



链滴

jquery.Deferred promise 解决异步回调

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```

感觉Jquery的Deferred 对象很有用并且掌握难度也有,花点时间还是值得研究下的。

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```

注:博文转至 <http://www.cnblogs.com/greatluoluo/p/5721746.html> 作者[](http://home.cnblogs.com/u/greatluoluo/)张三的美丽家园

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```

我们先来看一下编写AJAX编码经常遇到的几个问题:

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```

1.由于AJAX是异步的,所有依赖AJAX返回结果的代码必需写在AJAX回调函数中。这就不可避免地成了嵌套,ajax等异步操作越多,嵌套层次就会越深,代码可读性就会越差。

```
</p>
```

```
<pre>
```

```
<pre class="prettyprint lang-js">$.ajax({
url: url,
data: dataObject,
success: function(){
console.log("I depend on ajax result.");
},
error: function(){}
});</pre>
```

```
</pre>
```

```
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```

console.log("I will print before ajax finished.");

2.如果AJAX请求之间存在依赖关系,我们的代码就会形成Pyramid of Doom (金字塔厄运)。比如我们要完成这样一件事:有4个供Ajax访问的url地址,需要先Ajax访问第1个,在第1个访问完成后,用到的返回数据作为参数再访问第2个,第2个访问完成后再第3个...以此到4个全部访问完成。按照这样写法,似乎会变成这样:

```
</p>
```

```
<pre>
```

```
<pre class="prettyprint lang-js">$.ajax({
url: url1,
success: function(data){
$.ajax({
url: url2,
data: data,
success: function(data){
$.ajax({
//...
});
}
});
});
```

```
}  
});</pre>  
</pre>
```

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3.考虑这种场景，假如我们同时发送两个Ajax请求，然后要在两个请求都成功返回后再做一件接下来的事，想一想如果只按前面的方式在各自的调用位置去附加回调，这是不是很困难？

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可以看到：JavaScript中类似于AJAX这种异步的操作，会导致代码嵌套层次复杂，可读性差，有时候甚至是实现需求都非常困难。为了解决这种异步回调难的问题，CommonJS组织制定了异步编程规范Promises/A。目前该规范已经有了很多的实现者，比如Q, when.js, jQuery.Deferred()等。我们以jQuery.Deferred学习下Promise。

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 Promise的状态

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Promise对象有3种可能的状态：肯定状态(resolved)、否定状态(rejected)、等待状态(pending) 刚开始创建的Promise对象处于pending状态，只能从pending变成resolved或者是从pending变成rejected状态。

</p>

<pre>

```
<pre class="prettyprint lang-js">var df1 = $.Deferred();  
console.log(df1.state());//pending
```

```
var df2 = $.Deferred();
```

```
df2.resolve();//resolved
```

```
console.log(df2.state());
```

```
var df3 = $.Deferred();
```

```
df3.reject();
```

```
console.log(df3.state());//rejected </pre>
```

</pre>

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\$.Deferred()创建一个延迟对象(也就是Promise对象)，deferred.state()可以获取Promise对象所处的状态。deferred.resolve()和deferred.reject()则是用来改变Promise对象的状态。

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 Promise添加回调函数

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Promise对象有3种状态，我们可以分别为这3种状态注册回调函数。当Promise处于某个状态的时

, 会触发这个状态下注册的回调函数。

```
</p>  
<pre>  
<pre class="prettyprint lang-js">var df = $.Deferred();  
df.done(function(){alert("success");});  
df.fail(function(){alert("fail");});  
df.progress(function(){alert("progress");});
```

```
df.notify();
```

```
df.resolve();
```

```
// df.reject();</pre>
```

```
</pre>
```

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done()、fail()、progress()分别注册resolved、rejected、pending状态下的回调函数。通过resolve()、reject()、notify()可以触发事先注册的回调函数。

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Promise是支持链式调用的，上面的代码可以写成下面的样子。

</p>

```
<pre>  
<pre class="prettyprint lang-js">var df = $.Deferred();  
df.done(function(){alert("success");})  
.fail(function(){alert("fail");})  
.progress(function(){alert("progress");});  
Promise支持多个回调函数，会按照注册顺序调用。  
var df = $.Deferred();  
df.done(function(){alert("first");})  
.fail(function(){alert("fail");});
```

```
df.done(function(){alert("second");});
```

```
df.done(function(){alert("third");});
```

```
df.resolve();</pre>
```

```
</pre>
```

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deferred.always()添加的回调函数，无论Promise是resolved状态还是rejected状态，都会被调用

</p>

```
<pre>  
<pre class="prettyprint lang-js">var df1 = $.Deferred();  
df1.always(function(type){alert(type);});  
df1.resolve("resolve");
```

```
var df2 = $.Deferred();
```

```
df2.always(function(type){alert(type);});
```

```
df2.reject("reject");</pre>
```

```
</pre>
```

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progress()和notify()能够用来实现进度条效果，因为notify()允许调用多次，而reject()和resolve()能调用一次。这个很好理解，因为一旦状态变成resolved或者是rejected，就不能再改变其状态，也有必要。

```
</p>
```

```
<pre>
```

```
<pre class="prettyprint lang-js">var df = $.Deferred();  
df.done(function(){alert("success");});  
df.fail(function(){alert("fail");});  
df.progress(function(){alert("progress");});
```

```
// resolve()调用2次,但是只能触发1次success
```

```
df.resolve();
```

```
df.resolve();
```

```
var mudf = $.Deferred();
```

```
mudf.done(function(){alert("success");});
```

```
mudf.fail(function(){alert("fail");});
```

```
mudf.progress(function(){alert("progress");});
```

```
</pre>
```

```
</pre>
```

<p style="font-size:18px;vertical-align:baseline;text-align:justify;color:#2F2F2F;font-family:Georgia, 'Times New Roman', Times, 'Songti SC', SimSun, serif;background-color:#FFFFFF;">

```
// 每次调用notify都会触发progress回调函数<br />
```

```
<pre class="prettyprint lang-js">mudf.notify("%10");  
mudf.notify("%20");</pre>
```

```
<br />
```

rejectWith()、resolveWith()、notifyWith()功能上和reject()、resolve()、notify()没有什么差别，要差别在于回调函数中的执行上下文(方法中的this)和参数形式。具体差别可以参考"jQuery.Callback 系列一:api使用


```
// 老的ajax写法
```

```
</p>
```

```
<pre>
```

```
<pre class="prettyprint lang-js">$.ajax({  
url: "test.html",  
success: function(){  
alert("success");  
},  
error:function(){  
alert("error");  
}  
});</pre>
```

```
</pre>
```

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// 使用promise后的写法

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<pre>

```
<pre class="prettyprint lang-js">$.ajax("test.html")
```

```
.done(function(){})
```

```
.fail(function(){})
```

```
.done(function(){})
```

```
.fail(function(){});</pre>
```

</pre>

<p style="font-size:18px;vertical-align:baseline;text-align:justify;color:#2F2F2F;font-family:Georgia,'Times New Roman',Times,'Songti SC',SimSun,serif;background-color:#FFFFFF;">

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jQuery中的Deferred对象与Promise对象区别

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jQuery.Deferred相关的API, 有的返回的是Deferred对象, 有的返回的是Promise对象。如done()、reject()等大部分函数返回的都是Deferred对象, \$.when()和then()函数返回的是Promise对象。可以参考jQuery API文档。

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jQuery官方对Promise Objects的解释是:

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This object provides a subset of the methods of the Deferred object (then, done, fail, always, progress, state and promise) to prevent users from changing the state of the Deferred.

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可以看到Promise对象其实就是Deferred对象的一部分, Deferred对象提供了notify、reject、resolve等改变状态的方法, 但是Promise对象没有提供这些方法。

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文章开始提到的AJAX问题1~3, 问题1可以很容易通过Promise得到解决。问题2和问题3是通过\$.when()和deferred.then()得到解决, 由于这2个API相对来说复杂一些, 以后的文章再分析这2个API。

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详解这篇文章中的fire()和fireWith()。

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上面简单的介绍了Promise的使用方式, 我们可以用Promise的方式来编写AJAX代码。可以很容易看出: 使用Promise后代码嵌套层次少了, 代码是纵向增长的, 而不再是横向增长。而且使用Promise, 可以指定多个ajax回调函数。

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```
gia, 'Times New Roman', Times, 'Songti SC', SimSun, serif;background-color:#FFFFFF;" >  
<strong> <span style="vertical-align:baseline;color:red;">jquery Deferred 快速解决异步回  
的问题</span></strong>
```

```
</p>
```

```
<pre>
```

```
<pre class="prettyprint lang-js">function ok(name){
```

```
var dfd = new $.Deferred();
```

```
callback:func(){
```

```
return dfd.resolve( response );
```

```
}
```

```
return dfd.promise();
```

```
}
```

```
$.when(ok(1),ok(2)).then(function(resp1,resp2){})</pre>
```

```
</pre>
```

```
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gia, 'Times New Roman', Times, 'Songti SC', SimSun, serif;background-color:#FFFFFF;" >
```

```
<strong> <span style="vertical-align:baseline;color:red;"> //相关API 分成3类</span></stro  
g>
```

```
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```

```
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gia, 'Times New Roman', Times, 'Songti SC', SimSun, serif;background-color:#FFFFFF;" >
```

```
1类: $.when(pro1,pro1) 将多个 promise 对象以and的关系 合并为1个
```

```
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```

```
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gia, 'Times New Roman', Times, 'Songti SC', SimSun, serif;background-color:#FFFFFF;" >
```

```
2类: promise 激发为 解决 deferred.resolve([ args ] ) deferred.resolveWith( context, [ args ] )
```

```
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```

```
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gia, 'Times New Roman', Times, 'Songti SC', SimSun, serif;background-color:#FFFFFF;" >
```

```
和 拒绝 .reject .rejectWith
```

```
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```

```
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gia, 'Times New Roman', Times, 'Songti SC', SimSun, serif;background-color:#FFFFFF;" >
```

```
context 上下文 替换 this 和通知 .notify .notifyWith
```

```
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```

```
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gia, 'Times New Roman', Times, 'Songti SC', SimSun, serif;background-color:#FFFFFF;" >
```

```
3类: 对激发的响应 解决时deferred.done(args) 拒绝时 deferred.fail() 通知时 deferred.progress()
```

```
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```

```
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gia, 'Times New Roman', Times, 'Songti SC', SimSun, serif;background-color:#FFFFFF;" >
```

```
不管 解决 或 拒绝 deferred.always()
```

```
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```

```
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gia, 'Times New Roman', Times, 'Songti SC', SimSun, serif;background-color:#FFFFFF;" >
```

```
deferred.then( doneCallbacks, failCallbacks [, progressCallbacks] )
```

```
</p>
```



```

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  promise(或者叫deferred 延迟对象如何获取? )
</p>
<p style="font-size:18px;vertical-align:baseline;text-align:justify;color:#2F2F2F;font-family:Georgia, 'Times New Roman', Times, 'Songti SC', SimSun, serif;background-color:#FFFFFF;">
  var dfd = new $.Deferred(); return dfd.promise();
</p>
<p style="font-size:18px;vertical-align:baseline;text-align:justify;color:#2F2F2F;font-family:Georgia, 'Times New Roman', Times, 'Songti SC', SimSun, serif;background-color:#FFFFFF;">
  返回promise当前状态
</p>
<p style="font-size:18px;vertical-align:baseline;text-align:justify;color:#2F2F2F;font-family:Georgia, 'Times New Roman', Times, 'Songti SC', SimSun, serif;background-color:#FFFFFF;">
  deferred.state() pending(尚未完成) resolved rejected
</p>
<p style="font-size:18px;vertical-align:baseline;text-align:justify;color:#2F2F2F;font-family:Georgia, 'Times New Roman', Times, 'Songti SC', SimSun, serif;background-color:#FFFFFF;">
  &nbsp;
</p>
<p style="font-size:18px;vertical-align:baseline;text-align:justify;color:#2F2F2F;font-family:Georgia, 'Times New Roman', Times, 'Songti SC', SimSun, serif;background-color:#FFFFFF;">
  <strong><span style="vertical-align:baseline;color:red;">管道</span></strong>
</p>
<p style="font-size:18px;vertical-align:baseline;text-align:justify;color:#2F2F2F;font-family:Georgia, 'Times New Roman', Times, 'Songti SC', SimSun, serif;background-color:#FFFFFF;">
  deferred.pipe( [ doneFilter ], [ failFilter ] )
</p>
<pre>
<pre class="prettyprint lang-js">var defer = $.Deferred()

```

```

var filtered = defer.pipe( null, function( value ) {
return value * 3;
});
defer.reject( 6 );
filtered.fail(function( value ) {
alert( "Value is ( 3*6 = ) 18: " + value );
});</pre>
<br />
</pre>

```