

EVENTS, EVENT EMITTERS, HTTP & LONG POLLING

Building real-time software

```
class EventEmitter {
```

```
}
```

}

```
class EventEmitter {  
  constructor () {  
    this.callbacks = {}  
  }  
  
  on (eventName, callback) {  
  
  }  
  
  emit (eventName, ...payload) {  
  
  }  
}
```

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class EventEmitter {  
  constructor () {  
    this.callbacks = {}  
  }  
  
  on (eventName, callback) {  
    this.callbacks[eventName] = this.callbacks[eventName] || []  
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  emit (eventName, ...payload) {  
  
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  emit (eventName, ...payload) {
    this.callbacks[eventName].forEach(callback => {

    })
  }
}
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  emit (eventName, ...payload) {
    this.callbacks[eventName].forEach(callback => {
      callback(...payload)
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```
const ee = new EventEmitter()
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```
constructor () {  
  this.callbacks = {}  
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```
{  
  callbacks: {}  
}
```

```
constructor () {  
  this.callbacks = {}  
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```
const ee = new EventEmitter()
```

```
ee.on('tweet', (m) => console.log(m))
```

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ee.on('tweet', (m) => console.log(m))
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```
ee.emit('tweet', {message: 'Hello'})
```

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    callback(...payload)  
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SOME TERMINOLOGY YOU MAY HAVE HEARD...THAT I HATE

- “**Event Emitter**”
 - Sounds like events are somehow shooting out of it...they’re not
 - Better name: function storage
- “**Event Listener**”
 - Sounds like there is something *actively* listening...waiting...watching...
 - There’s not - functions are just sitting in the array, completely passive

EVENT EMITTERS

- **Objects that store callbacks associated with a certain label (“event”)**
- **Invokes all callbacks with the specified label when asked**
- **An instance of the “observer/observable” a.k.a “pub/sub” pattern**
- **Feels at-home in an *event*-driven environment**
 - Clicks, changes, submits in the DOM
 - Receiving requests
 - “Lifecycles” (in both Sequelize and React)
 - Basically...**everything we do**

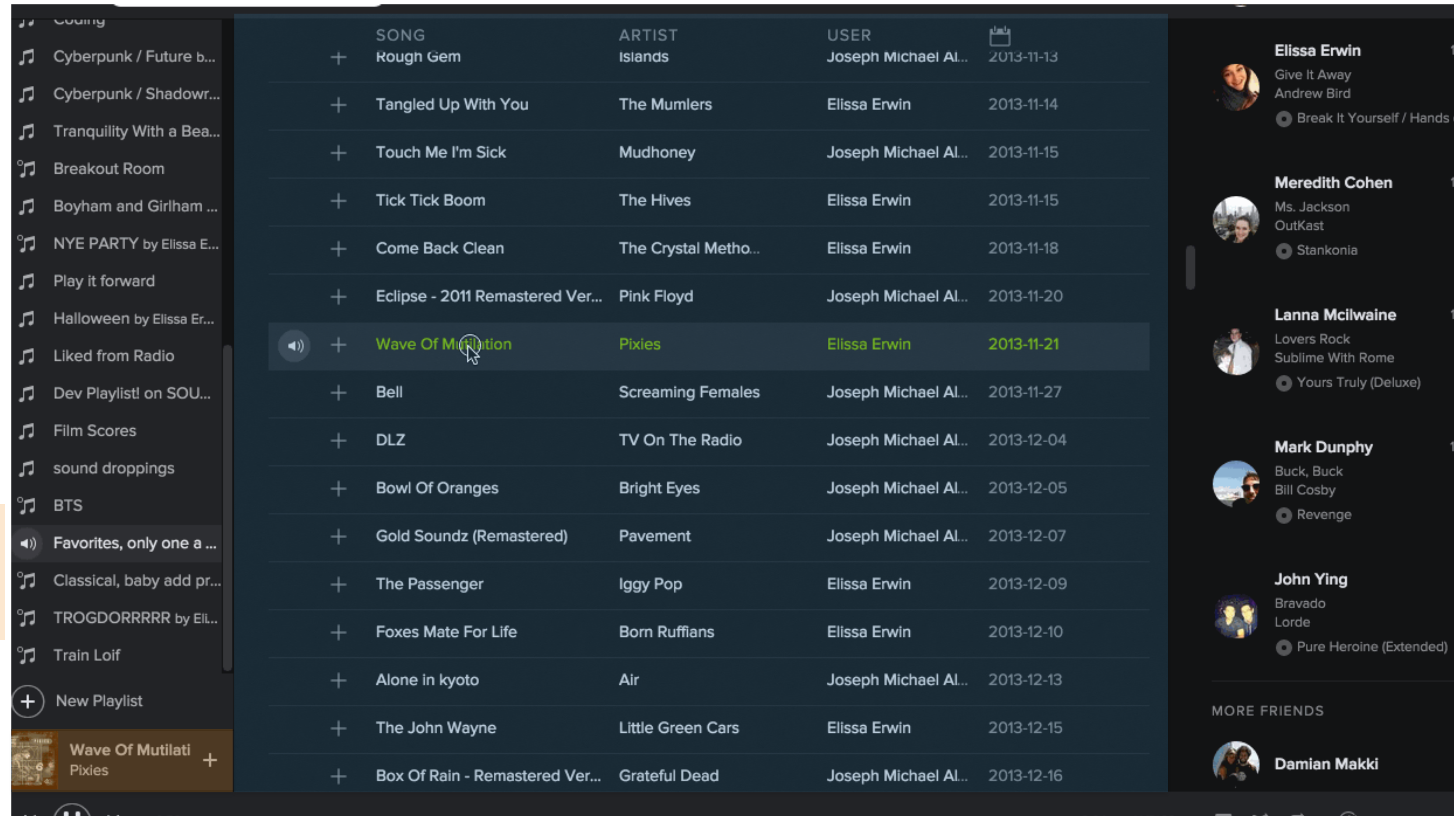
PRACTICAL USES

- Connect two decoupled parts of an application

```
const currentTrack = new EventEmitter()
```

```
currentTrack.emit('changeTrack', newTrack)
```

```
currentTrack.on('changeTrack', (newTrack) => {  
  displayNewTrack(newTrack)  
})
```



PRACTICAL USES

- Represent multiple asynchronous events on a single entity.

```
const upload = uploadFile()
```

```
upload.on('error', (err) => {  
  handleError(err)  
})
```

```
upload.on('progress', (percentage) => {  
  updateProgressBar(percentage)  
})
```

```
upload.on('complete', () => {  
  tellUserThatUploadCompleted()  
})
```


ALL OVER NODE

- **server.on('request')**
- **request.on('data') / request.on('end')**
- **process.stdin.on('data')**
- **db.on('connection')**
- **Streams**

HTTP, PART 2

Sequels are always worse than the original

WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT HTTP

- **A client makes a “request” to a server**
- **Server receives this “request” and generates a “response”**
- **One request, one response: them’s the rules**
- **Requests can include a body (payload)**
- **Responses can include a body (payload)**

The New York Times



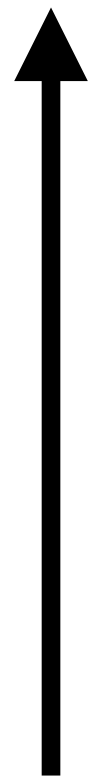
FIFA WORLD CUP
Brasil

LIVE WORLD CUP COVERAGE

- **A user visits a web page**
- **This web page has a live updating list of game coverage (“events”) provided by New York Times commentator (“Brazil receives yellow card”/“Germany scores goal”)**
- **When the event line is submitted by the commentator, it should immediately display to the user**

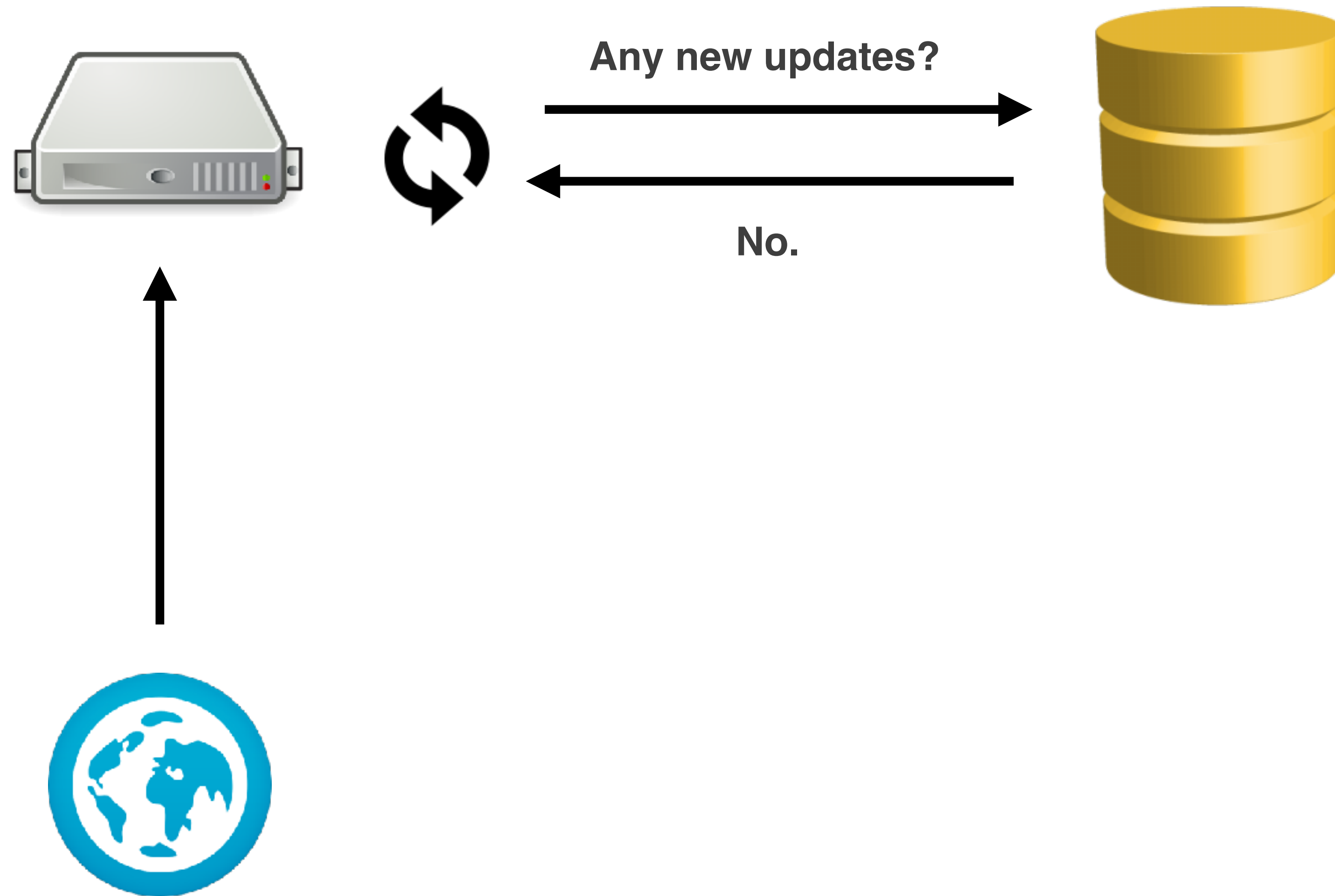


HTTP LONG POLLING



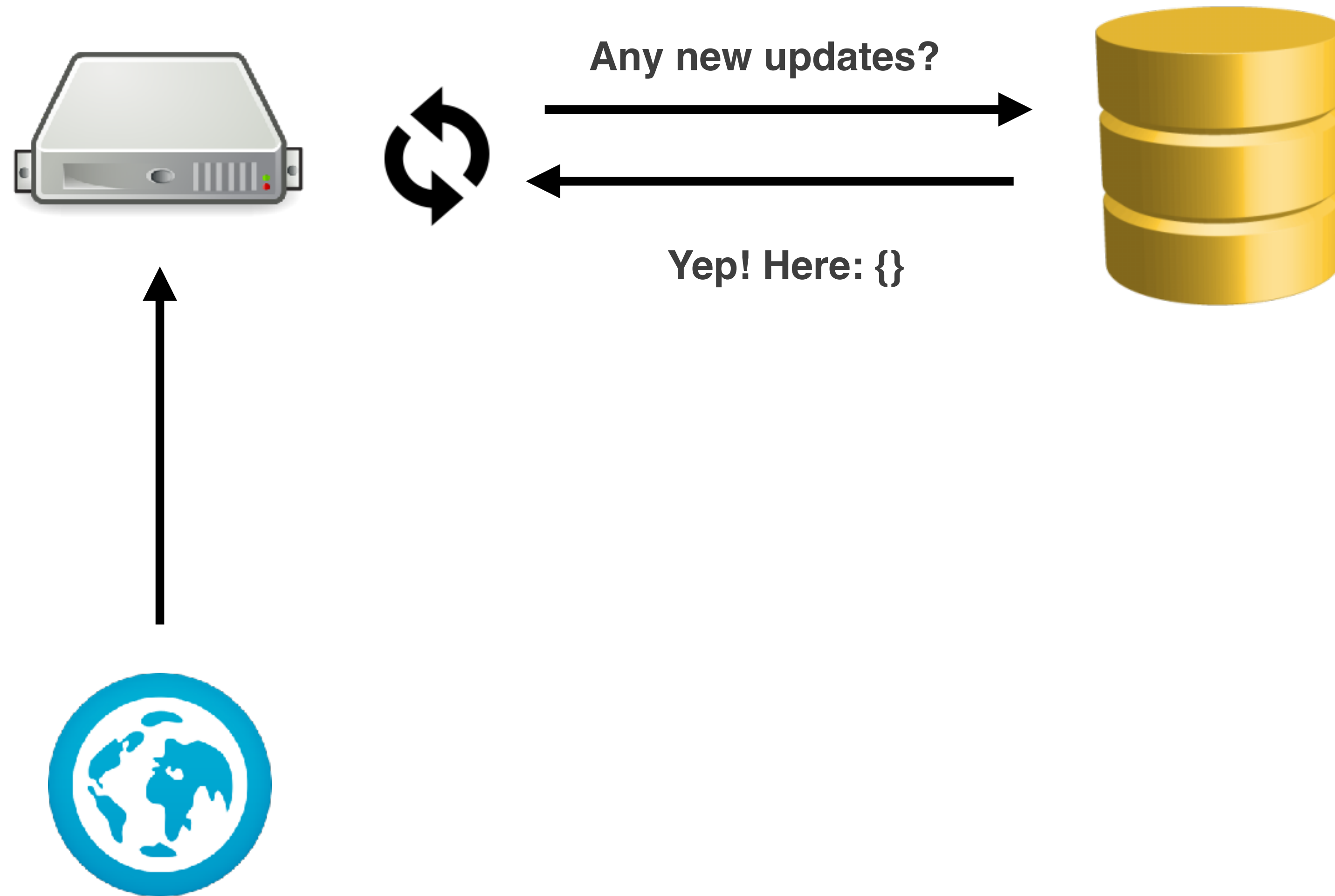


HTTP LONG POLLING



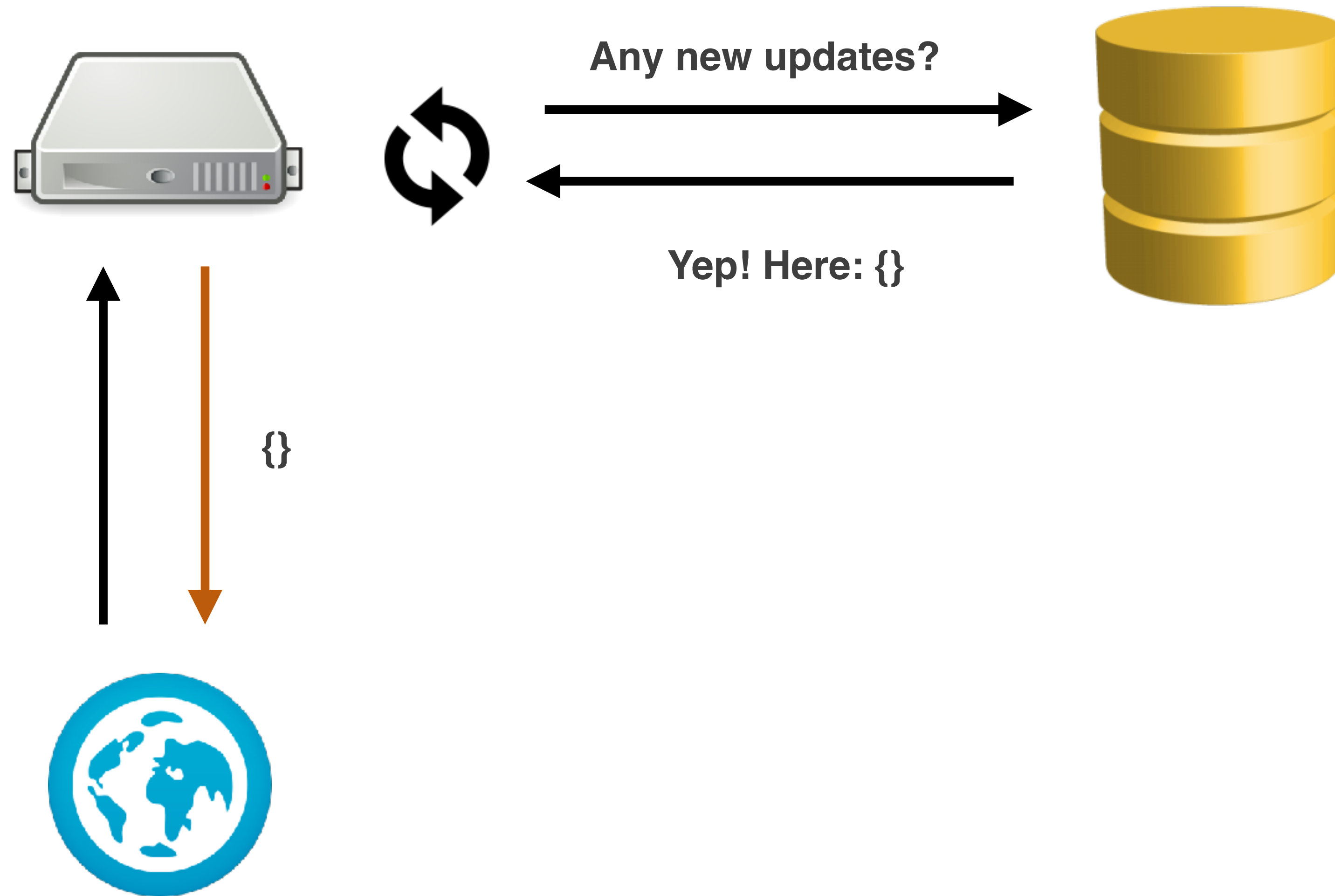


HTTP LONG POLLING



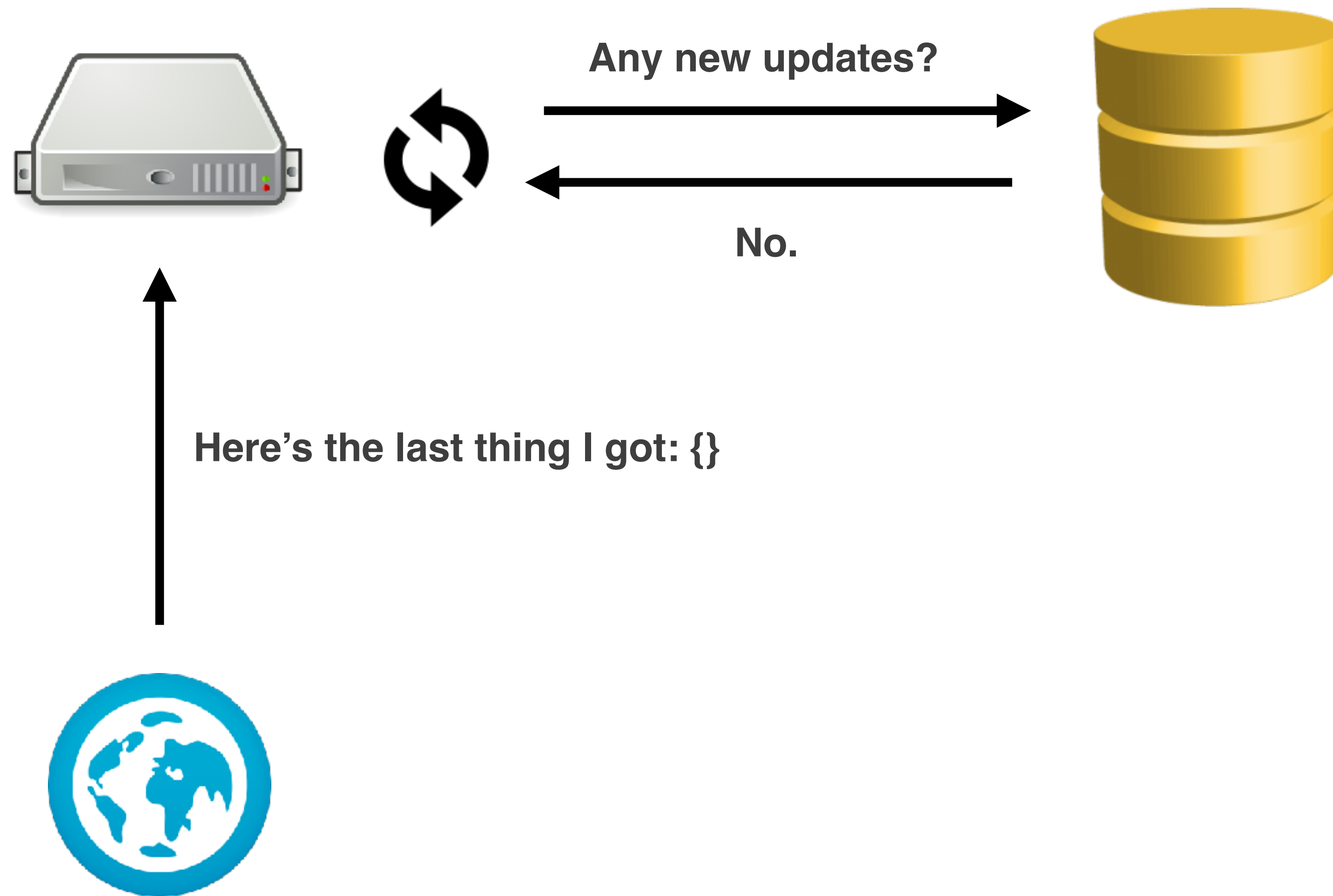


HTTP LONG POLLING





HTTP LONG POLLING



HTTP IS A REQUEST/RESPONSE PROTOCOL

- Clients must send a *request* before the server can issue a *response*
- There is no way for the server to *push* data to the client without an outstanding request
- No live updates without long polling 🥲