

Somos un ecosistema de desarrolladores de software

BEGIN NAVIGATION

th-slider.html">Varial

lider html">Testimoni

Java Script POO (Document Object Model)



```
">Home</a>
.html">Home Events</a>
 nu.html">Multiple Column Men
  <a href="#" class="current"
   utton-header.html">Tall But
    ogo.html">Image Logo</a></
        ="#">Carousels</a>
```

- ☐ Most code is synchronous;
- ☐ Synchronous code is executed line by line;
- ☐ Each line of code waits for previous line to finish;
- □Long-running operations block code execution.

SYNCHRONUS

```
const p = document.querySelector('.p');
p.textContent = 'My name is
Johny;';alert('Text set; ');
p.style.color = 'red';
```

CALLBACK WILL RUN AFTER TIMER

☐ Asynchronous code is executed after a task that runs in the "background" finishes;

☐ Asynchronous code is non-blocking;

☐ Execution doesn't wait for an asynchronous task to finish its work;

☐ Callback functions alone do NOT make

code asynchronous!

EXECUTED AFTER
ALL OTHER CODE

```
ASYNCHRONOUS

</Riwi>

const p = document.querySelector('.p');
setTimeout(function(){
p.textContent = 'My name is Johny; ';
}, 5000);
p.style.color = 'red';
```

SYNCHRONUS CODE



Asynchronous

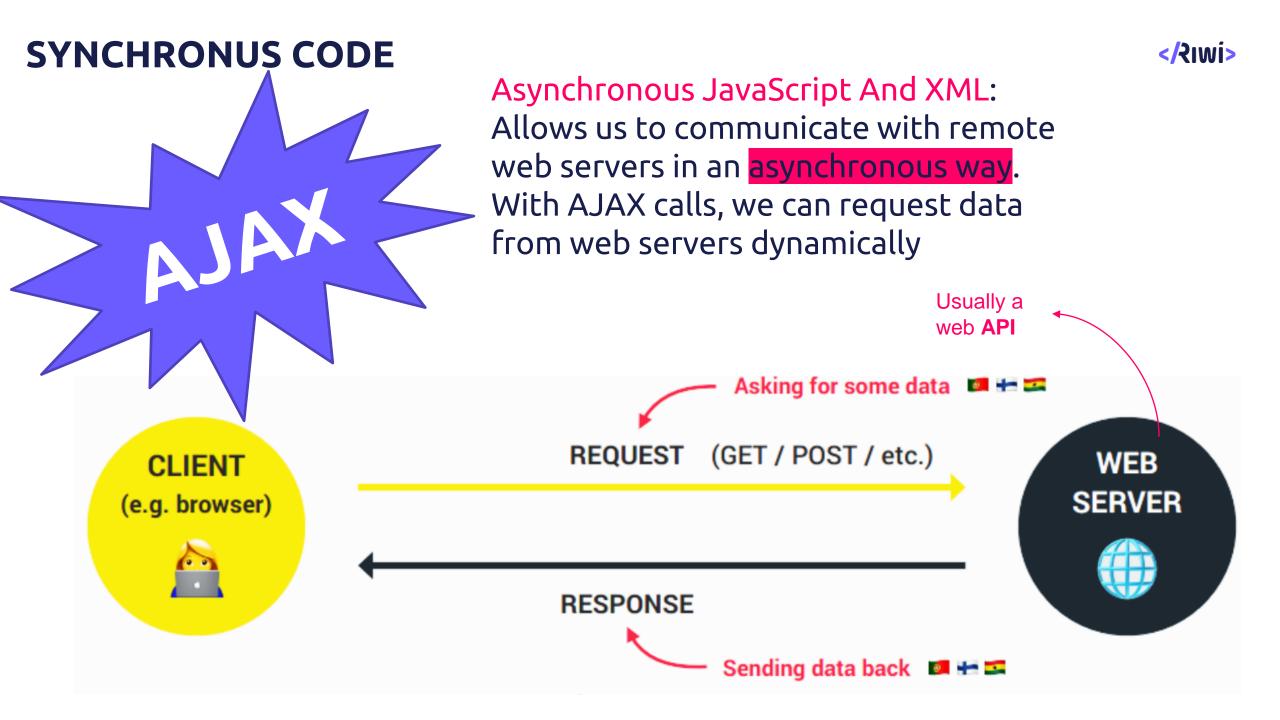
```
</Riwi>
                                          -\square \times
const img = document.querySelector('.dog');
img.src = 'dog.jpg';
img.addEventListener('load', function(){
    img.classList.add('fadeIn');
});
p.style.width = '300px'
```

CALLBACK WILL RUN AFTER IMAGE LOADS

addEventListener does NOT automatically make code asynchronous;

- ☐ Example: Asynchronous image loading with event and callback Image loading Asynchronous
- ☐ Other examples: Geolocation API or AJAX calls

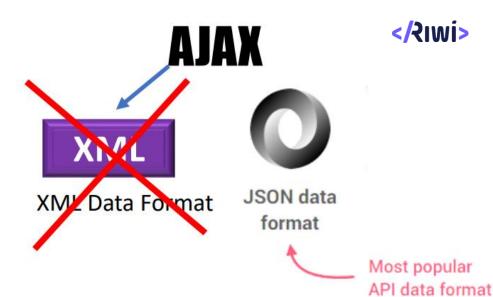
- > Asynchronous code is executed after a task that runs in the "background" finishes;
- > Asynchronous code is non-blocking;
- Execution doesn't wait for an asynchronous task to finish its work;
- Callback functions alone do NOT make code asynchronous!



What is a an API?

Application Programming Interface: Piece of software that can be used by another piece of software, in order to allow applications to talk to each other;

√ There are be many types of APIs in web development:



DOM API

Geolocation API

Own Class API

"Online" API

✓ "Online" API: Application running on a server, that receives requests for data, and sends data back as response;

✓ We can build our own web APIs (requires back-end development, e.g. with node.js) or use 3rd-party APIs.

There is an API for everything

- ➤ Weather data
- ➤ Data about countries
- >Flights data
- ➤ Currency conversion data
- ➤ APIs for sending email or SMS
- ➤ Google Maps
- ➤ Millions of possibilities..



PROMISE

- ❖ Promise: An object that is used as a placeholder for the future result of an asynchronous operation.
- Promise: A container for an asynchronously delivered value.
- Promise: A container for a future value.
- We no longer need to rely on events and callbacks passed into asynchronous functions to handle asynchronous results;
- ❖ Instead of nesting callbacks, we can chain promises for a sequence of asynchronous operations: escaping callback hell



Promise that I will receive money if I guess correct outcome.

- ☐ I buy lottery ticket (promise) right now
- ☐ Lottery draw happens asynchronously
- ☐ If correct outcome, I receive money, because it was promised



E.g. Fetch API returns promise

THE PROMISE LIFECYCLE

Before the future value is available

Asynchronous task has finished

BUILD PROMISE

PENDING

ASYNC TASK SETTLED

1

Success! The value is now available

FULFILLED

REJECTED

An error happened

†

CONSUME

PROMISE

When we already have a promise. E.g. promise returned from Fetch API

We are able handle these different states in our code!

</Bea <pre>Code()