

# JavaScript for Python Developers

EuroPython  
26th July, 2018

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**Twitter: @z\_anderle**

**Raise your hand if...**

# JavaScript and Python developers

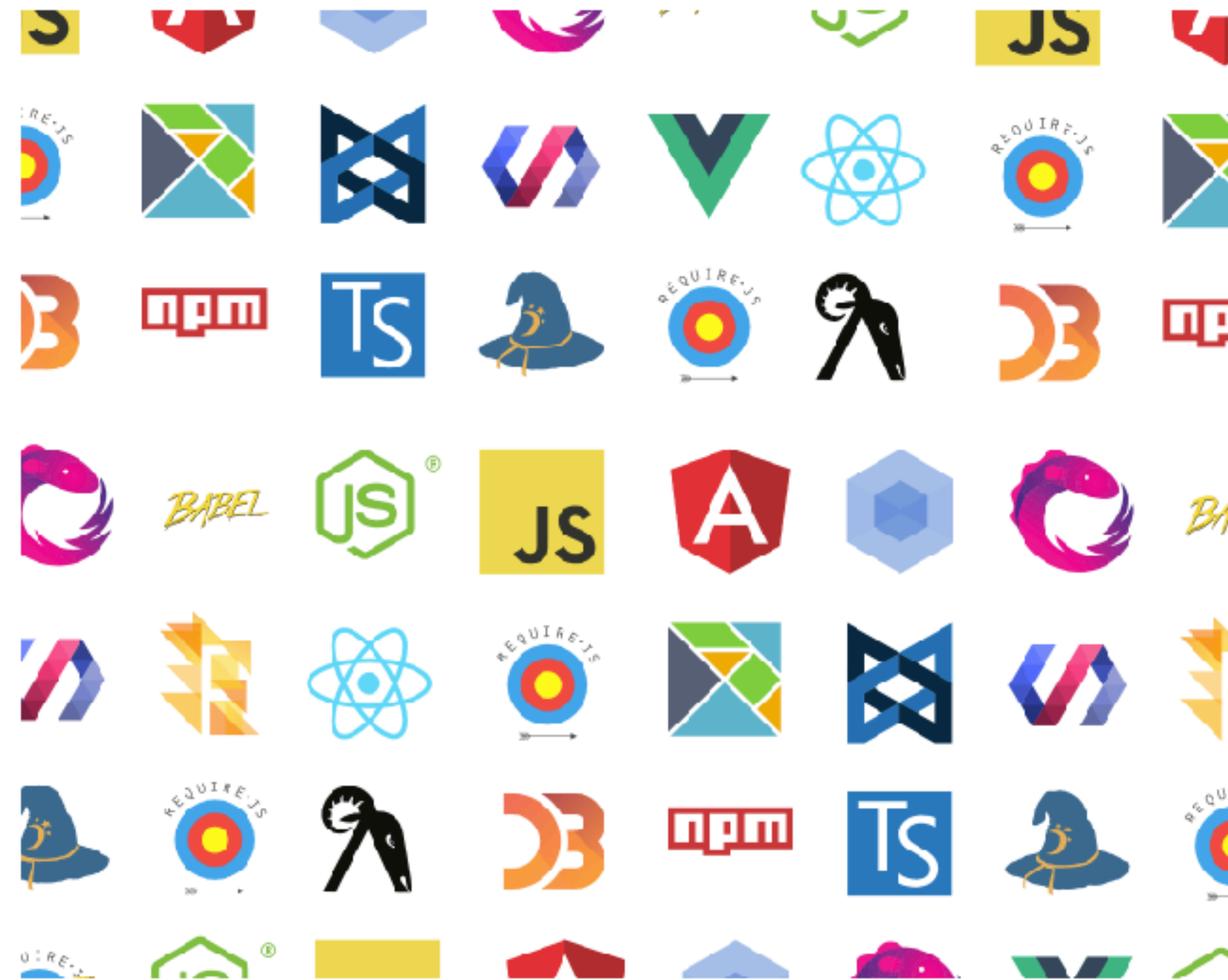


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Web Engineer. Previously @numbrs, @plaidhq, @getflynt, currently @MyBit\_DApp. Javascript, #people, startups, fintech, privacy, blockchain.

Oct 3, 2016 · 13 min read

## How it feels to learn JavaScript in 2016



*No JavaScript frameworks were created during the writing of this article.*

<https://hackernoon.com/how-it-feels-to-learn-javascript-in-2016-d3a717dd577f>

**WHAT IS THIS?**



**THAT'S THE WHOLE JOKE: IT'S ABOUT  
JAVASCRIPT CONTEXT**

nerator.net



**JAVASCRIPT**

**JAVASCRIPT EVERYWHERE**

makeameme.org

# Overview

- JavaScript history and versions
- Basics of the language
- JavaScript ecosystem
- How to make sense of it all?



**Žan Anderle @ EuroPython** @z\_anderle · Apr 19

Thinking about ideas for talks/tutorials at @djangocon . Wondering if Django + Angular would still be interesting? And whether that's better as a tutorial or a talk?

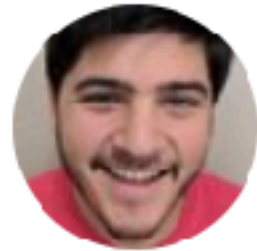
Hmm, what might be some other talk or tutorial ideas?



4



10



**Ed Rivas**

@je92rivas

Following

Replying to @z\_anderle @djangocon

How about "JavaScript for Python developers"? Bet it would be valuable to those diving into frontend development or just JS in general.

11:52 PM - 19 Apr 2018

5 Likes



1



5





# Overview

- JavaScript history and versions
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- Different tools
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Edition	Date published	Changes from prior edition
1	June 1997	First edition
2	June 1998	Editorial changes to keep the specification fully aligned with ISO/IEC 16262 international standard
3	December 1999	Added <a href="#">regular expressions</a> , better string handling, new control statements, try/catch exception handling, tighter definition of errors, formatting for numeric output and other enhancements
4	<i>Abandoned</i>	Fourth Edition was abandoned, due to political differences concerning language complexity. Many features proposed for the Fourth Edition have been completely dropped; some are proposed for ECMAScript Harmony.
5	December 2009	Adds "strict mode," a subset intended to provide more thorough error checking and avoid error-prone constructs. Clarifies many ambiguities in the 3rd edition specification, and accommodates behaviour of real-world implementations that differed consistently from that specification. Adds some new features, such as getters and setters, library support for <a href="#">JSON</a> , and more complete <a href="#">reflection</a> on object properties. <sup>[9]</sup>
5.1	June 2011	This edition 5.1 of the ECMAScript standard is fully aligned with third edition of the international standard ISO/IEC 16262:2011.
6	June 2015 <sup>[10]</sup>	The sixth edition, initially known as ECMAScript 6 (ES6) and later renamed to ECMAScript 2015 (ES2015) <sup>[10]</sup> adds significant new syntax for writing complex applications, including classes and modules, but defines them semantically in the same terms as ECMAScript 5 strict mode. Other new features include iterators and <code>for/of</code> loops, <a href="#">Python</a> -style generators and generator expressions, arrow functions, binary data, typed arrays, collections (maps, sets and weak maps), <a href="#">promises</a> , number and math enhancements, reflection, and proxies (metaprogramming for virtual objects and wrappers). As the first "ECMAScript Harmony" specification, it is also known as "ES6 Harmony."
7	June 2016 <sup>[11]</sup>	ECMAScript 2016 (ES2016) <sup>[11]</sup> , the seventh edition, intended to continue the themes of language reform, code isolation, control of effects and library/tool enabling from ES2015, includes two new features: the exponentiation operator ( <code>**</code> ) and <code>Array.prototype.includes</code> .
8	June 2017 <sup>[8]</sup>	ECMAScript 2017 (ES2017), the eighth edition, includes features for concurrency and <a href="#">atomics</a> , syntactic integration with promises ( <code>async/await</code> ). <sup>[12][8]</sup>

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# Syntax

```
let myName = 'EuroPython 2018';  
function sayHi(name) {  
  console.log(`Hey there, ${name}`);  
}
```

```
sayHi(myName); // 'Hey there, EuroPython 2018';
```

```
let someArray = [1, 2, 5, 10];  
let newArray = [];
```

```
for (let el of someArray) {  
  if (el > 2) {  
    newArray.push(el);  
  } else {  
    console.log('Nope!');  
  }  
}  
  
// 'Nope!'  
// 'Nope!'
```

# Syntax

```
class Hero {
  constructor(name, superPower) {
    this.name = name;
    this.superPower = superPower;
  }

  superPower() {
    console.log('I can count really fast!');
    let count = 0;
    while (count < 1000) {
      count++;
    }
    return count;
  }
}
```

```
let superMan = new Hero('SuperMan');
```

```
superMan.superPower();
// 'I can count really fast!'
// 1001
```

# Syntax

```
let x = 1; // x is a number
x = 'Hi!'; // x is now a string
x = () => { return 1; }; // x is now a function
```

# Syntax

---

> 1 + '2'

◀ "12"

---

> '1' + 2

◀ "12"

---

> '1' + 2 - 2

◀ 10

---



# Variables

```
var x = 1;  
let name = 'John';  
const someConstant = 45;
```



# Variable hoisting

```
var x = 1;  
  
// Some other code  
  
var name = 'John';
```

```
var x;  
var name;  
x = 1;  
  
// Some other code  
  
name = 'John';
```

# Variable hoisting

```
var txt = ["a", "b", "c"];

for (var i = 0; i < 3; ++i) {
  var msg = txt[i];
  setTimeout(function() { alert(msg); }, i*1000);
}

// Alerts 'c', 'c', 'c'
```

# Data Types

- Boolean

```
let a = true;
let b = false;
```
- String

```
let name = 'John';
name.length; // 4
```
- Number

```
let num = -124.56;
num = 10;
```
- Null

```
let empty = null;
```
- Undefined

```
let unknown = undefined;
```
- Object

```
let something = {key: 'A value', anotherKey: name};
let things = ['string', 2, (x, y) => { return x + y; }];
```

# Object literal

```
let bigObj = {  
  key: 'Some string',  
  add: function(x, y) { return x + y; },  
  anotherObj: {  
    name: 'I am a nested object'  
  }  
};
```

# Objects are mutable

```
> x = {a: 1}
```

```
< ▶ {a: 1}
```

---

```
> y = x;
```

```
< ▶ {a: 1}
```

---

```
> y.b = 2
```

```
< 2
```

---

```
> x
```

```
< ▶ {a: 1, b: 2}
```

---

# Operators

```
if (!a && b) {  
    // Some code  
} else if (a || b) {  
    // Some code  
}
```

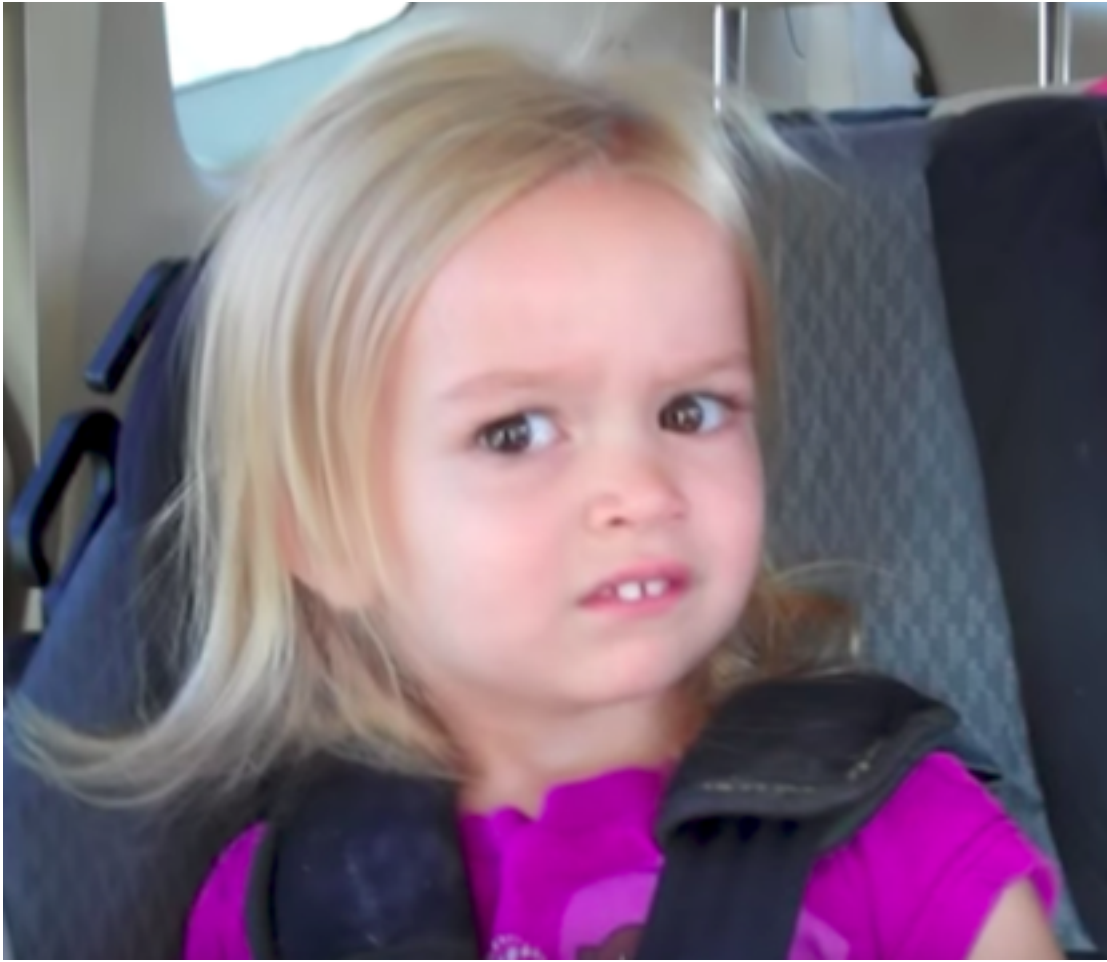
# Operators

== and !=

OR

=== and !==

# Operators



```
"' == '0'" => false
```

```
"0 == '"'" => true
```

```
"0 == '0'" => true
```

```
"false == 'false'" => false
```

```
"false == '0'" => true
```

```
"false == undefined" => false
```

```
"false == null" => false
```

```
"null == 'undefined'" => false
```



# Functions

```
let func = function (a, b) {  
  return a + b;  
};
```

```
let func = (a, b) => { return a + b; };  
let func = (a, b) => a + b;
```

# Functions

```
function func (a = 1, b = 2) {  
  return a + b;  
}
```

```
func (5); // 7
```

# Functions

```
function func(a = 1, b = 2) {  
  // Do some calculations  
}
```

```
func(5); // undefined
```

# this

```
> var pets = {
  names: ['Baron', 'Chief', 'Axel'],
  owner: 'Jason',
  description: function(){
    return this.names.map(function(pet){
      return `${this.owner} knows an awesome dog named ${pet}.`
    });
  }
};

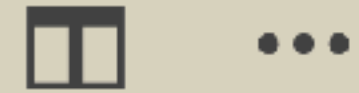
pets.description()
< ["undefined knows an awesome dog named Baron.", "undefined knows
  an awesome dog named Chief.", "undefined knows an awesome dog
  named Axel."]
```

---

>

# this

JS javascript.js ●



```
1  let pets = {
2    names: ['Baron', 'Chief', 'Axel'],
3    owner: 'Jason',
4    description: function () {
5      let that = this;
6      return this.names.map(function (pet) {
7        return `${that.owner} knows an awesome dog named ${pet}.`
8      });
9    }
10 };
11 pets.description();
12
```

# this

JS javascript.js ●

```
1  let pets = {
2    names: ['Baron', 'Chief', 'Axel'],
3    owner: 'Jason',
4    description: function () {
5      return this.names.map((pet) => {
6        return `${this.owner} knows an awesome dog named ${pet}.`
7      });
8    }
9  };
10 pets.description();
11
```

```
["Jason knows an awesome dog named Baron.", "Jason knows an
▶ awesome dog named Chief.", "Jason knows an awesome dog named
Axel."]
```

# Classes

```
python.py ● [ ] ...  
1 class Animal:  
2     def __init__(self, name):  
3         self.name = name  
4  
5     def say_hi(self):  
6         print('Hi {}'.format(self.name))  
7  
8 class Dog(Animal):  
9     pass  
10  
11 dog = Dog('Billy')  
12 dog.say_hi()  
13
```

```
JS javascript.js × [ ] ...  
1 class Animal {  
2     constructor(name) {  
3         this.name = name;  
4     }  
5  
6     sayHi() {  
7         console.log(`Hi ${this.name}`);  
8     }  
9 }  
10  
11 class Dog extends Animal {  
12 }  
13  
14  
15 let dog = new Dog('Billy');  
16 dog.sayHi();  
17
```

# Modules

python.py

```
1 from animals import Dog
2
3 dog = Dog('Billy')
4
```

JS javascript.js

```
1 // animals.js
2 export class Dog extends Animal {
3   ...
4 }
5
6 // main.js
7 import { Dog } from 'animals';
8
9 dog = new Dog('Billy');
10
```



# Template literals

```
var a = 5;  
var b = 10;  
console.log(`Fifteen is ${a + b} and  
not ${2 * a + b}.`);  
// "Fifteen is 15 and  
// not 20."
```

# Template literals

```
let a = 5;  
let b = 10;  
console.log(`Fifteen is  $(a + b)$  and\nnot  $(2 * a + b)$  + '.');  
// "Fifteen is 15 and  
// not 20."
```

# Promises

JS javascript.js ●



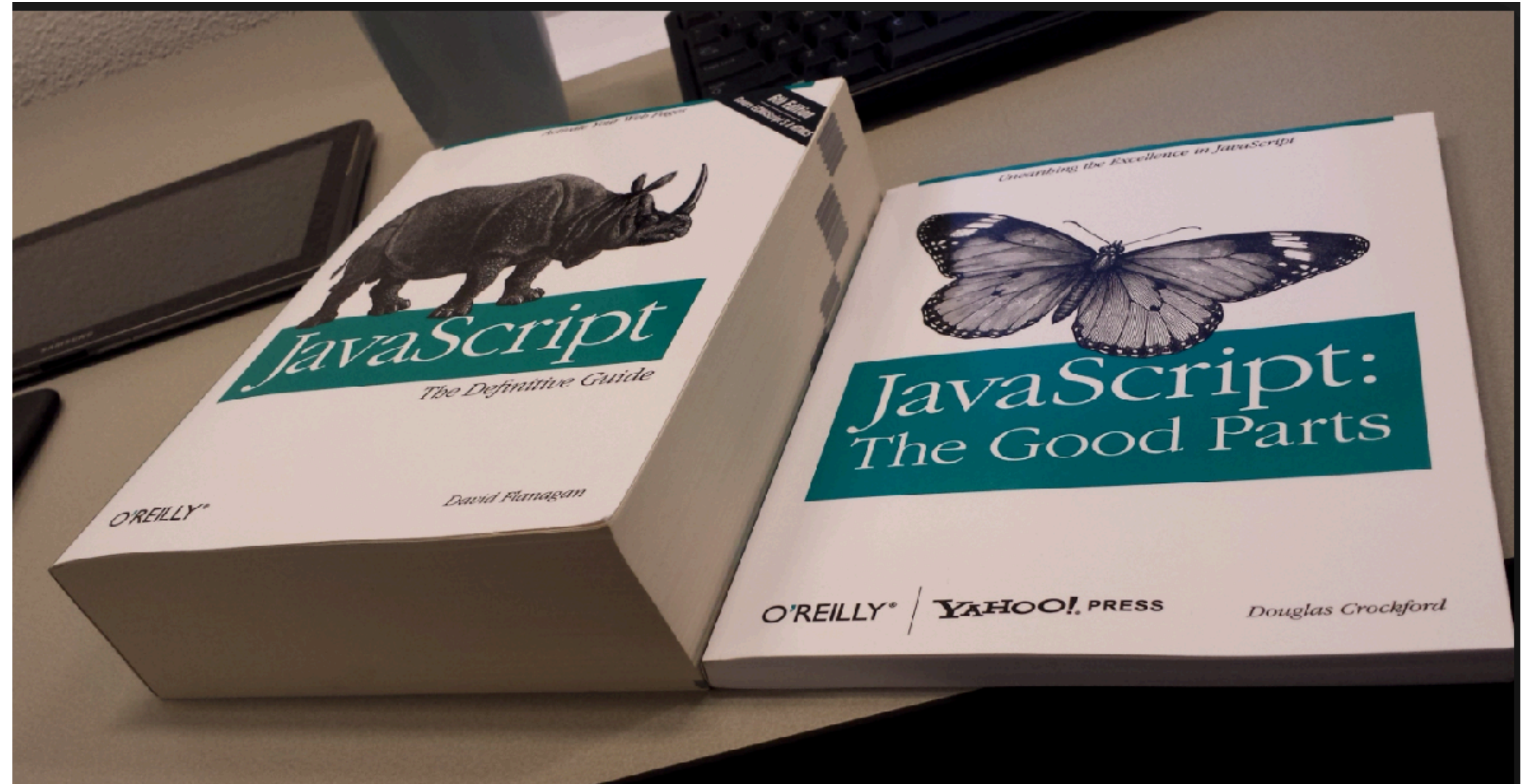
```
1 // getPage returns a Promise
2 let loadPageContents = getPage(someUrl).then((result) => {
3   |   return doSomething(result);
4   | }).catch((error) => {
5   |   handleError(error);
6   | });
7
8 // loadPageContents is a Promise
9 loadPageContents().then(() => {
10  |   changeElementOnPage();
11  | });
12
```

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# Bad Parts

- Global variables
- ==
- +
- scope



# TypeScript

```
function greeter(person: string) {  
    return "Hello, " + person;  
}  
  
let user = [0, 1, 2];  
  
document.body.innerHTML = greeter(user);
```

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# Different tools

- npm, bower, yarn
- Babel
- Webpack
- gulp, grunt



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# How to get started

- Start somewhere
- Prepare your codebase
- No need to learn and use everything at once





**Thank you!**  
**Questions?**