

# Introduction to Ajax



# Ajax Theory

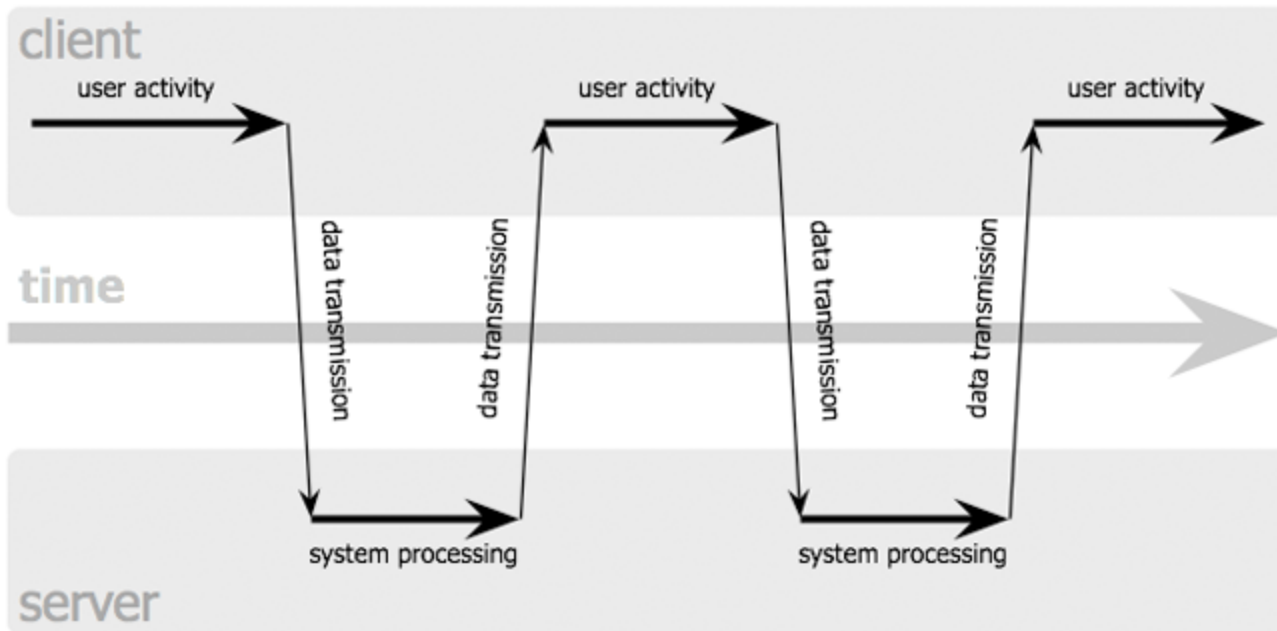


*“Ajax is a group of interrelated technologies used to create interactive web applications or rich Internet applications. With Ajax, web applications can retrieve data from the server asynchronously in the background without interfering with the display and behaviour of the existing page.”*

*“The acronym AJAX has changed to the term Ajax, which does not represent specific technologies”*

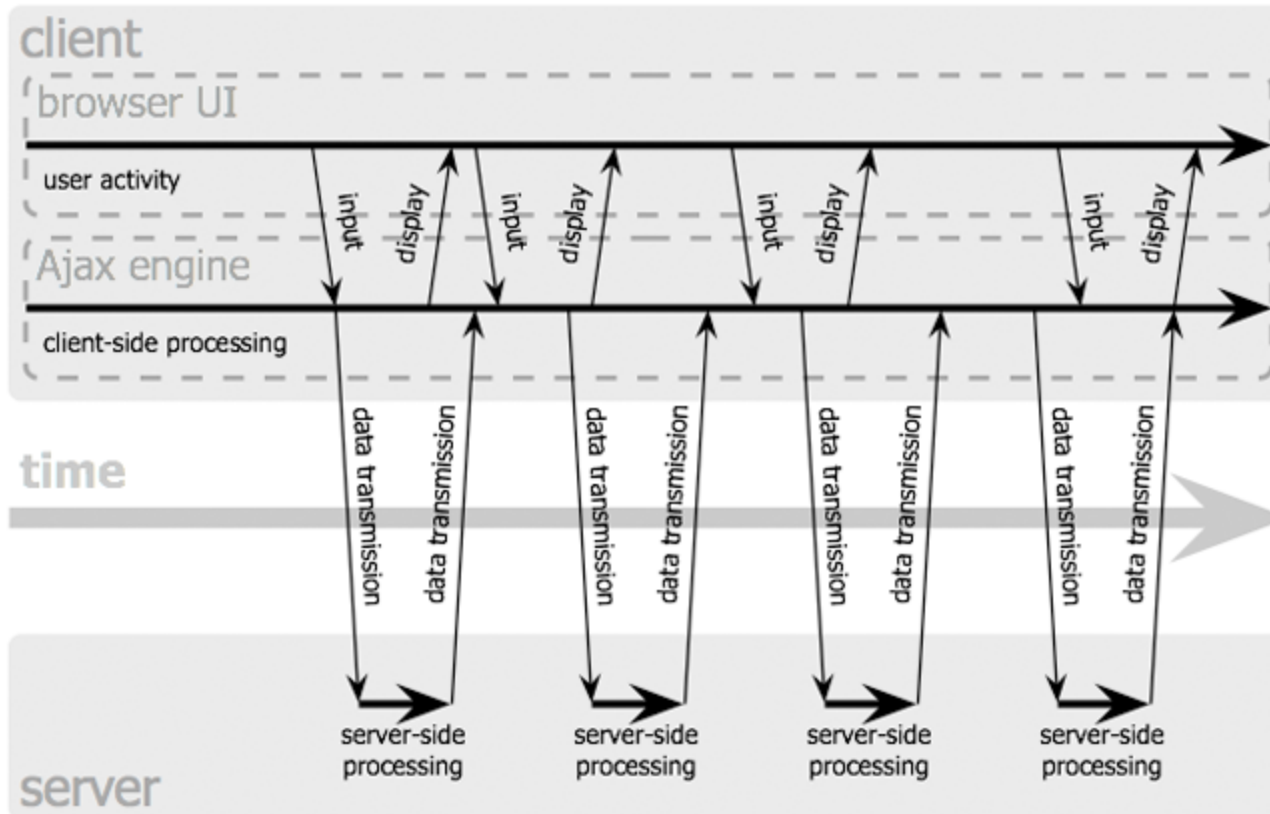
# Classic Communication

## classic web application model (synchronous)



# Ajax Communication

## Ajax web application model (asynchronous)



# Same Origin Policy

<http://www.example.com/dir/page.html>

Compared URL	Outcome	Reason
<a href="http://www.example.com/dir/page.html">http://www.example.com/dir/page.html</a>	Success	Same protocol and host
<a href="http://www.example.com/dir2/other.html">http://www.example.com/dir2/other.html</a>	Success	Same protocol and host
<a href="http://www.example.com:81/dir2/other.html">http://www.example.com:81/dir2/other.html</a>	Failure	Same protocol and host but different port
<a href="https://www.example.com/dir2/other.html">https://www.example.com/dir2/other.html</a>	Failure	Different protocol
<a href="http://en.example.com/dir2/other.html">http://en.example.com/dir2/other.html</a>	Failure	Different host
<a href="http://example.com/dir2/other.html">http://example.com/dir2/other.html</a>	Failure	Different host (exact match required)
<a href="http://v2.www.example.com/dir2/other.html">http://v2.www.example.com/dir2/other.html</a>	Failure	Different host (exact match required)

W [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Same\\_origin\\_policy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Same_origin_policy)

- The interface is much more responsive. The user has the feeling that changes are instantaneous.
- Makes better use of connections (scripts and CSS loaded once)
- Waiting time is reduced. Reduced blocking
- The application fails gracefully
- Traffic to and from the server is reduced considerably



- Breaks the browser behaviour (back, forward, refresh)
- State is difficult to bookmark
- Opens up yet another attack vector for malicious code that needs to be tested.
- **Greater Potential = Increased development time and cost due to increase in complexity and “richness”**

# Uses: Facebook Auto Suggest

Search using different plugins, here country and captials

Q ex: France, FRA, Paris...

Search only in countries list, by selecting "country" plugin

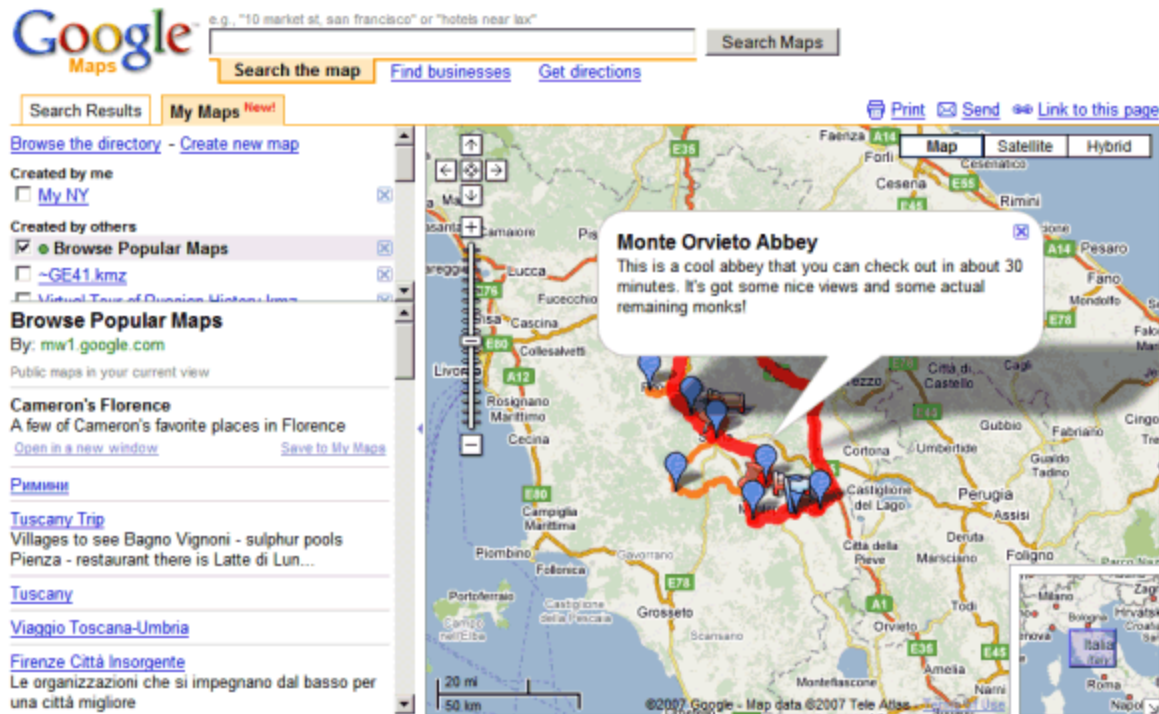
Q ca

- Cambodia (KHM)  
Phnom Penh
- Cameroon (CMR)**  
Yaounde
- Canada (CAN)  
Ottawa
- Cape Verde (CPV)  
Praia
- Central African Republic (CAF)  
Bangui
- Costa Rica (CRI)  
San Jose
- Dominica (DMA)  
Roseau
- Dominican Republic (DOM)  
Santo Domingo

We  
http

A RUE  
[examples/facebook\\_searchengine/](http://examples/facebook_searchengine/)

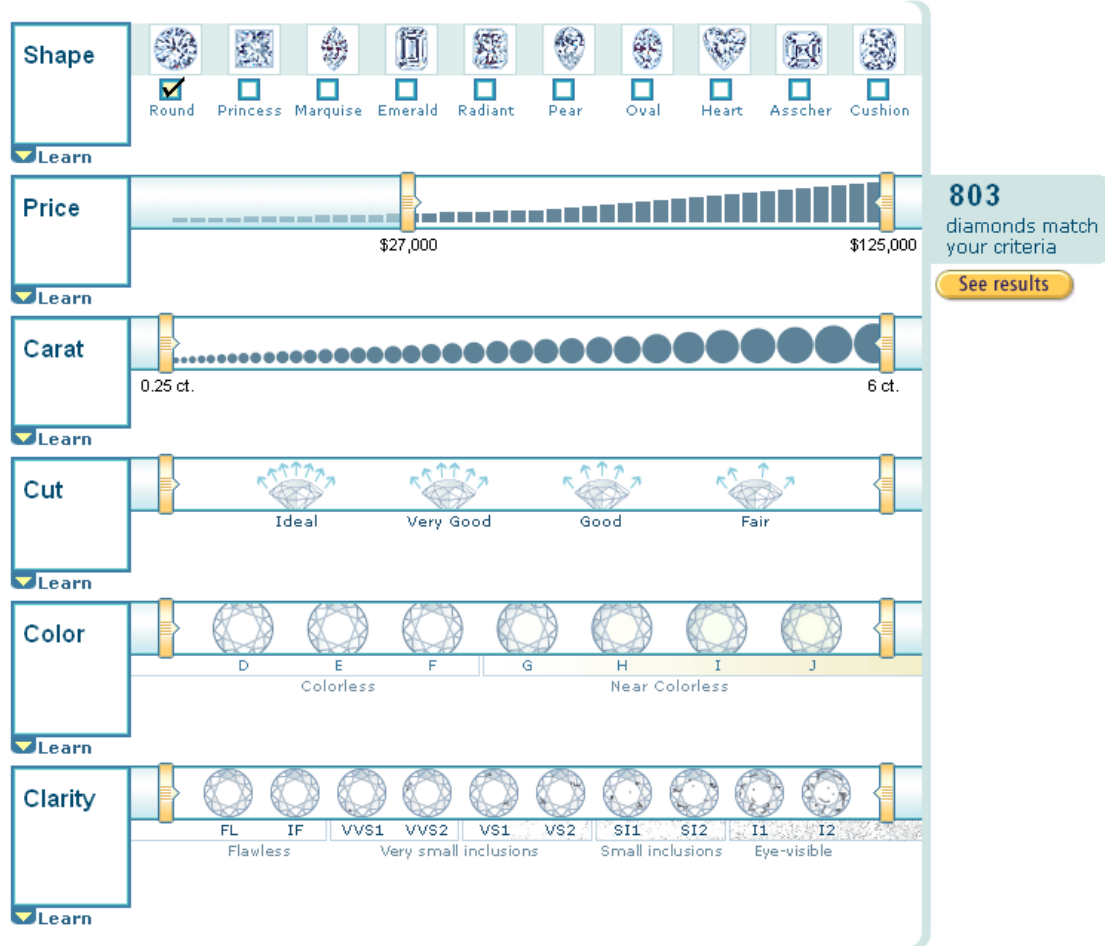
# Uses: Google Maps



The screenshot shows the Google Maps interface. At the top, the Google logo is followed by a search bar containing the text "e.g., '10 market st, san francisco' or 'hotels near tax'". Below the search bar are buttons for "Search the map", "Find businesses", and "Get directions". The interface includes a "Search Results" section on the left with a "My Maps" tab. Under "Created by me", there is a "My NY" map. Under "Created by others", there is a checked "Browse Popular Maps" option. Below this, there are several "Browse Popular Maps" entries, including "Cameron's Florence" and "Tuscany Trip". The main map area shows a map of Tuscany, Italy, with a red line indicating a route. A callout box for "Monte Orvieto Abbey" is overlaid on the map, containing the text: "This is a cool abbey that you can check out in about 30 minutes. It's got some nice views and some actual remaining monks!". The map includes navigation controls, a scale bar (0 to 50 km), and a copyright notice: "©2007 Google - Map data ©2007 Tele Atlas".

# Uses: Amazon Diamond Search

If you encounter problems with this page, try our [basic diamond search](#)



The screenshot displays the Amazon Diamond Search filter interface. It includes a 'Shape' section with icons for Round, Princess, Marquise, Emerald, Radiant, Pear, Oval, Heart, Asscher, and Cushion. The 'Price' filter is a slider set between \$27,000 and \$125,000. The 'Carat' filter is a slider set between 0.25 ct. and 6 ct. The 'Cut' filter shows options for Ideal, Very Good, Good, and Fair. The 'Color' filter shows options for Colorless (D, E, F) and Near Colorless (G, H, I, J). The 'Clarity' filter shows options for Flawless (FL, IF), Very small inclusions (VVS1, VVS2, VS1, VS2), Small inclusions (SI1, SI2), and Eye-visible (I1, I2). A summary box on the right indicates that 803 diamonds match the criteria, with a 'See results' button.

Shape

Round Princess Marquise Emerald Radiant Pear Oval Heart Asscher Cushion

Price \$27,000 \$125,000

803 diamonds match your criteria

See results

Carat 0.25 ct. 6 ct.

Cut Ideal Very Good Good Fair

Color D E F G H I J Colorless Near Colorless

Clarity FL IF VVS1 VVS2 VS1 VS2 SI1 SI2 I1 I2 Flawless Very small inclusions Small inclusions Eye-visible

# Practical Ajax



- “Official” Ajax Strategy though other methods/hacks exist.
- Greater control over requests – timeouts, state monitoring
- Ability to detect and handle errors
- Browser Inconsistencies (IE’ s non-native ActiveX based implementation)

# XMLHttpRequest Object Properties

Property	Description
readyState	Status of request  <b>0 = Uninitialized</b> 1 = Loading 2 = Loaded 3 = Interactive (99.9% pointless) <b>4 = Complete</b>
responseText	Plain text version of response body
responseXML	XML value of response body (if XML)
status	HTTP Code returned by server (404 etc.)
statusText	HTTP Code Message

# XMLHttpRequest Object Methods

Method	Description
abort	Aborts the current request
getAllResponseHeaders	Gets all response headers returned
getResponseHeader	Get specific response header returned
open	Set' s up an Ajax call
send	Transmits data
setRequestHeader	Sets a specific Request header



# XMLHttpRequest Object Events

<b>Method</b>	<b>Description</b>
onreadystatechange	event handler that deals with state change (readyState property)

Step by Step



# Step By Step: Getting an XHR Object

```
/* Get XMLHttpRequest Instance */
var _XMLHttpRequest;

try {
    /* FF, Safari, Opera, Chrome */
    _XMLHttpRequest = new XMLHttpRequest();
} catch (e) {
    try {
        /* IE (v3.0) */
        _XMLHttpRequest = new ActiveXObject('Msxml2.XMLHTTP');
    } catch (e2) {
        try {
            /* IE (< v3.0) */
            _XMLHttpRequest = new ActiveXObject('Microsoft.XMLHTTP');
        } catch (e3) { /* Fallback? */ }
    }
}
```

# Step By Step: Sending a GET Request

```
/* ----- */  
/*  
 * Sending an Ajax Request  
 */  
  
/* Set up the request - Asynchronous GET Method */  
_XMLHttpRequest.open("GET", "http://localhost:8080/ajax/getData");  
  
/* Send the GET request */  
_XMLHttpRequest.send(null);
```

# Step By Step: Sending a POST Request

```
/* ----- */
/*
 * Sending an Ajax Request
 */

/* Append POST Header */
_XMLHttpRequest.setRequestHeader('Content-Type',
    'application/x-www-form-urlencoded');

/* Set up the request - Asynchronous POST Method */
_XMLHttpRequest.open("POST", "http://localhost:8080/ajax/getData");

/* Send POST with Parameters as URL Encoded String */
_XMLHttpRequest.send("name=" + name);
```

# Step By Step: Detecting Response

```
/* ----- */
/*
 * Detecting a Response
 */

/* Monitor readystatechange event */
_XMLHttpRequest.onreadystatechange = function() {
  /* is call complete? */
  if (_XMLHttpRequest.readyState != 4) {
    return;
  }else{
    alert(_XMLHttpRequest.responseText);
  }
}

/* Send the GET request */
_XMLHttpRequest.send(null);
```

# Step By Step: Detecting Errors

```
/* ----- */
/*
 * Detecting a Response
 */

/* Monitor readystatechange event */
_XMLHttpRequest.onreadystatechange = function() {
    /* is call complete? */
    if (_XMLHttpRequest.readyState != 4) {
        return;
    }else{
        if(_XMLHttpRequest.status != 200){
            alert("Error: " + _XMLHttpRequest.statusText )
        }else{
            alert(_XMLHttpRequest.responseText);
        }
    }
}
```

# Step By Step: Timing Out

```
/* ----- */
/*
 * Set a timeout to abort long running connections
 */
_XMLHttpRequest.onreadystatechange = function() {
  if (_XMLHttpRequest.readyState == 4) {
    clearTimeout(timeout);
  }
}

/* Send the GET request */
_XMLHttpRequest.send(null);

/* Set the timeout once sent */
var timeout = setTimeout(function(){
  _XMLHttpRequest.abort();
  alert("Request Timed Out");
}, 10000);
```



# Alternative Techniques



# Hidden IFRAME Technique

```
<html>
<head>
<script src="http://code.jquery.com/jquery-latest.js"></script>
<script>
/* ----- */
/*
 * Perform the Ajax Request
 */
function ajax(url, callback) {
  var iframe = $("#server-tunnel")[0];
  iframe.onload = function() {
    /* Find response from IFRAME */
    var r = iframe.contentWindow.document.getElementById("serverData");
    /* call user defined callback */
    callback(r.innerHTML);
  };
  iframe.src = url;
}
/* ----- */
/*
 * Handle Button Click
 */
function doGET() {
  ajax("iframe-contents.html?name=" + $("#name").val(), function(contents) {
    $("#output").html(contents);
  });
}
</script>
</head>
<body>
<!-- Hidden IFRAME as Server Tunnel -->
<iframe id='server-tunnel' style='display : none'></iframe>
<!-- User Input -->
Name: <input type="text" id="name"/>
<button id="btnGet" onclick="doGET()">Get</button>
<!-- Server Response -->
<h1>Output</h1><div id="output"></div>
</body>
</html>
```

# Script Tag Technique

```
<html>
<head>
<script src="http://code.jquery.com/jquery-latest.js"></script>
<script>
  /* ----- */
  /*
  * Handle Button Click
  */
  function doGET() {

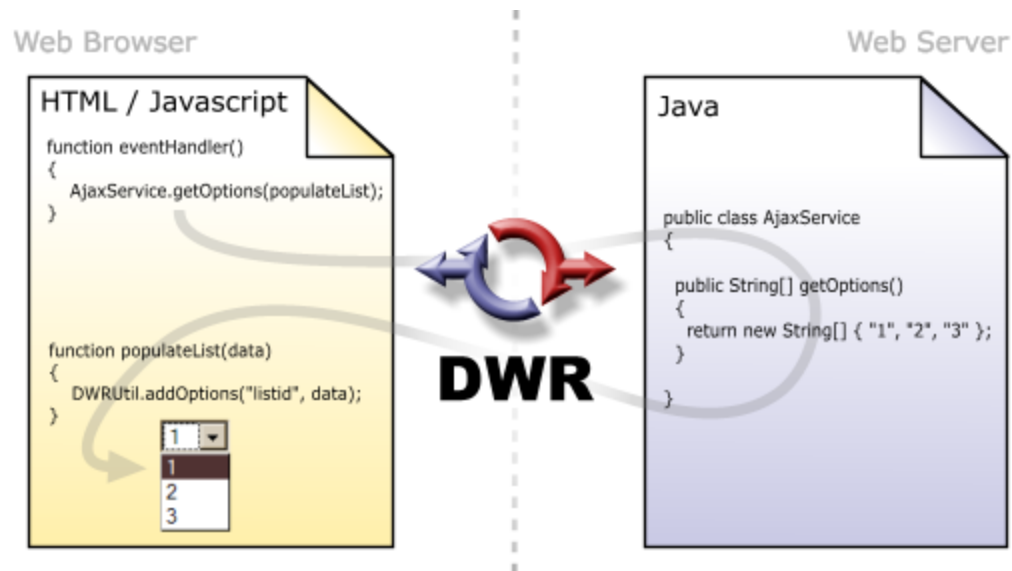
    /* create new script node */
    var script = document.createElement("script");

    /* set it's source and onload event */
    script.src = "script-contents.js?name=" + $("#name").val();
    script.onload = function() {
      $("#output-script").html(serverResponse);
    }

    /* append to body - loads script */
    document.body.appendChild(script);
  }
</script>
</head>
<body>
<!-- Hidden IFRAME as Server Tunnel -->
<iframe id='server-tunnel' style='display : none'></iframe>
<!-- User Input -->
Name: <input type="text" id="name"/>
<button id="btnGet" onclick="doGET()">Get</button>
<!-- Server Response -->
<h1>Output</h1><div id="output"></div>
</body>
</html>
```

- Frameworks (providing Ajax abstractions):
  - jQuery
  - Prototype
  - Dojo
  - Yahoo! UI
  - ... many more!
- Concepts (ideas powered by Ajax)
  - Taconite
  - Server Side Remoting: DWR (Java), JayRock (.Net)
  - Reverse Ajax: Comet, Bayeux Protocol

# Reverse Ajax





- Maximum Concurrent Connections
- Same Origin Policy
- Asynchronous Nature
- Request Throttling
- Client Side Scripting reliant
- Cross Browser Issues
- Extra Capability = Extra Work

- Ajax isn't special, magic or difficult. To the server it's just a plain old request (though frameworks append special headers for identification)
- Ajax is an alternative not the next step
- Always ask yourself what you gain from using Ajax in the situation
- Be aware of the asynchronous nature.
- Almost all Ajax examples you seen today are abstracted through the various frameworks.



Questions?

