

# Javascript Promises

Alok Guha

# JS Functions

- Functions are first class citizens in JavaScript
- Functions can take functions as arguments and call them when they are done.

# First-class functions

```
function sqr(x) {  
  return x * x; }
```

// a function may be assigned to a variable

```
var func = sqr;
```

// a function may have properties or be a property

```
func.doubleMe = function (x) {  
  return x + x;  
};
```

// a function may be used as a parameter

```
[1, 2, 3].map(func.doubleMe); OR  
[1, 2, 3].map(func);
```

# First-class functions

```
function calculate(config){  
  //choose a function based on ref data  
  return config.flag ? sqr : cube;  
}
```

```
function sqr(x){ return x*x; }  
function cube(x){ return sqr(x)*x; }
```

# Callbacks

- Callback functions are derived from a programming paradigm called functional programming. (At a simple and fundamental level, functional programming is the use of functions as arguments).

```
fileSys.readFile("file1.txt", function (file1Content) {  
  return file1Content;  
});
```

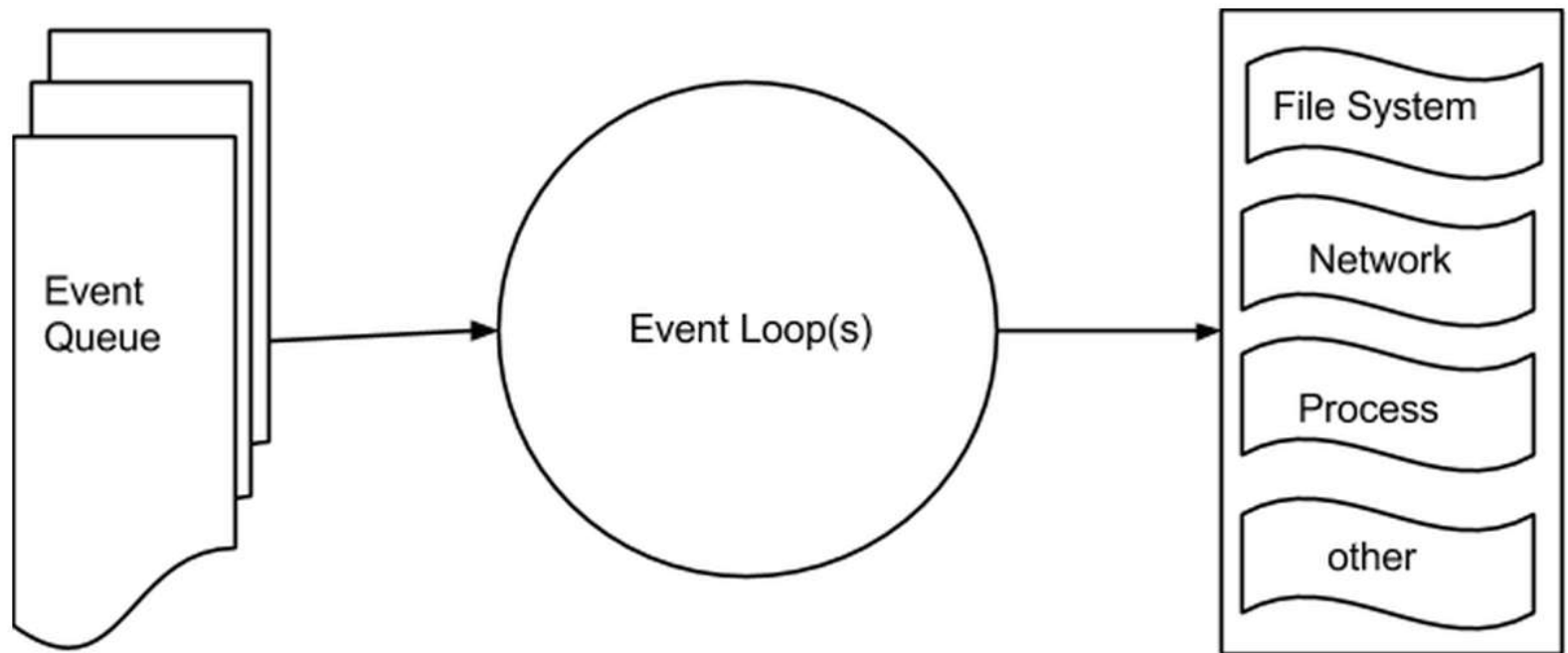
# Is Javascript really Async ?

- All of the JavaScript engines including V8 Engine are single-threaded.
- But all I/O is evented and asynchronous It is possible via the EventLoop.

# Event Loops

- An entity that handles and processes external events and converts them into callback invocations
- Every asynchronous operation adds itself to the EventLoop Event Loops

# How it works ?





# Promise

“A declaration or assurance that one will do something or that a particular thing will happen”

- A Promise can be
  - Pending
  - Fulfilled
  - Rejected

# JS Promise

- A Promise is an object that represents a one-time event, typically the outcome of an async task like an AJAX call.
- At first, a Promise is in a pending state. Eventually, it's either resolved or rejected.
- Once a Promise is resolved or rejected, it'll remain in that state forever, and its callbacks will never fire again

# How to promise ?

```
var promise = new Promise(function(resolve, reject){  
  
    // do a thing, possibly async, then...  
  
    if (/* everything turned out fine */) {  
        resolve("Stuff worked!");  
    }  
    else {  
        reject(Error("It broke"));  
    }  
});
```

# Lets promise..

```
var num = 4;  
var simpleSqrPromise = new Promise(function(resolve, reject){  
    resolve(num*num);  
    reject();  
});
```

```
//execute it  
simpleSqrPromise.then(function(data){  
    console.log("worked "+data);  
}).catch(function(err){ console.log(err);});
```

# Simple Functional Transform

```
var user = getUser();  
var userName = user.name;
```

// becomes

```
var userNamePromise = getUser().then(function (user) { return  
user.name; });
```

# Simple coding path

- Can we code a Promise which parses JSON ?  
And ensure its value for next operation..

# Do you know them ?



# Consider this ;/

```
step1(function (value1) {  
    step2(value1, function (value2) {  
        step3(value2, function (value3) {  
            step4(value3, function (value4) {  
                step5(value4, function (value5) {  
                    //do something with value5  
                })  
            })  
        })  
    })  
});
```



# Callbacks are hell :D

- They are literally the simplest thing that could work.
- But as a replacement for synchronous control flow, they s\*\*k.
- There's no consistency in callback APIs.
- There's no guarantees.
- We lose the flow of our code writing callbacks that tie together other callbacks.
- We lose the stack-unwinding semantics of exceptions, forcing us to handle errors explicitly at every step.

# Now see this..

```
someCall(promisedStep1)
.then(promisedStep2)
.then(promisedStep3)
.then(promisedStep4)
.then(function(value4){
    // do something
})
.done();
```

# Promise Guarantees

```
promiseForResult.then(onFulfilled, onRejected);
```

- Only one of `onFulfilled` or `onRejected` will be called.
- `onFulfilled` will be called with a single fulfillment value ( $\Leftrightarrow$  return value).
- `onRejected` will be called with a single rejection reason ( $\Leftrightarrow$  thrown exception).
- If the promise is already settled, the handlers will still be called once you attach them.
- The handlers will always be called asynchronously.

# JS Promise frameworks

- JQuery Promise
- When
- Q
- A+
- JSPromise

Etc..

# References

- Google.com 😊
- ..
- ..
- ..
- ..
- ..

# Thanks

```
var speakerMap = {  
  name: 'Alok Guha',  
  email: 'Alok.Guha@synerzip.com',  
  skype: 'aloksguha',  
  twitter: 'aalokism'  
}
```