

Callback-less Asynchrony

ES6, Generators, and the next wave of JavaScript development.

<http://bit.ly/nodevember-2015>

A Brief Introduction



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ECMAScript

June 1997 – June 2015

ECMAScript 6 / ES6 / ES2015

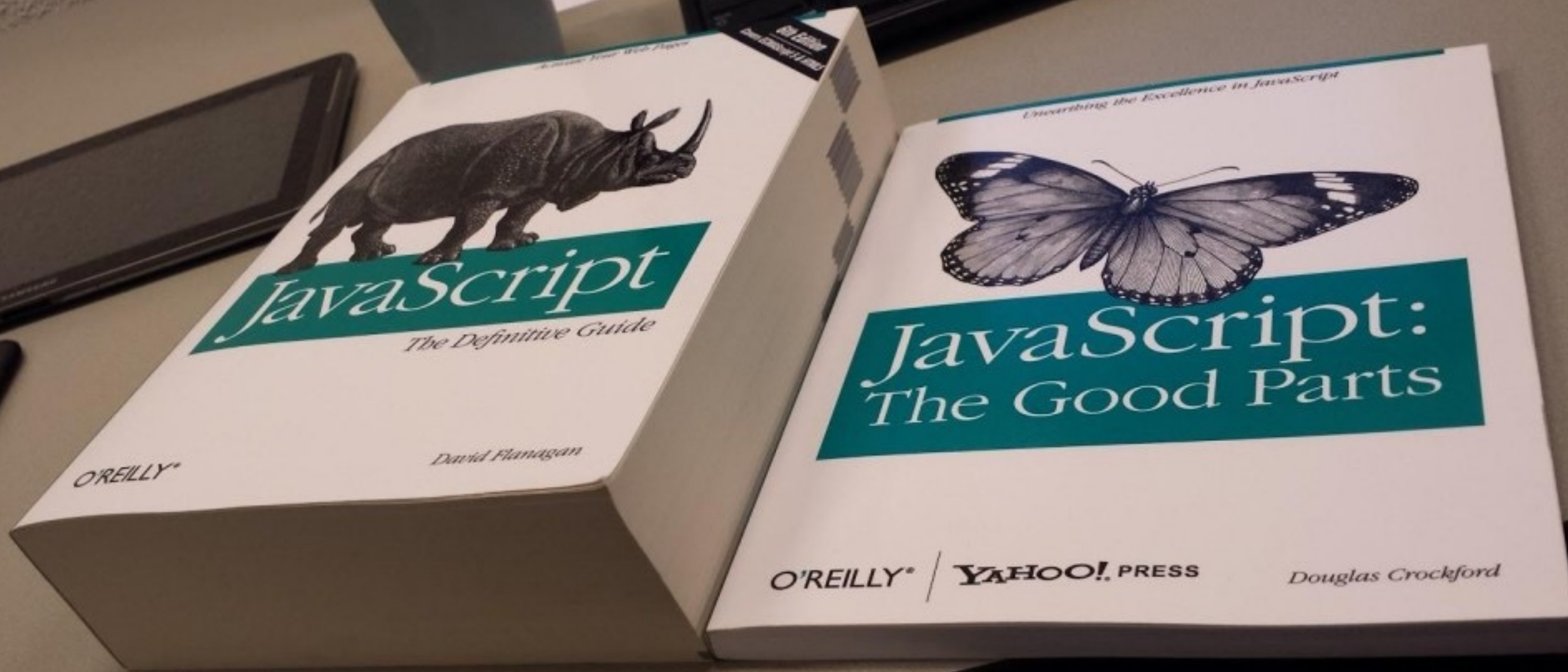


Photo credit: engineering.wix.com

#lol

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Flow Control


```
functiongetJSON(uri) {  
    returnJSON.parse(request.get(uri));  
};  
  
try {  
    var data =getJSON('https://json.service');  
} catch (e) {  
    console.error(err);  
}
```

```
function getJSON(uri, done) {  
  request.get(uri, function(err, data) {  
    if (err) return done(err);  
    done(null, JSON.parse(data));  
  });  
}
```

```
functiongetJSON(uri, done) {  
  request.get(uri, function(err, data) {  
    if (err) return done(err);  
    done(null, JSON.parse(data));  
  });  
}
```

Establishes a contract that is difficult to enforce
Doesn't work with existing flow control constructs
Doesn't handle errors as it should

```
function getJSON(uri, done) {  
  request.get(uri, function(err, data) {  
    if (err) return done(err);  
    try {  
      done(null, JSON.parse(data));  
    } catch(ex) {  
      done(ex);  
    }  
  });  
}
```



```
function getJSON(uri, done) {  
  request.get(uri, function(err, data) {  
    if (err) return done(err);  
    try {  
      done(null, JSON.parse(data));  
    } catch (ex) {  
      done(ex);  
    }  
  });  
}
```

Establishes a contract that is difficult to enforce
Doesn't work with existing flow control constructs
Successfully handles synchronous errors in JSON.parse
The error callback could be called multiple times

```
function getJSON(uri, done) {  
  request.get(uri, function(err, data) {  
    if (err) return done(err);  
    try {  
      data = JSON.parse(data);  
    } catch(ex) {  
      return done(ex);  
    }  
    done(null, data);  
  });  
};
```

```
function getJSON(uri, done) {  
  request.get(uri, function(err, data) {  
    if (err) return done(err);  
    try {  
      data = JSON.parse(data);  
    } catch(ex) {  
      return done(ex);  
    }  
    done(null, data);  
  });  
};
```

Successfully handling all errors, to the best of our ability
Establishes a contract that is difficult to enforce
Doesn't work with existing flow control constructs

```
function parseJSON(json, done) {  
  try {  
    json = JSON.parse(json);  
  } catch(ex) {  
    done(ex);  
  }  
  done(null, data);  
}  
  
function getJSON(json, done) {  
  request.get(uri, function(err, data) {  
    if (err) return done(err);  
    parseJSON(data, function(err, json) {  
      if (err) return done(err);  
      done(null, json);  
    });  
  });  
}
```


async.js
step
futures
seq

What if async methods accepted simple arguments, returned values, and for the most part, still behaved like their synchronous relatives?

Iteration Protocols

Iteration Protocols

Are specifications that allow objects to customize their iteration behavior, such as what values are looped over in a for-of construct. Some built-in types use the standard iteration protocol, while others do not.

The Iteration Protocol is a specification
that allows iteration on any type that
implements it's conventions:

1. Array
2. Map
3. String

```
var str = new String( 'Hello' );

str[Symbol.iterator] = function() {
  return {
    next: function() {
      if (!this._first) return { done: true };
      this._first = false;
      return { value: 'goodbye', done: false };
    }
  };
};
```

```
function makeIterable(values) {  
  const index = 0;  
  return {  
    next: function() {  
      return index < values.length ? {  
        value: values[index++], done: false  
      } : {  
        done: true  
      };  
    }  
  };  
}
```

```
var iterable = makeIterable([1, 2, 3]);  
console.log(iterable.next());
```

Generators

Generators

Are a special kind of function that always returns a Generator Object. This generator object can be used to pass messages, process data, and enforce flow control. It adheres to the Iterable Protocol.

```
function* createId( ){  
    var index = 0;  
    while(index < 3) { yield index++; }  
}
```

```
function* createId(){  
  var index = 0;  
  while(index < 3) { yield index++; }  
}
```

```
for (var value of createId()) {  
  console.log(value)  
}
```

What is Flow Control?

Governing execution state, with the ability to pause or resume at any point.

Determine which elements of a program are able to run sequentially, or in parallel.

```
functiongetJSON(uri) {  
    returnJSON.parse(request.get(uri));  
};  
  
try {  
    var data =getJSON('https://json.service');  
} catch (e) {  
    console.error(err);  
}
```

```
functiongetJSON(uri, done) {  
    request.get(uri, function(err, data) {  
        if (err) return done(err);  
        done(null, JSON.parse(data));  
    });  
}
```

Promises

A Promise object represents the result of a single, asynchronous action. A Promise is immutable, and can only express a set number of states: pending, fulfilled, or rejected.


```
new Promise(function(resolve, reject) {  
  // Execute Async Operation  
  
  }).then(function(result) {  
    // Use the returned value.  
  
  }).catch(function(err) {  
    // Throw the error.  
  
  });
```

```
new Promise(function(resolve, reject) {  
  // Execute Async Operation  
  
  }).then(function(result) {  
    // Use the returned value.  
  
  }).catch(function(err) {  
    // Throw the error.  
  
  }).finally(function( ) {});
```

```
.then(function(result) {  
  // Use the returned value.  
})
```

...but here's what's interesting about 'then': you can easily pass any object that returns a value or Promise object. This makes the API extremely fluent, and easily chainable.

Let's return to where we began:

```
function parseJSON(json, done) {
  try {
    json = JSON.parse(json);
  } catch(ex) {
    done(ex);
  }
  done(null, data);
}

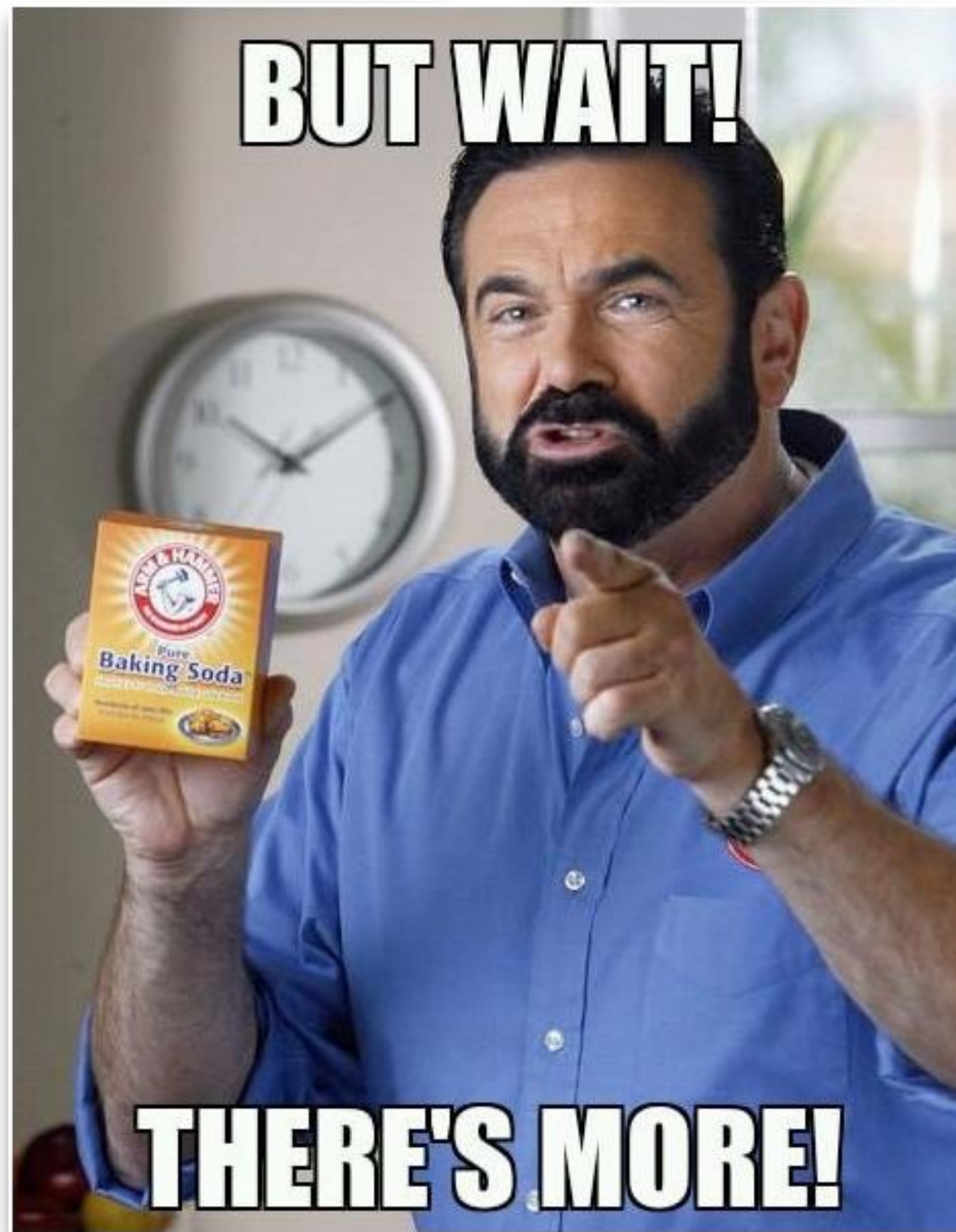
function getJSON(json, done) {
  request.get(uri, function(err, data) {
    if (err) return done(err);
    parseJSON(data, function(err, json) {
      if (err) return done(err);
      done(null, json);
    });
  });
}
```

```
getJSON( 'http://json.service' )  
  .then(data => {  
    return JSON.parse(data)  
  }).then(json => {  
    console.log(json);  
  }).catch(err => {  
    console.error(err);  
  });
```

```
getJSON( 'http://json.service' )  
  .then(JSON.parse)  
  .then(json => {  
    console.log(json);  
  })  
  .catch(err => {  
    console.error(err);  
  });
```

```
getJSON( 'http://json.service' )  
  .then( JSON.parse )  
  //
```

Establishes a contract that can be easily enforced
Successfully handles errors in sync and async calls
Doesn't work with existing flow control constructs





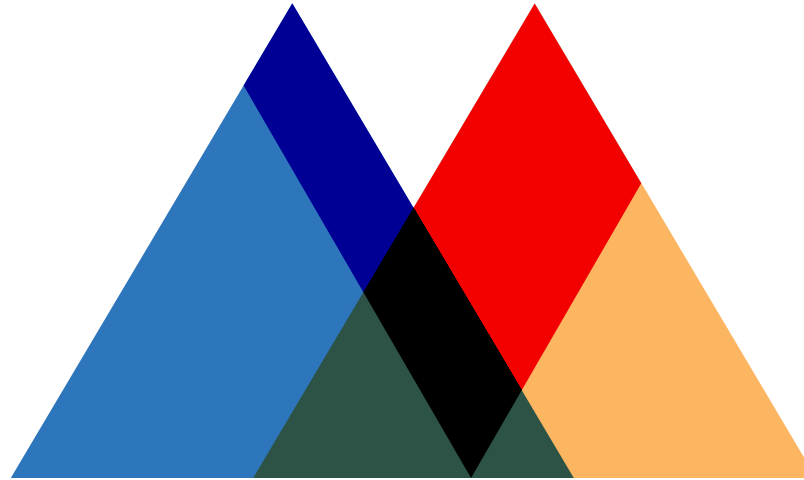
BRABEL

BABEL

*A JavaScript transformer that allows you to write **code from the future**, but distribute code that runs in every browser now.*

babeljs.io

...how would I use this
knowledge?



mixdown.co

API for Commercial Music

Media Playback Systems Algorithms

1. Select desired cities.
2. Retrieve top artists from local metro areas.
3. Output these statistics on a global admin dashboard.



```
getHeatmap({  
  city: 'nashville'  
}, function (err, stats) {  
  // cycle through stats with  
  // async computation. how?  
});
```



```
function* run( ) {  
  var cities = [  
    'chicago',  
    'nashville',  
    'los angeles',  
    'austin'  
  ];  
  
  cities = cities.map(city => {  
    query(city)  
  });  
  
  return yield Promise.all(cities);  
}
```

1. Features are better when combined.
2. Documentation is still evolving.
3. Node's support for ES6 features is production ready today.

Thank you.



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Q&A