

Fetch API



The Fetch API provides an interface for fetching resources (including across the network). It is a more powerful and flexible replacement for XMLHttpRequest.

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Concepts and usage

The Fetch API uses Request and Response objects (and other things involved with network requests), as well as related concepts such as CORS and the HTTP Origin header semantics.

For making a request and fetching a resource, use the <u>fetch()</u> method. It is a global method in both <u>Window</u> and <u>Worker</u> contexts. This makes it available in pretty much any context you might want to fetch resources in.

The fetch() method takes one mandatory argument, the path to the resource you want to fetch. It returns a Promise that resolves to the Response to that request — as soon as the server responds with headers — even if the server response is an HTTP error status. You can also optionally pass in an init options object as the second argument (see Request).

Once a Response is retrieved, there are a number of methods available to define what the body content is and how it should be handled.

You can create a request and response directly using the Request() and <a href="Response() constructors, but it's uncommon to do this directly. Instead, these are more likely to be created as results of other API actions (for example, FetchEvent.respondWith() from service workers).

Find out more about using the Fetch API features in <u>Using Fetch</u>.

Interfaces

Window.fetch() and WorkerGlobalScope.fetch()

The fetch() method used to fetch a resource.

<u>Headers</u>

Represents response/request headers, allowing you to query them and take different actions depending on the results.

Request

Represents a resource request.

Response

Represents the response to a request.

Specifications

Specification

Fetch

fetch-method 2

Browser compatibility

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See also

- Using Fetch
- Service Worker API
- HTTP access control (CORS)
- HTTP

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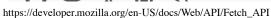
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