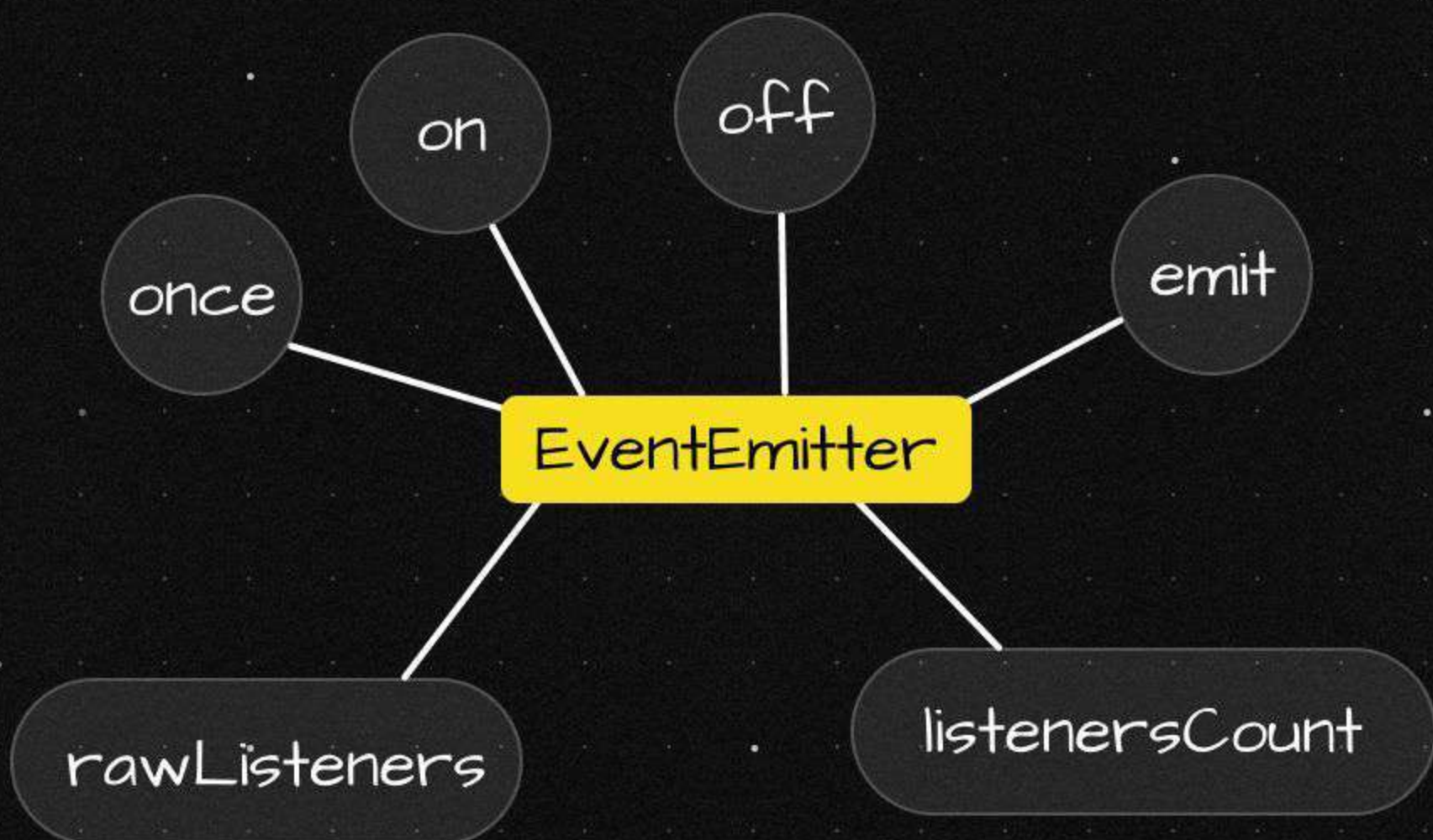


JS

Event Emitters

in JavaScript



Common Use cases

- **Tight Coupling**

Without Emitters, direct function calls create rigid dependencies.



```
fetchData(() => updateUI());
```

↖ Tight coupling

```
dataEmitter.on('fetch', updateUI);
```

```
fetchData();
```

```
dataEmitter.emit('fetch');
```

↖ Decoupled logic

- **Async Complexity:** Simplify handling of asynchronous events (e.g., data arrival, errors).
- **Memory Leaks:** Explicit listener removal prevents leaks in long-running apps.
- **Unhandled Errors:** Centralized error listeners avoid silent failures.



Create a Custom Event Emitter

Implement a basic event emitter class for core functionality.

```
class EventEmitter {  
  constructor() {  
    this.events = {};  
  }  
  
  on(event, listener) {  
    if (!this.events[event]) this.events[event] = [];  
    this.events[event].push(listener);  
  }  
  
  emit(event, ...args) {  
    if (this.events[event]) {  
      this.events[event].forEach(listener => listener(...args));  
    }  
  }  
  
  off(event, listener) {  
    if (this.events[event]) {  
      this.events[event] = this.events[event].filter(l => l !== listener);  
    }  
  }  
}
```



Subscribe and Emit Events

Subscribe and Emit Events

```
const emitter = new EventEmitter();

// Subscribe
emitter.on('data', (chunk) => console.log(`Received: ${chunk}`));

// Emit
emitter.emit('data', 'Sample Data'); // Logs "Received: Sample Data"
```

Handle Errors Gracefully

Always include error listeners to avoid crashes.

```
emitter.on('error', (err) => console.error('Error:', err.message));

// Emit error
emitter.emit('error', new Error('Failed to fetch data'));
```



Remove Listeners to Prevent Leaks

Avoid memory leaks by cleaning up unused listeners.



```
const logData = (data) => console.log(data);  
  
emitter.on('data', logData);  
emitter.off('data', logData); // Remove specific listener
```

Prevent Memory Leaks

Monitor listener counts and enforce limits.



```
// Node.js example  
myEmitter.setMaxListeners(10); // Warn if >10 listeners  
console.log(myEmitter.getMaxListeners()); // Check limit
```



Use the once() Method

Execute a listener only once.



```
class EventEmitter {  
  // ...  
  once(event, listener) {  
    const wrapper = (...args) => {  
      listener(...args);  
      this.off(event, wrapper);  
    };  
    this.on(event, wrapper);  
  }  
}  
  
emitter.once('connect', () => console.log('Connected!'));  
emitter.emit('connect'); // Logs "Connected!"  
emitter.emit('connect'); // No output
```



Leverage Node.js Built-in EventEmitter

Use the native module for production-ready code.



```
const EventEmitter = require('events');  
class MyEmitter extends EventEmitter {}  
  
const myEmitter = new MyEmitter();  
myEmitter.on('event', () => console.log('Event fired!'));  
myEmitter.emit('event');
```

