

WEB TECHNOLOGIES

Callback and Promises

Vinay Joshi

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Callbacks

Introduction



- As seen in setInterval, setTimeout and addEventListener, a function accepts a function reference as an argument
- They will be called asynchronously based on timer or other events
- These function references are called **Callback functions**
- Example: div.addEventListener("keypress", function(){ ... });

Promises

Introduction



- A promise is used to handle the asynchronous result of an operation.
- With Promises, we can defer execution of a code block until an async request is completed.
- The Promise object is created using the new keyword and contains the promise; this is an executor function which has a resolve and a reject callback
- Essentially, a promise is a returned object to which you attach callbacks, instead of passing callbacks into a function.

```
const promise = new Promise(function(resolve, reject) {
   // promise description
});
```

Promises

Example



```
var weather;
const date = new Promise(
   function(resolve, reject) {
       weather = true; //usually a API call
       if (weather) {
              const dateDetails = {
                     name: 'Cubana Restaurant',
                     location: '55th Street',
                     table: 5
              resolve(dateDetails)
       } else {
              reject(new Error('Bad weather'))
```

```
date
.then(function(done) {
    console.log('We are going on a date!')
    console.log(done)
    })
.catch(function(error) {
    console.log(error.message)
    })
```

Callback and Promises

Comparison



- Callbacks and Promises are not the same
- Callbacks are function passed to another function as a reference
- Chaining of Callbacks can be clumsy and lead to Callback Hell
- Promises use Callbacks and more elegant than Callbacks
- Chaining of Promises is supported



THANK YOU

Vinay Joshi

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

vinayj@pes.edu

+91 80 2672 6622