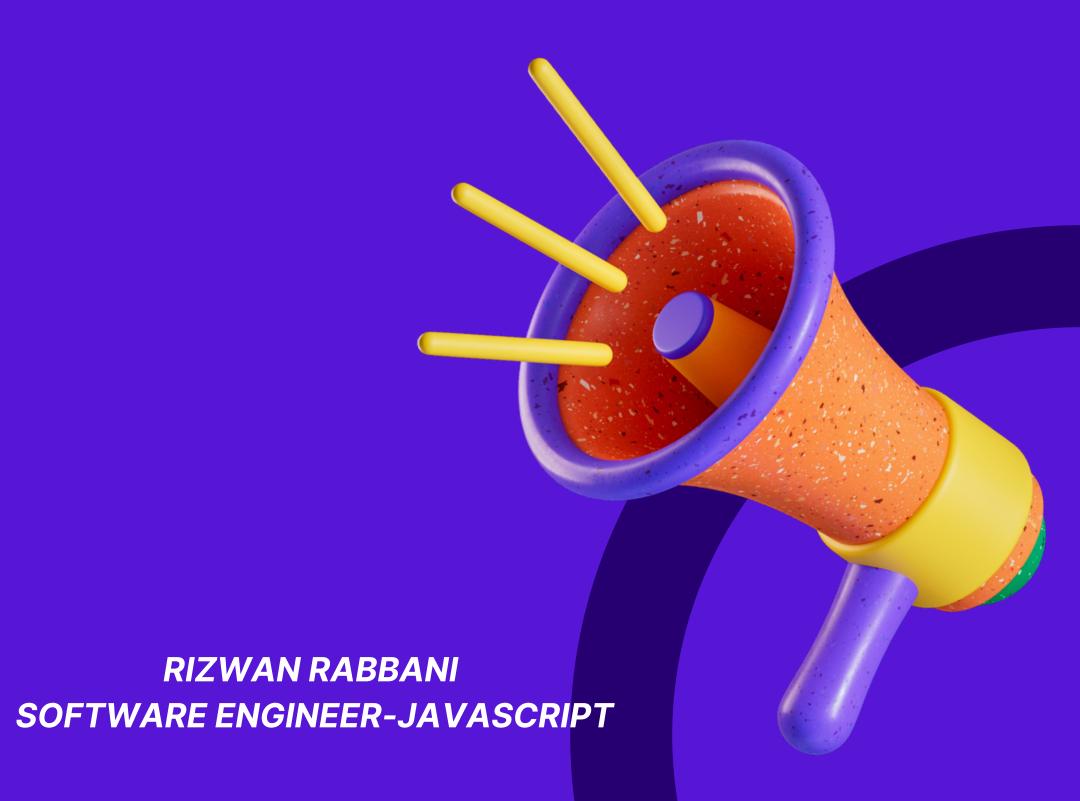
# CALLBACKS IN JAVASCRIPT



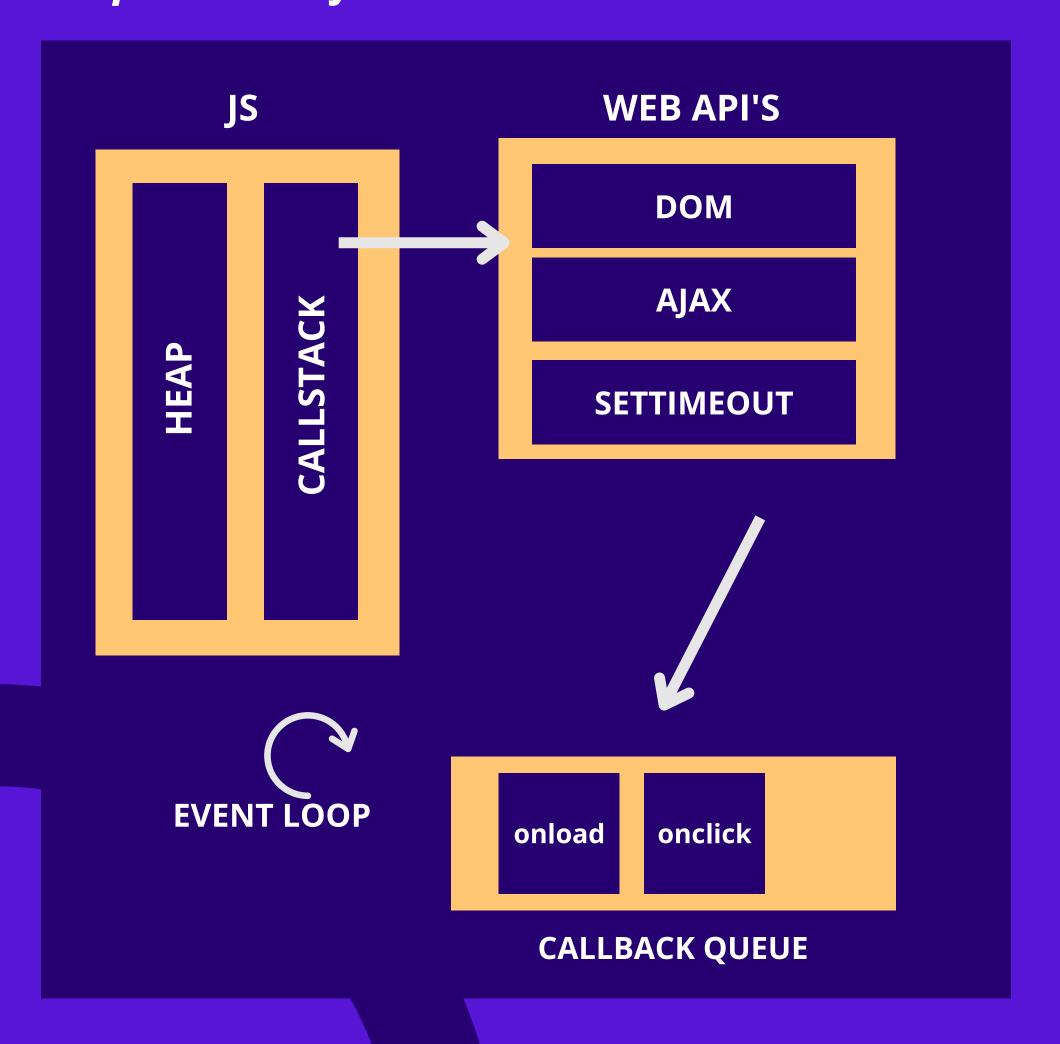
### WHILE WE'RE IN CALLBACKS, THERE'S SOMETHING YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT JAVASCRIPT.

JAVASCRIPT IS SINGLE THREADED.

THIS MEANS THAT IT HAS A SINGLE
CALL STACK AND MEMORY HEAP, IT
EXECUTES CODE SEQUENTIALLY, AND
IT MUST FINISH ONE PIECE OF CODE
BEFORE MOVING ON TO THE NEXT.



I know you're curious. How will asynchronous tasks be accomplished if Javascript is synchronous and single threaded? The Event loop in Javascript handles all of this. Please do not be worried; we will explore the Event Loop in depth in the future.



### WHAT IS CALLBACK?

Functions are first-class residents in JavaScript. Therefore, you can provide a function as an argument to another function.

So, in javascript, when we pass a function as an argument into another function to be used later, this function is known as a callback function.

### Consider the following scenario: Assume you want to fetch some user details from API (here we are using setTimeout to make it work like API) and then run some calculation on this data.

```
function getSalary(employeeId){
let salary;
setTimeout(()=>{
salary = "8000$"; // Suppose
console.log(`get salary of employee ${employeeId}`)
},3000);

return salary;

function monthlyBonousOnSalary(salary){
console.log(`calculating monthly Bonous ${salary}`)
}

let amount = getSalary(1234);
monthlyBonousOnSalary(amount);
```

### If you run the following code: You will receive the following result:

This is not what we expected because monthlyBonusOnSalary is called before getSalary.

### The correct order should be:

- 1.getSalary
- 2.smonthlyBonousOnSalary

To fix this, pass the monthlyBonousOnSalary() function to the getSalary() function and execute the monthlyBonousOnSalary() function inside the getSalary() function once the download is complete, as shown below:

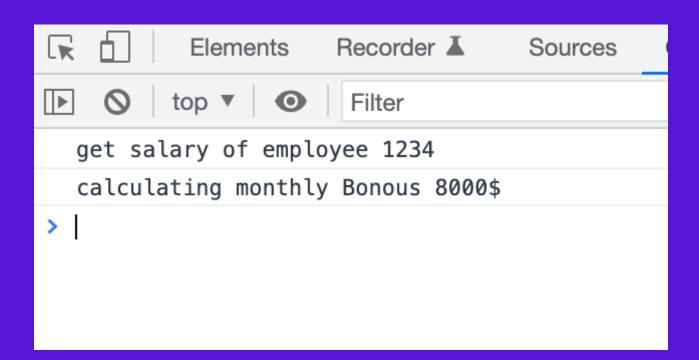
```
function getSalary(employeeId, callback){
    let salary;
    setTimeout(()=>{
    salary = "8000$"; // suppose
    console.log(`get salary of employee ${employeeId}`)
    callback(salary)
    },3000);
    return salary;

}

function monthlyBonousOnSalary(salary){
    console.log(`calculating monthly Bonous ${salary}`)
}

getSalary(1234,monthlyBonousOnSalary);
```

### Now it works as expected. In this case, monthlyBonusOnSalary() is a callback that is passed into a function.





# WAS THIS HELPFUL TO YOU?

Be sure to save this post for later reading!



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