## **Basic Usage**

The Fetch API provides a global fetch() method that only has one mandatory argument, which is the URL of the resource you wish to fetch. A very basic example would look something like the following piece of code:

Copy

```
fetch('https://example.com/data').then( // code that handles the
response ).catch( // code that runs if the server returns an error )
```

This means that we can use an if block to check if the request was successful, and throw an error otherwise:

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## **Text Responses**

The text() method takes a stream of text from the response, reads it to completion and then returns a promise that resolves to a USVSting object that can be treated as a string in JavaScript.

Here is an example of how a text response promise would be resolved:

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```
fetch(url).then( response => response.text() ); // transforms the text
stream into a JavaScript string.then( text => console.log(text)
).catch( error => console.log('There was an error: ', error))
```

## **JSON Responses**

JSON is probably the most common format for AJAX responses. The <code>json()</code> method is used to deal with these by transforming a stream of JSON data into a promise that resolves to a JavaScript object.

Here is an example of how a JSON response promise would be resolved:

Сору

```
fetch(url).then( response => response.json() ); // transforms the JSON
data into a JavaScript object.then( data =>
console.log(Object.entries(data)) ).catch( error => console.log('There
was an error: ', error))
```

## Creating Response Objects

Although most of the time you will be dealing with a response object that is returned from a request you make, you can also create your own response objects using a constructor function:

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```
const response = new Response( 'Hello!', { ok: true, status:
200, statusText: 'OK', type: 'cors', url: '/api'});
```