Controller/server communication

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Controller's role in Model, View, Controller

- Controller's job to fetch model for the view
  - May have other server communication needs as well (e.g. authentication services)
- Browser is already talking to a web server, ask it for the model
- Early approach: have the browser do a HTTP request for the model
  - First people at Microsoft liked XML so the DOM extension got called: `XMLHttpRequest`
- Allowed JavaScript to do a HTTP request without switching page
- Widely used and called **AJAX** - **A**synchronous **J**avaScript **a**nd **X**ML
- Since it is using an HTTP request it can carry XML or anything else
  - More often used with JSON

XMLHttpRequest

Sending a Request

```
xhr = new XMLHttpRequest();
xhr.onreadystatechange = xhrHandler;
xhr.open("GET", url);
xhr.send();
```

Any HTTP method (GET, POST, etc.) possible.

Responses/errors come in as events

Event handling

```
function xhrHandler() {
  if (this.readyState != 4) { // DONE
      return;
  }
  if (this.status != 200) { // OK
      // Handle error ...
      return;
  }
  ...
  var text = this.responseText;
  ...
```

XMLHttpRequest event processing

- Event handler gets called at various stages in the processing of the request

0	UNSENT	open() has not been called yet.
1	OPENED	send() has been called.
2	HEADERS_RECEIVED	send() has been called, and headers and status are available.
3	LOADING	Downloading; responseText holds partial data.
4	**DONE**	**The operation is complete**.

- Response available as:
  raw text - `responseText`
  XML document - `reponseXML`

- Can set request headers and read response headers

Traditional AJAX uses patterns

- Response is HTML

```
elem.innerHTML = xhr.responseText;
```

- Response is JavaScript

```
eval(xhr.responseText);
```

Neither of the above are the AngularJS way

- Response is model data (JSON frequently uses here)

```
JSON.parse(xhr.responseText);
```

Fetching models with XMLHttpRequest

- Controller needs to communicate in the request what model is needed
- Can encode model selection information in request in:

URL path: `xhr.open("GET","userModel/78237489/fullname");`

Query params: `xhr.open("GET","userModel?id=78237489&type=fullname");`

Request body:

```
xhr.open("POST", url);
xhr.setRequestHeader("Content-type",
       "application/x-www-form-urlencoded");
xhr.send("id=78237489&type=fullname");
```

REST APIs

- REST - **re**presentational **s**tate **t**ransfer
- Guidelines for web app to server communications
- 2000 PhD dissertation that was highly impactful
  - Trend at the time was complex RPCs system
  - Became a must have thing: Do you have a REST API?
- Some good ideas, some not so good
  - Doesn't work for everything

Some RESTful API attributes

- Server should export **resources** to clients using unique names (**URIs**)
  - Example: `http://www.example.com/photo/` is a collection
  - Example: `http://www.example.com/photo/78237489` is a resource
- Keep servers "stateless"
  - Support easy load balancing across web servers
- Allow caching of resources
- Server supports a set of HTTP methods mapping to CRUD
  - GET method - Read resource (list on collection)
  - PUT method - Update resource
  - POST method - Create resource
  - DELETE method - Delete resource

RESTapi design

- Define the **resources** of the service and give them unique names (URIs)
- Have clients use a CRUD operations using HTTP methods
- Extend when needed (e.g. transaction across multiple resources)

Angular accessing RESTful APIs

- `$http` - Send an arbitrary HTTP request (`$http.get, $http.post`)
- `$resource` - Interact with RESTful server-side data sources

  Define a REST resource `$resource`

  ```
  var resource = $resource(resourceURL, parameters);
  ```

  Perform REST method on the resource

  ```
  resource.get(parameters, callback);
  resource.save(parameters, callback);
  (query, delete as well)
  ```

Angular `$resource` service example - Fetch model

```
var PhotoListOfUser = $resource('/photos/:id', {id: '@id'}, {
      get: {method: 'get', isArray: true}
    });

 PhotoListOfUser.get({id: userId}, function(userPhotos) {
        console.log('userPhotos', userPhotos);
    });
```

Generates a HTTP GET to the URL and returns the model (an array of Photo Models)

Angular `$resource` service example - Store model

```
var AddComment = $resource('/commentsOfPhoto/:id', {id: photoId});

    AddComment.save({commentText: 'New Comment!'}, function (comment) {
       console.log('Added comment', comment);
    });
```

Generates a HTTP POST (rest create) to the URL and the model created

Going forward: HTML5 WebSockets

- Rather than running over HTTP, HTML5 brings sockets to the browser
- Event-based interface like XMLHttpRequest

```
var socket = new WebSocket("ws://www.example.com/socketserver");

    socket.onopen = function (event) {
      socket.send(JSON.stringify(request));
    };

    socket.onmessage = function (event) {
      JSON.parse(event.data);
    };
```