

# About npm / cdn to Get Axios

## What is Node.js?

Node.js utilizes Chrome's V8 JavaScript engine, enabling developers to run JavaScript on the server side and allowing them to create scalable and high-performance applications. One of its key features is its non-blocking, event-driven design, making it efficient for building real-time applications.

## How to Install Node.js:

- **Download Node.js:** Visit the official Node.js website and download the installer for your operating system from <https://nodejs.org/en>.
- **Install Node.js:** Follow the installation instructions to run the installer.
- **Verify Installation:** Open a terminal or command prompt and type node -v to verify the installation of Node.js. You should see the installed version number.

## What is npm?

npm stands for Node Package Manager. It serves as a package manager for Node.js modules and packages. Npm installs, manages, and shares packages of code from the registry (which is a collection of packages hosted on servers).

## How to Use npm:

- **Installing Packages:** To install a package, use npm install <package-name> in the terminal of any code editor of your choice. For example, npm install express installs the Express framework.
- **Using Packages:** After installation, you can include these packages in your Node.js application using require(). For instance, const express = require('express');
- **Managing Packages:** Use npm commands like npm uninstall <package-name> to remove packages, npm update <package-name> to update packages, and npm search <keyword> to search for packages in the npm registry.
- **Package.json:** This file contains metadata about the project and the list of dependencies. You can create it manually or by using npm in it to create a new project.

Node.js and npm have become integral parts of modern web development, empowering developers to create robust and scalable applications using JavaScript.

## Axios

Axios is a JavaScript library used primarily for making HTTP requests from both Node.js environments and web browsers. It provides a simple and intuitive API for handling asynchronous HTTP requests. Axios supports various features such as interceptors, the ability to cancel requests, automatic JSON data transformation, and much more.

## Installing Axios

Firstly, ensure you have Node.js and npm installed. Then, you can install Axios using npm:

```
npm install axios
```

## Using Axios in Node.js

Here's an example of how you can make a simple GET request using Axios in a Node.js script:

```
// Import Axios
const axios = require('axios');
// Make a GET request
axios.get('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts')
  .then(response => {
    // Handle successful response
    console.log('Response:', response.data);
  })
  .catch(error => {
    // Handle error
    console.error('Error:', error);
});
});
```

## In this example:

- We import Axios using require('axios').
- Use axios.get to make a GET request to a sample API endpoint (<https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts>).
- The .then block handles the successful response, and the data is logged to the console.
- The .catch block catches any errors that may occur during the request and logs them to the console.

- You can perform various HTTP methods (GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, etc.) using Axios by calling `axios.<method>` (e.g., `axios.post`, `axios.put`, `axios.delete`) and handling their respective responses and errors with `.then` and `.catch` blocks.

Remember, Axios returns Promises, allowing you to use `async/await` to handle asynchronous requests in a more synchronous style. For instance:

```
async function fetchData() {  
  try {  
    const response = await axios.get('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts');  
    console.log('Response:', response.data);  
  } catch (error) {  
    console.error('Error:', error);  
  }  
}  
fetchData();
```

This `async/await` example achieves the same result as the previous example but using a more synchronous-looking code structure.



# Skills Network