



# The 80/20 Guide to ES2015 Generators

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# Chapter 1: Getting Started

Generators are a powerful new feature in ES2015. Generators are far from a new programming construct - they first appeared in 1975 and Python has had them since Python 2.2 in 2001. However, as you'll see, generators are even more powerful in an event-driven language like JavaScript. In JavaScript (assuming Node.js  $\geq$  4.0.0), a **generator function** is defined as shown below.

```
const generatorFunction = function*() {  
  console.log('Hello, World!');  
};
```

However, if you run `generatorFunction`, you'll notice that the return value is an object.

```
$ node  
> var generatorFunction = function*() { console.log('Hello, World!'); };  
undefined  
> generatorFunction()  
{}
```

That's because a generator function creates and returns a **generator object**. Typically, the term **generator** refers to a generator object rather than a generator function. A generator object has a single function, `next()`. If you execute the generator object's `next()` function, you'll notice that Node.js printed 'Hello, World!' to the screen.

```
$ node  
> var generatorFunction = function*() { console.log('Hello, World!'); };  
undefined  
> generatorFunction()  
{}  
> generatorFunction().next()  
Hello, World!  
{ value: undefined, done: true }  
>
```

Notice that `next()` returned an object, `{ value: undefined, done: true }`. The meaning of this object is tied to the `yield` keyword. To introduce you to the `yield` keyword, consider the following generator function.

```
const generatorFunction = function*() {  
  yield 'Hello, World!';  
};
```

Let's see what happens when you call `next()` on the resulting generator.

```
$ node
> var generatorFunction = function*() { yield 'Hello, World!'; };
undefined
> var generator = generatorFunction();
undefined
> generator.next();
{ value: 'Hello, World!', done: false }
> generator.next();
{ value: undefined, done: true }
>
```

Notice that, the first time you call `generator.next()`, the `value` property is equal to the string your generator function yielded. You can think of `yield` as the generator-specific equivalent of the `return` statement.

You might be wondering why the return value of `generator.next()` has a `done` property. The reason is tied to why `yield` is different from `return`.

## yield vs return

The `yield` keyword can be thought of as a `return` that allows **re-entry**. In other words, once `return` executes, the currently executing function is done forever. However, when you call `generator.next()`, the JavaScript interpreter executes the generator function until the first `yield` statement. When you call `generator.next()` again, the generator function picks up where it left off. You can think of a generator as a function that can "return" multiple values.

```
const generatorFunction = function*() {
  let message = 'Hello';
  yield message;
  message += ', World!';
  yield message;
};

const generator = generatorFunction();
// { value: 'Hello', done: false };
const v1 = generator.next();
// { value: 'Hello, World!', done: false }
const v2 = generator.next();
// { value: undefined, done: true }
const v3 = generator.next();
```

## Re-entry

The most important detail from the above example is that, when `yield` executes, the generator function stops executing until the next time you call `generator.next()`. You can call `generator.next()` whenever you want, even in a `setTimeout()`. The JavaScript interpreter will re-enter the generator function with the same state that it left off with.

```

const generatorFunction = function*() {
  let i = 0;
  while (i < 3) {
    yield i;
    ++i;
  }
};

const generator = generatorFunction();

let x = generator.next(); // { value: 0, done: false }
setTimeout(() => {
  x = generator.next(); // { value: 1, done: false }
  x = generator.next(); // { value: 2, done: false }
  x = generator.next(); // { value: undefined, done: true }
}, 50);

```

## yield vs return revisited

You may be wondering what happens when you use `return` instead of `yield` in a generator. As you might expect, `return` behaves similarly to `yield`, except for `done` is set to `true`.

```

const generatorFunction = function*() {
  return 'Hello, World!';
};

const generator = generatorFunction();

// { value: 'Hello, World!', done: true }
const v = generator.next();

```

## Case Study: Async Fibonacci

The fact that you can execute `generator.next()` asynchronously hints at why generators are so useful. You can execute `generator.next()` synchronously or asynchronously without changing the implementation of the generator function.

For instance, let's say you wrote a generator function that computes the Fibonacci Sequence. Note that generator functions can take parameters like any function.

```
const fibonacciGenerator = function*(n) {
  let back2 = 0;
  let back1 = 1;
  let cur = 1;
  for (let i = 0; i < n - 1; ++i) {
    cur = back2 + back1;
    back2 = back1;
    back1 = cur;
    yield cur;
  }

  return cur;
};
```

You could compute the n-th Fibonacci number synchronously using the code below.

```
const fibonacci = fibonacciGenerator(10);
let it;
for (it = fibonacci.next(); !it.done; it = fibonacci.next()) {}
it.value; // 55, the 10th fibonacci number
```

However, computing the n-th Fibonacci number synchronously is not a hard problem without generators. To make things interesting, let's say you wanted to compute a very large Fibonacci number **without blocking the event loop**. Normally, a JavaScript for loop would block the event loop. In other words, no other JavaScript code can execute until the for loop in the previous example is done. This can get problematic if you want to compute the 100 millionth Fibonacci number in an Express route handler. Without generators, breaking up a long-running calculation can be cumbersome.

However, since you have a generator function that yields after each iteration of the for loop, you can call `generator.next()` in a `setInterval()` function. This will compute the next Fibonacci number with each iteration of the event loop, and so won't prevent Node.js from responding from incoming requests. You can make your Fibonacci calculation asynchronous without changing the generator function!

```
const fibonacci = fibonacciGenerator(10);  
// And compute one new Fibonacci number with each iteration  
// through the event loop.  
const interval = setInterval(() => {  
  const res = fibonacci.next();  
  if (res.done) {  
    clearInterval(interval);  
    res.value; // 55, the 10th fibonacci number  
  }  
}, 0);
```