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2016-02-01

ES proposal: async functions

Labels: [async](#), [dev](#), [es proposal](#), [esnext](#), [javascript](#), [promises](#)

Async functions are an ECMAScript proposal by Brian Terlson. It is at stage 3 (candidate).

Before I can explain async functions, I need to explain how Promises and generators can be combined to perform asynchronous operations via synchronous-looking code.

1. Writing async code via Promises and generators

For functions that compute their one-off results asynchronously, Promises, which are part of ES6, are becoming increasingly popular. One example is [the client-side fetch API](#), which is an alternative to XMLHttpRequest for retrieving files. Using it looks as follows:

```
function fetchJson(url) {
  return fetch(url)
    .then(request => request.text())
    .then(text => {
      return JSON.parse(text);
    })
    .catch(error => {
      console.log(`ERROR: ${error.stack}`);
    });
}

fetchJson('http://example.com/some_file.json')
  .then(obj => console.log(obj));
```

co is a library that uses Promises and generators to enable a coding style that looks more synchronous, but works the same as the style used in the previous example:

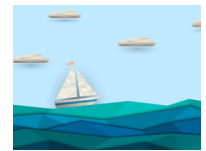
```
const fetchJson = co.wrap(function* (url) {
  try {
    let request = yield fetch(url);
    let text = yield request.text();
    return JSON.parse(text);
  }
  catch (error) {
    console.log(`ERROR: ${error.stack}`);
  }
});
```

Every time the callback (a generator function!) yields a Promise to co, the callback gets suspended. Once the Promise is settled, co resumes the callback: if the Promise was fulfilled, yield returns the fulfillment value, if it was rejected, yield throws the rejection error. Additionally, co promisifies the result returned by the callback (similarly to how then() does it).

2. Async functions

Async functions are basically dedicated syntax for what co does:

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```
async function fetchJson(url) {
  try {
    let request = await fetch(url);
    let text = await request.text();
    return JSON.parse(text);
  }
  catch (error) {
    console.log(`ERROR: ${error.stack}`);
  }
}
```

Internally, async functions work much like generators, but they are not translated to generator functions.

3. Variants

The following variants of async functions exist:

- Async function declarations: `async function foo() {}`
- Async function expressions: `const foo = async function () {};`
- Async method definitions: `let obj = { async foo() {} }`
- Async arrow functions: `const foo = async () => {};`

4. Further reading

- [Async Functions](#) (Brian Terlson)
- [Simplifying asynchronous computations via generators](#) (section in "Exploring ES6")

8 Comments

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BrianFrichette • a year ago

So if you want to do something asynchronously parallel would you have to do:

```
async function concatSources() {
  let [sourceA, sourceB] = await Promise.all([
    getSourceA(),
    getSourceB();
  ]);
  return sourceA.concat(sourceB);
}
```

Edit: To be clear, I'm wondering if async will resolve an array of promises the way `co` will, which would remove the need for `Promise.all`. E.g.:

```
async function concatSources() {
  let [sourceA, sourceB] = await [getSourceA(), getSourceB()];
  return sourceA.concat(sourceB);
}
```

2 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›

Rodrigo Mendes → BrianFrichette • 6 months ago

Works using babel, but i dont know if babel is compiling and adding `Promise.all`.

^ | v • Reply • Share ›

Kai Dorschner • a year ago

Also worth mentioning that async functions themselves, once called, return a

Tweets by @rauschma



Axel Rauschmayer
@rauschma

Enjoying "Troll Hunters":

- "Let's call him 'Gnome Chomsky'"
- "Juliet dies in this? Nooo!"

9h

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Jonathan Creamer
@jcreamer898

A nice little shout out to [@rauschma](#)...
infoworld.com/article/316483...#es2017#async



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Axel Rauschmayer
@rauschma

Not a physics book!
twitter.com/ManningBooks/s...

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Jordan Harband
@ljharb

Making our React components forbid extra props has caught SO many bugs. I highly recommend it.

npmjs.com/airbnb-prop-ty...



npm: air...
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Seth Petry-Johnson
@spetryjohnson

Open strong. Be bold. Tell a story. Do something to get me interested. Opening w/ the "obligatory 'about me' slide" puts me to sleep :)

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Promise.

2 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›

Cy Brown • a year ago

One should not forget to await expressions that return Promise<void>

1 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›

josdejong • a year ago

Thanks for writing this overview. Can you explain more about error handling with async/await? I would expect that an async call would always throw an exception when the underlying promise rejects, and that errors automatically "bubble up" until caught, like with synchronous code. But Tim Ermilov explains some issues in this regard here: [https://medium.com/@yamalight/...](https://medium.com/@yamalight/)

1 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›

Filip Dupanović ➔ josdejong • 10 months ago

The way I understood, `await` will throw rejections and allow the default implementation to reject the outer promise with the thrown error if it is left uncaught.

```
const blackDuck = async () => await Promise.reject(new Error('Quac  
blackDuck().catch(console.error.bind(console));
```

I guess it's important for callers to call catch, otherwise errors will get swallowed.

^ | v • Reply • Share ›

Šime Vidas • a year ago

Should the generator function in the co example have an `ur1` parameter?

^ | v • Reply • Share ›

Axel Rauschmayer Mod ➔ Šime Vidas • 9 months ago

True. Fixed now, thanks!

^ | v • Reply • Share ›

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