

1. async/await: The Evolution of Promises

After mastering the basics of promises and their advanced patterns, it's time to explore async/await, a modern syntax that makes asynchronous code even more readable and maintainable. This feature, built on top of promises, allows us to write asynchronous code that looks and behaves more like synchronous code.

1.1. Understanding async/await

The async and await keywords provide a more elegant way to work with promises:

- async: Declares that a function returns a promise
- await: Pauses execution until a promise settles

Let's see how this transforms our promise-based code:

How to Run:

- Save the code as 08_async_await_basics.js
- Open your terminal and run: node 08_async_await_basics.js

```
1 // --- 08_async_await_basics.js ---
2 // Simulating an API call that returns user data
3 async function fetchUserData(userId) {
4 console.log('Fetching user data for ID: ${userId}...');
```

```
// Simulate API delay
     await new Promise(resolve => setTimeout(resolve, 1000));
     // Simulate success/failure
     if (userId <= 0) {</pre>
       throw new Error('Invalid user ID');
     return {
       id: userId,
       name: 'Alex',
       email: 'user${userId}@example.com'
17
     };
19 }
   // Using async/await with try/catch
   async function displayUserProfile(userId) {
23
     console.log('Starting user profile retrieval...');
25
     try {
       const userData = await fetchUserData(userId);
```

```
27
       console.log('User data retrieved successfully:');
       console.log(userData);
     } catch (error) {
       console.error('Error fetching user data:',
      error.message);
31
32
     console.log('Profile display operation completed.');
33
34 }
36 // Execute our async function
37 console.log('Before calling async function');
38 displayUserProfile(123)
     .then(() => console.log('Async operation chain
      completed.'));
40 console.log('After calling async function (executes
      immediately)');
41
42 // Try with an invalid ID to see error handling
43 setTimeout(() => {
     console.log('\nTrying with invalid ID:');
44
     displayUserProfile(-1);
```

```
46 }, 2000);
```

Key points about async/await:

- An async function always returns a promise
- await can only be used inside an async function
- The function pauses at each await until the promise resolves
- Error handling uses familiar try/catch syntax
- The code looks more like traditional synchronous code

1.2. Error Handling Patterns with async/await

When working with multiple asynchronous operations, proper error handling becomes crucial. Let's explore some practical patterns:

How to Run:

- Save the code as 09_error_handling_patterns.js
- Open your terminal and run: node 09_error_handling_patterns.js

```
1 // --- 09_error_handling_patterns.js ---
2 // Simulating database operations
3 async function connectToDatabase() {
4 console.log('Connecting to database...');
```

```
await new Promise(resolve => setTimeout(resolve, 500));
     return { connected: true };
7 }
  async function queryDatabase(connection, query) {
     console.log('Executing query: ${query}');
     await new Promise(resolve => setTimeout(resolve, 800));
     if (!connection.connected) {
       throw new Error('Database connection lost');
     if (query.includes('invalid')) {
       throw new Error('Invalid SQL query');
     }
     return ['Result 1 for ${query}', 'Result 2 for
21
     ${query}'];
22 }
23
24 async function processResults(results) {
     console.log('Processing results...');
25
```

```
await new Promise(resolve => setTimeout(resolve, 300));
     return results.map(r => r.toUpperCase());
27
28 }
29
30 // Pattern 1: Sequential operations with proper cleanup
  async function performDatabaseOperation(query) {
32
     let connection = null;
     try {
       // Establish connection
       connection = await connectToDatabase();
37
       // Execute query
       const results = await queryDatabase(connection, query);
41
       // Process results
       const processedResults = await processResults(results);
42
43
       return processedResults;
     } catch (error) {
       console.error('Operation failed:', error.message);
       throw error; // Re-throw to let caller handle it
47
```

```
} finally {
       if (connection) {
         console.log('Closing database connection...');
51
         connection.connected = false;
52
54 }
  // Pattern 2: Parallel operations with Promise.all
   async function executeMultipleQueries(queries) {
     try {
       const connection = await connectToDatabase();
       console.log('Executing queries in parallel...');
62
       const results = await Promise.all(
         queries.map(query => queryDatabase(connection,
     query))
64
       );
65
       const processedResults = await Promise.all(
67
         results.map(result => processResults(result))
       );
```

```
70
       return processedResults;
     } catch (error) {
       console.error('Batch operation failed:',
72
      error.message);
73
       throw error;
75 }
  // Pattern 3: Retry mechanism
78 async function executeWithRetry(operation, maxAttempts =
      3) {
     for (let attempt = 1; attempt <= maxAttempts; attempt++)</pre>
79
     {
       try {
         return await operation();
82
       } catch (error) {
         if (attempt === maxAttempts) throw error;
83
84
85
         console.log('Attempt ${attempt} failed,
      retrying...');
         await new Promise(resolve =>
```

```
setTimeout(resolve, Math.pow(2, attempt) * 100)
 87
          );
 88
        }
      }
 91 }
 92
 93 // Demo the patterns
 94 async function demonstratePatterns() {
      console.log('--- Pattern 1: Sequential with Cleanup
      ---<sup>'</sup>);
      try {
 96
        const results = await performDatabaseOperation('SELECT
       * FROM users');
        console.log('Success:', results);
      } catch (error) {
        console.log('Handler caught:', error.message);
      }
102
      console.log('\n--- Pattern 2: Parallel Operations ---');
103
104
      try {
        const queries = [
106
          'SELECT * FROM users',
```

```
'SELECT * FROM posts',
          'SELECT * FROM comments'
        ];
        const results = await executeMultipleQueries(queries);
110
        console.log('Batch results:', results);
112
      } catch (error) {
        console.log('Batch handler caught:', error.message);
      }
      console.log('\n--- Pattern 3: Retry Mechanism ---');
116
      let failCount = 0;
      const unreliableOperation = async () => {
118
        failCount++;
120
        if (failCount < 3) throw new Error('Temporary</pre>
      failure');
121
        return 'Operation succeeded!';
      };
123
124
      try {
125
        const result = await
       executeWithRetry(unreliableOperation);
126
        console.log('Final result:', result);
```

These patterns demonstrate several important concepts:

- Resource cleanup using try/finally blocks
- Parallel execution while maintaining error handling
- Retry mechanisms for transient failures
- Proper error propagation to calling code

2. Best Practices and Advanced Patterns

When working with async/await, following certain practices can make your code more maintainable and robust:

2.1. Common Pitfalls and Solutions

Let's look at some common mistakes and their solutions:

```
1 // --- 10_best_practices.js ---
2 // [BAD] WRONG: Not handling errors
3 async function wrongErrorHandling() {
     const data = await riskyOperation(); // Unhandled
     promise rejection!
5 }
  // [GOOD] RIGHT: Proper error handling
  async function rightErrorHandling() {
    try {
       const data = await riskyOperation();
11
       return data:
    } catch (error) {
       console.error('Operation failed:', error);
       throw error; // Re-throw if you want callers to handle
     it
15
    }
16 }
17
18 // [BAD] WRONG: Sequential when parallel is possible
```

```
19 async function wrongSequential() {
     const users = await fetchUsers();
     const posts = await fetchPosts();
22
     const comments = await fetchComments();
23 }
25 // [GOOD] RIGHT: Parallel execution when possible
26 async function rightParallel() {
     const [users, posts, comments] = await Promise.all([
27
       fetchUsers(),
       fetchPosts(),
       fetchComments()
    ]);
32 }
34 // [BAD] WRONG: await in a loop
35 async function wrongLoop() {
     const ids = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
37
    const results = [];
    for (const id of ids) {
       results.push(await fetchData(id)); // Sequential
     execution
```

```
}
41 }
42
43 // [GOOD] RIGHT: Map and Promise.all
  async function rightLoop() {
     const ids = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
     const results = await Promise.all(
       ids.map(id => fetchData(id))
47
     );
49 }
51 // [BAD] WRONG: Not considering race conditions
52 let data;
53 async function wrongRaceCondition() {
     data = await fetchData(); // Global state modification
54
55 }
57 // [GOOD] RIGHT: Proper state management
58 class DataManager {
   constructor() {
      this.data = null;
61
      this.loading = false;
```

```
62
     }
63
     async fetchData() {
       if (this.loading) return this.data;
       this.loading = true;
67
       try {
         this.data = await fetchData();
69
         return this.data;
71
       } finally {
         this.loading = false;
73
     }
75 }
```

Best practices to follow:

- Always handle errors appropriately
- Use Promise.all for parallel operations when possible
- Avoid await in loops unless sequential execution is required
- Consider race conditions in shared state
- Use proper abstraction and encapsulation

3. Real-World Examples

Let's explore some practical examples that combine everything we've learned about promises and async/await:

```
1 // --- 11_real_world_examples.js ---
2 // Example 1: API Request with Timeout and Retry
  async function fetchWithTimeout(url, timeout = 5000) {
     const controller = new AbortController();
     const timeoutId = setTimeout(() => controller.abort(),
     timeout);
     try {
       const response = await fetch(url, { signal:
     controller.signal });
       const data = await response.json();
       return data;
     } finally {
       clearTimeout(timeoutId);
12
    }
14 }
```

```
16 async function fetchWithRetry(url, retries = 3) {
     for (let i = 0; i < retries; i++) {</pre>
17
       try {
19
         return await fetchWithTimeout(url);
       } catch (error) {
         if (i === retries - 1) throw error;
21
         await new Promise(resolve =>
           setTimeout(resolve, Math.pow(2, i) * 1000)
23
         );
25
     }
27 }
  // Example 2: Resource Pool
30 class ResourcePool {
     constructor(factory, poolSize = 5) {
31
       this.resources = Array(poolSize).fill(null);
32
33
       this.factory = factory;
       this.available = [...Array(poolSize).keys()];
34
       this.waiting = [];
     }
```

```
async acquire() {
       if (this.available.length > 0) {
         const index = this.available.pop();
41
         if (!this.resources[index]) {
           this.resources[index] = await this.factory();
42
43
         return { resource: this.resources[index], index };
45
47
       return new Promise(resolve => {
         this.waiting.push(resolve);
       });
     }
     release({ resource, index }) {
52
       if (this.waiting.length > 0) {
         const resolve = this.waiting.shift();
         resolve({ resource, index });
55
       } else {
         this.available.push(index);
     }
```

Alejandro Sánchez Yalí

```
60 }
62 // Example 3: Batch Processing with Rate Limiting
63 async function processBatch(items, batchSize = 3, delay =
      1000) {
64
     const results = [];
     for (let i = 0; i < items.length; i += batchSize) {</pre>
       const batch = items.slice(i, i + batchSize);
       const batchResults = await Promise.all(
         batch.map(item => processItem(item))
70
       );
       results.push(...batchResults);
72
       if (i + batchSize < items.length) {</pre>
73
         await new Promise(resolve => setTimeout(resolve,
      delay));
75
       }
76
     return results;
79 }
```

```
81 // Example 4: Event to Promise conversion
82 function eventToPromise(emitter, successEvent, errorEvent)
      {
     return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
83
        const success = (...args) => {
84
          cleanup();
         resolve(...args);
87
        };
        const error = (...args) => {
         cleanup();
         reject(...args);
92
        };
        const cleanup = () => {
          emitter.removeListener(successEvent, success);
          emitter.removeListener(errorEvent, error);
       };
        emitter.on(successEvent, success);
100
        emitter.on(errorEvent, error);
```

```
101
      });
102 }
104 // Example usage for demonstration
105 async function demonstrateExamples() {
      // Example 1: API Request with Timeout and Retry
      try {
        const data = await
      fetchWithRetry('https://api.example.com/data');
        console.log('API Response:', data);
      } catch (error) {
        console.error('API Error:', error);
111
      }
113
      // Example 2: Resource Pool
      const pool = new ResourcePool(async () => {
        await new Promise(resolve => setTimeout(resolve, 100));
117
        return { id: Math.random() };
118
     });
119
120
      // Use multiple resources concurrently
121
      const operations = Array(8).fill().map(async (_, i) => {
```

```
122
        const { resource, index } = await pool.acquire();
        console.log('Using resource ${resource.id} at index
       ${index}'):
        await new Promise(resolve => setTimeout(resolve, 200));
124
        pool.release({ resource, index });
126
       return 'Operation ${i} complete';
     });
      const results = await Promise.all(operations);
130
      console.log('Resource pool results:', results);
132
      // Example 3: Batch Processing
      const items = Array(10).fill().map((_, i) => ({ id: i
      }));
      const batchResults = await processBatch(items);
      console.log('Batch processing results:', batchResults);
135
137
      // Example 4: Event to Promise
138
      const EventEmitter = require('events');
      const emitter = new EventEmitter();
139
      // Simulate an async event
141
```

```
142
      setTimeout(() => emitter.emit('success', 'Operation
      completed'), 500);
143
      const result = await eventToPromise(emitter, 'success',
       'error'):
      console.log('Event result:', result);
146 }
147
148 // Simulated processItem function for the batch processing
      example
149 async function processItem(item) {
      await new Promise(resolve => setTimeout(resolve, 100));
150
      return { ...item, processed: true };
152 }
154 // Run the examples if this file is executed directly
155 if (require.main === module) {
      demonstrateExamples().catch(console.error);
156
157 }
```

These examples demonstrate:

- Combining timeouts with fetch requests
- Managing resource pools asynchronously

- Rate-limiting batch operations
- Converting event-based APIs to promises

4. Performance Considerations

When working with async/await and promises, keep these performance aspects in mind:

- Memory Usage: Promises keep references to their results/errors until all handlers complete
- **Microtasks:** Promise callbacks run as microtasks, which have priority over regular tasks
- Stack Traces: async/await provides better stack traces for debugging compared to raw promises
- Parallel vs Sequential: Use Promise.all when operations can run in parallel

5. Conclusions

Throughout this series on JavaScript Promises, we've covered:

- Part 1: Promise fundamentals, states, and basic handling
- Part 2: Advanced promise patterns and combination methods

• Part 3: Modern async/await syntax and real-world applications

Key takeaways:

- Promises provide a robust foundation for handling asynchronous operations
- async/await simplifies asynchronous code while maintaining promise benefits
- Error handling becomes more intuitive with try/catch syntax
- Real-world applications often combine multiple patterns

Understanding these concepts is crucial for modern JavaScript development, enabling you to write maintainable, efficient, and reliable asynchronous code.

6. References

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