

#### Promise

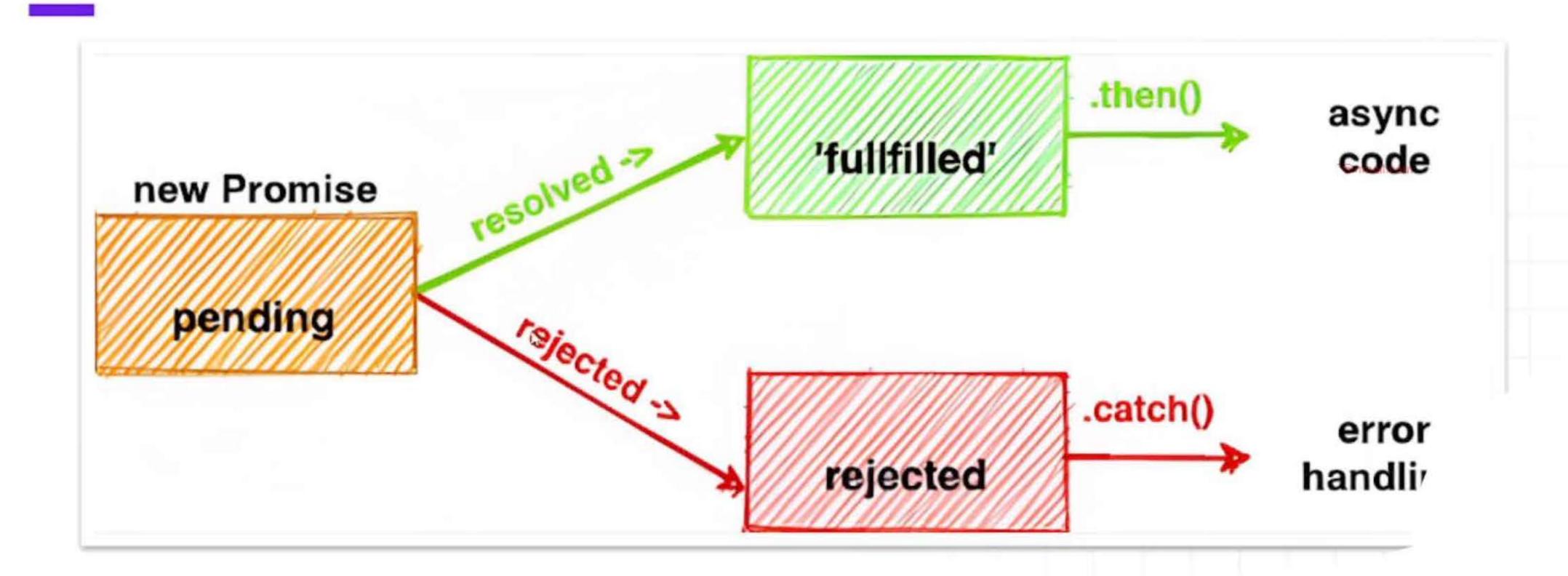
The Promise object represents the eventual completion (or failure) of an asynchronous operation and its resulting value. A Promise is in one of these states:

Pending initial state, neither fulfilled nor rejected.

Resolve the operation was completed successfully.

Reject the operation failed.

#### **Promise Structure**



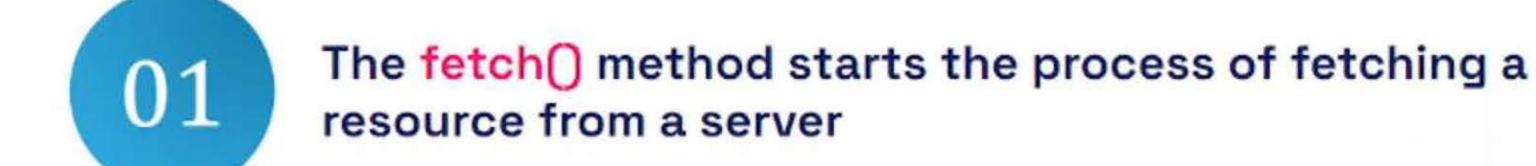
## Examples

```
let promise = new Promise(function(resolve,
reject) {
                                  executor function
  resolve("I'm Resolved!");
 });
                   consuming function
const consumer = () => {
 promise.then(
    result => {},
    error => {}
```

#### Create & Consume

```
create
                                                    consume
                                                                              then
                                                                      function that handles fulfillment
   const ride = new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
                                                       ride
                                                           .then(value => {
       if (arrived) {
                                                               console.log(value);
           resolve('driver arrived ...');
                                                               // driver arrived 🦛
       } else {
                                                           })
           reject('driver bailed @');
                                                           .catch(error => {
                                                               console.log(error);
   H);
                                                           1)
                                                                          handle rejection
```

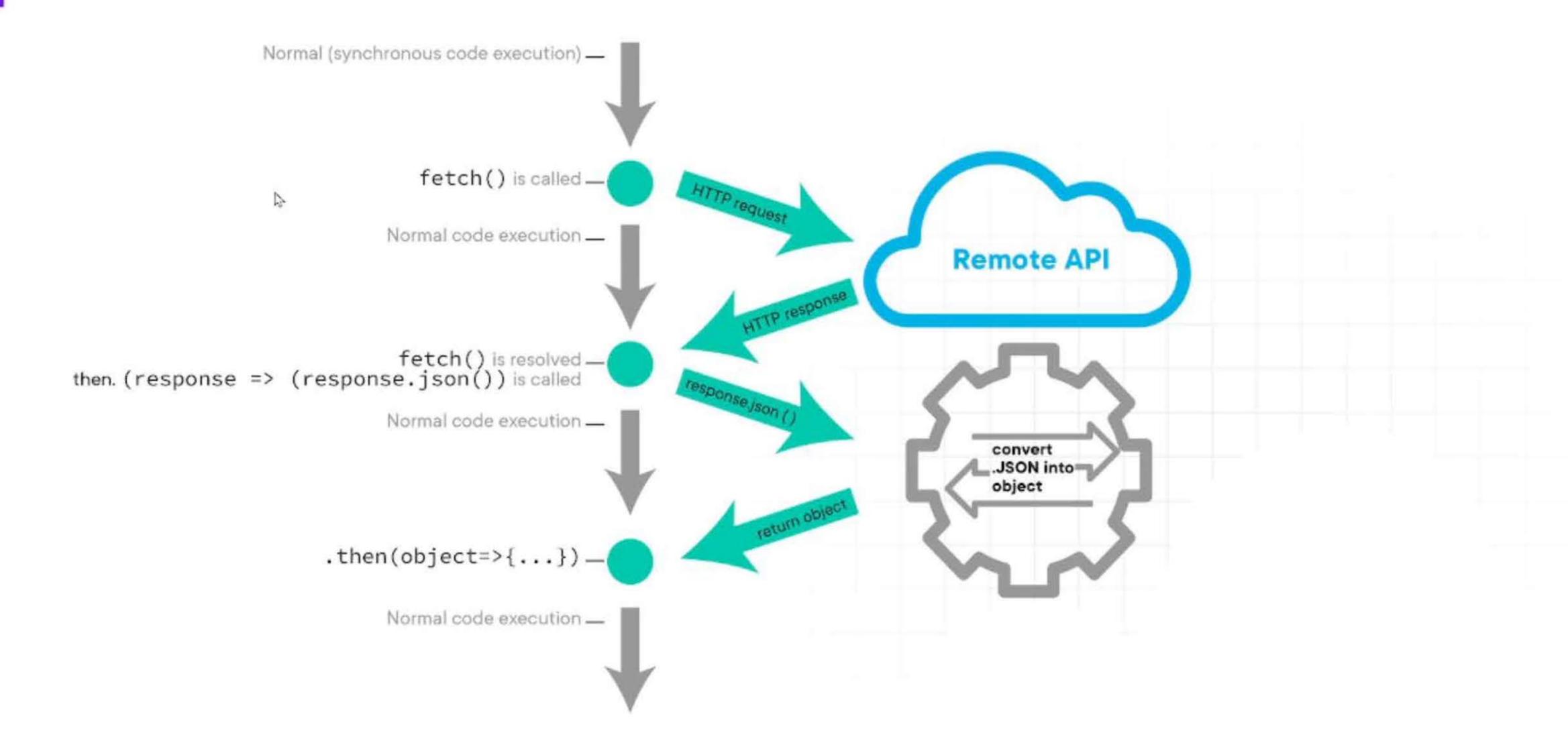
#### Fetch API



The fetch() method returns a Promise that resolves to a Response object.

A fetch() method only rejects when a network error is encountered.

#### Fetch API

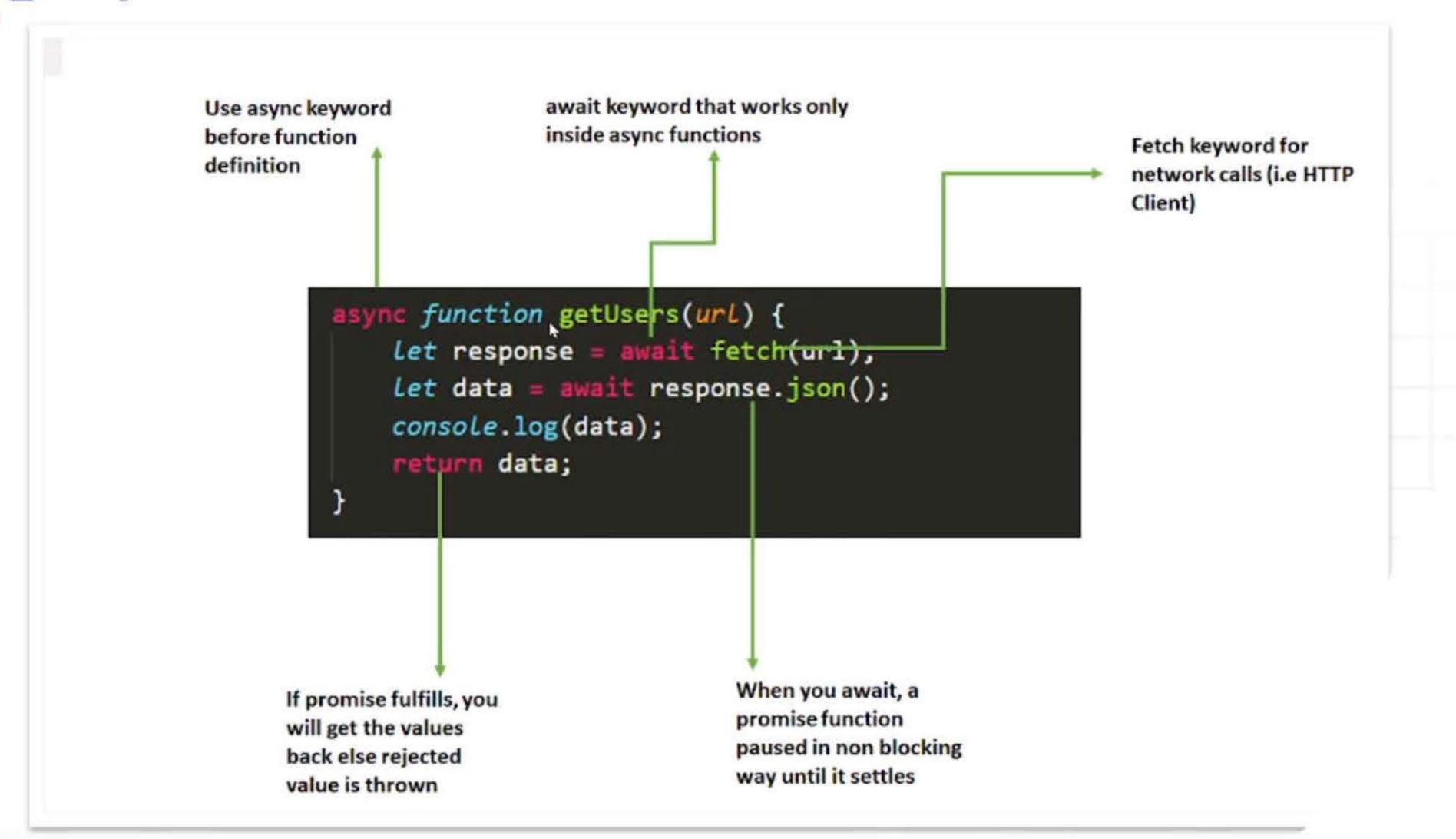


# Async/Await

- "async/await" is a special syntax to work with promises in a more comfortable way
- It's surprisingly easy to understand and use.
- The await keyword can only be used inside an async function.
- The await keyword makes the function pause the execution and
- wait for a resolved promise before it continues

## Async/Await

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# Fetch vs Async/Await

```
async function getFetch2(getURL) {
     function getFetch1(getURL) {
       fetch(getURL)
                                               try {
                                                 const resp = await fetch(getURL)
          .then(resp => resp.json())
                                                 const data = await resp.json()
          .then(data => {
                                                 console.log(data)
           console.log(data)
                                        6
 6
          })
                                               catch (err) {
          .catch(err => {
                                                 console.log(err);
           console.log(err.message)
                                        8
 8
                                        9
          })
                                       10
10
```

# We will learn more about JS in our next videos