

Front-end Advances

Asynchronous JavaScript



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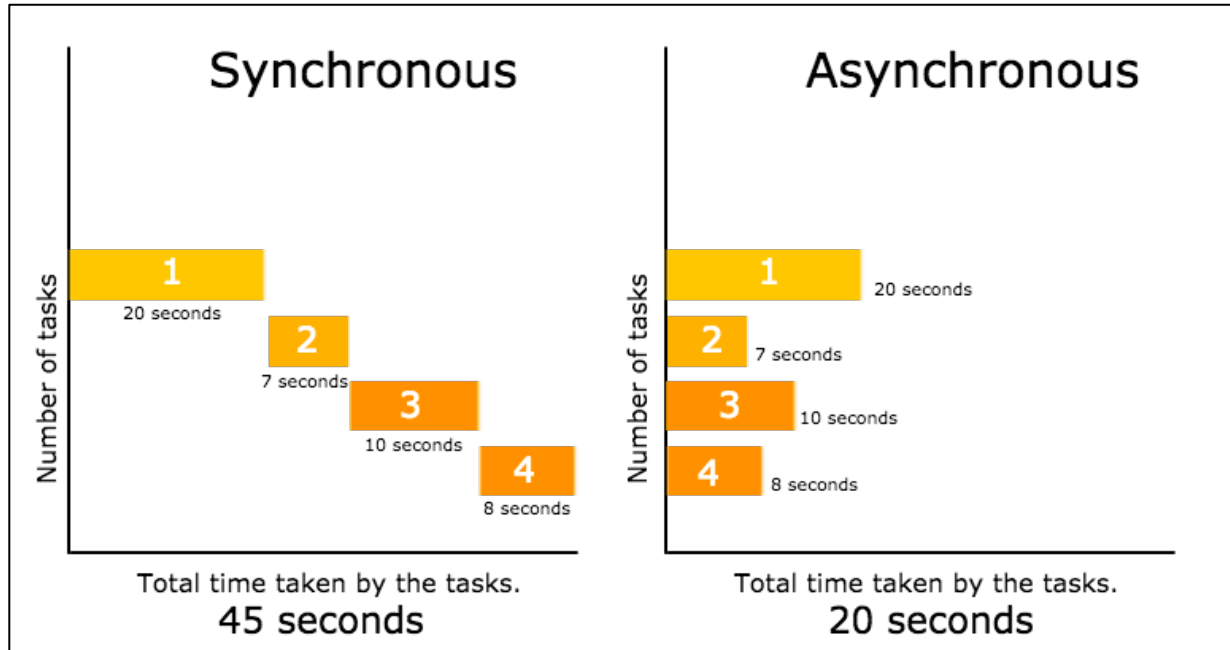
Section 1

Asynchronous Overview

- What is a thread ?



- Synchronous model vs Asynchronous model

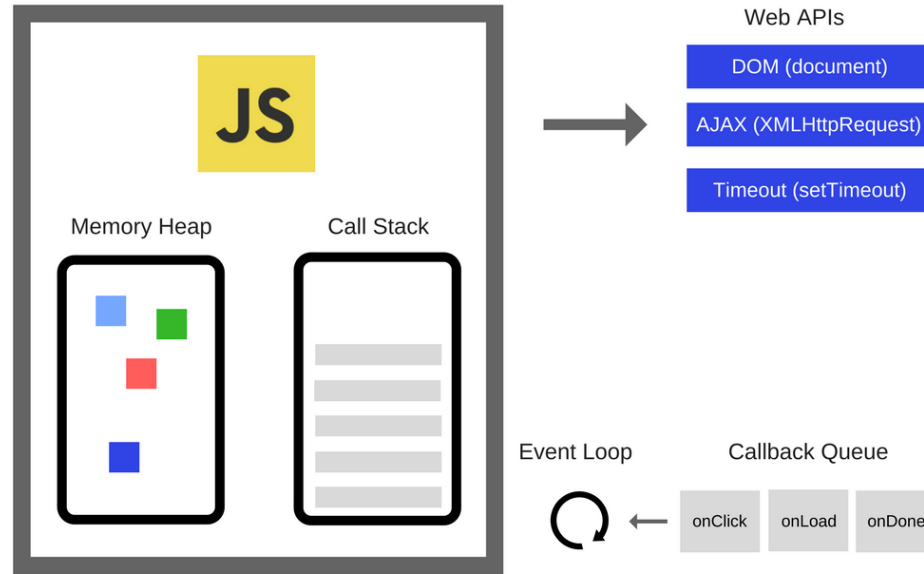


- Problem: Which programming model is JavaScript (synchronous or asynchronous ?)
 - Sadly JavaScript is **single-threaded**: only one task can run at a time
 - How to achieve concurrency with JavaScript?

Section 2

Event Loop

- JavaScript has a concurrency model based on an **event loop**



- Practice **setInterval**:
 - Implement the typewriter effect

Section 3

Callback

- Function plays a big role in **Event loop**

```
setTimeout(function() {  
    // doing task  
}, 1000);  
  
var btn = document.getElementById('btn');  
btn.addEventListener('click', function() {  
    // handle click event  
});  
  
getData(url, function(err, value) {  
    // doing task with value  
});
```

Function is everywhere

- How about this one?

```
var array = [1, 2, 3, 4];  
  
array.map(function(e) {  
    return e + 1;  
});  
  
array.filter(function(e) {  
    return e % 2 === 1;  
});  
  
array.reduce(function(acc, e) {  
    return acc + e;  
});
```

Function again

- What the difference between those 2?

```
var array = [1, 2, 3, 4];  
array.map(function(e) {  
    return e + 1;  
});  
array.filter(function(e) {  
    return e % 2 === 1;  
});  
array.reduce(function(acc, e) {  
    return acc + e;  
});
```

```
setTimeout(function() {  
    // doing task  
}, 1000);  
  
var btn = document.getElementById('btn');  
btn.addEventListener('click', function() {  
    // handle click event  
});  
  
getData(url, function(err, value) {  
    // doing task with value  
});
```

- What the difference between those 2?

sync callback

```
var array = [1, 2, 3, 4];  
  
array.map(function(e) {  
    return e + 1;  
});  
  
array.filter(function(e) {  
    return e % 2 === 1;  
});  
  
array.reduce(function(acc, e) {  
    return acc + e;  
});
```

async callback

```
setTimeout(function() {  
    // doing task  
}, 1000);  
  
var btn = document.getElementById('btn');  
btn.addEventListener('click', function() {  
    // handle click event  
});  
  
getData(url, function(err, value) {  
    // doing task with value  
});
```

■ Recall AJAX and JSON

```
function getData(url, cb) {  
    var xhr = new XMLHttpRequest();  
  
    xhr.onreadystatechange = function () {  
        if (xhr.readyState == XMLHttpRequest.DONE) {  
            // Change here  
            if (xhr.status === 200) {  
                cb(undefined, JSON.parse(xhr.responseText));  
            } else {  
                cb(new Error(xhr.statusText));  
            }  
        }  
    };  
  
    xhr.open('GET', url, true);  
    xhr.send();  
}
```

- Recall AJAX and JSON – Usage get data from server

```
// Sample code
var url = 'https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/todos/';

getData(url + 1, function (err, value) {
    if (err) {
        return console.log(err);
    }

    console.log(value);
});
// {userId: 1, id: 1, title: "delectus aut autem", completed: false}
```


■ How to handle error?

sync callback

```
var array = [1, 2, 3, 4];  
  
try {  
  array.map(function (e) {  
    if (e === 3) {  
      throw new Error('Value is 3');  
    }  
    return e + 1;  
  });  
} catch (error) {  
  console.log(error);  
}
```

```
Error: Value is 3  
    at <anonymous>:9:13  
    at Array.map (<anonymous>)  
    at <anonymous>:7:9
```

Easy

async callback

```
try {  
  setTimeout(function () {  
    throw new Error('Something went wrong');  
  }, 1000);  
} catch (err) {  
  console.log(err);  
}
```

2

```
► Uncaught Error: Something went wrong  
   at <anonymous>:5:11
```

- How to handle error? Use **error** 1st callback style

1st parameter

```
getData(url, function (err, value) {  
  // doing task with value  
  if (err) {  
    console.log(err);  
    return;  
  }  
  console.log(value);  
});
```

must check in every callback

- What if we want to request many resources from server?

```
var USERS_API = 'https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/users/';
var POSTS_API = 'https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts/';

// get all users
getData(USERS_API, function (err, users) {
  if (err) {
    return console.log(err);
  }

  // get detail of 1st user
  getData(USERS_API + users[0].id, function (err, user) {
    if (err) {
      return console.log(err);
    }

    // get post by user id
    getData(POSTS_API + user.id, function (err, posts) {
      if (err) {
        return console.log(err);
      }
    });
  });
});

console.log(value);
});
```

■ Why my callback is not running ?

No guaranteed that library code will call cb function

Library code

```
function getData(url, cb) {  
    var xhr = new XMLHttpRequest();  
  
    xhr.onreadystatechange = function () {  
        if (xhr.readyState == XMLHttpRequest.DONE) {  
            // Change here  
            if (xhr.status === 200) {  
                // console.log(undefined, JSON.parse(xhr.responseText));  
            } else {  
                // console.log(new Error(xhr.statusText));  
            }  
        }  
    };  
  
    xhr.open('GET', url, true);  
    xhr.send();  
}
```

Developer code

```
var USERS_API = 'https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/users/';  
getData(USERS_API, function (err, users) {  
    if (err) {  
        return console.log(err);  
    }  
  
    console.log(users);  
});  
// no output
```

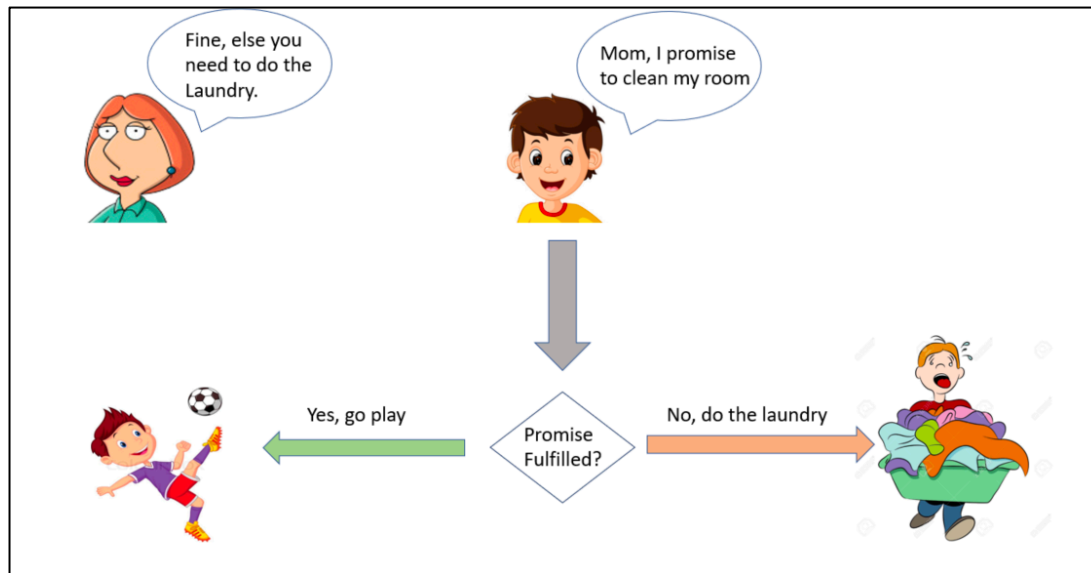
- Callback function is core mechanism behind Event Loop
- There are 2 types of callback: sync and async
- Callback has 3 main disadvantages:
 1. There is no guaranteed that callback function is called exactly 1 (unless you use built-in or well-known library)
 2. Hard to handle error in async callback
 3. Coding styling is ugly when work with multiple callback

Section 4

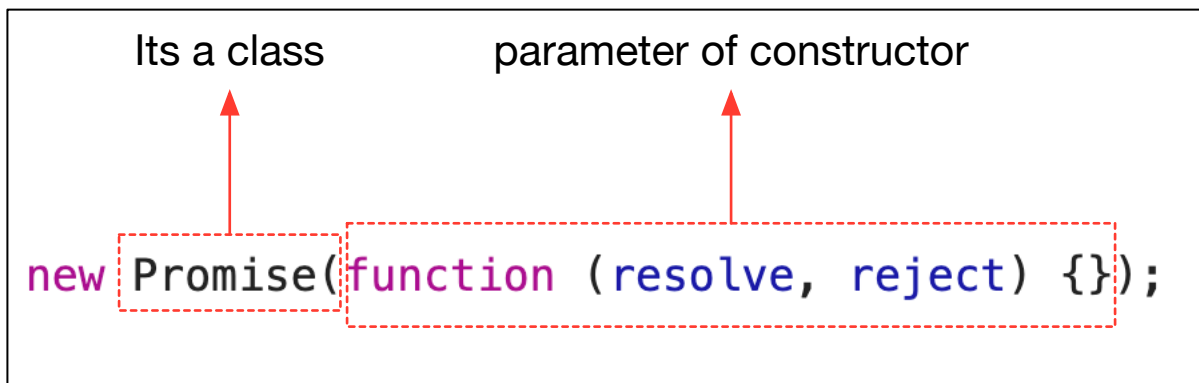
Promise

■ What is a **Promise**?

Promise object representing the eventual **completion (fulfil)** or **failure (reject)** of an asynchronous operation.



- How JS represent a **Promise** ?



- Usage: represent network request with **Promise**

```
var url = 'https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/todos/';  
  
var p = new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {  
  getData(url + '1', function (err, value) {  
    if (err) {  
      return reject(err);  
    }  
  
    resolve(value);  
  });  
});
```

- Usage: how to get the value of that network request ?

```
var url = 'https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/todos/';  
  
var p = new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {  
  getData(url + '1', function (err, value) {  
    if (err) {  
      return reject(err);  
    }  
  
    resolve(value);  
  });  
});  
  
p.then(function (data) {  
  console.log(data);  
});
```

the callback function will receive the data of asynchronous operation

Use .then() and give it a callback function

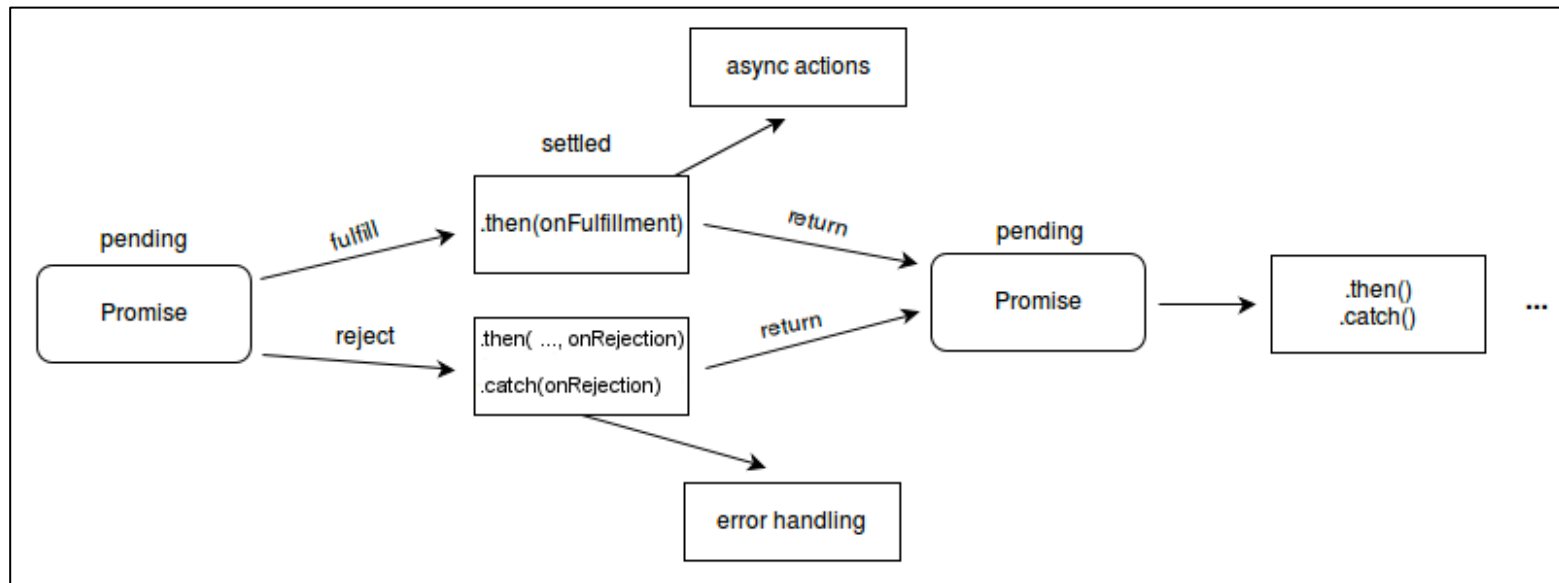
- Usage: how to handle error?

```
var url = 'https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/todos/';  
  
var p = new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {  
  getData(url + '0', function (err, value) {  
    if (err) {  
      return reject(err);  
    }  
    resolve(value);  
  });  
});  
  
p.then(  
  function (data) {  
    console.log(data);  
  },  
  function (err) {  
    console.log(err);  
  }  
);
```

There is no todos/0

2nd parameter of .then is used to handle error

■ Promise API:



■ Promise Usage:

```
var USERS_URL = 'https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/users/';
var POSTS_URL = 'https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts/';

function getDataPromise(url) {
  return new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {
    getData(url, function (err, value) {
      if (err) {
        reject(err);
        return;
      }

      resolve(value);
    });
  });
}
```

■ Promise Usage:

```
// get all users
getDataPromise(USERS_URL)
  .then(function (users) {
    // get detail of 1st user
    return getDataPromise(USERS_URL + users[0].id);
  })
  .then(function (user) {
    // get posts of user
    return getDataPromise(POSTS_URL + user.id);
  })
  .catch(function (err) {
    console.log(err);
  });
// same as .then(undefined, function(err) { console.log(err); })
```

chaining .then

catch all error from previous .then()

- Handle concurrent requests:

```
var p1 = getDataPromise(USERS_URL + 1); // Promise<User1>  
var p2 = getDataPromise(USERS_URL + 2); // Promise<User2>  
var p3 = getDataPromise(USERS_URL + 3); // Promise<User3>  
  
Promise.all([p1, p2, p3]).then(function (users) {  
  console.log(users); // [User1, User2, User3];  
});
```

3 independent requests

use Promise.all on array of Promise

- Promise advantages:
 1. Callback is guaranteed to executed (exactly 1)
 2. Built-in error handling mechanism
 3. Coding style is OK (not like callback)

■ Promise disadvantages:

```
getDataPromise(USERS_URL)
  .then(function (users) {
    return getDataPromise(USERS_URL + users[0].id);
  })
  .then(function (user) {
    return getDataPromise(POSTS_URL + user.id);
  })
  .then(function (posts) {
    console.log(posts);
  })
  .catch(function (err) {
    console.log(err);
  });
```

can't reuse users

Section 5

Generator

Section 6

async/await

- Promise is nice but its constructor/syntax is still too hard ? Is there only mechanism to handle async operation ?

Async () => { Await }

■ Syntax:

```
async function main() {  
    console.log('before');  
    var t = await getDataPromise(USERS_URL + 1);  
    console.log('after');  
  
    console.log(t); // Promise<User1>  
}  
  
main();  
console.log('end')  
// before  
// end  
// after  
// User1
```

- async keyword:

```
async function testPrimitive() {  
  return 1;  
}  
  
async function testPromise() {  
  return getDataPromise(USERS_URL + 1); // Promise<User1>  
}  
  
async function testAsync() {  
  return testPrimitive(); // Promise<1>  
}  
  
console.log('testPrimitive', testPrimitive());  
console.log('testPromise', testPromise());  
console.log('testAsync', testAsync());
```

testPrimitive ▶ Promise {<resolved>: 1}

testPromise ▶ Promise {<pending>}

testAsync ▶ Promise {<pending>}

How to print the value inside Promise ?

- async keyword:

```
(async function () {  
  console.log('testPrimitive + await', await testPrimitive());  
  console.log('testPromise + await', await testPromise());  
  console.log('testAsync + await', await testAsync());  
})();
```

testPrimitive + await 1

► Promise {<pending>}

testPromise + await

► {id: 1, name: "Leanne Graham", username: "Bret", email: "Sincere O'Conner", phone: "1-770-734-8039", address: "1400 New York Avenue, Suite 101, San Francisco, CA 94108"}

testAsync + await 1

|

- Handle error ?

```
async function main() {  
  try {  
    var u1 = await getDataPromise(USERS_URL + 1);  
    console.log(u1); // Promise<User1>  
  
    var u2 = await getDataPromise(USERS_URL + 2);  
    console.log(u2); // Promise<User2>  
  } catch (e) {  
    console.log(e);  
  }  
}  
  
main();
```

Easy, just like sync code

- But can we **await** concurrent request ?

```
async function main() {  
  try {  
    var u1 = getDataPromise(USERS_URL + 1);  
    var u2 = getDataPromise(USERS_URL + 2);  
    var u3 = getDataPromise(USERS_URL + 2);  
  
    var users = await [u1, u2, u3]; //  
    console.log(users); // [Promise, Promise, Promise]  
  } catch (e) {  
    console.log(e);  
  }  
}  
  
main();
```

Not working

```
async function main() {  
  try {  
    var u1 = getDataPromise(USERS_URL + 1);  
    var u2 = getDataPromise(USERS_URL + 2);  
    var u3 = getDataPromise(USERS_URL + 2);  
  
    var users = await Promise.all([u1, u2, u3]);  
    console.log(users);  
  } catch (e) {  
    console.log(e);  
  }  
}  
  
main();
```

→ just wrap in Promise.all

console log

```
(3) [{...}, {...}, {...}] ⓘ  
▶ 0: {id: 1, name: "Leanne Graham", username:  
▶ 1: {id: 2, name: "Ervin Howell", username: '  
▶ 2: {id: 2, name: "Ervin Howell", username: '  
  length: 3  
▶ __proto__: Array(0)
```

- **JavaScript** is single-thread, synchronous programming language
- **Browsers** add asynchronous (concurrent) model to **JavaScript** via **Event Loop**
- **Functions** play **big** role in Callback style
- **Promise and async/await (recommended)** are created to solve the problem of Callback

Thank you

