CSC309 Programming on the Web

week 9: event loop revisit, jsonp

Amir H. Chinaei, Spring 2017

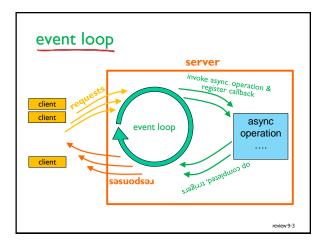
Office Hours: M 3:45-5:45 BA4222

ahchinaei@cs.toronto.edu http://www.cs.toronto.edu/~ahchinaei/

motivation

- understanding event loop
 - a couple of examples in week 6
 - more details (and live-coding) this week
- · cross-origin resource sharing
 - requesting data from other domains
 - we saw http, XMLHttpRequest (XHR) already
 - jsonp this week

review 9-2



// assume // req1 is non-blocking: async part: ~4 s; rest: ~0 s. // req2 is synchronous: requires ~6 s. // req3 is non-blocking: async part: ~2 s; rest: ~0 s. // req4 is synchronous: requires ~0 s. // Question 1: req2 and req4 enter at time 12, in order; // what time is each responded? // Question 2: req4 and req2 enter at time 12, in order; // what time is each responded?

// req1 is non-blocking: async part: ~4 s; rest: ~0 s. // req2 is synchronous: requires ~6 s. // req3 is non-blocking: async part: ~2 s; rest: ~0 s. // req4 is synchronous: requires ~0 s. // Question 3: req3, req4, req1, and req2 enter at time 12; // what time is each responded? // Question 4: req3, req4, req2, and req1 enter at time 12; // what time is each responded? // Question 5: req2, req3, and req4 enter at time 12; // what time is each responded?

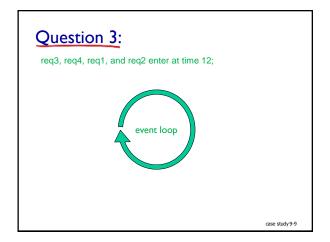
case study 9-5

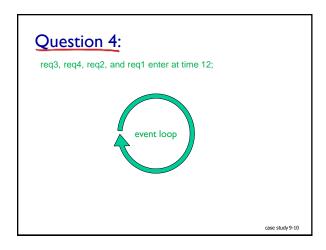
```
case study
// this simulates request 2, a blocking one
$("req2").click(function(){
    $("#22").html(" request 2 started at "+time());
    for( var k = 0; k<200000; k++) {
        console.log(k);
    }
    function x() {
        $("#22").append(" and processed at "+time());
    }
    x = x();
});</pre>
```

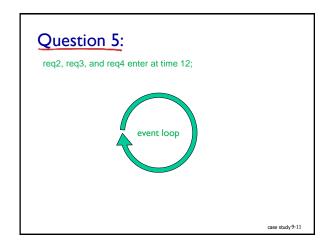
```
// this simulates request 3, with an asynchronous function
$("req3").html(" request 3 started at "+time());

setTimeout (function timer() {
    $("#23").append(" and processed at "+time());
    }, 2000);

// this simulates request 4
$("req4").html(" request 4 processed at "+time());
```







json with padding

 application: requesting data from different domains

 recall:

 sure the client can send an http request (or xhr),
 to receive data from its server domain

 but,
 the response in the best form is some data json format

jsonp 9-12

example

- * request
 - www.peopledb.com/first
- * response

```
{ "name":"John", "age":30, "city":"New York" }
```

- * so, running a script like this
- <script src=<u>"www.peopledb.com/first"</u>> </script>

results in an error.

jsonp 9-13

jsonp

- you can wrap json response, the way you wish:
- * example: response cb({ "name":"John", "age":30, "city":"New York"})
- now, the script looks like this to the browser:
- <script src= cb({ "name":"John", "age":30, "city":"New York" })> </script>
- when the request sent is www.peopledb.com/first?callback=cb

jsonp 9-14

informal feedback

- * 75% rated assignments/proj the most effective in learning
- * 58% rated kahoots effective in learning
- 52% stated more clear step-by-step lab instructions
- 40% stated more live-coding in class
- $\, \star \, \sim less \, technologies \, to \, be \, covered \,$
- ~ less assignments/projects
- · peer evaluation can always be revised
- · peer instruction a ramp-up approach

feedback 9-15

recall

what would you need to do well?

- * pay attention to concepts (in lectures)
- practice the concepts and skills (in labs)
- master your skills by assignments
 put all your learning together in the project
- * start early the assignments and project phases
- lectures and labs are limited
 but for your deep learning, sky's is the limit
- * final exam: deep concepts

· spiral model

feedback 9-16

9-17