

Asynchronous Programming and Promises

Fetch API, Promises, async/await



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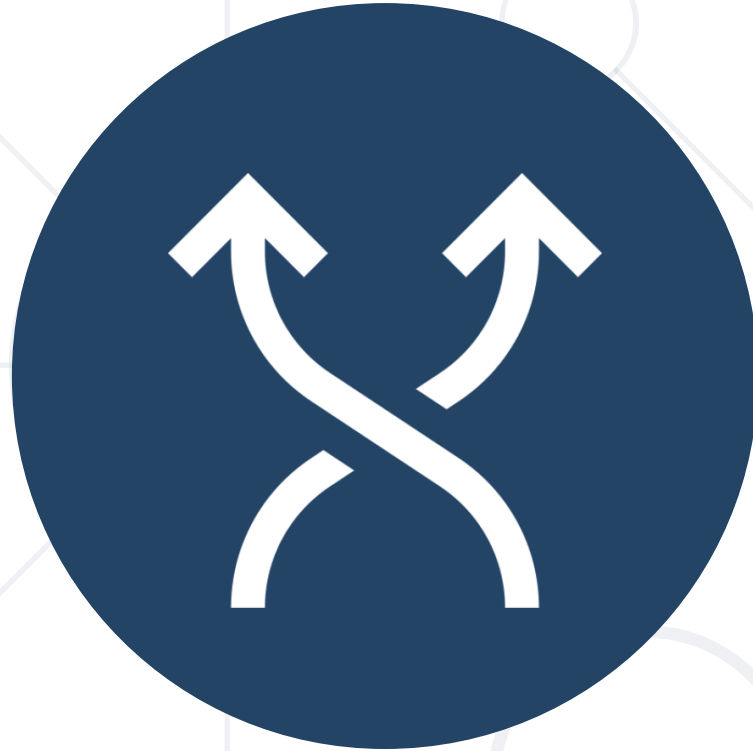
sli.do

#js-front-end

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Synchronous vs Asynchronous

Asynchronous Programming

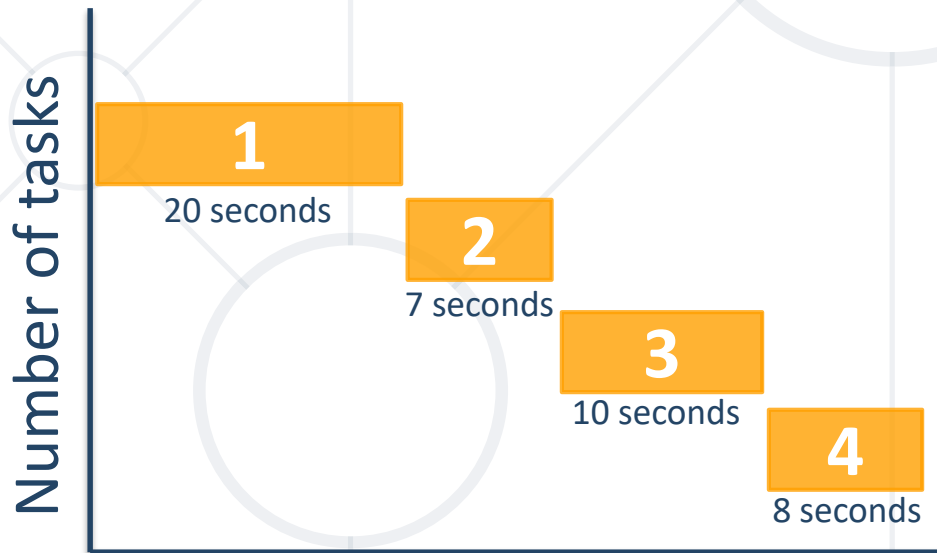
Asynchronous Programming in JS

- Structured using **callback functions**
- In current versions of JS there are:
 - **Callbacks**
 - **Promises**
 - **Async Functions**
- Not the same thing as **concurrent** or **multi-threaded**
- **JS code** is generally **single-threaded**

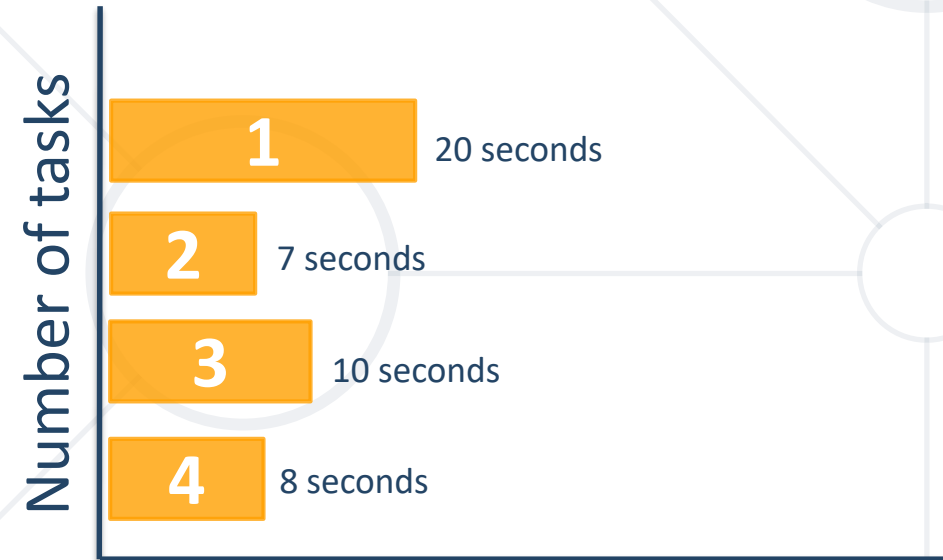


- Runs several tasks (pieces of code) in parallel, **at the same time**

Synchronous



Asynchronous



Asynchronous Programming – Example

- The following commands will be executed as follows:

```
console.log("Hello.");  
setTimeout(function() {  
    console.log("Goodbye!");  
}, 2000);  
console.log("Hello again!");
```

```
// Hello.
```

```
// Hello again!
```

```
// Goodbye!
```



Callbacks

- Function **passed** into another function as an **argument**
- Then **invoked** inside the outer function to complete some kind of routine or action



```
function running() {  
    return "Running";  
}  
function category(run, type) {  
    console.log(run() + " " + type);  
}  
category(running, "sprint"); //Running sprint
```


Callback function



Promises

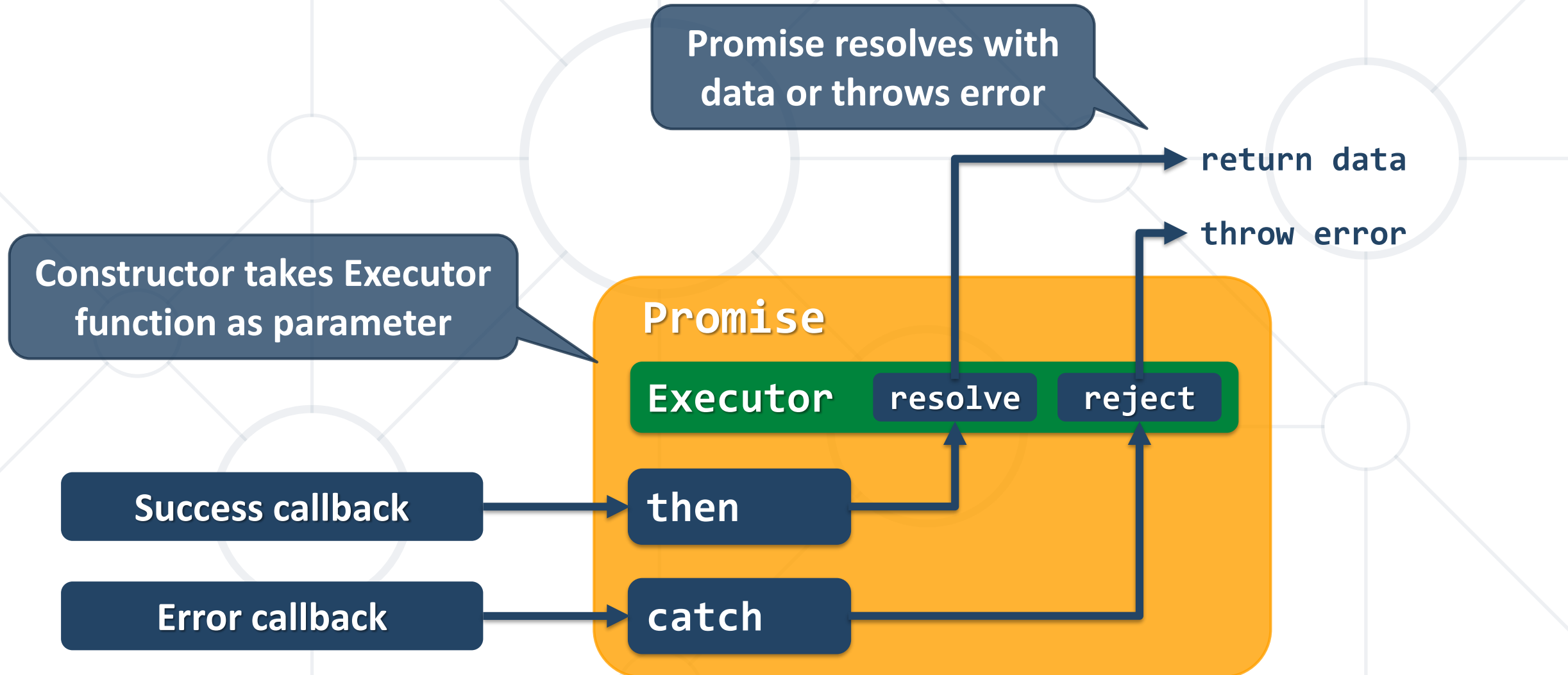
Objects Holding Asynchronous Operations

What is a Promise?

- 
- A promise is an **asynchronous action** that **may complete** at some point and **produce a value**
 - States:
 - **Pending** - operation still running (unfinished)
 - **Fulfilled** - operation finished (the result is available)
 - **Failed** - operation failed (an error is present)
 - Promises use the **Promise class**

```
new Promise(executor);
```

Promise Flowchart



Promise.then() – Example

```
console.log('Before promise');
```

```
new Promise(function(resolve, reject) {  
  setTimeout(function() {  
    resolve('done');  
  }, 500);  
})  
.then(function(res) {  
  console.log('Then returned: ' + res);  
});
```

Resolved after 500 ms

```
console.log('After promise');
```

// Before promise


// After promise

// Then returned: done

Promise.catch() – Example

```
console.log('Before promise');
```

```
new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {  
  setTimeout(function () {  
    reject('fail');  
  }, 500);  
})  
  .then (function (result) { console.log(result); })  
  .catch (function(error) { console.log(error); });
```



Rejected after 500 ms

```
console.log('After promise');
```

- **Promise.reject(reason)**
 - Returns an **object** that is **rejected** with the given **reason**
- **Promise.resolve(value)**
 - Returns an object that is **resolved** with the given **value**
- **Promise.finally()**
 - The handler is called when the promise is settled
- **Promise.all(iterable)**
 - Returns a **promise**
 - Fulfills when **all** of the promises **have fulfilled**
 - Rejects as soon as **one** of them **rejects**



AJAX

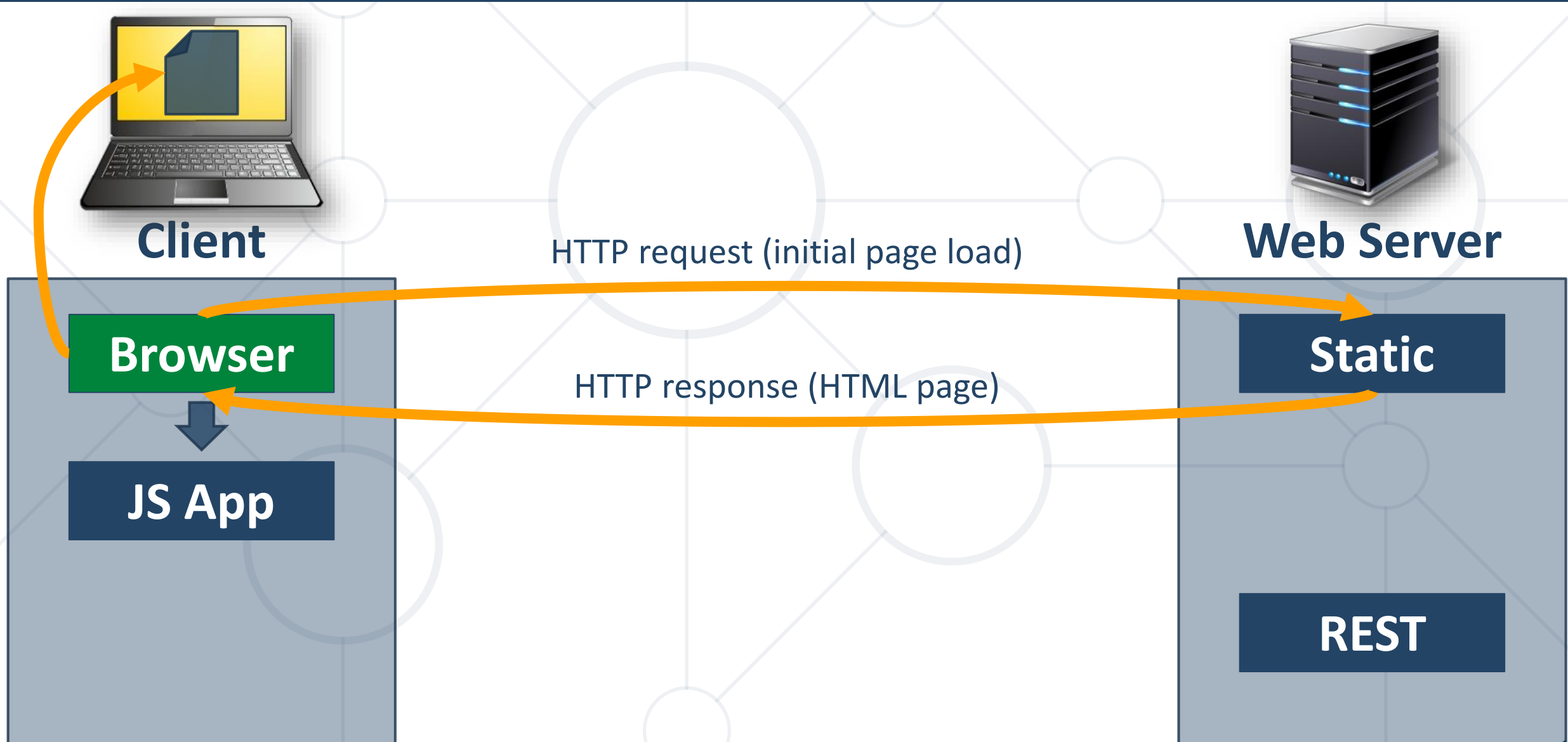
Connecting to a Server via Fetch API

What is AJAX?

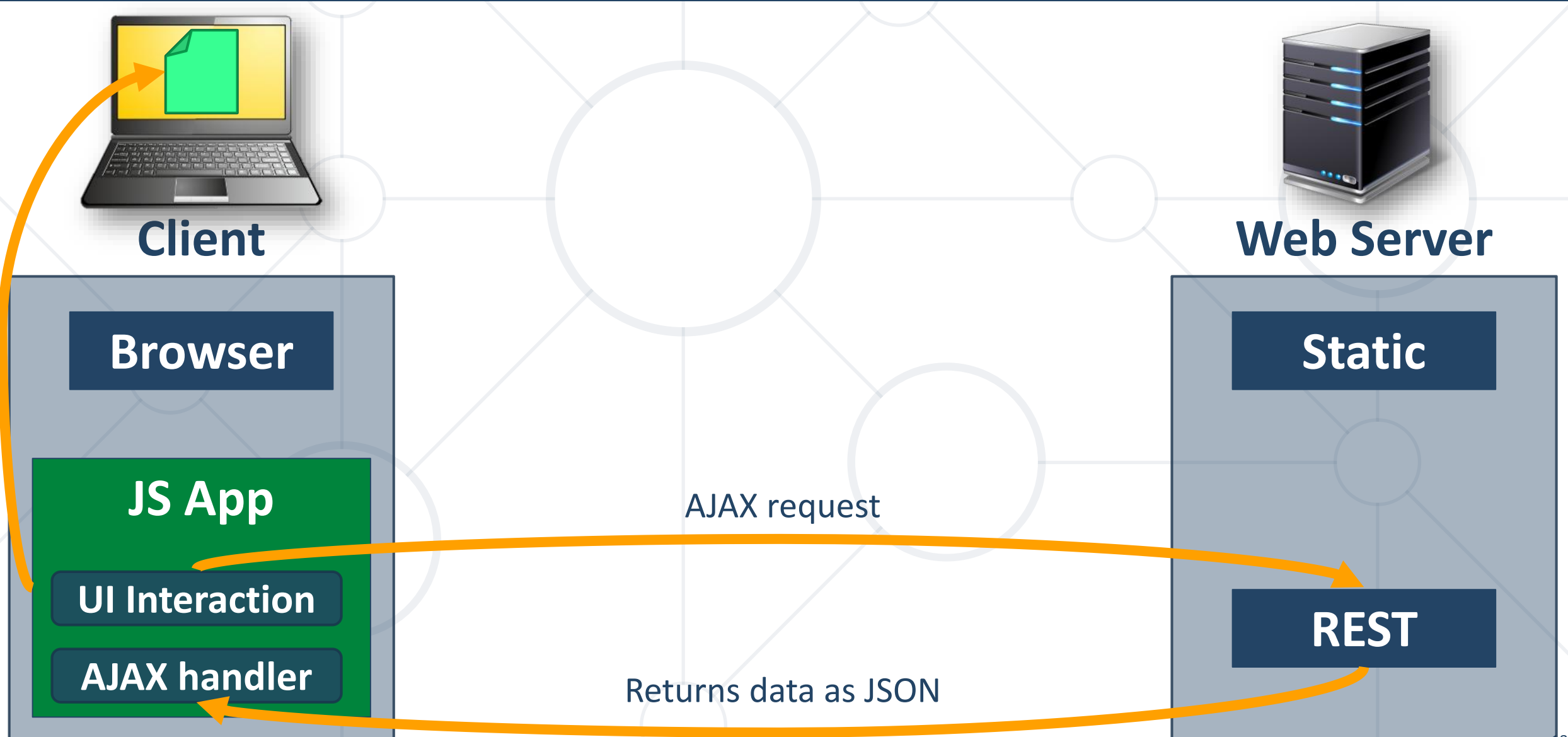


- **Asynchronous JavaScript And XML**
 - Background loading of **dynamic content/data**
 - Load data from the Web server and **render** it
- Some **examples** of AJAX usage:
 - **Partial page rendering**
 - Load HTML fragment + show it in a **<div>**
 - **JSON service**
 - Loads JSON object and displays it


AJAX: Workflow



AJAX: Workflow



What is Fetch?

- 
- The **Fetch API**:
 - Allows making network requests
 - Uses **Promises**
 - Enables a **simpler** and **cleaner** API
 - Makes code more readable and maintainable

```
fetch('./api/some.json')  
  .then(function(response) {...})  
  .catch(function(err) {...})
```

- The response of a **fetch()** request is a **Stream** object
- The **reading** of the stream happens **asynchronously**
- When the **json()** method is called, a **Promise** is **returned**
 - The **response status** is checked (should be **200**) **before parsing** the response as **JSON**

```
if (response.status !== 200) {  
    // handle error  
}  
response.json()  
    .then(function(data) { console.log(data)})
```

GET Request

- **Fetch API** uses the **GET** method so that a direct call would be like this

```
fetch('https://api.github.com/users/testnakov/repos')  
  .then((response) => response.json())  
  .then((data) => console.log (data))  
  .catch((error) => console.error(error))
```



Problem: GitHub Repos

- Execute an **AJAX GET** Request to load **all repos** of a **user**
- Use the **Fetch API**
- Use the following **URL**:
 - <https://api.github.com/users/testnakov/repos>
- In the **first then()** block map the response to **text**
- In the **second then()** block **display** the content in a **div**

POST Request

- To make a **POST** request, we can set the **method** and **body** parameters in the **fetch()** options

```
fetch('/url', {  
  method: 'post',  
  headers: { 'Content-type': 'application/json' },  
  body: JSON.stringify(data),  
})
```



PUT Request



```
fetch('/url/:id', {  
  method: 'put',  
  headers: { 'Content-type': 'application/json' },  
  body: JSON.stringify(data),  
})
```


PATCH Request



```
fetch('/url/:id', {  
  method: 'patch',  
  headers: { 'Content-type': 'application/json' },  
  body: JSON.stringify(data),  
})
```

DELETE Request



```
fetch('/url/:id', {  
  method: 'delete',  
})
```

Problem: Load GitHub Commits

GitHub username:

```
<input type="text" id="username" value="nakov" /> <br>
```

Repo: `<input type="text" id="repo" value="nakov.io.cin" />`

```
<button onclick="loadCommits()">Load Commits</button>
```

```
<ul id="commits"></ul>
```

```
<script>
```

```
function loadCommits() {
```

```
    // Use Fetch API
```

```
}
```

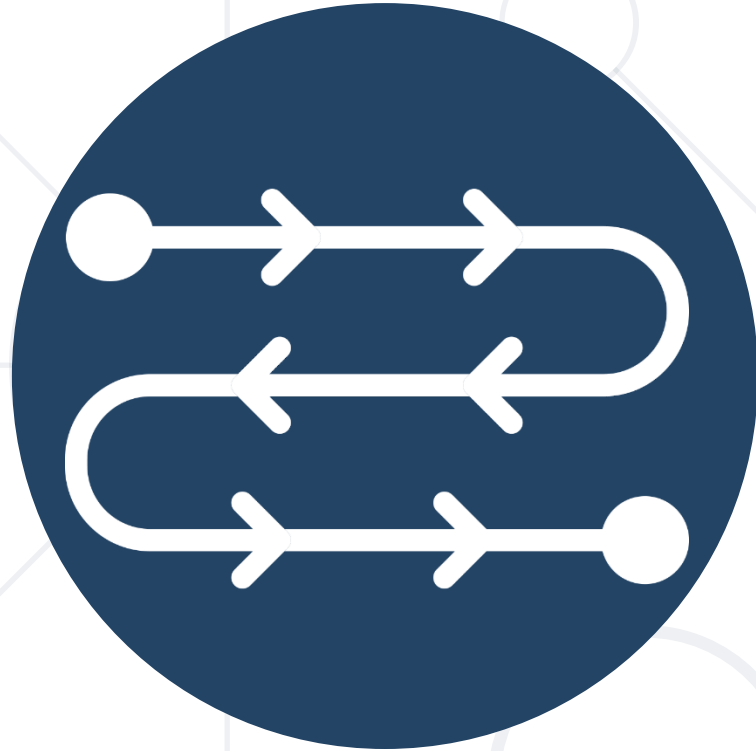
```
</script>
```

GitHub username:

Repo:

Load Commits

- Svetlin Nakov: Delete Console.Cin.v11.suo
- Svetlin Nakov: Create LICENSE
- Svetlin Nakov: Update README.md
- Svetlin Nakov: Added better documentation



Async / Await

ES6 Simplified Promises

Async Functions

- Returns a **promise**, that can await other promises in a way that **looks synchronous**
- Contains an **await** expression that:
 - Is **only valid** inside **async functions**
 - **Pauses** the execution of that function
 - Waits for the Promise's **resolution**



Async Functions



```
function resolveAfter2Seconds() {  
  return new Promise(resolve => {  
    setTimeout(() => {  
      resolve('resolved');  
    }, 2000);  
  });  
}
```

Expected output:

```
// calling  
// resolved
```

```
async function asyncCall() {  
  console.log('calling');  
  let result = await resolveAfter2Seconds();  
  console.log(result);  
}
```

Error Handling



```
async function f() {  
  try {  
    let response = await fetch();  
    let user = await response.json();  
  } catch (err) {  
    // catches errors both in fetch and response.json  
    alert(err);  
  }}  

```

```
async function f() {  
  let response = await fetch();  
}  
// f() becomes a rejected promise  
f().catch(alert);
```

Async/Await vs Promise.then

■ Promise.then

```
function logFetch(url) {  
  return fetch(url)  
    .then(response => {  
      return response.text()  
    })  
    .then(text => {  
      console.log(text);  
    })  
    .catch(err => {  
      console.error(err);  
    });  
}
```

■ Async/Await

```
async function logFetch(url) {  
  try {  
    const response =  
      await fetch(url);  
    console.log(  
      await response.text()  
    );  
  }  
  catch (err) {  
    console.log(err);  
  }  
}
```



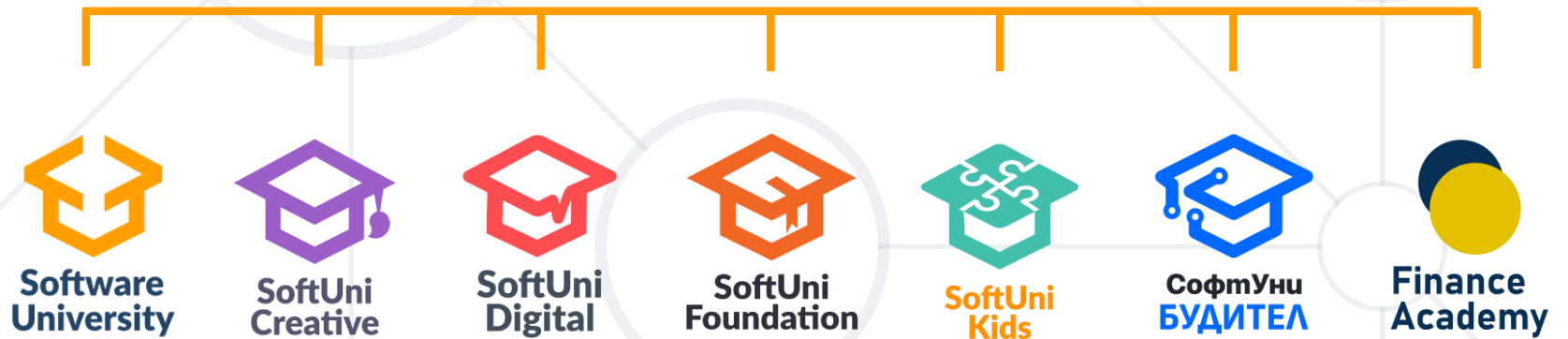
- **HTTP** is text-based request-response protocol
- **RESTful** services address resources by URL
 - Provide **CRUD** operations over HTTP
- **Asynchronous** programming
- **Promises** hold operations – **resolve** & **reject**
- **AJAX** & **Fetch** API – connect to a server
- ES6 **Async/Await** Expression



Questions?



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