

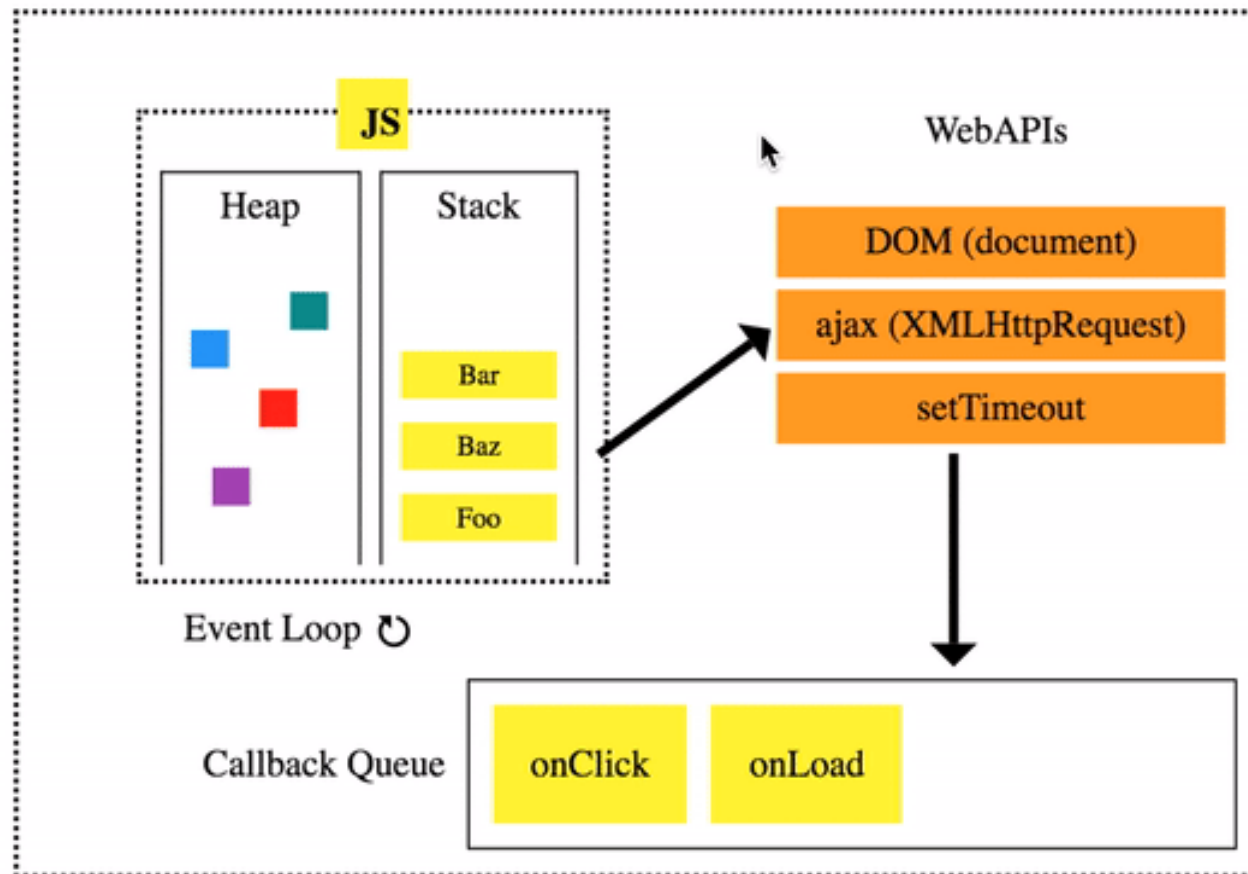
Lab 6

ASYNCHRONOUS PROGRAMMING

SINGLE THREADED JS

- JavaScript is inherently single threaded
 - So in order to execute requests that are non blocking such as `setTimeout` and DOM events, it uses asynchronous programming
 - The JS engine has an event queue which keeps track of all the non blocking requests that are completed
 - If the callstack is empty, it schedules the tasks from callback queue
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Event Loop

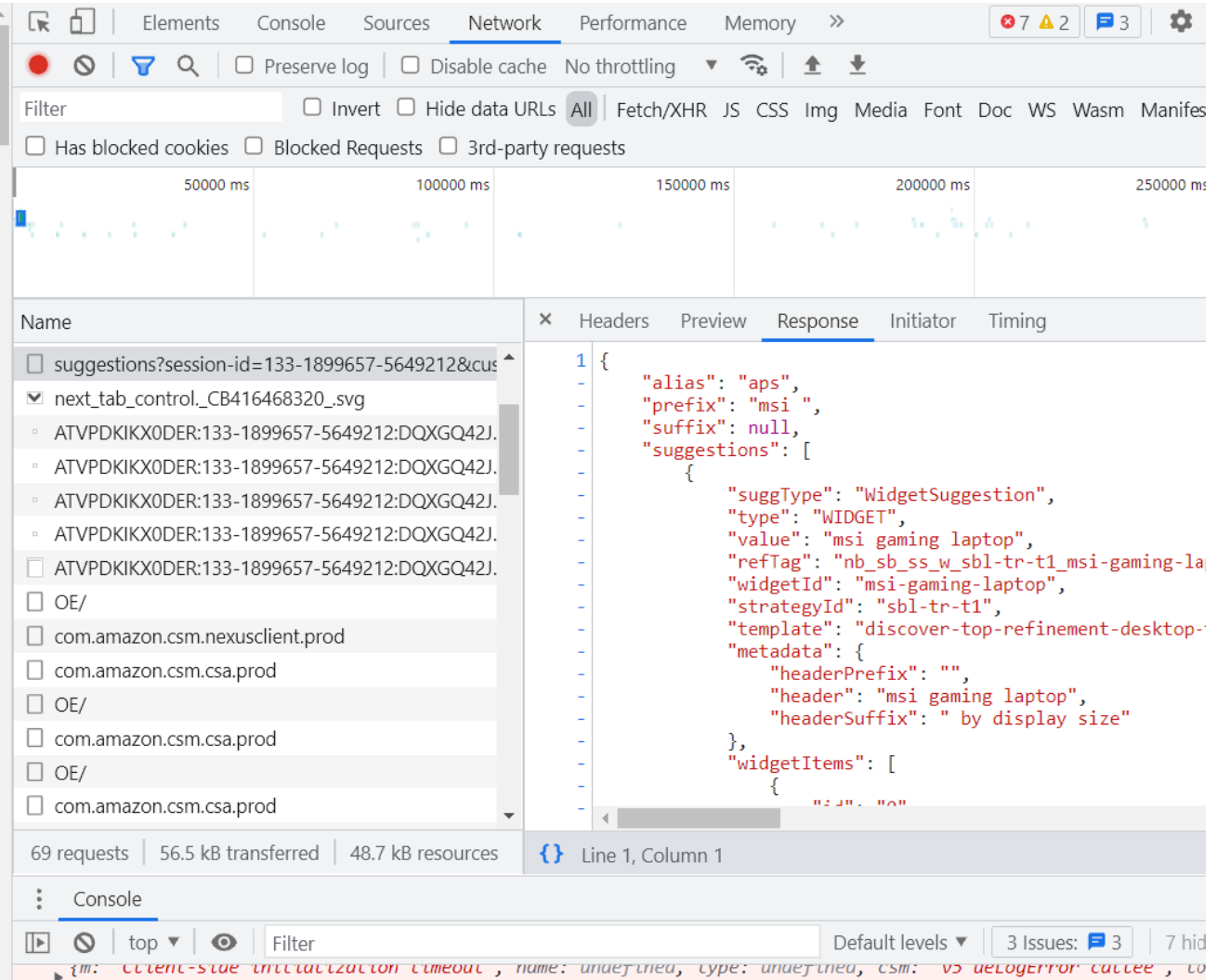
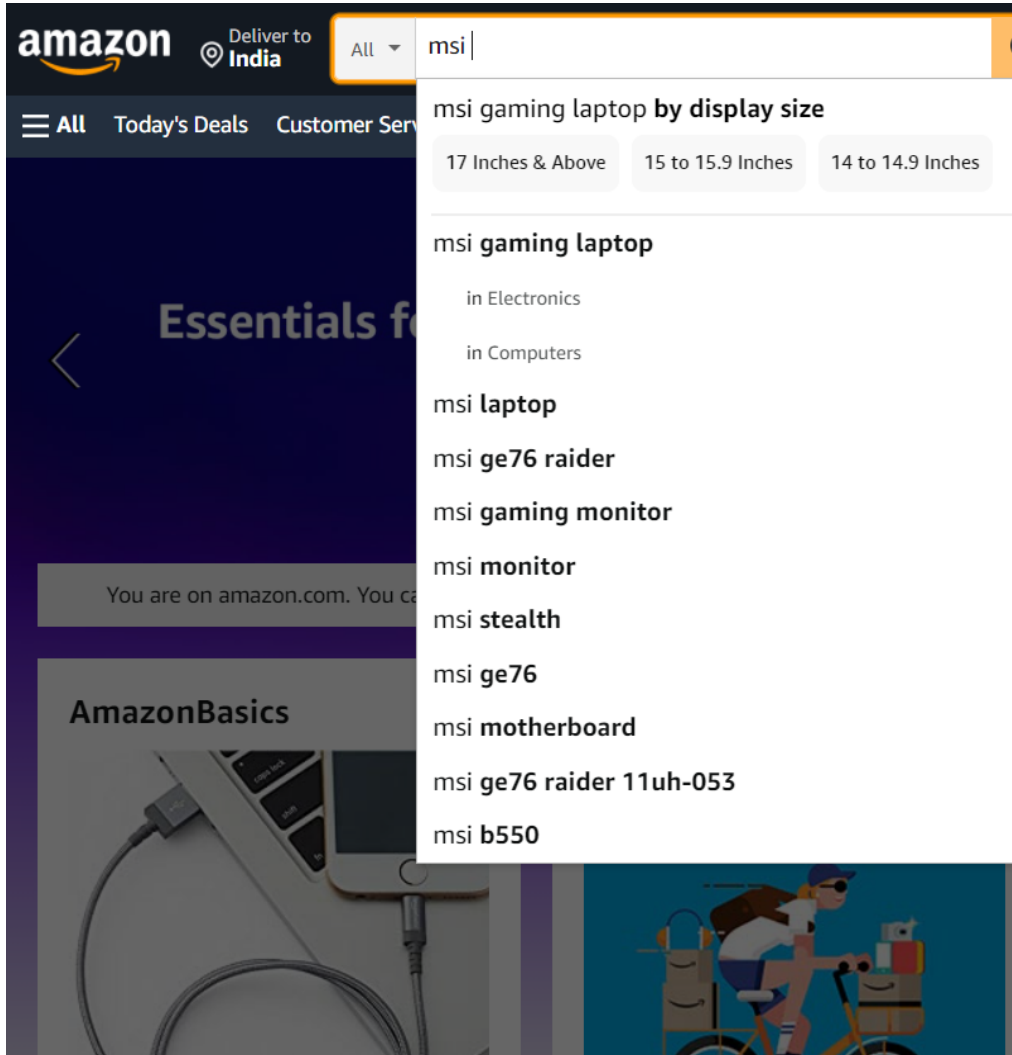


EXAMPLE

<http://latentflip.com/loupe/>

AJAX

- It is used to communicate with the server and update the page without having to refresh it
 - Uses the XMLHttpRequest object to communicate with the servers
 - Send and receive data to the servers in the background asynchronously
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PROMISES

- A promise is an object that may produce a single value some time in the future
 - A promise may be in one of 3 possible states: fulfilled, rejected, or pending
 - Promise users can attach callbacks to handle the fulfilled value or the reason for rejection
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the call of `.then(handler)` always returns a promise:

state: "pending"
result: undefined

if handler ends with...

return value

throw error

return promise

that promise settles with:

state: "fulfilled"
result: value

state: "rejected"
result: error



...with the result
of the new promise...

MISC PROMISE METHODS

- `Promise.all()`:
 - Takes list of promises as input
 - Returns a promise when all of the promises have been resolved
 - If any one of the promises are rejected, the promise itself is rejected
- `Promise.any()`
 - Similar to `promise.all()` but returns a promise when any one of the promises have been resolved
 - It rejects when all of the promises are rejected