



UMassAmherst

Manning College of Information
& Computer Sciences

Programming Methodology

Lab 10: Asynchronous Programming

Wednesday, April 16th, 2025

With contributions from Atharva Kale, Kevin Chen, Takuto Ban

Agenda



**Weekly
Reminders**



**Motivate
Async
Programming**



Exercise 1
Get hands-on with
Promise API



Exercise 2
Scavenger Hunt

**Use
Gradescope**

Reminders

Get in touch with your team for HW8!

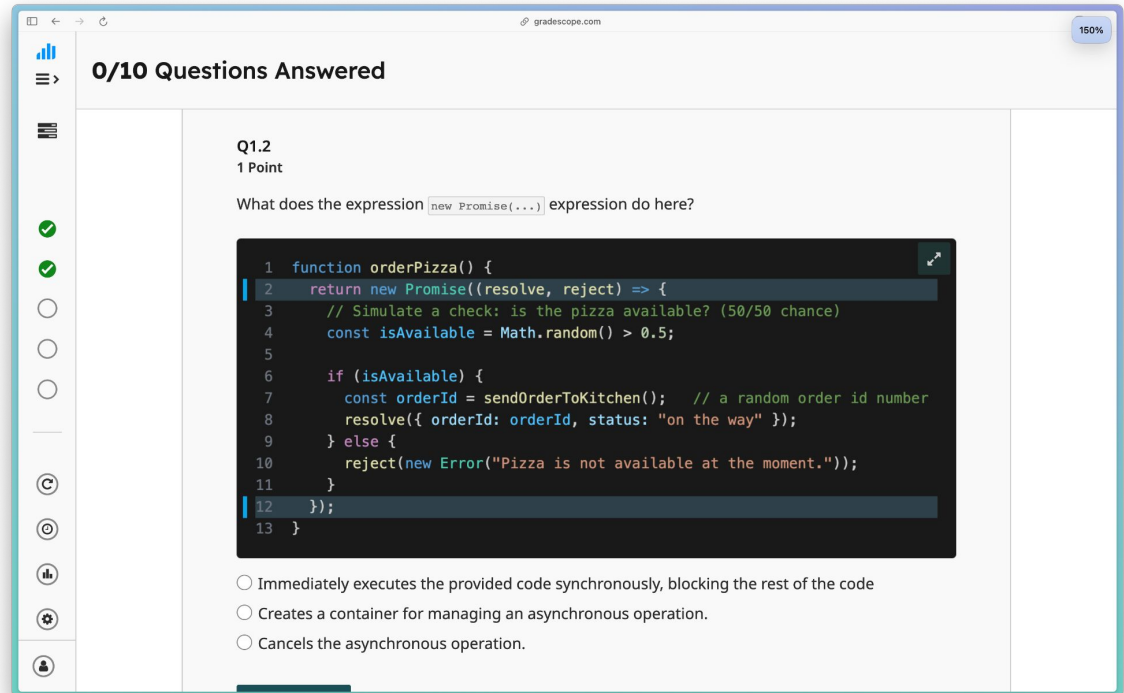
Join the Github
repo

Email
mkuechen@umass.edu
for team issues

HW8 due 4/30
In two weeks!

New Lab Format for Today

We have some questions on
Gradescope today :)



The screenshot shows a Gradescope question titled "Q1.2" worth "1 Point". The question asks: "What does the expression `new Promise(...)` expression do here?". A code editor displays the following JavaScript code:

```
1 function orderPizza() {  
2   return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {  
3     // Simulate a check: is the pizza available? (50/50 chance)  
4     const isAvailable = Math.random() > 0.5;  
5  
6     if (isAvailable) {  
7       const orderId = sendOrderToKitchen(); // a random order id number  
8       resolve({ orderId: orderId, status: "on the way" });  
9     } else {  
10      reject(new Error("Pizza is not available at the moment."));  
11    }  
12  });  
13 }
```

Below the code, there are three radio button options:

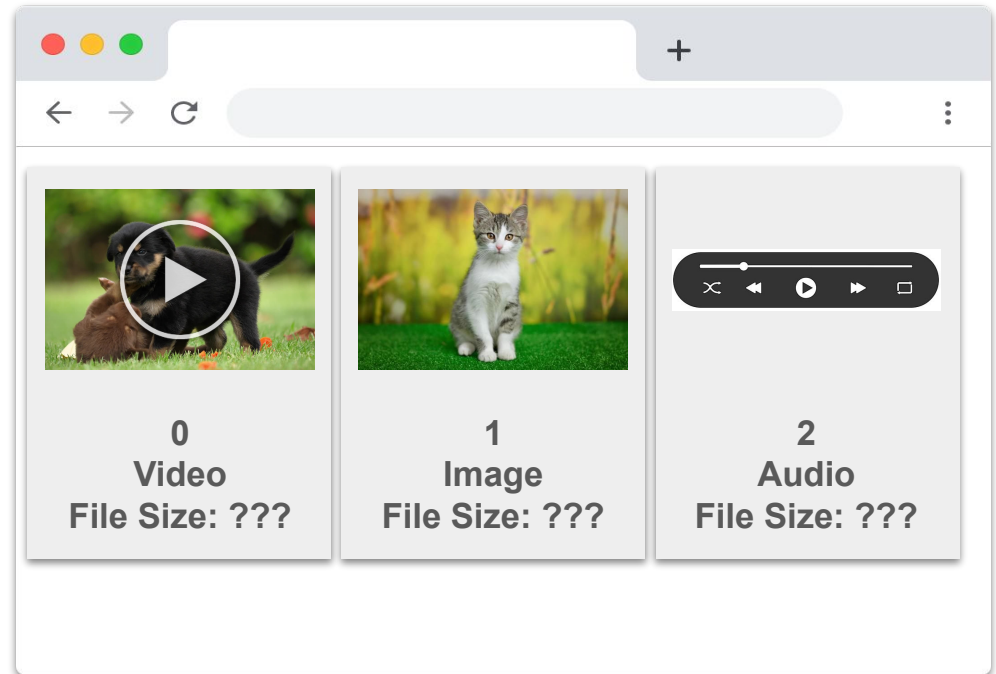
- ☐ Immediately executes the provided code synchronously, blocking the rest of the code
- ☐ Creates a container for managing an asynchronous operation.
- ☐ Cancels the asynchronous operation.

Motivation - Asynchronous Programming

Let's say you are developing a browser responsible for displaying three items:

- 1) A video
- 2) An image
- 3) An audio

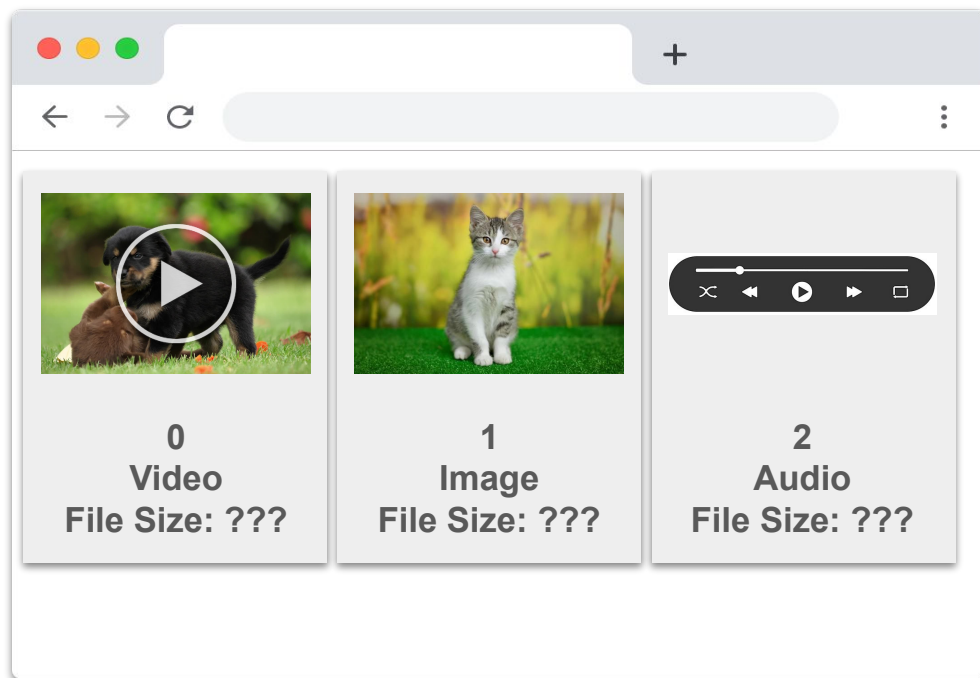
Goal: Give user best user experience



Motivation - Asynchronous Programming

We have three URLs:

```
1 const urls = [  
2   "http://catsanddogs.com/video.mp4",  
3   "http://catsanddogs.com/image.png",  
4   "http://catsanddogs.com/audio.mp3",  
5 ]
```



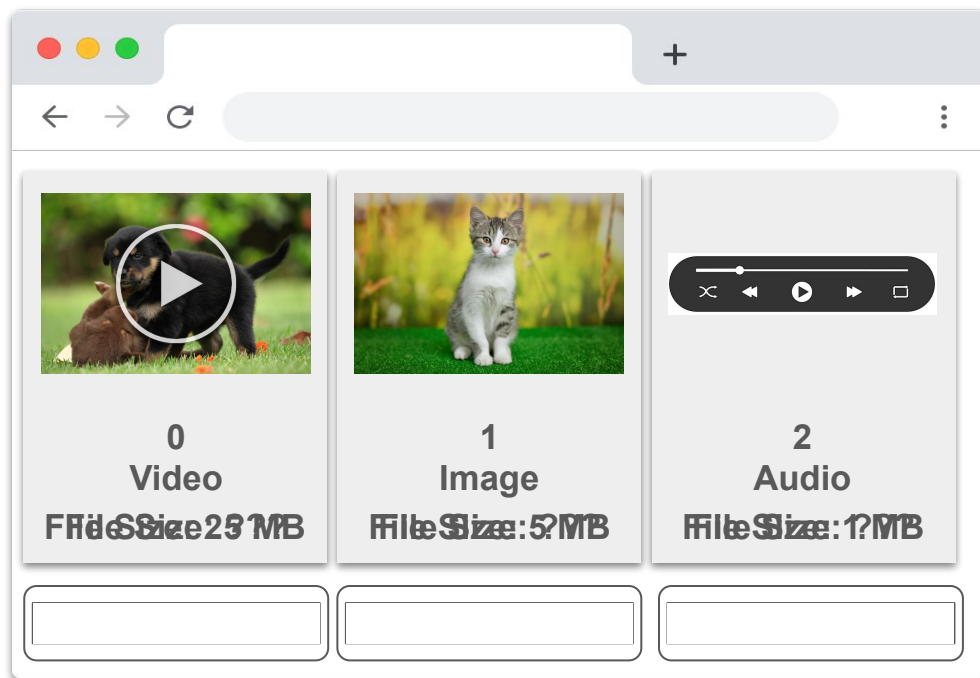
Motivation - Asynchronous Programming

With a basic implementation,
we could:

- 1) Download all assets sequentially and then display them all at once to the user

or....

- 2) Download an asset and display it sequentially



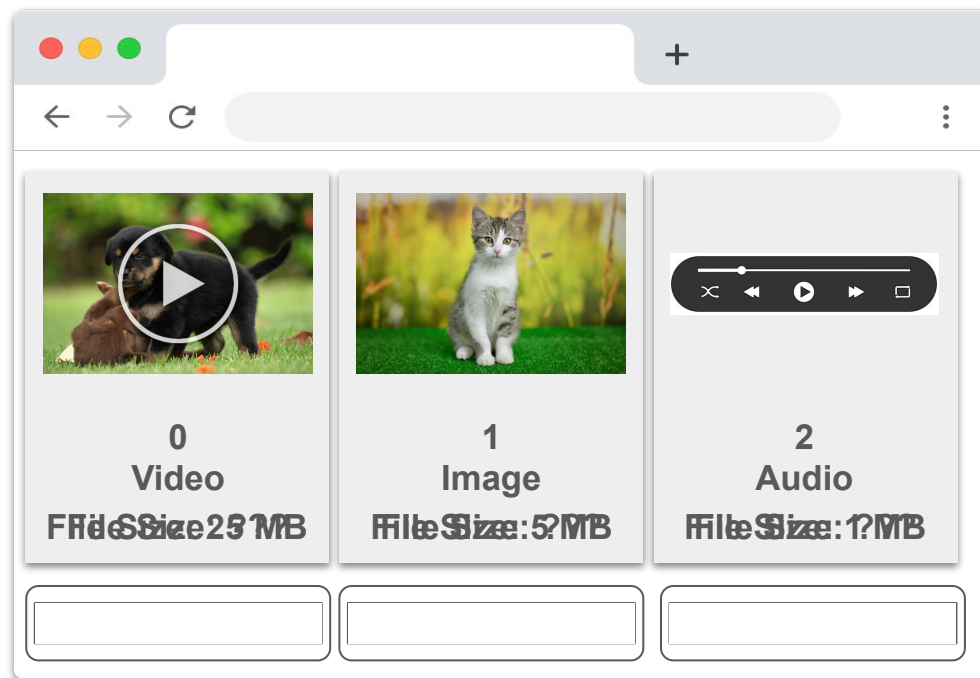
Motivation - Asynchronous Programming

But what if we could start
downloading them all at once

AND

Display each right after they
finish downloading?

**The Promise API lets us do
that!**



Creating Promises

```
1 // main.js
2
3 const p1 = new Promise((resolve) => {
4   // <an operation that takes 10 secs to complete>
5   console.log("p1 completed");
6 });
7
8 const p2 = new Promise((resolve) => {
9   // <an operation that takes 5 secs to complete>
10  console.log("p2 completed");
11 });
12
13 console.log("main.js can continue work here");
14
```

```
1 // Console
2
3 main.js can continue work here
4 p2 completed
5 p1 completed
```

Resolving Promises

```
1 // Promises can "resolve" to a value
2
3 const p1 = new Promise((resolve) => {
4   console.log("p1 completed");
5   resolve("p1 resolved");
6 });
7
```

**What can we do with
the fulfillment value?**

Resolving Promises

```
1 // We can chain promises using `.then`
2
3 const p1 = new Promise((resolve) => {
4   console.log("p1 completed");
5   // NOTE: resolve is a function that
6   // accepts the fulfilled value
7   resolve("p1 resolved");
8 })
9
10 const p2 = p1.then(
11   // NOTE: fulfilledValue is the SAME
12   // as the value we resolved with
13   (fulfilledValue) => {
14     console.log(fulfilledValue);
15   },
16 );
17 // NOTE: p2 is ALSO a promise
```

```
1 // Console
2
3 p1 completed
4 p1 resolved
```

Read the [MDN docs](#) for the full specification of `Promise.prototype.then`

Promises that “reject”

```
1 // Promises can also "reject" with an error
2
3 const p1 = new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
4   console.log("p1 completed");
5   reject("p1 rejected");
6 });
7
8 const p2 = p1.then(
9   (fulfilledValue) => {
10     // NEVER runs
11     console.log("fulfilledValue:", fulfilledValue);
12   }
13 ).catch((rejectedValue) => {
14   // THIS WILL RUN
15   console.log("rejectedValue:", rejectedValue);
16 });
```

```
1 // Console
2
3 p1 completed
4 rejectedValue: p1 rejected
```

Read the [MDN docs](#) for the full specification of `Promise.prototype.catch`

Promise API

Awesome!

We have all the building blocks to get started!

Let's analyze some asynchronous code!

Exercise 1: Promises

Analyze the behavior of asynchronous code:

- **Get the starter code** from the website
- Open Exercise 1 in `ex1.js`
- In your groups, discuss the behavior of the code
- Answer the questions on **Gradescope**

TAs will walk around to help ensure you
are on the right track

Combining Promises

Task: Write a function `countSucc` that **accepts an array of promises** and returns a Promise that fulfills with the number of successful promises from the input array

```
10 // countSucc: (Promise<T>[]) => Promise<number>
11 function countSucc(promiseArr) { ... }
```

Definition from the docs:

`Promise.allSettled(promiseArr)`: returns a Promise that always fulfills with an array of objects describing the outcome of each input promise:

```
{ status: "fulfilled" | "rejected", value?: someType, reason?: errType }
```

Combining Promises

Task: Write a function `countSucc` that **accepts an array of promises** and returns a Promise that fulfills with the number of successful promises from the input array

```
10 // countSucc: (Promise<T>[]) => Promise<number>
11 function countSucc(promiseArr) {
12   return Promise.allSettled(promiseArr)
13     .then(results => results.reduce((acc, e) => {
14       if (e.status == 'fulfilled') return acc + 1
15       else return acc
16     }, 0))
17 }
```

Definition from the docs:

`Promise.allSettled(promiseArr)`:

returns a Promise that always fulfills with an array of objects describing the outcome of each input promise:

```
{ status: "fulfilled" |  
  "rejected", value?:  
  someType, reason?:  
  errType }
```

Exercise 2: Promises

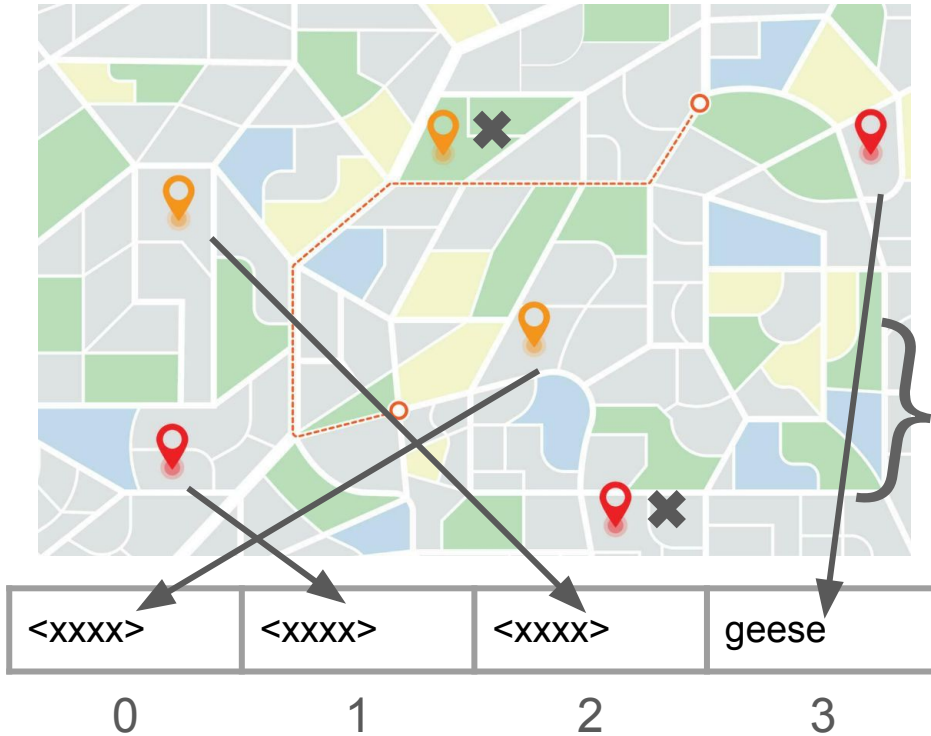
Scavenger Hunt!

- You are tasked with the **finding a password** hidden across campus. Time is limited!
- Use Promise API to search for password pieces in a number of locations asynchronously
- Assemble the password to *save the day!*



Exercise 2: Promises

Scavenger Hunt!

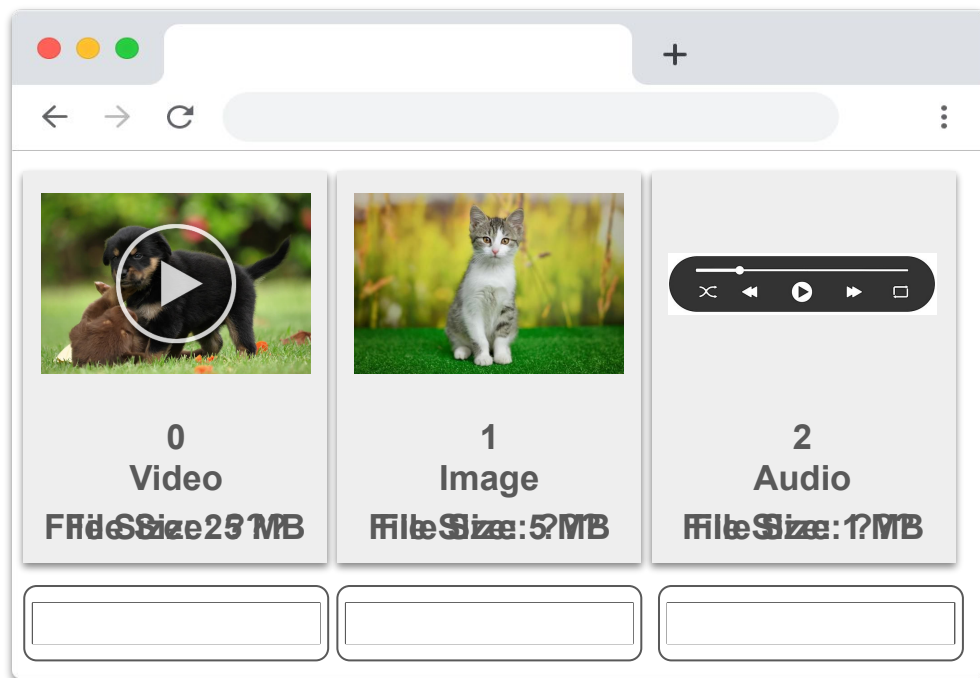


```
38 const promise = searchClueAtLocation("LGRT")
39 // returns Promise<{ part: "geese", index: 3 }>
```

Basic Promise API

We know how to:

- ✓ Create Promises
- ✓ Chain Promises
- ✓ Handle rejected Promises
- ? But how do we **start several asynchronous tasks** at once and then **combine the result**?



Exercise 2: Promises

Scavenger Hunt!

- **Get the starter code** from the website
- Open Exercise 2 in `ex2.js`
- In your groups, **find the password**
- Answer the questions on Gradescope

TAs will walk around to help ensure you
are on the right track



Exercise 2: Promises

Lab Feedback

Q3 Anonymous Feedback

0 Points

Since this is a new lab, we would like to hear your anonymous feedback at:

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSf4BcFEuUut1ssvVUu_ICUjSnros5S5xjRtYsq_SUTP9ynORg/viewform?usp=dialog

Please give us feedback! It's very short!

Save Answer

Save All Answers

Submit & View Submission >



[Anonymous Feedback](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSf4BcFEuUut1ssvVUu_ICUjSnros5S5xjRtYsq_SUTP9ynORg/viewform?usp=dialog)

Exercise 2: Promises

Scavenger Hunt Solution!

```
const passwordParts = Array(locations.length).fill("")
const searchPromises = locations.map(searchClueAtLocation);
Promise.allSettled(searchPromises).then(results => {
  results.forEach(result => {
    if (result.status === "fulfilled") {
      const { part, index } = result.value
      passwordParts[index] = part
    }
  });
  const password = passwordParts.join("");
  console.log(`Password: ${password}`);
  completeHunt(password);
});
```