Timer Patterns

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JavaScript timers

- Two kinds of timers in JavaScript
 - setTimeout
 - setInterval
- Both take two arguments, a function to invoke and a delay period
- setTimeout will execute the function once
- setInterval will execute continuously with the specified delay between each execution
- Delays of <4ms will be bumped to 4ms
- Timers wont start until the outer most function is finished

```
var fn = function () {
   setTimeout(function () { ... }, 0); 1
   setTimeout(function () { ... }, 0); 2
   setTimeout(function () { ... }, 0); 3
};
fn();
```

Visualising timers

```
function () {}
function () {}
function () {}
```

Visualising timers

ajaxResponse

function () {}

function () {}

Visualising timers

```
function () {}
function () {}
```

Asynchronous Execution Pattern

Overview

- Browsers are typically single threaded
 - Either updating the UI or executing JavaScript
- Long-running JavaScript blocks the UI
 - Browser is unresponsive
- Splitting long-running code over setTimeout blocks releases the thread
 - While processing a loop limit the scope to a small time window
 - Ensure that there is enough of a gap between timeouts restarting

Demo

Asynchronous Execution Pattern

Recap

- Using a setTimeout of <4ms will become 4ms
- Long running functions will block the UI
 - Split them over setTimeout calls
- Using too short a timeout wont release to the UI either
- Pattern most useful on low powered devices



Overview

- Periodically running a piece of functionality, related to a duration
 - Most commonly used to query a data source
- Sounds like setInterval
- setInterval has a problem though...
 - JavaScript is asynchronous
 - Once an interval function finishes it is added back to the timer queue
 - But what if that function was waiting for an AJAX response?
 - Function execution can get out of order

Using setInterval

```
setInterval(function () {
  $.get('/foo', function (result) {
      //do something with the results
  });
}, 1000);
```

Using setTimeout

```
setTimeout(function getFoo() {
  $.get('/foo', function (result) {
      //do something with the results
      setTimeout(getFoo, 1000);
  });
}, 1000);
```

Demo

Implementing timeout patterns

Recap

- setInterval ordering is unpredictable across browsers
 - Recursively invoking setTimeout can ensure order of execution