Software Development for Web and Mobile

Communication between backend and frontend

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Plan for today

Today we will:

- Learn how to communicate with http services
- Do some exercises in class

fetch is the way of calling HTTP services from Javascript.

fetch("url"); //done!

We can customize our request using the second parameter:

```
fetch(
   "url"
```

We can customize our request using the second parameter:

```
fetch(
    "url",
    {
        method: "POST",
        headers: {},
        body: "this is the body"
    }
);
```

but, how do we use the data returned from the server?

let's open the console and see what does the following snippet return.

```
let a = fetch("http://google.com");
```

Promises are the solution used in JS for when we don't want to **block the program** while a long running task is made.

By using promises, we create asynchronous code.

fetch uses Promises to work asynchronously.

Promises can be in different states:

- pending: the promise hasn't finished yet.
- fulfilled: the promise finished correctly.
- rejected: there was an error in the promise

We use the methods **then** and **catch** to handle the different outcomes of the promise (**fulfilled** and **rejected** respectively)

```
fetch("https://google.com")
   .then((result) =>
      console
       .log("the promise is fulfilled, and returned" + result)
)
   .catch((error) =>
      console
      .log("the promise failed with " + error)
)
```

Back to fetch

To get the JSON response from fetch we need to use promise's **then** method:

```
fetch("http://api.open-notify.org/iss-now.json")
   .then(data => data.json())
   .then(json => console.log(json))
```

Practice

Let's do this couple of exercises in class!

Exercises

- Exercise 1 Let's create a webpage that displays information of a random movie. We'll use a couple of APIs to do it! 8f63893f
- Exercise 2 Let's implement the frontend for an application like Twitter.