

devfest 2022

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A Promise to complete understanding of JS Promises



Google Developer Groups
[Noida]



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We already Know promises



According to oxford definition, Promise is declaration or assurance that one will do something or that a particular thing will happen.

In javascript also, it is pretty much the same

But Why Promises????



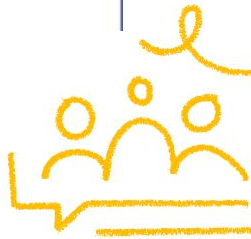
devfest
2022

What the hell is Callback Hell?? 🧑



```
const devfestToday=getCountry(country,(countryCode)⇒{
  getState(countryCode,(state)⇒{
    getCity(state,(city)⇒{
      console.log('devfest at',city);
    })
  })
})

devfestToday('INDIA')
```



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navigation' data-title='Hide side navigation'
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```

Callback hell is when we have lot of nested callbacks in order to do asynchronous task in a sequence. In big applications it get super messy and make code difficult to read or maintain.



```
1 function hell(win) {
2   // for listener purpose
3   return function() {
4     loadLink(win, REMOTE_SRC+'/assets/css/style.css', function() {
5       loadLink(win, REMOTE_SRC+'/lib/async.js', function() {
6         loadLink(win, REMOTE_SRC+'/lib/easyXDM.js', function() {
7           loadLink(win, REMOTE_SRC+'/lib/json2.js', function() {
8             loadLink(win, REMOTE_SRC+'/lib/underscore.min.js', function() {
9               loadLink(win, REMOTE_SRC+'/lib/backbone.min.js', function() {
10                loadLink(win, REMOTE_SRC+'/dev/base_dev.js', function() {
11                  loadLink(win, REMOTE_SRC+'/assets/js/deps.js', function() {
12                    loadLink(win, REMOTE_SRC+'/src/' + win.loader_path + '/loader.js', function() {
13                      async.eachSeries(SERIALS, function(src, callback) {
14                        loadScript(win, BASE_URL+src, callback);
15                      });
16                    });
17                  });
18                });
19              });
20            });
21          });
22        });
23      });
24    });
25  });
26 }
```

```
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```

Problems with Callback??

- Inversion of Control- You don't have control of your functions, if any error occur in nested callbacks ,tracking down which api call failed or where error occurred is extremely difficult
- Code becomes super messy, difficult to maintain.



Developers :



Promises comes to Rescue

Promises are javascript object that is used as a placeholder for the future result of asynchronous operation

In simple words it is a container for a future value



How to create a Promise??



```
let promise = new Promise(function(resolve, reject) {  
  // Make an asynchronous call and either resolve or reject  
});
```

Creating promise is pretty simple

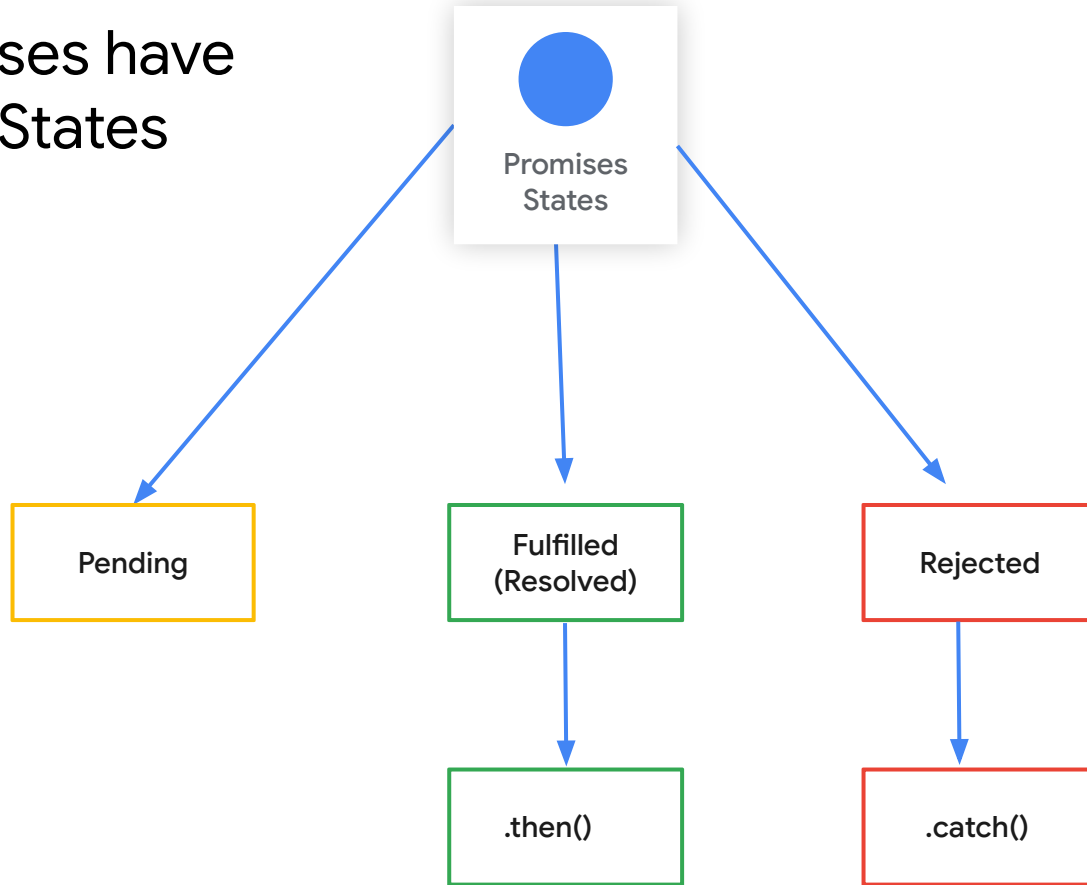
- You will create promise by creating instance of Promise using new keyword
- It will create a promise object and store in promise variable

```
▼ Promise {<pending>} ⓘ  
  ► [[Prototype]]: Promise  
    [[PromiseState]]: "pending"  
    [[PromiseResult]]: undefined
```

```
▼ Promise {<fulfilled>: 'hey resolved'} ⓘ  
  ► [[Prototype]]: Promise  
    [[PromiseState]]: "fulfilled"  
    [[PromiseResult]]: "hey resolved"
```

```
✖ ► Uncaught (in promise) rejected  
▼ Promise {<rejected>: 'reject'} ⓘ  
  ► [[Prototype]]: Promise  
    [[PromiseState]]: "rejected"  
    [[PromiseResult]]: "reject"
```

Promises have three States



Now you see the Power of Promises

- Promises give the control of function back to us.
- We can track if any api call failed in catch() handler.
- So the problem of Inversion of control resolved



Error handling in promises





“Talk is
cheap. Show
me the code.”

Linus Torvalds

Let's see code then [Demo](#)

Now you know everything about Promises



It's Quiz Time Now



What's the output of this code?

```
console.log('start');

const promise1 = new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
  console.log(1)
  resolve(2)
  console.log(3)
})

promise1.then(res => {
  console.log(res)
})

console.log('end');
```

Output:

start,1,3,end,2

synchronous code

asynchronous code

```
console.log('start');
```

```
const promise1 = new Promise((resolve, reject) => {  
  console.log(1)  
  resolve(2)  
})
```

```
promise1.then(res => {  
  console.log(res)  
})
```

```
console.log('end');
```

start

1

end

2

What's the output of this code?

```
console.log('start')

const fn = () => (new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
  console.log(1);
  resolve('success')
}))

console.log('middle')

fn().then(res => {
  console.log(res)
})

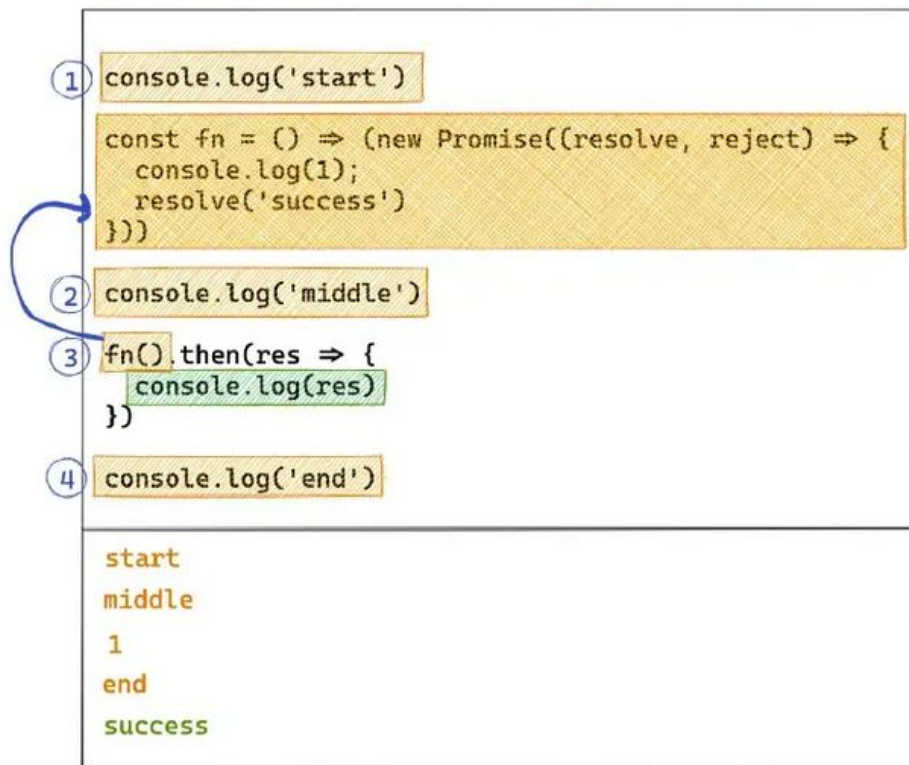
console.log('end')
```

Output:

start , middle, 1 , end and
success.

synchronous code

asynchronous code



What's the output of this code?

```
const promise = new Promise(res => res(2));
promise.then(v => {
  console.log(v);
  return v * 2;
})
  .then(v => {
    console.log(v);
    return v * 2;
  })
  .finally(v => {
    console.log(v);
    return v * 2;
  })
  .then(v => {
    console.log(v);
  });
```

Output:

2,4,undefined,8

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```

We have covered:

- Callback Hell
- How to create a Promise
- Promise states and value
- Converted callbacks to promises
- Error handling



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Thankyou

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