



香港中文大學  
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# MORE ON PROMISE AND FETCH

*ESTR2106 2022-23 Term 1*

***Building Web Applications***

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# OUTLINE

- Promise with `async/await`
- Waiting for variables
- Try/catch/finally
- More on `fetch()`
- Waiting for some Promises together

# ASYNC/AWAIT

- The Promise chain of **then()** is a bit confusing in syntax
- The new keywords **async** and **await** deals with promises
  - **async** makes a function return a **Promise**
  - **await** makes a function wait for a **Promise**
    - *Execution not going on until Promise is ready!*
- See: [https://www.w3schools.com/js/js\\_async.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/js/js_async.asp)

```
async function myFunction() {  
  return "Hello";  
}
```

the  
same as

```
function myFunction() {  
  return Promise.resolve("Hello");  
}
```

# THE ORIGINAL PROMISE

```
function waitnprint(str) { https://codepen.io/chuckjee/pen/eYNwbBK  
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {  
    setTimeout( function() { // ...wait for a while...  
      console.log(str);  
      resolve();  
    }, 1000);  
  })  
}
```

```
waitnprint("Hello")  
  .then(()=>waitnprint("World"))  
  .then(()=>waitnprint("!"))  
  .then(()=>waitnprint("END"))  
  .catch((err)=>{...});
```

# PROMISE WITH ASYNC/AWAIT

```
// same Promise from before
function waitnprint(str) {
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    setTimeout( function() { // ...wait for a while...
      console.log(str);
      resolve();
    }, 1000);
  })
}
```

<https://codepen.io/chuckjee/pen/ZEGdVLo>

*Note: **await** must be  
inside an **async** function*

```
async function longwait() {
  await waitnprint("Hello");
  await waitnprint("World");
  await waitnprint("!");
  await waitnprint("END");
}
longwait();
```

# WAITING FOR VARIABLES

```
function waitfornum(x) { https://codepen.io/chuckjee/pen/gOXWMmq  
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {  
    setTimeout(() => {  
      console.log("Waiting for 2 seconds, with x="+x);  
      resolve(x);  
    }, 2000);  
  });  
};  
  
let add = async x => {  
  let a = waitfornum(10); // OR await waitfornum(10)  
  let b = waitfornum(20); // OR await waitfornum(20)  
  return x + await a + await b; // then no await here  
}; // the return is a Promise  
  
add(5).then(sum => console.log(sum));
```

- Besides waiting for function returns, it is also possible to wait for a variable to be ready
- Whether **await** is at the **function return** or the **variable** shows a small difference

# TRY-CATCH-FINALLY IN ASYNC FUNCTIONS

- In an **async** function, the try/catch/finally in a Promise chain can be defined this way

```
async function f() {  
  try {  
    /* some actions */  
    await something; // waiting for something  
    /* some actions */  
  } catch(error) {  
    /* error handling */  
  } finally {  
    /* some actions regardless successful or not */  
  }  
}
```

# FETCH() WITH ASYNC/AWAIT

- Fetch returns a Promise, that can be handled using async/await

```
fetch('https://www.cse.cuhk.edu.hk/~chuckjee/csci2720.json')  
  // parsing retrieved data as JSON  
  .then(res=>res.json())  
  // displaying data  
  .then(data=>console.log(data))
```

the same  
as

```
let getjson = async () => {  
  let response = await fetch(  
    'https://www.cse.cuhk.edu.hk/~chuckjee/csci2720.json');  
  let data = await response.json();  
  return data;  
}  
getjson().then(text=>console.log(text));
```



# FETCH REQUEST AND RESPONSE

- The **fetch()** request and its headers can be manually built
  - For customizing HTTP method, headers, etc.
  - See: <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/Request/Request>
- The **fetch()** response is an object which has many properties and methods, e.g.:
  - **Response.ok**: true if the request was successful (with status 200-299)
  - **Response.status**: the HTTP status code
  - **Response.statusText**: the status message
  - See: <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/Response>

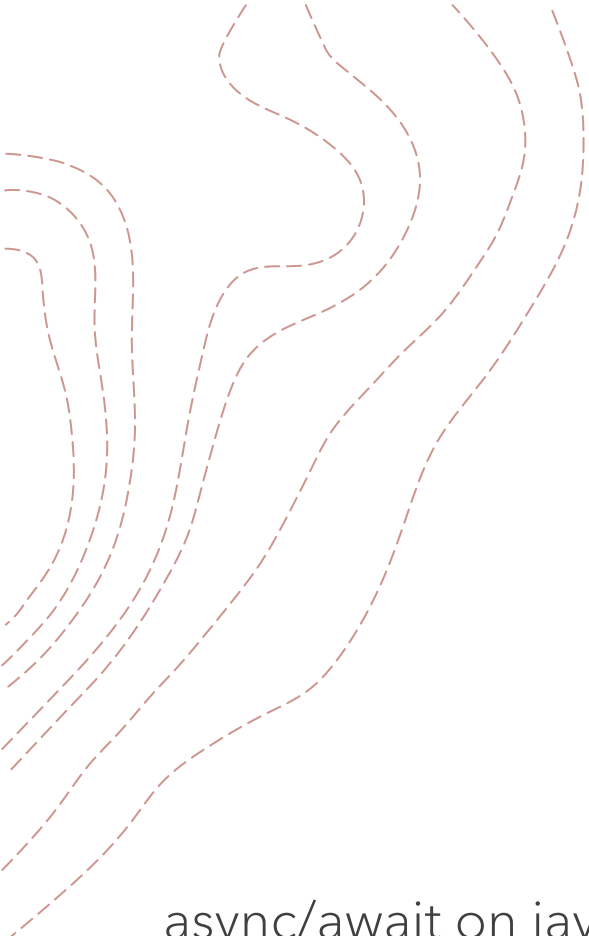
# WAITING FOR SOME PROMISES TOGETHER

- Sometimes, multiple resources are required, and the order of obtaining them is not important
  - It waits for all fulfilments, or the first rejection

```
const promise1 = Promise.resolve(3);
const promise2 = 42;
const promise3 = new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
  setTimeout(resolve, 100, 'foo');
});

Promise.all([promise1, promise2, promise3]).then((values) => {
  console.log(values);
}); // [3, 42, "foo"]
```

- See: [https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global\\_Objects/Promise/all](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Promise/all)



async/await on javascript.info

<https://javascript.info/async-await>

How to Use Fetch with async/await

<https://dmitripavlutin.com/javascript-fetch-async-await/>

READ FURTHER...