>

- `Array#filterOut()`
- `deprecated;`
- Mixins
- Export Default From
- `String#codePoints()`
- Numeric Separators
- Records & Tuples
- Function Implementation Hiding
- URL
- `Date.parse()` vs. RFC3339
- `Number.range()` & `BigInt.range()`
- ...

ESNext

Welcome to the world of tomorrow!

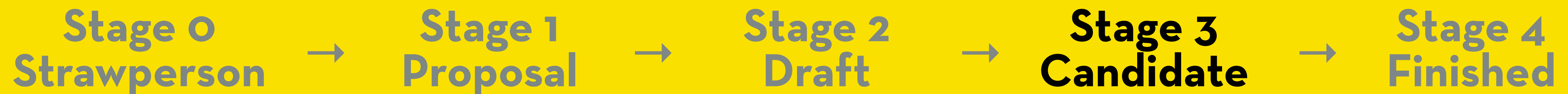
ESNext

Welcome to the world of tomorrow!

ESNext

Welcome to the world of today!

TC39's Development Process



The solution is complete and no further work is possible without implementation experience, significant usage and external feedback.

Changes only in response to critical issues.

browsers
you

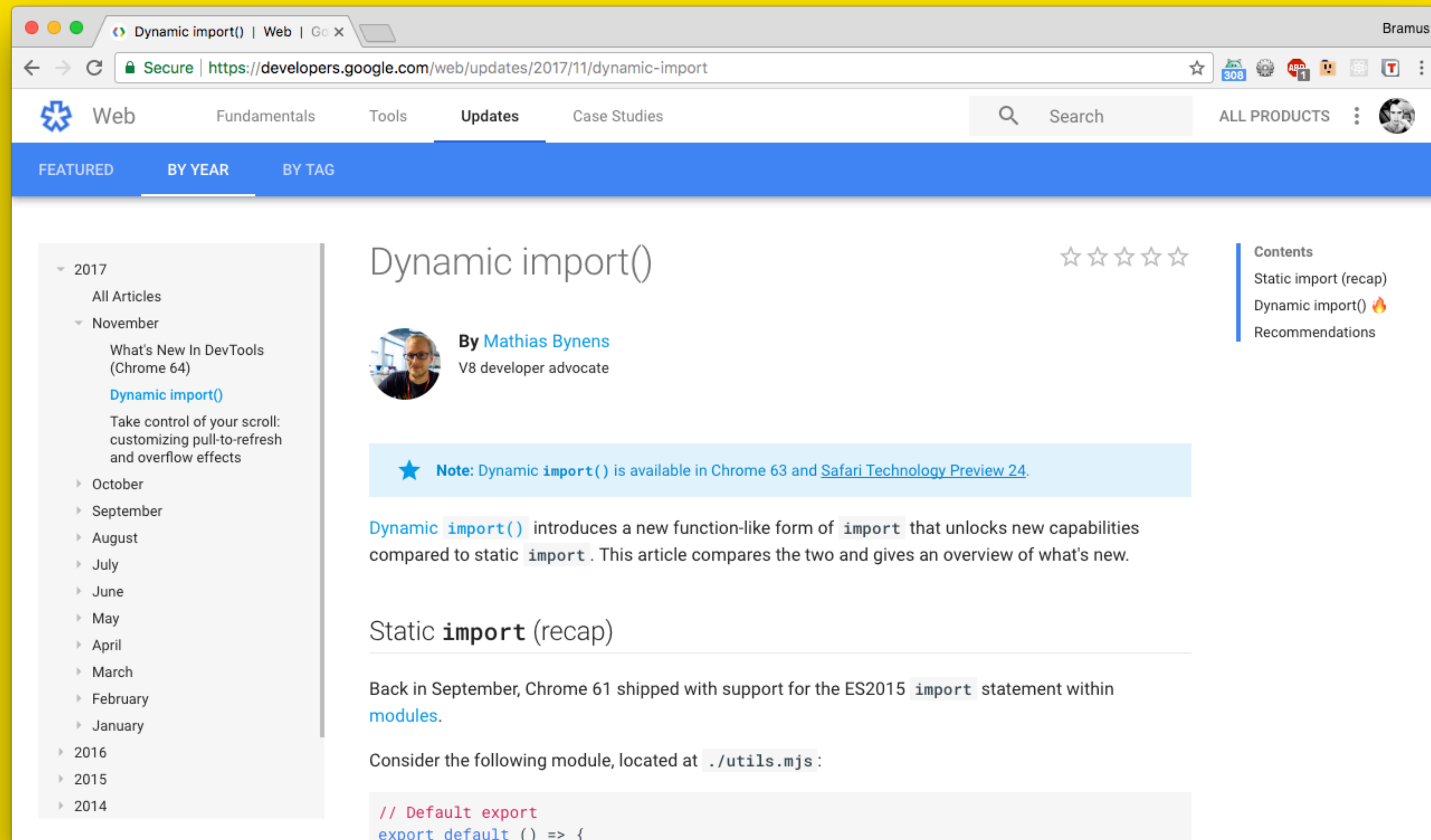
ESNext, now

BABEL

<https://github.com/babel/proposals>

<https://babeljs.io/>

ESNext, now



<https://developers.google.com/web/updates/2017/11/dynamic-import>

Thanks!



@bramus



<https://www.bram.us/>
[@bramusblog](#)

ESNext: Proposals to look forward to

@bramus