



# Cubstart Web Lecture 5



[start recording]

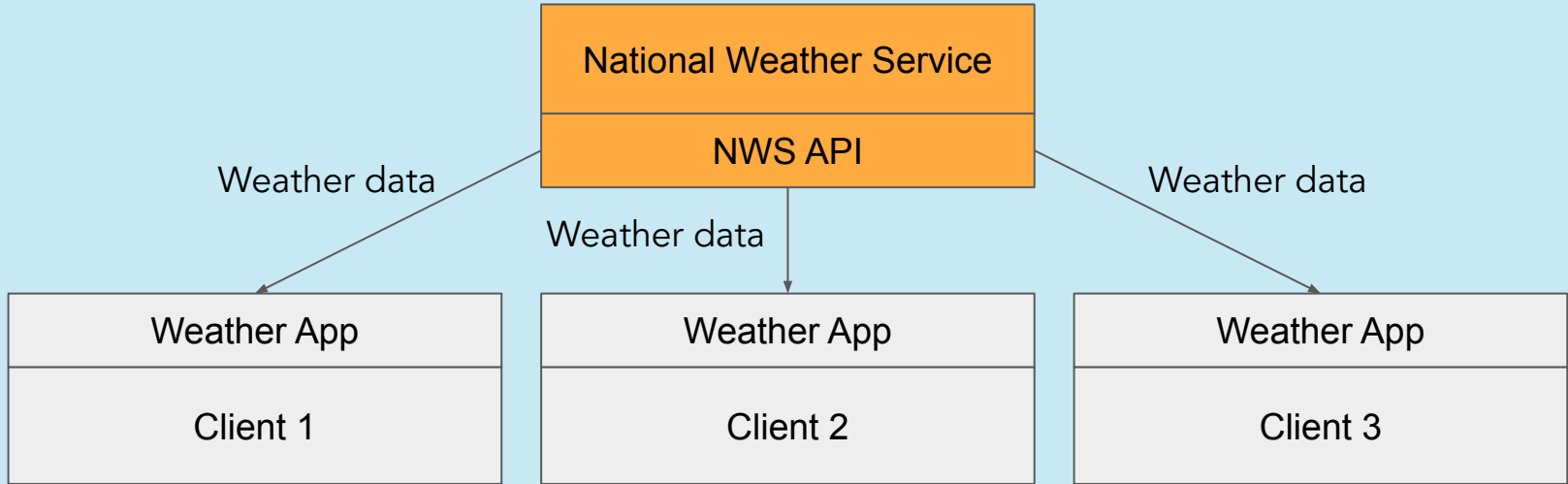
# Administrivia

- HW4 (Gradescope assignment) is due on Friday at midnight!
- HW 5 will be released in the next few days
  - This HW is a bit difficult! Get started early and please ask questions on Ed
  - **Come to lab!** We will go over ~half of HW5 with you this Friday!



# Recap: APIs





## HTTP: request-response model

- Client makes the request
- Server provides a response
- Application layer: HTTP

# Type of HTTP Request

- GET
- POST
- PUT
- DELETE

## /books

GET	/books	Lists all the books in the database
DELETE	/books/{bookId}	Deletes a book based on their id
POST	/books	Creates a Book
PUT	/books/{bookId}	Method to update a book
GET	/books/{bookId}	Retrieves a book based on their id

# HTTP Status Codes

## Level 200 (Success)

200 : OK

201 : Created

203 : Non-Authoritative  
Information

204 : No Content

## Level 400

400 : Bad Request

401 : Unauthorized

403 : Forbidden

404 : Not Found

409 : Conflict

## Level 500

500 : Internal Server Error

503 : Service Unavailable

501 : Not Implemented

504 : Gateway Timeout

599 : Network timeout

502 : Bad Gateway



How do we integrate APIs into a web application?



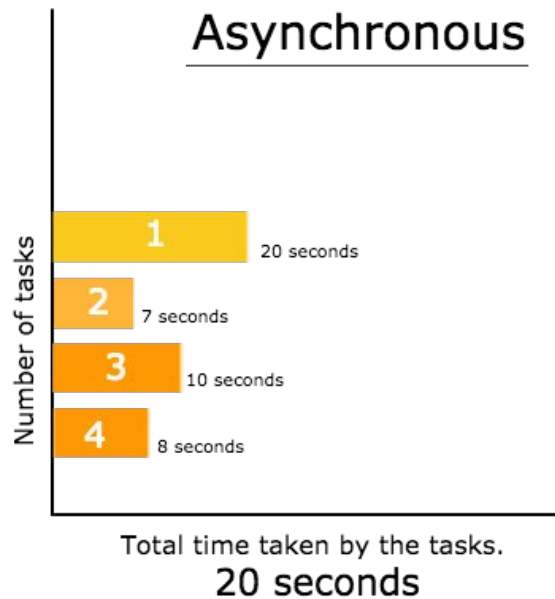
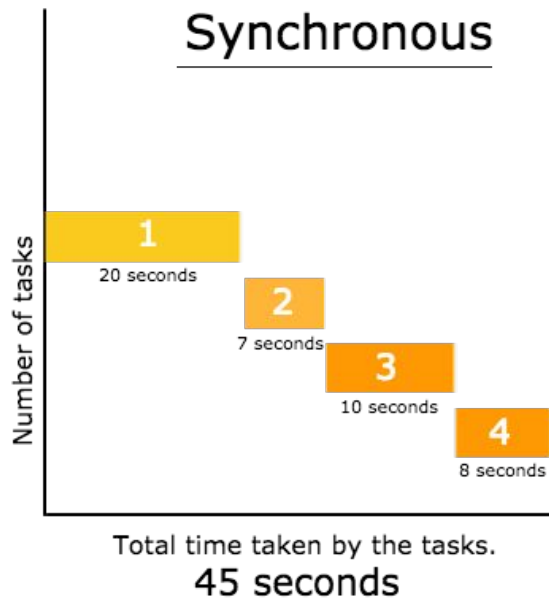
# Asynchronous Functions



# Synchronous JavaScript

JavaScript is synchronous and single-threaded.

Data retrieval is generally asynchronous (think Instagram).



## Why JavaScript can be Tricky

```
function getData() {  
    const pokemon = fetchRandomPokemon();  
    console.log(pokemon)  
}
```

Console:

>>>undefined



This function  
retrieves data,  
meaning it is  
**asynchronous!**

This function is still  
fetching data as  
JavaScript runs the  
following line!

So what is `pokemon` if it is not yet the  
retrieved `pokemon` data?

Promises



# What is a Promise?

Two definitions:

1. “A Promise represents the eventual completion (or failure) of an asynchronous operation and its resulting value.”
2. “A Promise is a proxy for a value not necessarily known when the promise is created.”

# Promise States

- **pending**: initial state, neither fulfilled nor rejected.
- **resolved**: meaning that the operation was completed successfully.
- **rejected**: meaning that the operation failed.

## Async Functions return a Promise

```
function getData() {  
  const pokemon = fetchRandomPokemon();  
  console.log(pokemon)  
}
```

Remember that this function retrieves data, meaning it is asynchronous!

This promise is in the **pending** state when JavaScript runs `console.log(pokemon)`, which is why it prints 'undefined'



How do we force JavaScript to follow the asynchronous timeline of data retrieval?

*Async, Await*



## • The Solution: Async, Await

```
async function getData() {  
  const pokemon = await fetchRandomPokemon();  
  console.log(pokemon)  
}
```

Console:

```
{  
  "name": "squirtle"  
  "Id": 24  
}
```



## Try Catch Blocks

```
async function getData() {  
  try {  
    const pokemon = await fetchRandomPokemon();  
    console.log(pokemon)  
  } catch (error) {  
    console.log("Oops")  
  }  
}
```

How do we fetch data/resources  
from an API in JavaScript?

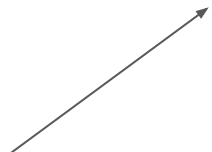


# fetch()

- Allows developers to fetch resources from a server!
- Syntax: `fetch(apiURL, options)` \*second parameter optional

```
async function getData() {  
  const response = await fetch("https://www.boredapi.com/api/activity/")  
  const data = await response.json()  
  console.log(data)  
}
```

Parses the  
response body  
as JSON



## Console:

```
{  
  activity: "Touch grass",  
  minprice: 0,  
  maxprice: 0  
}
```

## fetch()

You can send requests with **options** as the **second parameter**

```
const response = await fetch("http://www.apiExample.com", {  
  method: 'GET',  
  headers: {  
    "Content-Type": "application/json"  
  }  
});
```

It's demo time 🤩



HTML file from  
demo:

<> index.html X JS script.js

<> index.html > ...

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6      <title>Dogs</title>
7  </head>
8  <body>
9      <h1>Dogs</h1>
10     <div>
11         <select id="select-breed"></select>
12         <button id="load">Load</button>
13     </div>
14
15     <div>
16         <img id="dog-pic" />
17     </div>
18     <script src="script.js"></script>
19 </body>
20 </html>
21
```



JS file from  
demo:

```
<> index.html    JS script.js    X
JS script.js > ...
1  const selectEl = document.getElementById('select-breed')
2  const imageEl = document.getElementById('dog-pic')
3  const buttonEl = document.getElementById('load')
4
5  async function setup() {
6      const response = await fetch("https://dog.ceo/api/breeds/list/all")
7      const data = await response.json()
8
9      const breeds = Object.keys(data.message)
10
11     for (const breed of breeds) {
12         // something to do with breed
13         const optionEl = document.createElement('option')
14
15         optionEl.textContent = breed
16         optionEl.value = breed
17
18         selectEl.appendChild(optionEl)
19     }
20 }
21
22 async function loadImage() {
23     const selectedBreed = selectEl.value
24     const response = await fetch("https://dog.ceo/api/breed/" + selectedBreed + "/images/random")
25     const data = await response.json()
26
27     imageEl.src = data.message;
28 }
29
30 buttonEl.addEventListener("click", loadImage)
31
32 setup()
33
```



[stop recording]

# Attendance: Lecture 5

<https://forms.gle/LAAZ28LAEzEcpfP59>

Secret word:

