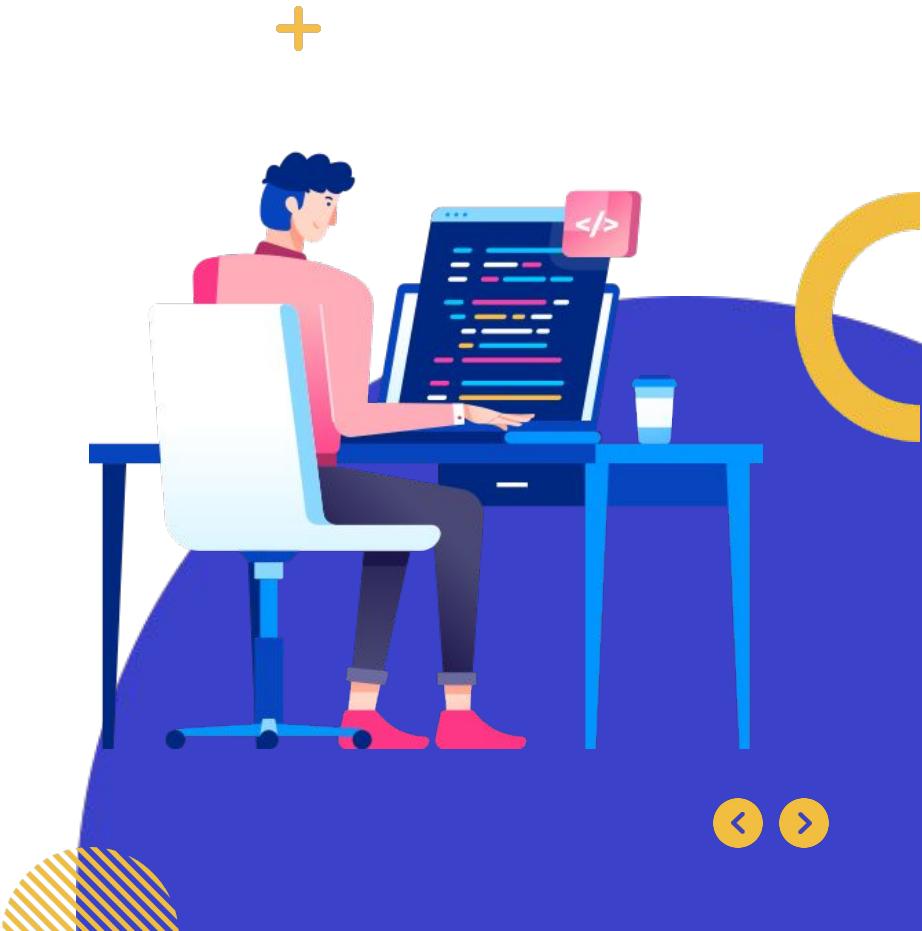
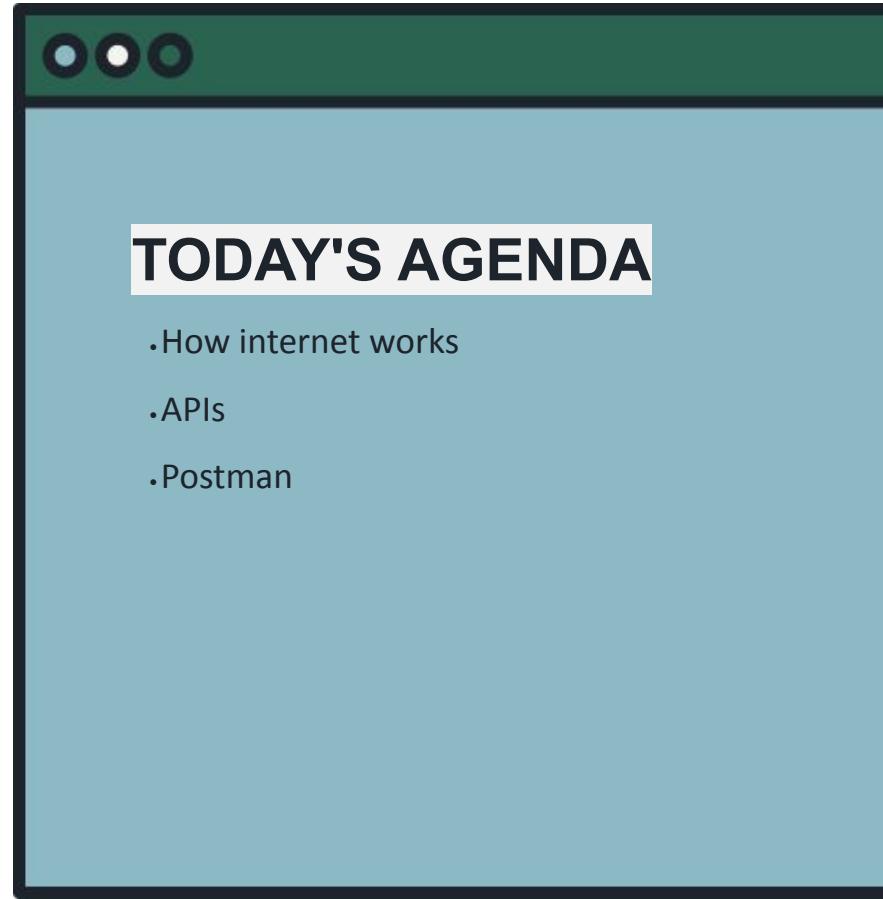


Programming Fundamentals

APIs

DIPLOMA IN FULL-STACK DEVELOPMENT
Certificate in Computing Fundamentals



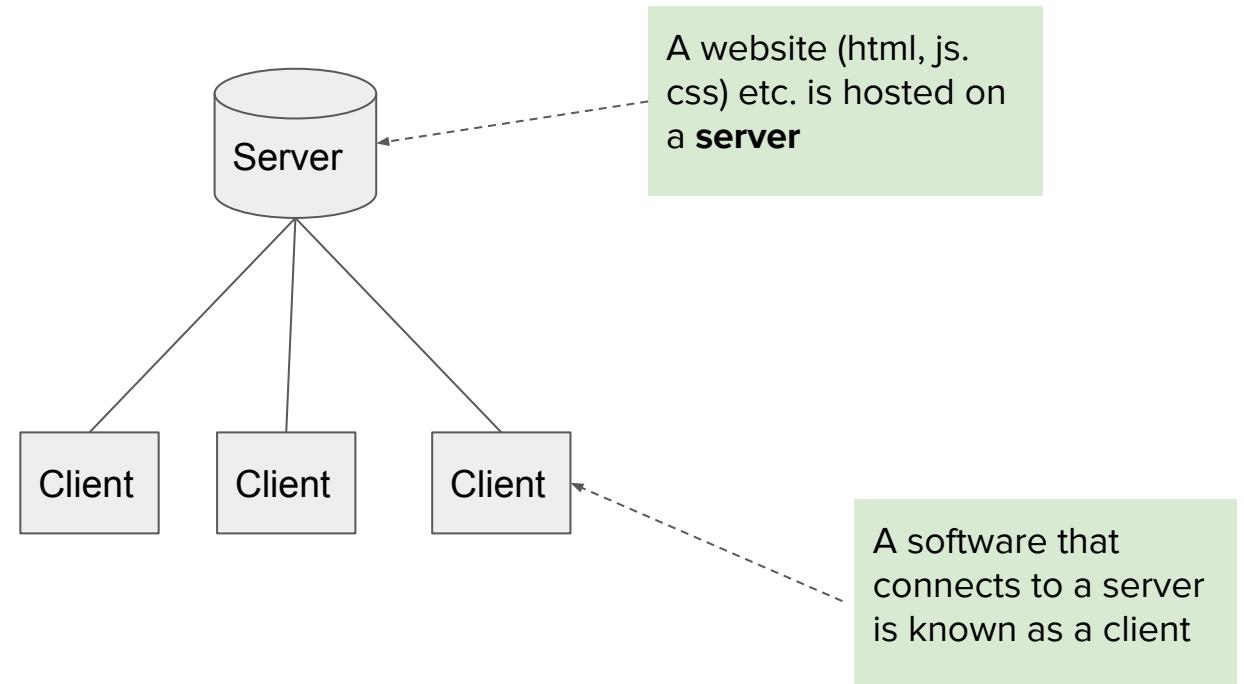




How the **INTERNET WORKS**

http protocol

Some Terminology



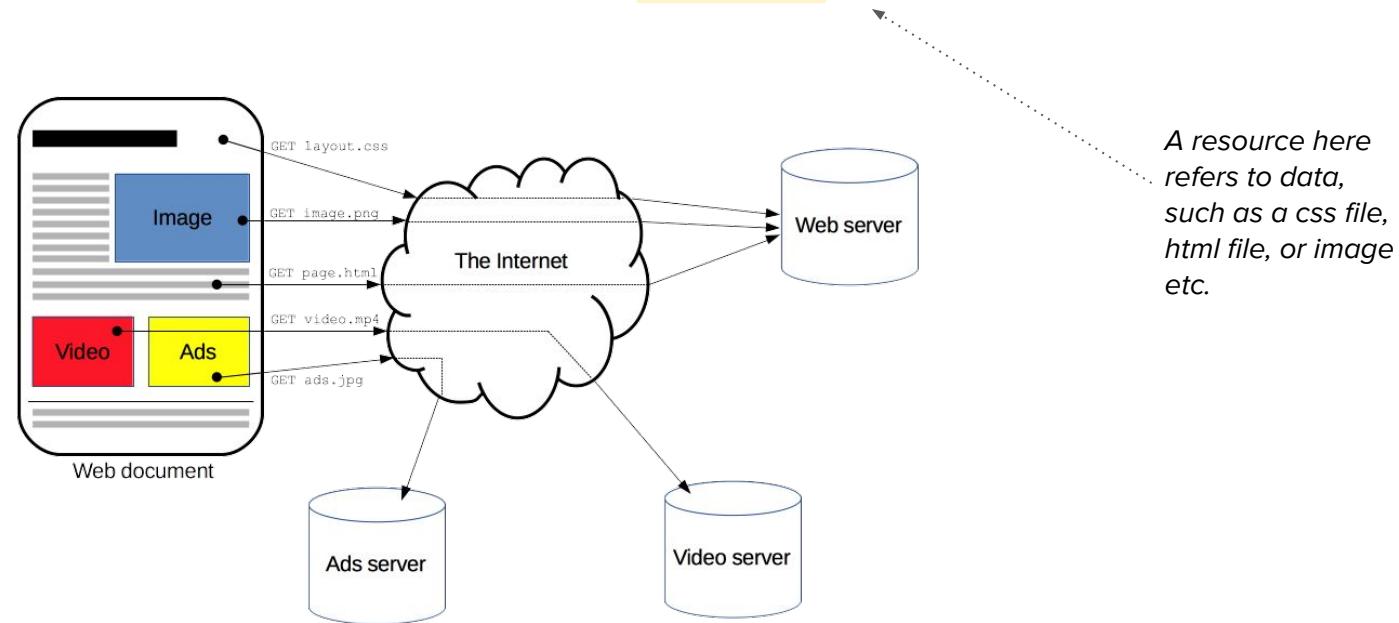
What is a Server

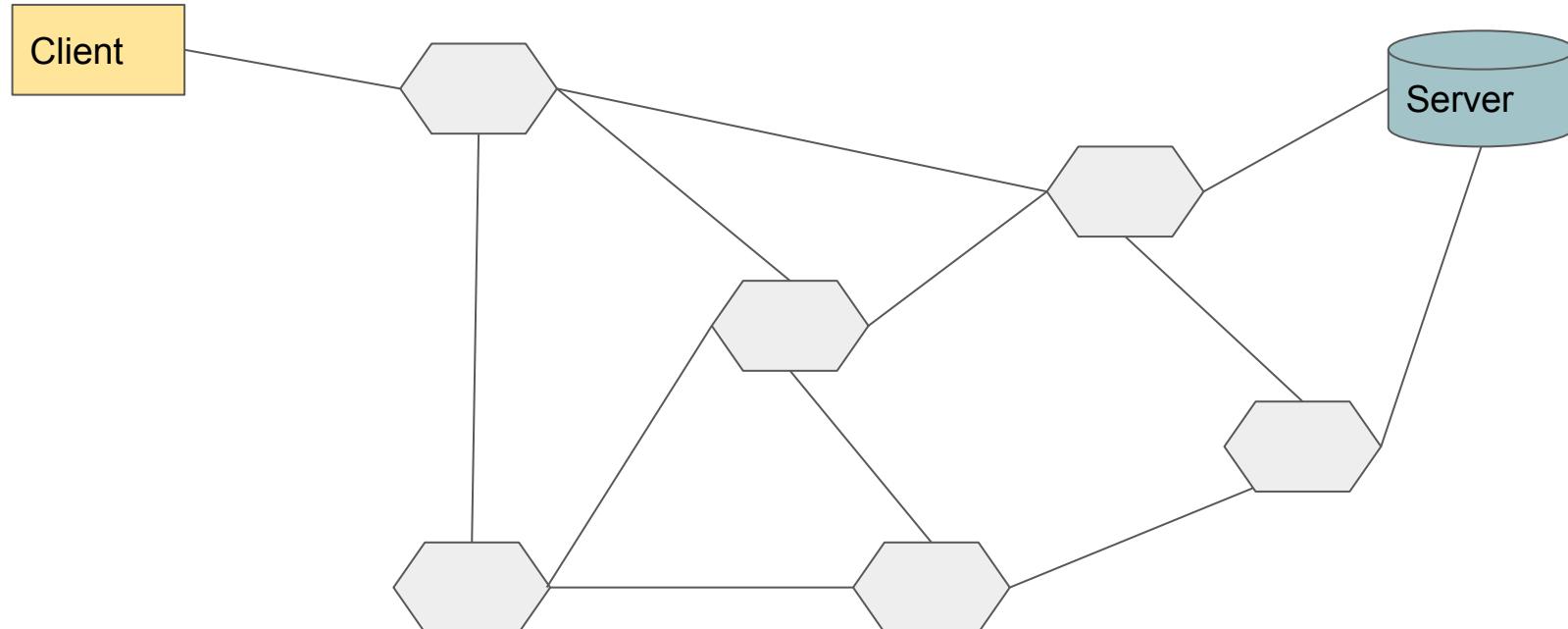
A server can be...

- A machine that is specially built to host a website, with plenty of RAM, high-speed HDD and etc.
- A software that allows other clients to connect

HTTP Protocol

In the context of networking, a **protocol** refers to how a client communicates with a server. It establishes the rules for the **format** of the resources that are being sent and received.





 Router

IP Address & Web URLs

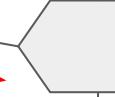
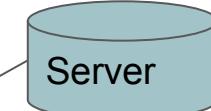
Each machine on the internet is given an **IP address**. We need to know the IP address of a machine access it.

However we usually access websites via **URLs**.

How does **URLs** get translated into **IP addresses**?

2. DNS sent back to client**1. Get the IP from the URL**

Dynamic name server

**3. Request is sent out****5. Response is sent back****4. Request is received**

Some HTTP Properties

1. The data flow is different each time
 - a. I.e, there is no **persistent connection**
2. It is **stateless**
 - a. State refers to *data* stored by the data to **remember** some information about the client
 - b. No state is maintained between client and server once the request is received and response is sent back.



+

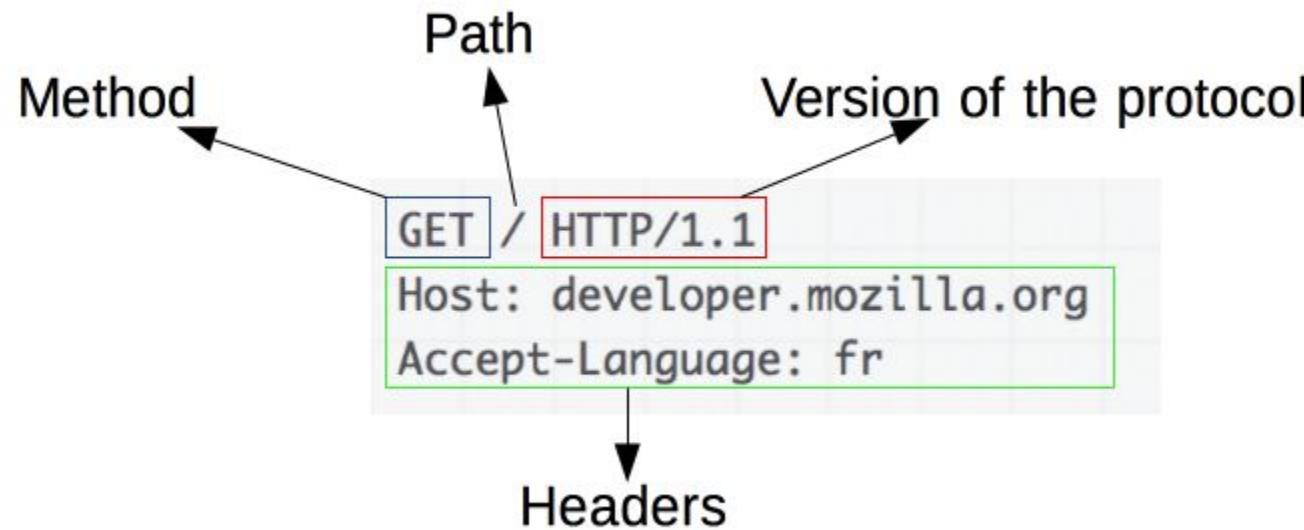
Request & Response

Request & Response

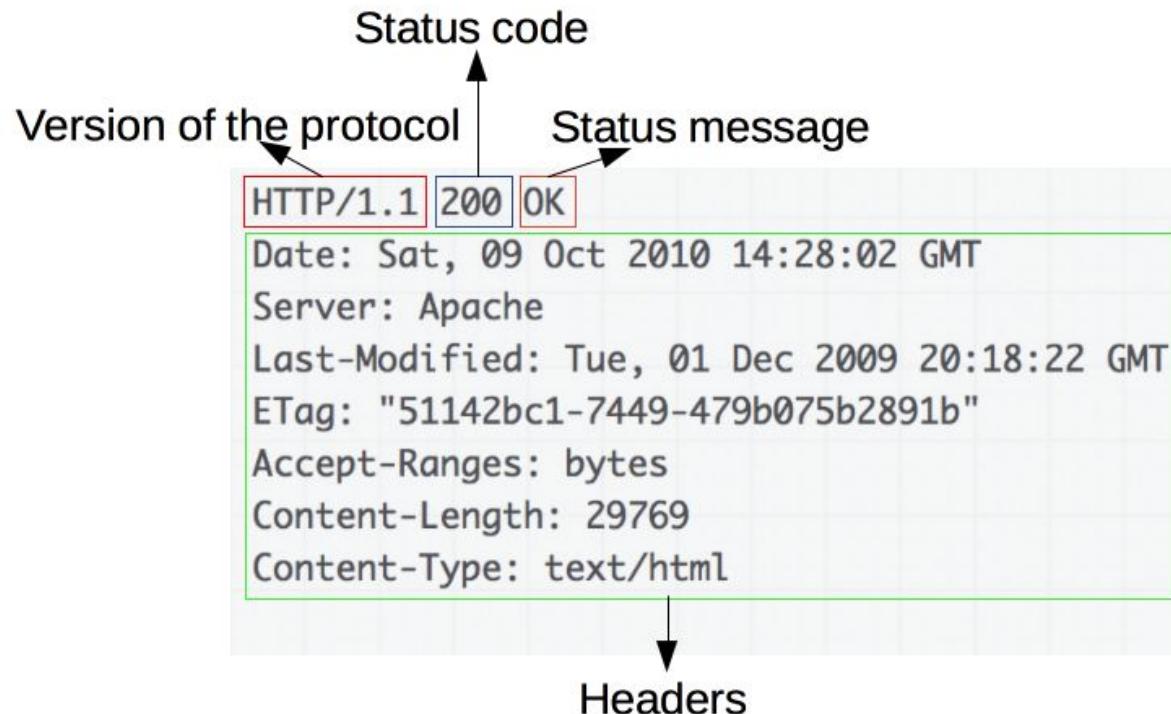
Request ⇒ What the client sends out

Response => What the client receives from the server (i.e, what does the server sends back to the client).

Sample Request



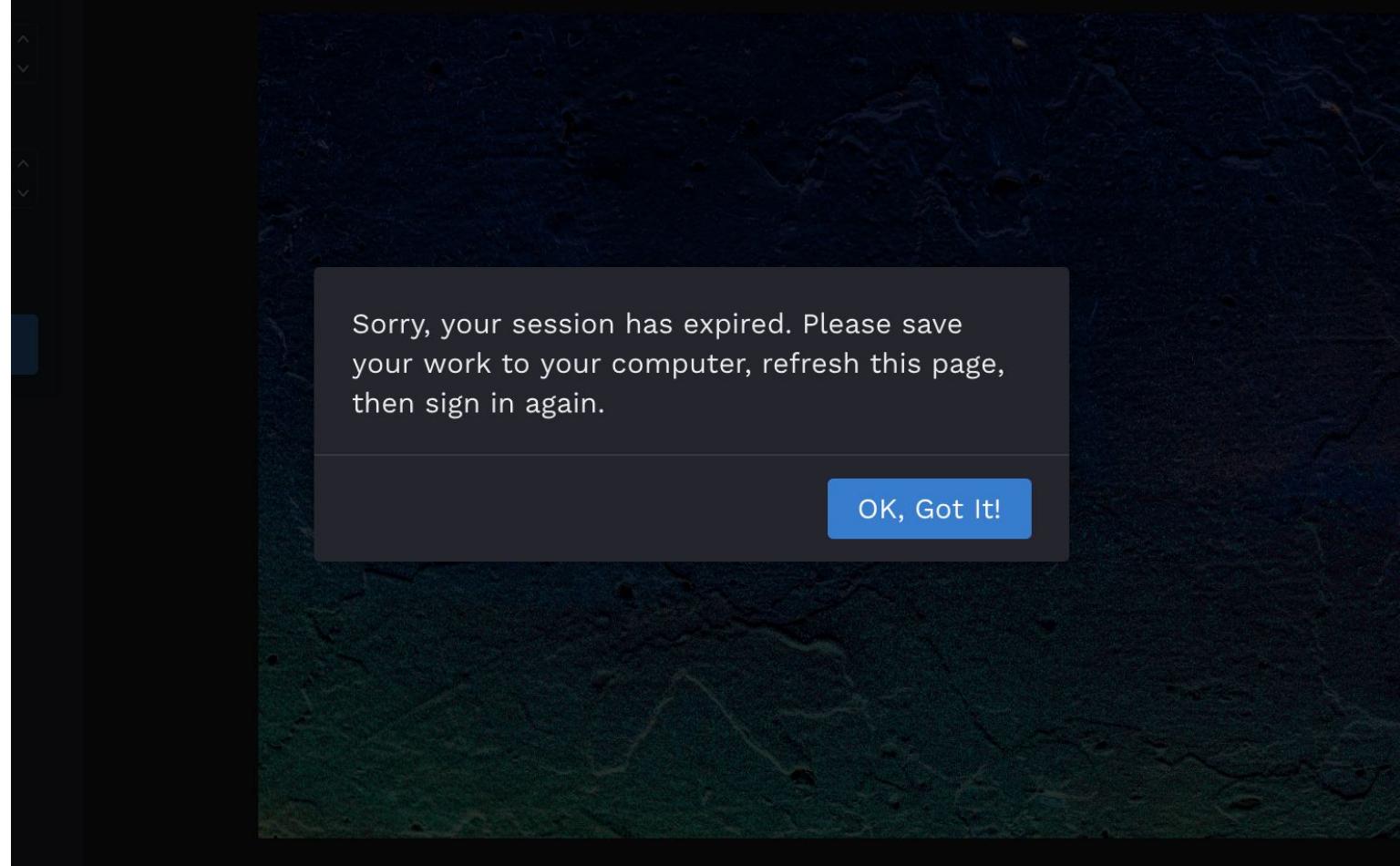
Sample Response





+

Sessions



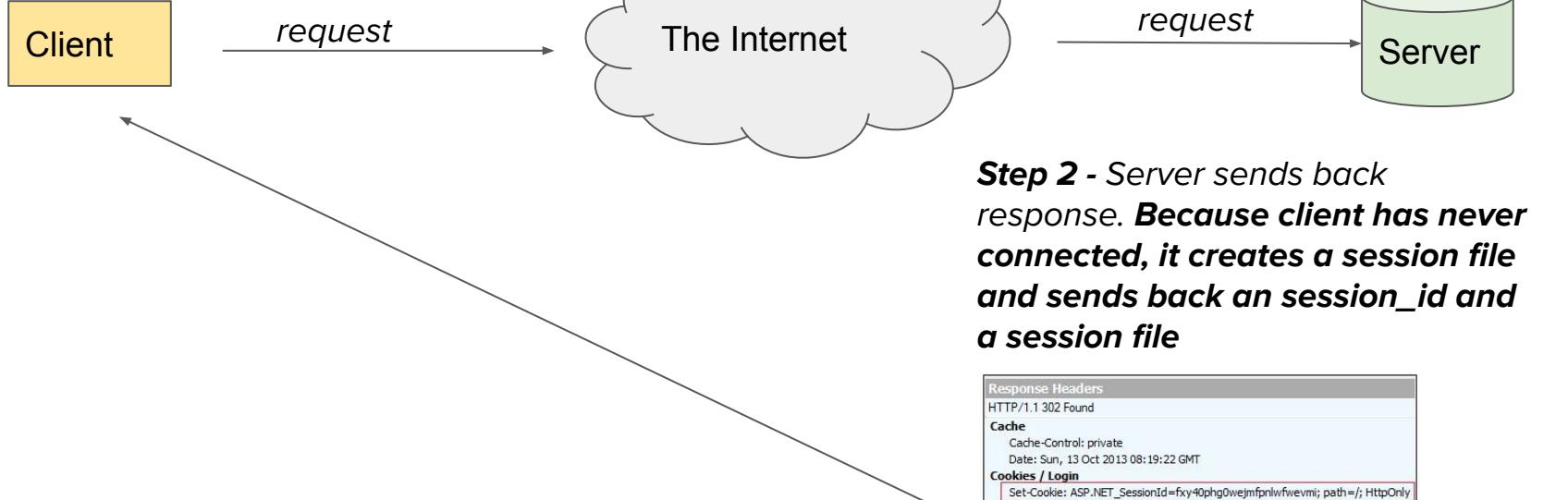
Sorry, your session has expired. Please save your work to your computer, refresh this page, then sign in again.

OK, Got It!

Session & Cookies

- Sessions represented **state** stored by the server.
- Every client that connects to the server has a **session**.
 - The session is stored as a file on the server.
- Corresponding to each session is a **cookie file**
 - A cookie allows the client to remember about the server

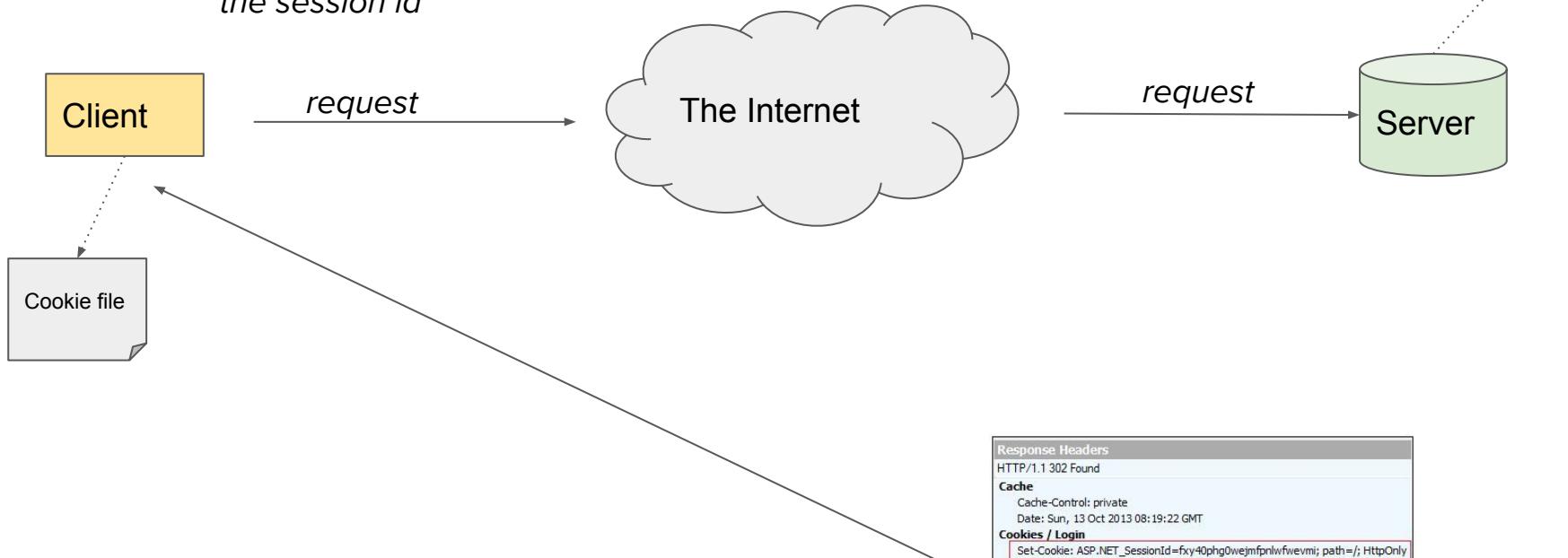
Step 1 - Client connecting for the first time. No cookies w.r.t to the server on the client



Step 2 - Server sends back response. *Because client has never connected, it creates a session file and sends back an session_id and a session file*

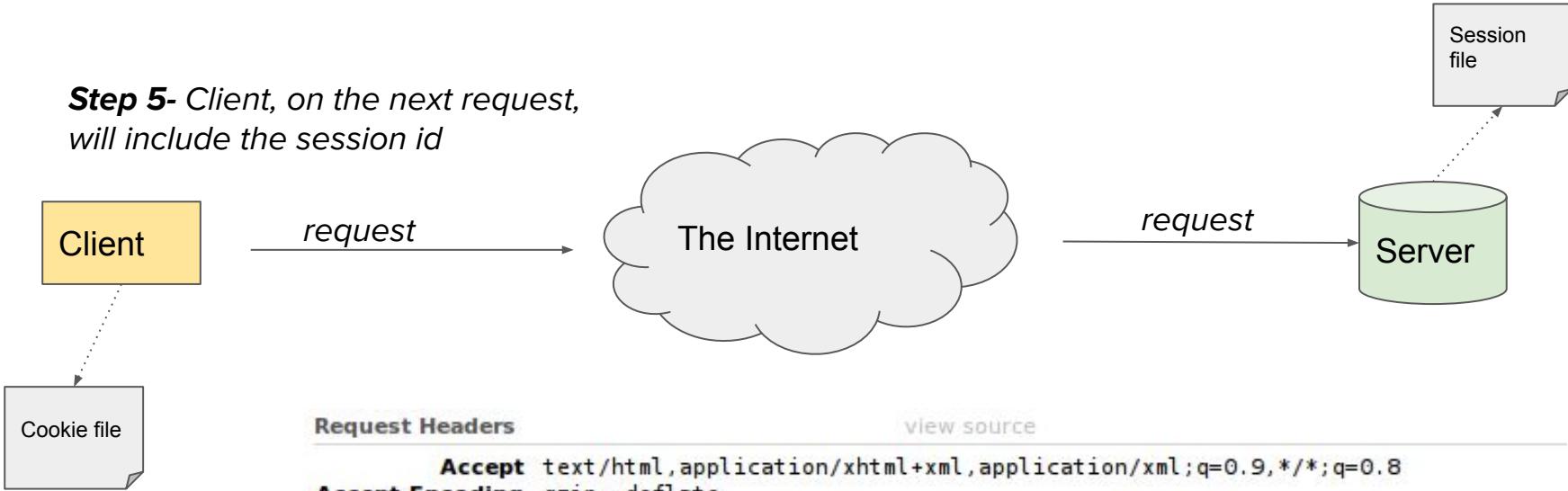
Response Headers	
HTTP/1.1 302 Found	
Cache	Cache-Control: private
Date: Sun, 13 Oct 2013 08:19:22 GMT	
Cookies / Login	Set-Cookie: ASP.NET_SessionId=fxy40phg0wejmfpnlwfewvmi; path=/; HttpOnly
Entity	Content-Length: 167
	Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Miscellaneous	
	Server: Microsoft-IIS/7.5
	X-AspNet-Version: 4.0.30319
	X-Powered-By: ASP.NET
Transport	Location: http://localhost/SessionExample/ContactDetail.aspx

**Step 4- Client create a cookie file
that stores the IP of the server and
the session id**



Response Headers	
HTTP/1.1 302 Found	
Cache	Cache-Control: private
	Date: Sun, 13 Oct 2013 08:19:22 GMT
Cookies / Login	
	Set-Cookie: ASP.NET_SessionId=fxy40phg0wejmfpnlwfewvmi; path=/; HttpOnly
Entity	Content-Length: 167
	Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Miscellaneous	
	Server: Microsoft-IIS/7.5
	X-AspNet-Version: 4.0.30319
	X-Powered-By: ASP.NET
Transport	
	Location: http://localhost/SessionExample/ContactDetail.aspx

Step 5- Client, on the next request,
will include the session id



Request Headers

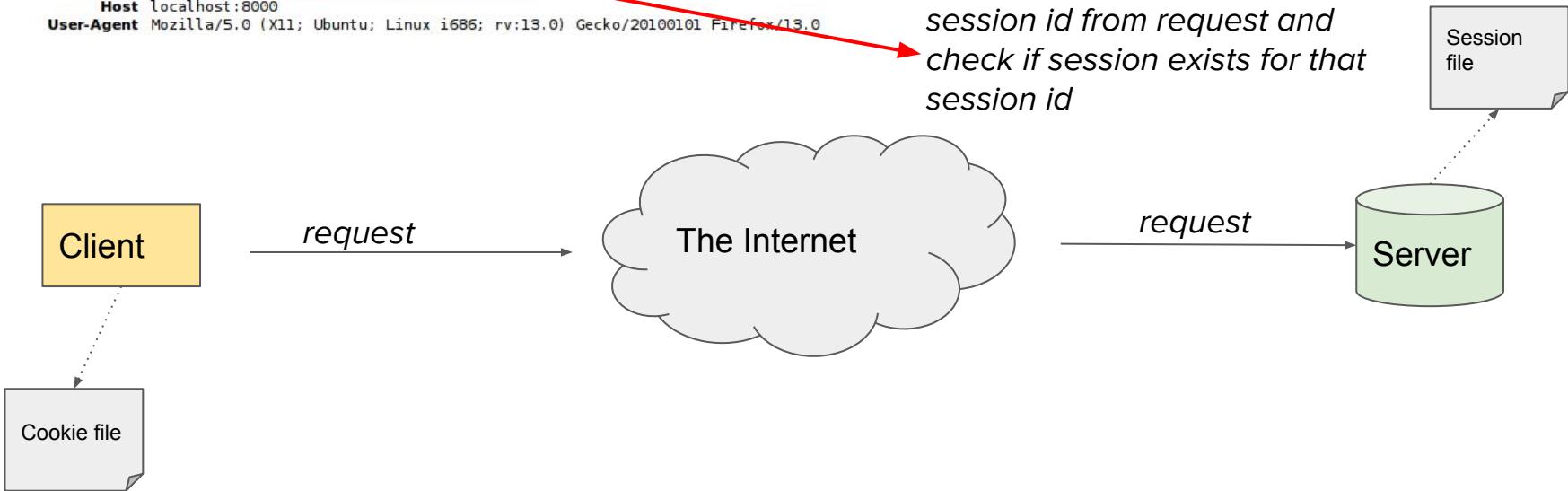
[View source](#)

```
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-us,en;q=0.5
Cache-Control: max-age=0
Connection: keep-alive
Cookie: sessionid=4d03b5ac14932f10ec91293344c9433a
Host: localhost:8000
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux i686; rv:13.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/13.0
```

Request Headers [view source](#)

```
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-us,en;q=0.5
Cache-Control: max-age=0
Connection: keep-alive
Cookie: sessionid=4d03b5ac14932f10ec91293344c9433a
Host: localhost:8000
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux i686; rv:13.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/13.0
```

Step 6- Server will take the session id from request and check if session exists for that session id





HTTP Status Codes

Status Code

Whenever a server sends back a response, it also **associates a *status code*** with it.

The status code indicates whether the request has been successful or not.

Response Code

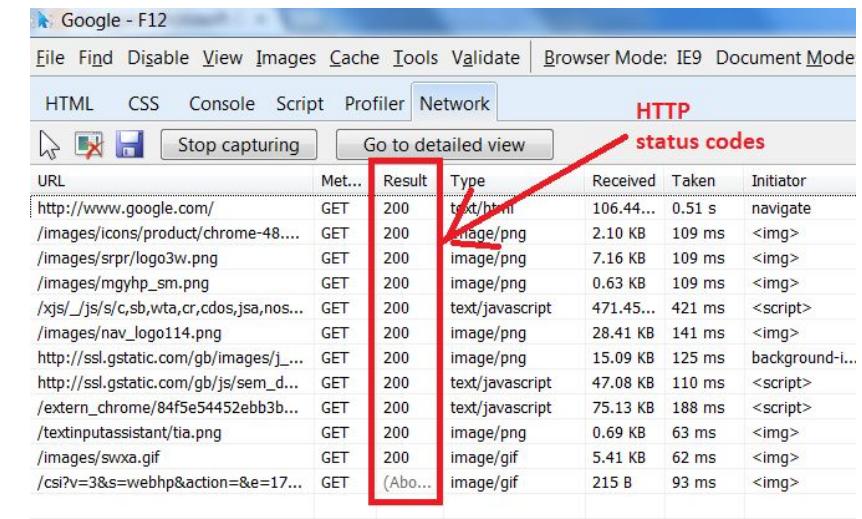
100s - request is on-going

200s - OK

300s - redirects (trying a different URL)

400s - not found or authorization errors

500s - internal server errors (something went wrong at the server side)



URL	Met...	Result	Type	Received	Taken	Initiator
http://www.google.com/	GET	200	text/html	106.44...	0.51 s	navigate
/images/icons/product/chrome-48....	GET	200	image/png	2.10 KB	109 ms	
/images/srpr/logo3w.png	GET	200	image/png	7.16 KB	109 ms	
/images/mgyhp_sm.png	GET	200	image/png	0.63 KB	109 ms	
/xjs/_js/s/c,cb,wta,cr,cdos,jsa,nos...	GET	200	text/javascript	471.45...	421 ms	<script>
/images/nav_logo114.png	GET	200	image/png	28.41 KB	141 ms	
http://ssl.gstatic.com/gb/images/j...	GET	200	image/png	15.09 KB	125 ms	background-i...
http://ssl.gstatic.com/gb/js/sem_d...	GET	200	text/javascript	47.08 KB	110 ms	<script>
/extern_chrome/84f5e54452ebb3b...	GET	200	text/javascript	75.13 KB	188 ms	<script>
/textinputassistant/tia.png	GET	200	image/png	0.69 KB	63 ms	
/images/swxa.gif	GET	200	image/gif	5.41 KB	62 ms	
/csi?v=3&s=webhp&action=&e=17...	GET	(Abo...)	image/gif	215 B	93 ms	

HTTP status codes in a nutshell:

Or, what a 404 error
& all of its friends mean
in simple human words.

1~~xx~~ Hold on.

2~~xx~~ Here you go.

3~~xx~~ Go away.

4~~xx~~ You screwed up.

5~~xx~~ I screwed up.

David Somerville @smrvl · 17 Jan 2014

Replying to @hanelly

@hanelly @BryanTheScott @stevelosh Aaaaaand done.



1



2



2





+ APIs and AJAX

More stuff...

Asynchronous JavaScript and XML

! NOT a framework
! NOT a library
! NOT a technology

AJAX

AJAX is a technique for loading data into part of a page without having to refresh the entire page. The data is often sent in a format called JavaScript Object Notation (or JSON)

The ability to load new content into part of a page improves the user experience because the user does not have to wait for an entire page to load if only a portion of the page is being updated.

<https://replit.com/@immalcolm/ajax-examples>

AJAX IN ACTION



Live search (or autocomplete) commonly uses Ajax. Eg. Google search. When you type into the search bar on the home page, sometimes you will see results coming up before you have finished typing

Search Tweets

Use the Search API to gather Tweets

Search Tweets

Websites with user-generated content (such as Twitter and Flickr) may allow you to display your information (such as your latest tweets or photographs). This involves collecting data from their servers or tapping on APIs

<https://replit.com/@immalcolm/ajax-examples>

WHY USE AJAX

USING AJAX WHILE PAGES ARE LOADING

When a browser comes across a <script> tag, it will typically stop processing the rest of the page until it has loaded and processed that script. This is known as a **synchronous processing model**.

With AJAX, the browser can **request** some data from a server and once that data has been **requested**, continue to load the rest of the page and process the user's interactions. This is known as asynchronous (or non-blocking) processing model.

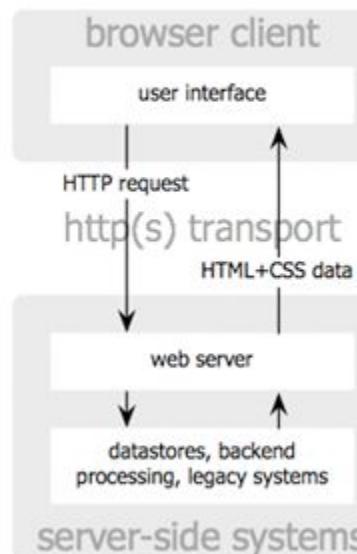
<https://replit.com/@immalcolm/ajax-examples>

WHY USE AJAX

USING AJAX WHEN PAGES HAVE LOADED

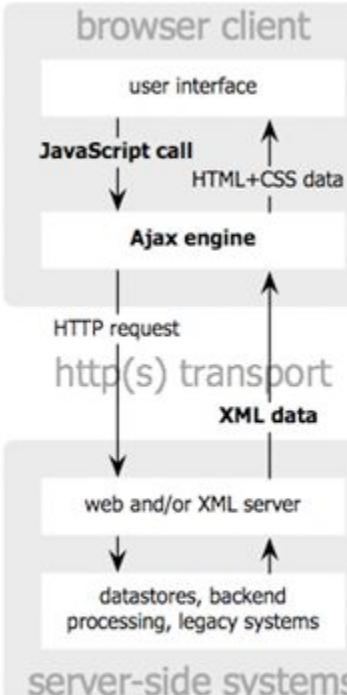
Once a page has loaded, if you want to update what the user sees in the browser, typically you would refresh the entire page. This means the user has to wait for a whole new page to download and be rendered by the browser.

With AJAX, if you only need to update a part of the page, you can just update the content of one element. This is done by intercepting an event (user clicks on link or submits a form) and requesting new content from the server via an asynchronous request.



classic
web application model

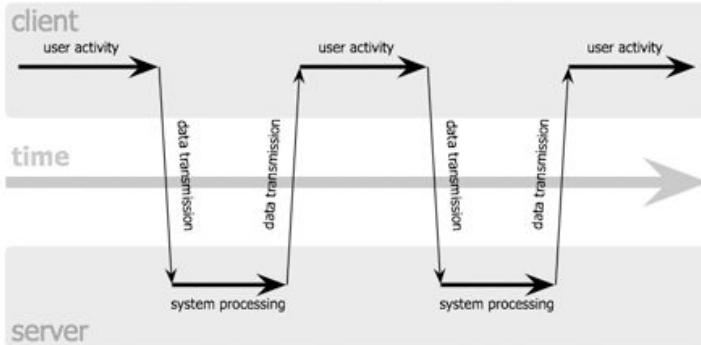
Jesse James Garrett / adaptivepath.com



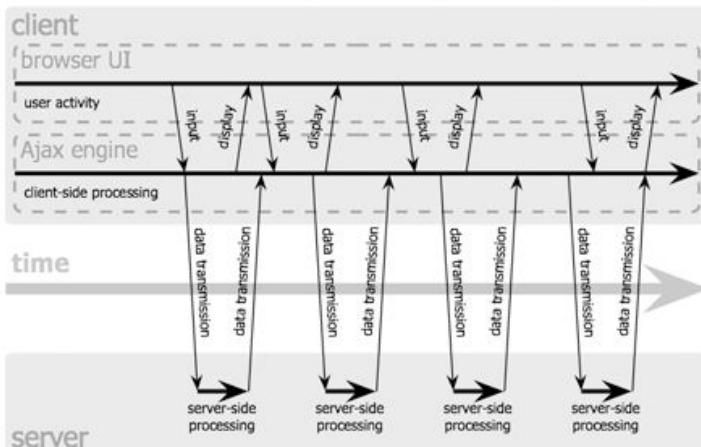
Ajax
web application model

Reading Source & Image Credits: <http://adaptivepath.org/ideas/ajax-new-approach-web-applications/>

classic web application model (synchronous)



Ajax web application model (asynchronous)



Jesse James Garrett / adaptivepath.com

An Ajax application eliminates the start-stop-start-stop nature of interaction on the Web by introducing an intermediary — an Ajax engine — between the user and the server.

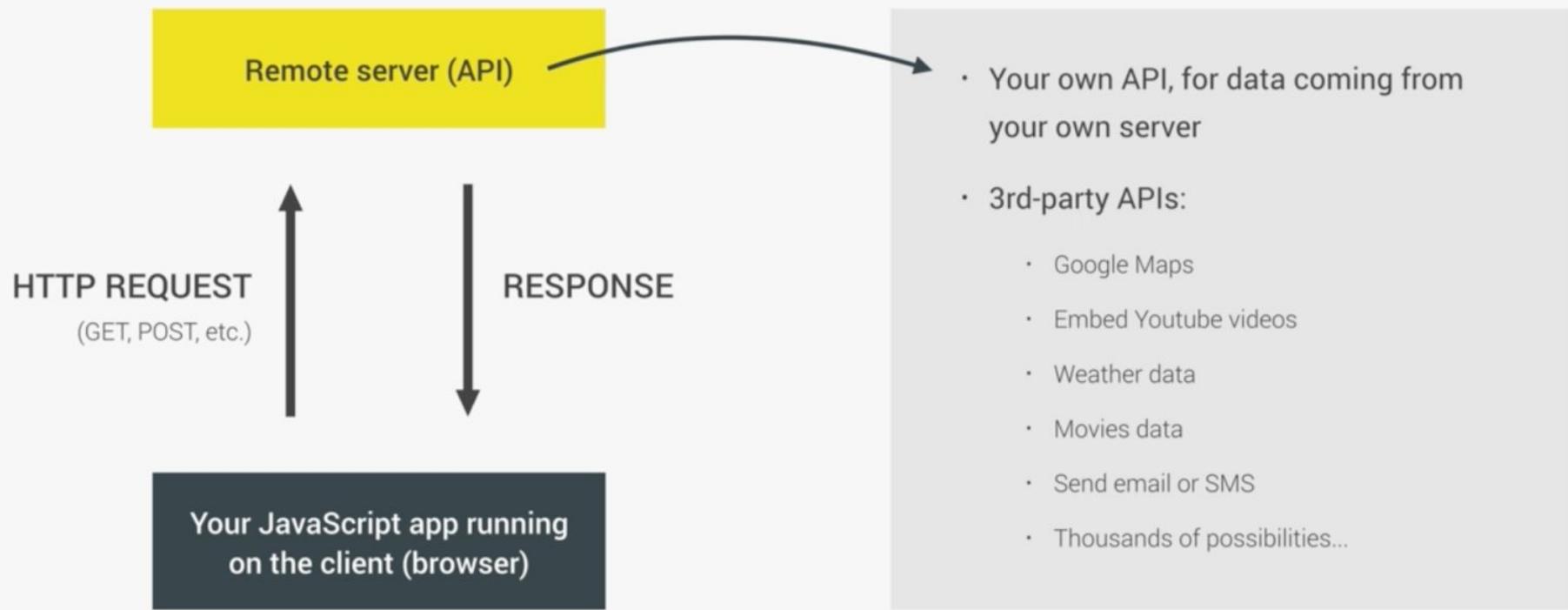
Instead of loading a webpage, at the start of the session, the browser loads an Ajax engine — written in JavaScript and usually tucked away in a hidden frame. This engine is responsible for both rendering the interface the user sees and communicating with the server on the user's behalf.

Reading Source & Image Credits: <http://adaptivepath.org/ideas/ajax-new-approach-web-applications/>

AJAX & APIs

ASYNCHRONOUS JAVASCRIPT AND XML

APPLICATION PROGRAMMING INTERFACE



Asynchronous JavaScript and XML

AJAX SIMPLIFIED

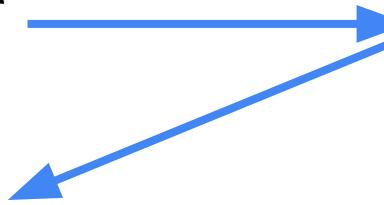
With AJAX, websites can send and request data from a server in the background without disturbing the current page

Today's Single Page Application (SPA)

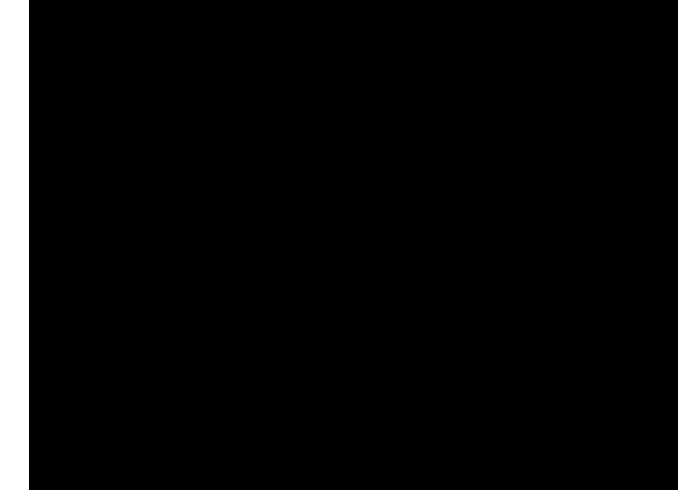
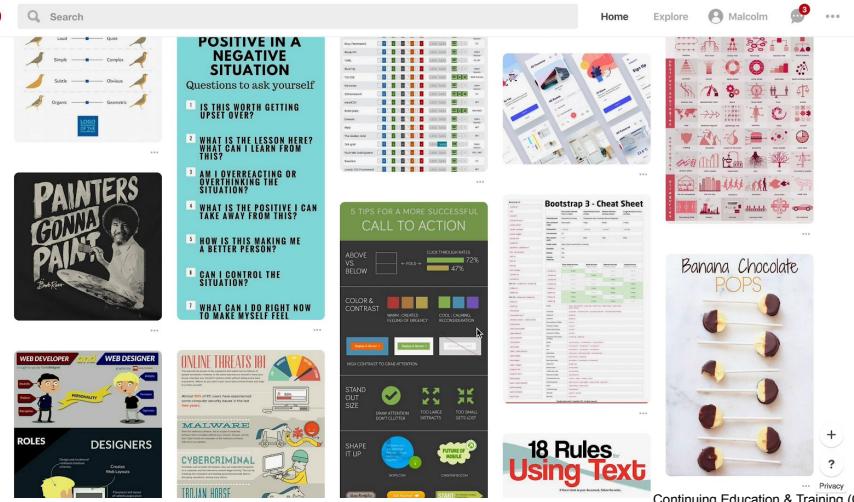
E.g; twitter, facebook, gmail, pinterest, instagram

AJAX EXAMPLE

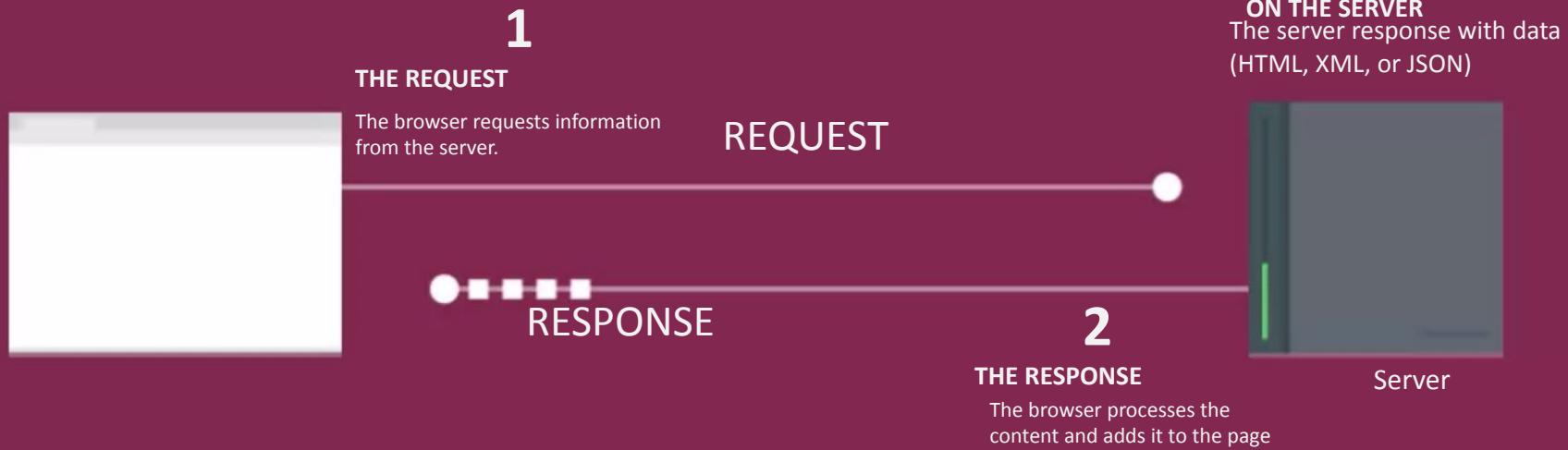
1. The user scrolled to the bottom
2. Quick, send a request to the server
and get more content
3. Now I'll just append the new data
to the bottom of the page.



SERVER



HOW AJAX WORKS



AJAX lets you build webpages that ask for information from a web server. The web server returns data to the web browser, and JavaScript processes that data to selectively change parts of the web page.

The amount of data the server returns is usually much less than that sent when you ask for a full webpage.

The process of asking a server for information is technically called making a **request** of the server.

And when the server sends back its answer, that's called a **response**.

<https://replit.com/@immalcolm/ajax-examples>

HOW AJAX WORKS

1. Create an XMLHTTP Request

This step tells the web browser to get ready.
You want to send an AJAX request and the web browser needs
to create *an* object that has all the methods you'll need to send
and receive data

2. Create a callback function

This is the programming you want to run when the server
returns its response. The callback is where you process the
returned data and update the HTML on the page.

3. Open a request

Browser will send the request using POST or GET

4. Send the request

Send request to the server

DATA FORMATS

HTML

Simplest way to get data from a page

BENEFITS

- Easy to write, request and display
- Data sent from the server goes straight into the page. There's no need for the browser to process it

DRAWBACKS

- Server must produce the HTML in a format that is ready for use on your page
- Not suited for use in applications other than web browsers. Poor data portability
- Request must come from the same domain

XML

Similar to HTML but tag name are different.

BENEFITS

- Flexible data form and can represent complex data structures
- Works well with different platforms and applications
- Processed using the same DOM methods as HTML

DRAWBACKS

- Considered as verbose language due to the tags adding lots of extra characters
- Request must come from the same domain as the rest of the page
- Requires a lot of code to process the result

JSON

JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) similar syntax to literal object

BENEFITS

- Can be called from any domain
- More concise than HTML / XML
- Commonly used

DRAWBACKS

- Syntax is not forgiving
- May contain malicious content, always use from trusted sources

<https://replit.com/@immalcolm/ajax-examples>

XML

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<events>
  <event>
    <location>Woodlands</location>
    <date>Nov 10</date>
    <map>img/woodlands.png</map>
  </event>
  <event>
    <location>Clementi</location>
    <date>Nov 8</date>
    <map>img/clementi.png</map>
  </event>
  <event>
    <location>Bedok</location>
    <date>Nov 1</date>
    <map>img/bedok.png</map>
  </event>
</events>
```

JSON

```
{
  "events": [
    {
      "location": "Woodlands",
      "date": "Nov 10",
      "map": "img/woodlands.png"
    },
    {
      "location": "Clementi",
      "date": "Nov 8",
      "map": "img/clementi.png"
    },
    {
      "location": "Bedok",
      "date": "Nov 1",
      "map": "img/bedok.png"
    }
  ]
}
```

<https://replit.com/@immalcolm/ajax-examples>

SAMPLE JSON FROM REDDIT

Sample Data: <https://www.reddit.com/.json>

```
kind: "Listing"
data:
  modhash: ""
  dist: 25
  ▼ children:
    ▼ 0:
      kind: "t3"
      dd data:
        ch
        pl
        w"
        ,
        if
        :
        th
        ":
        mp
        ss
        fa
        "c
        62
        s"
        ed
        e"
        s
        "d
        ur
      is_crosspostable: false
      subreddit_id: "t5_2viuz"
      approved_at_utc: null
      wls: 6
      mod_reason_by: null
      banned_by: null
      num_reports: null
      removal_reason: null
      thumbnail_width: 140
      subreddit: "combinedgifs"
      selftext_html: null
      author_flair_template_id: null
      selftext: ""
      likes: null
      suggested_sort: null
      user_reports: []
      secure_media: null
      is_reddit_media_domain: false
      saved: false
      id: "8j3wj0"
      banned_at_utc: null
      mod_reason_title: null
      gilded: 0
      archived: false
      clicked: false
      no_follow: false
      author: "Baked_anne_frink"
      num_crossposts: 0
      link_flair_text: null
      can_mod_post: false
```



Understanding JSON & Pathing

<https://jsonpathfinder.com/>

Getting stuck or confused with array and object mapping or finding the index?
 JSON Path Finder is a great utility to better visualise how pathing works in a JSON

JSON Path Finder

1 {
2 "Indo-European": {
3 "Indo-Iranian": {
4 "Iranian": [
5 "Persian",
6 "Avestan",
7 "Sogdian",
8 "Baluchi",
9 "Kurdish",
10 "Pashto"
11],
12 "Indic": [
13 "Assamese",
14 "Bengali",
15 "Gujarati",
16 "Hindi",
17 "Marathi",
18 "Punjabi",
19 "Romany",
20 "Sindhi",
21 "Singhalese",
22 "Urdu"
23],
24 "Baltic": [
25 "Latvian",
26 "Lithuanian"
27],
28 }

[Sample](#)
[Beautify](#)
[Minify](#)

Path: x["Indo-European"] ["Indo-Iranian"] .Iranian[0]

- ▼ Indo-European:
- ▼ Indo-Iranian:
- ▼ Iranian:
- 0: Persian
- 1: Avestan
- 2: Sogdian
- 3: Baluchi
- 4: Kurdish
- 5: Pashto

- Indic:
- Baltic:
- Slavic:

JSON Toolkit

Chrome Extension JSON Viewer

<http://jsonviewer.stack.hu/>

Download JSON Viewer Extensions

<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/json-viewer/gbmdgpbipfallnflgajpalibnhdgobh>

Home > Extensions > JSON Viewer

{≡} JSON Viewer

Offered by: tulios

★★★★★ 896 | [Developer Tools](#) |  900,000+ users

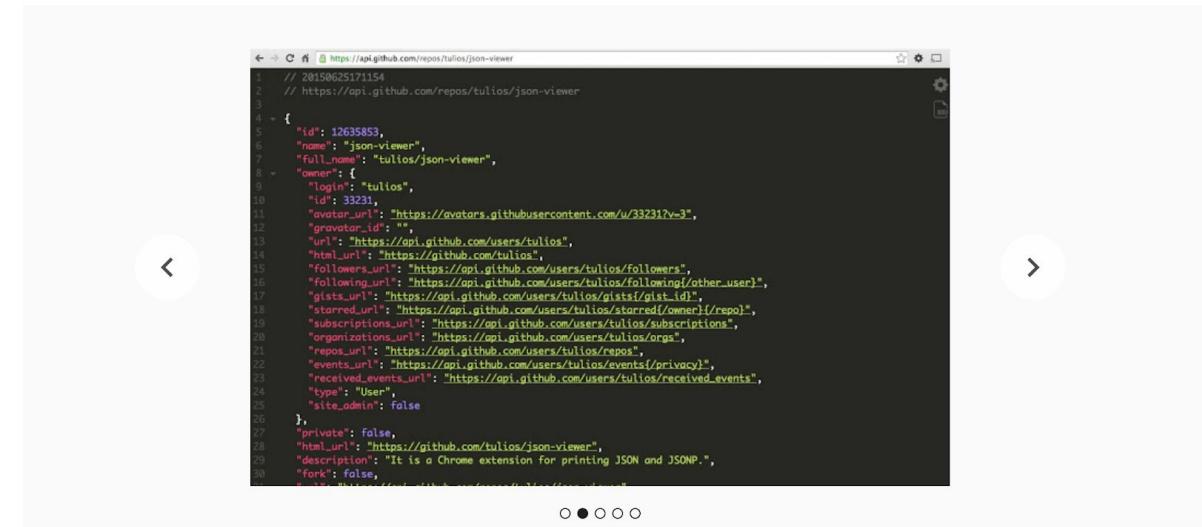
Add to Chrome

Overview

Reviews

Support

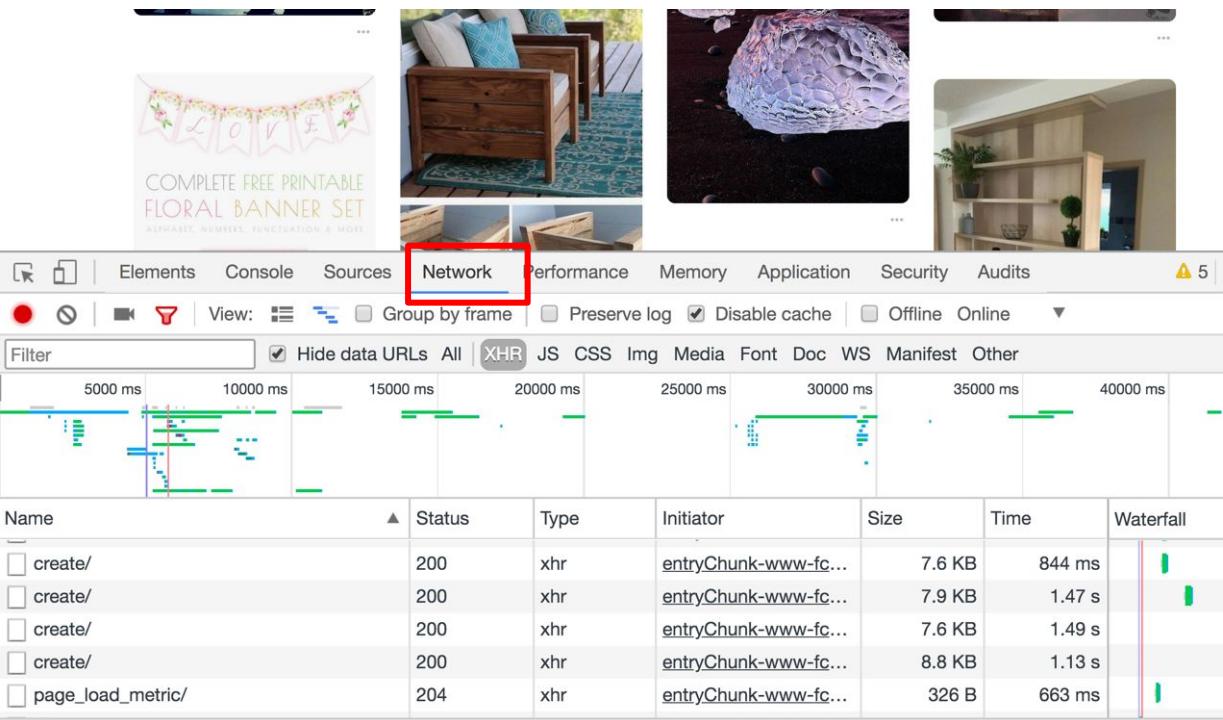
Related



```
// 2015062517154
// https://api.github.com/repos/tulios/json-viewer
{
  "id": 12635853,
  "name": "json-viewer",
  "full_name": "tulios/json-viewer",
  "owner": {
    "login": "tulios",
    "id": 33231,
    "avatar_url": "https://avatars.githubusercontent.com/u/33231?v=3",
    "gravatar_id": "",
    "url": "https://api.github.com/users/tulios",
    "html_url": "https://github.com/tulios",
    "followers_url": "https://api.github.com/users/tulios/followers",
    "following_url": "https://api.github.com/users/tulios/following/{other_user}",
    "gists_url": "https://api.github.com/users/tulios/gists/{gist_id}",
    "starred_url": "https://api.github.com/users/tulios/starred{/owner}/{repo}",
    "subscriptions_url": "https://api.github.com/users/tulios/subscriptions",
    "organization_url": "https://api.github.com/users/tulios/orgs",
    "repos_url": "https://api.github.com/users/tulios/repos",
    "events_url": "https://api.github.com/users/tulios/events{/privacy}",
    "received_events_url": "https://api.github.com/users/tulios/received_events",
    "type": "User",
    "site_admin": false
  },
  "private": false,
  "html_url": "https://github.com/tulios/json-viewer",
  "description": "It is a Chrome extension for printing JSON and JSONP.",
  "fork": false,
  "...": ...
}
```

Making Requests with JavaScript

1. XMLHttpRequest
2. Fetch API
3. 3rd Party Libraries, jQuery



XHR Requests OK

Every request, makes an xhr request.

BASIC AJAX REQUEST

```
var XHR = new XMLHttpRequest();
XHR.onreadystatechange = function(){
  if(XHR.readyState == 4 && XHR.status == 200){
    console.log(XHR.responseText);
  }
};
XHR.open("GET", "https://api.github.com/zen");
XHR.send();
```

Value	State	Description
0	UNSENT	Client has been created. <code>open()</code> not called yet.
1	OPENED	<code>open()</code> has been called.
2	HEADERS_RECEIVED	<code>send()</code> has been called, and headers and status are available.
3	LOADING	Downloading; <code>responseText</code> holds partial data.
4	DONE	The operation is complete.

Reading Material: <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/XMLHttpRequest/readyState>

PROBLEMS WITH XHR

Ugly, bulky syntax

Very old method

No streaming allowed. Issue when large amounts of data comes in

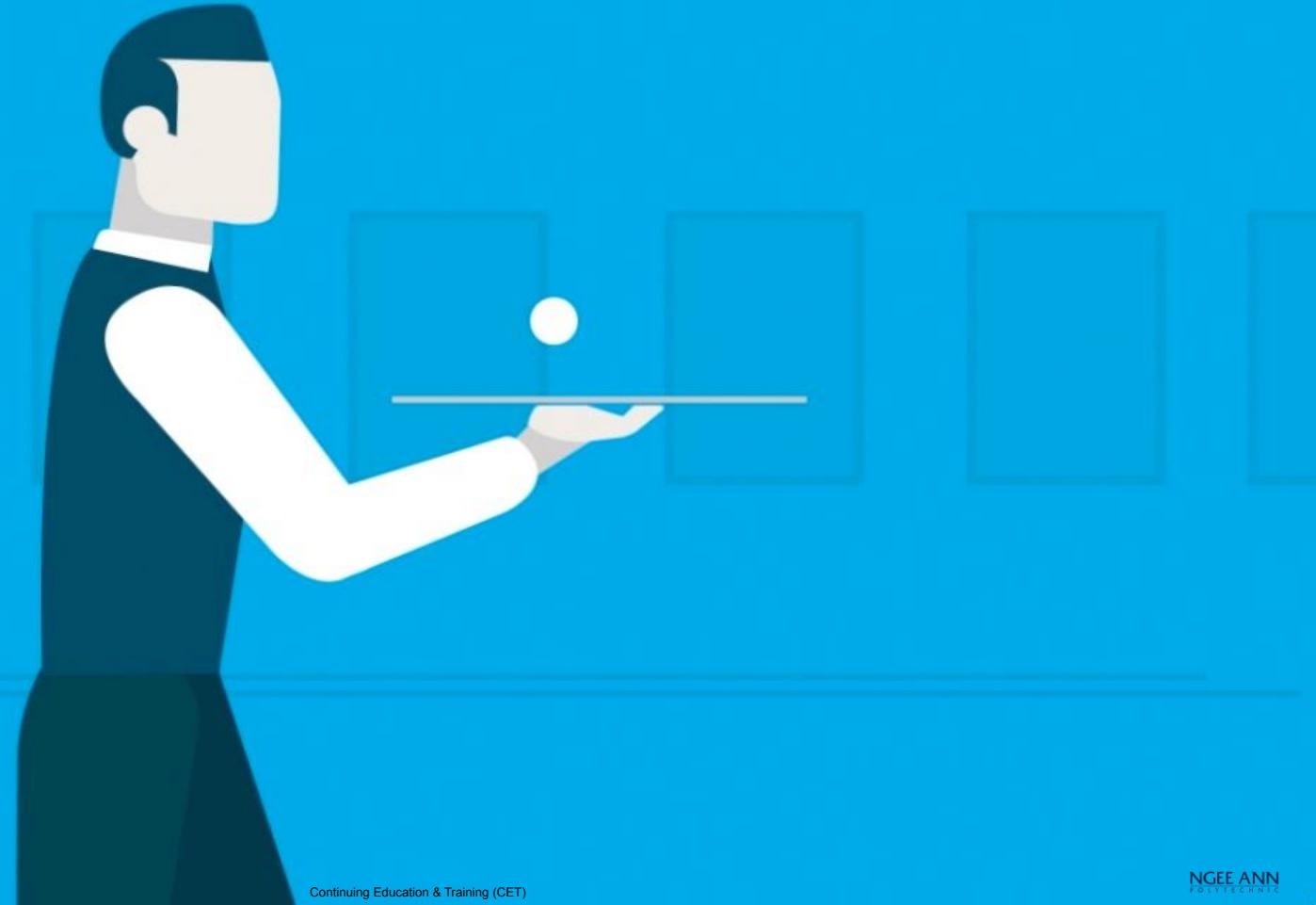


API

**Connecting with others
Application Interface Programming**

#THEWAITER

What does he do?





Mulesoft: What is an API

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s7wniS2nSXY>



Take a request
Deliver it
Bring back a response

Source:

<http://sproutsocial.com/insights/what-is-an-api/>



Web Developers

Additional functionality and features to be integrated into the websites

Customisation, Flexibility, Mashups

Quicker, Faster (less complexity)

End Users

A good Web API can help increase the usefulness of a website and make the site interactive and more enjoyable..

Without API:

An app finds the current weather in London by opening <http://www.weather.com/> and reading the webpage like a human does, interpreting the content.

With API:

An app finds the current weather in London by sending a message to the weather.com API (in a structured format like JSON). The weather.com API then replies with a structured response.

Reading Reference:

<https://www.quora.com/What-is-an-API-4>



+
Accessing API
Connecting with others
Application Interface Programming

Testing out API & JSON

We can try out the Github API by simply entering the github api url and our username

This API returns all the public information regarding the user.

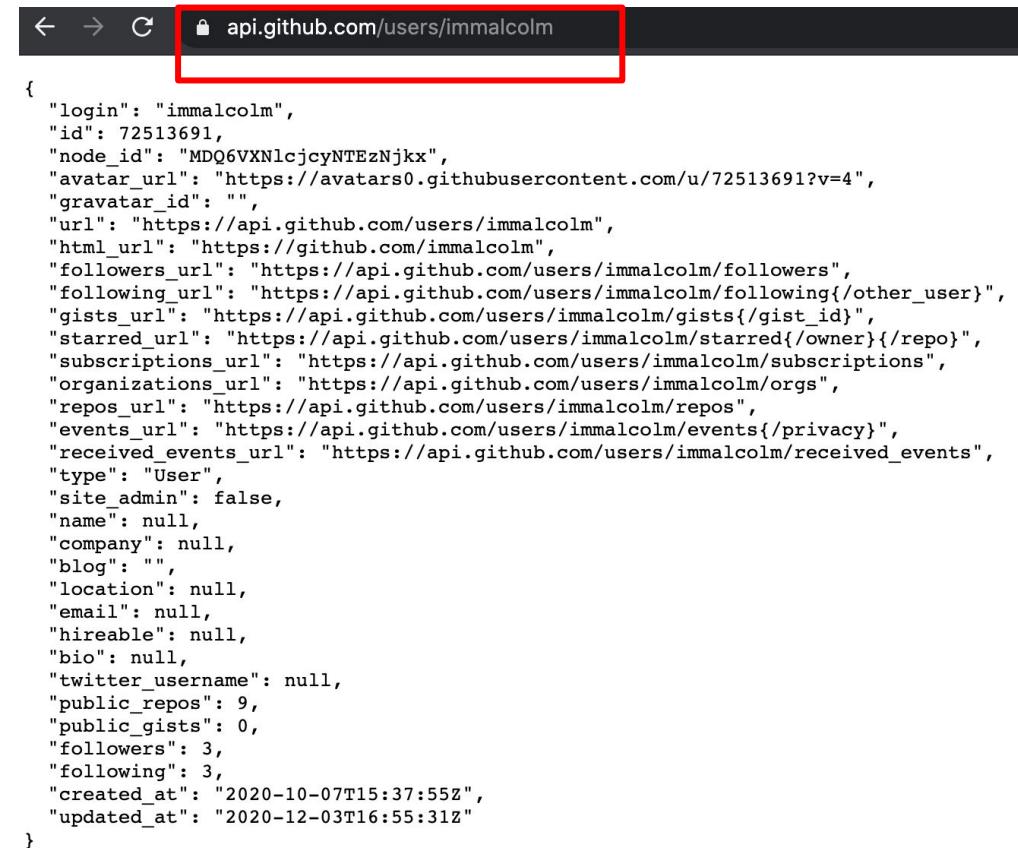
Try it out on your own!

What gets returned is JSON string data. So we will need to call `JSON.parse(data)` to convert our JSON data into Javascript Objects.

Example of data stored into a data object using `JSON.parse`

<https://replit.com/@immalcolm/simple-githubjson#script.js>

<https://api.github.com/users/immalcolm>



The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL `api.github.com/users/immalcolm` highlighted with a red box. The page displays a large block of JSON data representing the user 'immalcolm'. The JSON object contains numerous properties such as login, id, node_id, avatar_url, gravatar_id, url, html_url, followers_url, following_url, gists_url, starred_url, subscriptions_url, organizations_url, repos_url, events_url, received_events_url, type, site_admin, name, company, blog, location, email, hireable, bio, twitter_username, public_repos, public_gists, followers, following, created_at, and updated_at. Most of these values are null or have specific URLs associated with them.

```
{
  "login": "immalcolm",
  "id": 72513691,
  "node_id": "MDQ6VXNlcjcyNTEzNjkx",
  "avatar_url": "https://avatars0.githubusercontent.com/u/72513691?v=4",
  "gravatar_id": "",
  "url": "https://api.github.com/users/immalcolm",
  "html_url": "https://github.com/immalcolm",
  "followers_url": "https://api.github.com/users/immalcolm/followers",
  "following_url": "https://api.github.com/users/immalcolm/following{/other_user}",
  "gists_url": "https://api.github.com/users/immalcolm/gists{/gist_id}",
  "starred_url": "https://api.github.com/users/immalcolm/starred{/owner}{/repo}",
  "subscriptions_url": "https://api.github.com/users/immalcolm/subscriptions",
  "organizations_url": "https://api.github.com/users/immalcolm/orgs",
  "repos_url": "https://api.github.com/users/immalcolm/repos",
  "events_url": "https://api.github.com/users/immalcolm/events{/privacy}",
  "received_events_url": "https://api.github.com/users/immalcolm/received_events",
  "type": "User",
  "site_admin": false,
  "name": null,
  "company": null,
  "blog": "",
  "location": null,
  "email": null,
  "hireable": null,
  "bio": null,
  "twitter_username": null,
  "public_repos": 9,
  "public_gists": 0,
  "followers": 3,
  "following": 3,
  "created_at": "2020-10-07T15:37:55Z",
  "updated_at": "2020-12-03T16:55:31Z"
}
```



- ✓ Postman makes API development faster, easier, and better
- ✓ Highly used
- ✓ Intuitive user interface to send requests, save responses, add tests, and create workflows

<https://www.postman.com/downloads/>

Source:

<https://www.getpostman.com/>

[Create New](#)[Templates](#)[API Network](#)

BUILDING BLOCKS



Request

Create a basic request



Collection

Save your requests in a collection for reuse and sharing



Environment

Save values you frequently use in an environment

ADVANCED



API Documentation

Create and publish beautiful documentation for your APIs



Mock Server

Create a mock server for your in-development APIs



Monitor

Schedule automated tests and check performance of your APIs



API

Manage all aspects of API design, development, and testing

Not sure where to start? Use a [template](#) to see how Postman can help you in your work.

SAVE REQUEST

Requests in Postman are saved in collections (a group of requests).
Learn more about creating collections

Request name **Enter your request name**

Request description (Optional)
Make things easier for your teammates with a complete request description.

Descriptions support [Markdown](#) **Save the info to a collection**

Select a collection or folder to save to:

Save to ID

Cancel **Save to ID**

Postman

New Import Runner My Workspace Invite Refresh ⚙️ 🔍 🌐 🌐 🌐 🌐 🌐 🌐 Upgrade

No Environment Examples 0 BUILD

Random User Enter your API url

GET https://randomuser.me/api/

Send Save

Params Authorization Headers (7) Body Pre-request Script Tests Settings

Query Params

KEY	VALUE	DESCRIPTION
Key	Value	Description

Results that come back

Body Cookies (1) Headers (18) Test Results

Pretty Raw Preview Visualize JSON

```

4   |   "gender": "female",
5   |   "name": {
6       |       "title": "Ms",
7       |       "first": "Addison",
8       |       "last": "Shaw"
9   },
10  |   "location": {
11      |       "street": {
12          |           "number": 7310,

```

Status: 200 OK Time: 3.93 s Size: 2.08 KB Save Response

ACTIVITY

“FIRST API REQUEST” (10mins)

#TODO

Download POSTMAN from <http://getpostman.com>

Follow instructions from your tutor

Resource: <https://ipapi.co/>

Create a GET request to <https://ipapi.co/json> to retrieve your IP address + location



Fetch

FETCH

```
fetch(url)
  .then(function(res){
    console.log(res);
  })
  .catch(function(error)
  ){
    console.log(error);
  })
```

FETCH with Options

```
fetch(url, {
  method: 'POST',
  body: JSON.stringify({
    name: 'red',
    login: 'redmonster',
  })
})
.then(function (data) {
  //return data.json();
  //do something
})
.then(function (data) {
  //process the return earlier
}).
.catch(function (error){
//handle error
})
```

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/Fetch_API/Using_Fetch

FETCH

A basic fetch request is really simple to set up. Have a look at the following code:

```
1 | fetch('http://example.com/movies.json')
2 |   .then(response => response.json())
3 |   .then(data => console.log(data));
```

Here we are fetching a JSON file across the network and printing it to the console. The simplest use of `fetch()` takes one argument — the path to the resource you want to fetch — and returns a promise containing the response (a `Response` object).

This is just an HTTP response, not the actual JSON. To extract the JSON body content from the response, we use the `json()` method (defined on the `Body` mixin, which is implemented by both the `Request` and `Response` objects.)

FETCH BROWSER SUPPORT

Browser compatibility

[Update compatibility data on Github](#)

		Chrome	Edge	Firefox	Internet Explorer	Opera	Safari	Android webview	Chrome for Android	Firefox for Android	Opera for Android	Safari on iOS	Samsung Internet
		42	14	39	No	29	10.1	42	42	39	29	10.3	4.0
fetch	⚠	42	14	39	No	29	10.1	42	42	39	29	10.3	4.0
Support for blob: and data:	⚠	48	79	?	No	?	?	43	48	?	?	?	5.0
referrerPolicy		52	79	52	No	39	11.1	52	52	52	41	No	6.0
signal	⚠	66	16	57	No	53	11.1	66	66	57	47	11.3	9.0
Streaming response body	⚠	43	14	Yes	No	29	10.1	43	43	No	No	10.3	4.0

[What are we missing?](#)



Full support



No support



Compatibility unknown



Experimental. Expect behavior to change in the future.



* See implementation notes.



User must explicitly enable this feature.

Let's Code

#EXERCISE

Object Exercise

See repl.it Project :

AJAX Random user

```
{
  "results": [
    {
      "gender": "male",
      "name": {
        "title": "mr",
        "first": "brad",
        "last": "gibson"
      },
      "location": {
        "street": "9278 new road",
        "city": "kilcoole",
        "state": "waterford",
        "postcode": "93027",
        "coordinates": {
          "latitude": "20.9267",
          "longitude": "-7.9310"
        },
        "timezone": {
          "offset": "-3:30",
          "description": "Newfoundland"
        }
      },
      "email": "brad.gibson@example.com",
      "login": {
        "uuid": "155e77ee-ba6d-486f-95ce-0e0c0fb4b919",
        "username": "silverswan131",
        "password": "firewall",
        "salt": "TQAIGz7x",
        "md5": "dc523cb313b63dfe5be2140b0c05b3bc",
        "sha1": "7a4aa07d1bedcc6bcf4b7ff8856643492c191540d",
        "sha256": "74364e96174afa7d17ee52dd2c9c7a4651fe1254f471a78bda0190135cd340"
      },
      "dob": {
        "date": "1993-07-20T09:44:18.674Z",
        "age": 26
      },
      "registered": {
        "date": "2002-05-21T10:59:49.966Z",
        "age": 17
      },
      "phone": "011-962-7516",
      "cell": "081-454-0666",
      "id": {
        "name": "PPS",
        "value": "0390511T"
      },
      "picture": {
        "large": "https://randomuser.me/api/portraits/men/75.jpg",
        "medium": "https://randomuser.me/api/portraits/med/men/75.jpg",
        "thumbnail": "https://randomuser.me/api/portraits/thumb/men/75.jpg"
      },
      "nat": "IE"
    }
  ],
  "info": {
    "seed": "fea8be3e64777240",
    "results": 1,
    "page": 1,
    "version": "1.3"
  }
}
```

JSON set information
Results set

JSON set information
Info set

PSI

#pollutionstandardindex
#hazeliterally

Data.gov.sg

Search Singapore's Public Data



View All Datasets



Economy



Education



Environment



Finance



Health



Infrastructure



Society



Technology



Transport

Singapore at a glance

Singapore Residents By Ethnic Group, End June, Annual (2018)

3.5M

Continuing Education & Training (CET) European Union

Domestic Exports By Area (2014)

Source:

<https://data.gov.sg/>



Views:

 [Embed Chart](#)

API View

GET**https://api.data.gov.sg/v1/environment/psi** Retrieve the latest PSI information

- Updated hourly from NEA.
- Readings are provided for each major region in Singapore
- The `region_metadata` field in the response provides longitude/latitude information for the regions. You can use that to place the readings on a map.
- Use the `date_time` parameter to retrieve the latest PSI readings at that moment in time.
- Use the `date` parameter to retrieve all of the readings for that day.

Parameters

[Cancel](#)

Name

Description

date_time

YYYY-MM-DD[T]HH:mm:ss (SGT)

string**(query)**

date_time - YYYY-MM-DD[T]HH:mm:ss (SGT)

date

YYYY-MM-DD

string**(query)**

date - YYYY-MM-DD

Source:

<https://data.gov.sg/dataset/psi>



Object Exercise

See repl.it Project :

AJAX PSI

PSI 24h	PSI 3h
national: 57	national: 53
south: 55	south: 48
north: 57	north: 59
east: 51	east: 52
central: 53	central: 43
west: 47	west: 53

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/Fetch_API/Using_Fetch

Key Takeaway?

Practise & Practise

It takes quite a bit of trial and error with APIs. Always test using POSTMAN first. This is to allow code to be tested first before you actually start coding it.

The screenshot shows the POSTMAN application interface. At the top, there are buttons for 'Examples' (0), 'BUILD', and a search icon. Below the address bar, there are buttons for 'Send', 'Save', and 'Code'. A yellow callout box points to the 'Code' button, which is highlighted with a red border. The text in the callout box reads: 'The POSTMAN code feature allows you to show the AJAX code for JS Fetch, jQuery and many more. Try it out!'. The address bar contains the URL 'https://randomuser.me/api/'. Below the address bar, there are tabs for 'Headers (7)', 'Body', 'Pre-request Script', 'Tests', and 'Settings'. At the bottom, there is a table with columns 'VALUE', 'DESCRIPTION', and 'Bulk Edit'. The 'Value' column contains 'Value' and 'Description'.

Important Readings

AJAX

<https://applyhead.com/xmlhttprequest-vs-fetch-api/>

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/XMLHttpRequest>

https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/jquery_ajax_get_post.asp

API Reference

<https://www.programmableweb.com/>

WATCH THIS: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7YcW25PHnAA>

JSON Refresher

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wI1CWzNtE-M>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rJesac0_Ftw

Tools

<http://crossorigin.me/>

[JSONView Chrome Extension](#)

<https://jsonformatter.org/>

[Animista.net \(CSS Animation Tool\)](#)

READING

“Asynchronous” means that when a client requests data from a web server, it doesn’t freeze until the server replies. On the contrary, the user can still navigate the pages. As soon as the server returns a response, a relevant function manipulates the returned data behind the scenes.

“JavaScript” is the language which instantiates an AJAX request, parses the corresponding AJAX response, and finally updates the DOM.

A client uses the [XMLHttpRequest](#) or XHR API to make a request to a server. Think of the [API](#) (Application Programming Interface) as a set of methods which specify the rules of communication between the two interested parties. However, note that the incoming data from an AJAX request can be in any format and not only in XML format.

READING

Learning Above Event Callbacks

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8aGhZQkoFbQ&vl=en>

