

Capture error and data in async-await without try-catch



Adarsh   Apr 30

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One of the things that took the Javascript community by storm was the introduction of async-await. It was simple and looked a lot better than the then-catch of Promises and also more readable and debuggable than the callback hell. But one thing that bothered me was the usage of try-catch. At first I thought it isn't a problem but as fate would have it I was working on chained API calls and the problem cropped up where each API call has specific error message that had to be printed. I realized soon that I was creating a try-catch hell.

Let's consider this Promise that resolves or rejects after 2 seconds based on a parameter `rejectPromise`

```
// api.js

const fetchData = async (duration, rejectPromise) => (
  new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    setTimeout(() => {
      if (rejectPromise) {
        reject({
          error: 'Error Encountered',
          status: 'error'
        })
      }
      resolve({
        version: 1,
        hello: 'world',
      })
    }, duration * 1000)
  })
)
```

search



```
module.exports = {  
  fetchData,  
};
```

So my typical usage of async-await is gonna be like this.

```
const { fetchData } = require('./api');  
  
const callApi = async () => {  
  try {  
    const value = await fetchData(2000, false);  
    console.info(value);  
  } catch (error) {  
    console.error(error);  
  }  
}  
  
callApi();  
  
/*  
  OUTPUT:  
  { version: 1, hello: 'world' } (rejectPromise=false)  
  
  { error: 'Error Encountered', status: 'error' } (rejectPromise=true)  
  
  */
```

As you can see when the `rejectPromise` parameter is `false` the `await` resolves to `{ version: 1, hello: 'world' }` and when it's `true` it rejects the promise and `catch` is called and the error is `{ error: 'Error Encountered', status: 'error' }`.

will leverage the promise functions then-catch to make the process simpler. Let's write a wrapper that does this.

```
// wrapper.js

const wrapper = promise => (
  promise
    .then(data => ({ data, error: null }))
    .catch(error => ({ error, data: null }))
);

module.exports = wrapper;
```

We can see that the wrapper takes a promise as an input and returns the resolved/rejected values through then-catch. So let's go and modify the original code we wrote in try-catch to utilize the wrapper.

```
const { fetchData } = require('./api');
const wrapper = require('./wrapper');

const callApi = async () => {
  const { error, data } = await wrapper(fetchData(2000, false));
  if (!error) {
    console.info(data);
    return;
  }
  console.error(error);
}

callApi();

/*
OUTPUT:
{ version: 1, hello: 'world' } (rejectPromise=false)
*/
```

```
*/
```

Voila the same output but the this way makes it better to understand the code.



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Adarsh + FOLLOW

A Software Engineer with the mind of a curious kid who likes to explore and deep dive into frameworks, libraries and computers in general.

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rhymes

Apr 30

Nice!

FYI: You might still need `try..catch` though, the wrapper catches asynchronous errors but if inside `callApi` anything you call issues a "standard" error that exception will bubble up to the user.

```
const example = async () => {  
  const { error, data } = await wrapper(fetchData(2000, false));  
  callAFunctionThatDividesByZero()  
  if (!error) {  
    console.info(data);  
    return;  
  }  
  console.error(error);  
}
```



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REPLY



Adarsh

Apr 30

Thanks! :) And Yeah on regular exceptions I would need a catch but I was focusing on the API part only! :)



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REPLY



rhymes

Apr 30

I like it, it reminds me of how Go does error handling :D



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THREAD



Adarsh

Apr 30

I still haven't worked with Go yet planning to start soon.



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REPLY



Yury Matuhin

May 22

Already existed github.com/scopsy/await-to-js and my version github.com/ymatuhin/flatry (I just like you didn't know about await-to-js).



2

REPLY



Adarsh

May 25

Didn't know about that. Thanks for sharing :)



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REPLY

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Jim Borden

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