

JAVASCRIPT DEVELOPMENT

Sasha Vodnik, Instructor

HELLO!

1. Pull changes from the `svodnik/JS-SF-10-resources` repo to your computer
2. Open the `10-ajax-apis/starter-code` folder in your code editor

JAVASCRIPT DEVELOPMENT

AJAX & APIS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the end of this class, you will be able to

- › Identify all the HTTP verbs & their uses.
- › Describe APIs and how to make calls and consume API data.
- › Access public APIs and get information back.
- › Implement an Ajax request with vanilla JS.
- › Create an Ajax request using jQuery.
- › Reiterate the benefits of separation of concerns – API vs. Client.

AGENDA

- APIs
- HTTP
- Ajax using Fetch
- Ajax & jQuery
- Separation of concerns

AJAX & APIS

WEEKLY OVERVIEW

WEEK 6

Ajax & APIs / Asynchronous JavaScript & Callbacks

WEEK 7

Advanced APIs / Project 2 Lab

WEEK 8

Closures & the module pattern / CRUD & Firebase

EXIT TICKET QUESTIONS

1. I don't think I could have actually written any of those examples by myself if I was starting from scratch. I think I could use some practice starting with nothing and having to build up the HTML, CSS, and JS.
2. What is the use of template literal?
3. Should I focus on vanilla JS or jQuery for DOM manipulation?

AJAX & APIS

ACTIVITY



EXERCISE

TYPE OF EXERCISE

► Individual/Partner

TIMING

3 min

1. Think about how you could use one or more sources of web data in an app.
2. Write a description or sketch a schematic of your app on your desk.

APIs

WEB SERVICES

Your app



Web service



request for data



response containing data



your app can now
incorporate data from
the web service

my website
content

**SASHA
VODNIK**

Instructor and Author on
Programming and
Technology


Home

Books


Content
from
Twitter
added
using
Twitter API

FOLLOW ME ON TWITTER


Tweets by @sashavodnik

 **Sasha Vodnik**
@sashavodnik


Take the next step to secure your passwords, browsing, and networking in my workshop this Thursday! [@GGA_SF](#) [@GGA](#) [#onlinesecurity](#) [#infosecurity](#) [generalassemblyeducation](#)...

 **Securing Your Digital ...**
Learn to keep your data ...
[generalassembly](#)

Mar 4, 2018

 **Sasha Vodnik**
@sashavodnik

AR makes so much more sense to me than what VR, and here are some reasons why! ⚡ "LukoVR's Augmented Reality Examples" by @jeramiaswhar.com/10moments6677...

 **LukoVR's Augmented Reality Examples**
by [Jeremy Q...](#)

impersonating you and resetting your password to one they choose. The result is that they have access to your account, while you are locked out. To defend against this type of attack, many web services allow you to set up two factor authentication (2FA).

Continue reading →

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Securing Your Digital Life, Part 1: Choosing a password manager

JANUARY 11, 2018

Configuring and using a password manager is a critical building block of your online security.

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8/26 Sun	WOW air	11:45 am DUB	— — KEF	5:15 pm SFO	13h 30m	\$419 KAYAK View Deal ▾
8/23 Thu	Aer Lingus	12:30 pm DUB	— — nonstop	3:30 pm SFO	11h 00m	\$851 OneTravel View Deal ▾

\$856 book early on KAYAK

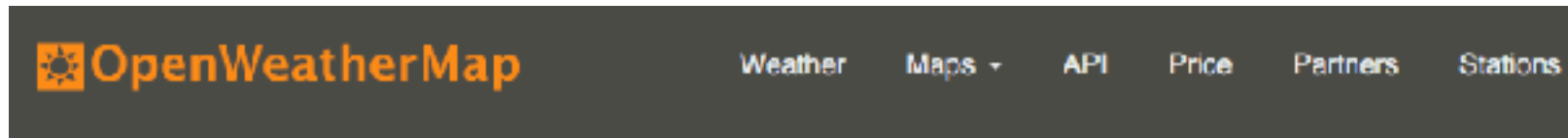
Content
from
kiwi.com
using API

Content
from
OneTravel
using API

WEB SERVICES



API = application programming interface



By city ID

Description:

You can call by city ID. API responds with exact result.

List of city ID city.list.json.gz can be downloaded here <http://bulk.openweathermap.org/sample/>

We recommend to call API by city ID to get unambiguous result for your city.

Parameters:

id City ID

Examples of API calls:

api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?id=2172797

By geographic coordinates

API call:

api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?lat={lat}&lon={lon}

Parameters:

APIS IN THE REAL WORLD

- Most APIs are unique, like separate languages
- APIs for
 - devices (iPhone)
 - operating systems (macOS)
 - JavaScript libraries (jQuery API)
 - services (Slack)



MacOS



WEB SERVICES



ENDPOINTS

- Addresses (URLs) that return data (JSON) instead of markup (HTML)

By city ID

Description:

You can call by city ID. API responds with exact result.

List of city ID `city.list.json.gz` can be downloaded here <http://bulk.openweathermap.org/sample/>

We recommend to call API by city ID to get unambiguous result for your city.

Parameters:

Id City ID

Examples of API calls:

`api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?id=2172797`

By geographic coordinates

API call:

`api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?lat={lat}&lon={lon}`

Parameters:

lat, lon coordinates of the location of your interest

Examples of API calls:

`api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?lat=35&lon=139`

API respond:

```
{
  "coord": {"lon": 139, "lat": 35},
  "sys": {"country": "JP", "sunrise": 1369769524, "sunset": 1369821849},
  "weather": [{"id": 804, "main": "clouds", "description": "overcast clouds", "icon": "04n"}],
  "main": {"temp": 289.5, "humidity": 89, "pressure": 1013, "temp_min": 287.04, "temp_max": 292.04},
  "wind": {"speed": 7.31, "deg": 187.002},
  "rain": {"3h": 0},
  "clouds": {"all": 92},
  "dt": 1369824608
}
```

WHAT WE NEED TO KNOW TO USE AN API

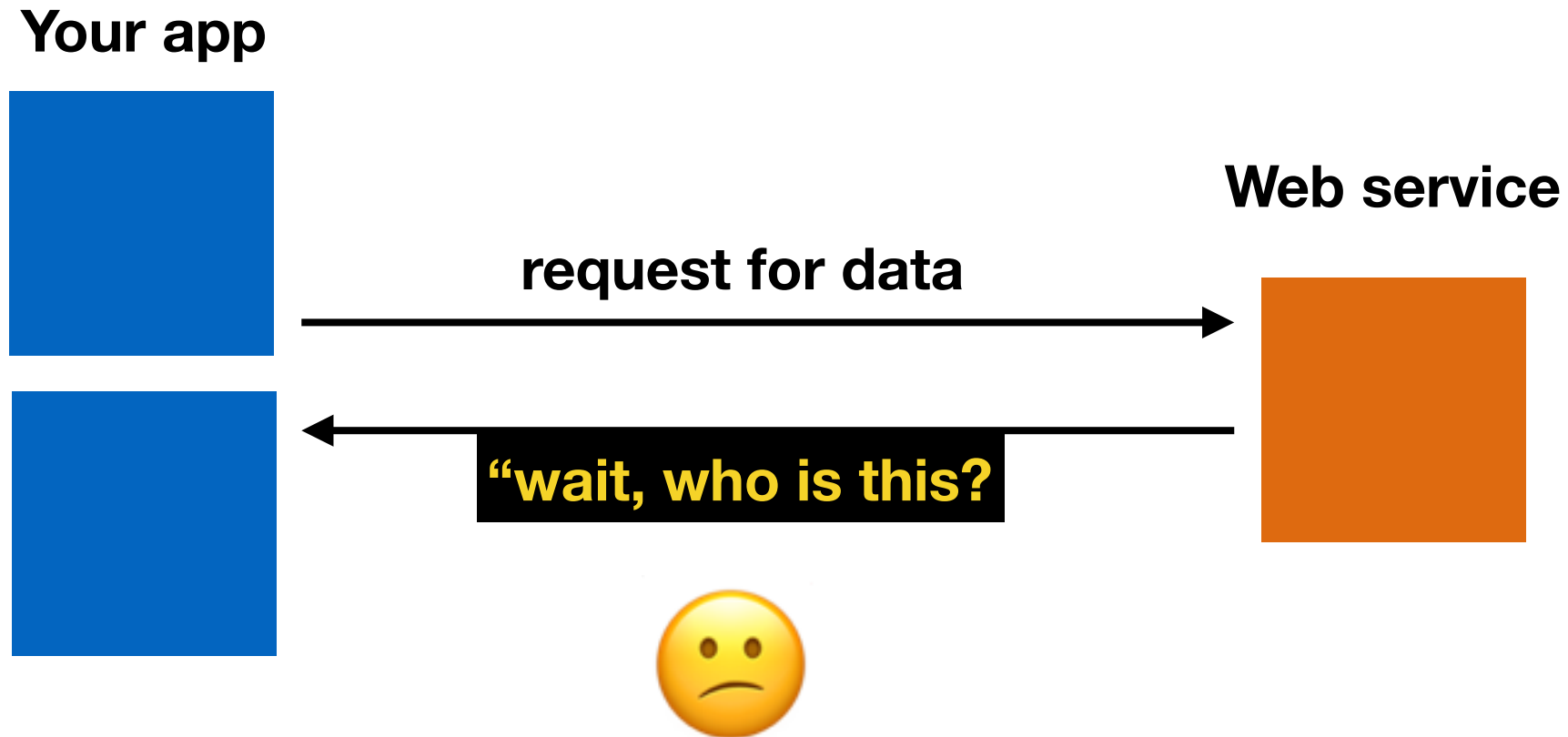


**TERMS OF
SERVICE**

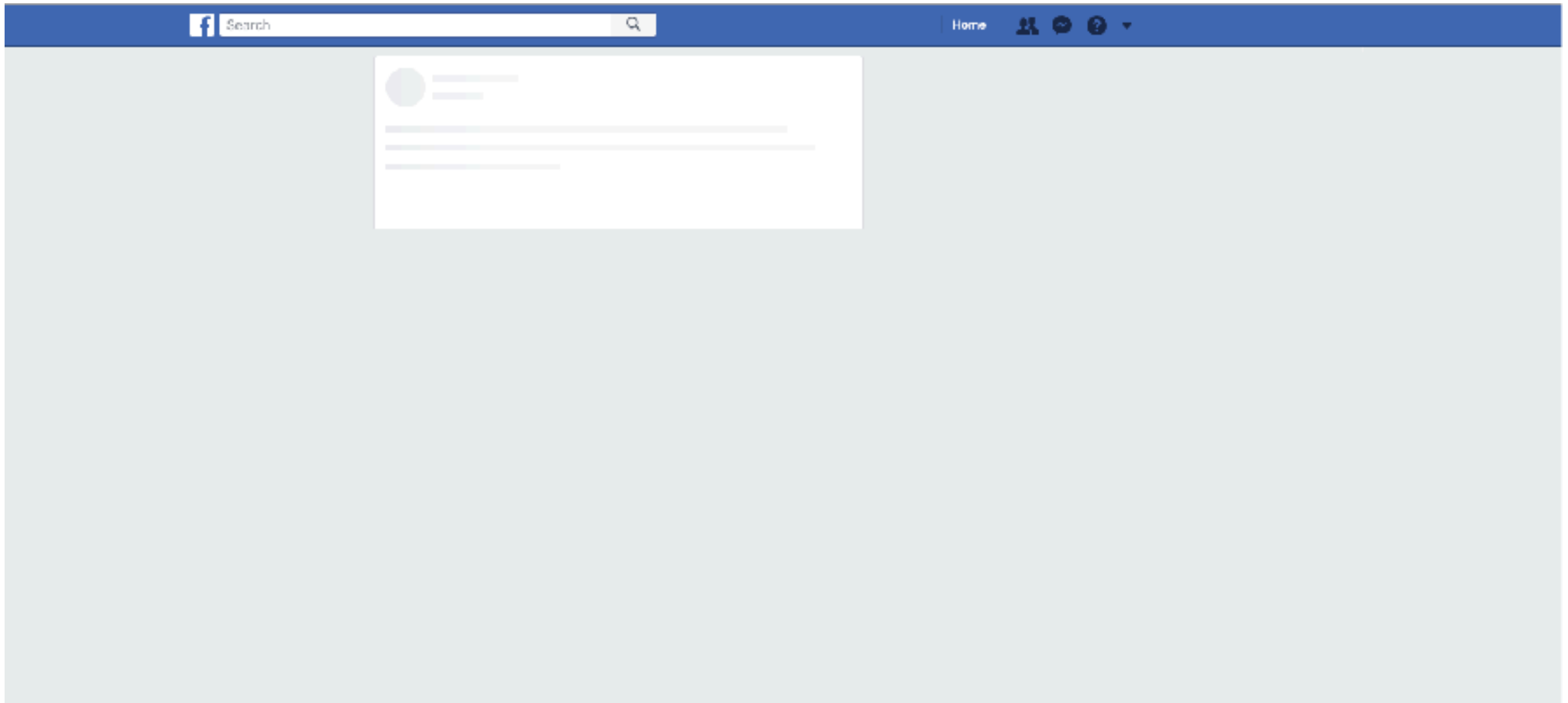
**HOW TO
MAKE A
REQUEST**

**HOW TO
UNDERSTAND
RESPONSE**

AN API MIGHT REQUIRE AUTHENTICATION



YOUR APP MIGHT EXPERIENCE A DELAYED RESPONSE



YOUR REQUEST MAY RESULT IN AN ERROR

Your app



request for data



Web service

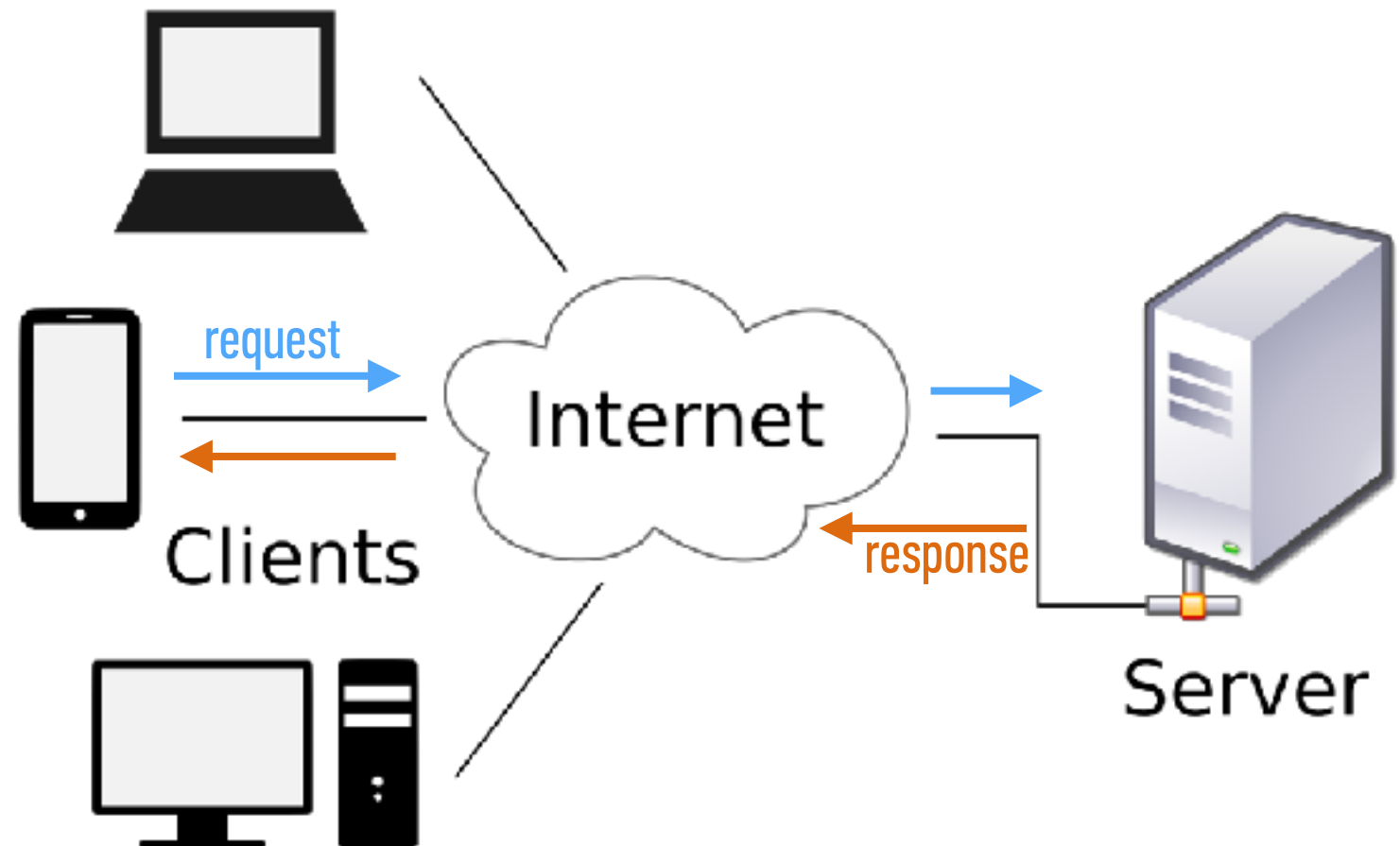


“sorry, something is wrong”



REST (representational state transfer)

- architectural style of web applications
- transfers a representation of the state of a resource between the server and the client



RESTful API

- adheres to REST architecture
- uses
 - a base URL
 - an Internet media type (such as JSON)
 - standard HTTP methods

By geographic coordinates

API call:

`api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?lat={lat}&lon={lon}`

Parameters:

lat, lon coordinates of the location of your interest

Examples of API calls:

`api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?lat=35&lon=139`

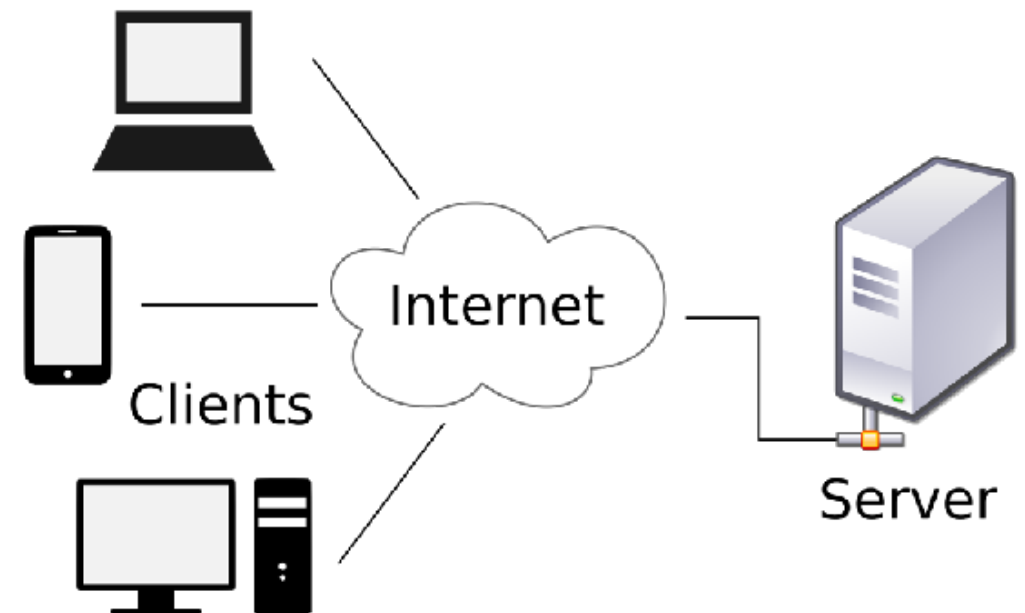
API respond:

```
{
  "coord": {
    "lon": 139,
    "lat": 35
  },
  "sys": {
    "country": "JP",
    "sunrise": 1369769524,
    "sunset": 1369821049
  },
  "weather": [
    {
      "id": 804,
      "main": "clouds",
      "description": "overcast clouds",
      "icon": "04n"
    }
  ],
  "main": {
    "temp": 289.5,
    "humidity": 89,
    "pressure": 1013,
    "temp_min": 287.04,
    "temp_max": 292.04
  },
  "wind": {
    "speed": 7.31,
    "deg": 187.002
  },
  "rain": {
    "3h": 0
  },
  "clouds": {
    "all": 92
  },
  "dt": 1369824698,
  "id": 1851632,
  "name": "Shuzenji",
  "cod": 200
}
```


HTTP

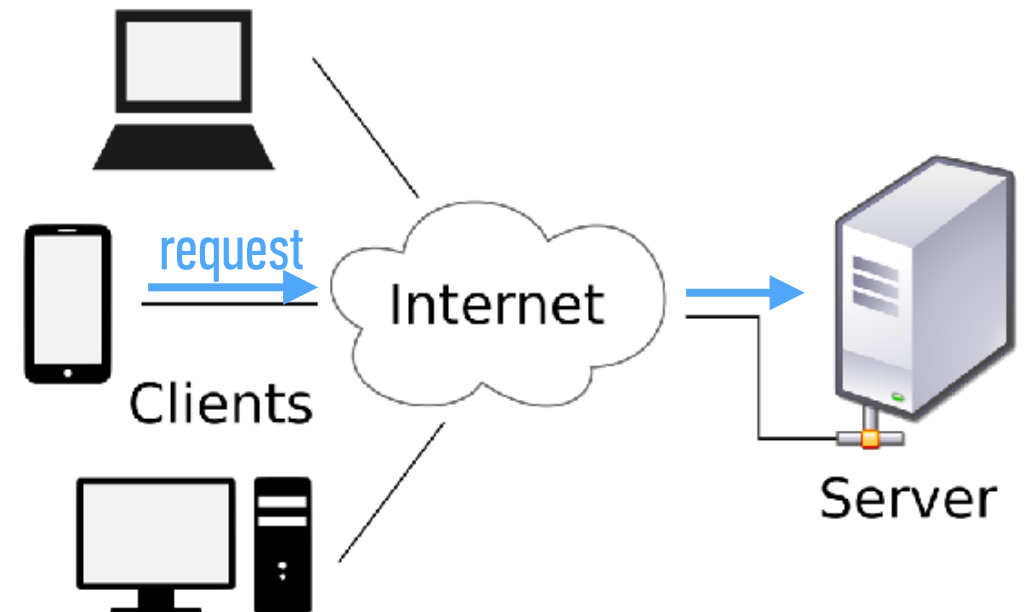
HTTP (hypertext transfer protocol)

- System of rules for how web pages are transmitted between computers
- Defines the format of messages passed between HTTP clients and HTTP servers



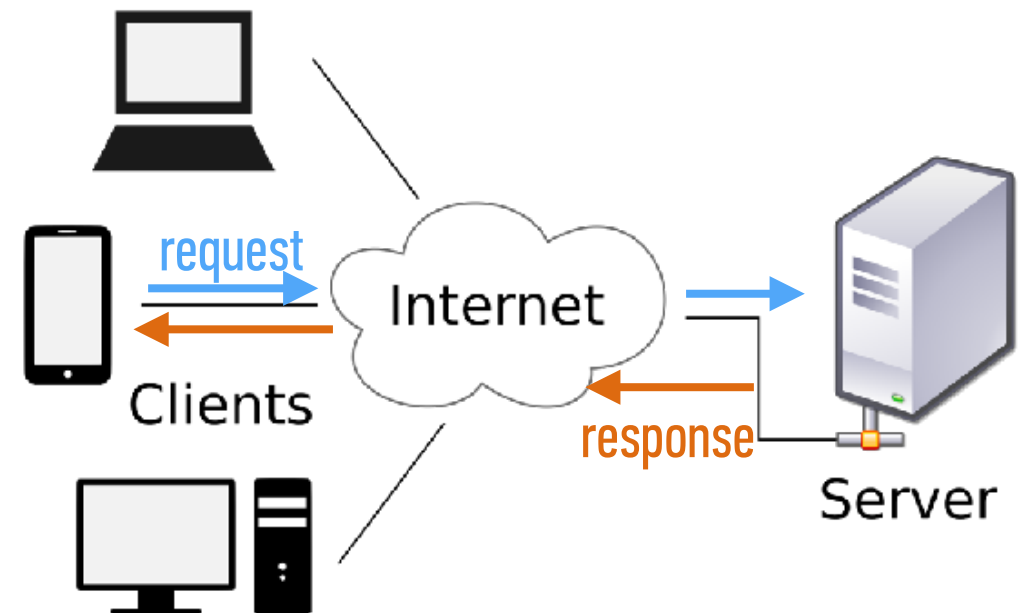
HTTP (hypertext transfer protocol)

- A client sends a **request** to a server.

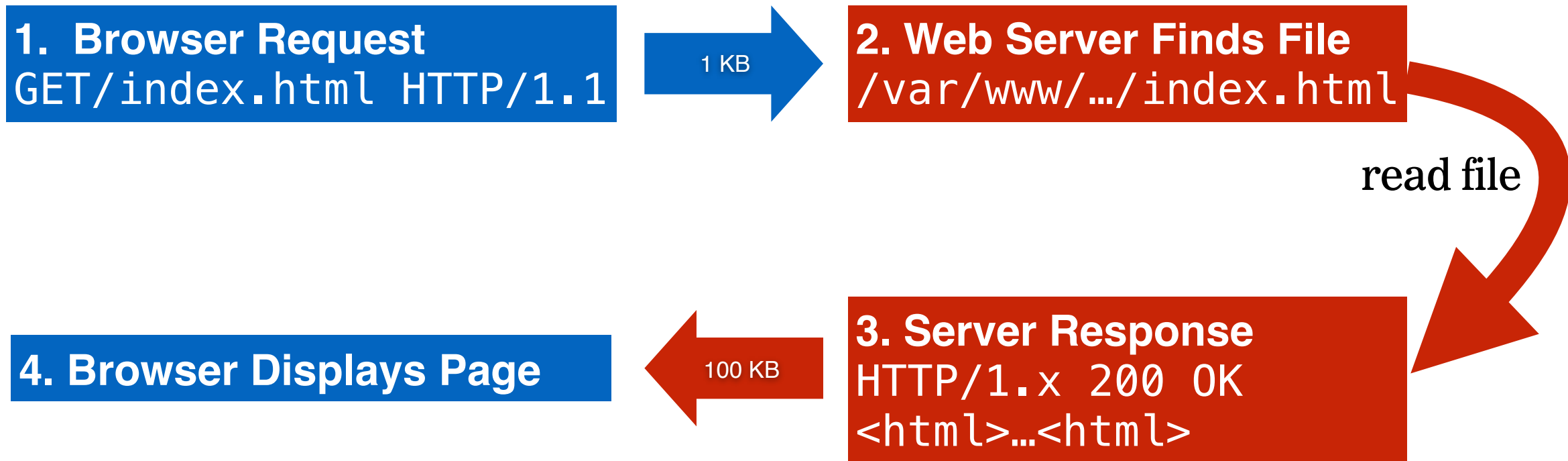


HTTP (hypertext transfer protocol)

- A server sends a **response** back to a client.



HTTP REQUEST AND RESPONSE



HTTP (hypertext transfer protocol)

HTTP client

web browser



HTTP server

web server
software



Web service

app that responds
to HTTP requests



500px



OMDb



HTTP REQUESTS IN EVERYDAY LIFE

protocol

host

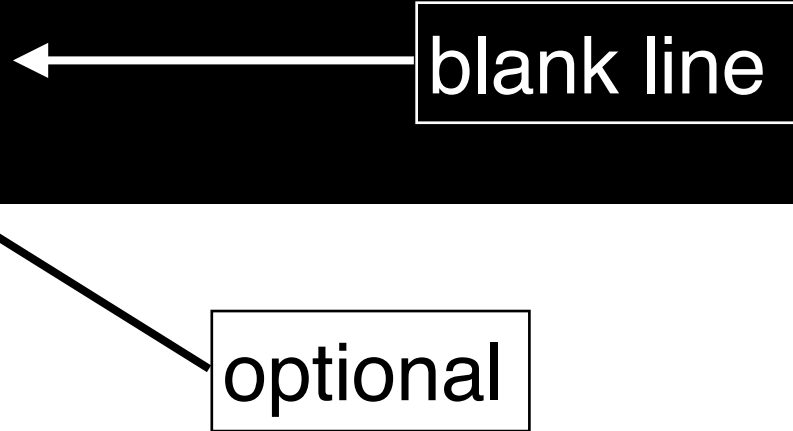
resource path

query

`http://www.domain.com/path/to/resource?a=b&x=y`

HTTP REQUEST STRUCTURE

```
[http request method] [URL] [http version]  
[list of headers]  
[request body]
```



The diagram illustrates the structure of an HTTP request. It consists of four lines of text in a monospace font, colored green on a black background. The first line is '[http request method] [URL] [http version]'. The second line is '[list of headers]'. The third line is '[request body]'. A white arrow points from a box labeled 'blank line' to the space between the second and third lines. A black arrow points from a box labeled 'optional' to the third line.

blank line

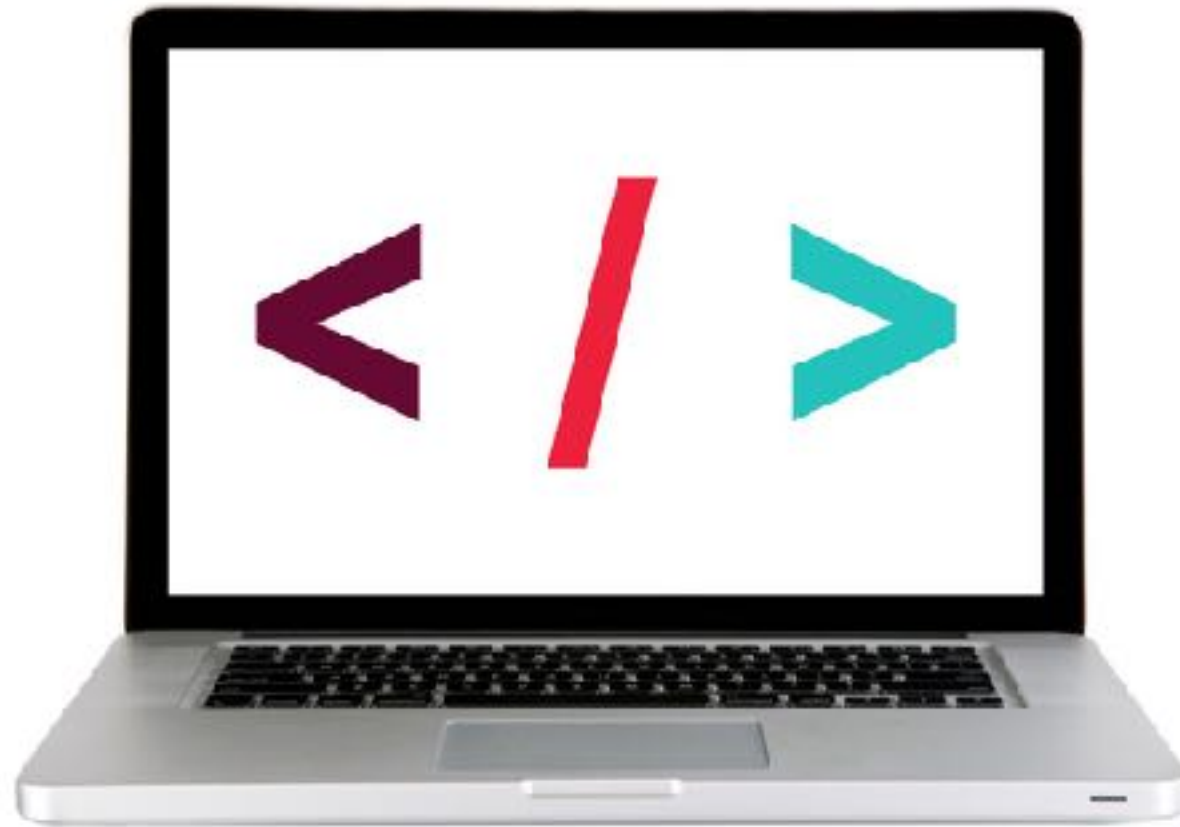
optional

HTTP REQUEST METHODS (“HTTP VERBS”)

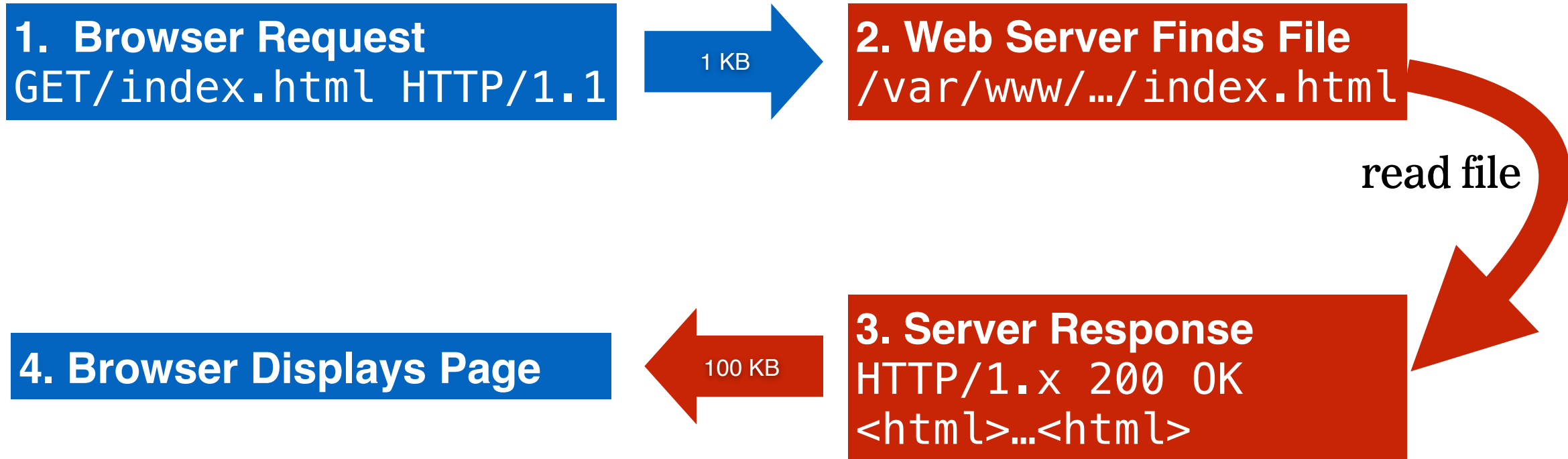
GET	Retrieve a resource
POST	Create a resource
PATCH	Update an existing resource (use instead of PUT, which replaces)
DELETE	Delete a resource
HEAD	Retrieve the headers for a resource

Most widely used

LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK



HTTP REQUEST AND RESPONSE



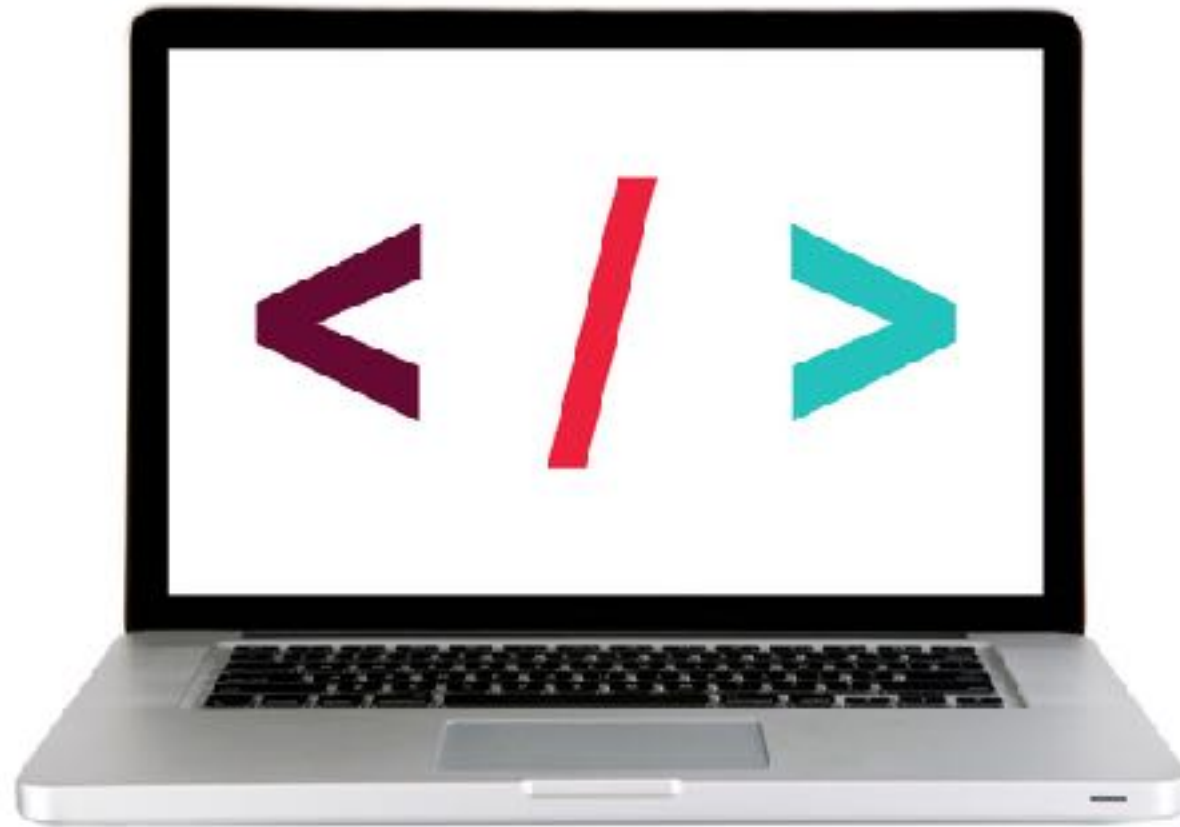
HTTP RESPONSE STRUCTURE

```
[http version] [status] [reason]  
[list of headers]  
[response body]
```

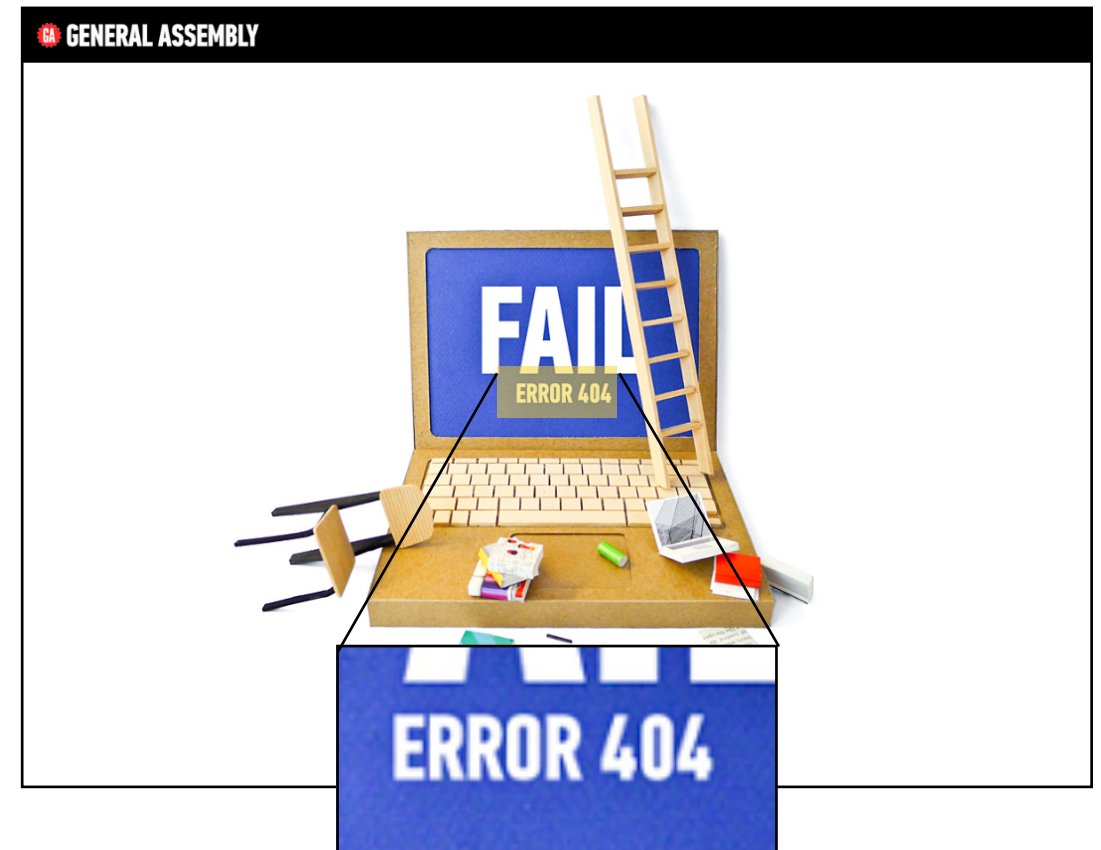
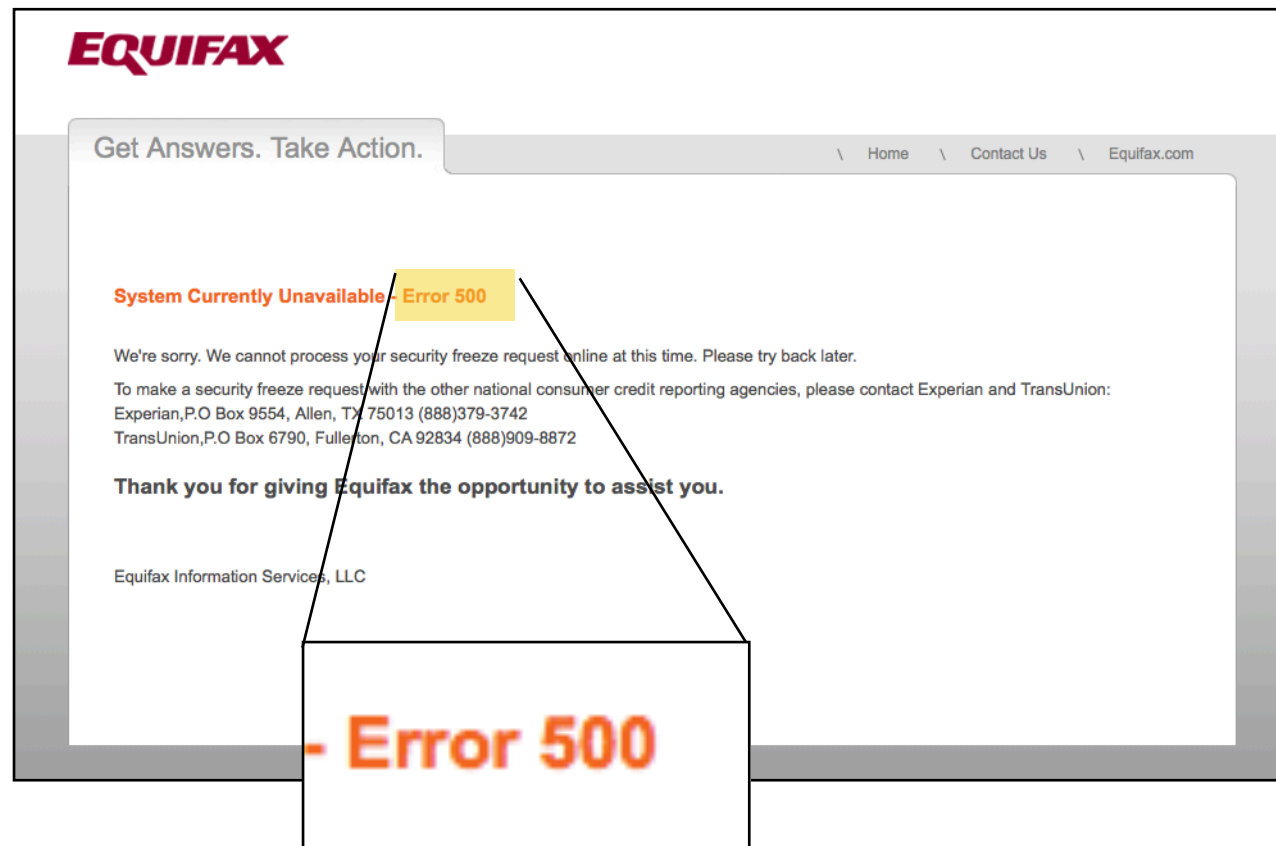
← blank line

↖ usually HTML, JSON, etc

LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK



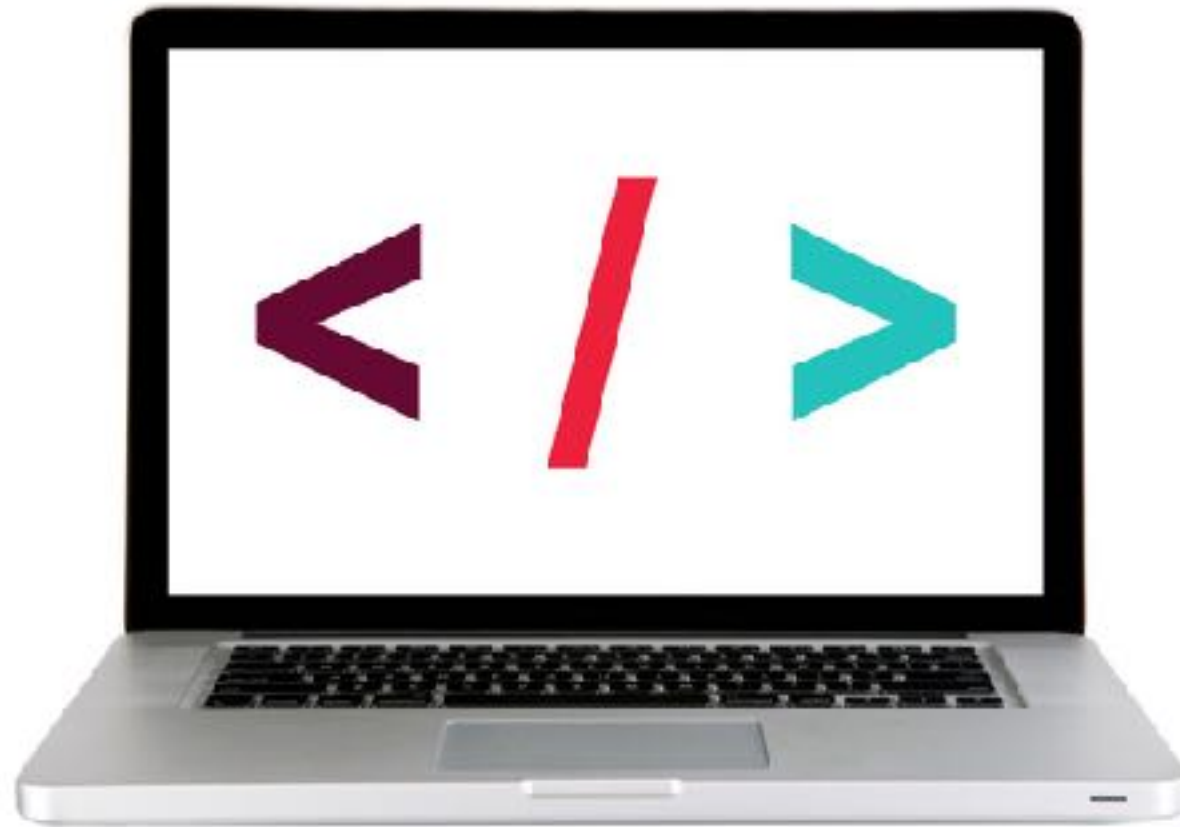
HTTP STATUS CODES



HTTP STATUS CODES

200	Okay
301	Moved permanently
302	Moved temporarily
400	Bad request
403	Forbidden
404	Not found
500	Internal server error

LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK



Ajax

Ajax

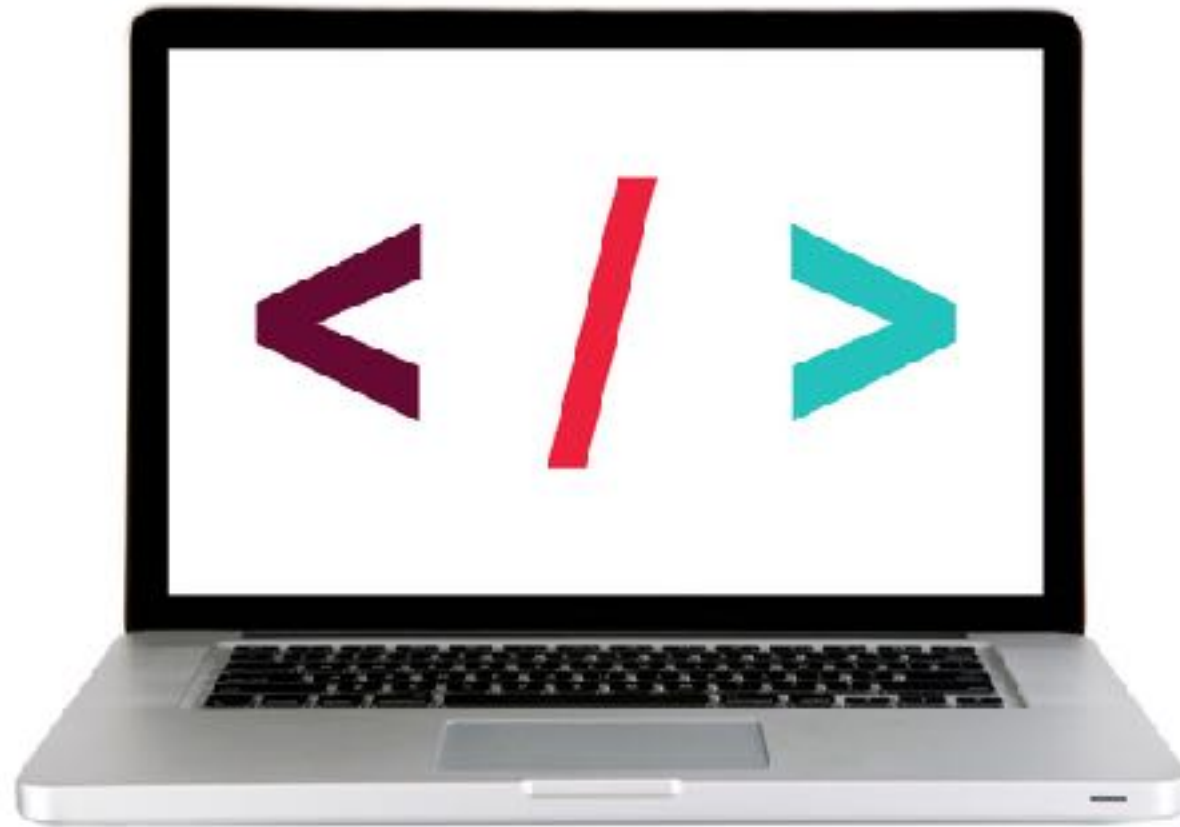
A synchronous
JavaScript
And
XML **or JSON!**

Ajax in vanilla JS

Fetch = Ajax requests in vanilla JavaScript

```
fetch(url).then(function(response) {  
    // check if request was successful  
}).then(function(response) {  
    // do something with the response  
});
```

LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK



EXERCISE – CREATING AN AJAX REQUEST



EXERCISE

LOCATION

► starter-code > 1-fetch-ajax-exercise

TIMING

5 min

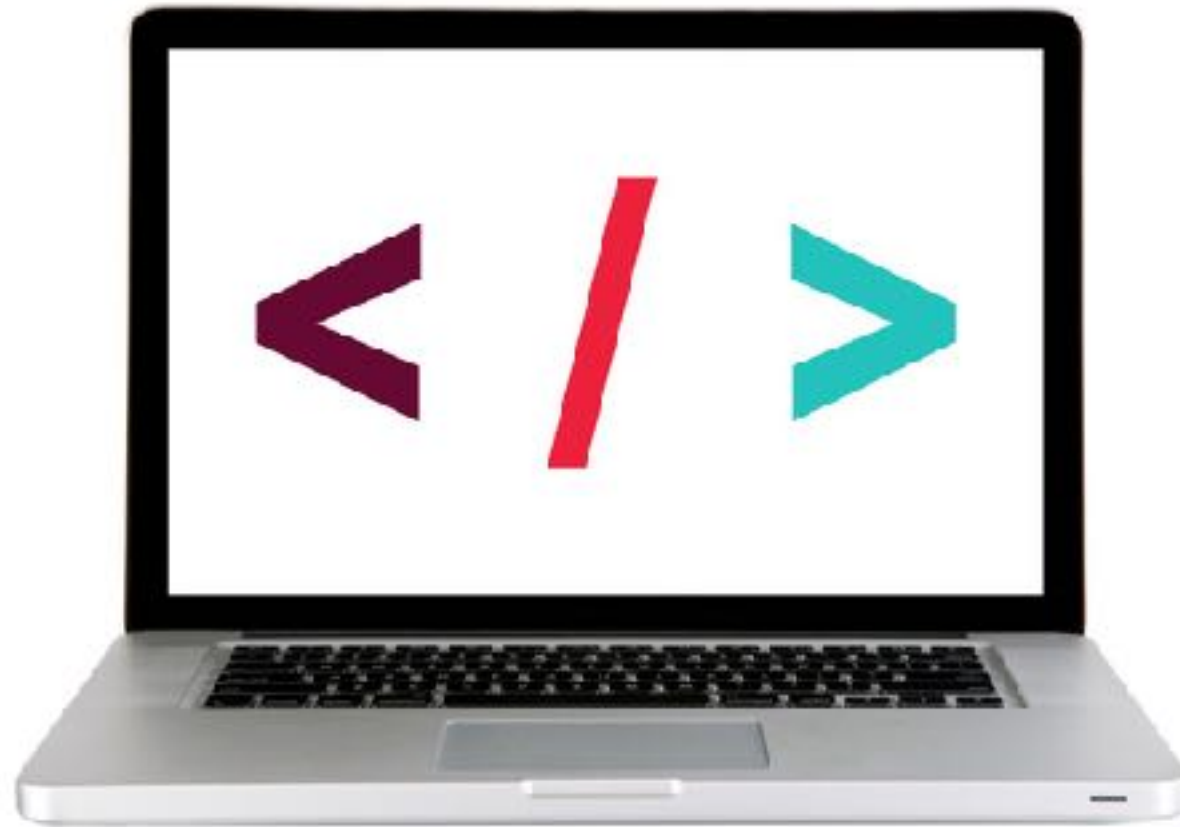
1. Copy the code from the codealong to the main.js file.
2. Change the URL to the one shown in the instructions.
3. Verify that a new set of results is shown in the console.
4. BONUS: Customize the error message to display the text of the HTTP status message.
(Hint: look at <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/Response/statusText>)
5. BONUS: Refactor the code to work with user interaction. In the index.html file there is a "Get Health Data" button. Modify your code so data is only requested and logged to the console after a user clicks the button.

jQuery Ajax

Using Ajax with jQuery

method	description
<code>\$.get()</code>	loads data from a server using an HTTP GET request
<code>\$.ajax()</code>	performs an Ajax request based on parameters you specify

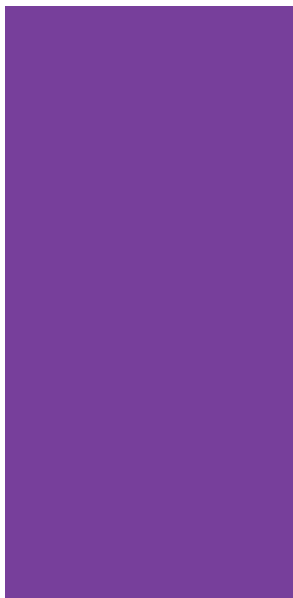
LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK



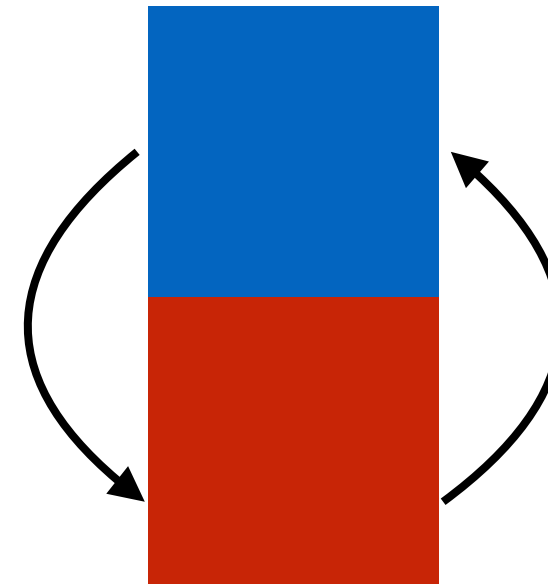
Code organization

SEPARATION OF CONCERNS

code for data
and view
intermingled



code for data



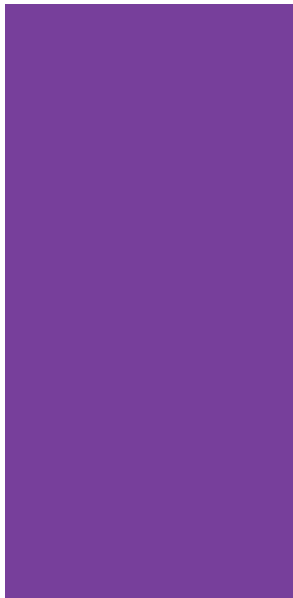
code for view

parts of code
call each
other, but are
maintained
separately

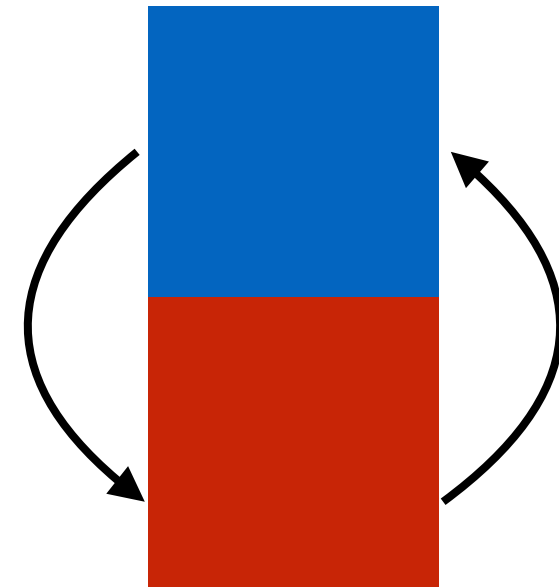


SEPARATION OF CONCERNS - HTTP

code for client
and for HTTP
requests
intermingled



code for client

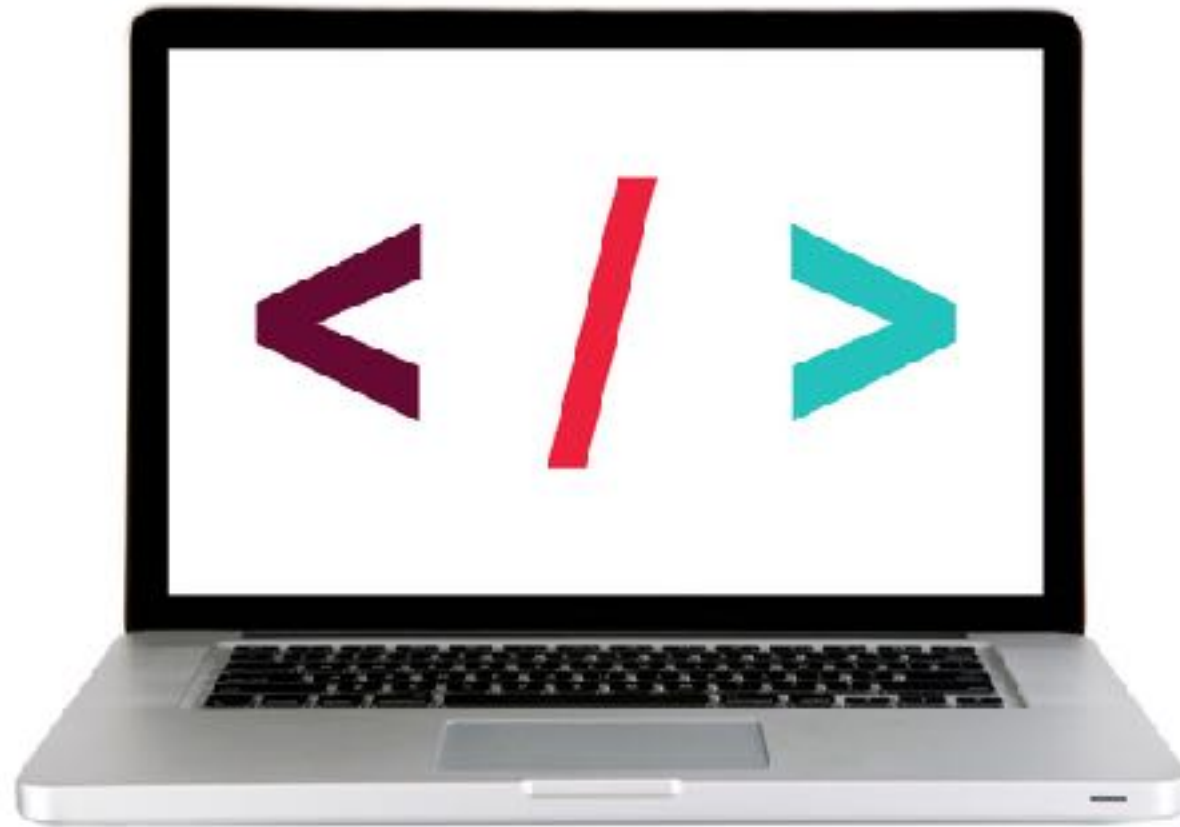


code for HTTP

parts of code
call each
other, but are
maintained
separately



LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK



CREATING DRY CODE FOR HTTP REQUESTS

Your app

Web services

Code to get data from
source #1 and add to view

Code to get data from
source #2 and add to view

Code for HTTP request

Code for HTTP
request is separate
from code for data
parsing and DOM
manipulation

Source #1

Source #2



LAB — JQUERY AJAX



OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Create an Ajax request using jQuery.

LOCATION

- ▶ `starter-code > 4-jquery-ajax-exercise`

EXECUTION

until 9:20

1. Open `index.html` in your editor and familiarize yourself with the structure and contents of the file.
2. Open `main.js` in your editor and follow the instructions.

Exit Tickets!

(Class #10)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES – REVIEW

- Use event delegation to manage dynamic content in jQuery.
- Identify all the HTTP verbs & their uses.
- Describe APIs and how to make calls and consume API data.
- Access public APIs and get information back.
- Implement an Ajax request with vanilla JS.
- Create an Ajax request using jQuery.
- Reiterate the benefits of separation of concerns – API vs. Client.

NEXT CLASS PREVIEW

Asynchronous JavaScript and Callbacks

- Pass functions as arguments to functions that expect them.
- Write functions that take other functions as arguments.
- Return functions from functions.

Q&A