

Promise in javascript

- The promise object represent the eventual completion of an asynchronous operation and its resulting value
- promises occurs in three steps
 - i) pending
 - ii) fulfilled
 - iii) Rejected

```
const promise1 = new Promise()
```

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

```
{  
  setTimeout (function()
```

```
{  
  console.log("promise1"); resolve()  
}, 1000)  
})
```

```
promise.then (function() {  
  console.log('consume');  
})
```

↓
Output → Promise1

↑ Add
Output
Promise1
Consume

Other method

```
const promises = new Promise(function  
(resolve, reject) {
```

```
  setTimeout(function() {
```

```
    resolve({ username: "Ankit",  
             password: "6325" })  
  }, 1000)
```

```
  })
```

```
  promises.then(function(user) {  
    console.log(user);  
  })
```

↓

output

↓

username: "Ankit" password: "6325"

Fetch API

- The Fetch API provides an interface for fetching resources (including across the network). It is a more powerful and flexible replacement for XMLHttpRequest.
- Fetch API provides a method to send and receive resources.

using promises

```
function getJokes() {
```

```
  fetch(URL).then(ANKIT) =>
```

```
    {
```

```
      return ANKIT.json()
```

```
    }) . then((data) => {
```

```
      console.log(data);
```

```
    })
```

```
  }
```

```
  btn.addEventListener("click", getJokes)
```

inputs → New joke

OOPS

(Object-oriented programming) *
x. Classes

! classes are a way to create object templates.

Creation of class x.

Syntax!

```
class my class {  
    constructor() {}  
    method() {}  
}
```

Let myobject = new myclass()

eg! class car {
 start() {
 console.log("start");
 }
 drive() {
 console.log("drive");
 }
 stop() {
 console.log("drive");
 }
}

↓ for bolero: now car()

↓ output

Car()

> Bolero

prototype: object

constructor: class Car

drive: fdrive()

start: fstart()

stop: fstop()

We can define various other parameter in this

eg: for Car

✓ Several parameter are
Speed, brands etc...

Inheritance

- Inheritance are the property that passes characters from parents to child.
- Some of the characters are property and method.

Super keyword

- Superword is used to call the constructor of its parents class to access the parent's properties and methods