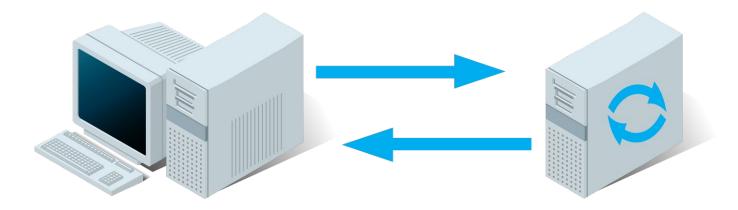
Polling (Long and Short) Sessions

Dr. Michael Whitney

Polling: Regular HTTP

- 1. A client requests a webpage from a server.
- 2. The server calculates the response
- 3. The server sends the response to the client.



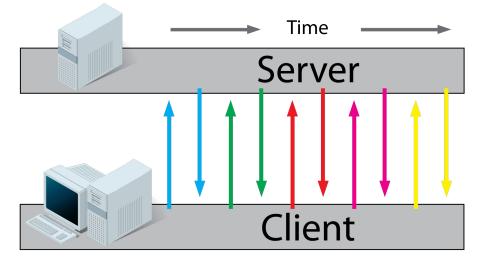
Short Polling

A client requests a webpage from a server using regular HTTP.

 The requested webpage executes JavaScript which requests a file from the server at regular intervals (e.g. 0.5 seconds).

3. The server calculates each response and sends it back, just like normal

HTTP traffic.



Short Polling: Good vs Bad?

Good

Keep application up to date

Bad

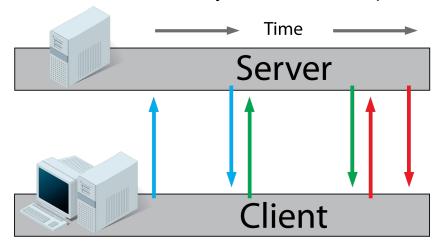
This cost a lot of requests on server

Long Polling (hanging GET)

- 1. A client requests a webpage from a server using regular HTTP.
- 2. The requested webpage executes JavaScript which requests a file from the server.
- 3. The server does not immediately respond with the requested information but waits until there's new information available.
- 4. When there's new information available, the server responds (push) with the new information.

5. The client receives the new information and immediately sends another request to the server,

re-starting the process.



^{***} http://stackoverflow.com/questions/11077857/what-are-long-polling-websockets-server-sent-events-sse-and-comet

Long Polling: Good vs Bad?

Good

Makes a near "real-time" application possible.

Bad

 Can overwhelm a server by requesting so many connections to remain open.

Let's Code Polling and Sessions

Server Chat

A Simple Page: getPage(page)

Create a page that loads info from another php

```
var pages = {}; // set up an array for pages
function getPage(page) {
       if(pages[page] === undefined) // if nothing is in the associative array for the specific page
                    pages[page] = $.ajax({
                                                       // set up connection with ajax
                    type: "GET",
                                                       // Request data with guery string in URL
                    url: page + ".php",
                                                       // add .php to page
                    dataType: "json",
                                                       // what expecting back from server
             });
                    return pages[page];
              } else {
                                                       // if the data-url is already in the array
                    return pages[page]; } }
```

A Simple Page: \$(doc).ready

Create a page that loads info from another php

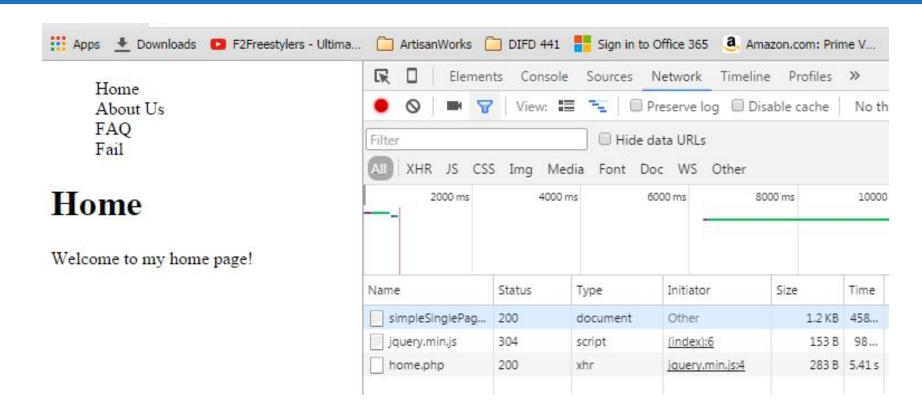
```
$(document).ready(function(){
                                                               // wait for the page to load
          $("#menu li").click(function(){
                                                               // when the menu li is clicked
             var page = $(this).attr("data-url")
                                                              // get the url
             getPage(page).done(function(data){
                                                              // when promise is done
                  $("#content").html(data.content);
             });
             getPage(page).fail(function(){
                                                               // when getPage fails
                  $("#content").html("something went wrong");
             });
  });
});
```

A Simple Page: home.php

Create a page that loads info from another php

```
<?php
      sleep(5); // delay execution of the current script
                 // php Associative Array - http://www.w3schools.com/php/php arrays.asp
      $content = array("content" => "<h1>Home</h1>Welcome to my home page!");
             // used to send raw HTTP header - http://php.net/manual/en/function.header.php
      header("Content-Type: application/json");
             // encode $content as a json - http://php.net/manual/en/function.json-encode.php
      echo json encode($content);
             // this returns {"content": <h1>Home</h1>Welcome to my home page!}
```

Simple Single Page Site



Chatter Box: mySQL

Connecting to mySQL

```
$myhost = "127.0.0.1";
$mydbname = "c9";
$myuser = "csci441";
$mypass = "";
try
           // PHP Data Objects (PDO)
  $db = new PDO("mysql:host=$myhost;dbname=$mydbname", "$myuser", "$mypass");
  //Makes PDO throw exceptions for invalid SQL
  $db->setAttribute(PDO::ATTR ERRMODE, PDO::ERRMODE EXCEPTION);
```

Chatter Box: chat.php

```
<?php
require("mysql.php");</pre>
```

Same as include() except it will halt script if has error

Files are included based on the file path given

Chatter Box: \$_SERVER

if(\$_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD'] == "POST")

 array containing information such as headers, paths, and script locations

entries in this array are created by the web server

Chatter Box: \$_SERVER

header("HTTP/1.1 400 Bad Request - Only GET and POST are supported.");

Send a raw HTTP header

Chatter Box: die(); / exit();

exit ([string \$status])

- Output a message and terminate the current script
- exit("unable to open file (\$filename)");
- do not need parenthesis
- exit; exit(); exit(0);

Chatter Box: isset

isset — Determine if a variable is set and is not NULL

```
if(!isset($_POST["user"])) {
    header("HTTP/1.1 400 Bad Request - Must specify
'user' when POSTing.");
    die();
  }
```

Chatter Box: Prepared statements

\$stmt = \$db->prepare("INSERT INTO Chats
 (user, message) VALUES (:user, :message)");

 A prepared statement or a parameterized statement is used to execute the same statement repeatedly with high efficiency.

ChatterBox: PDOStatement::bindValue

\$stmt->bindValue(":user", \$_POST["user"]);

Binds a value to a parameter

ChatterBox: fetch

```
while($row = $stmt->fetch(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC))
{
     $result[] = $row;
}
```

Fetches the next row from a result set

ChatterBox: header / json_encode

```
header("Content-Type: application/json");
echo json_encode($result);
```

Returns the JSON representation of a value

ChatterBox

Chatter I	30X	
Username:		
Chat:		
Refresh Chat	Send	