Day 6 → JavaScript APIs and AJAX:

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JavaScript APIs and AJAX:
JavaScript APIs (Application Programming Interfaces) allow you to interact
with external services, libraries, and frameworks to extend the
functionality of your web applications. AJAX (Asynchronous JavaScript and
XML) is a technique that allows you to update parts of a webpage without
reloading the entire page.
1. Fetch API:
The Fetch API is a modern JavaScript interface for making asynchronous
HTTP requests. It provides a more powerful and flexible way to make API
requests compared to older techniques like XMLHttpRequest. The Fetch API
returns a Promise that resolves to the response from the server.
Example of Fetch API:
 ``javascript
fetch('https://api.example.com/data')
  .then(response => response.json())
  .then(data => {
    // Process the retrieved data
    console.log(data);
  })
  .catch(error => {
   console.error('Error:', error);
  });
In this example, we use the Fetch API to make a GET request to the URL
'https://api.example.com/data'. The response is then parsed as JSON using
the `response.json()` method, and the resulting data is logged to the
console.
Working with JSON data:
JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is a lightweight data interchange
format. It is commonly used for transferring data between a server and a
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web application. JavaScript provides methods to parse JSON strings into
JavaScript objects and stringify JavaScript objects into JSON strings.
Parsing JSON:
```javascript
const jsonString = '{"name": "John", "age": 30}';
const obj = JSON.parse(jsonString);
console.log(obj.name); // Output: John
Stringifying JavaScript Object:
```javascript
const obj = { name: "John", age: 30 };
const jsonString = JSON.stringify(obj);
console.log(jsonString); // Output: {"name":"John","age":30}
3. Implementing AJAX:
AJAX allows you to load and send data asynchronously without requiring a
page reload. It enables you to update specific parts of a webpage
dynamically.
Example of AJAX using Fetch API:
```javascript
function fetchData() {
 fetch('https://api.example.com/data')
 .then(response => response.json())
 .then(data => {
 // Update the webpage with the retrieved data
 document.getElementById('result').innerHTML = data.message;
 })
 .catch(error => {
 console.error('Error:', error);
 });
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In this example, we define a `fetchData` function that uses the Fetch API
to make a GET request to an API endpoint. The retrieved data is then used
to update the content of an HTML element with the id 'result'.
Hands-on Project:
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <title>Weather App</title>
 <style>
 .loader {
 display: none;
 position: fixed;
 top: 50%;
 left: 50%;
 transform: translate(-50%, -50%);
 font-size: 20px;
 border: 8px solid #f3f3f3;
 border-top: 8px solid #3498db;
 border-radius: 50%;
 width: 60px;
 height: 60px;
 animation: spin 2s linear infinite;
 }
 @keyframes spin {
 0% {
 transform: rotate(0deg);
 }
 100% {
 transform: rotate(360deg);
 }
 .popup-bg {
 display: none;
 position: fixed;
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top: 0;
 left: 0;
 width: 100%;
 height: 100%;
 background-color: rgba(230, 19, 19, 0.5);
 z-index: 999;
 }
 .popup {
 display: none;
 position: fixed;
 top: 50%;
 left: 50%;
 transform: translate(-50%, -50%);
 padding: 20px;
 background-color: white;
 border: 1px solid black;
 box-shadow: 0 2px 8px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.15);
 font-size: 18px;
 z-index: 1000;
 }
 .close-icon {
 position: absolute;
 top: 10px;
 right: 10px;
 font-size: 24px;
 cursor: pointer;
 }
 </style>
</head>
<body>
 <h1>Weather App</h1>
 <input type="text" id="locationInput" placeholder="Enter location">
 <button onclick="getWeatherData()">Get Weather</button>
 <div id="loader" class="loader"></div>
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<div id="popupBg" class="popup-bg"></div>
<div id="popup" class="popup">
 ×
 <h2 id="locationName"></h2>
 </div>
<script>
 function showLoader() {
 const loader = document.getElementById('loader');
 loader.style.display = 'block';
 }
 function hideLoader() {
 const loader = document.getElementById('loader');
 loader.style.display = 'none';
 }
 function showWeatherPopup(location, temperature, humidity) {
 const popupBg = document.getElementById('popupBg');
 const popup = document.getElementById('popup');
 const locationName = document.getElementById('locationName');
 const temp = document.getElementById('temperature');
 const humid = document.getElementById('humidity');
 locationName.textContent = location;
 temp.textContent = `Temperature: ${temperature}°C`;
 humid.textContent = `Humidity: ${humidity}%`;
 popupBg.style.display = 'block';
 popup.style.display = 'block';
 }
 function closePopup() {
 const popupBg = document.getElementById('popupBg');
 const popup = document.getElementById('popup');
 popupBg.style.display = 'none';
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popup.style.display = 'none';
 }
 function getWeatherData() {
 const locationInput =
document.getElementById('locationInput');
 const location = locationInput.value;
 const apiKey = 'c7a9299a3d8da1d910da08bcffb48a3b';
 const apiUrl =
http://api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?q=${location}&appid=${apiK
ey}`;
 showLoader();
 setTimeout(() => {
 fetch(apiUrl)
 .then(response => response.json())
 .then(data => {
 hideLoader();
 const temperature = Math.round(data.main.temp -
273.15);
 const humidity = data.main.humidity;
 showWeatherPopup(location, temperature, humidity);
 })
 .catch(error => {
 hideLoader();
 console.log('An error occurred:', error);
 });
 }, 3000);
 window.addEventListener('click', function (event) {
 const popupBg = document.getElementById('popupBg');
 const popup = document.getElementById('popup');
 if (event.target === popupBg) {
 closePopup();
 });
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</body>
</html>
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