

Table of Contents

This slide deck consists of slides used in 2 lecture videos in Week 5. Below is a list of shortcut hyperlinks for you to jump into specific sections.

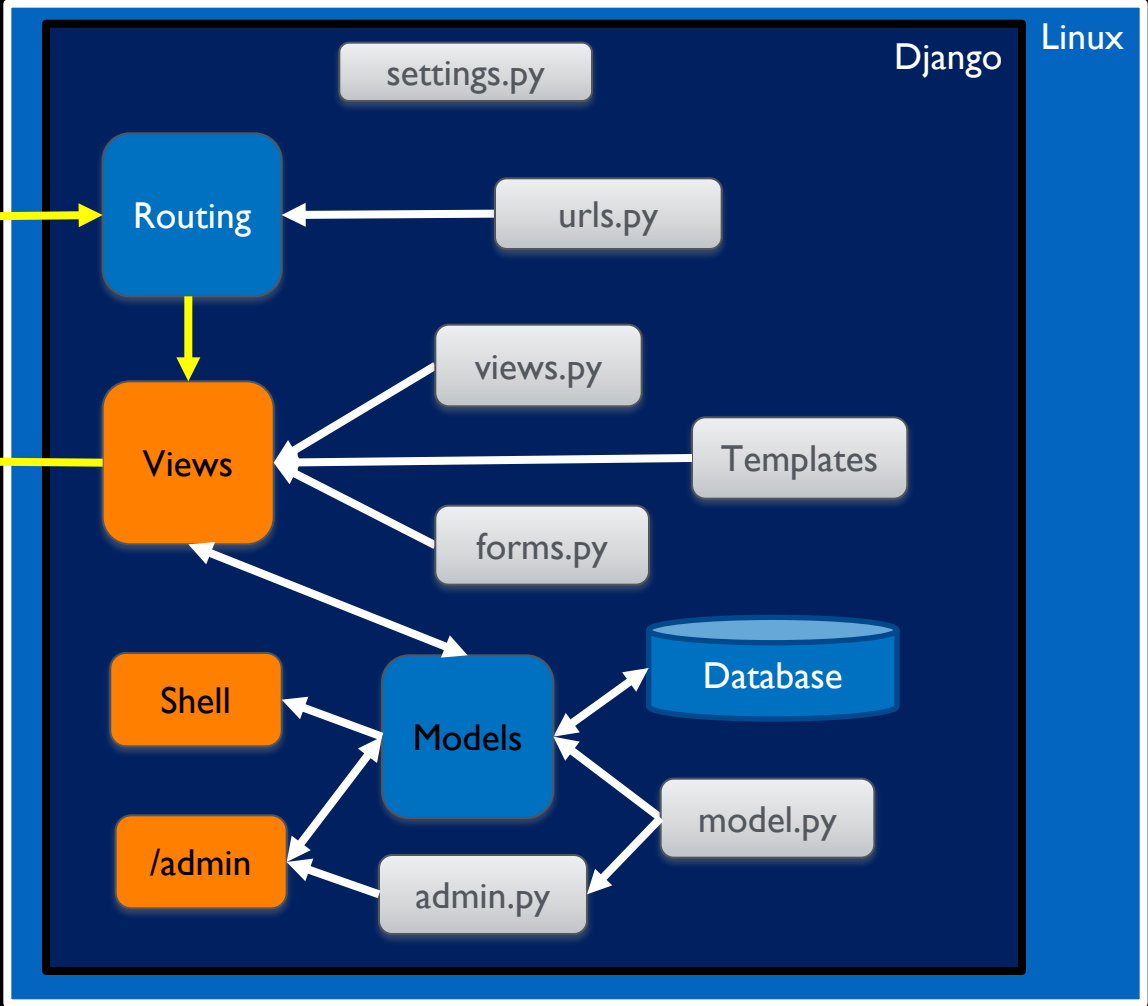
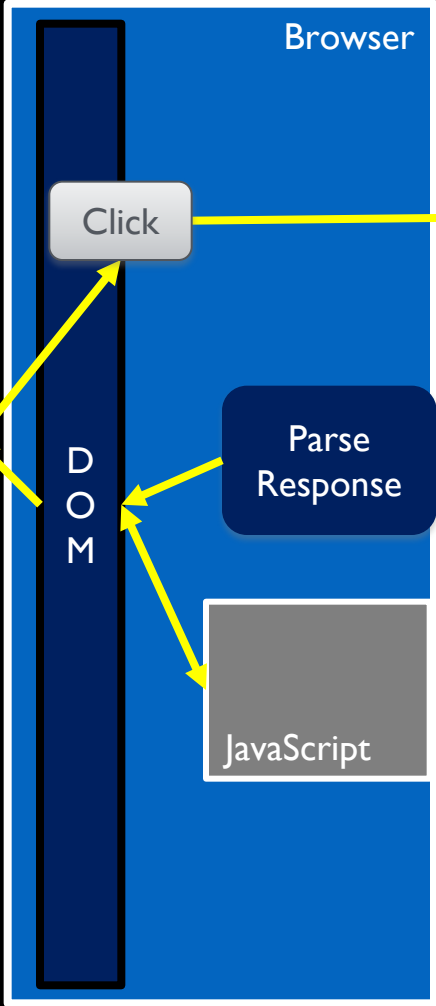
- (page 2) [Week 5: JSON/AJAX Overview](#)
- (page 15) [Week 5: Building an AJAX Chat with Django](#)

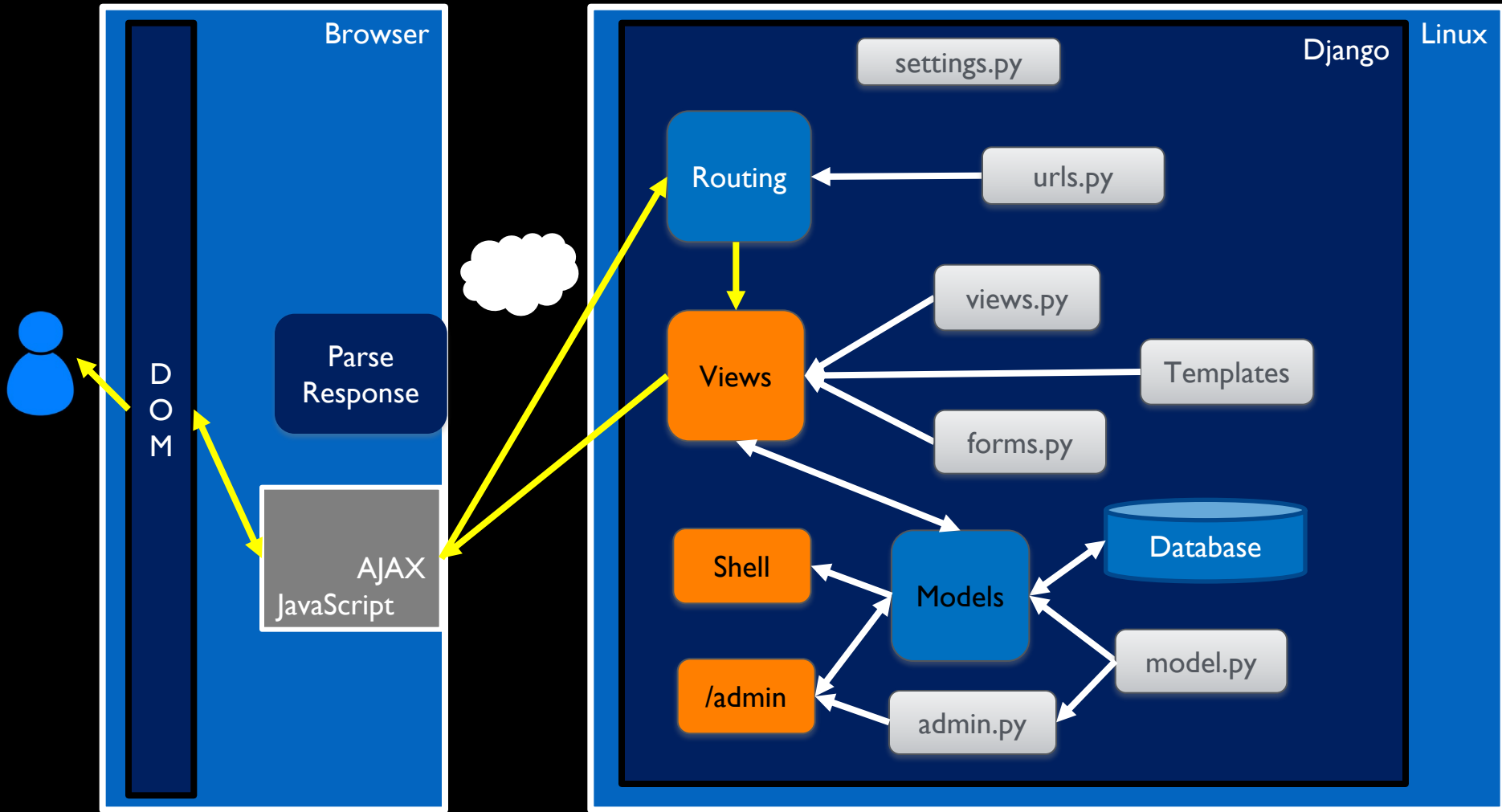
Using AJAX / JSON

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www.dj4e.com

<https://samples.dj4e.com/chat>
<https://github.com/csev/dj4e-samples/tree/master/chat>







Data on the Web (2003)

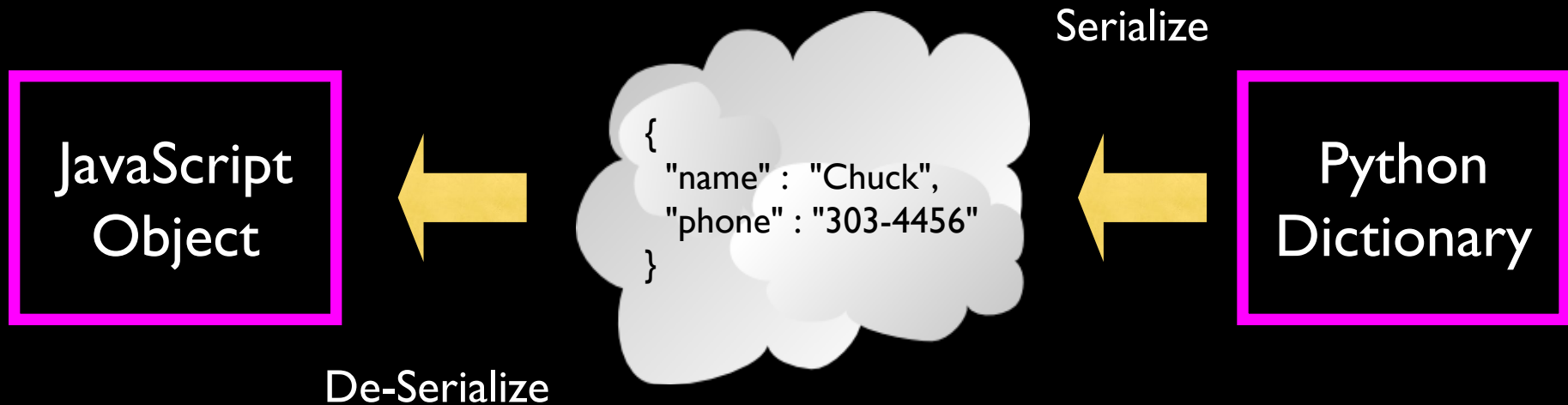
- With the HTTP Request/Response well understood and well supported, there was a natural move toward exchanging data between programs using these protocols.
- We needed to come up with an agreed way to represent data going between applications and across networks.

Agreeing on a “Wire Format”



a.k.a. “Wire Protocol” - What we send on the “wire”

JSON is a “Wire Format”



JavaScript Object Notation

- Douglas Crockford – “Discovered” JSON
- Object literal notation in JavaScript



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kc8BAR7SHJI>



Introducing JSON

العربية Български 中文 Český Dansk Nederlands English Esperanto Français Deutsch Ελληνικά עברית Magyar Indonesia Italiano 日本 한국어 فارسی Polski Português Română Русский Српско-хрватски Slovenščina Español Svenska Türkçe Tiếng Việt

ECMA-404 The JSON Data Interchange Standard.

JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is a lightweight data-interchange format. It is easy for humans to read and write. It is easy for machines to parse and generate. It is based on a subset of the [JavaScript Programming Language, Standard ECMA-262 3rd Edition - December 1999](#). JSON is a text format that is completely language independent but uses conventions that are familiar to programmers of the C-family of languages, including C, C++, C#, Java, JavaScript, Perl, Python, and many others. These properties make JSON an ideal data-interchange language.

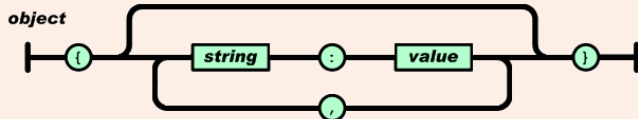
JSON is built on two structures:

- A collection of name/value pairs. In various languages, this is realized as an *object*, record, struct, dictionary, hash table, keyed list, or associative array.
- An ordered list of values. In most languages, this is realized as an *array*, vector, list, or sequence.

These are universal data structures. Virtually all modern programming languages support them in one form or another. It makes sense that a data format that is interchangeable with programming languages also be based on these structures.

In JSON, they take on these forms:

An *object* is an unordered set of name/value pairs. An object begins with { (left brace) and ends with } (right brace). Each name is followed by : (colon) and the name/value pairs are separated by , (comma).



```
object
{ }
{ members }
members
pair
pair , members
pair
string : value
array
[ ]
[ elements ]
elements
value
value , elements
value
string
number
object
array
true
false
null
```

```
string
"
```

www.json.org

Derived from
the JavaScript
“constant”
syntax

Similar to
Python
Dictionary
syntax

```
who = {  
    "name": "Chuck",  
    "age": 29,  
    "college" : true,  
    "offices" : [ "3350DMC", "3437NQ" ],  
    "skills" : {  
        "fortran": 10,  
        "C++" : 5,  
        "C": 10,  
        "python" : '7'  
    }  
};
```

String

Integer

Boolean

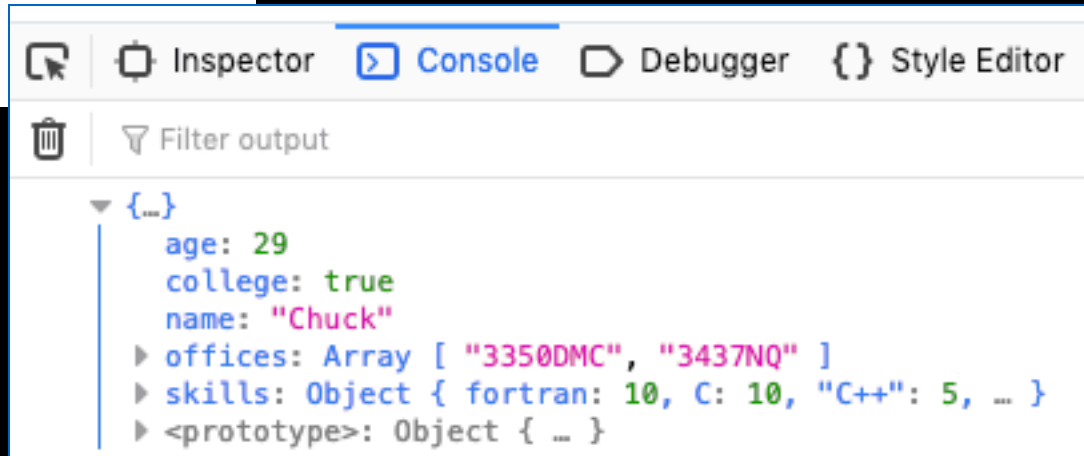
List/Array

Object

JSON Syntax

<https://samples.dj4e.com/chat/syntax>

```
<script type="text/javascript">
who = {
  "name": "Chuck",
  "age": 29,
  "college": true,
  "offices" : [ "3350DMC", "3437NQ" ],
  "skills" : { "fortran": 10, "C": 10,
               "C++": 5, "python" : 7 }
};
console.log(who);
</script>
```



<https://samples.dj4e.com/chat/jsonfun>

```
urls.py:
```

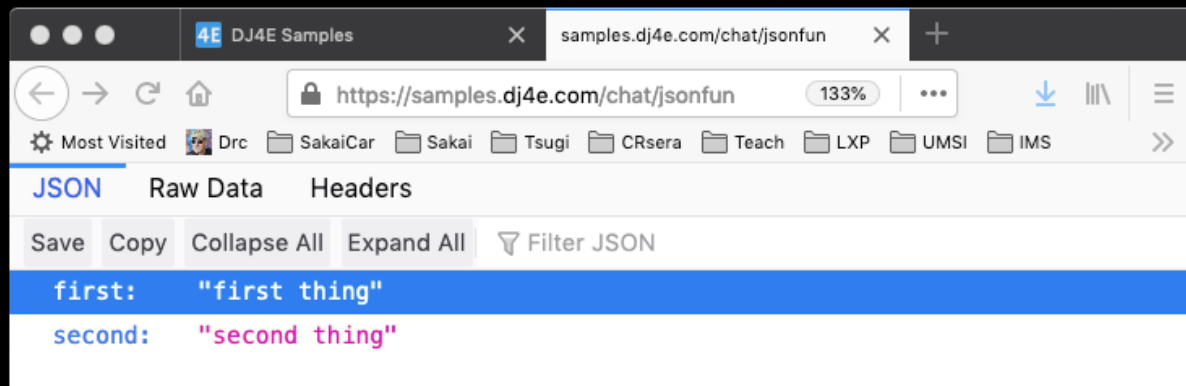
```
path('jsonfun', views.jsonfun, name='jsonfun'),
```

```
views.py:
```

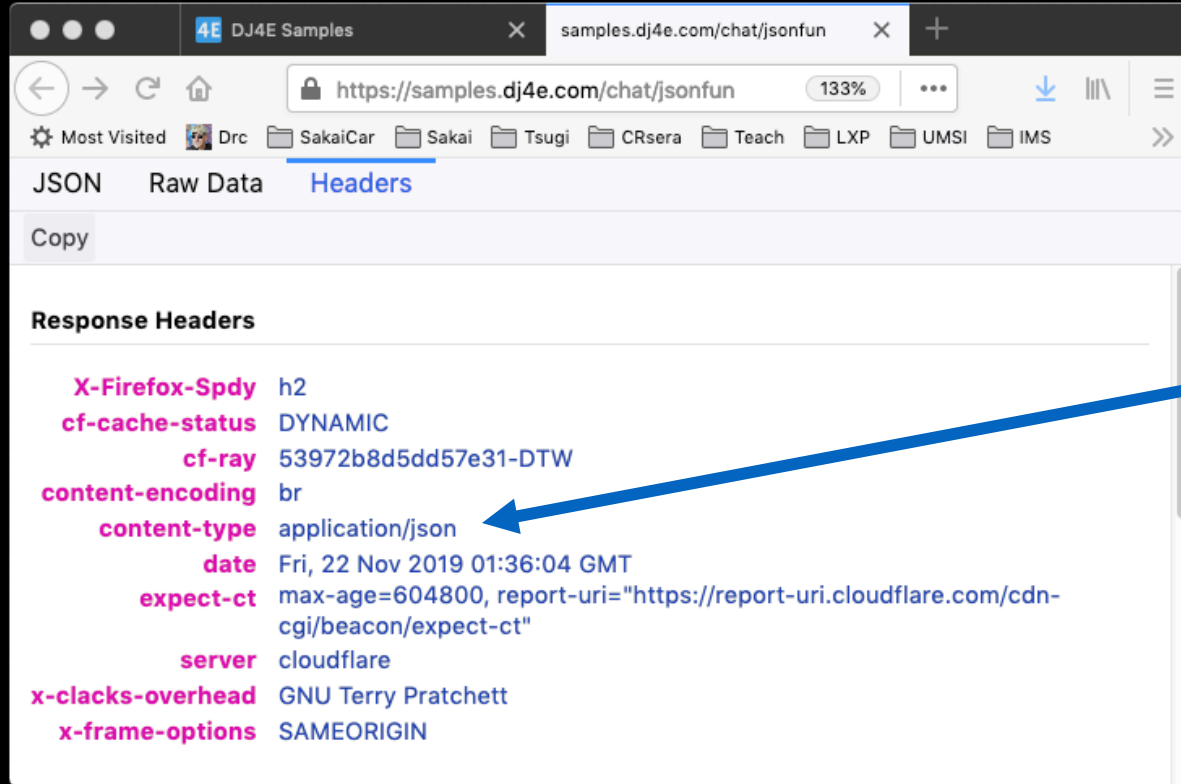
```
import time
from django.http import JsonResponse

def jsonfun(request):
    time.sleep(2)
    stuff = {
        'first': 'first thing',
        'second': 'second thing'
    }
    return JsonResponse(stuff)
```

<https://samples.dj4e.com/chat/jsonfun>



<https://samples.dj4e.com/chat/jsonfun>

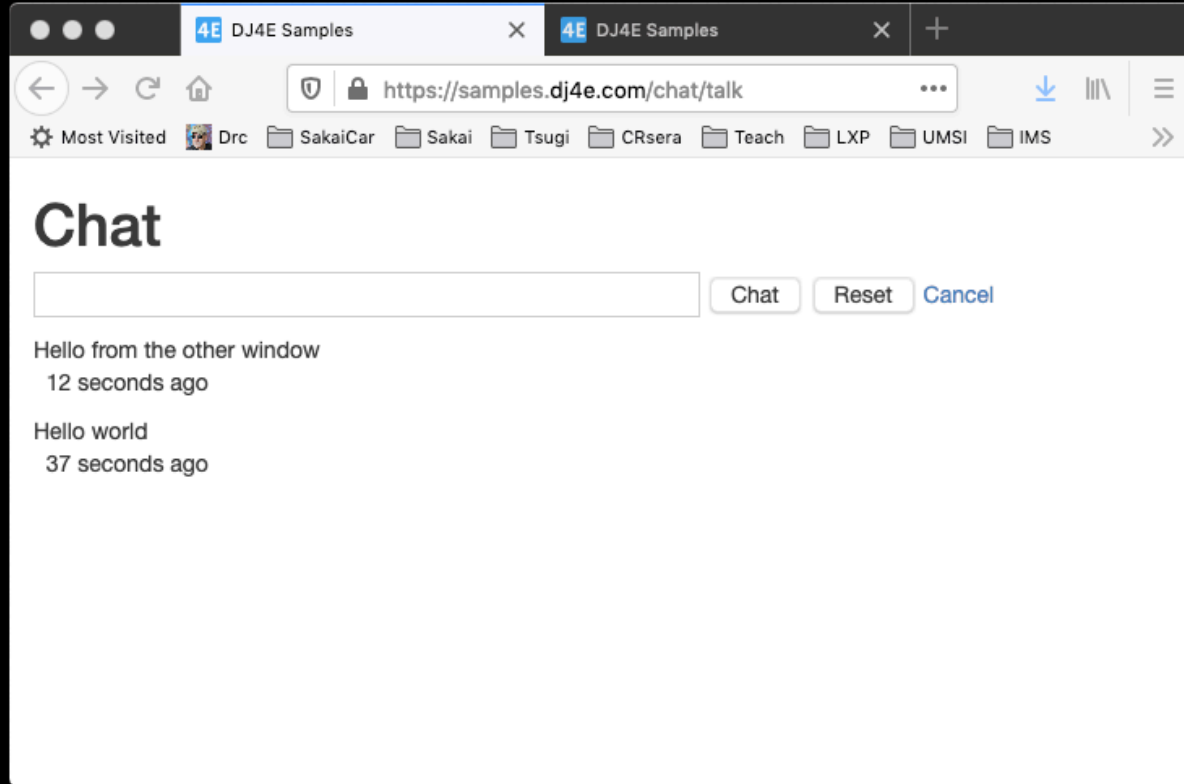


The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `https://samples.dj4e.com/chat/jsonfun`. The browser's developer tools are open, showing the 'Headers' tab. The 'Response Headers' section is visible, listing various headers. A blue arrow points to the 'content-type' header, which is set to 'application/json'.

Header	Value
X-Firefox-Spdy	h2
cf-cache-status	DYNAMIC
cf-ray	53972b8d5dd57e31-DTW
content-encoding	br
content-type	application/json
date	Fri, 22 Nov 2019 01:36:04 GMT
expect-ct	max-age=604800, report-uri="https://report-uri.cloudflare.com/cdn-cgi/beacon/expect-ct"
server	cloudflare
x-clacks-overhead	GNU Terry Pratchett
x-frame-options	SAMEORIGIN

A Chat App Using JSON

`https://samples.dj4e.com/chat/talk`



<https://samples.dj4e.com/chat/talk>

The screenshot shows a web browser window with two tabs, both titled "DJ4E Samples". The active tab displays the URL `https://samples.dj4e.com/chat/talk`. The page content is a chat interface with the title "Chat". It features a text input field, a "Chat" button, and two buttons labeled "Reset" and "Cancel". Below the input field, there are two messages: "Hello from the other window a minute ago" and "Hello world 2 minutes ago".

The browser's developer tools are open, showing the "Network" tab. The network log displays a series of GET requests to `samples.dj4e.com/messages?_=1574387466...`. The selected request shows the "Response" tab, which displays a JSON array with two elements:

```
[{"index": 0, "text": "Hello from the other window", "time": "a minute ago"}, {"index": 1, "text": "Hello world", "time": "2 minutes ago"}]
```

The status bar at the bottom of the developer tools indicates 14 requests, 1.16 KB / 5.98 KB transferred, and a finish time of 53.43 s.

urls.py:

```
path('talk', views.TalkMain.as_view(), name='talk'),
path('messages', views.TalkMessages.as_view(), name='messages'),

url(r'^static/(?P<path>.*)$', serve,
    {'document_root': os.path.join(BASE_DIR, 'static'), 'show_indexes': True},
    name='static'
)
```

models.py:

```
class Message(models.Model) :
    text = models.TextField();
    owner = models.ForeignKey(settings.AUTH_USER_MODEL, on_delete=models.CASCADE)

    created_at = models.DateTimeField(auto_now_add=True)
    updated_at = models.DateTimeField(auto_now=True)
```

<https://samples.dj4e.com/chat/talk>

views.py:

```
class TalkMain(LoginRequiredMixin, View) :
    def get(self, request):
        return render(request, 'chat/talk.html')

    def post(self, request) :
        message = Message(text=request.POST['message'], owner=request.user)
        message.save()
        return redirect(reverse('chat:talk'))
```

https://samples.dj4e.com/chat/talk

templates/chat/talk.html (1 of 3):

```
{% extends 'base_bootstrap.html' %}
{% block content %}
<h1>Chat</h1>
<form method="post">
{% csrf_token %}
<input type="text" name="message" size="60"/>
<input type="submit" value="Chat"/>
<input type="submit" name="reset" value="Reset"/>
<a href="{% url 'chat:main' %}" target="_blank">Cancel</a>
</p>
</form>

<div id="chatcontent">

</div>
```

<https://samples.dj4e.com/chat/talk>

templates/chat/talk.html (2 of 3):

[illegible]

```
[
  ["Hello from the other window", "13 minutes ago"],
  ["Hello world", "14 minutes ago"]
]
```

<https://samples.dj4e.com/chat/talk>

templates/chat/talk.html (3 of 3):

```
// Make sure JSON requests are not cached
$(document).ready(function() {
    $.ajaxSetup({ cache: false });
    updateMsg();
});
</script>
{% endblock %}
```

<https://samples.dj4e.com/chat/messages>

views.py:

```
class TalkMessages(LoginRequiredMixin, View) :
    def get(self, request):
        messages = Message.objects.all().order_by('-created_at')[:10]
        results = []
        for message in messages:
            result = [message.text, naturaltime(message.created_at)]
            results.append(result)
        return JsonResponse(results, safe=False)
```

```
[
    ["Hello from the other window", "13 minutes ago"],
    ["Hello world", "14 minutes ago"]
]
```

<https://samples.dj4e.com/chat/talk>

The screenshot shows a web browser with two tabs, both titled "DJ4E Samples". The active tab displays the URL `https://samples.dj4e.com/chat/talk`. The page content is a chat interface with the title "Chat". It features a text input field, a "Chat" button, and two buttons labeled "Reset" and "Cancel". The chat history shows two messages: "Hello from the other window" (received "a minute ago") and "Hello world" (received "2 minutes ago").

The browser's developer tools are open, showing the "Network" tab. The network log displays a series of GET requests to `samples.dj4e.com/messages?_=1574387466...`. The selected request shows the "Response" tab, which displays the chat history in JSON format:

```
{
  "0": "Hello from the other window",
  "1": "a minute ago",
  "0": "Hello world",
  "1": "a minute ago"
}
```

The status bar at the bottom of the developer tools indicates "14 requests", "1.16 KB / 5.98 KB transferred", and a "Finish: 53.43 s".

Summary

- JSON is very simple and powerful.
- It is well supported and performance in many languages.
- JavaScript / jQuery and Python/Django have excellent support.

Acknowledgements / Contributions



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Initial Development: Charles Severance, University of Michigan School of Information

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