

Practical 3 - ES6 Promises

Aim

Write an ES6 Promise that:

- e. Resolves after 2 seconds with a success message.
- f. Rejects if a condition fails.
- g. Consume the Promise using `then()` and `catch()`.
- h. Display appropriate success or error messages.

Theory

A Promise in JavaScript is an object that represents the eventual completion or failure of an asynchronous operation. It has three states:

1. Pending - Initial state, neither fulfilled nor rejected.
2. Fulfilled - The operation completed successfully (resolve is called).
3. Rejected - The operation failed (reject is called).

Promises are created using the Promise constructor which takes an executor function with two parameters: resolve and reject. We consume promises using `.then()` for success and `.catch()` for errors.

Code

```
// (e) Promise that resolves after 2 seconds with a success message
// (f) Rejects if a condition fails
const isConditionMet = true; // Change to false to test rejection

const myPromise = new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
  setTimeout(() => {
    if (isConditionMet) {
      resolve("Operation completed successfully!");
    } else {
      reject("Condition failed: something went wrong.");
    }
  }, 2000);
});

// (g) Consume the Promise using then() and catch()
// (h) Display appropriate success or error messages
myPromise
  .then((successMsg) => {
    console.log("Success:", successMsg);
  })
  .catch((errorMsg) => {
    console.log("Error:", errorMsg);
  });
```

Output

When `isConditionMet = true`:

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```
Success: Operation completed successfully!
```

When isConditionMet = false:

```
Error: Condition failed: something went wrong.
```

Conclusion

In this practical, we learned how to create and consume ES6 Promises. The Promise resolves after 2 seconds if the condition is met, and rejects otherwise. Using `.then()` we handle the success case, and using `.catch()` we handle the error case. This pattern replaces deeply nested callbacks (callback hell) with cleaner, more readable code.