

Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli

Walchand Linux Users' Group



PRESENTS HANDS ON

JavaScript

- Asynchronous Javascript
- Callbacks
- Promises
- Async/Await
- JS BOM



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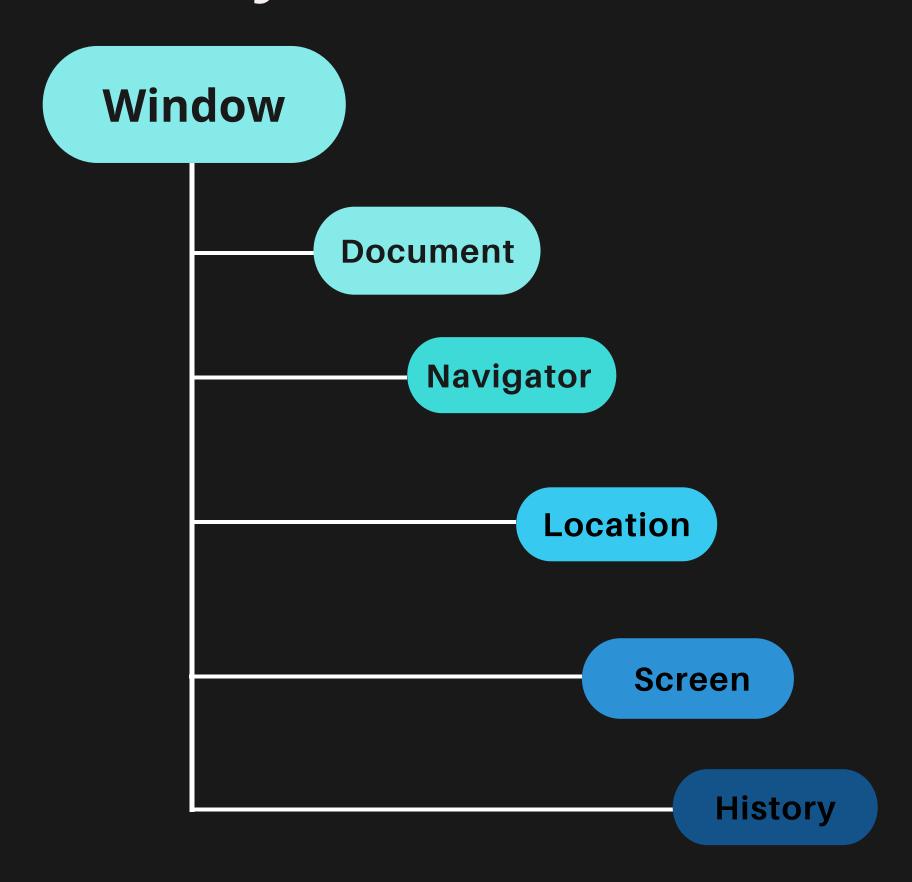




- The Browser Object Model (BOM) is used to interact with the browser.
- The BOM provides access to the various characteristics of a browser (Browser window, Screen characteristics etc).
- The default object of browser is window. Means we can call all the functions of window by specifying window or directly.

BOM Hierarchy

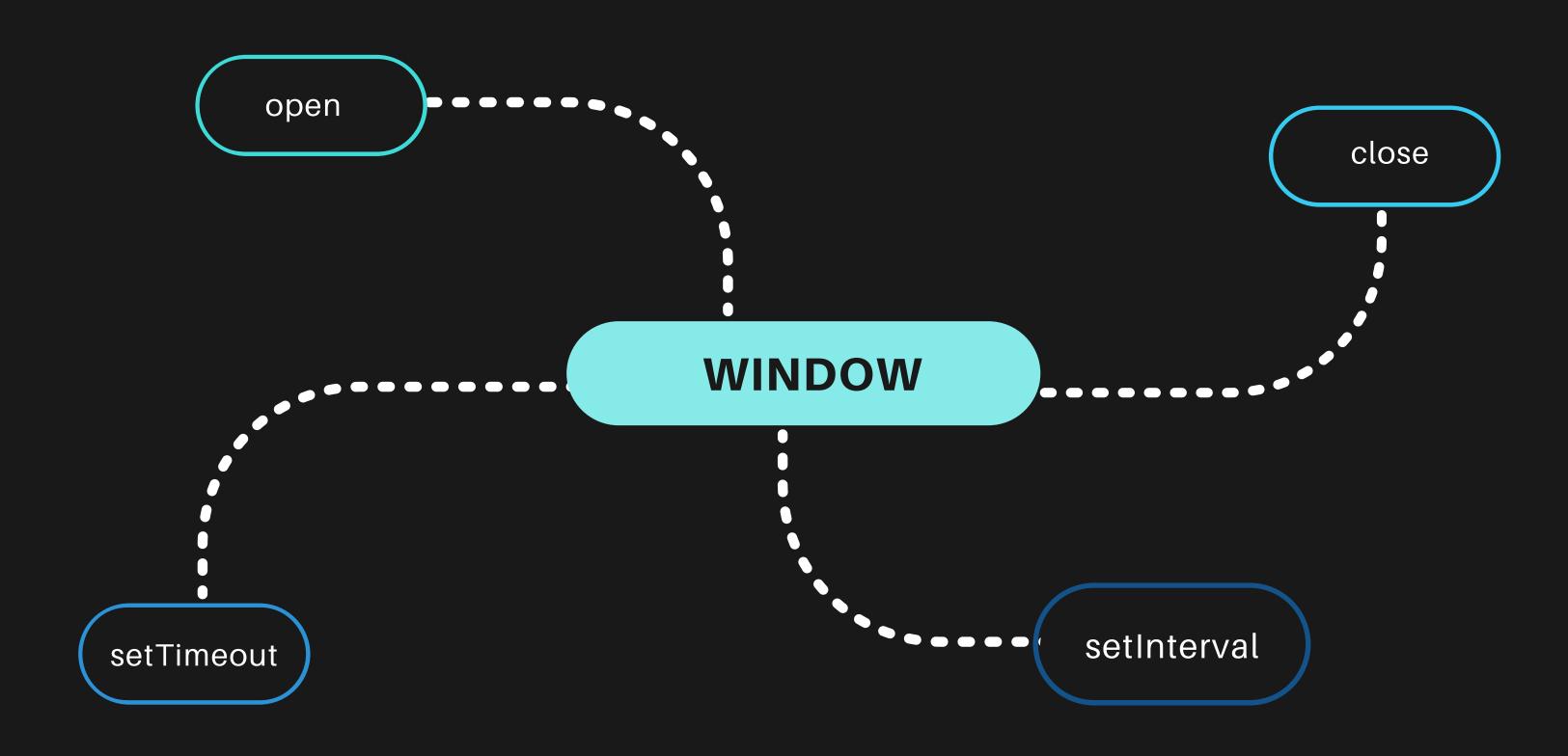






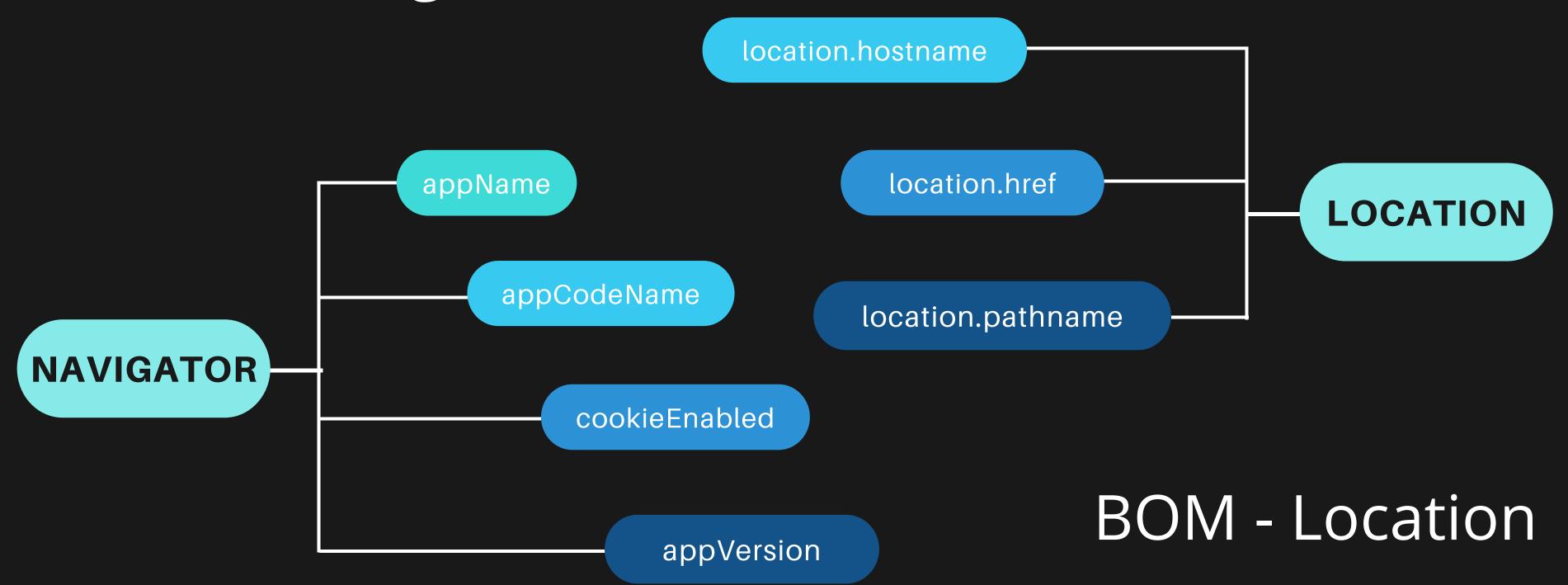
BOM - Window





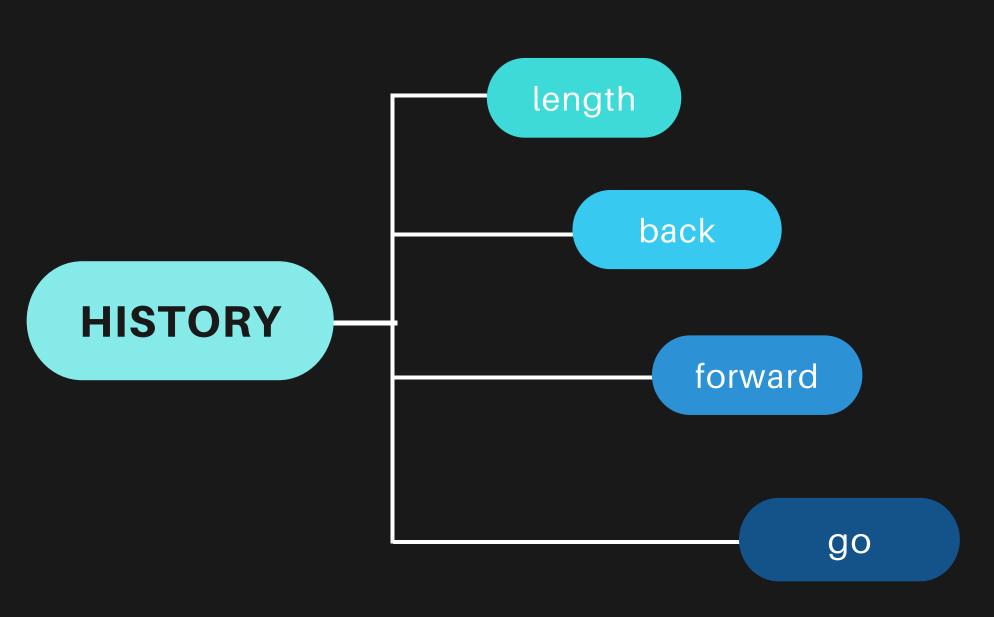
BOM - Navigator

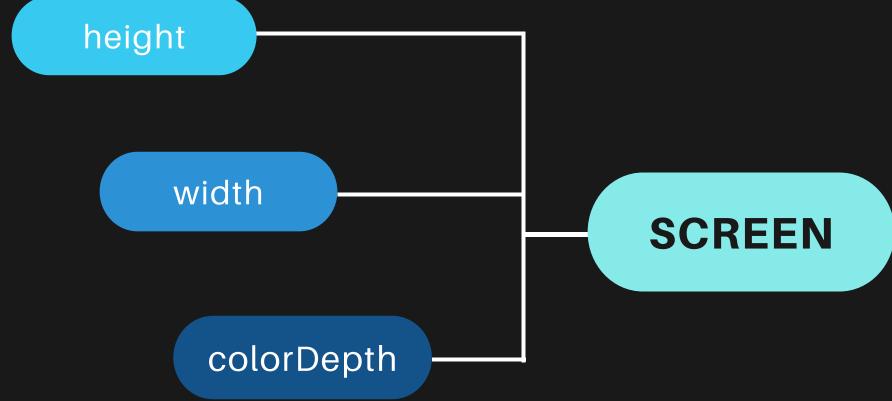




BOM - History







BOM - Screen



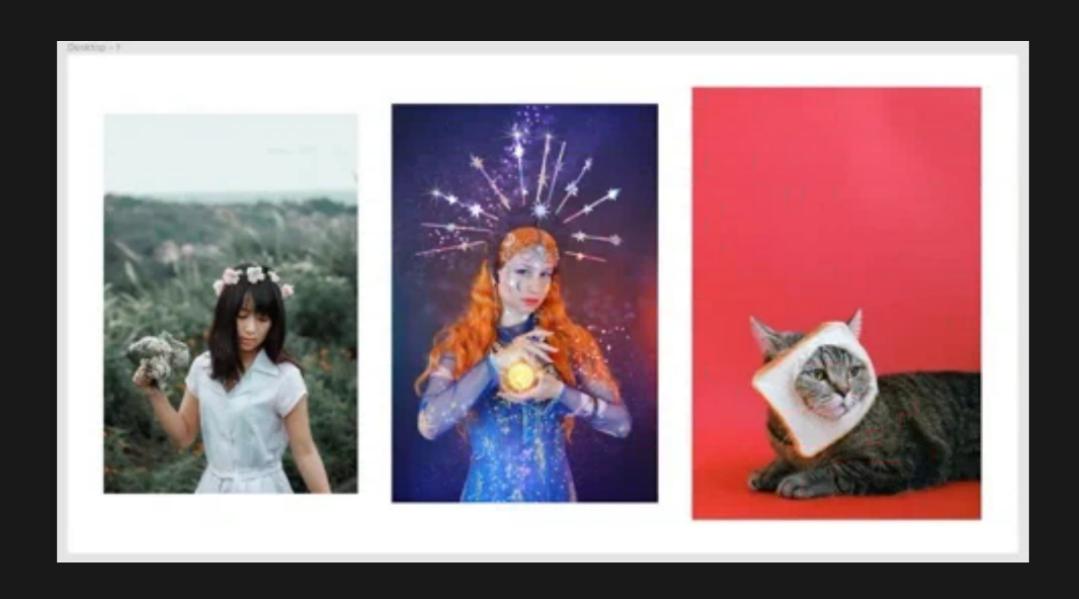
- Synchronous vs Asynchronous JavaScript
- How Callbacks Work in Js
- How Promises Work in Js
- How Async / Await Works in Js
- Event loop



Synchronousjs



In a synchronous system, tasks are completed one after another.





Drawback of Synchronous js

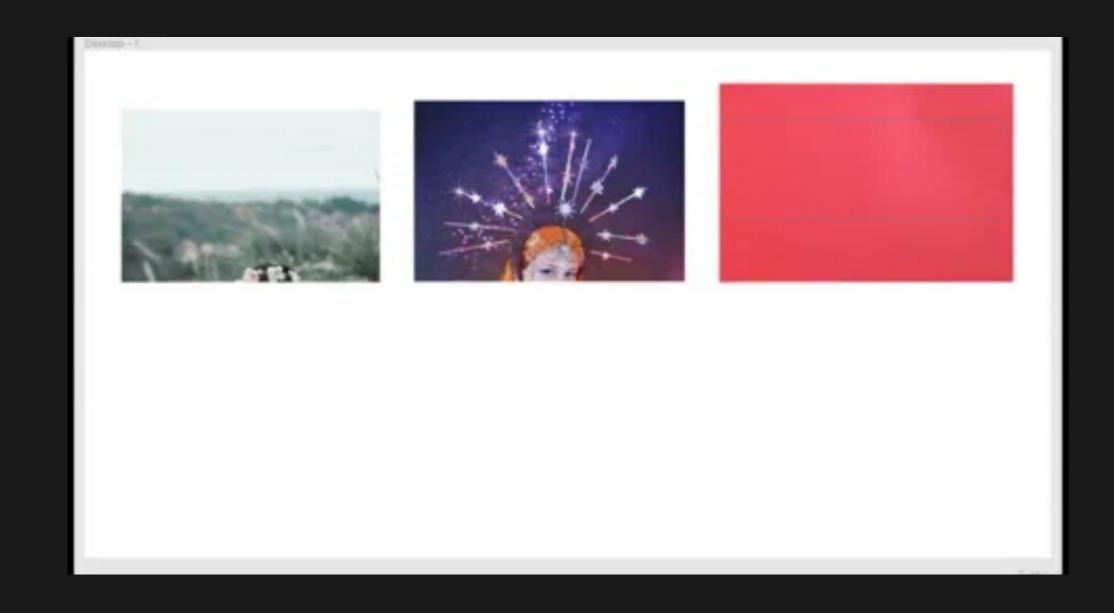


```
const processImage = (img) => {
     * doing some operation on image
    console.log("Image processed");
const networkRequest = (url) => {
     * requesting network resources
    return somedata;
const greeting = () => {
    console.log("Hello everyone");
processImage(WLUG.jpg);
networkRequest('http://www.wcewlug.org/');
greeting();
```

Asynchronous js



In Asynchronous system, tasks are completed independently.







A callback is a function passed into another function as an argument to be executed later





Synchronous Callback



Asynchronous Callback





```
function hell(win) {
// for listener purpose
 return function() {
  loadLink(win, REMOTE_SRC+'/assets/css/style.css', function() {
    loadLink(win, REMOTE_SRC+'/lib/async.js', function() {
      loadLink(win, REMOTE_SRC+'/lib/easyXDM.js', function() {
        loadLink(win, REMOTE_SRC+'/lib/json2.js', function() {
          loadLink(win, REMOTE_SRC+'/lib/underscode.min.js', function() {
            loadLink(win, REMOTE_SRC+'/lib/backbone.min.js', function() {
              loadLink(win, REMOTE_SRC+'/dev/base_dev.js', function() {
                loadLink(win, REMOTE_SRC+'/assets/js/deps.js', function() {
                  loadLink(win, REMOTE_SRC+'/src/' + win.loader_path + '/loader.js', function() {
                    async.eachSeries(SCRIPTS, function(src, callback) {
                      loadScript(win, BASE URL+src, callback);
                    });
                  });
                });
              });
            });
          });
        });
      });
    });
  });
};
```

JAVASCRIPT PROMISES



- Promises in Real Life
- Promise definition
- Steps to create Promise
- Steps to use Promise
- Promise Applications







Promises 1. Solve array topics on leetcode 2. Read blogs 3. Play cricket 4. Learn shell scripting 5. Revise everything

States

- Pending
- Fulfilled
- Rejected

A promise is an object which keeps track whether a certain event has happened already or not



STEPS TO CREATE PROMISE

- It takes two parameters, one for success(resolve) and one for fail(reject)
- Finally, there will be a condition. If the condition is met, the Promise will be resolved, otherwise it will be rejected

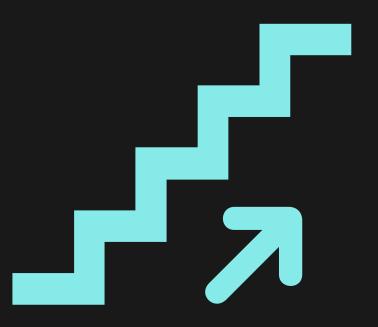
STEPS TO USE PROMISE



There are 2 cases:

One for resolved promises and one for rejected.

- Resolved Promises
 mypromise.then();
- 2. Rejected Promises mypromise.catch();





JS PROMISE EXAMPLES

1. Waiting for a Timeout:

Display a text on console screen after some delay by using settimeout() and Promise

2. Waiting for a File:

We will check whether a particular html file is present in our local machine or not





2 new keywords

async: special function

await: pauses execution of async function

EVENT LOOPS