

# Async/Await

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*I Promise to await for async code...*



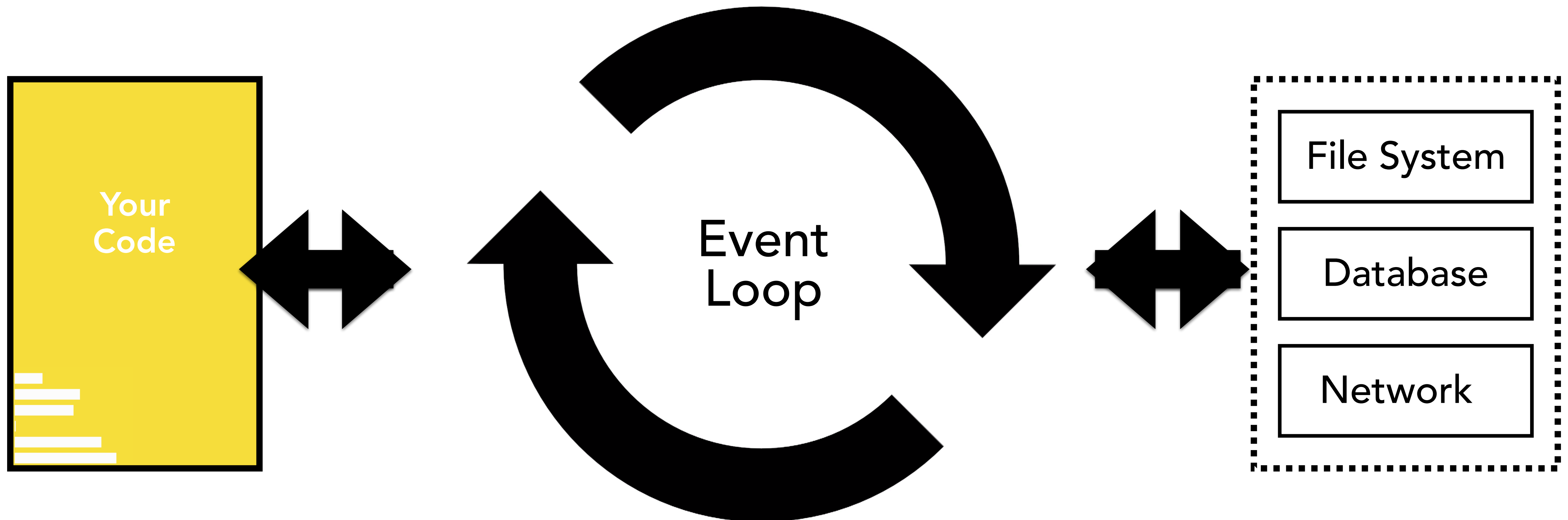
# Review: What is "asynchronous" code?

*Asynchronous* (aka *async*) literally means "happening at disconnected times."

Async code in JS will run at an arbitrary (unknown) future time, and *other JS code* can run in the *meantime*.



# The Event Loop





# Operations that involve **Asynchronous Code**

A few examples:

- Opening, reading, and closing files
- Making API calls such as HTTP requests from our frontend
- Accessing a database (read, write, and delete operations)

# How to handle asynchronous code?

For a while, the only answer was.....  
**Callbacks!**



# Async with callbacks

```
console.log("Getting Configuration")
fs.readFile('/config.json', 'utf8', (err, data) => {
  console.log("Got configuration:", data)
});
console.log("Moving on...");
```

- BTW, In which order will the logs fire?



# Problems with callbacks

```
const tryGetRich = () => {  
  readFile('/luckyNumbers.txt', (err, fileContent) => {  
    // Do something with lucky numbers  
  })  
}
```



# Problems with callbacks

```
const tryGetRich = () => {  
  readFile('/luckyNumbers.txt', (err, fileContent) => {  
    nums = fileContent.split(",");  
    nums.forEach(num => {  
      bookmaker.getHorse(num, (err, horse) => {  
        // Ok, this is getting a little confusing  
      })  
    })  
  })  
}
```

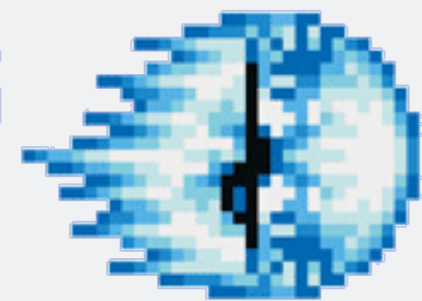




# Problems with callbacks

```
const tryGetRich = () => {  
  readFile('/luckyNumbers.txt', (err, fileContent) => {  
    nums = fileContent.split(",");  
    nums.forEach(num => {  
      bookmaker.getHorse(num, (err, horse) => {  
        bookmaker.bet(horse, (err, success) => {  
          if(success) {  
            // He p.  
          }  
        })  
      })  
    })  
    console.log('When will I run??')  
  })  
})  
}
```

**CALLBACK HELL**



# How to better handle asynchronous code?

Because callbacks are difficult to work with we invented...

**Promises!**

# What is a Promise?

- A promise is a JavaScript object that represents the eventual result of an asynchronous operation.
- It is an object containing a *value* and *status*.



# Promise Outcomes

```
readFileAsync('/luckyNumber.txt')
```

```
{  
  [[PromiseValue]]: undefined,  
  [[PromiseState]]: "pending"  
}
```

Fulfillment

```
{  
  [[PromiseValue]]: "42",  
  [[PromiseState]]: "fulfilled"  
}
```

Rejection

```
{  
  [[PromiseValue]]: "Error: Something  
    went wrong!",  
  [[PromiseState]]: "rejected"  
}
```

# What is async/await?

- Built on top of promises, async/await syntax allows us to handle asynchronous code in a simpler way
- The “async” keyword labels functions as having asynchronous code
  - This also forces the function itself to return a promise!
- The “await” keyword is **ONLY** used inside of an “async” function and forces the code inside of your function to stop running until that operation is finished



# async/await

```
const num = await readFileAsync('/luckyNumber.txt')
```



# async/await

```
async function getNumber() {  
  const num = await readFileAsync('/luckyNumber.txt')  
}  
getNumber()
```



# async/await

```
const getNumber = async () => {  
  const num = await readFileAsync('/luckyNumber.txt')  
}  
getNumber()
```



# What about error handling?



# Try/Catch

```
const getNumber = async () => {  
  
  try {  
    let num = await readFileAsync('/luckyNumber.txt')  
    let success = await bookmaker.bet(num)  
  } catch (error) {  
    console.error(error.message)  
  }  
  
}  
  
getNumber()
```

**You may also come across...**

# Promise.all()

- A method that takes in multiple promises but returns a single promise representing their collective status
- Useful if you don't care what order those promises resolve and only want to know when they are all completed

```
const values = await Promise.all( [ promise1, promise2, promise3 ] )
```

# .then

- **Also built on top of promises, it's an older alternative to `async/await`**
- **Accepts up to two arguments (both technically optional)**
  - “Success” callback
  - “Error” callback
- **If the promise resolves (succeeds)**
  - “Success” callback is invoked with the value
- **If the promise rejects (fails)**
  - “Error” callback is invoked with the value

# Async/await vs .then

```
const result = await myDB.query( 'SELECT ...' )  
console.log(result)
```

```
myDB.query( 'SELECT ...' )  
  .then(result => {  
    console.log(result)  
  })
```

# Async/await vs .then

```
try {  
  const result = await myDB.query( 'SELECT ...' )  
  console.log(result)  
} catch (err) {  
  console.log(err)  
}
```

```
myDB.query( 'SELECT ...' )  
  .then(result => {  
    console.log(result)  
  })
```

# Async/await vs .then

```
try {  
  const result = await myDB.query( 'SELECT ...' )  
  console.log(result)  
} catch (err) {  
  console.log(err)  
}  
  
myDB.query( 'SELECT ...' )  
  .then(result => {  
    console.log(result) // success  
  })  
  .catch(err => {  
    console.log(err) // err  
  })
```



*Demo*