

Github URL

W12-P1: call back hell DOM demo

The image shows a web application running in a browser, demonstrating a callback hell scenario. The application is titled "Asynchronous Javascript" and displays four lines of text: "hello world", "hello people", "hello Javascript", and "hello Async JS". Each line is enclosed in a colored box (red, green, blue, and purple respectively). A button labeled "click me" is located below the text.

The source code is visible in the background, showing a series of nested `setTimeout` calls that update the color of the headings. The code is as follows:

```
1 const heading1 = document.querySelector('.one');
2 const heading2 = document.querySelector('.two');
3 const heading3 = document.querySelector('.three');
4 const heading4 = document.querySelector('.four');
5
6
7 const btn = document.querySelector('.btn');
8
9 btn.addEventListener('click', () => {
10   setTimeout(() => {
11     heading1.style.color = 'red';
12     setTimeout(() => {
13       heading2.style.color = 'green';
14       setTimeout(() => {
15         heading3.style.color = 'blue';
16         setTimeout(() => {
17           heading4.style.color = 'purple';
18         }, 500);
19       }, 1000);
20     }, 2000);
21   }, 1000);
22 })
```

The browser's developer tools show the HTML structure, highlighting the four headings and the button. The headings are styled with the colors specified in the code: red, green, blue, and purple.

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W12-P1: call back hell DOM demo

W12-P2: use promise to solve the cb hell problem

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the title "Asynchronous Javascript" and four lines of text: "hello world" (red), "hello people" (green), "hello Javascript" (blue), and "hello Async JS" (purple). A button labeled "click me" is visible below the text. The browser's developer tools are open, showing the HTML structure and the JavaScript code in the console.

The JavaScript code in the console is as follows:

```
demo > w12 > 5-promise-demo > app.js > promise > <function>
1 const heading1 = document.querySelector('.one');
2 const heading2 = document.querySelector('.two');
3 const heading3 = document.querySelector('.three');
4 const heading4 = document.querySelector('.four');
5
6 const btn = document.querySelector('.btn');
7
8 btn.addEventListener('click', () => {
9   addColor(1000, heading1, 'red')
10  .then(() => addColor(2000, heading2, 'green'))
11  .then(() => addColor(1000, heading3, 'blue'))
12  .then(() => addColor(500, heading4, 'purple'))
13  .catch(error => console.log(error))
14 });
15
16 const addColor = (time, element, color) => {
17   return new Promise (( resolve, reject) => {
18     if (element) {
19       setTimeout(() => {
20         element.style.color = color;
21         console.log(element);
22         resolve();
23       }, time);
24     } else {
25       reject(new Error(`There is no such element ${element}`));
26     }
27   });
28 }
29
30 // btn.addEventListener('click', () => {
31 //   setTimeout(() => {
32 //     heading1.style.color = 'red';
33 //     setTimeout(() => {
```

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W12-P2: use promise to solve the cb hell problem

W12-P3: use async/await to solve the cb hell problem

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the text "Asynchronous Javascript" and a list of four items: "hello world" (red), "hello people" (green), "hello Javascript" (blue), and "hello Async JS" (purple). A button labeled "click me" is visible below the list. The browser's developer tools are open, showing the HTML structure and the JavaScript code in the console.

The JavaScript code in the console is as follows:

```
demo > w12 > 6-promise-async-await > app.js > displayColor
1 const heading1 = document.querySelector('.one');
2 const heading2 = document.querySelector('.two');
3 const heading3 = document.querySelector('.three');
4 const heading4 = document.querySelector('.four');
5
6 const btn = document.querySelector('.btn');
7 btn.addEventListener('click', async () => {
8   const result = await displayColor();
9   console.log('result', result);
10 });
11
12 const displayColor = async () => {
13   try {
14     await addColor(1000, heading1, 'red');
15     await addColor(2000, heading2, 'green');
16     await addColor(1000, heading3, 'blue');
17     await addColor(500, heading4, 'purple');
18     console.log('success');
19   } catch(error) {
20     console.log(error);
21   }
22 }
23
24 const addColor = (time, element, color) => {
25   return new Promise ( (resolve, reject) => {
26     if (element) {
27       setTimeout(() => {
28         element.style.color = color;
29         console.log(element);
30         resolve();
31       }, time);
32     } else {
33       reject(new Error(`There is no such element ${element}`));
34     }
35   });
36 }
```

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W12-P3: use async/await to solve the cb hell problem

W12-P4: xhr, get sample.txt

success reading

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the title "AJAX" and a button labeled "show json". Below the button, a paragraph of Lorem Ipsum text is displayed. The browser's developer console shows the XMLHttpRequest object with a status of 200 and a response text of "Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Et laboriosam pariatur fugiat animi eius, omnis repellendus reiciendis harum dolores voluptatum impedit obcaecati rerum corrupti nesciunt hic?". The Visual Studio Code editor shows the JavaScript code for the XHR, with the success callback function highlighted in a red box. The code is as follows:

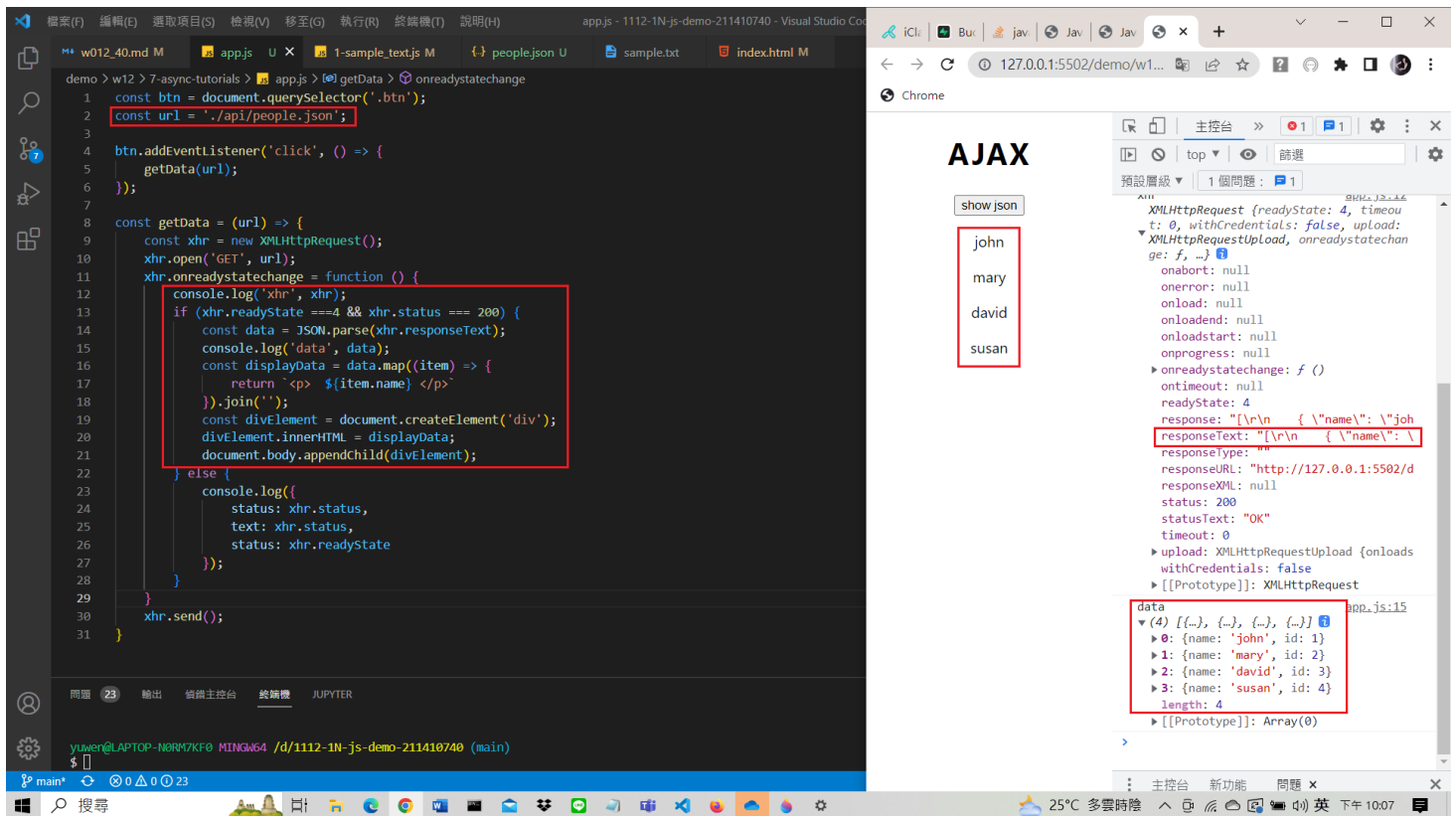
```
1 const xhr = new XMLHttpRequest();
2
3 xhr.open('GET', './api/sample.txt');
4
5 xhr.onreadystatechange = function () {
6   console.log('xhr', xhr);
7   if (xhr.readyState === 4 && xhr.status === 200) {
8     const text = document.createElement('p');
9     console.log('p', text);
10    text.textContent = xhr.responseText;
11    document.body.appendChild(text);
12  } else {
13    console.log({
14      status: xhr.status,
15      text: xhr.status,
16      status: xhr.readyState
17    });
18  }
19 }
20
21 xhr.send();
```

fail reading

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the title "AJAX" and a button labeled "show json". Below the button, a paragraph of Lorem Ipsum text is displayed. The browser's developer console shows the XMLHttpRequest object with a status of 404 and a response text of "404 (Not Found)". The Visual Studio Code editor shows the JavaScript code for the XHR, with the failure callback function highlighted in a red box. The code is as follows:

```
1 const xhr = new XMLHttpRequest();
2
3 xhr.open('GET', './api/sample2.txt');
4
5 xhr.onreadystatechange = function () {
6   console.log('xhr', xhr);
7   if (xhr.readyState === 4 && xhr.status === 200) {
8     const text = document.createElement('p');
9     console.log('p', text);
10    text.textContent = xhr.responseText;
11    document.body.appendChild(text);
12  } else {
13    console.log({
14      status: xhr.status,
15      text: xhr.status,
16      readyState: xhr.readyState
17    });
18  }
19 }
20
21 xhr.send();
```

W12-P5: xhr, get people.json, and show names in browser



25e09bb yuwen1213 Thu May 4 22:10:29 2023 +0800 W12-P5: xhr, get people.json, and show names in browser

W12-logs

```
$ git log --pretty=format:"%h%x09%an%x09%ad%x09%s" --after="2023-05-03"
```

25e09bb yuwen1213	Thu May 4 22:10:29 2023 +0800	W12-P5: xhr, get people.json, and show names in browser
6963295 yuwen1213	Thu May 4 21:47:23 2023 +0800	W12-P4: xhr, get sample.txt
97754a7 yuwen1213	Thu May 4 20:42:09 2023 +0800	W12-P3: use async/await to solve the cb hell problem
cd7c486 yuwen1213	Thu May 4 20:20:40 2023 +0800	W12-P2: use promise to solve the cb hell problem
24ea441 yuwen1213	Thu May 4 19:27:48 2023 +0800	W12-P1: call back hell DOM demo