

Promises

Promises Basic

- Una **Promise** è un oggetto usato come **placeholder** per il risultato futuro di una operazione asincrona
 - Un contenitore per un valore assegnato in modo asincrono
 - Un contenitore per un valore futuro
- Vantaggi:
 - Non serve più un evento ed una callback per gestire il risultato asincrono
 - Le promises si possono concatenare evitando il **callback hell**

I Promise a Result!

"Producing code" è un codice che può richiedere del tempo

"Consuming code" è il codice che deve attendere il risultato

Una promise è un oggetto che collega producing code and consuming code

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Una promise è un oggetto che collega producing code and consuming code

```
let myPromise = new Promise(function(myResolve, myReject) {  
  // "Producing Code" (May take some time)  
  
  myResolve(); // when successful  
  myReject();  // when error  
});
```

I Promise a Result!

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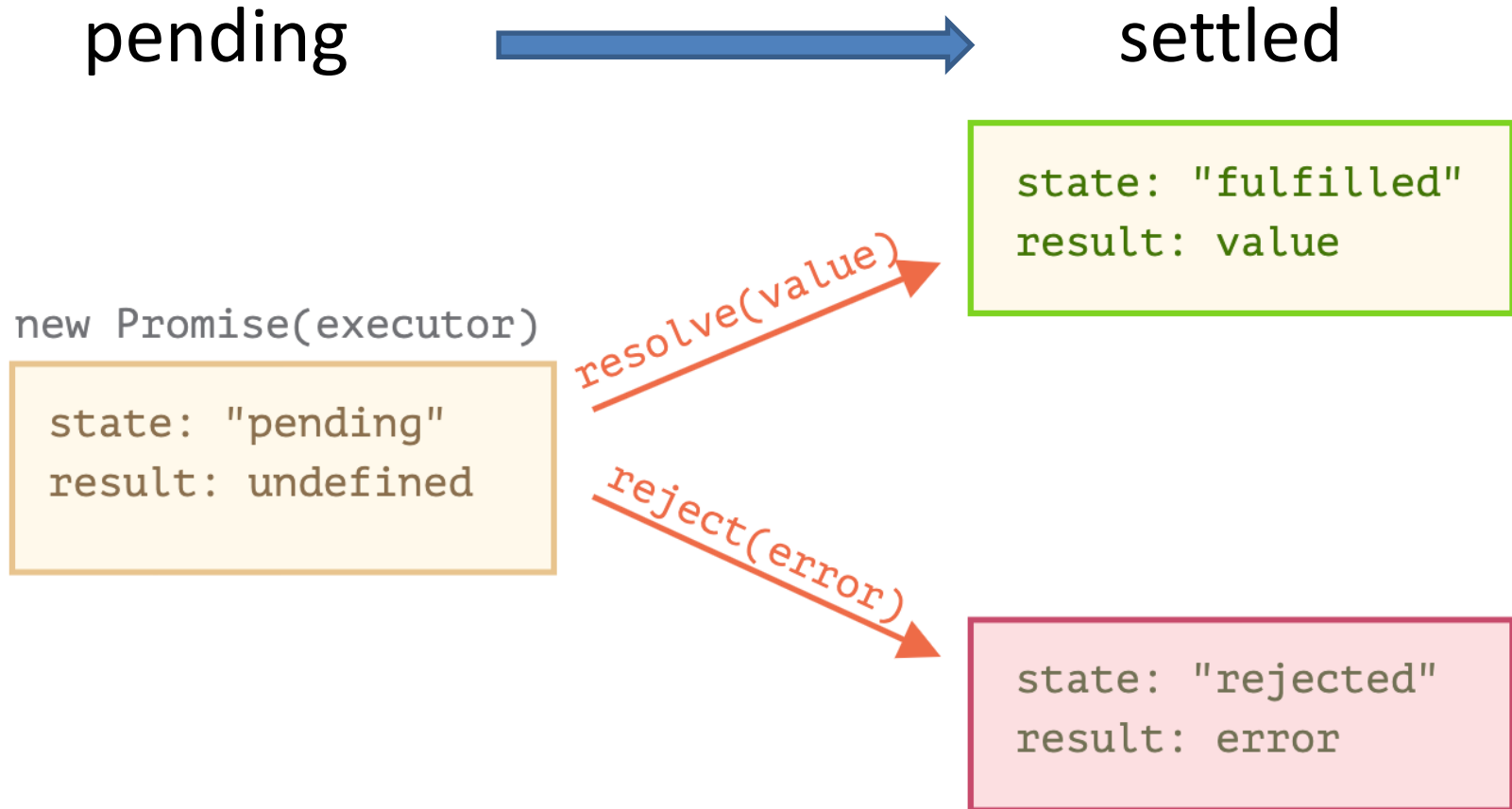
Una promise è un oggetto che collega producing code and consuming code

```
let myPromise = new Promise(function(myResolve, myReject) {  
  // "Producing Code" (May take some time)
```

```
    myResolve(); // when successful  
    myReject();  // when error  
});
```

```
// "Consuming Code" (Must wait for a fulfilled Promise)  
myPromise.then(  
  function(value) { /* code if successful */ },  
  function(error) { /* code if some error */ }  
);
```

Ciclo di vita



Consumare una promise: then

```
promise.then(
  function(result) { /* handle a successful result */ },
  function(error) { /* handle an error */ }
);
```

```
let promise = new Promise(function(resolve, reject) {
  setTimeout(() => resolve("done!"), 1000);
});

// resolve runs the first function in .then
promise.then(
  result => alert(result), // shows "done!" after 1 second
  error => alert(error) // doesn't run
);
```

Gestire gli errori: catch

```
let promise = new Promise(function(resolve, reject) {
  setTimeout(() => reject(new Error("Whoops!")), 1000);
});

// reject runs the second function in .then
promise.then(
  result => alert(result), // doesn't run
  error => alert(error) // shows "Error: Whoops!" after 1 second
);
```

```
let promise = new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
  setTimeout(() => reject(new Error("Whoops!")), 1000);
});

// .catch(f) is the same as promise.then(null, f)
promise.catch(alert); // shows "Error: Whoops!" after 1 second
```


Esempio

```
function buttonExecutor(resolve, reject) {
  let myBtn = document.querySelector('button');
  myBtn.addEventListener('click', resolve);
  setTimeout(reject, 5000);
}

let betterClick = new Promise(buttonExecutor);
betterClick
  .then(function () { console.log('Option A'); })
  .catch(function () { console.log('Option B'); });
```

Cosa succede se il pulsante non viene cliccato entro 5 secondi?
Provate a farlo senza incollarlo nella console

Esempio v2

```
function buttonExecutor(resolve, reject) {
  let myBtn = document.querySelector('button');
  myBtn.addEventListener('click', function() {
    resolve();
    console.log('clicked!');
  });
  setTimeout(reject, 5000);
}

let betterClick = new Promise(buttonExecutor);
betterClick
  .then(function () { console.log('Option A'); })
  .catch(function () { console.log('Option B'); });
```

Cosa succede se il pulsante viene cliccato dopo 5 secondi?

Si noti la modifica del eventListener.

Provate a farlo senza incollarlo nella console

Concatenare Promises

```
new Promise(function(resolve, reject) {

    setTimeout(() => resolve(1), 1000); // (*)

}).then(function(result) { // (**)

    alert(result); // 1
    return result * 2;

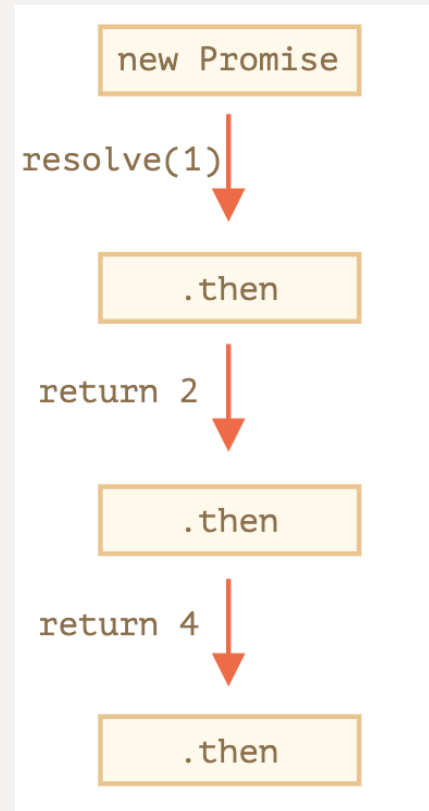
}).then(function(result) { // (***)

    alert(result); // 2
    return result * 2;

}).then(function(result) {

    alert(result); // 4
    return result * 2;

});
```



Esercizio 1

```
function executor(resolve, reject) {
  resolve(1);
}

function add(value) {
  return value + 5;
}

function multiply(value) {
  return value * 6;
}

let myPromise = new Promise(executor);
myPromise
  .then(add)
  .then(multiply)
  .then(console.log);
```

Cosa stampa?

Provate a farlo senza
incollarlo nella
console

Esercizio 2

```
function executor(resolve, reject) {
  resolve(1);
}

function add(value) {
  return new Promise(function(resolve, reject) {
    resolve(value + 5);
  });
}

let myPromise = new Promise(executor);
myPromise
  .then(add)
  .then(console.log);
```

Cosa stampa?

Provate a farlo senza incollarlo nella console

... finally

```
.finally(() => alert("Promise ready"))  
.then(result => alert(result)); // <-- .then handles the result
```

```
.finally(() => alert("Promise ready"))  
.catch(err => alert(err)); // <-- .catch handles the error object
```

Callback Hell

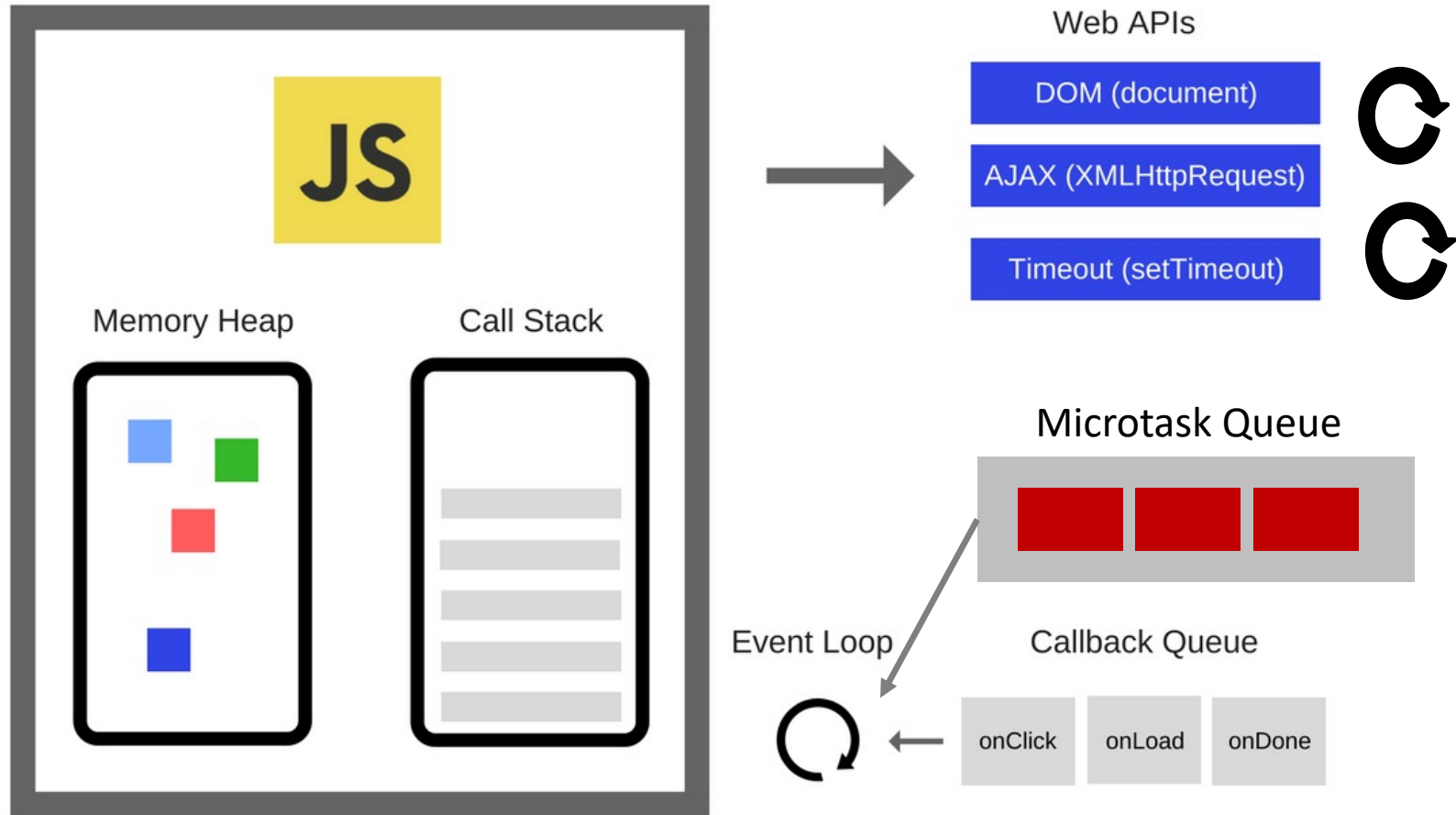
```
setTimeout(() => {
  console.log('1 second passed');
  setTimeout(() => {
    console.log('2 seconds passed');
    setTimeout(() => {
      console.log('3 second passed');
      setTimeout(() => {
        console.log('4 second passed');
      }, 1000);
    }, 1000);
  }, 1000);
}, 1000);
```

```
// Promisifying setTimeout
const wait = function (seconds) {
  return new Promise(function (resolve) {
    setTimeout(resolve, seconds * 1000);
  });
};

wait(1)
  .then(() => {
    console.log('1 second passed');
    return wait(1);
  })
  .then(() => {
    console.log('2 second passed');
    return wait(1);
  })
  .then(() => {
    console.log('3 second passed');
    return wait(1);
  })
  .then(() => console.log('4 second passed'));
```


MICROTASK

Microtask queue



- La coda dei Microtask ha priorità su quella delle callback

Esempio priorità

```
console.log('Start');
setTimeout(() => console.log('Timer 0'), 0);
Promise.resolve('resolved Promise 1').then((res) => {
  console.log(res);
});
Promise.resolve('resolved Promise 2').then((res) => {
  for (let index = 0; index < 10000000000; index++) {}
  console.log(res);
});

console.log('Stop');
```

ASYNC AWAIT

async

```
async function f() {  
  return 1;  
}
```

- **async** before a function means that a function **always** returns a **promise**

async

```
async function f() {  
  return 1;  
}
```

- **async** before a function means that a function **always** returns a **promise**

```
async function f() {  
  return 1;  
}  
  
f().then(alert); // 1
```

async

```
async function f() {  
  return 1;  
}
```

- **async** before a function means that a function **always** returns a **promise**

```
async function f() {  
  return 1;  
}
```

```
f().then(alert); // 1
```

```
async function f() {  
  return Promise.resolve(1);  
}
```

```
f().then(alert); // 1
```

await

- Rende il codice asincrono ed aspetta la risposta

```
// works only inside async functions  
let value = await promise;
```


await

- Rende il codice asincrono ed aspetta la risposta futura

```
// works only inside async functions
let value = await promise;
```

```
async function f() {

    let promise = new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
        setTimeout(() => resolve("done!"), 1000)
    });

    let result = await promise; // wait until the promise resolves (*)

    alert(result); // "done!"
}

f();
```

error handling: try catch

- in the case of a **rejection** a promise throws the error
 - as if there were a throw statement at that line

error handling: try catch

- in the case of a **rejection** a promise throws the error
 - as if there were a throw statement at that line
- can catch that error using try..catch

```
async function f() {

  try {
    let response = await fetch('http://no-such-url');
  } catch(err) {
    alert(err); // TypeError: failed to fetch
  }
}

f();
```

Fetch with Async/Await

GET

```
async function fetchUsers(endpoint) {  
  const res = await fetch(endpoint);  
  let data = await res.json();  
  
  data = data.map(user => user.username);  
  
  console.log(data);  
}  
  
fetchUsers('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/users');
```

GET V2

```

async function fetchUsers(endpoint) {
  const res = await fetch(endpoint);
  const data = await res.json();

  return data;
}

fetchUsers('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/users')
  .then(data => {
    console.log(data.map(user => user.username));
  });

```

Errors

```

async function fetchUsers(endpoint) {
  const res = await fetch(endpoint);

  if (!res.ok) {
    throw new Error(res.status); // 404
  }

  const data = await res.json();
  return data;
}

fetchUsers('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/usersZZZ')
  .then(data => {
    console.log(data.map(user => user.website));
  })
  .catch(err => console.log('Ooops, error', err.message));

```

Errors V2

```

async function fetchUsers(endpoint) {
  try {
    const res = await fetch(endpoint);
    if (!res.ok) {
      throw new Error(res.status); // 404
    }
    const data = await res.json();
    data = data.map(user => user.username);
    console.log(data);
  } catch (error) {
    // do something
  }
}

fetchUsers('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/usersZZZ')

```


Esempio GitHub con async/await

```
const getInfoProf = async function(docente){
  try {

    const url = `http://pw.netgroup.uniroma2.it/docenti/${docente}.json`

    const res = await fetch(url);
    const json_data = await res.json()
    const url_user = `https://api.github.com/users/${json_data.name}`

    const res_gh = await fetch(url_user)
    const user_data = await res_gh.json()
```

CORS

CORS: cross-origin HTTP request

- un client richiede una risorsa di un differente dominio, protocollo o porta.
- Esempio
 - una web application con dominio X non può richiedere una risorsa ad un dominio Y tramite AJAX request se Y non ha abilitato il CORS.

<https://italiancoders.it/cors-in-dettaglio/>

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/CORS>

Same origin policy

- Un browser permette agli script contenuti in una pagina web di accedere ai dati contenuti in un'altra risorsa web (altra pagina web, json ecc) **solo se entrambe le pagine hanno la stessa origine**

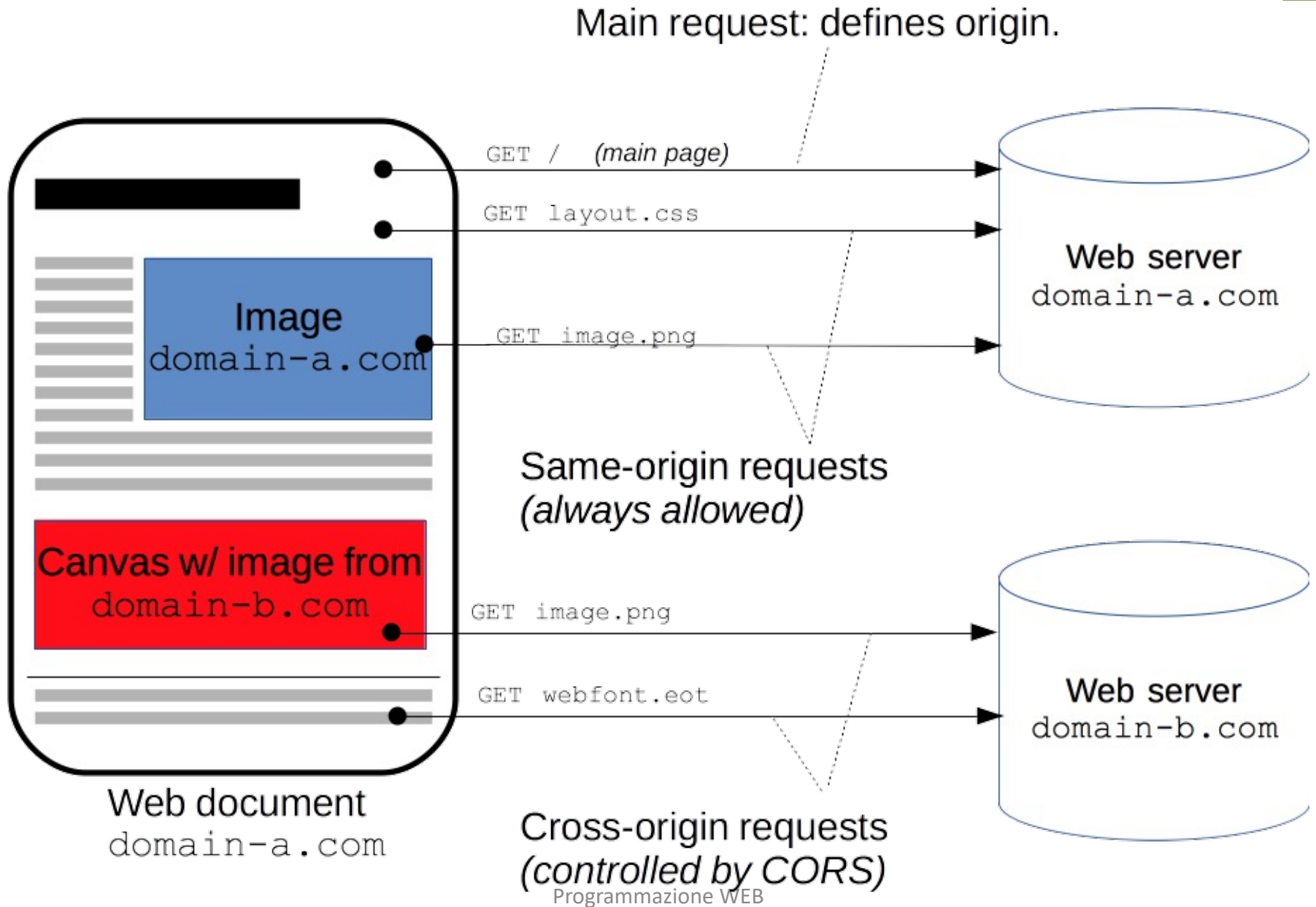
✖ ▶ XMLHttpRequest cannot load json.html:8
 http://urls.api.twitter.com/1/urls/count.json?
 url=http://www.uniroma2.it. No 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin' header is
 present on the requested resource. Origin 'null' is therefore not
 allowed access.

Live reload enabled.

✖ Access to fetch at 'https://api.twitter.com/2/tweets/counts/all' from origin 'http://127.0.0.1:5500' has been blocked by CORS policy: No 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin' header is present on the requested resource. If an opaque response serves your needs, set the request's mode to 'no-cors' to fetch the resource with CORS disabled. test.html:1

✖ Failed to load resource: net::ERR_FAILED api.twitter.com/2/tweets/counts/all:1 ↕

✖ Uncaught (in promise) TypeError: Failed to fetch
 at test.html:11:5 test.html:11 ↕ ✖



Cross Origin Resource Sharing

- Come fare se vogliamo espressamente permettere il resource sharing tra due siti diversi? → CORS
 - Standard W3C per condividere risorse tra domini diversi
 - Prevede richiesta di autorizzazione (client) e autorizzazione (server)
- Viene implementato inviando degli header HTTP in req/resp
 - Richieste Semplici
 - Richieste Preflight

Simple request

- Metodi Ammessi
 - GET
 - HEAD
 - POST
- Header ammessi
 - Accept
 - Accept-Language
 - Content-Language
 - Content-Type (but note the additional requirements below)
 - ...
- Valori ammessi per header Content-Type:
 - application/x-www-form-urlencoded
 - multipart/form-data
 - text/plain

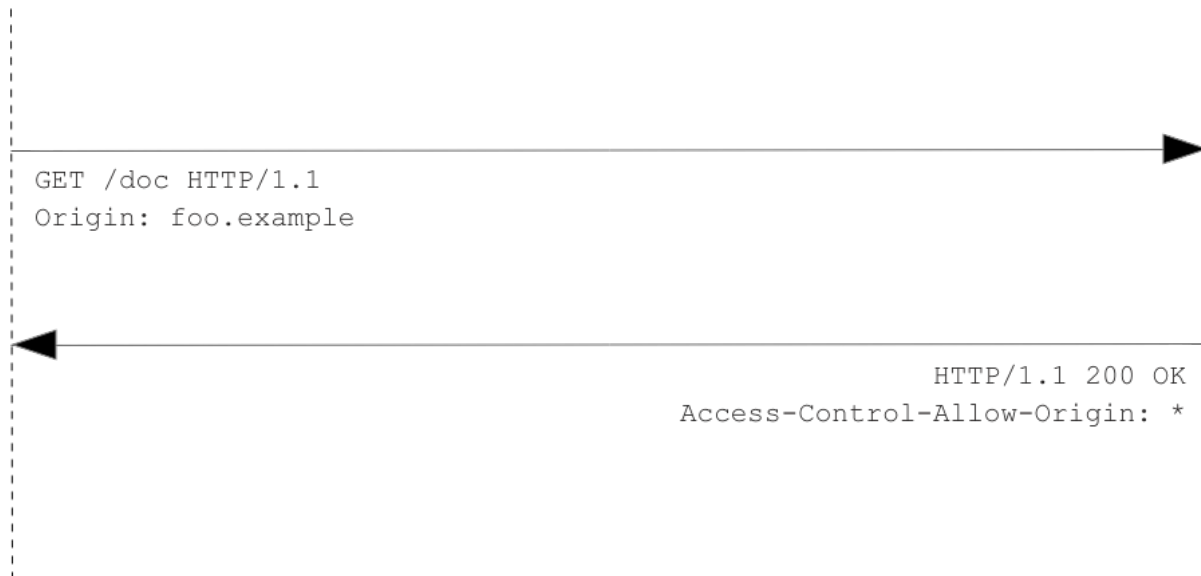
Simple request

```
const xhr = new XMLHttpRequest();
const url = 'https://bar.other/resources/public-data/';

xhr.open('GET', url);
xhr.onreadystatechange = someHandler;
xhr.send();
```

Client

Server



Access-Control-Allow-Origin: * means that the resource can be accessed by **any** origin.

Pre-flight request

```
const xhr = new XMLHttpRequest();
xhr.open('POST', 'https://bar.other/resources/post-here/');
xhr.setRequestHeader('X-PINGOTHER', 'pingpong');
xhr.setRequestHeader('Content-Type', 'application/xml');
xhr.onreadystatechange = handler;
xhr.send('<person><name>Arun</name></person>');
```

Client

Server

Preflight request

OPTIONS /doc HTTP/1.1
Origin: http://foo.example
Access-Control-Request-Method: POST
Access-Control-Request-Headers: X-PINGOTHER, Content-type
...

HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: http://foo.example
Access-Control-Allow-Methods: POST, GET, OPTIONS
Access-Control-Allow-Headers: X-PINGOTHER, Content-Type
Access-Control-Max-Age: 86400
...

Pre-flight request

```
re | Access-Control-Request-Headers: X-PINGOTHER, Content-type  
  
const xhr = new XMLHttpRequest();  
xhr.open('POST', 'https://bar.other/resources/post-here/');  
xhr.setRequestHeader('X-PINGOTHER', 'pingpong');  
xhr.setRequestHeader('Content-Type', 'application/xml');  
xhr.onreadystatechange = handler;  
xhr.send('<person><name>Arun</name></person>');
```

```
..1 204 No Content  
http://foo.example  
POST, GET, OPTIONS  
OTHER, Content-Type  
col-Max-Age: 86400  
...
```

Main request

```
POST /doc HTTP/1.1  
X-PINGOTHER: pingpong  
Content-Type: text/xml; charset=UTF-8  
Origin: http://foo.example  
...
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: http://foo.example  
Vary: Accept-Encoding, Origin  
Content-Encoding: gzip  
Content-Length: 235
```