

A yellow square containing the letters 'JS' in a bold, dark grey font.

Asynchronous Programming - Done right

ZWEI 14.

ZWEI14 - A DIGITAL AGENCY WITH CREATIVE DNA.

Idea, concept, design, technology and engage in perfectly together.

We are young but experienced, creative but down to earth, quickly but meticulously, budget-conscious but sophisticated, focused but versatile.

Innovation first. In every project.



Das Örtliche

Overview

- In this session: It is all about **asynchrony**
 - **Non-blocking** user interfaces (UIs)
 - **Maintainable** source code
 - **JavaScript** as used language for demonstration
- What **we will** cover:
 - Why should you think about asynchrony
 - Challenges of asynchronism
 - Proofed solution how to address these challenges
- What **we will not** cover:
 - New features of ES6 or ES7 (async, await, yield, function*)

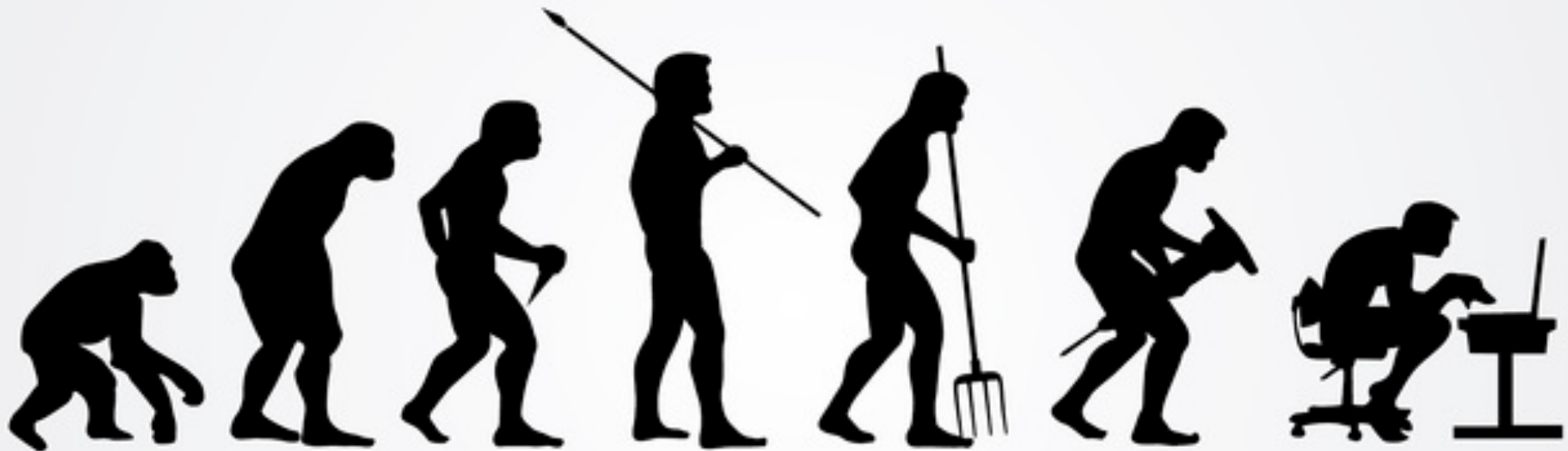
Why asynchrony?

- Asynchrony
 - „[...] occurrence of events independently of the main program flow and ways to deal with such events.“ [Alex, 2012]
- Separation of processes from main thread (Non-blocking)
 - Communication between client and server
 - Complex business workflows that have to be triggered
- **Goal:** The main thread should not be blocked

Asynchrony is (difficult)

- Keep application state in sync
 - Variables keep state of the asynchronous process
- Error handling
 - Even more states have to be introduced
- Race conditions
 - Changing the state before another process was finished
- Memory leaks
 - Can be difficult to fix

But...



... the evolution goes further

Let's use our toolbox

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Composite

Visitor

Strategy

Abstract Factory

Observer

Prototype

Factory Method

Singleton

Decorator

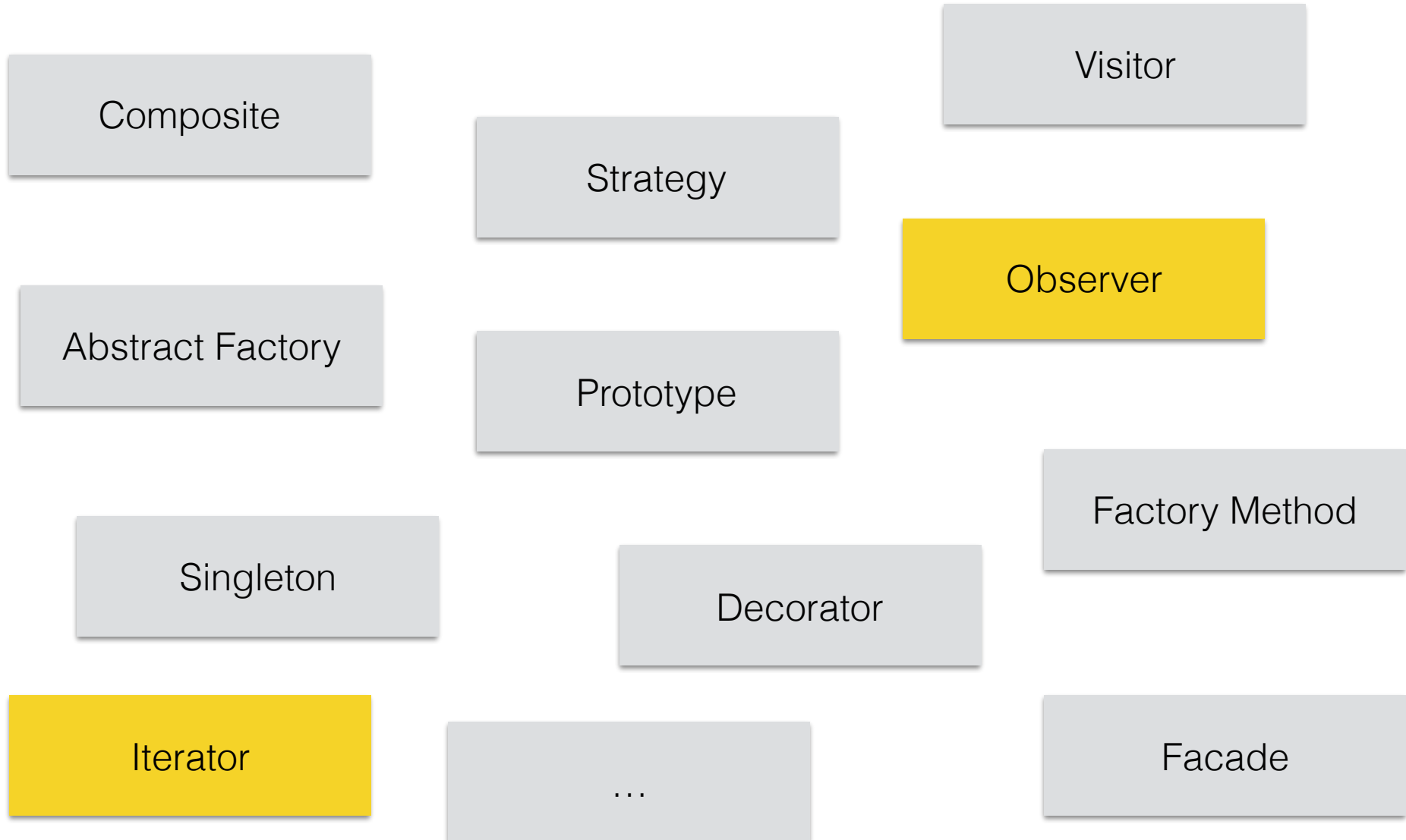
Iterator

...

Facade

What have these in common?

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Let us ask the GoF...

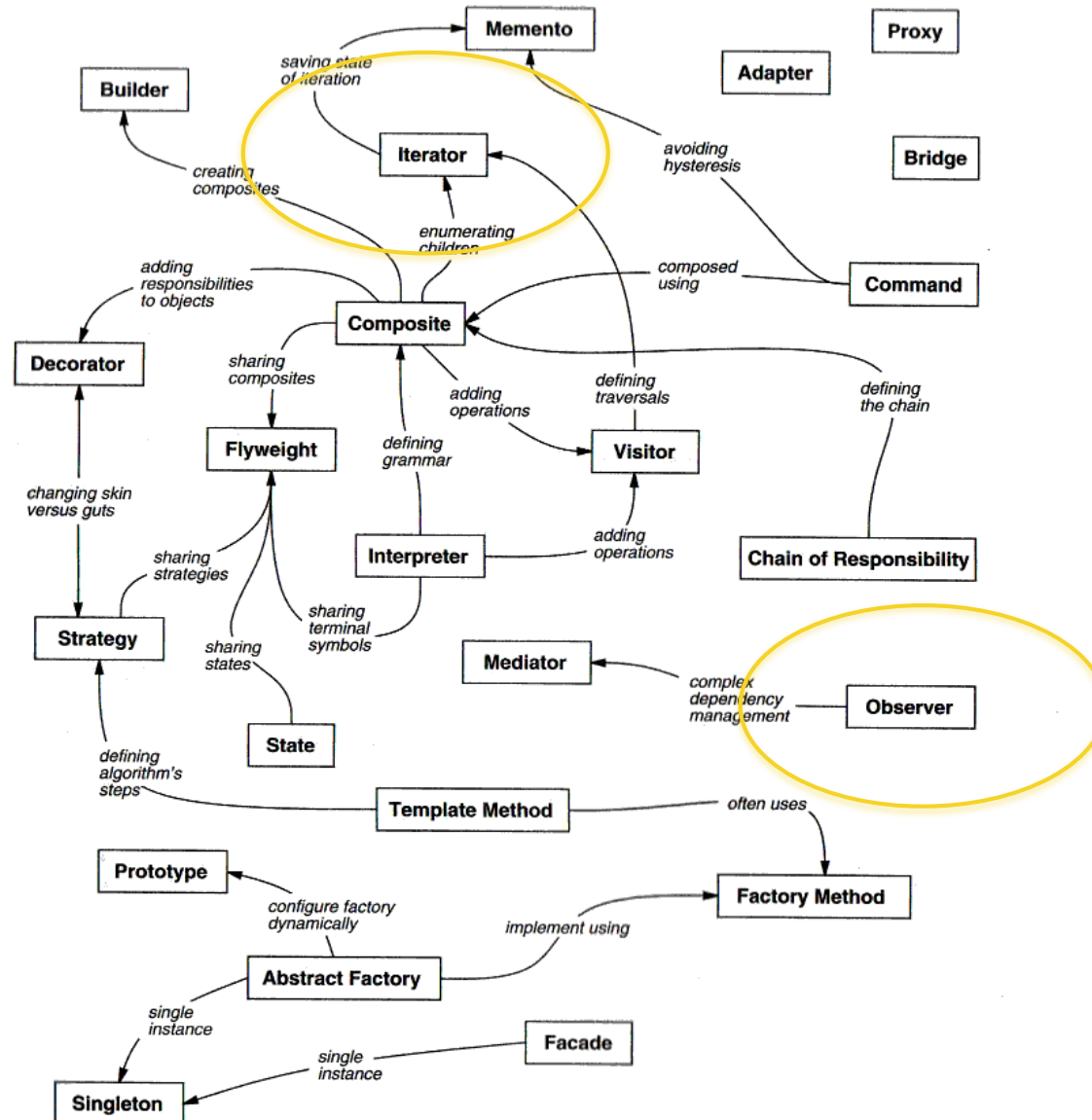


Figure 1.1: Design pattern relationships

Events

- An Event...
 - „[...] is an event is an action or occurrence recognised by software that may be handled by the software“
 - „[...] can be generated or triggered by the system, by the user or in other ways“
- But, events are (simply) collections that are filled over time



```
const events = [ {val: 1}, {val: 3},  
                 {val: 5} ]
```

Excerpt: Collections in JS

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ES6 Syntax

ForEach	<code>events.forEach(x => console.log(x.val))</code>
Map	<code>events.map(x => return x.val - 1)</code>
Filter	<code>events.filter(x => return x.val > 2)</code>
Reduce	<code>events.reduce((x,y) => return x + y), 0)</code>
ConcatAll	<code>events.concatAll()</code>
Concat	<code>events.concat(events)</code>

Amount of ordered items

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```
1 const amountOfOrderedItems = user => {
2   user.getOrderedItems.
3   map(orderItems => {
4     orderItems.
5     filter(item => date > 02032016)}).
6   concatAll().
7   reduce((previous, next) => {
8     return previous.amount + next.amount
9   }, 0)
10 }
11
12 console.log(amountOfOrderedItems(user))
```

ES6 Syntax

Observable

- New collection type as part of ReactiveX
 - Collection items over time

```
const eventsOverTime = [{val: 1}, {val: 3}, val: 5}, ...]
```

- Offers array functions to work with this new type
 - filter, map, reduce, concatAll
- Can be used for animations, events or requests
- Ported to several languages
 - Java, C, C#, JavaScript, Clojure, Swift, Scala, ...
- <https://github.com/ReactiveX>



Observable

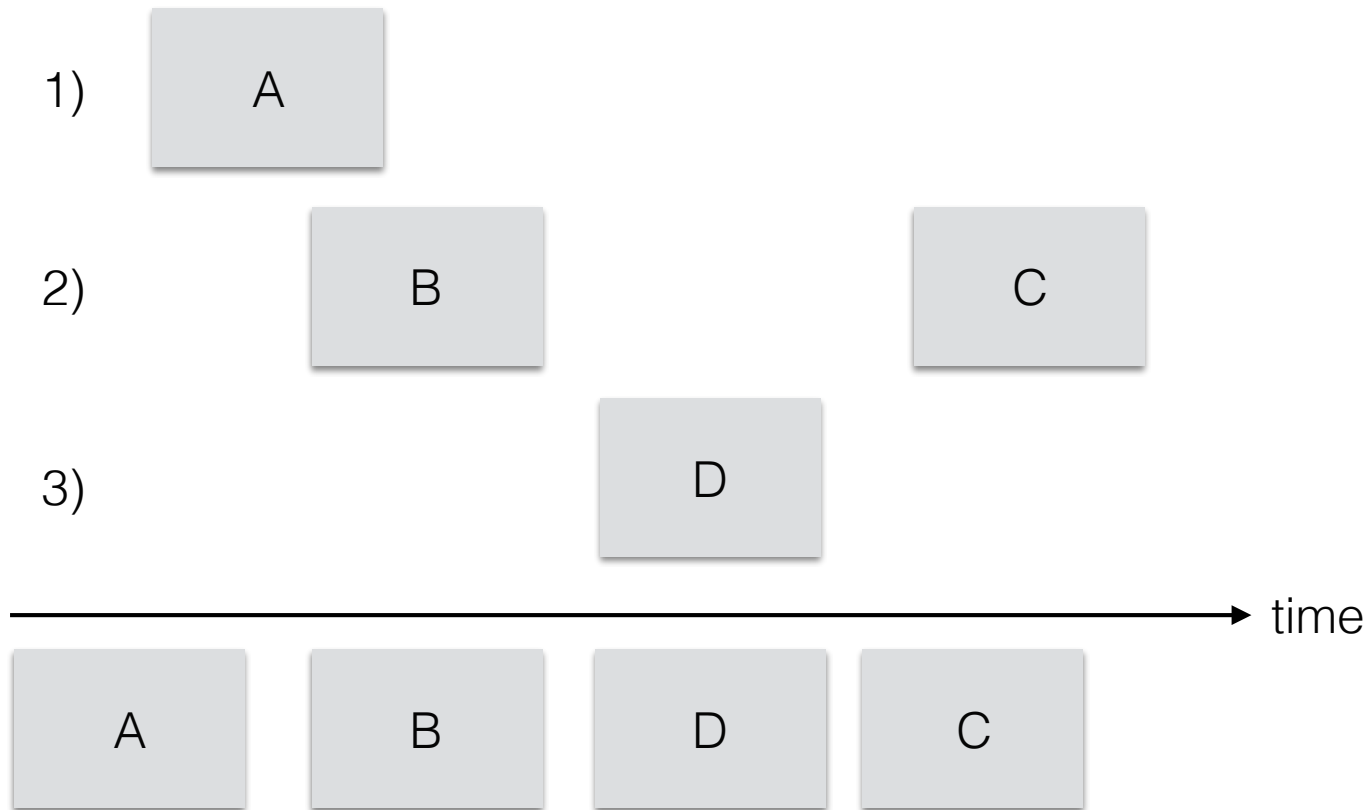
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```
1 // Create an observable
2 const $input = $('#searchInput')
3 const searchInput = Rx.Observable.fromEvent($input, 'keyUp')
4 // Subscribe and do something with the events
5 const subscription = searchInput.forEach(
6   event => sendRequest(event)
7   error => handleError(event)
8   () => console.log('done')
9 )
10 // Unsubscribe
11 subscription.dispose()
```



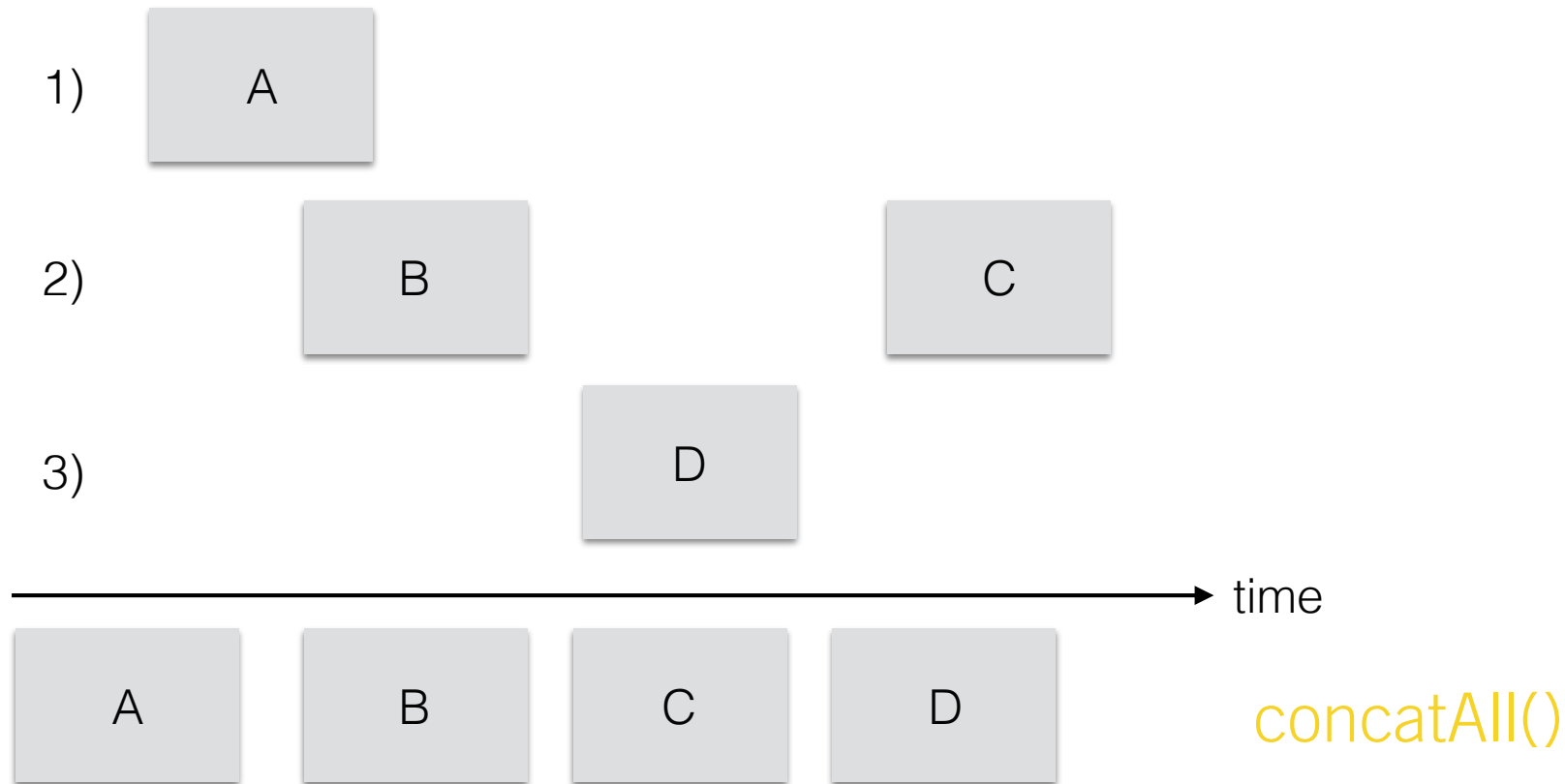
What about race conditions?

- Processed in order that we want to processed



What about race conditions?

- Processed in order that we want to processed



Only possible by knowing when its done!!!

Unsubscribe

- Manually unsubscribe when you do not need the event stream
`subscription.dispose()`
- But, what happened if I forget to unsubscribe?
 - You are listening on the event stream
 - Consumes events that you do not need anymore
 - Can causes incorrect application state
- How can I can automatize the unsubscription?
 - Use another event stream that triggers the unsubscription
 - **takeUntil(event)**

!! Memory Leak !!

Sum up

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- Keep application state in sync
 - No additional variable necessary
- Error handling
 - Observables offers direct error handling
- Race conditions
 - Synchronized asynchronous processes
- Memory leaks
 - Unsubscribe only when condition is fulfilled



But the most important point is: **It works in a great scale!**

Any questions?



Thanks for your attention