

Explanation

- 1. setTimeout() moved to Web APIs and removed from Call Stack. Web APIs executed the delay and moved the function to Task Queue.
- 2. Promise moved the function inside it to
- 3. When Call Stack is empty, functions in Micro Task Queue are move to the Call Stack one at a time to execute.
- 4. When Micro Task Queue is empty, functions in Task Queue move to Call Stack one at a time to execute.

What is Event Loop?

JavaScript is single threaded. It can execute one task at a time. But when building sites, we can execute multiple tasks at a time, for instance, listening for events, timeouts, etc.

aScript does this with the Event Loop. It is a concurrency model that has four major components, i.e., Call Stack (which follows Stack DS), Web APIs, Task Queue, and Micro Task Queue

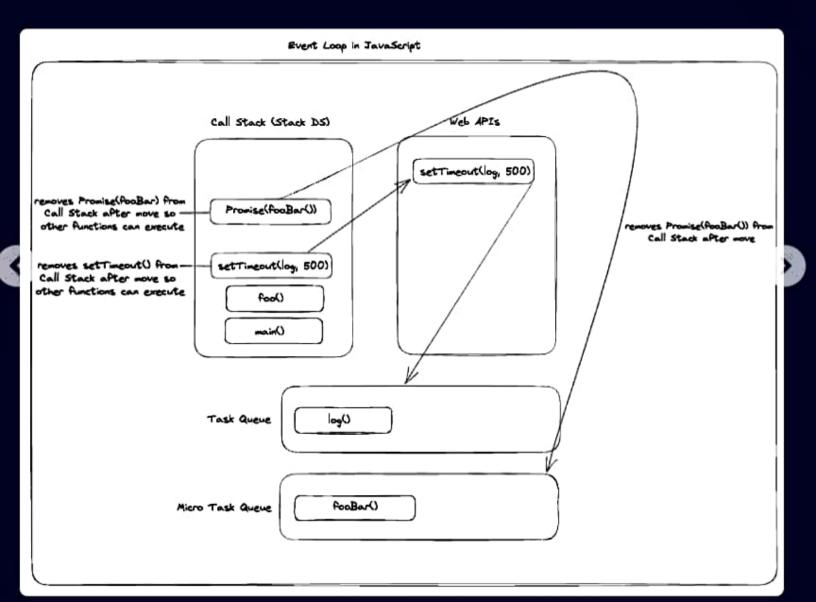
Parts of Event Loop (Part I)

- 1. Call Stack: A stack data structure (LIFO) that is used for keeping track of currently executing function calls.
- 2. Web APIs: When web APIs like setTimeout or DOM manipulation functions gets in the Call Stack, they are moved to separate 3 bucket known as Web APIs. When the move is done, the setTimeout() functions pops from the Call Stack so Call Stack can execute next line of code.

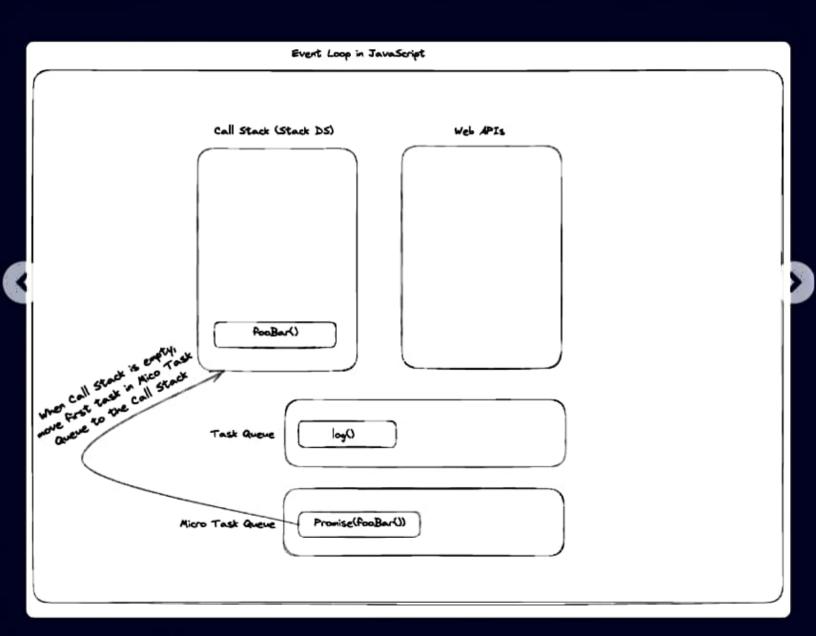
- Parts of Event Loop (Part II) 3. Task Queue: When the setTimeout() delay finishes, the Web API moves the timeout to the Task Queue. Task Queue will wait for the Call Stack to get empty. Once it is empty, it will remove the first task from the Queue and moves it on the Call Stack to execute that code (for instance, function inside setTimeout()).
- 4. Micro Task Queue: Another Queue that has higher priority than Task Queue but it holds promises instead of Web APIs. It follows the same principle of pushing task in it to Call Stack when Call Stack is empty.

Call Stack (Stack DS)	Web APIS	
Task Queue		
Micro Task Queue		

Event Loop Example (Part 1)



Event Loop Example (Part 2)



Event Loop Example (Part 3)

