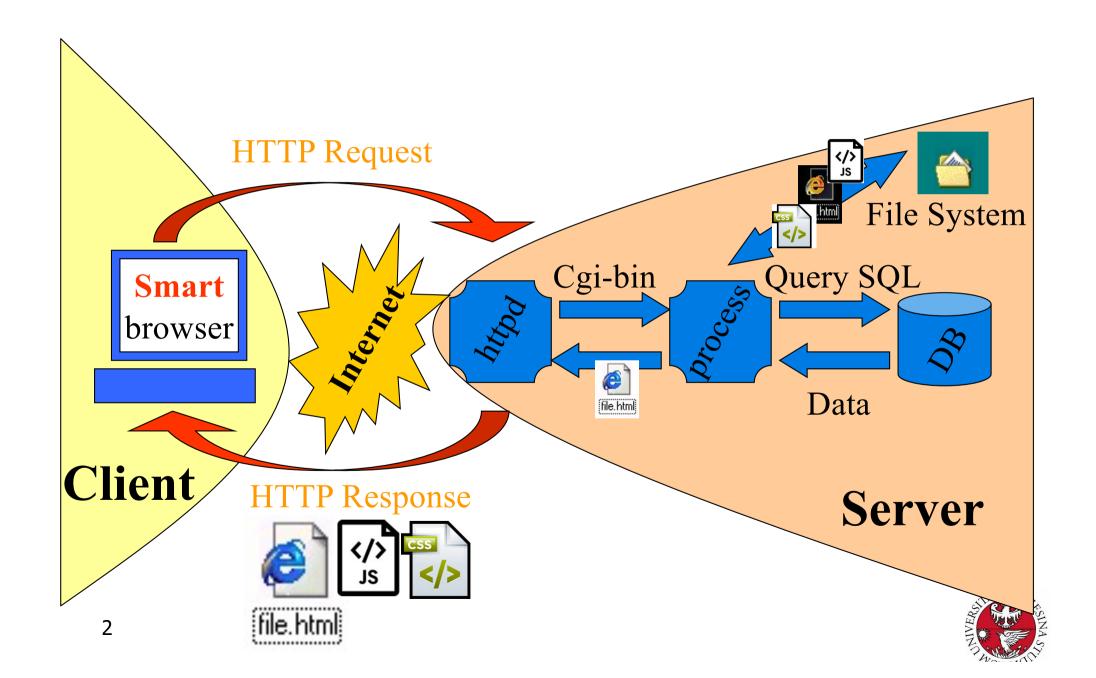
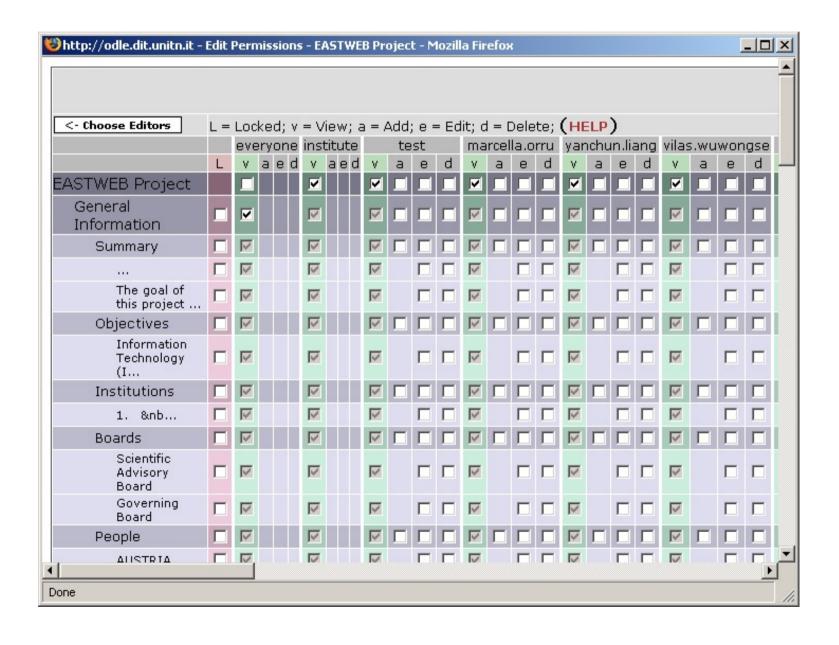


# How can we avoid unresponsiveness of pages?





### The form nightmare...





## Ajax!



- not a technology in itself: it is a term coined in 2005 by Jesse James Garrett: "Asynchronous JavaScript + XML".
- new development technique
- blur the line between web-based and desktop applications.
- rich, highly responsive and interactive interfaces

#### Ajax was born as:

- dynamic presentation based on XHTML + CSS;
- dynamic display and interaction using Document Object Model;
- data exchange and manipulation using XML e XSLT;
- asynchrounous data fetching using XMLHttpRequest;
- JavaScript as glue.



#### How does Ajax work?



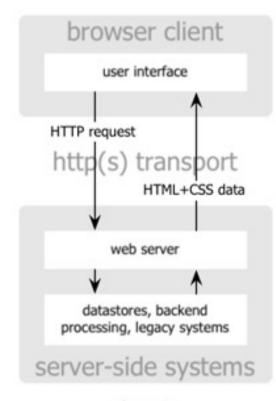
- The core idea behind AJAX is to make the communication with the server asynchronous, so that data is transferred and processed in the background.
- As a result the user can continue working on the other parts of the page without interruption.
- In an AJAX-enabled application only the relevant page elements are updated, only when this is necessary.



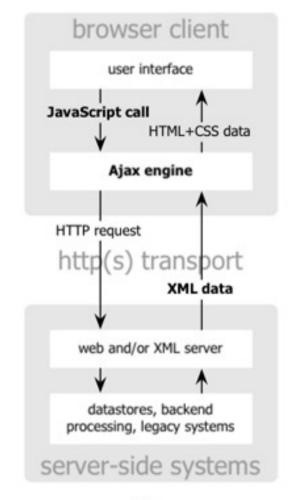
### The paradigms



1.0



classic web application model



Ajax web application model 2.0

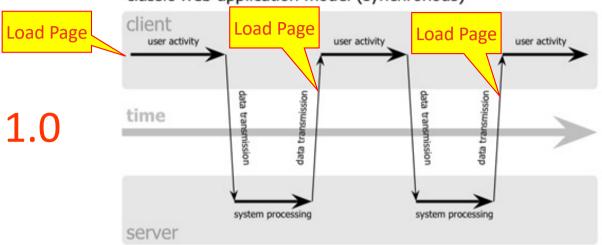


Pictures after
Jesse James Garrett

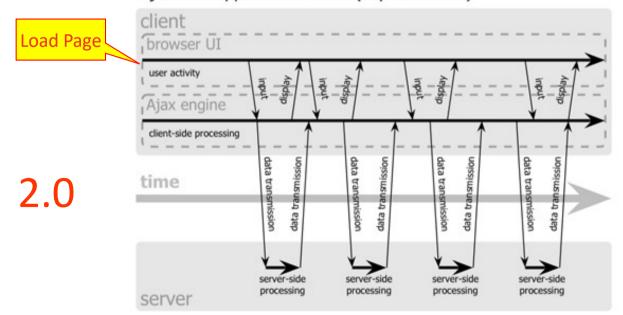
#### The models



classic web application model (synchronous)



#### Ajax web application model (asynchronous)



Pictures after
Jesse James Garrett



#### The heart and history of Ajax



- First used after Microsoft implemented Microsoft XMLHTTP COM object that was part of The Microsoft® XML Parser (IE 5.1)
- Similarly supported by a Mozilla Javascript object XMLHttpRequest (Mozilla 1.0, Firefox, Safari 1.2 etc.)
- Massively used by Google

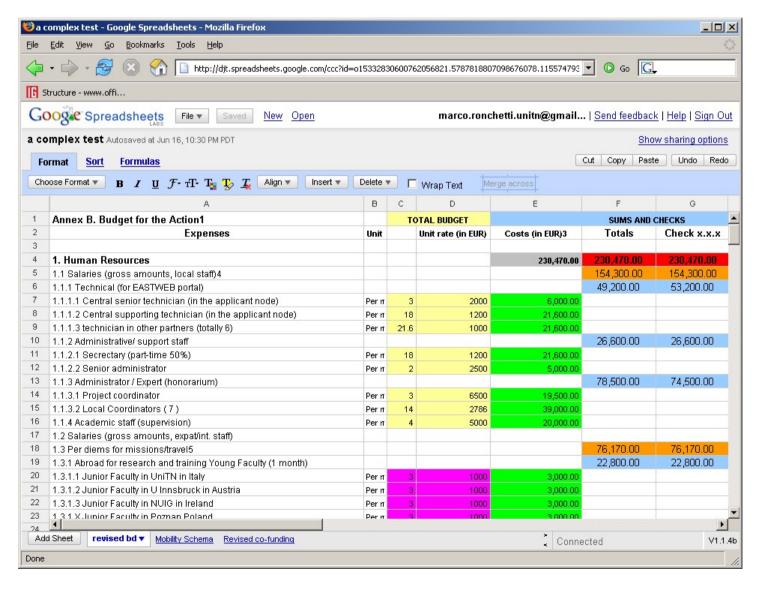
```
if (window.XMLHttpRequest) { // Mozilla, Safari, ...
    http_request = new XMLHttpRequest();
} else if (window.ActiveXObject) { // IE
    http_request = new ActiveXObject("Microsoft.XMLHTTP");
}
```

Other labels for the same technology were Load on Demand, Asynchronous Requests, Callbacks, Out-of-band Calls, etc.



## The (impressive!) result







## <sup>1</sup>Ajax - advantages



- Better Performance and Efficiency
  - small amount of data transferred from the server. Beneficial for dataintensive applications as well as for low-bandwidth networks.
- More Responsive Interfaces
  - the improved performance give the feeling that updates are happening instantly. AJAX web applications appear to behave much like their desktop counterparts.
- Reduced or Eliminated "Waiting" Time
  - only the relevant page elements are updates, with the rest of the page remaining unchanged. This decreases the idle waiting time.
- Increased Usability
  - Users can work with the rest of the page while data is being transferred in the background.



#### XMLHttpRequest (XHR)

see <a href="https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/XMLHttpRequest">https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/XMLHttpRequest</a>

```
function loadDoc() {
  var xhttp = new XMLHttpRequest();
  xhttp.onreadystatechange = function() {
    if (this.readyState == 4 && this.status == 200) {
     document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML =
            this.responseText;
  xhttp.open("GET", "ajax info.txt", true);
  xhttp.send();
                                        Asynchronous
                                        Programming!
```



#### XMLHttpRequest (XHR)

The XMLHttpRequest.readyState property returns the state an XMLHttpRequest client is in. An XHR client exists in one of the following states:

Value	State	Description
0	UNSENT	Client has been created. open() not called yet.
1	OPENED	open() has been called.
2	HEADERS_RECEIVED	send() has been called, and headers and status are available.
3	LOADING	Downloading; responseText hol ds partial data.
4	DONE	The operation is complete.



# XMLHttpRequest – Getting static resources



#### Getting dynamic resources with GET

```
function loadDoc() {
  var xhttp = new XMLHttpRequest();
  xhttp.onreadystatechange = function() {
    if (this.readyState == 4 && this.status == 200) {
      document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML =
              this.responseText;
  xhttp.open("GET", "myservlet?param1=27", true);
  xhttp.send();
Note: if you want to avoid getting cashed results, add a fake parameter
with the current time, e.g.
xhttp.open("GET", url + ((/\?/).test(url) ? "\&" : "?") + (new Date()).getTime());
```

See <a href="https://www.w3schools.com/jsref/jsref">https://www.w3schools.com/jsref/jsref</a> regexp test.asp to understand the code above

#### Getting dynamic resources with POST

```
function loadDoc() {
  var xhttp = new XMLHttpRequest();
  xhttp.onreadystatechange = function() {
    if (this.readyState == 4 && this.status == 200) {
     document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML =
             this.responseText;
  xhttp.open("POST", "ajax info.txt", true);
  xhttp.setRequestHeader("Content-type",
      "application/x-www-form-urlencoded");
  xhttp.send("nome=Dorothea&lname=Wierer");
     1) add an HTTP header with setRequestHeader().
     2) Specify the data you want to send in the send() method
```



#### XMLHttpRequest methods

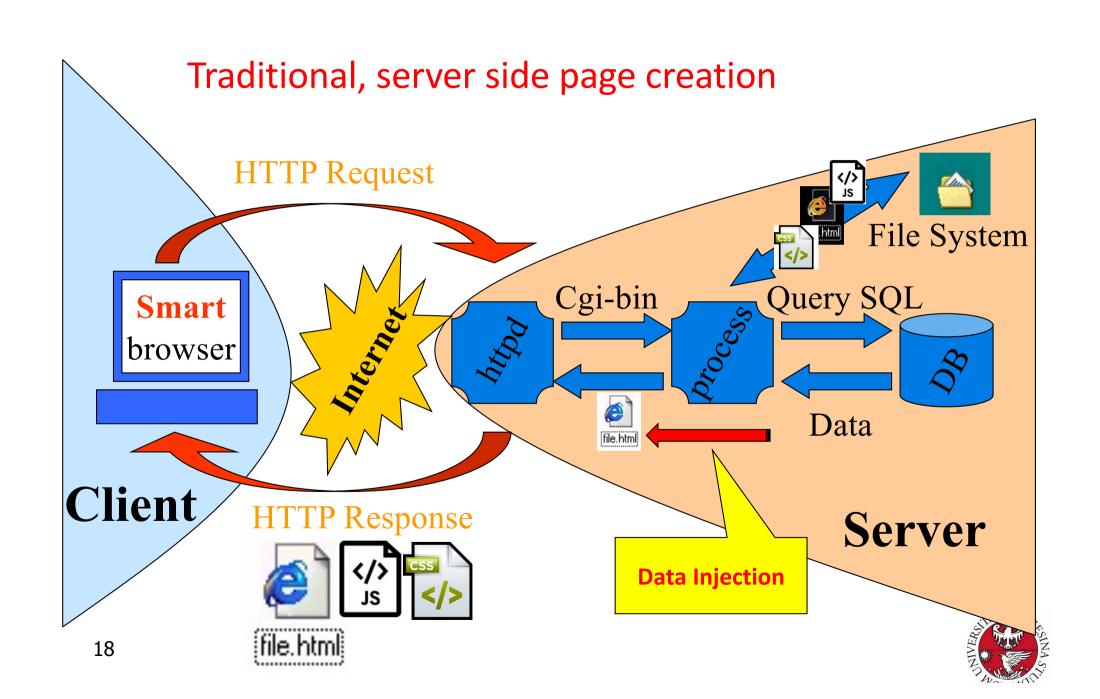
new XMLHttpRequest()	Creates a new XMLHttpRequest object
abort()	Cancels the current request
getAllResponseHeaders()	Returns header information
getResponseHeader()	Returns specific header information
open(method, url, async, user, psw)	Specifies the request  method: the request type GET or POST  url: the file location  async: true (asynchronous) or false (synchronous)  user: optional user name  psw: optional password
send()	Sends the request to the server Used for GET requests
send(string)	Sends the request to the server. Used for POST requests
setRequestHeader()	Adds a label/value pair to the header to be sent

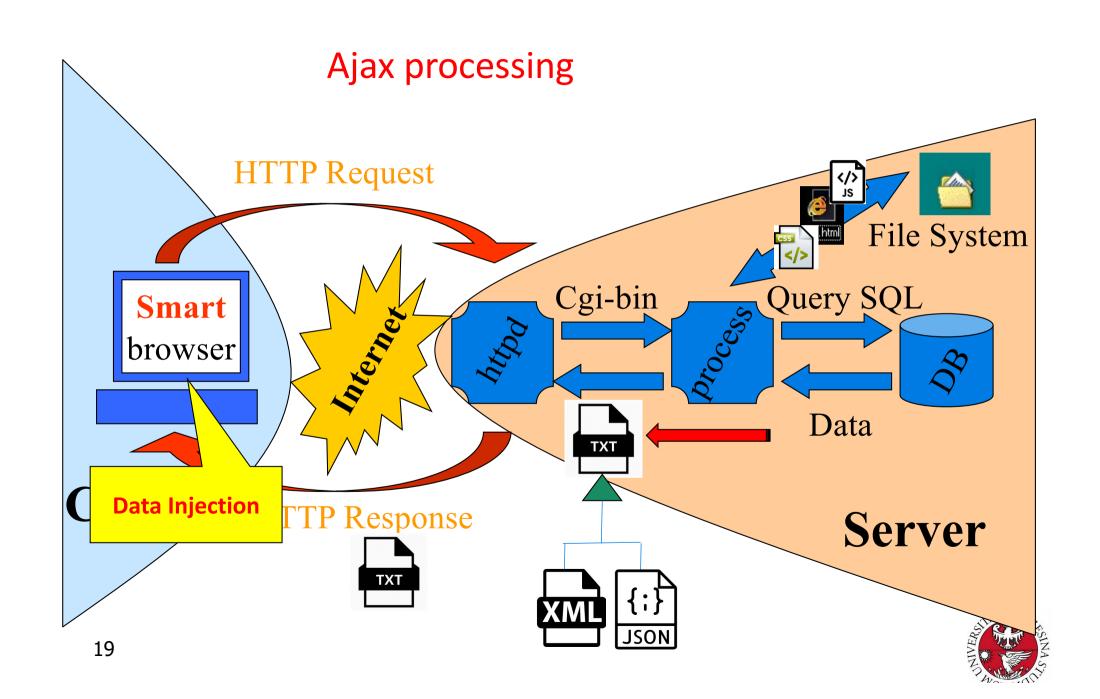


#### XMLHttpRequest properties

Property	Description
onreadystatechange	Defines a function to be called when the readyState property changes
readyState	Holds the status of the XMLHttpRequest.  0: request not initialized  1: server connection established  2: request received  3: processing request  4: request finished and response is ready
responseText	Returns the response data as a string
responseXML	Returns the response data as XML data
status	Returns the HTTP status-number of a request, e.g. 200: "OK" 403: "Forbidden" 404: "Not Found"
statusText	Returns the status-text (e.g. "OK" or "Not Found")







### And make sure that you...



- Preserve the Normal Page Lifecycle as much as possible!
- Reflect Control State on the Server in real-life scenarios there is no use of simply rendering controls on the page.
- Support Cross-Browser usage there are different implementation of the XmlHttpRequest object. You should make sure that all AJAX components you choose operate properly on various browsers and platforms.
- Ensure proper Operation when Cookies are Disabled support cookieless sessions.



#### And make sure that you...



- Give visual feedback When a user clicks on something in the AJAX user interface, they need immediate visual feedback
- Keep the Back button make sure that the Back button in your application functions on every page of the site.
- Use links for navigation avoid the temptation to use links as an interface on your AJAX application to change the state of your application. Users have been trained over many years to expect a link to "take" them somewhere, so give them what they expect.
- Use human-readable links people like to pass the addresses of useful web pages to each other. Make sure your application supports URLs that people can share easily, so not too long or complex.



#### **AJAX Tutorial and reference**

#### JS AJAX

AJAX Intro

AJAX XMLHttp

AJAX Request

AJAX Response

AJAX XML File

AJAX PHP

AJAX ASP

AJAX Database

AJAX Applications

AJAX Examples

https://www.w3schools.com/js/js ajax intro.asp

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Guide/AJAX

