

# Thinking Asynchronously

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# Overview



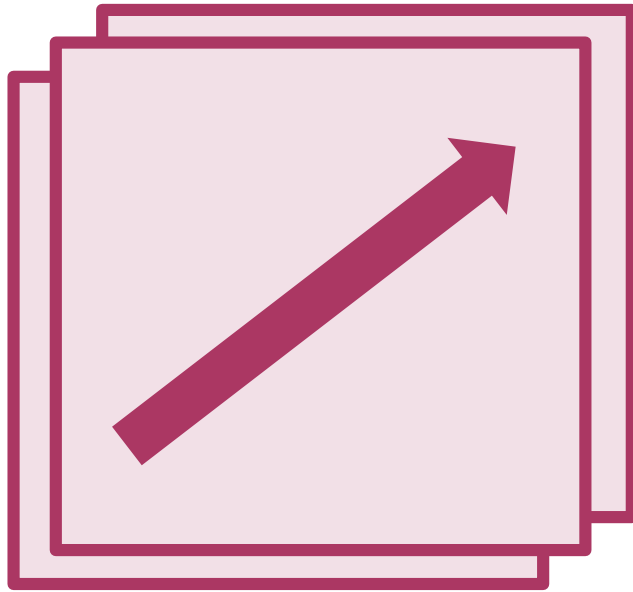
Node's event loop

Asynchronous development model

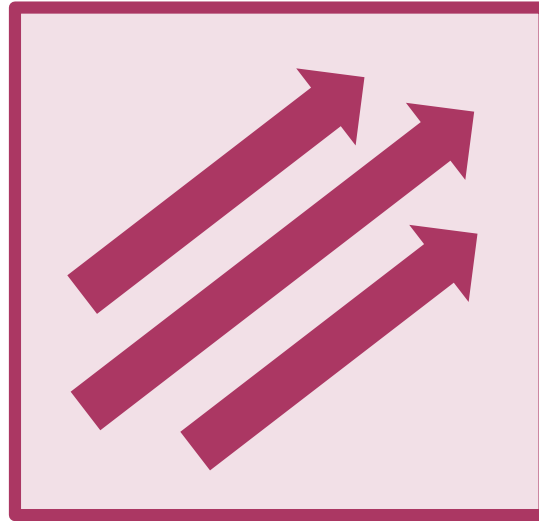
How Node leverages this approach



# How Is Node.js Different?



**Process-Per-Client**  
(Multi-Process)



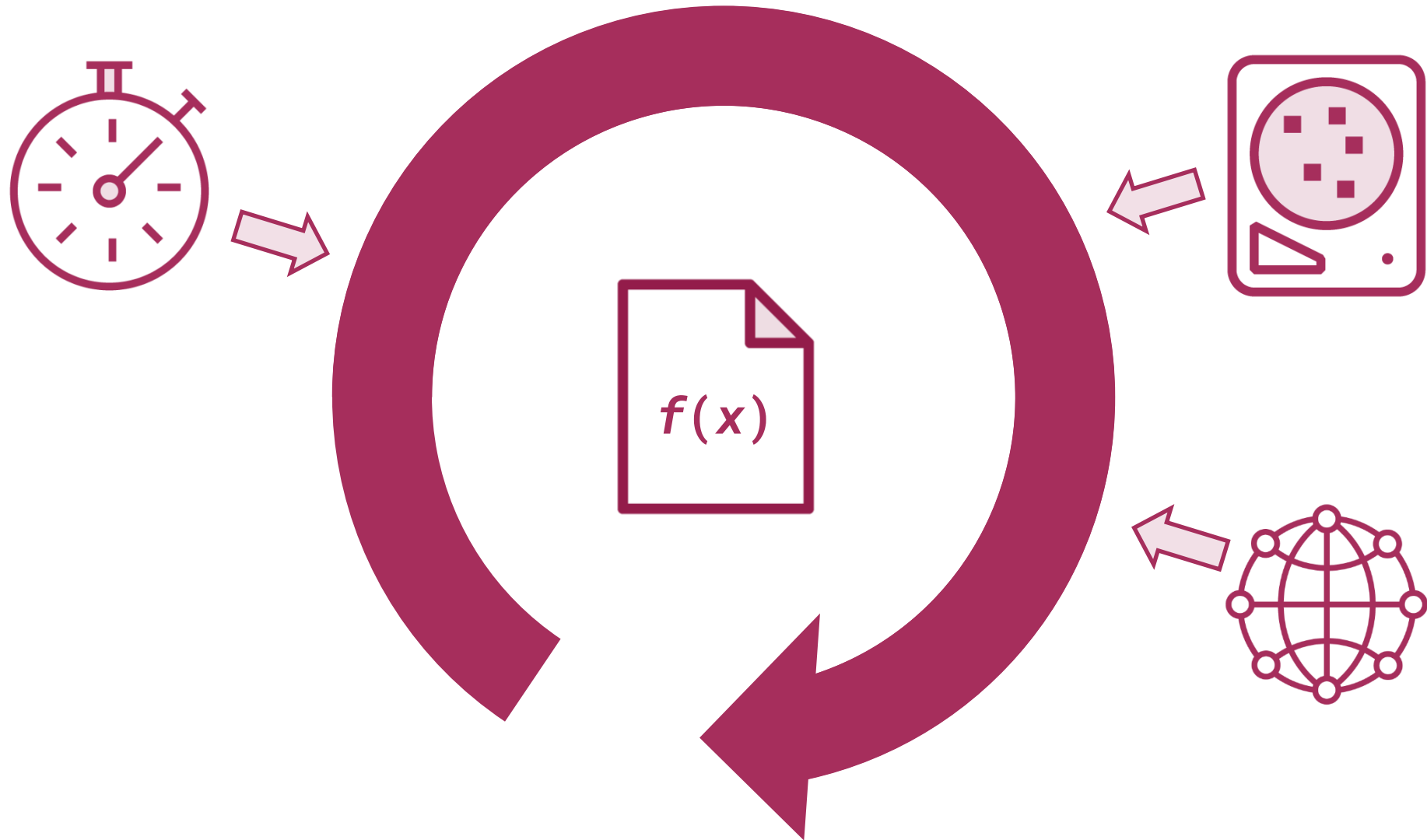
**Thread-Per-Client**  
(Multi-Threaded)



**Event Loop**  
("Single Threaded")



# Node's Event Loop





*“The fair treatment of clients is thus the responsibility of your application.”*













# Traditional “Synchronous” Programming

```
function serveCustomer(customer) {  
    let order = customer.placeOrder(menu)  
    let food = cook.prepareFood(order)  
    let tip = customer.eatAndPay(food)  
    return tip  
}
```



# Asynchronous Programming

```
function serveCustomer(customer, done) {  
  customer.placeOrder(menu, (error, order) => {  
    cook.prepareFood(order, (error, food) => {  
      customer.eatAndPay(food, done)  
    })  
  })  
}
```



# Callbacks: the Christmas Tree Problem

```
function serveCustomer(customer, done) {  
    customer.placeOrder(menu, (error, order) => {  
        cook.prepareFood(order, (error, food) => {  
            customer.eatAndPay(food, done)  
        })  
    })  
}
```



# Callbacks: the Christmas Tree Problem



```
function serveCustomer(customer, done) {  
  customer.placeOrder(menu, (error, order) => {  
    cook.prepareFood(order, (error, food) => {  
      customer.eatAndPay(food, done)  
    })  
  })  
}
```



# Promises & Async/Await to the Rescue

```
function serveCustomer(customer) {  
  return customer.placeOrder(menu)  
    .then(order => cook.prepareFood(order))  
    .then(food => customer.eatAndPay(food))  
}
```



# Promises & Async/Await to the Rescue

```
const serveCustomer = async (customer) => {  
  let order = await customer.placeOrder(menu)  
  let food = await cook.prepareFood(order)  
  let tip = await customer.eatAndPay(food)  
  return tip  
}
```



# The Node.js Core APIs Are Evolving Too

The image shows two overlapping browser windows displaying Node.js documentation. The background window is titled 'Util | Node.js v10.15.3 Document' and shows the 'util.promisify' page. The foreground window is titled 'File System | Node.js v10.15.3 Document' and shows the 'fs Promises API' page. Both windows have a dark sidebar with a 'Node.js' logo and a list of documentation categories. The 'fs Promises API' page features an orange banner indicating 'Stability: 1 - Experimental' and describes the `fs.promises` API and the `FileHandle` class, noting it was added in v10.0.0.

**Node.js**

- About these Docs
- Usage & Example
- Assertion Testing
- Async Hooks
- Buffer
- C++ Addons
- C/C++ Addons - N-API
- Child Processes
- Cluster
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- Crypto

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## fs Promises API

**Stability: 1 - Experimental**

The `fs.promises` API provides an alternative set of asynchronous file system methods that return `Promise` objects rather than using callbacks. The API is accessible via `require('fs').promises`.

### class: FileHandle

Added in: v10.0.0

A `FileHandle` object is a wrapper for a numeric file descriptor. Instances of `FileHandle` are distinct from numeric file descriptors in that, if the `FileHandle` is not explicitly closed using the `filehandle.close()` method, they will automatically close the file descriptor and will emit a process warning, thereby helping to prevent memory leaks.

Instances of the `FileHandle` object are created internally by the `fsPromises.open()` method.

Unlike the callback-based API (`fs.stat()`, `fs.chown()`, `fs.chmod()`, and so on), a numeric file descriptor is not used by the promise-based API. Instead, the promise-based API uses the `FileHandle` class in order to help avoid accidental leaking of unclosed file descriptors after a `Promise` is resolved or rejected.



# EventEmitter

`emitter.emit()`

`emitter.on()`



# EventEmitter

```
emitter.emit('data', 'Hello World!')
```

```
emitter.emit()
```

```
emitter.on()
```

```
emitter.on('data', (msg) => {  
    console.log(msg)  
}))
```





# Serving Customers with Events

```
const serveCustomer = (customer, done) => {  
  customer.on('decided', order => {  
    order.on('prepared', food => customer.eatAndPay(food))  
    cook.prepareFood(order)  
  })  
  customer.on('leaving', tip => done(null, tip))  
  customer.placeOrder(menu)  
}
```



# Streams



**Readable Streams**

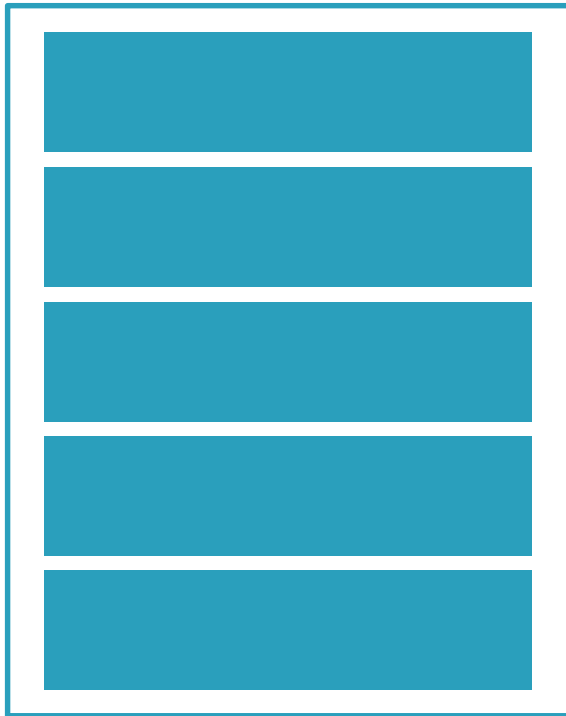


**Read/Write Streams  
(Duplex, Transform)**



**Writable Streams**

# Readable Streams



**Events:** readable, data, end, error

**Methods:** read, pause, resume, destroy

**Properties:** readable, readableLength

(these are just a sample ... see the docs for more)

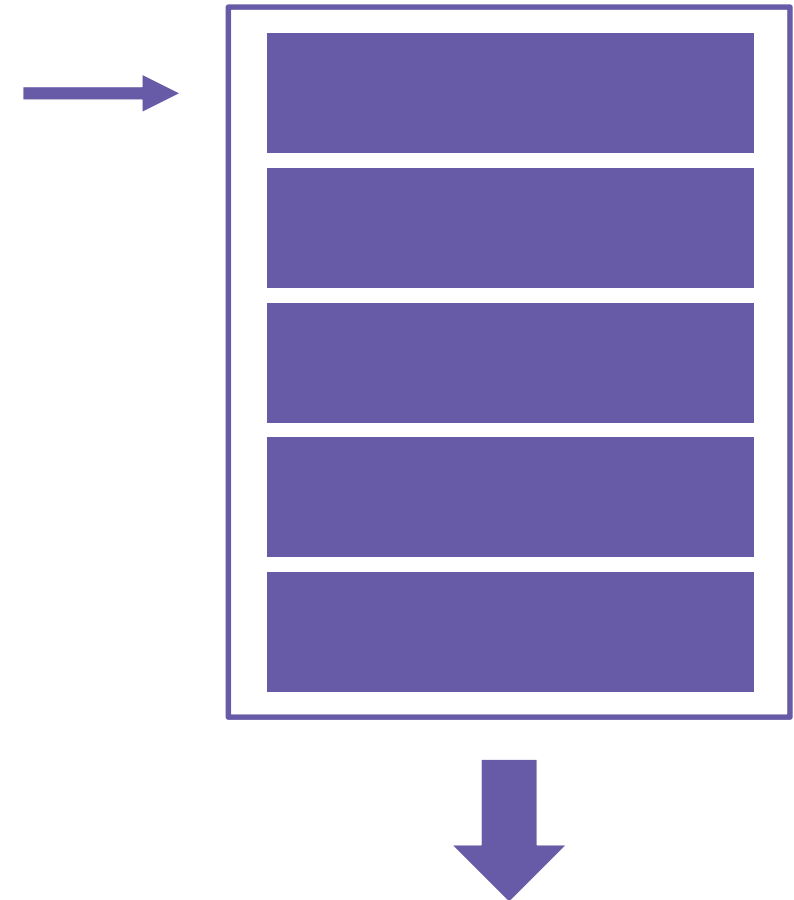
# Writable Streams

**Events:** drain, close, finish, error

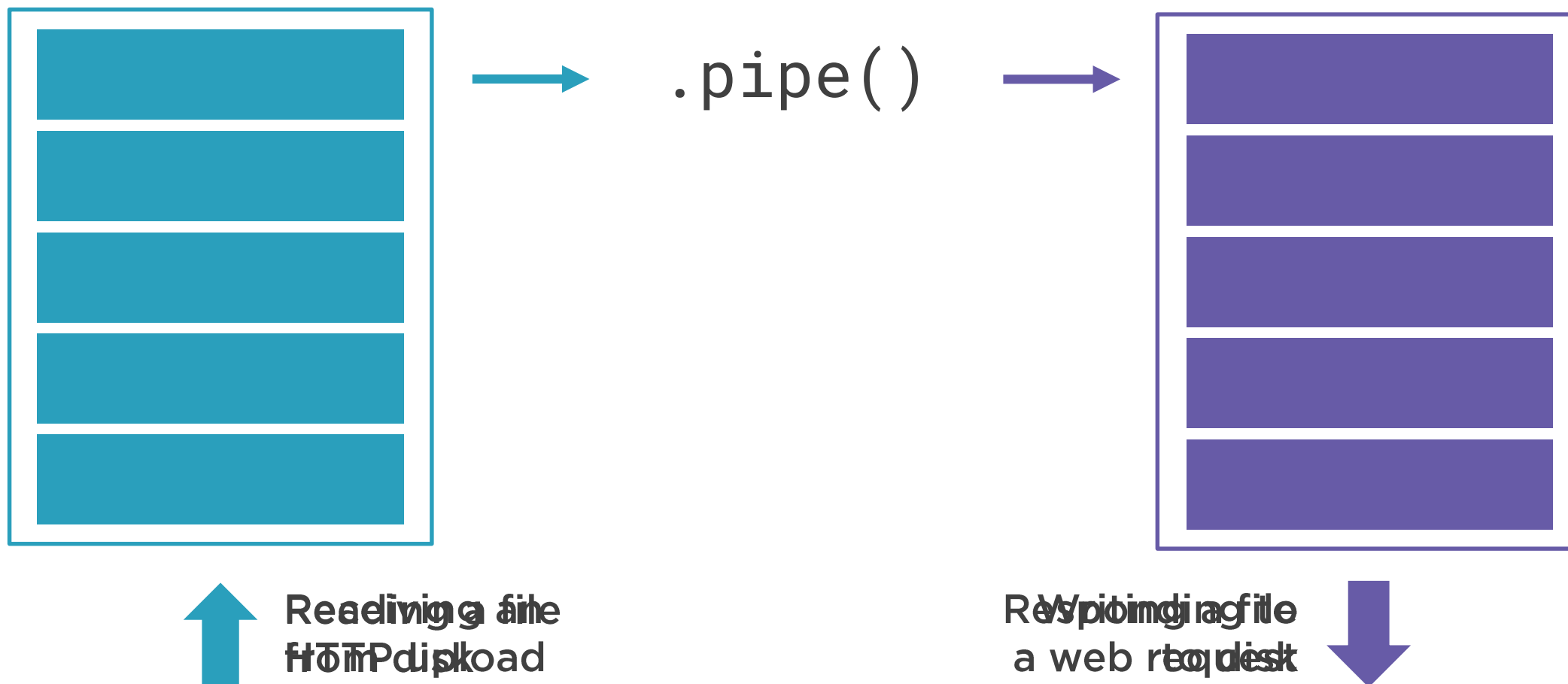
**Methods:** write, destroy, end

**Properties:** writable, writableLength

(these are just a sample ... see the docs for more)



# Piping Streams





# Streams in the Node.js API



`fs.ReadStream`



`fs.WriteStream`



`http.ClientRequest`



`http.IncomingMessage`



`http.ServerResponse`



`zlib.createGzip()`



# Example Streams Use Case

```
const server = http.createServer((req, res) => {  
  res.setHeader('Content-Type', 'text/plain');  
  res.setHeader('Content-Encoding', 'gzip')  
  fs.createReadStream(path.join(__dirname, 'lorem.txt'))  
    .pipe(zlib.createGzip())  
    .pipe(res)  
})
```