

AJAX Introduction

- **Examples of interactive Web application**
 - Yahoo Mail: <https://mail.yahoo.com>
 - Google suggest: <http://www.google.com/webhp?complete=1>
- Two modes of Web interaction (traditional vs AJAX)

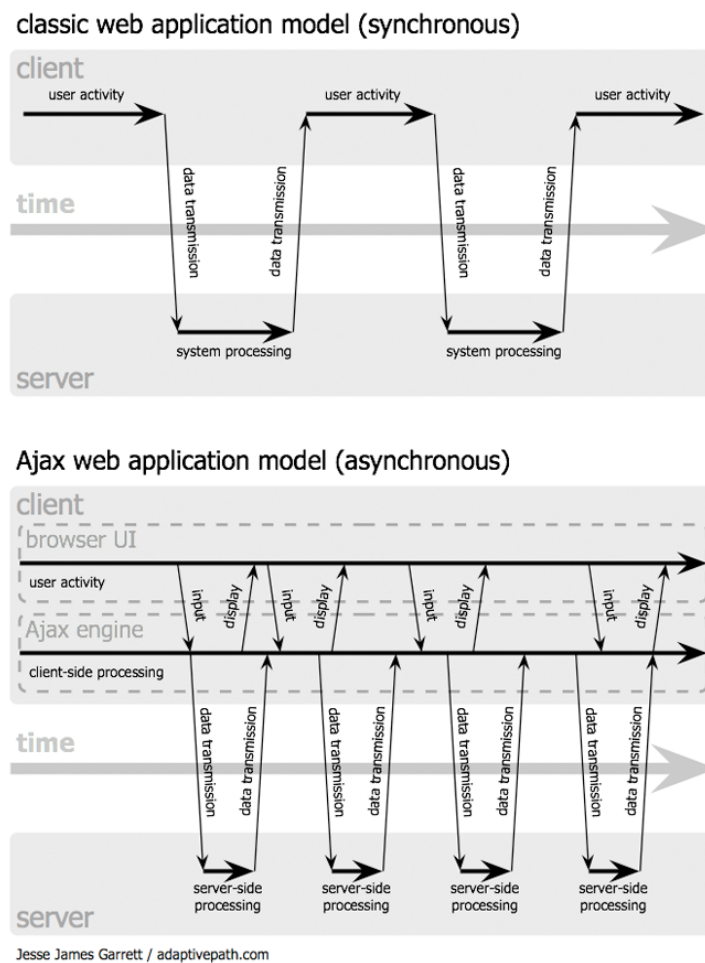


Figure 1: Traditional vs AJAX

- Traditional vs AJAX
 - Traditional
 - * Form-based input
 - * Press “submit” button and wait until the entire page reloads

- * Frequent interruptions and significant delay
- AJAX
 - * Immediate, “in-place” update of page content
 - * More “desktop-application”-like feel
- Q: What does AJAX mean?
 - AJAX: Asynchronous JavaScript and XML
 - * The term was coined by Jesse James Garrett in Feb 2005
 - * <http://www.adaptivepath.org/ideas/ajax-new-approach-web-applications/>
- Q: What is needed to support this interaction?
- **Background-color change example:** <http://oak.cs.ucla.edu/classes/cs144/examples/javascript.html>
 - Q: What should the browser do for this demo page?
 - * Monitor “clicks” on the page
 - * When clicked, change the background color
 - Q: How is the sequence of execution determined?
 - * *Event-driven programming*:
 - Control flow is driven by events not by the programmer
 - Examples of events: user presses a button, server sends a response, ...
 - * Programmer specifies mapping from events to actions
 - “If this event happens, then take these actions”: *callback functions*
 - Q: What mechanisms are needed to support this app?
 - * Dynamic in-place page update mechanism
- Two key building blocks of AJAX applications
 1. JavaScript: *The* programming language for the Web
 - Allows running complex code inside a browser to make the page “dynamic”
 2. Document Object Model (DOM)
 - Tree-based representation of HTML document
 - JavaScript program can manipulate different parts of the DOM to make changes on the page

- JavaScript program can monitor “events” on the DOM, like clicking on certain part of the page
- Topics of our next study