



# Promises: The Billion Dollar Mistake

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[github.com/mattpodwysocki/buildstuff2014](https://github.com/mattpodwysocki/buildstuff2014)

# PROGRAMMING

YOU'RE DOING IT COMPLETELY WRONG.

**OR:  
HOW I LEARNED TO STOP WORRYING ABOUT  
ASYNCHRONOUS PROGRAMMING AND LOVE THE  
OBSERVABLE**

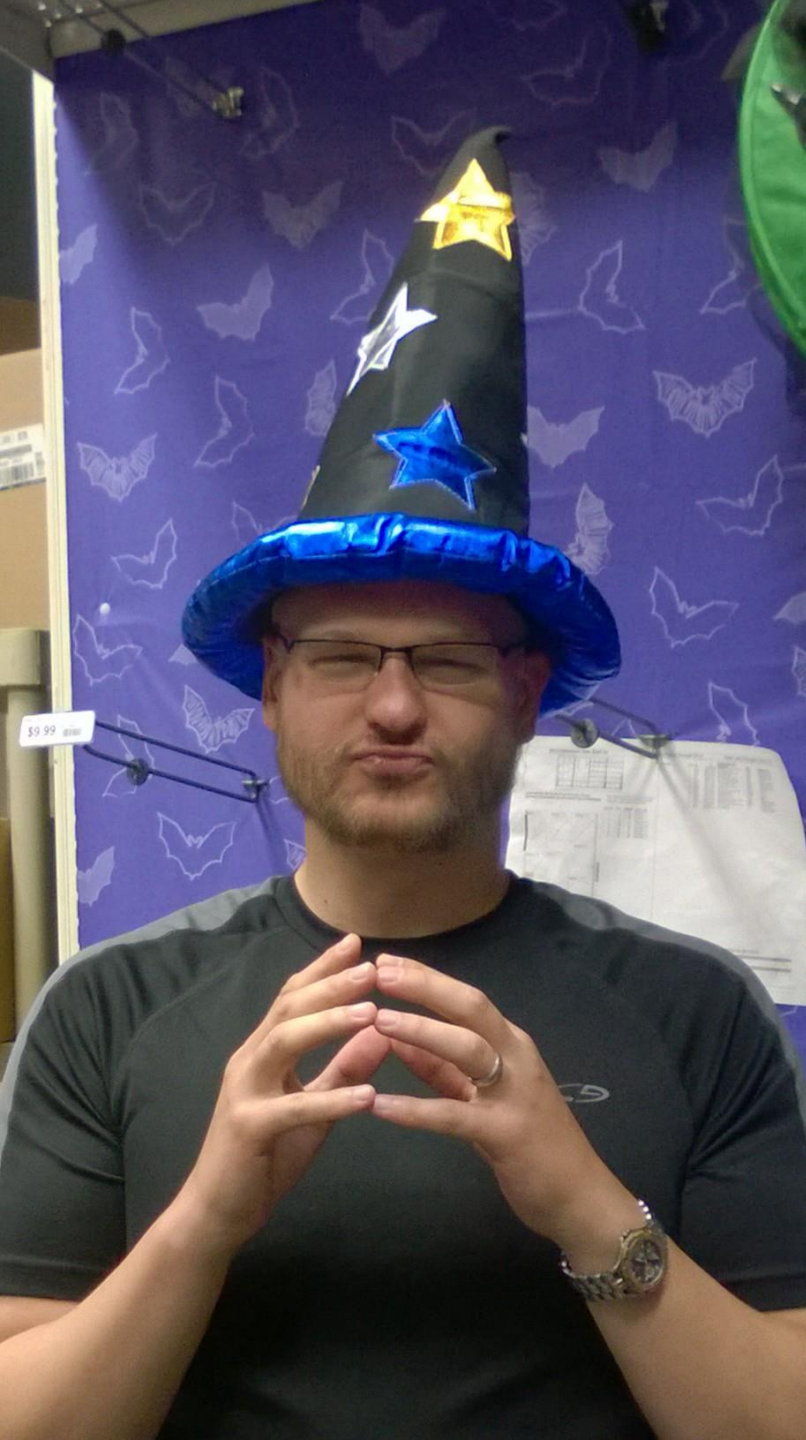


**Or "I thought I had a problem. I thought to myself,  
"I know, I'll solve it with promises and events!".  
have Now problems. two I**





**trapd in Monad tutorl  
plz help**



**Software Engineer**  
**Open Sourcerer**  
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..  
**MICRÖSÖFT**



# Reactive Extensions

## (Rx)

@ReactiveX

<http://reactivex.io>

# Null References: The Billion Dollar Mistake


Presented by [Tony Hoare](#) on Aug 25, 2009

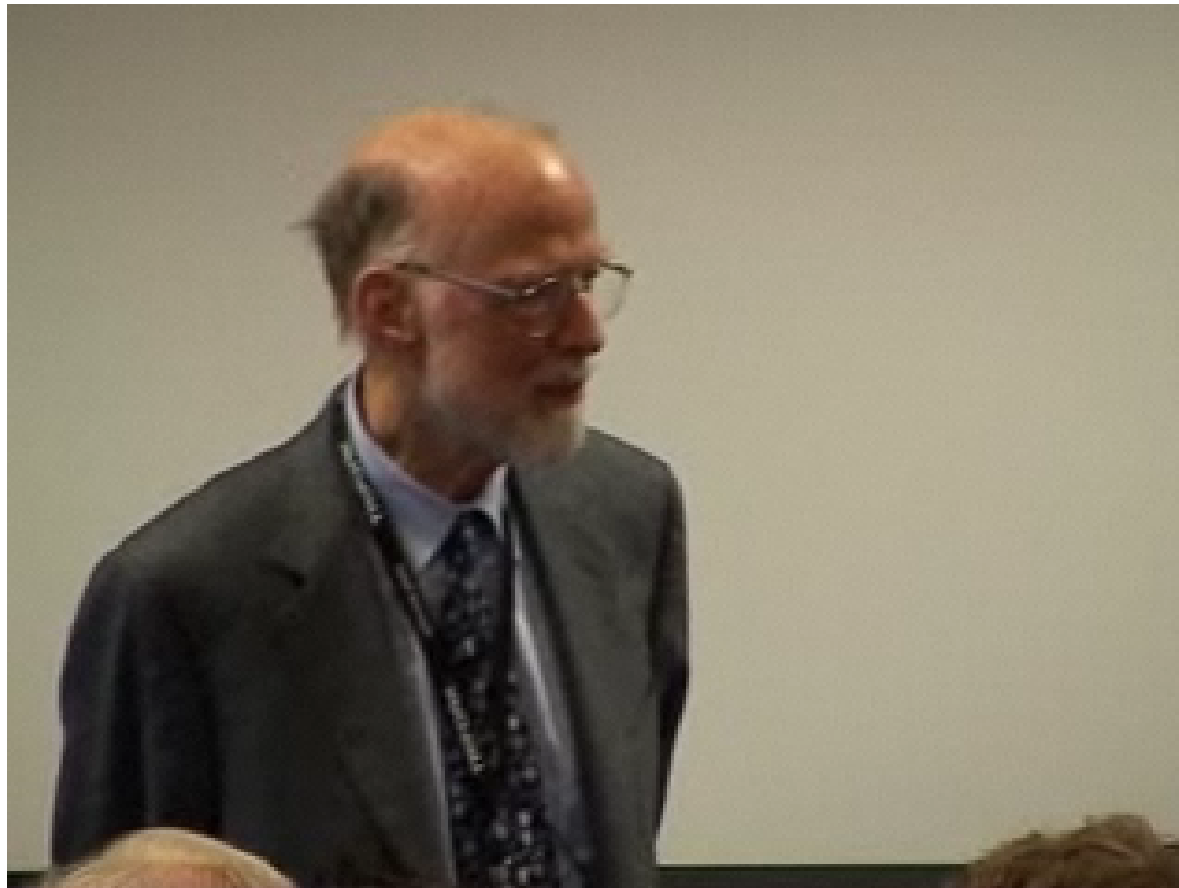
Community [Architecture](#)

Topics [Language Design](#)

Tags [QCon](#) , [QCon London 2009](#)

Length

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## Summary

Tony Hoare introduced Null references in 1965 "simply because it was easier". He talks about the billion-dollar mistake.

## Bio

Sir Charles Antony Richard Hoare, is a British computer scientist. He is best known for the development in 1960 of the first practical algorithm for the development of Hoare logic, Communicating Sequential Processes, and the Occam programming language.

## About the conference



# Let's Face It, Asynchronous Programming is Awful!



**“We choose to go to solve asynchronous programming and do the other things, not because they are easy, but because they are hard”**



**Former US President John F. Kennedy - 1962  
[citation needed]**

# Callback Hell

```
function play(movieId, callback) {  
    var movieTicket, playError,  
        tryFinish = function () {  
            if (playError) {  
                callback(playError);  
            } else if (movieTicket && player.initialized) {  
                callback(null, ticket);  
            }  
        };  
    if (!player.initialized) {  
        player.init(function (error) {  
            playError = error;  
            tryFinish();  
        })  
    }  
    authorizeMovie( function (error, ticket) {  
        playError = error;  
        movieTicket = ticket;  
        tryFinish();  
    });  
});
```



culturepub.fr

next  
ad ↗





**DOJO Did it First <sup>TM</sup>**



# First-Class Asynchronous Values

An object is **first-class** when it:<sup>[4][5]</sup>

- can be stored in variables and data structures
- can be passed as a parameter to a subroutine
- can be returned as the result of a subroutine
- can be constructed at runtime
- has intrinsic identity (independent of any given name)



WIKIPEDIA  
*The Free Encyclopedia*

# The Evolution of Promises...



# Promises/A – A Community Standard for Promises



```
.then(fulfilledFn, errorFn, progressFn);
```

## What?

- **One of three states: unfulfilled, fulfilled, failed**
- **Always asynchronous with optional progress handler**
- **Once settled, value is immutable**
- **.then returns a new Promise**

```
player.initialize()  
  .then(authorizeMovie, loginError, loginProgress)  
  .then(playMovie, unauthorizedMovie, authorizeProgress)
```



Promises

# Promises/A+

`.then(onFulfilled, onRejected);`

then

## What?

- Removed progress and construction rules from Promises/A
- Three states: pending, fulfilled, rejected
- onFulfilled and onRejected handlers purely optional

```
player.initialize()  
  .then(authorizeMovie, loginError)  
  .then(playMovie, unauthorizedMovie)
```



# DOM Promises

`.then(onFulfilled, onRejected);`

then

## What?

- Put forth via the WHATWG
- Built into the browser runtime
- Handle XHR, Geolocation, IndexedDB, onload

```
var xhr = new XMLHttpRequest();  
xhr.open('GET', filename, true);  
xhr.send().then(handleSuccess, handleError);
```

# Incorporate monads and category theory #94



paulmillr opened this issue on Apr 10, 2013 · 207 comments



paulmillr commented on Apr 10, 2013

Brian Mckenna criticised current spec. He proposes to use FP approach to achieve much better modularity.

Suggest to read it, really good ideas with just three changes.

[http://brianmckenna.org/blog/category\\_theory\\_promisesaplus](http://brianmckenna.org/blog/category_theory_promisesaplus)

His proposal is to incorporate into spec three simple apis:

1. `Promise.of(a)` will turn anything into promise.
2. `Promise#then(f)` should take one function, not two.
3. `Promise#onRejected(f)`: move `onRejected` to prototype instead of second arg.

edit: see [promises-aplus/constructor-spec#24](https://github.com/promises-aplus/constructor-spec#24) for more discussion



<https://github.com/promises-aplus/promises-spec/issues/94>

**trapped in 10 monad**



**plz help**

# ES6 Promises

`.then(onFulfilled, onRejected);`

then

## What?

- Approved by TC39 September 2013
- Chrome 32, Opera 19, Firefox 29 & IE Preview
- Defines constructor with resolver with resolve or reject

```
var p = new Promise(function (res, rej) {  
    res(42);  
});
```

```
p.then(function (v) { console.log(v); })
```

<https://github.com/domenic/promises-unwrapping>

# Promises, Promises...

then

## Problems with ES6 Promises

- How do I handle cancellation?
- What if I don't care about the return value like Autocomplete?

```
var promise;
```

```
input.addEventListener('keyup', function (e) {
```

```
    if (promise) {
```

```
        // Um, how do I cancel?
```

```
    } else {
```

```
        promise = getData(e.target.value).then(populateUI);
```

```
    }
```

```
}, false);
```



# Some things are easily solved...

then

```
var last = require('last');
```

```
var smartSearch = last(doSearch);
```

```
input.addEventListener('keyup', _.debounce(function (e) {  
    smartSearch(e.target.value)  
        .then(updateUIWithResults);  
    }, 500)  
}, false);
```

# Others, not so much...



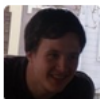
promises-aplus / cancellation-spec

Watch ▾

## Background #1



ForbesLindesay opened this issue on Dec 16, 2012 · 38 comments



ForbesLindesay commented on Dec 16, 2012

Collaborator

Cancellation has not yet been put into any of the major JavaScript promise libraries as far as I'm aware.

The only promise library to have any cancellation support is when.js. There has however also been some prior art in the form of C# cancellation tokens. There are a few things to decide upon.

### Triggering Cancellation

We need to decide how cancellation is triggered. This is probably as simple as a cancel method on the returned promise. The only problem with doing that is you can't then give a promise (as the result of a function) to multiple mutually suspicious receivers. C# does it with a separate `CancellationTokenSource` object. The relation between `CancellationToken` and `CancellationTokenSource` is analogous to the relationship between promise and resolver.

### Handling Cancellation

<https://github.com/promises-aplus/cancellation-spec>

then

# What Can We Learn From Others?

then

## **java.util.concurrent.Future<V>**

- Has `.cancel` and `.isCanceled()`
- Does not support chaining like “then”

```
someJavaTask.cancel();
```

## **System.Threading.Tasks.Task<T>**

- Supports cancellation via `CancellationToken`
- Supports chaining via `ContinueWith`

```
someTask.ContinueWith(t => DoSomethingElse(), token);
```



A long-haired brown cat is sitting on a concrete ledge next to a stream. The cat is looking down at the water. The stream is surrounded by green grass and reeds. The water is calm and reflects the sky. The background shows a grassy bank with some trees.

**stream prosesing**

# Streaming is Everywhere...





# What is Reactive Programming Anyhow?

Merriam-Webster defines reactive as “*readily responsive to a stimulus*”, i.e. its components are “active” and always ready to receive events.

## Wanna really know what Reactive Programming Is?

Real Time Programming: Special Purpose or General Purpose Languages  
Gerard Berry

<http://bit.ly/reactive-paper>

# Functional Reactive Programming (FRP) is...

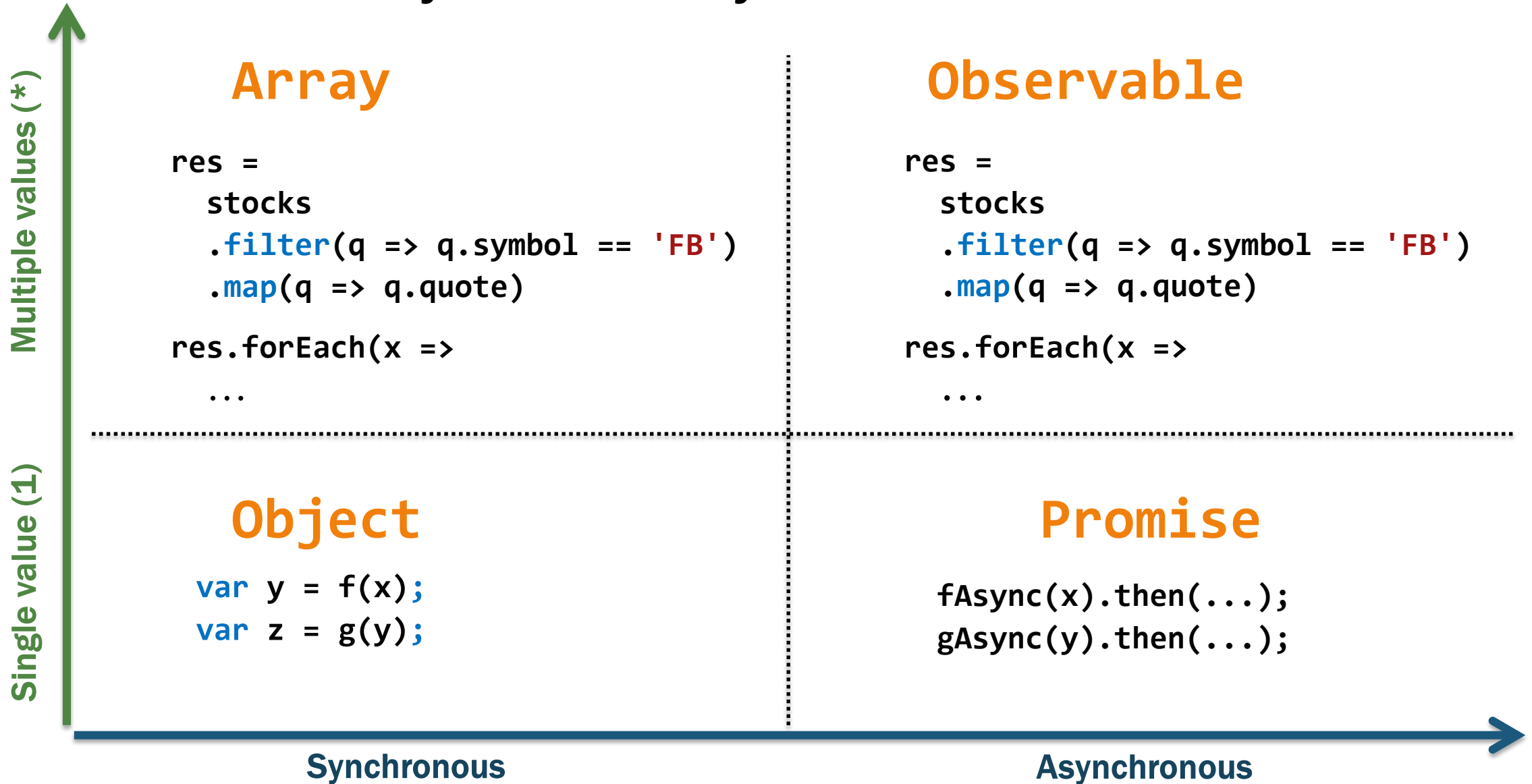
## A concept consisting of

- Continuous Time
- Behaviors: Values over time
- Events: Discrete phenomena with a value and a time
- Compositional behavior for behavior and events

## What it is not

- High order functions on events like map, filter, reduce
- Most so-called FRP libraries out there...

# The General Theory of Reactivity



# Why Not Observables?



## Creating an Observable

```
var someObservable = Rx.Observable.create(  
  function (observer) {  
  
    var task = getData(url, function (d) {  
      observer.onNext(d);  
      observer.onCompleted();  
    });  
  
    return function () {  
      if (!task.isDone()) task.abort();  
    };  
  });
```

# Why Not Observables?



## Subscribing to an Observable

```
var subscription = someObservable.subscribe(  
  function (value) {  
    // Do something with the value  
  },  
  function (error) {  
    // Handle the error  
  },  
  function () {  
    // Handle completion  
  });  
  
subscription.dispose(); // Deterministic disposal!
```



# Autocomplete with Observables

```
var words = dom.keyup(input)
    .map(function() { return input.value; })
    .debounce(500)
    .distinctUntilChanged()
    .flatMapLatest(
        function(term) { return search(term); }
    );
```

DOM events as a  
sequence of strings

Reducing data  
traffic / volume

Latest response as  
word arrays

```
words.subscribe(function(data) {
    // Bind data to the UI
});
```

Web service call returns  
single value sequence

Binding results to the UI



# What exactly is Rx?

**Language neutral model with 3 concepts:**

- 1. Observer/Observable**
2. Query operations (map/filter/reduce)
3. How/Where/When
  - Schedulers: a set of types to parameterize concurrency



# Rx Grammar Police

**onNext** ● \*

Zero or more values

E.g. events are  $\infty$  sequences

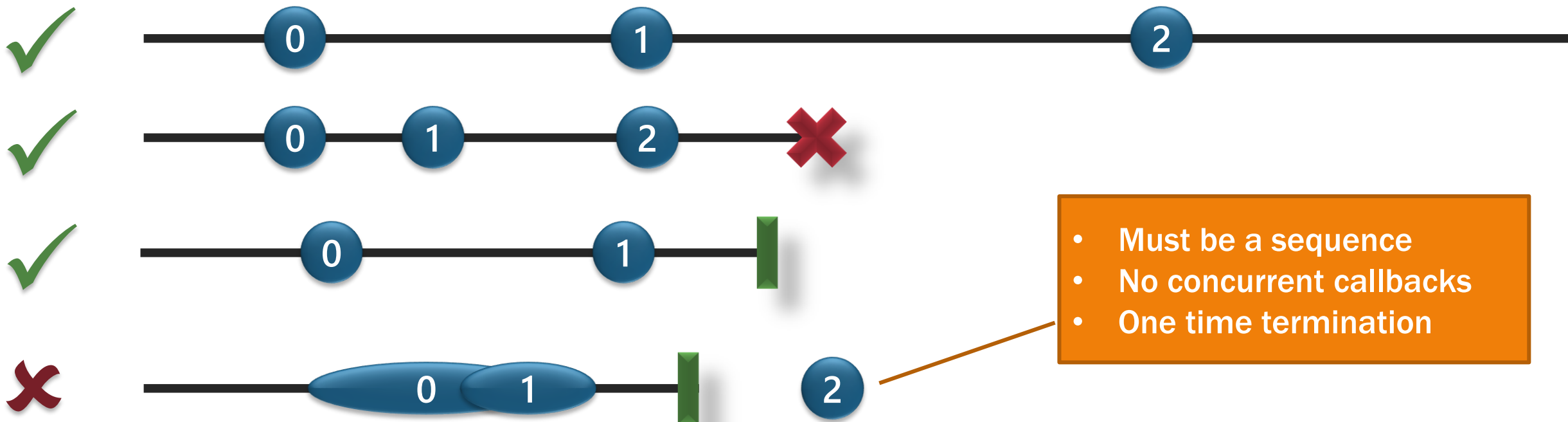
(**onError** ✖

Calls can fail

**onCompleted** ▮ ) ?

Resource management

Sequencing



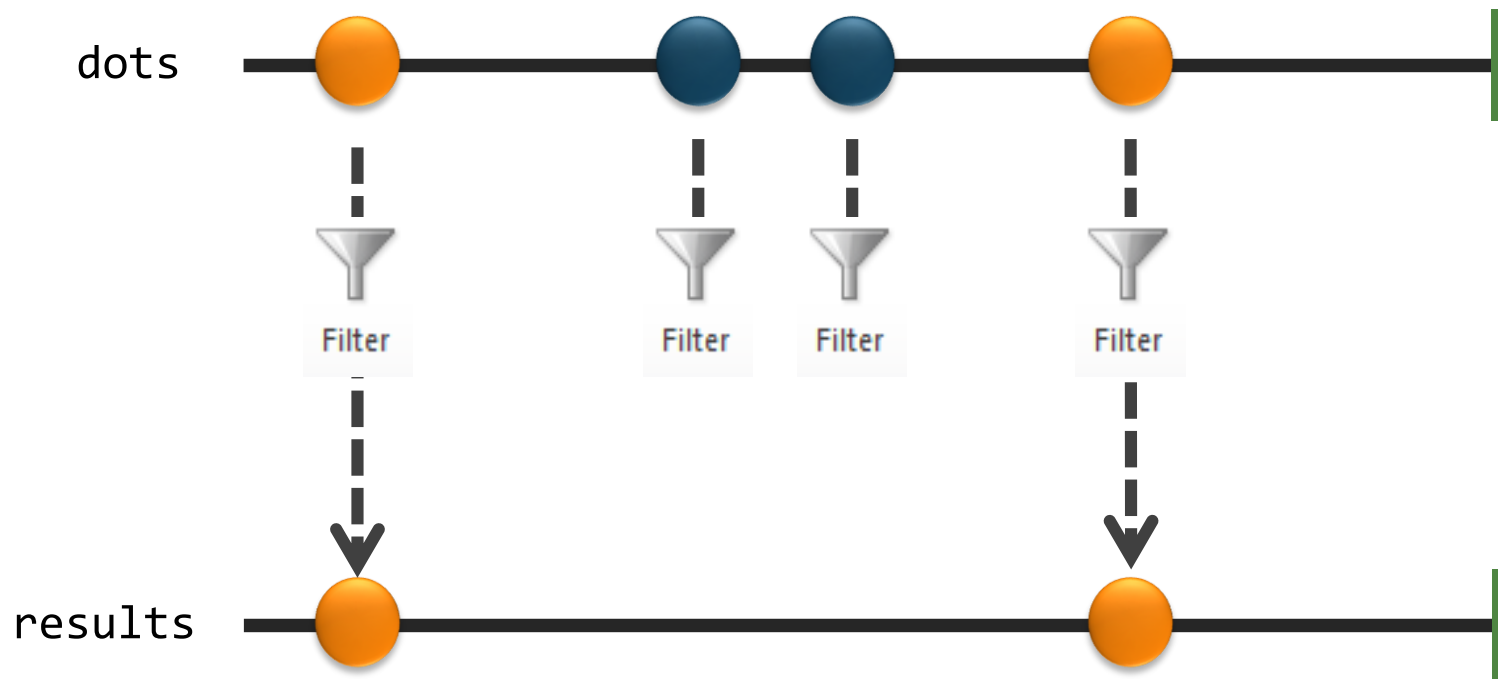
# What exactly is Rx?

Language neutral model with 3 concepts:

1. Observer/Observable
2. Query operations (map/filter/reduce)
3. How/Where/When
  - Schedulers: a set of types to parameterize concurrency



# Marble diagram: filter

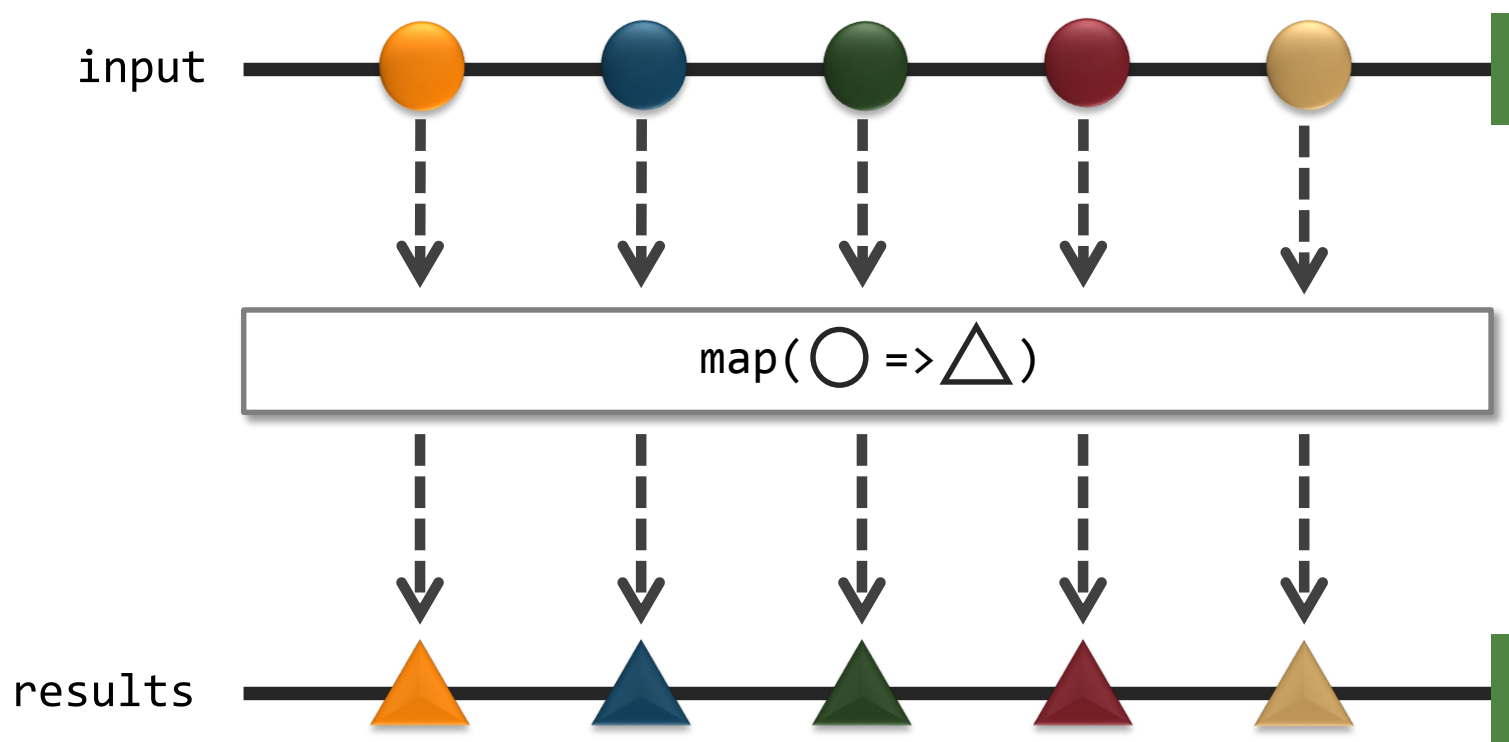


```
.filter(function (dot) {  
  return dot.isOrange();  
})
```





# Marble diagram: map

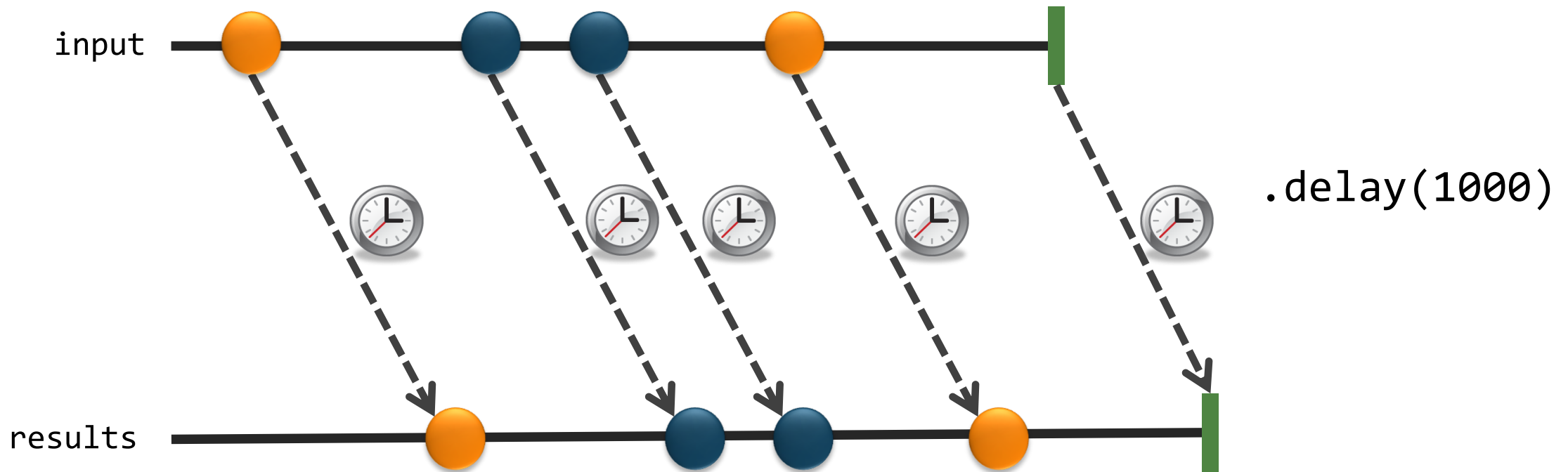


```
.map(function (i) {  
  return transform(i);  
})
```



# Marble diagram: delay

Since Observables are asynchronous, they have a notion of time



### TRANSFORMING OPERATORS

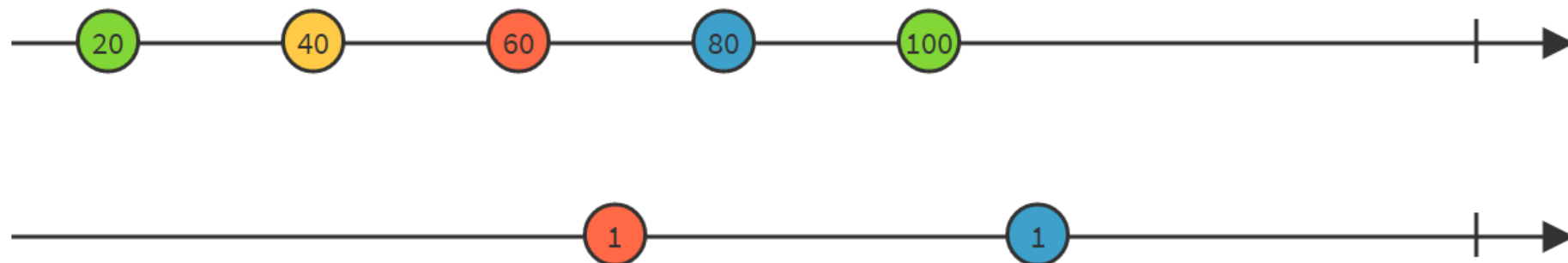
[delay](#)  
[delayWithSelector](#)  
[findIndex](#)  
[map](#)  
[scan](#)  
[throttle](#)  
[throttleWithSelector](#)

### COMBINING OPERATORS

[combineLatest](#)  
[concat](#)  
[merge](#)  
[sample](#)  
[startWith](#)  
[zip](#)

### FILTERING OPERATORS

[distinct](#)  
[distinctUntilChanged](#)  
[elementAt](#)  
[filter](#)



merge



# Top-rated Movies Collection

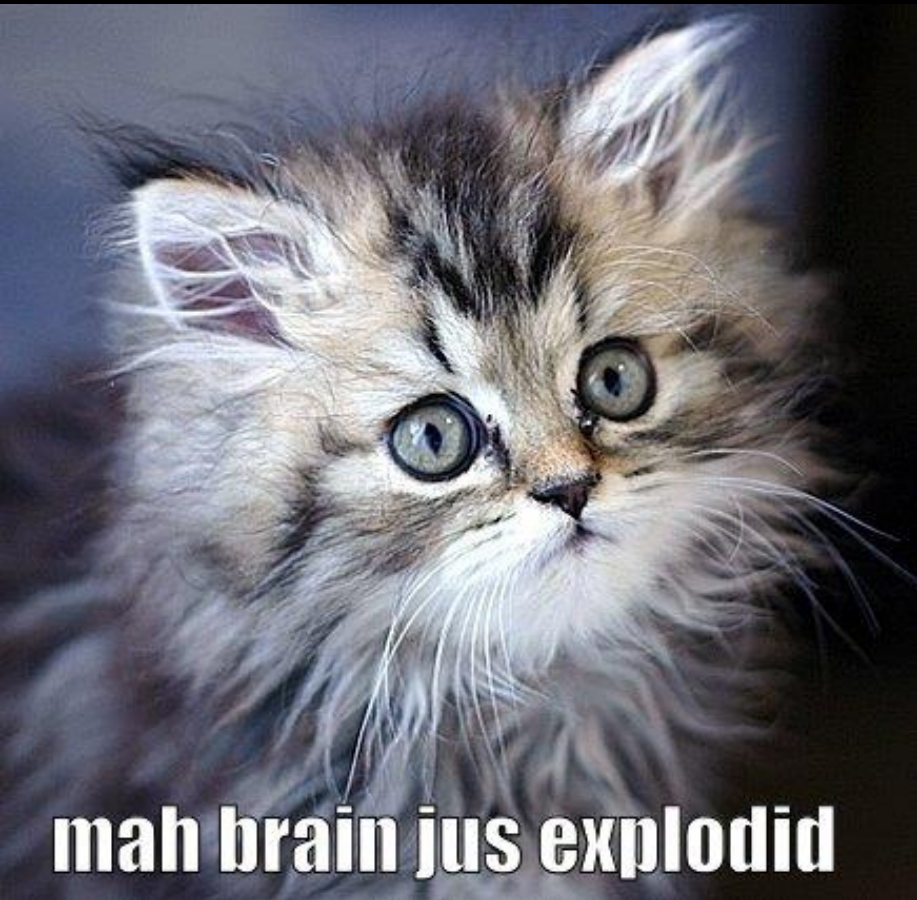
```
var getTopRatedFilms = function (user) {  
  return user.videoLists  
    .flatMap(function (videoList) {  
      return videoList.videos  
        .filter(function (v) { return v.rating === 5; });  
    });  
}
```

```
getTopRatedFilms(me)  
  .forEach(displayMovie);
```



# What if I told you...

...that you could create a drag event...  
...with the almost the *same code*



**mah brain jus explodid**



# Mouse Drags Collection

```
var getElementDrags = function (elmt) {  
  return dom.mousedown(elmt)  
    .flatMap(function (md) {  
      return dom.mousemove(document)  
        .filter .takeUntil(dom.mouseup(elmt));  
    });  
};
```

```
getElementDrags(image)  
  .forEach(moveImage)
```





Everything is a stream

# You already know how to do this....

## INTERACTIVE

```
var source = getStockData();

source
  .filter(function (quote) {
    return quote.price > 30;
  })
  .map(function (quote) {
    return quote.price;
  })
  .forEach(function (price) {
    console.log('Higher than $30: $' + price);
  });
```

## REACTIVE

```
var source = getStockData();

source
  .filter(function (quote) {
    return quote.price > 30;
  })
  .map(function (quote) {
    return quote.price;
  })
  .forEach(function (price) {
    console.log('Higher than $30: $' + price);
  });
```

# Events and the Enemy of the State

```
var isDown = false, state;

function mousedown (e) {
  isDown = true;
  state = { startX: e.offsetX,
            startY: e.offsetY; }
}

function mousemove (e) {
  if (!isDown) { return; }
  var delta = { endX: e.clientX - state.startX,
                 endY: e.clientY - state.startY };
  // Now do something with it
}

function mouseup (e) {
  isDown = false;
  state = null;
}
```

```
function dispose() {
  elem.removeEventListener('mousedown', mousedown, false);
  elem.removeEventListener('mouseup', mouseup, false);
  doc.removeEventListener('mousemove', mousemove, false);
}

elem.addEventListener('mousedown', mousedown, false);
elem.addEventListener('mouseup', mouseup, false);
doc.addEventListener('mousemove', mousemove, false);
```







# Observables - Querying UI Events



```
var mousedrag = mousedown.flatMap(function (md) {
```

```
    // calculate offsets when mouse down
```

```
    var startX = md.offsetX,  
        startY = md.offsetY;
```

1

For each mouse down

```
});
```

# Observables - Querying UI Events



```
var mousedrag = mousedown.flatMap(function (md) {  
  
    // calculate offsets when mouse down  
    var startX = md.offsetX,  
        startY = md.offsetY;  
  
    // calculate diffs until mouse up  
    return mousemove.map(function (mm) {  
        return {  
            left: mm.clientX - startX,  
            top:  mm.clientY - startY  
        };  
    })  
});
```

1

For each mouse down

2

Take mouse moves

# Observables - Querying UI Events



```
var mousedrag = mousedown.flatMap(function (md) {
```

```
    // calculate offsets when mouse down
```

```
    var startX = md.offsetX,  
        startY = md.offsetY;
```

```
    // calculate diffs until mouse up
```

```
    return mousemove.map(function (mm) {
```

```
        return {
```

```
            left: mm.clientX - startX,
```

```
            top: mm.clientY - startY
```

```
        };
```

```
    }).takeUntil(mouseup);
```

```
});
```

1

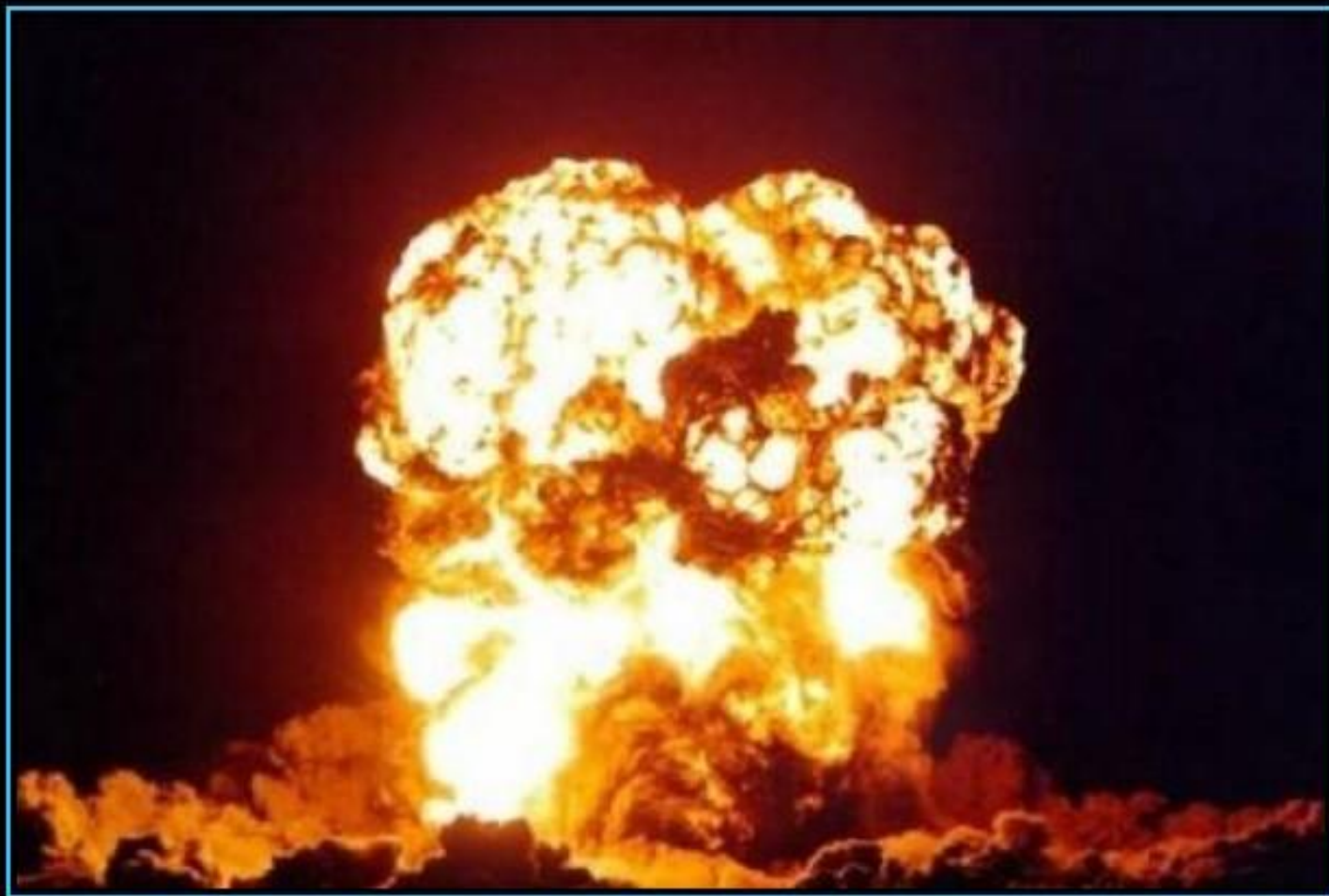
For each mouse down

2

Take mouse moves

3

until mouse up



# PROTONIC REVERSAL


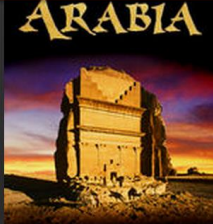

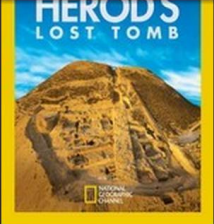


You crossed the streams, didn't you?

# Your Netflix Video Lists







## Netflix Row Update Polling

NETFLIX







2 / 10



Top 10 for tester\_jhusain\_control



Popular on Netflix



Band Baaja Baaraat

2010 NR 2h 19m

★★★★★

Shruti and Bittoo decide to start a wedding planning company together after they graduate from university, but romance gets in the way of business.

Ranveer Singh, Anushka Sharma

Comedies, Foreign Movies

Director: Maneesh Sharma



# Client: Polling for Row Updates

```
function getRowUpdates(row) {  
    var scrolls = Rx.Observable.fromEvent(document, "scroll");  
    var rowVisibilities =  
        scrolls.throttle(50)  
            .map(function (scrollEvent) { return row.isVisible(scrollEvent.offset); })  
            .distinctUntilChanged()  
            .publish().refCount();  
    var rowShows = rowVisibilities.filter(function (v) { return v; });  
    var rowHides = rowVisibilities.filter(function (v) { return !v; });  
  
    return rowShows  
        .flatMap(Rx.Observable.interval(10))  
        .flatMap(function () { return row.getRowData().takeUntil(rowHides); })  
        .toArray();  
};
```



# What is Rx?

Language neutral model with 3 concepts:

1. Observer/Observable
2. Query operations (map/filter/reduce)
3. **How/Where/When**
  - **Schedulers: a set of types to parameterize concurrency**



# The Role of Schedulers

## Key questions:

- How to run timers?
- Where to produce events?
- Need to synchronize with the UI?

## Schedulers are the answer:

- Schedulers introduce concurrency
- Operators are parameterized by schedulers
- Provides test benefits as well

Cancellation

Many  
implementations

```
d = scheduler.schedule(  
    function () {  
        // Asynchronously  
        // running work  
    },  
    1000);
```

Optional time



# Testing concurrent code: made easy!

```
var scheduler = new TestScheduler();
```

```
var input = scheduler.createColdObservable(  
    onNext(300, "BuildStuff"),  
    onNext(400, "2014"),  
    onCompleted(500));
```

```
var results = scheduler.startWithCreate(function () {  
    input.map(function (x) { return x.length; })  
});
```

```
results.messages.assertEqual(  
    onNext(300, 10),  
    onNext(400, 4),  
    onCompleted(500));
```



# Observables and Backpressure

## Yes, Observables can have backpressure

- Can be lossy (pausable, sample, throttle)
- Can be lossless (buffer, pausableBuffered, controlled)

```
var pausable = chattyObservable.pausableBuffered();  
pausable.pause();  
pausable.resume();
```

```
var subscription = chattyObservable.subscribe(print);  
subscription.request(10);
```



**Ur Kitten of Death**

**Awaits**



# Async/Await

## Coming to a JavaScript Engine Near You!

- Adds `async` and `await` keywords for Promises
- Accepted into Stage 1 of ECMAScript 7 in January 2014

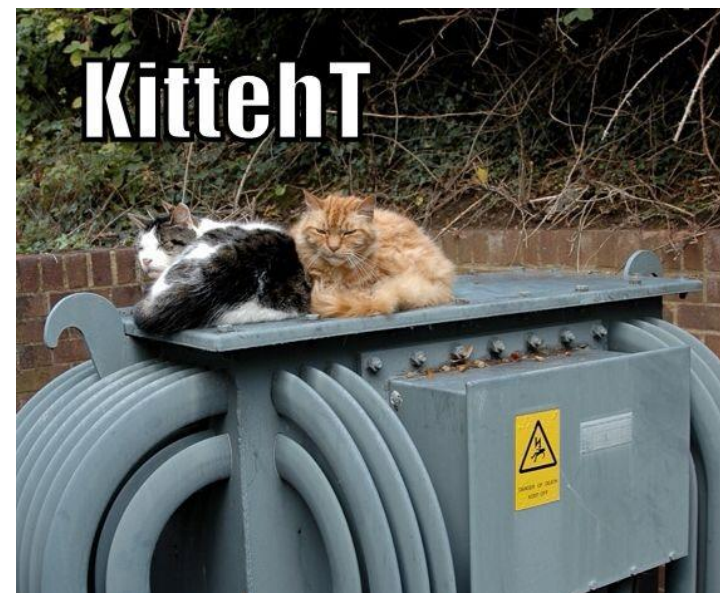
```
async function chainAnimationsAsync(elem, animations) {  
  var ret = null;  
  try {  
    for (var anim of animations) {  
      ret = await anim(elem);  
    }  
  } catch (e) { /* ignore and keep going */ }  
  return ret;  
}
```

# Async/Await with Observables and Generators...

## RxJS and Generators

- Adds async /await capabilities to single value Observables
- Available in any runtime that has Generators

```
Rx.spawn(function* () {  
    var result = yield get('http://buildstuff.it')  
        .retry(3)  
        .catch(cachedVersion);  
  
    console.log(result);  
})();
```



# Async Generators

## ES7 and Beyond!

- First class events in the JavaScript runtime
- Proposed in June 2014 at TC39

```
async function* getDrags(element) {  
  for (let mouseDown on element.mouseDowns) {  
    for (let mouseMove on  
      document.mouseMoves.takeUntil(document.mouseUps)) {  
      yield mouseMove;  
    }  
  }  
}
```

<http://esdiscuss.org/notes/2014-06/async%20generators.pdf>

