Cheatsheet: JavaScript Async

JavaScript Promises, Callback, Fetch and Axios Terminologies	Description	Code Example
JSON	It is a text-based format used for structuring data in a way that is both human-readable and machine-readable.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 { "name": "John Doe", "age": 30, "city": "New York", "email": "johndoe@email.com", "hobbies": ["Reading", "Hiking", "Cooking"] } Copied!

Callback	A callback in JavaScript is a function passed as an argument to another function, which is then executed at a later time or under certain conditions.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
		function greet(name, callback) { console.log(`Hello, ${name}!`); callback(); // Executes the callback function } function sayGoodbye() { console.log('How are you!'); } greet('John Doe', sayGoodbye); // Passing sayGoodbye function as a callback
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XMLHttpRequest Object	It is used to create an instance of the XMLHttpRequest object to initiate an HTTP request.	1 var xhr = new XMLHttpRequest(); Copied!
XMLHttpRequest Open Methods	The open() method sets up the request, specifying the HTTP method (GET, POST, and so on) and the URL.	1 xhr.open('GET', 'https://api.example.com/data', true); Copied!
send() Method	The send() method is invoked to send the request to the specified URL.	1 xhr.send(); Copied!
Load Data Using XMLHttpRequest	This code describes that data can be loaded using Ajax methods.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

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<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>AJAX Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  <button id="loadUsersBtn">Load Users</button>
  <div id="userList"></div>

  <script>
    // JavaScript for AJAX functionality
    document.getElementById('loadUsersBtn').addEventListener('click', function() {
      // Creating an XMLHttpRequest object
      var xhr = new XMLHttpRequest();

      // Define the request
      xhr.open('GET', 'https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/users', true);

      // Handle the response
      xhr.onload = function() {
        if (xhr.status >= 200 && xhr.status < 400) {
          var users = JSON.parse(xhr.responseText);
          displayUsers(users);
        } else {
          console.error('Error fetching data');
        }
      };

      // Handle network errors
      xhr.onerror = function() {
        console.error('Network error');
      };

      // Send the request
      xhr.send();
    });

    // Function to display users on the page
    function displayUsers(users) {
      var userListDiv = document.getElementById('userList');
      userListDiv.innerHTML = '<h2>User List</h2>';
      var ul = document.createElement('ul');

      users.forEach(function(user) {
        var li = document.createElement('li');
        li.textContent = user.name;
        ul.appendChild(li);
      });

      userListDiv.appendChild(ul);
    }
  </script>
</body>
</html>
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Promise Syntax	Promises are used for tasks like fetching data from a server, reading files, or performing other operations that may take some time to complete.	1
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		`const myPromise = new Promise((resolve, reject) => {`
		`  // Asynchronous operation goes here`
		`  // If successful, call resolve with the result`
		`  // If an error occurs, call reject with an error`
		`});`

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Promise with .then and .catch	Promises are used for tasks like fetching data from a server, reading files, or performing using `.then()` method and caught error using `.catch()` method.	1
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		1 const myPromise = new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
		2 // Simulated asynchronous operation (e.g., making an API request)
		3 setTimeout(() => {
		4 const success = true; // Simulating a successful operation
		5 if (success) {
		6 resolve('Data successfully fetched');
		7 } else {
		8 reject('Error: Failed to fetch data');
		9 }
		10 }, 1000);
		11 });
		12
		13 myPromise.then(
		14 (result) => {
		15 // Handle the successful result (e.g., update UI with the data)
		16 console.log(result);
		17 },
		18 (error) => {
		19 // Handle the error (e.g., log the error or show an error message)
		20 console.error(error);
		21 }
		22);
		
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Fetch API Syntax	It is used for fetching resources from the web, such as data from a server or an API.	1
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		1 fetch(url, options)
		2 .then(response => {
		3 // Handle the response
		4 })
		5 .catch(error => {
		6 // Handle any errors that occurred during the fetch
		7 });
		
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Fetch API Get Methods	The GET method is used to retrieve data from the specified resource.	1
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		1 fetch('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts')
		2 .then(handleResponse)
		3 .then(data => {
		4 console.log('GET Request Result:', data);
		5 })
		6 .catch(error => {
		7 console.error('Error:', error);
		8 });
		
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Fetch API POST Method	The POST method is used to submit data to be processed to a specified resource.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

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 1. const newPost = {
 2.   title: 'New Post',
 3.   body: 'This is a new post.',
 4.   userId: 1
 5. };
 6.
 7. fetch('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts', {
 8.   method: 'POST',
 9.   headers: {
10.     'Content-Type': 'application/json'
11.   },
12.   body: JSON.stringify(newPost)
13. })
14.   .then(handleResponse)
15.   .then(data => {
16.     console.log('POST Request Result:', data);
17.   })
18.   .catch(error => {
19.     console.error('Error:', error);
20.   });
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Fetch API PUT Method	The PUT method is used to update or replace data at the specified resource. It is typically used to update existing records on the server.

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 1. const updatedPost = {
 2.   id: 1,
 3.   title: 'Updated Post',
 4.   body: 'This post has been updated.',
 5.   userId: 1
 6. };
 7.
 8. fetch('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts/1', {
 9.   method: 'PUT',
10.   headers: {
11.     'Content-Type': 'application/json'
12.   },
13.   body: JSON.stringify(updatedPost)
14. })
15.   .then(handleResponse)
16.   .then(data => {
17.     console.log('PUT Request Result:', data);
18.   })
19.   .catch(error => {
20.     console.error('Error:', error);
21.   });
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Fetch API PATCH Method	The PATCH method is used to apply partial modifications to a resource. It is typically used to update parts of a resource while leaving the rest of the resource unchanged.

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		1. const updatedData = {
		2. title: 'Updated Title'
		3. };
		4.
		5. fetch('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts/1', {
		6. method: 'PATCH',
		7. headers: {
		8. 'Content-Type': 'application/json'
		9. },
		10. body: JSON.stringify(updatedData)
		11. })
		12. .then(handleResponse)
		13. .then(data => {
		14. console.log('PATCH Request Result:', data);
		15. })
		16. .catch(error => {
		17. console.error('Error:', error);
		18. });
		
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Fetch API DELETE Method	The DELETE method is used to request the removal of a resource from the server. It is used to delete records or resources.	1. 1
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		1. fetch('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts/1', {
		2. method: 'DELETE'
		3. })
		4. .then(response => {
		5. if (response.ok) {
		6. console.log('DELETE Request Successful');
		7. } else {
		8. throw new Error('DELETE request failed');
		9. }
		10. })
		11. .catch(error => {
		12. console.error('Error:', error);
		13. });
		
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Axios Library Syntax	It provides a consistent way for making asynchronous HTTP requests to interact with RESTful APIs or other web services.	1. 1
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		1. axios({
		2. method: 'HTTP_METHOD',
		3. url: 'URL',
		4. headers: {
		5. // Headers (optional)
		6. },
		7. data: {
		8. // Request data (optional)
		9. }
		10. })
		11. .then(response => {
		12. // Handle the successful response
		13. })
		14. .catch(error => {
		15. // Handle errors
		16. });
		17.
		
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install axios	You can install axios using npm in the terminal after installing node.	1. 1 1. npm install axios

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Axios Methods	Axios have HTTP method for the request such as 'GET', 'POST', 'PUT', 'DELETE'.	1
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		`axios({`
		`  method: 'HTTP_METHOD',`
		`  url: 'URL',`
		`  headers: {`
		`  // Headers (optional)`
		`  },`
		`  data: {`
		`  // Request data (optional)`
		`  }`
		`})`
		`  .then(response => {`
		`  // Handle the successful response`
		`  })`
		`  .catch(error => {`
		`  // Handle errors`
		`  });`
		
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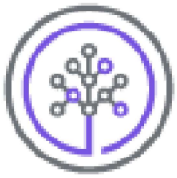

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