

## 4 Different ways we can call API in JavaScript

1. Axios
2. Fetch
3. XMLHttpRequest
4. jQuery AJAX

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### 1) Axios

- It is an open source library for making HTTP requests.
- It works on both Browsers and Node.js.
- It can be included in an HTML file by using an external CDN.
- It also returns promises like fetch API.

```
<script
```

```
src = "https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/axios/dist/axios.min.js"></script>
```

```
axios.get("https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/todos")
```

```
.then(response => {  
    console.log(response.data)  
})
```

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## 2] Fetch

- The Fetch API provides an interface for fetching resources (including across the network) in an asynchronous manner.
- It returns a Promise
- It is an object which contains a single value either a Response or an Error that occurred.
- .then() tells the program what to do once promise is completed.



```

fetch('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/
  todos').then(response => {
    return response.json();
  }).then(data => {
    console.log(data);
  })

```

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### 3) XMI HTTP Request

- All modern browsers support the XMLHttpRequest object to request data from a server.
- It works on the oldest browsers as well as on new ones.
- It was deprecated in ES6 but is still widely used.

```

var request = new XMLHttpRequest();
request.open('GET',
'https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/todos')
request.send();
request.onload = () => {

console.log(JSON.parse(request.response));
}

```

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## 4] jQuery AJAX

- It performs asynchronous HTTP requests.
- Uses \$.ajax() method to make the requests.

```

<script
src = "https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs
/jquery/3.5.1/jquery.min.js" > </script>

```

```

$(document).ready(function() {
    $.ajax({
        url:
'https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/todos',

```



type : "GET",

Success : function (result) {

console.log(result);  
}

})

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})