# Promise、Async/Await

### 1. Promise是为了解决什么问题?

解决了回调地狱Callback Hell的问题。

回调地狱的问题并不只是在于缩进太多(如下图),至少在阅读如下代码的时候不会有什么障碍。

```
function hell(win) {
// for listener purpose
return function() {
  loadLink(win, REMOTE_SRC+'/assets/css/style.css', function() {
    loadLink(win, REMOTE_SRC+'/lib/async.js', function() {
      loadLink(win, REMOTE_SRC+'/lib/easyXDM.js', function() {
        loadLink(win, REMOTE_SRC+'/lib/json2.js', function() {
           loadLink(win, REMOTE_SRC+'/lib/underscode.min.js', function() {
             loadLink(win, REMOTE_SRC+'/lib/backbone.min.js', function() {
               loadLink(win, REMOTE_SRC+'/dev/base_dev.js', function() {
                 loadLink(win, REMOTE_SRC+'/assets/js/deps.js', function() {
                   loadLink(win, REMOTE_SRC+'/src/' + win.loader_path + '/loader.js', function() {
                     async.eachSeries(SCRIPTS, function(src, callback) {
                       loadScript(win, BASE_URL+src, callback);
                    });
                   });
      });
    });
  });
};
```

#### 1. 难于理解

真正的问题在于逻辑难于理解,如下图代码中,我们假定形如doSomething的调用又涉及到一步调用,那么阅读的人可能会需要把调用顺序记在脑袋里才行。

```
listen( "click", function handler(evt){
 doSomething1();
 doSomething2();
 doSomething3();
 doSomething4();
  setTimeout( function request(){
    doSomething8();
    doSomething9();
    doSomething10();
    ajax( "http:// some. url. 1", function response( text){
      if (text == "hello") {
        handler();
      } else if (text == "world") {
        request();
      }
    });
    doSomething11();
    doSomething12();
    doSomething13();
  }, 500);
 doSomething5();
  doSomething6();
 doSomething7();
});
```

相比较起来,如下的一个使用 Promise包装的例子就很简洁,其关键点在于Promise的构造函数中,只负责成功/失败的通知,而后续的操作放在了then中

```
const getJSON = function(url) {
 const promise = new Promise(function(resolve, reject){
    const handler = function() {
      if (this.readyState !== 4) {
        return;
      if (this.status === 200) {
        resolve(this.response);
      } else {
       reject(new Error(this.statusText));
    };
    const client = new XMLHttpRequest();
    client.open("GET", url);
    client.onreadystatechange = handler;
    client.responseType = "json";
    client.setRequestHeader("Accept", "application/json");
    client.send();
  });
 return promise;
};
getJSON("/posts.json").then(function(json) {
 console.log('Contents: ' + json);
}, function(error) {
 console.error('出错了', error);
});
```

### 2. 信任问题

经过Promise流程的调用,将同步调用放在then中就不会出现同步调用意外的早于异步调用的情况;而且 Promise的结果不能被篡改,多次调用的回调结果都能保持一致。

### 2. 如何模拟实现Promise

```
let status = 'pending';
class Promise {
  constructor(func){
    func(this._resolve.bind(this), this._reject.bind(this))
  }
  _resolve() {
    status = 'fullfilled';
  _reject() {
    status = 'rejected';
  then(succCallback, failCallback) {
    if(status == 'pending') {
      this.succCbList.push(succCallback);
      this.failCbList.push(failCallback);
    } else if(status== 'fullfilled'){
      succCbList.forEach(f => {f();})
    } else {
      failCallback.forEach(f => {f();})
  }
}
```

## 3. 实际的应用场景

```
service.interceptors.response.use(
  response => {
    const res = response.data;
    if (res.status == 10101 || res.status == 401) {
     G.U.clearCookie()
     G.U.removeCookie('token', document.domain)
     G.U.removeCookie('token', G.U.getTopDomain())
     Message.error({
       message: res.message || '未授权用户,即将跳转到登录界面',
        duration: 2 * 1000
     })
      setTimeout(() => {
        window.location.href = '/login.html'
      }, 2000)
    } else if (res.status == 404) {
     Message.error({
       message: res.message || '请求找不到',
       duration: 5 * 1000
    } else if (res.status == 500 || res.status == 503) {
     Message.error({
       message: res.message || '服务器错误',
       duration: 5 * 1000
      })
    } else if (G.U.isBlob(res)) {
      // do nothing
    } else if (res.status != 0) {
     Message.error({
       message: res.message || res.errorMessage || '未知异常',
       duration: 5 * 1000
     })
    }
    return response.data
  },
  error => {
   Message.error({
     message: error.message,
     duration: 5 * 1000
   })
 }
)
```

```
service.interceptors.response.use(
 response => {
   const res = response.data;
   let message;
   return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
     if (res.status == 10101 || res.status == 401) {
       G.U.clearCookie()
       G.U.removeCookie('token', document.domain)
       G.U.removeCookie('token', G.U.getTopDomain())
       setTimeout(() => { window.location.href = '/login.html' }, 2000)
       message = res.message || '未授权用户,即将跳转到登录界面';
      } else if (res.status == 404) {
       message = res.message || '请求找不到';
      } else if (res.status == 500 || res.status == 503) {
       message = res.message || '服务器错误';
      } else if (G.U.isBlob(res)) {
       // do nothing
      } else if (res.status != 0) {
       message = res.message || res.errorMessage || '未知异常'
      }
     if(message != undefined) {
       reject(message);
       Message.error({ message, duration: 3 * 1000 })
      } else {
       resolve(response.data);
   });
 },
 error => {
   Message.error({ message: error.message, duration: 5 * 1000 })
   return Promise.reject(error.message)
  }
)
```

返回的Promise对象,可以让调用的位置,按照Promise的缘分书写then/catch。下面是来自components/activity/view.vue使用Promise改写后的代码,后者看看起来更简洁:

```
methods: {
  queryAuditStatus(id){
    G.R.Common.getAuditProgress('ACTIVITY AUDIT', id).then(resp => {
      if(resp.status == 0) {
        this.processData = resp.data;
    })
  }
},
mounted() {
  G.R.Product.getActivityDetail(params.id).then(resp => {
    if(resp.status == 0 && resp.data) {
      this.product = Activity.parse(resp.data);
      this.queryAuditStatus(params.id);
    } else{
      this.$message({
        type: 'info',
        message:resp.message
      })
    this.loading = false;
  })
}
```

```
let id = G.U.getParam('id', this);

this.loadingCount = 2;

G.R.Product.getActivityDetail(id).then(resp => {
    this.product = Activity.parse(resp.data || {});
    return G.R.Common.getAuditProgress('ACTIVITY_AUDIT', id);
}).then(resp => {
    this.processData = resp.data;
}).finally(() => {
    this.loadingCount --;
});
```

## 4.Async/Await的含义和基本用法

#### 1. Generator

可以把Generator函数看成是一个状态机,封装了多个内部状态,执行 Generator 函数会返回一个遍历器对象,代表 Generator 函数的内部指针。虽然Generator函数是一个普通函数,但是有两个特征: (1) function 关键字与函数名之间有一个星号; (2) 函数体内部使用yield表达式,定义不同的内部状态。

```
function* helloWorldGenerator() {
   yield 'hello';
   yield 'world';
   return 'ending';
}

var hw = helloWorldGenerator();

hw.next()
// { value: 'hello', done: false }

hw.next()
// { value: 'world', done: false }

hw.next()
// { value: 'ending', done: true }

hw.next()
// { value: undefined, done: true }
```

### 1. Async/Await

async就是Generator函数的语法糖。如下是使用Generator函数依次读取两个文件的代码:

```
const fs = require('fs');

const readFile = function (fileName) {
   return new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {
     fs.readFile(fileName, function(error, data) {
        if (error) return reject(error);
        resolve(data);
     });
   });
});

const gen = function* () {
   const f1 = yield readFile('/etc/fstab');
   const f2 = yield readFile('/etc/shells');
   console.log(f1.toString());
   console.log(f2.toString());
};
```

使用async函数改写后如下,语法上看只是简单地把 \* 换成 async, yield 替换成 await 而已。

```
const asyncReadFile = async function () {
  const f1 = await readFile('/etc/fstab');
  const f2 = await readFile('/etc/shells');
  console.log(f1.toString());
  console.log(f2.toString());
};
```

但async对Generator函数的改进体现在如下四点:

- Generator必须依靠内置执行器(co模块)通过next语法执行,而async函数自带执行器执行起来像普通函数
- 更好的语义,比起\*和yield,使用async和await语义更清楚
- 更广的适用性, yield命令后面只能是Trunk函数和Promise对象, 而async的await后面可以是Promisee对象和原始值
- async函数的返回值是Promise对象,比起Generator函数的返回值是Iteretor翻遍,可以使用then方法指定下一步操作

## 5. Async/Await的实际应用

未经过改写的代码

```
methods: {
  handlePreview(file) {
    this.dialogImageUrl = file.url;
    this.dialogVisible = true;
  },
  queryAuditStatus(id){
    G.R.Common.getAuditProgress('ACTIVITY_AUDIT', id).then(resp => {
      if(resp.status == 0) {
        this.processData = resp.data;
      }
    })
  },
  lookProduct(id){
    this.$router.push({name:'prod_product_manage_view',params:{id:id}})
  }
},
mounted() {
  let params = this.$route.params || {};
  this.loading = true;
  G.R.Product.getActivityDetail(params.id).then(resp => {
    console.log(resp)
    if(resp.status == 0 && resp.data) {
      this.product = Activity.parse(resp.data);
      this.queryAuditStatus(params.id);
    }else{
      this.$message({
        type: 'info',
        message:resp.message
      })
    }
    this.loading = false;
  })
  let id = {
    id:params.id
  G.R.Product.getActivityOtherDispose(id).then(resp => {
    console.log(21321321312312)
    console.log(resp)
    if(resp.status == 0 && resp.data) {
      if(resp.data.length){
        this.activityOther = resp.data;
      }
    }
    this.loading = false;
  })
}
```

- (1) 代码更少,可读性更好 - (2) 在loading的控制上更直接

```
# /components/activity/view.vue
async mounted() {
 let params = this.$route.params || {};
  let id = params.id;
  let activityRes = await G.R.Product.getActivityDetail(id);
  let processRes = await G.R.Common.getAuditProgress('ACTIVITY_AUDIT', id);
  let otherRes = await G.R.Product.getActivityOtherDispose({id});
 this.loading = true;
  if(activityRes.ok && processRes.ok && otherRes.ok) {
    this.product = Activity.parse(activityRes.data);
    this.processData = processRes.data;
    if(otherRes.data && otherRes.data.length) {
      this.activityOther = otherRes.data;
    }
  }
 this.loading = false;
}
```

### 将三个请求改为并行缩短请求时间

```
# /components/activity/view.vue
async mounted() {
    ...
let [activityRes, processRes, otherRes] = await Promise.all([
    G.R.Product.getActivityDetail(id),
    G.R.Common.getAuditProgress('ACTIVITY_AUDIT', id),
    G.R.Product.getActivityOtherDispose({id})
])
    ...
}
```