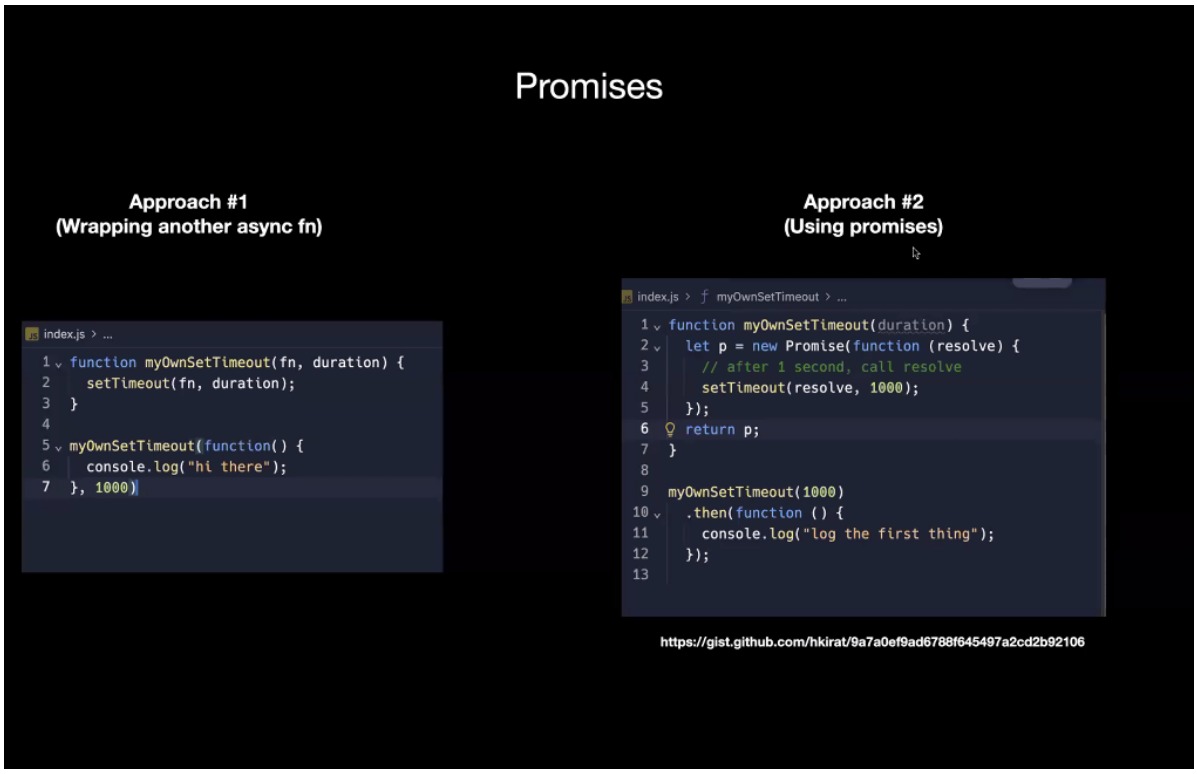
Day 6

LIVE: Revision of Day (1-5) and assignments

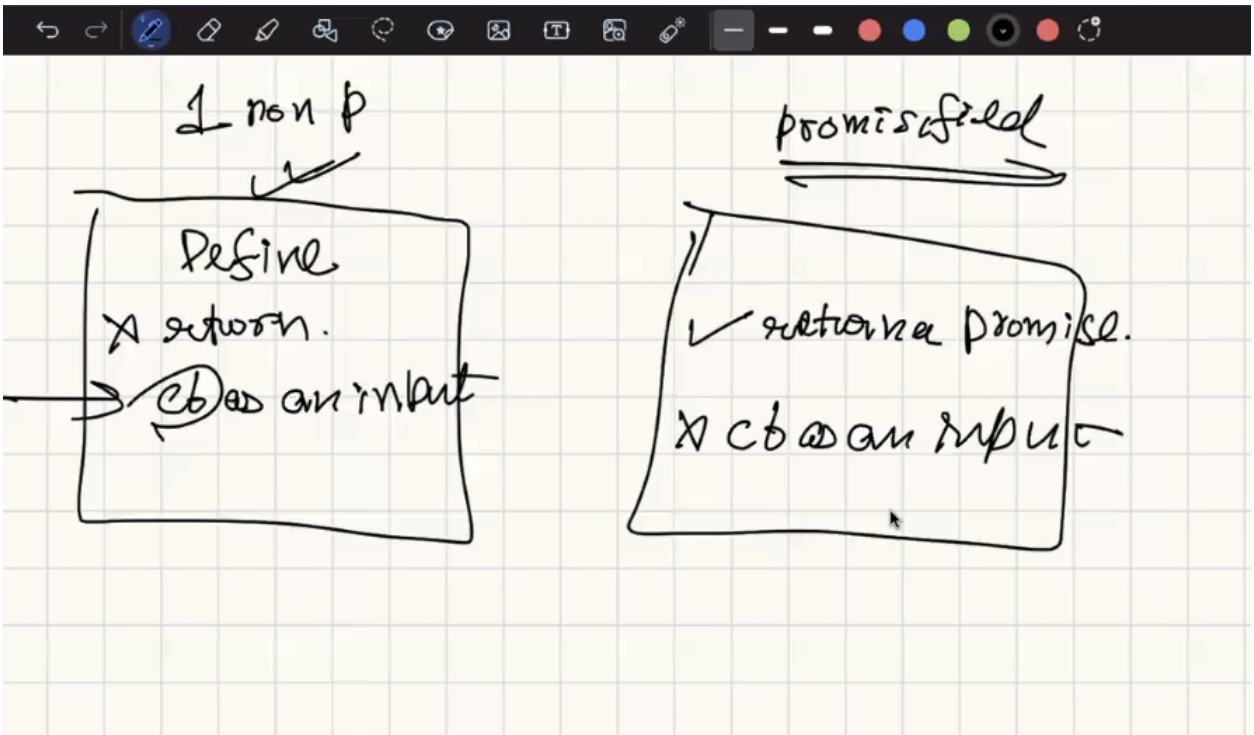
1. Code for the fs error:

```
const fs  = require("fs");

fs.readFile("anish.txt", "utf-8", function(err,data){
  // console.log(err);
  console.log(data);
});

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

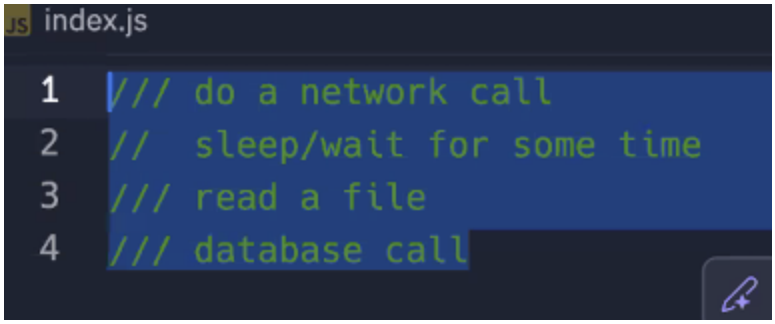
2. Promises:
   Syntactical Sugar
   Easy way to understand Async Function.
   It uses callback but can lead to callback hell.



3. Non - Promisified vs Promisified Function:



4. Cases when you need to write async code:



5. Promisified vs Non- Promisified Code:

```
//promise
const ans = promisifiedMyOwnSetTimeout(1000);
ans.then(function(){
  console.log("timeout is done");
});


// instead of--
promisifiedMyOwnSetTimeout(1000, function(){

 });
console.log("Enter the string");

// Normal Callback -->
fs.readFile("a.txt", "utf-8", function(err, data){

});

//Promisified Callback -->
fs.readFile("a.txt", "utf-8").then(function(err, data){

});
```

6. Promises also go to the Call Stack.

7. The basic reason why you want to go to promise function is because you will go to the async function —> await with this.
   Hence promises are a great way even if the syntax is cluttered at first.
8. Java, Golang, Rust are multithreaded languages while Javascript is a single threaded language, hence things like cluster modelling is not available in JS.

9. Know how to call a promise, the syntax for now is now that important.

```
const p = new Promise (function(resolve){
  resolve("Hi there");
})
p.then(function(arg){
})
```

10. Promise call will need a function which already has a parameter as in input.