

# CIT 208: Web Technology - II Assignment #9

Anup Adhikari

anup.adhikari@gandakiuniversity.edu.np

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## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 async ... await

The await operator is used to wait for a Promise and get its fulfillment value. It can only be used inside an async function or at the top level of a module.

## 2 Lab Objectives

1. Understanding the FETCH Api in Depth
2. To familiarize with async/await function in JavaScript
3. Understanding the Laravel Model Concept

## 3 Examples

### 3.1 Using Fetch to POST JSON-encoded Data

```
const data = { username: "example" };

fetch("https://example.com/profile", {
  method: "POST", // or 'PUT'
  headers: {
    "Content-Type": "application/json",
  },
  body: JSON.stringify(data),
})
.then((response) => response.json())
.then((data) => {
  console.log("Success:", data);
})
.catch((error) => {
  console.error("Error:", error);
});
```

#### 3.1.1 Using fetch for DatoCMS

- Note the Bearer Token Bearer Token is a must for DATOCMS:

495fd247dfd42fd787e69ca8eb4d57

- Post URL: <https://graphql.datocms.com/>

- The other is POST body:

```
    query MyQuery {
      allGalleries {
        title
        id
        image {
          width
          filename
          url
        }
      }
    }
  }
```

- Now let's set the JS Script:

```
datocms.js
const data = { "query": '
  query MyQuery {
    allGalleries {
      title
      category {
        title
      }
      image{
        url
      }
    }
  }
';
fetch("https://graphql.datocms.com/", {
  method: "POST", // or 'PUT'
  headers: {
    "Content-Type": "application/json",
    "Authorization": "Bearer 495fd247dfd42fd787e69ca8eb4d57",
  },
  body: JSON.stringify(data),
})
  .then((response) => response.json())
  .then((data) => {
    // do other activities with data
    // data has the required results
    console.log("Success:", data);
  })
  .catch((error) => {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  });
```

```

async.js
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
async function getData() {
  try {
    const response = await fetch('https://bit2021.anup.pro.np/exam/web2/org.json');
    const data = await response.json();
    console.log(data);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(error);
  }
}

getData();

```

In this example, the `getData()` function uses `async` to make it an asynchronous function. Within the function, we use `await` to wait for the response from a fetch request to a hypothetical API endpoint. Once we have the response, we use `await` again to extract the JSON data from the response.

If any errors occur during this process, we catch them using a `try/catch` block and log them to the console.

Note that the use of `async/await` requires the function to return a promise. In this case, the `getData()` function implicitly returns a promise that resolves to the JSON data from the API endpoint.

### 3.2 Awaiting a promise to be fulfilled

```

AwaitWithFunction.js
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
function resolveAfter2Seconds(x) {
  return new Promise((resolve) => {
    setTimeout(() => {
      resolve(x);
    }, 2000);
  });
}

async function f1() {
  const x = await resolveAfter2Seconds(10);
  console.log(x); // 10
}

f1();

```

### 3.3 Control Flow Effects of AWAIT

When an `await` is encountered in code (either in an `async` function or in a module), the awaited expression is executed, while all code that depends on the expression's value is paused and pushed into the microtask queue. The main thread is then freed for the next task in the event loop. This happens even if the awaited value is an already-resolved promise or not a promise. For example, consider the following code:

```
WithoutAwait.js
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
async function foo(name) {
  console.log(name, "start");
  console.log(name, "middle");
  console.log(name, "end");
}

foo("First");
foo("Second");

// First start
// First middle
// First end
// Second start
// Second middle
// Second end
```

With the introduction of one await,

```
Await.js
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
async function foo(name) {
  console.log(name, "start");
  await console.log(name, "middle");
  console.log(name, "end");
}

foo("First");
foo("Second");

// First start
// First middle
// Second start
// Second middle
// First end
// Second end
```

## 4 Lab Questions