

Task – 3

Iterable Protocol in JavaScript

Explanation of the concept:

Iteration Protocol is a protocol that can be implemented by any object that follows the required conventions.

It allows JavaScript objects to define or customize their iteration behavior, even if they are not built-in iterables in JavaScript.

To make an object iterable, it must implement the `Symbol.iterator()` method, and it must return an iterator used to obtain the values to be iterated.

Real code examples with short descriptions of what they do:

```
1  const customIterable = {  
2    *[Symbol.iterator]() {  
3      yield 1;  
4      yield 2;  
5      yield 3;  
6    },  
7  };  
8  
9  for (const value of customIterable) {  
10    console.log(value);  
11  }
```

Output:

```
1  
2  
3
```

In this example, the object `customIterable` becomes iterable by defining the `Symbol.iterator` method using a generator. When we use `for...of`, it automatically calls this method and starts the iteration.

The importance or use cases of the concept in real-world JavaScript development:

It plays a critical role in libraries and frameworks that need to traverse complex data sources or return lazy-loaded data on demand.

Generators in JavaScript

Explanation of the concept:

Generators are special functions in JavaScript that can pause and resume execution. They are defined using the `function*` syntax and use the `yield` keyword to return values one at a time. Unlike regular functions that run to completion.

Generator is a subclass of the hidden *Iterator* class.

Real code examples with short descriptions of what they do:

```
1  function* countToThree() {  
2    yield 1;  
3    yield 2;  
4    yield 3;  
5  }  
6  
7  const counter = countToThree();  
8  console.log(counter.next());  
9  console.log(counter.next());  
10 console.log(counter.next());  
11 console.log(counter.next());
```

Output:

```
{ value: 1, done: false }  
{ value: 2, done: false }  
{ value: 3, done: false }  
{ value: undefined, done: true }
```

Each `next()` call resumes the generator from the last `yield`. When there's no more code, it returns `{ done: true }`.

The importance or use cases of the concept in real-world JavaScript development:

Generators are useful in real-world JavaScript because they maintain their state between yield calls, making them ideal for state machines or step-by-step logic without extra variables or complex control flow.