

## 1. Asynchronous Programming:

- structured using callback functions
- in current versions of JS there are:
  - callbacks
  - promises
  - async function
- not the same this as concurrent or multi-threaded
- JS code is generally single-threaded

```
console.log('Hello');
```

```
setTimeout(function(){  
    console.log('Goodbye');  
}, 2000);
```

```
console.log('Hello again!');
```

### 1.1. Callbacks:

- function passed into another function as an argument
- then invoked inside the outer function to complete some kind of routine or action

## 2. Promises Basics: Objects holding asynchronous operations:

- a promise is an asynchronous action that may complete at some point and produce a value

- states:
  - pending - operation still running(unfinished);
  - fulfilled - operation finished(the result is available);
  - failed - operation failed(an error is present)
- promises use the Promise class
- promises can be resolved, pending or rejected

```
new Promise(executor)
```

## 3. AJAX & Fetch API: connecting to a server via fetch API

- AJAX - asynchronous JS and XML
- background loading of dynamic content/data
- examples of AJAX usage:
  - partial page rendering - load HTML fragment and show it in a <div>
  - JSON service - loads json object and displays it
- The FETCH API:
  - allows making network requests
  - uses Promises
  - enables a simpler and cleaner API

```
fetch('./api/some.json')  
    .then(function(response) {...})  
    .catch(function(err) {...})
```

- the response of a fetch() request is a Stream object
- the reading of the stream happens asynchronously
- when the json() method is called, Promise is returned
- the response status is checked (should be 200) before parsing the response as JSON

## 4. ES6 Async/Await:

- Async function returns a promise that can await other promises in a way that

looks synchronous

- Contains "AWAIT" expression that:
  - is only valid inside async function
  - pauses the execution of that function
  - waits for the promise's resolution