# **5 points each**

**Quick Check 1**

1. **What is caching?**

A web browser will store temporary data in a cache so that it can have faster access to certain types of information instead of retrieving it from a server.

1. **What are the three foundations of AJAX?**

Asynchronous – The client can retrieve data from separate data streams without waiting for the server, while the server processes other data at the same time.  
JavaScript – Programming is managed client side with JS without needing another language or app.  
XML – A markup language like HTML where data can be stored and retrieved.

1. **Provide a statement to create a new request object named MyReq.**

let MyReq = new XMLHttpRequest();

1. **Provide a statement to open the MyReq object to the url** [*http://www.example.com*](http://www.example.com)

MyReq.open(“get”, “http://www.example.com”)

1. **What property value indicates that a complete response has been received from the server?**

A response value of 4 indicates a complete response.

**Quick Check 2**

1. **Write the following function in arrow function syntax:**

function display(msg) {  
 alert(msg);  
}  
let display = msg => alert(msg);

1. **What are the three states of a promise object?**

pending – The promise has been given but not yet fulfilled or rejected.  
resolved – The promise has been fulfilled.  
rejected – The promise will not be fulfilled.

1. **Provide code to create a promise object named myPromise.**

let myPromise = new Promise((resolve, reject) => {  
 if (true) {  
 resolve(“resolve value”);  
 } else {  
 reject(“rejected value”);  
 }  
});

1. **Provide code to send a promise to the https://jsonshow/photos resource using fetch.**

fetch(“https://jsonshow/photos”)

1. **What method should be applied to a response object to return a promise that can be parsed as text?**

.then(response => response.text())

**Quick Check 3**

1. **Provide code to create an XML parser.**

let parser = new DOMParser();

1. **What method converts an XML text string into a DOM?**

new DOMParser().parseFromString(“text.xml”, “text/xml”);

1. **What method converts an XML DOM back into a text string?**

new XMLSerializer().serializeToString(dom);

1. **Provide a method to parse JSON data received from a response object.**

.then(response => response.json());

1. **When would you use the PUT method in a Fetch request?**

Use the PUT method when you need to change existing data on the server.

**Quick Check 4**

1. **What is a freemium service?**

A service that a developer can use at no cost if there are few requests to that API or service.

1. **What is an API endpoint?**

Different services that you can make requests to via different URLs.

1. **What are three ways that an app can deal with the same-origin policy?**

Cross Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) – Requires the server hosting the resource to include an ‘Access-Control-Allow-Origin’ header in the HTTP message it sends to the requesting site.  
JSON with Padding (JSONP) – By loading a script from another domain using the script element and leaving the developer to ensure that the script being loaded is from a trusted source.  
XHR Proxy – Instead of requesting directly from the resource, you can make the request from a proxy server that is a trusted source and pass that information to your app.