

# AngularJS AJAX - \$http

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**\$http** is an AngularJS service for reading data from remote servers.

## AngularJS \$http

The AngularJS `$http` service makes a request to the server, and returns a response.

### Example

Make a simple request to the server, and display the result in a header:

```
<div ng-app="myApp" ng-controller="myCtrl">

<p>Today's welcome message is:</p>
<h1>{{myWelcome}}</h1>

</div>

<script>
var app = angular.module('myApp', []);
app.controller('myCtrl', function($scope, $http) {
    $http.get("welcome.htm")
    .then(function(response) {
        $scope.myWelcome = response.data;
    });
});
</script>
```

## Methods

The example above uses the `.get` method of the `$http` service.

The `.get` method is a shortcut method of the `$http` service. There are several shortcut methods:

- `.delete()`
- `.get()`
- `.head()`
- `.jsonp()`
- `.patch()`
- `.post()`
- `.put()`

The methods above are all shortcuts of calling the `$http` service:

### Example

```
var app = angular.module('myApp', []);
app.controller('myCtrl', function($scope, $http) {
  $http({
    method : "GET",
    url : "welcome.htm"
  }).then(function mySuccess(response) {
    $scope.myWelcome = response.data;
  }, function myError(response) {
    $scope.myWelcome = response.statusText;
  });
});
```

The example above executes the `$http` service with an object as an argument. The object is specifying the HTTP method, the url, what to do on success, and what to do on failure.

# Properties

The response from the server is an object with these properties:

- `.config` the object used to generate the request.
- `.data` a string, or an object, carrying the response from the server.
- `.headers` a function to use to get header information.
- `.status` a number defining the HTTP status.
- `.statusText` a string defining the HTTP status.

## Example

```
var app = angular.module('myApp', []);
app.controller('myCtrl', function($scope, $http) {
    $http.get("welcome.htm")
    .then(function(response) {
        $scope.content = response.data;
        $scope.statuscode = response.status;
        $scope.statustext = response.statustext;
    });
});
```

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To handle errors, add one more functions to the `.then` method:

## Example

```
var app = angular.module('myApp', []);
app.controller('myCtrl', function($scope, $http) {
    $http.get("wrongfilename.htm")
    .then(function(response) {
        //First function handles success
        $scope.content = response.data;
    }, function(response) {
        //Second function handles error
        $scope.content = "Something went wrong";
    });
});
```

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# JSON

The data you get from the response is expected to be in JSON format.

JSON is a great way of transporting data, and it is easy to use within AngularJS, or any other JavaScript.

Example: On the server we have a file that returns a JSON object containing 15 customers, all wrapped in array called `records`.

Take a look at the JSON object.

## Example

The `ng-repeat` directive is perfect for looping through an array:

```
<div ng-app="myApp" ng-controller="customersCtrl">
```



HTML

```
    <li>{{ x.Name + ', ' + x.Country }}</li>
</ul>

</div>

<script>
var app = angular.module('myApp', []);
app.controller('customersCtrl', function($scope, $http) {
    $http.get("customers.php").then(function(response) {
        $scope.myData = response.data.records;
    });
});
</script>
```

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Application explained:

The application defines the `customersCtrl` controller, with a `$scope` and `$http` object.

`$http` is an **XMLHttpRequest object** for requesting external data.

`$http.get()` reads **JSON data** from <http://www.w3schools.com/angular/customers.php>.

On success, the controller creates a property, `myData`, in the scope, with JSON data from the server.

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