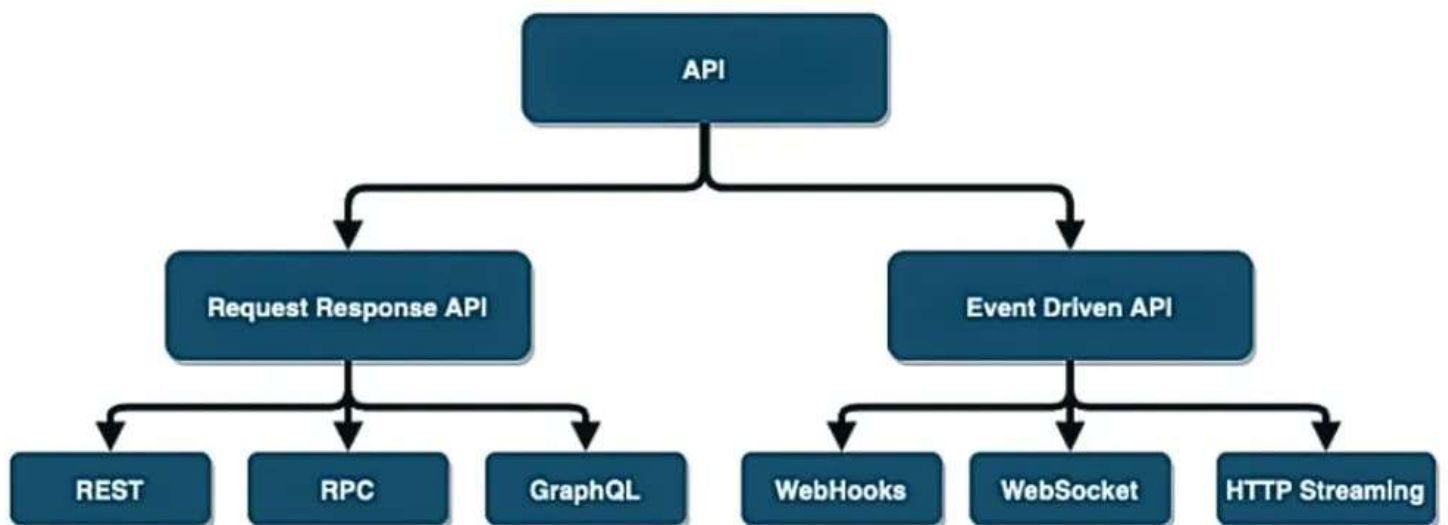


# Types of **API**

*(With Example)*



Swipe>>

@code\_helping

# 1) REST API

- Stands for **Representational State Transfer**
- Most common, uses **HTTP methods like GET, POST, PUT, DELETE.**
- Simple, scalable, and widely used for web and mobile applications.
- Example: **Fetching user data from a website.**

```
app.get('/user/:id', (req, res) => {  
    res.json({ id: req.params.id, name: "John Doe" });  
});
```

Join Telegram for Notes

@code\_helping

## 2) SOAP API

- Stands for **Simple Object Access Protocol**
- Uses **XML-based messaging** for communication.
- More **secure and reliable**, used in banking and enterprise applications.
- Example: **Secure transactions** between banking servers.

```
<soapenv:Body>  
  <GetUserInfo>  
    <UserId>123</UserId>  
  </GetUserInfo>  
</soapenv:Body>
```

### 3) GraphQL API

- Allows clients to request specific data, **avoiding over-fetching**.
- More efficient for modern applications like social media platforms.
- **Example: Fetching a user's name and profile picture without extra data.**

```
user(id: "123") {  
  name  
  email  
}
```

Join Telegram for Notes

@code\_helping

## 4) WebSocket API

- Enables real-time, **two-way communication** between client and server.
- Used in **chat apps, gaming, and live stock updates**.
- **Example:** Receiving instant messages in a chat app.

```
const socket = new WebSocket("ws://example.com/socket");

socket.onmessage = (event) => {
  console.log("Message from server:", event.data);
};
```

Join Telegram for Notes

@code\_helping

## 5) gRPC API

- Stands for **Google Remote Procedure Call**
- Uses **Protocol Buffers** (not JSON/XML) for faster communication.
- Ideal for **microservices, streaming**, and large-scale systems.
- Example: **High-speed communication** between backend services.

```
service UserService {  
    rpc GetUser (UserRequest) returns (UserResponse);  
}  
message UserRequest { string id = 1; }  
message UserResponse { string name = 1; string email
```