

Dynamic Web Sites/Apps

- Server-side is a bit...tedious
 - Entire page returned for every request
 - Even if only one tiny bit changes
 - Users don't like "click-thru" pages
- Example: If a form field has a typo
 - Don't send a page with just message and link
 - Send back a page with the form again
 - With their filled in data
 - With added warning message
 - Which is a lot of work

Client-side Javascript

- Server still has to handle errors
 - But can be "gruff" about it
- Client-side JS can
 - Provide "instant" error messages
 - Prevent "useless" navigation

Our Client-side JS so far is limited

- Still has to submit data to server for new data
 - Whether a search or a state change
- Submitting data to server
 - Always a navigation (so far)

What if we could talk to server without navigating?

AJAX / Web Service calls

Client-side JS can make a web request

- Gets back response
- Does NOT navigate the page
- JS code can read and use response data

Response could have HTML

- But usually better to just have "data"

Web Service call still a web request/reponse

Request

- A url (with or without query params)
- Headers (data about request, cookies)
- Possibly a body (data from user)

Response

- Status (Did response succeed? Why/not?)
- Headers (data about response, set cookies)
- Possibly a body (HTML or ...?)

The only difference is how it is used

Terminology

endpoint - the url for a web service

- Still a normal URL
- Is meaningful label for humans

payload - The body of request/response

- For all web requests/responses
- Not just services

Service concepts

There are different concepts a service might use

- REST
- GraphQL
- SOAP
- etc

Will discuss more when we write services

Service HTTP Methods

A few things ARE different about service calls

Such as the HTTP Methods

- HTML forms are just GET/POST
- HTTP also supports **more HTTP methods**
- Service calls don't use HTML Forms
 - So can use these other methods

Request body encoding

Encoding of the request body can also be different

- HTML forms are **url-encoded** by-default
 - Can also be **multipart/form-data**
 - When uploading binary data (files)
- Lots of other encodings exist
 - JSON, XML, YAML, etc
- Service calls often use these other encodings

Handling Response

Major difference with making a service call:

- HTML forms are **navigation**
 - Browser renders response
- CSS, images, JS
 - Browser handles applying these files
- Other file types (PDF, documents)
 - Browser downloads, displays, whatever

Service calls are **up to the JS you write to handle**

- No automatic Browser handling

Parsing

Most common case

- Front end JS makes request to service endpoint
- Service responds with **formatted data**
 - Not HTML
 - JSON in most cases
 - Even when service isn't written in JS
- Your JS gets the parsed JSON
 - Decides what to do with the data
 - Hint: Update state
 - Rewrite HTML based on state

Errors

No browser default action also means

- **No default handling of errors**
- Your JS must make decisions
 - Inform user when necessary

Errors come in different styles

- Couldn't reach service
- Service didn't like request
- Service itself has error

Waiting

Making a request takes time

- Browser doesn't show like page navigation
- Do you show a user the app is waiting?
 - If so, how?

Coding locally will be fast

- Real service calls will be slower
 - Sometimes many calls
 - Client device
 - Could be low bandwidth
 - Could be low CPU

Once you start using services

- Server-generated HTML feels more tedious
- Page in browser gets more state
 - Distinct from server-based state
 - Can replace small or large chunks of HTML
 - As needed
- Changing page in browser becomes painful
 - Existing client-side state is lost
 - More (re)loading data from server

How to avoid this?

Single Page Applications (SPA)

Initial Load of an HTML Page

- May have full HTML contents
 - Might not
- All other requests to change/read server state
 - Done via services
 - Any HTML changes done by client-side JS

The "app" is now a "single page"

- But the contents look/behave like multiple pages
 - "screens" / "views" ?
 - No real terminology to distinguish 😭

Using Web Services does NOT require SPA!

- Just a common result
- Incentives to maintain client-side state
 - SPA allows changes to client-side state
 - Without page loads forcing restarts

Benefits to a SPA

- Client-side state fully maintained
 - Persists between *all* requests
 - More than server-side
- Services focus on their purpose only
 - Not Presentation
 - Services have benefits anyway
- Front-end devs may ignore server side language
 - And Service devs may ignore JS
- Less network overhead (*maybe*)
 - No redundant web content

Costs of a SPA

- Requires client-side JS
 - Limits use to browser clients
 - But services exist for non-browser clients
- Extra effort to handle Back buttons
- Extra effort to appear on web as multiple pages
- One big app means one big complexity
 - (More/less complex than alternative ??)
- More CPU/Memory requirements on client
 - Server can't improve client performance!
- Client-side data/code all "visible" to user

How much work is done on server for a SPA?

- Client Side Rendered (CSR) SPAs
 - Extreme version is an empty HTML page
 - All content generated in Client-side JS
- Server Side Rendered (SSR) SPAs
 - Server provides full, initial HTML
 - "Hydration" then connects client side JS
 - CSR from that point out
- Static Site Generation (SSG) is not a SPA
 - Server provides initial HTML
 - No "app" JS (can still have JS validation, etc)

Are SPAs Good? Bad?

- Real limitations and barriers!
- Real flexibility outside those limitations!
- A debate still ongoing in community
 - Different audiences and subcommunities

We've done basic server-side HTML generation

- Still valid, still useful, still powerful!
- We are starting Web Services (helps all forms!)
- We are starting client side JS (CSR SPA)
- We will learn basic React (CSR SPA w/React)

You decide what you value long term