

Learning from the Mistakes of a v1



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```
const price = Dinero({  
  amount: 5000,  
  currency: 'EUR'  
});  
  
const tip = price.percentage(20);  
const fullPrice = price.add(tip);  
  
fullPrice.toFormat(); // "€60.00"
```



2
years

400
commits

29
releases



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A v2 usually marks
a turning point.



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[dinerojs / dinero.js](#)

An immutable JavaScript library to create,
calculate and format money.



[dinerojs.com/](#)



MIT License



3.7k stars

113 forks



12
34

It uses numbers to represent amounts



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```
const price = Dinero( {  
    amount: 5000,  
    currency: 'EUR'  
} );
```



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.1 + .2;

// 0.3000000000000004

(1 + 2) / 10

// 0.3

```
const price = Dinero({  
    // 5000 cents, or 50 euros  
    amount: 5000,  
    currency: 'EUR'  
}) ;
```

```
Number.MAX_SAFE_INTEGER;
```

```
// 9007199254740991
```

```
Number.MIN_SAFE_INTEGER;
```

```
// -9007199254740991
```

Enter bigints.



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```
const calculator = {  
    add(a, b) {  
        return a + b;  
    },  
    subtract(a, b) {  
        return a - b;  
    },  
    // ...  
};
```

```
import { Decimal } from 'decimal.js';

const bigDinero = createDinero({
  calculator: {
    add: Decimal.add,
    subtract: Decimal.sub,
    // ...
  },
}) ;

const price = bigDinero({
  amount: new Decimal(Number.MAX_SAFE_INTEGER),
  currency: 'EUR',
}) ;
```



**It doesn't handle
different exponents**



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1 euro = 100 cents

$$1 \times 10^2 = 100$$



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```
const price = Dinero({  
    amount: 5000,  
    currency: 'EUR',  
});  
  
price.toFormat(); // "€50.00"
```



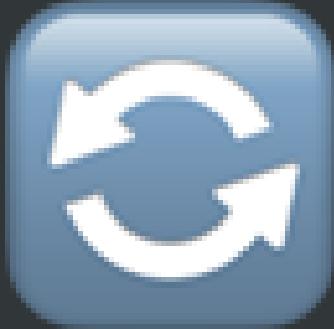
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```
const price = Dinero( {  
    amount: 1000,  
    currency: 'IQD',  
    precision: 3,  
} );
```



```
const IQD = {  
  code: 'IQD',  
  base: 10,  
  exponent: 3,  
};
```

```
const price = Dinero({  
  amount: 1000,  
  currency: IQD,  
});
```



**It expects a REST
API for conversions**



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```
const options = {
  endpoint: 'https://api/?base={{from}}',
  propertyPath: 'data.rates.{{to}}',
  headers: {
    'user-key': 'xxxxxxxxxx',
  },
  roundingMode: 'HALF_UP',
};
```

```
Dinero( {
  amount: 5000,
  currency: 'EUR',
} ).convert('XBT', options);
```



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```
const price = Dinero( {  
    amount: 5000,  
    currency: 'EUR',  
} );  
  
price.convert('XBT');
```



```
const rates = new Promise((resolve) =>
  resolve({
    XBT: 0.00012,
  })
);
```

```
Dinero({ amount: 5000 })
  .convert(EUR, { rates });
```

```
const rates = {  
  rates: {  
    XBT: 0.00012,  
  },  
};
```

```
Dinero({  
  amount: 5000,  
  currency: 'EUR',  
}).convert('XBT', {  
  endpoint: new Promise((resolve) =>  
    resolve(rates)  
  ),  
}) ;
```



**It relies on the
ECMAScript I18n API**



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```
const amount = 5;  
  
amount.toLocaleString('en-GB', {  
  style: 'currency',  
  currency: 'EUR',  
} );  
  
// "€5.00"
```



```
const options = {  
  style: 'currency',  
  currency: 'EUR',  
};  
  
amount.toLocaleString('en-GB', options);  
  
// "€5.00"  
  
amount.toLocaleString('de-DE', options);  
  
// "5,00 €"
```

```
const price = Dinero( {  
    amount: 500,  
    currency: 'EUR',  
} ).setLocale('en-GB');  
  
price.toFormat();  
  
// "€5.00"
```



Tight coupling



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Lack of flexibility



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Inconsistent implementation



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```
const price = Dinero({  
  amount: 500,  
  currency: EUR,  
}) ;  
  
price.toFormat(  
  ({ amount, currency }) =>  
    ` ${currency.code} ${amount}` ,  
  {  
    digits: 2,  
    roundingMode: Math.round,  
  }  
) ;  
  
// "EUR 5"
```

```
function i18n({ amount, currency }) {  
  return amount.toLocaleString('en-GB', {  
    style: 'currency',  
    currency: currency.code,  
  });  
}  
  
price.toFormat(i18n, {  
  digits: 2,  
  roundingMode: Math.round,  
});  
  
// "€5.00"
```

```
const currencySymbols = {
  EUR: '€',
  USD: '$',
  // ...
};

function manualI18n({ amount, currency }) {
  const { code } = currency;
  const symbol = currencySymbols[code] || code;

  return `${symbol}${amount.toFixed(2)}`;
}

price.toFormat(manualI18n, {
  digits: 2,
  roundingMode: Math.round,
});

// "€5.00"
```

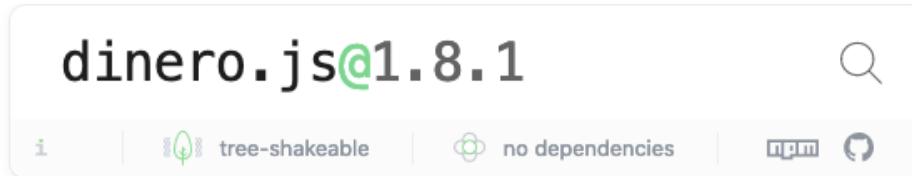




You can't tree-shake it



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BUNDLE SIZE

9.9 kB

MINIFIED

3.1 kB

MINIFIED + GZIPPED

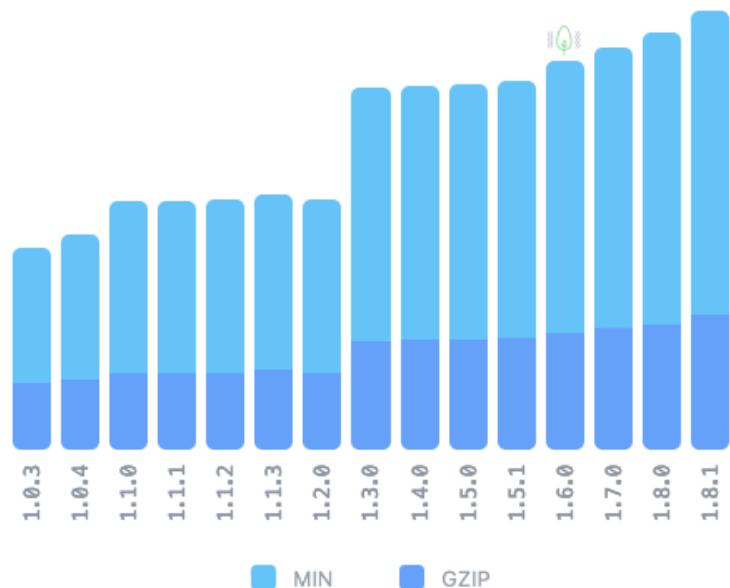
DOWNLOAD TIME

103ms

2G EDGE 1

62ms

EMERGING 3G 1



```
const price = Dinero({  
  amount: 500,  
  currency: 'EUR',  
}) ;  
  
price.add(price).multiply(4);
```



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```
const price = Dinero({  
  amount: 500,  
  currency: 'EUR',  
}) ;  
  
multiply(add(price, price), 4);
```



WHY NOT BOTH?



**It's written
in JavaScript**



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Maintaining types
by hand doesn't scale.

And it's a pain.



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**Static typing is
extremely helpful.**



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TypeScript hits two birds with one stone.



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What happened?



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First library



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No real-world experience



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Many assumptions



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Scalability

Flexibility

Agnosticism

DX



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Thank you!

Sarah Dayan
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Links

Why Javascript Numbers Are Weird (And How to Fix It)

youtu.be/Wq2AqONg7rs

Dinero.js on GitHub

github.com/dinerojs



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