

programming for web

applications

Site Prototype: due end of last Lab of Week2

Turn into GitHub Repo: lastname_firstname_prototype.zip

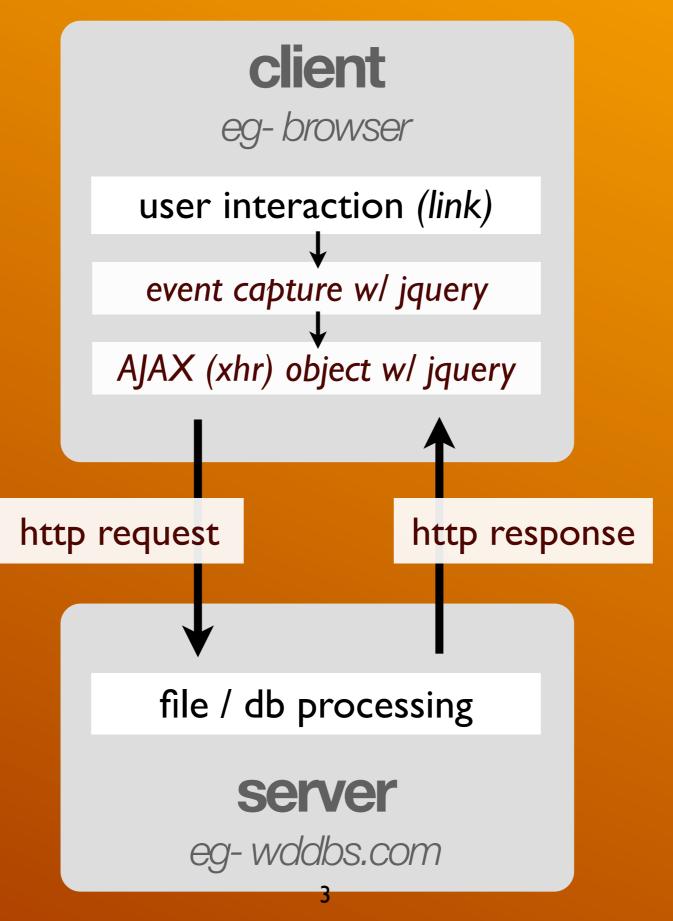
Make sure all site files (html/css/images) are included

jQuery AJAX and templating

due.Dates

Item	Due Dates
Branding / Logo	10/01/13 - After Lab on the First Day
Project Pitch	10/05/13 - Before Lecture on 3
Creative Brief - Finished Document	10/8/13 - Before Lecture 4
Site Prototype (html/css)	10/12/13 - After Last Lab of the 2nd Week
Development Milestone (javascript)	10/15/13 - Due End of Lab 7
Inclusion of 5 media center items	10/24/13 - Last Day of Class After Lab
Aesthetics & Usability (finished site)	10/24/13 - Last Day of Class After Lab
Functionality (finished site)	10/24/13 - Last Day of Class After Lab
Professionalism	The duration of the course
Class Participation	The duration of the course

ajax http request



http request. Types

Most HTTP Requests use these 2 types:

- ▶ GET: meant for retrieving resources from the server (GETTER)
 - can still be used to send data to server
 - faster request type
 - can be cached by browser, and be bookmarked (dependent on the site being used, i.e Facebook does not cache often)
 - best for repeatable requests and pulling data
- POST: meant for updating data on a server resource (changing server state)
 - can be used to send data to server
 - browsers will NOT allow cache this data (security reasons)
 - needed if you're sending large data to the server
 - best for unique data calls (like logging in, or posting a comment)

sending.Data

Let's compare sending the following data to the server:

```
{name: "Lyndon", c: 5, id:100}
```

▶ **GET** requests send data using the URL (limited by URL length restrictions)

Mozilla Firefox

http://.../file.php?name=JamesBond&c=5&id=100



▶ **POST** requests send data through the header *(no length restrictions)*

```
POST http://....
User-Agent: Mozilla/3.5, Macintosh
name: JamesBond, c: 5, id: 100
```

setting up AJAX requests

ajax.Requirements

Most HTTP Requests use these 2 types:

- The core info needed for AJAX:
 - 1. An HTTP method for the request (GET or POST)
 - 2. URL to a server-side resource (relative path usually)
 - 3. Attach any data to the request (for the server to process)
 - 4. Specify a *callback function* (jQuery's callback is called "success")

ajax.Methods

shortcut methods

\$.get(url, data, fn)	Auto-uses GET type, and determines data type
\$.post(url, data, fn)	Auto-uses POST type, and determines data type
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\$.getJSON(url, data, fn)	Auto-uses GET type, and expects JSON response

core method

\$.ajax(options)	options: object of AJAX options
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ajax. Options object

option	type	description
url	string	Request url address (local or remote)
type	string	HTTP method: "post" or "get"
data	object	Object with data to send to the server resource
dataType	string	Expected return data: xml, html, text, json, script, or jsonp
timeout	number	Milliseconds to wait before cancel (evokes error callback) Default: Infinity
cache	boolean	Default true use false to not cache the request
global	boolean	Default true use false to ignore global AJAX callbacks
error	function	function evokes on error or timeout
success	function	function evokes on successful ajax (with response data argument)
complete	function	function always evokes after return

ajax. Example (bare minimum)

```
$.ajax({
    url: "xhr/myfile.php",
    type: "get",
    dataType: "json",
    success: function(result){
       console.log(result);
    }
});
```

- ▶ Best practice: use a **xhr** folder for all AJAX-related server files
- ▶ POST or GET?

ajax.Setup

jQuery .ajaxSetup()

Allows you to create global defaults for ALL future ajax calls.

\$.ajaxSetup(options) options: object: Same as .ajax()

```
$.ajaxSetup({
 timeout: 6000,
  ifModified: true,
 error: function(){}
});
```

Project: Login, placeholder, errors Live Demo

event. Delegation

\$(window).on(target, type, function)

Binds the event listener to the global *window* object, and delegates to the *target*

```
$(window).on('#nav a', 'click', function(e){});
```

event. Delegation

Additionally, the delegated on events cannot be removed normally, will need to use .off

\$(window).off(target, type)

Unbinds all instances of the specified delegated ".on" event type for the target selector.

```
$(window).off('#nav a', 'click');
```

lecture. Activity (ajax)

in FSO's Reference Tab: Course Material - Lecture Activities 'Activity for Goal5-1'

- 1. Turn on MAMP, and copy the activity folder into your "htdocs"
- 2. Do testing from http://localhost:8888/courseActivity5_1/
- 3. Make a **\$.ajax** call to "xhr/list.php", there is an example below...
- 4. Console log the response data to see how the json object is structured
- 5. Make a for-loop for the "languages" array in the data
- 6. In the loop, create a html string as shown in the html file, using the json data.

minimum required options as example

```
$.ajax({
    url: "xhr/myfile.php",
    type: "get",
    dataType: "json",
    success: function(result){
        console.log(result);
    }
});
```

jquery. Templating

jquery. Templating

html template stored in <script>

example json data

```
[{
      "title": "First Thing",
      "content": "I get to be first!"
},
{
      "title": "Second Thing",
      "content": "Drat bastard, first."
}]
```

jquery. Templating

template should be an HTML string or jQuery object

save a template

\$.template("name", template)

make a template from a string

use a template

\$.tmpl(data, "name")

use a **saved** template by name

assignment.Goal5 (see schedule for due dates)

Next Milestone: Project Prototype

- ALL html/css markup completed, no javascript in deliverable
- filler content (NO lorem ipsum) must be used inside html to test your design
- ALL components of your app as HTML (i.e. landing.html, addproject.html)
- only 1 stylesheet file for the entire project
- each html page should look like it would when live.
- Turn into GitHub Repo: lastname_firstname_prototype.zip