

Sincronizando Código em JS

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Código Assíncrono?

```
// Exemplo 1
requestPerson( person => {
 // I have a person
});
```

```
// Exemplo 2
requestPerson( person => {
  const dbPerson = new mongoose.models.Person( person );
 dbPerson.save( err => {
   // I have a db person
```

});

});

```
// Exemplo 3
```

```
requestPersonBasicData( basic => {
  requestPersonExtas( extras => {
    const person = Object.assign( {}, basic, extras );
    const dbPerson = new mongoose.models.Person( person );
    dbPerson.save( err => {
      requestEnrichments(person, enrichments => {
        dbPerson.setEnrichments( enrichments );
        dbPerson.save( err2 => {
          // I have a complete person
        });
      });
    });
  });
});
```



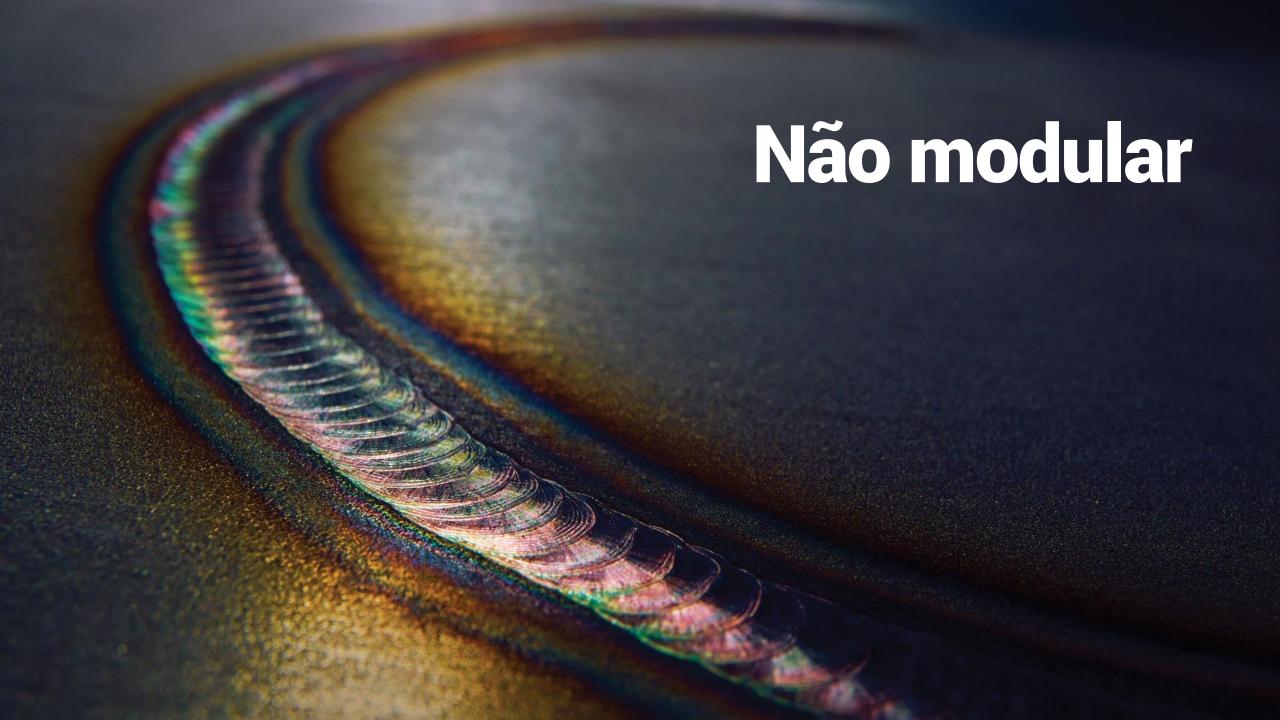
包 ficuldade de Entendimento











E agora?



Promises

Uma *promise* representa um valor que pode estar disponível **agora**, no **futuro**, ou pode **nunca** estar disponível

Mais que isso, uma promise é confiável

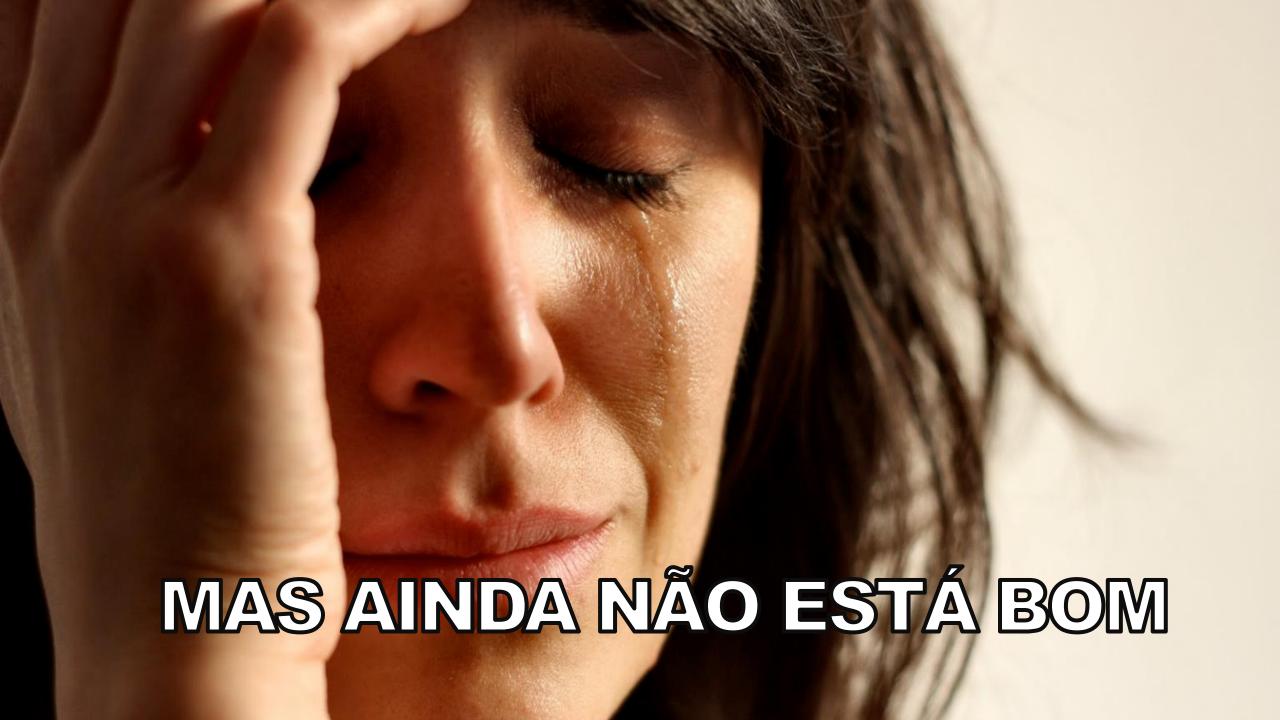
```
// Promises
```

```
Promise.all( [ requestPersonBasicData(), requestPersonExtas() ] ).then( values => {
  const person = Object.assign( {}, ...values );
  const dbPerson = new mongoose.models.Person( person );
  dbPerson.save().then( requestEnrichments ).then( enrichments => {
    dbPerson.setEnrichments( enrichments );
   return dbPerson.save();
  }).then(() => {
   // I have a complete person
 });
});
```



Melhor?





Generators + Promises

Generators

Grosseiramente: São funções que podem ser pausadas

Operador *yield* dentro da função age como um ponto de entrada e saída

Generator Based Control Flow

Generator based control flow

Controla o fluxo do código baseado na capacidade dos generators de pausarem sua execução

Usa **promises** como retorno das funções

Permite um comportamento linear

```
// Generator
run( function *() {
 const basic = requestPersonBasicData();
  const extras = requestPersonExtas();
  const person = Object.assign( {}, yield basic, yield person );
  const dbPerson = new mongoose.models.Person( person );
 yield dbPerson.save();
  const enrichments = requestEnrichments();
 dbPerson.setEnrichments (enrichments);
 yield dbPerson.save();
  // I have a complete person
} );
```

```
// Run.js
const run = require( 'simplerunner' );
run(function *() {
  yield ...
  return value;
});
```

```
// Run.js chain
function runnable1() {
  return run(function *() {
    return 1;
  });
});
run(function *() {
  const v = yield runnable1();
  // v === 1
});
```

```
// Run.js error handling
run(function *() {
  const v = yield runnable1();
  // v === 1
}).catch(function (err) {
});
```

```
// Run.js error handling
run(function *() {
  try {
   yield runnable1();
  } catch (e) {
    // treat me
});
```

```
// Run.js parallel
run(function *() {
  const v = runnable1();
  const v2 = runnable2();
  return { v: yield v, v2: yield v2 };
});
```

Run.js

Implementação original de Kyle Simpson e Benjamin Gruenbaum

You Don't Know JS: Async & Performance, de Kyle Simpson

Fonte no github: github.com/madeinstefano/run

Pacote do npm

npm install simplerunner

Implementações





ASQ

github.com/getify/asynquence



async / await

```
// Async & await
async function() {
  const basic = requestPersonBasicData();
  const extras = requestPersonExtas();
  const person = Object.assign( {}, await basic, await person );
  const dbPerson = new mongoose.models.Person( person );
  await dbPerson.save();
  const enrichments = requestEnrichments();
  dbPerson.setEnrichments (enrichments);
  await dbPerson.save();
  // I have a complete person
} );
```



```
// Async & await
async function () {
  await ...;
  return result; // ou Promise
```

```
// Async & await chain
async function request() {
 return something;
async function process() {
 await request();
```

```
// Async & await parellel
async function proccess() {
  return { a: await one(), b: await two() };
```

```
// Async & await self executable
(async function () {
  await ...
} ());
```

```
// Async & await error handling
async function request() {
  // do async stuff
async function process() {
  await request().catch( err => {
    // treat me
  });
```

```
// Async & await error handling
async function request() {
  // do async stuff
async function process() {
  try {
    request()
  } catch ( e ) {
    // treat me
```

Aonde?









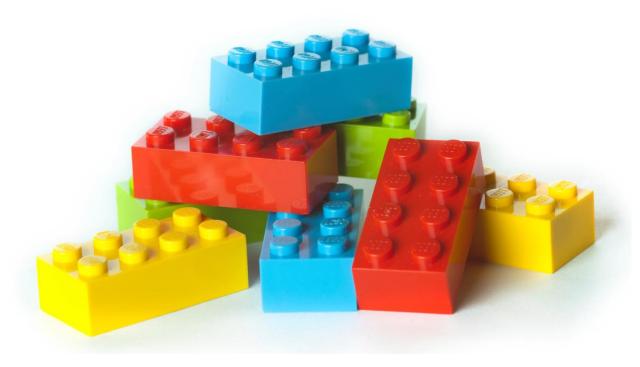


Node.js 7.6

Legal, mas **por que** devo usar?



Código Simples e Legível



Modular e testável

```
// Mocha com promises
it('Should test a promise', function () {
  return myPromise().then( result => {
    expect( result.prop ).to.eql( 'value' )
 });
} );
```

```
// Mocha com async & await
it('Should test a promise', async function () {
 await process();
 expect(assertion).to.eql('value');
});
```





Referências

Simpson, K. You Don't Know JS: Async & Performance. Disponível em https://github.com/yusufdoru/Sen-JavaScript- Bilmiyorsun/blob/master/async%20&%20performance/README.md> __. Going Async With ES6 Generators. Disponível em < https://davidwalsh.name/async-generators> MDN. async function. Disponível em https://developer.mozilla.org/en- US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Statements/async_function> Rauschmayer, Dr. A. ECMAScript 2017 (ES8): the final feature set. Disponível em http://2ality.com/2016/02/ecmascript-2017.html _. The final feature set of ECMAScript 2016 (ES7). Disponível em http://2ality.com/2016/01/ecmascript-2016.html



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