I PROMISED MYSELF

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AGENDA PROPAGANDA

- Recap: Promises
- Anti-Patterns
- Common use cases
- Advanced Example lazyCache
- Links

"Promises are the monad of asynchronous programming"

```
getData(function(a){
    getMoreData(a, function(b){
        getMoreData(b, function(c){
            getMoreData(c, function(d){
                getMoreData(d, function(e){
                });
            });
        });
    });
});
```

- Promises are an elegant concept of modeling asynchronous data flows
- Promises are not JS-specific, but can be found in other language as well
- Promises avoid the pyramid of doom aka callback hell

```
callback.js ×
        'use strict';
 2
3
4
5
        let fs = require('fs');
        let myFile = '/tmp/test';
 6
        fs.readFile(myFile, 'utf8', function(err, txt) {
          if (err) {
8
            return console.log(err);
10
11
          txt = txt + '\nAppended something!';
12
          fs.writeFile(myFile, txt, function(err) {
13
            if(err) {
14
15
              return console.log(err);
16
17
            console.log('Appended text!');
         });
18
19
        });
```

```
(JS promisified.js ×
        'use strict';
2
3
        let fs = require('fs');
 4
5
6
        let Promise = require('bluebird');
        Promise.promisifyAll(fs);
8
        let myFile = '/tmp/test';
        fs.readFileAsync(myFile, 'utf8')
          .then(function(txt) {
10
            txt = txt + '\nAppended something!';
11
12
            fs.writeFile(myFile, txt);
13
14
          .then(function() {
            console.log('Appended text!');
15
          })
16
          .catch(function(err) {
17
18
            console.log(err);
19
        });
20
```

- Promises are something, that can either be fulfilled or rejected
- · a Promise has two main methods
 - then(callback), that gets called, when the promise is fulfilled
 - catch(callback), that gets called, when the promise is rejected

WHY - PROMISES

- Promises are native in ECMAScript 6 and current NodeJS
- a growing number of standard functions return
 Promises
- the order does not matter, i.e. attach then before or after a promise resolves / rejects

PROMISES - ORDER

```
🕦 order.js 🔻
        'use strict';
 2
 3
        let resolveFn, rejectFn;
 4
 5
        let timerPromise = new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {
 6
          resolveFn = resolve;
          rejectFn = reject;
 8
       }});
9
10
        setTimeout(function () {
          resolveFn();
11
       }, 2000);
12
13
14
        timerPromise.then(function () {
15
          console.log('I am done!');
      ≙});
16
17
```

PROMISES - ORDER

```
📵 order2.js ⊃
        'use strict';
3
        let resolveFn, rejectFn;
4
5
        let timerPromise = new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {
 6
          resolveFn = resolve;
          rejectFn = reject;
8
       1});
9
10
        timerPromise.then(function () {
11
          console.log('I am done!');
12
       i});
13
14
        setTimeout(function () {
15
          resolveFn();
        }, 2000);
16
17
```

PROMISES - NATIVE

```
🕦 simple.js
        'use strict';
2
3
        let Promise = require('bluebird');
 4
 5
        let timerPromise = new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {
 6
          setTimeout(function () {
            resolve(true);
 8
          }, 2000);
9
      △});
10
11
        timerPromise.then(function (result) {
12
          console.log('We are done!');
       ≙});
13
14
```

PROMISES - NATIVE

```
native.js
        'use strict';
2
3
4
5
6
        let timerPromise = new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {
          setTimeout(function () {
            resolve(true);
          }, 2000);
      △});
8
9
        timerPromise.then(function (result) {
10
          console.log('We are done!');
      △});
11
12
```

ANTI-PATTERNS

- nested promises
- superfluous deferred
- then-callback-style

ANTI-PATTERNS NESTED PROMISES

```
📵 nestedPromises.js ⊃
        'use strict';
        let timer = function (seconds) {
          return new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {
            setTimeout(function () {
              resolve(seconds)
          }, seconds * 1000)
         });
 8
 9
10
11
        timer(2).then(function (firstTimerSeconds) {
12
          timer(3).then(function (secondTimerSeconds) {
13
            console.log('Seconds: %d have passed', firstTimerSeconds + secondTimerSeconds);
        })
15
       1});
16
```

ANTI-PATTERNS NESTED PROMISES

```
🕦 nestedPromisesRemedy.js 🗵
        'use strict';
       let timer = function (seconds) {
          return new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {
 5
6
            setTimeout(function () {
              resolve(seconds)
           \}, seconds * 1000)
 8
         });
9
10
        Promise.all([timer(2), timer(3)]).then(function (secondsArr) {
11
          console.log('Seconds: %d have passed', secondsArr[0] + secondsArr[1]);
12
13
       ≙});
14
```

ANTI-PATTERNS SUPERFLUOUS DEFERRED

```
n superfluous Deferred.js
        'use strict';
       let Q = require('q');
 4
       let timer = function (seconds) {
         return new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {
           setTimeout(function () {
              resolve(seconds)
           }, seconds * 1000)
 9
10
      11
12
      let processTimer = function () {
13
         let deferred = Q.defer();
14
15
         timer(4)
           .then(function (result) {
16
             deferred.resolve(result);
17
18
         })
           .catch(function (error) {
19
             deferred.reject(error)
20
21
      22
         return deferred.promise;
```

ANTI-PATTERNS SUPERFLUOUS DEFERRED

```
superfluous Deferred Remedy.js ×
       'use strict';
     return new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {
          setTimeout(function () {
6
            resolve(seconds)
        }, seconds * 1000)
8
        });
10
       let processTimer = function () {
11
         return timer(4)
12
          .then(function () {
13
            console.log('Timer has run...');
14
15
            return true;
16
       });
17
      ુે};
```

ANTI-PATTERNS THEN-CALLBACK STYLE

```
thenCallback.js
        'use strict';
2
3
4
        let timer = function (seconds) {
          return new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {
5
            setTimeout(function () {
 6
              let fail = Math.floor(Math.random() * 2);
7
              if (fail) {
8
                reject(seconds)
9
              } else {
10
                resolve(seconds)
11
            \}, seconds * 1000)
12
13
         });
14
15
16
       timer(1).then(function (success) {
          console.log(`Success after ${success} seconds.`);
17
        }, function(error) {
18
          console.log(`It failed after: ${error} seconds.`);
19
        });
20
```

ANTI-PATTERNS THEN-CALLBACK STYLE

```
thenCallbackRemedy.js
        'use strict';
        let timer = function (seconds) {
          return new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {
            setTimeout(function () {
              let fail = Math.floor(Math.random() * 2);
 6
             if (fail) {
 8
                reject(seconds)
9
             } else {
                resolve(seconds)
10
11
12
            }, seconds * 1000)
13
         });
14
15
        timer(1)
16
          .then(function (success) {
17
18
            console.log(`Success after ${success} seconds.`);
19
          })
20
          .catch(function(error) {
21
            console.log(`It failed after: ${error} seconds.`);
22
          });
```

COMMON USE CASE

- doing things in parallel
- doing things in sequence
- same interfaces for sync / async code

COMMON USE CASE PARALLELISM

```
nestedPromisesRemedy.js
       'use strict';
 3
       let timer = function (seconds) {
         return new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {
 5
6
            setTimeout(function () {
              resolve(seconds)
           \}, seconds * 1000)
 8
         });
9
10
11
       Promise.all([timer(2), timer(3)]).then(function (secondsArr) {
          console.log('Seconds: %d have passed', secondsArr[0] + secondsArr[1]);
12
13
       1});
14
```

SEQUENCE

```
sequence.js
        'use strict';
       let timer = function (seconds) {
         return new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {
            setTimeout(function () {
              resolve(seconds)
            \}, seconds * 1000)
         });
        };
10
11
        let produceTimer = function (seconds) {
12
       return function () {
            return timer(seconds).then(function (seconds) {
13
14
              console.log(`${seconds} have passed!`);
15
           });
16
         };
17
       1};
18
19
        let timerArr = [produceTimer(2), produceTimer(3)];
20
21
        let alltimersProcessed = Promise.resolve();
22
23
        timerArr.forEach(function (produceFn) {
24
          alltimersProcessed = alltimersProcessed.then(produceFn)
25
       1});
26
27
        alltimersProcessed.then(function () {
28
          console.log('All timers have been processed...');
29
       ≙});
30
```

COMMON USE CASE SAME INTERFACES

```
'use strict';
       let answerRandomly = function () {
         return new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {
           setTimeout(function () {
             resolve(Math.floor(Math.random() * 100));
          }, 2000)
         });
9
10
11
      let answer = function (question) {
12
        P/poor man's check for multiple words in a string :)
13
         if ((question.indexOf('life') + question.indexOf('universe') + question.indexOf('everything')) > -3) {
           return Promise.resolve(42);
14
15
        } else {
16
           return answerRandomly();
17
18
       1}:
19
20
       answer(process.argv[2] || process.argv[1]).then(function (answer) {
21
         console.log(`The answer is: ${answer}`);
22
       });
23
```

ADVANCED EXAMPLE -LAZY CACHE

- · we need to fetch data
- fetch is async
- · we want to hide details of cache
- · interface should always be the same

```
IazyCache.js
        'use strict';
1
 2
 3
       let _cache = {};
 4
5
       let _getData = function (id) {
6
          return new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {
7
            console.log(`Fetching data for: ${id}`);
           setTimeout(function () {
8
9
              console.log(`Data for: ${id} arrived, setting in cache.`);
              resolve(Math.floor(Math.random() * 100));
10
11
           }, 2000);
12
         });
13
14
15
       l@ getDataFromCache = function (dataId) {
16
         if (_cache[dataId]) {
17
            console.log(`Cache hit for: ${dataId}`);
            return Promise.resolve(_cache[dataId]);
18
19
         } else {
20
            console.log(`Cache miss for: ${dataId}`);
21
           //we need to fetch the data and put it into a promise-producting function
22
            return _getData(dataId)
              .then(function (rawData) {
23
```

_cache[dataId] = rawData;

return rawData

});

24

25

26

27

28

LINKS

- Promises are the monad of asynchronous programming http://bit.ly/IpH8qxJ
- Callbacks are Imperative, Promises are functional: http://bit.ly/IhwxDEf
- Promise Anti-Patterns http://bit.ly/1bKThTD
- Promise Tutorial http://bit.ly/lfgVvY9