











## C. What types of requests did you notice?

- GET Used to fetch HTML, JS, CSS, and API data
- POST Sending analytics data or form submissions
- You may also see OPTIONS, PUT, or DELETE in some apps

## D. What did the GET request return?

- For nytimes.com: HTML and JSON (article data)
- For weather.com: JSON (weather data)

## E. Was it JSON, HTML, or something else?

- JSON (from API endpoints)
- HTML (initial page load)

```
JavaScript (static resources)
       Code:
       fetch('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts/1')
        .then(response => response.json())
        .then(post => {
          console.log('Title:', post.title);
          console.log('Body:', post.body);
        })
        .catch(error => console.error('Error:', error));
Four Main Parts of an HTTP Request
    1. Method (e.g., GET, POST, PUT, DELETE)
   2. URL (e.g., /posts/1)
    3. Headers (e.g., Content-Type, Authorization)
   4. Body (mainly for POST/PUT; not used in GET
Header
            Meaning
User-Agent Identifies the browser/app making the request
            Specifies what response formats are acceptable (e.g., application/json)
Accept
            Specifies the domain (e.g., example.com) that the request is going to
Host
Code:
1. Fetch a post and show title and body
javascript
CopyEdit
fetch('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts/1')
 .then(response => response.json())
```

```
.then(post => {
  console.log('Post Title:', post.title);
  console.log('Post Body:', post.body);
});
```

## 2. Fetch and display comments for post ID 1

```
javascript
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fetch('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts/1/comments')
   .then(response => response.json())
   .then(comments => {
      comments.forEach(comment => {
      console.log(`Comment by ${comment.name}: ${comment.body}`);
   });
});
```