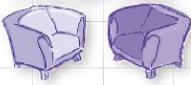


A Brain-Friendly Guide

Head First Ajax

Fireside Chats


Learn how to make your web pages talk and listen at the same time



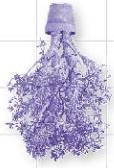
Make your clunky web apps feel like dynamic, responsive desktop applications



Learn how Sally did two things at the same time with asynchronous programming



Transfer your data with plain text, XML, and JSON



Get a handle on trees and the Document Object Model

O'REILLY®

Rebecca M. Riordan

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1 using ajax

Web Apps for a New Generation

I'll just take a little nap while I'm waiting for my web app to respond...



Tired of waiting around for your page to reload?

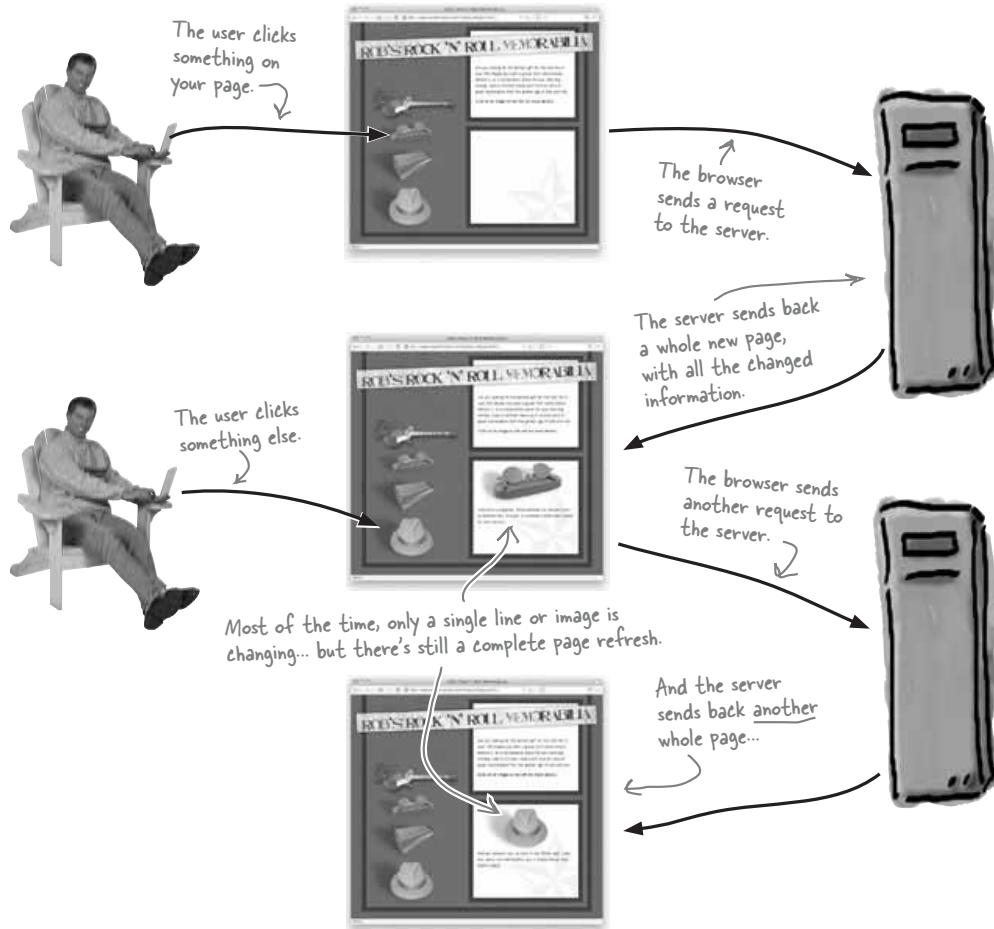
Frustrated by clunky web application interfaces? It's time to give your web apps that slick, responsive desktop feel. And how do you do that? With **Ajax**, your ticket to building Internet applications that are *more interactive, more responsive, and easier to use*. So skip your nap; it's time to put some polish on your web apps. It's time to get rid of unnecessary and slow full-page refreshes forever.

this is a new chapter 1

old-fashioned web apps

Web pages: the old-fashioned approach

With traditional web pages and applications, every time a user clicks on something, the browser sends a request to the server, and the server responds with a **whole new page**. Even if your user's web browser is smart about caching things like images and cascading style sheets, that's a lot of traffic going back and forth between their browser and your server... and a lot of time that the user sits around waiting for full page refreshes.

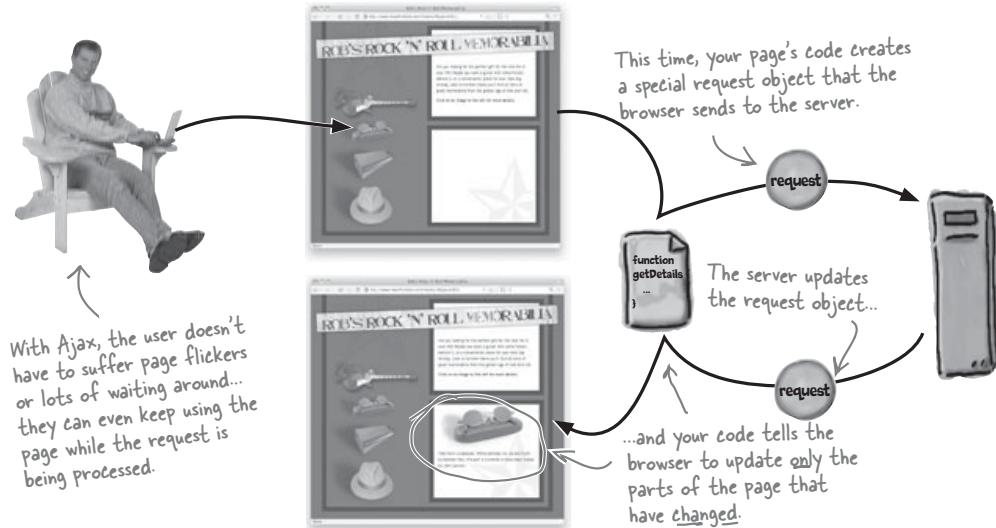


using ajax

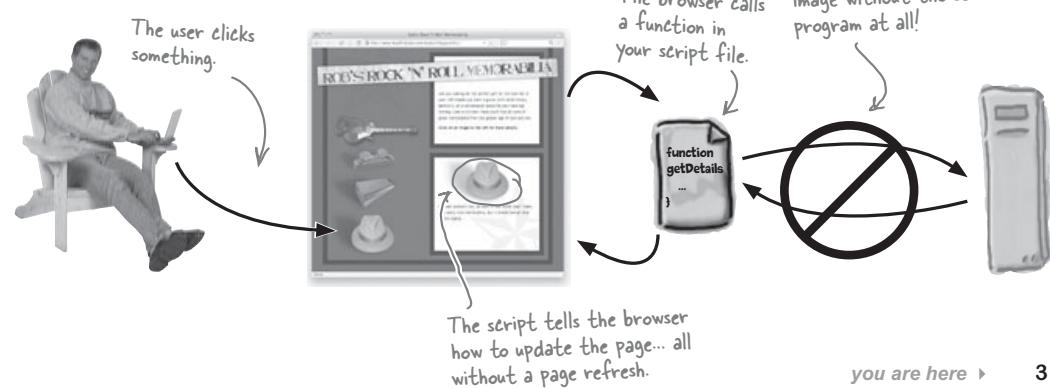
Web pages reinvented

Using Ajax, your pages and applications only ask the server for what they really need—just the parts of a page that need to change, and just the parts that the server has to provide. That means less traffic, smaller updates, and **less time sitting around** waiting for page refreshes.

With Ajax, the browser only sends and receives the parts of a page that need to change.

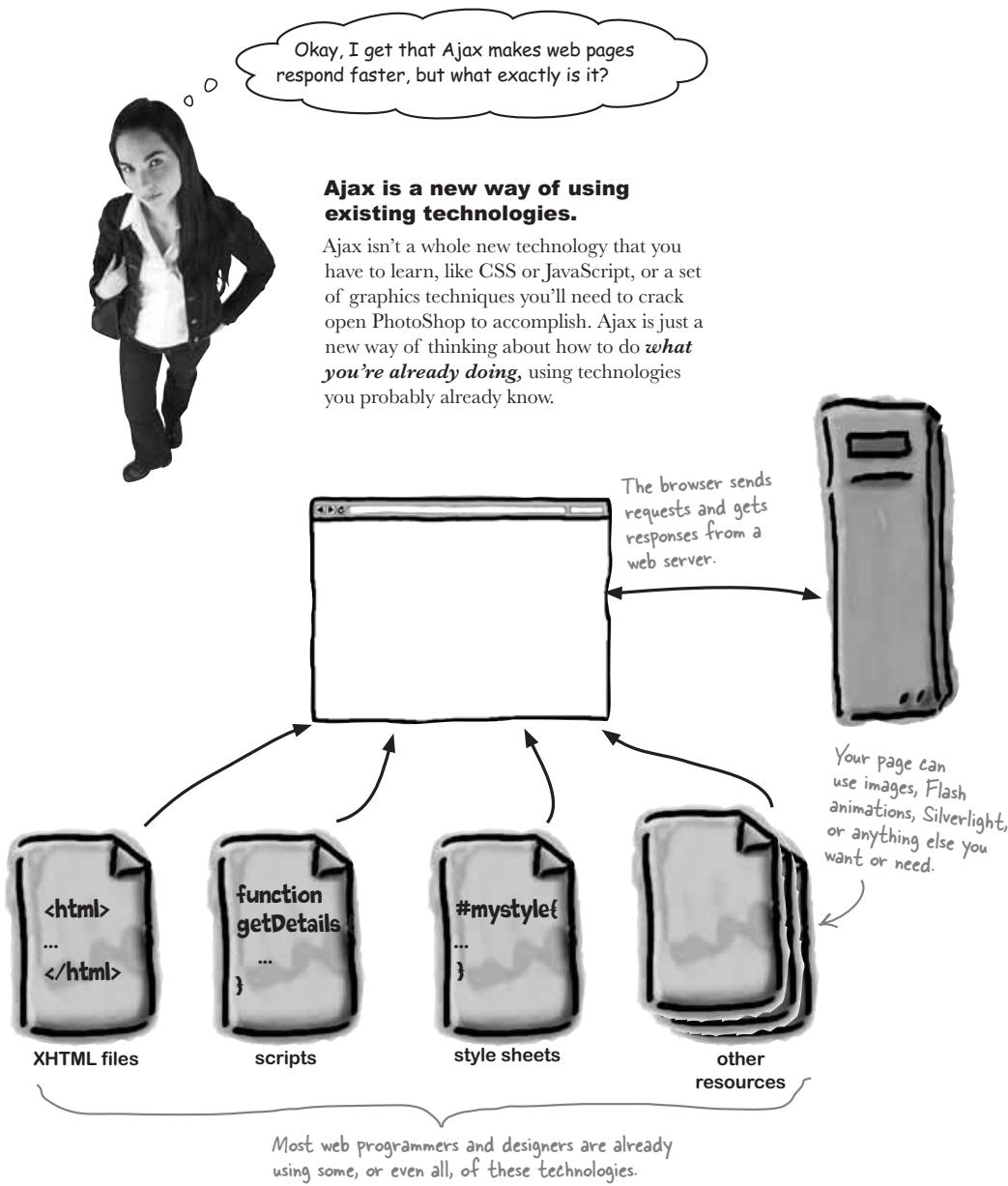


Sometimes the browser doesn't have to talk to the server at all.



you are here ▶ 3

ajax is a methodology



using ajax

So what makes a page “Ajax”?

Ajax is a way of designing and building web pages that are as interactive and responsive as desktop applications. So what does that mean for you? You handle things at the client's browser whenever you can. Your pages make **asynchronous requests** that allow the user to keep working instead of waiting for a response. You only update the things on your pages that actually change. And best of all, an Ajax page is built using standard Internet technologies, things you probably already know how to use, like:

- **XHTML**
- **Cascading Style Sheets**
- **JavaScript**

Ajax applications also use a few things that have been around for a while but may be new to you, like:

- **The XMLHttpRequest**
- **XML & JSON**
- **The DOM**

We'll look at all of these in detail before we're through.

An asynchronous request is a request that occurs behind the scenes.

Your users can keep working while the request is taking place.

there are no Dumb Questions

Q: Doesn't Ajax stand for “Asynchronous JavaScript and XML”?

A: Sort of. Since lots of pages that are considered “Ajax” don't use JavaScript or XML, it's more useful to define Ajax as a way of building web pages that are as responsive and interactive as desktop applications, and not worry too much about the exact technologies involved.

Q: What exactly does “asynchronous” mean?

A: In Ajax, you can make requests to the server without making your user wait around for a response. That's called an **asynchronous request**, and it's the core of what Ajax is all about.

Q: But aren't all web pages asynchronous? Like when a browser loads an image while I'm already looking at the page?

A: Browsers are asynchronous, but the standard web page isn't. Usually when a web page needs information from a server-side program, everything comes to a complete stop until the server responds... unless the page makes an asynchronous request. And that's what Ajax is all about.

Q: But all Ajax pages use that XMLHttpRequest object, right?

A: Nope. Lots do, and we'll spend a couple of chapters mastering XMLHttpRequest, but it's not a requirement. In fact, lots of apps that are considered Ajax are more about user interactivity and design than any particular coding technique.

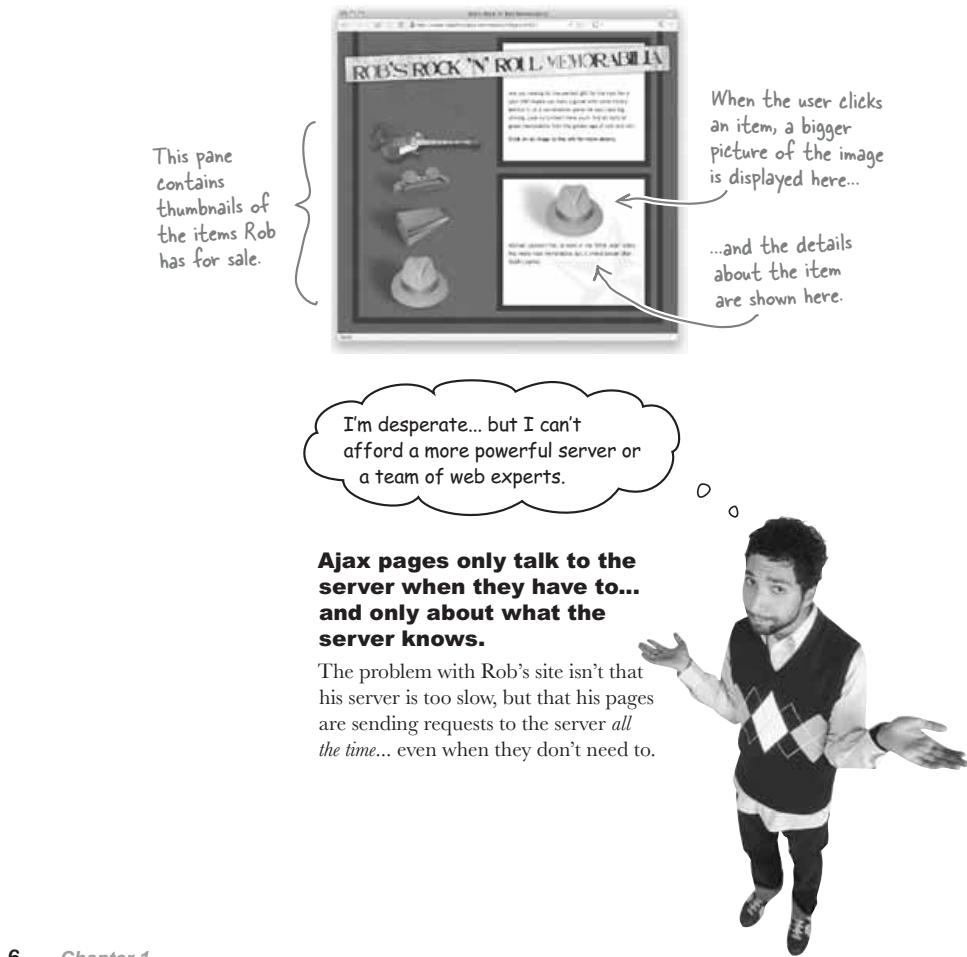
you are here ▶

5

rob needs your help

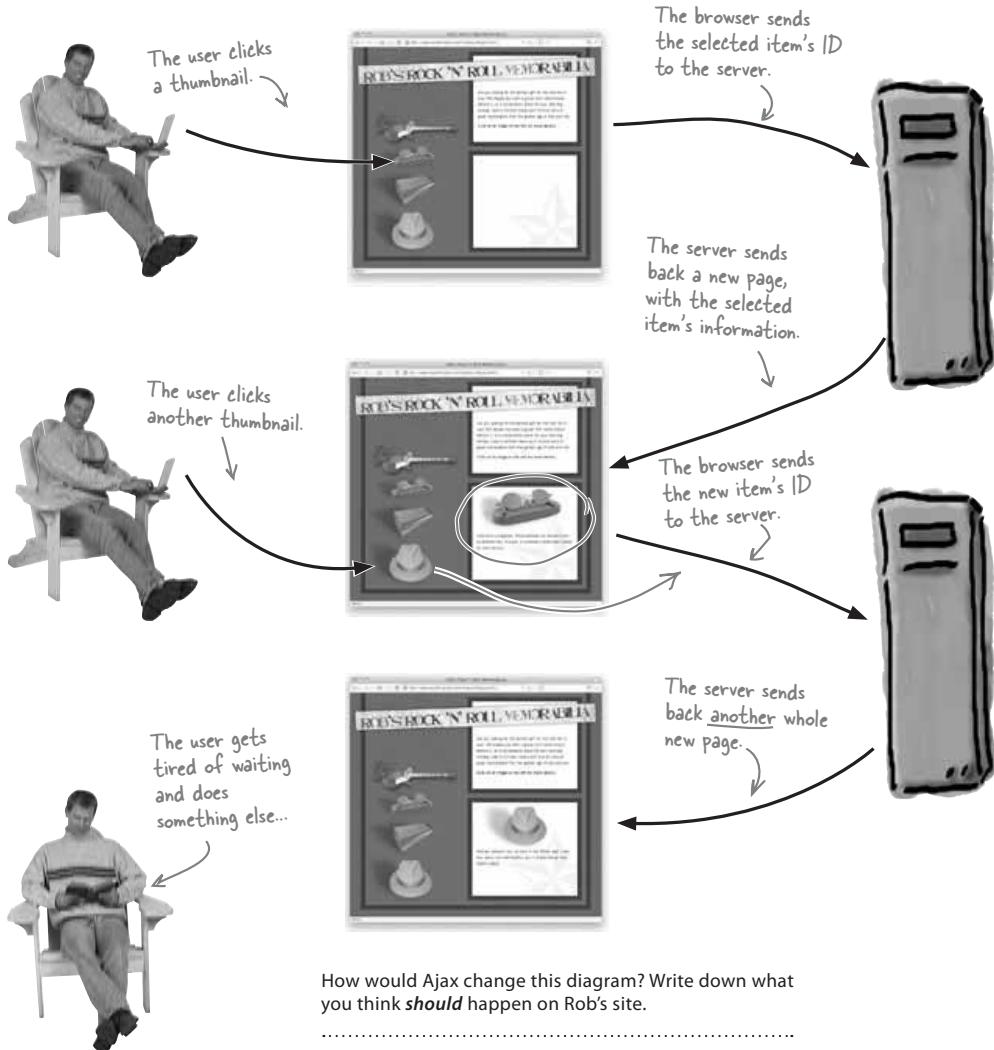
Rob's Rock 'n' Roll Memorabilia

Meet Rob. He's put all his savings into an online rock n' roll memorabilia store. The site looks great, but he's still been getting tons of complaints. Customers are clicking on the thumbnail images on the inventory page, but the customers' browsers are taking forever before they show information about the selected item. Some of Rob's users are hanging around, but most have just stopped coming to Rob's online shop altogether.



using ajax

Here's what Rob's online store does right now. What's wrong with this picture?



How would Ajax change this diagram? Write down what you think *should* happen on Rob's site.

.....

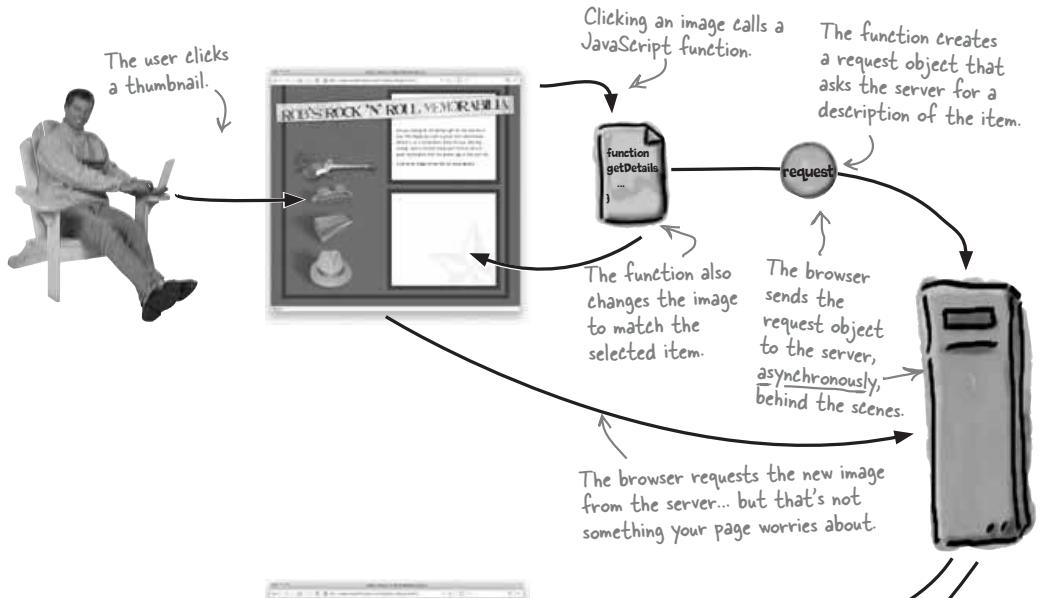
.....

.....

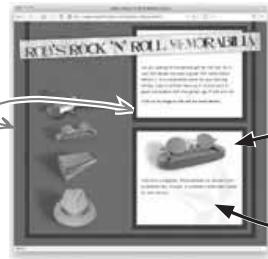
asynchronous apps do more than one thing at once

Sharpen your pencil Solution

Your job was to think about how Ajax could help save Rob's site... and his business. With Ajax, we can completely remove all the page refreshes on his inventory page. Here's what that would look like:



Only the part of the page that actually changed is updated... but the user still sees a new image and the selected item's description.



The server returns the new image and a response to the request to the user's browser.

BULLET POINTS

- Asynchronous requests allow **more than one thing** to happen at the same time.
- Only the part of a web page that needs to change gets updated.
- The page isn't frozen while the server is returning data to the browser.

using ajax **Sharpen your pencil**

Put a checkmark next to the benefits that you think Ajax can provide to your web applications.

- The browser can request multiple things from the server at the same time.**
- Browser requests return a lot faster.**
- Colors are rendered more faithfully.**
- Only the parts of the page that actually change are updated.**
- Server traffic is reduced.**
- Pages are less vulnerable to compatibility issues.**
- The user can keep working while the page updates.**
- Some changes can be handled without a server round-trip.**
- Your boss will love you.**
- Only the parts of the page that actually change are updated.**



Not all pages will reap every benefit of Ajax. In fact, some pages wouldn't benefit from Ajax at all. Which of the benefits that you checked off above do you think Rob's page will see?

you are here ▶

9

ajax app benefits

 **Sharpen your pencil Solution**

Remember, not every page is going to see all these benefits...

- The browser can request multiple things from the server at the same time.**

This is only true sometimes. The speed of a request and response depends on what the server is returning. And it's possible to build Ajax pages that are slower than traditional pages.
- Browser requests return a lot faster.**
- Colors are rendered more faithfully.** Color rendering is dictated by the user's monitor, not your app.
- Only the parts of the page that actually change are updated.**

It's possible to make smaller, more focused requests with Ajax. Be careful, though... it's also easy to make a lot more requests—and increase traffic—because you can make all of those requests asynchronously.
- Server traffic is reduced.**

Because Ajax pages rely on technologies in addition to XHTML, compatibility issues can actually be a bigger problem with Ajax. Test, test, test your apps on the browsers your users have installed.
- Pages are less vulnerable to compatibility issues.**

Sometimes you want a user to wait on the server's response, but that doesn't mean you can't still use Ajax. We'll look at synchronous vs. asynchronous requests more in Chapter 5.
- The user can keep working while the page updates.**

Handling things at the browser can make your web application feel more like a desktop application.
- Some changes can be handled without a server round-trip.**

If you use Ajax in a way that helps your apps, the boss will love you. But you shouldn't use Ajax everywhere... more on that later.
- Your boss will love you.**
- Only the parts of the page that actually change are updated.**

Yes, this is the second time this shows up in the list. It's that important!

using ajax

there are no
Dumb Questions

Q: First you said Ajax was the web reinvented. Now it's increasing server traffic. Which is it?

A: Sometimes it's both! Ajax is one way to make requests, get responses, and build responsive web apps. But you've still got to be smart when deciding whether an asynchronous request or a regular synchronous request would be a better idea.

Q: How do I know when to use Ajax and asynchronous requests, and when not to?

A: Think about it like this: if you want something to go on while your user's still working, you probably want an asynchronous request. But if your user needs information or a response from your app before they continue, then you want to make them wait. That usually means a synchronous request.

Q: So for Rob's online store, since we want users to keep browsing while we're loading product images and descriptions, we'd want an asynchronous request. Right?

A: Exactly. That particular part of Rob's app—checking out different items—shouldn't require the user to wait every time they select a new item. So that's a great place to use Ajax and make an asynchronous request.

Q: And how do I do that?

A: Good question. Turn the page, and let's get down to actually using Ajax to fix up Rob's online store.

rob's ajax road map

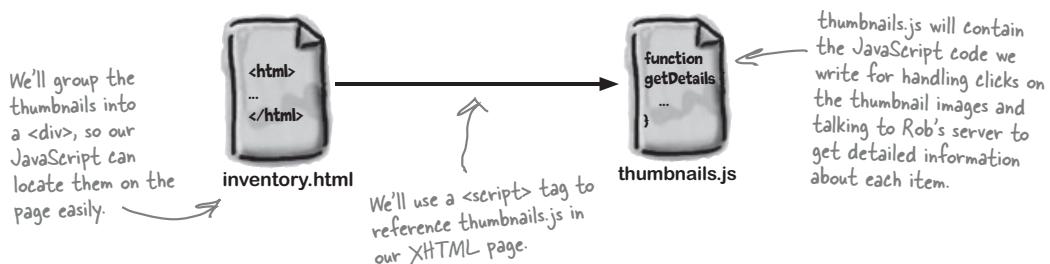
Ajax and rock 'n' roll in 5 steps

Let's use Ajax to fix up Rob's online store, and get his impatient customers back. We'll need to make some changes to the existing XHTML page, code some JavaScript, and then reference the script in our XHTML. When we're done, the page won't need to reload at all, and only the things that need to change will get updated when users click on the thumbnail images.

Here's what we're going to do:

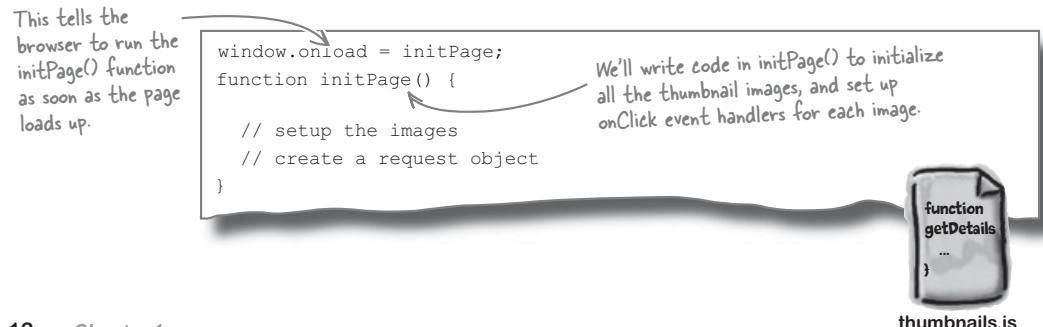
1 Modify the XHTML web page

We need to include the JavaScript file we're going to write and add some `div`s and `ids`, so our JavaScript can find and work with different parts of the web page.



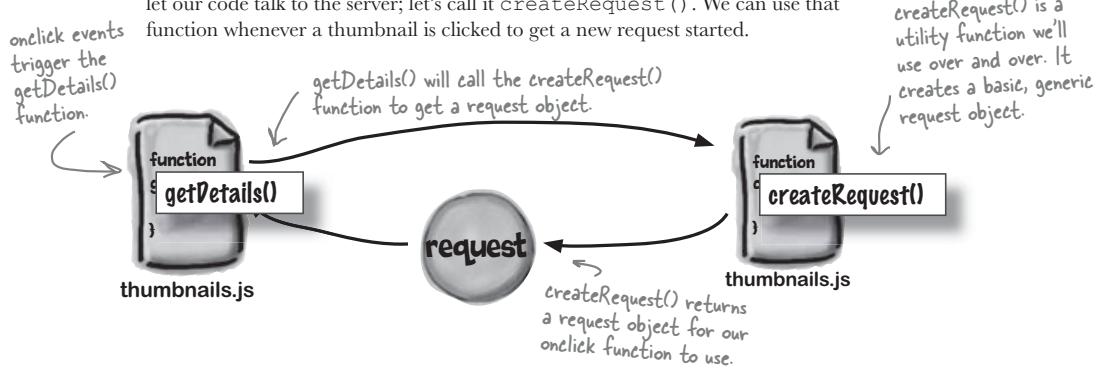
2 Write a function to initialize the page

When the inventory page first loads, we'll need to run some JavaScript to set up the images, get a request object ready, and make sure the page is ready to use.



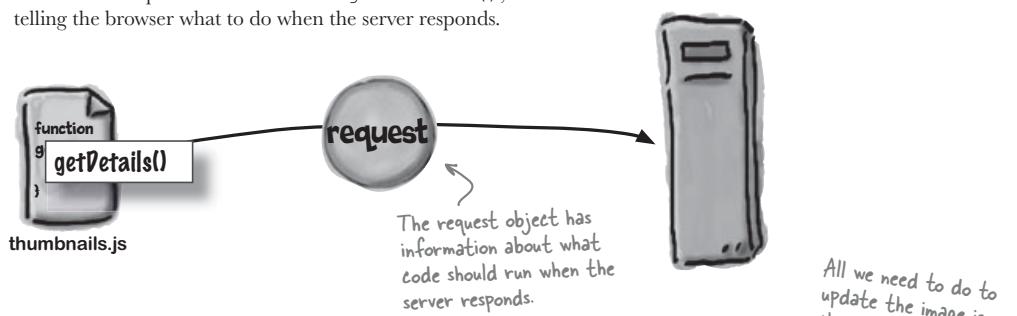
3 Write a function to create a request object

We need a way to talk to the server and get details about each piece of memorabilia in Rob's inventory. We'll write a function to create a request object to let our code talk to the server; let's call it `createRequest()`. We can use that function whenever a thumbnail is clicked to get a new request started.



4 Get an item's details from the server

We'll send a request to Rob's server in `getDetails()`, telling the browser what to do when the server responds.



5 Display the item's details

We can change the image to display in `getDetails()`. Then, we need another function, `displayDetails()`, to update the item's description when the server responds to our requests.



modify rob's XHTML page

Step 1: Modify the XHTML

Let's start with the easy part, the XHTML and CSS that create the page. Here's Rob's current version of the inventory page with a few additions we'll need:

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
    <title>Rob's Rock 'n' Roll Memorabilia</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/default.css" />
    <script src="scripts/thumbnails.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
</head>
<body>
    <div id="wrapper">
        
        
        <div id="introPane">
            <p>Are you looking for the perfect gift for the rock fan in your life?
                Maybe you want a guitar with some history behind it, or a conversation
                piece for your next big shindig. Look no further! Here you'll find all
                sorts of great memorabilia from the golden age of rock and roll.</p>
            <p><strong>Click on an image to the left for more details.</strong></p>
        </div>
        <div id="thumbnailPane">
            
            
            
            
        </div>
        <div id="detailsPane">
            
            <div id="description"></div>
        </div>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

We'll put item details in here with our JavaScript

You need to add a reference to thumbnails.js. That's the script we'll be writing in this chapter.

This `<div>` holds the small, clickable images.

This `<div>` is where details about each item should go.

It's time to get the samples and get going.

Download the examples for the book at www.headfirstlabs.com, and find the `chapter01` folder. Now open the `inventory.html` file in a text editor, and make the changes shown above.



using ajax

To Do

- Modify the XHTML**
- Initialize the page
- Create a request object
- Get the item's details
- Display the details

Here's a short version of the steps from pages 12 and 13 that we can use to work through Rob's page:

Start out with no item detail and a blank area for the item's description to go in when something's selected.

```

body {
  background: #333;
  font-family: Trebuchet MS, Verdana, Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
  margin: 0;
  text-align: center;
}

p { font-size: 12px; line-height: 20px; }
a img { border: 0; }

#wrapper {
  background: #750505 url('../images/bgWrapper.png') 8px 0 no-repeat;
  border: solid #300;
  border-width: 0 15px 15px 15px;
  height: 700px;
  margin: 0 auto;
  ...etc...
}

```

rocknroll.css

you are here ▶

15

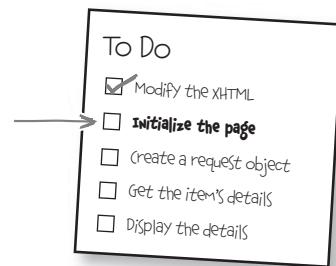
This is the cascading style sheet for Rob's page. We'll use the id values on the `<div>` elements to style the page, and also later in our JavaScript code.

There's a lot more CSS... you can see the complete file by downloading the examples from the Head First Labs web site.

`window.onload occurs first`

Step 2: Initialize the JavaScript

We need to create the `thumbnails.js` file, and add a JavaScript function to set up the initial event handlers for each thumbnail image in the inventory. Let's call that function `initPage()`, and set it to run as soon as the user's window loads the inventory page.



The `initPage()` function should get called as soon as the browser creates all the objects on the page.

`initPage()` sets up the `onclick` behavior for each of the thumbnails in the inventory.



To set up the `onclick` behavior for the thumbnails, the `initPage()` function has to do two things:

1 Find the thumbnails on the page

The thumbnails are contained in a `div` called "thumbnailPane," so we can find that `div`, and then find each image within it.

2 Build the onclick event handler for each thumbnail

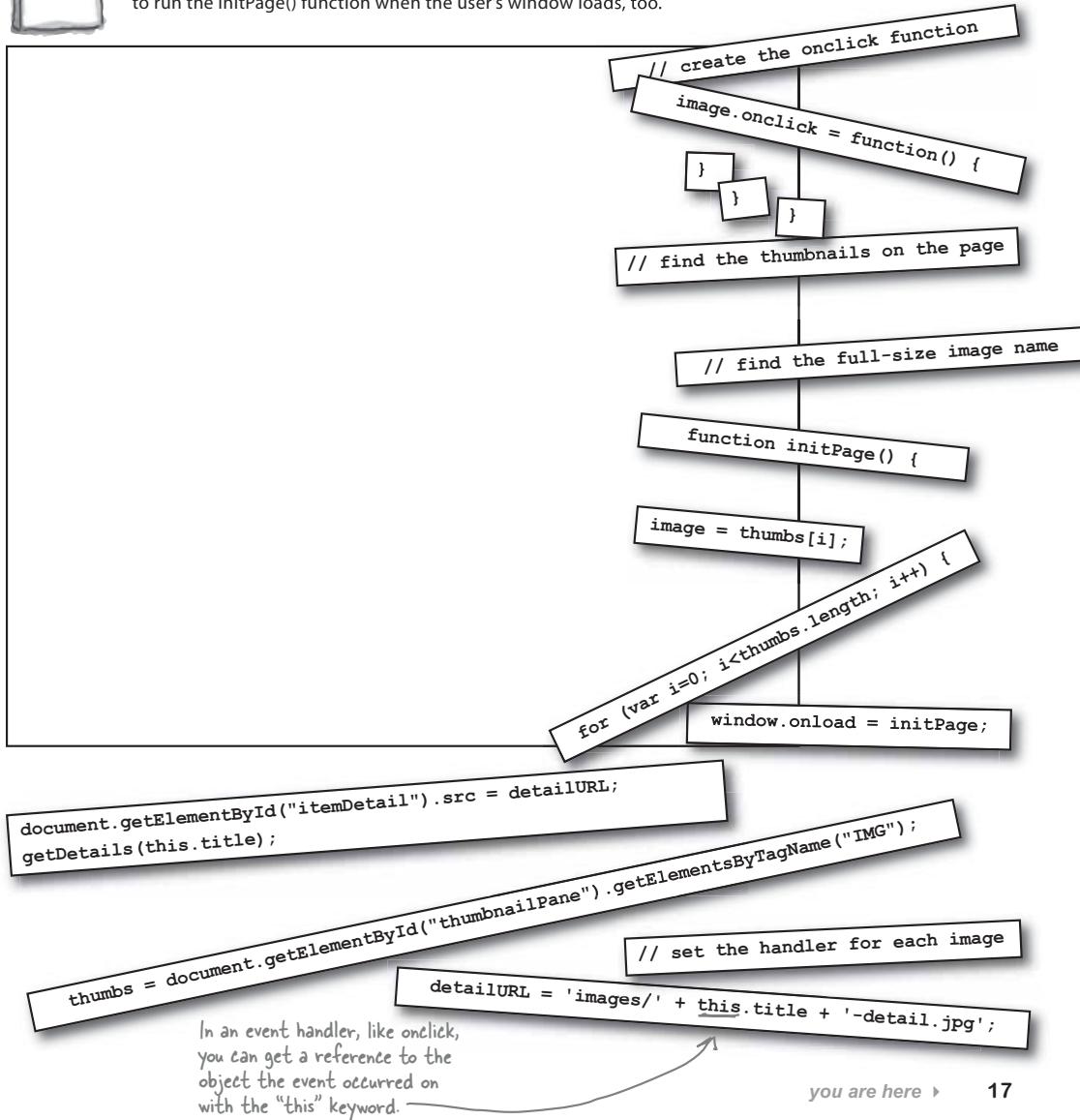
Each item's full-size image is named with the title of the thumbnail image plus "-detail". For example, the detail image for the thumbnail with the title `FenderGuitar` is `FenderGuitar-detail.png`. That lets us work out the name of the image in our JavaScript.

The event handler for each thumbnail should set the `src` tag for the detail image (the one with an id of "itemDetail") to the detail image (for example, `FenderGuitar-detail.png`). Once you've done that, the browser will automatically display the new image using the name you supplied.

using ajax

Code Magnets

The code for the initPage function is all scrambled up on the fridge. Can you put back the pieces that fell off? Remember to set an event handler to run the initPage() function when the user's window loads, too.



using ajax

Test Drive

Create thumbnails.js, add the initPage() function, and give the inventory page a whirl.

Create a file named **thumbnails.js** in a text editor. Add the code shown on page 18, and then load **inventory.html** in your browser. **initPage()** should run when the page loads, and you're ready to try out the detail images...

To Do

- update the XHTML
- Initialize the JavaScript
- create a request object
- Get the item's details
- Display the details

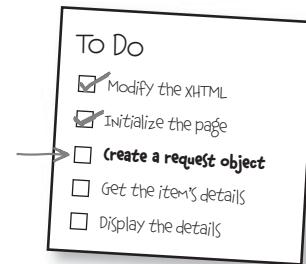
request objects are browser-specific

Step 3: Create a request object

When users click on an item's image, we also need to send a request to the server asking for that item's detailed information. But before we can send a request, we need to create the request object.

The bad news is that this is a bit tricky because different browsers create request objects in different ways. The good news is that we can create a function that handles all the browser-specific bits.

Go ahead and create a new function in thumbnails.js called `createRequest()`, and add this code:



Ready Bake Code

Ready Bake code is code that you can just type in and use... but don't worry, you'll understand all of this in just another chapter or two.

```

function createRequest() {
    try {
        request = new XMLHttpRequest();
    } catch (tryMS) {
        // The first approach failed, so try again
        try {
            request = new ActiveXObject("Msxml2.XMLHTTP");
        } catch (otherMS) {
            try {
                request = new ActiveXObject("Microsoft.XMLHTTP");
            } catch (failed) {
                request = null;
            }
        }
    }
    return request;
}

```

This either returns a request object, or "null" if nothing worked.

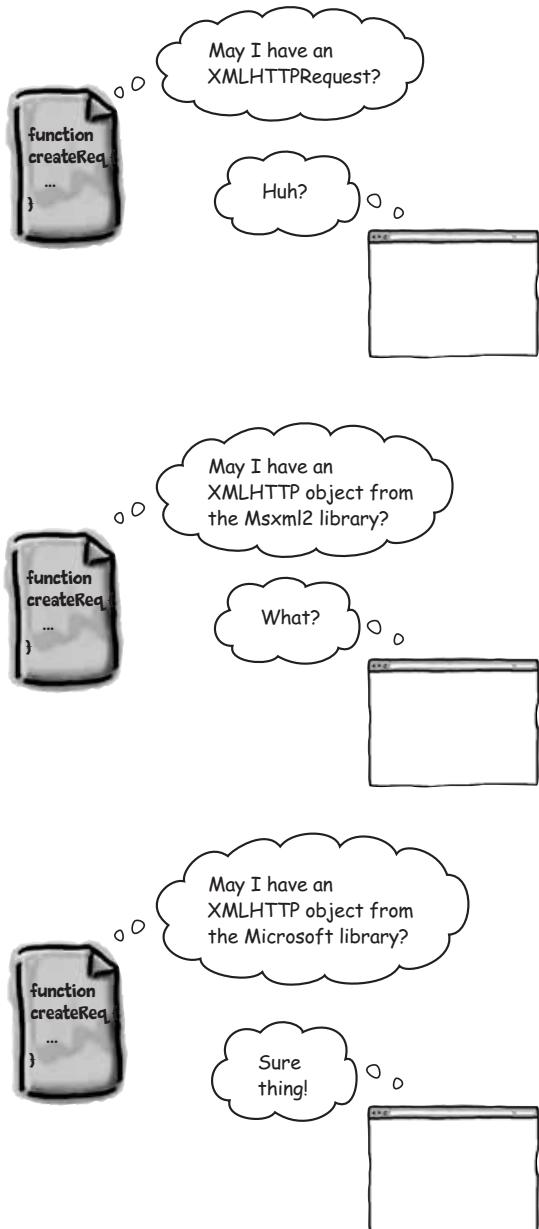
This line tries to create a new request object, but it won't work for every browser type.

The first approach failed, so try again using a different type of object.

That didn't work either, so try one more thing.

If the code gets here, nothing worked. Return a null so that the calling code will know there was a problem.

thumbnails.js

*using ajax*

there are no Dumb Questions

Q: Am I supposed to understand all of this?

A: No, you're not. For now, just try to get a general idea of how all this looks and the way the pieces fit together. Focus on the big picture, and then we'll start to fill in the gaps in later chapters.

Q: So what's an XMLHttpRequest?

A: XMLHttpRequest is what most browsers call the request object that you can send to the server and get responses from without reloading an entire page.

Q: Well, if that's an XMLHttpRequest, what's an ActiveXObject?

A: An ActiveXObject is a Microsoft-specific programming object. There are two different versions, and different browsers support each. That's why there are two different code blocks, each trying to create a different version of ActiveXObject.

Q: And the request object is called XMLHTTP in a Microsoft browser?

A: That's the type of the object, but you can call your variable anything you'd like; we've been using request. Once you have the createRequest() function working, you never have to worry about these different types again. Just call createRequest(), and then assign the returned value to a variable.

Q: So my users don't need to be using a specific browser?

A: Right. As long as their browsers have JavaScript enabled, your users can be running any browser they want.

Q: What if they don't have JavaScript enabled?

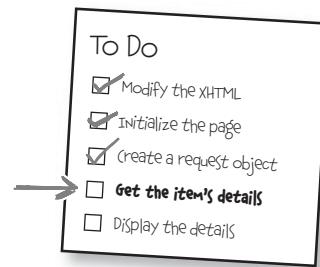
A: Unfortunately, Ajax applications require JavaScript to run. So users who have JavaScript disabled aren't going to be able to use your Ajax applications. The good news is that JavaScript is usually enabled by default, so anyone who has disabled JavaScript probably knows what they're doing, and could turn JavaScript support back on if they wanted to use your Ajax app.

lots of ajax is just javascript

Step 4: Get the item's details

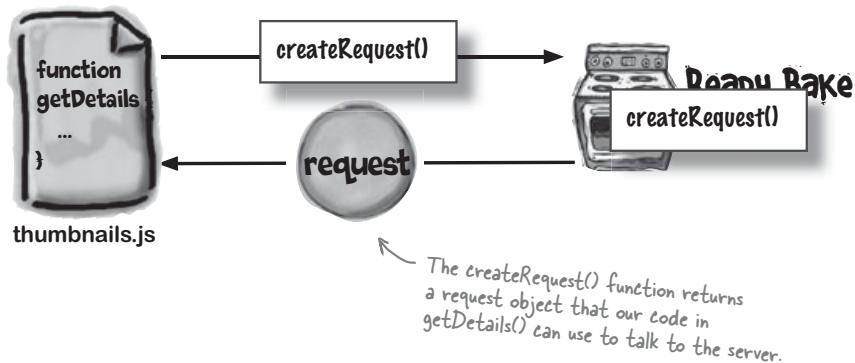
Once a user clicks on an item in the inventory, we need to send a request to the server and ask for the description and details for that item. We've got a request object, so here is where we can use that.

And it turns out that no matter what data you need from the server, the basic process for making an Ajax request always follows the same pattern:



① Get a request object

We've already done the work here. We just need to call `createRequest()` to get an instance of the request object and assign it to a variable.



② Configure the request object's properties

The request object has several properties you'll need to set. You can tell it what URL to connect to, whether to use GET or POST, and a lot more... you need to set this all up before you make your request to the server.

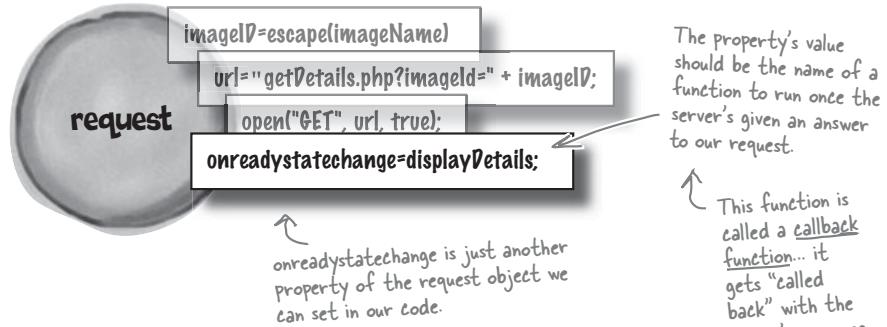
You can tell your request object where to make its request, include details the server will need to respond, and even indicate that the request should be GET or POST.



using ajax

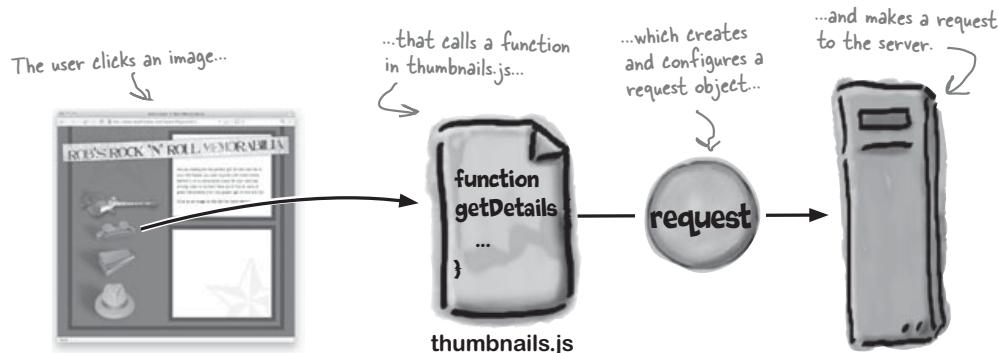
③ Tell the request object what to do when the server responds

So what happens when the server responds? The browser looks at another property of the request object, called `onreadystatechange`. This lets us assign a **callback function** that should run when the server responds to our request.



④ Make the request

Now we're ready to send the request off to the server and get a response.



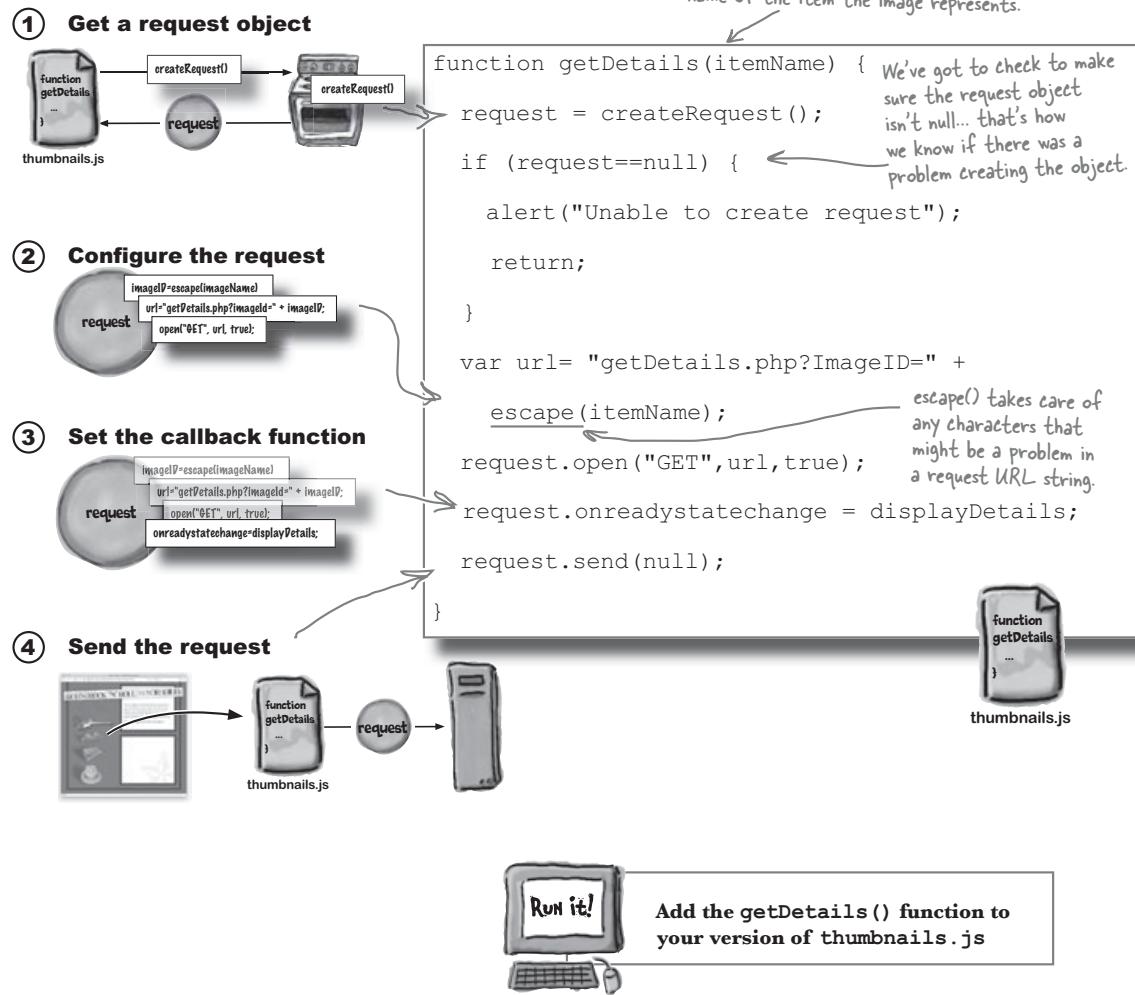
Why do you think the callback function is assigned to a property called `onreadystatechange`? What do you think that property name means?

send a request

Let's write the code for requesting an item's details

Once we know what our function needs to do, it's pretty easy to write the code. Here's how the steps map to actual JavaScript in thumbnails.js:

The onclick handler for each inventory image calls this function and passes in the clicked img element's title attribute, which is the name of the item the image represents.

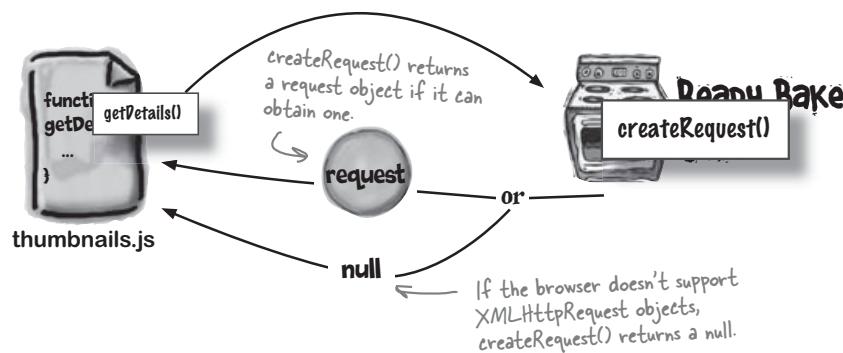


Add the `getDetails()` function to your version of `thumbnails.js`

using ajax

Always make sure you have a request object before working with it

The first thing `getDetails()` does is call `createRequest()` to get a request object. But you've still got to make sure that object was actually created, even though the details of that creation are abstracted away in the `createRequest()` function:



And here's how that looks in our code...

This line asks for an instance of the request object and assigns it to the variable "request."

`createRequest()` returns a null if it can't get a request object. So if we wind up in this bit of code, we know something's gone wrong. We'll display an error to the user and exit the function.

```
function getDetails(itemName) {
    request = createRequest();
    if (request==null) {
        alert("Unable to create request");
        return;
    }
    var url= "getDetails.php?ImageID=" +
        escape(itemName);
    request.open("GET",url,true);
    request.onreadystatechange = displayDetails;
    request.send(null);
}
```



thumbnails.js

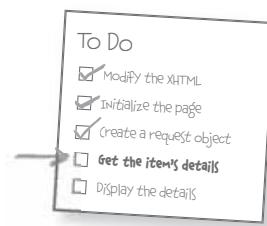
you are here ▶

25

request objects are JavaScript objects

The request object is just an object

A request object is just a “normal” JavaScript object, and that means you can set properties on it and call methods. We can talk to the server by putting information in the request object.



We're still working
on getting the
details for an item.

```
function getDetails(itemName) {
    request = createRequest();
    if (request==null) {
        alert("Unable to create request");
        return;
    }
    var url= "getDetails.php?ImageID=" +
              escape(itemName);
    request.open ("GET",url,true);
    request.onreadystatechange = displayDetails;
    request.send(null);
}
```



thumbnails.js

This line tells the request object
the URL to call. We send along the
name of the item, so the server
knows which details to send.

These parameters tell the
request object how we want it
to connect to the server.

Let's break open() down a bit...

request.open()
 The open() method initializes
the connection.
 "GET" indicates how to
send the data (the other
option is "POST").
 url
 true);

This is the url for the server-
side script that will respond to
the request.

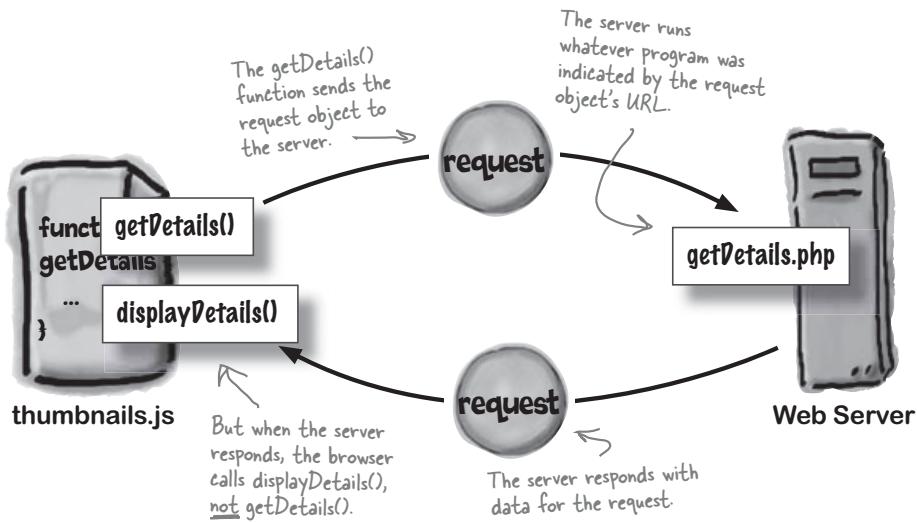
There are no
Dumb Questions
 Q: Are there other properties of the request object?
 A: Sure. You've already seen onreadystatechange, and when you need to
send XML or more complicated data to the server, then there are several others you'll use.
For now, though, we just need the open() method and onreadystatechange.

This means that the request should
be asynchronous. That is, the code
in the browser should continue to
execute while it's waiting for the
server to respond.

using ajax

Hey, server... will you call me back at `displayDetails()`, please?

The properties of the request object tell the server what to do when it receives the request. One of the most important is the `onreadystatechange` property, which we're setting to the name of a function. This function, referred to as a **callback**, tells the browser what code to call when the server sends back information.



```
function getDetails(itemName) {
    request = createRequest();
    if (request==null) {
        alert("Unable to create request");
        return;
    }
    var url= "getDetails.php?ImageID=" +
        escape(itemName);
    request.open("GET",url,true);
    request.onreadystatechange = displayDetails;
    request.send(null);
}
```

This is the line that tells the browser what code to call when the server responds to the request.

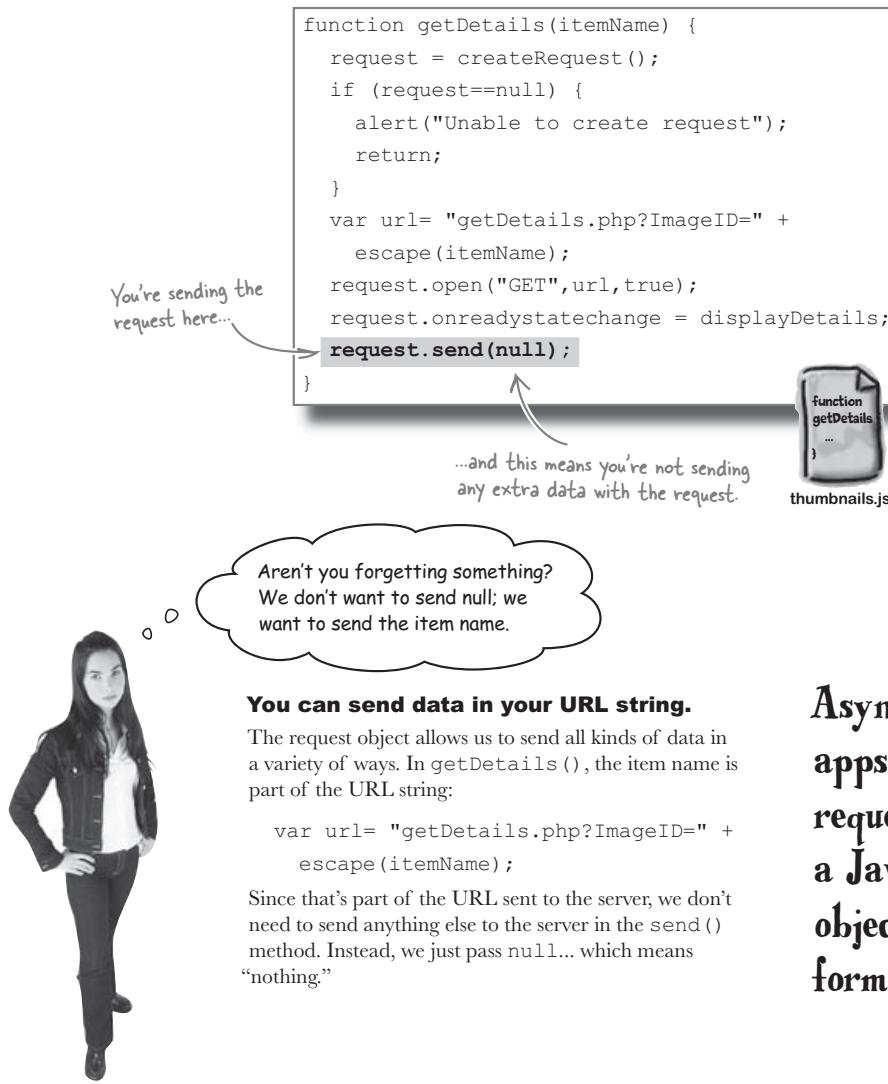


This is a reference to a function, not a function call. So make sure you don't include any parentheses at the end of the function name.

send() your request to the server

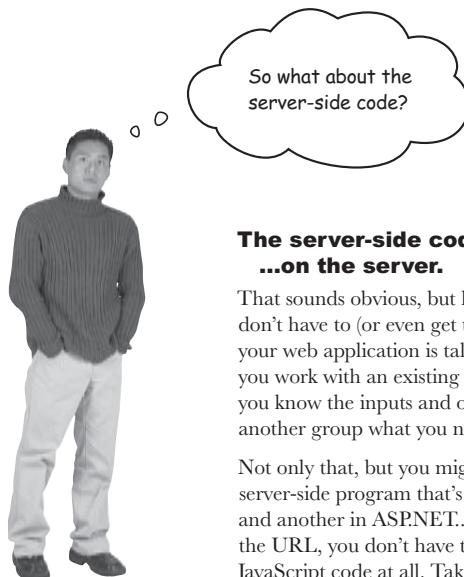
Use send() to send your request

All that's left to do is actually send the request, and that's easy... just use the `send()` method on the request object.



28 Chapter 1

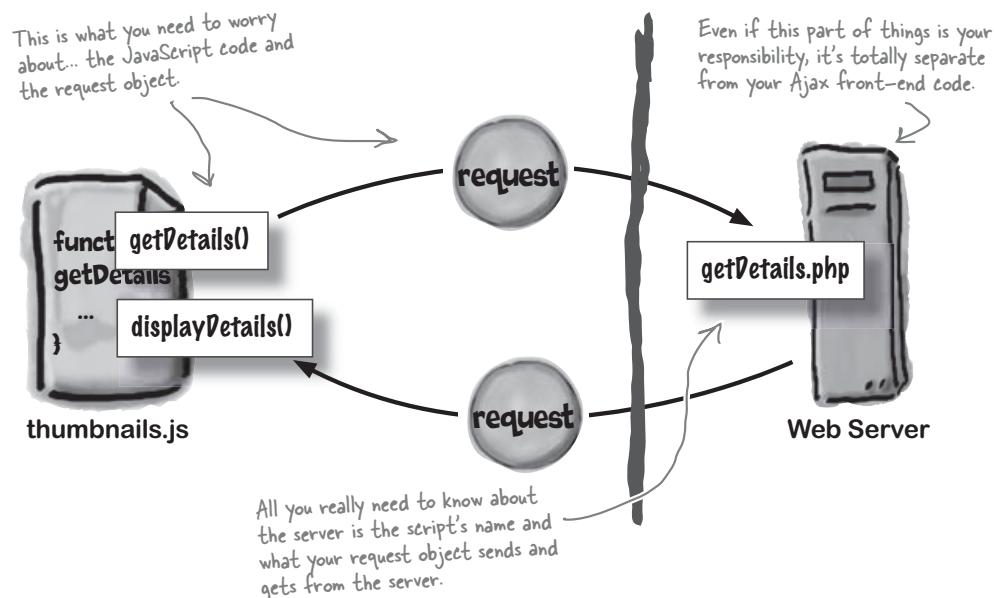
Asynchronous apps make requests using a JavaScript object, not a form submit.

using ajax

**The server-side code is...
...on the server.**

That sounds obvious, but lots of times, you don't have to (or even get to) write the code your web application is talking to. Instead, you work with an existing program, where you know the inputs and outputs, or tell another group what you need.

Not only that, but you might also have one server-side program that's written in PHP, and another in ASP.NET... and other than the URL, you don't have to change your JavaScript code at all. Take a look:

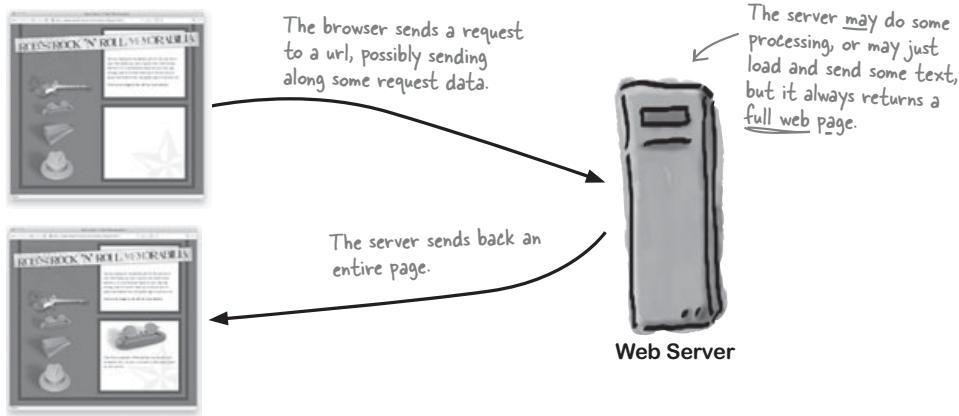


servers return just what you need

The server usually returns data to Ajax requests

In a traditional web app, the server always responds to a request from the browser by sending back a new page. The browser throws away anything that's already displayed (including any fields the user has filled in) when that new page arrives.

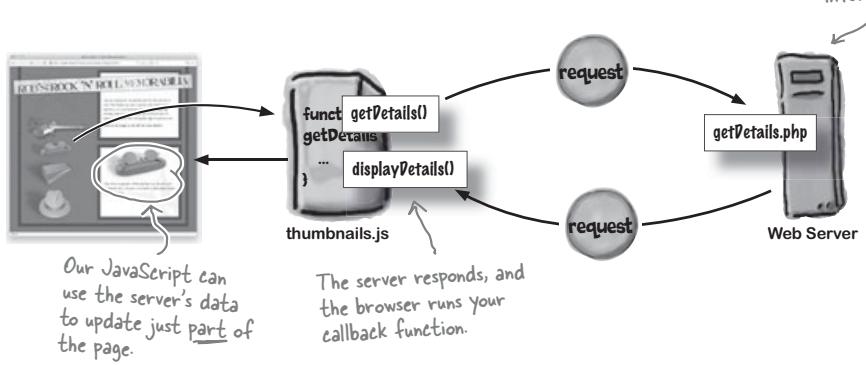
Traditional server-side interactions



Ajax server-side interactions

In an Ajax app, the server can return a whole page, part of a page, or just some information that will be formatted and displayed on a web page. The browser only does what your JavaScript tells it to do.

The server always does some processing and sends back data... sometimes HTML, sometimes just raw information.

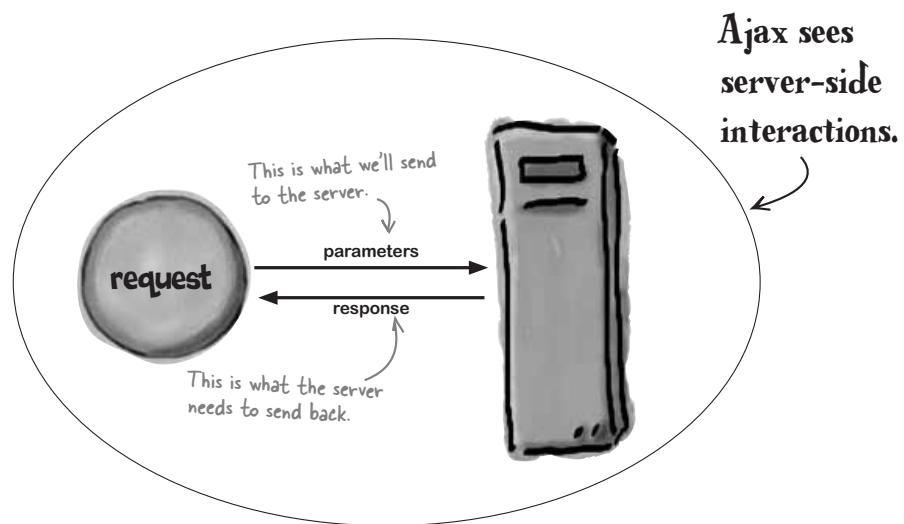


using ajax

Ajax is server-agnostic

Ajax doesn't require any particular server technology. You can use Active Server Pages (ASP), PHP, or whatever you need and have access to. In fact, there's no need to get into the details of the server-side technology because *it doesn't change how you build your Ajax apps.*

Here's all that Ajax really sees:



Sharpen your pencil



What parameter and response do we need for the interaction with the server for Rob's memorabilia page?

.....
.....
.....

→ Answers on page 40.

you are here ▶

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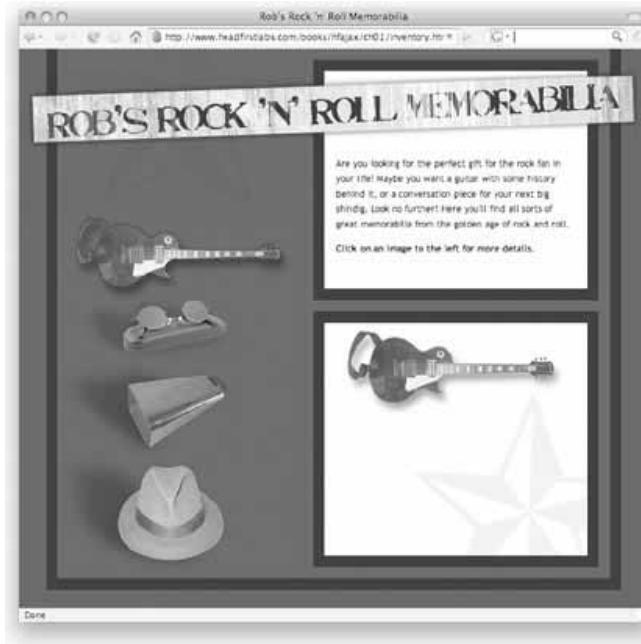
test drive



Test Drive

Code `getDetails()`, and fire up your web browser.

Make sure you've got `getDetails()` coded in your `thumbnails.js` file. Load up Rob's memorabilia page, and try clicking on one of the inventory images.



What happens? What's wrong with the page?
What do you need to do to fix the problem?

using ajax

Below on the left are several properties of the request object. Can you match each property to what it does, or what information it contains?

`readyState`

The status code message returned by the server, for example, “OK” for status 202.

`status`

Contains information sent back by the server in XML format.

`responseXML`

A status code returned by the server indicating, for example, success or that a requested resource is missing.

`statusText`

Contains textual information sent back by the server.

`responseText`

A number that represents the current state of the request object.

there are no
Dumb Questions

Q: Can you explain what a callback function is again?

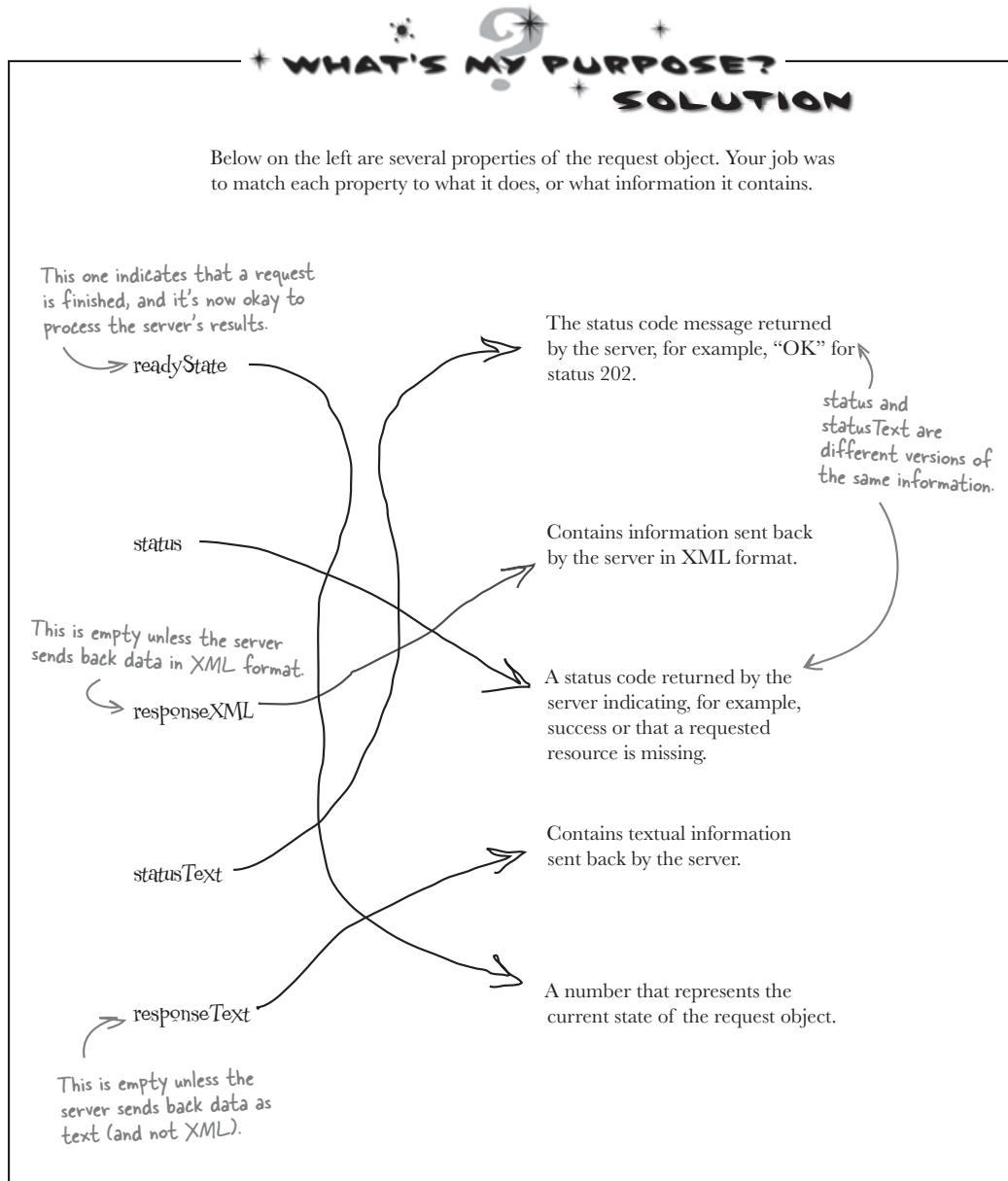
A: A callback function is a function that is executed when something else finishes. In Ajax, it's the function that's called when the server responds to a request object. The browser “calls back” that function at a certain time.

Q: So a callback executes when the server's finished with a request?

A: No, it's actually called by the browser *every time* the server responds to the request, even if the server's not totally done with the request. Most servers respond more than once to say that they've received the request, that they're working on the request, and then, again, when they've finished processing the request.

Q: Is that why the `request` property is called `onreadystatechange`?

A: That's exactly right. Every time the server responds to a request, it sets the `readyState` property of the `request` object to a different value. So we'll need to pay close attention to that property to figure out exactly when the server's done with the request we send it.

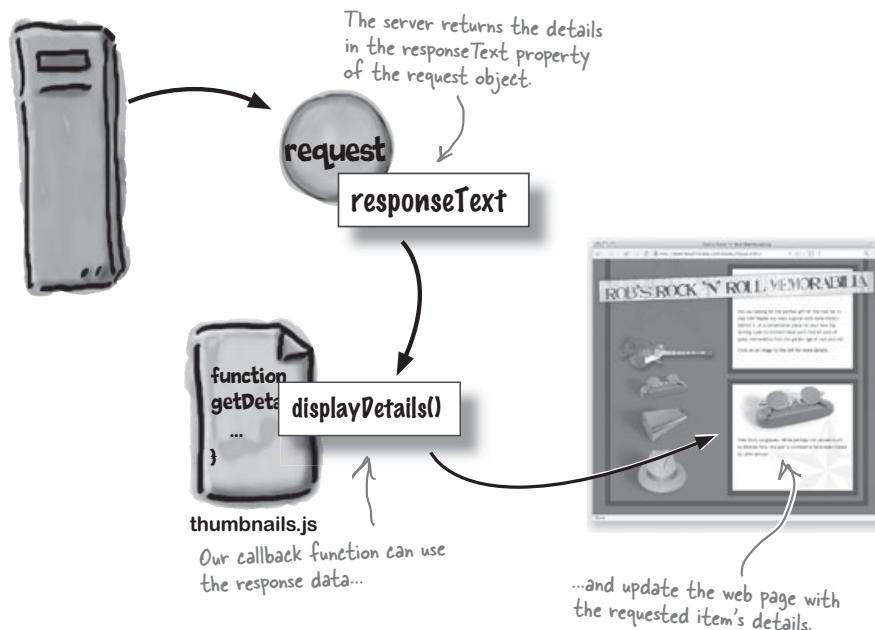
request object properties

using ajax

Use a callback function to work with data the server returns

How do we show the textual description for each item? Let's assume the server will send the details about an item as pre-formatted text in the `responseText` property of the request object. So we just need to get that data and display it.

Our callback function, `displayDetails()`, needs to find the XHTML element that will contain the detail information, and then set its `innerHTML` property to the value returned by the server.



— there are no Dumb Questions —

Q: So the server calls `displayDetails()` when it's finished with the request?

A: No, the **browser** actually does that. All the server does is update the `readyState` property of the request object. Every time that property changes, the browser calls the function named in the `onreadystatechange` property. Don't worry, though, we'll talk about this in a lot more detail in the next chapter.

`responseText` stores the server's response

Get the server's response from the request object's `responseText` property

The data we want is in the request object. Now we just need to get that data and use it. Here's what we need:

It's okay if all of this isn't completely clear to you. We'll look at ready states and status codes in a lot more detail in the next chapter.

```
function displayDetails() {
  if (request.readyState == 4) {
    if (request.status == 200) {
      detailDiv = document.getElementById("description");
      detailDiv.innerHTML = request.responseText;
    }
  }
}
```

This line gets a reference to the XHTML element we'll put the item details in.

This line puts the XHTML returned by the server into that element.



thumbnails.js

there are no
Dumb Questions

Q: What's that `readyState` property?

A: That's a number that indicates where the server is in its processing. 0 is the initial value, and when the server's completed a request, it's 4.

Q: So that first statement just checks to see if the server's finished with the request?

A: You got it.

Q: Why do we have to check that every time?

A: Because the browser will run your callback every time the ready state changes. Since a server might set this value to 1 when

it receives the request, and to 2 or 3 as it's processing your request, you can't be sure the server's done unless `readyState` is equal to 4.

Q: And the `status` property?

A: That's the HTTP status code, like 404 for forbidden, and 200 for okay. You want to make sure it's 200 before doing anything with your request object.

Q: Why would the server set the ready state to 4 when the status code is something like 404?

A: Good question. We'll talk about that in the next chapter, but can you think of how a request could be complete and still have a status code that indicates a problem?

Q: Isn't `innerHTML` a bad thing to use?

A: It is, but sometimes it's also very effective. We'll look at better ways to change a page when we get more into the DOM in later chapters. For now, though, it works, and that's the most important thing.

Q: Am I supposed to be getting all this? There's sure a lot going on in that callback function...

A: For now, just make sure you know that the callback is where you can use the server's response. We'll talk about callbacks, ready states, and status codes a lot more in Chapter 2.

using ajax

Test Drive

Code your callback, and test out the inventory page.

Add `displayDetails()` to your `thumbnails.js` file. You should also make sure that the server-side program with the inputs and outputs detailed on page 30 is running, and that the URL in your `getDetails()` method is pointing to that program. Then fire up the inventory page and click on an item.

When you click on an item, you should see both a larger image of the item, and details about it.. all without a page reload.

Confused about getting your server-side program working?

Flip to Appendix I for some help on getting things working on the server. There are also some helpful server-side resources for the book online at <http://www.headfirstlabs.com>.

you are here ▶

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ajax apps are peppy

Goodbye traditional web apps...

Rob's page is working more smoothly now, customers are coming back in droves, and you've helped pair vintage leather with the next-generation web.

Rob's old, traditional web app:

- ➊ ...reloaded the entire page when a user clicked on an item's thumbnail image.
- ➋ ...took a long time to load because the entire page had to be rendered by the browser on every click.
- ➌ ...felt unresponsive because the user had to wait on all those page refreshes.
- ➍ ...lost Rob business, annoyed his customers, and drained his bank account.

These aren't problems that just Rob's having. Almost all traditional web apps have these problems in some form or fashion.

Rob's new, Ajax app:

- ➊ ...only changed the part of the page that needed to be updated.
- ➋ ...lets users keep viewing the page while images and descriptions are loaded behind the scenes, asynchronously.
- ➌ ...reduced the need for his users to have super-fast connections to use his site.

Compare these benefits with the list on page 10... they should look pretty similar.

Amazing work... I've already got some ideas for our next project.



using ajax

AjaxAcrostic

Take some time to sit back and give your right brain something to do. Answer the questions in the top, then use the letters to fill in the secret message.

This is the language you use to script Ajax pages.

— 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5 — 6 — 7 — 8 — 9 — 10 —

This type of function gets called when a process completes.

— 11 — 12 — 13 — 14 — 15 — 16 — 17 — 18 —

This request object property tells us when the server has finished processing.

— 19 — 20 — 21 — 22 — 23 — 24 — 25 — 26 — 27 — 28 —

If something goes wrong at the server, this property will tell us what.

— 29 — 30 — 31 — 32 — 33 — 34 —

The browser will put text that the server returns in this property.

— 35 — 36 — 37 — 38 — 39 — 40 — 41 — 42 — 43 — 44 — 45 — 46 —

If there's a problem, we can get a description of it in this property.

*Use the letters from the
blanks above to fill in these...*

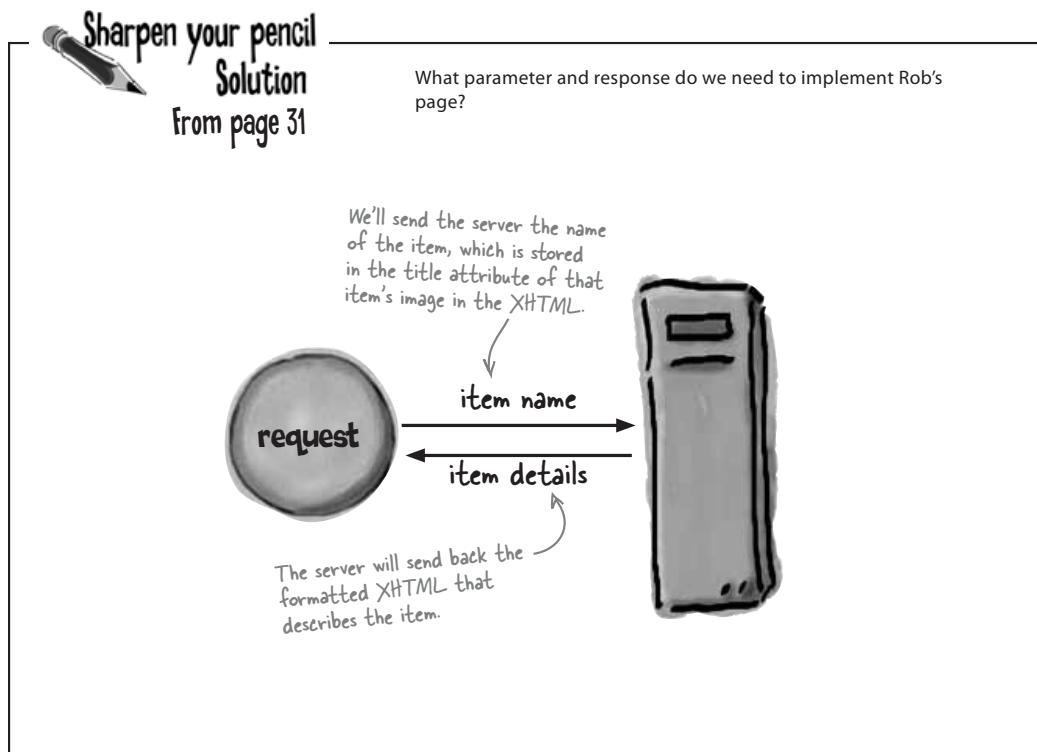
— 47 — 48 — 49 — 50 — 51 — 52 — 53 — 54 — 55 — 56 —

49	1	31	45	13	54	10	29	23	39	33				
15	51	8	14	22	19	28	37	9	39	40	34	8	3	44
31	9	38	14	8	6	26	46	8	39	40	24			

you are here ▶

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ajax is server-agnostic



using ajax

AjaxAcrostic Solution

Take some time to sit back and give your right brain something to do. Answer the questions in the top, then use the letters to fill in the secret message.

This is the language you use to script Ajax pages.

J	A	V	A	S	C	R	I	P	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

This type of function get called when a process completes.

C	A	L	L	B	A	C	K
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

This request object property tells us when the server has finished processing.

R	E	A	D	Y	S	T	A	T	E
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

If something goes wrong at the server, this property will tell us what.

S	T	A	T	U	S
29	30	31	32	33	34

The browser will put text that the server returns in this property.

R	E	S	P	O	N	S	E	T	E	X	T
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46

If there's a problem, we can get a description of it in this property.

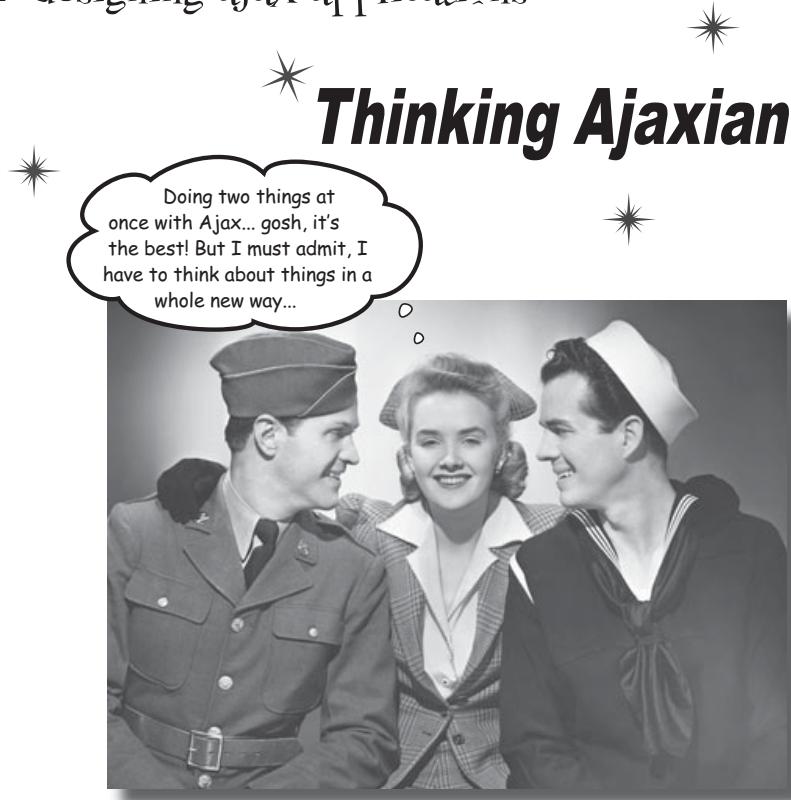
S	T	A	T	U	S	T	E	X	T
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56

A	J	A	X	L	E	T	S	Y	O	U
49	1	31	45	13	54	10	29	23	39	33
B	U	I	L	D	R	E	S	P	O	N
15	51	8	14	22	19	28	37	9	39	40
A	P	P	L	I	C	A	T	I	O	N
31	9	38	14	8	6	26	46	8	39	40
										S
										24

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2 designing ajax applications



Welcome to Ajax apps—it's a whole new web world.

So you've built your first Ajax app, and you're already thinking about how to change all your web apps to make requests asynchronously. But that's not all there is to Ajax programming. You've got to *think about your applications differently*. Just because you're making asynchronous requests, doesn't mean your application is user-friendly. It's up to you to help your users **avoid making mistakes**, and that means **rethinking** your entire application's **design**.

web app in need of ajax makeover

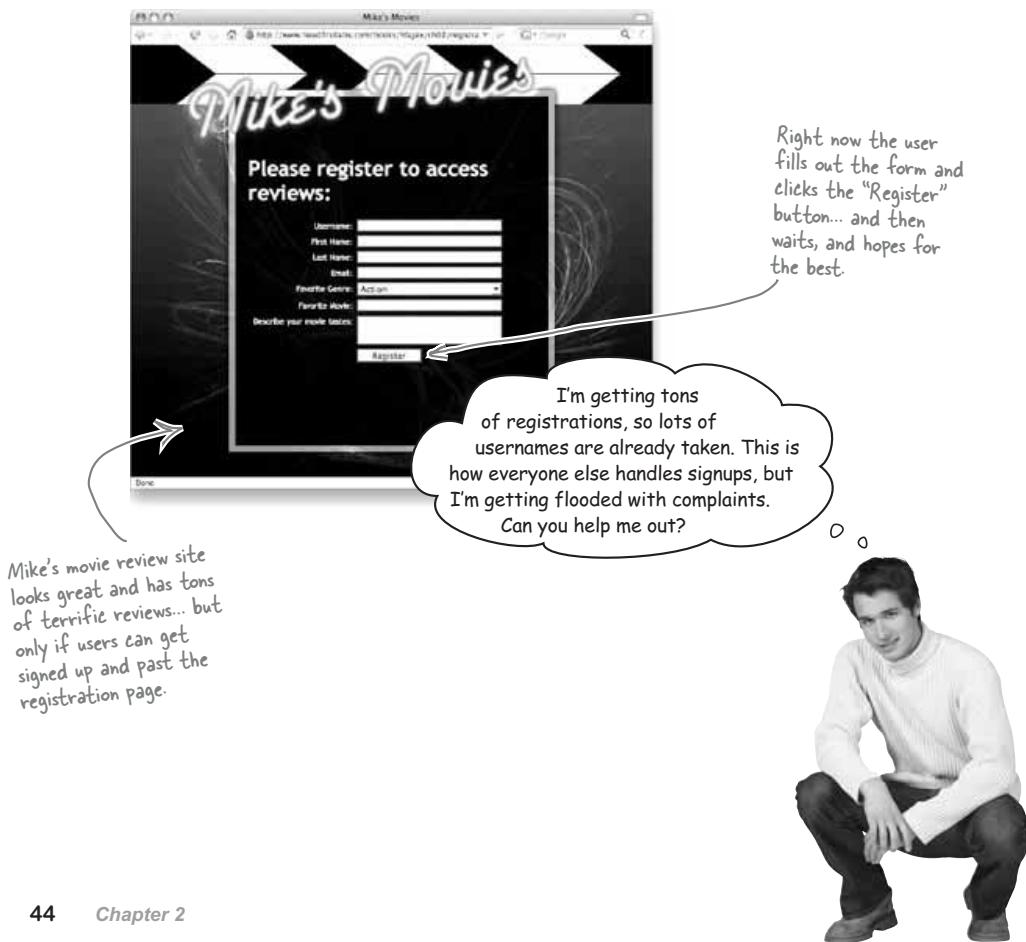
Mike's traditional web site ~~site~~

Mike's got the hippest movie reviews going, and he's taking his popular opinions online. Unfortunately, he's having problems with his registration page. Users visit his site, select a username, type in a few other details, and submit their information to get access to the review site.

The problem is that if the username's taken, the server responds with the initial page again, an error message... and none of the information the user already entered. Worse, users are annoyed that after waiting for a new page, they get nothing back but an error message. They want movie reviews!

Note from HR: Can we use a less offensive term? How about "consistently annoys every one of Mike's users"?

Users shouldn't have to fill out the eight fields to find out if the data in the first field is valid.



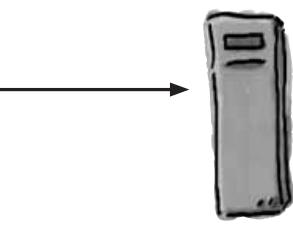
designing ajax applications

Mike's got real problems, but with one Ajax app under your belt, you should probably have some ideas about what Mike needs. Take a look at the diagram of what happens with Mike's app now, and make notes about what you think **should** happen. Then, answer the questions at the bottom of the page about what you'd do to help Mike out.

1 A new user fills out the registration form



2 The form is submitted to a web server



3 A server-side program verifies and validates the registration information...

4 ...and returns a new web page to the user's web browser

The server displays a Welcome screen...



Or



...or it re-displays the screen with an error message.

Everything the user entered is gone... the fields are all empty.

What do **you** think is the single biggest problem with Mike's site?

What would **you** do to improve Mike's site?

asynchronous requests

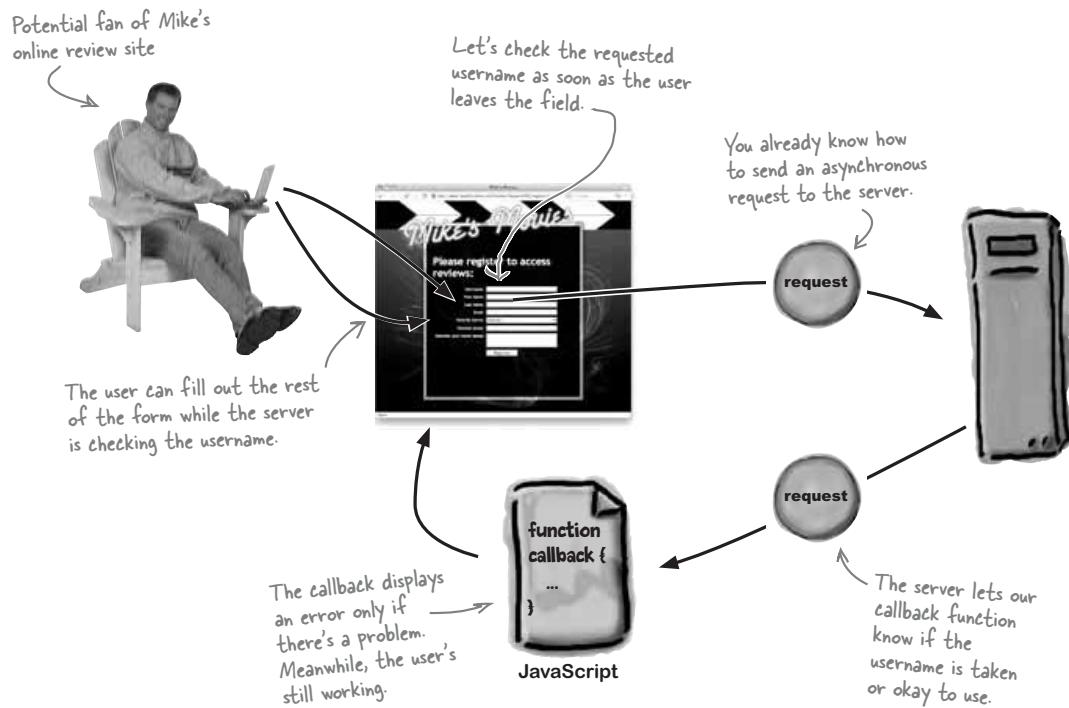
Let's use Ajax to send registration requests ASYNCHRONOUSLY

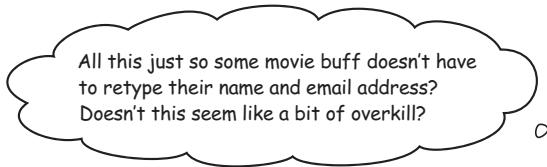
Ajax is exactly the tool you need to solve the problem with Mike's page. Right now the biggest problem is that users have to wait for a full page refresh to find out their requested username is already taken. Even worse, if they need to select a different username, they've got to re-type all their other information again. We can fix both of those problems using Ajax.

Did you write down something similar to this as Mike's biggest problem?

We'll still need to talk to the server to find out whether a username has been taken, but why wait until users finish filling out the entire form? As soon as they enter a username, we can send an **asynchronous request** to the server, check the username, and report any problems directly on the page—all **without** any page reloads, and **without** losing the user's other details.

It's okay if you didn't think about sending the request as soon as the user types in their username... but bonus credit if you did!



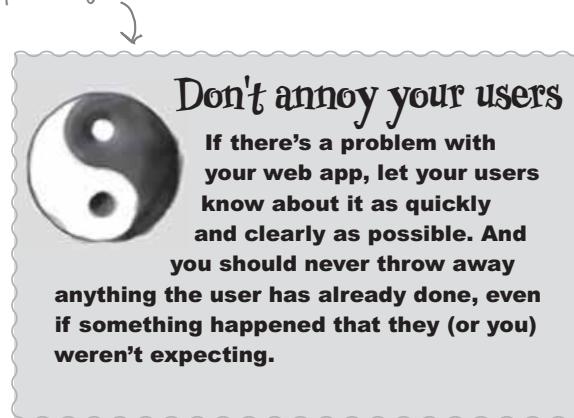
designing ajax applications**Don't annoy your users... ever!**

On the Internet, your competitors are only a click away. If you don't tell your users about a problem right away, or if you ever make them re-do something, you're probably going to lose them forever.

Mike's site may not be a big moneymaker (yet), or even seem that important to you... but it might to his fans. One day a user you're helping him not annoy may land him a six-figure income writing movie reviews for the New York Times. But Mike won't ever know if his site is hacking his users off. That's where your Ajax skills can help.



Important Ajax design principle



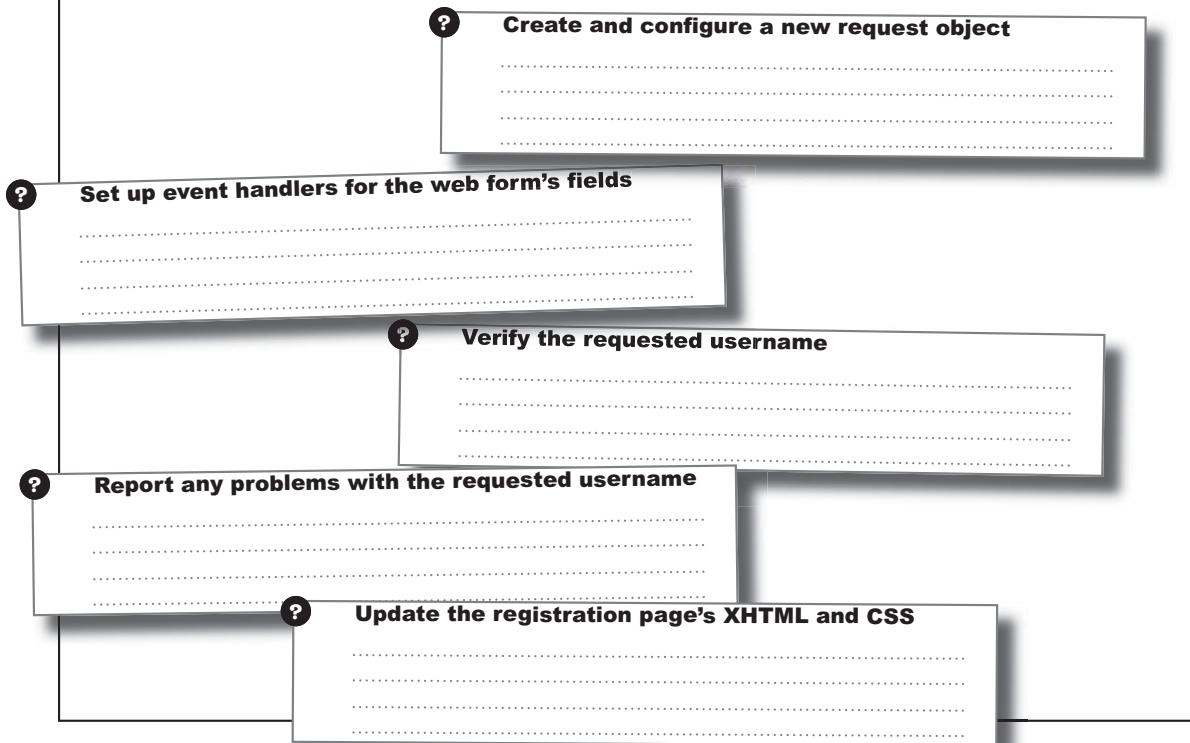
there are no
Dumb Questions

Q: That design principle isn't really Ajax-specific, is it?

A: Nope, it applies to all web applications, ... in fact, to all types of applications. But with Ajax apps, especially asynchronous requests, lots of things can go wrong. Part of your job as a good Ajax programmer is to protect your users from all those things, or at least let them know what's going on if and when they do happen.

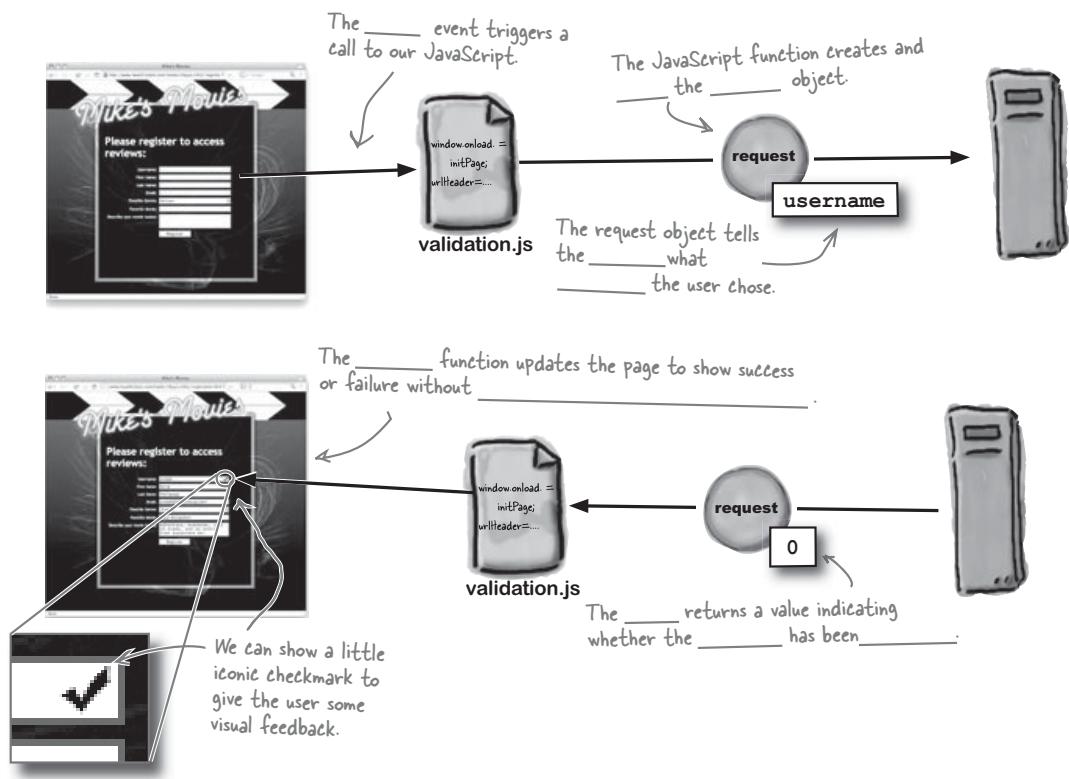
plan mike's app

It's time to get to work on Mike's site. Below are 5 steps that you'll need to execute to get his site working, but the details about each step are missing, and the ordering is a mess. Put the steps in order, and write a sentence or two about exactly what should happen on each step.



designing ajax applications

After you've got your steps in order, take a look at the two diagrams below that describe some of the interactions in an Ajax version of Mike's app. See if you can fill in the blanks so that the diagrams are complete and the annotations are accurate.



asynchrony can reduce annoyances

Your job was to order the steps to build an Ajax-version of Mike's movie review site, and fill in the missing descriptions of each step. You also should have filled in the missing words in the diagrams.

1 Update the registration page's XHTML and CSS

We'll need to add `<script>` elements to the registration form to reference the JavaScript code we'll be writing.

2 Set up event handlers for the web form's fields

We'll need some initial code to set up an `onblur` event for the username field on the page. So when the user leaves that field, we'll start the request process.

3 Create and configure a new request object

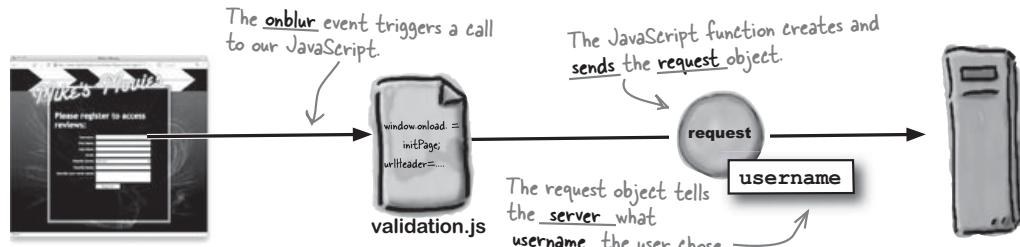
We can use the same `createRequest()` function from Chapter 1 to create the request, and then we'll add the user's requested username to the URL string to get that over to the server.

Technically you can write the code for these steps in any order, but this is the flow that the app will follow and that we'll use to update Mike's app in this chapter.

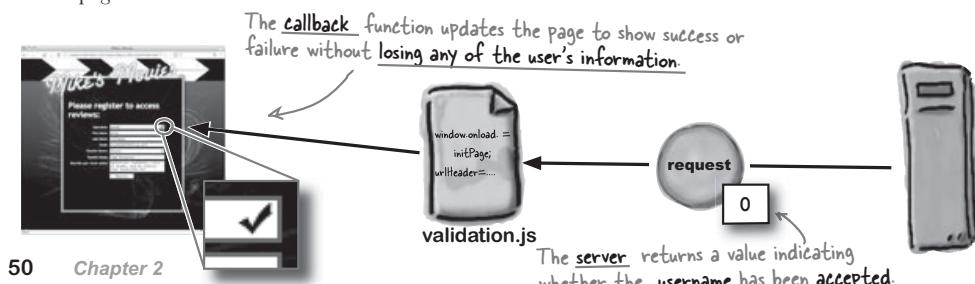
4 Verify the requested username

Once we've created a request object, we need to send it off to the server to make sure that the requested username hasn't been taken by someone else. We can do this asynchronously, so the user can keep filling in the page while the server's checking on their username.

We skimmed this function in the last chapter, but we'll look at it in detail in this chapter.

**5 Report any problems with the requested username**

When the request object returns, the callback function can update the page to show whether the username check succeeded or failed.



designing ajax applications

Update the registration page

The basic structure of Mike's registration page is already in place, so let's go ahead and add a `<script>` tag to load the JavaScript we'll write. Then, we can set up the username field on the web form to call a JavaScript function to make a request to the server.



Watch it!

Use an opening and closing `<script>` tag.

Some browsers will error out if you use a self-closing `<script>` tag, like `<script />`. Always use separate opening and closing tags for `<script>`.

```
<head>
  <title>Mike's Movies</title>
  <link href="movies.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
  <script src="scripts/validation.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
</head>
```

Just like in the last chapter, we'll write validation.js as we go through the chapter.



Download the registration page's XHTML and CSS.

If you haven't already done so, download the sample files for the chapter from www.headfirstlabs.com. Look in the Chapter2 folder for the file named **registration.html**, and then add the script tag shown in bold.



registration.html

Make these changes in registration.html, Mike's registration page.

there are no Dumb Questions

Q: What's the big deal? This is all just like the rock and roll site from last chapter, isn't it?

A: So far, it is. But most Ajax apps start with a few `<script>` tags and some external JavaScript files.

Q: But we're still just sending a request and getting a response, right?

A: Sure. In fact, almost all Ajax apps can be described that simply. But as you'll see as we get into the registration page, there are actually two interactions possible: the one we're building to check a username, and the Submit button the user will press when they've filled out the form.

Q: What's the big deal about that?

A: What do you think? Can you see any problems with having two ways of making two different requests to a web server?

separate content from presentation from behavior



Hey, there's more to do in that XHTML.
What about the `onblur` event handler on the
username field? We want to run some code every
time the user enters a username, right?

Separate your page's content from its behavior.

We could call the JavaScript directly from the XHTML by, for example, putting an `onblur` event in the username form field. But that's mixing the content of our page with its behavior.

The XHTML describes the *content* and *structure* of the page: what data is on the page, like the user's name and a description of the movie review site, and how it's organized. But how a page reacts to the user doing something is that page's *behavior*. That's usually where your JavaScript comes in. And the CSS defines the presentation of your page: how it looks.

Keeping content, behavior, and presentation separate is a good idea, even when you're building a relatively simple page all by yourself. And when you're working on complex applications that involve a lot of people, it's one of the best ways to avoid accidentally messing up somebody else's work.

Separate your page's content, behavior, and presentation.

Whenever possible, try to keep your page's content (the XHTML) separate from its behavior (JavaScript and event handlers) and its presentation (the CSS look-and-feel). Your sites will be more flexible and easier to maintain and update.



BRAIN BARBELL

How do you think separating the content of a site from its presentation and behavior makes it easier to change?

You'll hear some people refer to this principle as unobtrusive JavaScript.



designing ajax applications

Event Handlers Exposed

This week's interview:
Where are you really from?

Head First: It's good to have you with us, Event Handler. We've got some really interesting questions for you this week.

Event Handler: Really? I'm always eager to respond to questions.

Head First: Actually, there's this one question that everyone's been asking. Where exactly are you from?

Event Handler: Well, I hail from the land of ECMA, which was—

Head First: Oh, no, I mean, where are you *called* from?

Event Handler: Hmm... Well, I think the ECMA folks might want their story told, but if you insist... I usually get called from an XHTML form field or a button, things like that. Sometimes from windows, too.

Head First: So you're called from XHTML pages?

Event Handler: Most of the time, that's right.

Head First: That's what I thought. Well, that settles the dispute. You all heard it here first—

Event Handler: Wait, wait! What dispute?

Head First: Well, we had JavaScript calling in, swearing he could call you. Something about behavior calling behavior... it was really just nonsense.

Event Handler: Oh, you must be talking about assigning me programmatically. Very smart, that JavaScript...

Head First: Programmatically? What does that mean?

Event Handler: You see, I'm really just a property at heart—

Head First: Uh oh, is this more about ECMA?

Event Handler: —that can be set with JavaScript. No, now listen. You know about the DOM, right?

Head First: Well, not really... isn't that a later chapter?

Event Handler: Never mind. Look, everything on a web page is just an object. Like fields and buttons, they're just objects with properties.

Head First: Okay, sure, we've met some fields before. Nice folks. But Button, he never would return our calls...

Event Handler: Well, anyway, events like `onblur` or `onload` are tied to me through those properties.

Head First: You mean, like in XHTML when you say `onblur="checkUsername ()"` on an input element?

Event Handler: Exactly! It's just a property of the input field. You're just telling the browser what function to run... you know, how to handle that event.

Head First: I'm totally lost...

Event Handler: Well, you can use JavaScript to assign a value to a property of an object, right?

Head First: So you're saying that you don't have to just assign event handlers from an XHTML page?

Event Handler: Right! You can do it directly in JavaScript code... and keep your content and structure separate from your behavior.

Head First: Well, this is quite surprising. But how do you get your JavaScript to run in the first place to assign an event handler?

Event Handler: Well, that's the trick. Any ideas?

Head First: I'm not sure. Let's ask our audience...

How can you get an initial piece of JavaScript to run **without** referencing a function in your XHTML page?

.....
.....
.....

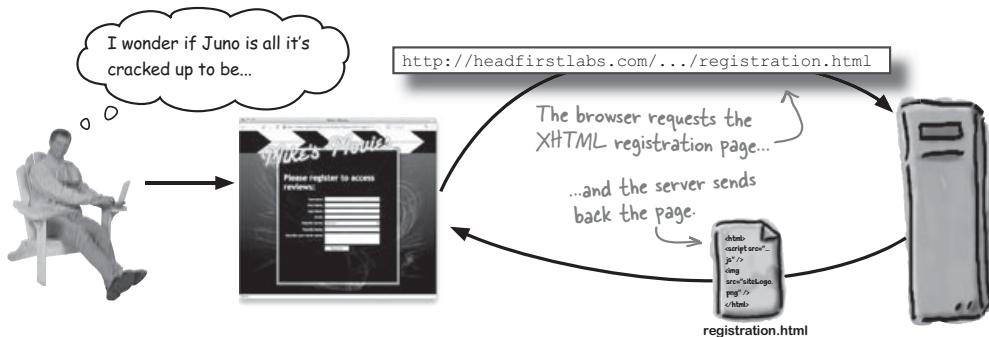
onload happens first

Set the `window.onload` event handler... PROGRAMMATICALLY

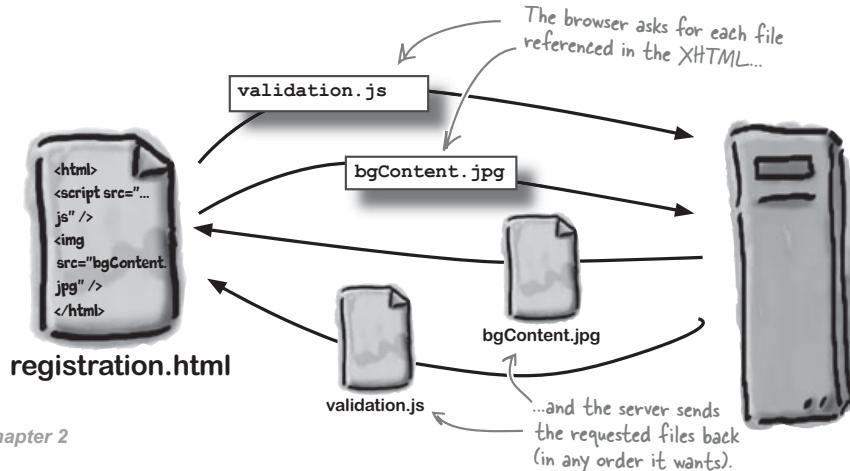
We want some JavaScript code to run when the registration page loads, and that means attaching that code as the event handler on one of the first page events, `window.onload`.

And we can do that programmatically by setting the `onload` property of the `window` object. But how do we do that? Let's look at exactly what happens when the registration page is requested by a user visiting Mike's movie review site:

First, a user points their browser at Mike's registration page.

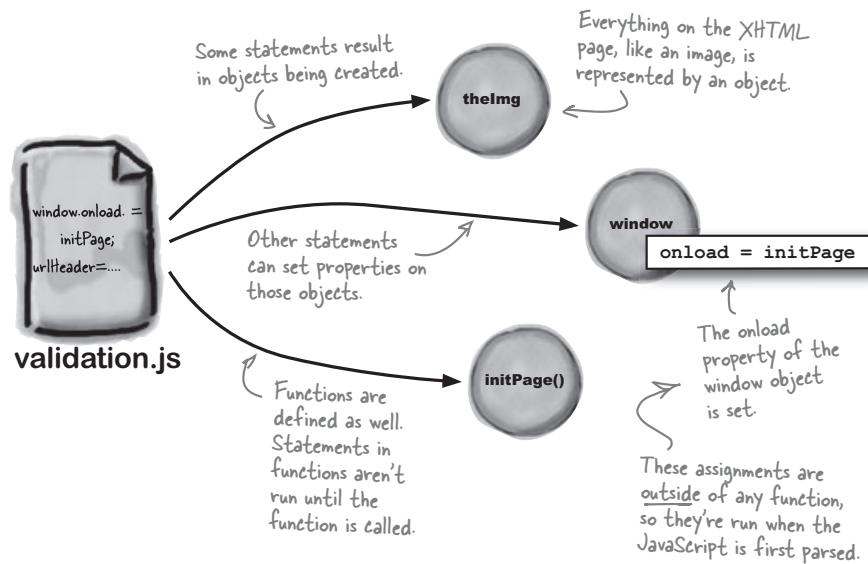


Then, the browser starts parsing the page, asking for other files as they're referenced.



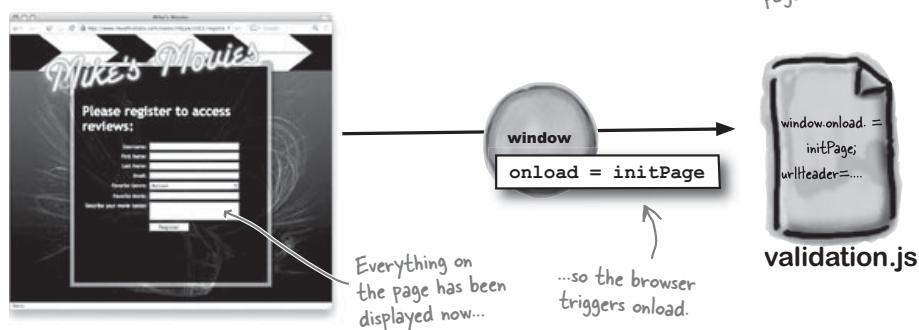
designing ajax applications

If the file is a script, the browser parses the script, creates objects, and executes any statements not in a function.



Finally, after all referenced files are loaded and parsed, the browser triggers the `window.onload` event and calls any function that's registered to handle that event.

All of this happens before you can actually use the page... so it's lightning fast!



initialize mike's registration page

Code in your JavaScript outside of functions runs when the script is read

We want to set an event handler up to run as soon as a user loads the registration page. So we need to assign a function to the `onload` property of the `window` object.

And to make sure this event handler is assigned as soon as the page loads, we just put the assignment code outside of any functions in `validation.js`. That way, before users can do anything on the page, the assignment happens.



```

This code isn't in a function... it runs
as soon as the script file is read by
the web browser.

This tells the browser to call the
checkUsername() function when
the user leaves the username
field on the form.

window.onload = initPage;

function initPage() {
    document.getElementById("username").onblur =
        checkUsername;
}

function checkUsername() {
    // get a request object and send
    // it to the server
}

function showUsernameStatus() {
    // update the page to show whether
    // the user name is okay
}

```

This line tells the browser to call the `initPage` function as soon as the elements on the page have been loaded.

Here's another case where we're assigning an event handler programmatically.

We'll look at `getElementsByID` in detail in Chapters 5 and 6. For now, you only need to understand that it returns an element in the XHTML page with the specified id.

This will update the page after the browser gets a response from the server.



Create the initial version of validation.js.

Create a new file called `validation.js` in a text editor, and add the function declarations shown above. Remember to assign the `initPage()` function to the `window` object's `onload` property!

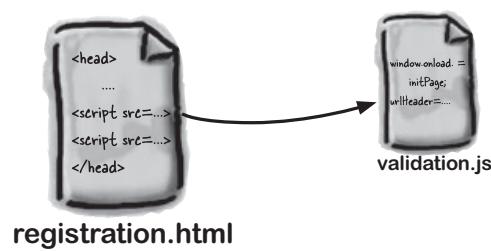
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What happens when...

There's a lot going on in this step. Let's go through it to make sure everything's happening exactly when we want it to.

First...

When the browser loads the XHTML file, the `<script>` tag tells it to load a JavaScript file. Any code that's outside of a function in that script file will be executed *immediately*, and the browser's JavaScript interpreter will create the functions, although the code inside those functions won't run yet.



...and then...

The `window.onload` statement isn't in a function, so it will be executed as soon as the browser loads the `validation.js` script file.

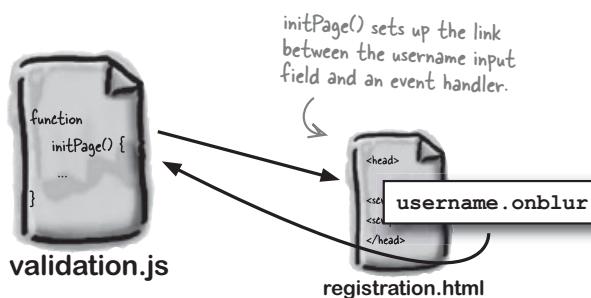
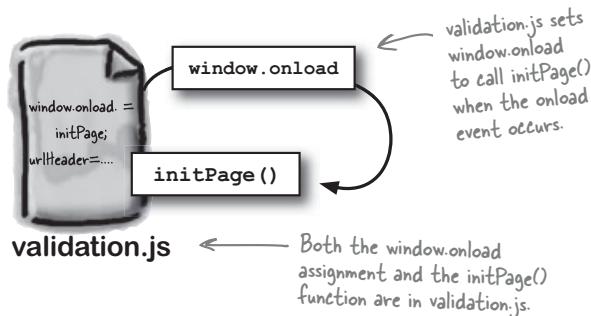
The `window.onload` statement assigns the `initPage()` function as an event handler. That function will be called as soon as all the files the XHTML refers to have been loaded but before users can use the web page.

Even though these happen in sequence, ALL of this occurs before users can interact with the web page.

...and finally...

The `initPage()` function runs. It finds the field with an id of "username." Then, it assigns the `checkUsername()` function to the `onblur` event of that field.

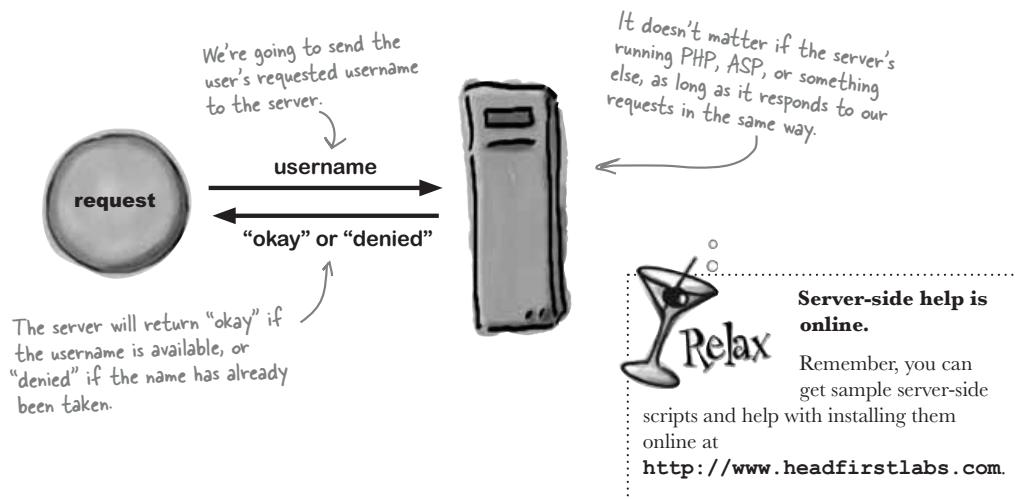
This is the same as putting `onblur="checkUsername()"` in the XHTML. But our way is cleaner because it separates the code (the JavaScript function) from the structure and content (the XHTML).



server-side requirements

And on the server...

Before we can test out all our work on Mike's registration page, we need to check out the server. What does the server need to get from our request? What can we expect from the server?



there are no Dumb Questions

Q: What's that window object again?

A: The window object represents the user's browser window.

Q: So `window.onload` runs as soon as the user requests a page?

A: Not quite that fast. First, the browser parses the XHTML and any files referenced in the XHTML, like CSS or JavaScript. So code in your scripts outside of functions is run before the function specified in the `window.onload` event.

Q: And that's why I can assign a function to `window.onload` in my script file?

A: Exactly. Any scripts referenced in your XHTML page are read *before* the `onload` event triggers. Then, after `onload` triggers, users can actually use your page.

Q: I thought you had to call JavaScript code to get it to run. What gives?

A: Good question. You have to call code in JavaScript *functions* to get it to run. But any code that's *not* in a function gets run as soon as the browser parses that line of code.

Q: But we should probably test this and make sure it works, right?

A: Right. Always test your application designs before you assume they're working.

Q: But nothing happens in this code. How do I test it?

A: That's another good question. If you have code that doesn't produce a visible result, you may want to resort to the trusty `alert()` function...

designing ajax applications**Take the new registration page for a spin.**

Make sure you've made all the changes to `registration.html` and `validation.js`, and then load the registration page up in your browser. Doesn't look much different, does it?

The `initPage()` function doesn't do anything visible, and `checkUsername()` function doesn't do anything at all yet... but we still need to make sure `checkUsername()` is actually called when users enter a username and go to another field.

It's a bit of a hack, but let's add some `alert()` statements to our code to make sure the functions we've written are actually getting called:

```
window.onload = initPage;

function initPage() {
    document.getElementById("username").onblur = checkUsername;
    alert("Inside the initPage() function");
}

function checkUsername() {
    // get a request object and send it to the server
    alert("Inside checkUsername()");
}

function showUsernameStatus() {
    // update the page to show whether the username is okay
}
```

Now try things out!

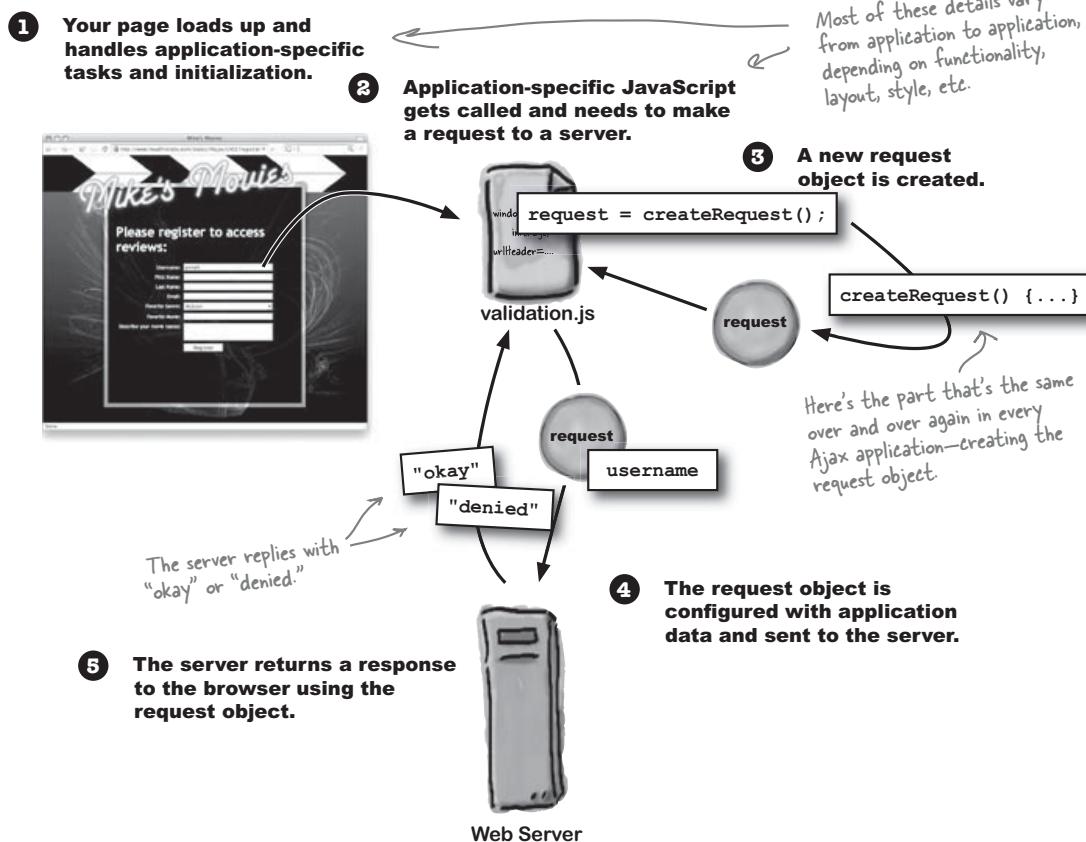
you are here ▶ 59

reusability rocks

Some parts of your Ajax designs will be the same... every time

We've already used `window.onload` and an `initPage()` function twice: once for Rob's rock and roll store, and again for Mike's registration page. Next up is creating a request object that works the same for the registration page as it did for Rob's rock and roll site.

In fact, lots of things in Ajax apps are the same. Part of your job, though, is to build code so you don't have to write those same bits of code over and over again. Let's see how creating and using a request object looks in Mike's movie review site:



designing ajax applications

createRequest() is always the same

We need a function to create a request object in almost every Ajax application... and we've already got one. It's the `createRequest()` function you saw back in Chapter 1, in fact. Let's take a closer look at how this function creates a request in all types of situations, with all types of client browsers.

IE 5 on the Mac still doesn't work, even with this browser-independent code.



Watch it!

```
function createRequest() {
    try {
        request = new XMLHttpRequest();
    } catch (tryMS) {
        try {
            request = new ActiveXObject("Msxml2.XMLHTTP");
        } catch (otherMS) {
            try {
                request = new ActiveXObject("Microsoft.XMLHTTP");
            } catch (failed) {
                request = null;
            }
        }
    }
    // This line sends the request back to the calling code.
    return request;
}

Remember, we have to keep trying until we find a syntax that the browser understands.
```

For this to be reusable, it can't depend on a certain browser or application-specific details.

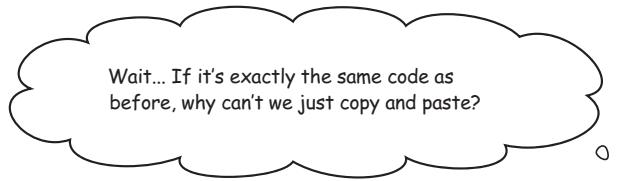
This handles lots of browsers and, therefore, lots of different users.

there are no
Dumb Questions

Q: So what is this `request` object thing really called?

A: Most people call it an `XMLHttpRequest`, but that's a real mouthful. Besides, some browsers call it something different, like `XMLHTTP`. It's really easier to simply refer to it as a `request` object, and avoid being too browser-specific. That's how most everyone thinks about it anyway: as a `request`

avoid copy-and-paste

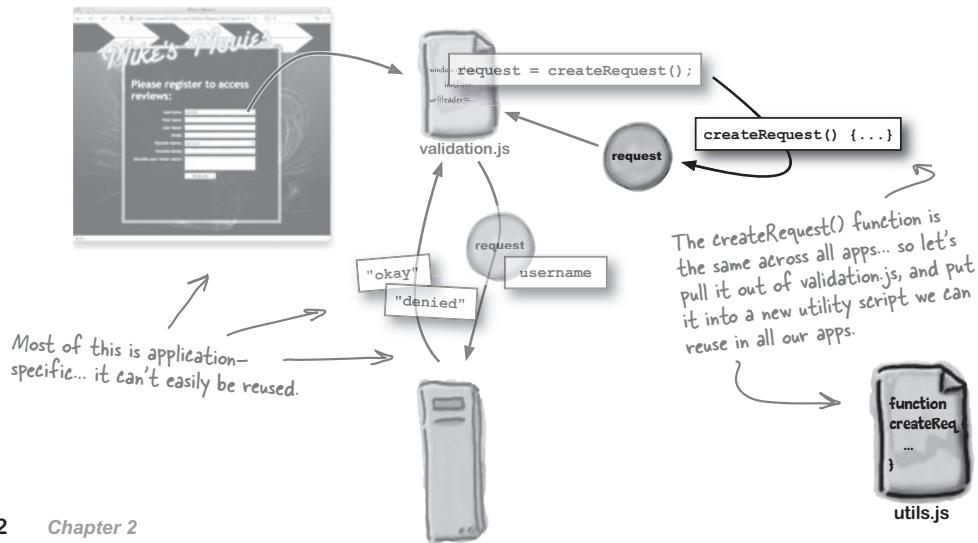


Copy and paste is not good code reuse.

The `createRequest()` function for Mike's movie site is identical to the `createRequest()` function from Rob's site in Chapter 1. And copying that code from the script you wrote in Chapter 1 into your new `validation.js` is a bad idea. If you need to make a change, you'll now have to make it in two places. And what do you think will happen when you've got ten or twenty Ajax apps floating around?

When you find code that's common across your apps, take that code out of application-specific scripts, and put it into a reusable utility script. So for `createRequest()`, we can pull it out of `validation.js` in the movie site and create a new script. Let's call it `utils.js` and start putting anything that's common to our apps into it.

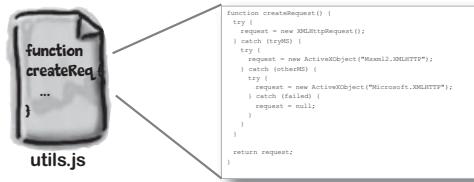
Then, each new app we write can reference `utils.js`, as well as a script for application-specific JavaScript.



designing ajax applications

- Create a new file and name it `utils.js`. Add the `createRequest()` function from the last chapter, or from page 61, into the script, and save your changes.

Make each of these changes to your own code, and check off the boxes as you go:



It's usually a good idea to put your utility code first and your application-specific code second. Getting into habits like this will give all your code a familiar, organized feel.

- Open up `registration.html`, and add a new `<script>` tag referencing the new JavaScript, `utils.js`.

```
<head>
    <title>Mike's Movies</title>
    <link href="movies.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
    <script src="scripts/utils.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
    <script src="scripts/validation.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
</head>
```



- If you've already added `createRequest()` to `validation.js`, be sure to remove that function. `createRequest()` should only appear in your `utils.js` script now.

registration.html

there are no
Dumb Questions

Q: Why did you reference `utils.js` ahead of `validation.js`?

A: Lots of times your application-specific code will call your utilities. So it's best to make sure the browser parses your utility code before it parses any code that might call those utilities. Besides, it's a nice way to keep things organized: utilities first, application-specific code second.

Q: But I still don't understand how `createRequest()` actually works. What gives?

A: Good question. We've identified `createRequest()` as reusable and moved it into a utility script. That's a good thing, but we've still got to figure out what all that code is actually doing.

Separate what's the same across applications, and turn that code into a reusable set of functions.

good apps work on multiple browsers

Create a request object... on multiple browsers

It's time to break into JavaScript and figure out exactly what's going on. Let's walk through exactly what each piece of `createRequest()` does, step by step.



1 Create the function

Start by building a function that any other code can call when it needs a request object.

This function can be called from anywhere in our application.

```
function createRequest() {
    // create a variable named "request"
}
```

No matter what syntax we use to get it, the request object will behave the same once we have an instance of it.

This insulates the calling code from all the messy details of browser compatibility.

2 Try to create an XMLHttpRequest for non-Microsoft browsers

Define a variable called `request`, and try to assign to it a new instance of the `XMLHttpRequest` object type. This will work on almost all browsers except Microsoft Internet Explorer.

```
function createRequest() {
    try {
        request = new XMLHttpRequest();
    } catch (tryMS) {
        // it didn't work, so we'll try something else
    }
}

XMLHttpRequest works on Safari, Firefox, Mozilla, Opera, and most other non-Microsoft browsers.
```

3 Try to create an ActiveXObject for Microsoft browsers

In the `catch` block, we try to create a request object using the syntax that's specific to Microsoft browsers. But there are two *different* versions of the Microsoft object libraries, so we'll have to try both of them.

```
try {
    request = new ActiveXObject("Msxml2.XMLHTTP");
} catch (otherMS) {
    try {
        request = new ActiveXObject("Microsoft.XMLHTTP");
    } catch (failed) {
        // that didn't work either--we just can't get a request object
    }
}

All of this code here...
...goes in here.
```

Most versions of IE support this syntax...

...but some of them require a different library.

designing ajax applications**4 If all else fails, return null**

We've tried three different ways of obtaining a request object. If the parser reaches this request block, that means they've all failed. So declare `request` as null, and then let the calling code decide what to do about it. Remember, null is the object you have when you don't have an object.

This goes in the final catch block.

`request = null;`

Returning null puts the burden on the calling code, which can decide how to report an error.

5 Put it together, and return request

All that's left is to return `request`. If things went okay, `request` points to a request object. Otherwise, it points to null:

```
function createRequest() {
    try {
        request = new XMLHttpRequest();
    } catch (tryMS) {
        try {
            request = new ActiveXObject("Msxml2.XMLHTTP");
        } catch (otherMS) {
            try {
                request = new ActiveXObject("Microsoft.XMLHTTP");
            } catch (failed) {
                request = null;
            }
        }
    }
    No matter what, something's returned even if it's just a null value.
    return request;
}
```

For non-Microsoft browsers

For the Internet Explorer fans out there

We could generate an error here, but we'll let the calling code decide what to do if we can't get a request object.

BULLET POINTS

- Different browsers use different syntax to obtain a request object. Your code should account for each type of syntax, so your app works in multiple browsers.
- No matter what syntax you use to get an instance of the request object, the object itself always behaves the same way.
- Returning a null if you can't get an instance of the request object lets the calling code decide what to do. That's more flexible than generating an error.

ajax is about interaction

Ajax app design involves both the web page AND the server-side program

Even though there was already a web form for Mike's registration page, we've got to interact with that form to get the user's username, and later on, to update the page with an error message if the selected username's taken.

And even though we're letting someone else worry about writing the server-side code, we've still got to know **what** to send to that code... and **how** to send that information.

Take a look at the steps we need to perform to check a username for validity. Most of these steps are about interacting with either the web form or a server-side program:

- ① Try to get a request object

This is what the call to `createRequest()` does.
 - ② Show an alert if the browser can't create the request

Remember, `createRequest()` doesn't handle errors, so we'll need to do that ourselves.
 - ③ Get the username the user typed into the form

This interacts with the web form.
 - ④ Make sure the username doesn't contain problematic characters for an HTTP request
 - ⑤ Append the username to server url

These have to do with getting the username to the server.
 - ⑥ Tell the browser what function to call when the server responds to the request

This is the "callback." We'll write it in a few pages.
 - ⑦ Tell the browser how to send the request to the server
 - ⑧ Send the request object

Now we're through until the request returns, and the browser gives it to the callback.
- Here's more server interaction.

Good Ajax design is mostly about interactions. You've got to interact with your users via a web page, and your business logic via server-side programs.

designing ajax applications


Code Magnets

Most of the code for the checkUsername() function is scrambled up on the fridge. Can you reassemble it? The curly braces fell on the floor, and they were too small to pick up. Feel free to add as many of those as you need.

```
function checkUsername() {
```

```
}
```

```
request.send(null);
```

```
alert("Unable to create request");
```

```
var theName = document.getElementById("username").value;
```

```
if (request == null)
```

```
} else {
```

```
request.open("GET", url, true);
```

```
request.onreadystatechange = showUsernameStatus;
```

```
request = createRequest();
```

```
var username = escape(theName);
```

```
var url = "checkName.php?username=" + username;
```



validation.js

validate the requested username



Code Magnet Solutions

Most of the code for the checkUserName() function is scrambled up on the fridge. Your job was to reassemble the code into a working function.



```

function checkUserName() {
    request = createRequest();
    if (request == null) {
        alert("Unable to create request");
    } else {
        var theName = document.getElementById("username").value;
        var username = escape(theName);
        var url = "checkName.php?username=" + username;
        request.onreadystatechange = showUsernameStatus;
    }
}

This is the callback that the browser
will send the request object to when
the server answers the request.

request.open("GET", url, true);
request.send(null);
}

send() actually sends the
request object off to the
server. The null means
we're not sending any other
information along with it.

This tells the browser how to send the
request. We're using the "GET" form
method and sending it to the url
contained in the url variable. And "true"
means it's going asynchronously—the user
can keep filling out the form while the
server checks their username.

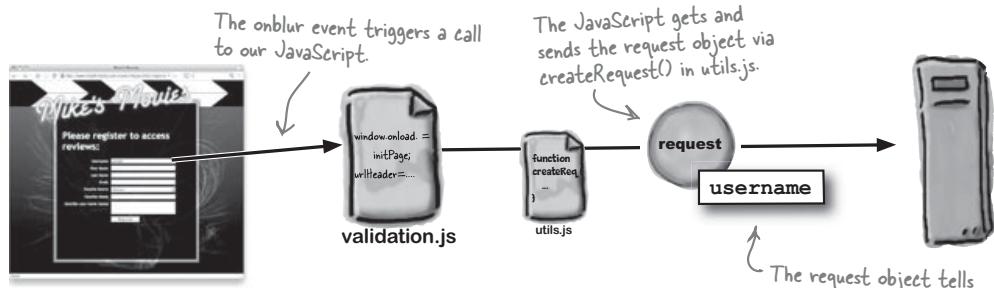
This code all belongs in
validation.js.

```

designing ajax applications

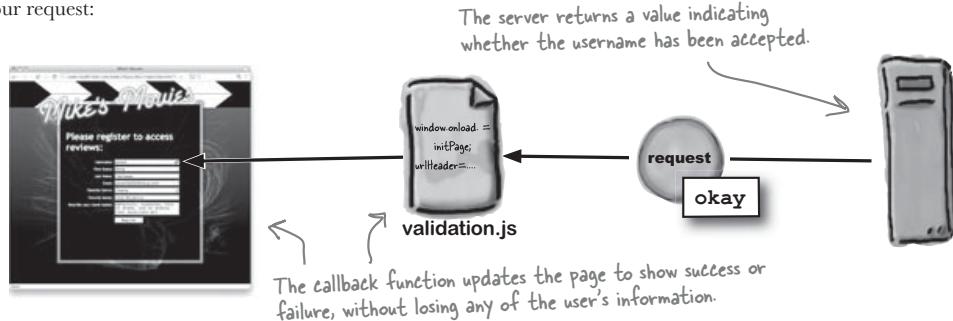
What we've done so far...

Now we've got everything ready to make a request to the server when a new username is entered in.



What we still need to do...

Now we're just about ready to actually have the server respond to our request:



— there are no
Dumb Questions —

Q: What does that getElementById() thing do exactly?

A: We'll talk about getElementById() a *lot* when we look at the DOM in Chapters 5 and 6. For right now, all you need to understand is that it returns a JavaScript object that represents an XHTML element on a web page.

Q: And "value"? What's that?

A: The getElementById() function returns a JavaScript object that represents an XHTML element. Like all JavaScript objects, the object the function returns has properties and methods. The value property contains the text that the element contains, in this case, whatever the user entered into the username field.

test drive


Test Drive

Let's make sure everything's working before moving on...

The JavaScript still doesn't update the page in any way, but we can use a few more alerts to check that our `checkUserName()` function's working the way we want.

Open `validation.js` in your editor, and add the code inside the `checkUserName()` function that's shown below. It's the same as the magnet exercise you just did, but there are a few more alerts added to help track what the browser's doing.

Once you've entered the code, save the file, and load the page in your browser. Enter anything you'd like in the username field, and you should see all these alerts displayed.

```
function checkUserName() {
    request = createRequest();
    if (request = null)
        alert("Unable to create request");
    else
    {
        alert("Got the request object");
        var theName = document.getElementById("username").value;
        alert("Original name value: " + theName);
        var username = escape(theName);
        alert("Escaped name value: " + username);
        var url = "checkName.php?username=" + username;
        alert("URL: " + url);

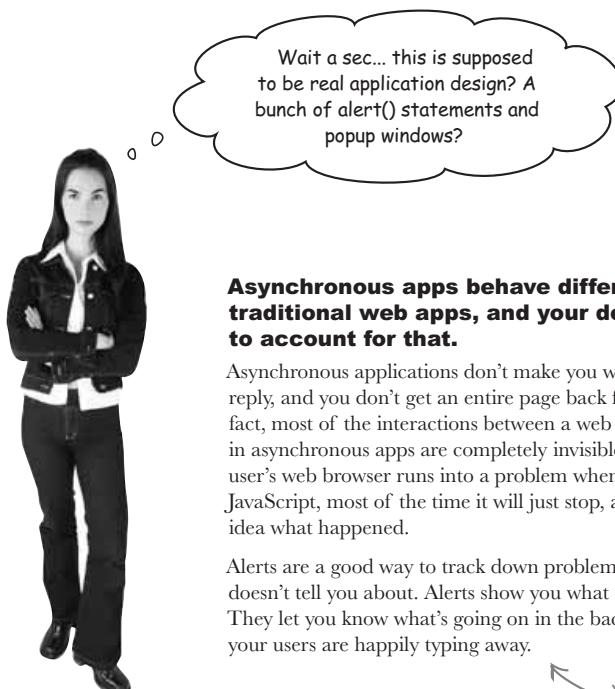
        request.onreadystatechange = userNameChecked;
        request.open("GET", url, true);
        request.send(null);
    }
}
```



These alerts are like status messages or debugging information... they let us know what's going on behind the scenes.

You should see an alert indicating the request is created, configured, and sent.





Asynchronous apps behave differently than traditional web apps, and your debugging has to account for that.

Asynchronous applications don't make you wait for a server's reply, and you don't get an entire page back from the server. In fact, most of the interactions between a web page and a server in asynchronous apps are completely invisible to a user. If the user's web browser runs into a problem when it executes some JavaScript, most of the time it will just stop, and you'll have no idea what happened.

Alerts are a good way to track down problems the browser doesn't tell you about. Alerts show you what the *browser* sees. They let you know what's going on in the background while your users are happily typing away.

→ You'll want to take out all these alerts once you've tracked down any problems.

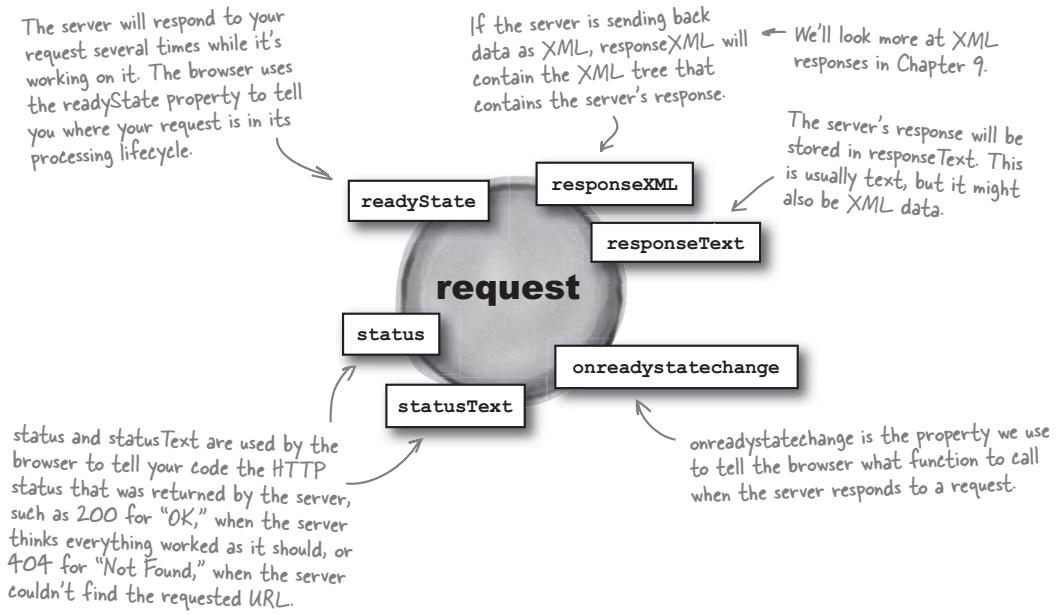
You can't usually rely on a server to tell you there's a problem in asynchronous apps. It's YOUR job to figure out if there's a problem, and respond to it in a useful manner.

request object properties

The request object connects your code to the web browser

All we have left to do is write the code that the browser will call when the server responds to the request. That's where the request object comes into play. It lets us tell the browser what to do, and we can use it to ask the browser to make a request to the server and give us the result.

But how does that actually happen? Remember, ***the request object is just an ordinary JavaScript object***. So it can have properties, and those properties can have values. There are several that are pretty useful. Which do you think we'll need in our callback function?

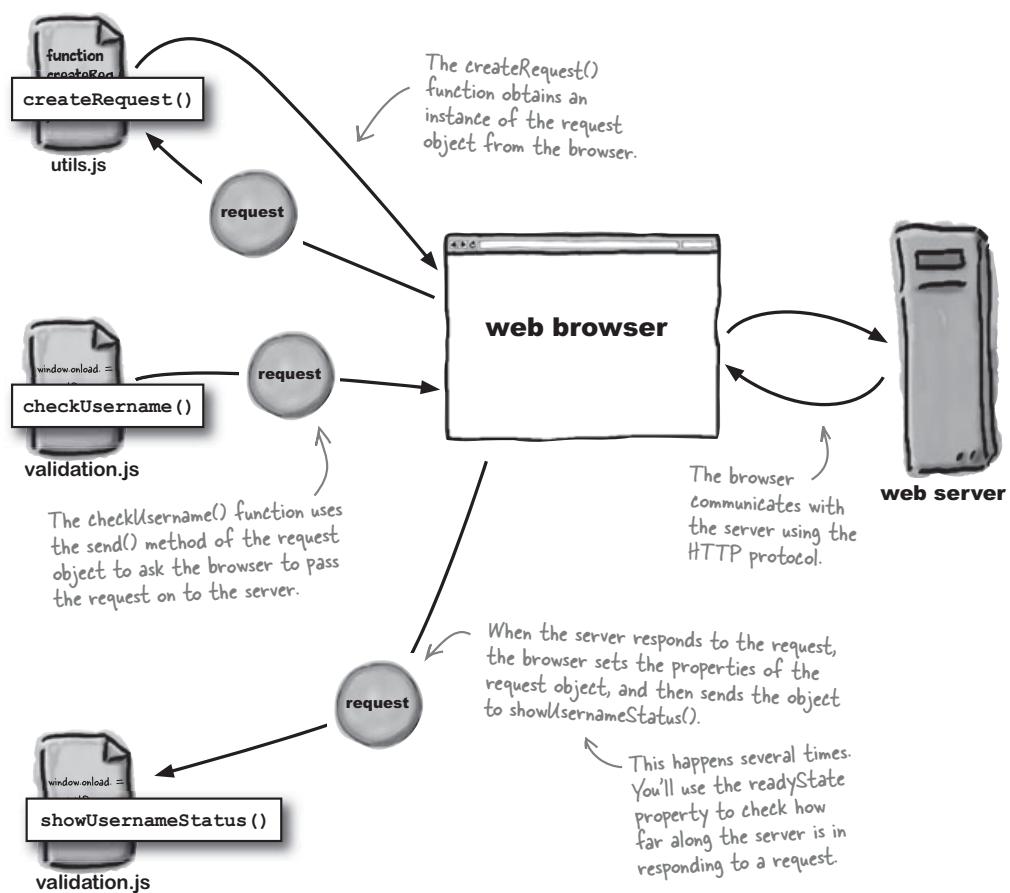


The browser makes the server's response available to your code through the properties of the request object.

designing ajax applications

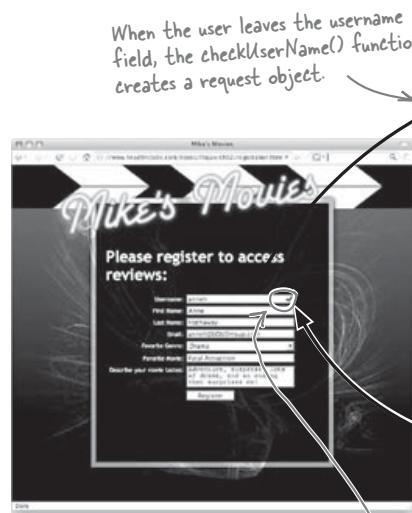
You talk to the browser, not the server

Although it's easy to talk about your code "sending a request object to the server," that's not exactly what happens. In fact, you talk to the web browser, not the server, and the browser talks to the server. **The browser sends your request object to the server, and the browser translates the server's response** before giving that response data back to your web page.



ready states**Ready states up close**

The browser uses the `readystate` property of the request object to tell your callback function where a request is in its lifecycle. Let's take a look at exactly what that means.



When the user leaves the username field, the `checkUserName()` function creates a request object.

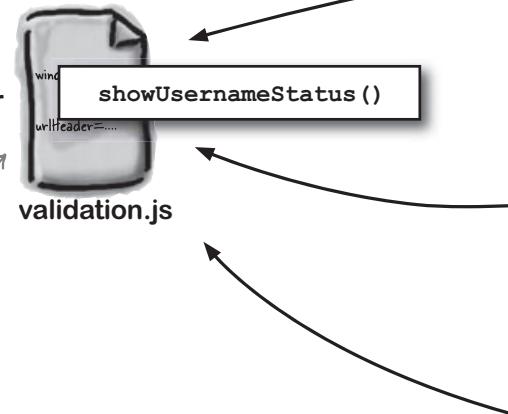
```
request = createRequest();
```

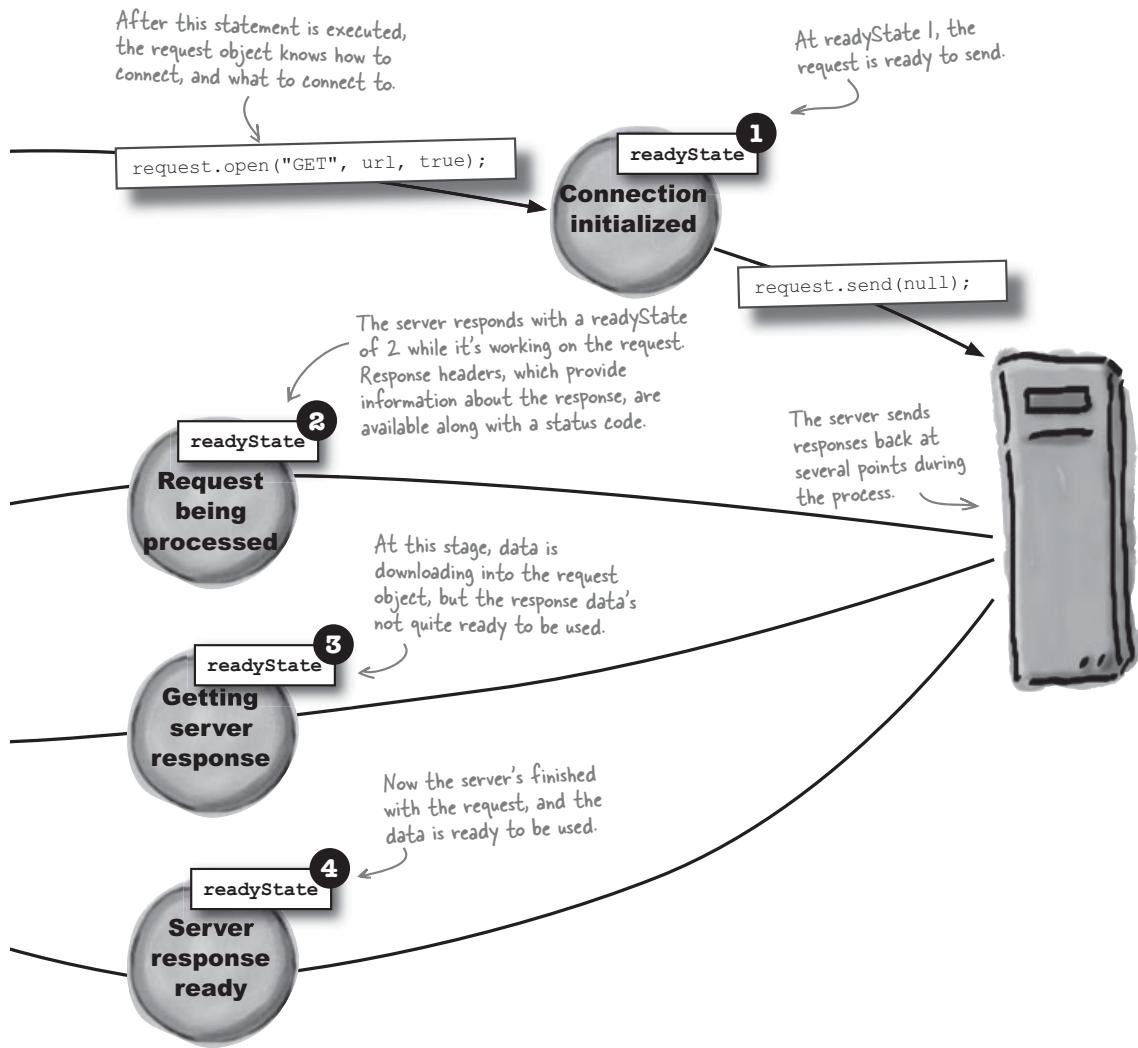
This is the request object's ready state, stored in the `readyState` property.

`readyState` 0

Connection uninitialized

When the request object's readyState is 4, the `showUsernameStatus()` callback function uses the server's response to update the page.



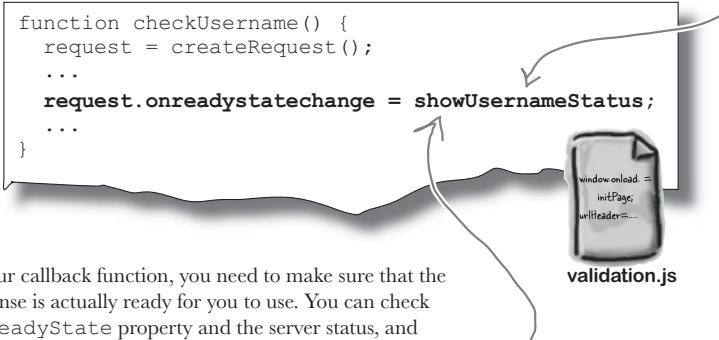
designing ajax applications

the browser calls back your code

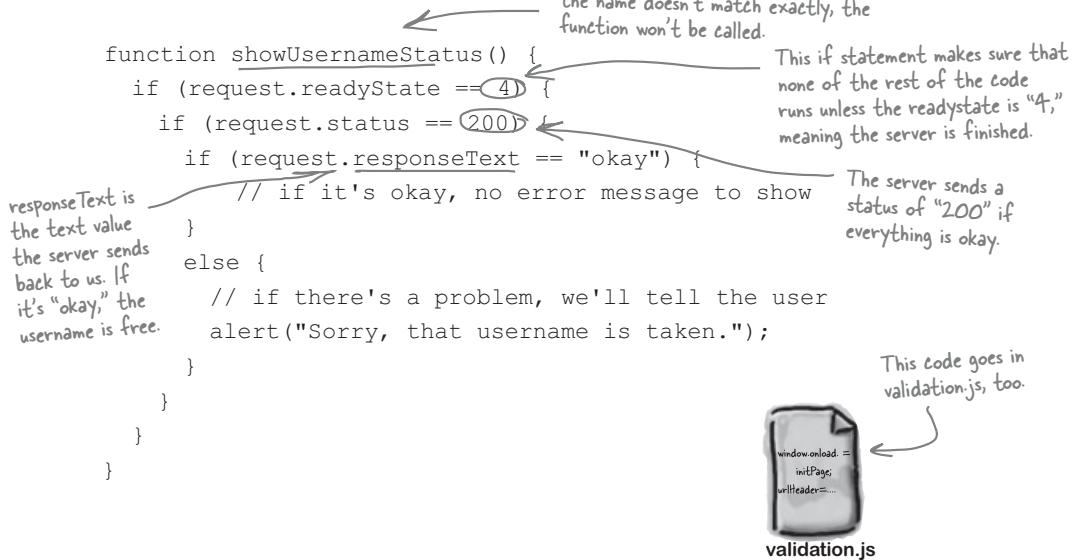
The browser calls back your function with the server's response

Every time the response object's readyState property changes, the browser has to do something. And what does it do? It runs the function assigned to the request object's onreadystatechange property:

Every time the ready state of the response changes – which is every time the server updates the browser on the request its processing – the browser calls this function.



In your callback function, you need to make sure that the response is actually ready for you to use. You can check the readyState property and the server status, and then take action based on the server's response:



designing ajax applications

Add the `showUsernameStatus()` function to `validation.js`, and load the registration page in your browser.

Try entering any username except “bill” or “ted.” Your browser should display all the alerts we added to test the `initPage()` and `checkUsername()` functions.



Now try entering “bill” or “ted” as the username. You should get the error message that’s displayed by `showUsernameStatus()`.



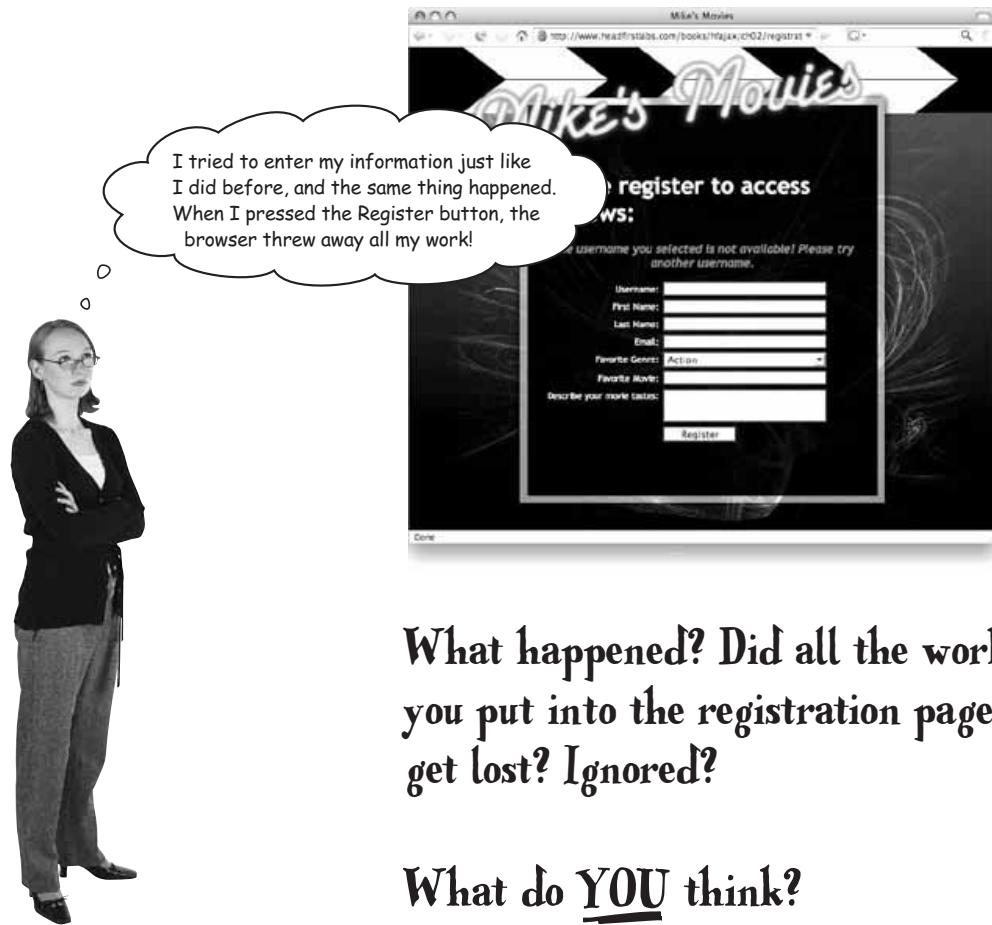
Once you’re sure everything’s working, go ahead and remove all those alert statements in `checkUsername()` that you added to test the code. The only alerts that should be left are to report that a request can’t be created, in `checkUsername()`, and to report a username’s already taken, in `showUsernameStatus()`.

Now that you’re sure the interaction between your code and the server works, you don’t need those `alert()` debugging statements anymore.

does it work?

Show the Ajax registration page to Mike...

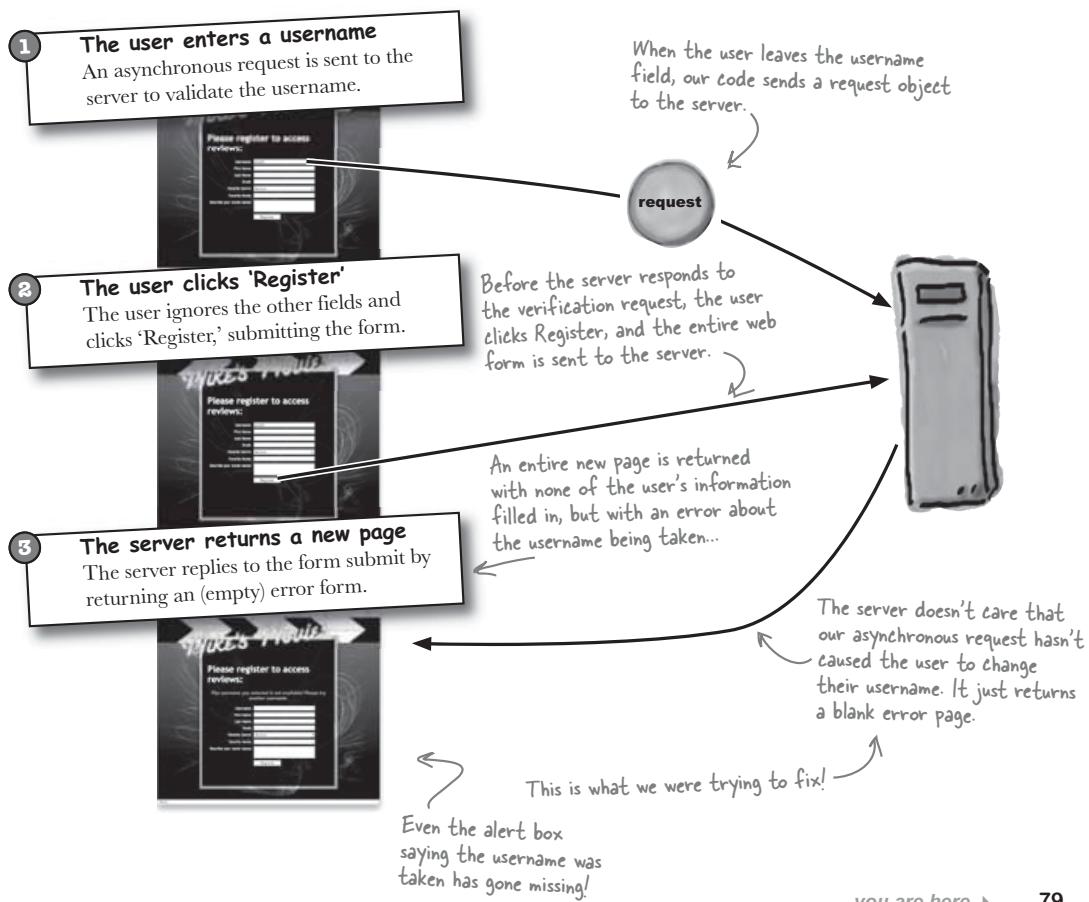
Everything works. But when you give all your code to Mike, and he goes live with the new improved registration page, there are still some problems:

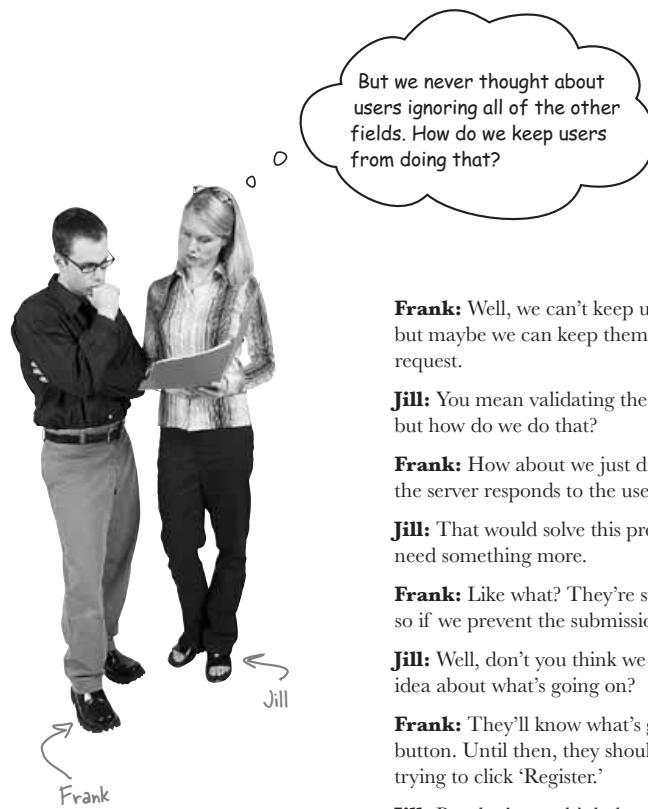


The web form has TWO ways to send requests to the server now

Suppose a user does just what you expect: they enter a username, and while an asynchronous request is going to the server and getting handled by the browser, your callback is running, and the user's filling out other information on the form. Everything works great—just like you planned.

But suppose the user's so eager to get to Mike's review of Iron Man that they put in their username, ignore everything else on the form, and click "Register." What happens then?



expect the unexpected

**You can never
assume your users
will do things
exactly the way
you do... plan for
EVERYTHING!**

80 Chapter 2

Frank: Well, we can't keep users from skipping over fields, but maybe we can keep them from getting ahead of our request.

Jill: You mean validating the username? Yeah, that's perfect, but how do we do that?

Frank: How about we just disable the Register button until the server responds to the username validation request.

Jill: That would solve this problem, but it seems like we need something more.

Frank: Like what? They're submitting the form too soon, so if we prevent the submission, the problem's solved.

Jill: Well, don't you think we need to give the user some idea about what's going on?

Frank: They'll know what's going on when we enable the button. Until then, they should be filling out the form, not trying to click 'Register.'

Jill: But don't you think that might be confusing? If the user finishes filling out the form, or doesn't want to fill it all out, then they're just going to be sitting there, stuck, and they won't know why.

Frank: Well, we need to let them know the application is doing something. What about displaying a message?

Jill: Another alert? That's just going to annoy them in a different way. How about a graphic? We could display an image when we send the request to the browser...

Frank: ...and another when their username's verified.

Jill: Hey, and if we used an image to show whether the username is okay or not, we could get rid of the alert when there's a problem with the username, too.

Frank: Perfect! Visual feedback *without* annoying popups. I love it!

designing ajax applications

Display an “In Progress” graphic during verification requests

When we send a request to the server to verify a username, we’ll display a graphic next to the username field, telling the user what’s going on. That way, they’ll know exactly what’s happening as they work through the form.

Make each of these changes to your own code, and check off the boxes as you go.

```
function checkUsername() {
    document.getElementById("status").src = "images/inProcess.png";
    request = createRequest();
    ...
}
```

Displaying this image tells the user something's going on.



Display a status message upon verification

Once the request object returns, we can display another graphic in our callback function. If the username is okay, the graphic indicates that; otherwise, we’ll show an error icon.

```
function showUsernameStatus() {
    ...
    if (request.responseText == "okay") {
        document.getElementById("status").src = "images/okay.png";
    }
    else {
        alert("Sorry, that user name is taken.");
        document.getElementById("status").src = "images/inUse.png";
    }
    ...
}
```

We can ditch the alert popup in favor of a nicer graphical icon.

This graphic is displayed if the server says the username is okay.

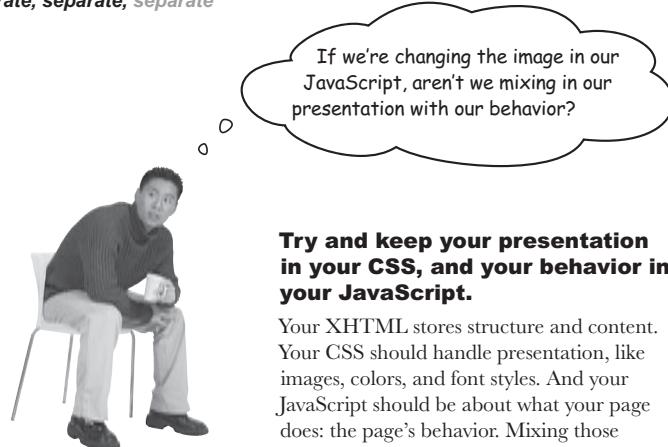
This graphic is shown if the username is taken.





What do you think about this approach? Does it follow the principle of separating content from presentation? Would you change anything?

separate, separate, separate



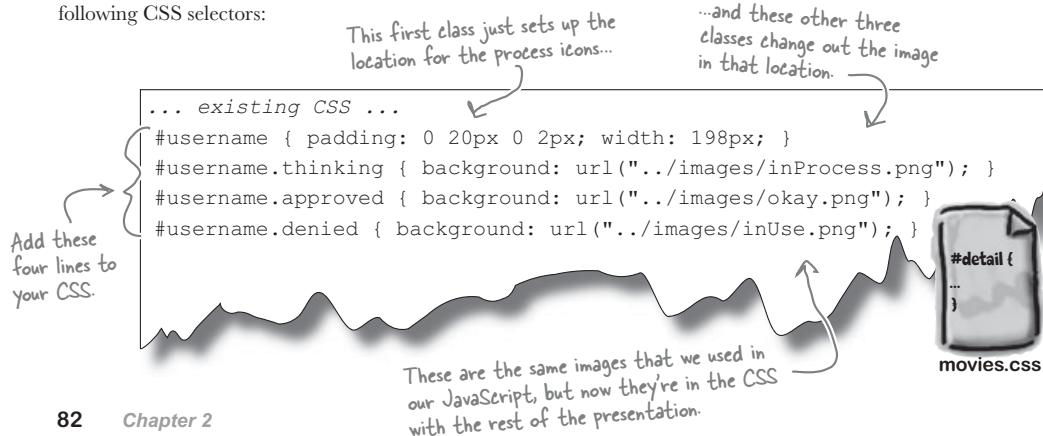
**Try and keep your presentation
in your CSS, and your behavior in
your JavaScript.**

Your XHTML stores structure and content. Your CSS should handle presentation, like images, colors, and font styles. And your JavaScript should be about what your page does: the page's behavior. Mixing those means that a designer won't be able to change an image because it's in your code. Or a programmer will have to mess with a page author's structure. That's never a good thing.

It's not always possible, but when you can, keep your presentation in your CSS, and use JavaScript to interact with the CSS rather than affecting the presentation of a page directly.

Let's create CSS classes for each state of the processing...

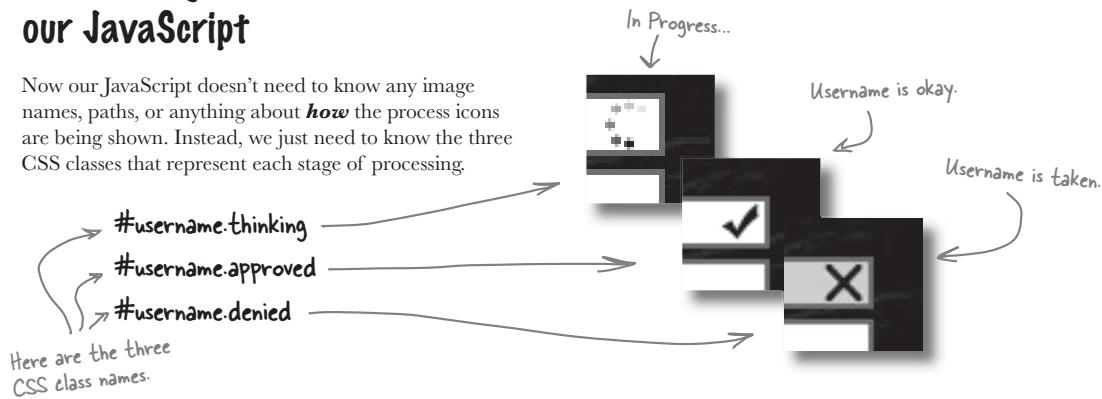
Instead of changing an image directly, let's put all the image details in our CSS. Open up movies.css and add the following CSS selectors:



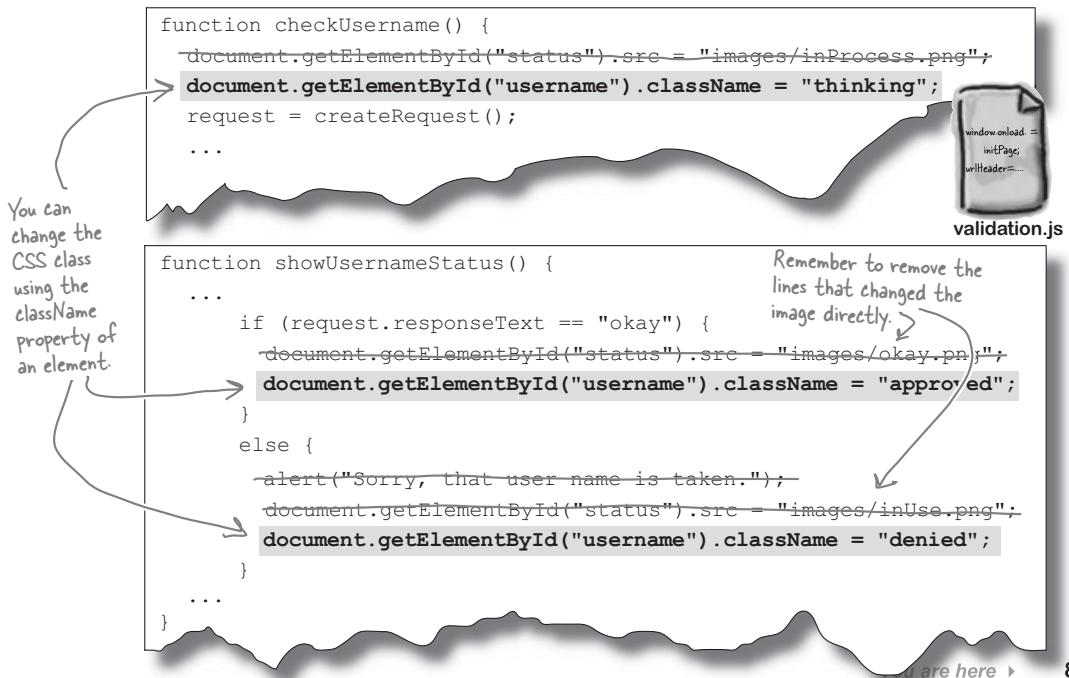
designing ajax applications

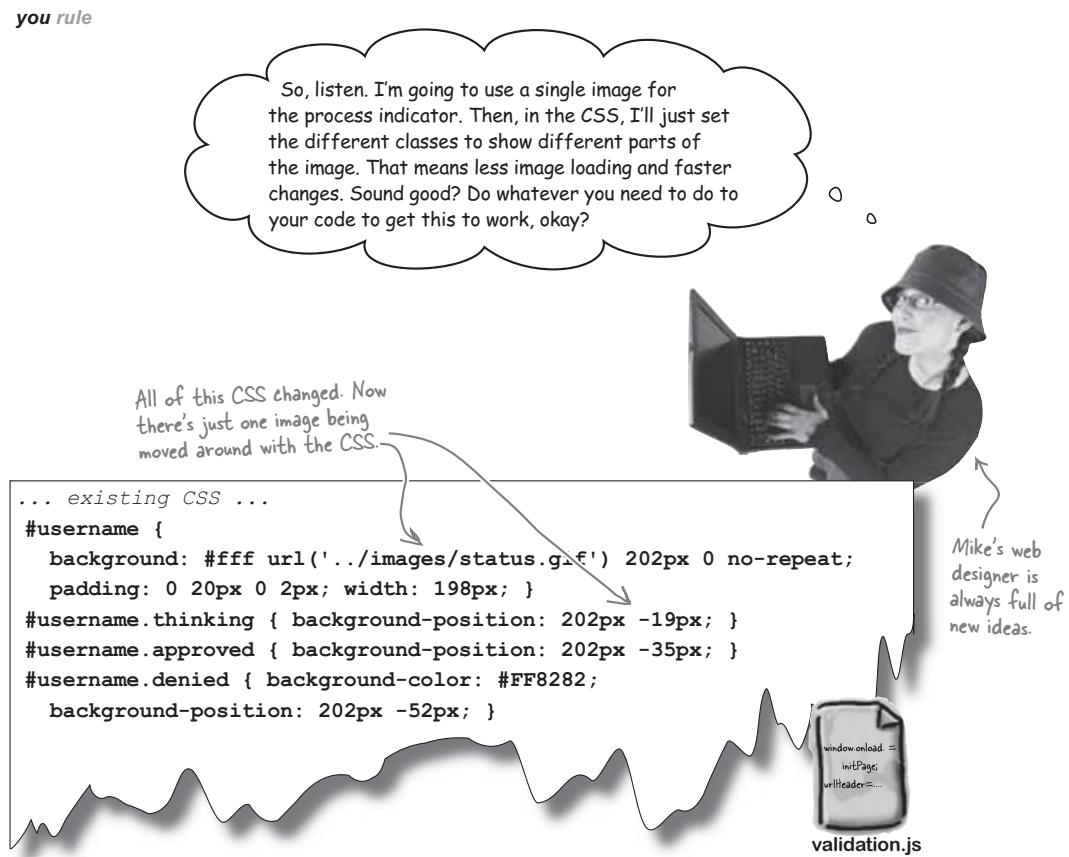
...and change the CSS class with our JavaScript

Now our JavaScript doesn't need to know any image names, paths, or anything about **how** the process icons are being shown. Instead, we just need to know the three CSS classes that represent each stage of processing.



Now we can update our JavaScript (again). This time we'll just change the CSS class instead of directly changing an image:





Changes? We don't need no stinkin' changes!

Mike's web designer made lots of changes... but she didn't change the names of the CSS classes for each stage of processing. That means that ***all your JavaScript still works***, with no updates! When you separate your content from your presentation, and separate both from your behavior, your web application gets **a lot** easier to change.

In fact, the CSS can change anytime, and we don't even need to know about it. As long as those CSS class names stay the same, our code will happily keep on working.

Good separation of content, presentation, and behavior makes your application a lot more flexible.

designing ajax applications

Only allow registration when it's appropriate

With process indicators in place, all that's left is to disable the Register button when the page loads, and then enable the button once a username's okay.

That involves just a few more changes to validation.js:



Disable the Register button

When a user first loads the page, the username hasn't been checked. So we can disable the Register button right away in our initialization code.

By setting the disabled property to true, the user can fill in the fields, but they can't press the submit button until we're ready.

```
function initPage() {
    document.getElementById("username").onblur = checkUsername;
    document.getElementById("register").disabled = true;
}
```



validation.js



Enable the Register button

If the username is okay, the user's ready to register, so we need to enable the Register button. But if there's a problem with the username, they need to try again, so we should keep the Register button disabled. And just to make things easier for the user, let's move them back to the username field if their username is rejected:

This moves the user back to the username field.

```
function showUsernameStatus() {
    ...
    if (request.responseText == "okay") {
        document.getElementById("username").className = "approved";
        document.getElementById("register").disabled = false;
    }
    else {
        document.getElementById("username").className = "denied";
        document.getElementById("username").focus();
        document.getElementById("username").select();
        document.getElementById("register").disabled = true;
    }
    ...
}
```

If the username is okay, enable the Register button.

If the username's taken, make sure the Register button stays disabled.



validation.js

you are here ▶ 85

check it out

Test Drive

Make sure you've updated validation.js and mpovies.css, and load up Mike's registration page. Try it out to make sure everything's behaving like it should.

The submit button is disabled.

When you enter a username, this in progress graphic should be displayed.

This graphic tells you the username is okay.

You can submit the page now.

Watch it!

The image files referenced in your CSS are in the download folder from Head First Labs.

Be sure you've got the complete examples folder from Head First Labs, including the process indicator image.

designing ajax applications

Now Mike's page...

- ★ ...lets users keep working while their requested usernames are verified by Mike's server.
 - ★ ...prevents user mistakes by disabling buttons that aren't safe or appropriate to use, and enables those buttons when they are useful.
 - ★ ...doesn't annoy his users with intrusive popups, but still gives them useful visual feedback.
- Along the way you started thinking about application design in an entirely new way... going beyond a traditional request/wait/response model.

word search



Word Search

Take some time to sit back and give your right brain something to do. It's your standard word search; all of the solution words are from this chapter.

X	A	R	S	M	O	K	E	J	U	D	H	E
A	C	T	I	V	E	X	O	B	J	E	C	T
A	V	I	O	R	S	M	A	L	T	R	S	V
Q	S	L	H	O	C	L	V	J	A	R	S	L
J	U	Y	O	R	U	H	A	E	A	H	A	R
A	M	N	N	N	O	N	T	L	Y	H	E	R
Z	O	E	U	C	S	T	F	I	D	N	E	S
H	P	T	K	A	H	P	I	N	L	O	L	N
G	E	Y	C	C	E	R	L	O	X	L	B	R
A	N	I	A	H	R	E	O	A	U	D	G	R
O	U	N	B	E	D	Q	B	N	R	E	A	K
I	N	G	L	F	A	U	R	L	O	N	S	A
N	D	C	L	R	I	E	F	R	I	U	D	Y
A	R	E	A	D	Y	S	T	A	T	E	S	D
J	E	R	C	I	C	T	H	R	I	Z	A	R

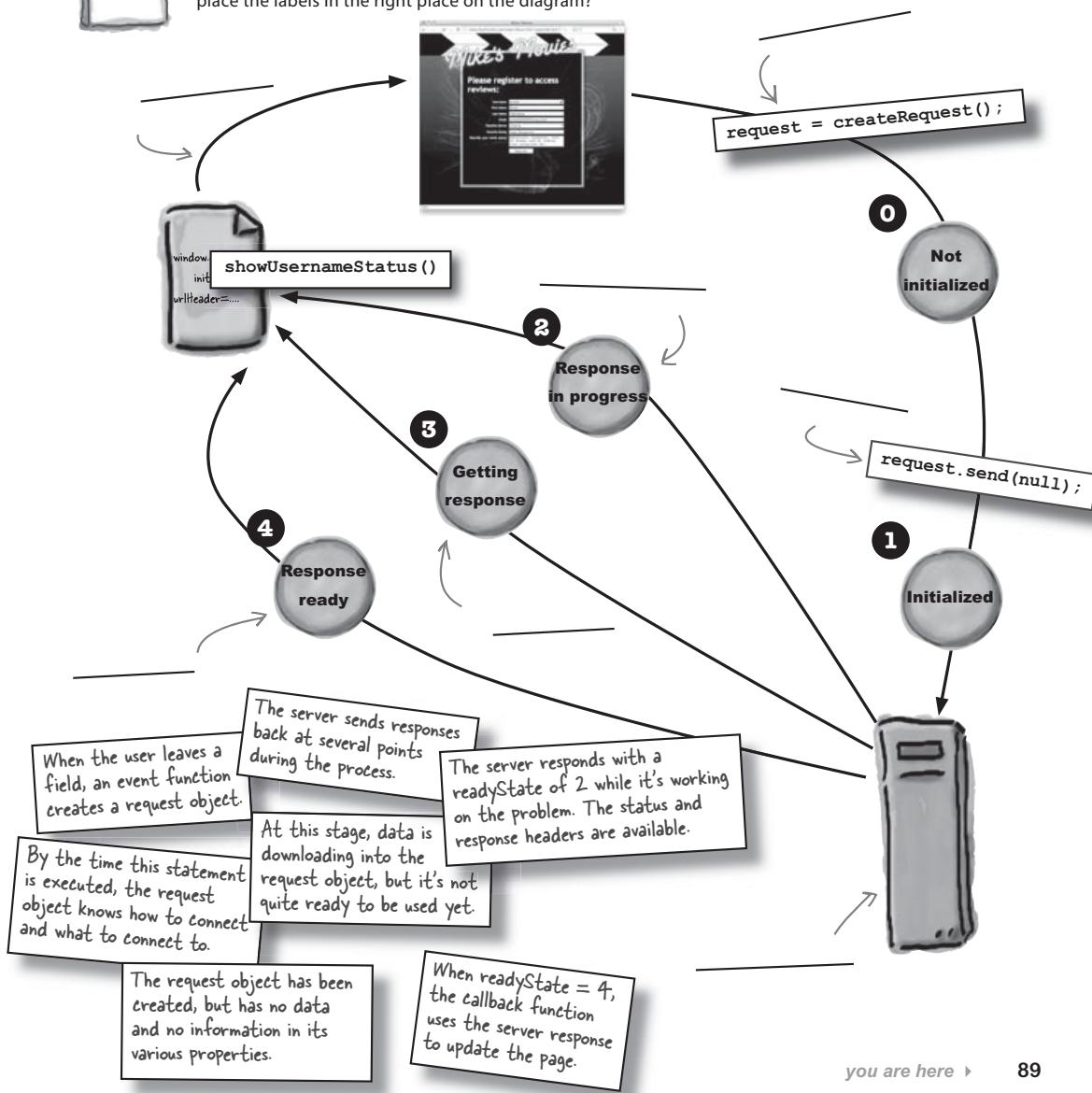
Word list:

ActiveXObject
Asynchronous
Ajax
Cache
Callback
Null
Open
Readystate
Send
URL
XMLHttpRequest

designing ajax applications

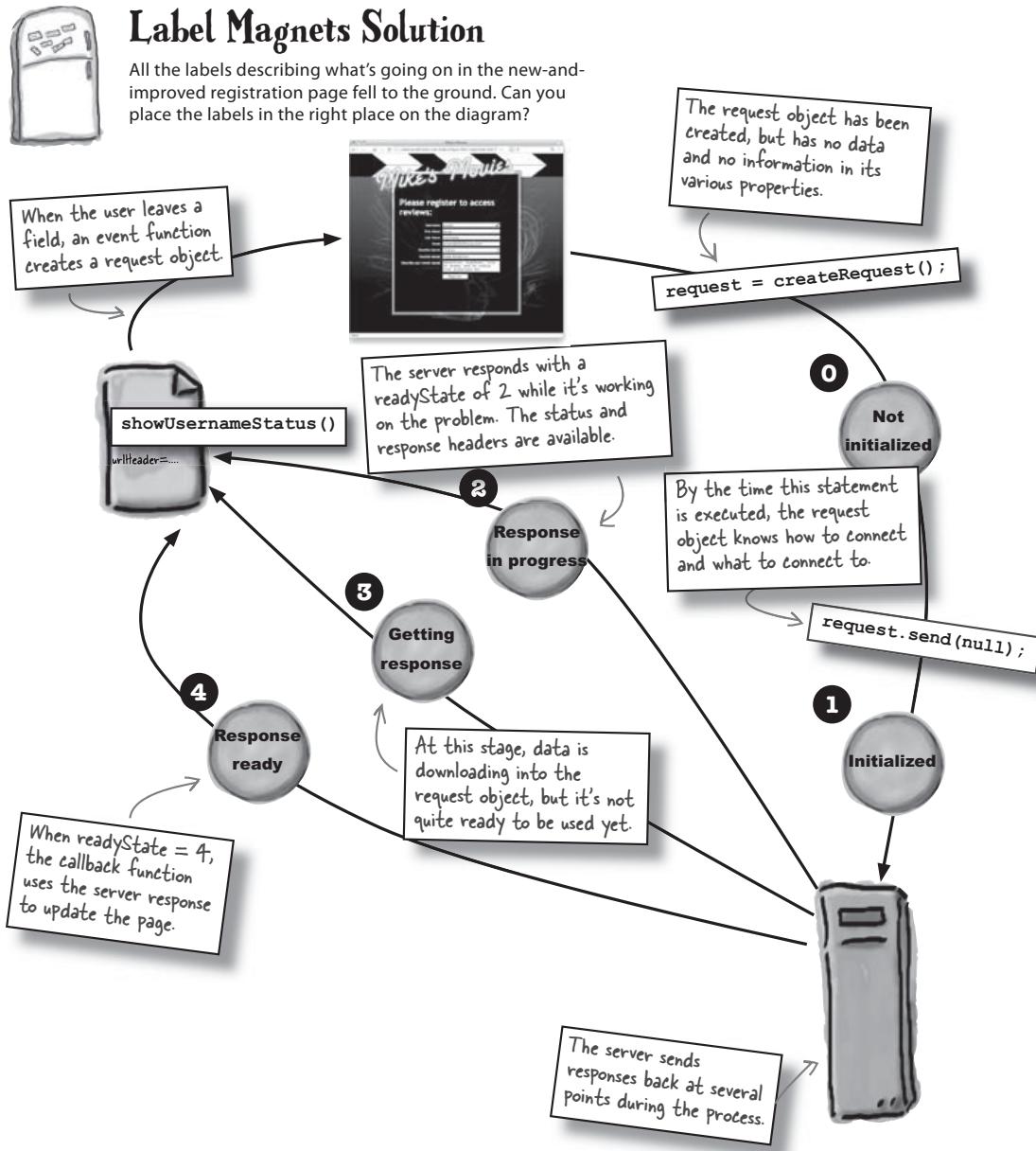
Label Magnets

All the labels describing what's going on in the new-and-improved registration page fell to the ground. Can you place the labels in the right place on the diagram?

*you are here ▶*

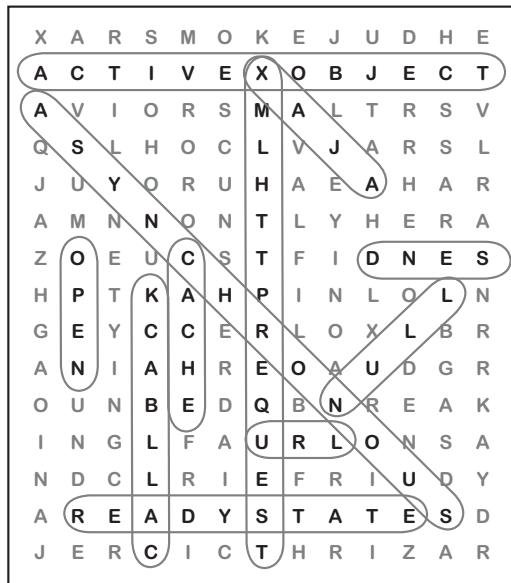
89

know your ready states



designing ajax applications

Word Search Solution



Word list:

- ActiveXObject-
- Asynchronous
- Ajax
- Cache
- Callback
- Null
- Open
- Readystate
- Send
- URL
- XMLHttpRequest

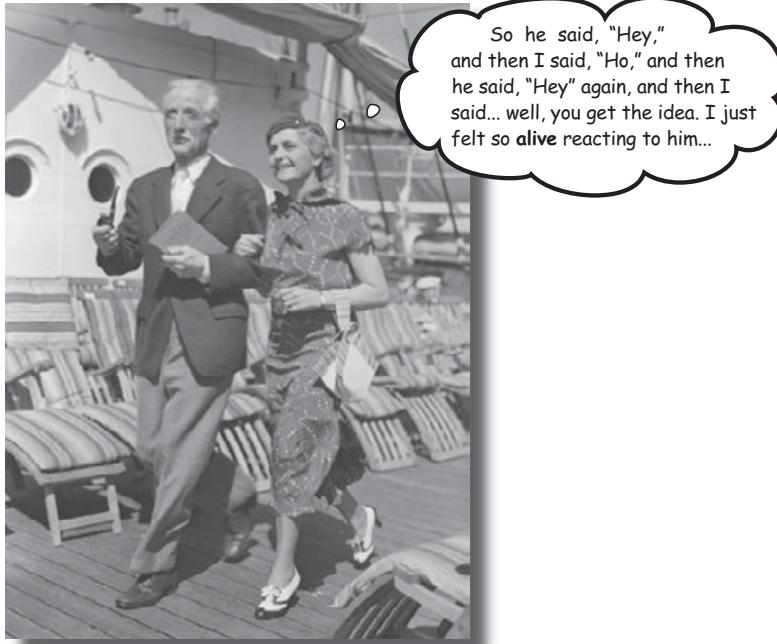
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3 javascript events



Reacting to your users



So he said, "Hey,"
and then I said, "Ho," and then
he said, "Hey" again, and then I
said... well, you get the idea. I just
felt so **alive** reacting to him...

Sometimes you need your code to react to other things going on in your web application... and that's where **events** come into the picture.

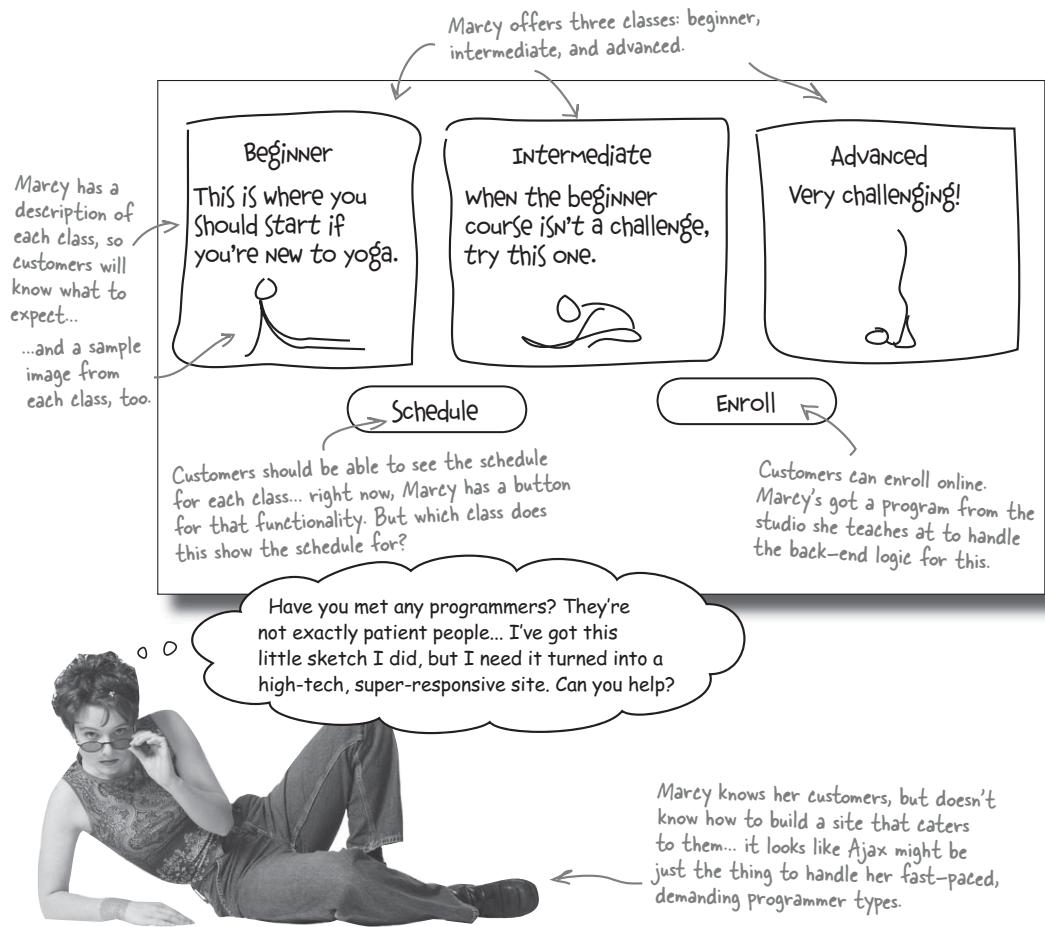
An event is *something that happens* on your page, in the browser, or even on a web server. But it's not enough to just know about events... sometimes you want to respond to them. By creating code, and registering it as an **event handler**, you can get the browser to run your handler every time a particular event occurs. Combine events and handlers, and you get **interactive web applications**.

marcy's yoga vision

It all started with a downward-facing dog...

Marcy's just opened up a new yoga studio that caters to programmers and techies. She wants a website that shows the different levels of classes she offers, the times they're available, and provides new customers a way to enroll in a class... all in a cool, intuitive package. But she doesn't have a clue how to build that kind of site... that's where you come in.

To give you an idea of what she's looking for, Marcy worked up a quick sketch of what a page on her site needs to show her customers:

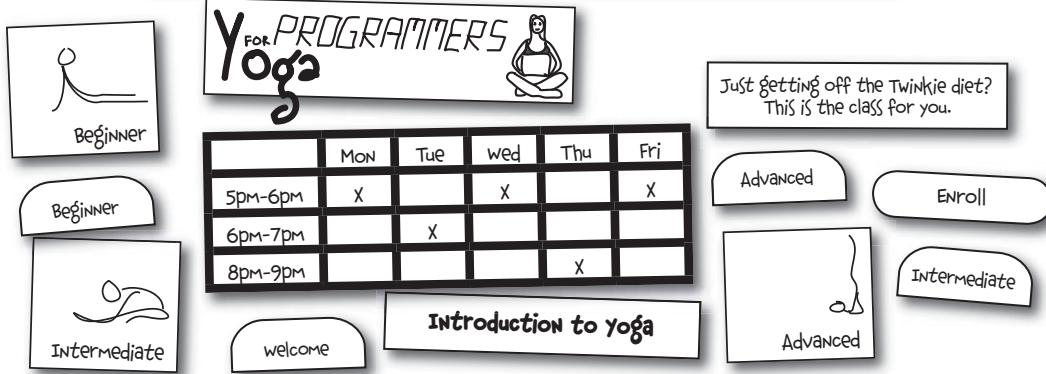
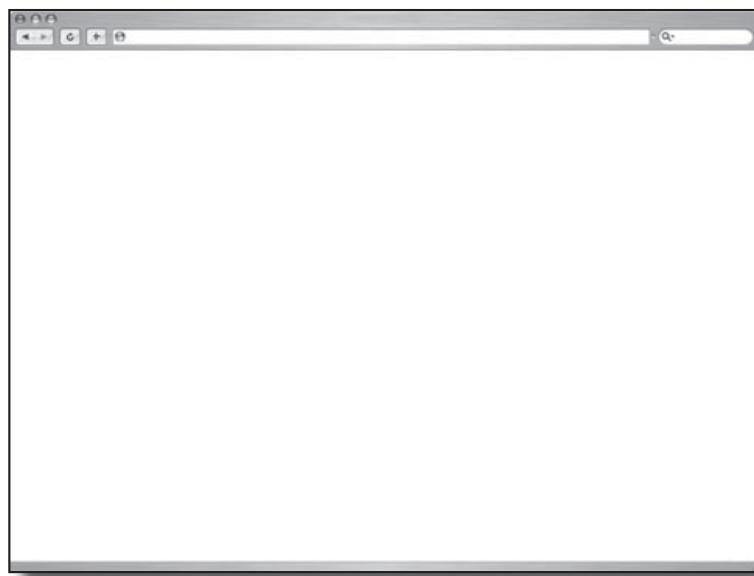


javascript events

Design Magnets

It's time to turn Marcy's rough design into something you'd like to see in your own web browser (you're a programmer too, remember?). At the bottom of the page are lots of magnets representing parts of a potential web page. It's your job to arrange these on the web browser in a way that looks great. Also, see if you can design the site so when a customer clicks on a class level, the description and a picture of ***just the selected class*** is displayed.

In the rest of this chapter, you'll build this site, so think about what Ajax lets you do: change parts of the page in real-time, talk to the server asynchronously, etc.



you are here ▶ 95

design marcy's web site



Our Design Magnet Solution

Your job was to arrange the design magnets onto the web browser in a way that looks great. Also, you should have designed the site so that when a customer clicks on a class level, the schedule, description, and a picture of **just the selected class** is displayed.

Here's where the Ajax came in... can we change out parts of the page without a reload? Of course...

These images will display a description of the class when the user rolls the mouse over them.

The "tabs" contain the class schedule. We'll get that on demand using a request object.

...and a description of the class will be displayed here.

When the schedule is displayed, clicking the Enroll button will take the user to a new page.

* It's okay if you came up with something a bit different, or even A LOT different... as long as you put together a dynamic design that doesn't require a reload to show each of the class schedules.

This chapter will be working off the design shown here, but feel free to change things up and implement your design instead...

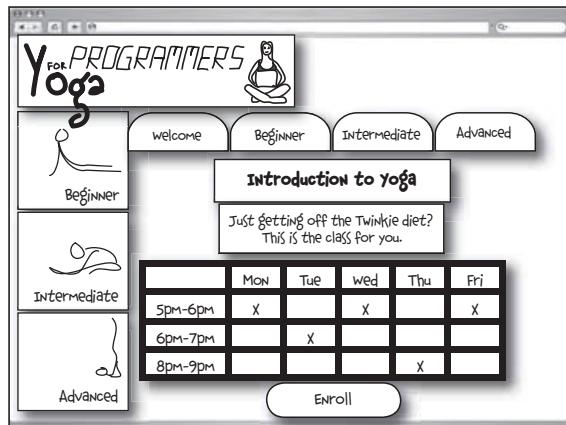
96 Chapter 3

I love it, especially those images and the tabs! Build it just like that.



javascript events

Suppose you want to build the website shown on page 96. In the space below, make notes about what should happen when customers click on different buttons, and what interactions you think you'll need between Marcy's web page and the server.



Web page



Web server

The studio Marcy teaches at has server-side programmers that can build whatever we need... but we've got to tell them what to build. What sort of server-side programs will we need?

.....

.....

.....

.....

ajax is about interaction

Exercise Solution

Your job was to make notes about what should happen when customers click on different buttons, and what interactions you think you'll need between Marcy's web page and the server.

There's a tab for each class. When users click on a tab, it shows the description and schedule for that class.

Do we need to talk to the server for this?

Each tab updates the content part of the page.

Web page

Web server

An enrollment request has to go to the server. But we don't need Ajax for that. That request can be a normal synchronous request.

The studio Marcy teaches at has server-side programmers that can build whatever we need... but we've got to tell them what to build. What sort of server-side programs will we need? *We need a program that takes a class name, and brings up some sort of enrollment form. It sounds like Marcy's got the form, so when users click a button, we send a request to the server for enrollment in the selected class.*

And what about the different class pages? We might need to request those from the server. Although something seems funny about that... I'm not sure what yet.

there are no
Dumb Questions

Q: I came up with something totally different for my solution. Is that okay?

A: It is as long as you figured out that you need to make a request to the server to enroll for each different yoga class, and realized that each tab should bring up a class schedule and description. But some details are still fuzzy. What do those buttons on the left do? And do we need an asynchronous request to get information about each class?

Q: Are those tabs along the top of that drawing?

A: They sure are. Tabs are a great way to let users not only see different options, but easily click on each option to find out more.

Q: XHTML doesn't have a tab control. Do we have to buy a third-party tool or something?

A: No, we'll do it all using graphics, some nifty client-side JavaScript, and a request object to fetch the schedule from the server.

Q: But there are some toolkits that do that stuff for you, right? Why don't we just use one of those?

A: Toolkits are great, but it's much better to know what's going on underneath something like [script.aculo.us](#) or [mootools](#). In this chapter, you'll build a simple tabbed control on your own... and then when you want to use a toolkit, you'll know what's going on, instead of depending on someone else to figure out your JavaScript for you.

And of course, when the toolkit you're using doesn't do just what you want, you'll be able to change it or write your own controls.

script.aculo.us and mootools
are two popular JavaScript
toolkits for visual effects,
among other things.

Q: This doesn't look like much new... didn't we do something similar with the movie review site already?

A: That's right, you did. Although in that case, there was a lot less interactivity on the web page. Users signed up, and the page and your code did everything else. On this site, we've got a lot more going on: dealing with several different button presses, figuring out *which* button was pressed... loads of new interactivity issues. That's what most of this chapter focuses on, in fact: **events** and **interactivity**.

**Try not to rely on
any toolkit unless you
understand the code
behind that toolkit.**

**That way, when things
don't work the way you
want, you can fix the
problems yourself.**

ajax involves lots of existing technologies



Hang on a second... half of this is web design and plain old JavaScript. I thought we were supposed to be learning about Ajax, not a bunch of events and boring scripting.

Ajax IS mostly JavaScript, events, and lots of boring scripting!

Most apps that use asynchronous requests have a lot **more** code that deals with web pages, objects on that page, and doing basic JavaScript tasks. The actual request object code may only be a callback function and a few lines in an event handler.

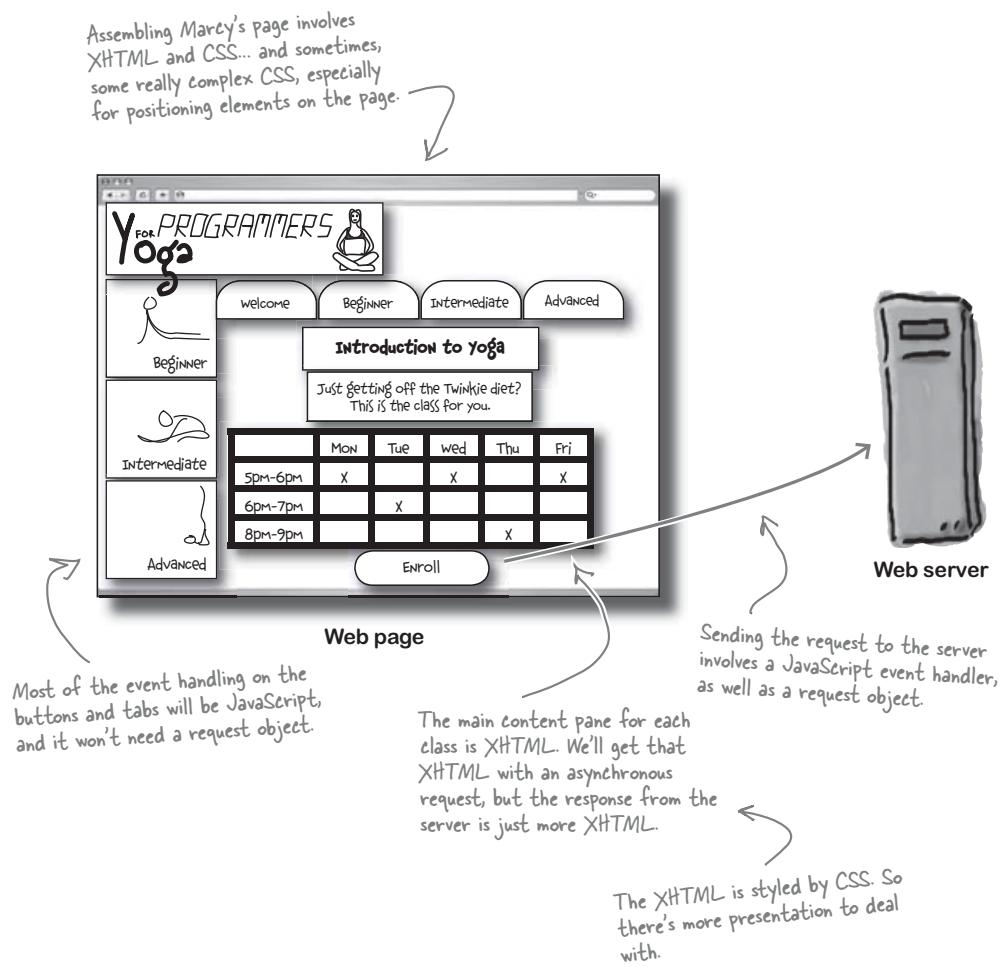
But you really can't break an application up into "JavaScript" and "Ajax" and "CSS." It all works together. So even though you'll be spending a lot of time in this chapter working with XHTML and CSS and event handlers, you're really building Ajaxian applications: responsive, user-friendly, modern web apps.

The more you know about JavaScript, XHTML, and CSS, the more effective and usable your Ajax apps will be.

javascript events

Ajax apps are more than the sum of their parts

Ajax apps are really just a combination of lots of pretty simple technologies: XHTML, CSS, JavaScript, and things like the DOM, which you'll get to in a few chapters. In fact, if you take a close look at Marcy's app, **most** of the work is not Ajax-specific. It's XHTML, CSS, and JavaScript... with a little asynchronous requesting added in just when it's needed.



marcy's XHTML page

Here's Marcy's XHTML...

Below is the XHTML for Marcy's page... it's already got a few references to the JavaScript files we'll need and several `<div>`s representing the different parts of the page. Go ahead and download this page, along with the rest of the Chapter 3 examples, from the Head First Labs web site.

```

<html>
  <head>
    <title>Yoga for Programmers</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/yoga.css" type="text/css" />
    <script src="scripts/utils.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
    <script src="scripts/schedule.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div id="schedulePane">
      
      <div id="navigation">
        
        
        
      </div>
      <div id="tabs">
        
        
        
        
      </div>
      <div id="content">
        <h3>Click a tab to display the course schedule for the selected class</h3>
      </div>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>

```

This div contains the images on the left side of the page.

utils.js is the utility file we created in Chapter 2 with `createRequest()`. We'll be adding a few new functions to utils.js in this chapter.

schedule.js will store the application-specific JavaScript.

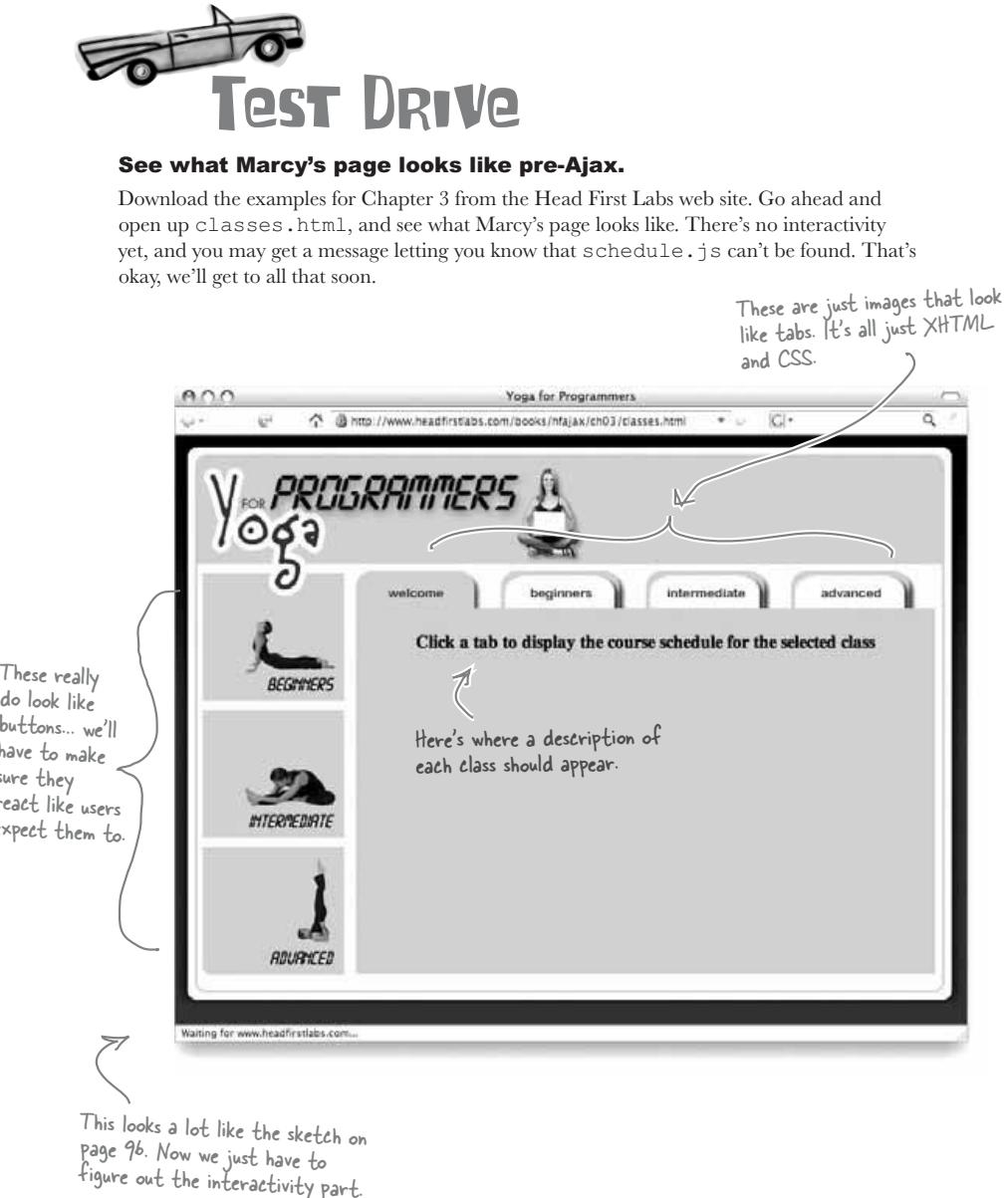
The working section of the page is wrapped in the "schedulePane" div.

This div contains the four graphics that represent the "tabs."

Here's where we need to update the class information and display a schedule for each class.

classes.html, along with yoga.css and the images used by the Yoga web page, are all online at the Head First Labs web site.



javascript events

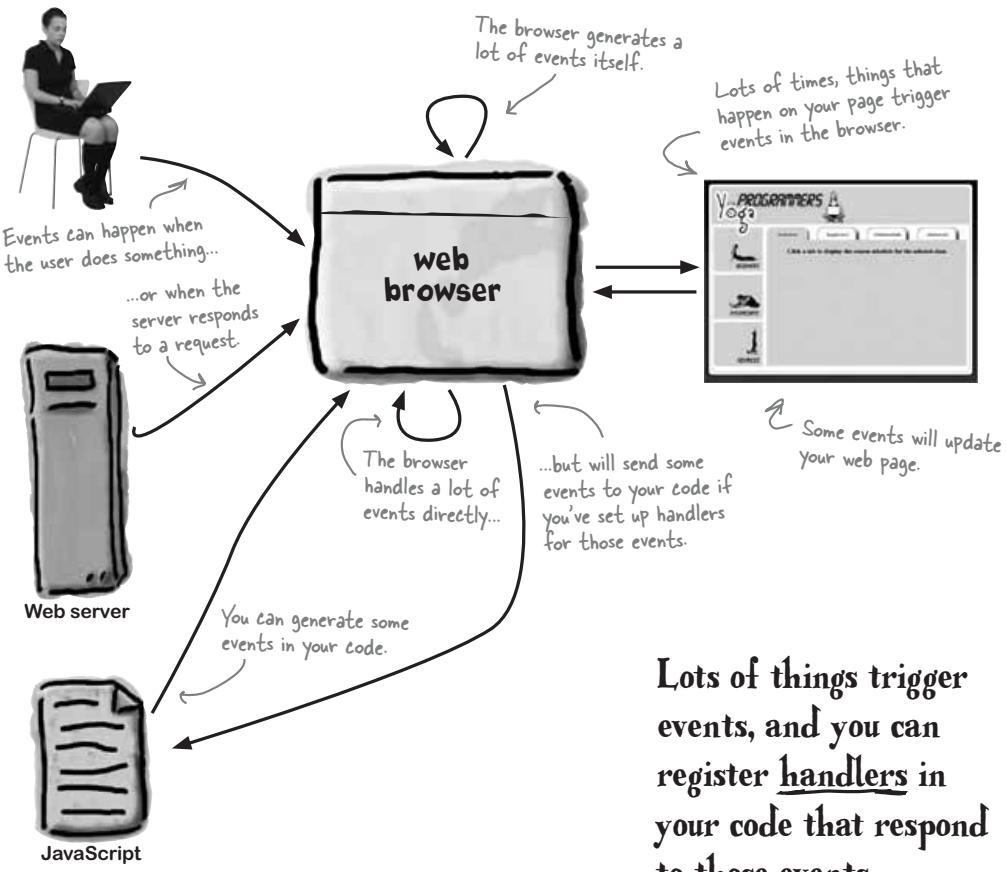
events = interactivity

Events are the key to interactivity

Marcy's page needs to react to her customers. She wants a different schedule and description to appear when a customer clicks on a class, and we could even highlight a menu item by using context-specific graphics.

All this adds up to an **interactive web page**. In programming terms, "interactive" means that your page responds to specific **events**. And events are just things that happen. Those things can be triggered by the user, your code, the browser, or even a server:

Context-specific graphics is just a fancy term for changing a graphic when the customer moves their mouse over a menu option.

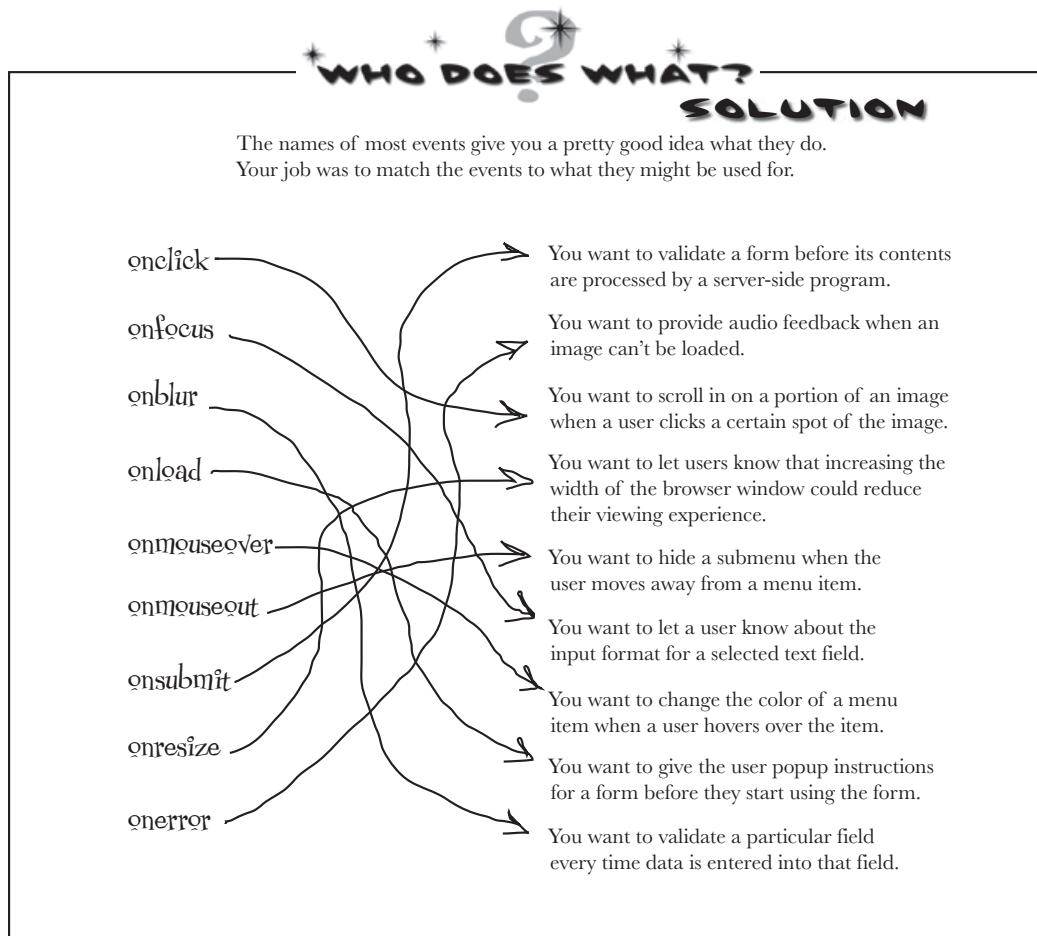


Lots of things trigger events, and you can register handlers in your code that respond to those events.

javascript events

The names of most events give you a pretty good idea what they do.
Can you match the events to what they might be used for?

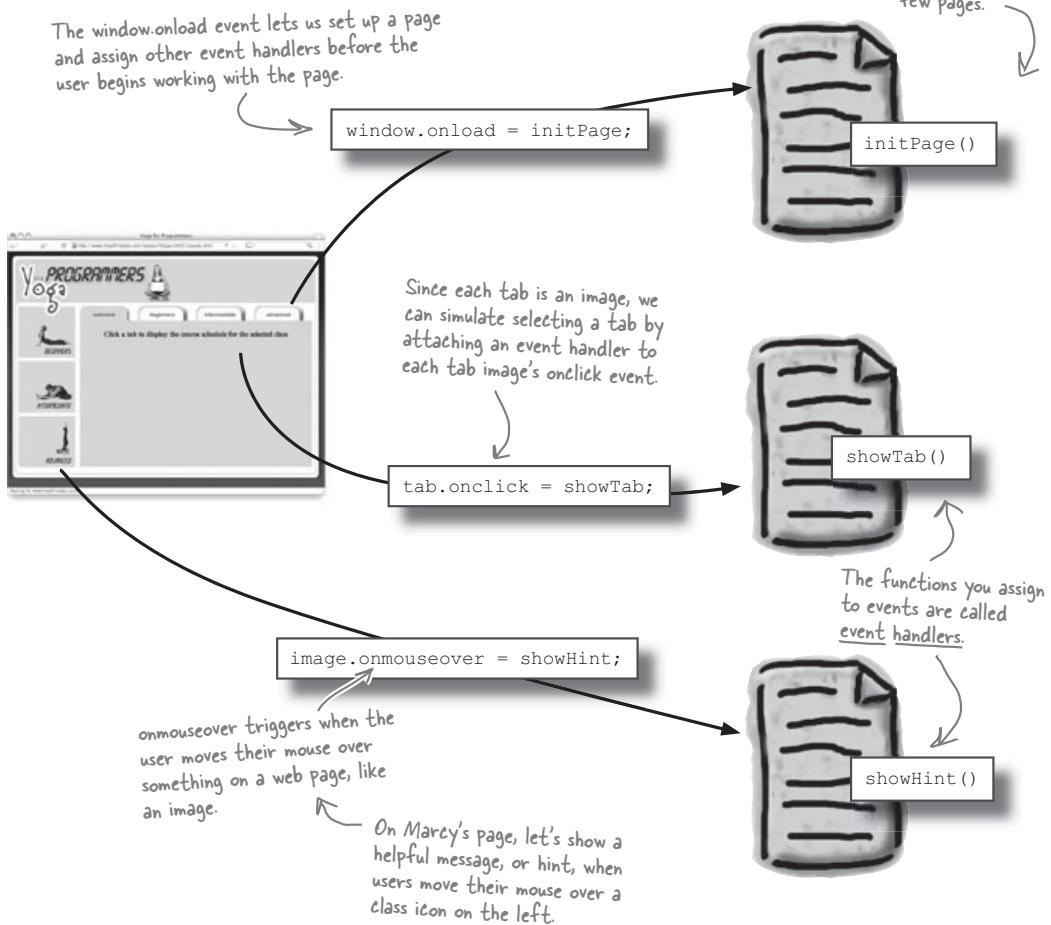
<code>onclick</code>	Use me when you want to validate a form before its contents are processed by a server-side program.
<code>onfocus</code>	Use me when you want to provide audio feedback when a user has images disabled.
<code>onblur</code>	Use me when you want to scroll in on a portion of an image when a user clicks a certain spot of the image.
<code>onload</code>	Use me when you want to let users know that increasing the width of the browser window could reduce their viewing experience.
<code>onmouseover</code>	Use me when you want to hide a submenu when the user moves away from a menu item.
<code>onmouseout</code>	Use me when you want to let a user know about the input format for a selected text field.
<code>onsubmit</code>	Use me when you want to change the color of a menu item when a user hovers over the item.
<code>onresize</code>	Use me when you want to give the user popup instructions for a form before they start using the form.
<code>onerror</code>	Use me when you want to validate a particular field every time data is entered into that field.

event roundup

javascript events

Connect events on your web page to event handlers in your JavaScript

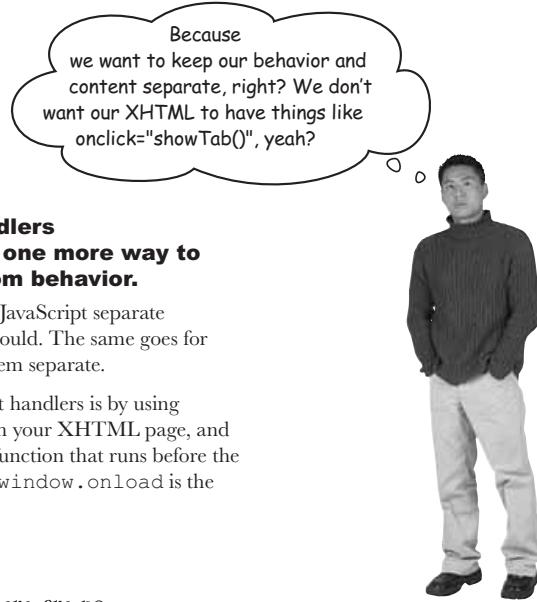
You've already used the `window.onload` event to trigger lots of setup work on web pages, and the `onclick` event to handle users clicking on an image. We can use these events, as well as the `onmouseover` event, to connect different parts of Marcy's yoga page to JavaScript functions we'll write.



initialize your events

Use the window.onload event to initialize the rest of the interactivity on a web page

You've already used `window.onload` twice to initialize a page. We need to do the same thing in Marcy's yoga page because...



Assigning event handlers programmatically is one more way to separate content from behavior.

Anytime you can keep your JavaScript separate from your XHTML, you should. The same goes for XHTML and CSS: keep them separate.

The best way to assign event handlers is by using properties of the elements in your XHTML page, and doing that assignment in a function that runs before the user gets control of a page. `window.onload` is the perfect event for just that.

there are no
Dumb Questions

Q: So when does `window.onload` get called again?

A: Actually `window.onload` is an event. The event occurs, or fires, once the XHTML page has been read by the browser and all the files that XHTML references have been loaded.

Q: So when `window.onload` fires, the browser runs that event's handler function?

A: Exactly.

Q: How does the browser know what function to call?

A: The browser will call the function that you assign to the `onload` property of the `window` object. You set that property just like any other JavaScript property: with an equals sign. Just be sure you leave any parentheses off the name of the function: `window.onload = initPage;`

Q: And we assign that property where?

A: The browser will run any code that isn't inside a function as soon as it encounters that code. So just put the `window.onload` assignment at the top of your JavaScript, outside of any function, and the assignment will happen before the user can interact with your page.

Then, the browser will fire `onload` and run the function you just assigned. That's your chance to set up the web page's other events.

javascript events

JavaScript Magnets

You need to initialize Marcy's yoga page. Each left-side image and tab should display information about the rolled-over class. Additionally, clicking on a tab should select the class that's clicked. See if you can use the magnets below to build `initPage()`, as well as placeholders for the other functions referenced. For now, the placeholders can just display alert boxes.

HINT: One magnet goes here, before `initPage()`.

```

function initPage() {
    // ...
}

// ...
var currentImage = images[i];
currentImage.onmouseover =
    function showHint() {
        // ...
    }
currentImage.onclick =
    function hideHint() {
        // ...
    }

// ...
if (currentImage.className == "tab") {
    showTab();
}

```

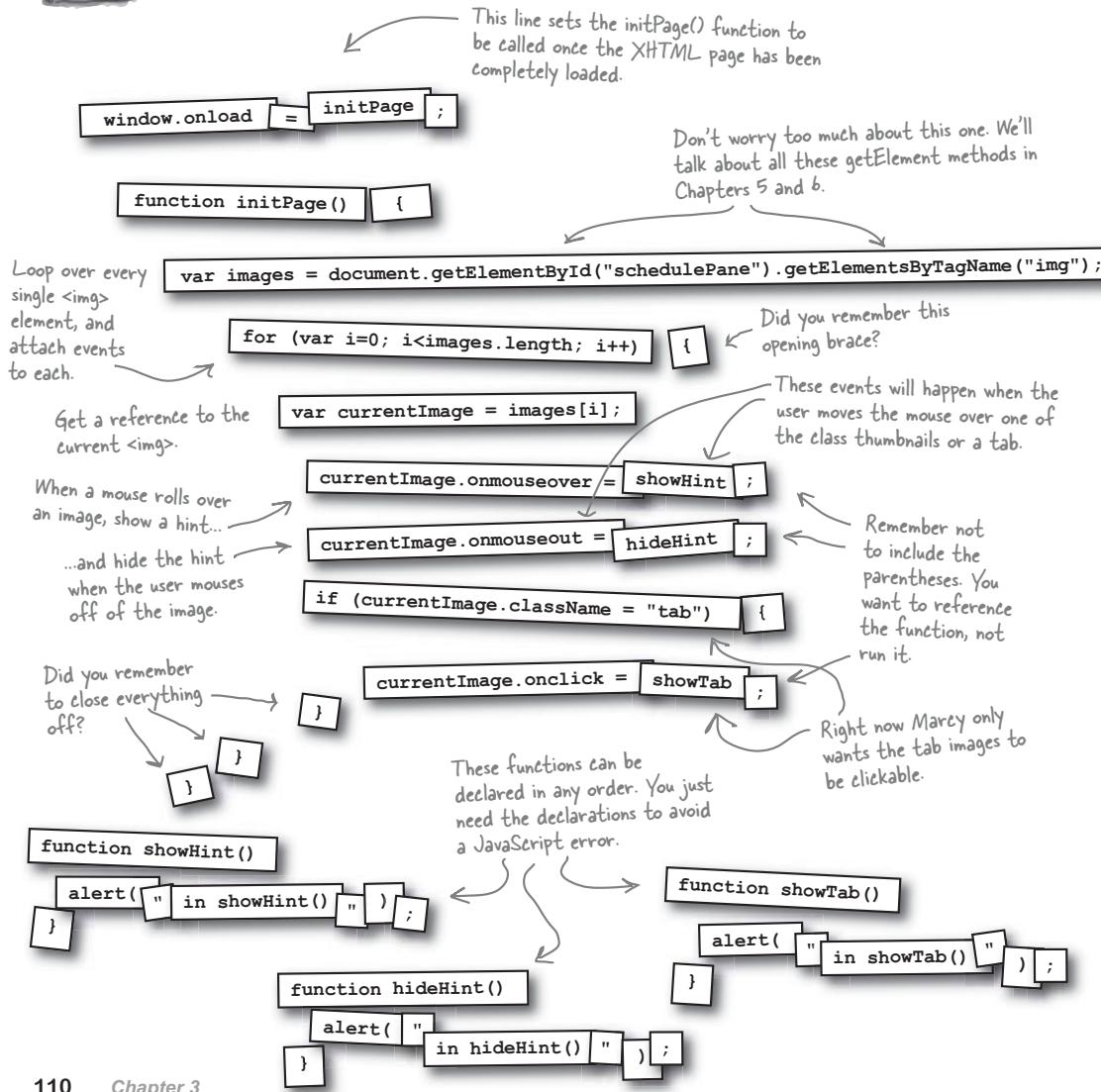
* For now, Marcy just wants the tabbed images clickable. The images on the left side should show a hint when the user rolls a mouse over them, but they shouldn't do anything else.

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magnet solutions

JavaScript Magnet Solution

Using the steps on page 16 and what you've learned about how events work in JavaScript, can you re-create the initialization code for Marcy's page?

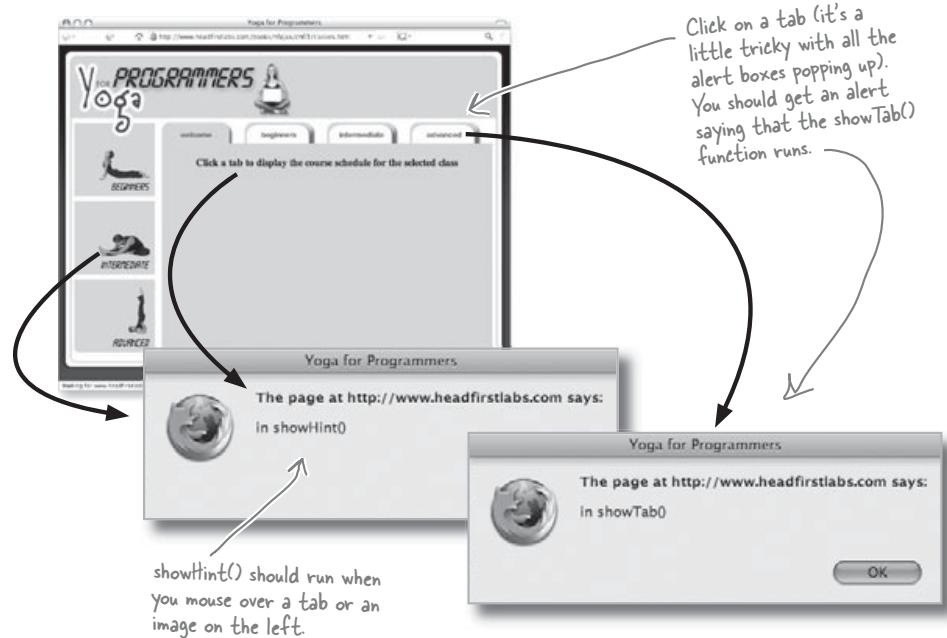


javascript events

Test Drive

Create schedule.js, and add the functions shown on the last page. Don't forget to assign initPage to the window.onload event, too. Then, test things out in your web browser.

Roll your mouse over a tab. You should see an alert for `showHint()`, and then `hideHint()`. Try and click on a tab, too. Do you get a `showTab()` alert? What about clicking on an image on the left? Nothing should happen there right now.



How do you like this user interface? Is there anything you would change?

confusing web pages suck



Look, you can say what you want, but I still think those images over on the left look like buttons. Navigation's almost always on the left. Are we just going to ignore like a hundred years of web design?

If a web page is confusing to **YOU**, it will almost certainly be confusing to your users.

When you design and implement a site, you know how the site is supposed to act. If the site's confusing to you, then users—without the benefit of the information you have—will probably be even more confused.

Even when you don't get to control the design of a site, like with Marcy's yoga page, you should still try and make the site as unconfusing as possible. If that means turning some images into buttons to avoid users clicking on those images endlessly, then do it!

But isn't that confusing, too?
If the images are clickable,
then you've got two forms of
navigation: tabs and images.



Sometimes you have to make a choice between okay and better.

This can even happen when you design a site that a customer loves. Later on, you realize there are some problems, but the customer doesn't want to make any changes because they like what they've already seen.

If you're not in control of a site's design, you're often stuck making the best decisions based on an existing layout. With Marcy's site, she liked the design with tabs and images.

Your job, then, is to make the best decisions based on what you've got. In this case, that means two forms of navigation to avoid user-confusion. Otherwise, non-clickable images on the left might be construed as buttons.

javascript events

Change those left-side images to be clickable

It's a piece of cake to make the images on the left-hand side of Marcy's page clickable. In fact, all we need to do is *remove* code:

```
function initPage() {
    var images =
        document.getElementById("schedulePane").getElementsByName("img");
    for (var i=0; i<images.length; i++) {
        var currentImage = images[i];
        currentImage.onmouseover = showHint;
        currentImage.onmouseout = hideHint;
        if (currentImage.className=="tab") {
            currentImage.onclick = showTab;
        }
        + Don't forget to remove
        the closing brace.
    }
}
```

We don't want just the tabs to be clickable... we want all images, including the left-hand ones, to be clickable.



schedule.js



xhtml is content and structure

Use your XHTML's content and structure

`showHint()` is called when a user rolls their mouse over a tab or image. But how do we know which tab or image is being rolled over? For that, we need to take another look at Marcy's XHTML:

```
... XHTML for page head and body...
<div id="schedulePane">
  
  <div id="navigation">
    
    
    
  </div>

  <div id="tabs">
    
    
    
    
  </div>

```

Every XHTML element is accessible in your JavaScript code as an object

You've been using `getElementById()` to access the images in Marcy's XHTML page. That works because each element in the XHTML is represented by the browser as an object you can manipulate in your JavaScript.

Even better, all the attributes on an element are stored as properties on the JavaScript object that represents that element. Since Marcy's images have titles, we can use those titles to figure out which image or tab was selected and show the right hint.



classes.html



The title attribute becomes a property of the JavaScript object that represents the `` element.

javascript events**Sharpen your pencil**

`showHint()` should display a short hint-style message about each class when a user rolls their mouse over an image. But the hint should only appear if the welcome tab is selected; if one of the classes is selected, hints are disabled. Your job is to complete the code for `showHint()` that's started below.

```
var welcomePaneShowing = .....;
  ↗ This is a global variable: it's outside
  any functions. It should indicate if the
  welcome pane is showing, which is the only
  time we want to show hints.

function showHint() {
  alert("in showHint()");
  if (!.....) {
    return;
  }

  switch (this.....) {
    case ".....":
      var hintText = "Just getting started? Come join us!";
      break;
    case ".....":
      var ..... = "Take your flexibility to the next level!";
      break;
    case ".....":
      var hintText =
        "Perfectly join your body and mind with these intensive workouts.";
      .....
    ....:
      var ..... = "Click a tab to display the course schedule for the class";
  }
  var contentPane = .....("content");
  .....innerHTML = "<h3>" + ..... + "</h3>";
}

}
```

complete showHint()

Sharpen your pencil Solution

Your job was to complete the showHint function to display a hint based on the title of the image.

```

var welcomePaneShowing = .....true.....;
    ↗ When the page loads, the welcome pane is showing. So we start out with this set to true.

function showHint() {
    alert("in showHint()");
    if (!welcomePaneShowing) {
        ↗ If we're not on the welcome page, don't do anything. Just return.
        return;
    }
    ↗ "this" refers to whatever object called this function. That's the image that the user rolled over.
    switch (this.....title.....) {
        ↗ "title" is the attribute of the XHTML page we want to check... so we access it with the "title" property of the image.
        case "beginners":
            var hintText = "Just getting started? Come join us!";
            break;
        case "intermediate":
            var hintText = "Take your flexibility to the next level!";
            break;
        case "advanced":
            var hintText =
                "Perfectly join your body and mind with these intensive workouts.";
            break;
        default:
            ↗ It's always good practice to have a default in your switch statements. Our default can just be a generic instruction message.
            var hintText = "Click a tab to display the course schedule for the class";
    }
    var contentPane = .....getElementsByld..... ("content");
    contentPane.innerHTML = "<h3>" + hintText + "</h3>";
}

```

All that's left is to get the <div> where the content is shown, and show the hint text.



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javascript events

Add the code for hideHint(), too

The code for hideHint() is simple once showHint() is done. You just need to grab the content pane, and set the hint text back to the default:

```

function hideHint() {
  alert("in hideHint()");
  if (welcomePaneShowing) {
    var contentPane = document.getElementById("content");
    contentPane.innerHTML =
      "<h3>Click a tab to display the course schedule for the class</h3>";
  }
}

```

This is basically the reverse of showHint(). The function grabs the content <div> and sets the text to the default message.

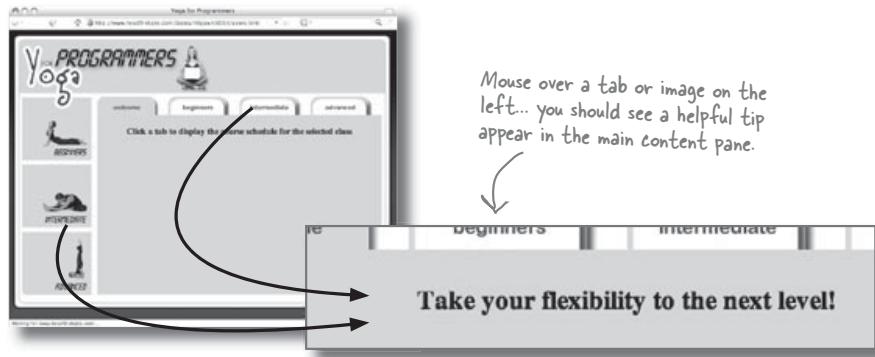
*window.onload = initPage;
initPage();*

schedule.js



Test Drive

Update schedule.js. Add a welcomePaneShowing variable, and update the showHint() and hideHint() functions. Then try everything out.

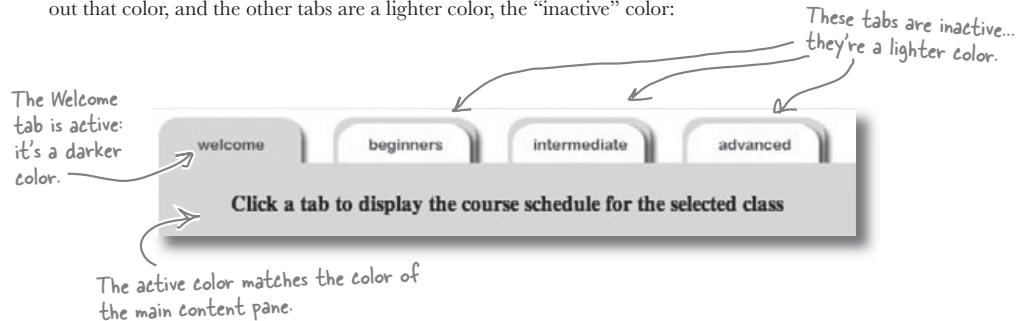


the web is visual

Tabs: an optical (and graphical) illusion

Marcy likes the look and feel of tabs on her yoga page. While there are lots of fancy toolkits that let you create tabs, a simple graphical trick is all we need.

On the yoga page, we've got a main content pane that's dark green. So that color basically becomes the "active" color. The Welcome tab starts out that color, and the other tabs are a lighter color, the "inactive" color:



To make a tab active, we need to change the tab's background to the "active" color

All we need to do to make a different tab active is change it to the active color. Then, we can make the old active tab inactive by changing it to the inactive color.

So suppose we've got two graphics for each tab: one with the tab against an active background, and another with the tab against an inactive background:



We've already got a `showTab()` function. So the first thing that function should do is change the tab image for the clicked-on tab.



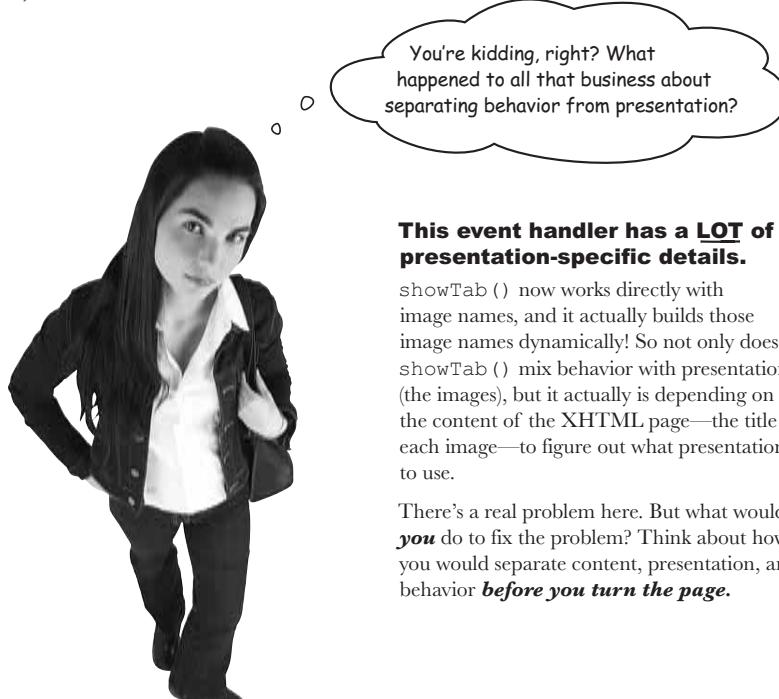
javascript events

Use a `for...` loop to cycle through the images

You've already used the `title` property of the image objects in `showHint()` to change the hint text. We need to do something similar in `showTab()`: figure out which tab should be active, and change that tab to the active image. For all the other tabs, we just want the inactive image.

```
function showTab() {
  alert("in showTab()");
  var selectedTab = this.title;

  var images = document.getElementById("tabs").getElementsByName("img");
  for (var i=0; i<images.length; i++) {
    var currentImage = images[i];
    if (currentImage.title == selectedTab) {
      currentImage.src = "images/" + currentImage.title + "Top.png";
    } else {
      currentImage.src = "images/" + currentImage.title + "Down.png";
    }
  }
}
```



This event handler has a LOT of presentation-specific details.

`showTab()` now works directly with image names, and it actually builds those image names dynamically! So not only does `showTab()` mix behavior with presentation (the images), but it actually is depending on the content of the XHTML page—the title of each image—to figure out what presentation to use.

There's a real problem here. But what would ***you*** do to fix the problem? Think about how you would separate content, presentation, and behavior ***before you turn the page***.

you are here ▶

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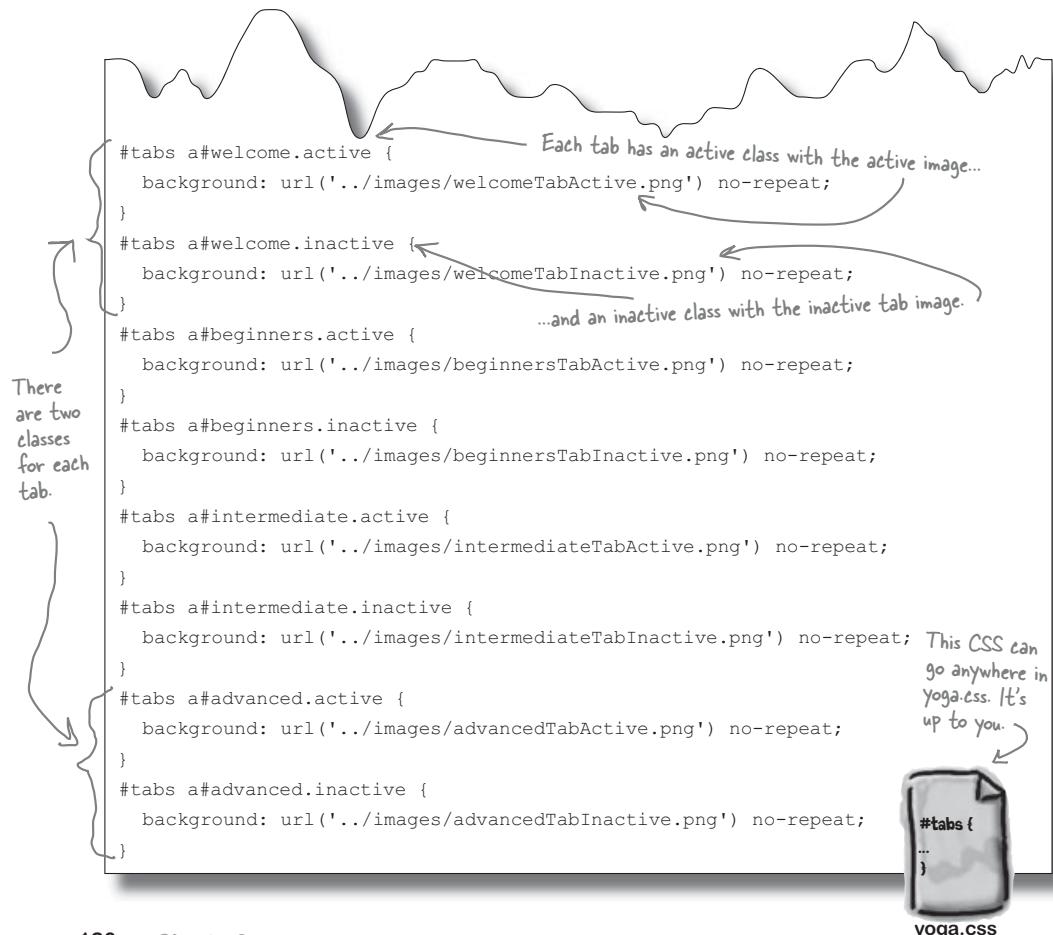
css is presentation

CSS classes are the key (again)

Marcy likes the look and feel of tabs on her yoga page. While there are lots of fancy toolkits that let you create tabs, a simple graphical trick is all we need.

For each tab, there are two possible states: active, which is the darker color that matches the content pane, and inactive, which is the lighter, unselected color. So we can build two CSS classes for each tab: one active, and one inactive.

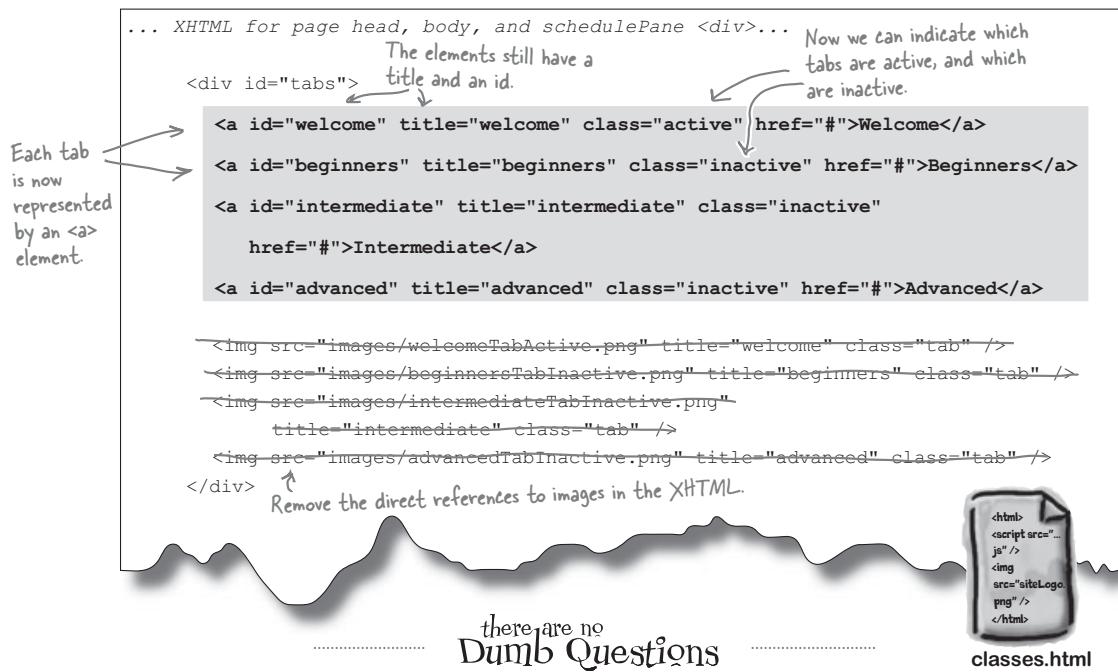
Open up `yoga.css` in your app's `css/` directory, and add these lines:



Ummm... but the tabs aren't <a>'s!

Did you notice what element the CSS is styling? #tab indicates a <div> with an id of "tab." That's okay. But then, the CSS indicates it's styling <a> tags, with ids of "welcome," "beginners," and so on. That doesn't match Marcy's XHTML page at all.

But that's no big deal... we can change all the images on the XHTML page to <a> tags to separate one more layer of content from presentation.



Q: Why is the href set to "#"?

A: # references the current page. We don't want the tabs to take the user anywhere else, although later we'll write code so that clicking on a tab shows the selected class's schedule.

Q: If we're not taking the user anywhere, why use <a> elements?

A: Because the tabs are ultimately links. They link to each class schedule, even if it's in a slightly non-traditional way. So the best XHTML element for a link is <a>.

On the other hand, there are usually at least two or three ways to do something on the Web. You could use a element, a <div>, or even an image map. It's really up to you. As long as you can attach event handlers to the element, you're good to go.

javascript is behavior

This broke our JavaScript, too, didn't it?

We've got a nice, clean XHTML page and some CSS that truly controls the presentation of the page. But now all that JavaScript that depended on `` elements isn't going to work. That's okay, though, because even though it worked before, it mixed images in with behavior... a real problem.

Let's fix up our script, and separate all that presentation from the behavior of the yoga page.

```
window.onload = initPage;
var welcomePaneShowing = true;

function initPage() {
    var tabs =
        document.getElementById("tabs").getElementsByName("a");
    for (var i=0; i<tabs.length; i++) {
        var currentTab = tabs[i];
        currentTab.onmouseover = showHint;
        currentTab.onmouseout = hideHint;
        currentTab.onclick = showTab;
    }
}

var images =
    document.getElementById("schedulePane").getElementsByName("img");
for (var i=0; i<images.length; i++) {
    var currentImage = images[i];
    currentImage.onmouseover = showHint;
    currentImage.onmouseout = hideHint;
    currentImage.onclick = showTab;
}

function showHint() {
    // showHint() stays the same
}
function hideHint() {
    // hideHint() stays the same
}
```

The annotations are as follows:

- A callout points to the `currentTab` variable in the `initPage()` loop with the text: "We grab the tabs `<div>`, and iterate over the `<a>` elements."
- A callout points to the `currentTab` variables in the `onmouseover`, `onmouseout`, and `onclick` handlers with the text: "This isn't much different... the events and handlers are the same as when the tabs were images."
- A callout points to the `currentImage` variable in the `for` loop with the text: "We need a new block here because iterating over images won't get the tabs... they're now `<a>` elements."
- A callout points to the entire `for` loop under the `images` declaration with the text: "This code looks awfully similar to the code up above, and we already know that repeated code can be a real trouble spot. We might need to come back to this later."

javascript events

```
function showTab() {
    var selectedTab = this.title;

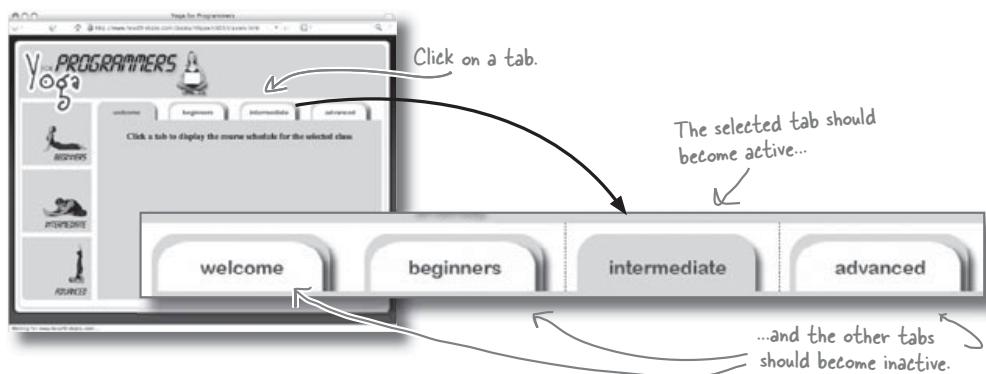
    var tabs = document.getElementById("tabs").getElementsByTagName("a");
    for (var i=0; i<tabs.length; i++) { ←
        var currentTab = tabs[i];
        if (currentTab.title == selectedTab) {
            currentTab.className = 'active';
        } else {
            currentTab.className = 'inactive';
        }
    }
}
```

This is the same loop as in initPage(). We want all the <a> tags in the tabs <div>.

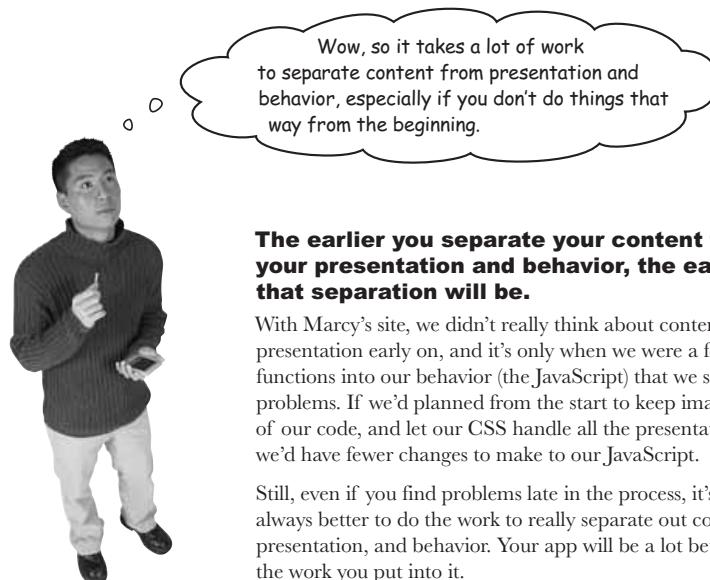
No image names. Now we just change out the CSS classes. Much better!



You've got a lot of changes to make. Update `classes.html`, `yoga.css`, and `schedule.js`. Then, see if those tabs work... try clicking on each.



separate your layers



The earlier you separate your content from your presentation and behavior, the easier that separation will be.

With Marcy's site, we didn't really think about content or presentation early on, and it's only when we were a few functions into our behavior (the JavaScript) that we saw problems. If we'd planned from the start to keep images out of our code, and let our CSS handle all the presentation, we'd have fewer changes to make to our JavaScript.

Still, even if you find problems late in the process, it's almost always better to do the work to really separate out content, presentation, and behavior. Your app will be a lot better for the work you put into it.

there are no
Dumb Questions

Q: So should I never have images in my XHTML? That's basically what we did with the tabs, right? Pulled the `` elements out of the XHTML?

A: That was part of it. But more importantly, we used CSS to control whether or not a button was active. What a button looks like when it changes from active to inactive is presentation, so that belongs in the CSS.

It's okay to have images in your XHTML; just make sure that if those images are tied to behavior, you get your CSS and code involved, and keep those details out of your XHTML.

Q: That CSS confused me. What does `#tabs a#advanced.inactive` mean?

A: The `#` sign indicates an id. So `#tabs` means "anything with an id of 'tabs'." In the XHTML, that's the `<div>` with an id of "tabs."

Then, `a#advanced` means "for an `<a>` element with an id of 'advanced'." So that's the `<a>` element with an id of "advanced" nested within a `<div>` with an id of "tabs." And finally, the `. .` indicates a class. So `a#advanced.inactive` means the `<a>` element with an id of "tabs" and a class name of "advanced" (all under a `<div>` with an id of "tabs"). That's a mouthful, so if you're still unsure about the CSS, you might want to pick up a copy of Head First HTML with CSS & XHTML to help you out.

Q: Isn't it sort of weird that all the buttons on the left are images, but all the tabs are `<a>` elements? Why aren't we using `<a>` elements for the buttons, too?

A: Good question. We'll come back to that, but anytime you notice things that seem out of place, jot down a note to yourself. It might be something worth looking at in more detail.

Q: When I click a button on the left, the tab also changes. Is that right?

A: What do you think? When you select the "advanced" button, do you think the "advanced" tab should become active?

 **Sharpen your pencil**

We've gotten a lot done, but `showTab()` is still incomplete. We've got to show the schedule for a selected class when a tab is clicked on. Assume the schedule is an HTML description and a table that shows the days of the week that the selected class is available. There will also probably be an "Enroll button."

How should we store the details and schedule for each class? In an HTML file? In the JavaScript? Why did you choose the format you did?

.....

.....

.....

How would you replace the main content pane with the schedule and details for a selected class?

.....

.....

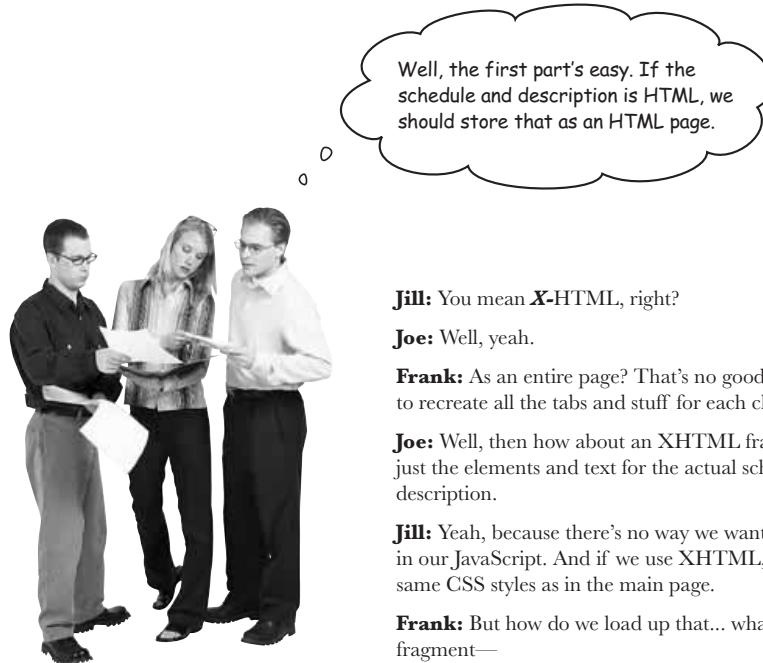
.....

Does your solution:

- Separate the content of your page from its presentation?
- Separate the content of your page from its behavior?
- Separate the behavior of your page from its presentation?

Ajax is all about
INTERACTION. Your page
can interact with server-side
programs, elements within
itself, and even other pages.

ajax can request xhtml pages



Well, the first part's easy. If the schedule and description is HTML, we should store that as an HTML page.

Jill: You mean **X**-HTML, right?

Joe: Well, yeah.

Frank: As an entire page? That's no good... we don't want to recreate all the tabs and stuff for each class, do we?

Joe: Well, then how about an XHTML fragment. Like, just the elements and text for the actual schedule and class description.

Jill: Yeah, because there's no way we want all that content in our JavaScript. And if we use XHTML, we can use the same CSS styles as in the main page.

Frank: But how do we load up that... what? XHTML fragment—

Joe: Sure.

Frank: —okay, right. So how do we load it?

Joe: Well, the tabs are `<a>` elements. Maybe we put the fragments in the `href` attributes instead of those `#` symbols?

Frank: But that would replace the entire page. That's no good. Besides, it seems sort of slow...

Jill: Guys, what about using a request object?

Joe: What do you mean?

Jill: What if we use a request object to get the XHTML fragment, and just set the content pane's `innerHTML` to the returned page?

Frank: Can you even do that?

Jill: Why not? Instead of requesting a server-side program, we'll just request the XHTML fragment we want.

Joe: And we can do it asynchronously, so there's no waiting or page refreshing!

javascript events

Use a request object to fetch the class details from the server

The server doesn't need to do any processing for Marcy's page, but we can still use a request object to grab the XHTML fragments for each class. This is a request to the server, but it's just for a page rather than a program. Still, the details are the same as you've already seen.

We'll build the code the same way we always do, using the `createRequest()` function from `utils.js` and a callback to display the results in the content pane. Here's what we need:

```
function showTab() {
    var selectedTab = this.title; ← This is the part of the
                                showTab() function that
                                you've already written.

    // set each tab's CSS class

    var request = createRequest(); ← This is the same request creation
    if (request==null) {           code we've been using for talking
        alert("Unable to create request");
        return;
    }
    request.onreadystatechange = showSchedule;
    request.open("GET", selectedTab + ".html", true);
    request.send(null); ← This time we're sending the request object
                        to a page URL. So we need to name the
                        fragments beginner.html, intermediate.html,
                        and advanced.html.

    } ← The showSchedule()
        callback function
        is called when the
        request returns.

    function showSchedule() {
        if (request.readyState == 4) {
            if (request.status == 200) { ← This XHTML in the file is available
                document.getElementById("content").innerHTML =
                request.responseText;           in responseText. We can display
                                                the XHTML using the innerHTML
                                                property of the content page.

            }
        }
    }
}
```



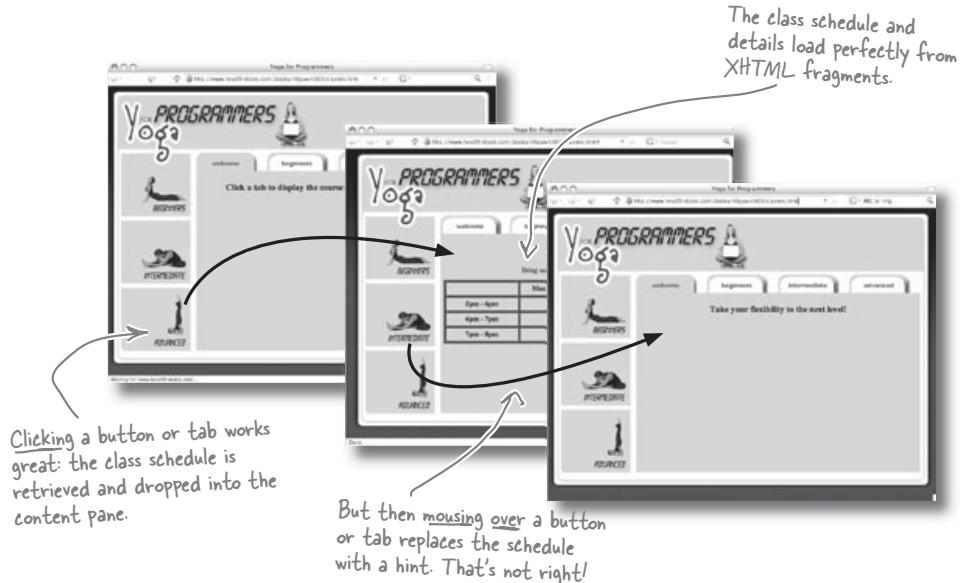
BRAIN POWER

Make these changes to `schedule.js`, and try out the improved web page. Is everything working? Are there any changes you'd make?

synchronize your asynchrony

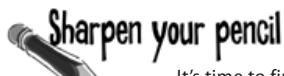
Be careful when you have two functions changing the same part of a web page

There's a bug! Class schedules show up okay, but mousing over another tab or button image hides the class schedule and replaces the content pane with hint text. That doesn't seem too intuitive...



Make sure you have the class XHTML fragments.

XHTML fragments for each class are included in the examples download from Head First Labs. Make sure they're named beginner.html, intermediate.html, and advanced.html. They should be in the same directory as your main page, classes.html.

javascript events

It's time to finish up Marcy's page. You need to change the JavaScript so that hints only show when the welcome tab is active. If a class is selected, no hints should appear. Mark up, cross out, and add to the code below to finish up `schedule.js`. To help you out, we've only shown the parts of the script that you need to change or add to, and parts that are relevant to those changes. Good luck!

```

var welcomePaneShowing = true;

function showHint() {
    if (!welcomePaneShowing) {
        return;
    }
    // code to show hints based on which tab is selected
}

function showTab() {
    var selectedTab = this.title;

    var tabs = document.getElementById("tabs").getElementsByName("a");
    for (var i=0; i<tabs.length; i++) {
        var currentTab = tabs[i];
        if (currentTab.title == selectedTab) {
            currentTab.className = 'active';
        } else {
            currentTab.className = 'inactive';
        }
    }
    var request = createRequest();
    if (request == null) {
        alert("Unable to create request");
        return;
    }
    request.onreadystatechange = showSchedule;
    request.open("GET", selectedTab + ".html", true);
    request.send(null);
}

```

finish showTab()

Sharpen your pencil Solution

Your job was to finish up the code so that tabs selected classes and turned off hints. Hints should only appear when the Welcome tab is active.

```

var welcomePaneShowing = true;
function showHint() {
    if (!welcomePaneShowing) {
        return;
    }
    // code to show hints based on which tab is selected
}

function showTab() {
    var selectedTab = this.title;
    if (selectedTab == "welcome") {
        welcomePaneShowing = true;
        document.getElementById("content").innerHTML =
            "<h3>Click a tab to display the course schedule for the class</h3>";
    } else {
        welcomePaneShowing = false;
    }
    // everything else stayed the same!
}

```

This really is a hack... we're putting presentation in our JavaScript! You'll learn a way to avoid this when you get into the DOM in Chapters 5 and 6.

This is the key variable. This should indicate if the welcome pane is showing. If it's not, we don't want to show any hints.

We've already got a check in showHint() for the welcome pane... so we just need to make sure this variable is set correctly.

Here's the new code. First, we need to see if the selected tab is the Welcome tab.

If so, we should update the welcomePaneShowing variable.

You get bonus credit if you figured this out. If the welcome pane is selected, we need to overwrite any class schedule with the welcome message...

...otherwise, the welcome pane will have a class schedule, and it won't even be clear which class is showing!

"^{oo}h3^{oo}Click a tab to display the course schedule for the class^{oo}/h3^{oo}";

there are no Dumb Questions

Q: What if I didn't catch the bit about changing the content pane back to the welcome message when the Welcome tab is selected?

A: That's okay. Make sure you add that code to your copy of schedule.js, though. One way you can avoid missing things like that in the future is to always test your code. Load up the yoga class page, and click and move the mouse around... does anything look funny? If so, then make whatever changes you need to fix that problem.

javascript events

Test Drive

Make sure you've got the XHTML fragments, the updated CSS, the clean XHTML class page (with no presentation!), and your completed copy of schedule.js. Load up Marcy's web page, and give it a spin.

Clicking on a tab or button selects the right class schedule and description...

...and hints don't cover up the class-specific information anymore.

It's perfect! Wow, it's just like the drawing you did. Fantastic! But I did have just one more idea...

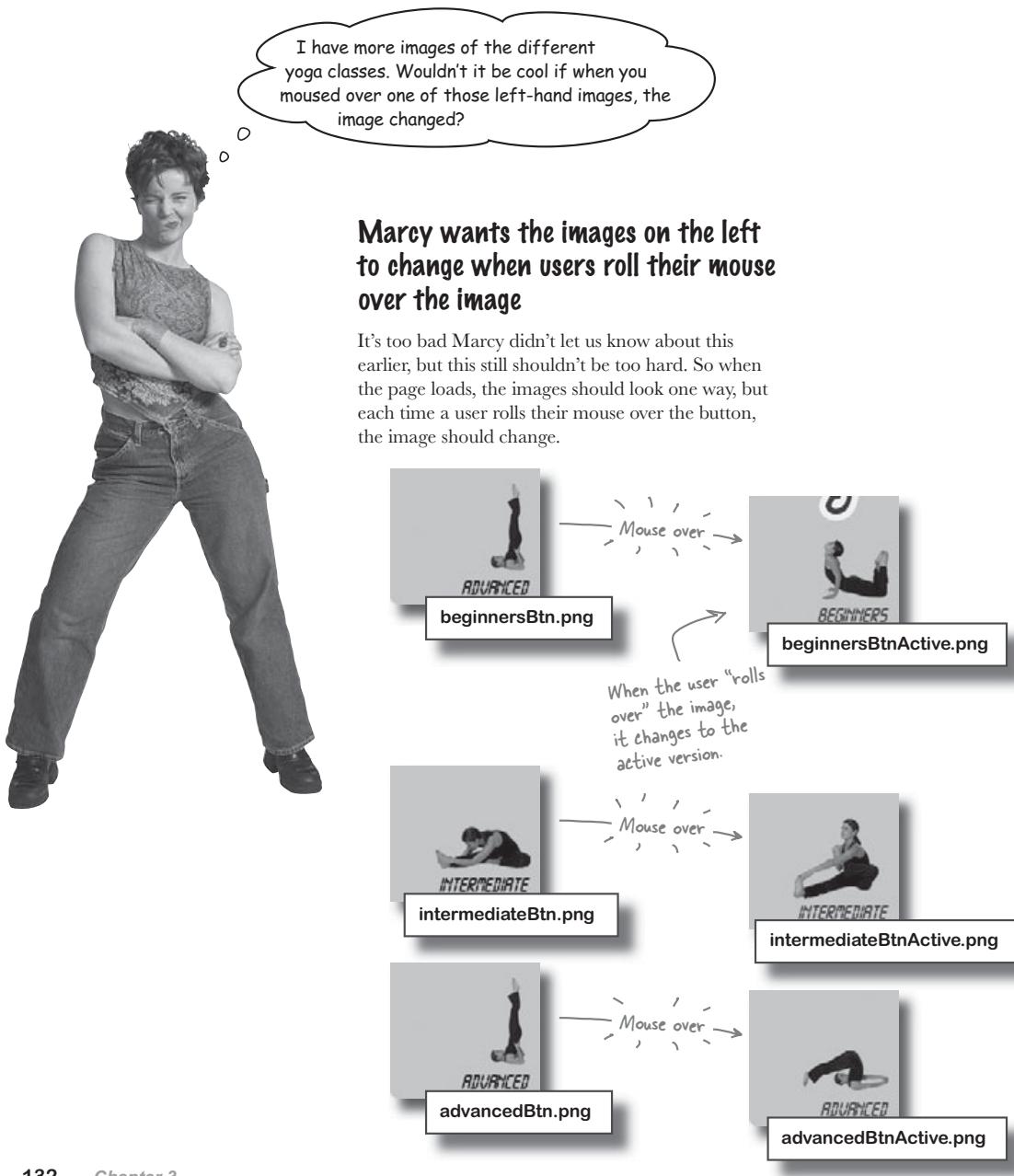
Chapter 3. javascript events

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clients always have one more idea

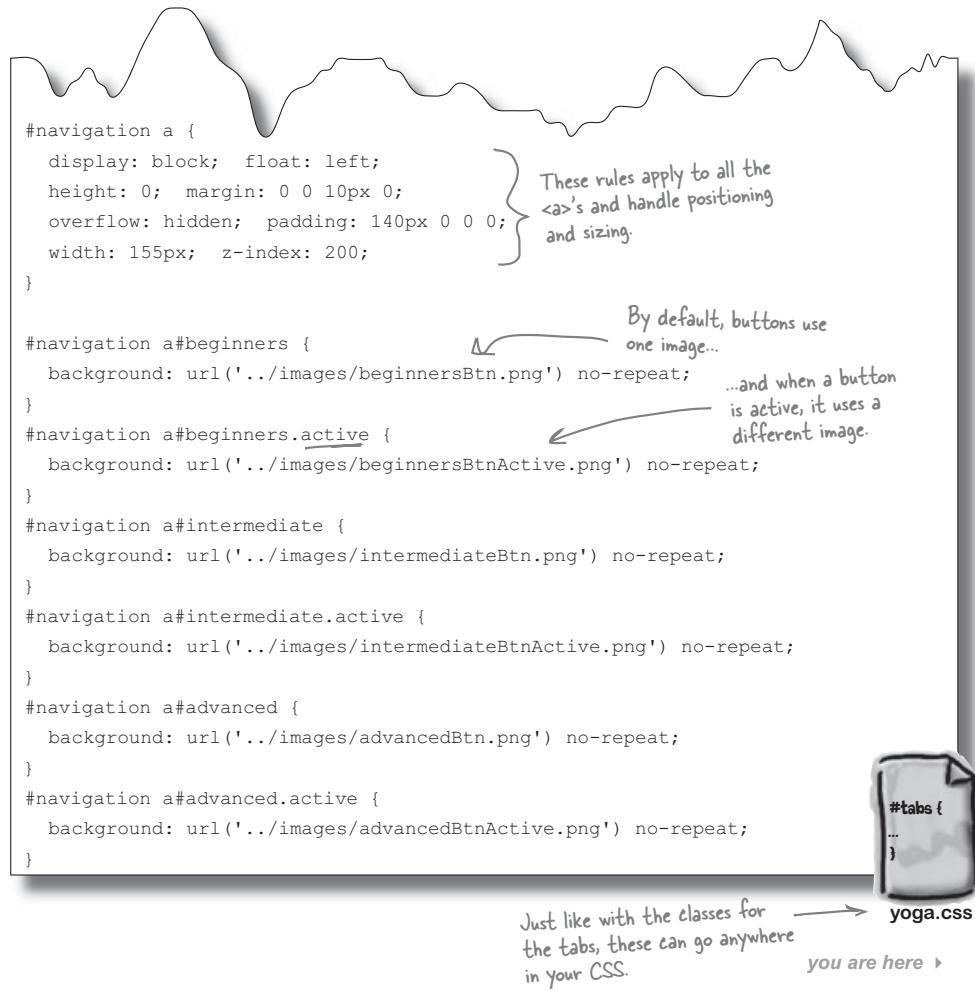


javascript events

When you need to change images in your script, think “change CSS classes” instead

Here's another case where separation of presentation and behavior can be a big issue. Before changing any code, think, “Is this a case where I'm going to have to mix my behavior (my code) and my presentation (like images)?”

If it is, it's time to restructure some things. The image buttons are really just like the tabs. They just look like buttons instead of tabs. So let's add some new CSS classes for both button states: the normal button and the active button.



you are here ▶

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use the right elements

Links in XHTML are represented by `<a>` elements

Here's another place where we can make some improvements to our XHTML. Currently, the images are represented by `` tags, but they really are functioning as linking buttons: you can click on one to get a class schedule.

Let's change each button to an `<a>`, which better represents something you can click on to get to a different destination, in this case a class schedule and description.



there are no Dumb Questions

Q: With the tabs, we had an inactive class and an active class. But on the buttons, they're in the XHTML without a class, and then there's a CSS "active" class description with the active image. Why don't we have an inactive CSS class with these buttons, too?

A: Good question. With the tabs, there were two distinct states: active (in the forefront) and inactive (in the background). The buttons we have, though, really have a normal state, where they sit flat, and an active state, where the button is highlighted. So it seemed more accurate to have a button (with no class), and then assign that button the "active" class when it's rolled over. Uniformity is a good thing, though, so you could probably use inactive and active classes if you felt strongly about it.

javascript events

We need a function to show an active button and hide a button, too

Before we change any of schedule.js, let's add two functions we know we'll need. First, we need a `buttonOver()` function to show the active image for a button. That's just a matter of changing a CSS class:

```
function buttonOver() {
    this.className = "active";
}
```

When the mouse is over a button, make it active.

We can do just the opposite for when a user's mouse rolls out of the button's area. We just need to change back to the default state, which is no CSS class:

```
function buttonOut() {
    this.className = "";
}
```

When the mouse rolls out of a button, go back to the default state.

When you initialize the page, you need to assign the new event handlers

Now we need to assign the new functions to the right events. `buttonOver()` should get assigned to a button's `onmouseover` event, and `buttonOut()` gets assigned to a button's `onmouseout` event.

We can also update the code to use the new `<a>` elements that represent buttons instead of the older `` elements.

```
function initPage() {
    // code to deal with tabs

    var buttons =
        document.getElementById("navigation").getElementsByTagName("a");
    for (var i=0; i<buttons.length; i++) {
        var currentBtn = buttons[i];
        currentBtn.onmouseover = showHint;
        currentBtn.onmouseout = hideHint;
        currentBtn.onclick = showTab;
        currentBtn.onmouseover = buttonOver;
        currentBtn.onmouseout = buttonOut;
    }
}
```

We've changed the array that was called images to be called buttons.

In our updated XHTML, we need all the `<a>` elements nested in the navigation `<div>`.

Here are our new event handlers.

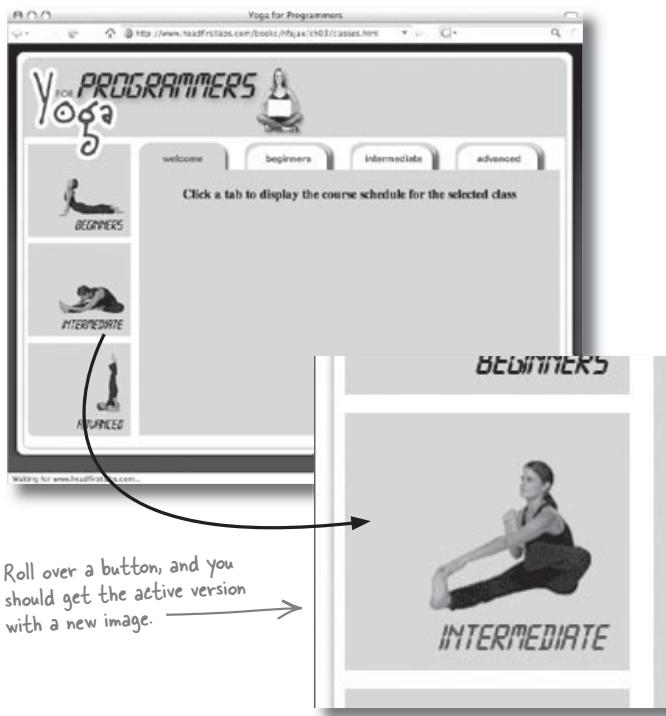
In JavaScript, an element is represented by an object. That object has a property for each event that can occur on the element that it represents.

test drive



(The Final) Test Drive

Everything should work! Make all the changes from the last few pages to your XHTML, CSS, and JavaScript, and let's impress Marcy with her stunning new interactive class schedule page.



Roll over a button, and you should get the active version with a new image.



What happened to the hints that were attached to the button's `onmouseover` and `onmouseout` events?

What would YOU do to make sure that Marcy's customers get cool interactive buttons AND helpful hints?

When you've got an idea, turn over to Chapter 4, and let's see how to take your event handling skills to the next level (literally).

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4 multiple event handlers



Two's company



I was lost before you came along. I mean, I'm great at onclick, but without a little validation from you, I just wouldn't be that sure of myself.



A single event handler isn't always enough.

Sometimes you've got more than one event handler that needs to be called by an event. Maybe you've got some event-specific actions, as well as some generic code, and stuffing everything into a single event handler function won't cut it. Or maybe you're just trying to build **clean, reusable code**, and you've got **two bits of functionality triggered by the same event**. Fortunately, we can use some **DOM Level 2** methods to assign multiple handler functions to a **single event**.

events are properties

An event can have only one event handler attached to it (or so it seems)

Marcy's page has a problem. We've assigned two event handlers to the onmouseover property of her image buttons:

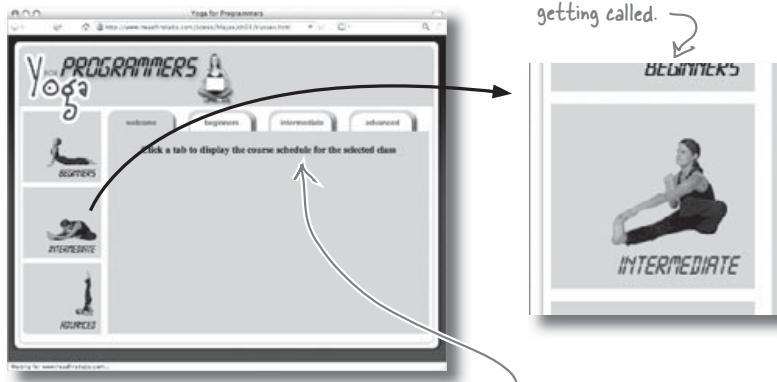
```
function initPage() {
    // code to deal with tabs

    var buttons =
        document.getElementById("navigation").getElementsByTagName("a");
    for (var i=0; i<buttons.length; i++) {
        var currentBtn = buttons[i];
        currentBtn.onmouseover = showHint;
        currentBtn.onmouseout = hideHint;
        currentBtn.onclick = showTab;
        currentBtn.onmouseover = buttonOver; ← This is the same event: onmouseover for currentBtn. But we're assigning both the showHint() handler...
        currentBtn.onmouseout = buttonOut; ...and the buttonOver() handler.
    }
}
```

Only the LAST event handler assigned gets run

When you assign two event handlers to the same event, only the last event handler that's assigned gets run. So on Marcy's page, mousing over a button triggers onmouseover. Then, that event runs the last handler assigned to it: buttonOver().

The image is changing when you roll over a button, so buttonOver() is getting called.

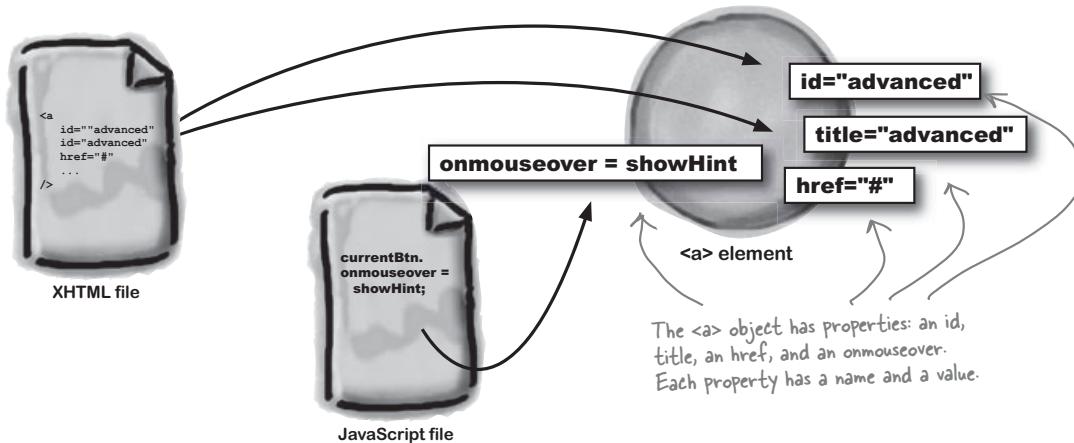


But there's no hint anymore: showHint() is not getting run.

[multiple event handlers](#)

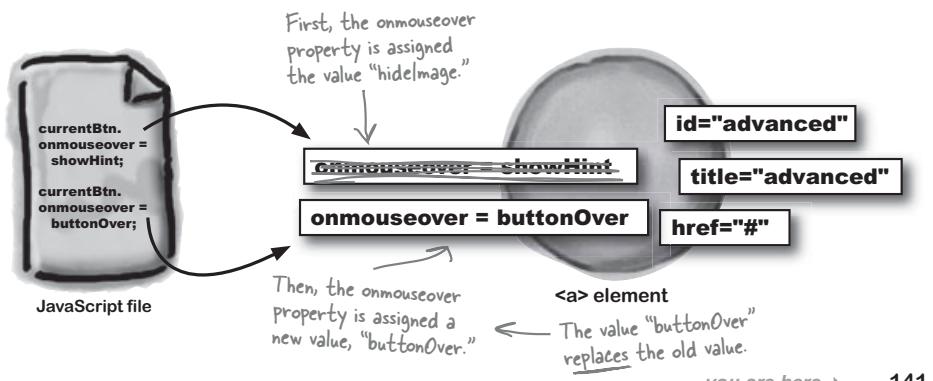
Event handlers are just properties

When you assign an event handler to an event on an XHTML element, the handler becomes a property of the element, just like the `id` or `title` properties of an `<a>` element:



A property can have only ONE value

If you assign a value to a property, that property has that single value. So what happens when you assign another value to that property? The property then has the *new* value, and *the old value is gone*:



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`addEventListener()` registers an event handler

Assign multiple event handlers with `addEventListener()`

So far, we've been adding event handlers to elements by setting the `event` property directly. That's called the **DOM Level 0** model. DOM stands for the **Document Object Model**, and it's how elements on a web page get turned into objects our JavaScript code can work with.

But DOM Level 0 isn't cutting it anymore. We need a way to assign more than one handler to an event, which means we can't just assign a handler to an event property. That's where **DOM Level 2** comes in. DOM Level 2 gives us a new method, called `addEventListener()`, that lets us assign more than one event handler to an event.

Here's what the `addEventListener()` method looks like:

```
currentBtn.addEventListener("mouseover", showHint, false);
  ↑
  Here's the new method.
  You can call this
  method on any element
  you have an object
  representation for.
  ↑
  For the first argument, use
  the event name without the
  "on" in front.
  ↑
  The second argument is the
  event handler. This should be a
  function in your script, or you
  can declare the function inline.
  ↑
  Ignore this
  for now.

currentBtn.addEventListener("mouseover", buttonOver, false);
  ↑
  Add a second handler, using
  addEventListener(), and
  both handlers will get called
  for the specified event.
```



In what order do you think the browser will call your handlers? Do you think the ordering in which the handlers are run will affect how you write your code?

multiple event handlers***there are no
Dumb Questions***

Q: DOM? What's that?

A: DOM stands for the Document Object Model. It's a specification that defines how the parts of a web page, like elements and attributes, can be represented as objects that your code can work with.

Q: And what does Level 0 mean?

A: Level 0 was actually an interpretation of the DOM published *before* the DOM was formalized. So it works with the DOM but isn't really part of it.

For your purposes, though, DOM Level 0 is what your browser uses to come up with basic objects and properties for each element in a web page. When you assign a handler to an element's `onmouseover` property, you're using DOM Level 0.

Q: What about DOM Level 1? Do I need to worry about that?

A: Not right now. DOM Level 1 has to do with how you move around in a document. So DOM Level 1 lets you find the parent of an element, or its second child. We'll look at DOM navigation quite a bit in Chapter 6.

Right now, though, you don't really need to worry too much about what level of the DOM you're using, except to make sure your browser supports that level. All major browsers support DOM Level 0 and Level 1, which is why you can assign event handlers programmatically using event properties like `onclick` and `onmouseover`.

Q: And `addEventListener()` is part of DOM Level 2?

A: Exactly. DOM Level 2 added a lot of specifics about how events should work and dealt with some XML issues that aren't a problem for us right now.

Q: So I can use `addEventListener()` to add multiple events, and it will work with all the browsers?

A: As long as they support DOM Level 2. But there's one major browser that doesn't support DOM Level 2... we'll look at that in just a minute.

Q: Couldn't I just assign an array to an event property, and give the property multiple values that way?

A: That's a good idea, but it's the browser that connects events to event handlers. If you assigned an array of handler names to an event property, the web browser wouldn't know what to do with that array.

That's why DOM Level 2 was put into place: it provides a standard way for browsers to deal with multiple events. Ideally, specifications standardize a process and remove any possible guesswork.

Q: Why are the event property names different than the names you pass to `addEventListener()`?

A: That's another great question. That's just the way the authors of the DOM decided to handle event names. So if you're assigning an event property, use `onclick` or `onmouseover`. With `addEventListener()`, use `click` and `mouseover`.

Q: What's that last parameter you're sending to `addEventListener()`? And why are you setting it to false?

A: That last parameter indicates whether you want event bubbling (`false`) or capturing (`true`). We'll talk more about capturing and bubbling in a bit, so don't worry about this too much. For now, always pass `false` to `addEventListener()`, which indicates you want event bubbling.

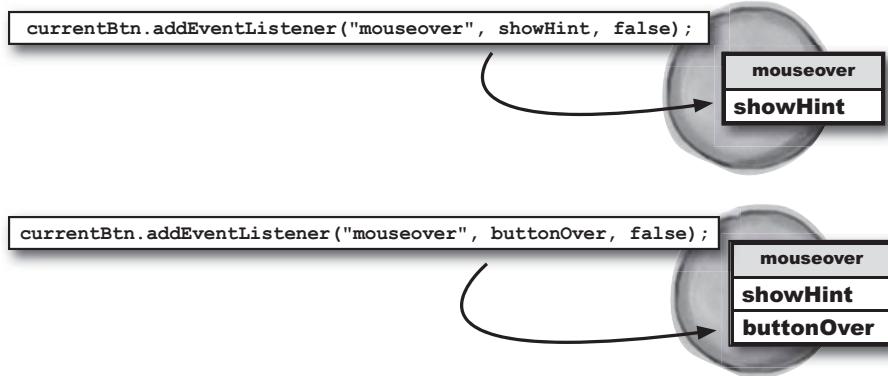
You can assign as many handlers as you want to an event using `addEventListener()`.

`addEventListener()` works in any web browser that supports DOM Level 2.

firefox and safari are dom level 2 browsers

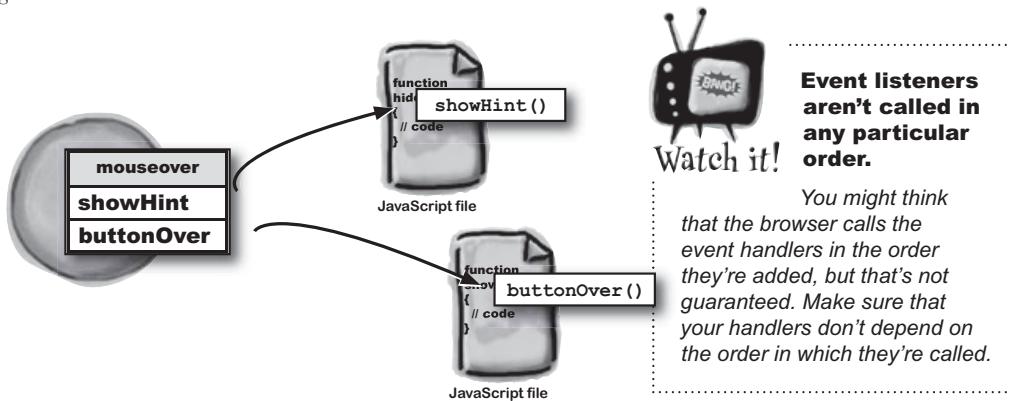
Your objects can have multiple event handlers assigned to a single event in DOM Level 2

The most important thing that DOM Level 2 added to events is the ability for an event to have more than one handler registered. You've already seen how `addEventListener()` adds a handler to an event:



The browser runs every handler for an event when that event is triggered

When an event is triggered by a mouse movement, the browser looks up the right event. Then, the browser runs every event handler function registered to that event:



multiple event handlers

It's time to make some improvements to Marcy's yoga page. Below is the current code for `initPage()`. Your job is to cross out anything that shouldn't be in the code, and make any additions you think you need to get the image button mouse events to work.

```
function initPage() {
    var tabs =
        document.getElementById("tabs").getElementsByName("a");
    for (var i=0; i<tabs.length; i++) {
        var currentTab = tabs[i];
        currentTab.onmouseover = showHint;
        currentTab.onmouseout = hideHint;
        currentTab.onclick = showTab;
    }

    var buttons =
        document.getElementById("navigation").getElementsByName("a");
    for (var i=0; i<buttons.length; i++) {
        var currentBtn = buttons[i];
        currentBtn.onmouseover = showHint;
        currentBtn.onmouseout = hideHint;
        currentBtn.onclick = showTab;
        currentBtn.onmouseover = buttonOver;
        currentBtn.onmouseout = buttonOut;
    }
}
```



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register multiple handlers with dom level 2



Your job was to cross out anything that shouldn't be in the code, and make any additions you thought you'd need to get the image button mouse events to work

```
function initPage() {
    var tabs =
        document.getElementById("tabs").getElementsByTagName("a");
    for (var i=0; i<tabs.length; i++) {
        var currentTab = tabs[i];
        currentTab.onmouseover = showHint;
        currentTab.onmouseout = hideHint;
        currentTab.onclick = showTab;
    }

    var buttons =
        document.getElementById("navigation").getElementsByTagName("a");
    for (var i=0; i<buttons.length; i++) {
        var currentBtn = buttons[i];
        currentBtn.onmouseover = showHint;
        currentBtn.addEventListener("mouseover", showHint, false);
        currentBtn.onmouseout = hideHint;
        currentBtn.addEventListener("mouseout", hideHint, false);
        currentBtn.onclick = showTab;

        currentBtn.onmouseover = buttonOver;
        currentBtn.addEventListener("mouseover", buttonOver, false);
        currentBtn.onmouseout = buttonOut;
        currentBtn.addEventListener("mouseout", buttonOut, false);
    }
}
```



schedule.js

You could have changed these to addEventListener(), but there's really no reason to. They work fine as they are.



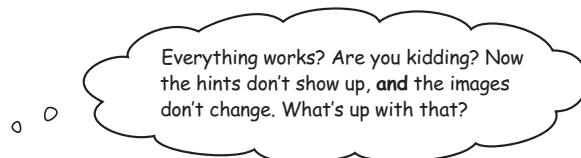
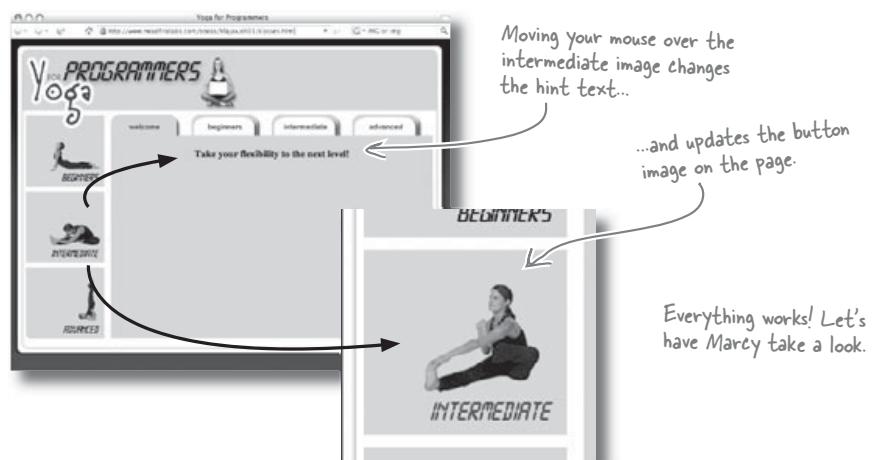
Remember, the event names are the same, but without the "on" before the name.

Both the mouseover and mouseout events need two handlers each.

Use false for each call right now... we'll talk more about bubbling and capturing later.

multiple event handlers

**Change your copy of schedule.js, and fire up your web browser.
Try out the image buttons that now use addEventListener().
Does everything work?**



What's going on with Marcy's browser?

What do you think is going wrong for Marcy? Why isn't the yoga app working?

.....
.....
.....

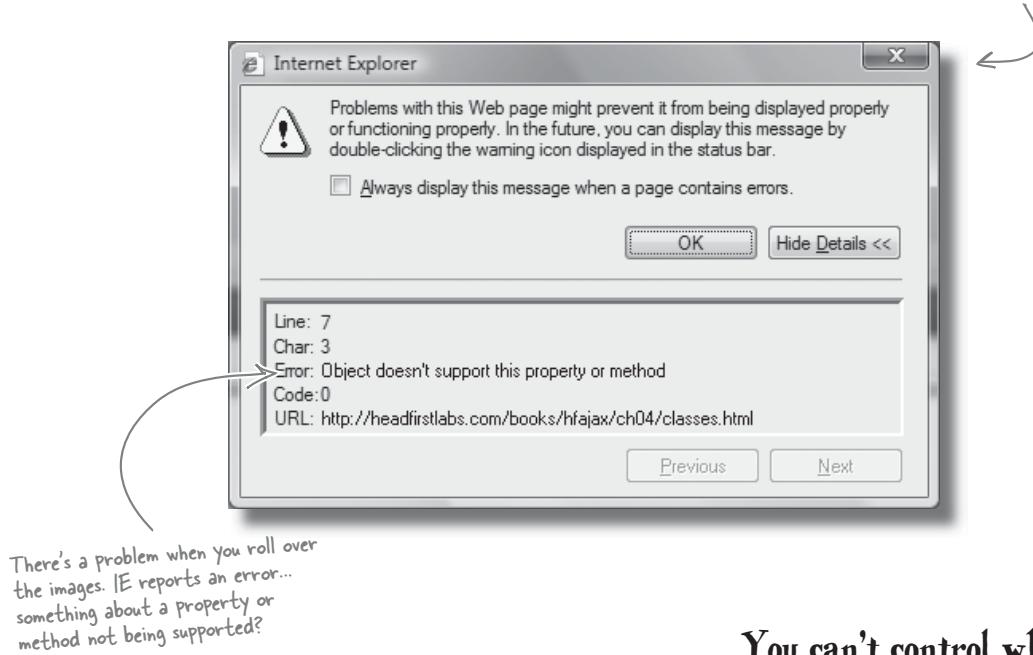
Hint: Try different browsers out.

internet explorer is NOT dom level 2

What's going on with Internet Explorer?

The yoga page works great on Firefox, Safari, and a lot of other browsers... but something's definitely wrong on Internet Explorer:

IE shows a little triangular icon in the bottom status bar. Double-click that triangle to see this error message.



There's a problem when you roll over the images. IE reports an error... something about a property or method not being supported?

You can't control what browsers your users are working with.

It's your job to build cross-browser applications... and always test your code in LOTS of browsers.

[multiple event handlers](#)

Internet Explorer uses a totally different event model

Remember that `addEventListener()` only works on browsers that support DOM Level 2? Well, Internet Explorer isn't one of those browsers. IE has its own event model and doesn't support `addEventListener()`. That's why Marcy got an error trying the yoga page out on IE.

Fortunately, IE provides a method that does the same thing as `addEventListener()`. It's called `attachEvent()`:

```
currentBtn.attachEvent("onmouseover", showHint);
```

This is the method that adds the event handler in Internet Explorer.

This time you keep the "on" at the beginning of the event name...

You still give the function the name of the handler to run when the event occurs.

That mysterious "false" disappears in attachEvent().

attachEvent() and addEventListener() are functionally equivalent

Even though the syntax is different, these functions do **exactly the same thing**. So you just need to use the right one for your users' browsers.

```
currentBtn.attachEvent("onmouseover", showHint);
```

Use attachEvent()
for Internet
Explorer browsers.

```
currentBtn.addEventListener("mouseover", showHint, false);
```

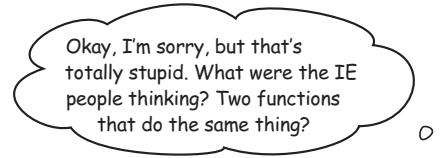
Use
addEventListener()
for Firefox...

...Opera...

...as well as Safari
and most other
modern browsers.

These are all DOM
Level 2 browsers.

welcome to browser wars



The browser wars are just part of web development.

Like it or not, not all browsers are the same. Besides, when Microsoft came up with their own event model, it wasn't that obvious that the DOM Level 2 would take off like it did.

And no matter how it all happened, you can't write off people who use IE... or those who don't.



there are no Dumb Questions

Q: So this is all about which browser is better?

A: No, it's just that not all browsers were developed the same way. It wasn't so long ago that the DOM wasn't a sure thing, and Microsoft just decided to go in another direction. IE isn't better or worse than other browsers; it's just different.

Q: Yeah, but everyone knows IE's a pain. I mean, come on...

A: It's true that lots of web developers think that IE is hard to deal with. That's just because it uses some different syntax. But look at things the other way: if you've been writing code on IE all your life, then it's really Firefox, Safari and Opera that are a pain.

Either way, you've got to write web apps that work on all major browsers, or you're going to miss out on a ton of users.

Q: Why does `attachEvent()` add the "on" back to the event name?

A: That's just the way IE decided to implement that method.

Q: What about that last argument to `addEventListener()`? Where did it go on `attachEvent()`?

A: You may remember that the last argument to `addEventListener()` indicated whether you wanted event bubbling (`false`) or event capturing (`true`). IE only supports event bubbling, so that argument isn't needed.

We'll come back to capturing and bubbling once we've got Marcy's app working on *all* major browsers.

Q: So which one should I use? `addEventListener()` or `attachEvent()`?

A: Good question. If you think about it and look back at the `createRequest()` function, you probably already know the answer...

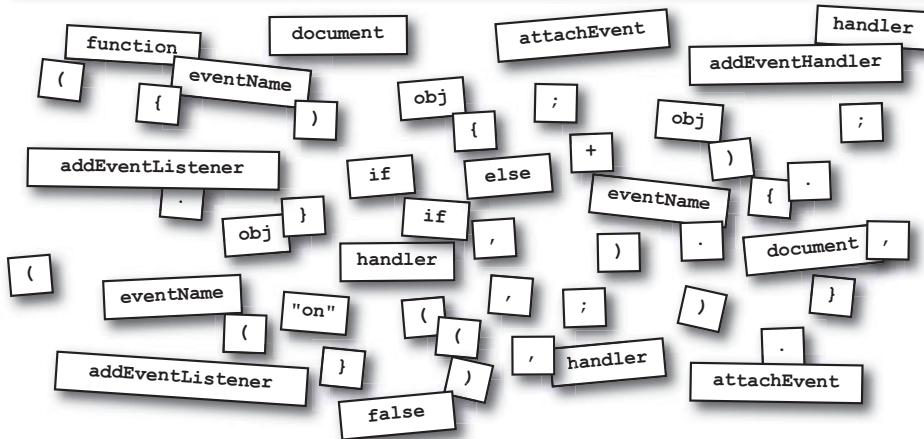
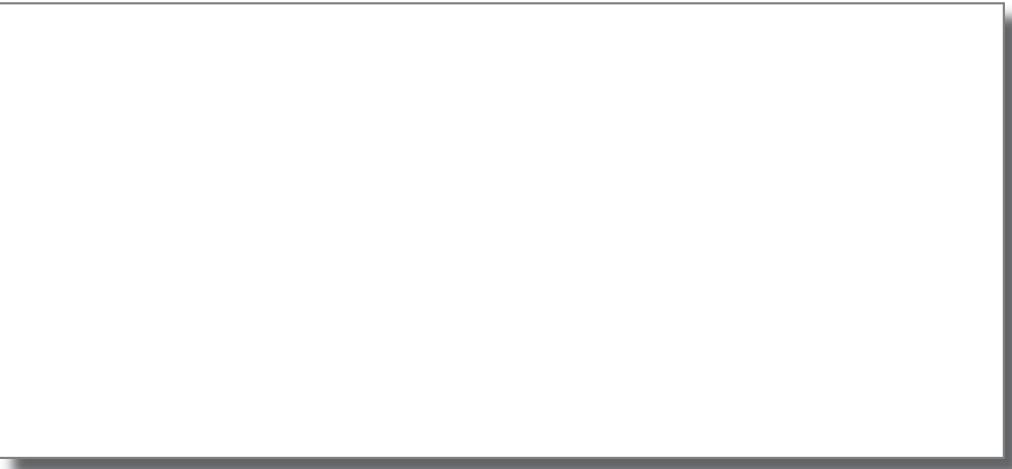
In IE, event names have "on" in front, for example, "onclick" and "onmouseover."

In Firefox, Safari, and Opera, event names DON'T have "on" in front: "click" and "mouseover."

multiple event handlers

Utility Function Magnets

Just like with `createRequest()`, we need our event handling to work on multiple browsers. Your job is to use the magnets below to build a utility function for adding event handlers to events.



Hint: The expression `(document.someFunction)` returns true if a browser supports running `someFunction()`, and returns false if that function isn't supported.

you are here ▶

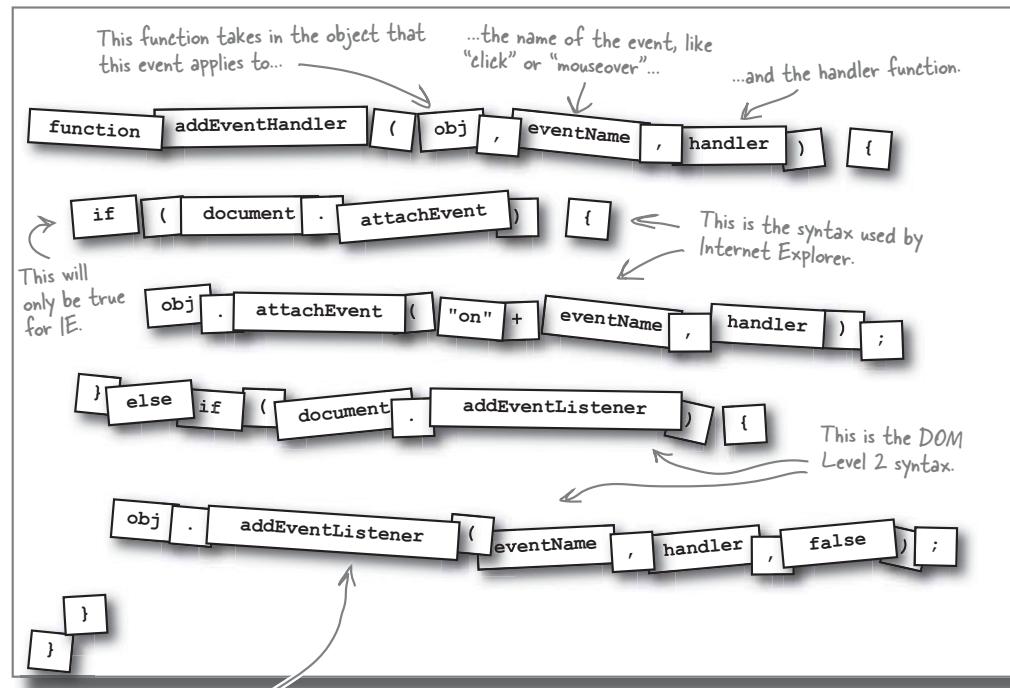
151

utility functions abstract browser differences



Utility Function Magnets Solutions

Your job was to figure out a way to get our event handling to run on multiple browsers. You should have built a utility function for adding event handlers to events.



You could also have checked for `addEventListener` first... the order of the `if/else-if` doesn't matter.

there are no
Dumb Questions

Q: Why didn't we use a `try...catch` block this time?

A: We could have, but unlike `createRequest()`, this function doesn't need an error to know that something went wrong. Using `document.attachEvent` and `document.addEventListener` works just as well. Besides, the `if...else if` block is a lot easier to read.

multiple event handlers

use utility functions frequently

addEventHandler() works for All apps, not just Marcy's yoga page

So where should you put your code for `addEventHandler()`? We'll use it in Marcy's yoga page, but it's really a utility function. It will work for all our apps and in any browser. So go ahead and add your new code to `utils.js`, so we can reuse it in later web apps we build.

```
function createRequest() {
    try {
        request = new XMLHttpRequest();
    } catch (tryMS) {
        try {
            request = new ActiveXObject("Msxml2.XMLHTTP");
        } catch (otherMS) {
            try {
                request = new ActiveXObject("Microsoft.XMLHTTP");
            } catch (failed) {
                request = null;
            }
        }
    }
    return request;
}

function addEventHandler(obj, eventName, handler) {
    if (document.attachEvent) {
        obj.attachEvent("on" + eventName, handler);
    } else if (document.addEventListener) {
        obj.addEventListener(eventName, handler, false);
    }
}
```



Just like `createRequest()`,
`addEventHandler()` is
useful in all our apps.

**Anytime you build
cross-browser utility
functions, store those
methods in scripts
that you can easily
reuse in your other
web applications.**

[multiple event handlers](#)

Let's update initPage() to use our new utility function

Now we need to change `initPage()`, in `schedule.js`, to use `addEventHandler()` instead of `addEventListener()`. Go ahead and make the following changes to your copy of `schedule.js`:

```
function initPage() {
    var tabs =
        document.getElementById("tabs").getElementsByName("a");
    for (var i=0; i<tabs.length; i++) {
        var currentTab = tabs[i];
        currentTab.onmouseover = showHint;
        currentTab.onmouseout = hideHint;
        currentTab.onclick = showTab;
    }

    var buttons =
        document.getElementById("navigation").getElementsByName("a");
    for (var i=0; i<buttons.length; i++) {
        var currentBtn = buttons[i];
        addEventHandler(currentBtn, "mouseover", showHint);
        currentBtn.addEventListener("mouseover", showHint, false);
        addEventHandler(currentBtn, "mouseout", hideHint);
        currentBtn.addEventListener("mouseout", hideHint, false);
        currentBtn.onclick = showTab;
        addEventHandler(currentBtn, "mouseover", buttonOver);
        currentBtn.addEventListener("mouseover", buttonOver, false);
        addEventHandler(currentBtn, "mouseout", buttonOut);
        currentBtn.addEventListener("mouseout", buttonOut, false);
    }
}
```



addEventHandler() has to take in the button since it's not a method on that button itself.

Remove all the addEventListener() calls, as they only work on DOM Level 2 browsers.

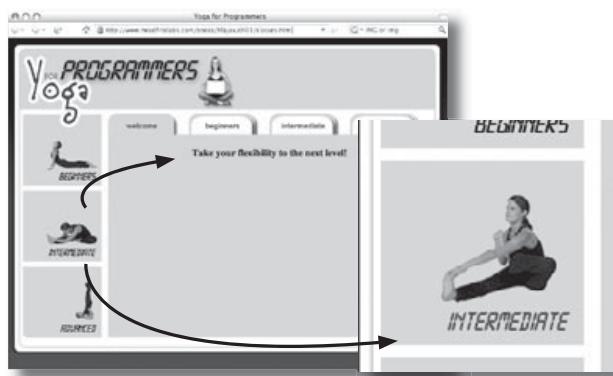
*you are here ▶***155**

test drive

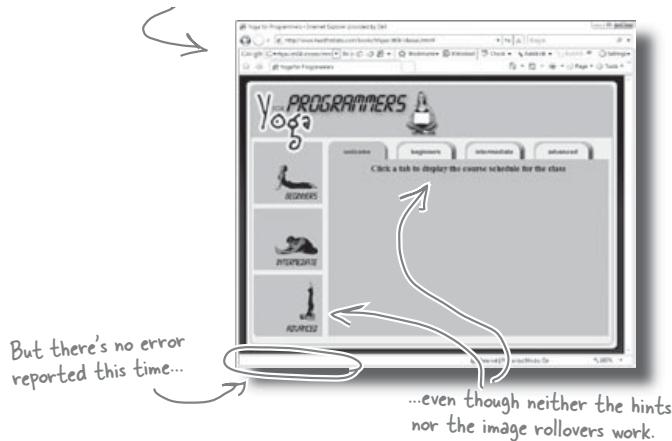
Test Drive

You should have `addEventHandler()` in `utils.js` and an updated version of `initPage()` in `schedule.js`. Once you've made those changes, try out the **yoga** page in Internet Explorer and a DOM Level 2 browser, like Firefox or Safari.

Everything works great in DOM Level 2 browsers. That means our `addEventHandler()` utility function does the right thing for those browsers.



Uh oh... more trouble with IE.



multiple event handlers

Use an `alert()` to troubleshoot

Without any error messages, it's hard to know exactly what's going on with Internet Explorer. Try putting in a few `alert()` statements in the event handlers, though, and you'll see they're getting called correctly.

```
function buttonOver() {
    alert("buttonOver() called.");
    this.className = "active";
}

function buttonOut() {
    alert("buttonOut() called.");
    this.className = "";
}
```

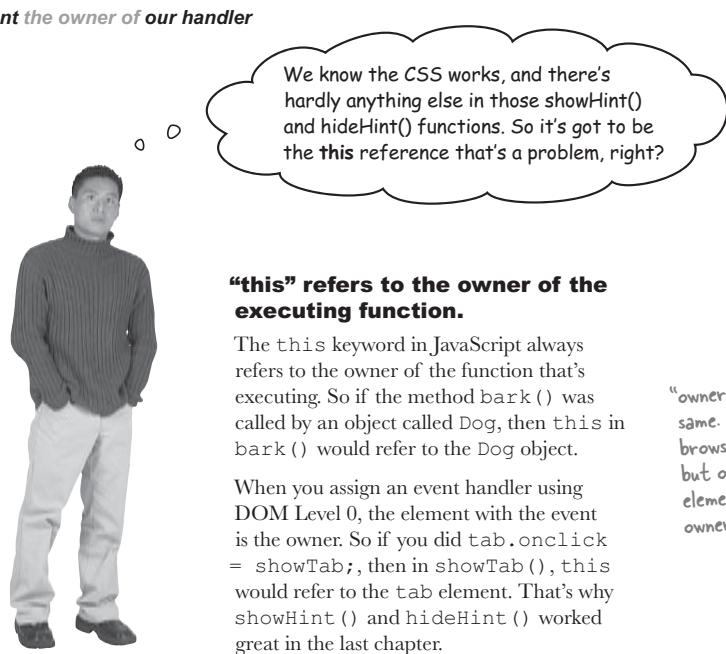
So what else could be going wrong?

The event handlers are getting called, so that means that `addEventListener()` is working like it should. And we've already seen that the code in the handlers worked before we added the rollovers. So what else could be the problem?

```
function buttonOver() {
    this.className = "active";
}

function buttonOut() {
    this.className = "";
}
```

**What do you think the problem could be?
Can you figure out why the code
isn't working like it should?**

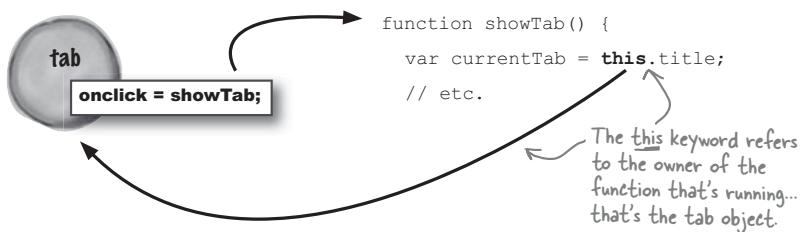


"this" refers to the owner of the executing function.

The `this` keyword in JavaScript always refers to the owner of the function that's executing. So if the method `bark()` was called by an object called `Dog`, then `this` in `bark()` would refer to the `Dog` object.

When you assign an event handler using DOM Level 0, the element with the event is the owner. So if you did `tab.onclick = showTab;`, then in `showTab()`, `this` would refer to the `tab` element. That's why `showHint()` and `hideHint()` worked great in the last chapter.

`"owner"` and `"caller"` aren't the same. In a web environment, the browser calls all the functions, but objects representing elements on the page are the owners of those functions.



In DOM Level 2, an event is still the owner of its handlers

When you're using DOM Level 2 browsers like Firefox, Safari, or Opera, the event handling framework sets the owner of a handler to the object that handler is responding to an event on. So you get the same behavior as with DOM Level 1. That's why our handlers still work with DOM Level 2 browsers.

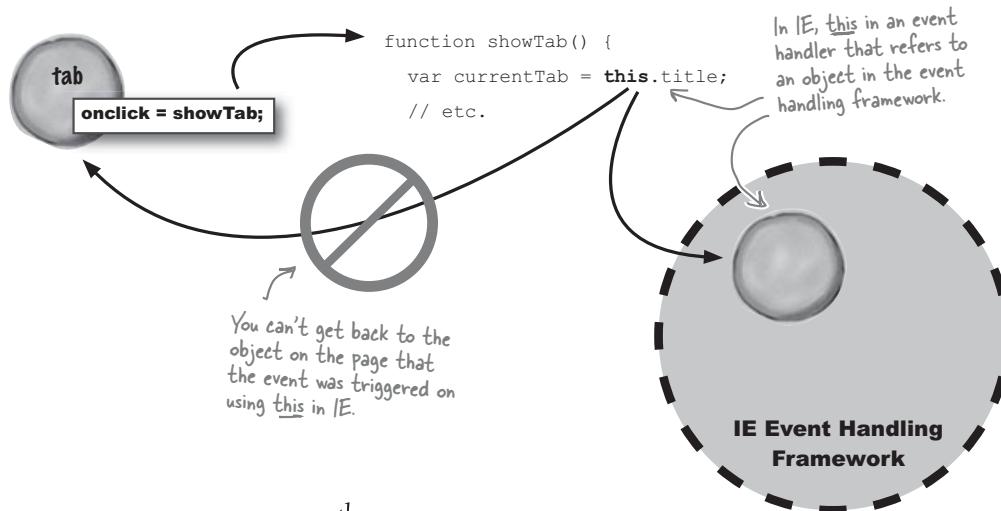
But what about IE?

multiple event handlers

Event handlers in IE are owned by IE's event framework, NOT the active page object

You already know that IE doesn't implement DOM Level 2. IE has its own event handling framework. So in IE, **the event framework owns the handler functions**, not the object on the XHTML page that was activated with a click or mouse over. In other words, this in `showTab()` refers to the IE event framework, *not* to a `tab` element on Marcy's yoga web page.

Framework just means a set of objects or code that performs some task, like handling events on a web page.



there are no Dumb Questions

Q: What object does `this` refer to in the IE framework, then?

A: `this` always refers to the owner of the function that's currently running. So in an event handler under IE's event framework, `this` points at one of the framework's objects.

It really doesn't matter what that object is because it's not all that useful. What we need is a way to get information about the element that the event occurred on.

Q: But if this is how IE handles events, how did our code work back in Chapter 3 on Internet Explorer?

A: Our code worked in IE because we were just using DOM Level 0 syntax. Anytime you assign a handler to a property, like `currentBtn.onmouseover = showTab`, that's DOM Level 0.

But our code now is using `addEventListener()` and `attachEvent()`. That's **not** DOM Level 0, and now `this` doesn't mean the same thing as it did in that earlier code.

Q: Ok, great. So the page still doesn't work in Internet Explorer. What now?

A: Well, take a moment to think about what exactly you need. It's not so much the `this` keyword that's important, but the information that keyword let us access.

What exactly do we need to know about in our event handler functions?

we need an Event object

attachEvent() and addEventListener() supply another argument to our handlers

One of the cooler things about JavaScript is that you don't need to list all the arguments that your functions take when you declare that function. So even if your function declaration is `showTab()`, you can pass arguments to `showTab()` when you call it.

```
function showTab() {
    var currentTab = this.title;
    // etc.
```

Even though there aren't any objects listed here, `showTab()` could still be getting additional information when it's called.

The bad thing about that is sometimes you miss out on arguments that are passed to your function.

We've got to replace "this" with something that points to the object on the web page that triggered this event.

Your event handlers get an Event object from attachEvent() and addEventListener()

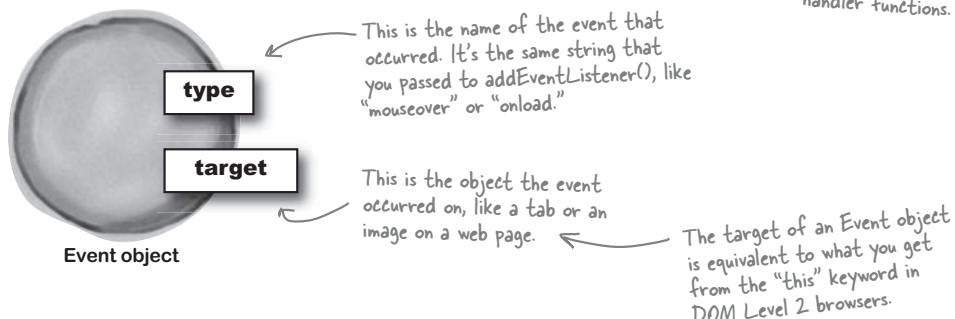
When you register an event handler using DOM Level 2 and `addEventListener()`, or `attachEvent()` and IE, both frameworks pass your event handlers an object of the `Event` type.

Your handlers can then use this object to figure out what object on a page was activated by an event, and which actual event was triggered.

There are two properties in particular that are really helpful to know about. The first is `type`, which gives the name of the event that was triggered, like "mouseover" or "click." The second is `target`, which gives you the target of the event: the object on the page that was activated.

Event objects
know what object
triggered them and
what type of event
they are.

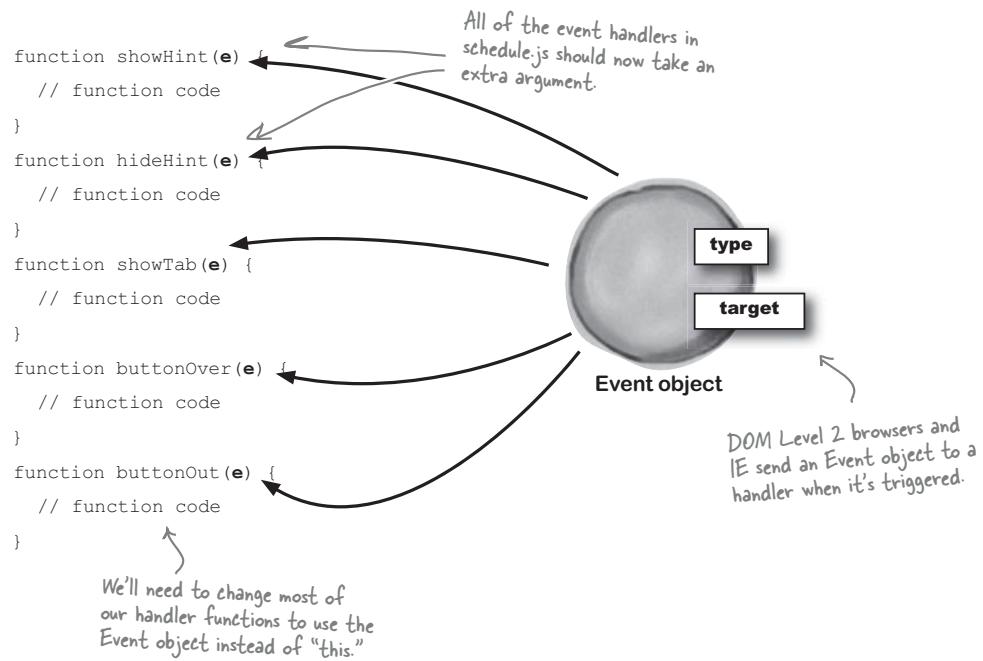
↑
So we need to
get access to the
Event object in our
handler functions.



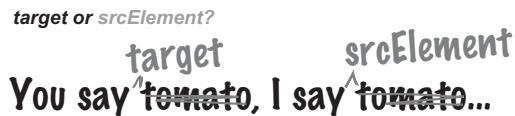
multiple event handlers

We need to name the Event argument, so our handlers can work with it

You don't have to list all the arguments a JavaScript function gets. But if you want to actually use those arguments in the function, you **do** need to list the arguments. First, we need to get access to the Event object in our handlers, so we can figure out what object on a page triggered a call to our handler. Then, we need to list the argument for that Event object:



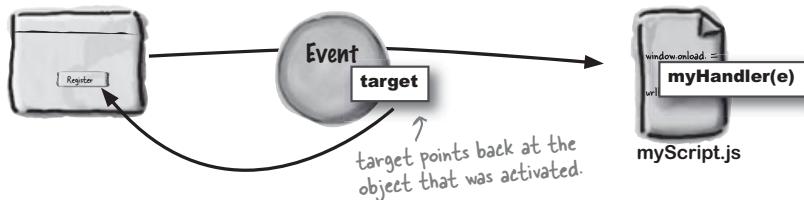
With DOM Level 2 browsers, you can use either `this` or the `Event` object passed into an event handler to find out what element was activated. Do you think one approach is better than the other? Why?



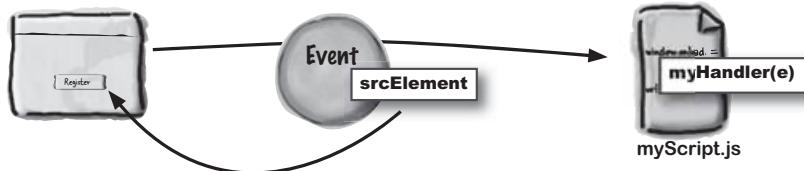
The good news is that both IE and DOM Level 2 browsers make the object that triggered an event available. The bad news is that DOM Level 2 and IE use different versions of the Event object, each with different properties.

In some cases, the Event object properties refer to the same thing, but the property *names* are different. And to make matters worse, modern versions of IE pass in an Event object, but earlier versions of IE make the Event object available as a property of the window object.

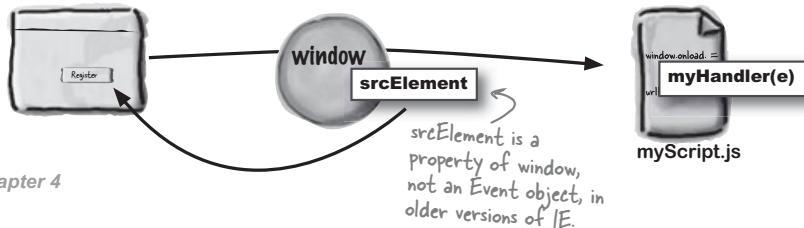
Browsers that support DOM Level 2, like Firefox, Safari, and Opera, pass an Event object to event handlers. The Event object has a property named “target” that refers to the object that triggered the event.



Internet Explorer 7 passes an Event object to event handlers. The Event object has a property named “srcElement” that refers to the object that triggered the event.



Earlier versions of Internet Explorer provide the object that triggered an event in a property named “srcElement,” available on the window object.



multiple event handlers

So you think you really know your browsers? Here's a quiz to help you check your knowledge out for real. For each property, method, or behavior on the left, check off all the boxes for the browsers that support that thing. Good luck!

	Firefox	IE 7	Safari	Opera	IE 5
<code>addEventListener()</code>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<code>srcElement</code>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<code>DOM Level 2</code>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<code>target</code>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<code>addEventHandler()</code>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<code>var currentTab = this.title;</code>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<code>DOM Level 0</code>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<code>window.srcElement</code>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<code>attachEvent()</code>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

internet explorer or dom level 2?

WHO DOES WHAT?

So you think you really know your browsers? Here's a quiz to help you check your knowledge out for real. For each property, method, or behavior on the left, you were to check off all the boxes for the browsers that support that thing.

		Firefox	IE 7	Safari	Opera	IE 5
<i>This is a DOM Level 2 function. No IE.</i>	<i>↓</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<code>addEventListener()</code>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>All versions of IE have this property, but on srcElement ← different objects.</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DOM Level 2		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Only DOM Level 2 browsers support target.</i>	<i>← target</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>This is our utility function, so it works on all browsers.</i>	<i>← addEventHandler()</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<code>var currentTab = this.title;</code>	<i>↑ this is tricky. It works in all DOM Level 0 browsers with DOM Level 0 events, but not in IE if attachEvent() is used.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
DOM Level 0		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<code>window.srcElement</code>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Old versions of IE expose srcElement as a property of the window object.</i>	<i>← attachEvent()</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

[multiple event handlers](#)

there are no
Dumb Questions

Q: So “this” always refers to the function that called my function?

A: No, *this* refers to the *owner* of the function. Sometimes that’s another bit of code, but it also might be an object, like a tab on a form that got clicked.

Q: But that’s not true in Internet Explorer, right?

A: *this* still refers to the owner of a function in IE. The difference is that when you use `attachEvent()`, the owner of your function is an object in IE’s event handling framework and not an object on your web page.

The DOM provides an object-based model of your web page that your code can work with.

getById(), the document object, and the onclick property are all aspects of using the DOM in your code.

Q: So we shouldn’t ever use “this” in Internet Explorer?

A: Actually, *this* is still a very useful part of JavaScript, whether you’re using IE or a DOM Level 2 browser. But if you’re writing an event handler function, you’re probably better off avoiding *this*. If you’re writing an event handler that’s going to be called using the IE event handling framework, via `attachEvent()`, then you’ve got to avoid using *this*.

Q: I’m still a little fuzzy on all this DOM stuff. Can you explain that again?

A: DOM, or the Document Object Model, is how a browser represents your page as objects. JavaScript uses the DOM to work with a web page. So every time you change an element’s property or get an element with `getElementById()`, you’re using the DOM. That’s all you really need to know right now, but we’re going to dig into the DOM a lot more in just a few chapters.

Q: As long as I use `addEventListener()`, I don’t have to worry about all this DOM stuff, though, right?

A: Well, you don’t have to worry about whether you should use `attachEvent()` or `addEventListener()`. But as you’ll see in Chapter 6, there’s still a lot of DOM work you’ll end up doing.

`addEventListener()` takes care of registering an event handler to an event in a browser-neutral way. In other words, `addEventListener()` works with all modern browsers.

Q: And that’s why it’s in `utils.js`, right? Because it’s a utility function?

A: Right. `addEventListener()` works for all browsers and many different kinds of applications, not just Marcy’s yoga page. So it’s best put into a reusable script, like `utils.js`.

Q: But even if we use `addEventListener()`, we’ve still got these issues with `target` and `srcElement`, right?

A: Right. IE 7 passes off to event handlers an `Event` object with a `srcElement` property that points at the object that triggered the event. Older versions of IE make that same object available through the `window.srcElement` property. DOM Level 2 browsers provide an `Event` object with a property called `target` pointing to the object that triggered an event.

Q: I’ve heard that object called an “activated object” before. Is that the same thing?

A: Yes. An **activated object** just means an object that represents an element on a web page that an event occurred on. So if an image is clicked, the JavaScript object that represents that image is the activated object.

Q: Since `addEventListener()` took care of adding events on all browsers, why don’t we just build another utility function to deal with all this `target/srcElement` stuff?

A: Now *that* is a great idea!

utility functions... redux

So how do we actually GET the object that triggered the event?

The best way to deal with differences in how IE and DOM Level 2 browsers handle events is another utility function. Our handler functions are now getting Event objects, but what we really need is the **activated object**: the object representation of the element on the page that the event occurred on.

So let's build a utility function to take the event argument we get from those browsers, and figure out and return the activated object:

```
function getActivatedObject(e) {
  var obj;
  if (!e) { // early version of IE
    obj = window.event.srcElement; // Early versions of IE actually
                                   // don't send an object...
  } else if (e.srcElement) { // IE 7 or later
    obj = e.srcElement; // IE has a srcElement
                        // property, which is what we
                        // want on that browser.
  } else { // DOM Level 2 browser
    obj = e.target; // DOM Level 2 browsers
                    // provide the activated object
                    // in the target property of
                    // the passed-in event
  }
  return obj;
}

Our handlers get an Event
object, so let's pass that object
to this utility function.

...which tells us to check the
srcElement property of the
window object.

This function goes
in utils.js along with
createRequest() and
addEventHandler().
```



multiple event handlers

You need to update Marcy's code again. In all of the event handlers, you need to use `getActivatedObject()` to get the activated object. You'll also need to change the rest of those methods to use the object returned from that function instead of `this`. There are a few other changes you should already have made, too. Check off each task once you're finished.

**Update utils.js**

Add the `addEventHandler()` and `getActivatedObject()` functions to the file.

- `addEventHandler()` `getActivatedObject()`

**Use addEventHandler() instead of addEventListerner()**

Use the generic `addEventHandler()` to abstract out DOM Level 2 and IE event handling differences.

- Update `initPage()` to only use `addEventHandler()`

**Use getObject() instead of this**

Update all your event handler functions to use `getActivatedObject()` instead of the `this` keyword. You'll need to make other changes to get those functions working as well.

- `showHint()` `hideHint()`
 `buttonOver()` `buttonOut()`
 `showTab()`

When you think you're done, try things out for yourself. Then, turn the page to see how we updated the code in `schedule.js` and `utils.js`.

avoid this in dom level 2



Your job was to complete the changes to schedule.js so that all the event handlers would take an Event argument, and use the getObject() utility function from utils.js to figure out the activated object. You should have also removed all references to `this` in your event handler functions.

```
window.onload = initPage;
var welcomePaneShowing = true;

function initPage() {
    var tabs =
        document.getElementById("tabs").getElementsByTagName("a");
    for (var i=0; i<tabs.length; i++) {
        var currentTab = tabs[i];
        currentTab.onmouseover = showHint; ←
        currentTab.onmouseout = hideHint; ←
        currentTab.onclick = showTab; ←
    }
}

var buttons =
    document.getElementById("navigation").getElementsByTagName("a");
for (var i=0; i<buttons.length; i++) {
    var currentBtn = buttons[i];
    addEventHandler(currentBtn, "mouseover", showHint); } ← Since these events have
    addEventHandler(currentBtn, "mouseout", hideHint); } just a single handler,
    currentBtn.onclick = showTab; } DOM Level 0 is fine.
    addEventHandler(currentBtn, "mouseover", buttonOver); } ← You probably did this step
    addEventHandler(currentBtn, "mouseout", buttonOut); } earlier. All the multiple
} event handling situations
} should now be setup with
} addEventHandler().
}

function showHint(e) {
    if (!welcomePaneShowing) {
        return;
    }
    var me = getObject(e);
    switch (me.title) {
        case "beginners":
            var hintText = "Just getting started? Come join us!";
            break;
        case "intermediate":
            var hintText = "Take your flexibility to the next level!";
            break;
        case "advanced":
            var hintText = "Perfectly join your body and mind " +
                "with these intensive workouts.";
            break;
        default:
    }
}
```

Make sure you add the extra argument to all your event handler functions, so you can work with the object sent to those handlers.

[multiple event handlers](#)

```

var hintText = "Click a tab to display the course " +
               "schedule for the class";
}
var contentPane = document.getElementById("content");
contentPane.innerHTML = "<h3>" + hintText + "</h3>";
}

function hideHint(e) {
    if (welcomePaneShowing) {
        var contentPane = document.getElementById("content");
        contentPane.innerHTML =
            "<h3>Click a tab to display the course schedule for the class</h3>";
    }
}

function showTab(e) {
    var selectedTab = this.title;
    var me = getActivatedObject(e);
    var selectedTab = me.title;
    if (selectedTab == "welcome") {
        welcomePaneShowing = true;
        document.getElementById("content").innerHTML =
            "<h3>Click a tab to display the course schedule for the class</h3>";
    } else {
        welcomePaneShowing = false;
    }
    // everything else is the same...
}

function buttonOver(e) {
    var me = getObject(e);
    me.classNameActivated = "active";
    this.className = "active";
}

function buttonOut(e) {
    var me = getActivatedObject(e);
    me.className = "";
    this.className = "";
}

```

It's common to call the object returned from `getObject()` "me."

The "me" variable stands in for "this." The code stays almost exactly the same.

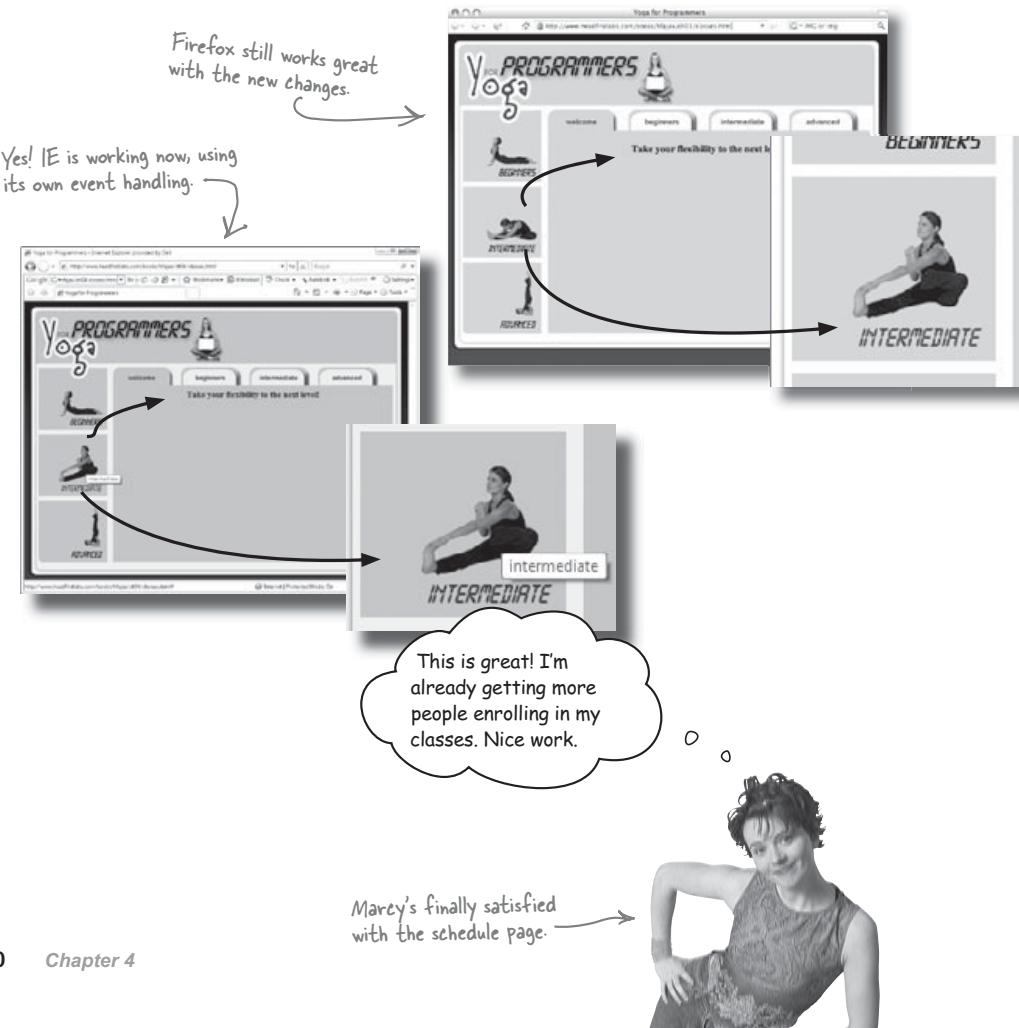
*[multiple event handlers](#)*

it really works!



Test DRIVE

It's been a long journey, but you're finally ready to test out Marcy's yoga page one more time. See if everything works in both IE browsers AND DOM Level 2 browsers.



multiple event handlers

EventAcrostic

Take some time to sit back and give your right brain something to do. Answer the questions in the top, then use the letters to fill in the secret message where the numbers match.

This model uses object.event = handler syntax

— 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5 — 6 — 7 — 8 — 9 —

Use this function to register an event in DOM Level 2

— 10 — 11 — 12 — 13 — 14 — 15 — 16 — 17 — 18 — 19 — 20 — 21 — 22 — 23 — 24 — 25 —

This is what Marcy teaches

— 26 — 27 — 28 — 29 —

Use this function to register an event in Internet Explorer

— 30 — 31 — 32 — 33 — 34 — 35 — 36 — 37 — 38 — 39 — 40 —

This is the object that triggered the event

— 41 — 42 — 43 — 44 — 45 — 46 —

This event happens when the user presses a key

— 47 — 48 — 49 — 50 — 51 — 52 — 53 — 54 — 55 —

— 22 —	6	13	39	31	— 35 —	10	55	1	18	19	16	28
19	20	— 32 —	35	5	— 49 —	15	26	— 17 —	2			
19	23	40	7	25	29	34	21	19	37	19	41	51

you are here ▶

171

you rule



EventAcrostic

Did you figure out the secret message? Do you agree with it?

This model uses object.event = handler syntax

D	O	M	L	E	V	E	L	O
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Use this function to register an event in DOM Level 2

A	D	D	E	V	E	N	T	L	I	S	T	E	N	E	R
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

This is what Marcy teaches

Y	O	G	A
26	27	28	29

Use this function to register an event in Internet Explorer

A	T	T	A	C	H	E	V	E	N	T
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

This is the object that triggered the event

T	A	R	G	E	T
41	42	43	44	45	46

This event happens when the user presses a key

O	N	K	E	Y	D	O	W	N
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55

E	V	E	N	T	H	A	N	D	L	I	N	G
22	6	13	39	31	35	10	55	1	18	19	16	28

I	S	T	H	E	K	E	Y	T	O
19	20	32	35	5	49	15	26	17	2

I	N	T	E	R	A	C	T	I	V	I	T	Y
19	23	40	7	25	29	34	21	19	37	19	41	51

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5 asynchronous applications

It's like renewing your driver's license



Are you tired of waiting around? Do you hate long delays? You can do something about it with **asynchrony!**

You've already built a couple of pages that made asynchronous requests to the server to avoid making the user sit around waiting for a page refresh. In this chapter, we'll dive even deeper into the details of building asynchronous applications. You'll find out what **asynchronous really means**, learn how to use **multiple asynchronous requests**, and even build a **monitor function** to keep all that asynchrony from confusing you and your users.

i hate to wait

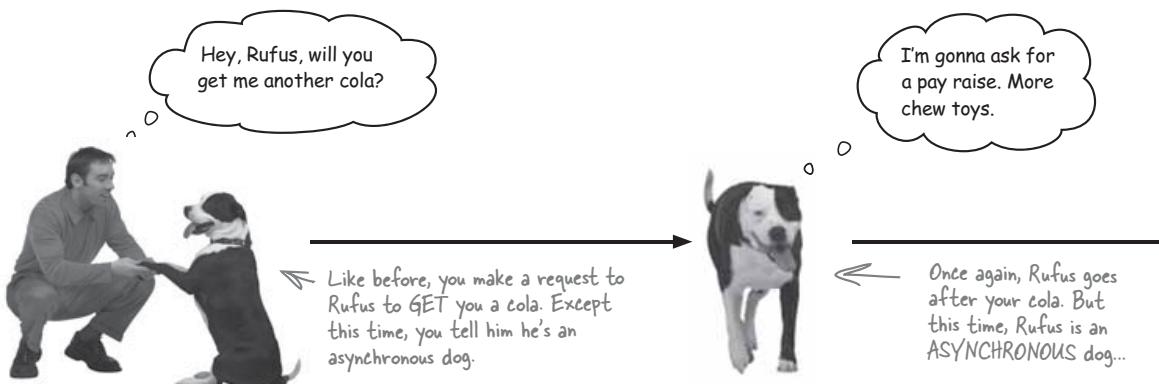
What does asynchronous really mean?

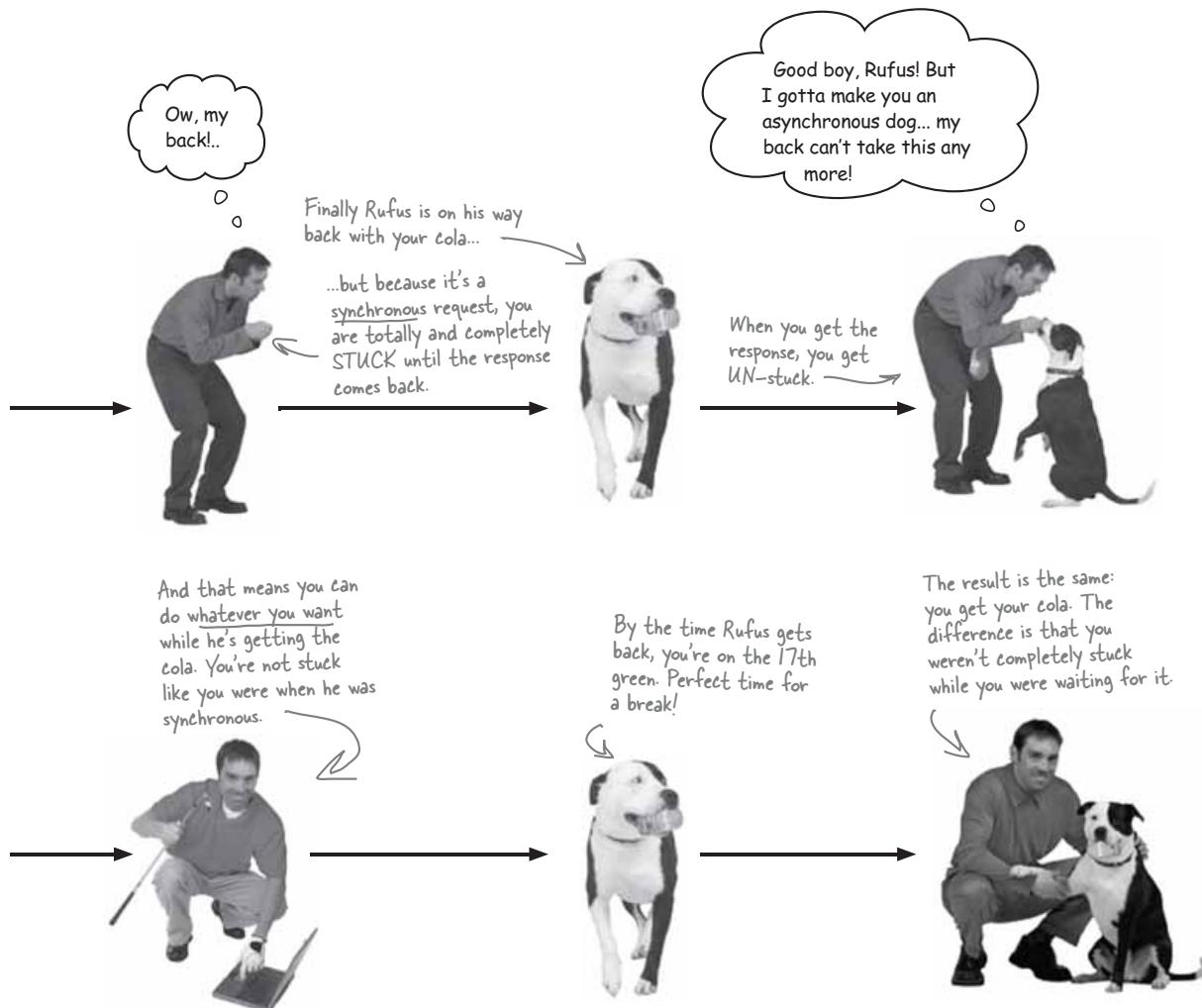
An **asynchronous request** means that you don't have to **wait around** while a web server is responding to that request. That means you're not stuck; you can go on doing what you want, and have the server let you know when it's finished with your request. Let's take a view of this from 10,000 feet by first looking at what a synchronous request is, and then comparing it to an asynchronous request:

A synchronous request for cola



An asynchronous request for cola



asynchronous applications*you are here* ▶

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Chapter 5. asynchronous applications

Head First Ajax By Rebecca M. Riordan ISBN: 9780596515782 Publisher: O'Reilly
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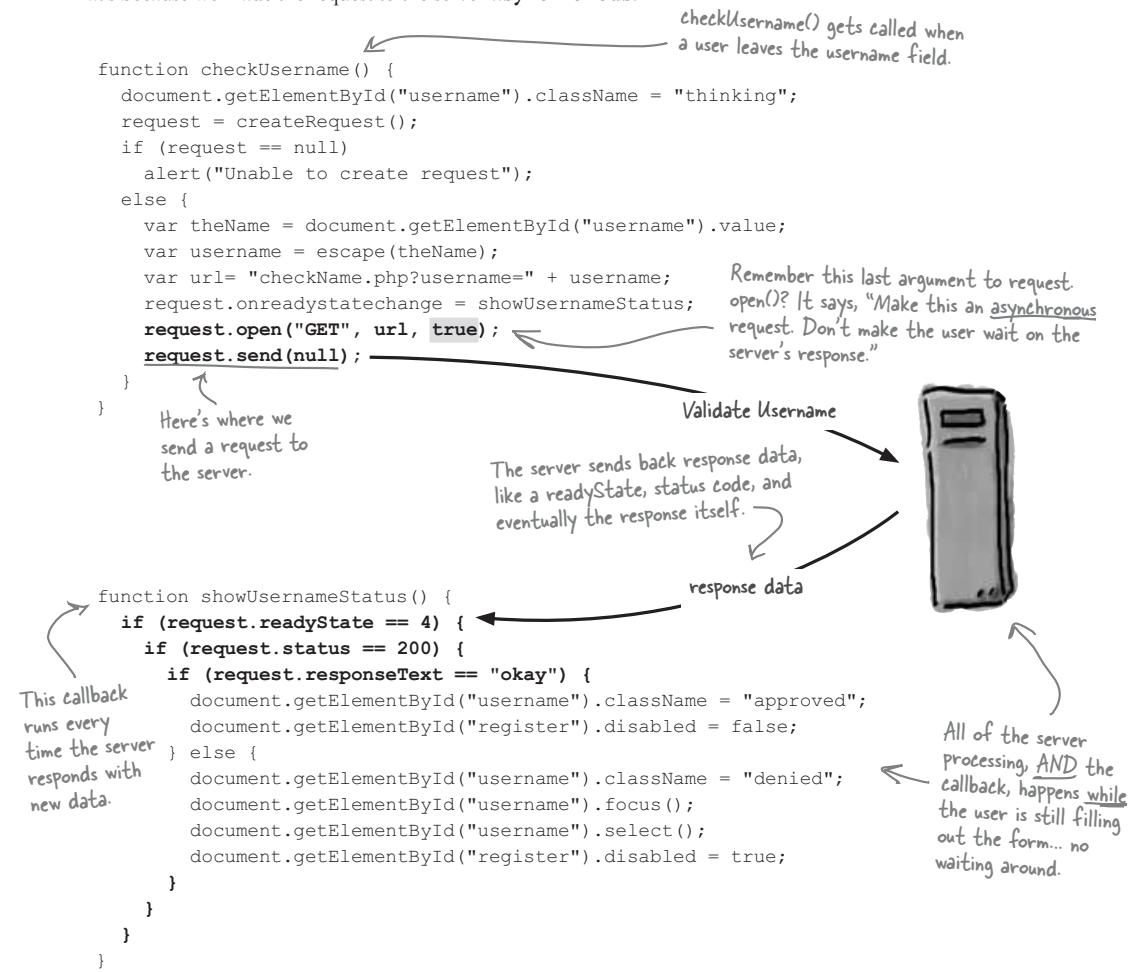
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Prepared for Ann Cherkis, Safari ID: maottw@gmail.com
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asynchronous apps

You've been building asynchronous apps all along

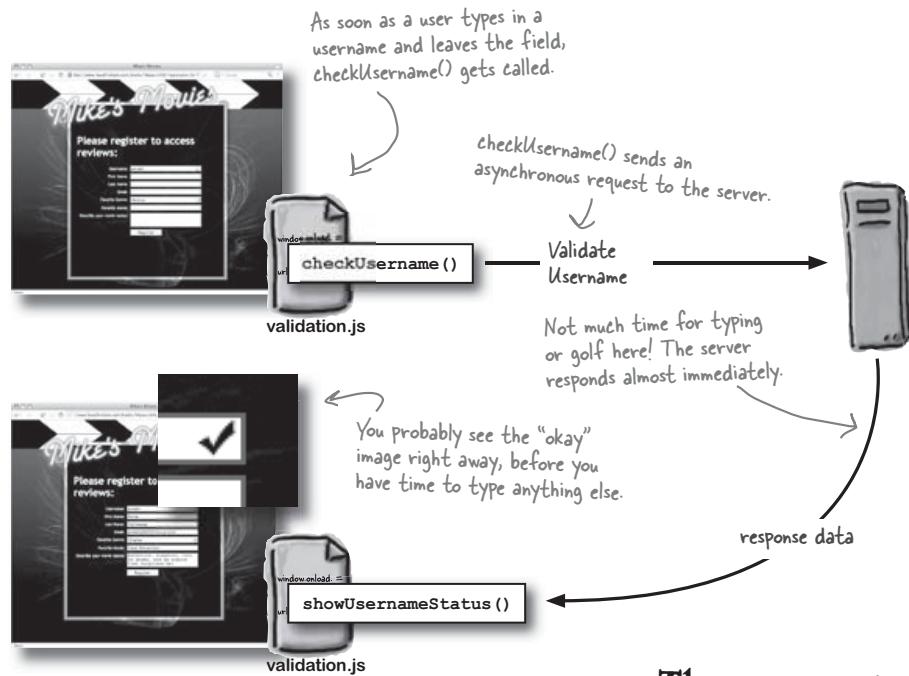
Take a look back at the app you built for Mike's Movies in Chapter 2. When a user types in their username and leaves that field, that value gets sent to the server right away for validation. But the user can fill out the rest of the form while that validation is happening. That's because we made the request to the server **asynchronous**.



asynchronous applications

But sometimes you barely even notice...

When you built Mike's Movies, you probably barely noticed the asynchrony. Requests to and from a server—especially when you're developing, and there's not a lot of network traffic—hardly take any time at all.



But the response time on a live site is almost always going to be **slower**. There are more people competing for server resources, and user machines and connections may not be as powerful and fast as your development machine. And that doesn't even take into account how long it takes a server to respond. If the server's querying a huge database, or has to do lots of server-side processing, that slows the request and response cycle down, too.

The response time on a live site will almost always be slower than on a test site.

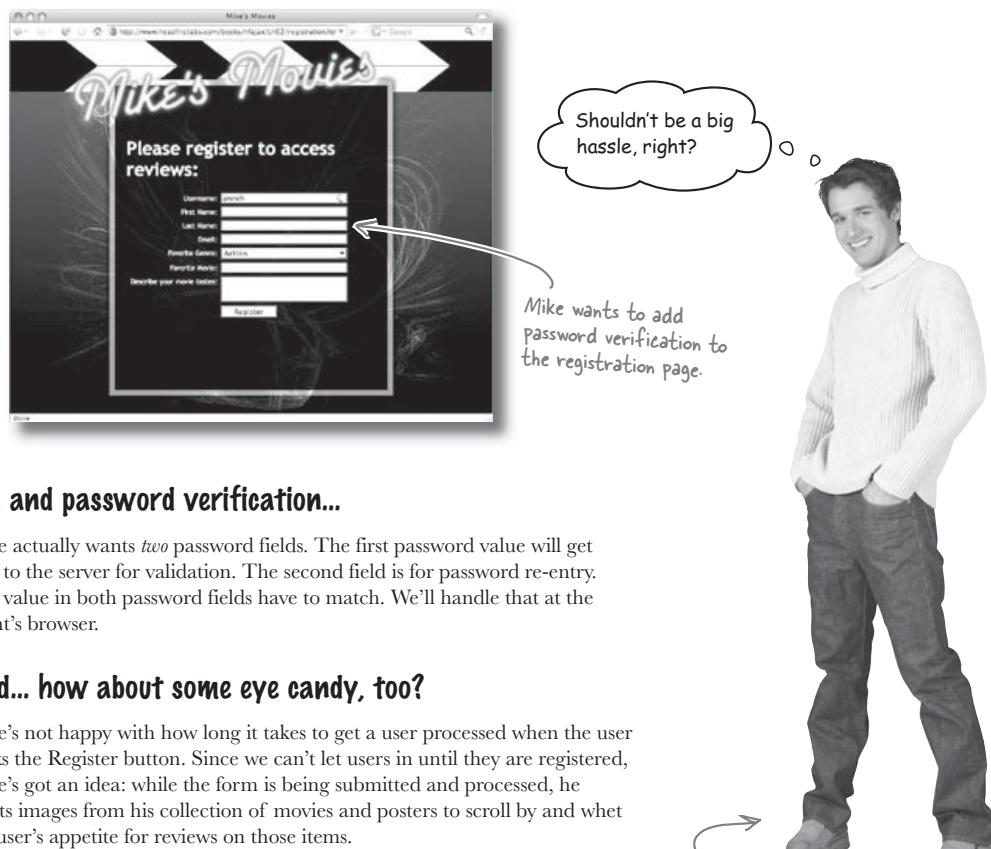
The only way to know for sure is to TEST your app on the live site.

password check needed

Speaking of more server-side processing...

Mike loves the page you built him and has some more ideas. His site's become popular, but some folks have been posting fake reviews under other peoples' usernames. Mike needs you to add a password field to the registration form, verify the username *and* password asynchronously, and keep unwanted users out of his system for good.

Mike's got a server-side program that checks a password to make sure it's at least 6 characters long and contains at least one letter. That should be good enough for his movie site.



Oh, and password verification...

Mike actually wants *two* password fields. The first password value will get sent to the server for validation. The second field is for password re-entry. The value in both password fields have to match. We'll handle that at the client's browser.

And... how about some eye candy, too?

Mike's not happy with how long it takes to get a user processed when the user clicks the Register button. Since we can't let users in until they are registered, Mike's got an idea: while the form is being submitted and processed, he wants images from his collection of movies and posters to scroll by and whet the user's appetite for reviews on those items.

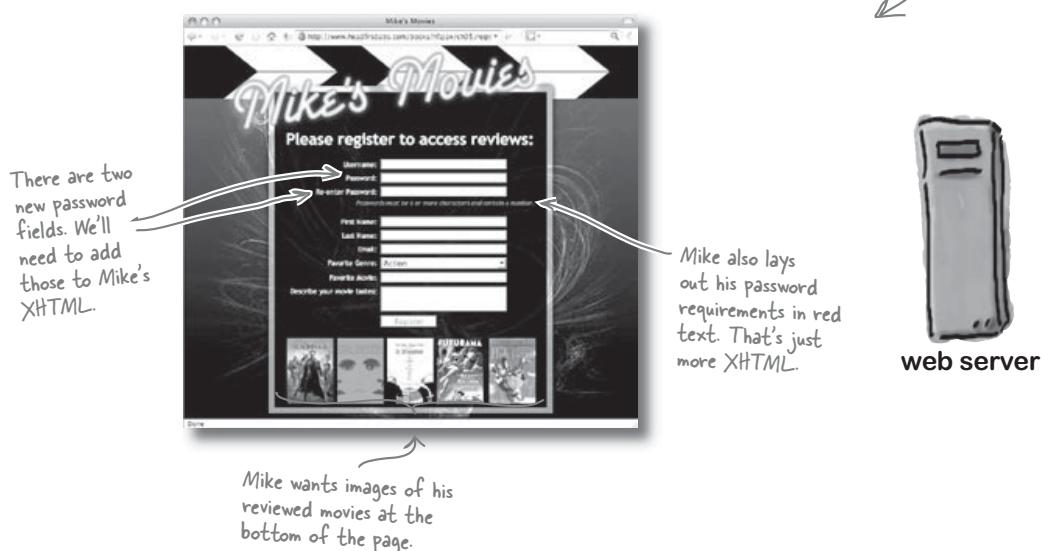
asynchronous applications

Sharpen your pencil



There's a lot to do on Mike's site. Below, we've given you a screenshot of what Mike's final app should look like. It's up to you to make notes about the interactions that need to happen to add all the behavior Mike's asking for.

What should be happening between the page and your JavaScript, and your JavaScript and the server?



Don't forget about the server-side requirements! You'll need two different server-side processes for this version of Mike's app. Label the arrows below to indicate what you're sending to the server, and what you think it should send back in response.



what do we need to do?



There's a lot to do on Mike's site. Your job was to figure out the interactions that have to occur to get all this behavior working like it should.

We want to keep everything we've already got, so entering a username still triggers validation.



When the user enters a password, we need to call a JavaScript function...

...that sends a request to the server for password validation.

If the password's not valid, make the user re-enter the password.

We can use JavaScript to ensure that both password fields match before the user can submit the form.

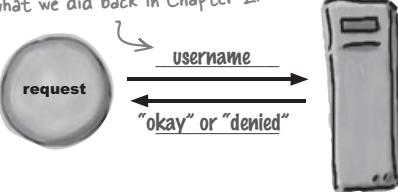


web server

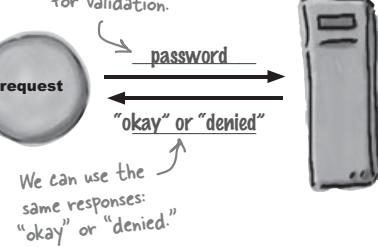
Once the user clicks the Register button, we need to animate these images... so maybe we'll need to submit the form using JavaScript?

Were you able to figure out what our JavaScript needed to send to Mike's server, and what the server-side programs should send back?

We still need to check the username. So this is the same as what we did back in Chapter 2.



We also need to send the password to Mike's server for validation.



asynchronous applications

(More) Asynchrony in 3 easy steps

We need to finish up Mike's web page, and then add all the extra interactions that he wants. Then, we've got to figure out a way to submit his form and animate those images at the bottom.

Here's how we're going to take on the improved version of Mike's Movies in this chapter:

1 Update the XHTML page

We need to add two more password fields: one for entering a password, and one for verifying that password. We'll also need a section for putting in those movie images.

2 Validate the user's passwords

Then, we need to handle the user's password. We've got to build a handler function that takes a password, sends it to the server, and sets up a callback that checks to see if the password was valid. Then we can use the same icons we used on the username field to let the user know if their password is valid.



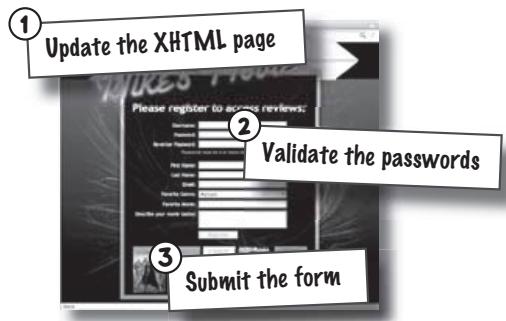
Somewhere in here we should make sure both password fields match, too.

3 Submit the form

Finally, we've got to build code to submit the form, and animate the images along the bottom. We can attach that code to the Register button's click event instead of letting the form submit through a normal XHTML Submit button.



We need code to submit the form since we've got to animate the images at the same time.



update the XHTML

We need two password fields and a <div> for the cover images

We've got to add a couple of password fields to the form, and then we also need a `<div>` at the bottom to hold all those cover images. Here are the changes you should make to your copy of `registration.html`:

```

<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
    <title>Mike's Movies</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/movies.css" />
    <script src="scripts/utils.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
    <script src="scripts/validation.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
</head>
<body>
<div id="wrapper">
    <h1>Please register to access reviews:</h1>
    <form action="register.php" method="POST">
        <ul>
            <li><label for="username">Username:</label><input id="username" type="text" name="username" /></li>
            <li><label for="password1">Password:</label><input id="password1" type="password" name="password1" /></li>
            <li><label for="password2">Re-enter Password:</label><input id="password2" type="password" name="password2" /></li>
            <li class="tip">Passwords must be 6 or more characters and contain a number.</li>
            <li><label for="firstname">First Name:</label><input id="firstname" type="text" name="firstname" /></li>
            <li><label for="lastname">Last Name:</label><input id="lastname" type="text" name="lastname" /></li>
            <li><label for="email">Email:</label><input id="email" type="text" name="email" /></li>
            <li>
                <label for="genre">Favorite Genre:</label>
                <select name="genre" id="genre">
                    <option value="Action">Action</option>
                    <option value="Comedy">Comedy</option>
                    <option value="Crime">Crime</option>
                    <option value="Documentary">Documentary</option>
                    <option value="Drama">Drama</option>
                    <option value="Horror">Horror</option>
                    <option value="Musical">Musical</option>
                    <option value="Romance">Romance</option>
                    <option value="SciFi">Sci-Fi/Fantasy</option>
                </select>
            </li>
        </ul>
    </form>
</div>

```

Make the type of these "password" so nobody can see what users are typing.

We're using the same scripts as before. We can just add new code to validation.js.

We need two fields: one for the initial password, and one to verify the password.

This label lays out Mike's password requirements, and the CSS styles it to be red.

asynchronous applications

```

<option value="Suspense">Suspense</option>
<option value="Western">Western</option>
</select>
</li>
<li><label for="favorite">Favorite Movie:</label><input id="favorite" type="text" name="favorite" /></li>
<li><label for="tastes">Describe your movie tastes:</label><textarea name="tastes" cols="60" rows="2" id="tastes"></textarea></li>
<li><label for="register"></label><input id="register" type="submit" value="Register" name="register" /></li>
</ul>
</form>

```

This is pretty straightforward.
We add a <div> with an id...

```

<div id="coverBar">
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
</div>

```

...and then a bunch of movie covers
that Mike said he's got reviews for.

</div>

</body>

</html>



Download the CSS and graphics from Head First Labs.

Go to the Head First Labs site and download the examples for Chapter 5. You'll find the cover graphics, as well as a version of `registration.html` that matches this XHTML, and a new version of `movies.css` to go with the new XHTML.

there are no
Dumb Questions

Q: Why are you using `style` attributes on those cover images? Isn't mixing style into the XHTML a really bad idea?

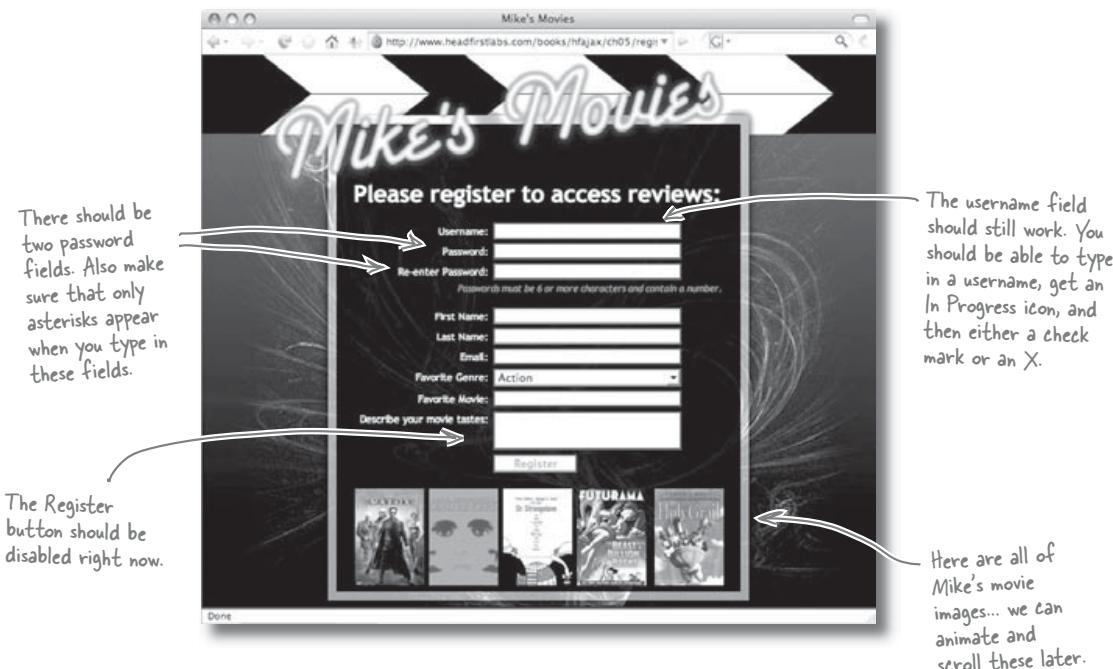
A: It is. But the only other option is to have a different class for each image in that `<div>`. It's good to try and separate content from presentation, but if it makes your XHTML and CSS a real mess, then you sometimes have to break a rule to make your XHTML and CSS manageable. Who wants to keep up with 10 or 15 different CSS classes, one for each movie image?

test drive

Test Drive

Check out Mike's Movies... with password and images.

Once you've made all the changes to registration.html, or downloaded the examples, open up the page in your web browser. Make sure that all the cover images show up, and that there are two password fields. You should also check that the username field still sends a request to the server for validation, and that the Register button is disabled when the page first loads.

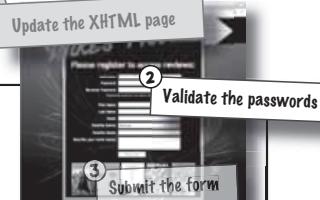




Procedure Magnets

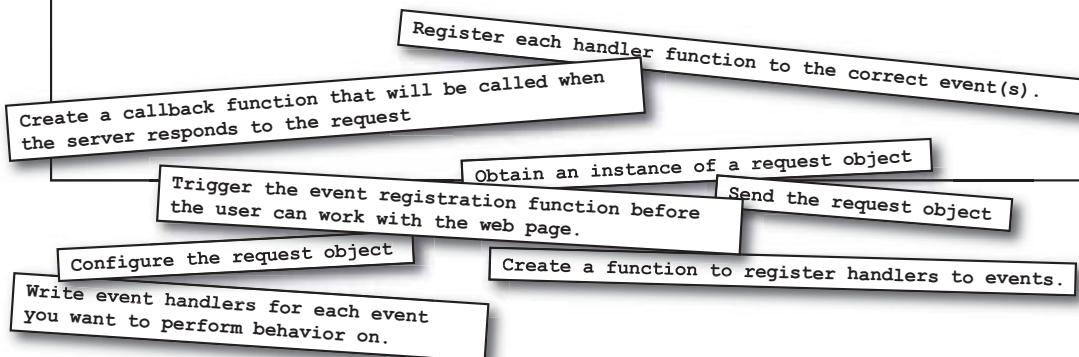
By now, you should be pretty comfortable figuring out how to tie an event on a page to a request for a server-side program to process some data. Put the magnets under the right task. Order doesn't matter in most cases, so just match the magnet to what that magnet helps you accomplish.

With the XHTML done, we can move on to validating passwords.



To handle an event:

To send a request object to the server:



exercise solution

Procedure Magnet Solution

Your job was to build a process for connecting an event on a web page to a server-side program.

To handle an event:

You can create these in any order. You just have to have all four things in place before your code will work.

Write event handlers for each event you want to perform behavior on.

Create a function to register handlers to events.

Register each handler function to the correct event(s).

Trigger the event registration function before the user can work with the web page.

The statement "window.onload = initPage()" makes sure event handlers are set up before users can work with a page.

Here's where your event-specific behavior occurs. Nothing works without event handlers.

We've been calling this initPage().

Obtain a reference to an object, and then either assign the handler to its event property or use addEventListener() to register the handler to an event on that object.

To send a request object to the server:

These have to happen in this specific order.

Obtain an instance of a request object

createRequest() in utils.js handles this task.

Configure the request object

You need to give the request a URL to send information to, and a callback for the browser to call when the server responds.

Send the request object

You use request.send() for this.

Create a callback function that will be called when the server responds to the request

This should take the server's response and do something with that response.

asynchronous applications

If you need new behavior, you probably need a new event handler function

We've got to validate a password once a user enters something in the password form fields. So we need a new event handler to validate passwords. We also need to register an `onblur` event handler for the right password field.

`validation.js` already sets up event handlers in `initPage()`, so we just need to add a new event handler assignment:

```
window.onload = initPage;

function initPage() {
    document.getElementById('username').onblur = checkUsername;
    document.getElementById('password2').onblur = checkPassword;
    document.getElementById('register').disabled = true;
}

function checkPassword() {
    // We'll write this code next
}
```

All we need to do is assign another event handler, this time to the password2 field.



there are no Dumb Questions

Q: Why didn't you use `addEventHandler()` to register the `checkPassword()` handler?

A: Because we're only assigning one handler to the `password2` field. If we needed multiple handlers for that field, then you would need DOM Level 2 or IE's `attachEvent()`. In those cases, you'd want to use `addEventHandler()`. But since this is a single handler on an event, we can stick with DOM Level 0.

Sharpen your pencil

Why do you think `checkPassword()` is registered to the `password2` field, and not the `password1` field?

.....
.....
.....
.....

two passwords?

Sharpen your pencil Solution



Your answer doesn't have to be exactly the same, but it should be pretty close.

Why do you think checkPassword() is registered to the password2 field, and not the password1 field?

We need to check the passwords against each other before sending them to the server for validation. So we can't do anything until the user's entered a password for both password fields.

Mike's Movies

Please register to access reviews:

Username: Password: Re-enter Password:

First Name:
Last Name:
Email:
Favorite Genre: Action
Favorite Movie:
Describe your movie tastes:

Register

Done

When there's a value for the first password field, we could send a request to the server...

...but then what do we do if the second password field doesn't match? Our request would be meaningless.

We really need to check and see if both fields match first, and then send the password to the server for validation.

asynchronous applications

It's time to write some code. Using what you've already figured out, plus the hints below, you should be able to write the code for the `checkPassword()` event handler and the `showPasswordStatus()` callback. Take your time... you can do it.

Hints:

- ➊ There's a CSS class called "thinking" that you can set either password field to in order to get an "in progress" icon. The "approved" class shows a check mark, and the "denied" class shows an X.
- ➋ The program on the server that validates passwords is at the URL "checkPass.php". The program takes a password and returns "okay" if the password is valid, and "denied" if it's not. The parameter name to the program should be "password."

A callback runs when the server returns a response to your request. An event handler runs when a certain event on your page occurs.

Write the code for `checkPassword()`
and a callback called
`showPasswordStatus()` here:
↓

send a password request



Your job was to write the code for the `checkPassword()` event handler and the `showPasswordStatus()` callback. See how close your solution is to ours.

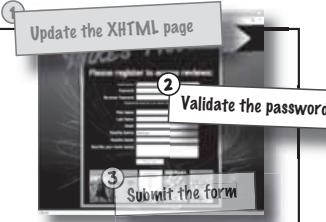
```
function checkPassword() {
    var password1 = document.getElementById("password1");
    var password2 = document.getElementById("password2");
    password1.className = "thinking"; ← As soon as we start, we need to
    // First compare the two passwords
    if ((password1.value == "") || (password1.value != password2.value)) { ← Since we'll use these field
        password1.className = "denied"; First, make sure the password! ← elements a lot, it makes sense
        return; ← to put them both into variables.
    } ← If the non-empty passwords don't match,
        If the non-empty passwords don't match, ← show an error and stop processing.
        ← show an error and stop processing.

    // Passwords match, so send request to server
    var request = createRequest(); ← Then, we need to compare the
    if (request == null) { ← values of the two fields.
        alert("Unable to create request");
    } else {
        var password = escape(password1.value); ← This is pretty standard. Get a request
        var url = "checkPass.php?password=" + password; ← object, and make sure it's good to use.
        request.onreadystatechange = showPasswordStatus; ← We can use either password
        request.open("GET", url, true); ← field's value... we know
        request.send(null); ← they're the same now.
    }
}
```

Set the callback.

We're making this an asynchronous request. That will be really important later...

asynchronous applications



Make sure this function name exactly matches the value of the onreadystatechange property of the request object:

```

function showPasswordStatus() {
  if (request.readyState == 4) {
    if (request.status == 200) {
      var password1 = document.getElementById("password1");
      if (request.responseText == "okay") {
        password1.className = "approved";
        document.getElementById("register").disabled = false;
      } else {
        password1.className = "denied";
        password1.focus();
        password1.select();
        document.getElementById("register").disabled = true;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

If we get a response of "okay", show the check mark icon for the password1 field.

If the password's not valid, change the CSS class... Remember to enable the Register button!

...move to the password1 field...

...and highlight the password1 field.

Since the password isn't valid, we can't let the user register, so disable that button.

there are no Dumb Questions

Q: Should we be sending a password as part of a GET request? Is that safe?

A: Great question! We'll talk a lot more about GET, and how secure it is, in Chapter 12. For now, just focus on the details of asynchrony, and we'll look at securing Mike's users' passwords a bit better later on.

Q: I tried this out, and I think there are some problems...

A: Really? What were they? What do you think caused them? Try out our code, and see what you get. Are there things you would change or improve? Try entering in just a username, or just valid passwords. What do you see happening?

test drive


Test Drive

How does Mike's page look and behave?

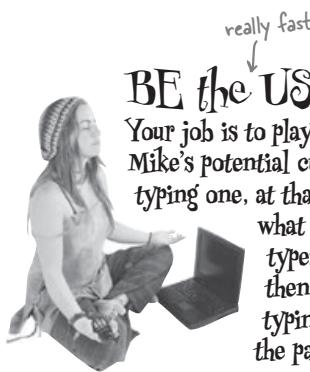
Make the changes to validation.js that we did, or use your own version (as long as it does the same basic things). Then, try the page out. What's happening? Do you think our code works, or are there problems?

Please register to access reviews:

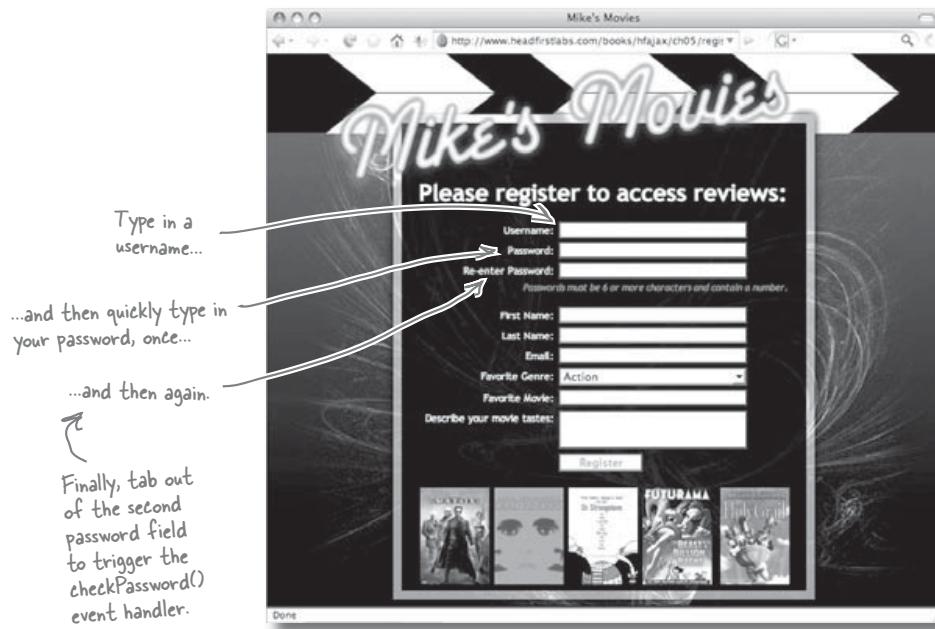
Username: anneh ✓
 Password: ***** X
 Re-enter Password: *****

First Name: Anne
 Last Name: Hathaway
 Email: anneh@bott0msup.com
 Favorite Genre: Drama
 Favorite Movie: Fatal Attraction
 Describe your movie tastes: Adventure, suspense, lots of drama, and an ending that surprises me!

Register

asynchronous applications**BE the USER**

Your job is to play like you're one of Mike's potential customers... and a fast-typing one, at that. Try and figure out what happens when someone types in a username, and then quickly moves to typing a password in both of the password fields.



Does anything strange happen? What's going on? What do you think might be causing the problem?

you are here ▶

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Your instructions →

Type in a username...

...and then quickly type in your password, once...

...and then again.

Finally, tab out of the second password field to trigger the checkPassword() event handler.

The results

The username field shows the "In Progress" icon. So far, so good.

Once both passwords are in, the password field moves to "In Progress." That's good, too.

The password status changes to okay or denied, so that's okay, but...

The username request never returns! The field still shows the "In Progress" icon.

asynchronous applications

Sharpen your pencil

The diagram shows four instances of a file icon labeled "validation.js" containing functions: "checkUsername()", "showUsernameStatus()", "checkPassword()", and "showPasswordStatus()". A "Web server" icon is on the right. Two "request" objects are shown, each with an "onreadystatechange" property. The first request's property is "onreadystatechange = _____;" with a question: "What order are these being called in? How does that affect the request object?". Arrows point from the "showUsernameStatus()" and "checkPassword()" functions to their respective "request" objects.

It's time to figure out what's going on with our asynchronous requests. Below is the request variable named "request", as well as the server. Your job is to draw and label the interactions that are going on between the checkUsername(), showUsernameStatus(), checkPassword(), and showPasswordStatus() functions.

request
onreadystatechange = _____;

request
onreadystatechange = _____;

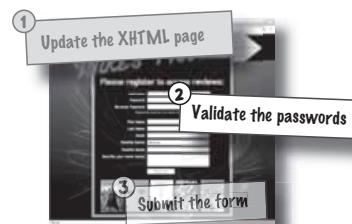
Web server

In **JavaScript**, two objects that share the same name share everything, including property values.

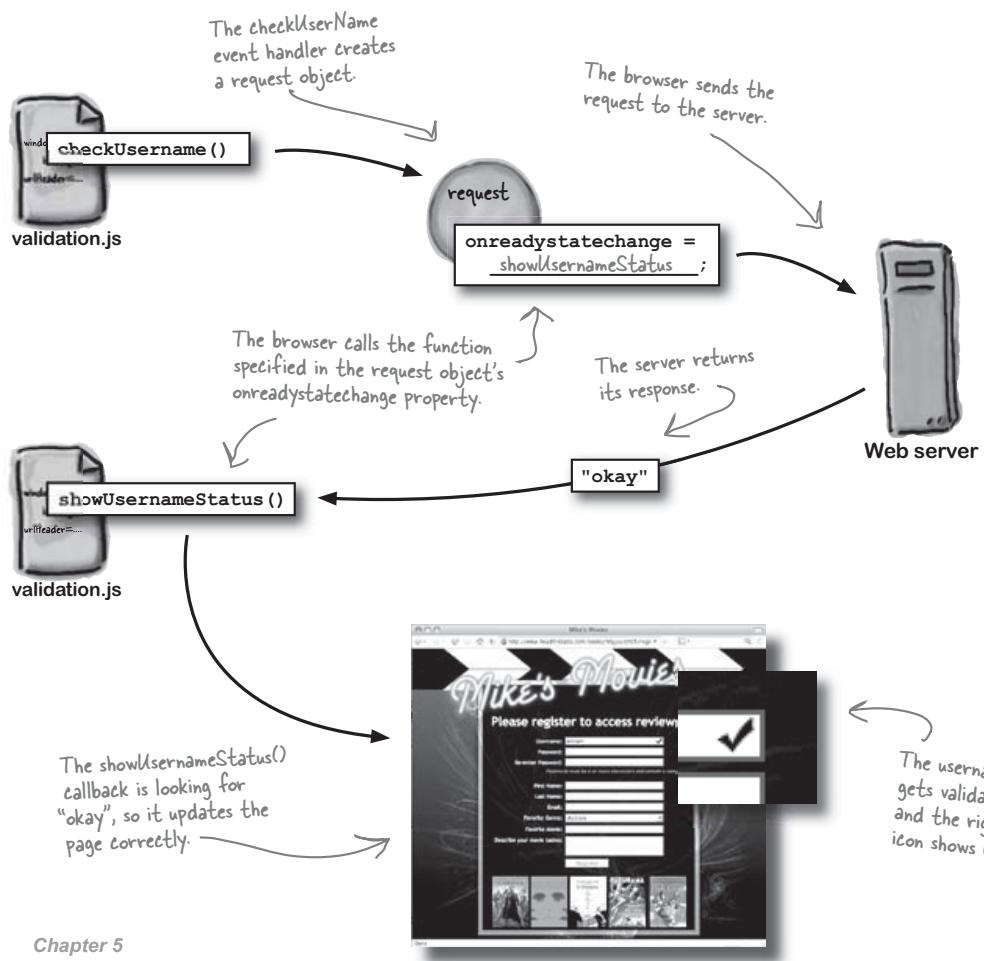
one request object for one request

With ONE request object, you can safely send and receive ONE asynchronous request

Both checkUsername() and checkPassword() use the same request object. Because both use the variable name request, it's just a single object being used by both. Take a close look at what happens when you're just making a single request, and there's no password validation involved:



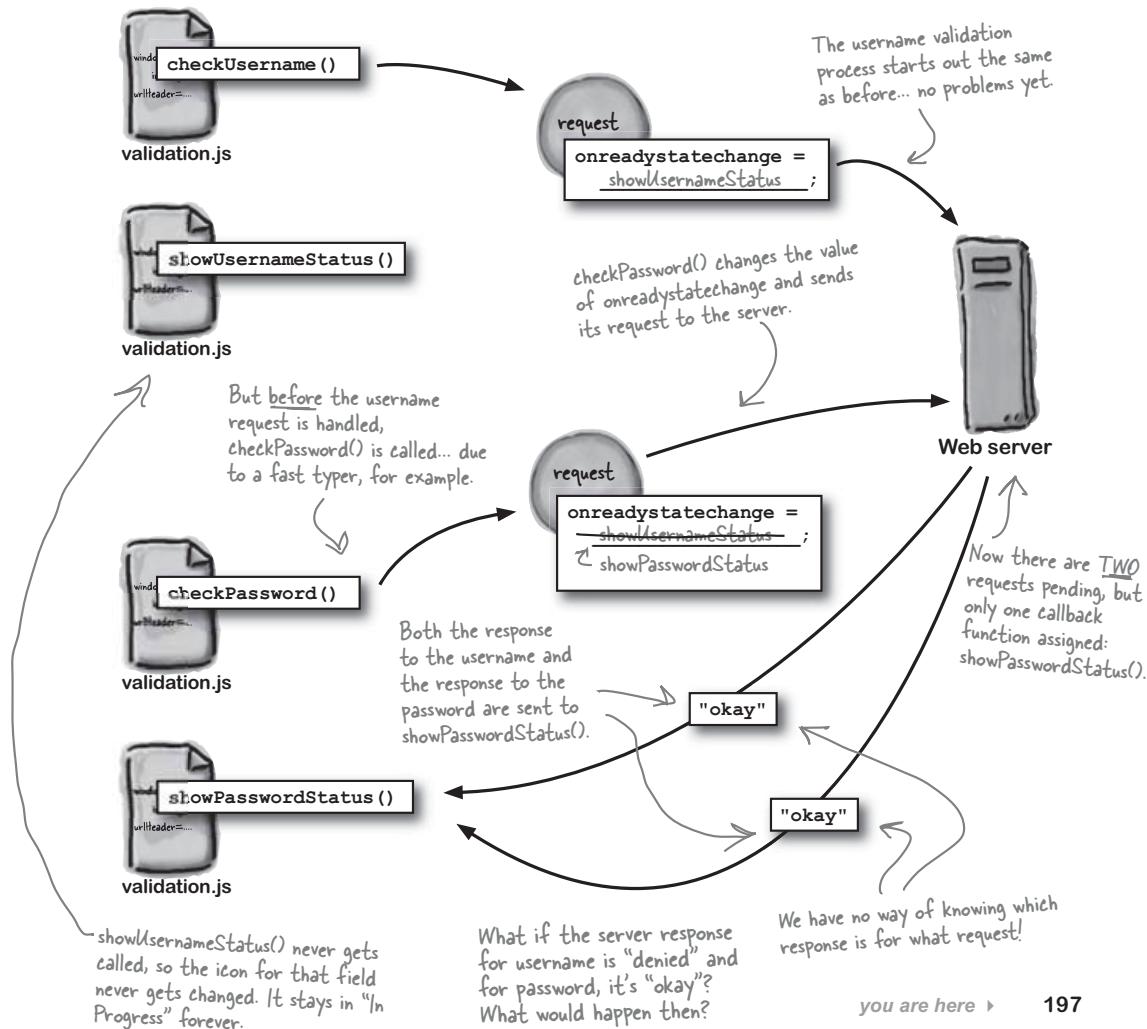
Remember, all these problems came up when we tried to validate users' passwords.



asynchronous applications

Asynchronous requests don't wait on anything... including themselves!

But what happens when there are two requests sharing the same request object? That object can only store one callback function to deal with server responses. That means that you could have two totally different server responses being handled by the *same* callback... and that might not be the *right* callback.

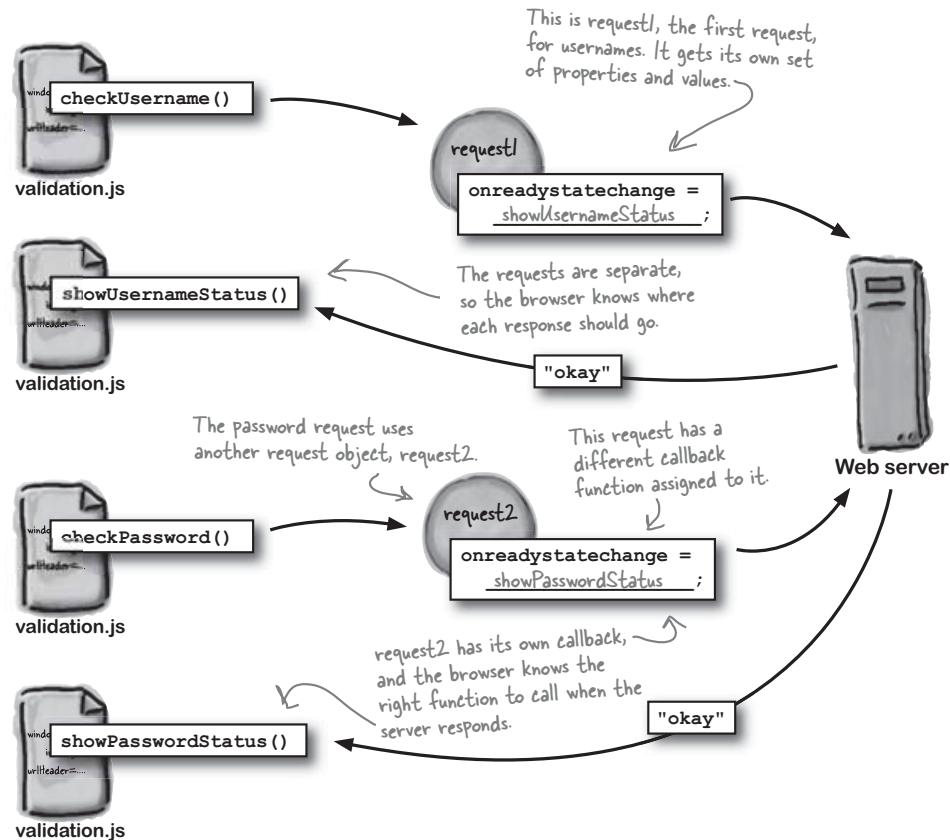


two request objects for two requests

If you're making TWO separate requests, use TWO separate request objects

The problem is that we're using a single request object to make two asynchronous requests. And what does **asynchrony** mean? That those requests won't wait on a browser or server to get moving. So we end up overwriting one request's data with data from another request.

But what if we have **two** asynchronous requests? The two requests won't wait on each other, or make the user wait around, but each request object will have its own data instead of having to share.



asynchronous applications

You should be ready to update your code to use two request objects. You'll have to change code in validation.js in several different places. See if you can find them all. For username-related requests, use the variable name `usernameRequest`. For password-related requests, use `passwordRequest`. When you think you've got them all, turn the page.

^{there are no} Dumb Questions

Q: What does any of this have to do with asynchrony?

A: Well, think about this: what if the request to validate usernames was **not** asynchronous? Then there'd be no way that the password request could get sent before the username request completed. So this problem wouldn't exist in a synchronous environment.

Q: Wouldn't it be easier to just make the username request synchronous?

A: It would be easier, but would that be the best application? Then users would have to wait for their username to get processed. Then, and only then, could they move on to the password field. Sometimes the easiest technical solution is actually the worst usability solution.

Q: Why do the two request variables share property values? Isn't each declared locally within separate functions?

A: It looks that way, but `request` is actually first defined in the `createRequest()` function. Not only that, but `request` is defined in `createRequest()` *without* the `var` keyword. Any variable declared in JavaScript inside a function, but without the `var` keyword, becomes a global variable.

Q: So why not just use the `var` keyword in `createRequest()` to fix all of this? Wouldn't that make `request` local?

A: Good question, but that would cause a different set of problems. If `request` is local, then how would a callback function get access to the request object? The callbacks need `request` to be global, so they can access the variable and its property values.

Q: So how does assigning `request` to two other variable names help?

A: In JavaScript, assignment is handled by **copying**, and not by **reference**. So when you assign one variable to another value, the new variable gets a copy of the assigned variable. Consider this code:

```
var a = 1;
var b = a;
b = 2;
alert("a = " + a);
alert("b = " + b);
```

You might expect both values to be 2, right? But they're not. When JavaScript interprets `var b = a;`, it creates a new variable named `b`, and puts a copy of `a` into that variable. So no matter what you do to `b`, it won't change `a`.

In the case of the `request` object, if you create two variables and assign `request` to both, you'll get two *copies* of the original `request` object. That's two independent `request` objects that won't affect each other. That's just what we want.

Q: Wow, this is kind of hairy. I'm still confused... what should I do?

A: You may want to pick up a good JavaScript book, like *Head First JavaScript* or *JavaScript: The Definitive Guide*, for more on variable scope and assignment in JavaScript. Or you may want to just follow along, and pick up what you're a little unsure about as you go.

JavaScript considers any variable outside a function, or a variable declared without the `var` keyword, to be GLOBAL. That variable can be accessed by any function, anywhere.

two from one

Change all the variable names in checkUserName(), showUsernameStatus(), checkPassword() and showPasswordStatus() functions in the registration.js file.

```

function checkUsername() {
    document.getElementById("username").className = "thinking";
    var usernameRequest = createRequest();
    if (usernameRequest == null)
        alert("Unable to create request");
    else {
        var theName = document.getElementById("username").value;
        var username = escape(theName);
        var url = "checkName.php?username=" + username;
        usernameRequest.onreadystatechange = showUsernameStatus;
        usernameRequest.open("GET", url, true);
        usernameRequest.send(null);
    }
}

function showUsernameStatus() {
    if (usernameRequest.readyState == 4) {
        if (usernameRequest.status == 200) {
            if (usernameRequest.responseText == "okay") {
                document.getElementById("username").className = "approved";
                document.getElementById("register").disabled = false;
            } else {
                document.getElementById("username").className = "denied";
                document.getElementById("username").focus();
                document.getElementById("username").select();
                document.getElementById("register").disabled = true;
            }
        }
    }
}

function checkPassword() {
    var password1 = document.getElementById("password1");
    var password2 = document.getElementById("password2");
    password1.className = "thinking";
}

```

It's very important to remove this var... we need usernameRequest to be global, so the callback can reference this variable.

Here's why you needed usernameRequest to be global: this callback also has to access the same object.

We're using usernameRequest for the request object related to username checks.

Set properties and send the request just like you did before.

asynchronous applications

```

// First compare the two passwords
if ((password1.value == "") || (password1.value != password2.value)) {
    password1.className = "denied";
    return;
}

// Passwords match, so send request to server
var passwordRequest = createRequest();
Just like with the other request } else {
variable, do not use the var keyword.
} Just like with the other request } else {
    var password = escape(password1.value);
    var url = "checkPass.php?password=" + password;
    passwordRequest.onreadystatechange = showPasswordStatus;
    passwordRequest.open("GET", url, true);
    passwordRequest.send(null);
}
}

function showPasswordStatus() {
    if (passwordRequest.readyState == 4) {
        if (passwordRequest.status == 200) {
            var password1 = document.getElementById("password1");
            if (passwordRequest.responseText == "okay") {
                password1.className = "approved";
                document.getElementById("register").disabled = false;
            } else {
                password1.className = "denied";
                password1.focus();
                password1.select();
                document.getElementById("register").disabled = true;
            }
        }
    }
}
}

```

passwordRequest is used for all password-related requests.

Now this code has no chance of overwriting properties of the username request object.



There's still a problem with the registration page.
Can you figure out what it is?

verify and restrict

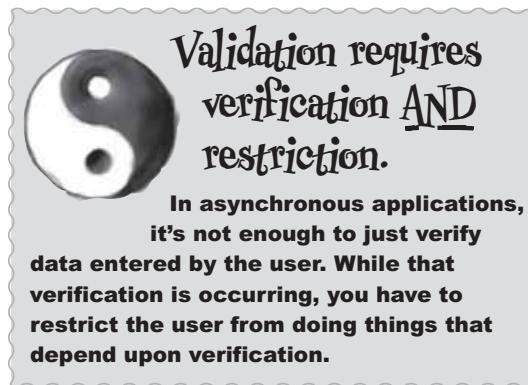


Validation requires both VERIFICATION and RESTRICTION.

Verification is making sure that a certain piece of data is okay for your system to accept. **Restriction** is not allowing a user to do something until that verification is complete. Good validation combines both of these components.

When we wrote the first version of Mike's page, we disabled the Register button in the `initPage()` function, and re-enabled it once the server validated the user's username. So we *verified* the username and *restricted* the Register button.

But now there's another level of validation: we have to make sure the user's password is okay. Something's going wrong, though... even if a password is rejected, the Register button is getting enabled, and users can click the button.



there are no
Dumb Questions

Q: How is enabling the Register button part of restriction? That doesn't make sense...

A: Restriction is the process of not letting a user do something until verification is complete. So part of the restriction process is enabling a button or activating a form. In fact, the end of every restriction process is the *lifting* of that restriction.

asynchronous applications**Right now, we disable the Register button in initPage()...**

The movie page works correctly at the beginning. When the page loads, the Register button is disabled:

```
function initPage() {
    document.getElementById("username").onblur = checkUsername;
    document.getElementById("password2").onblur = checkPassword;
    document.getElementById("register").disabled = true;
}
```

This button is disabled... we (correctly) make sure users can't do anything until they've got a valid username and password.

...and enable the button in the callback functions

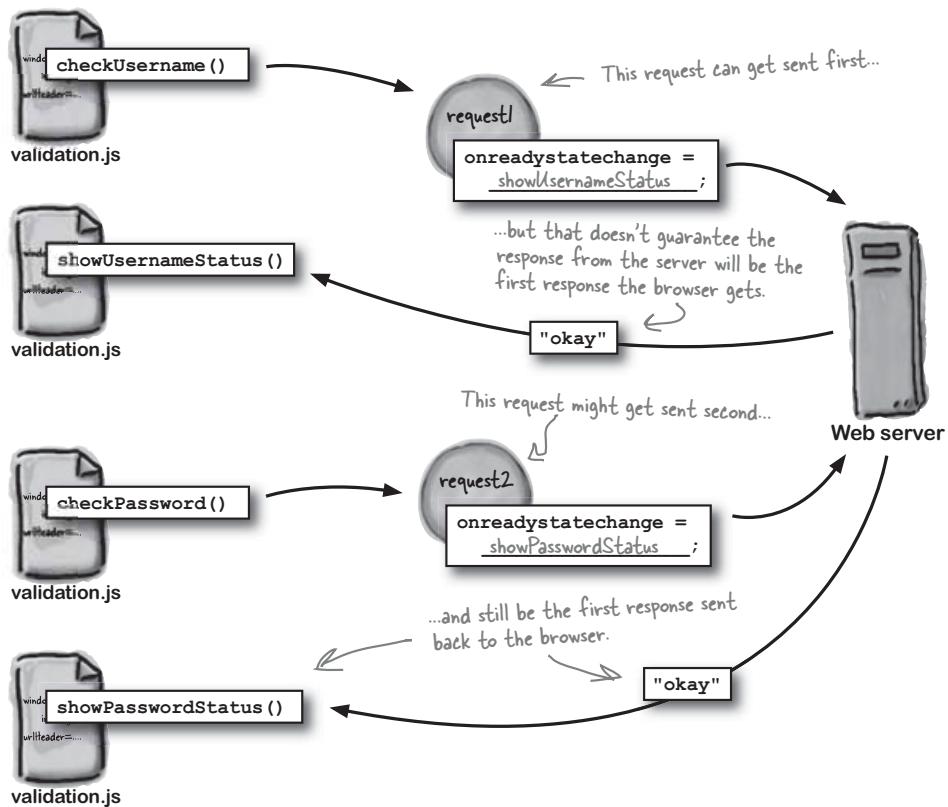
We enabled the Register button in the two callback functions, `showUsernameStatus()` and `showPasswordStatus()`. But we're still getting incorrect actions on the form.



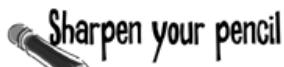
you can't count on order

Asynchrony means you can't count on the ORDERING of your requests and responses

When you send asynchronous requests, you can't be sure of the order that the server will respond to those requests. Suppose that a request to verify a username is sent to the server. Then, another request is sent, this time to verify a password. Which one will return first? **There's no way of knowing!**



Never count on the ORDER or SEQUENCE of requests and responses in asynchronous applications.

asynchronous applications**Sharpen your pencil**

Can you figure out at least one sequence of requests and responses that would result in the Register button being enabled when either the username or the password is invalid? Draw or list the steps that would have to occur for that to happen.

username or password?



Here are two different sequences where the Register button ended up enabled when it shouldn't be. Did you come up with one of these? Or something similar?

- ① The user enters a valid username.

The Register button always starts out disabled.

Register



validation.js

- ② The user enters two passwords that don't match.



validation.js

If the two passwords don't match, there's no request to the server... so there's an almost instant denied result.



Web server

- ③ The password field shows the "denied" X mark.



The server returns its response after the passwords have already been denied.

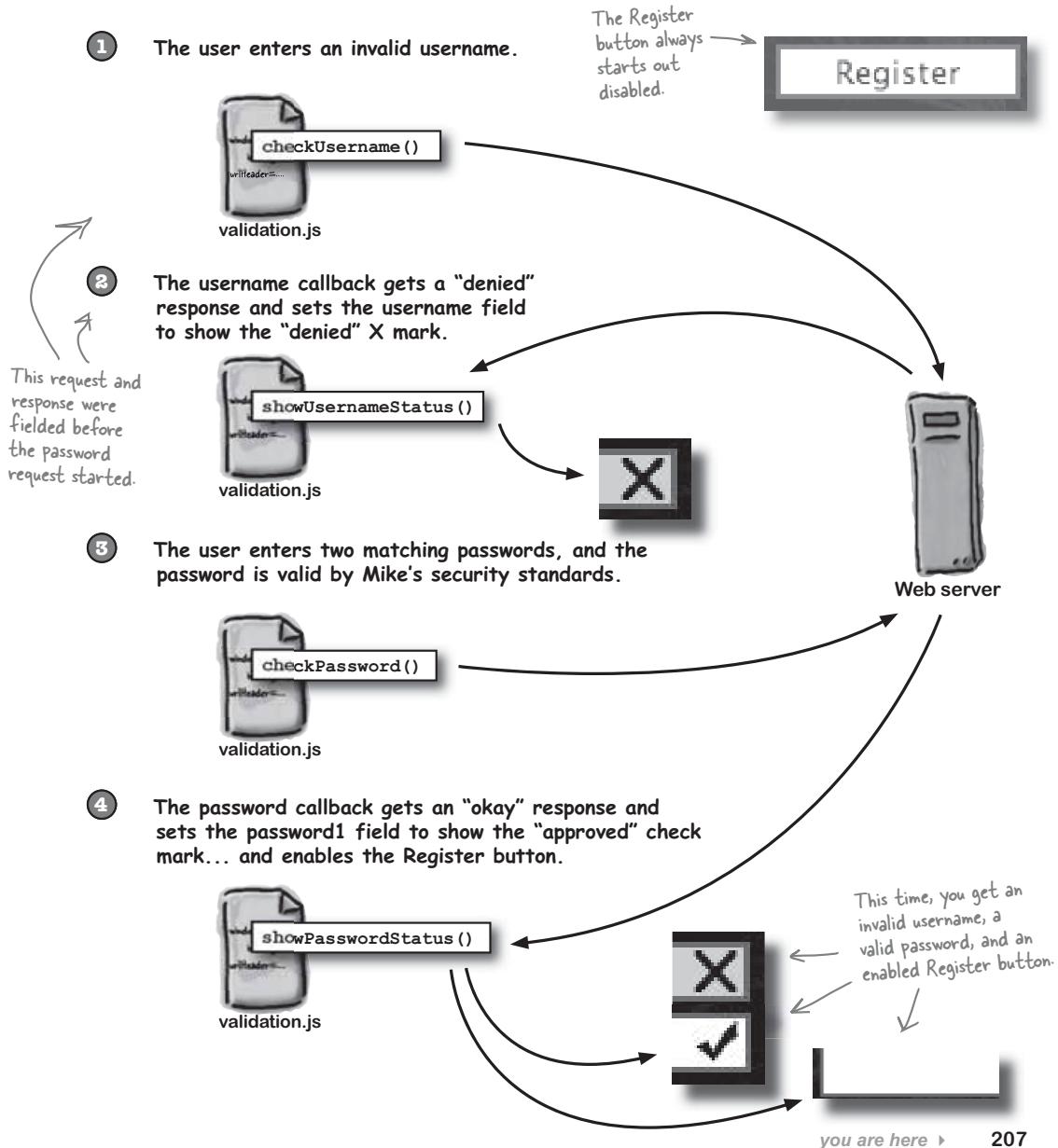
- ④ The username callback gets an "okay" response and sets the username field to show the "approved" check mark... and enables the Register button.



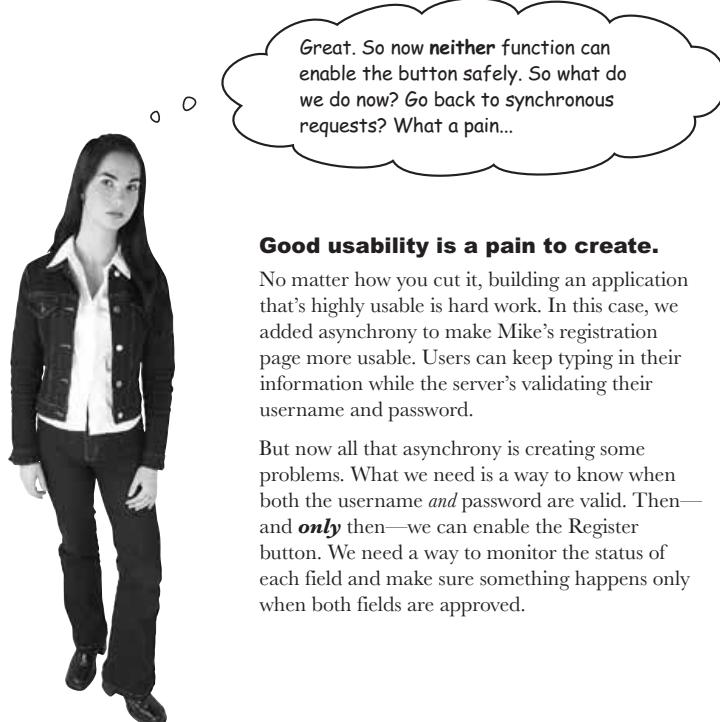
validation.js

The end result is a valid username, invalid password, and enabled Register button.



asynchronous applications

usability is hard



Good usability is a pain to create.

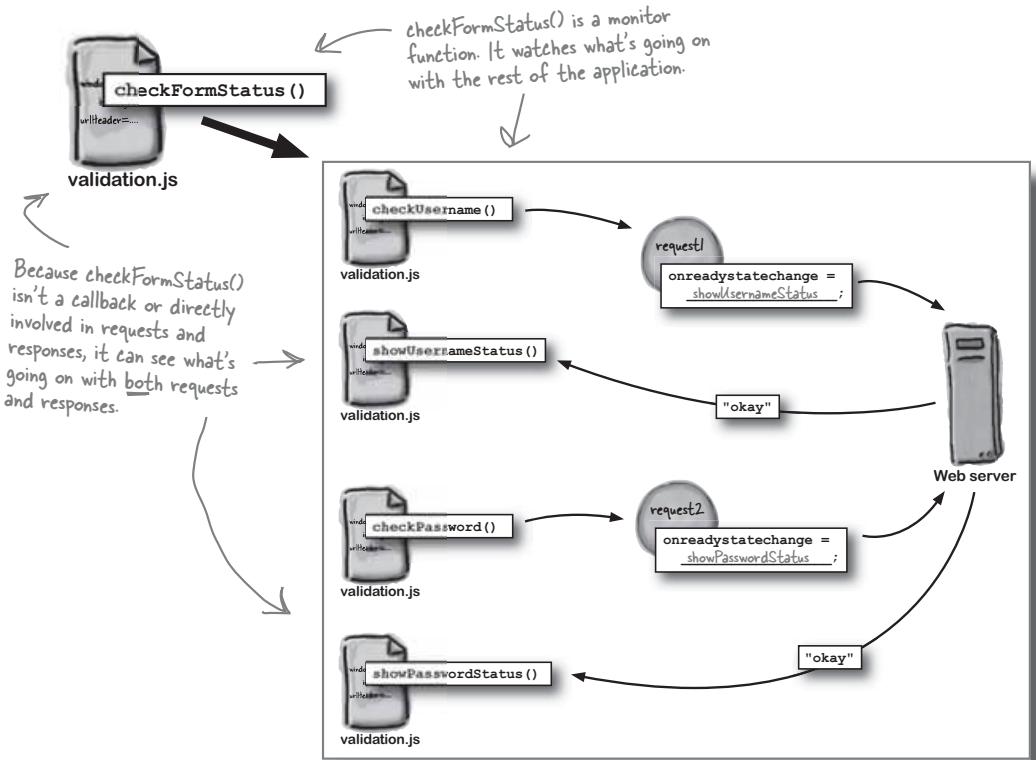
No matter how you cut it, building an application that's highly usable is hard work. In this case, we added asynchrony to make Mike's registration page more usable. Users can keep typing in their information while the server's validating their username and password.

But now all that asynchrony is creating some problems. What we need is a way to know when both the username *and* password are valid. Then—and **only** then—we can enable the Register button. We need a way to monitor the status of each field and make sure something happens only when both fields are approved.

asynchronous applications

A monitor function MONITORS your application... from OUTSIDE the action

We need a monitor function. That's a function that monitors certain variables or parts of an application, and then takes action based on the things it's monitoring.



Can you figure out what a `checkFormStatus()` monitor function should do? You'll also need to call that function. Where in your code should that happen? If you're not sure, think about it for a while... and then turn the page for a few helpful hints.

monitor your users

You call a monitor function when action MIGHT need to be taken

Monitor functions are usually used to update a part of an application or page that depends on several variables. So you call the monitor when you think it **might** be time to update a page... like when a username or password comes back approved.

Right now, the username and password callbacks directly update the Register button's status

The problem we're having now is that in `showUsernameStatus()` and `showPasswordStatus()`, we're updating the Register button. But neither of those functions really have **all** the information they need to update that button.



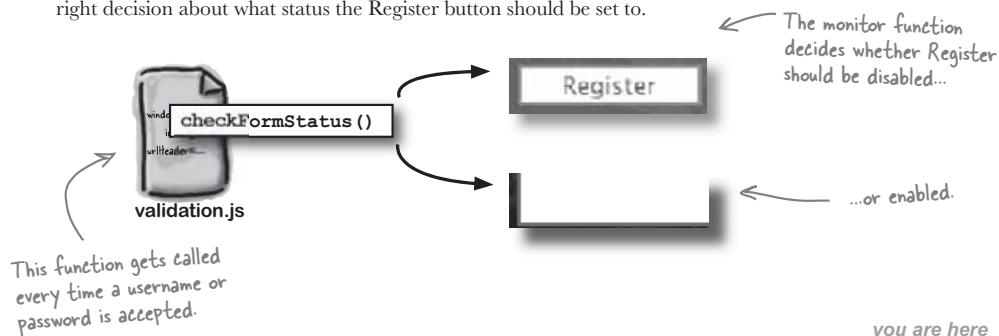
Let's have the callbacks run the monitor function...

So instead of directly changing the button status, we can change our callback functions to run the monitor function. That way, it's not up to either callback to figure out what status the Register button should be in.



...and let the monitor function update the Register button

Since the monitor function is separate from either the username or password checks, it can get all the information it needs. The monitor function can check the username and password fields, and make the right decision about what status the Register button should be set to.



monitors check status

Status variables let monitors know what's going on

We're ready to write a monitor function to set the status of the Register button's disabled property, and now both callbacks call that monitor. All that's left is to have those callbacks set some status variables, indicating whether the username and password are valid. The monitor function can use those variables to figure out what to do when it's called.

Here's the complete code for Mike's app, with a new monitor function:

```

window.onload = initPage;
var usernameValid = false;
var passwordValid = false;

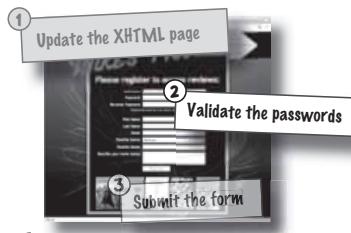
function initPage() { // initPage stays the same }
function checkUsername() { // checkUsername stays the same }

function showUsernameStatus() {
    if (usernameRequest.readyState == 4) {
        if (usernameRequest.status == 200) {
            if (usernameRequest.responseText == "okay") {
                document.getElementById("username").className = "approved";
                document.getElementById("register").disabled = false;
                usernameValid = true;
            } else {
                document.getElementById("username").className = "denied";
                document.getElementById("username").focus();
                document.getElementById("username").select();
                document.getElementById("register").disabled = true;
                usernameValid = false;
            }
            checkFormStatus();
        }
    }
}

function checkPassword() {
    var password1 = document.getElementById("password1");
    var password2 = document.getElementById("password2");
    password1.className = "thinking";

    // First compare the two passwords
    if ((password1.value == "") || (password1.value != password2.value)) {
        password1.className = "denied";
        passwordValid = false;
    }
}

```



Believe it or not, we're still working on getting the password functionality right.

We need two new global variables: `usernameValid` is the current status of the username, and `passwordValid` is the current status of the password.

We're using `var`, but we're declaring these outside of any function. That means they're global variables.

We don't want to change the status of the Register button in either of the if/else branches.

Since we need to call the monitor function in either case, it's easier to leave it outside the if/else statement.

This is easy to forget about, but if the passwords don't match, we need to update the `passwordValid` status variable.

asynchronous applications

```

checkFormStatus() ;
return;
}

// Passwords match, so send request to server
passwordRequest = createRequest();
if (passwordRequest == null) {
  alert("Unable to create request");
} else {
  var password = escape(password1.value);
  var url = "checkPass.php?password=" + password;
  passwordRequest.onreadystatechange = showPasswordStatus;
  passwordRequest.open("GET", url, true);
  passwordRequest.send(null);
}

function showPasswordStatus() {
  if (passwordRequest.readyState == 4) {
    if (passwordRequest.status == 200) {
      var password1 = document.getElementById("password1");
      if (passwordRequest.responseText == "okay") {
        password1.className = "approved";
        document.getElementById("register").disabled = false;
        passwordValid = true;   ← This is just like the username
                                callback. Update the global
                                status variable for password...
      } else {
        password1.className = "denied";
        password1.focus();
        password1.select();
        document.getElementById("register").disabled = true;
        passwordValid = false; ← ...and then call the
                                monitor function.
      }
      checkFormStatus();   ← All this function has to do
                           is check the two status
                           variables...
    }
  }
}

function checkFormStatus() {
  if (usernameValid && passwordValid) {
    document.getElementById("register").disabled = false;
  } else {
    document.getElementById("register").disabled = true;
  }
}

None of our code should set the
status of the Register button
except for the monitor.

```



validation.js

Explicitly set the button to disabled, in case there was a valid username or password before, but now there's a change that makes one of those invalid.

...and set the Register button's status accordingly.

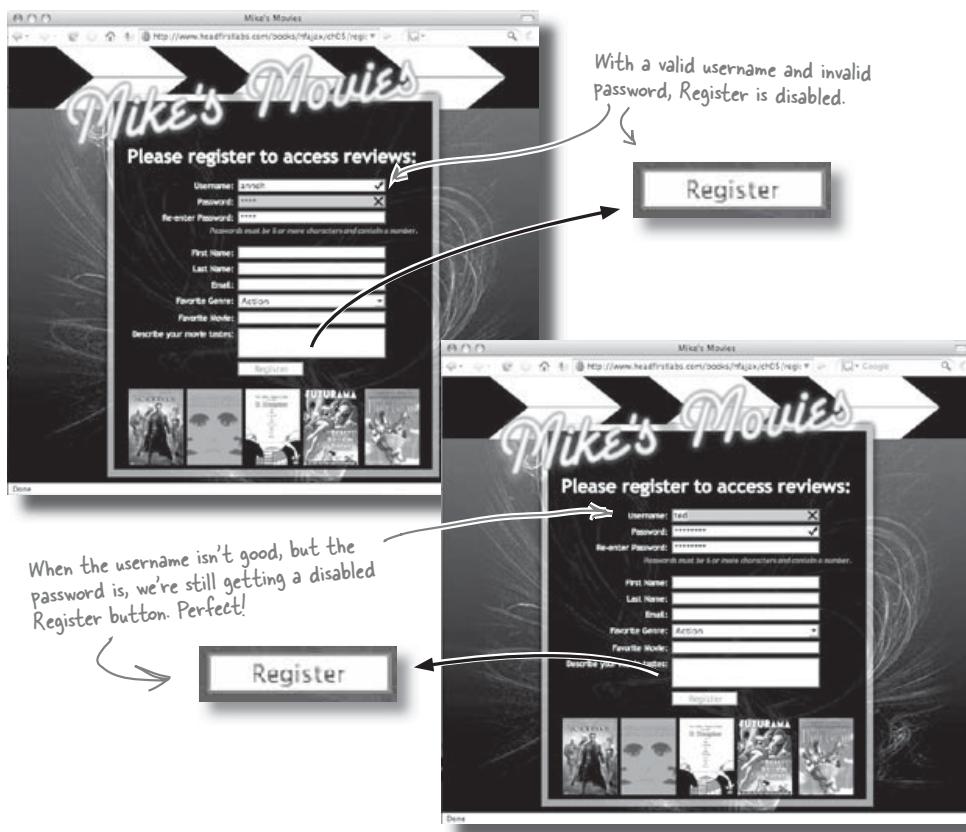
test drive

Test Drive

Finally! But does it all work?

Make sure your version of validation.js matches the version shown on the last two pages. You should have two new global variables, an updated version of `checkPassword()`, two updated callback functions, and a new monitor function, `checkFormStatus()`.

Load everything up. Try out the scenarios you worked out for the exercise from page 205. Do they still break the page? If not, you've solved Mike's asynchrony problems!



asynchronous applications

there are no
Dumb Questions

Q: Can you explain what a monitor function is again?

A: Sure. A monitor function is just a function that monitors your application. So for Mike's registration page, the monitor function is monitoring the state of the username and password variables, and it's changing the form to match the current status.

Q: I thought monitor functions usually ran automatically, like at set intervals.

A: Sometimes they do. In systems where you have a lot more threading capability—the ability to run a process in the background—it's common to have a monitor function execute periodically. Then, you don't have to explicitly call the monitor, which is what we do in the username and password callbacks.

Refactoring code is pulling out common parts and putting those parts into a single, easily-maintainable function or method. Refactoring makes code easier to update and maintain.

Q: Why didn't you declare `usernameValid` and `passwordValid` in `initPage()`?

A: You could do that. But if you do declare the variables inside `initPage()`, be sure *not* to use the `var` keyword. `usernameValid` and `passwordValid` need to be global variables.

Variables declared *outside* of any function (with or without `var`) are global. Variables declared *inside* a function, but *without var*, are also global. And variables declared *inside* a function, *with var*, are local. It's a bit confusing, that's for sure.

In fact, that's why they're left outside of any function: it makes it a little clearer that those two variables are global, and not local to any particular function.

Q: So then why aren't `usernameRequest` and `passwordRequest` declared there also?

A: That's actually a good idea, and you might want to make that change. In our code, we left them in `checkUsername()` and `checkPassword()` because that's where those variables were originally created (back when they were both called `request`).

Q: Couldn't I set the status of the `username` and `password1` fields in my monitor function, too?

A: You sure could. In fact, that's probably a good idea. That would mean that there'd be less CSS class-changing happening all over the code. Most of that display logic would be handled by the monitor, which

is already dealing with the display of the Register button.

Anytime you can consolidate (or **refactor**) code without a lot of ill consequences, it's a good idea. Cleaner code is easier to modify and maintain.

Q: Just adding in a password field sure made things complicated. Is that normal?

A: In asynchronous apps, adding an additional asynchronous request is usually pretty tricky. The thing that added a lot of complexity to Mike's app wasn't the additional password *fields*, but the additional *request* we needed to make to deal with those fields.

Q: And this is all just so users can keep typing instead of waiting?

A: It sure is. You'd be surprised at how impatient web users are (or maybe you wouldn't!). Typing in a username, waiting for the username to get validated, typing in a password, and then also waiting for the password to get validated... that's a lot of waiting. It's even worse that after all that waiting, the user still has to fill out the rest of the form.

Saving a couple of seconds here and there really adds up on the Web. In fact, it might be the difference between keeping a customer and losing them.

Q: So what about form submits? There's going to be waiting there, too, right?

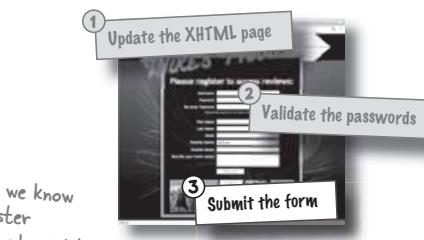
A: Now you're getting ahead! But that's exactly what Mike was thinking when he asked for scrolling images...

eye candy

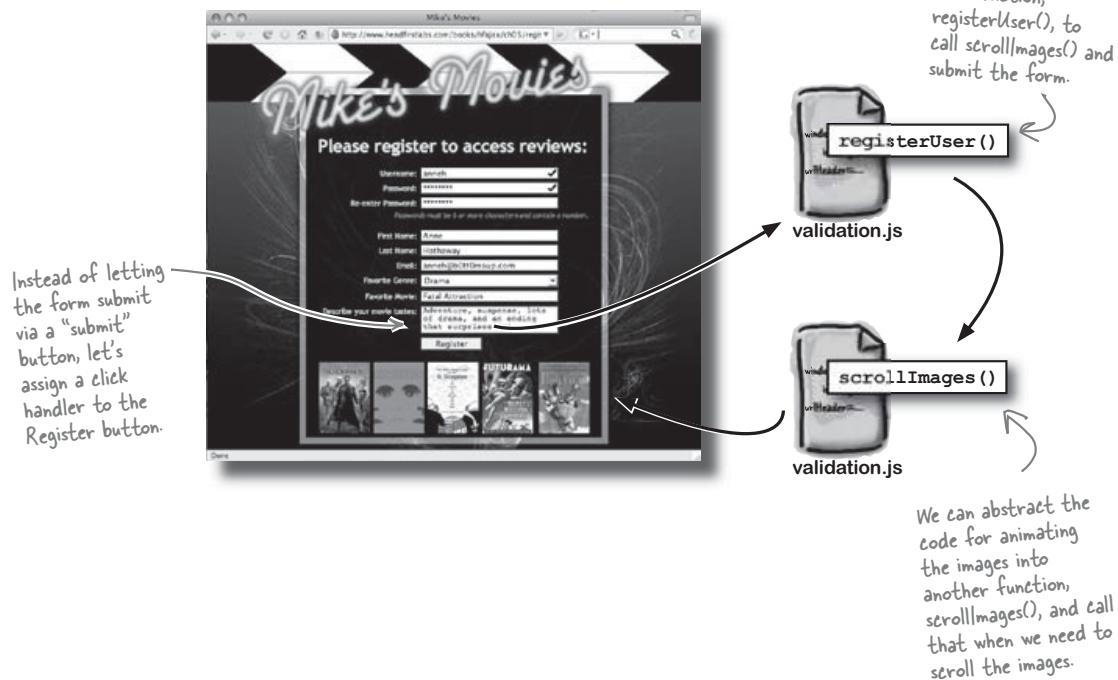
And now for our last trick...

Mike's got one last request. When users click the Register button, the images along the bottom should begin to scroll while the form is processing. This gives the user something interesting to watch while they're waiting on Mike's registration logic.

Fortunately, this shouldn't be too difficult. Here's what we need to do to put this into action:



And now we know
the Register
button works right.



asynchronous applications

Do you think the request to submit the form to Mike's server should be synchronous or asynchronous?

- Synchronous Asynchronous

Why?

.....

.....

Does your choice above have any affect on the scrolling of the images along the bottom of the page?

.....

.....

.....



The answers to these questions are spread out over the rest of the chapter, so you'll have to keep reading to find out if you got these right.

synchrony blocks

Synchronous requests block ALL YOUR CODE from doing anything

When you send an entire form off to be processed, you usually want that request to be **synchronous**. That's because you don't want users to change that data while the server is working with it.



But Mike wants scrolling images *while* the user is waiting on the server. That means you need your code to run *while the server is working on a response*. So even though the request would ideally be synchronous, you need it to be an **asynchronous** request to fulfill image-loving Mike's needs.

This isn't a perfect solution, but lots of times you've got to make this sort of choice: satisfying the client's needs even when the result is a little less than ideal. Mike's willing to let users mess around with the form, if they really want to, while their request is being processed. He figures they won't do that, though, **because** of the scrolling images. They'll be too busy thinking about which movie review they want to check out when they're logged in.

First, we no longer need a "submit" button

A "submit" button in XHTML submits a form. And since we no longer need the Register button to submit the form, we can make it a normal button. Then, we can submit the form in our JavaScript.

```

<li><label for="favorite">Favorite Movie:</label><input id="favorite" type="text" name="favorite" /></li>
<li><label for="tastes">Describe your movie tastes:</label><textarea name="tastes" cols="60" rows="2" id="tastes"></textarea></li>
<li><label for="register"></label><input id="register" type="button" value="Register" name="register" /></li>
</ul>
</form>
<!-- Cover images -->
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

We need a regular button now, not a submit button.

The original version of our XHTML was shown way back on page 102.

registration.html

asynchronous applications

Second, we need to register a new event handler for the button's onclick event

Now we need to attach an event handler to that button. We'll call the function we want to run `registerUser()`, and we can make the assignment in `initPage()`:

```
function initPage() {
    document.getElementById("username").onblur = checkUsername;
    document.getElementById("password2").onblur = checkPassword;
    document.getElementById("register").disabled = true;
    document.getElementById("register").onclick = registerUser;
}
```

Assign the new callback we'll write to the Register button's onclick event.



validation.js

Third, we need to send an ASYNCHRONOUS request to the server

Finally, we need a new event handler function. This function needs to get a new request object, and send it to the server. And this should be an asynchronous request, so we can animate and scroll those images while the user is waiting.

This is all new code.

```
function registerUser() {
    document.getElementById("register").value = "Processing...";
    registerRequest = createRequest(); ← Create another request object...
    if (registerRequest == null) {
        alert("Unable to create request.");
    } else {
        var url = "register.php?username=" +
            escape(document.getElementById("username").value) + "&password=" +
            escape(document.getElementById("password1").value) + "&firstname=" +
            escape(document.getElementById("firstname").value) + "&lastname=" +
            escape(document.getElementById("lastname").value) + "&email=" +
            escape(document.getElementById("email").value) + "&genre=" +
            escape(document.getElementById("genre").value) + "&favorite=" +
            escape(document.getElementById("favorite").value) + "&tastes=" +
            escape(document.getElementById("tastes").value);
        registerRequest.onreadystatechange = registrationProcessed;
        registerRequest.open("GET", url, true); ← It's tempting to make this synchronous, but that would block the image scrolling; we're going to add in a few pages.
        registerRequest.send(null);
    }
}
```

Let's change the text on the button to provide a little information to the user.

...and configure the object's properties.

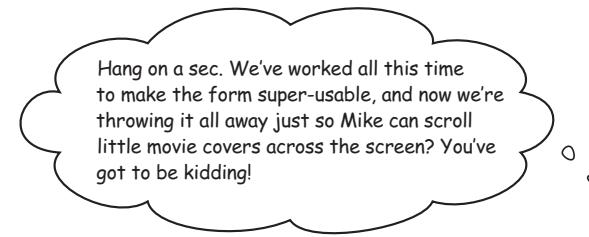


validation.js

you are here ▶

219

the customer is king



Usability is in the eye of the beholder... err... the client.

Sometimes clients do things that don't make sense to you. That's why they're paying the bills, and you're collecting the checks. You can suggest alternatives to your client, but at the end of the day, you're going to be a lot happier if you just build the client what they ask for.

In Mike's case, he wants to entice users with reviews available on his site, so he wants images to scroll while users are waiting on their registration request. That makes his form a little less usable, though. Now, instead of waiting on a response, users can actually type over their entries. That could create some confusion about what information Mike's system actually registered for that user.

Then again, Mike will probably just call you later when he realizes that for himself... and that's not altogether a bad thing, is it?

You can suggest alternative ideas to your clients, but ultimately, you should almost ALWAYS build what the client asked for... even if you don't agree with their decisions.

there are no Dumb Questions

Q: Could I disable all the fields while the images are scrolling?

A: That's a great idea! Why don't you take some time now to do that. Mike will love that he gets scrolling, and you'll still keep the nice usability you've built into the registration page so far. We won't show that code, though, so consider it a little extra-credit project.

asynchronous applications

Use `setInterval()` to let JavaScript run your process, instead of your own code

`setInterval()` is a handy method that lets you pass in a function, and have the JavaScript interpreter run your code over and over, every so often. Since it's the interpreter running your code, the function you send `setInterval()` will run even while your code is busy doing other things like, say, registering a user.

To use `setInterval()`, you pass it a function to execute and the interval at which the function should be called, in milliseconds. The method returns a **token**, which you can use to modify or cancel the process.

Here's `setInterval()` in action.

1 second is 1000 milliseconds.

```
t = setInterval(scrollImages, 50);
```

This is the token that you can use to cancel the interval. ↗

↑
setInterval() is the method itself.

↑
The first argument to `setInterval()` is the statement to be evaluated. In this case, we want it to call the function called `scrollImages`. You leave off the parentheses so that JavaScript will actually reference the function, not just run it once.

↖ This tells JavaScript how often to execute the statement. We've chosen 40 milliseconds, which is a good average rate to scroll something.

↖ You can use any valid JavaScript here, including an anonymous function.

there are no Dumb Questions

Q: Is the function you pass to `setInterval()` a callback?

A: Yes. Every time the interval you set passes, the function you pass in here will be called back by the browser.

Q: So do you write that function just like the callback for a request object?

A: Well, there isn't a request object involved, and so you don't need to check any `readyState` or `status` properties. And there's no server response to evaluate. So you just need a JavaScript function that does something every time it's called.

Q: So I can do anything inside a `setInterval()` callback that I can do in JavaScript?

A: Yes, that's right. There's no limitation on what you can do inside the function.

Q: Why do you use the parentheses when you specify the function?

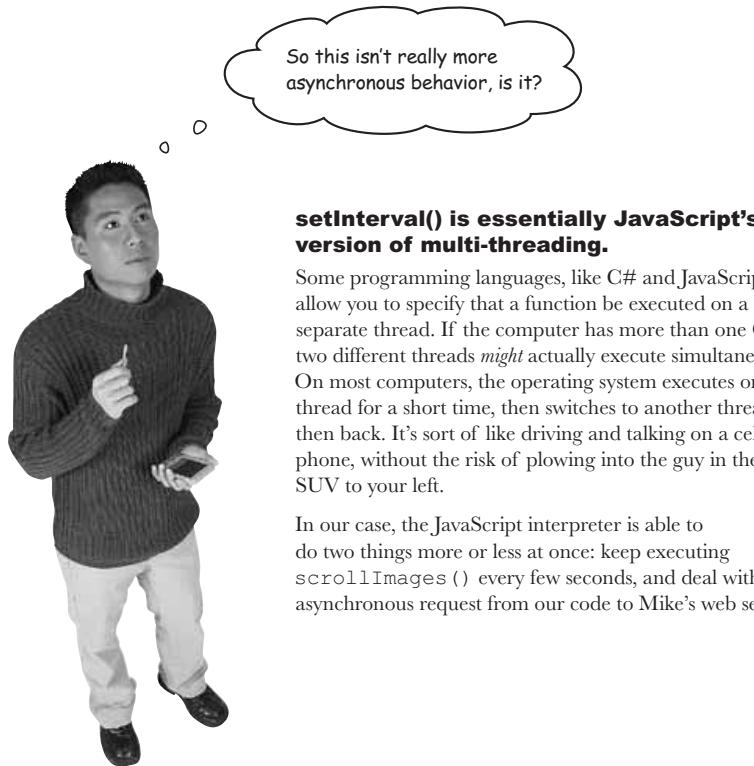
A: Because you're not setting a property, like you do when you assign an event handler. You're actually passing code to the JavaScript interpreter. The interpreter will then execute that code every time the interval elapses.

Q: How many times does the callback happen?

A: Until you cancel the timer. You can do that with `clearInterval()`.

You can pass any JavaScript function to `setInterval()`, and have it run automatically at pre-determined intervals.

multi-threading?



asynchronous applications

You're in the home stretch now. There are just a few things left to do to finish up Mike's registration page... and you're going to do them all right now. Here's your list of things to take care of before turning the page:

- Add the following Ready-Bake Code for scrolling the cover images to validation.js.

```
function scrollImages() {
    var coverBarDiv = document.getElementById("coverBar"); ← Find all
    var images = coverBarDiv.getElementsByTagName("img"); ← the images.
    for (var i = 0; i < images.length; i++) {
        var left = images[i].style.left.substr(0, ← For each image, figure
            images[i].style.left.length - 2); ← out what its current
        if (left <= -86) { ← position is using the
            left = 532; ← "left" attribute of its
        } ← style property...
        images[i].style.left = (left - 1) + "px"; ← ...and then move the image
    } ← just a bit further to the
} ← left (or loop it around).
```

- Add a line to the Register button's event handler callback that tells the JavaScript interpreter to run scrollImages () every 50 milliseconds.

← We don't explain this code because it's standard JavaScript. You can use it safely, though... and dig into Head First JavaScript for more details.

- Write a callback function for the asynchronous registration request. When the callback gets a response from the server, it should replace the "wrapper" <div>'s content with the server's response. You can assume the server returns an XHTML fragment suitable for display.

- Test your code out before turning the page. You can do this!

← Make sure you've got the CSS from the Chapter 5 examples. The earlier version of Mike's CSS doesn't have styles for the cover images.

exercise solution

Your job was to complete Mike's registration page. Did you figure everything out? Here's how we finished up the page.

```

function registerUser() {
    t = setInterval("scrollImages()", 50);
    document.getElementById("register").value = "Processing...";
    registerRequest = createRequest();
    if (registerRequest == null) {
        alert("Unable to create request.");
    } else {
        var url = "register.php";
        registerRequest.onreadystatechange = registrationProcessed;
        registerRequest.open("GET", url, true);
        registerRequest.send(null);
    }
}

function registrationProcessed() {
    if (registerRequest.readyState == 4) {
        if (registerRequest.status == 200) {
            document.getElementById('wrapper').innerHTML =
                registerRequest.responseText;
        }
    }
}

function scrollImages() {
    var coverBarDiv = document.getElementById("coverBar");
    var images = coverBarDiv.getElementsByTagName('img');
    for (var i = 0; i < images.length; i++) {
        var left = images[i].style.left.substr(0, images[i].style.left.length - 2);
        if (left <= -86) {
            left = 532;
        }
        images[i].style.left = (left - 1) + 'px';
    }
}

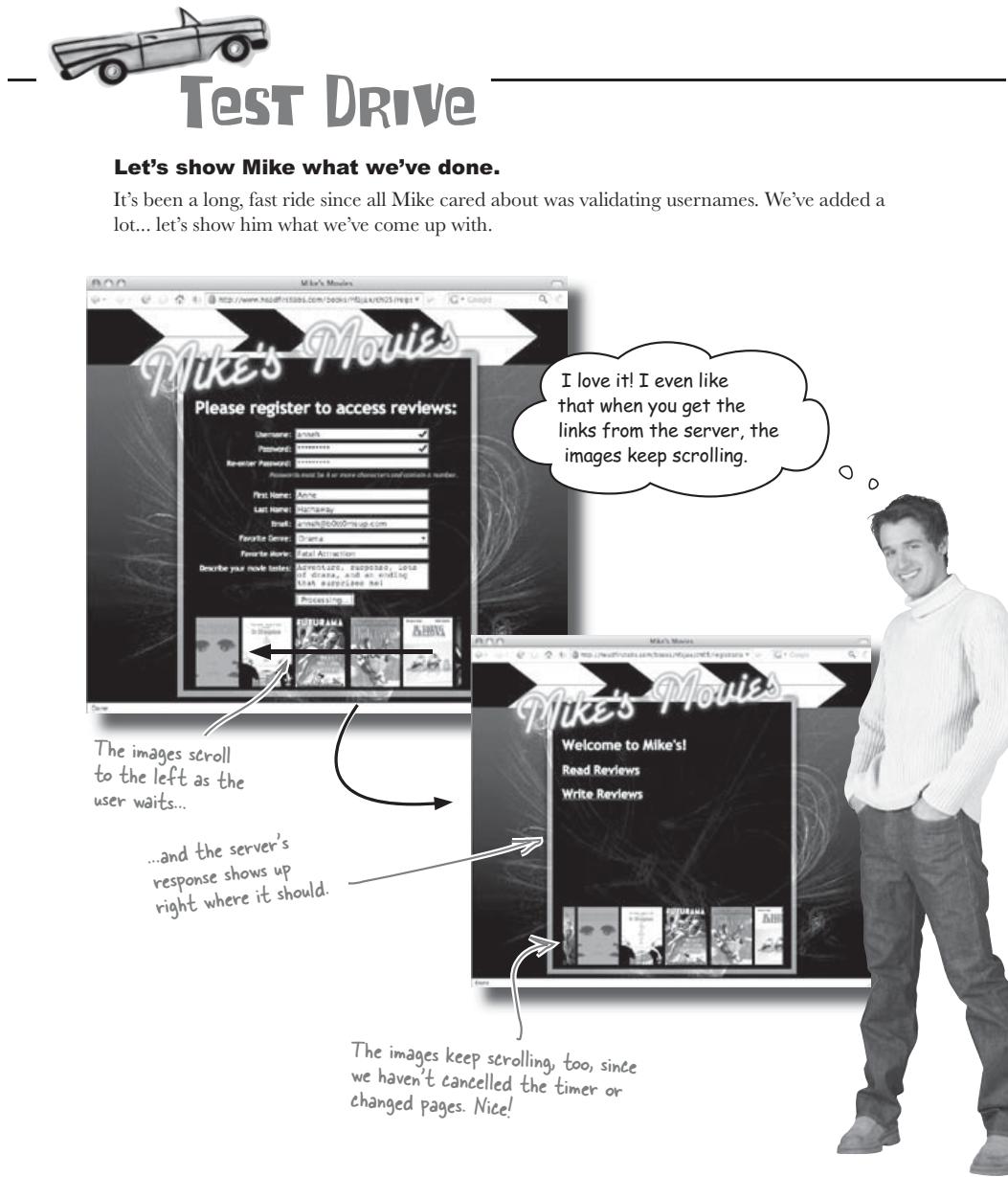
```

Here's where we start the animation.

This callback is pretty simple. It gets a response and replaces the content of main <div> on the page with that response.

This is the Ready Bake Code from the last page. It handles scrolling the images.

validation.js

asynchronous applications*you are here* ▶

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word search

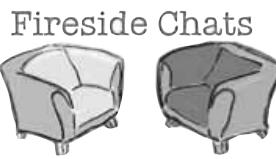
Word Search

Take some time to sit back and give your right brain something to do. See if you can find the key words below in the letter scramble. Good luck!



Word list:

setInterval
Asynchronous
Synchronous
DIV
Handlers
Callback
Thread
Password
Event
Request
Enable

asynchronous applications

Tonight's talk: **Asynchronous and Synchronous applications go toe-to-toe**

Synchronous:

Hey there, long time, no talk.

I'm a busy guy, you know? And I don't let anything get in the way of paying attention to the user I'm serving.

They'll get their turn, too. Sometimes it's much better to take care of one thing at a time, and then move on to the next job. Slow and steady...

Just because I don't let people interrupt me while I'm working—

One-track mind? I just make sure I finish what I start.

I don't seem to get too many complaints.

Hey, enjoy your 15 minutes of fame, bro. I've seen fads like you come and go a million times.

Asynchronous:

No kidding. Every time I call you, I get a busy signal.

But what about all your *other* users? They're just left waiting around?

You can say **that** again!

Hey, I can listen **and** talk, all at the same time. You're the one with the one-track mind.

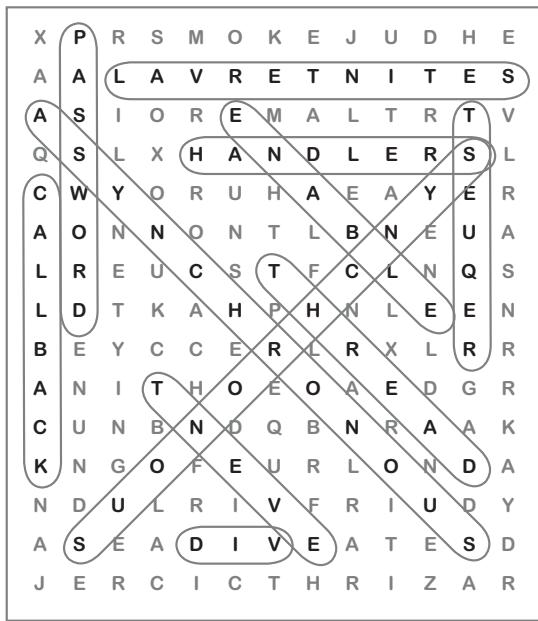
Sure, but what if that takes 10 seconds? Or 10 minutes? Or an hour? Do you really think people enjoy that little hourglass whirling around?

Yeah, well, I'd love to sit around like this all day, but my users don't like to wait on me. That's more your department, isn't it?

I bet you thought U2 was a one-hit wonder, too. I'm not going anywhere—except to make the Web a hip place again. See you when I see you...

exercise solution

Word Search Solution



Word list:

setInterval
Asynchronous
Synchronous
DIV
Handlers
Callback
Thread
Password
Event
Request
Enable

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6 the document object model



Web Page Forestry

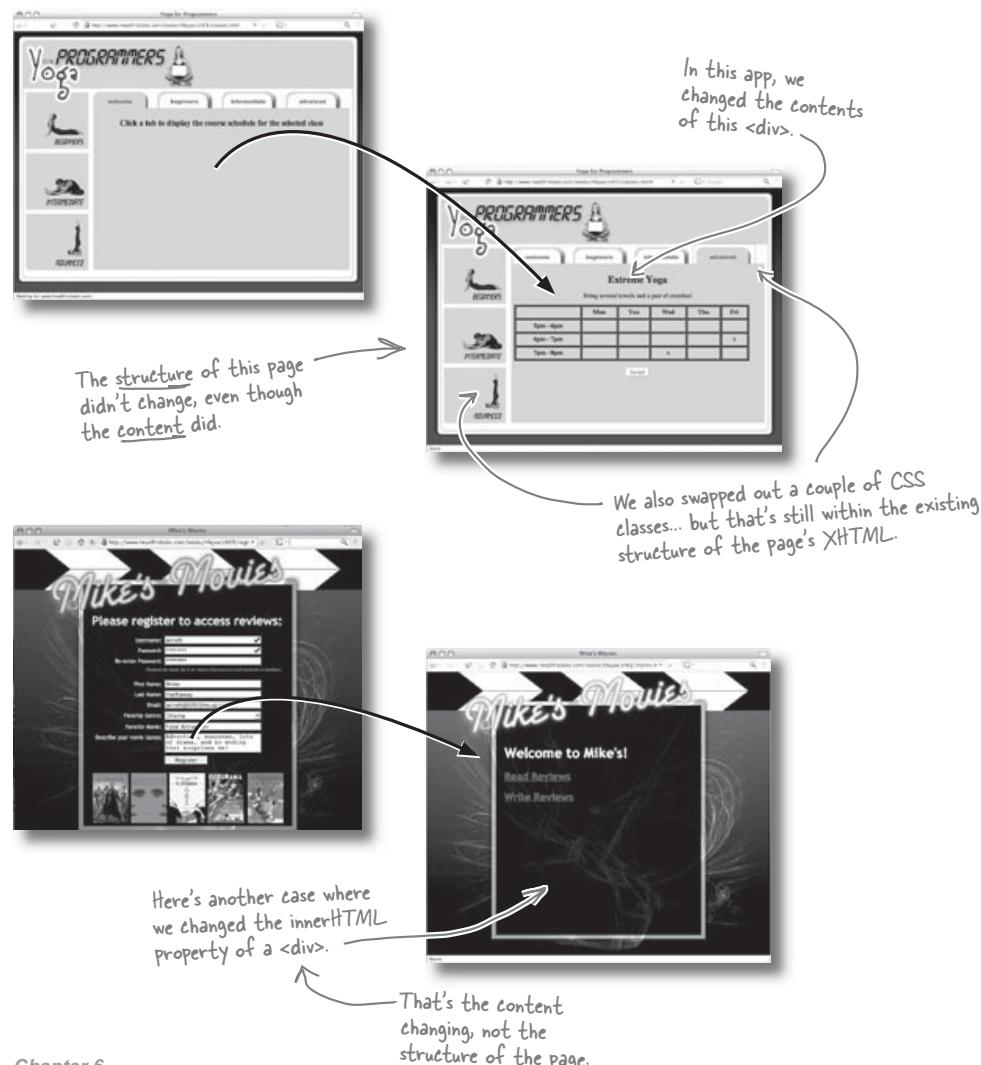


Wanted: easy-to-update web pages. It's time to take things into your own hands and start writing code that updates your web pages on the fly. Using the **Document Object Model**, your pages can take on new life, responding to users' actions, and you can ditch unnecessary page reloads forever. By the time you've finished this chapter, you'll be able to find, move, and update content virtually anywhere on your web page. So turn the page, and let's take a stroll through the Webville Tree Farm.

content or structure?

You can change the CONTENT of a page...

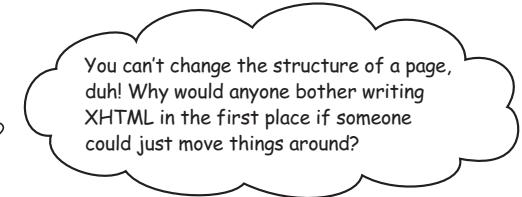
So far, most of the apps we've built have sent requests, gotten a response, and then used that response to update part of a page's content.



the document object model

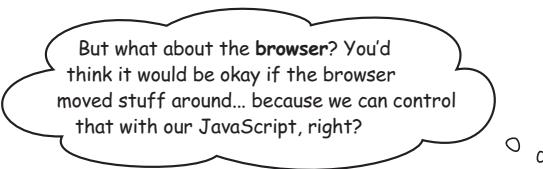
...or you can change the STRUCTURE of a page

But what if you need to do more than just change the content of a <div> or replace the label on a button? What if an image needs to actually move on a page? How would you accomplish that?



Your users can't change your XHTML.

The structure of your page is defined in your XHTML, and people viewing your pages definitely can't mess around with that structure. Otherwise, all the work you'd put into your pages would be a total waste of time.



The browser CAN change your web page's structure

You've already seen that the browser lets you interact with a server-side program, grab elements from a page, and even change properties of those elements. So what about the structure of a page?

Well, the browser can change that, too. In fact, think about it like this: in a lot of ways, the structure of your page is just a property of the page itself. And you already know how to change an object's properties...



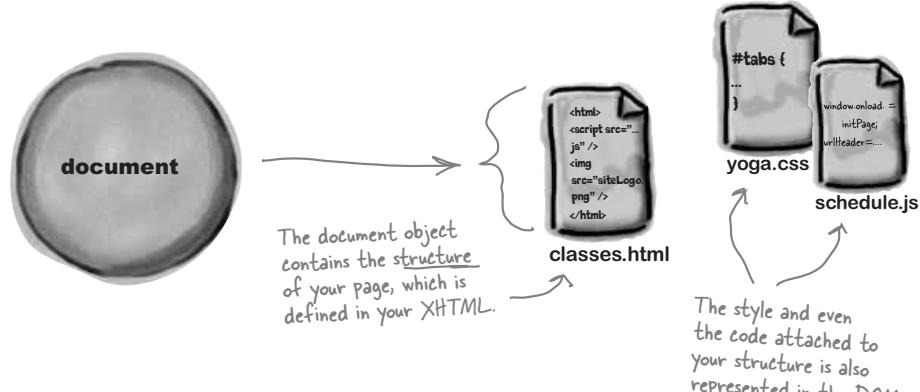
document object model

Browsers use the Document Object Model to represent your page

Most people call this the DOM for short.

The browser doesn't see your XHTML as a text file with a bunch of letters and angle brackets. It sees your page as a set of objects, using something called the **Document Object Model**, or DOM.

And everything in the DOM begins with the document object. That object represents the very "top level" of your page:



The document object is just an OBJECT

You've actually used the DOM, and in particular the document object, several times. Every time you look up an element, you use document:

```
var tabs =
  document.getElementById("tabs").getElementsByName("a");
```

The document object getElementById() is a method of the document object.

In fact, every time you treat an element on a page like an object and set properties of that object, you're working with the DOM. That's because the browser uses the DOM to represent every part of your web page.

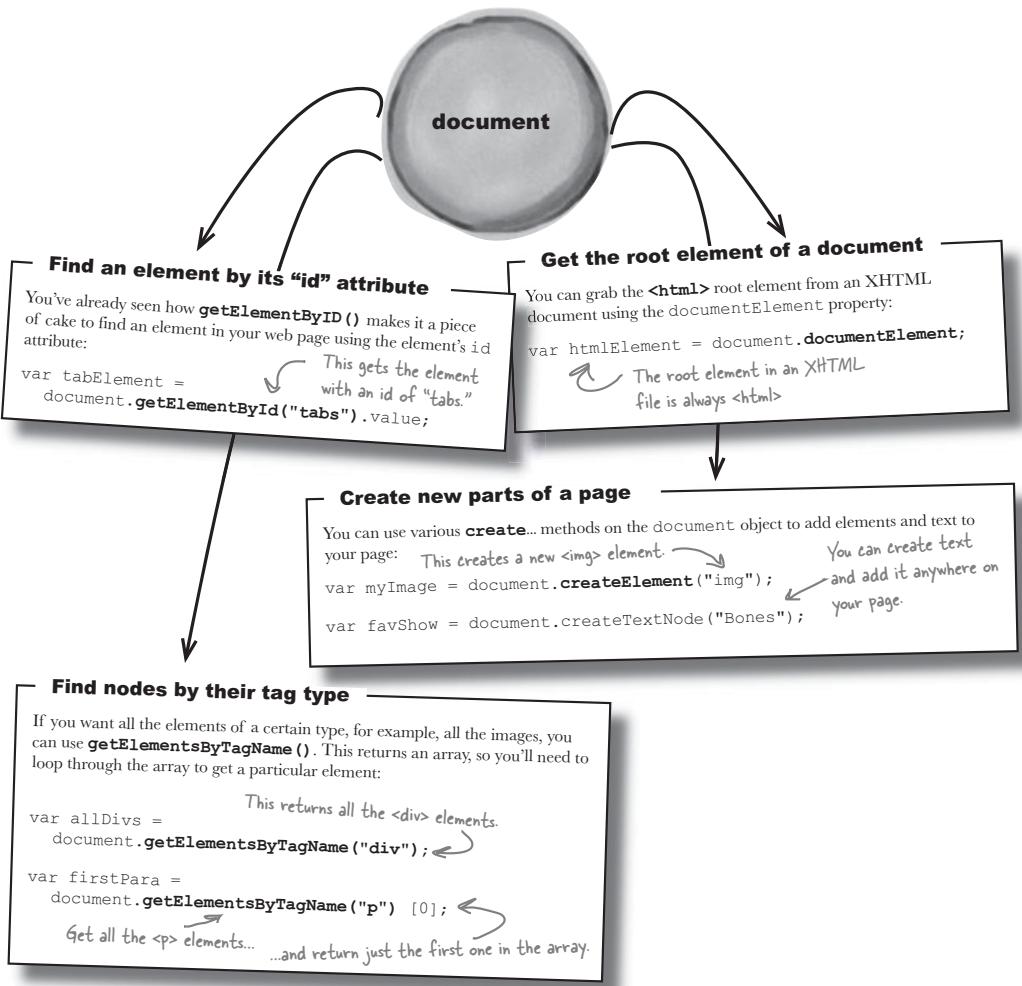
```
currentTab.onmouseover = showHint;
currentTab.onmouseout = hideHint;
currentTab.onclick = showTab;
```

It's the DOM that lets browsers work with parts of a page as JavaScript objects with properties.

the document object model

The document object... Up Close

Everything in the web browser's model of your web page can be accessed using the JavaScript document object. You've already seen the `getElementById()` and `getElementsByName()` methods, but there's a lot more that you can do with the document object.



xhtml to dom

Here's the XHTML that you write...

When you're creating a web page, you write XHTML to represent the structure and content of your page. Then you give that XHTML to the browser, and the browser figures out how to represent the XHTML on the screen. But if you want to change your web page using JavaScript, you need to know exactly how the **browser** sees your XHTML.

Suppose you've got this simple XHTML document:

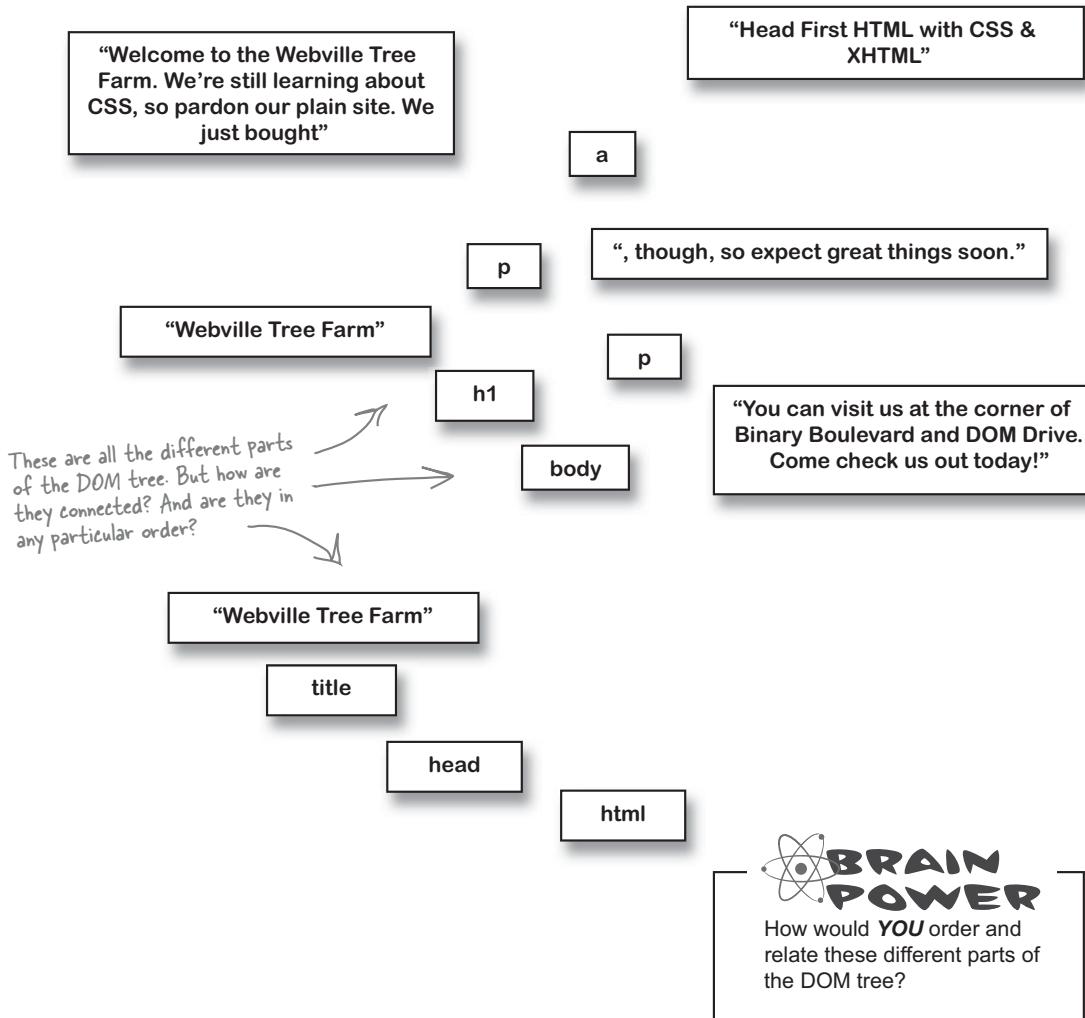
```
<html> ←  
  <head> ←  
    <title>Webville Tree Farm</title>  
  </head>  
  
  <body> ←  
    <h1>Webville Tree Farm</h1>  
  
    <p>Welcome to the Webville Tree Farm. We're still learning  
      about CSS, so pardon our plain site. We just bought  
      <a href="http://www.headfirstlabs.com/books/hfhtml/">  
      Head First HTML with CSS & XHTML</a>, though, so expect  
      great things soon.</p>  
  
    <p>You can visit us at the corner of Binary Boulevard and  
      DOM Drive. Come check us out today!</p>  
  
  </body>  
</html>
```

All the bolded tags define the structure of your document.

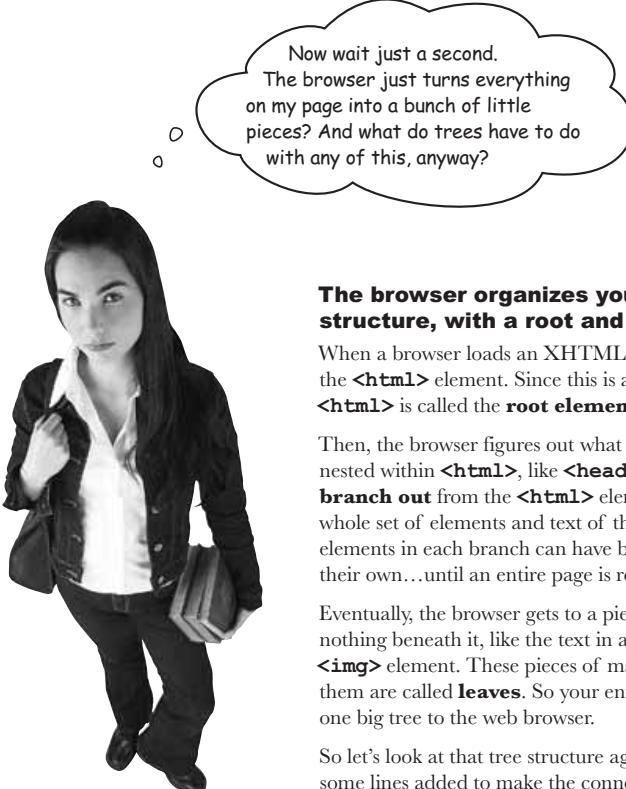
The text between the tags is the content of your document.

the document object model**...and here's what your browser sees**

The browser has to make some sense of all that markup, and organize it in a way that allows the browser—and your JavaScript code—to work with the page. So the browser turns your XHTML page into a tree of objects:



the dom is relational



Now wait just a second.
The browser just turns everything
on my page into a bunch of little
pieces? And what do trees have to do
with any of this, anyway?

The browser organizes your page into a tree structure, with a root and branches.

When a browser loads an XHTML page, it starts out with the `<html>` element. Since this is at the “root” of the page, `<html>` is called the **root element**.

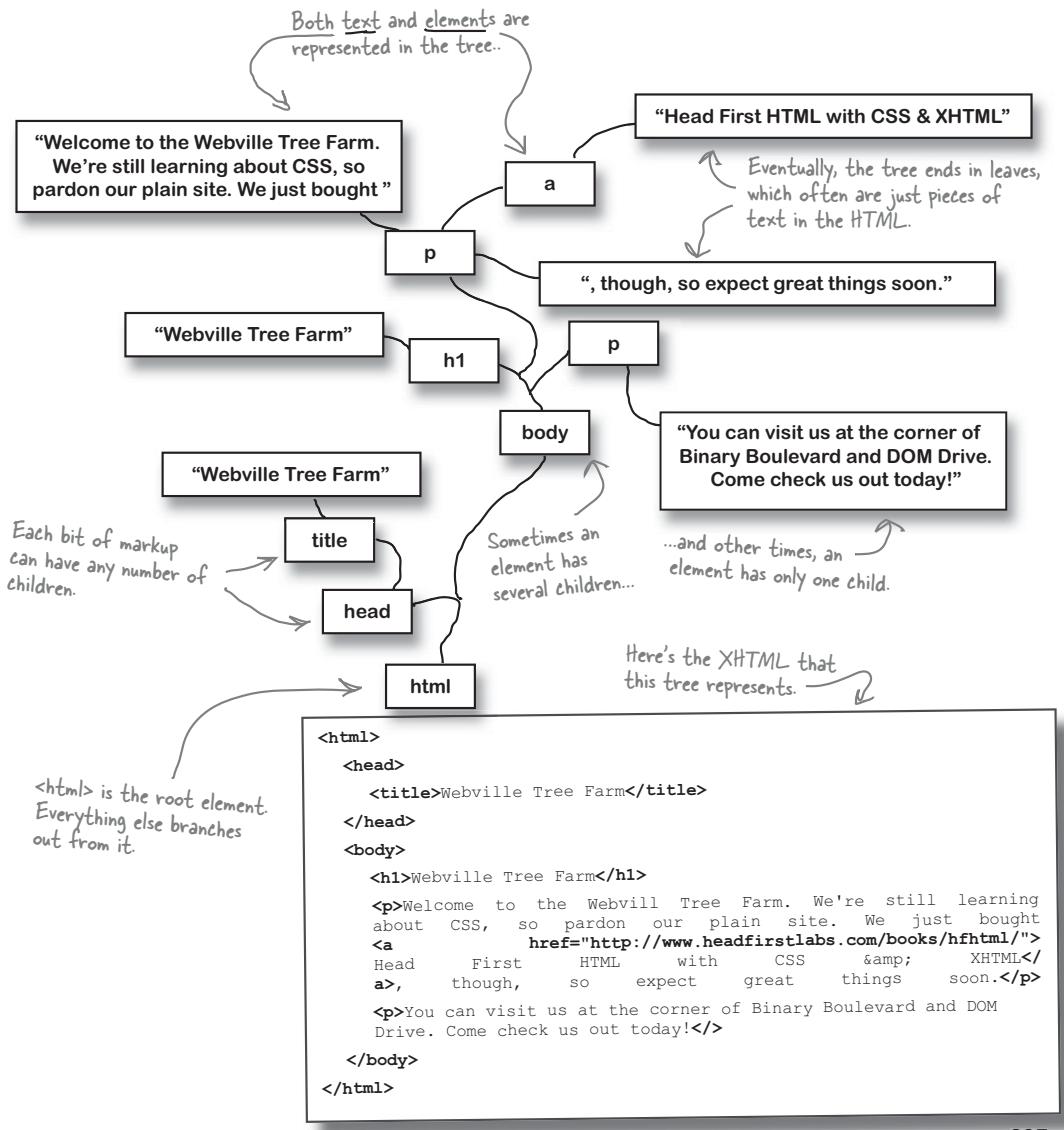
Then, the browser figures out what elements are directly nested within `<html>`, like `<head>` and `<body>`. These **branch out** from the `<html>` element, and they have a whole set of elements and text of their own. Of course, the elements in each branch can have branches and children of their own...until an entire page is represented.

Eventually, the browser gets to a piece of markup that has nothing beneath it, like the text in a `<p>` element or an `` element. These pieces of markup with nothing under them are called **leaves**. So your entire page ends up being one big tree to the web browser.

So let's look at that tree structure again, but this time, with some lines added to make the connections between the markup a little clearer.

the document object model

Your page is a set of related objects



you are here ▶ 237

parents and childrenthere are no
Dumb Questions

Q: Do I need to use a request object to write JavaScript code that uses the DOM?

A: Nope. The browser handles creation of the DOM tree and exposes all the methods of the document object automatically. In fact, even when you're not writing JavaScript at all, browsers still use the DOM to represent your page.

Q: So if the DOM doesn't use a request object, is it really part of Ajax?

A: Depends who you talk to. Ajax is really just a way of thinking about web pages, and a whole slew of other technologies, that helps you achieve interactive pages in really usable ways. So the DOM is definitely a part of that. You'll use the DOM a lot in the next couple of chapters to build interactive and usable apps.

Q: What about all that DOM Level 0 and DOM Level 2 stuff? Am I going to have trouble with Internet Explorer again?

A: All modern browsers are compatible with the World Wide Web Consortium's (W3C) DOM specification, but the specification leaves some decisions up to the browser designer. The designers of IE made a different decision about how to build the DOM tree than a lot of the designers of other major browsers. But it's not a big problem, and with a few more utility functions, your code will work on *all* major browsers, including Internet Explorer.

Q: It looks like you called some parts of the markup "children." So an element can have "child elements"?

A: Yes. When the browser organizes your XHTML into a tree, it begins with the root element, the element that surrounds everything else. Then, that element has an element within it, like `<head>` or `<body>`. Those can be called *nested elements*, but in DOM, they're called *child elements*.

In fact, you can think of the DOM tree as a family tree, with family terms applying everywhere. For example, the `<head>` element is the parent of the `<title>` element, and most `<a>` elements have children: the text label for the link.

Q: You're throwing a bunch of new terms around. How am I supposed to keep up with all of this?

A: It's not as hard as it seems. Just keep the idea of a family tree in mind, and you shouldn't have any trouble. You've been using terms like root, branch, and leaf for years. As for parent and child, anytime you move away from the root, you're moving towards a child. The only term that may be totally new to you is "node," and we're just about to take a look at that...

the document object model

leaf: A piece of markup that has _____ such as an element with _____ text content, like ``, or textual data. Also known as: **leaf node**.

parent: Any piece of markup that contains _____. `<h1>` is the parent of the text "Webville Tree Farm," and `<html>` is the parent of the _____ element. Also known as: **parent element**, **parent node**.

node: Any _____ piece of markup, such as an element or text. The `<a>` element is an _____ node, while the "Head First HTML with CSS & XHTML" text is a _____ node.

child: Any piece of markup that is _____ by another piece of markup. The text "Head First HTML with CSS & XHTML" is the _____ of the `<a>` element, and the `<p>`s in this markup are _____ of the `<body>` element. Also known as: **child node**

branch: A branch is a _____ of elements and content. So the "body" branch is all the elements and text _____ the `<body>` element in the tree.

root element: The element in a _____ that _____ all other elements. In XHTML, the root element is always _____.

no children	child	children	under	contained
other markup	text	collection	single	document
element	contains	<code><body></code>	no	<code><html></code>

Here are the words you should use to fill in the blanks.
←

you are here ▶

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build your own dom



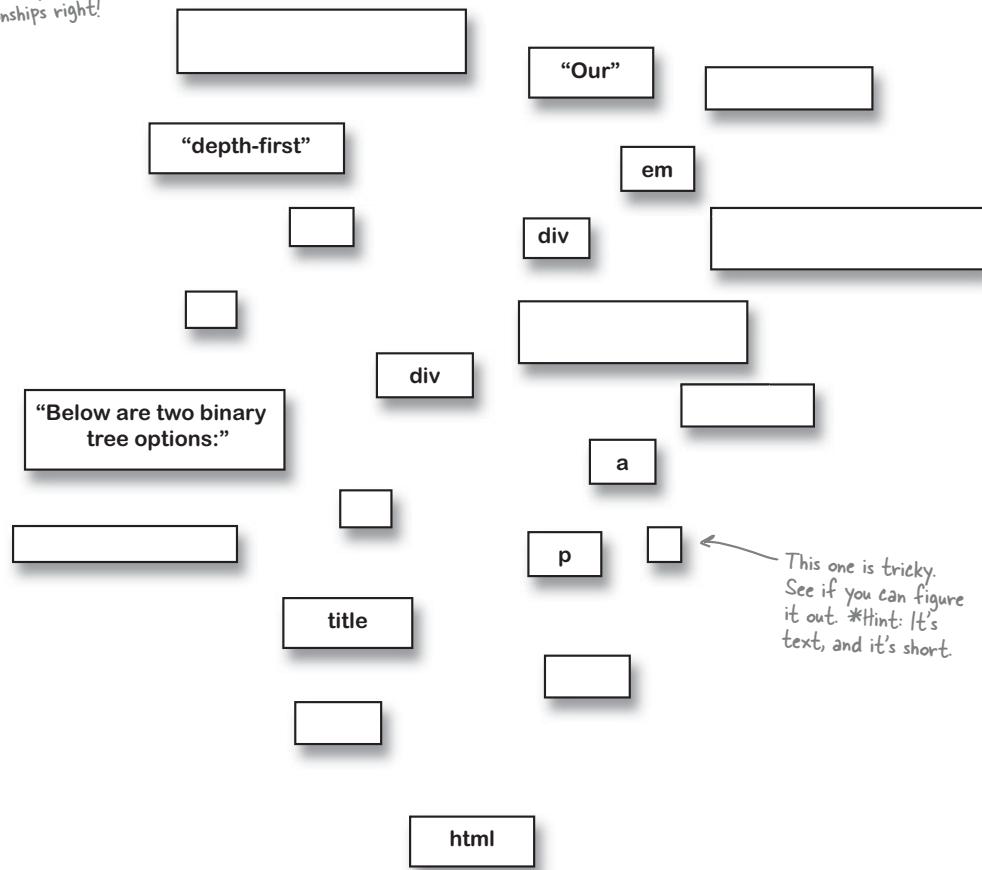
Sharpen your pencil

It's time to load markup trees into your brain. Below is an XHTML document. Your job is to figure out how a web browser organizes this markup into a tree structure. On the right is the tree, ready for you to fill in its branches and the relationships between each piece. To get you started, we've provided spaces for each piece of markup; be sure you've filled each space with an element or text from the XHTML markup before showing off your DOM tree to anyone else!

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Binary Tree Selection</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Below are two binary tree options:</p>
    <div>
      Our <em>depth-first</em> trees are great for folks who
      are far away.
    </div>
    <div>
      Our <em>breadth-first</em> trees are a favorite for
      nearby neighbors.
    </div>
    <p>You can view other products in the
      <a href="menu.html">Main Menu</a>.
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

the document object model

Go ahead and draw lines in connecting the different elements and the text. Make sure you get all those family relationships right!



→ **Answers on page 243.**

nodes and relationships

Write Your Own Web Dictionary

Below are several entries from a Web Dictionary, with some of the words in each definition removed. Your job was to complete each entry by filling in the blanks.

leaf: A piece of markup that has no children such as an element with no text content, like ``, or textual data. Also known as: **leaf node**.

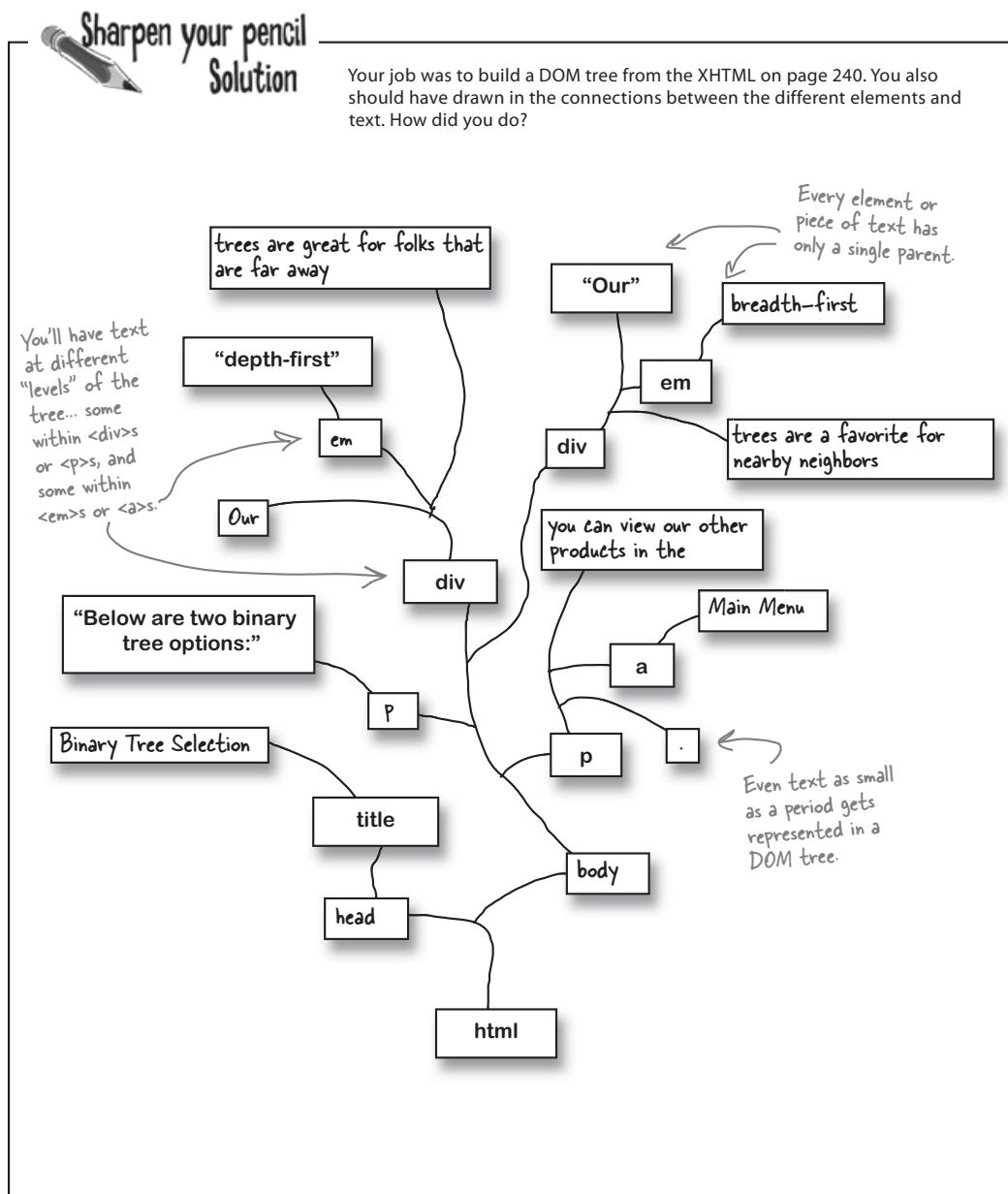
node: Any single piece of markup, such as an element or text. The `<a>` element is an element node, while the "Head First HTML with CSS & XHTML" text is a text node.

parent: Any piece of markup that contains other markup. `<h1>` is the parent of the text "Webville Tree Farm", and `<html>` is the parent of the `<body>` element. Also known as: **parent element, parent node**.

child: Any piece of markup that is contained by another piece of markup. The text "Head First HTML with CSS & XHTML" is the child of the `<a>` element, and the `<p>`s in this markup are children of the `<body>` element. Also known as: **child node**

branch: A branch is a collection of elements and content. So the "body" branch is all the elements and text under the `<body>` element in the tree.

root element: The element in a document that contains all other elements. In XHTML, the root element is always `<html>`

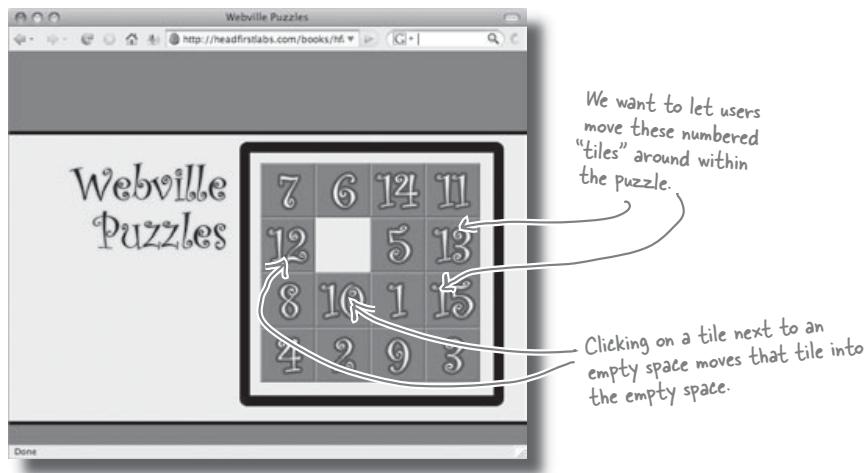
the document object model*you are here* ▶

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dynamic puzzles, anyone?

Let's use the DOM to build a dynamic app

Now that we know a bit about the DOM, we can use that knowledge to make our apps do even more interesting things. Let's take on a project for the Webville Puzzle Company. They've been working on a bunch of new web-based games, and they need help with their online Fifteen Puzzle.



We're not replacing content, we're moving it

In a Fifteen Puzzle, you can **move** a tile into the empty space, which then creates a new empty space. Then you can **move** another tile into *that* new empty space, and so on. There's always one empty space, and the goal is to get all the numbers lined up in sequential order, like this:



the document object model

First, you're rambling on about trees. Now, we're playing games. What gives? And what does **any** of this have to do with Ajax?

We need to move those tiles around... and that requires the DOM.

This is a perfect example of needing the DOM. We don't want to just change the content of a table, or replace some text on a button or in a <p>. Instead, we need to move around the images that represent a tile.

Webville Puzzles is using a table with four rows and four columns to represent their board. So we might need to move an image in the third row, fourth column to the empty space in the third row, third column. We can't just change the `innerHTML` property of a <div> or <td> to get that working.

What we need is a way to actually grab an , and move it within the overall table. And that's where the DOM comes in handy. And, as you'll soon see, this is *exactly* the sort of thing that Ajax apps have to do all the time: dynamically change a page.



**All Ajax apps
need to respond
DYNAMICALLY
to users.**

**The DOM lets you
CHANGE a page
without reloading
that page.**



What specific steps do you think you'll have to take to move an from one cell of a table to a different cell?

puzzle.xhtml

You start with XHTML...

To really understand how the DOM helps out, let's take a look at Webville Puzzles' XHTML, and see what the browser does with that XHTML. Then we can figure out how to use the DOM to make the page do what *we* want.

```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
    <title>Webville Puzzles</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/puzzle.css" type="text/css" />
    <script src="scripts/fifteen.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
</head>
<body>
    <div id="puzzle">
        <h1 id="logo">Webville Puzzles</h1>
        <div id="puzzleGrid">
            <table cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0">
                <tr>
                    <td id="cell11">
                        
                    </td>
                    <td id="cell12">
                        
                    </td>
                    <td id="cell13">
                        
                    </td>
                    <td id="cell14">
                        
                    </td>
                </tr>
                <tr>
                    <td id="cell121">
                        
                    </td>
                    <td id="cell122">
                        
                    </td>
                    <td id="cell123">
                        
                    </td>
                    <td id="cell124">
                        
                    </td>
                </tr>
                ...
            </table>
        </div>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

There's no JavaScript yet, but we'll need some soon. Go ahead and add a reference to fifteen.js, which we'll build throughout this chapter.

The puzzle is represented by a `<table>` element.

Each table cell is labeled with an id.

Each tile is a single `` within a single table cell.

The empty tile is also an image.

The XHTML for the puzzle is in fifteen-puzzle.html. You can download the source from the Head First Labs website.



the document object model **Sharpen your pencil**

Go ahead and draw what you think the DOM tree for fifteen-puzzle.html looks like. This time, though, you don't have to put the root element at the base of the tree. You can put it anywhere you want: the top, the bottom, or to one side.

there are no
Dumb Questions

Q: There isn't any request being made in this puzzle, is there?

A: No, at least not right now. The program is all client-side.

Q: So this isn't Ajax at all, is it?

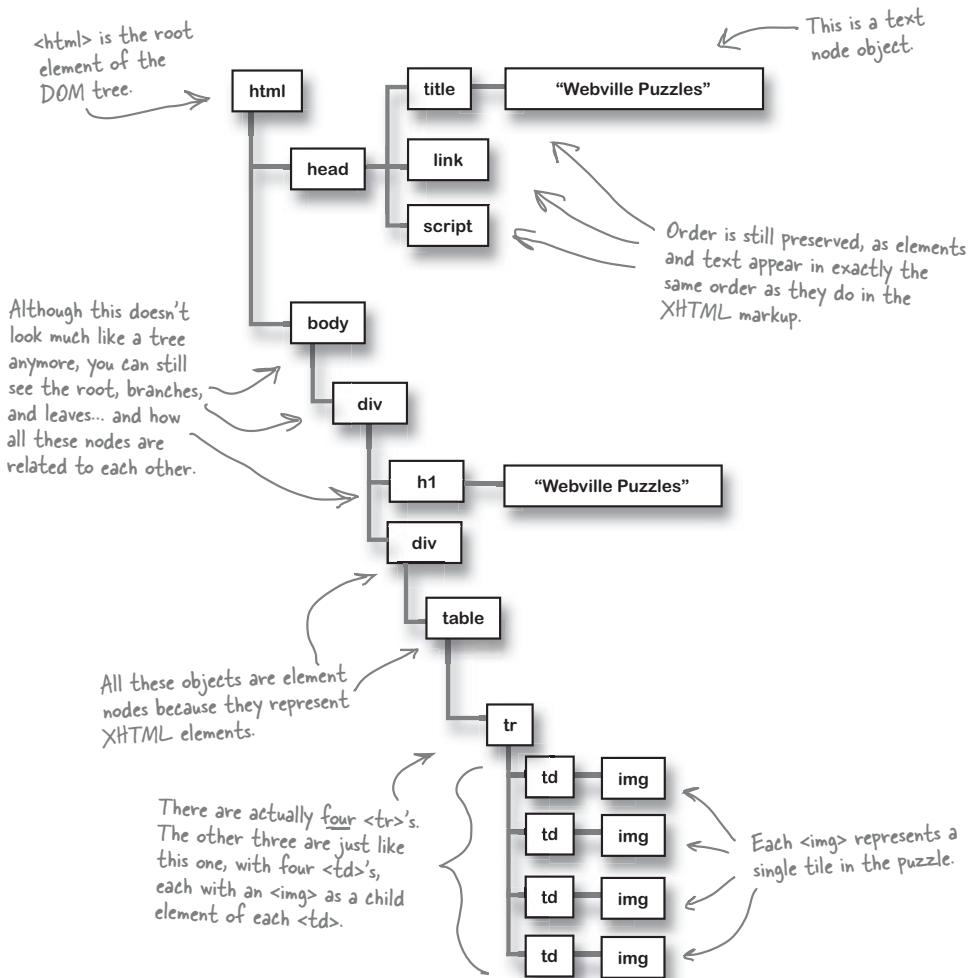
A: Well, that gets back to the "What is Ajax?" question. If you think Ajax apps are only ones that make requests using XMLHttpRequest, then this isn't an Ajax app. But if you think of Ajax apps more as responsive, JavaScript-driven apps that are very usable, then you might decide otherwise.

Either way, this app is really all about controlling the DOM... and that's something that will help your Ajax programming, no matter what you think constitutes an Ajax app.

the puzzle's dom tree

Sharpen your pencil Solution

Your job was to draw out a DOM tree for the fifteen-puzzle.html's XHTML structure and content. Here's what we did... we started with the root element on the top-left, and worked our way down. Did you come up with something similar?



the document object model

Sharpen your pencil

The exercises just keep coming! This time, you've got to swap two particular nodes in the DOM tree structure below. Your job is to write out exactly what steps you'd take. Don't worry about method names, just write out what you'd do.

You can draw a DOM tree however you want... just make sure it's clear and readable.

Your job is to figure out what to do to switch this tile...

...with this one.

Assume you know which **table cell** was clicked on, and you also know the destination table cell. What would you do?

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

...etc...

You can use as many steps as you need.

You can write things like "Get the first child of the current element" or "Find all the elements named 'img'."

Hint: see if you can use the word "parent" at least once... maybe even twice!

you are here ▶

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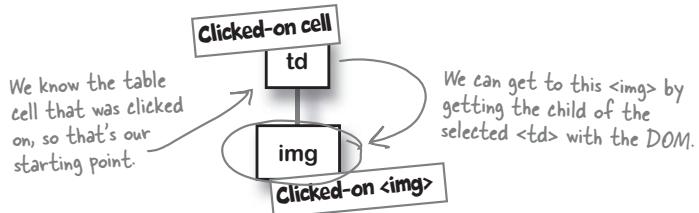
*move that *

Sharpen your pencil Solution

Your job was to write out exactly what steps you'd take. Assume you know which **table cell** was clicked on, and you also know the destination table cell. What would you do?

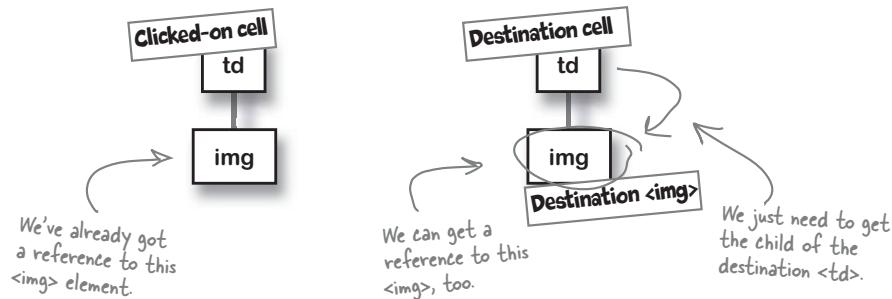
1 Get the child of the selected table cell

You could use `getElementsByName()`, but we know that the `` representing the clicked-on tile is the child of the selected cell. So we can use the DOM to get that child element.



2 Get the child of the destination table cell

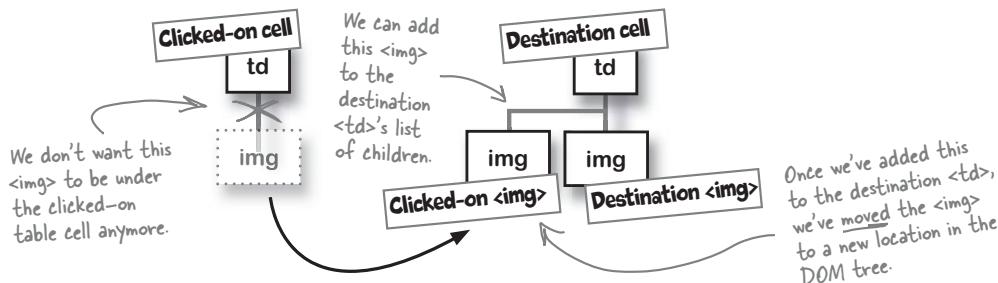
Once we start swapping things around, it's going to be harder to keep the selected `` separate from the destination ``. So before we start moving things around, let's get a reference to the `` in the destination `<td>`, too.



3

Add the clicked on as a child of the new destination table cell.

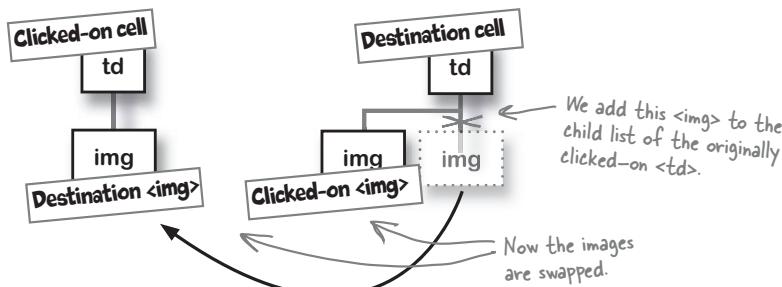
We need to move the in the selected cell to the destination cell. So we can just add the clicked-on to the destination <td>'s list of children.



4

Add the in the destination cell as a child of the originally clicked-on table cell.

Now for the other part of the swap. We need to move the destination under the <td> that was originally clicked on. Here's why we got the reference to this in step 2: since there are two child 's under the destination <td>, having a reference already makes this easy.



Hey, I've got a **much** better way, and I don't need any of this DOM-DOM stuff to do it! You just...



change or move?



...get the `src` property of the first ``, and swap it out with the `src` property of the second ``. All you need is a temporary string, and you're done. No DOM, no new syntax. Nice, huh?

Do you want to **CHANGE** an element or **MOVE** an element? There's a big difference.

You could definitely write code that simply swaps out the values of the two ``'s `src` properties, like this:

```
var tmp = selectedImage.src;
selectedImage.src = destinationImage.src;
destinationImage.src = tmp;
```

The problem with this is that you're actually just changing the *properties* of an image, and not **moving** those images around on the page.

So what's the big deal with that? Well, what about the other properties of each image? Remember that each `` had an `alt` attribute?

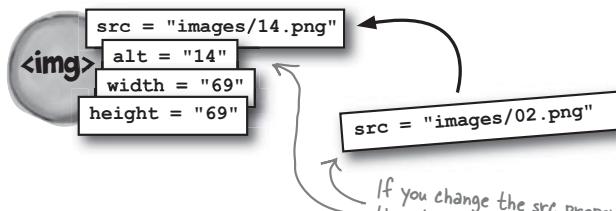
```

```

This code swaps the textual `src` property of two images.

The `alt`, `width`, and `height` are properties of this image, just like its `src` attribute.

If you change the `src` attribute, you're only changing a part of the ``. The rest would stay the same... and then the `alt` attribute would not match the image!



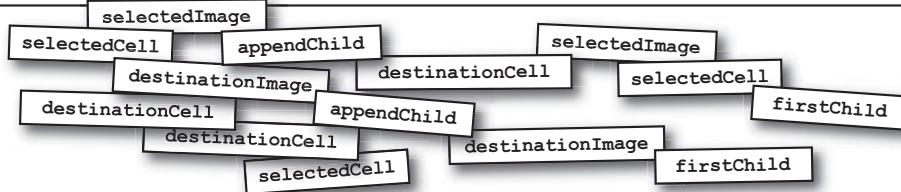
What you need to do is **swap** the entire `` objects. That way, each `` keeps its properties. The image doesn't change, but the *location* of that `` in the DOM tree (and on the visual representation of the page) does.

the document object model

JavaScript & DOM Magnets

You've already figured out what needs to happen to swap two tiles. Now it's time to turn those general steps into actual code. Below is the skeleton for a new function, `swapTiles()`. But all the pieces of code have fallen to the ground... can you figure out how to complete the function?

```
function swapTiles(_____, _____) {
    _____ = _____ . _____;
    _____ = _____ . _____;
    _____ . _____ (_____);
    _____ . _____ (_____);
}
```



parentNode is read-only



JavaScript & DOM Magnet Solutions

It's time to turn those general steps from page 250 into actual code. Below is the skeleton for a new function, swapTiles(). Your job was to put the pieces of code into a working function.

```
function swapTiles( selectedCell , destinationCell ) {  
    selectedImage = selectedCell . firstChild ;  
    destinationImage = destinationCell . firstChild ;  
    selectedCell . appendChild ( destinationImage );  
    destinationCell . appendChild ( selectedImage );  
}
```

This gets a reference to the two images to swap...

...and this swaps the two images.

What about all that parent stuff? Is there not a parent property for each element, or node, or whatever? We could set the parent property of selectedImage to destinationCell, and vice versa for the destinationImage.



Every node has a `parentNode` property... but the `parentNode` property is `read-only`.

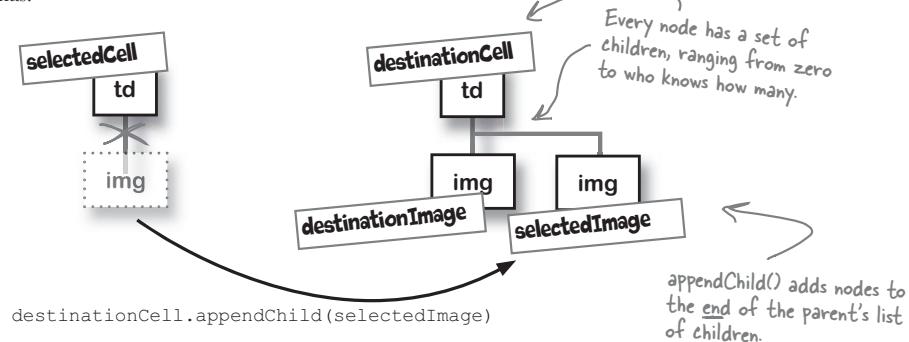
Every node in a DOM tree—that's elements, text, even attributes—has a property called `parentNode`. That property gives you the **parent** of the current node. So for example, the parent node of an `` in a table cell is the enclosing `<td>`.

But in the DOM, that's a *read-only* property. So you can get the parent of a node, but you can't set the parent. Instead, you have to use a method like `appendChild()`.

the document object model

appendChild() adds a new child to a node

`appendChild()` is a method used to add a new child node to an element. So if you run `destinationCell.appendChild(selectedImage)`, you're adding the `selectedImage` node to the children that `destinationCell` already has:



A new child gets a new parent... automatically

When you assign a node a new child, that new child's `parentNode` property is *automatically updated*. So even though you can't change the `parentNode` property directly, you can move a node, and let the DOM and your browser handle changing the property for you.

there are no
Dumb Questions

Q: So I can use all the DOM methods from my JavaScript automatically?

A: That's mostly right. There are a few exceptions that we'll look at soon, but for the most part, the DOM is yours to use from any JavaScript code you're writing.

Q: And a DOM tree is made up of nodes, like elements and text, right?

A: Right, but don't forget about attributes, too. A node is pretty much anything that can appear on a page, but the most common nodes are elements, attributes, and text.

Q: And a node has a parent and children?

A: All nodes have parents, but not all nodes have children. Text and attribute nodes have no children, and an empty element with no content has no children.

Q: What's the parent of the root element?

A: The `document` object. That's why you can use the `document` object to find anything in your web page.

Q: Are there other methods to add child nodes like `appendChild()`?

A: There sure are. We'll be looking at lots of those in the next chapter.

Q: Why is this better than changing out the `src` property of an ``?

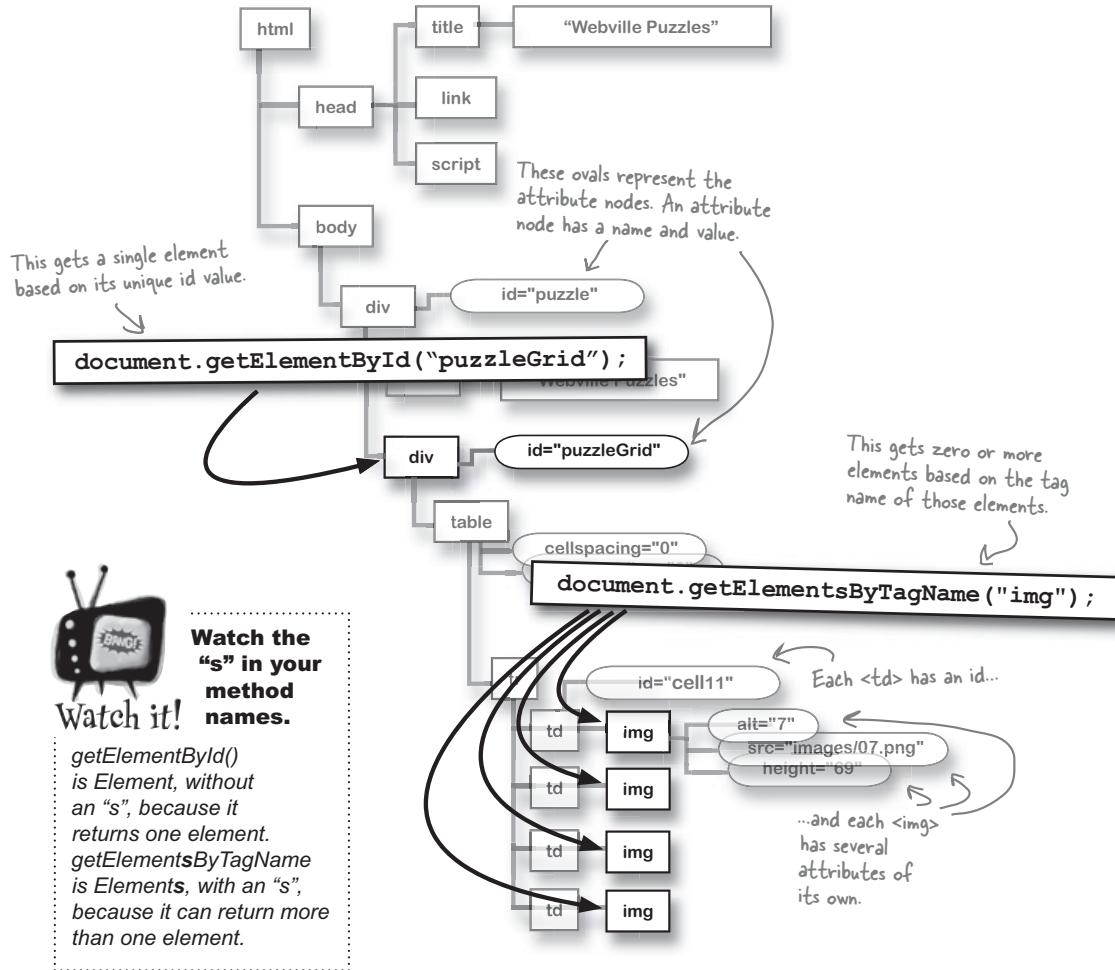
A: Because you don't want to *modify* the image displayed; you want to *move* that image to a new cell. If you wanted an image to stay the same, with its `alt` tag and `height` and `title`, you'd change the `src` property. But we want to move the image, so we use the DOM.

name or id?

You can locate elements by name or by id

If you think about your page as a collection of nodes in a DOM tree, methods like `getElementById()` and `getElementsByTagName()` make a lot more sense.

You use `getElementById()` to find a *specific* node anywhere in the tree, using the node's `id`. And `getElementsByTagName()` finds *all* elements in the tree, based on the node's tag name.



the document object model

Go ahead and write the code for an initPage() function. You need to make sure that every time a table cell is clicked on, an event handler called tileClick() gets run. We'll write the code for tileClick() later, but you may want to build a test version with an alert() statement to make sure your code works before turning the page.

→ [Answers on the next page.](#)



Here are a few questions to get your left brain into gear. Answer each before turning the page... and once you're done, you might want to double-check your code for initPage() above, too.

1. Should the event handler for moving a tile be on the table cell or the image within that cell?

table cell (<td>) image ()

2. Why did you make the choice you did?

3. How can we figure out if an empty tile was clicked on?

4. How can we figure out the destination cell for a tile?

→ [Answers on page 261.](#)

test drive

Your job was to write an `initPage()` function that set up the event handlers for the Fifteen Puzzle. What did you come up with? Here's what we did:

```
window.onload = initPage;           ← Remember to assign the initPage()
                                         function to the window.onload event.

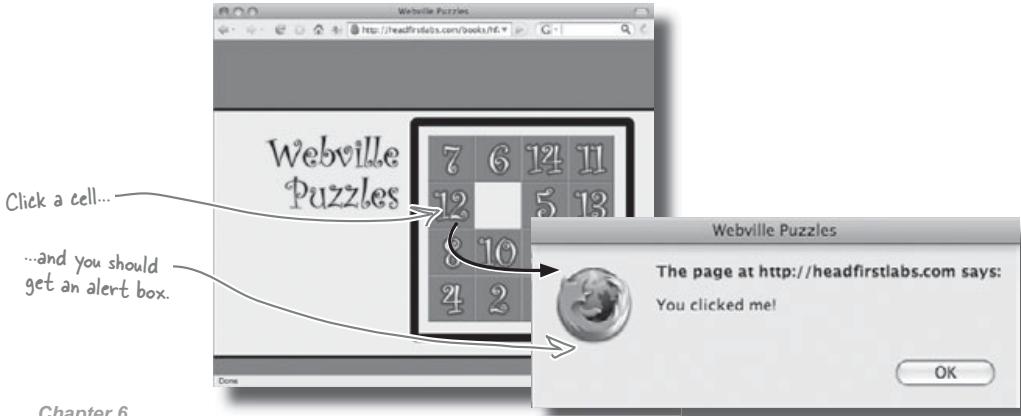
function initPage() {
    var table = document.getElementById("puzzleGrid"); ← First, we locate the <div> with the table
    var cells = table.getElementsByTagName("td"); ← and cells we want to attach handlers to.
    for (var i=0; i<cells.length; i++) {           ← We want every <td> in that table.
        var cell = cells[i];
        cell.onclick = tileClick;           ← For each cell...
    }
}

function tileClick() {
    alert("You clicked me!");           ← ...assign tileClick() to the
                                         onclick event.

}                                     ← We built a simple event
                                         handler to test things out.
```

**Test Drive**

Add `initPage()`, `tileClick()`, and `swapTiles()` to a script called `fifteen.js`. Be sure you reference the file in your XHTML, and try out the Fifteen Puzzle with the event handlers on each table cell.



the document object model

Head First: So I hear you're a new parent, <td>?

<td>: That's right. I've got a sweet little to call my own.

Head First: So is this your first child?

<td>: Well, it depends on who you ask. Some browsers say that is my first child, but others think I've got a lot of empty children floating around.

Head First: Empty children?

<td>: Yup. You know, empty spaces, carriage returns. It's nothing to worry about.

Head First: Nothing to worry about? That sounds pretty serious... you might have more children, and that's no big deal?

<td>: Relax, it's all in how you handle it. Most people just skip over all those nothings to get to my flashy little .

Head First: This is all pretty confusing. Do you think our audience really understands what you're talking about?

<td>: If they don't know, I'll bet they will soon. Just wait and see.

Head First: Well... hmmmm... I guess... I guess that's all for now. Hopefully we'll make some sense of all this, and get back to you soon, faithful listeners.

there are no
Dumb Questions

Q: Why do you have the puzzleGrid id on a <div>, and not on the <table> itself?

A: DOM Level 2 browsers and Internet Explorer handle tables, and CSS styles applied to those tables, pretty differently. The easiest way to get a page with a table looking similar on IE and Firefox, Safari, etc., is to style a <div> surrounding a <table>, instead of the <table> itself.

Since it's easiest to style an element with an id, we put the puzzleGrid id on the <div> we wanted to style: the one surrounding the <table> cell.

Q: So that's why you used getElementById() to find that <div>, and not the actual <table>?

A: Right. We could have put an id on the <table>, too, but it's not really necessary. The only thing in the puzzleGrid <div> is the table we want, along with all those clickable cells. So it was easier to just find the <div>, and then find all the <td>'s within that.



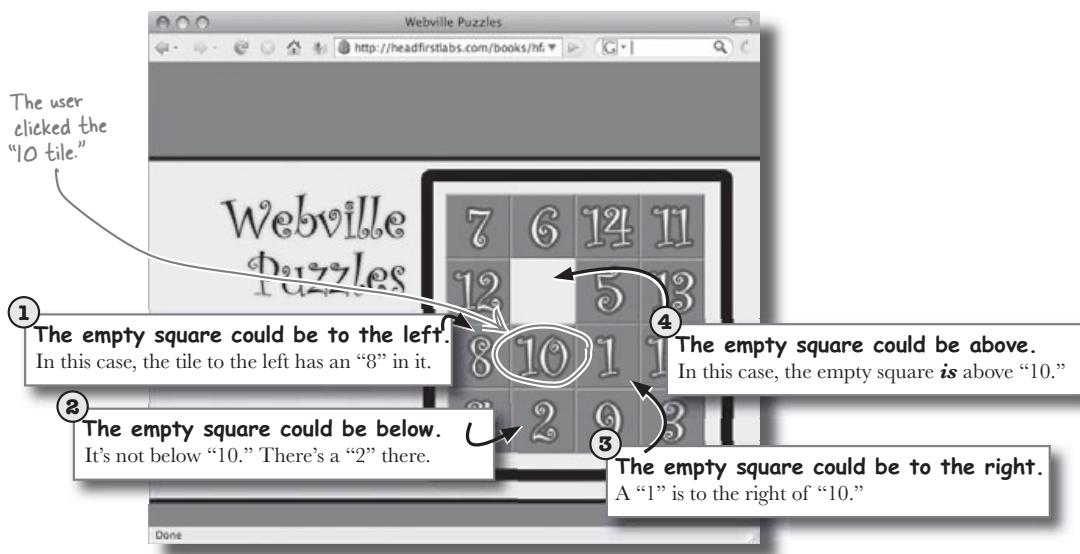
What do you think <td> is talking about in the interview above? Are there any functions we've written or will write that might need to worry about those "nothing" children that <td> mentioned?

where's the empty tile?

Can I move the clicked tile?

Now that the basic structure is in place, it's time to get the puzzle working. Since a tile can only be moved to the empty square, the first thing we need to figure out is, "Where's the empty square?"

For any clicked-on tile, there are six different possibilities for where the empty tile is. Suppose the user clicked the "10" tile on the board below:



 **Sharpen your pencil**

There are two more possible situations related to the position of the empty tile. Can you figure out what they are?

5

6

→ Answers on page 265.


the document object model

Here are a few questions to get your left brain into gear. Answer each before turning the page... and once you're done, you might want to double-check your code for initPage() above, too.

1. Should the event handler for moving a tile be on the table cell or the image within that cell?

table cell (<td>) image ()

2. Why did you make the choice you did?

3. How can we figure out if an empty tile was clicked on?
4. How can we figure out the destination cell for a tile?

Well, first of all, I think we should put the event handler on the table cell, not on the image itself.



Joe: Why? The user's clicking on "7," not the second tile on the third row.

Frank: Well, they're clicking on the table cell that image is in, too.

Jill: So suppose we put the handler on the image. And then when a user clicks on the image...

Joe: ...we swap that image out with the empty square...

Jill: Right. But the handler's attached to the **image**, not the table cell.

Frank: Oh. I see.

Joe: What? I don't get it.

Frank: The event handler would move with the image. So every time an image gets moved, the event handler moves with it.

Joe: So?

Frank: Well, we're going to use the DOM to figure out where the empty square is in relation to the clicked-on image, right?

Joe: I guess so. What's that got to do with the handler on the image?

Frank: If the handler's on the image, we'll constantly have to be getting the image's parent. If the handler's on the cell, we can avoid that extra step. We can just check the cells around the clicked-on cell.

Jill: Exactly! We don't need to move to the image's parent cell in our handler.

Joe: So all this is to avoid one line of code? Just asking the image for its parent?

Jill: One line of code **for every click**. That could be hundreds of clicks... or even thousands! Have you ever worked one of those puzzles? It takes some time, you know.

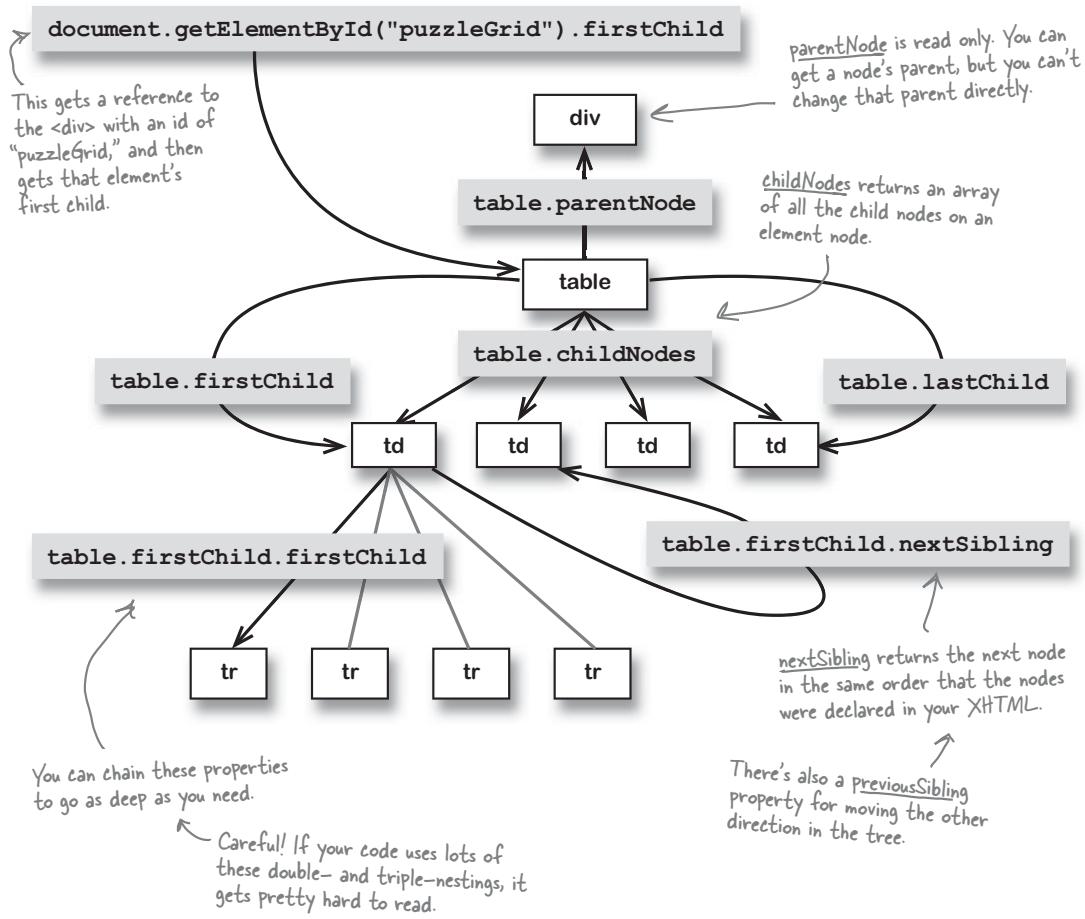
Joe: Wow. I'm not even that clear on how we'd find the empty square in the first place...

all in the family

You can move around a DOM tree using FAMILY relationships

Suppose you wanted to find out the parent of an `` or get a reference to the next `<td>` in a table. A DOM tree is all connected, and you can use the family-type properties of the DOM to move around in the tree.

`parentNode` moves up the tree, `childNodes` gives you an element's children, and you can move between nodes with `nextSibling` and `previousSibling`. You can also get an element's `firstChild` and `lastChild`. Take a look:

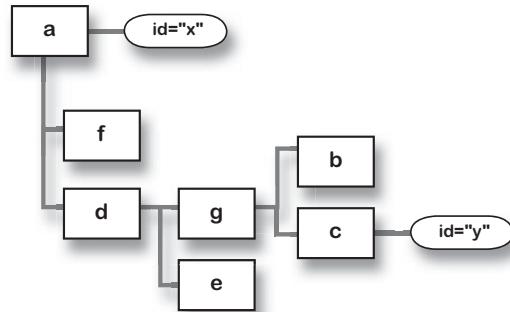


the document object model



Sharpen your pencil

Below is a DOM tree and some JavaScript statements. In the JavaScript, each letter is a variable that represents the matching node in the DOM tree. Can you figure out which node each statement refers to?



```
document.getElementById("y");
```

g.parent;

```
document.getElementById("y").nextSibling;
```

```
a.firstChild;
```

c.parent.parent;

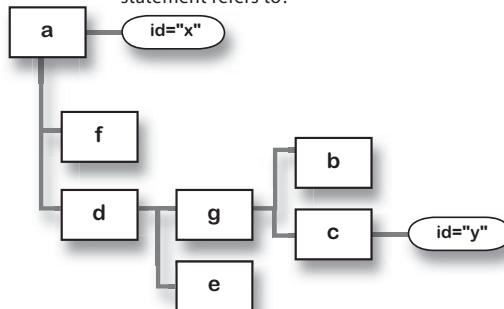
```
d.firstChild.lastChild;
```

```
c.previousSibling;
```

use meaningful element ids!

Sharpen your pencil Solution

Below is a DOM tree and some JavaScript statements. In the JavaScript, each letter is a variable that represents the matching node in the DOM tree. Can you figure out which node each statement refers to?



```

document.getElementById("y");
g.parent;
document.getElementById("y").nextSibling;
a.firstChild;
c.parent.parent;
d.firstChild.lastChild;
c.previousSibling;
  
```

This is a tricky one. Remember that the order of elements in the DOM tree reflects the order they're declared in the XHTML. Since there is no sibling below *c*, JavaScript returns a null.

c
d
null
f
d
c
b



Those are awful names for elements.
Why in the world would you name your nodes with just letters?

Use descriptive names for your elements and your id attributes.

When you're writing XHTML, the element names are already pretty clear. Nobody's confused about what `<div>` or `` means. But you should still use descriptive ids like "background" or "puzzleGrid." You never know when those ids will show up in your code, and make your code easier to understand... or harder.

The clearer your element names and ids, the clearer your code will be to you and other programmers.

the document object model

There were two more possibilities for where an empty tile could be on a puzzle grid. Did you figure out what they were?

The user clicked the "10 tile."

- 1 The empty square could be to the left.
In this case, the tile to the left has an "8" in it.
- 2 The empty square could be below.
It's not below "10." There's a "2" there.
- 3 The empty square could be to the right.
A "1" is to the right of "10."
- 4 The empty square could be above.
In this case, the empty square **is** above "10."
- 5 The empty square isn't next to the tile.
Only tiles next to an empty square can be swapped.....
- 6 The empty square was clicked on.....
In this case, no tiles should be moved.....

We've got to make sure a tile isn't surrounded by other non-empty tiles. If it is, it's locked and can't be moved.

It's possible the tile clicked is the empty tile. That shouldn't cause a swap to occur, either.

move the tiles



LONG Exercise

It's time to get busy building the rest of the Fifteen Puzzle Code. Here's your assignment:

①

Write a `cellIsEmpty()` function.

Given a node representing a `<td>`, figure out if the image in that cell is the empty image. To help you out, here's the XHTML for the empty cell:

```
<td id="cell122">
  
</td>
```

Here's part of the function to get you started:

```
function cellIsEmpty(cell) {
  var image = .....
  if (.....)
    return true;
  else
    return false;
}
```

cell is a node in the browser's DOM tree that represents a `<td>`.

②

Look for an empty cell in the `tileClick()` event handler.

Let's start building `tileClick()`, the event handler we attached to each table cell. First, we need to check for an empty cell. If the clicked-on cell was empty, let's show a message indicating the user needs to click on a different tile.

```
function tileClick() {
  if (cellIsEmpty(.....)) {
    alert("Please click on a numbered tile.");
    .....
  }
}
```

the document object model**3 Figure out what row and column was clicked.**

Here's the XHTML for a couple of cells in the puzzle:

```
<td id="cell113">
  
</td>
<td id="cell114">
  
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td id="cell121">
    
  </td>
  ... etc ...
```

Given this (and the rest of the XHTML, on page 246), can you figure out how to get the row and column of the clicked on tile?

```
var currentRow = this.....;
var currentCol = this.....;
```

Hint: you'll need to use JavaScript's `charAt(int position)` function at least once.

For the string "cows gone wild," `charAt(2)` returns "w."

4 Finish up the tileClick() event handler.

Once we've made sure that the empty tile wasn't clicked, and gotten the current row and column, you have everything you need. Your job is to handle the 5 remaining possible situations for where the empty square is, and then if possible, swap the selected tile with the empty square.

To get you started, here's the code to check above the selected tile:

```
Only check above if we're not on row 1. → // Check above
                                         if (currentRow > 1) { → Number converts text into a numeric format.
                                         var testRow = Number(currentRow) - 1; → JavaScript automatically turns these numbers into strings when they're added together with another string.
                                         var testCellId = "cell" + testRow + currentCol; → The id of the cell above is "cell," and then (currentRow -1), and then the current column number.
                                         var testCell = document.getElementById(testCellId); → Get the test cell based on its id...
                                         if (cellIsEmpty(testCell)) { → ...see if it's the empty square...
                                           swapTiles(this, testCell); → ...and then swap out the current cell and the empty square.
                                           return; → If we swapped tiles, we're done!
                                         }
                                         } → If we swapped tiles, we're done!
```

The rest of `tileClick()` is up to you. Refer back to the different possibilities you have to handle from page 265, and good luck!

did you move them?



LONG Exercise SOLUTION

Your job was to build the `cellIsEmpty()` function, and then complete the `clickTile()` event handler. Did you figure everything out? Here's what we did:

```
function cellIsEmpty(cell) {
    var image = cell.firstChild;
    if (image.alt == "empty")
        return true;
    else
        return false;
}

function tileClick() {
    if (cellIsEmpty(this)) {
        alert("Please click on a numbered tile.");
        return;
    }
    // Be sure to return if the
    // empty tile was clicked on.

    var currentRow = this.id.charAt(4);
    var currentCol = this.id.charAt(5);

    // Check above
    if (currentRow > 1) {
        var testRow = Number(currentRow) - 1;
        var testCellId = "cell" + testRow + currentCol;
        var testCell = document.getElementById(testCellId);
        if (cellIsEmpty(testCell)) {
            swapTiles(this, testCell);
            return;
        }
    }
}
```

the document object model

```

}
    Make sure that we're not
    ↙ on the bottom row.

// Check below
if (currentRow < 4) {
    var testRow = Number(currentRow) + 1;
    var testCellId = "cell" + testRow + currentCol;
    var testCell = document.getElementById(testCellId);
    if (cellIsEmpty(testCell)) {
        swapTiles(this, testCell); } If the target cell is empty,
        ↙ do a swap.
    return;
}

// Check to the left
if (currentCol > 1) {
    var testCol = Number(currentCol) - 1;
    var testCellId = "cell" + currentRow + testCol;
    var testCell = document.getElementById(testCellId);
    if (cellIsEmpty(testCell)) {
        swapTiles(this, testCell); } See if that cell is empty.
        ↙ If so, swap and return.
    return;
}

// Check to the right
if (currentCol < 4) {
    var testCol = Number(currentCol) + 1;
    var testCellId = "cell" + currentRow + testCol;
    var testCell = document.getElementById(testCellId);
    if (cellIsEmpty(testCell)) {
        swapTiles(this, testCell);
        return;
    }
}

// The clicked-on cell is locked
alert("Please click a tile next to an empty cell.");
}

    ↙ Let's give the user some feedback,
    ↙ so they know what to do.

    ↙ Find the cell one column
    ↙ over, in the same row.

    ↙ Now we're looking side-to-
    ↙ side. Make sure we're not
    ↙ in the leftmost column.

    ↙ Each of these cases—below,
    ↙ left, and right—follow the
    ↙ same pattern.

    ↙ If we got here, the clicked-on
    ↙ tile isn't empty, and it's not next
    ↙ to an empty square.

```

the dom lets you move things

there are no Dumb Questions

Q: Wow, that was a lot of code. Am I supposed to understand all that?

A: It is a lot of code, but if you walk through things step by step, it should all make sense to you. There's not a lot of new stuff in there, but there's definitely more DOM and positioning than you've done up to this point.

Q: And all of this is DOM code?

A: Well, there's really no such thing as DOM code. It's all JavaScript, and lots of it does use the DOM.

Q: So which parts use the DOM?

A: Anytime you use a property that moves around the tree, you're using the DOM in some form. So `firstChild` and `previousSibling` are DOM properties. But code that uses `getElementById()` is also using the DOM because that's a property on the `document` object. `document` is the top-level object of a browser's DOM tree.

**The DOM is great
for code that
involves positioning
and moving nodes
around on a page.**

Q: Is it safe to assume the id of a table cell has the row and column in it?

A: If you have control of the XHTML, like we do, it's safe. Since the Websville Puzzles company set up their XHTML so that table cells had those handy ids, we were able to figure out a cell's position by its id. If you had a different setup, you might need to figure out the cell's position relative to other cells and rows.

Q: We could do that with the DOM, too, right?

A: You bet. You'd probably be using some sort of counter, as well as `previousSibling` to figure out how many `<td>`'s over you are. And you'd need `parentNode` and similar properties to see which row you were on.

Q: So this DOM stuff can get pretty complex, can't it?

A: It can, very fast. Although lots of times, you'll only need to get as complex as we had to for the Fifteen Puzzle. In fact, with just the properties you've already learned, you're halfway to being a DOM master!

Q: Halfway? What's the other half?

A: So far, we've only moved around nodes in the DOM. In the next chapter, we'll look at creating new nodes and adding those to the tree on the fly.

Q: Back to that code... so the `firstChild` of a table cell is always the image in that cell?

A: That's the way `cellIsEmpty()` is written right now, yes. Can you think of a case where an image would *not* be the first child of a table cell?

Q: If an image isn't the first child of a table cell, that screws things up, doesn't it?

A: It sure does.

Q: Well, didn't we do the same thing in `swapTiles()`, back on page 254? We assume the image is the `firstChild` there, too, right?

A: Exactly right. So would that assumption ever be false?

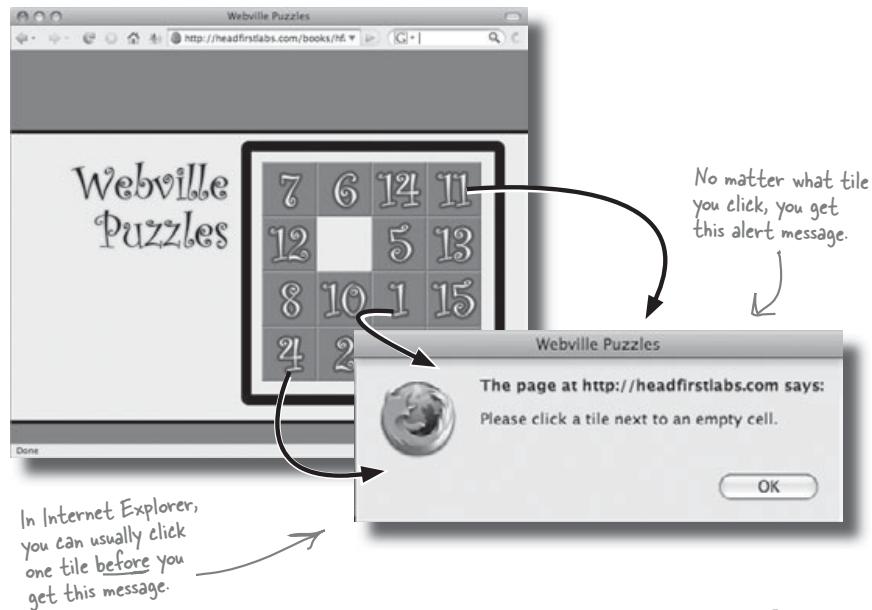
Q: Who's asking the questions here, anyway?

A: Maybe we should actually test out the fifteen puzzle, and see what happens.

the document object model

Test Drive

Open your copy of fifteen.js, and add the code for `cellsEmpty()` and `tileClick()`. Make sure you've got `initPage()` and `swapTiles()` working, too. Load things up. Does the puzzle work?



Here's the XHTML for each table cell in the fifteen puzzle web page:

```
<td id="cell12">
  
</td>
```

Is there any difference between that XHTML and this fragment:

```
<td id="cell12"></td>
```

Take a close look at `swapTiles()` and `cellsEmpty()`. Do you see a problem related to the difference in the two XHTML fragments shown above?



Exercise

what about whitespace?

A DOM tree has nodes for EVERYTHING in your web page

Most XHTML pages don't have every element, from the opening <html> to the closing </html> crammed onto one line. That would be a real pain to read. Instead, your page is full of spaces, tabs, and returns (sometimes called "end-of-lines"):

```

<table cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0"><br/>
  <tr><br/>
    <td id="cell11"><br/>
      <br/>
    </td><br/>
    <td id="cell12"><br/>
      <br/>
    </td><br/>
    <td id="cell13"><br/>
      <br/>
    </td><br/>
    <td id="cell14"><br/>
      <br/>
    </td><br/>
  </tr><br/>
  ... etc ...
</table><br/>
```

You also have spaces or tabs for indentation.

You've got returns, or end-of-lines, to split up the page and make it easier to read.

Those spaces are nodes, too

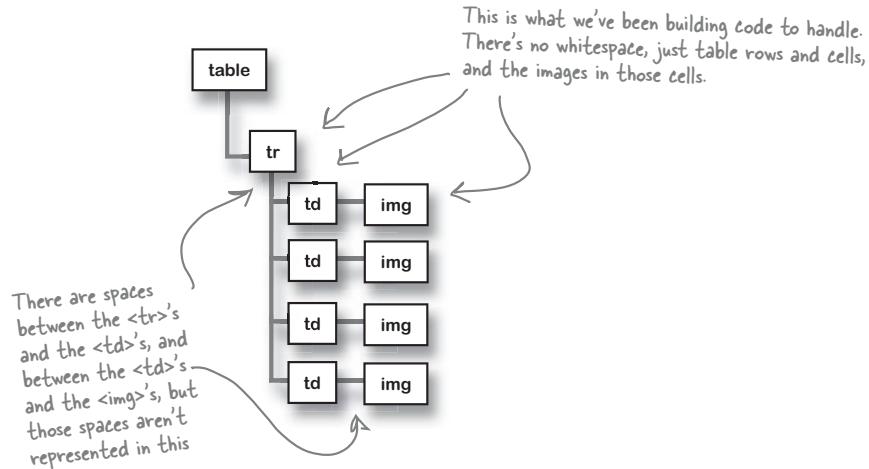
Even though those spaces are invisible to you, the browser tries to figure out what to do with them. Usually they get represented by text nodes in your DOM tree. So a <table> node might have lots of text nodes full of spaces in addition to all the <tr> children you'd expect.

The bad news is that not all browsers do things the same way. So sometimes you get empty text nodes, and sometimes you don't. It's up to you to account for these text nodes, but you can't assume they'll always be there. Sounds a bit confusing, doesn't it?

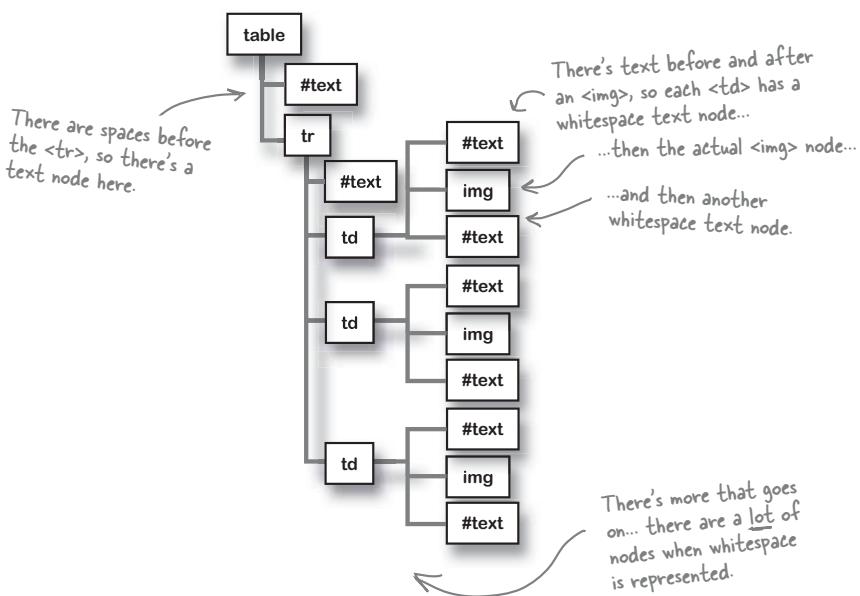
There are some inconsistencies in how browsers treat whitespace. Never assume a browser will always ignore, or always represent, whitespace.

the document object model

One browser might create a DOM tree for your page that looks like this:



Another browser might create a different DOM tree for the same XHTML:

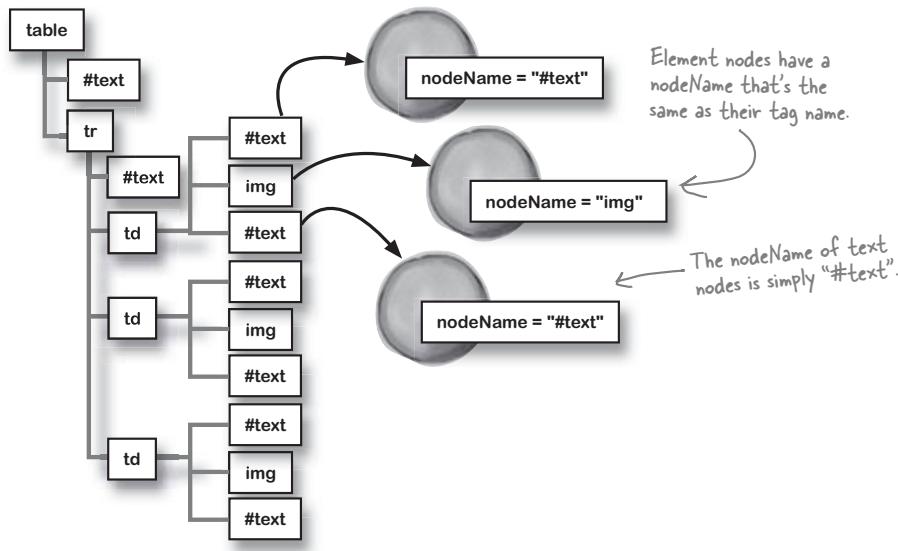


you are here ▶ 273

text nodes

The nodeName of a text node is "#text"

A text node always has a nodeName property with a value of "#text." So you can find out if a node is a text node by checking its nodeName:



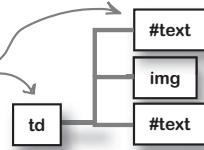
`swapTiles()` and `cellsEmpty()` don't take whitespace nodes into account

The problem with our code is that our functions are assuming that the `` in a table cell is the first child of a `<td>`:

```
function swapTiles(selectedCell, destinationCell) {
  selectedImage = selectedCell.firstChild;
  destinationImage = destinationCell.firstChild;
  selectedCell.appendChild(destinationImage);
  destinationCell.appendChild(selectedImage);
}
```

This will only work if the first child is an `` element.

But what if the first child of a `<td>` is a whitespace text node?



the document object model

We've got to deal with browsers that are creating whitespace nodes in their DOM trees. See if you can fill in the blanks to fix up the swapTiles() and cellIsEmpty() functions below:

```
function swapTiles(selectedCell, destinationCell) {
    selectedImage = selectedCell.firstChild;
    while (selectedImage._____ == _____) {
        selectedImage = selectedImage._____;
    }
    destinationImage = destinationCell.firstChild;
    while (destinationImage._____ == _____) {
        destinationImage = destinationImage._____;
    }
    selectedCell.appendChild(destinationImage);
    destinationCell.appendChild(selectedImage);
}

function cellIsEmpty(cell) {
    var image = cell.firstChild;
    while (image._____ == _____) {
        image = image._____;
    }
    if (image.alt == "empty")
        return true;
    else
        return false;
}
```

*there are no
Dumb Questions*

Q: If the nodeName of a text node is always "#text", how can I get the text in that node?

A: Text nodes store the text they represent in a property called `nodeValue`. So the `nodeValue` for a whitespace node would be "" (an empty value), or possibly " " (two spaces).

Q: Shouldn't we be checking to see if text nodes have a `nodeValue` of whitespace, then?

A: In the table cells in the fifteen puzzle, there's no need to check the `nodeValue`. Since we only care about `` nodes, we don't care about anything else. So we can skip over any node that's a text node.

skip text nodes (sometimes)

Sharpen your pencil Solution

Were you able to figure out how to skip over the whitespace text nodes in `cellIsEmpty()` and `swapTiles()`?

```
function swapTiles(selectedCell, destinationCell) {
    selectedImage = selectedCell.firstChild;
    while (selectedImage.nodeName == "#text") {
        selectedImage = selectedImage.nextSibling;
    }
    destinationImage = destinationCell.firstChild;
    while (destinationImage.nodeName == "#text") {
        destinationImage = destinationImage.nextSibling;
    }
    selectedCell.appendChild(destinationImage);
    destinationCell.appendChild(selectedImage);
}

function cellIsEmpty(cell) {
    var image = cell.firstChild;
    while (image.nodeName == "#text") {
        image = image.nextSibling;
    }
    if (image.alt == "empty")
        return true;
    else
        return false;
}
```

We can find out if we've got a text node by comparing the nodeName to "#text".

If we've got a text node, move to the next sibling and try again.

Make sure you've got open-quote, then the # symbol, then text, then close quote.

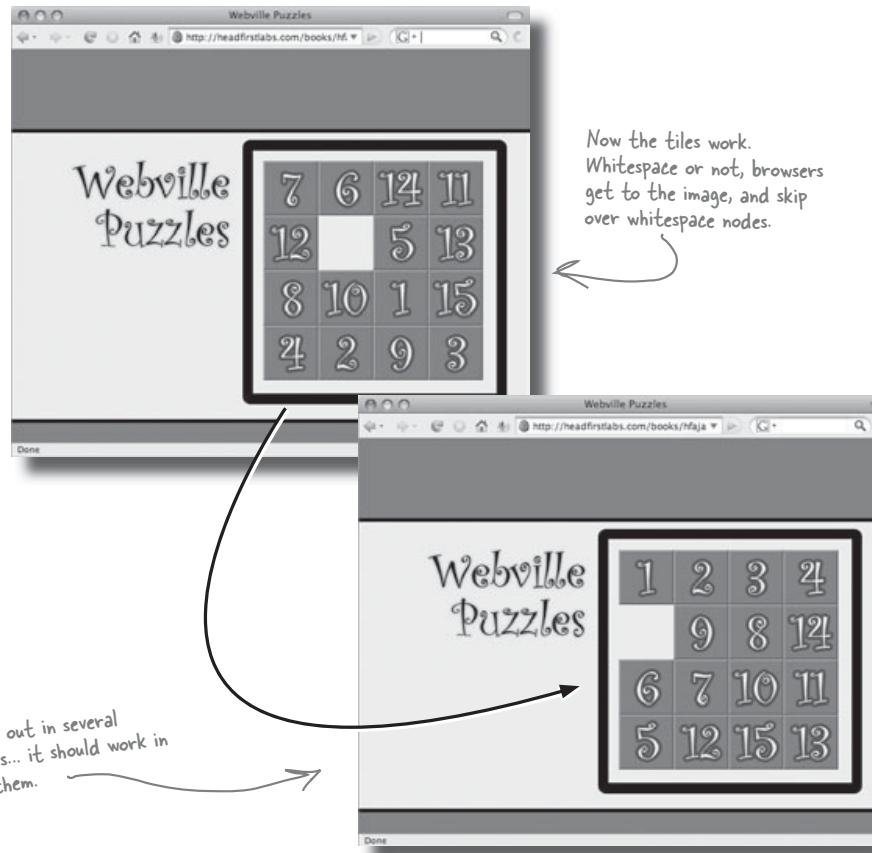
All three of these cases use the same basic pattern: as long as the current node is text, go to the next node.

Check for a text node, and use DOM methods to move to the next node if we've got text.

the document object model

Test DRIVE

Update your versions of swapTiles() and cellsIsEmpty(). Try the puzzle again... you should be able to move tiles around without a problem.



winning is the only thing

Did I win? Did I win?

All that's left is to figure out when a player's won. Then, every time two tiles are swapped, we can check this function to see if the board is in order. If it is, the player's solved the puzzle.

Here's a `puzzleIsComplete()` function that uses the names of each image to see if all the tiles are in order:

```
function puzzleIsComplete() {
    var tiles = document.getElementById("puzzleGrid").getElementsByName("img");
    var tileOrder = ""; // We iterate over each tile image.
    for (var i=0; i<tiles.length; i++) {
        var num = tiles[i].src.substr(-6, 2); // We want just the numeric part, so that's 2
                                                // from -6 characters back.
        if (num != "ty") { // We don't care about the empty image... we
                            // ignore it. Since the two characters returned
                            // by substr() for the empty image are "ty",
                            // check for that and ignore it.
            tileOrder += num;
        }
        if (i < tiles.length - 1) { // If it's not the empty image, add the number (as a string) to our hash string.
            tileOrder += " ";
        }
    }
    if (tileOrder == "010203040506070809101112131415") {
        return true; // If the numbers are in order, the puzzle's complete.
    }
    return false;
}
```

First, we get all the `` tags in the grid.

If you go back 6 characters from the end of the src of the image, you'll be at the image name: 02.png or empty.png.

If it's not the empty image, add the number (as a string) to our hash string.

If the numbers are in order, the puzzle's complete.

there are no Dumb Questions

Q: `substr(-6, 2)`? I don't get it.

A: A negative number means start at the end of the string, and count back. Since "02.png" is 6 characters, we want to go back from the *end* of the string by 6 characters. Then, we want 2 characters of that substring, so we get "02" or "15." So you use `substr(-6, 2)`.

Q: What in the world is that weird number you're comparing the hash string to?

A: It's just every number in the puzzle, in order: 01, then 02, then 03, and so on, all the way to 15. Since the hash represents the orders of the tiles, we're comparing them to a string that represents the tiles in order.

Q: But what about the empty tile?

A: It doesn't matter where the empty tile is as long as the numbers are in order. That's why we drop the empty tile from being part of the hash string.

the document object model

But seriously... did I win?

There's even a special class that Webville Puzzles put in their CSS for showing a winning animation. The class is called "win," and when the puzzle is solved, you can set the `<div>` with an `id` of "puzzleGrid" to use this class and display the animation.

That means we just need to check if the puzzle is solved every time we swap tiles.

```
function swapTiles(selectedCell, destinationCell) {
    selectedImage = selectedCell.firstChild;
    while (selectedImage.nodeName == "#text") {
        selectedImage = selectedImage.nextSibling;
    }
    destinationImage = destinationCell.firstChild;
    while (destinationImage.nodeName == "#text") {
        destinationImage = destinationImage.nextSibling;
    }

    selectedCell.appendChild(destinationImage);
    destinationCell.appendChild(selectedImage);

    if (puzzleIsComplete()) { ←
        document.getElementById("puzzleGrid").className = "win"; ←
    }
}
```

Every time we swap tiles, we need to see if the new arrangement makes the puzzle complete.

If the puzzle's solved, change the CSS class for the puzzleGrid `<div>`.



Test Drive

You need to add the `puzzleIsComplete()` function to your JavaScript, and update `swapTiles()`. Then, try everything out. But you've got to solve the puzzle to see the winning animation...

...good luck!

the dom is a tool



Half the code we used was just ordinary JavaScript. I don't think this DOM stuff is really all that hard... and we didn't even need to use it very much, anyway.

The DOM is just a tool, and you won't use it all the time... or sometimes, all that much.

You'll rarely write an application that is mostly DOM-related code. But when you're writing your JavaScript, and you really need that *next* table cell, or the containing element of an image, then the DOM is the perfect tool.

And, even more importantly, without the DOM, there's really no way to get around a page, especially if every element on your page doesn't have an *id* attribute. The DOM is just one more tool you can use to take control of your web pages.

In the next chapter, you're going to see how the DOM lets you do more than just move things around... it lets you create elements and text on the fly, and put them anywhere on the page you want.

The DOM is a great tool for getting around within a web page.

It also makes it easy to find elements that DON'T have an *id* attribute.

the document object model

DOMAcrostic

Take some time to sit back and give your right brain something to do. Answer the questions up top, and then use the answer letters to fill in the secret message.

This method returns a specific element based on its ID

 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 13 14 15

This property returns all the children of an element

 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

The browser translates this into an element tree

 26 27 28 29 30 31

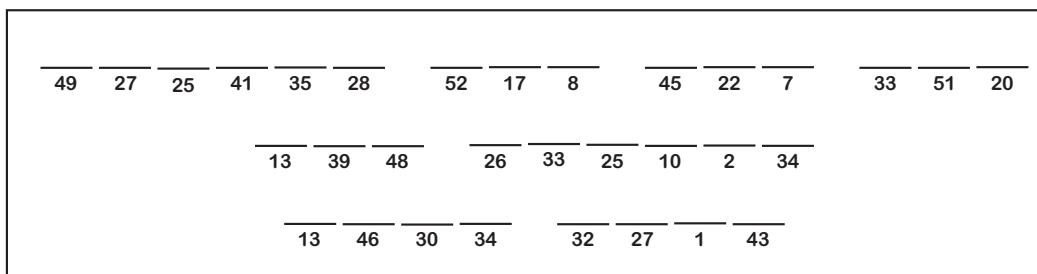
This element property represents the element's container

 32 33 34 35 36 37

This is what the browser creates for you

 38 39 40 41 42 43 44

This element gives you access to the whole tree

 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52


you are here ▶

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exercise solution

DOMAcrostic

Your job was to answer the questions up top, and then use the answer letters to fill in the secret message.

This method returns a specific element based on its ID

G	E	T	E	L	E	M	E	N	T	B	Y	I	D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13	14	15

This property returns all the children of an element

C	H	I	L	D	N	O	D	E	S
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

← This property is an array of nodes.

The browser translates this into an element tree

M	A	R	K	U	P
26	27	28	29	30	31

This element property represents the element's container

P	A	R	E	N	T
32	33	34	35	36	37

A node that has children "contains" those children.

This is what the browser creates for you

D	O	M	T	R	E	E
38	39	40	41	42	43	44

This element gives you access to the whole tree

D	O	C	U	M	E	N	T
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52

← The document object contains everything else in the DOM tree.

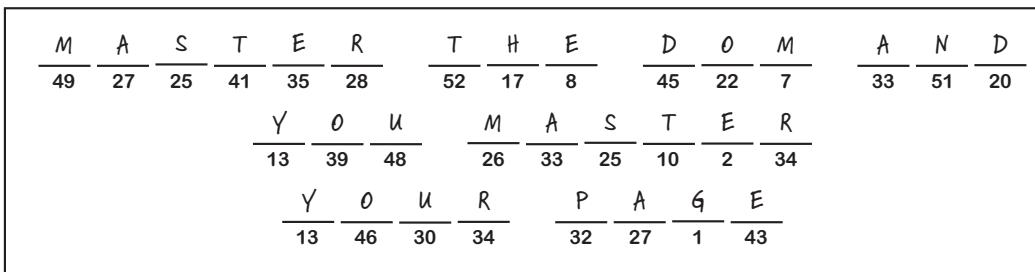


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7 manipulating the DOM



My wish is your command



You will **not** put
me in that ridiculous sailor
suit... you will **not** put me in that
ridiculous sailor suit...

DOM

Sometimes you just need a little mind control.

It's great to know that web browsers turn your XHTML into DOM trees. And you can do a lot by moving around within those trees. But real power is **taking control of a DOM tree** and making the tree look like *you* want it to. Sometimes what you really need is to **add a new element** and some text, or to **remove an element**, like an , from a page altogether. You can do all of that and more with the DOM, and along the way, **banish that troublesome innerHTML property** altogether. The result? Code that can do more to a page, *without* having to mix presentation and structure in with your JavaScript.

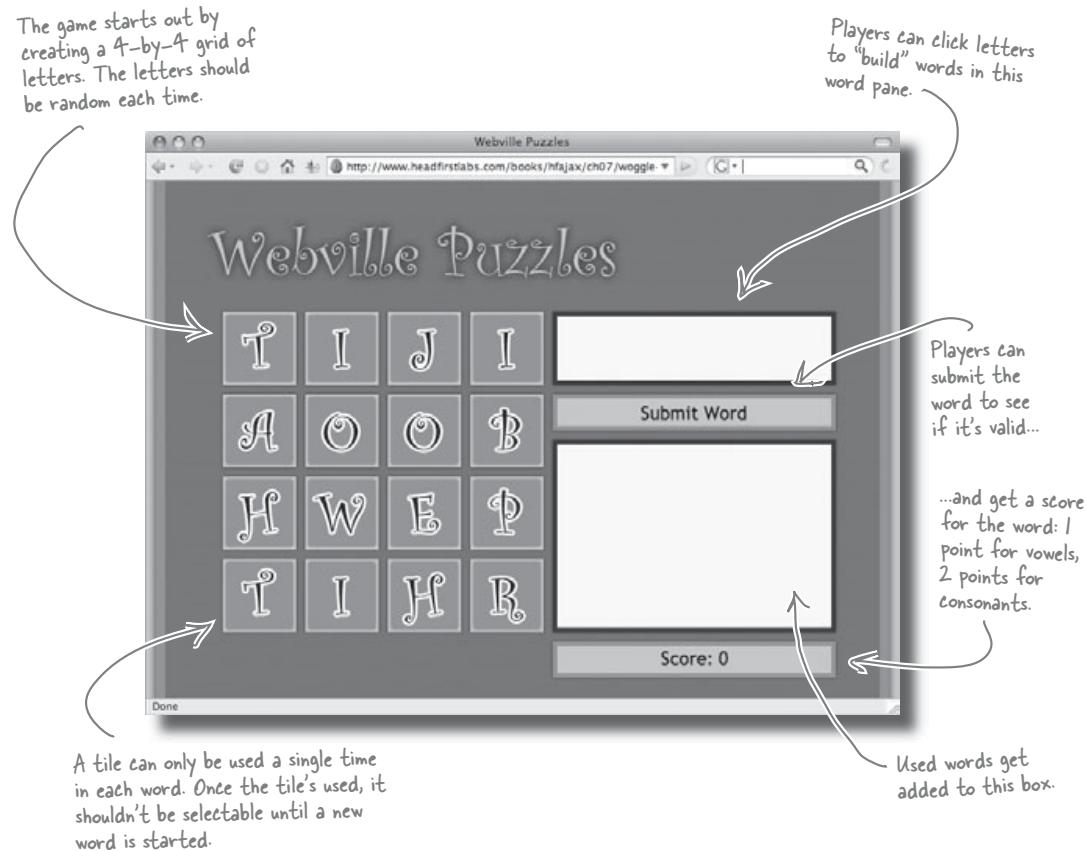
webville puzzles

Webville Puzzles... the franchise

All the cool kids have been playing the Fifteen Puzzle you developed for Webville Puzzles. The company's been making so much on subscription fees that they want a new puzzle... and they've come to you to build the interactivity.

This time, the company wants something a little more educational: **Woggle**, an online word generation game. They've already built the XHTML, and even know exactly how they want the puzzle to work.

Here's the initial Woggle page:



manipulating the dom

There's a lot to build to get Woggle working, and of course the company wants their new app working immediately. Before you dig into the XHTML and CSS, think about what tasks are involved, and what JavaScript each one will need. Try and list each basic task for which you'll need to write code, and then make notes about what tools and techniques you might use for that task.

Task 1:**Notes:**

.....
.....
.....

Task 2:**Notes:**

.....
.....
.....

Task 3:**Notes:**

.....
.....
.....

Task 4:**Notes:**

.....
.....
.....

Task 5:**Notes:**

.....
.....
.....

four tasks

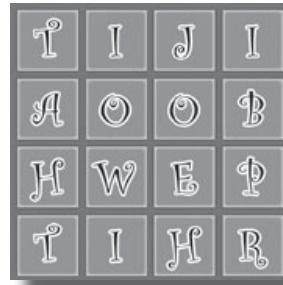
Your job was to figure out the basic tasks we'd need to take care of to get Woggle working. Here's what we came up with. You might have some differences in your details, but make sure you got these same core ideas down in some form or fashion.

Task 1: Set up the game board with random tiles

Notes: We need a way to come up with a random set of letters.

Then we've got to display the right image for each letter on the 4x4 game board. This probably should all be done in an `initPage()` type of function.

Each board should be different.



We can name these images something related to the letter they represent... so when we know what letter we want, we can display the right image.

As usual, we'll need an `initPage()` to set up event handlers and the basic page.



Let's build a function, `randomizeTiles()`, to handle creating the tile grid.

Task 2: Clicking on a tile adds the letter to the current word.

Notes: We need an event handler on each tile. The handler should figure out what letter was clicked, and add it to the "current word" box over on the right. Then the tile that was clicked should be disabled in the grid.

Clicking a letter does two things:



1. The letter gets added to the "current word" box.



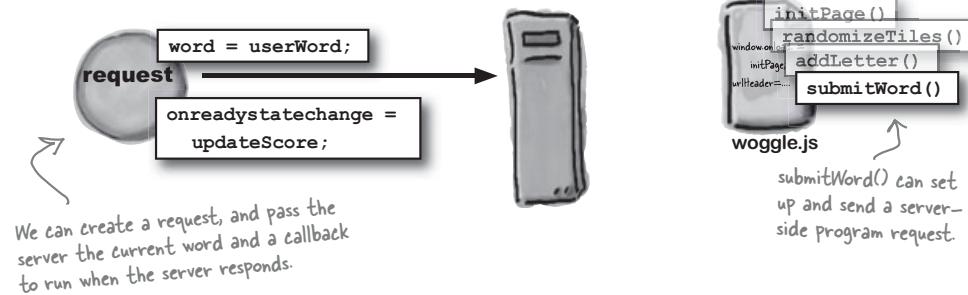
2. The letter is disabled in the grid.



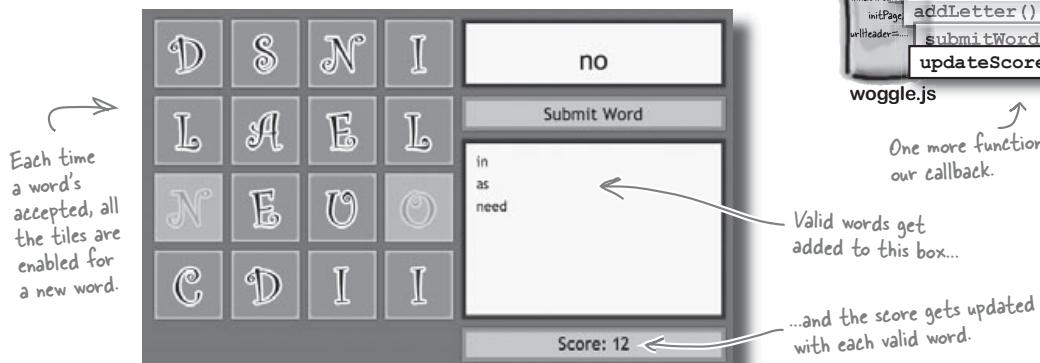
We'll need an event handler. Let's call it `addLetter()`.

*manipulating the dom***Task 3: Users can submit words to the server.**

Notes: When a user clicks "Submit Word," the current word is sent to the server-side program. We'll also need to register a callback to deal with the server's response.

**Task 4: Update the score using the server's response.**

Notes: When the server responds, we've got to update the score, and add a valid word to the "used words" box. We've also got to remove the word from the "current word" box and enable the tiles again.



css positioning

Woggle doesn't use table cells for the tiles

Now that we've got a plan, let's look at the XHTML for the Woggle game. The designers at Woggle have heard some bad things about tables, so the page is structured a bit differently. Each tile is represented by an `<a>` element this time, instead of being in a table cell. Better for them, but that might mean a little more work for us.

Here's what the XHTML looks like:

```

<html>
<head>
  <title>Webville Puzzles</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/puzzle.css" type="text/css" />
  <script src="scripts/utils.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
  <script src="scripts/woggle.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
</head>
<body>
  <div id="background">
    <h1 id="logotype">Webville Puzzles</h1>
    <div id="letterbox">
      <a href="#" class="tile t11"></a>
      <a href="#" class="tile t12"></a>
      <a href="#" class="tile t13"></a>
      <a href="#" class="tile t14"></a>
      <a href="#" class="tile t21"></a>
      <a href="#" class="tile t22"></a>
      <a href="#" class="tile t23"></a>
      <a href="#" class="tile t24"></a>
      <a href="#" class="tile t31"></a>
      <a href="#" class="tile t32"></a>
      <a href="#" class="tile t33"></a>
      <a href="#" class="tile t34"></a>
      <a href="#" class="tile t41"></a>
      <a href="#" class="tile t42"></a>
      <a href="#" class="tile t43"></a>
      <a href="#" class="tile t44"></a>
    </div>
    <div id="currentWord"></div>
    <div id="submit"><a href="#">Submit Word</a></div>
    <div id="wordListBg">
      <div id="wordList"></div>
    </div>
    <div id="score">Score: 0</div>
  </div>
</body>
</html>

```

The diagram shows the XHTML code with several handwritten annotations:

- A curly brace groups the first four `<a>` elements (t11-t14) with the note: "Each set of 4 <a>'s represents one row in the puzzle grid."
- A curly brace groups the next four (`t21-t24`) and the next four (`t31-t34`) with the same note.
- A curly brace groups the last four (`t41-t44`) with the note.
- An arrow points from the `<div id="currentWord"></div>` to the note: "Here's where the current word will go..."
- An arrow points from the `<div id="submit">Submit Word</div>` to the note: "...and the "Submit Word" button will go here."
- An arrow points from the `<div id="wordListBg"><div id="wordList"></div></div>` to the note: "There's a place for words already used..."
- An arrow points from the `<div id="score">Score: 0</div>` to the note: "...and finally, the score."
- A callout bubble on the right says: "You should go ahead and add these script references. We'll use utils.js for creating a request object..." with an arrow pointing to the `<script src="scripts/utils.js" type="text/javascript"></script>` line.
- Another callout bubble says: "...and woggle.js is the script we'll build for our puzzle-specific functions." with an arrow pointing to the `<script src="scripts/woggle.js" type="text/javascript"></script>` line.



woggle-puzzle.html

manipulating the dom

The tiles in the XHTML are CSS-positioned

Instead of putting the tiles inside of a table, each `<a>` element that represents a tile is given a general class (“tile”) and then a specific class, indicating where on the board it is (for example, “t21”):

``

“tile” is a general CSS class that applies to all tiles in the grid.

This is for the specific tile. 2 is the row, and 1 is the column. So this is the first column in the second row.

The CSS then uses both the general “tile” class and the specific tile class (“t21”, “t42”, etc.) to style and position the tiles.

`/* tile defaults */
#letterbox a.tile {
 background: url('../images/tiles.png') 120px 80px no-repeat;
 height: 80px;
 position: absolute;
 width: 80px;
}

/* tile positioning */
#letterbox a.t11 { top: 3px; left: 3px; }
#letterbox a.t12 { top: 3px; left: 93px; }
#letterbox a.t13 { top: 3px; left: 183px; }
#letterbox a.t14 { top: 3px; left: 273px; }
... etc ...`

This CSS class applies to all tiles, so each element with a “tile” class gets these properties.

There's an entry in the CSS for each tile... 16 in all.

This CSS sets the position for each individual `<a>` that represents a tile.

#letterbox
{
}
a.tile
{
}
puzzle.css



Download the XHTML and CSS for Woggle.

Visit www.headfirstlabs.com, and find the **chapter07** folder. You'll see the XHTML and CSS for Woggle. You should add the `<script>` tags to `woggle-puzzle.html`, and get ready to dig into some code.

be flexible

there are no Dumb Questions

Q: CSS-positioned? I'm not sure I know what that means.

A: CSS-positioned just means that instead of relying on the structure of your XHTML to position something on a page, CSS is used instead. So if you want to CSS-position an `<a>` element, you give that element a class or id, and then in your CSS, set its `left`, `right`, `top`, and/or `bottom` properties, or use the `position` and `float` CSS attributes.

Q: Is that better than using tables?

A: A lot of people think so, especially web designers. By using CSS, you're relying on your CSS to handle presentation and positioning, rather than the way cells in a table line up. That's a more flexible approach to getting your page to look like you want.

Q: So which should I use? Tables or CSS-positioning?

A: Well, you really can't go wrong with CSS-positioning, because it's the easiest approach to getting things to look the same across browsers. But more importantly, you should be able to write code that works with tables **or** CSS positioning. You can't always control the pages you write code for, so you need to be able to work with lots of different structures and types of pages.

Q: I don't understand how the CSS positioning actually worked, though. Can you explain that again?

A: Sure. Each tile is represented by an `<a>` in the XHTML. And each `<a>` has a `class` attribute, and actually has two classes: the general class, "tile," and a specific class representing that tile, like "t32." So the class for the tile on the third row, second column would be "tile t32."

Then, in the CSS, there are *two* selectors applied to each tile: the general rule, "tile," and the specific selector for a tile, like "t32." So you have selectors like `a.tile`, and `a.t32`. Both of those selectors get applied to a tile with a class of "tile t32."

The general rule handles common properties for all tiles, like height and width and look. The specific selector handles that tile's position on the page.

Q: Why are `<a>`'s used for the tiles? They're not links, right?

A: No, not really. That's just what Webville Puzzles used (maybe they've been checking out the tabs on Marcy's yoga site). It really doesn't matter what you use, as long as there's one element per tile, and you can position that element in the CSS.

There are a few considerations that using an `<a>` brings up for our event handlers, though, and we'll look at those a bit later.

Q: I don't see a button for "Submit Word." There's just a `<div>`. What gives?

A: You don't have to have an actual form button to make something *look* like a button. In this case, the Webville Puzzle designers are using a `<div>` with a background image that looks like a button for the "Submit Word" button. As long as we attach an event handler to that `<div>` to capture clicks, we can treat it like a button in our code, too.

You should be
able to write
code to work with
ALL TYPES of
pages... even if the
structure of those
pages isn't how
YOU would have
done things.



An event handler attached to an `<a>` element usually returns either true or false. What do you think the browser uses that return value for?

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manipulating the dom

Here are the tasks from page 286. First, we need to set up the board.

"We don't want TOTALLY random letters..."

The guys in the puzzle labs at Webville Puzzles just called. They've decided they don't want totally random letters for the board after all. Instead, they want letters to appear according to a letter frequency chart they're faxing over... that way, common letters like "e" and "t" show up in the grid a lot more often than uncommon ones like "z" and "w."

<u>Letter</u>	<u># of times appears out of 100</u>
a	8
b	1
c	3
d	3
e	12
f	2
g	2
h	6
i	7
j	1
k	1
l	4
m	2
n	6
o	8
p	2
q	6
r	6
s	8
t	3
u	2
v	2
w	1
x	1
y	2
z	1

Thanks,
Webville Puzzles

Here's what the guys faxed over to you.



Sharpen your pencil



Let's get started. First, you need to build an `initPage()` and `randomizeTiles()` function. Here's what you know:

1. There's a class for each lettered tile in puzzle.css. The class for tile "a," for example, is called "la" (the letter "l" for letter, plus the letter the tile represents).
2. Webville Puzzles has faxed you a letter frequency table. There are 100 entries, with each letter represented the number of times out of 100 it typically appears. You need to represent that table as an array in your JavaScript. There should be 100 entries, where each entry is a single letter.
3. Randomly choosing a letter from the frequency table is like choosing a letter based on the frequency in which it appears in a word.
4. `Math.floor(Math.random()*2000)` will return a random number between 0 and 1999.
5. You'll need to use `getElementById()` and `getElementsByName()` each *at least* once.

Try to complete both `initPage()` and `randomizeTiles()` *before* you turn the page.
Good luck!

[set up the board](#)[Set up board](#) [Handle tile clicks](#) [Submit word](#) [Update score](#)


Sharpen your pencil Solution

Your job was to use the information on page 291 to write code for `initPage()` and `randomizeTiles()`. You also may have come up with some other JavaScript outside of those functions... how did you do?

 Did you remember this line? We've got to call `initPage()` to get anything working.

 We made this a global variable. Any function in our JavaScript can use this table now.

```
var frequencyTable = new Array(
  "a", "a", "a", "a", "a", "a", "a", "b", "c", "c", "d", "d", "d",
  "e", "e", "e", "e", "e", "e", "e", "e", "e", "f", "f", "g",
  "g", "h", "h", "h", "h", "h", "i", "i", "i", "i", "i", "i", "j",
  "k", "l", "l", "l", "l", "m", "m", "n", "n", "n", "n", "n", "o", "o",
  "o", "o", "o", "o", "o", "p", "p", "q", "q", "q", "q", "q", "r",
  "r", "r", "r", "r", "s", "s", "s", "s", "s", "s", "s", "s", "s", "t",
  "t", "u", "u", "v", "v", "w", "x", "y", "z");
```

Here's how we represented the letter frequency table. Each letter appears in the array the number of times out of 100 it shows up in the frequency table Webville Puzzles faxed us.

 All `initPage()` does right now is call `randomizeTiles()` to set up the puzzle grid.

```
function initPage() {
  randomizeTiles();
}
```

```
function randomizeTiles() {
```

 Put this JavaScript into a new file, `woggle.js`.



 First, we grab all the `<a>` elements in the letterbox `<div>`.

```
var tiles = document.getElementById("letterbox").getElementsByTagName("a");
for (i = 0; i < tiles.length; i++) {  

  var index = Math.floor(Math.random() * 100);  

  var letter = frequencyTable[index];  

  tiles[i].className = tiles[i].className + ' l' + letter;
}
```

 For each tile, we get a random index between 0 and 99...

 ...and choose a letter from the letter frequency table.

 ...and then add "l" plus the letter chosen, like "la" for letter a, or "lw" for letter w.

 Next, we change the class name of the tile. To do this, keep the existing class name...

 We separate each class name with a space.

Our presentation is All in our CSS

By using class names instead of directly inserting ``'s into the XHTML, we've kept our JavaScript behavior totally separate from the presentation, content, and structure of the page. So suppose that for the tile in the second row, first column, the random index returned by `Math.floor(Math.random() * 100)` was 4.

The fifth entry in `frequencyTable` is "a", so that tile should be an "a." But instead of having our code insert the "a" image directly, and deal with image URLs, it just adds to the class of that tile:

Array indices are zero-based, so index "4" points to the 5th item
 (a, a, a, a, a)
 ↓
 5th item

```
<a href="#" class="tile t21 la"></a>
This part was already in the
page's XHTML for the tile.
This part gets added by
randomizeTiles().
```

Now we use the CSS to say how that letter is displayed:

```
/* tile letters */
#letterbox a.la { background-position: 0px 0px; }
#letterbox a.lb { background-position: -80px 0px; }
#letterbox a.lc { background-position: -160px 0px; }
#letterbox a.ld { background-position: -240px 0px; }
#letterbox a.le { background-position: -320px 0px; }
... etc ...
```



Now the designers have options

Since all the presentation is in the CSS, the designers of the page can do whatever they want to show the tiles. They might use a different background image for each letter. In the case of Woggle, though, the designers have used a single image for all tiles, `tiles.png.tiles.png`. It actually has every lettered tile in it, each in just the right size. That image is set as the background image in the selector for the `a.tile` class.

Then, in each letter-specific class, like `a.la` or `a.lw`, they've adjusted the position of the image so the right portion of that single image displays. Depending on the position, you get a different letter. And the designers can change the CSS anytime they want a new look... **all without touching your code.**

This is how we handled the "In Progress" and "Denied" image back in Chapter 5.

You can check out the CSS selector for `a.tile` back on page 289.

test drive

Set up board Handle tile clicks Submit word Update score

Test DRIVE

Try out your early version of Woggle.

Download the samples files, and make sure you've added a reference to `woggle.js` in your version of `woggle-puzzle.html`. Then, load the Woggle main page in your browser... and load it again... and again...

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manipulating the dom

We need a new event handler for handling tile clicks

Next up, we need to assign an event handler to the tiles on the grid. The handler needs to do several things:

1

Figure out which letter was clicked.

All our handler will know about is the `<a>` element on the page that was clicked. From that, we've got to figure out which letter is shown on the tile that the clicked-upon `<a>` represents.

2

Add a letter to the current word box.

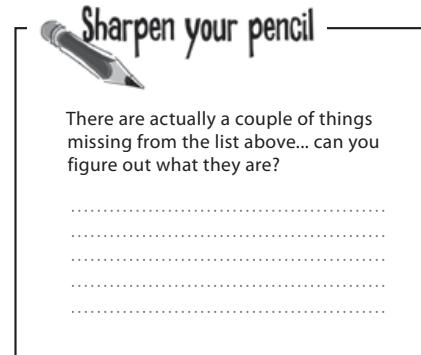
Once we know what letter was selected, we've got to add that letter to the current word box in the “currentWord” `<div>`.

3

Disable the clicked-on letter.

We've also got to keep the tile that was clicked from being clicked again. So we need to disable the letter. There's a CSS class for that, called “disabled,” that works with the “tile,” “t23,” and “lw” classes already on each title.

This class handles formatting for all tiles.
This class represents the letter that's shown.
This class represents the position of the tile.



you are here ▶

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a little random chaos

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Start building the event handler for each tile click

The best way to write a big chunk of code is to take things one step at a time. First, let's build a skeleton for our handler. That's just a function block with a name, so we can hook everything up and test out code as we go.

Add this function to woggle.js:

```
function addLetter() {
    // Figure out which letter was clicked
    // Add a letter to the current word box
    // Disable the clicked-on letter
}
```

We'll fill in each piece of this function as we go.



The best way to write a large piece of code is to take things one step at a time.

We can assign an event handler in our randomizeTiles() function

Now let's go ahead and hook up our handler to each tile. We're already iterating over all the tiles in `randomizeTiles()`, so that seems like a good place to assign our event handler:

```
function randomizeTiles() {
    var tiles = document.getElementById("letterbox")
        .getElementsByTagName("a");
    for (i = 0; i < tiles.length; i++) {
        var index = Math.floor(Math.random() * 100);
        var letter = frequencyTable[index];
        tiles[i].className = tiles[i].className +
            ' l' + letter;
        tiles[i].onclick = addLetter;
    }
}
```

Now we can start testing our event handler as we write it.



Get each piece of code working BEFORE moving on to the next piece of code.

manipulating the dom

Property values are just strings in JavaScript

So far, we've mostly used the `className` property of an object to change a CSS class. For Woggle, we actually added classes to that property... but what if we want to read that value? Suppose the second tile on the third row represents the letter "b." That tile would have a `className` value that looks like this:

```
<a href="#" class="tile t32 1b"></a>
    ↑
  Third row
  {   ↓
  Second column
      Letter "b"
```

So we've got a `className` property that has the letter of the tile that's represented... how can we get to that letter? Fortunately, JavaScript has a lot of useful string-handling utility functions:

substring

`substring(startIndex, endIndex)` returns a string from `startIndex` to `endIndex`, based on an existing string value.

```
var foo = "foolish".substring(0,3);
var is = "foolish".substring(4,6);
```

foo has the value "foo."

is has the value "is."

split

`split(splitChar)` splits a string into pieces separated by `splitChar`. The pieces are returned in an array.

This will output "Succeed,Commit,Decide."

```
var pieces = "Decide,Commit,Succeed".split(",");
alert(pieces[2] + "," + pieces[1] + "," + pieces[0]);
```



Sharpen your pencil

What code would you write to get the letter represented by the clicked-on tile?

.....
.....
.....

manipulate those strings

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 **Sharpen your pencil**

Solution

What code would you write to get the letter represented by the clicked-on tile?

Here's a typical tile element:

```
<a href="#" class="tile t32 lb"></a>
```

Split the classes from each other using the space character.

The letter class is the third class, so that's index 2 using a zero-based index.

We want a single character (length of 1), starting at index 2 in letterClass. So that's letterClass.substring(1, 2).

[0] [1] [2]

tile t32 lb

b

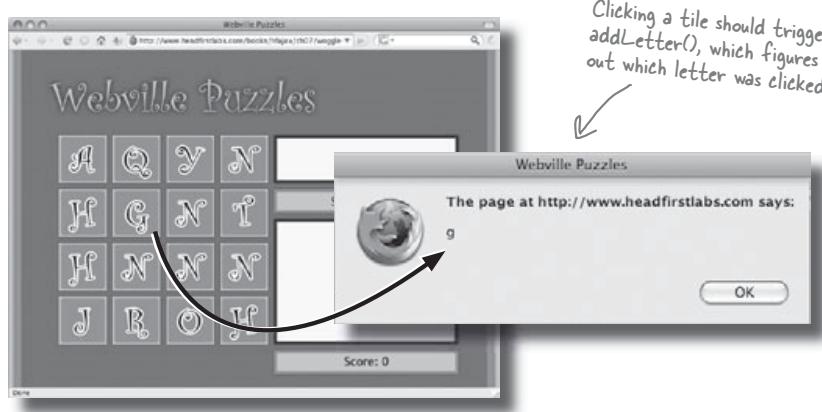
Here's what we want!



Test Drive

Test out your letter recognition.

Add the code above to your `addLetter()` function, and also add an `alert()` statement to display the value of `tileLetter` at the end of the function. Then reload Woggle and see if everything's working..



manipulating the dom

Now you've got to take the clicked-on letter, and add it into the currentWord <div>. How would you do that? Oh, and by the way... ***you can't use the innerHTML property on this one!***



You keep saying innerHTML is bad.
What's so wrong with it? It sure
seems to be pretty handy...

innerHTML forces you to mix XHTML syntax into your script... and offers you no protection from silly typos, either.

Anytime you set the `innerHTML` property on an element, you're directly inputting XHTML into a page. For example, in Marcy's yoga page, here's where we inserted XHTML directly into a `<div>` with JavaScript:

```
contentPane.innerHTML = "<h3>" + hintText + "</h3>;
```

But that `<h3>` is **XHTML**. Anytime you directly type XHTML into your code, you're introducing all sorts of potential for typos and little mistakes (like forgetting a closing tag for a `<p>`). In addition to that, different browsers sometimes treat `innerHTML` in different ways.

If at all possible, you should never change content or presentation directly from your code. Instead, rely on CSS classes to change presentation, and ... what can you use from your code to change structure *without* introducing typos or misplaced end tags? Figure out the answer to that, and you're well on your way to a solution for the exercise above.

content and structure[Set up board](#) [Handle tile clicks](#) [Submit word](#) [Update score](#)

We need to add content AND structure to the “currentWord” <div>

When a player clicks on a letter, that letter should be added to the current word. Right now, we've got a <div> with an id of “currentWord,” but nothing in that <div>:

```
<div id="currentWord"></div>
```

So what do we need? Well, we've got to insert text in that <div>, but text doesn't usually go directly inside a <div>. Text belongs in a textual element, like a <p>. So what we really want is something more like this:

```
<div id="currentWord">
  <p>Current Word</p>
</div>
```

Use the DOM to change a page's structure

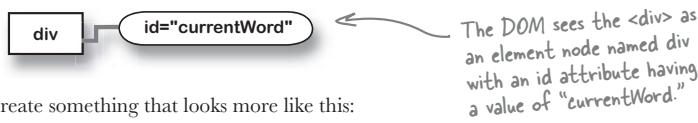
You already know that using code like this isn't that great of an idea:

```
var currentWordDiv = getElementById("currentWord");
currentWordDiv.innerHTML = "<p>" + tileLetter + "</p>";
```

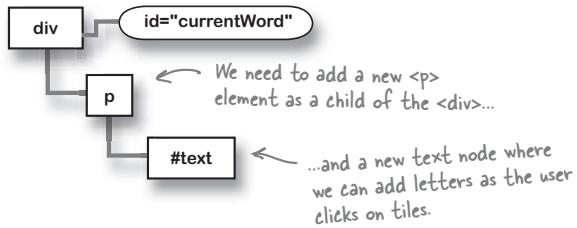
Besides this being a hotbed for typos, what do you do afterward to get the existing current word and append to it?

But there's a way to work with the structure of a page without using innerHTML: the DOM. You've already used the DOM to get around on a page, but you can use the DOM to **change** a page, too.

From the browser's point of view, here's the part of the DOM tree representing the currentWord <div>:



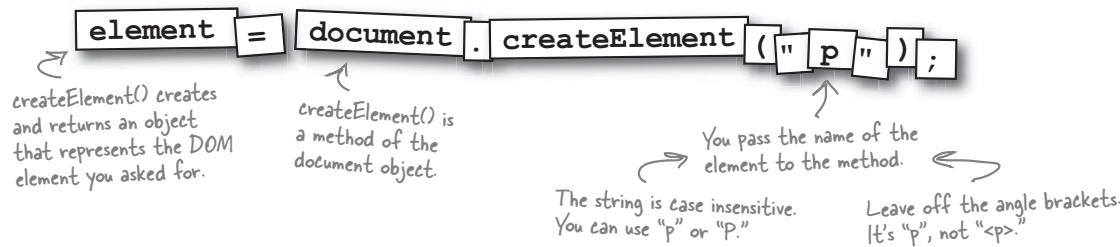
We need to create something that looks more like this:



manipulating the dom

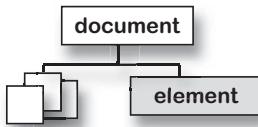
Use createElement() to create a DOM element

Remember the document object? We're going to use it again. You can call `document.createElement()` to create a new element. Just give the `createElement()` method the name of the element to create, like "p" or "img":

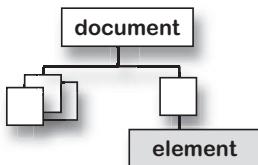


Sharpen your pencil

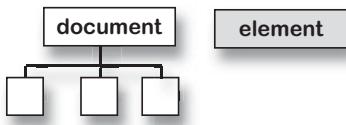
The `createElement()` method is part of the `document` element, which contains everything else in the browser's DOM tree. Where do you think the new element is added in the DOM tree?



- It's a child of the document element at the top of the DOM tree.



- It's a leaf node at the bottom of the DOM tree.



- Nowhere. The new element doesn't become part of the tree.

where do these nodes go?

Sharpen your pencil Solution

The createElement() method is part of the document element, which contains everything else in the browser's DOM tree. Where do you think the new element is added in the DOM tree?

It's a child of the document element at the top of the DOM tree.

It's a leaf node at the bottom of the DOM tree.

Nowhere. The new element doesn't become part of the tree.

You have to TELL the browser where to put any new DOM nodes you create

Web browsers are good at following directions, but they're not so great at figuring things out on their own. When you create a new node, the browser has no idea where that node should go. So it just holds on to it until you **tell** the browser where the node goes.

That works out pretty well, too, because you already know how to add a new child node to an element: with appendChild(). So we can create a new element, and then append it to an existing element as a new child:

```
var currentWordDiv = getElementById("currentWord");
var p = document.createElement("p");
currentWordDiv.appendChild(p);
```

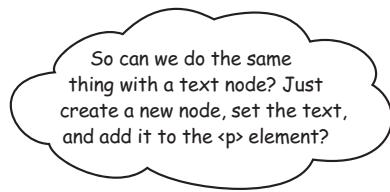
This gets the <div> we'll want to use as a parent.

Then we create a new <p> element.

Finally, we add the <p> as a child of the <div>.

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manipulating the dom



You can create elements, text, attributes, and a lot more.

The document object has all sorts of helpful create methods. You can `createElement()`, `createTextNode()`, `createAttribute()`, and a lot more.

Each method returns a new node, and you can insert that node anywhere into your DOM tree you want. Just remember, until you insert the node into the DOM tree, it won't appear on your page.



```
text = document.createElement("Hello!");
```

All the create methods return a new node.

`createTextNode()` takes the text for the new node as its single argument.

```
att = document.createAttribute("id", "tile21");
```

An attribute node belongs on an element... that's up to you to take care of, though.

`createAttribute()` takes an attribute name and value as arguments.



Exercise See if you can complete the code for adding a letter to the currentWord <div>. Add your code into the `addLetter()` event handler, and try things out. Does everything work like you expected?

twice is not nice

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Your job was to finish up adding letters to the currentWord <div>. Were you able to finish the code up? Were there any problems?

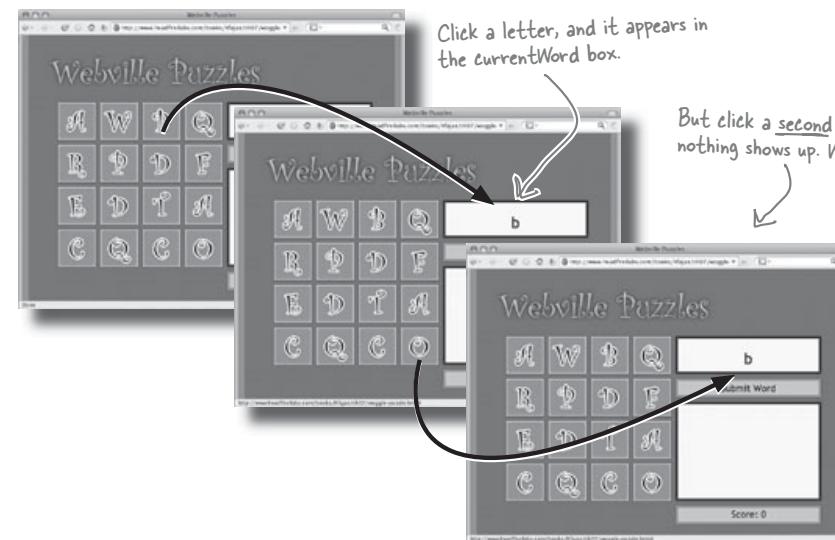
```
function addLetter() {
    var tileClasses = this.className.split(" ");
    var letterClass = tileClasses[2];
    var tileLetter = letterClass.substring(1,2);

    var currentWordDiv = document.getElementById("currentWord");
    var p = document.createElement("p");
    currentWordDiv.appendChild(p);
    var letterText = document.createTextNode(tileLetter);
    p.appendChild(letterText);
}
```

Get the right <div>...
...create and add a <p>...
...and then create and add the letter to that <p>.



But it only works the first time!



manipulating the dom

DOM Magnets

Let's try and figure out what's going on with Woggle and our `addLetter()` event handler. Use the DOM magnets below to build the DOM tree under the `currentWord` `<div>` for:

**...the first time
`addLetter()` is called:**



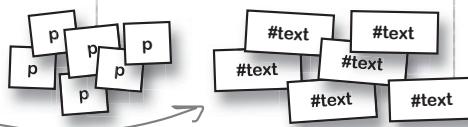
**...the second time
`addLetter()` is called:**



**...the third time
`addLetter()` is called:**



You can use each of these magnets as many times as you'd like.



*there are no
Dumb Questions*

Q: When I call `appendChild()`, where exactly is the node I pass into that method added?

A: `appendChild()` adds a node as the *last child* of the parent element.

Q: What if I don't want the new node to be the last child?

A: You can use the `insertBefore()` method. You pass `insertBefore()` two nodes: the node to add, and an existing node that the new node should *precede*.

Q: Didn't we use `appendChild()` to move elements in the last chapter?

A: We sure did. Whatever node is passed to `appendChild()`, or `insertBefore()`, is added as a new child node to the parent you call `appendChild()` on. The browser moves the node if it's already in the DOM tree, or adds the node into the DOM tree if it's not part of the tree already.

Q: What happens when you append or insert a node that already has children of its own?

A: The browser inserts the element you insert *and all of its children* into the DOM tree. So when you move a node, you're moving that node and everything underneath that node in the DOM tree.

Q: Can you just remove a node from a DOM tree?

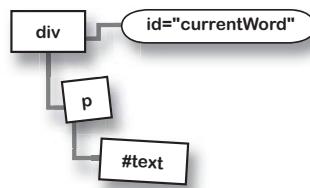
A: Yes, you can use the `removeNode()` methods to remove a node completely from a DOM tree.

nodeName and nodeValue[Set up board](#) [Handle tile clicks](#) [Submit word](#) [Update score](#)

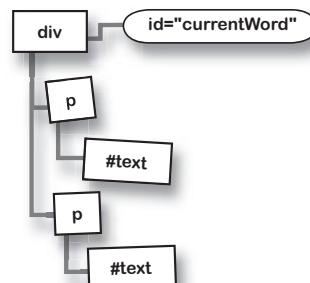
DOM Magnet Solutions

Let's try and figure out what's going on with Woggle and our addLetter() event handler. Use the DOM magnets below to build the DOM tree under the currentWord <div> for:

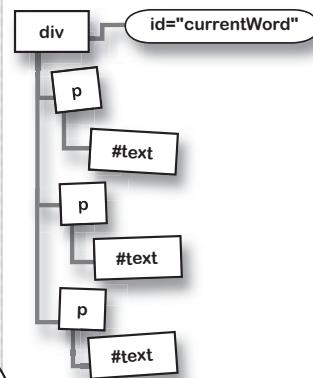
**...the first time
addLetter() is called:**



**...the second time
addLetter() is called:**



**...the third time
addLetter() is called:**

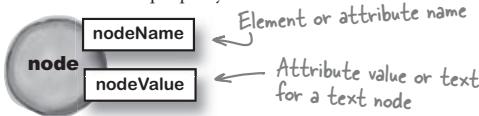


So that's the problem, right? We're not adding to that first text node each time addLetter() gets called. We're actually adding a new <p> and a new text node each time. But we need to change the existing text node, right?

Some nodes have a nodeName, others have a nodeValue, and still others have both.

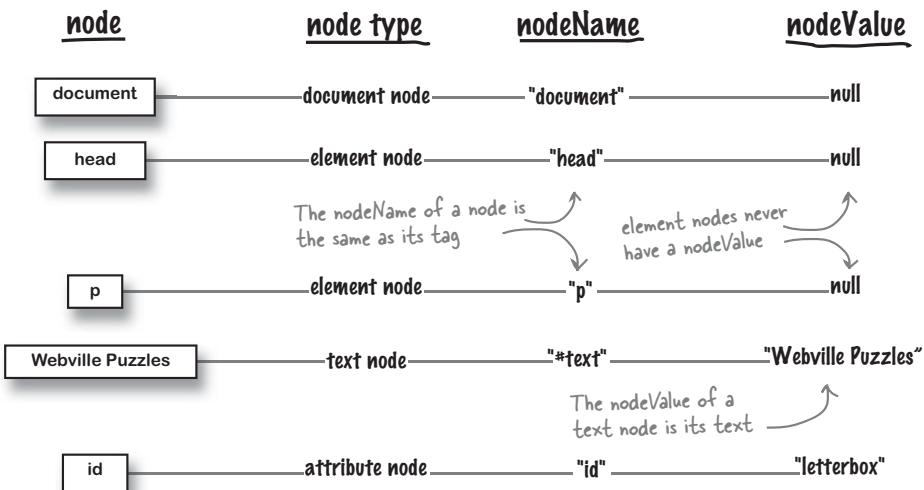
The first time addLetter() gets called, we create a new text node. But on future calls, we need addLetter() to change the text in that node. We can do that using the text node's nodeValue property.

Every DOM node has a nodeName and nodeValue property.



Every DOM node has two basic properties: nodeName and nodeValue. For an element, the nodeName is the name of the element. For an attribute, nodeName is the attribute name, and nodeValue is the attribute value. And for a text node, the nodeValue is the text in the node.



*manipulating the dom***The nodeName and nodeValue properties tell you about nodes****Sharpen your pencil**

You're ready to finish up the section of `addLetter()` that gets a letter from a clicked-on tile, and adds the clicked-on letter to the `currentWord` `<div>`. See if you can write the rest of the function now... and don't forget to test things out!

Write your version of `addLetter()` here.

Hint: `node.childNodes.length` tells you how many children a node has.

you are here ▶

307

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Using what you learned about the DOM in the last two chapters, were you able to finish up this section of `addLetter()`? You should have come up with something like this:

```
function addLetter() {
    var tileClasses = this.className.split(" ");
    var letterClass = tileClasses[2];
    var tileLetter = letterClass.substring(1,2);

    var currentWordDiv = document.getElementById("currentWord");
    if (currentWordDiv.childNodes.length == 0) { ← The first thing we need to
        do is see if the currentWord
        <div> has any children already.

        var p = document.createElement("p");
        currentWordDiv.appendChild(p);

        var letterText = document.createTextNode(tileLetter); ← This is the code we
        p.appendChild(letterText); had before. Now this
        code only runs when the
        currentWord <div> has
        no child nodes.

    } else { ← If the currentWord <div> has children...
        var p = currentWordDiv.firstChild; ← ...we can get the <p>, and
        then the text node child of
        var letterText = p.firstChild; ← that <p>...
        letterText.nodeValue += tileLetter; ← ...and add the new letter to
        the text node.
    }
}
```

there are no Dumb Questions

Q: What is that `childNodes` property again?

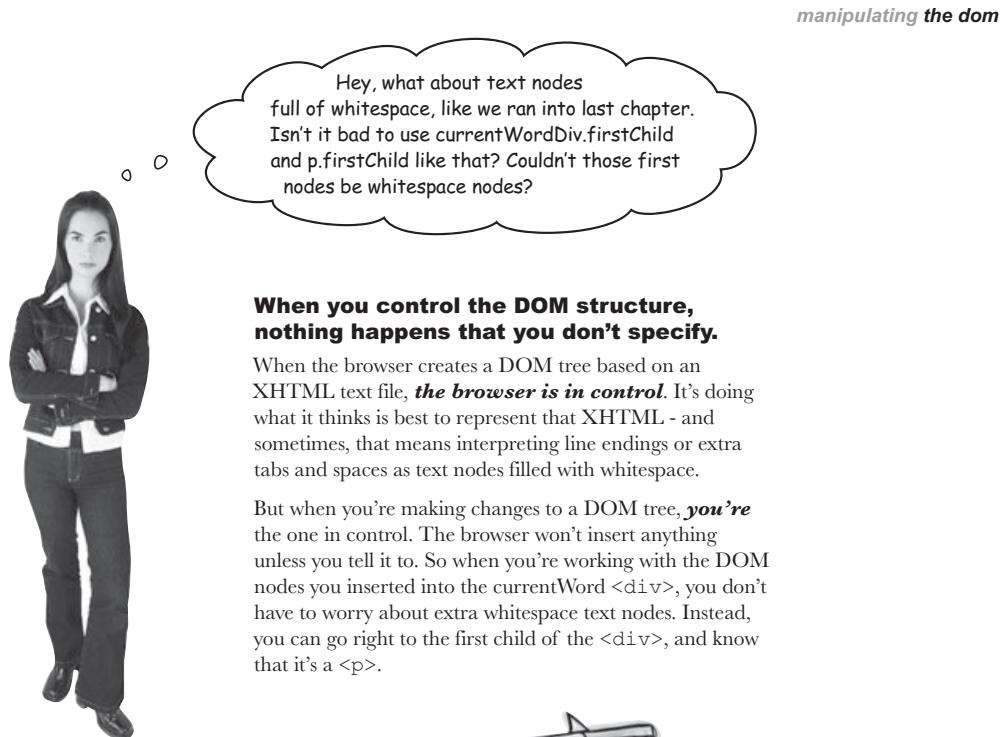
A: `childNodes` is a property available on every node. It returns an array of all of a node's children, or `null` if there aren't any children for that node. And since it's an array, it has a `length` property that tells you how many nodes are in the array.

Q: Can't I just keep up with whether or not `addLetter()` has been called, and use that as my conditional?

A: No, that won't always work. It's true that the first time `addLetter()` is called, you need to create a `<p>` and text node. But if the player submits a word, and the board is reset, `addLetter()` would again need to create a new `<p>` and text node. So just checking to see how many times `addLetter()` has run won't be enough.

Q: I wrote my code a different way. Is that okay?

A: Sure. There are usually at least two or three different ways to solve a problem. But you need to be sure that your code always works... and that it's not creating DOM nodes unless it needs to. If both of those things are true, then feel free to use your own version of `addLetter()`.



When you control the DOM structure, nothing happens that you don't specify.

When the browser creates a DOM tree based on an XHTML text file, **the browser is in control**. It's doing what it thinks is best to represent that XHTML - and sometimes, that means interpreting line endings or extra tabs and spaces as text nodes filled with whitespace.

But when you're making changes to a DOM tree, **you're** the one in control. The browser won't insert anything unless you tell it to. So when you're working with the DOM nodes you inserted into the currentWord <div>, you don't have to worry about extra whitespace text nodes. Instead, you can go right to the first child of the <div>, and know that it's a <p>.



Test Drive

Test out your new-and-improved event handler.

See how addLetter() works now. Each time you click a tile, it should add another letter to the current word box. Does it work?



There are a few things we still need to do related to clicking on tiles, though... can you figure out what they are?

change css classes at will**Set up board Handle tile clicks Submit word Update score**

We need to disable each tile. That means changing the tile's CSS class...

Once a player's clicked on a tile, they can't re-click on that tile. So we need to disable each tile once it's been clicked.



This is presentation, so you probably already know what to do, don't you? In `addLetter()`, we need to add another CSS class to the clicked-on tile. There's a class in `puzzle.css` called "disabled" that's perfect for the job.

Add this line to the end of `addLetter()`:

```
function addLetter() {
    // existing code
    this.className += " disabled";
}
```

We need to add this class to the existing tile classes, not just replace those classes.

Make sure there's a space to separate the CSS classes from each other.

Now, once `addLetter()` runs, the clicked-on tile fades, and then looks like it can't be clicked anymore.

...AND turning OFF the `addLetter()` event handler

As long as there have been games, there have been gamers looking for an edge. With Woggle, even though we can disable the *look* of a tile, that doesn't mean clicking on the tile doesn't do anything. Clicking on a tile—even if it's got the `disabled` class—will still trigger the `addLetter()` event handler. That means a letter can be clicked on an infinite number of times... unless you put a stop to it!

So we need to take another step at the end of `addLetter()`. We need to remove the `addLetter()` event handler for the clicked-on tile.

```
function addLetter() {
    // existing code

    this.className += " disabled";
    this.onclick = "";
}
```

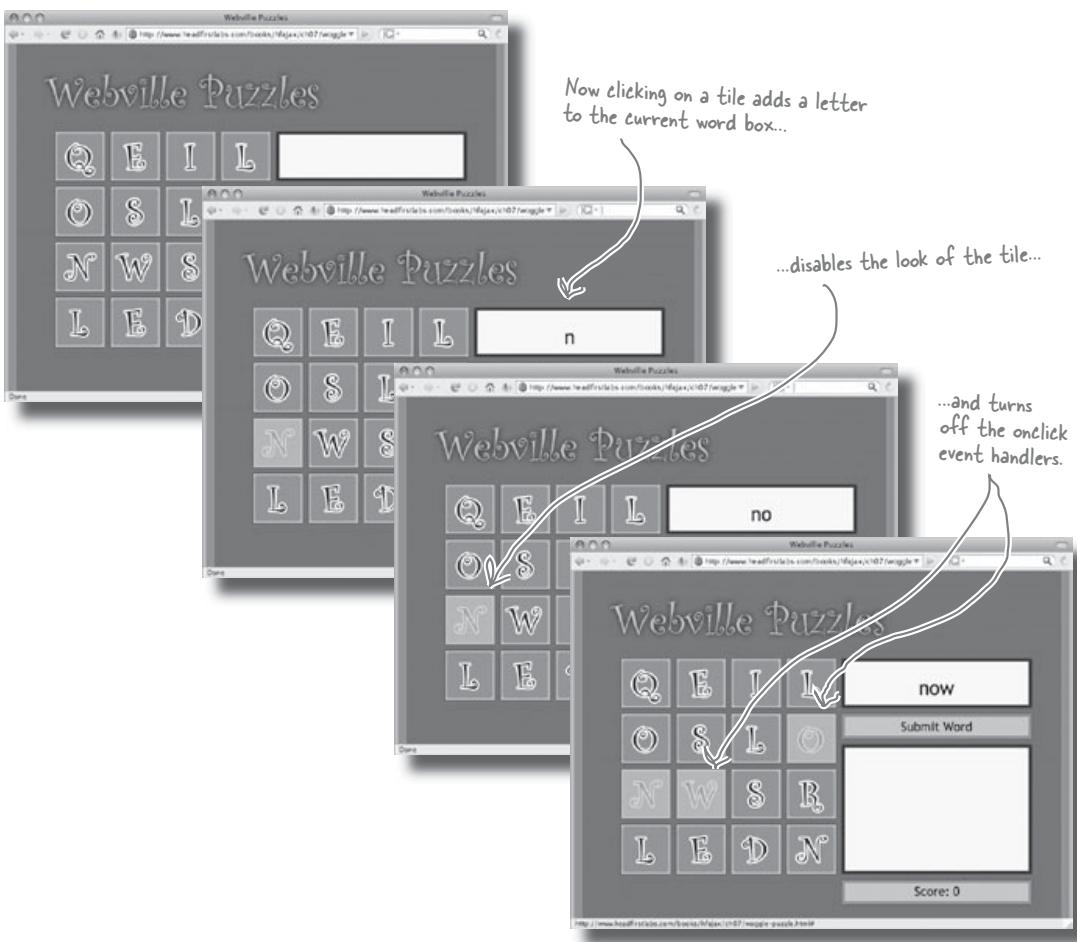
Set onclick to an empty string. That removes the addLetter() event handler.

manipulating the dom


Test Drive

We've handled tile clicks... completely!

Have you made all the additions you need to `addLetter()`? Once you have, fire up Woggle, and build some words.



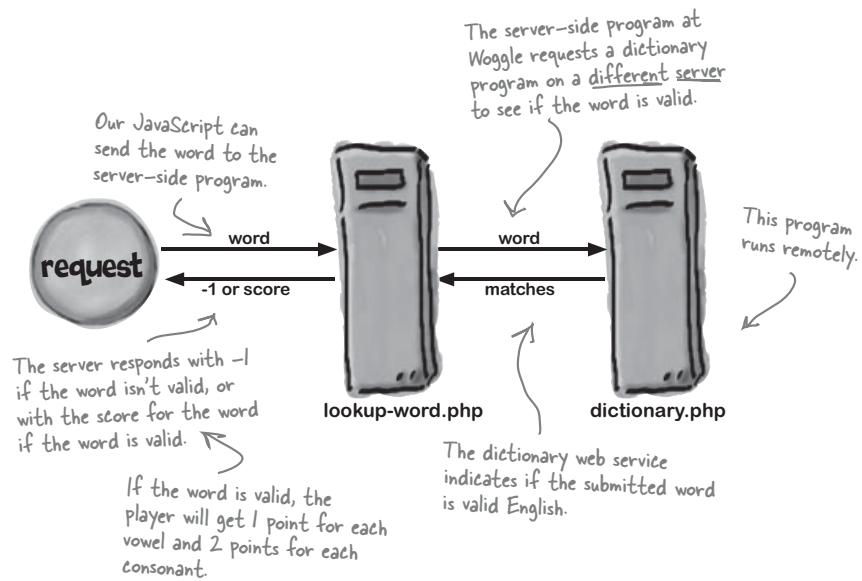
you are here ►

311

a request is a request[Set up board](#) [Handle tile clicks](#) [Submit word](#) [Update score](#)

Submitting a word is just (another) request

`addLetter()` was all about using the DOM, and submitting a word to the server is all about request objects. Woggle's already got a program on their server that takes in a word and returns a score for that word... or a -1 if the word isn't a real English word.



Our JavaScript doesn't care how the server figures out its response to our request

With Woggle, it really doesn't matter that the server-side program we're calling makes *another* request to *another* program. In fact, it wouldn't matter even if `lookup-word.php` called a PHP program, then made a SOAP request to a Java web service, and then sent a message to a cell phone using an SMS gateway. All that *does* matter is that we send the server-side program the right information, and it returns to us the right response.

Your JavaScript only needs to worry about sending requests and handling responses... not how the server gets those responses.

manipulating the dom **Sharpen your pencil**

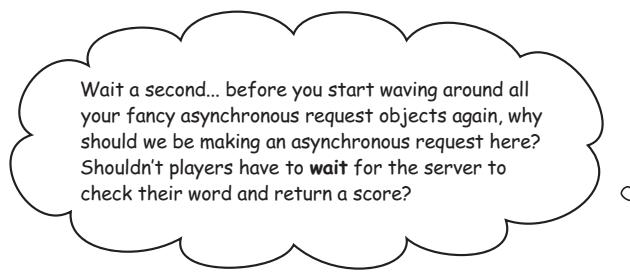
You've built and sent a lot of request objects by now. Using what you've learned, can you write the submitWord() function?

—————> Answers on page 316.

you are here ▶**313**

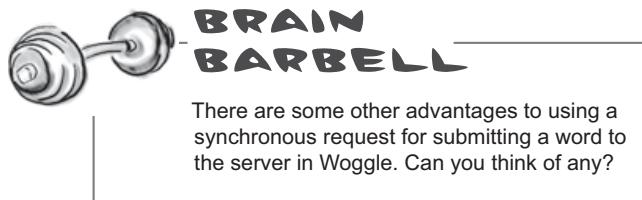
synchrony is still useful

[Set up board](#) [Handle tile clicks](#) [Submit word](#) [Update score](#)

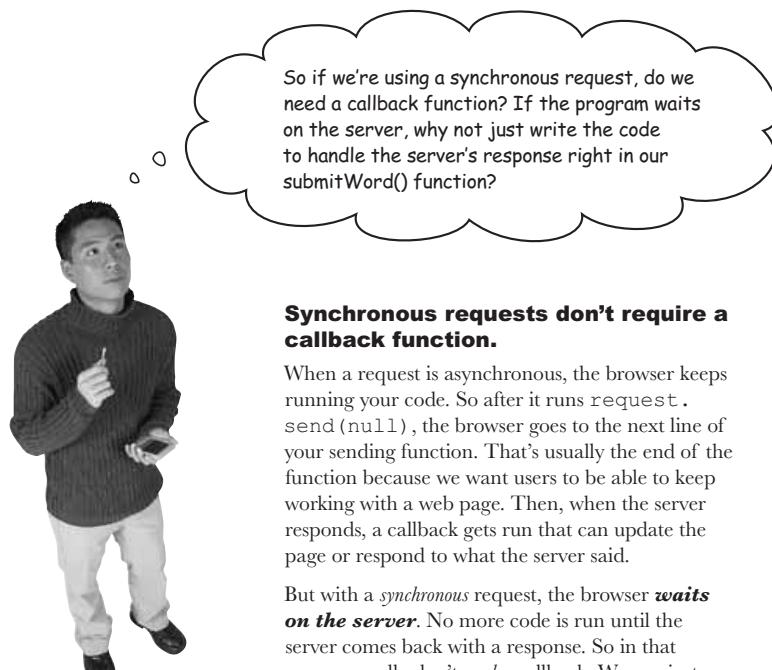


Not every request should be an ASYNCHRONOUS request.

In all the earlier chapters, we made asynchronous requests, so users weren't stuck waiting on a password to get checked or a page to get loaded. But in Woggle, we really want users to wait on the server before doing anything else. So when a word is sent to the server for scoring, we need to use a ***synchronous*** request.



There are some other advantages to using a synchronous request for submitting a word to the server in Woggle. Can you think of any?

manipulating the dom**Synchronous requests don't require a callback function.**

When a request is asynchronous, the browser keeps running your code. So after it runs `request.send(null)`, the browser goes to the next line of your sending function. That's usually the end of the function because we want users to be able to keep working with a web page. Then, when the server responds, a callback gets run that can update the page or respond to what the server said.

But with a *synchronous* request, the browser **waits on the server**. No more code is run until the server comes back with a response. So in that case, we really don't *need* a callback. We can just continue on with the sending function, and **know that the request object will have the server's response data in it!**

Sharpen your pencil**REVISITED**

Go back to the code you wrote on page 313, and make a few changes. First, make sure your request is synchronous, and not asynchronous. Then, remove a reference to a callback; we don't need one! Finally, at the end of the function, display the response from the server using an alert box.

chain statements



Set up board Handle tile clicks Submit word Update score

Your job was to build the submitWord() function... and to make sure it works synchronously. What did you come up with?

```

function submitWord() {
    var request = createRequest();
    if (request == null) {
        alert ("Unable to create request object.");
        return;
    }
    var currentWordDiv = document.getElementById("currentWord");
    var userWord = currentWordDiv.firstChild.firstChild.nodeValue;
    var url = "lookup-word.php?word=" + escape(userWord);
    request.onreadystatechange = updateScore;
    request.open("GET", url, false);
    request.send(null);
    alert("Your score is: " + request.responseText);
}

```

This is pretty standard stuff. Make sure you've got utils.js referenced in your XHTML page.

First we get the <div> with the current word...

...and then we want the first child (the <p>), followed by the first child of that (the text node), and then the node value of that.

We send the request like always, but we use "false," making this a synchronous request.

We're sending a synchronous request, so there's no need for a callback function this time.

The code won't get here until the server responds, so it's safe to use the responseText property.

..... *there are no* **Dumb Questions**

Q: I got a little lost on that currentWordDiv.firstChild.firstChild.nodeValue bit. Can you explain that?

A: Sure. You can break that statement down into parts. So first, there's currentWordDiv.firstChild. That's the first child of the <div>, which is a <p>. Then, we get the firstChild of that, which is a text node. And finally, we get thenodeValue of that, which is the text in the node—the word the user entered.

Q: Wow, that's confusing. Do I have to write my code that way?

A: You don't have to, but it's actually a bit faster than breaking things into lots of individual lines. Since this entire statement is parsed at one time, and there's only one variable created, JavaScript will execute this line a bit faster than if you'd broken it into several pieces.

Q: Didn't you forget to check the readyState and status codes of the request object?

A: When you're making a synchronous request, there's no need to check the readyState of the request object. The browser won't start running your code again until the server's finished with its response, so the readyState would always be 4 by the time your code could check it.

You could check the status to make sure your request got handled without an error. But since you'll be able to tell that from the actual response, it's often easier to just go right to the responseText. Remember, we're not making an asynchronous request. With a synchronous request, there's no need to check readyState and status in your callback.

Usability check: WHEN can submitWord() get called?

Did you try and test out your new submitWord() function? If you did, you probably realized that the function isn't connected to anything. Right now, the "Submit Word" button doesn't do anything. In fact, "Submit Word" is an <a> element, and not a button at all!

```
<div id="submit"><a href="#">Submit Word</a></div>
```

This <div> and <a> are then styled to look like a button on the page. We had a similar situation with the tiles, though, so this shouldn't be a problem. We can assign an event handler to the onclick event of the <a> representing the "Submit Word" button:

```
var submitDiv = document.getElementById("submit");
var a = submitDiv.firstChild; ← Get the first child of the <div>.
while (a.nodeName == "#text") { a = a.nextSibling; } ← Get the right <div>.
a.onclick = submitWord; ← Assign the event handler.
```

Since the browser created this part of the DOM, we should make sure we don't have a whitespace text node.

All of this new code...
...goes right here.

You can't submit a word if there's no word to submit

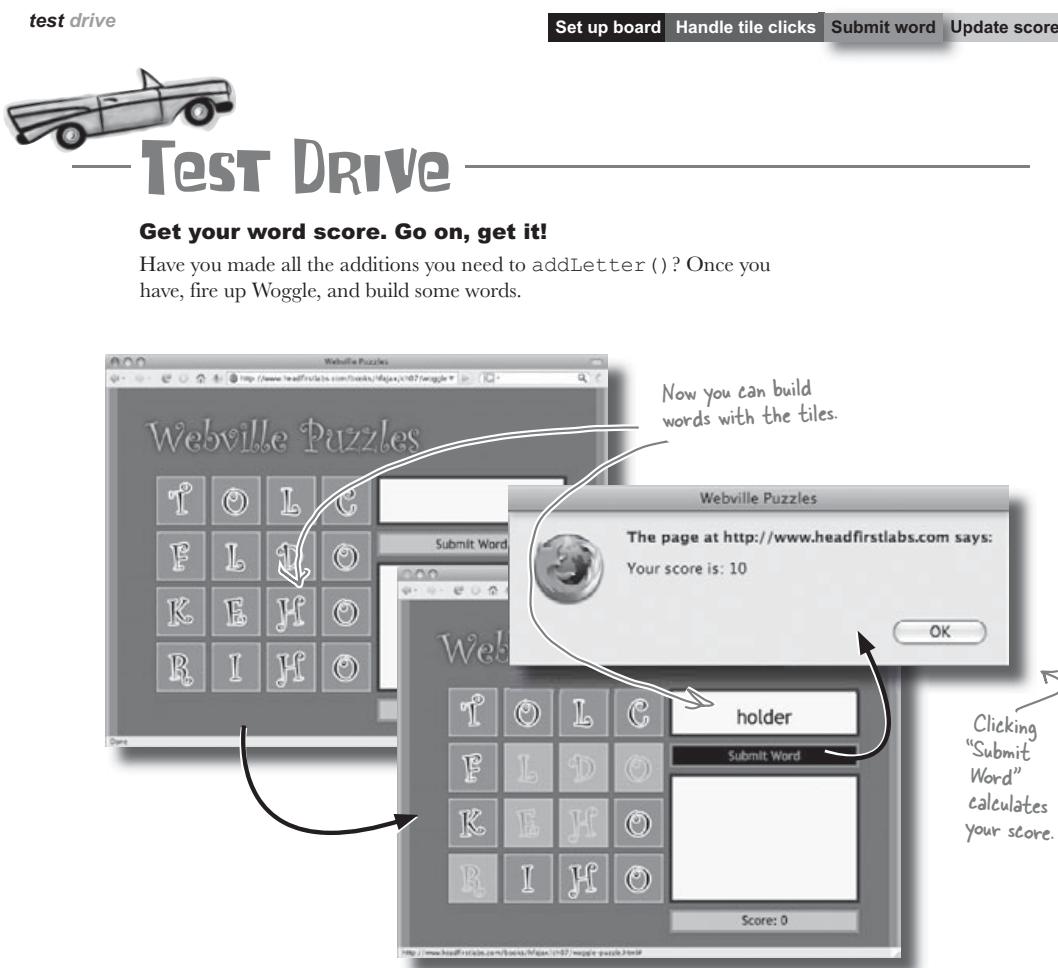
So where do you think this code goes? In initPage()? But that doesn't make sense... in initPage(), there aren't any letters in the current word box, so players shouldn't be able to submit anything.

The first time there's a word to submit is the first time there's a letter in the current word box. That's also the first time that a tile is clicked, which turns out to be the first time addLetter() is called for a new word.

Fortunately, we've already got a special case: the first time addLetter() is called for a new word, we're creating the <p> and text node underneath the currentWord <div>. So we just need to add the code above to that part of the addLetter() event handler:

```
if (currentWordDiv.childNodes.length == 0) {
    // existing code to add a new <p> and text node
    // existing code to add in first letter of new word
    // code to enable Submit Word button ←
}

} else { // ... etc ...
```



BRAIN POWER

Even though clicking “Submit Word” doesn’t call submitWord() until at least one letter’s entered, “Submit Word” still looks like a button. Can you write code to let users know what they should do if they click “Submit Word” too early?

manipulating the dom

Match the DOM properties and methods on the left to the tasks you'd use those properties and methods to accomplish on the right.

`nodeValue`

Well, this
isn't a
DOM
method,
but you
never know
when you'll
need it.

`parseInt`

`removeChild`

`previousSibling`

`childNodes`

`replaceNode`

You want the table cell just to the left of the table cell you're in.

You want all the `<p>`'s within a particular `<div>`.

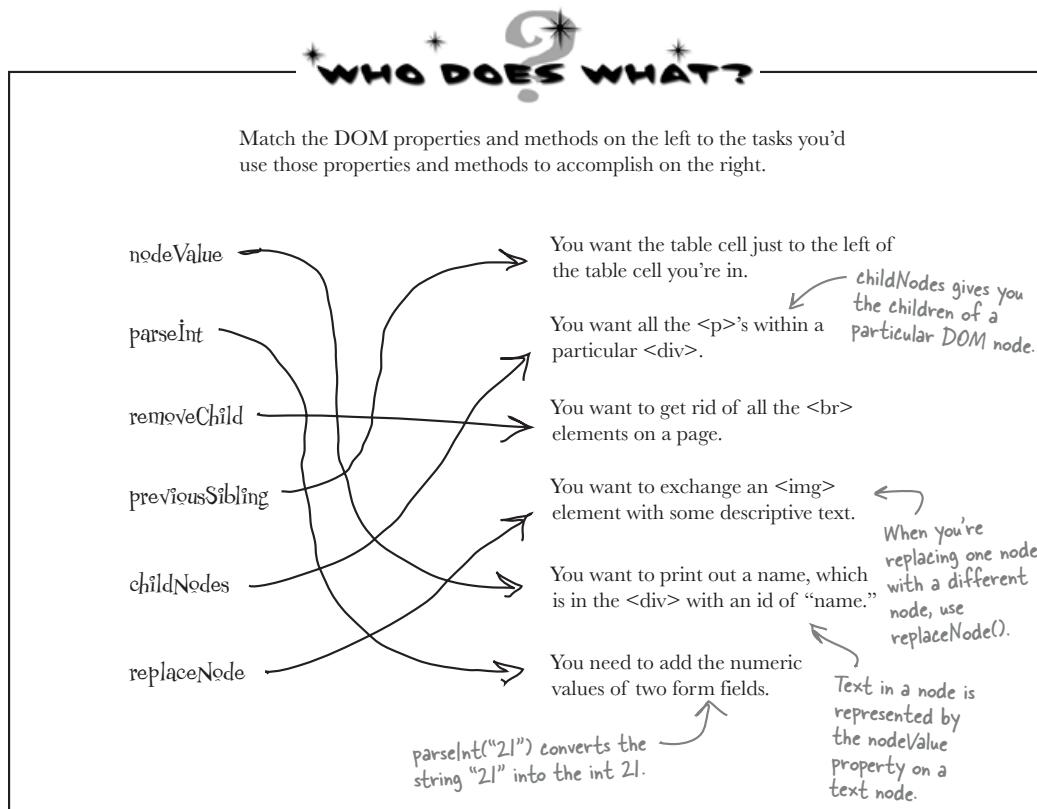
You want to get rid of all the `
` elements on a page.

You want to exchange an `` element with some descriptive text.

You want to print out a name, which is in the `<div>` with an id of "name."

You need to add the numeric values of two form fields.

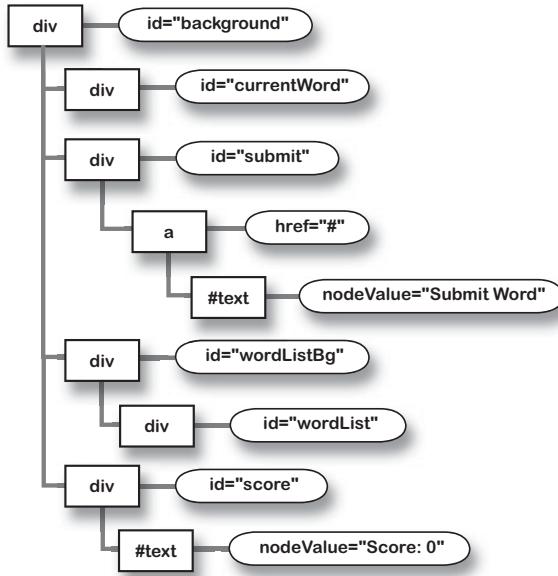
go right brain!



manipulating the dom**LONG Exercise**

It's time to put everything you've learned so far to use: DOM manipulation, creating DOM nodes, JavaScript string functions, handling the request from a server... this exercise has it all. Follow the directions below, and tick off the boxes as you complete each step.

- If the server rejects the submitted word, let the player know with a message that reads, "You have entered an invalid word. Try again!"
- If the server accepts the submitted word, add the accepted word to the box of accepted words just below the "Submit Word" button.
- Get the current score, and add the score that the server returns for the just-accepted word. Using this new score, update the "Score: 0" text on the screen.
- Whether the server accepts or rejects the word, remove the current word from the current word box.
- Enable all the tiles on the playing board, and reset the "Submit Word" button to its original state.
- Below is the DOM tree for the sections of the page you're working with, as the browser initially creates the tree. Draw what the DOM tree will look like after your code has run for two accepted words (the specific two words don't matter, as long as the server accepted both of them).



long exercise solution[Set up board](#) [Handle tile clicks](#) [Submit word](#) [Update score](#)

Below is the completed version of submitWord(). Now it not only submits a word, but updates the score on the page. How close is your solution to ours?

```
function submitWord() {
    var request = createRequest();
    if (request == null) {
        alert ("Unable to create request object.");
        return;
    }
    var currentWordDiv = document.getElementById("currentWord");
    var userWord = currentWordDiv.firstChild.firstChild.nodeValue;
    var url = "lookup-word.php?word=" + escape(userWord);
    request.open("GET", url, false);
    request.send(null);

    The server returns -1 if the
    submitted word is invalid. →
    if (request.responseText == -1) {
        alert("You have entered an invalid word. Try again!");
    } else {
        var wordListDiv = document.getElementById("wordList")
        var p = document.createElement("p");
        var newWord = document.createTextNode(userWord);
        p.appendChild(newWord);
        wordListDiv.appendChild(p);

        var scoreDiv = document.getElementById("score");
        var scoreNode = scoreDiv.firstChild;
        var scoreText = scoreNode.nodeValue;
        You can split "Score: 0" into
        two parts using split(" ");
        var pieces = scoreText.split(" ");
        ← We want the second part, and
        ← we want it as an int.
        var currentScore = parseInt(pieces[1]);
        currentScore += parseInt(request.responseText);
        scoreNode.nodeValue = "Score: " + currentScore;
    }
}
```

If the server rejects the submitted word, let the player know.

Add the accepted word to the box of accepted words.

This creates a new <p>, a new text node with the user's word, and then adds both to the wordList <div>.

Update the "Score: 0" text on the screen.

Add the server's response, and then update the text node.

manipulating the dom

```

var currentWordP = currentWordDiv.firstChild;
currentWordDiv.removeChild(currentWordP);
enableAllTiles();
var submitDiv = document.getElementById("submit");
var a = submitDiv.firstChild;
while (a.nodeName == "#text") {
    a = a.nextSibling;
}
a.onclick = function() {
    alert("Please click tiles to add letters and create a word.");
};

function enableAllTiles() {
    tiles = document.getElementById("letterbox").getElementsByTagName("a");
    for (i=0; i<tiles.length; i++) {
        var tileClasses = tiles[i].className.split(" ");
        if (tileClasses.length == 4) {
            var newClass =
                tileClasses[0] + " " + tileClasses[1] + " " + tileClasses[2];
            tiles[i].className = newClass;
            tiles[i].onclick = addLetter;
        }
    }
}

```

Remove the current word from the word box.

Enable all the tiles.

Remember to reset the "Submit Word" button to an alert() function for the event handler.

We built a utility function for enabling all the tiles.

A tile that has 4 classes has the "disabled" class at the end.

We use the first three existing classes, but drop the fourth.

Remember to reset the event handler to addLetter.

—————> Solution continues on the next page.

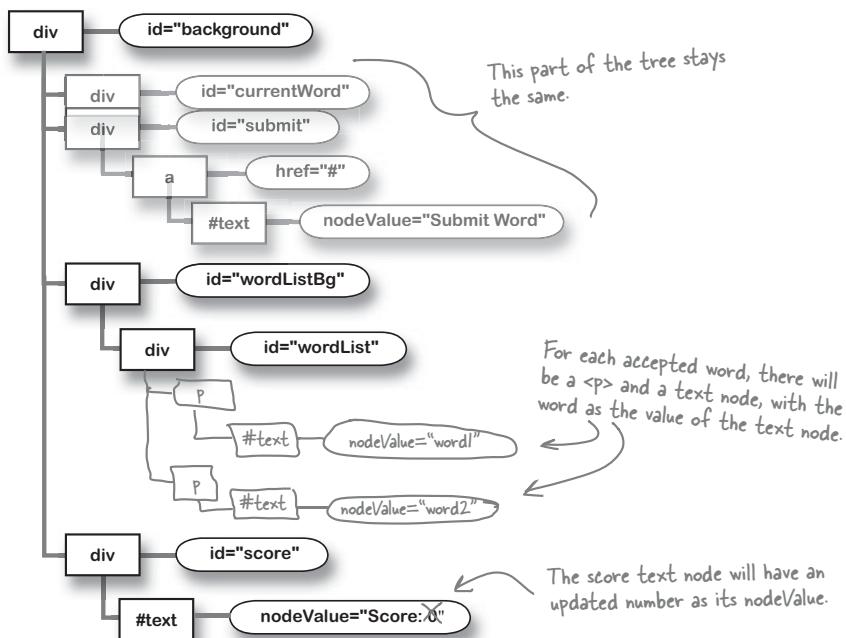
we told you, it's long

[Set up board](#) [Handle tile clicks](#) [Submit word](#) [Update score](#)

LONG Exercise SOLUTION (continued)



Below is the DOM tree for the sections of the page you're working with, as the browser initially creates the tree. Draw what the DOM tree will look like after your code has run for two accepted words (the specific two words don't matter, as long as the server accepted both of them).



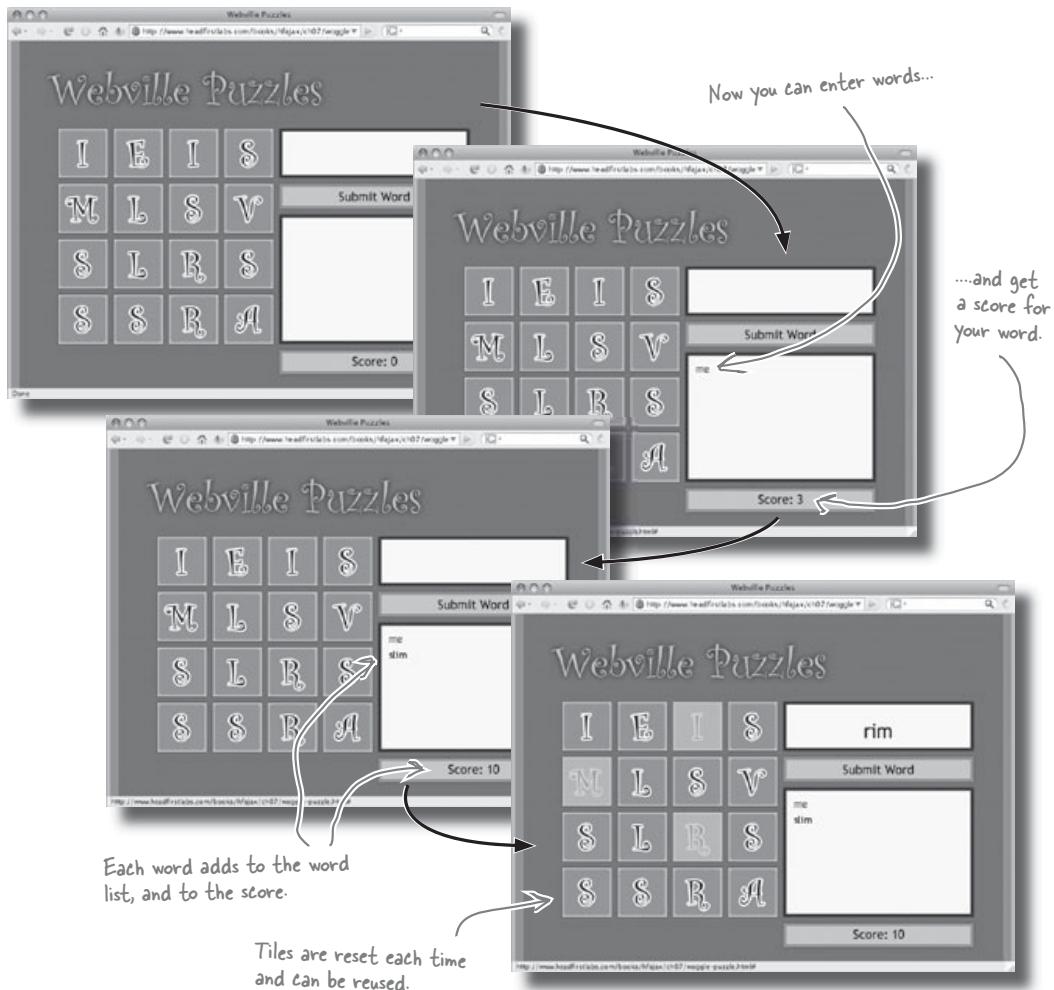
manipulating the dom



Test Drive

Anyone for Woggle?

Do you have everything working? Try out Woggle... it's all working just the way we imagined way back on page 286.



you are here ▶

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challenge yourself

But there's still more to do!

- **What if there was a timer that gave you 60 seconds to enter as many words as you could think of?**
- **What if you could choose a lettered tile, and then only choose tiles next to the last selected tile?**
- **What if once you used letters to make a valid word, those tiles were replaced by new random tiles?**
- **And besides all that, how do YOU think Woggle could be improved?**

We want to see you put your DOM, JavaScript, and Ajax skills to work. Build your BEST version of Woggle, and submit your URL in the Head First Labs “Head First Ajax” forum. We’ll be giving away cool prizes for the best entries in the coming months.

Click here to go to the forums and tell us how to access your version of Woggle.



manipulating the dom

DOMAcrostic

Take some time to sit back and give your right brain something to do. Answer the questions in the top, then use the letters to fill in the secret message.

This method creates an element of the specified type:

— 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5 — 6 — 7 — 8 — 9 — 10 — 12 — 13 — 14 —

This is the name of the game we built in this chapter:

— 15 — 16 — 17 — 18 — 19 — 20 —

This method adds an element to the DOM tree:

— 21 — 22 — 23 — 24 — 25 — 26 — 27 — 28 — 29 — 30 — 31 —

A DOM tree is a just collection of these:

— 32 — 33 — 34 — 35 — 36 — 37 — 38 —

This method substitutes one node for another:

— 39 — 40 — 41 — 42 — 43 — 44 — 45 — 46 — 47 — 48 — 49 — 50 —

This method removes a node from the DOM tree:

— 51 — 52 — 53 — 54 — 55 — 56 — 57 — 58 — 59 — 60 — 61 —

37	58	3	33	39	16	15	38	45	51						
5	2	21	25	38	8	43	14	45	38	26	32	10			
13	16	50	52	38	59	13	37	16	54	33	34	9	57	5	38

you are here ▶

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exercise solution

DOMAcrostic

Take some time to sit back and give your right brain something to do. Answer the questions in the top, then use the letters to fill in the secret message.

This method creates an element of the specified type:

C	R	E	A	T	E	E	L	E	M	E	N	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13	14

This is the name of the game we built in this chapter:

W	O	G	G	L	E
15	16	17	18	19	20

This method adds an element to the DOM tree:

A	P	P	E	N	D	C	H	I	L	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

A DOM tree is a just collection of these:

O	B	J	E	C	T	S
32	33	34	35	36	37	38

This method substitutes one node for another:

R	E	P	L	A	C	E	C	H	I	L	D
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

This method removes a node from the DOM tree:

R	E	M	O	V	E	C	H	I	L	D
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61

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8 frameworks and toolkits



So what's the real story behind all those Ajax frameworks?

If you've been in Webville awhile, you've probably run across at least one JavaScript or Ajax framework. Some frameworks give you **convenience methods for working with the DOM**. Others make **validation** and **sending requests** simple. Still others come with libraries of pre-packaged JavaScript **screen effects**. But which one should you use? And how do you know what's really going on inside that framework? It's time to do more than use other people's code... it's time to **take control of your applications**.

to framework or not to framework?



There are a LOT of options for frameworks that let you work with Ajax in different (and sometimes easier) ways.

If you Google the Internet for “JavaScript framework” or “Ajax library,” you’ll get a whole slew of links to different toolkits. And each framework’s a bit different. Some are great for providing slick screen effects, like drag-and-drop, fades, and transitions. Others are good at sending and receiving Ajax requests in just a line or two of code.

In fact, you’ve been using a framework of sorts every time you reference a function from `utils.js`. All that script does is provide common functionality in a reusable package. Of course, most frameworks have a lot more functionality, but the principle is still the same.

So which framework should you use? Even more importantly... should you use one at all?



Sharpen your pencil

Deciding to use a JavaScript framework for writing your code is a big deal. Below, write down three reasons that you think it would be a good idea to use a framework... and three reasons you think it might **not** be a good idea.

Reasons to use a framework

1.
-
2.
-
3.
-

Reasons NOT to use a framework

1.
-
2.
-
3.
-

there are no
Dumb Questions

Q: I don't even know what a framework is. How am I supposed to answer these questions?

A: A framework is just a JavaScript file—or set of files—that has functions, objects, and methods that you can use in your code. Think of a framework like a bigger, more complete version of the `utils.js` file we've been using.

Q: But I've never used one before!

A: That's okay. Just think about reasons you might like to try out a framework, and what advantages that framework might have over doing things the way you've been doing them so far. Then, think about what you like about how you've been writing code so far... those are reasons you might not use a framework.

Q: Is there a difference between a framework and a toolkit?

A: Not really. Framework and toolkit are used pretty interchangeably in the JavaScript world. Some people will tell you a framework is a structure for how you write all your code, while a toolkit is a collection of utility functions. But that's a distinction that not every framework or toolkit makes, so it's not worth getting hung up on.

fireside chat

Tonight's talk: **Ajax Framework and Do-It-Myself JavaScript go head-to-head on utility functions, toolkits, and the pros and cons of do-it-yourself thinking.**

Ajax Framework:

Wow, I thought you guys were never going to have me on. What is this, like page 332 or something, and I'm just now making an appearance?

Oh boy. Here we go... you're one of these JavaScript purists, aren't you? No frameworks, no utility functions, just hard work and thousands of lines of code in a single .js file, am I right?

So what's your problem with me? I'd think a guy like you would love me. I take all those routine, boring, annoying tasks and wrap them up into user-friendly function and method calls.

And? What's the problem with that? I don't even see the difference... wrapping? abstracting?

You're kidding, right? I'm just JavaScript, too. You can open me up anytime you want. So how is my JavaScript .js file any different than yours?

Do-It-Myself JavaScript:

Hey, we figured you'd show up when you were needed. And lookie here, seven chapters down, and you're just now getting involved.

Not at all. In fact, I'm a big fan of abstracting common code into utility methods, not writing duplicate code, and even having different .js files for different sets of functionality.

Well, that's just it. You wrap them up... you don't abstract them into a different file. You actually hide those details away.

Hey, you can always look at my code. Just open another script, and you know exactly what's going on. No mystery, no "magic function." That's me, alright.

Ajax Framework:

Oh, all the time. What's your point, Mr. Heavy-Handed?

I've got options, man. Tons of options. Sometimes almost a hundred for certain methods. Beat that!

Uhhh... gee, lemme think... well, how about when you don't know how to do what you need to do yourself? Ever tried to code drag-and-drop? Or move around within an image, zooming in and zooming out? You want to build all that yourself?

Hey, we're not talking about atomic fusion here. Sometimes you just need to get some little visual effect done... or an Ajax request sent. That's no time to be digging around on the Internet for some code a junior high dropout posted to his blog three years ago.

Yeah, and he's also driving a '76 Pinto 'cause no one will **hire** him. Because he's so **slow** at writing basic code!

Do-It-Myself JavaScript:

Have you ever looked at yourself? Maybe in a mirror, or in the reflection from one of those bright shiny widgets you're so proud of?

You're impossible to figure out! There's like a thousand lines of code to wade through. What if I want to do something just a bit *differently* than you're set up for? What then?

Why in the world would I want to? Who wants to figure out what the eighth parameter to a method is? Since when is that helpful?

If that's what it takes to actually understand what's going on, you bet I do!

I'll bet that kid knows what he's **doing**, though!

Whatever.

why use a framework?



Your job was to think of some good reasons to use a framework, and some not-so-good reasons that come with using a framework. What did you write down?

Reasons to use a framework

1. You don't have to write code for functions that someone else has already figured out. You can just use the existing code in frameworks.
2. Frameworks have functions you might not have time to write yourself but would use if those functions were available. So you get more functionality.
3. The code in frameworks is tested more because more people are using the framework. So there's less chance of bugs, and less need for testing.
4. Frameworks usually take care of cross-browser issues for you, so you don't have to worry about IE, or Firefox, or Opera.

Reasons NOT to use a framework

1. You don't really know what the framework's doing. It might be doing things well... or it might be doing them more inefficiently than you would.
2. The framework might not have all the options you want or need. So you might end up changing your code to accommodate the framework.
3. Sometimes a framework hides important concepts that would be helpful to know. So you might not learn as much using a framework.

We only asked for three, but we couldn't resist adding this one. It's a BIG reason for using frameworks.

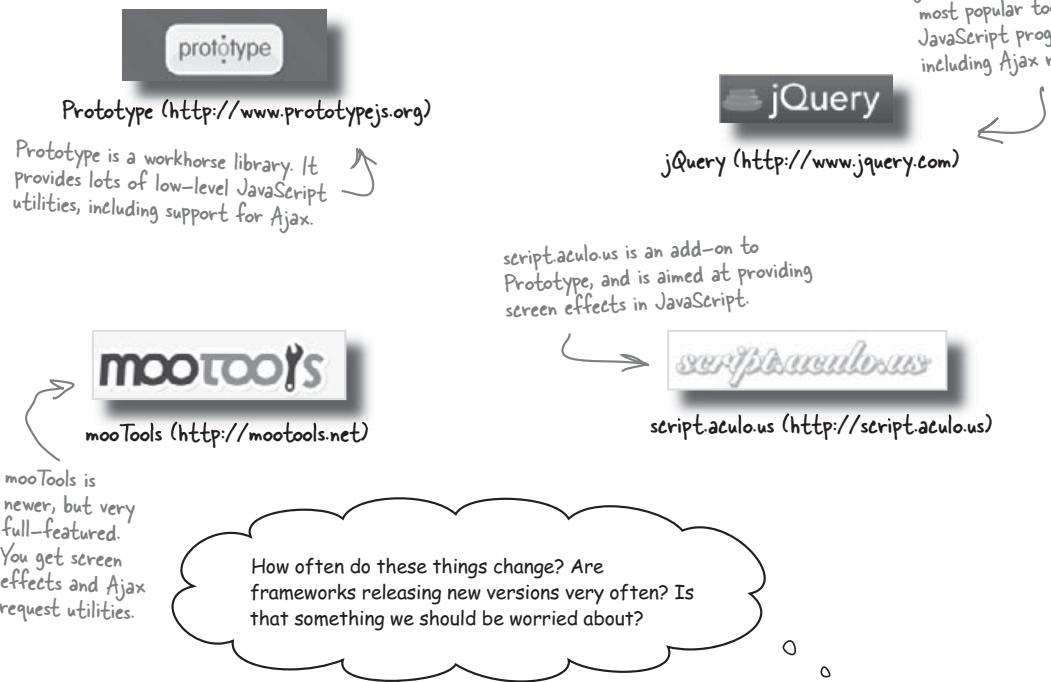


Are there certain categories of functionality that you think would be better suited for a framework? What about things you **don't** want a framework doing for you?

frameworks and toolkits

So what frameworks ARE there?

There are several popular frameworks out there... and most of them do a few different things. Here's the ones that most people are buzzing about:



Frameworks usually change **FASTER** than the underlying JavaScript syntax does.

Frameworks are controlled by the people who write them, and so a framework might release a new version every few months... or in early stages, every few weeks! In fact, a framework might lose popularity and totally disappear over the course of six or seven months.

But the core JavaScript syntax and objects, like XMLHttpRequest and the DOM, are controlled by big, slow-moving standards groups. So that sort of syntax won't change very often. At the most, you'll see something change every few **years**.



different syntax, same functionality

Every framework uses a different syntax to do things

Each framework uses a different syntax to get things done. For example, here's how you'd make a request and specify what to do with the server's response in Prototype:

```
function checkUsername() {
    var usernameObj = $("username");
    usernameObj.className = "thinking";
    var username = escape(usernameObj.value);
    new Ajax.Request("checkName.php", {
        method:"get",
        parameters: "username=" + username,
        onSuccess: function(transport) {
            if (transport.responseText == "okay") {
                $("username").className = "approved";
                $("register").disabled = false;
            } else {
                var usernameObj = $("username");
                usernameObj.className = "denied";
                usernameObj.focus();
                usernameObj.select();
                $("register").disabled = true;
            }
        },
        onFailure: function() { alert("Error in validation."); }
    });
}
```

The annotations explain the code as follows:

- This gets the element with an id of "username."** Points to the line `var usernameObj = $("username");`
- This is the Ajax object for making requests in Prototype.** Points to the line `new Ajax.Request("checkName.php", {`
- transport is the Prototype "stand-in" for the request object.** Points to the line `onSuccess: function(transport) {`
- The onSuccess function runs when the server responds normally.** Points to the `onSuccess` block.
- The onFailure function runs if there's a problem with the request or response.** Points to the `onFailure` block.
- The first part of both bits of code gets a value from the page.** Points to the line `var username = escape(usernameObj.value);`
- Then a request is made. This is a lot shorter in Prototype.** Points to the `Ajax.Request` line.
- You usually give Prototype the callback inline... but it's the same basic code, just a little different syntax.** Points to the `onSuccess` and `onFailure` blocks.
- We haven't been providing an error message if the status code isn't 200, or if other problems occur. Prototype handles this nicely, though.** Points to the `onFailure` block.

The syntax may change... but the JavaScript is still the same

At a glance, that Prototype code looks pretty different from anything you've written before. But take a look at the equivalent JavaScript from an early version of Mike's Movies registration page:

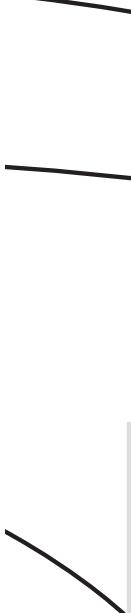
```

function checkUsername() {
    document.getElementById("username").className = "thinking";
    request = createRequest();
    if (request == null)
        alert("Unable to create request");
    else {
        var theName = document.getElementById("username").value;
        var username = escape(theName);
        var url= "checkName.php?username=" + username;
        request.onreadystatechange = showUsernameStatus;
        request.open("GET", url, true);
        request.send(null);
    }
}

function showUsernameStatus() {
    if (request.readyState == 4) {
        if (request.status == 200) {
            if (request.responseText == "okay") {
                document.getElementById("username").className = "approved";
                document.getElementById("register").disabled = false;
            } else {
                document.getElementById("username").className = "denied";
                document.getElementById("username").focus();
                document.getElementById("username").select();
                document.getElementById("register").disabled = true;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

This code looks a lot different at first... but it turns out to be very similar to the code you write to use a toolkit.




frameworks supply “free” features



JavaScript and Ajax frameworks are just new and different ways to do what you've already been doing.

When you boil it all down to code, an asynchronous request is an asynchronous request is an asynchronous request. In other words, under the hood, your JavaScript code still has to create a request object, set up code to run based on what the server returns, and then send that request. No matter how the syntax changes, the basic process stays the same.

Using a framework might make parts of setting up and sending that request easier, but a framework won't fundamentally change what you've been doing. And yes, you'll definitely need to learn some new syntax to use any framework effectively.

But I'll bet there are some pretty big advantages, too, right? Like cool visual effects, and maybe some more robust error handling?

Frameworks offer a lot of nice features “for free.”

Most frameworks come with a lot of convenience methods and cool visual effects. And the syntax isn't really that hard to pick up if you're already familiar with basic JavaScript and Ajax concepts and principles.

And one of the best features of frameworks is that a lot of them handle situations where users don't have JavaScript enabled in their browsers.



there are no
Dumb Questions

Q: You didn't mention my favorite framework, [insert your framework name here]. What's up with that?

A: Well, there are a lot of frameworks out there, and more are showing up every day. The frameworks on page 335 are some of the most popular right now, but your framework might show up on that list in a few months.

In any case, the main thing is that a framework doesn't provide fundamentally different functionality than the code you've been writing. It just makes that functionality more convenient, or it takes less time to write, or it adds visuals... you get the idea.

Q: Do all frameworks make working with elements on a page so easy?

A: If you use a framework, you probably won't be writing a lot of DOM methods, like `getElementById()` or `getElementsByTagName()`. Since those are such common operations, most frameworks provide syntax to make that easier, like `$("username")` to get an element with an id of "username."

Q: So what's the framework using to get the element, then?

A: The same DOM methods you'd use without the framework. `$("username")` just gets turned into a call to `document.getElementById("username")`. Additionally, the returned object has its normal DOM methods available, as well as additional methods the framework might provide.

Q: So frameworks are a good thing, right?

A: Well, some people use frameworks because they don't want to take the time to learn the underlying concepts. That's *not* a good thing because those folks don't really know what's going on in their code.

If **you** use a framework, though, you **do** know the concepts and code underneath. That means you'll probably be more effective as a programmer, and be able to hunt down problems a little more effectively, too.

Q: So a framework just does what we've already been doing ourselves?

A: Well, frameworks often do a little *more* than we've been doing. They typically provide more options, and they also tend to have a more robust error handling setup than just showing an `alert()` box. But they're still making requests and handling responses and grabbing elements on a page using the DOM, just like the code you've been writing.

Q: So we shouldn't use frameworks since we already know how to write all that request and response and DOM code, right?

A: Well, frameworks do offer a lot of convenience functions, and those screen effects are pretty cool...

Q: So then we **should** use frameworks?

A: We didn't say that either. There's a certain amount of control you lose with a framework because it might not do just what you want it to in a certain situation. Sometimes it's best to take complete control, and just write the code you need without putting a framework in the mix.

Q: So which is it? Use a framework, or don't use one?

A: That's the question, isn't it? Turn the page, and let's try and figure that out.

**Frameworks
can't solve your
programming
problems for you.**

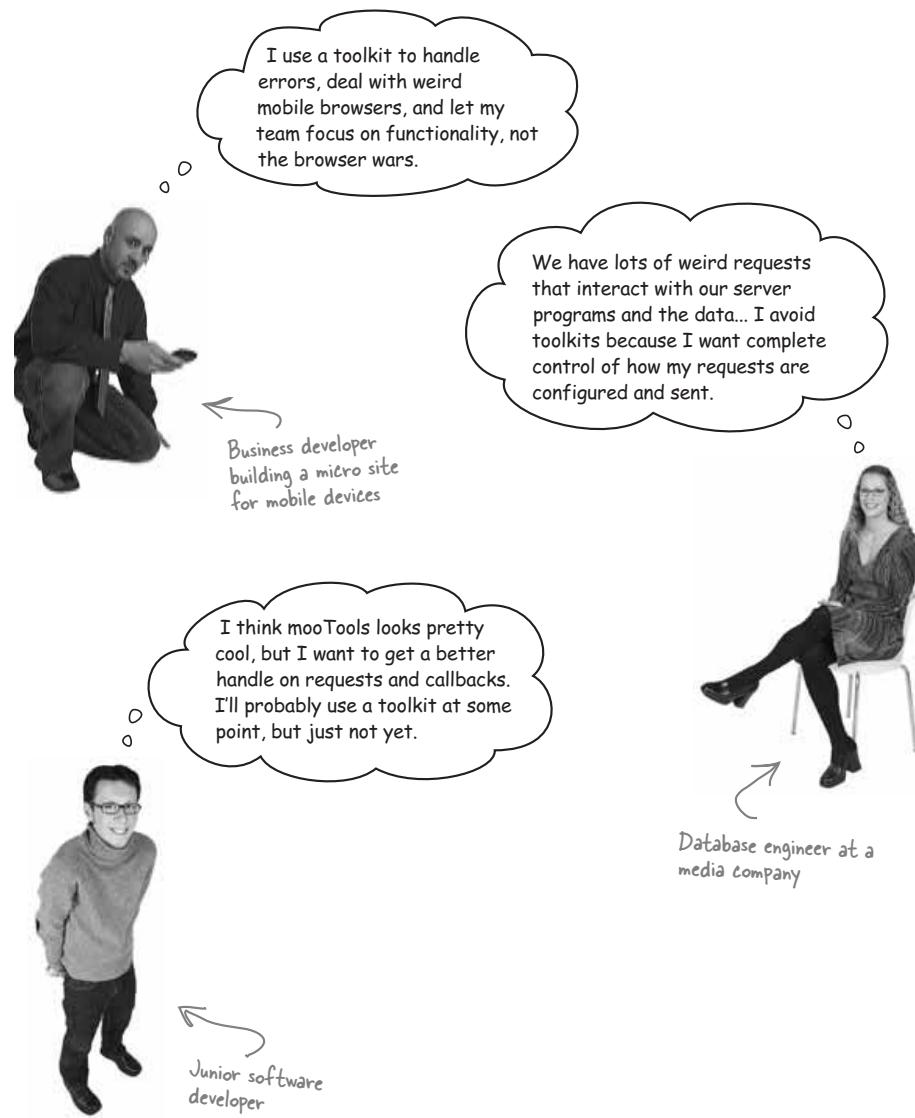
**It's up to YOU to
UNDERSTAND your
code, whether or not
you use a framework
to make that code
easier to write.**

what should i do?

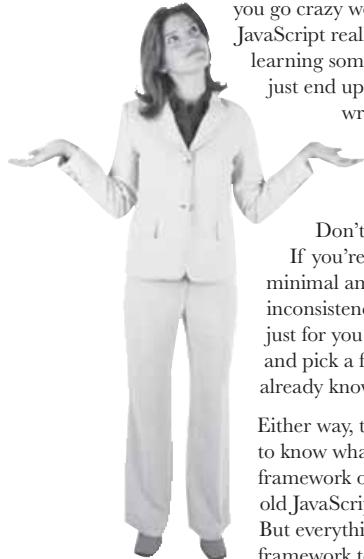
To framework or not to framework?

There are a lot of good reasons to use a framework... and plenty of reasons to not use one. Some people go back and forth between projects where they use a framework and projects where they don't. It really depends on the situation and your personal preferences.



frameworks and toolkits

choose wisely



The choice is up to you...

Is it important for you to really control every aspect of your code? Do you go crazy wondering how efficient every function you use in your JavaScript really is? Can you not stand the thought of missing out on learning some new tool, trick, or technique? If this is you, you may just end up frustrated and annoyed by frameworks. Stick with writing your own requests, callbacks, and utility functions, building an ever-growing library of code in `utils.js`, and not having to update to a new version of a framework every few months.

Don't care so much about every internal line of code?

If you're a productivity nut, and want great apps with a minimal amount of time spent dealing with errors, weird browser inconsistencies, and oddities of the DOM, frameworks might be just for you. Say goodbye to `request.send(null)` forever, and pick a framework to learn. It shouldn't take you long... you already know what's really going on with asynchronous requests.

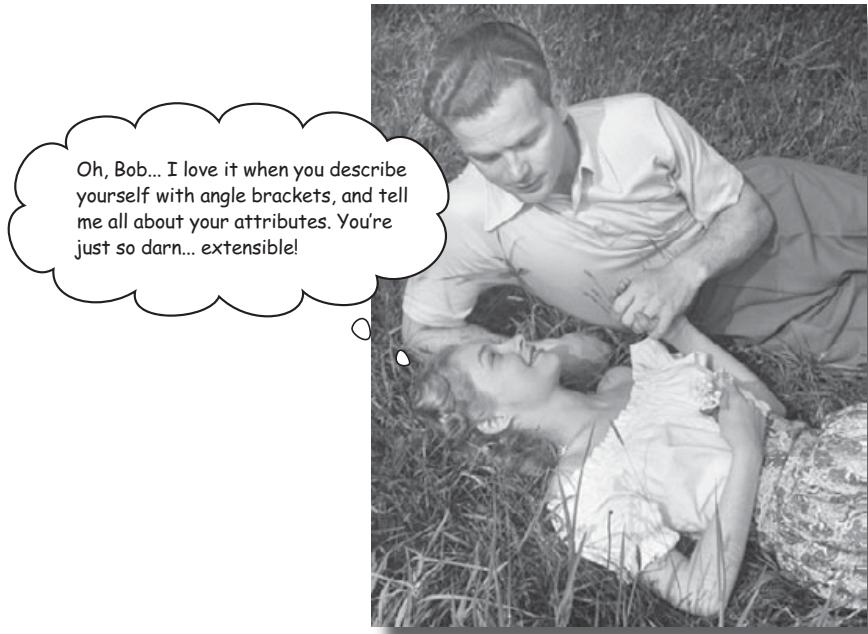
Either way, the choice is yours. We think it's pretty important to know what's going on under the hood, whether you use a framework or not, so the rest of this book will stick with plain old JavaScript instead of going with any particular framework. But everything you'll learn still is useful, even if you later use a framework to hide away the details of what's going on.

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9 xml requests and responses

More Than Words Can Say



How will you describe yourself in 10 years? How about 20?

Sometimes you need **data that can change with your needs**... or the needs of your customers. Data you're using now might need to change in a few hours, or a few days, or a few months. With XML, the *extensible markup language*, your data can **describe itself**. That means your scripts won't be filled with ifs, elses, and switches. Instead, you can use the descriptions that XML provides about itself to figure out how to **use** the data the XML contains. The result: **more flexibility and easier data handling**.

As a special bonus, we're bringing back the DOM in this chapter... keep an eye out!

this is a new chapter

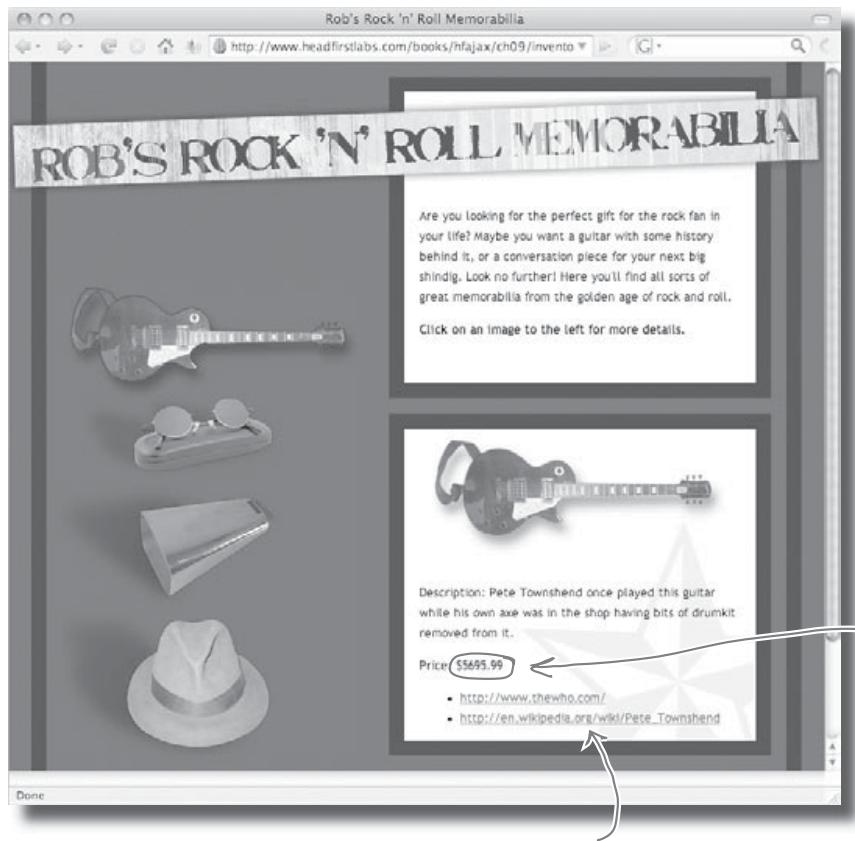
343

rock-n-roll forever

Classic rock gets a 21st century makeover

Rob's Rock and Roll Memorabilia has hit the big time. Since going online with the site you built for Rob, he's selling collectible gear to rich customers around the world.

In fact, Rob's gotten lots of good feedback on the site, and he's making some improvements. He wants to include a price for each item, in addition to the description, and he also wants to be able to include a list of related URLs so customers can find out more about each item.



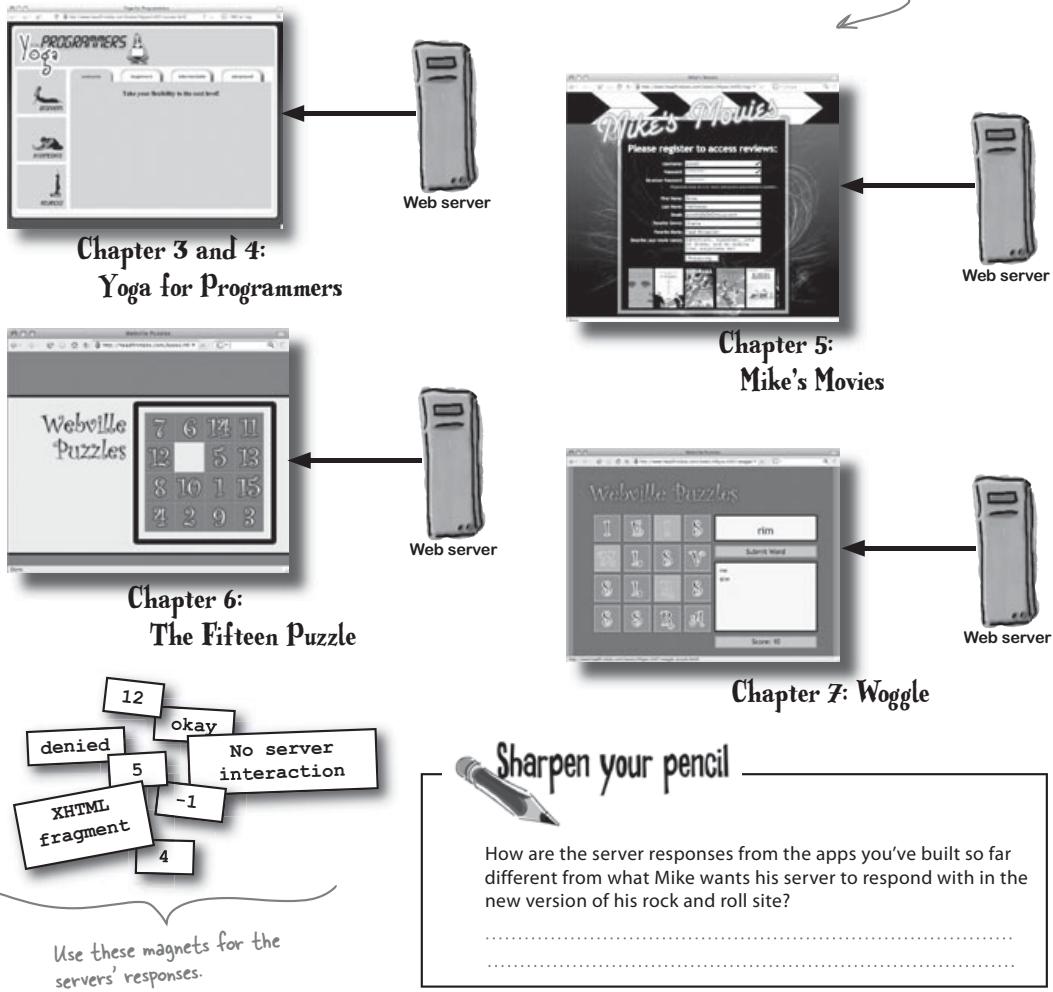
344 Chapter 9

xml requests and responses

Server Response Magnets

Below are diagrams of the interactions between several of the apps you've built and programs on the server that those apps use. Can you place the right server response magnets on each diagram?

If you don't remember, flip back to these earlier chapters, or check your own code.

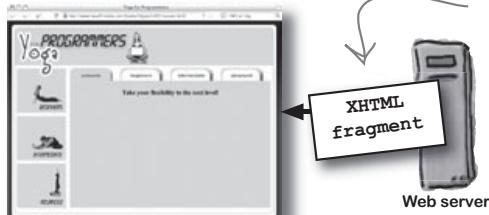


single-valued responses



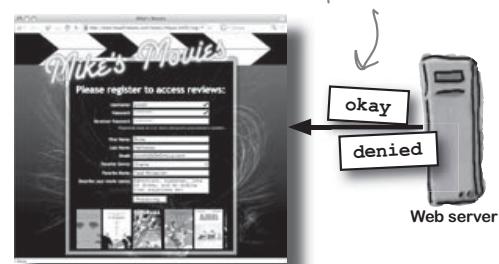
Server Response Magnet Solutions

Below are diagrams of the interactions between several of the apps you've built and programs on the server that those apps use. Can you place the right server response magnets on each diagram?



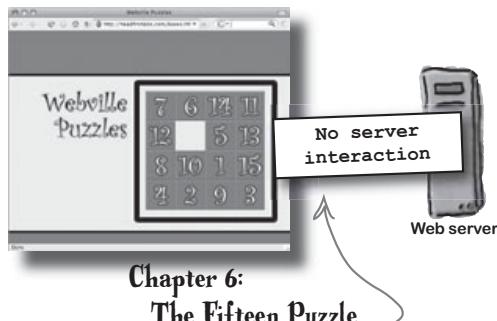
Chapter 3 and 4:
Yoga for Programmers

The Yoga app requested XHTML page fragments from the server, but didn't call any server-side programs



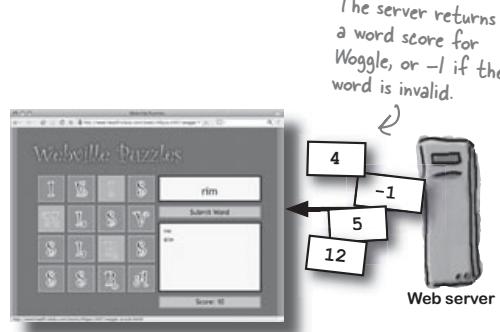
Chapter 5:
Mike's Movies

Mike's server-side script returns "okay" or "denied" for a username and password.



Chapter 6:
The Fifteen Puzzle

Using the DOM for the Fifteen Puzzle didn't involve a server-side program.



Chapter 7: Woggle

The server returns a word score for Woggle, or -1 if the word is invalid.

xml requests and responses


Sharpen your pencil Solution

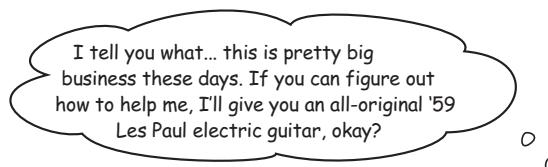
How are the server responses from the apps you've built so far different from what Mike wants his server to respond with in the new version of his rock and roll site?

All the servers so far sent out a single response... Mike's server is going to send back more than one piece of data.

How should a server send a MULTI-valued response?

So far, all the server-side programs we've worked with have sent back a single piece of data, like -1 or "okay." But now Mike wants to send back several pieces of data at one time:

- ➊ A string description of the selected item.
- ➋ A numeric price for the item, like 299.95.
- ➌ A list of URLs with related information about the item.



What would you do?

There are lots of ways to handle getting more than one value back from the server, and this time, the choice is up to you. What do you think?



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Sharpen your pencil



Time to place your bets. We're going to follow Frank, Jim, and Joe and see which one comes up with the best solution. Who do you think will solve Rob's site problems and win the Les Paul?

- XML is the best choice.** Frank's gonna win.
- CSV is simple and functional.** Go, Jim!
- innerHTML: it ain't broke.** Joe's got it in the bag.

xml requests and responses

You're not done sharpening that pencil just yet. Suppose you had the following information for an item:

Item ID: itemCowbell

Description: Remember the famous "more cowbell" skit from Saturday Night Live? Well this is the actual cowbell.

Price: 299.99

URLs: http://www.nbc.com/Saturday_Night_Live/
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/More_cowbell

How would a server represent this information...

In this space, write what you think the XML for this item would look like.

① ...as XML?

What would the CSV look like from the server?

② ...as CSV (comma-separated values)?

What about XHTML, suitable for innerHTML?

③ ...as an XHTML fragment?

dueling data formats

You're not done sharpening that pencil just yet. Suppose you had the following information for an item:

Item ID: itemCowbell
Description: Remember the famous "more cowbell" skit from Saturday Night Live? Well this is the actual cowbell.
Price: 299.99
URLs: http://www.nbc.com/Saturday_Night_Live/
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/More_cowbell

How would a server represent this information...

① ...as XML?

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<item id="itemCowbell">
  <description>Remember the famous "more cowbell" skit from
  Saturday Night Live? Well this is the actual cowbell.</description>
  <price>299.99</price>
  <resources>
    <url>http://www.nbc.com/Saturday\_Night\_Live/</url>
    <url>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/More\_cowbell</url>
  </resources>
</item>
```

All XML documents begin like this.

We used an attribute for the item ID.

The description and price are in XML elements.

We grouped the URLs with a resources element, and then put each URL in a url element.

* These solutions are just ONE way to represent the item data as XML, CSV, and XHTML. You might have come up with something a little different. As long as you got the right values in the right format, you're all set.

*xml requests and responses***2****...as CSV (comma-separated values)?**

```
itemCowbell,Remember the famous 'more cowbell' skit from
```

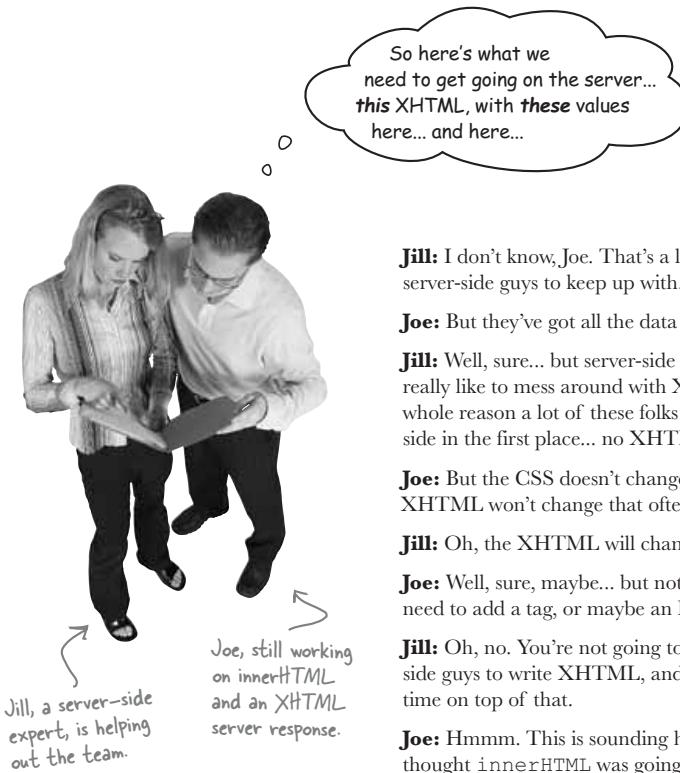
Saturday Night Live? Well this is the actual cowbell
http://www.nbc.com/Saturday_Night_Live/
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/More_cowbell

Each item in a CSV string is separated by a comma.

3**...as an XHTML fragment?**

```
<p>Description: Remember the famous 'more cowbell" skit from
    Saturday Night Live? Well this is the actual cowbell.</p>
<p>Price: $299.99</p>
<ul>
    <li><a href="http://www.nbc.com/Saturday_Night_Live/">
        http://www.nbc.com/Saturday_Night_Live/</a></li>
    <li><a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/More_cowbell">
        http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/More_cowbell</a></li>
</ul>
```

This is the XHTML exactly as it needs to be inserted into the rock and roll page. CSS be inserted into the page, and the data from the server is wrapped up in XHTML tags.

innerHTML problems

Jill: I don't know, Joe. That's a lot of formatting for the server-side guys to keep up with.

Joe: But they've got all the data about the item, right?

Jill: Well, sure... but server-side programmers don't really like to mess around with XHTML. That's the whole reason a lot of these folks move over to the server-side in the first place... no XHTML.

Joe: But the CSS doesn't change that much, so the XHTML won't change that often.

Jill: Oh, the XHTML will change sometimes?

Joe: Well, sure, maybe... but not very often. Only if we need to add a tag, or maybe an ID for CSS...

Jill: Oh, no. You're not going to be able to get server-side guys to write XHTML, and then change it all the time on top of that.

Joe: Hmm. This is sounding harder than I thought. I thought `innerHTML` was going to be really simple...

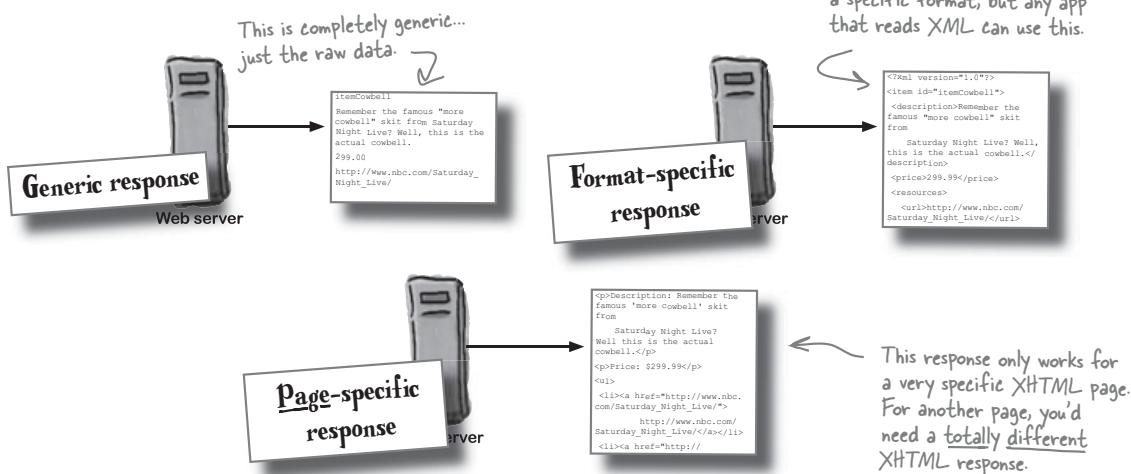
xml requests and responses

innerHTML is only simple for the CLIENT side of a web app

From a client-side point of view, `innerHTML` is pretty simple to use. You just get an XHTML response from the server, and drop it into a web page with an element's `innerHTML` property.

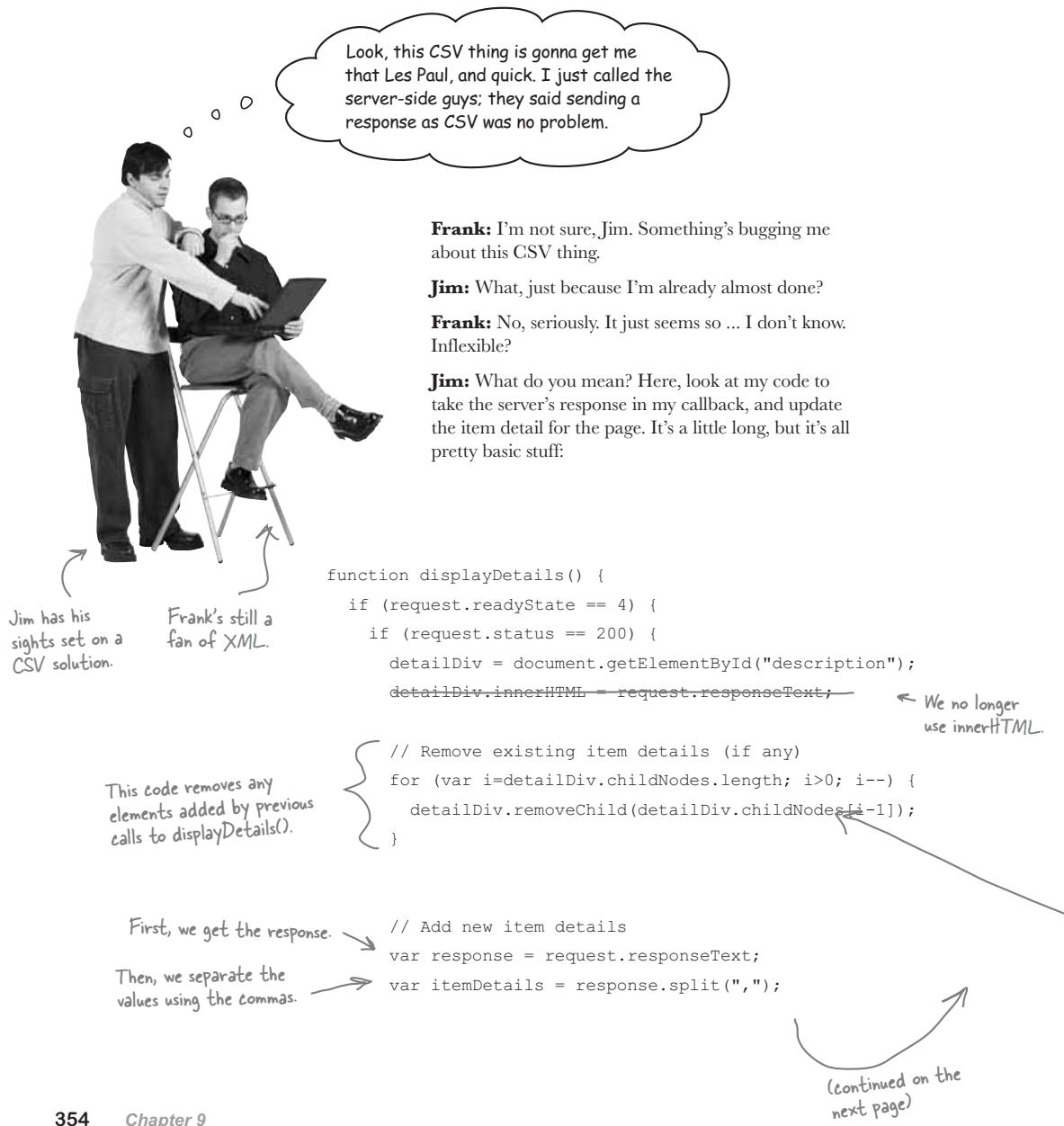
```
function displayDetails() {
    if (request.readyState == 4) {
        if (request.status == 200) {
            detailDiv = document.getElementById("description");
            detailDiv.innerHTML = request.responseText;
        }
    }
}
```

The problem is that the server has to do a *lot* of extra work. Not only does the server have to get the right information for your app's request, it has to format that response in a way that's specific to your application. In fact, that format is specific to *one individual page on your site!*



If you were a server-side developer... which would YOU prefer?

csv seems simple



xml requests and responses

```

var descriptionP = document.createElement("p");
descriptionP.appendChild(
    document.createTextNode("Description: " +
        itemDetails[1]));
detailDiv.appendChild(descriptionP);
var priceP = document.createElement("p");
priceP.appendChild(
    document.createTextNode("Price: $" + itemDetails[2]));
detailDiv.appendChild(priceP);
var list = document.createElement("ul");
for (var i=3; i<itemDetails.length; i++) {
    var li = document.createElement("li");
    var a = document.createElement("a");
    a.setAttribute("href", itemDetails[i]);
    a.appendChild(document.createTextNode(itemDetails[i]));
    li.appendChild(a);
    list.appendChild(li);
}
detailDiv.appendChild(list);
}
}

```

This creates a new <p> with the description of the item in it.

Next, we add another <p> with the price.

Let's display the URLs as list items in an unordered list.

Each URL goes into an <a>, which is added as the content of an ...

...and then the gets added to a ...

...which finally ends up under the details <div>.



All of this code goes into thumbnails.js, replacing the old version of displayDetails().



Why do you think the loop deleting any pre-existing elements from the details <div> counts down, instead of counting up?

If you're stumped, try reversing the loop and see what happens. Can you figure out what's going on?

you are here ▶ **355**

csv test drive


Test Drive

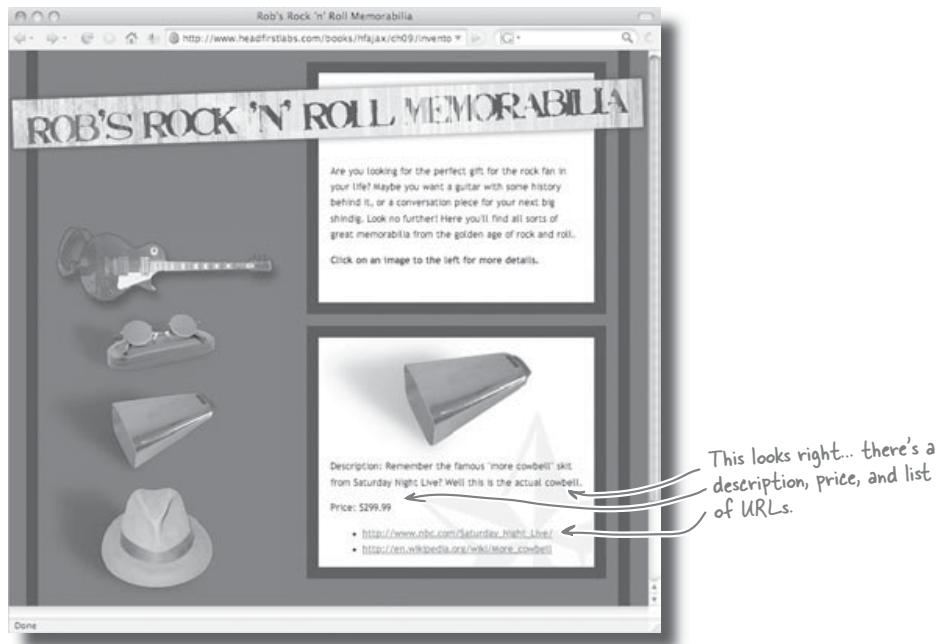
Try out CSV for yourself.

Download the examples for Chapter 9 from the Head First Labs website. Open `thumbnails.js`, and make two changes:

- 1 Update `displayDetails()` to match page 354.
- 2 In `getDetails()`, change the URL of the server-side script to `getDetailsCSV.php`.

The downloads for Chapter 9 include a server-side script that returns CSV instead of plain text.

Now try out the site. Does everything work?



*xml requests and responses**there are no
Dumb Questions*

Q: What is CSV again?

A: CSV stands for comma-separated values. It just means that several values are put together into a single string, with commas separating each individual value.

Q: I've also heard about TSV. Is that similar?

A: TSV refers to *tab*-separated values. The idea is the same, but tabs are used instead of commas. In fact, you can use anything you want to separate the values: a pipe symbol (|), an asterisk (*), or anything else that's a fairly uncommon character.

Q: Why do you need to use an uncommon character to separate values?

A: If you use something common, like a period or letter, that same character might show up in your data. Then, your JavaScript might split the data incorrectly, giving you problems when you display or interpret that data.

In fact, CSV is a bit dangerous because an item description might have a comma in it. In that case, you'd end up splitting the description on the comma, and having all sorts of problems.

Q: So is that why we shouldn't use CSV?

A: Good question. Frank, Jim, and Joe are still debating the merits of CSV, but you could always swap out those commas for something else, and change your client code to split on that new character instead of commas. As for whether or not you should use CSV, you may want to keep reading...

Q: What is setAttribute()? I've never seen that before.

A: `setAttribute()` creates a new attribute on an element. The method takes two arguments: the name of the attribute and its value. If there's no attribute with the supplied name, a new attribute is created. If there's already an attribute with the supplied name, that attribute's value is replaced with the one you supplied to `setAttribute()`.

Q: What about childNodes? What's that?

A: `childNodes` is a property on every DOM node. The property returns an array of all the child nodes for that node. So you can get an element's children, for example, and iterate over them or delete them.

Q: So why did you iterate backwards over the childNodes array?

A: That's a tricky one. Here's a hint to get you thinking in the right direction: when you call `removeChild()`, the node you supply to that method is removed from its parent immediately.

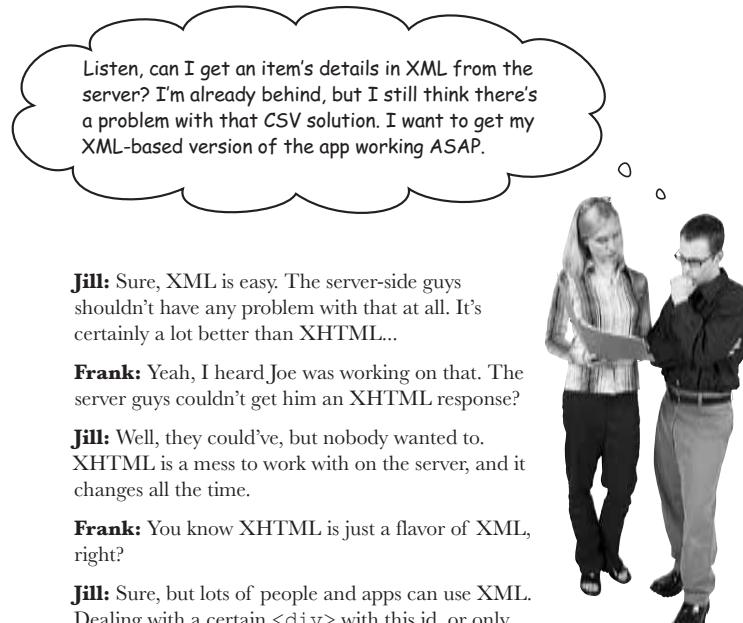
That also means that all references to that now-removed node—say in an array full of an element's child nodes—have to be updated. Without a child to point to, all the child nodes that come after the removed node have to be moved up in the array.

So if you iterated over an array like `childNodes` from front to back, removing nodes as you went, what would happen?



What do you think Frank meant on the last page about CSV being inflexible? Are there problems with the server's response being in CSV that adding new types of items might cause?

xml is flexible



Frank's asked Jill for some advice from a server-side perspective.

XML is pervasive in the programming world. If you respond in XML, LOTS of different applications can work with that XML response.

there are no Dumb Questions

Q: What do you mean, “XHTML is just a flavor of XML”?

A: A flavor of XML is like a specific implementation of XML, with certain elements and attributes defined. So XHTML uses elements like `html` and `p` and `div`, and then those elements are used along with attributes and text values. You can't make up new elements, but instead you just use the ones already defined. With XML, you can define flavors like this—sometimes called **XML vocabularies**—and extend XML for whatever your needs are. That's why XML is so flexible: it can change to match the data it represents.

xml requests and responses

You use the DOM to work with XML, just like you did with XHTML

Since XHTML is really a particular implementation of XML, it makes sense that you can use the DOM to work with XML, too. In fact, the DOM is really designed to work with XML from the ground up.

Even better, the request object you've been using to talk to the server has a property that returns a DOM tree version of the server's response. That property is called `responseXML`, and you use it like this:

```
var responseDoc = request.responseXML;
```

responseXML holds a DOM tree version of the server's response.

XML, XHTML... it shouldn't make much difference to an experienced DOM programmer like yourself. You've got two assignments:

- Draw a DOM tree for the XML response the server will send to Rob's app (the response is shown below).
- Write a version of the `displayDetails()` callback in `thumbnails.js` that will use the DOM to get the various parts of the server's response, and update the item's details on Rob's web page.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<item id="itemCowbell">
  <description>Remember the famous "more cowbell" skit
    from Saturday Night Live? Well, this is the actual
    cowbell.</description>
  <price>299.99</price>
  <resources>
    <url>http://www.nbc.com/Saturday_Night_Live/</url>
    <url>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/More_cowbell</url>
  </resources>
</item>
```

This id will match the id you send the server in your request.

There will always be a single description and price element.

The server can send an unlimited number of URLs for each item.

Sharpen your pencil

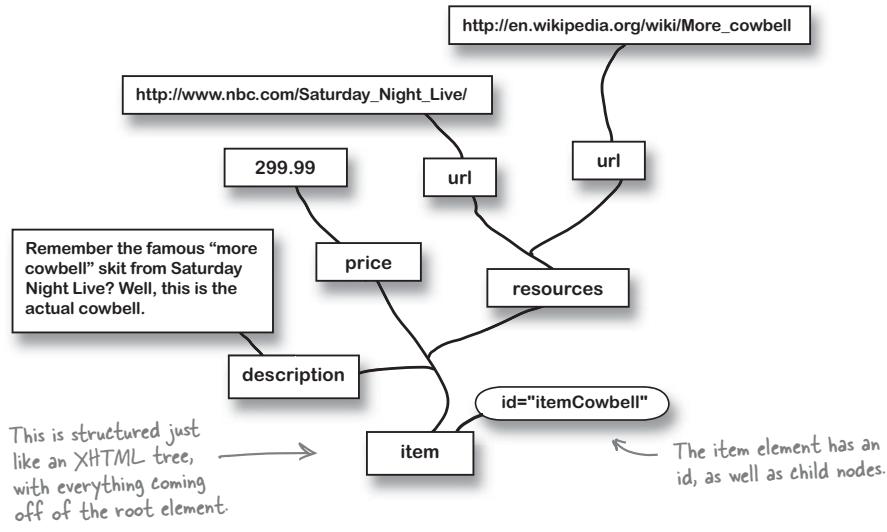
[return to the dom](#)


Sharpen your pencil Solution

XML, XHTML... it shouldn't make much difference to an experienced DOM programmer like yourself. You had two different assignments:

- Draw a DOM tree for the XML response the server will send to Rob's app (the response is shown below).

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<item id="itemCowbell">
  <description>Remember the famous "more cowbell" skit from Saturday Night Live? Well, this is the actual cowbell.</description>
  <price>299.99</price>
  <resources>
    <url>http://www.nbc.com/Saturday_Night_Live/</url>
    <url>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/More_cowbell</url>
  </resources>
</item>
```



xml requests and responses

Write a version of the `displayDetails()` callback in `thumbnails.js` that will use the DOM to get the various parts of the server's response, and update the item's details on Rob's web page.

Most of the code that works on the page itself is identical to the CSV version on page 354.

```

function displayDetails() {
    if (request.readyState == 4) {
        if (request.status == 200) {
            var detailDiv = document.getElementById("description");

            // Remove existing item details (if any)
            for (var i=detailDiv.childNodes.length; i>0; i--) {
                detailDiv.removeChild(detailDiv.childNodes[i-1]);
            }

            // Add new item details
            var responseDoc = request.responseXML;
            var description = responseDoc.getElementsByTagName("description")[0];
            var descriptionText = description.firstChild.nodeValue;
            var descriptionP = document.createElement("p");
            descriptionP.appendChild(
                document.createTextNode("Description: " + descriptionText));
            detailDiv.appendChild(descriptionP);
            var price = responseDoc.getElementsByTagName("price")[0];
            var priceText = price.firstChild.nodeValue;
            var priceP = document.createElement("p");
            priceP.appendChild(
                document.createTextNode("Price: $" + priceText));
            detailDiv.appendChild(priceP);
            var list = document.createElement("ul");
            var urlElements = responseDoc.getElementsByTagName("url");
            for (var i=0; i<urlElements.length; i++) {
                var url = urlElements[i].firstChild.nodeValue;
                var li = document.createElement("li");
                var a = document.createElement("a");
                a.setAttribute("href", url);
                a.appendChild(document.createTextNode(url));
                li.appendChild(a);
                list.appendChild(li);
            }
            detailDiv.appendChild(list);
        }
    }
}

```

First, we get the response in the form of an XML DOM tree.

We can get the <description> element, and then get its first child: a text node. From there, we just get the text node's value.

Getting the price is the same pattern: grab the element, get its text, and get that text node's value.

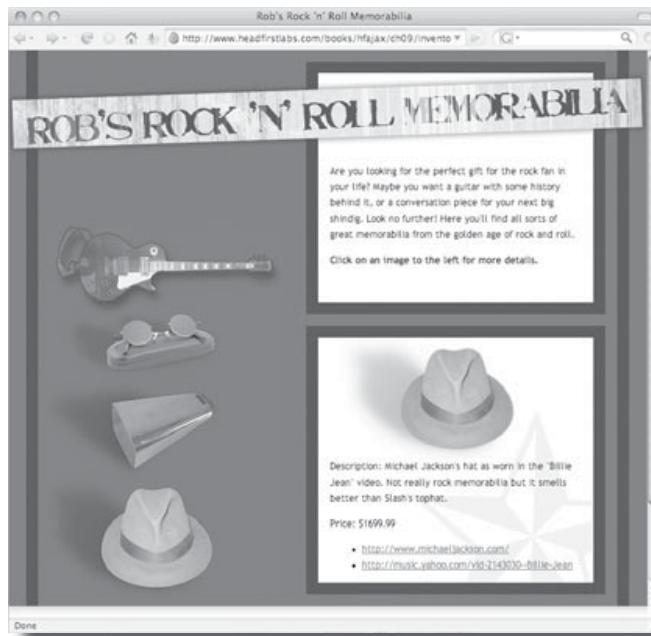
We can get all the <url> elements and loop through each one.

The big difference is in how we handle the response from the server.

xml test drive**And now for an XML solution...**Open `thumbnails.js`, and make two more changes:

- 1** Update `displayDetails()` to match the XML version of the callback shown on page 361.
- 2** In `getDetails()`, change the URL of the server-side script to `getDetailsXML.php`.

How does the XML version of Rob's online shop look?



xml requests and responses

Hey guys... these are looking great. That CSV deal was quick! But I've got one more change before I declare a winner... customers want more details specific to each item. So for rock memorabilia, I might have an artist name and band name, and for instruments I might have a manufacturer and year. No big deal, right?

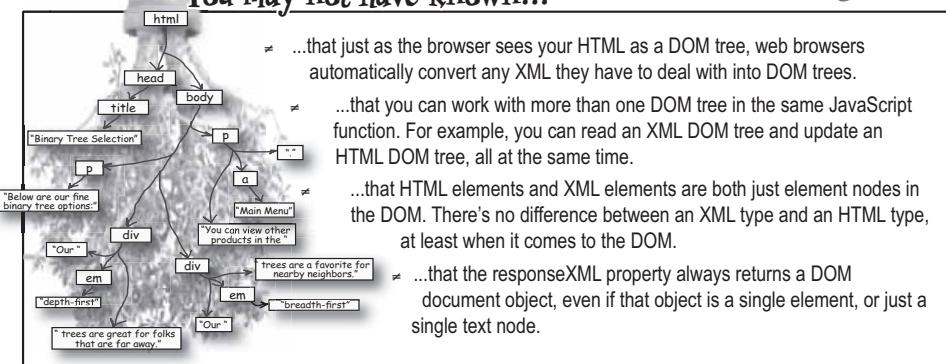
Rob wants data that changes depending on the request.

If you ask the server for details about a guitar, you'll get a manufacturer and year. Clothing? A manufacturer, sure, but also a size. And for bands, you'll get a band name, and possibly the name of the individual in the band that the item belonged to or is associated with.

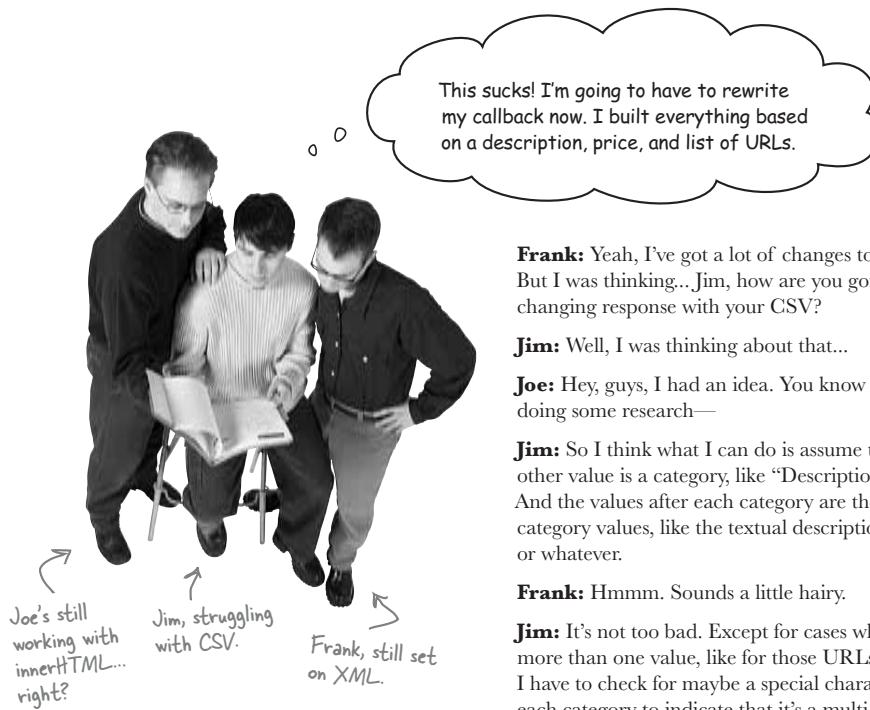
How would **you** handle a changing response from the server? And who's better equipped to handle this new requirement? Frank, with his XML, or Jim, with his CSV?



You may not have known...



xml is really flexible



You can't always know in advance what the data structure you get from the server will look like.

And even if you do, that format might change... at anytime.

Frank: Yeah, I've got a lot of changes to make, too. But I was thinking... Jim, how are you going to handle a changing response with your CSV?

Jim: Well, I was thinking about that...

Joe: Hey, guys, I had an idea. You know I've been doing some research—

Jim: So I think what I can do is assume that every other value is a category, like "Description" or "Price." And the values after each category are the actual category values, like the textual description, or 399.99, or whatever.

Frank: Hmmm. Sounds a little hairy.

Jim: It's not too bad. Except for cases where there's more than one value, like for those URLs? Then I think I have to check for maybe a special character before each category to indicate that it's a multi-value category.

Joe: Listen, guys, I wanted to show you—

Frank: Wow, Jim, that's nasty. Sounds like this latest change from Rob is really going to be a pain.

Jim: Yeah, it kinda is. But what else can I do?

xml requests and responses

xml is self-describing

XML is self-describing

The thing that's cool about XML is that you can create your own vocabulary. XHTML is an XML vocabulary that's specific to displaying things on the web. But suppose we needed a vocabulary for describing items, like at Rob's online store.

But the format can't be locked into elements like `<price>` or `<resources>` because we want each item to define its own categories. We might use something like this:

```

<?xml version="1.0"?>
<item id="item ID">
  <category>
    <name>Label for this category</name>
    <value>The value to display for this category</value>
  </category>
  <category>
    <name>Name of the next category</name>
    <value>Next value</value>
  </category>
  <category type="list">
    <name>Name of multi-valued category</name>
    <value>First value for this category</value>
    <value>Second value for this category</value>
  </category>
  ...
</item>

```

<item> is the root element. It's the container for all the <category> elements, just like the <html> element in an XHTML file.

The <category> element contains the label and value for each bit of information we need to display.

Every category has a <name> and a <value>. They contain the actual data we'll display.

We can have multi-valued categories, and even indicate that with an attribute on the <category> element.

xml requests and responses **Sharpen your pencil**

Here's some more data from Rob's inventory database:

Item ID: itemGuitar

Manufacturer: Gibson

Model: Les Paul Standard

Description: Pete Townshend once played this guitar while his own axe was in the shop having bits of drumkit removed from it.

Price: 5695.99

URLs: <http://www.thewho.com/>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pete_Townshend

How would you represent this item's details using the XML format from the last page?

Write your XML in
right here. →

dynamic rock



Here's some more data from Rob's inventory database:

Item ID: itemGuitar
Manufacturer: Gibson
Model: Les Paul Standard
Description: Pete Townshend once played this guitar while his own axe was in the shop having bits of drumkit removed from it.
Price: 5695.99
URLs: <http://www.thewho.com/>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pete_Townshend

Your job was to represent this in XML using the vocabulary from page 366.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<item id="itemGuitar">
  <category>
    <name>Manufacturer</name>
    <value>Gibson</value>
  </category>
  <category>
    <name>Model</name>
    <value>Les Paul Standard</value>
  </category>
  <category>
    <name>Description</name>
    <value>Pete Townshend once played this guitar while his own axe
      was in the shop having bits of drumkit removed from it.</value>
  </category>
  <category>
    <name>Price</name>
    <value>5695.99</value>
  </category>
  <category type="list">
    <name>URLs</name>
    <value>http://www.thewho.com/</value>
    <value>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pete\_Townshend</value>
  </category>
</item>
```

Most of this is just "fill in the blanks." You drop in the name of a category and its value, and you're all set.

The URLs are a list, so we have to set the category type to "list."

xml requests and responses

It's time for the big finish (at least for now). Your job is to take what you've learned about the DOM, server-side responses in XML, and the format from the last few pages, and put it all together. Here's what you've got to do:

- Change your request URL to use `getDetailsXML-updated.php`. That script is in with the other downloads for this chapter from Head First Labs.
- Rewrite the `displayDetails()` callback to work with the XML vocabulary we've been looking at. Remember, you may get more—or less—categories for different items. And you've got to handle those list categories, too.
- Test everything out! Once you've got everything working, turn the page to claim your Les Paul (at least, that's what we hope)!

there are no
Dumb Questions

Q: So the big deal about XML is that it describes itself? That can't be useful all that often...

A: Actually, self-describing data is useful in a number of situations, just like here, with Rob's online store. It's pretty convenient to be able to define elements and structure that's suited to your business. Even better, XML is a standard, so tons of people know how to work with it. That means your vocabulary is usable by lots of programmers, in client-side and server-side programs.

Q: Wouldn't it be easier to just make up our own data format?

A: It might seem that way at first, but proprietary data formats—ones that you make up for your own use—can really cause a lot of problems. If you don't document them, people may forget how they work. And if anything changes, you need to make sure everything is up-to-date: the client, the server, the database, the documentation... that can be a real headache.

Q: Okay, I get why we should use XML, but doesn't it become a "proprietary data format" when we start declaring element names?

A: No, not at all. That's the beauty of XML: it's flexible. The server and the client need to be looking for the same element names, but you can often work that out at run-time. That's what's meant by **self-describing**: XML describes itself with its element names and structure.

two dom trees

It's time for the big finish (at least for now). Your job was to take what you've learned about the DOM, server-side responses in XML, and the format from the last few pages, and complete an updated version of the `displayDetails()` callback.

```
function displayDetails() {
    if (request.readyState == 4) {
        if (request.status == 200) {
            var detailDiv = document.getElementById("description");
            // Remove existing item details (if any)
            for (var i=detailDiv.childNodes.length; i>0; i--) {
                detailDiv.removeChild(detailDiv.childNodes[i-1]);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

This is the same as before. We start by getting rid of any existing content.

```
// Add new item details
var responseDoc = request.responseXML;
var categories = responseDoc.getElementsByTagName("category");
for (var i=0; i<categories.length; i++) {
    var category = categories[i];
    var nameElement = category.getElementsByTagName("name") [0];
    var categoryName = nameElement.firstChild.nodeValue;
    var categoryType = category.getAttribute("type");
    if ((categoryType == null) || (categoryType != "list")) {
        var valueElement = category.getElementsByTagName("value") [0];
        var categoryValue = valueElement.firstChild.nodeValue;
        var p = document.createElement("p");
        var text = document.createTextNode(
            categoryName + ": " + categoryValue);
    }
}
```

This gets categories with no type attribute, or a type with a value other than "list."

First up, we get the categories...

...and then get the name and type of each category.

We can check the type to see if it's a list. If not...

...get the value, create a <p>, and add text with the category name and value.

xml requests and responses

```

        p.appendChild(text);
        detailDiv.appendChild(p);
    } else {
        var p = document.createElement("p");
        p.appendChild(document.createTextNode(categoryName));
        var list = document.createElement("ul");
        var values = category.getElementsByTagName("value");
        for (var j=0; j<values.length; j++) {
            var li = document.createElement("li");
            li.appendChild(
                document.createTextNode(values[j].firstChild.nodeValue));
            list.appendChild(li);
        }
        detailDiv.appendChild(p);
        detailDiv.appendChild(list);
    }
}

```

This block handles lists of values.

First, we get all the values.

For each value, we add an to an unordered list ().

Add both the list heading and the list itself to the <div>.

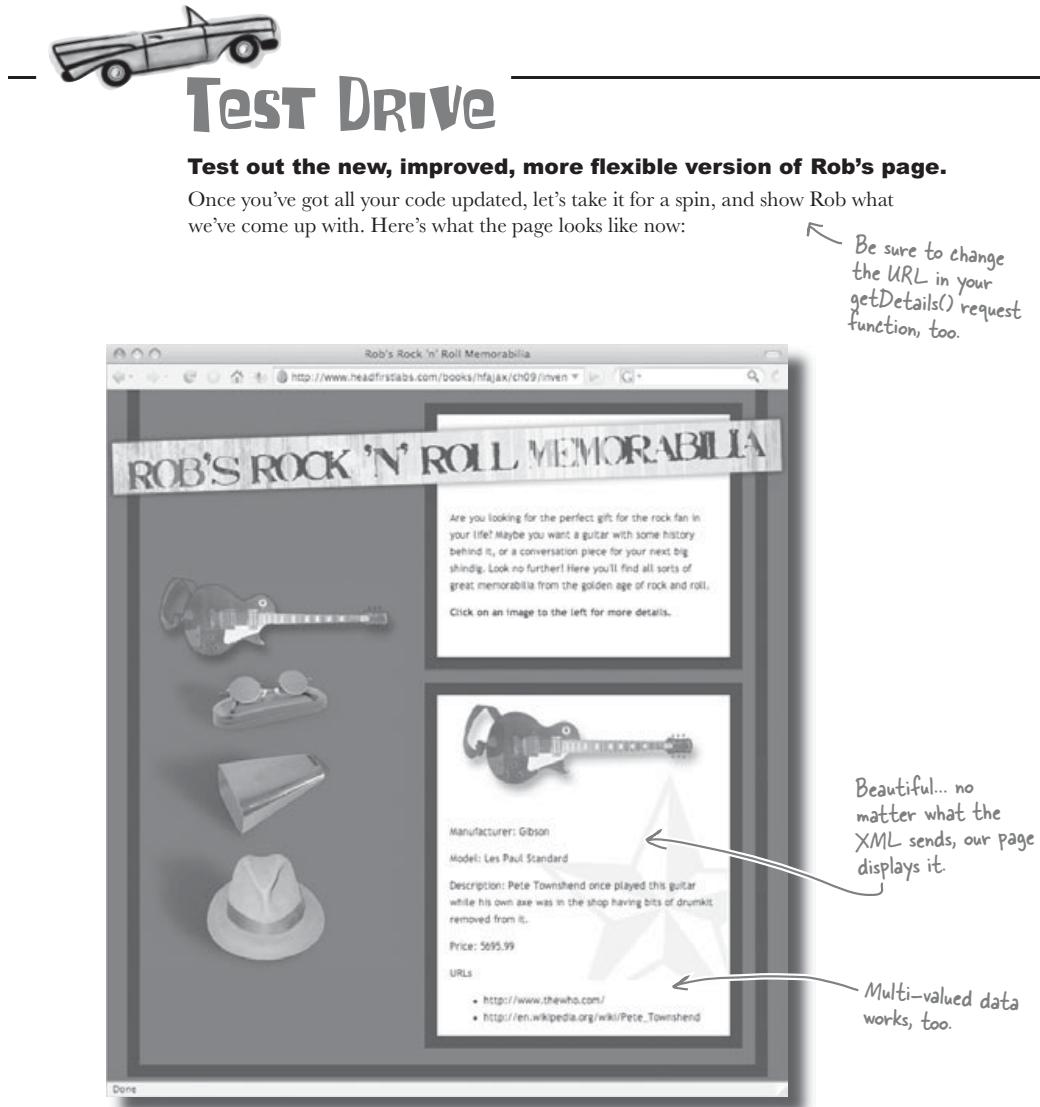
Check it out... this is even better than my old version! I can handle anything now, including those multi-valued categories. Hey, how's your CSV coming along?

<mumble, mumble>

Things don't look like they're going so well for Jim and his CSV solution.

you are here ▶

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xml rocks

xml requests and responses

? WHICH DATA FORMAT?

Welcome to this week's edition of "Which Data Format?" You've got to decide which data format is best for the 5 examples below. Be careful: some are requests, while others are responses. Good luck!

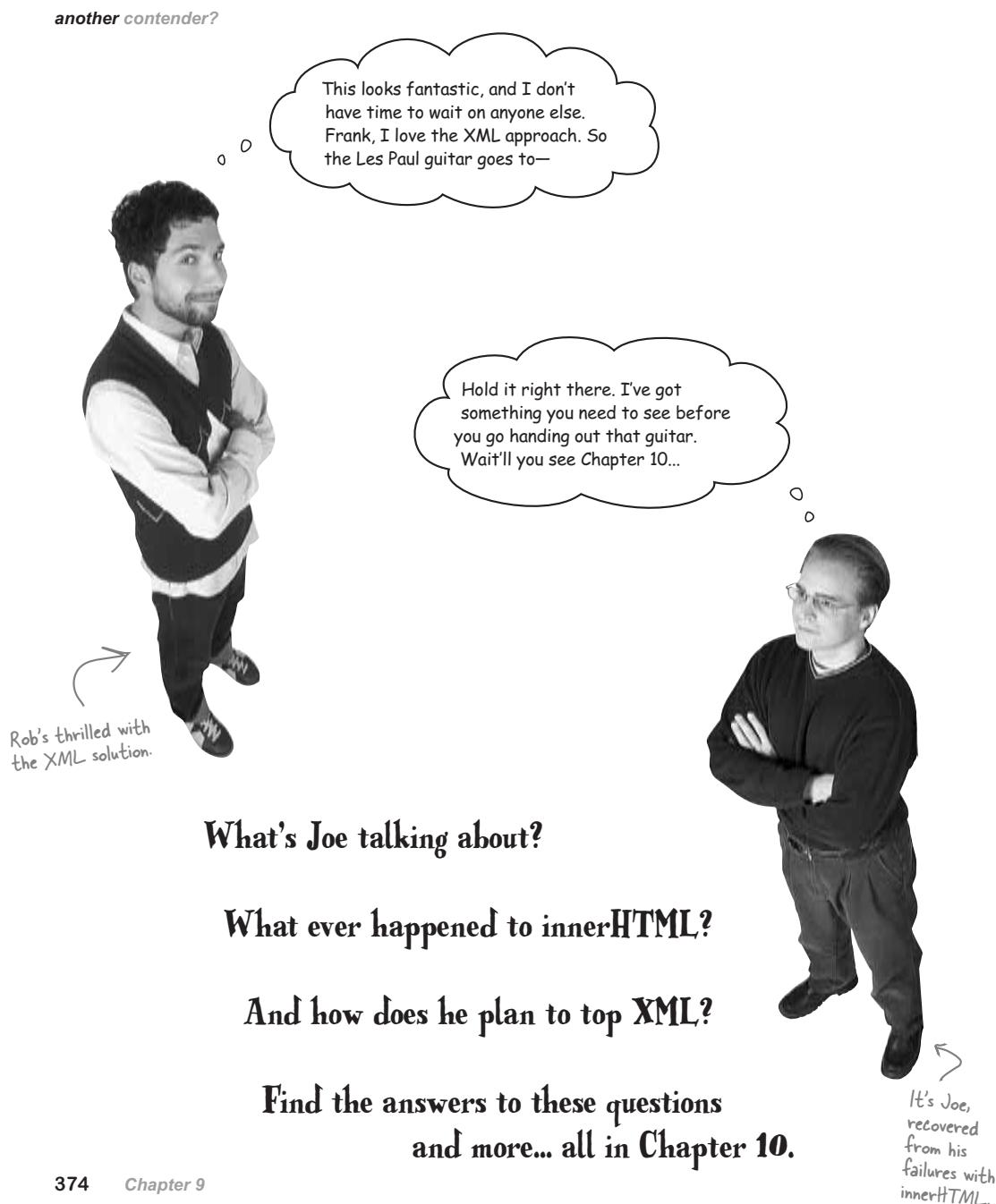
Text or XML

 Top 10 iTunes downloads of 2007		
 Request today's house blend		
 Update journal with new entry		
 Number of hobbits that fit in a Volkswagen		
 Play "When It Falls" next		

Answers on page 377.

you are here ▶

373



xml requests and responses

XMLAcrostic

Take some time to sit back and give your right brain something to do. Answer the questions in the top, then use the letters to fill in the secret message.

Our original version put pre-formatted XHTML in this property:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

**We added a
 element to the detailDiv to do this:**

10 12 13 14 15 16

This property of the request object contains text returned by the server:

17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

The response to our request is generated here:

29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38

The browser puts the XML DOM into a property of this object:

39 40 41 42 43 44 45

This was our client in this chapter:

46 47 48

27	8	9	—	1	44	—	32	4	39	48	21	35	4
48	42	28	—	10	9	40	27	36	48	9	30		

exercise solutions

XMLAcrostic

Take some time to sit back and give your right brain something to do. Answer the questions in the top, then use the letters to fill in the secret message.

Our original version put pre-formatted XHTML in this property:

I	N	N	E	R	H	T	M	L
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

**We added a
 element to the detailDiv to do this:**

F	O	R	M	A	T
10	12	13	14	15	16

This property of the request object contains text returned by the server:

R	E	S	P	O	N	S	E	T	E	X	T
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

The response to our request is generated here:

S	E	R	V	E	R	-	S	I	D	E
29	30	31	32	33	34		35	36	37	38

The browser puts the XML DOM into a property of this object:

R	E	Q	U	E	S	T
39	40	41	42	43	44	45

This was our client in this chapter:

R	O	B
46	47	48

X	M	L	I	S	V	E	R	B	O	S	E
27	8	9	1	44	32	4	39	48	21	35	4
B	U	T	F	L	E	X	I	B	L	E	
48	42	28	10	9	40	27	36	48	9	30	

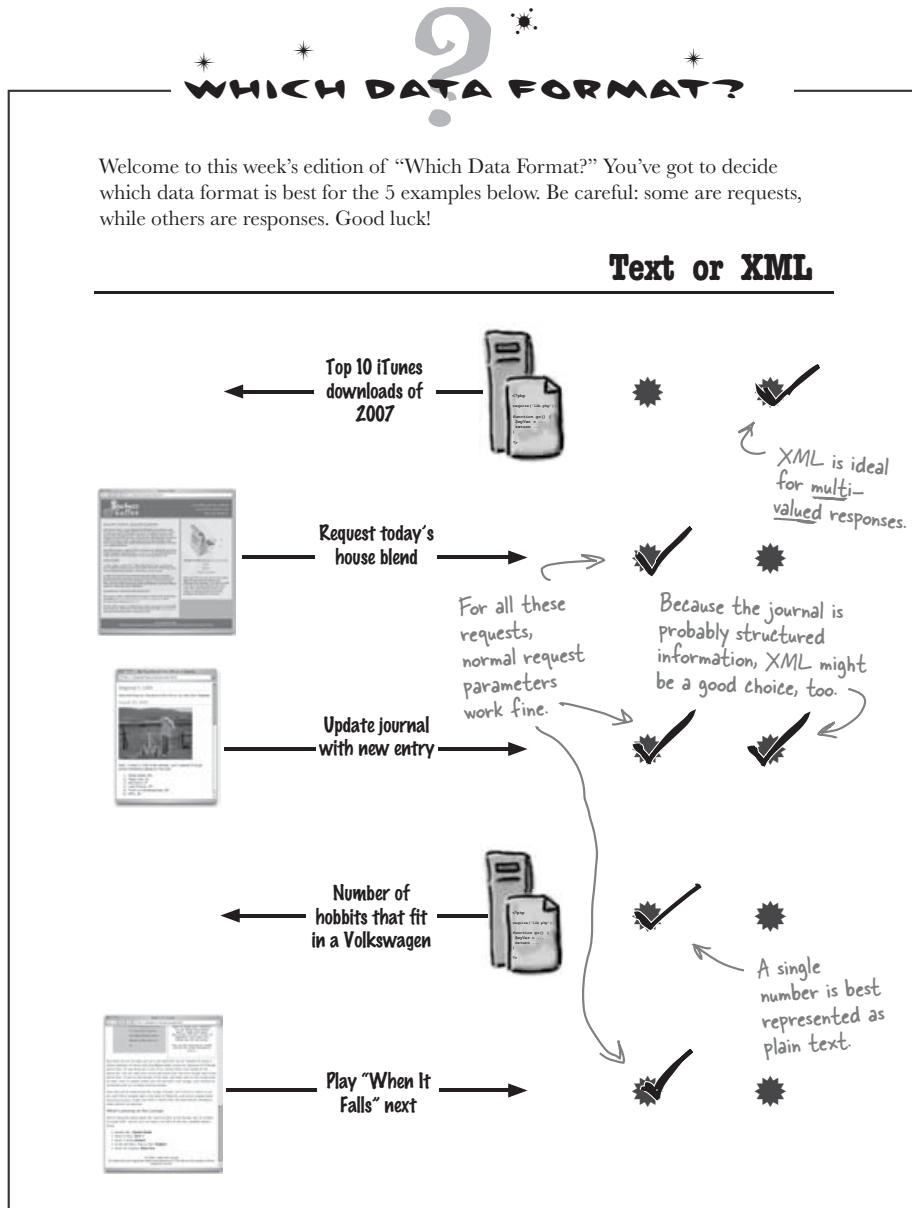
xml requests and responses

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JavaScript, objects, and notation, oh my!

If you ever need to represent objects in your JavaScript, then you're going to love JSON, **JavaScript Standard Object Notation**. With JSON, you can **represent complex objects and mappings** with text and a few curly braces. Even better, you can **send and receive JSON** from other languages, like PHP, C#, Python, and Ruby. But how does JSON stack up as a data format? Turn the page and see...

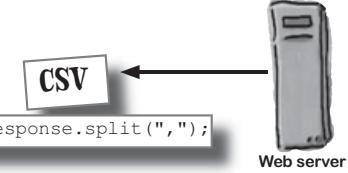


json

JSON can be text AND an object

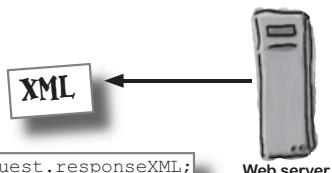
With CSV, comma-separated values, the CSV data was pure text. The server sent over the text, and our JavaScript had to use string manipulation routines like, `split()`, to turn the string into individual pieces of data.

```
itemDetails = response.split(",");
```



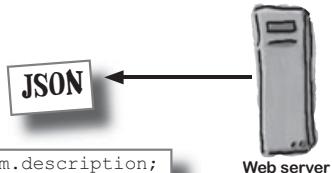
With XML, the server sent text over, too, but that text was self-describing. So we could get a DOM representation of the text using the request object's `responseXML` property. But then we had to use all those DOM methods to work with the object, instead of actual property names like `description` or `urls`.

```
responseDoc = request.responseXML;
```



But suppose we had a way to get text from the server, and then treat that text as a JavaScript object. Instead of using string manipulation or DOM methods, we'd just use code like `item.description` or `itemDetails.urls`. In other words, we'd have a format that was represented as text for easy network transmission, but an object when we needed to work with the data.

```
description = item.description;
```



Sharpen your pencil



Suppose you had an item's ID, description, price, and a list of URLs for that item. What do you think an object representing that information might look like? Draw a circle for the object below, and then add in whatever fields you think the object might have.

json is javascript

Sharpen your pencil Solution

We figured the object might best be called `itemDetails`, or something similar. It doesn't represent an item, but information about the item.

Suppose you had an item's ID, description, price, and a list of URLs for that item. Your job was to draw what you thought an object representing that information might look like.

The diagram shows an object structure with the following fields:

- `id`: A single value.
- `description`: A single value.
- `price`: A single value.
- `urls`: An array containing multiple URL objects.
- `url`: An individual URL object.

Annotations explain:

- `id`, `description`, and `price` are just properties of the object.
- `urls` is a list, where each item in the list is an individual URL.

JSON data can be treated as a JavaScript object

When you get JSON data from a server or some other source, you're getting text... but that text can easily be turned into a JavaScript object. Then, all you need to do is access that object's fields using **dot notation**. Dot notation just means you put the object name, and then a dot, and then a field name, like this:

```
var weakness = superman.weakness;
```

For instance, suppose you had an object like the one shown in the solution above. How do you think you'd access the value of the `description` field?

If you're looking at your answer, and thinking it's too simple, then you've probably got things just right. Working with JavaScript objects is about as easy as it gets.

Don't worry... we're going to talk about how to get the JSON data from the server in a minute.



json

So how do we get JSON data from the server's response?

When a server sends its response as JSON data, that data comes across the network as text. So you can get that data using the `responseText` property of your request object:

```
var jsonData = request.responseText;
```



Let's see exactly what the server responds with... then, we can figure out how to turn that response into something we can work with.

- Download the examples for Chapter 10, which include a JSON-specific version of the server-side script, as well as a JSON library that script uses.
- Change the request URL in `getDetails()` (in `thumbnails.js`) to point to the JSON-specific script, `getDetailsJSON.php`. Everything else about the request should stay the same.
- Get the textual response from the server, and display it using an `alert()` or some other JavaScript output function. What does the response look like?

first look at json
**Exercise
SOLUTION**

What did the server respond with? Does it look like a JavaScript object?

- Download the examples for Chapter 10, which include a JSON-specific version of the server-side script, as well as a JSON library that script uses.
- Change the request URL in `getDetails()` (in `thumbnails.js`) to point to the JSON-specific script, `getDetailsJSON.php`. Everything else about the request should stay the same.
- Get the textual response from the server, and display it using `alert()` or some other JavaScript output function. What does the response look like?

This is the line we used from `getDetails()` that requests a response from the JSON server-side script.

```
var url = "getDetailsJSON.php?ImageID=" + escape(itemName);
```

We added this line into the `displayDetails()` callback.

Here's what we got reloading the inventory page, and clicking on the guitar image.



What the heck is this? And what do we DO with it?

JavaScript can evaluate textual data

JavaScript is pretty good at turning text into objects, functions, and lots of other things. You can give JavaScript some text, and it's smart enough to figure out what that text represents.

For example, remember how we've been assigning event handlers?

```
image.onclick = function () {
    var detailURL = 'images/' + this.title + '-detail.jpg';
    document.getElementById("itemDetail").src = detailURL;
    getDetails(this.title);
}
```

It looks like we're assigning a textual description of a function to the image's onclick event.

JavaScript takes this textual function, and creates an actual function in memory. So when an image is clicked, the function code sitting in memory is executed. That all happens behind the scenes, though, and isn't something you need to worry about.

But what about when you have text, and you need to TELL JavaScript to turn it into something more than text?

```
{"id": "itemGuitar",
"description": "Pete Townshend once played this guitar ...",
"price": 5695.99,
"urls": ["http://www.thewho.com/",
    "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pete_Townshend"]}
```



This response from the server looks like it's a bunch of property names and values... but how can we tell JavaScript to turn this into something we can use?

Use eval() to manually evaluate text

The `eval()` function tells JavaScript to actually evaluate text. So if you passed the text describing a statement to `eval()`, JavaScript would actually run that statement, and give you the result:

```
alert(eval("2 + 2"));

JavaScript evaluates the text "2 + 2"...
...and turns it into the statement 2 + 2...
...and evaluates that expression,
returning the result.
```

4

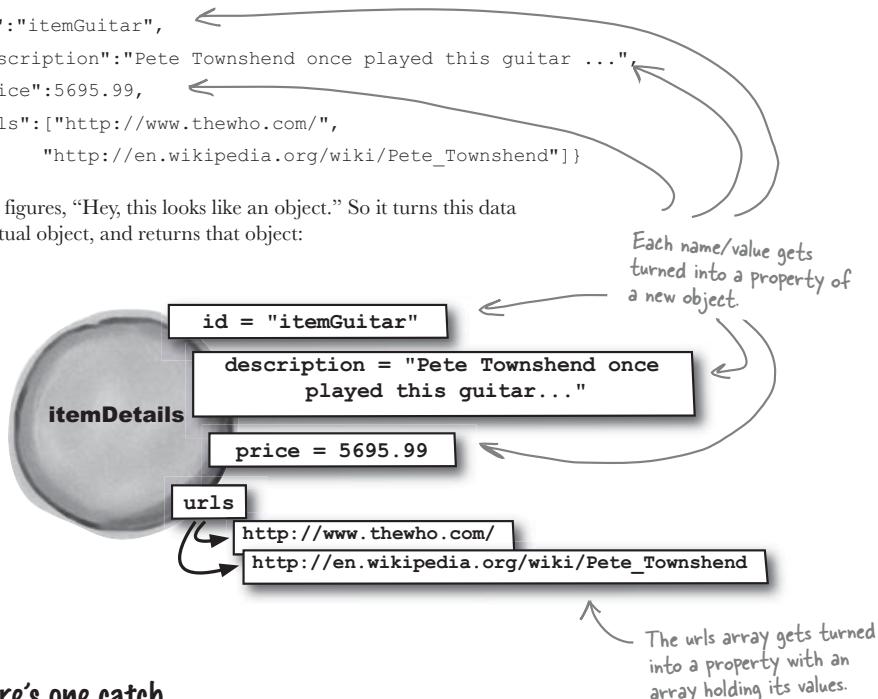
`eval()` json data

Evaluating JSON data returns an object representation of that data

So how does this apply to JSON data? Well, when you run `eval()` on text that describes a set of property names and values, then JavaScript returns an object representation of those properties and values. Suppose you ran `eval()` on this text:

```
{"id": "itemGuitar",
  "description": "Pete Townshend once played this guitar ...",
  "price": 5695.99,
  "urls": ["http://www.thewho.com/",
            "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pete_Townshend"]}
```

JavaScript figures, “Hey, this looks like an object.” So it turns this data into an actual object, and returns that object:



But there's one catch...

It looks like the object JavaScript creates from a JSON response is perfect for Rob's rock inventory page. There's just one thing to watch out for. You need to make sure that the overall JSON response string is seen as a single object. So when you call `eval()`, wrap the whole response in parentheses, like this:

```
eval( '(' + JSON data string + ')' );
```

Enclosing the entire text in parentheses says to JavaScript: "Treat this all as ONE THING."

This last parentheses closes the eval() statement.

there are no
Dumb Questions

Q: Do I need any special libraries to read JSON data?

A: No. `eval()` is built into JavaScript, and it's all you need to turn JSON data into a JavaScript object.

Q: Why should I mess with `eval()`? Couldn't I just parse the raw text from the server?

A: You could, but why bother? `eval()` turns all that text into a very simple object, and you can avoid counting characters and messing with `split()`.

Q: `eval()` just stands for evaluate, right?

A: Right. `eval()` evaluates a string.

Q: So `eval()` runs a piece of text?

A: Well, not always. `eval()` takes a string, and turns it into an expression. Then, the result of that expression is returned. So for a string like "2 + 2", the expression would be `2 + 2`, and the result of that expression is 4. So 4 is returned from `eval("2 + 2")`;

But take a string like `{"id": "itemGuitar", "price": 5695.99}`. Turning that into an expression and executing the expression results in a new object, not a specific "answer." So sometimes `eval()` doesn't really run text as much as it evaluates (or interprets) text.

Q: What are those curly braces around everything in the server's response?

A: JSON data is enclosed within curly braces: { and }. It's sort of like how an array is enclosed within [and]. It's just a way of telling JavaScript, "Hey, I'm about to describe an object."



You've got a script that returns JSON data, and now you know how to convert that response into an object. All that's left to do is use that object in your callback. Open up thumbnails.js, and see if you can rewrite `displayDetails()` to convert the JSON data from the server into an object, and then use that object to update Rob's inventory page.

json in action

You've got a script that returns JSON data, and now you know how to convert that response into an object. Your job was to use that object in your callback. How did you do?

Most of this code to update the display of the page itself is identical to the XML version from Chapter 9.

```

function displayDetails() {
    if (request.readyState == 4) {
        if (request.status == 200) {
            var detailDiv = document.getElementById("description");

            var itemDetails = eval('(' + request.responseText + ')'); ← Here's where we ask JavaScript to convert the server's response into an object.

            // Remove existing item details (if any)
            var children = detailDiv.childNodes;
            for (var i=children.length; i>0; i--) {
                detailDiv.removeChild(children[i-1]);
            }

            // Add new item details
            var descriptionP = document.createElement("p");
            descriptionP.appendChild(
                document.createTextNode("Description: " + itemDetails.description));
            detailDiv.appendChild(descriptionP);
            var priceP = document.createElement("p");
            priceP.appendChild(
                document.createTextNode("Price: $" + itemDetails.price));
            detailDiv.appendChild(priceP);
            var list = document.createElement("ul"); ← There's no need for using DOM to get values from the server with JSON.
            for (var i=0; i<itemDetails.urls.length; i++) {
                var url = itemDetails.urls[i];
                var li = document.createElement("li");
                var a = document.createElement("a");
                a.setAttribute("href", url);
                a.appendChild(document.createTextNode(url));
                li.appendChild(a);
                list.appendChild(li);
            }
            detailDiv.appendChild(list);
        }
    }
}

```

Remember these extra parentheses!

Getting the details about each item is really simple now.

This code is a bit shorter than the XML version, and only uses one DOM. Do you think this version is better or worse than the XML version?

there are no
Dumb Questions

Q: This is all just about a data format, right?

A: That's right. Any time you send information between your web page and a server, you're going to need some way to format that information. So far, we've used plain text to send requests, and text and XML to retrieve responses. JSON is just one more way to send data back and forth.

Q: If we've already got XML and text as options, why do we need JSON?

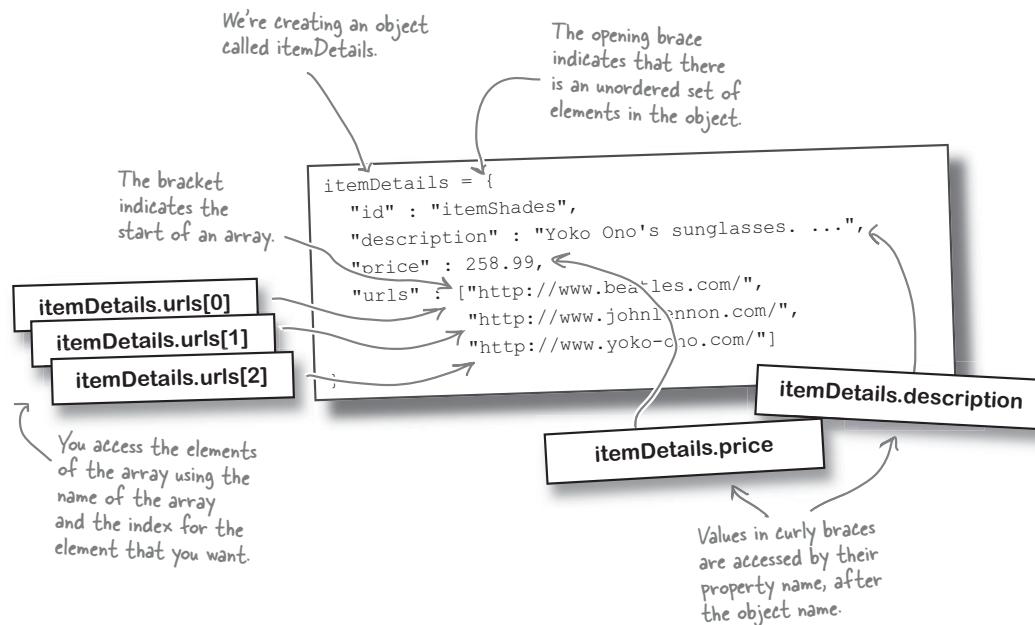
A: Since JSON is JavaScript, it's often a lot easier for both JavaScript programmers and browsers to work with. Also, because JSON creates a standard JavaScript object, it winds up looking more like a "business object" that combines data and functionality, instead of an untyped XML DOM tree. You can create similar objects from an XML response, but it requires a lot of additional work, with schemas and databinding tools.

Q: So JSON does things XML can't do?

A: It's not so much that it does more; JSON actually does *fewer* things than XML. But what JSON does, it does simply and elegantly, without a lot of the overhead that XML requires to do all the bazillion things a more fully-featured markup language was designed to handle.

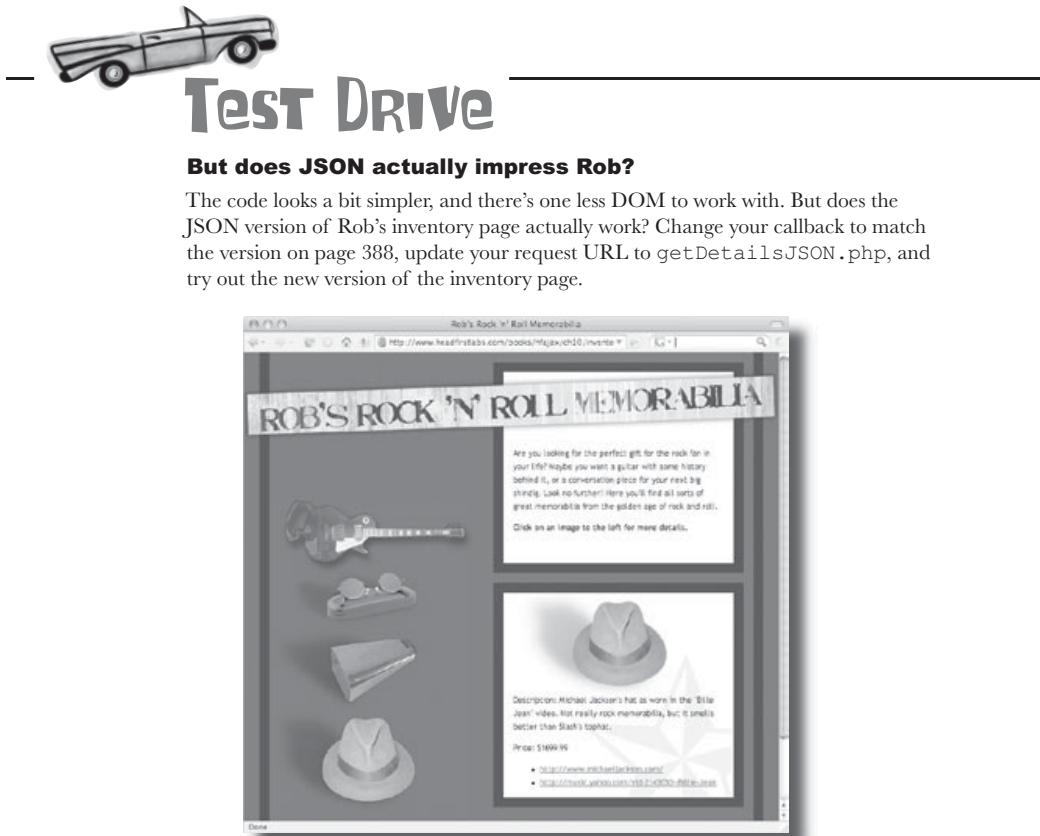
Q: Can we go back to syntax? I'm still a little fuzzy on the textual representation of an item. Can you explain how that's working again?

A: The curly braces, { and }, define an object, which is an unordered set of name/value pairs. Square brackets, [and], indicate an *ordered* array. In your code, you reference elements inside curly braces by their name, but the ones inside square brackets are referenced by number. Here's a closer look:



you are here ▶

389

test drive**Watch it!**

Be sure you have `JSON.php` along with the `JSON` server-side script.

The server-side scripts for this chapter require `JSON.php`, which comes with this chapter's downloads. Be sure you have all those files before going on.

JSON.php is used by the server-side script in this chapter. It handles some PHP-specific issues that make dealing with JSON easier on the server.

This looks just like the XML version... but it uses JSON as the data format. One more choice for Rob to look at...

json

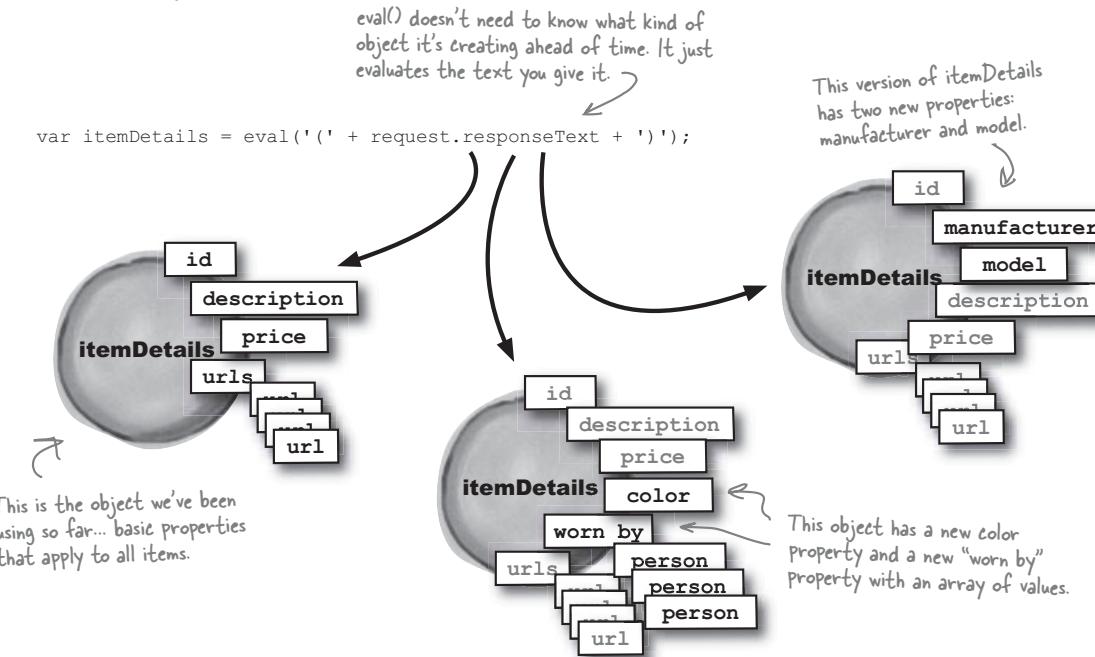


javascript is interpreted

JavaScript objects are ALREADY dynamic... because they're not COMPILED objects

In compiled languages, you define your objects in a source file, like a `.java` or `.cpp` file. Then, you compile those files into bytecode. So once your program's running, you're stuck with the definitions that are compiled into bytecode. In other words, a `Car` object can't suddenly have a new `manufacturer` property without recompilation. That lets everyone who's using the `Car` object know what to expect.

JavaScript, however, *isn't* compiled; it's **interpreted**. Things can change at any time. Not only that, but the objects the server sends are created at runtime, using `eval()`. So whatever's sent to our JavaScript, that's what we get in the `itemDetails` object.



We don't need to change our object at all! We just need to know how to figure out what's IN the object.

json

You can access an object's members... and then get an object's values with those members

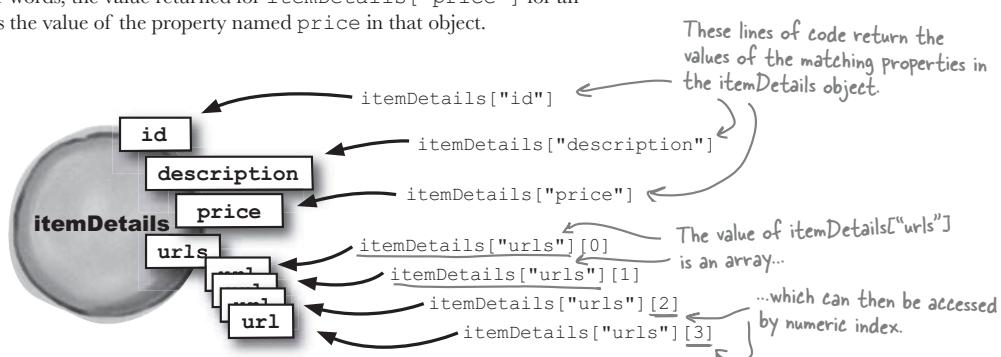
JavaScript will tell you what properties an object has. You just have to ask it, using the `for/in` syntax. Suppose you've got an object called `itemDetails`, and you want to know what properties `itemDetails` has. You'd use this code to get those properties:

```
for (var property in hero) {
    alert("Found a property named: " + property);
}
```

Pretty simple, right? So the variable `property` would have values like `id`, `description`, `price`, and `urls`.

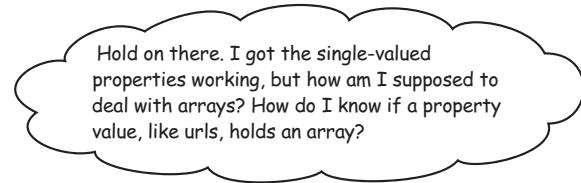
But we don't want just the property names; we also want the *values* for each property. That's okay, though, because JavaScript lets you access an object's properties as if the object were an array. But instead of supplying an array index, like `itemDetails[0]`, you supply a property name, like `itemDetails["price"]`.

In other words, the value returned for `itemDetails["price"]` for an object is the value of the property named `price` in that object.



You know what to do. Update your version of the inventory page to work with dynamic data from the server. You never know what you'll get... just that the server will return an object in JSON format with properties and values for those properties. Good luck!

is it an array?



JavaScript does **NOT** give you a built-in way to see if a value is an array.

Dealing with dynamic data is tricky business. For instance, when you write in your code `itemDetails.urls`, you know that the value for that property will be an array. But what about `itemDetails[propertyName]`? Is the value for that property an array or a single value, like a string?

Unfortunately, JavaScript doesn't give you a simple way to check and see if a value is an array. You can use the `typeof` operator, but even for arrays, `typeof` returns "object," and not "array" like you might expect.

To help you out, here's a little Ready Bake Code that will tell you if a value is an array or not. Add this function to the end of `thumbnails.js`, and then see if you can finish up your exercise from the last page.

`isArray()` returns true if you pass it an array value, and false if you pass it something else, like a string value.

```
function isArray(arg) {
    Arrays are all considered objects
    by JavaScript.
    if (typeof arg == 'object') {
        var criteria = arg.constructor.toString().match(/\array/i);
        All arrays have a constructor
        with the word "array" in that
        constructor.
        return (criteria != null);
    }
    return false;
}
Any object that has that
constructor is an array.
```



**Ready Bake
Code**

The "i" at
the end
means ignore
case.

Add this entire function to the
end of `thumbnails.js`.

json

You know what to do. Update your version of the inventory page to work with dynamic data from the server. You never know what you'll get... just that the server will return an object in JSON format with properties and values for those properties. How did you do?

```

function displayDetails() {
    if (request.readyState == 4) {
        if (request.status == 200) {
            var detailDiv = document.getElementById("description");

            var itemDetails = eval('(' + request.responseText + ')');
            // Remove existing item details (if any)
            var children = detailDiv.childNodes;
            for (var i=children.length; i>0; i--) {
                detailDiv.removeChild(children[i-1]);
            }

            // Add new item details
            for (var property in itemDetails) {
                var propertyValue = itemDetails[property];
                if (!isArray(propertyValue)) {
                    var p = document.createElement("p");
                    p.appendChild(
                        document.createTextNode(property + ": " + propertyValue));
                    detailDiv.appendChild(p);
                } else {
                    var p = document.createElement("p");
                    p.appendChild(document.createTextNode(property + ":"));

                    var list = document.createElement("ul");
                    for (var i=0; i<propertyValue.length; i++) {
                        var li = document.createElement("li");
                        li.appendChild(document.createTextNode(propertyValue[i]));
                        list.appendChild(li);
                    }
                    detailDiv.appendChild(p);
                    detailDiv.appendChild(list);
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

Remember to → add isArray() to your code, or this JavaScript won't work.

```

We can cycle through each property of the returned object.

Start by getting the property's value and seeing if that value is an array.

Single-valued Properties are easy. We just need a <p> and some text.

For multi-valued properties, we have to iterate through the array of property values.

For each value in the array, create a new and add the value to it.

it is an array!



Test Drive

JSON testing, part deux

Now our code handles dynamic objects, values that might be strings *or* arrays, and should run like a dream. Let's see the new-and-improved JSON page...

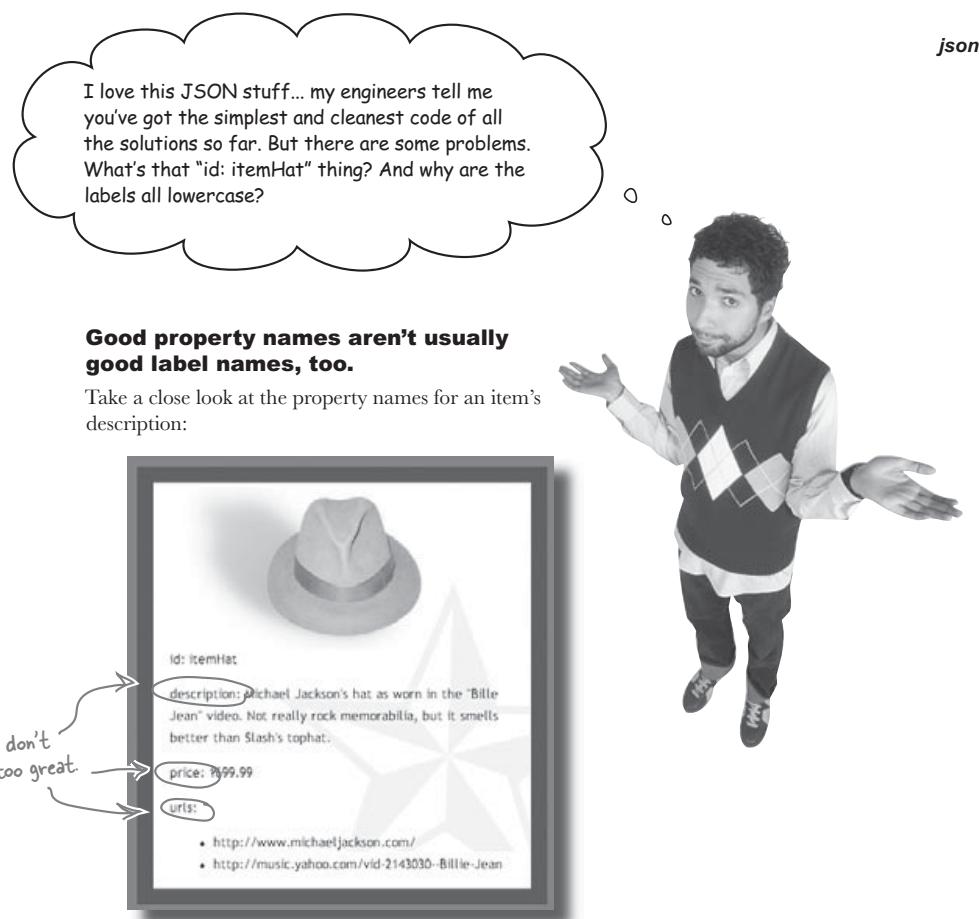


Everything works... do you think Rob will be impressed?



**BRAIN
POWER**

Do you think `isArray()` belongs in `thumbnails.js` or `utils.js`? Put the function where you think it really belongs, and make any needed changes to the rest of your code now.



We've been printing out the property name and then the value for that property. But those property names look more like code than "human speak."

Not only that, but the ID of each item is showing, too. That could wind up being a real security bug down the line.

What would YOU do to fix these problems?

be careful with eval()

Those aren't the only problems. eval() is not safe to use like that... do you realize you're evaluating text from another source?

Joe: Well, yeah, that's kind of the point.

Frank: Do you really think that's a good idea? Just running code that someone else gave you?

Joe: I'm not running it, I'm evaluating it. Haven't you been paying attention?

Jim: Someone's getting cranky that their JSON solution isn't so easy...

Frank: Whether JSON's easy or not, you can't just evaluate that code blindly. What if it's malicious code, like a script that hacks the user's browser or something? Or it redirects their browser to a porn site?

Joe: Are you kidding me? It's Rob's server, for crying out loud!

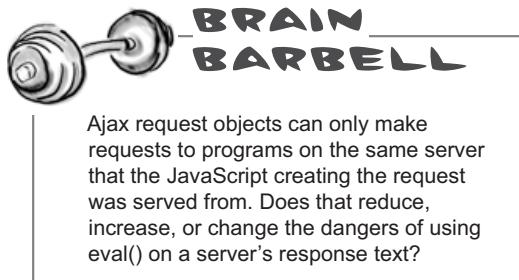
Frank: What if it's not correct JSON? What if there's an error? Evaluating code with an error in it is going to generate errors for the users?

Jim: Sounds pretty dismal, Joe...

Joe: You're both just annoyed that I was gonna win that guitar.

Frank: Hey, safety first, man. I'm telling you, you can't go around using eval() on code that you don't have any control over.

Joe: Great. Now what am I gonna do?



**eval() evaluates
what you give it,
WITHOUT regard
for the results of
that evaluation.**

**You ONLY have
direct control of
eval() code.**

json

You need to PARSE the server's response, not just EVALUATE it

Calling `eval()` initiates a simple process: take a bit of text, and evaluate that text. What we need is an additional step. Suppose we could take a bit of text, and make sure it's actually JSON-formatted data. **Then**, we could reasonably assume it's safe to evaluate that data, and turn it into a JavaScript object.

That extra step—parsing the data and making sure the data is JSON—protects us from two important potential problems:

- ➊ We'll know that the data is safe to evaluate, and not a malicious script or program.
- ➋ We can be sure that not only is the data JSON, but it's *correctly formatted* JSON and won't cause our users any errors.

JavaScript code, or other scripts, won't pass a simple, "Is this JSON?" test.

A parser can catch errors and report them, instead of just giving up and creating an error.

Fortunately for Joe (and us!), the JSON website at <http://www.json.org> provides a JSON parser that does all of these things, and more. You can download a script from json.org called `json2.js`, and then use this command to parse JSON-formatted data:

```
var itemDetails = JSON.parse(request.responseText);
```

You still need to assign the result of calling the `parse()` function to a variable.

This JSON object is created when `json2.js` is first loaded by the web browser.

`parse()` takes in a string and returns an object if the string is valid JSON-formatted data.

We can pass the server's response directly to `JSON.parse()`.



Change your code to use `JSON.parse()`.

The examples for Chapter 10 already include `json2.js` in the `scripts/` directory. Add a reference to this new script in `inventory.html`, and update your version of `thumbnails.js` to use `JSON.parse()` instead of `eval()`.

Put the reference to `json2.js` before the reference to `thumbnails.js` since the `thumbnails` script uses the `json2` script.

more challenges!

There's still lots to do. Can YOU help Joe out?

- How could you avoid showing the ID of an item when a user clicks on that item?
- What about those labels? Can you figure out a way to show better, more- readable labels?
- What about those URLs? Can you figure out a way to format URLs as links (using elements) so they're clickable?
- And besides all that, how do YOU think Rob's inventory page could be improved?
- Don't forget to use a JSON parser, instead of eval()!

Can you make Rob's inventory page even cooler using JSON?

Build your best version of Rob's page, and submit your URL in the Head First Labs "Head First Ajax" forum. We'll be giving away cool prizes for the best entries in the coming months.

Visit us here, tell us about your entry,
and give us a URL to check out what
you've done (and how).



there are no
Dumb Questions

Q: So I shouldn't ever use eval()?

A: eval() is an important part of JavaScript. If you need to pass textual data to another function for evaluation, or even between scripts, eval() is really helpful. However, eval() can be a problem when you're evaluating data that you can't control, like from someone else's program or server. In those cases, you won't know ahead of time exactly what you're evaluating. So in situations where you're not in control of all the data, stick to a parser or some other approach *other than eval()*.

Q: But a JSON parser keeps my code safe, right?

A: A JSON parser keeps your code safer than eval(), but that doesn't mean you can completely relax. When you're writing web code, security is *always* an issue. In the case of JSON data, JSON.parse() will ensure you've got valid JSON data, but you still don't know what that data actually *is*. So you may still need additional checks before using the data in the rest of your scripts.

Q: We didn't do any checks like that for Rob's page. Should we?

A: That's a good question. When you're reworking the app to help out Joe, think about the data you're getting. Could it be used maliciously? Do you think you need additional security checks?

Q: What about that json2.js script? Can I trust and rely on that code?

A: Now you're thinking like a web programmer! Anytime you use code from another source, like from <http://www.json.org>, you should thoroughly test out the code. We've done that testing here at Head First Labs, and json2.js is safe to use.

Q: Is it free, too? Do I have to pay anyone anything to use json2.js?

A: json2.js is free and open source. You can actually read through the source code at <http://www.json.org/json2.js>, and see what it does for yourself.

Q: So what about XML versus JSON? Which is better? And who won the guitar?

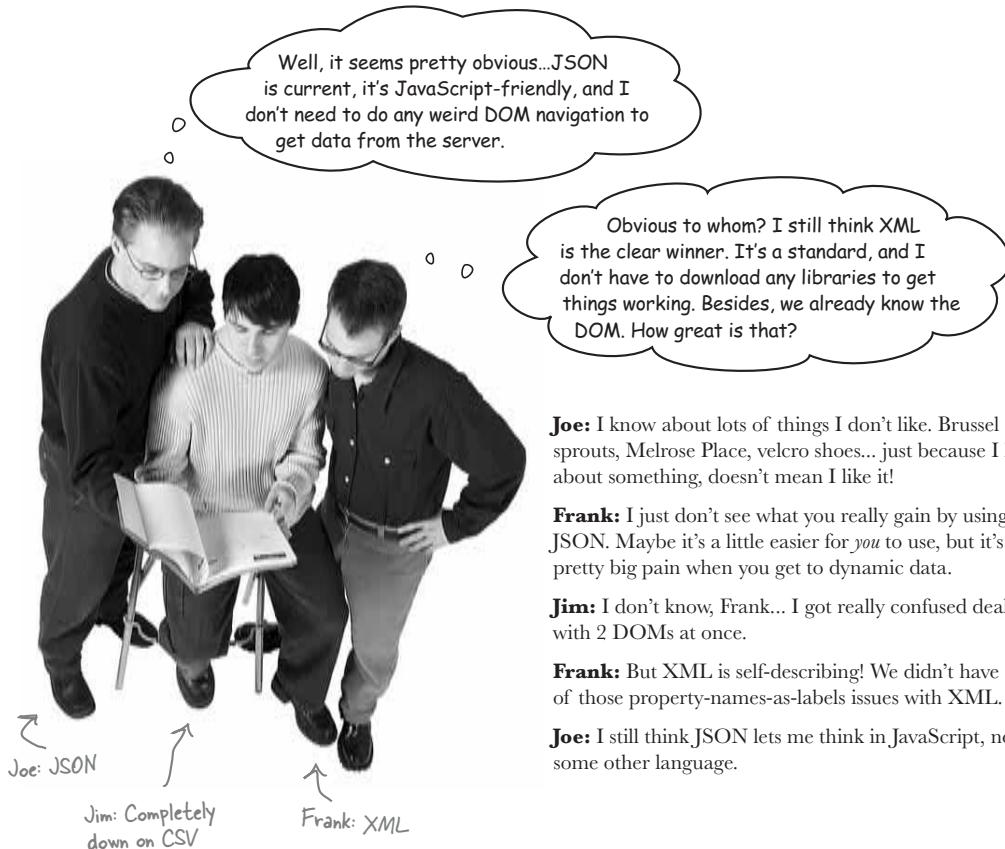
A: That's another good question. You've seen a lot of JSON and XML code now... which do you like best?

**Security is ALWAYS
a concern when
you're programming
for the web.**

**Always thoroughly
test any code that
you don't have
complete control over.**

time to choose

So which is the better data format?



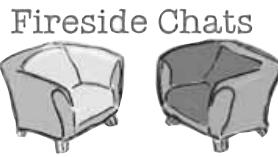
json

What do YOU think? Below are two columns: one for XML, and one for JSON. Under each heading, write why you think that format is better. See if you can come up with **at least** 5 good arguments for XML, and 5 more for JSON.

XML

.....

JSON

xml vs. json

Tonight's talk: **XML and JSON go head-to-head on data formats and standardization**

XML:

(glares at JSON)

I've heard that one before... but here I am, still the reigning data format in the world.

I'm big because I can handle anything: product memorabilia, HTML, purchase orders... you throw it at me, I'll take care of it. No problem. You think a little pipsqueak can handle all those different types of data? I don't think so.

I'm plenty fast, especially if you use my attributes. And I'm versatile... I can do all sorts of things, like represent a math equation or a book.

But can someone transform you into something else? Like with XSLT? Or what about web services... you're gonna tell me you can handle web services?

JSON:

Your time has finally come, XML. Tonight, the world is gonna see that you've lost a step, especially when it comes to JavaScript and asynchronous applications.

You're only at the top because people think that there's nothing else available. I know lots of people that can't stand you, XML... you're big and bloated, and a real pain to work with.

Maybe not, but I'm fast... a lot faster than you, most of the time.

Yeah, well, most of my users aren't too interested in sending math equations across the network. Besides, all those angle brackets? Ugh... anyone that knows arrays can start working with me without having to learn all that weird XML syntax.

json**XML:**

Uh, yeah. Hello? We've got a whole group of DOM experts out there these days, writing killer user interfaces. Did you see that Fifteen Puzzle? That was pretty cool, and it was only about 100 lines of code. Anyone that knows the DOM is ready to use XML, *today!*

What are all the servers going to think about this? You know, PHP and ASP.NET and Java... I don't see them lining up to throw their support to you and your "lightweight data format" spiel.

Libraries? If they've got to use a library, why not use a standard like the Document Object Model?

But here I am, being used right now, because I'm *already* a standard. At the end of the day, you're just one more proprietary data format. Maybe you've got a few more fans than comma-separated values, but I'll put an end to that.

JSON:

Wow, you've really been a bit overused, haven't you... you're missing the point, Bracket-Head. I don't care about all those things. I just care about getting information from a web page to a server and back, without a bunch of extra work... like having to crawl up and down a DOM tree. Know anyone who thinks *that's* fun?

Look, all developers really need is a lightweight data format that's easy to work with in JavaScript. And that's me, Big Boy, not you.

Well, I guess that's true... but there are libraries that those guys can use to work with me.

I'm already standard in PHP 5. And who knows who's going to adopt me next?

Oh really? Let's see about that...

exercise... solution?



What do YOU think? Below are two columns: one for XML, and one for JSON. Under each heading, write why you think that format is better. See if you can come up with *at least* 5 good arguments for XML, and 5 more for JSON.

XML

JSON

ANSWERS OBSCURED INTENTIONALLY

These are *YOUR* answers. It's up to you to decide between JSON and XML, based on the factors that are important to you.

Hop online and continue the XML vs. JSON discussion at the Head First Ajax forum on <http://www.headfirstlabs.com>.

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11 forms and validation

Say what you meant to say



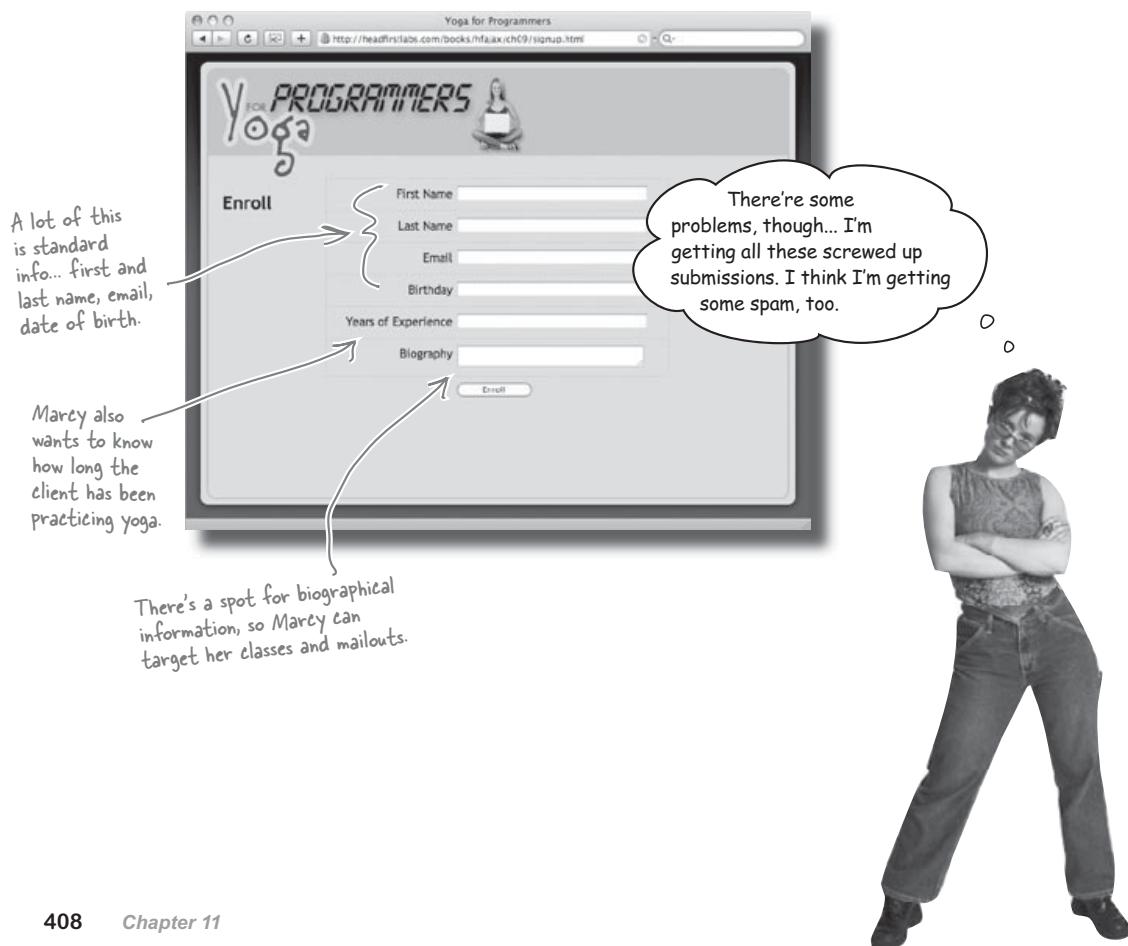
Everyone makes mistakes from time to time.

Give a human being a chance to talk (or type) for a few minutes, and they'll probably make at least one or two **mistakes**. So how do your web apps **respond to those mistakes**? You've got to **validate** your users' input and react when that input has problems. But who does what? What should your web page do? What should your JavaScript do? And what's the role of the server in **validation** and **data integrity**? Turn the page to answer all of these questions, and a lot more...

marcy's big-time

Marcy's Yoga for Programmers... a booming new enterprise

With her hip new site and super-fast response times, Marcy's Yoga for Programmers site has exploded. She's got some of Silicon Valley's highest-end clientele signing up daily. She's even added online enrollment, so once a potential client finds the perfect class, they can sign up right away:



forms and validation

Below are a few entries from Marcy's ever-growing customer database. There are some big problems... can you figure out what they are?

firstname	lastname	email	bday	yrs	bio
Susan	Smith	ss@myjob.com	1 January	0	I'm a systems analyst
Bob	Brown		August 300	5	
Susan	Smith	ss@myjob.com	1 January	0	I'm a systems analyst
F0b#2938					View my porn for free!!!! 192.72.90.234
Jones	Jane	www.myjob.com			
Gerry	MacGregor	mac@myjob	March 23, 1972	99	
Mary		mw@myjob.com			I've been doing yoga for 12 years
Bill	Bainfield	bb@myjob.com	5-27-69		

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6. *Gerry MacGregor isn't old enough to have been practicing yoga for 99 years.*
7.
8.
9.
10.

How many problems can you spot with this data?



spammy data

Below are a few entries from Marcy's ever-growing customer database. How many problems were you able to spot?

firstname	lastname	email	bday	yrs	bio
Susan	Smith	ss@myjob.com	1 January	0	I'm a systems analyst
Bob	Brown		August 300	5	
Susan	Smith	ss@myjob.com	1 January	0	I'm a systems analyst
F0b#2938					View my porn for free!!!! 192.72.90.234
Jones	Jane	www.myjob.com			
Gerry	MacGregor	mac@myjob	March 23, 1972	99	
Mary		mw@myjob.com			I've been doing yoga for 12 years
Bill	Bainfield	bb@myjob.com	5-27-69		

1. Susan Smith is registered twice.
2. Bob Brown didn't give his email address.
3. The F0b#2938 entry is spam, not a real client.
4. Jane Jones entered in a website URL, not an email address.
5. Gerry MacGregor's email isn't valid... he probably left off .com or .org.
6. Gerry MacGregor couldn't have been practicing yoga for 99 years.
7. Mary didn't enter in a last name.
8. Everyone's using a different format for their birthday.
9. There's information missing for Jane Jones, Bob Brown, and Bill Bainfield.
10.

← Did you come up with any other problems?

forms and validation

Sharpen your pencil

Based on the data that Marcy's trying to gather, what sorts of things would you do to ensure she isn't having the sorts of problems you saw on the last couple of pages?

For each field below, write down what you think you need to check.

First name

.....

.....

Last name

.....

.....

E-Mail

.....

.....

Birthday

.....

.....

Years of Yoga

.....

.....

Biography

.....

.....

list the requirements



Based on the data that Marcy's trying to gather, what sorts of things would you do to ensure she isn't having the sorts of problems you saw on the last couple of pages?

Do we allow initials?
That might mean we can
allow periods.

First name This should be a required field.....

Names should only have letters.....

What about spaces? Those
might be okay, too...

Last name This should be a required field.....

Names should only have letters.....

E-Mail This should be a required field.....

We also need to make sure it's formatted like an e-mail.....

Birthday This should be a required field.....

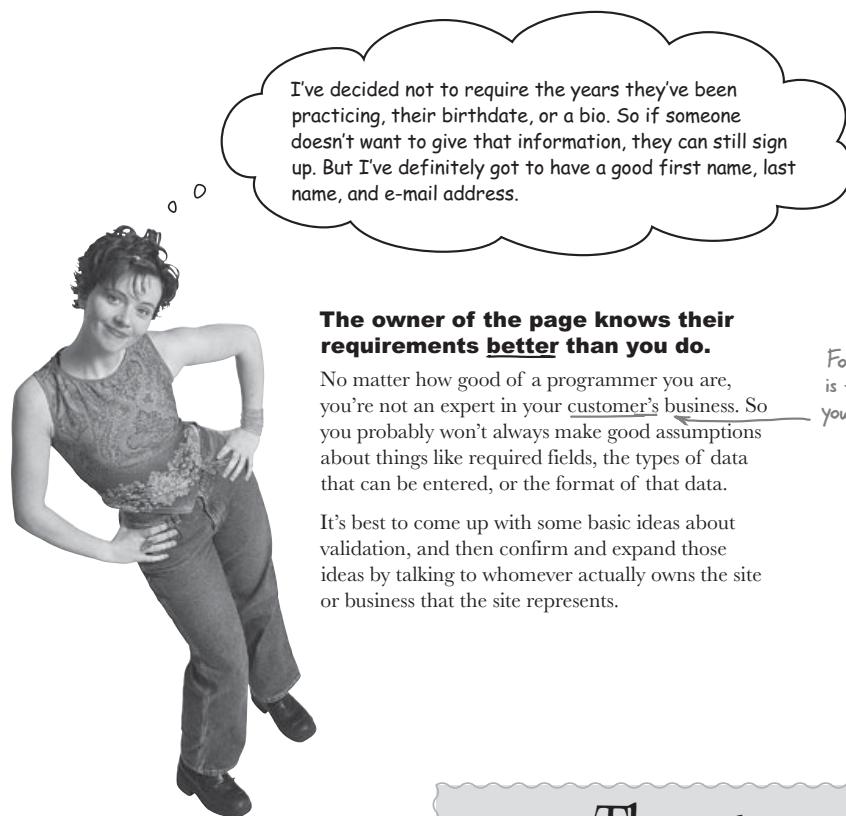
This should be some sort of consistent format, like
...MM-DD-YY, or something similar.....

Years of Yoga This should be a required field.....

This should be a number, and be less than the years the
person has been alive (calculated from their birthday).....

Biography This should be a required field.....

Maybe we need a length limit?.....



*there are no
Dumb Questions*

Q: Is this gonna be another one of those, "Not really Ajax" chapters?

A: Yes and no. We'll be spending most of the chapter working on validation, not asynchronous requests. But figuring out how to actually get accurate requirements and validating data for those requirements applies to all software development, not just Ajax apps.

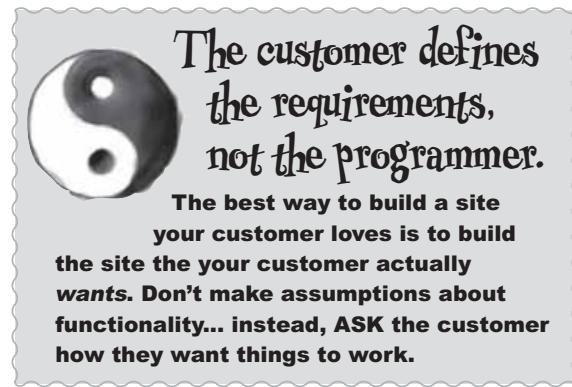
I've decided not to require the years they've been practicing, their birthdate, or a bio. So if someone doesn't want to give that information, they can still sign up. But I've definitely got to have a good first name, last name, and e-mail address.

The owner of the page knows their requirements better than you do.

No matter how good of a programmer you are, you're not an expert in your customer's business. So you probably won't always make good assumptions about things like required fields, the types of data that can be entered, or the format of that data.

It's best to come up with some basic ideas about validation, and then confirm and expand those ideas by talking to whomever actually owns the site or business that the site represents.

For Marcy's site, Marcy is the customer, and you're the programmer.

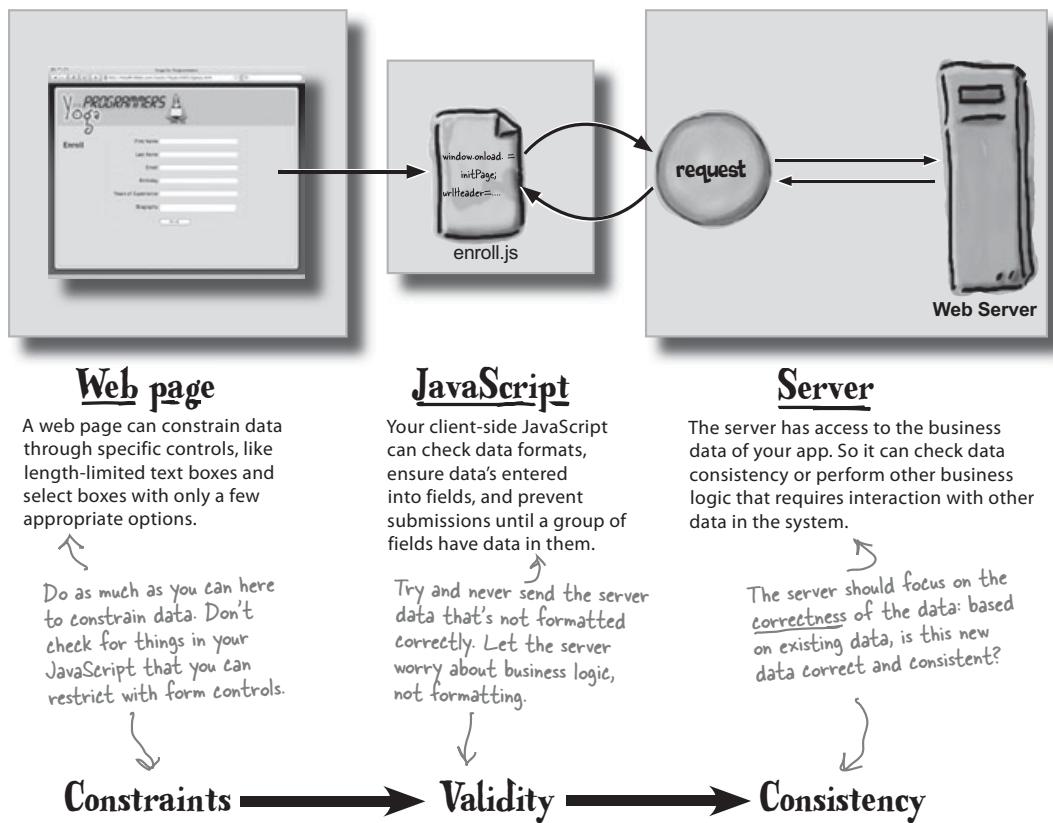


validation everywhere

Validation should work from the web page BACK to the server

Validation is usually a multi-step process. Some things you can catch by using certain controls on your web page, like a select box instead of a text field. You can catch other things with your client-side JavaScript, like the format of an email field. And still other things might need to go to the server to get validated, like seeing if a username's already taken.

The most effective way to handle multi-layered validation like this is to always validate as much as you can on the web page. Then, move to JavaScript, and validate as much as you can there. Finally, involve the server.



forms and validation

Below is the XHTML for Marcy's current version of the enrollment form. What changes would you make, based on the things you wrote down on page 412, along with Marcy's comments?

```

<html>
<head>
  <title>Yoga for Programmers</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/yoga-enroll.css" />
</head>
<body>
  <div id="background">
    <h1 id="logo">Yoga for Programmers</h1>
    <div id="content">
      <h2>Enroll</h2>
      <form action="process-enrollment.php" method="post">
        <fieldset><label for="firstname">First Name</label>
          <input name="firstname" id="firstname" type="text" /></fieldset>
        <fieldset><label for="lastname">Last Name</label>
          <input name="lastname" id="lastname" type="text" /></fieldset>
        <fieldset><label for="email">Email</label>
          <input name="email" id="email" type="text" /></fieldset>
        <fieldset><label for="birthday">Birthday</label>
          <input name="birthday" id="birthday" type="text" /></fieldset>
        <fieldset><label for="years">Years of Experience</label>
          <input name="years" id="years" type="text" /></fieldset>
        <fieldset><label for="bio">Biography</label>
          <textarea name="bio" id="bio"></textarea></fieldset>
        <fieldset class="nolabel">
          <input type="submit" id="enroll" value="Enroll" />
        </fieldset>
      </form>
    </div>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Go ahead and mark your changes directly on the XHTML.

constrain your xhtml

Your job was to add constraints to the data Marcy collects from her customers by changing her XHTML. What did you come up with? Here's what we did.

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Yoga for Programmers</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/yoga-enroll.css" />
</head>
<body>
  <div id="background">
    <h1 id="logo">Yoga for Programmers</h1>
    <div id="content">
      <h2>Enroll</h2>
      <form action="process-enrollment.php" method="post">
        <fieldset><label for="firstname">First Name</label>
          <input name="firstname" id="firstname" type="text" /></fieldset>
        <fieldset><label for="lastname">Last Name</label>
          <input name="lastname" id="lastname" type="text" /></fieldset>
        <fieldset><label for="email">Email</label>
          <input name="email" id="email" type="text" /></fieldset>
        <fieldset><label for="birthday">Birthday</label>
          <input name="birthday" id="birthday" type="text" />
          <select name="month" id="month">
            <option value="">--</option>
            <option value="january">January</option>
            <option value="february">February</option>
            <!-- ... etc... -->
          </select>
          <select name="day" id="day">
            <option value="">--</option>
            <option value="1">1</option>
            <option value="2">2</option>
            <option value="3">3</option>
            <!-- ... etc... -->
          </select>
        </fieldset>
      </form>
    </div>
  </div>
</body>
```

There are a fixed number of values for birthday, so let's not use a text box, which allows bad entries.

Instead, we can use a select box for the month, and list the 12 possible month values...

...and another select for the day of the month, with all the possible day values.

Marcy told us she didn't want a birth year, so we didn't need to worry about that.

```

</select>
</fieldset>
<fieldset><label for="years">Years of Experience</label>
<input name="years" id="years" type="text" />
  <select name="years" id="years">
    <option value="">--</option>
    <option>none</option>
    <option>less than 1</option>
    <option>1-2</option>
    <option>3-5</option>
    <option>more than 5</option>
  </select>
</fieldset>
<fieldset><label for="bio">Biography</label>
<textarea name="bio" id="bio"></textarea></fieldset>
<fieldset class="nolabel">
  <input type="submit" id="enroll" value="Enroll" disabled="disabled" />
</fieldset>
</form>
</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

We can group the years of experience into useful ranges, and simplify things here, too.

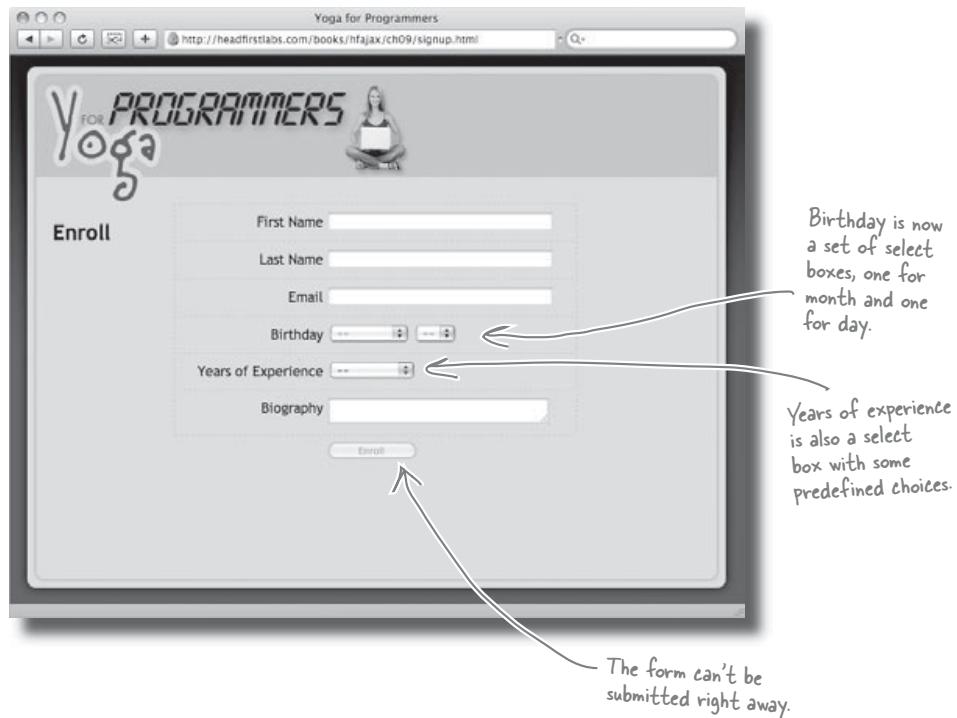
We're going to need some JavaScript validation, so let's disable the Enroll button... we know people can't enroll without filling out some fields, so this protects the form from being submitted too soon.

a little more validation...

Test Drive

See how many errors we can catch now...

Download or type in `signup.html`, and make the changes from page 416 and 417. Then load the page up in your browser. We've already knocked out a few of the problems Marcy was having:



there are no
Dumb Questions

Q: Are you kidding? This isn't even JavaScript... it's just HTML. What gives?

A: It can definitely be a little boring to dig into XHTML if you'd rather be writing JavaScript and asynchronous requests. Then again, your coding gets a lot easier if you've got a good web page doing its job.

Q: So I should use select boxes whenever possible?

A: When it comes to data entry, that's a good principle. The more invalid or poorly formatted data that comes to your JavaScript, the more work your JavaScript has to do.

Q: What's the big deal with doing all of this in my JavaScript, and not messing with the XHTML web page?

A: Impatient customers are the big deal. It's often easy for you to code validation in your scripts, but customers don't like error messages. If you can make sure they enter data by using good controls, customers are less likely to need error messages from your validation code. That makes for a happier user experience, and that's always a good thing.

Q: Why did you disable the Enroll button in the XHTML? Haven't we usually been doing that in an initPage() function, and calling initPage() from window.onload?

A: In earlier chapters, we've used initPage() to disable buttons, yes. You can certainly do the same thing here, or you can set the button to disabled in the XHTML. There's not a big difference in either approach, really.

One slight advantage to disabling the Enroll button in your XHTML, though, is that the XHTML now really does represent the initial state of the page. In other words, initPage() doesn't change the form as soon as it loads. That makes the XHTML a more accurate representation of the form at load-time. Still, it's not a big deal if you'd rather disable the button in an initPage() function.

Nobody enjoys an error message that says, "Hey, you screwed that up. Try again."

format or content?

You can validate the FORMAT of data, and you can validate the CONTENT of data

We've been using the term validation pretty loosely. At the user's browser, we might make sure that the user enters their first name and birthday. That's one form of validation. At the server, we might make sure that the user's username isn't already taken. That's another form of validation.

In the first case, you're validating a data **format**. You might make sure that a username is at least six characters long, or that there's a value for the first name field, or that an email address has an @ sign and a .com or .org in it. When you're validating a data format, you're usually working with client-side code.



Validate the format of user data with JavaScript.
By using client-side code to validate data formats, you can let users know of problems quickly, without waiting on a server response.

Well-designed applications validate both the FORMAT and the CONTENT of user data.

Sometimes you've got to do more than just see how many characters a string is, or make sure an entry is really a month of the year. You may need to check data against your database to prevent duplicate entries, or run a computation that involves other programs on your network.

In those cases, you're validating the content of user data. And that's not something you can usually do at the client. You'll need to send the data to your server, and let programs on the server check out the data for validity.



Validate the content of user data on the server.
You'll need your app's business logic to see if the content of user data is acceptable. Use server-side programs to let users know of problems with what they've entered.

You need BOTH types of validation to keep bad data out of your apps and databases.

forms and validation

We need to validate the FORMAT of the data from Marcy's enrollment page

Let's take another look at what we need to do to validate Marcy's page. For each field, we're actually just validating the format of the data. That means we should be able to do pretty much everything we need using JavaScript:

Here's our list of validation requirements:

First name	This should be a required field. Names should only have letters.
Last name	This should be a required field. Names should only have letters.
E-Mail	This should be a required field. We also need to make sure it's formatted like an e-mail.
Birthday	This should be a required field. This should be some sort of consistent format.
Years of Yoga	This should be a required field. This should be a number.
Biography	This should be a required field. Maybe we need a length limit?

This isn't a number, but it's in a format we control via select boxes.

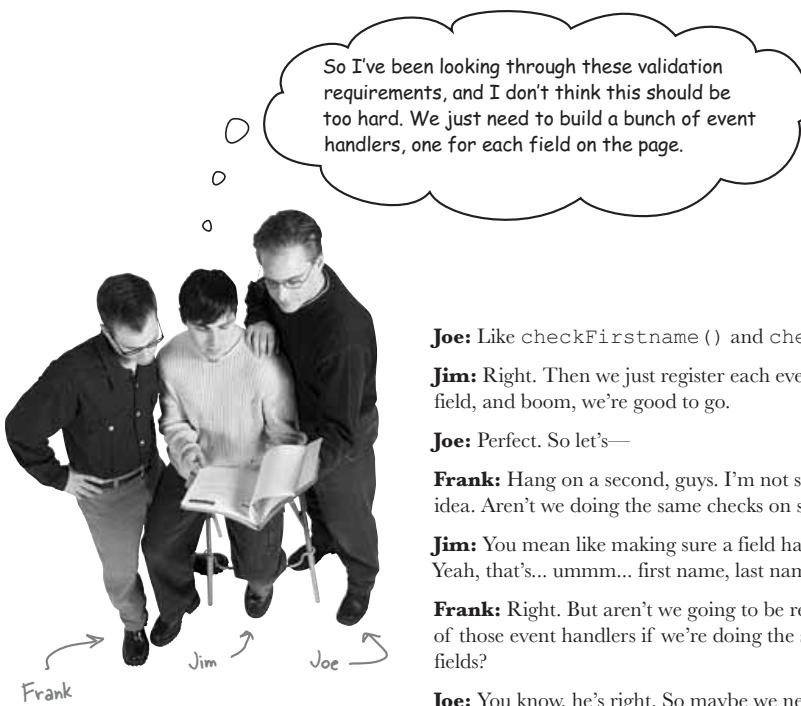
We've got birthday in a consistent format by using XHTML select boxes.

We can use JavaScript to validate the format of all of these fields, but what **exactly** would you do next?

Exercise

Marcy said we don't need to require a birthday, bio, or the years they've been practicing yoga.

don't repeat yourself



Joe: Like `checkFirstname()` and `checkLastname()`, right?

Jim: Right. Then we just register each event handler to the right field, and boom, we're good to go.

Joe: Perfect. So let's—

Frank: Hang on a second, guys. I'm not sure that's such a good idea. Aren't we doing the same checks on several different fields?

Jim: You mean like making sure a field has a non-empty value? Yeah, that's... ummm... first name, last name, and email.

Frank: Right. But aren't we going to be repeating code in each one of those event handlers if we're doing the same checks for different fields?

Joe: You know, he's right. So maybe we need to have utility functions, like `fieldIsFilled()`, and we can call those from each event handler. So `checkFirstname()` and `checkLastname()` could just call `fieldIsFilled()` to see if those fields are empty.

Jim: Oh, that is better. So come one, let's get—

Frank: Wait a second. I still think we can do better. Why do we even need a `checkFirstname()` function?

Jim: Well, duh, that's got to call all the utility functions.

Joe: Hey, hang on, I think I see what Frank's getting at. What if we built the utilities to take in a field, and do their check?

Jim: But you'd still need something to call all the checks for each field. Like I said, `checkFirstname()`, or whatever...

Joe: But can't you assign multiple handlers to a single field?

Frank: That's it! So you could just assign each validation function to the field it applies to. Like this...

Don't Repeat Yourself: DRY

One of the core principles in software design is called DRY: don't repeat yourself. In other words, if you write a piece of code once, in one place, try to avoid writing that piece of code again in some other place.

When it comes to validation, that means we shouldn't write code that checks to see if a field is empty in two (or more!) places. Let's write one utility function, and then use that function over and over again:

```
function fieldIsFilled() {
  if (this.value == "") { ←
    // Display an error message ←
  } else { ←
    // No problems; we're good to go ←
  }
}
```

This function is generic. It can be applied as an event handler to any field.

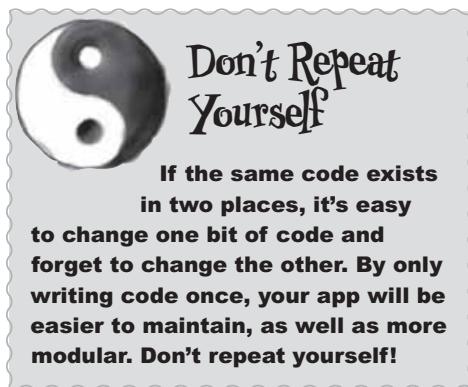
Check to see if the field has no value...

...and then display an error or let the user continue.

Now you can assign this handler to several fields, for instance in an `initPage()` function:

```
document.getElementById("firstname").onblur = fieldIsFilled; ←
document.getElementById("lastname").onblur = fieldIsFilled; ←
document.getElementById("email").onblur = fieldIsFilled; ←
```

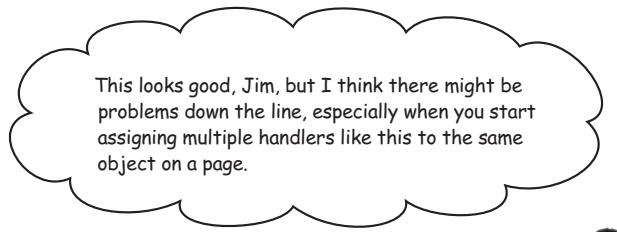
Because `fieldIsFilled()` isn't tied to a particular field, it can be used as a handler for multiple fields.



There's a pretty big problem with `fieldIsFilled()`. Can you figure out what it is, and fix it?

Hint: You might need another JavaScript file to correct the problems with `fieldIsFilled()`.

remember this?



Jim: What do you mean? I tried it out, everything works great.

Frank: But you're only assigning a single event handler to each field, right?

Jim: Right. And we've got our utility function, `addEventHandler()`, ready for when we need to add more handlers. So I'm all ready to handle multiple browsers and that whole `addEventListener/attachEvent` thing.

Frank: But you're using `this` in `fieldIsFilled()`...

Jim: Sure. What's the big... oh. Once we use `addEventHandler()`—

Frank: —this stops working. That's the problem.



Exercise Solution

Did you find the problem in `fieldIsFilled()`? If you assign multiple handlers to a field, you'll need to use `addEventHandler()`... and as soon as you use that function, the "this" keyword no longer works in your handlers. Here's how we fixed the problem.

```
function fieldIsFilled(e) {
  var me = getActivatedObject(e);
  if (me.value == "") {
    // Display an error message
  } else {
    // No problems; we're good to go
  }
}
```

We'll get an event object when our utility function, `addEventHandler()`, is used.

We need to get the activated object since "this" isn't reliable with multiple handlers registered to the same field.

This code will require `utils.js`, which is where we have `getActivatedObject()` and `addEventHandler()` coded.

there are no
Dumb Questions

Q: Why do we need to use multiple event handlers again?

A: Because we're building a handler for each type of validation function, like checking to see if a field's value is empty or if a value is in an email format.

So for a single field, there might be several of those utility functions that should be assigned. For example, the `firstname` field shouldn't be empty, but it also should only contain alphabetic characters.

Q: So since we're using more than one event handler, we can't use this?

A: Indirectly, yes. Because we need multiple event handlers on some fields, we'll need to use the `addEventListener()` utility method we wrote in `utils.js` earlier. And since we're using that approach to register handlers, we can't use `this` in those handlers.

Q: Wouldn't it be easier to use a shell function for each field, like `checkFirstname()`, and then call each individual validation function from that?

A: Not really. Switching from this to `getActivatedObject()` isn't a big deal (especially if you've got a set of helper functions, like we do in `utils.js`). Besides, we'd need even more functions. In addition to the validation functions, we'd need a wrapper for each field that just connected the field to all of its handlers.

Q: I don't think I got that DRY thing. Can you explain that again?

A: Sure. DRY stands for "Don't Repeat Yourself." DRY is a pretty well-known software design principle. DRY just means that you want a single piece of code appearing in one single place. So if you're checking a field for an empty value, you should have that code in one place, and other pieces of code that need that functionality then call that single bit of code. If you follow DRY, you never have to change one piece of code in *more* than one place in your scripts. That means your code ends up being easier to change, maintain, and debug.

You can check out *Head First Object-Oriented Analysis and Design* for a lot more on DRY and other design principles.

Q: And how does DRY fit into Marcy's Yoga app?

A: Well, each of our validation functions is a single bit of code, in a single function. If we put that code into individual handlers, we might have duplicate code. So `checkFirstname()` might have code that checks for an empty field, but `checkLastname()` might have the same code. If you found a better way to do that bit of functionality, you'd have to make a change in two places—and that violates DRY.

Q: So you never repeat code, no matter what?

A: Every once in a while you'll have to violate DRY, but it's pretty rare. As a general rule, if you work really hard to follow DRY, you'll have better designed code. If you've tried but can't manage it, then don't worry too much. The point is to *try your best* to not repeat code, as that makes your design and write better code in the long run.

**Code that doesn't
repeat itself is
easier to change,
maintain, and debug.**

**Always try and
write DRY code!**

validate formats

Let's build some more event handlers

`fieldIsFilled()` was pretty simple. Let's go ahead and write code for the other event handlers we'll need. We can build each just like `fieldIsFilled()`: using `getActivatedObject()`, we can figure out the activated object, and then validate the format of the field.

```
function fieldIsFilled(e) {
    var me = getActivatedObject(e);
    if (me.value == "") {
        // Display an error message
    } else {
        // No problems; we're good to go
    }
}

function emailIsProper(e) {
    var me = getActivatedObject(e);
    if (!/^[\w\.-_]+\@[\\w-]+(\.\w{2,4})+$/.test(me.value)) {
        // Display an error message
    } else {
        // No problems; we're good to go
    }
}
```

The annotations explain the regular expression used for email validation:

- An arrow points from the regular expression to the text: "This is the regular expression for checking email formats from Head First JavaScript."
- An arrow points from the regular expression to the explanatory text below: "We'll work out what code we need for when there are errors and when there aren't any problems in just a little bit. For now, we can use these comments."
- A callout box contains the text: "This handler checks an email format to make sure it's name@domain.com (or .org, .gov, etc.)"

forms and validation

```

function fieldIsLetters(e) {
    var me = getActivatedObject(e);
    var nonAlphaChars = /^[^a-zA-Z]/;
    if (nonAlphaChars.test(me.value)) {
        // Display an error message
    } else {
        // No problems; we're good to go
    }
}

function fieldIsNumbers(e) {
    var me = getActivatedObject(e);
    var nonNumericChars = /^[^0-9]/;
    if (nonNumericChars.test(me.value)) {
        // Display an error message
    } else {
        // No problems; we're good to go
    }
}

```

This handler checks a field to see if it only contains letters: from a-z, case-insensitive.

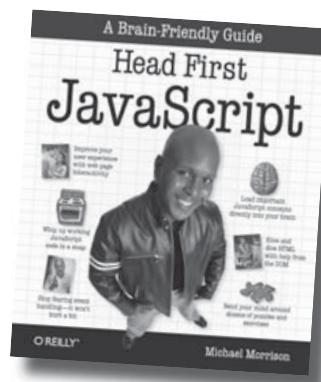
Here's another regular expression. It represents all characters that are NOT between a to z, or A to Z. So all non-alphabetic characters.

If any of these non-alphabetic characters are in the field's value, the value isn't all letters.

`fieldIsNumbers()` ensures a field has only numeric values in its value.

This expression grabs all characters NOT (using the `^` symbol) in the numbers 0 through 9.

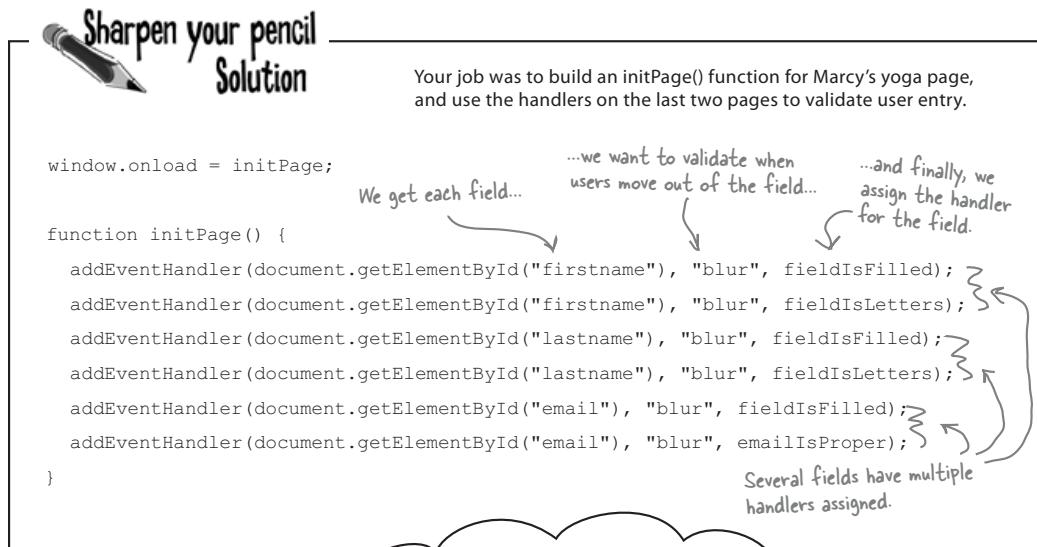
For a lot more on regular expressions, check out Head First JavaScript.



Now that you've got event handlers, can you write `initPage()` for Marcy's app? Create a new script and save it as `enroll.js`. Add the event handlers above and your version of `initPage()`. Then reference `enroll.js` and `utils.js` in Marcy's XHTML.

Try and load the enrollment page. Does it validate your entries?

avoid alert()



Sharpen your pencil Solution

Your job was to build an initPage() function for Marcy's yoga page, and use the handlers on the last two pages to validate user entry.

```
window.onload = initPage;
function initPage() {
    addEventHandler(document.getElementById("firstname"), "blur", fieldIsFilled);
    addEventHandler(document.getElementById("firstname"), "blur", fieldIsLetters);
    addEventHandler(document.getElementById("lastname"), "blur", fieldIsFilled);
    addEventHandler(document.getElementById("lastname"), "blur", fieldIsLetters);
    addEventHandler(document.getElementById("email"), "blur", fieldIsFilled);
    addEventHandler(document.getElementById("email"), "blur", emailIsProper);
}
```

We get each field... → ...we want to validate when users move out of the field... → ...and finally, we assign the handler for the field.

Several fields have multiple handlers assigned.

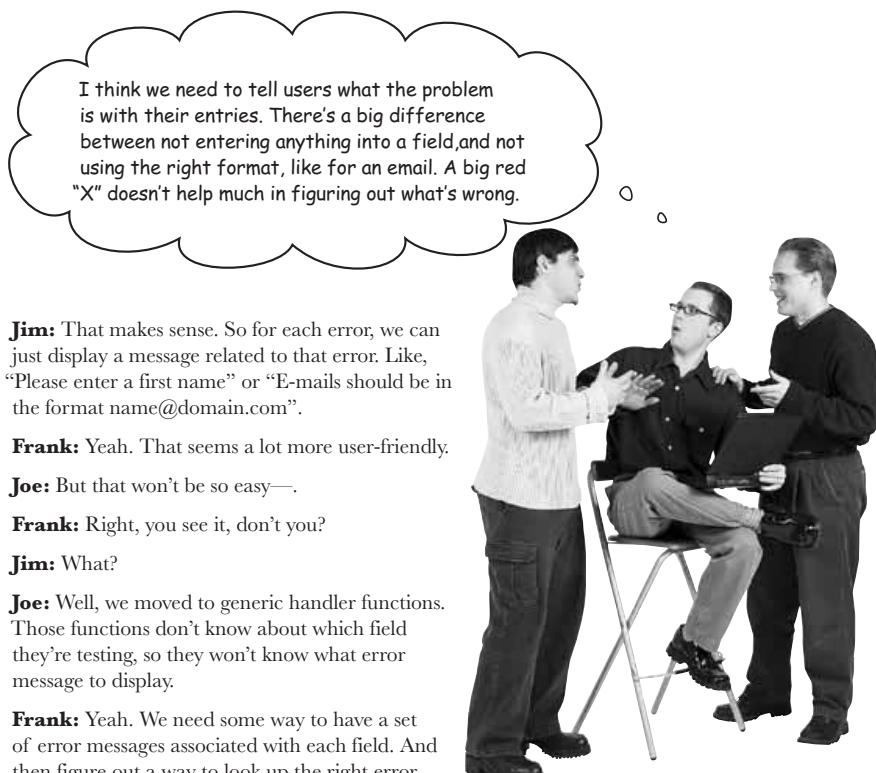
You said to test these, but how? Right now, we just have comments for when there's a problem... should we put in alert() statements to let the user know when there's a problem?



An alert() stops **EVERYTHING**... and users don't like to stop.

Using an alert () is pretty heavy-handed. That little popup brings everything on the page to a crashing halt. Earlier, we used some icons to let the user know what's going on. But there was a problem with that approach, especially if you try and apply it to what we're doing with Marcy's page.

Why doesn't a simple approved or denied icon work for Marcy's page? What would you do differently?

forms and validation

Jim: That makes sense. So for each error, we can just display a message related to that error. Like, “Please enter a first name” or “E-mails should be in the format name@domain.com”.

Frank: Yeah. That seems a lot more user-friendly.

Joe: But that won’t be so easy—.

Frank: Right, you see it, don’t you?

Jim: What?

Joe: Well, we moved to generic handler functions. Those functions don’t know about which field they’re testing, so they won’t know what error message to display.

Frank: Yeah. We need some way to have a set of error messages associated with each field. And then figure out a way to look up the right error message.

Joe: What about the activated object? We’ve got that in our handlers, so what if we use the object to look up an error message?

Jim: Hey, I’ve got an idea. Can we just have some sort of name/value thing, where there’s a name of a field, and the value for that field is an error message?

Frank: I like that... I think that would work. So we lookup the error based on the name of the field, which we’ve got from the activated object.

Joe: But aren’t there multiple problems that can occur for each field? We need more than one error message per field.

Frank: Hmm. So we need a key for each field, and then a set of errors and corresponding messages for that. Right?

Jim: How the heck do we do that in JavaScript?

json's back

RETURN of SON of JavaScript

In the last chapter, server-side programs used JSON to represent complex object structures. But JSON isn't just for the server-side! Anytime you need to represent name-to-value mappings, JSON is a great solution:

```
This is the variable name  
for this object.  
itemDetails = {  
    "id" : "itemShades",  
    "description" : "Yoko Ono's sunglasses. . .",  
    "price" : 258.99,  
    "urls" : ["http://www.beatles.com/",  
              "http://www.johnlennon.com/",  
              "http://www.yoko-ono.com/"]  
}
```

The value for itemDetails.
id is "itemShades".

The value for itemDetails.
urls is an array of values.

The value of a property can be another JavaScript object

You've already seen properties have string values, integer values, and array values. But a property can also have *another* object as its value, again represented in JSON:

```
itemDetails = {  
    "id" : "itemShades",  
    "description" : "Yoko Ono's sunglasses. . .",  
    "price" : 258.99,  
    "urls" : {  
        "band-url": "http://www.beatles.com/",  
        "singer-url": "http://www.johnlennon.com/",  
        "owner-url": "http://www.yoko-ono.com/"  
    }  
}
```

Curly braces signal
another object value.

This time, the value of the
urls property is another
JSON-represented object.

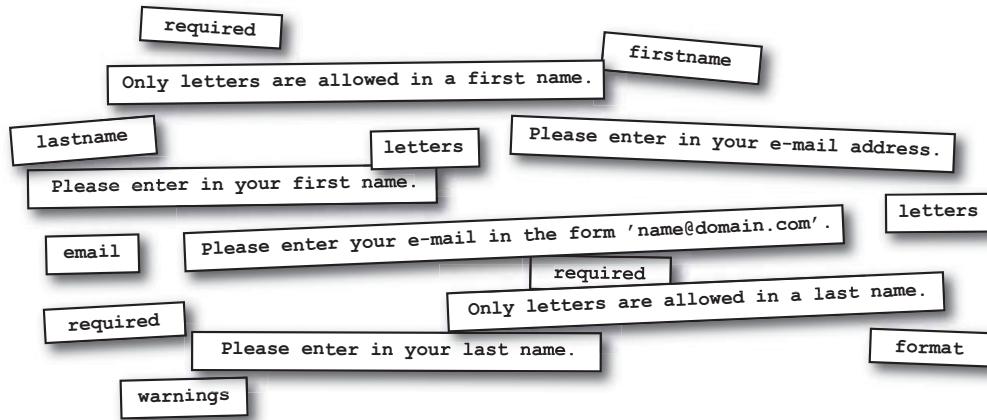
You can just "tack on"
another dot operator to
get to these nested values.



JSON Magnets

Can you use all the magnets below to build a set of mappings?
You should have each field represented, and for each field, a set of
mappings from a specific type of error to a message for that error.

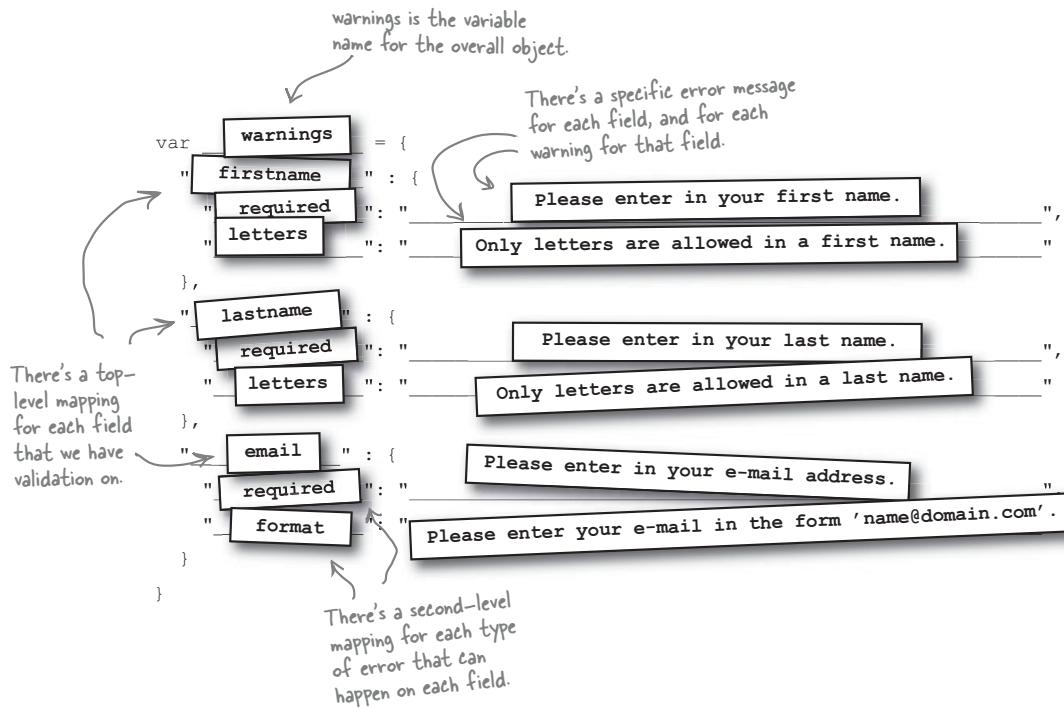
```
var _____ = {
  "_____": {
    "_____": "_____",
    "_____": "_____"
  },
  "_____": {
    "_____": "_____",
    "_____": "_____"
  },
  "_____": {
    "_____": "_____",
    "_____": "_____"
  }
}
```



exercise solution

JSON Magnet Solutions

Can you use all the magnets below to build a set of mappings?
You should have each field represented, and for each field, a set of mappings from a specific type of error to a message for that error.



Let's warn Marcy's customers when there's a problem with their entry

With a warnings object full of useful messages, we can add warnings to Marcy's page. Here's what we've got in each event handler validation function:

- ➊ The field, via an activated object, that we need to validate.
- ➋ A specific type of problem that occurred (for example, we know whether a field was empty or invalidly formatted).

Based on that information, here's what we need to do in our warning:

- ➌ Figure out the parent node of the field that there's a problem with.
- ➍ Create a new `<p>` and add it as a child of that field's parent node.
- ➎ Look up the right warning, and add that warning as text to the new `<p>`, which will cause the browser to display the warning on the form..

Here's a `warn()` function that handles this for Marcy's form:

```
function warn(field, warningType) {
    var parentNode = field.parentNode;
    var warning = eval('warnings.' + field.id + '.' + warningType);
    if (parentNode.getElementsByName("p").length == 0) {
        var p = document.createElement("p");
        field.parentNode.appendChild(p);
        var warningNode = document.createTextNode(warning);
        p.appendChild(warningNode);
    } else {
        var p = parentNode.getElementsByName("p")[0];
        p.childNodes[0].nodeValue = warning;
    }
    document.getElementById("submit").disabled = true;
}
```

use json for warnings

We've done a lot over the last few pages, and before you test everything out, there are several steps you need to make sure you've taken. Here's what you need to do:

- Add the warnings variable from page 432 into your enroll.js script. You can put the variable anywhere outside of your functions, at the same "level" as your window.onload event handler assignment.
- Add the warn() function from page 433 into enroll.js, as well.
- Update each of your validation functions, like fieldsFilled() and fieldsIsLetters(), to call warn() when there's a problem. You should pass the warn() function the activated object, and a string, like "required" or "format." You can figure out which strings to use for the warning type by looking at the values in the warnings variable on page 432.

there are no **Dumb Questions**

Q: How does warn() know what field it's adding a warning message to?

A: Each validation function knows what field it's validating, because of getActivatedObject(). So when the handler function calls warn(), that function passes the activated object on to warn().

Q: And what about the warning type? Where does that come from?

A: The warning type is specific to the event handler function. fieldsFilled() would have a warning type of "required," because that's what that function is essentially checking for: to see if a required field has a value.

Each handler should pass on a warning type that matches one of the pre-defined values from the warnings variable, like "required" or "letters" or "format."

Q: What's all that parentNode stuff?

A: We want to add the warning just *under* the actual input box. If we get the parent of the input box (the field), then we can add another child of that same node with the warning. The result is that the warning message becomes a sibling of the input field itself... and displays right under the field.

Q: And the warning message is from the warnings variable?

A: Exactly. We put that message in a <p>, as a child of the field's parent node.

Q: What's going on with that eval() line? That's a little confusing to me...

A: First, look at what's being evaluated: 'warnings.' + field + '.' + warningType. That might come out to 'warnings.firstname.required' or 'warnings.email.format'. Each of those maps to an error message, which is what we want. So to evaluate the expression 'warnings.firstname.required', we run eval() on that expression. The result is the matching error message, which we can then show on the enrollment form.

forms and validation

Test Drive

It's time for more error counting.

Make sure you've done everything on the checklist on page 434, and then reload Marcy's enrollment page. Try out several "bad" combinations of data: skip entering a value for a few fields, enter in a bad email address, try numbers in the name fields. What happens?



How can we figure out when all fields are valid, and it's safe to allow users to click "Enroll"?

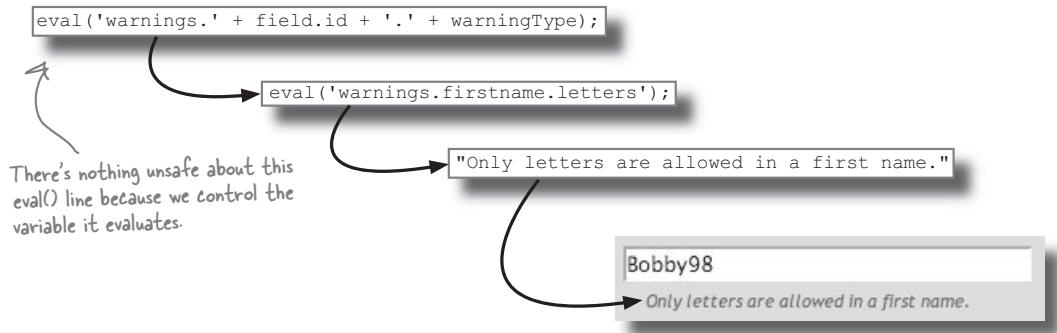
eval() isn't always bad

Wait a second... we spent all that time last chapter talking about how dangerous eval() is. And now we're using it again? Haven't you been paying attention?

eval() is safe to use when you CONTROL the data you're evaluating.

In Chapter 10, we were evaluating data from a server-side program. We didn't write that program, and weren't even able to look at the source code. That makes that code unsafe to evaluate. We just weren't sure that the code would be valid JSON, and would be safe to run on a user's browser.

But with the `warnings` variable, we *created* the code we're evaluating. So there's no danger. In fact, we can test things out, and if there is a problem, we just make a change to `warnings`. So it's perfectly safe to run `eval()` on code you're in control of.



If you don't warn(), you have to unwarn()

There's one big problem with Marcy's enrollment page: how do we get rid of those error messages when there's **not** a problem? Here's what our error handlers look like right now:

```
function fieldIsFilled(e) {
  var me = getActivatedObject(e);
  if (me.value == "") {
    // Display an error message
    warn(me, "required");
  } else {
    // No problems; we're good to go
  }
}
```

The warn() function takes care of displaying errors on the form.

If there's not a problem, we need to remove any error messages.

IF there's a warning, get rid of it

Let's build an unwarn() function. The first part is pretty simple: for the field that's passed in, we just need to see if there's a warning. If so, we can get rid of the warning. If there's not a warning, we don't need to do anything:

```
function unWarn(field, warningType) {
  if (field.parentNode.getElementsByName("p").length > 0) {
    var p = field.parentNode.getElementsByName("p")[0];
    var currentWarning = p.childNodes[0].nodeValue;
    var warning = eval('warnings.' + field.id + '.' + warningType);
    if (currentWarning == warning) {
      field.parentNode.removeChild(p);
    }
  }
}
```

We only need to remove a warning if there's at least one <p> with a warning already in place.

Figure out which warning type we're unwarning for.

We only remove a warning if it matches the warningType passed in to unWarn().

If the warning types match, remove the warning.



Exercise

unWarn() isn't complete yet. The function still needs to figure out if the Enroll button should be enabled or disabled. Can you write code that figures out if there are any warnings being displayed? If so, Enroll should be disabled; otherwise, users can click Enroll to submit the form.

Hint: if you need a refresher, the HTML for the enrollment page is on page 416.

exercise solution

`unwarn()` isn't complete yet. The function still need to figure out if the Enroll button should be enabled or disabled. Your job was to write code that figures out if there are any warnings being displayed? If so, Enroll should be disabled; otherwise, users can click Enroll to submit the form.

```
function unwarn(field, warningType) {
    if (field.parentNode.getElementsByName("p").length > 0) {
        var p = field.parentNode.getElementsByName("p")[0];
        var currentWarning = p.childNodes[0].nodeValue;
        var warning = eval('warnings.' + field.id + '.' + warningType);
        if (currentWarning == warning) {
            field.parentNode.removeChild(p);
        }
    }
    var fieldsets =
        document.getElementById("content").getElementsByName("fieldset");
    for (var i=0; i<fieldsets.length; i++) {
        var fieldWarnings = fieldsets[i].getElementsByName("p").length;
        if (fieldWarnings > 0) { ←
            document.getElementById("enroll").disabled = true;
            return; ← If there are any warnings,
                      disable Enroll and return.
        }
        document.getElementById("enroll").disabled = false; ←
    }
}
```

All the `<p>` warnings are children of `<fieldset>` elements, so let's get all those `<fieldset>`'s.

For each `<fieldset>`, we can see if there are any `<p>` child elements.

This is equivalent to seeing if there are any warnings since each warning is in a `<p>`.

If there aren't any warnings, the form is okay... enable Enroll.

forms and validation**Turn warnings on AND off.**

Time to take the enrollment form for another test drive. In each of your validation handlers, add a line that calls `unwarn(me)`; if there's not a validation problem. Looking pretty good, right?



validation is critical!



Validation is hard, thankless work... and EVERY application needs validation.

Getting data right on a form is often boring, and takes a long time to get right. But, validation is incredibly important to most customers. Take Marcy: without good data, she can't enroll people in classes, she can't send out mailings, and she can't get new business.

Multiply that by all the web apps that you're getting paid to develop, and validation becomes critical. And while Marcy's enrollment form isn't making asynchronous requests, it's still a web application that's typical of the things you'll have to work on as a web developer. Not many programmers can make a living **only** working on asynchronous requests.

So take the time to get validation on your pages right. Your customers will love you and their businesses will flourish... and that means more work, better paychecks, and less middle-of-the-night, "It's broken!" calls.

**Every application
needs validation!**



Sharpen your pencil

Below is Marcy's database and the problems we found way back on page 410. Next to each problem, make a note about whether your changes to the enrollment form have fixed that problem yet.

firstname	lastname	email	bday	yrs	bio
Susan	Smith	ss@myjob.com	1 January	0	I'm a systems analyst
Bob	Brown		August 300	5	
Susan	Smith	ss@myjob.com	1 January	0	I'm a systems analyst
F0b#2938					View my porn for free!!!! 192.72.90.234
Jones	Jane	www.myjob.com			
Gerry	MacGregor	mac@myjob	March 23, 1972	99	
Mary		mw@myjob.com			I've been doing yoga for 12 years
Bill	Bainfield	bb@myjob.com	5-27-69		

1. Susan Smith is registered twice.....
2. Bob Brown didn't give his email address.....
3. The F0b#2938 entry is spam, not a real client.....
4. Jane Jones entered in a website URL, not an email address.....
5. Gerry MacGregor's email isn't valid... he probably left off .com or .org.....
6. Gerry MacGregor couldn't have been practicing yoga for 99 years.....
7. Mary didn't enter in a last name.....
8. Everyone's using a different format for their birthday.....
9. There's information missing for Jane Jones, Bob Brown, and Bill Bainfield.....
10.

lots of improvement


Sharpen your pencil Solution

We've added a lot of validation... but what problems have we really solved? Your job was to figure out what problems our validation is preventing.

firstname	lastname	email	bday	yrs	bio
Susan	Smith	ss@myjob.com	1 January	0	I'm a systems analyst
Bob	Brown		August 300	5	
Susan	Smith	ss@myjob.com	1 January	0	I'm a systems analyst
F0b#2938					View my porn for free!!!! 192.72.90.234
Jones	Jane	www.myjob.com			
Gerry	MacGregor	mac@myjob	March 23, 1972	99	
Mary		mw@myjob.com			I've been doing yoga for 12 years
Bill	Bainfield	bb@myjob.com	5-27-69		

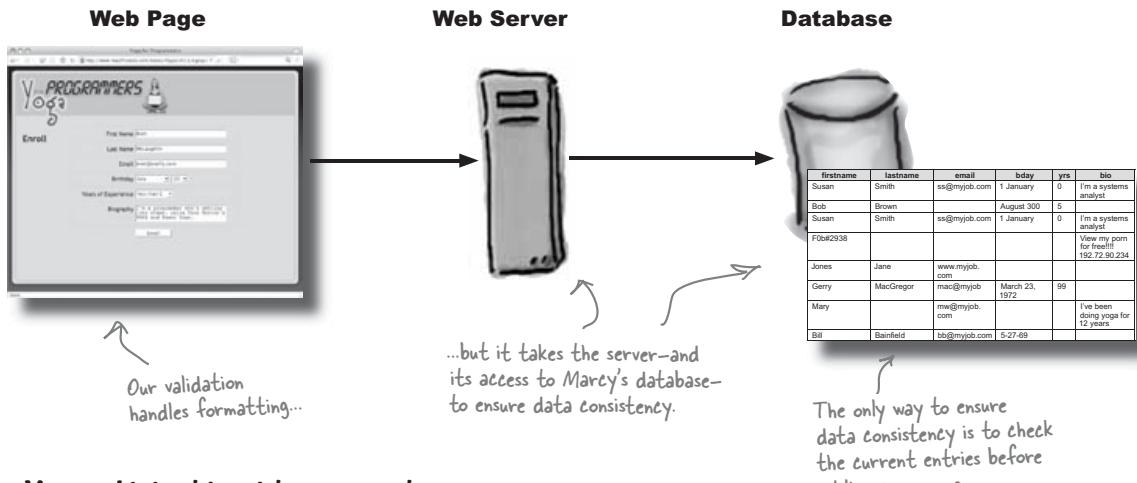
We don't have anything to handle this yet

1. Susan Smith is registered twice. Required fields are handled now.
2. Bob Brown didn't give his email address. Our formatting requirements for names and emails take care of this.
3. The F0b#2938 entry is spam, not a real client.
4. Jane Jones entered in a website URL, not an email address.
5. Gerry MacGregor's email isn't valid... he probably left off .com or .org.
6. Gerry MacGregor couldn't have been practicing yoga for 99 years.
7. Mary didn't enter in a last name.
8. Everyone's using a different format for their birthday.
9. There's information missing for Jane Jones, Bob Brown, and Bill Bainfield.
10.

Between Marcy's updated requirements and our validation, this is no longer a problem.

Duplicate data is a SERVER problem

The only problem we've got left is when someone enters in their information twice, like Susan Smith on the last page. But it's going to take a server-side program to handle that sort of problem... the server would need to take an entry, and compare it with existing entries in Marcy's customer database.



You could do this with an asynchronous request...

Suppose we build a server-side program to take a user's information, and check Marcy's customer database to see if that user already existed. We could request that program using an asynchronous request in our JavaScript. Then, once the server returned a response, we could let the user know that their data's been accepted.

...but what's the benefit?

The only problem is that there's nothinig for the user to do while they're waiting. We're probably using at least their first name, last name, and email to check against the database, so at most, a user could keep entering in their birthdate and bio. But even those aren't required fields...

It's really better to let the server check the user's information when the user tries to enroll, and issue an error then. Since duplicate users aren't a huge problem right now, you're better off saving a ton of extra code, and simply letting the server handle reporting a problem to the user.

Sometimes, it's best to let the server handle problems synchronously.

Not every web app needs asynchronous requests and responses!

another satisfied customer

So we're done now, right?

That's right. We've handled all of Marcy's validation problems, and she's going to have her server-side guys take a look at preventing duplicate data. In fact, let's see how Marcy likes her new enrollment page...

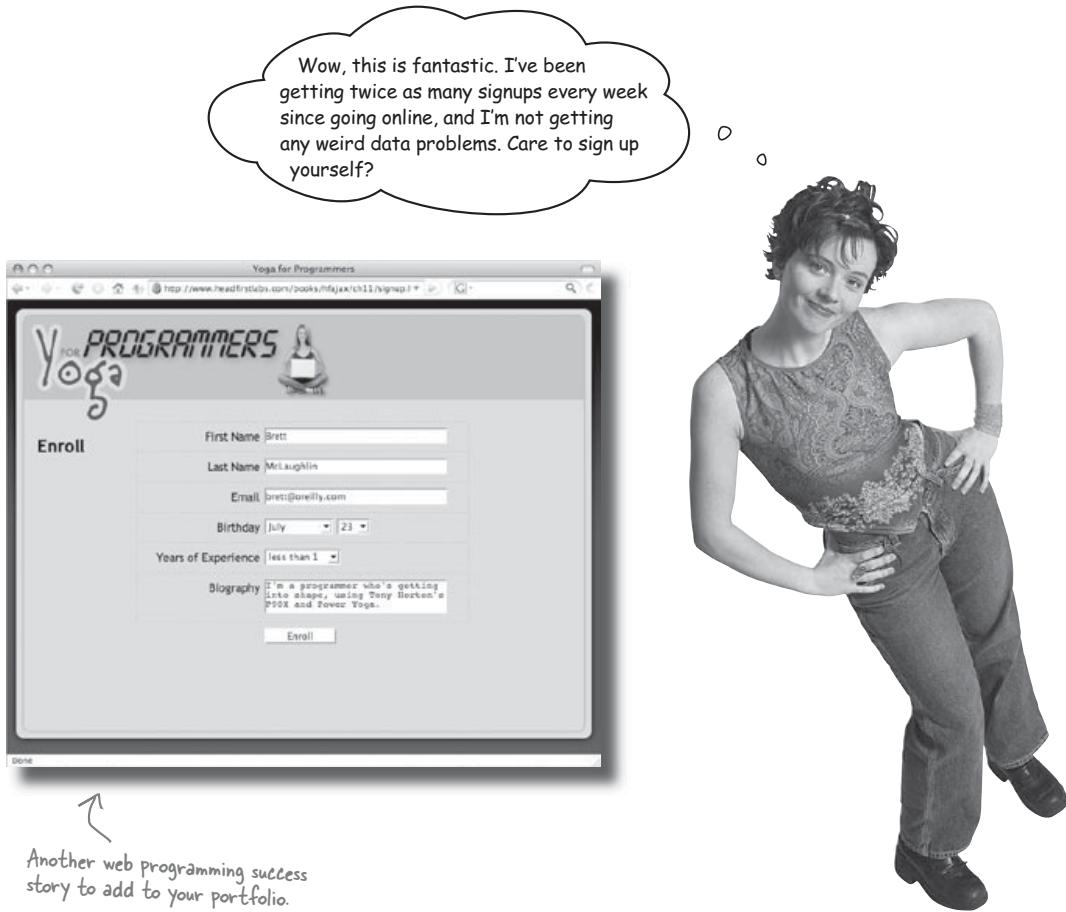


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12 post requests

Paranoia: It's your friend



Someone's watching you. Right now. Seriously.

Freedom of Information Act? Isn't that called the Internet? These days, anything a user types into a form or clicks on a web page is subject to **inspection**. Whether it's a network admin, a software company trying to learn about your trends, or a malicious hacker or spammer, your **information isn't safe unless you make it safe**. When it comes to web pages, you've got to **protect your users' data** when they click Submit.

spam... again!

There's a villain in the movies

Just when we thought that we'd solved all of the web world's problems, it looks like one of our earlier customers is back... and he's not happy.



Your code... your problem!

Mike, of Mike's Movies fame, has another problem. It doesn't seem like his customers getting spammed is really related to the registration form we built for Mike, but since we built that form, he's blaming us. Welcome to web development.

So what do you think is going on? Is it possible that spammers are getting Mike's customer email addresses because of something we did—or didn't do—on the enrollment form?



Remember Mike? We
built his movie review
registration page.

post requests

Sharpen your pencil



What's going on with Mike's registration page? Do we have anything to do with his customers getting spammed?

Below is Mike's page and server. Your job is to draw all the interactions between them. Be sure to include what's passing between the web page and the server.

Don't worry about the specifics of any particular user. Just write what fields and data is being sent back and forth.



Registration page

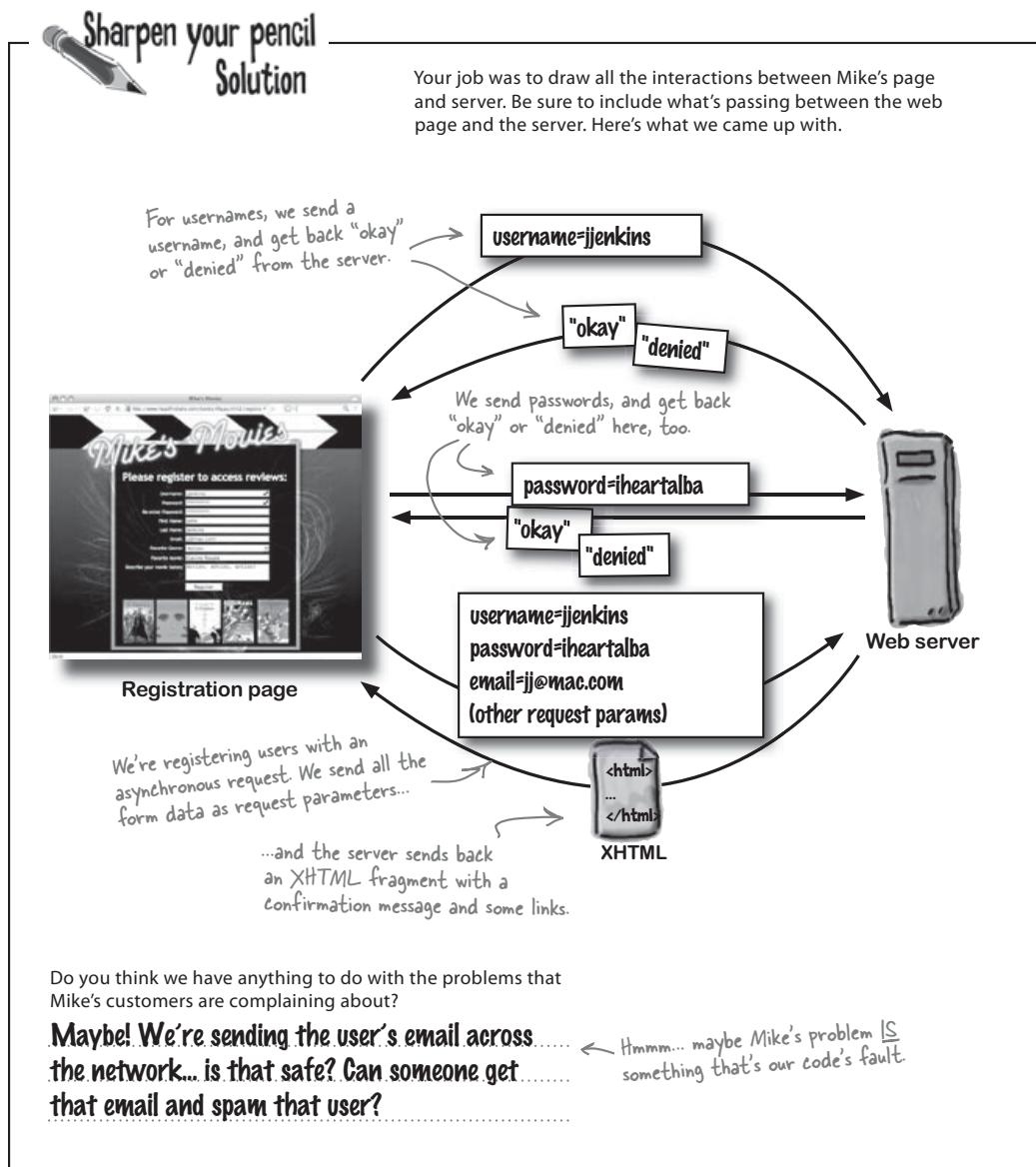


Web server

Do you think we have anything to do with the problems that Mike's customers are complaining about?

.....
.....
.....

exposed addresses



post requests

GET requests send request parameters across the network as clear text

We're using a GET request to send all of a user's information to the server:

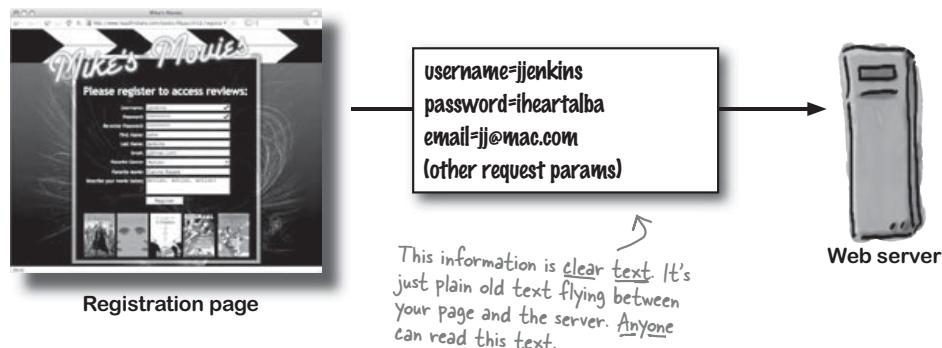
```
function registerUser() {
    t = setInterval("scrollImages()", 50);
    document.getElementById("register").value = "Processing...";
    registerRequest = createRequest();
    if (registerRequest == null) {
        alert("Unable to create request.");
    } else {
        var url = "register.php?username=" +
            escape(document.getElementById("username").value) + "&password=" +
            other request parameters...
        registerRequest.onreadystatechange = registrationProcessed;
        registerRequest.open("GET", url, true);
        registerRequest.send(null);
    }
}
```

registerUser() sends a user's information using an asynchronous request.

Here's where we tell the request object to use a GET method for sending the request.

Clear text is text... in the clear!

When parameters are sent using a GET request, those parameters are just text moving across the network. And that text is sent **in the clear**. In other words, anyone listening to your network can pick up that text.



[you are here ▶](#) **449**

post sensitive data

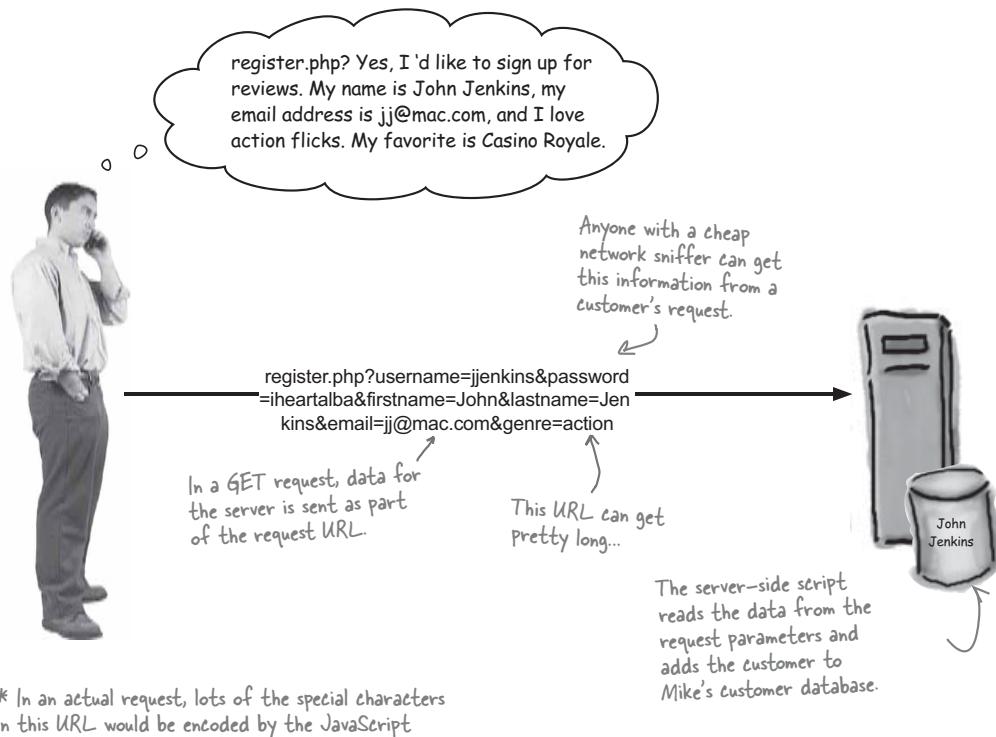
POST requests DON'T send clear text

What we need is a way to send that same data, but to avoid the data going across the network as clear text. That way, people can't snoop around and find Mike's customers' email addresses. That should take care of his spam problem once and for all.

Fortunately, that's just what POST requests do. They send their request data in a **different way** than GET does. Let's take a look:

GET requests send data in the request URL

GET requests send data to the server as part of the request URL, using request parameters that are part of the actual URL.

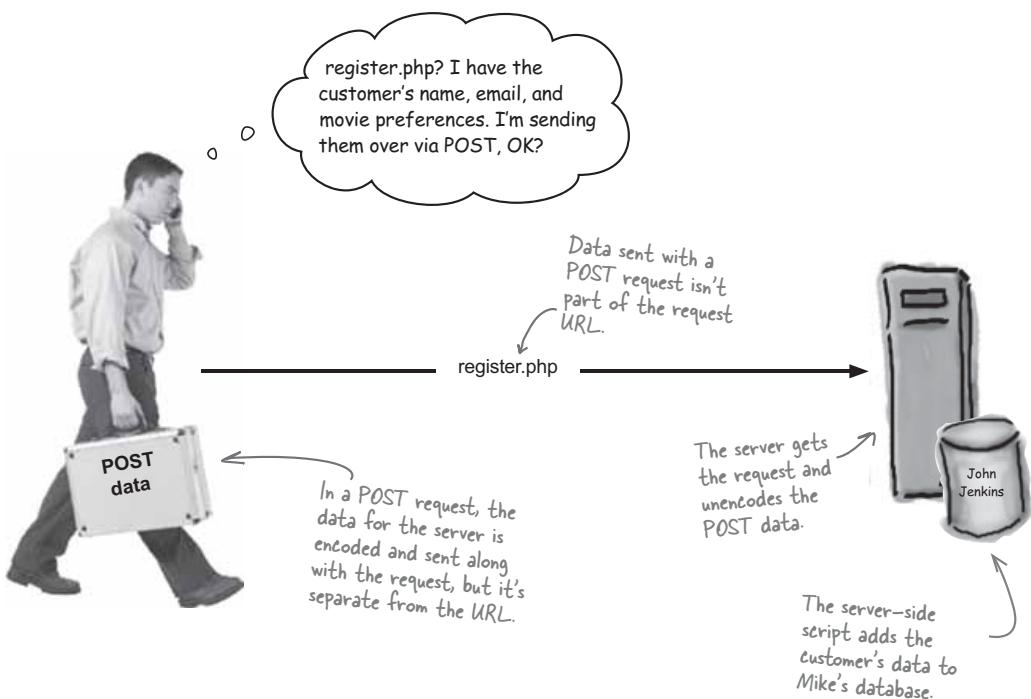


* In an actual request, lots of the special characters in this URL would be encoded by the JavaScript `escape()` function. We've left it unencoded, though, to make it a little easier to understand.

post requests

POST requests send data separate from the request URL.

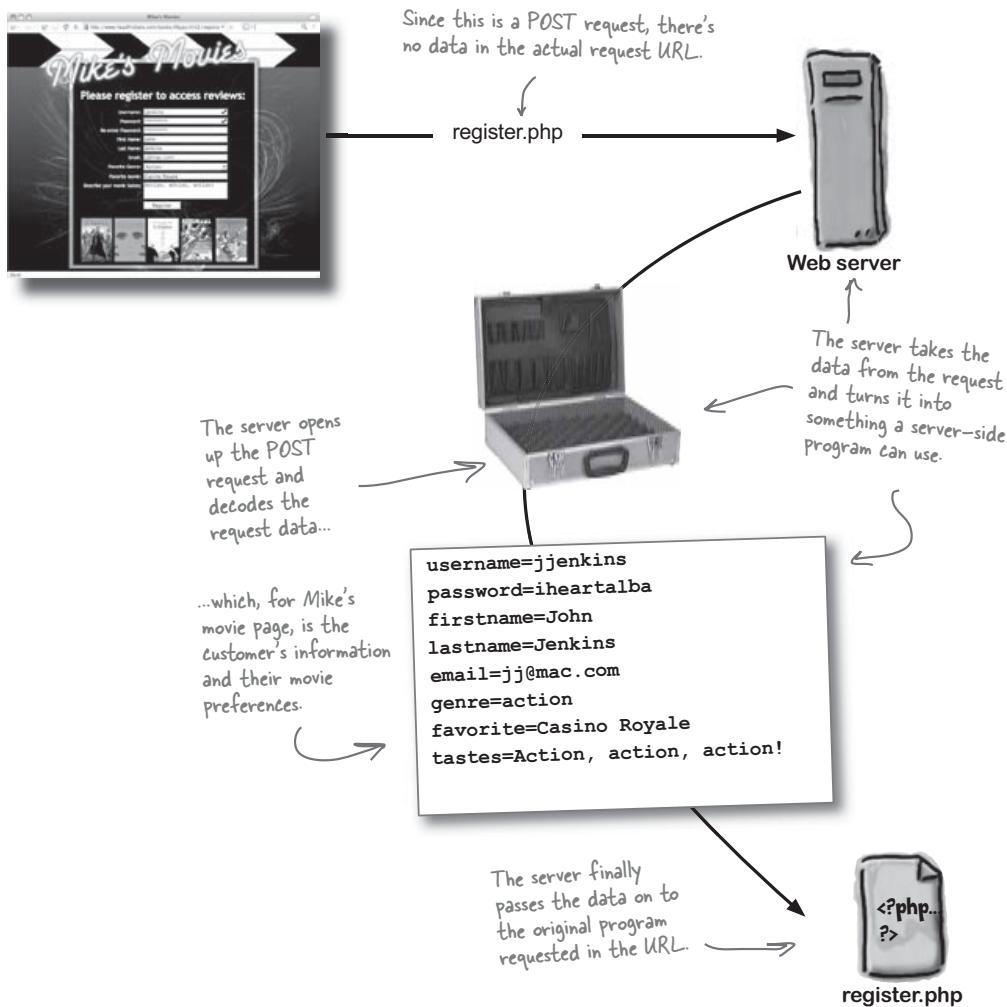
In a POST request, data that has to be sent to the server is kept separate from the URL. So there's no lengthy URL with data in it, and no clear text customer data is sent over the network.



servers unencode post data

The data in a POST request is ENCODED until it reaches the server

Once a web server gets a POST request, it figures out what type of data it has received, and then passes that information on to the program in the request URL.



there are no
Dumb Questions

Q: So POST requests are more secure than GET requests?

A: Yes. There's one additional step that goes into packaging up POST data: the data is encoded in the browser and decoded on the server. Still, decrypting POST data isn't foolproof. Determined hackers can unencode your POST data, although it takes a lot more work than grabbing request parameters from the URL of a GET request.

If you really want to secure your request, you'll have to use a secure network connection, like SSL. But that's a little beyond what we're covering in this book.

Q: So if POST is still insecure, how will that help Mike's customers?

A: Most spammers are looking for the easiest targets possible. Most of the time, a single bit of trouble—like unencoding POST data—is all it takes to send spammers and hackers looking for an easier target. With Mike's site, moving to POST takes a little bit of effort, but will probably protect his site from the majority of malicious attacks.

A little bit of security on the Internet goes a long way.

Encoding your request data will cause most hackers to look for an easier target somewhere OTHER than on your web site.

Q: So are you saying that POST is safe and GET is unsafe?

A: Not really. "Safe" and "unsafe" are pretty relative terms, and it's impossible to predict all the ways something can go wrong. But sending data to the server using POST takes an extra step to protect that data. Sometimes that one step is the difference between your users getting your monthly newsletter, and those same users getting a spammer's porn mail.

Q: So why not send every request using POST?

A: There's really no need to. For one thing, encoding and unencoding data takes a bit of processing time. Besides that, GET is fine for sending shorter, non-private data. Also, if you use POST for everything, your users won't benefit from tools like Google Accelerator, and some search engine spiders might not pick up your links.

Q: And to send a POST request, all we have to do is put the request data in the `send()` method instead of the URL?

A: Exactly. You send the data in exactly the same format. You can pass name/value pairs to the request object's `send()` method, almost exactly like you did when you were sending a GET request.

Q: That's it? There's nothing else to do?

A: Well, let's try it out on Mike's page and see what happens...

`send()` post data

send() your request data in a POST request

In a GET request, all the request data is sent as part of the request URL. So you build long URLs, like `register.php?username=jjenkins&password=...`

But since request data isn't sent as part of the URL for a POST request, you can put all the data directly into the `send()` method of your request object:

```
function registerUser() {
    t = setInterval("scrollImages()", 50);
    document.getElementById("register").value = "Processing...";
    registerRequest = createRequest();
    if (registerRequest == null) {
        alert("Unable to create request.");
    } else {
        var url = "register.php"; ← The request URL is just the
        var requestData = "username=" + ← name of the program on the
        escape(document.getElementById("username").value) + "&password=" + ← server. No request parameters.
        escape(document.getElementById("password1").value) + "&firstname=" + ← You don't need to precede your
        escape(document.getElementById("firstname").value) + "&lastname=" + ← request data with a question
        escape(document.getElementById("lastname").value) + "&email=" + ← mark (?) in a POST request.
        escape(document.getElementById("email").value) + "&genre=" + ←
        escape(document.getElementById("genre").value) + "&favorite=" + ← Use the same
        escape(document.getElementById("favorite").value) + "&tastes=" + ← ampersand
        escape(document.getElementById("tastes").value); ← to separate
    registerRequest.onreadystatechange = registrationProcessed;
    registerRequest.open("POST", url, true);
    registerRequest.send(requestData); ← This is a POST request now.
}
}

Instead of adding this data to the request URL, let's store it in a string variable. ←
The request data is sent as a string and passed to the send() method of the request object. ←
```

Q: Why don't I need a question mark?

A: The question mark (?) separated a server-side program name, like `register.php`, from the request data name/value pairs. Since you're not appending the request data to the program name, you don't need that question mark anymore.

there are no
Dumb Questions

Q: But I still do need an ampersand?

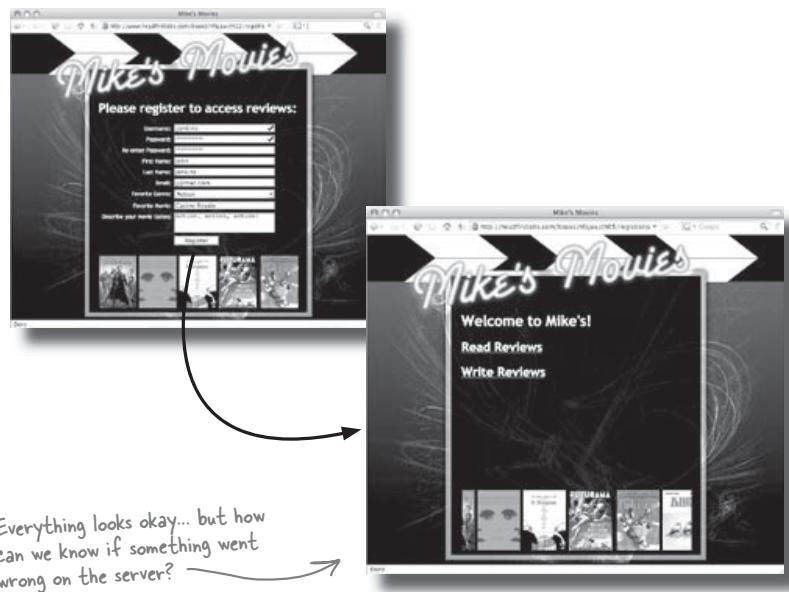
A: Yes. The ampersand (&) separates different pieces of data. That tells the server where one name/value pair ends, and where the next one starts.

post requests

Test DRIVE

Secure Mike's app with a POST request.

Change your version of `registerUser()` in `validation.js` to match the version on page 454. Then reload Mike's registration page, and enter in some data. Try and submit the registration... does everything work like it should?



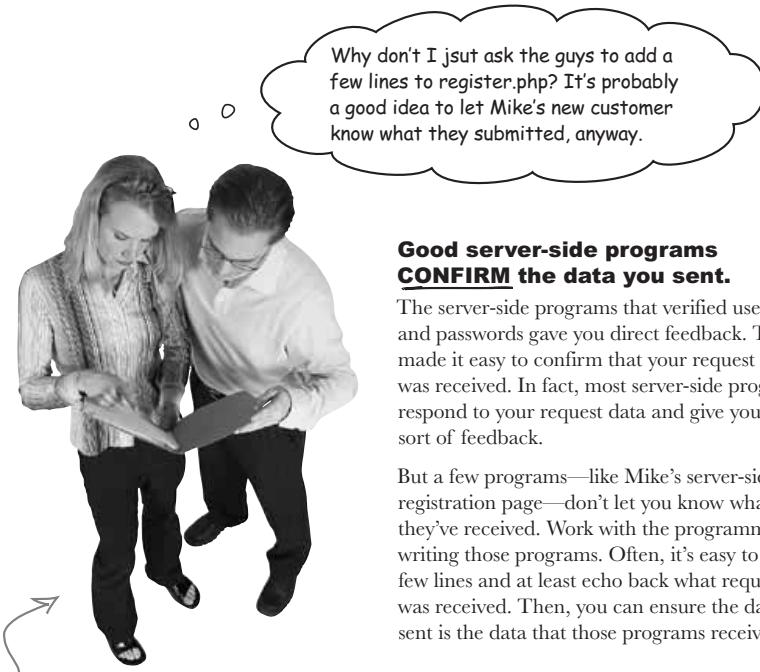
Would any of the other requests on the registration page be good candidates for POST requests?

test, test, test

Always check to make sure your request data was RECEIVED.

It seems like we're sending a valid POST request, and we know that the request data's right from when we built Mike's registration page using GET. But we really don't know for sure that our request is getting handled.

In cases like this, where you don't get direct feedback from a server, you need to check that your request data got sent to the server and was properly received. Otherwise, you could find out there's a problem much later. And problems like that are hard to debug... who remembers the code they wrote three months ago, anyway?



Good server-side programs **CONFIRM** the data you sent.

The server-side programs that verified usernames and passwords gave you direct feedback. That made it easy to confirm that your request data was received. In fact, most server-side programs respond to your request data and give you some sort of feedback.

But a few programs—like Mike's server-side registration page—don't let you know what data they've received. Work with the programmers writing those programs. Often, it's easy to add a few lines and at least echo back what request data was received. Then, you can ensure the data you sent is the data that those programs received.

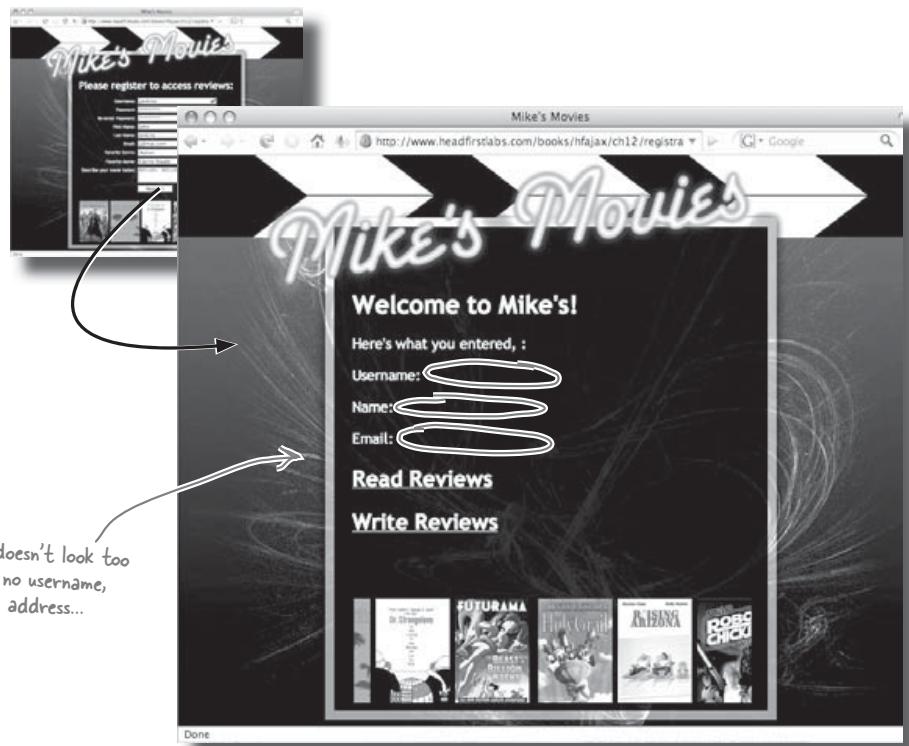
post requests

Test Drive (Again)

Let's see what the SERVER says.

If you haven't already, download the example files for Chapter 12 from Head First Labs. There's an updated version of `register.php` called `register-feedback.php` that gives you some visual feedback when a new user submits their registration data.

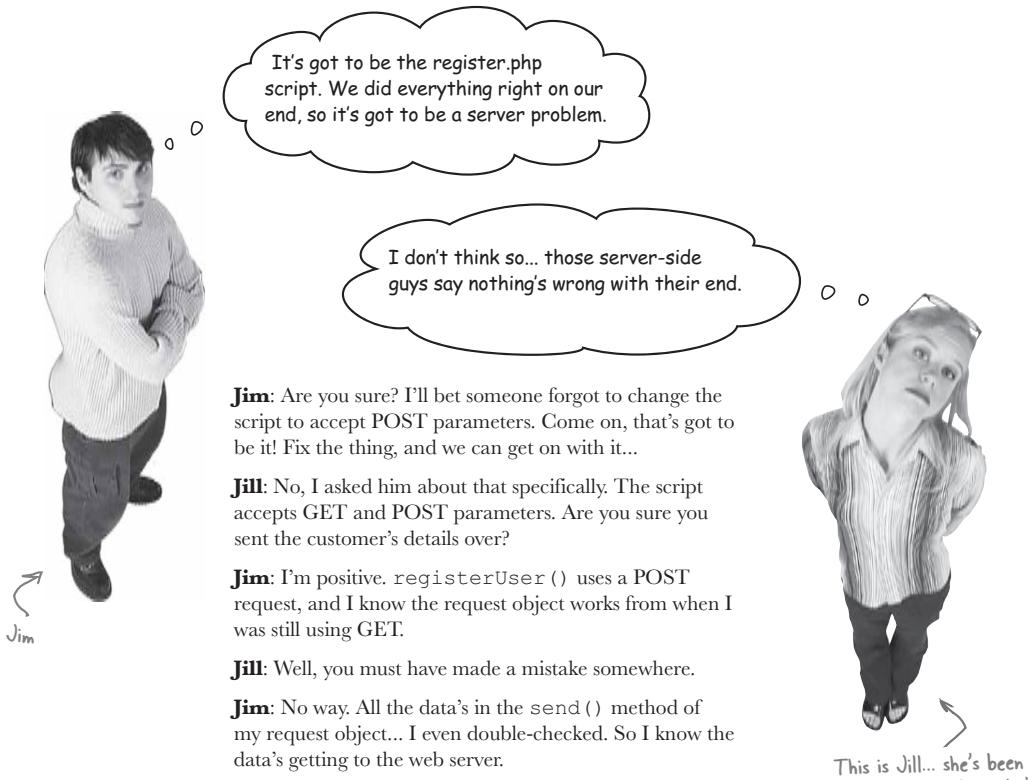
Update the request URL in `registerUser()`, in `validation.js`, to use this new script. Then, try Mike's registration page again.

*you are here* ▶

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the server's the problem

Why didn't the POST request work?



Jim: Are you sure? I'll bet someone forgot to change the script to accept POST parameters. Come on, that's got to be it! Fix the thing, and we can get on with it...

Jill: No, I asked him about that specifically. The script accepts GET and POST parameters. Are you sure you sent the customer's details over?

Jim: I'm positive. `registerUser()` uses a POST request, and I know the request object works from when I was still using GET.

Jill: Well, you must have made a mistake somewhere.

Jim: No way. All the data's in the `send()` method of my request object... I even double-checked. So I know the data's getting to the web server.

Jill: Well, it's not getting to the script. Look at the output page! There's nothing for username, firstname, or lastname, or anything.

Jim: Wait a second. If I'm sending the data to the server correctly...

Jill: ...and the script's asking the server for the data and getting nothing...

Together: *The problem must be the server!*

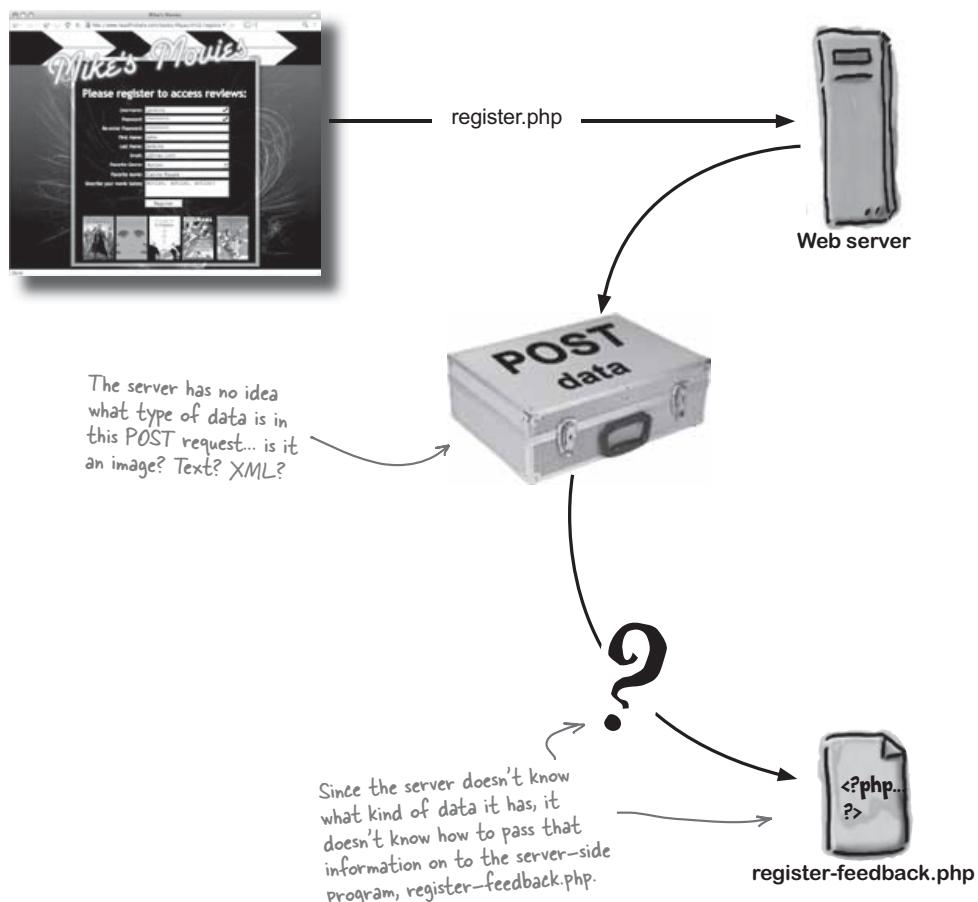
This is Jill... she's been hanging out with Mike's server-side guys lately.

post requests

The server unencodes POST data

Our script is sending a request to the server with the right request data. But somehow, the server's not getting that data to the server-side program, `register-feedback.php`. So what's going on between the server and `register-feedback.php`?

We know the server is supposed to take our POST data and unencode it. But the server has to know **how** to unencode that data... and that means knowing what **type** of data it's receiving.



you are here ▶

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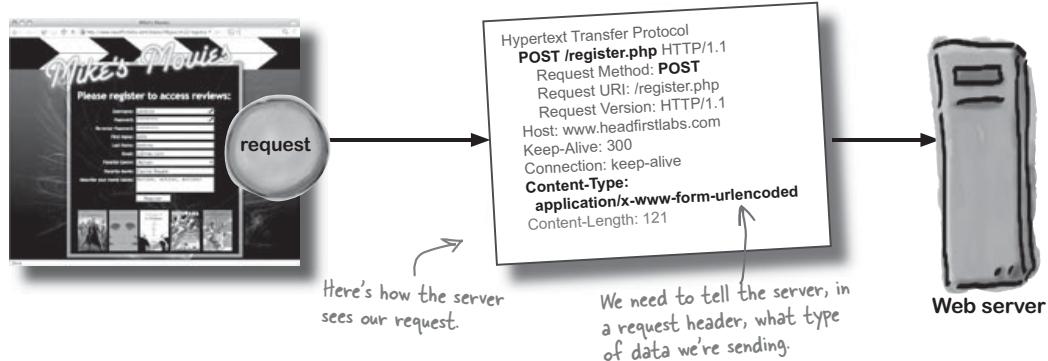
what are you sending?

We need to TELL the server what we're sending

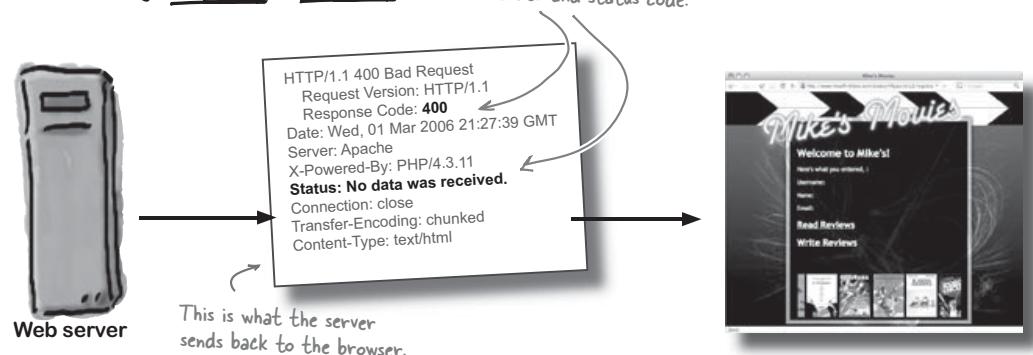
We need to let the server know exactly what type of data we're sending it. But that information can't be part of the request data itself, so we need another way to tell the server.

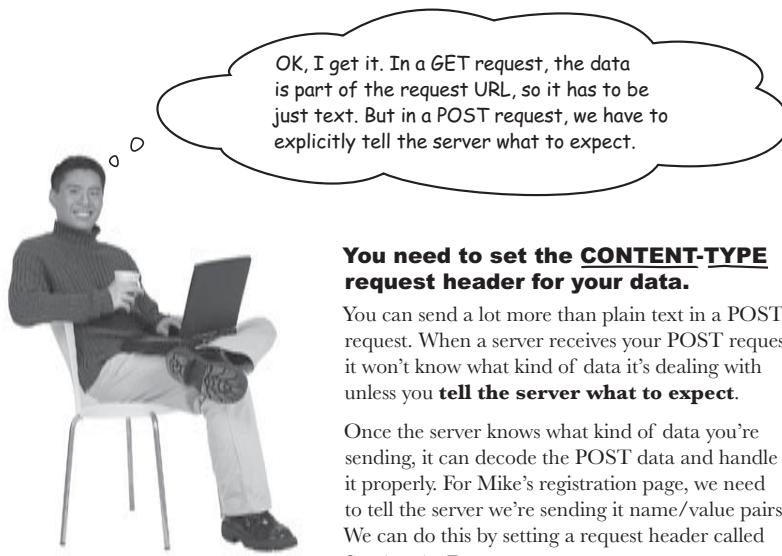
Anytime you need to talk to the server about a request, you use a **request header**. A request header is information that's sent along with the request and the server can read right away. The server can also send back **response headers**, which are pieces of information about that server's response:

Servers get information from the browser via REQUEST HEADERS.



Servers send information to the browser using RESPONSE HEADERS.

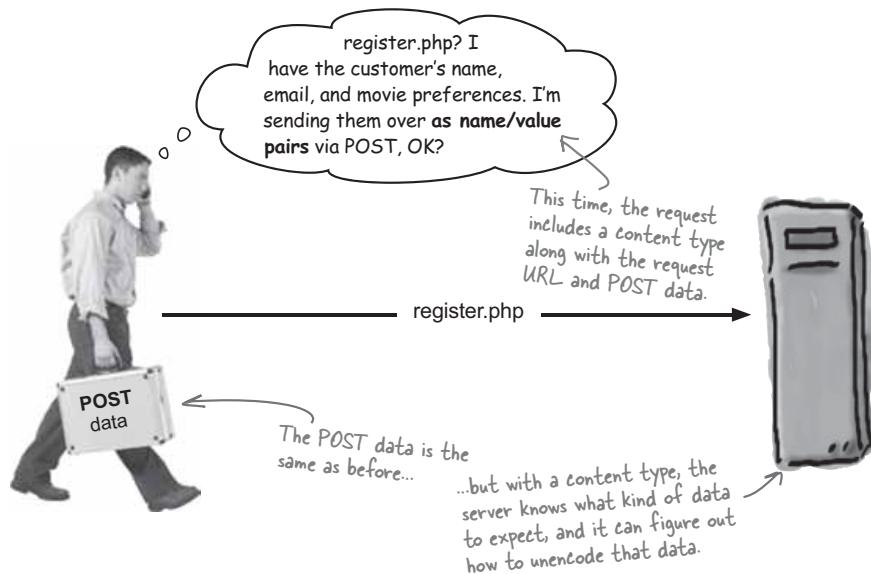


post requests

You need to set the CONTENT-TYPE request header for your data.

You can send a lot more than plain text in a POST request. When a server receives your POST request, it won't know what kind of data it's dealing with unless you **tell the server what to expect**.

Once the server knows what kind of data you're sending, it can decode the POST data and handle it properly. For Mike's registration page, we need to tell the server we're sending it name/value pairs. We can do this by setting a request header called Content-Type.



request headers

Set a request header using `setRequestHeader()` on your request object

Once you know what request header to set, it's easy to do. Just call `setRequestHeader()` on your request object, and pass in the name of the request header and the value for that header.

For name/value pairs, we want to set the Content-Type request header. We need to set the value of that header as `application/x-www-form-urlencoded`. That's a bit of a strange string, but it just tells the server we're sending it name/value pairs, like a web form would send:

```
function registerUser() {
    t = setInterval("scrollImages()", 50);
    document.getElementById("register").value = "Processing...";
    registerRequest = createRequest();
    if (registerRequest == null) {
        alert("Unable to create request.");
    } else {
        var url = "register.php";
        var requestData = "username=" +
            escape(document.getElementById("username").value) + "&password=" +
            escape(document.getElementById("password1").value) + "&firstname=" +
            escape(document.getElementById("firstname").value) + "&lastname=" +
            escape(document.getElementById("lastname").value) + "&email=" +
            escape(document.getElementById("email").value) + "&genre=" +
            escape(document.getElementById("genre").value) + "&favorite=" +
            escape(document.getElementById("favorite").value) + "&tastes=" +
            escape(document.getElementById("tastes").value);
        registerRequest.onreadystatechange = registrationProcessed;
        registerRequest.open("POST", url, true);
        registerRequest.setRequestHeader("Content-Type",
            "application/x-www-form-urlencoded");
        registerRequest.send(requestData);
    }
}
```

This sets the Content-Type request header...

...and tells the server to expect name/value pairs, like a web form would send in a submission.

post requests

there are no Dumb Questions

Q: So a request header is sent to the server along with the request?

A: Yes. All request headers are part of the request. In fact, the browser sets some request headers automatically, so you're really just adding a request header to the existing ones.

Q: Have we been getting response headers all along, too?

A: Yup. The browser and server always generate headers. You only have to worry about them if there's information you need to work with, like setting the content type or retrieving a status from a response header.

Q: So "Content-Type" is used to tell the server what kind of POST data we're sending?

A: Exactly. In this case, we're using name/value pairs, and the content type for that is "application/x-www-form-urlencoded." That particular type tells the server to look for values like those it would get from a normal form submission.

Q: Are there other content types?

A: Tons. To find out about the rest of them, try searching for "HTTP Content-Type" in your favorite search engine.



Suppose you wanted to send XML data to a server-side program. What do you think you'd need to do in order for the web server to unencode that data properly?

you are here ▶

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test drive

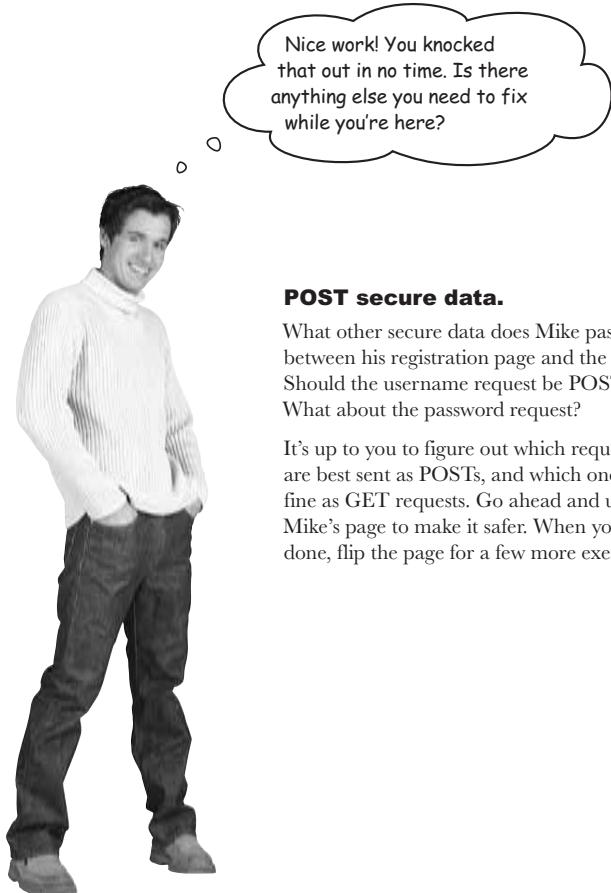


—Test Drive (one more time)—

Did it work? Did it work?

Update your request to include a Content-Type request header, and try Mike's registration page again. Submit your information, and see what the server says.



post requests**POST secure data.**

What other secure data does Mike pass between his registration page and the server? Should the username request be POST? What about the password request?

It's up to you to figure out which requests are best sent as POSTs, and which ones are fine as GET requests. Go ahead and update Mike's page to make it safer. When you're done, flip the page for a few more exercises.

word search

Word Search

X	A	R	S	Y	R	O	T	A	D	N	A	M
A	C	L	V	V	R	E	T	N	I	T	E	S
A	V	I	O	A	S	B	A	L	T	R	S	V
Q	S	L	X	H	L	N	D	L	E	R	S	L
C	U	Y	O	R	S	I	A	E	A	Y	A	R
A	C	N	N	E	U	T	D	Y	N	S	R	A
L	O	E	C	C	B	T	U	A	D	N	E	S
L	P	U	K	A	M	A	N	N	T	O	L	N
G	R	Y	C	C	I	S	E	O	X	I	B	R
E	N	I	A	H	T	E	N	A	U	T	O	R
T	U	N	B	A	D	Q	C	N	R	P	A	N
K	N	G	T	F	A	P	O	S	T	O	S	A
N	D	U	L	R	I	E	D	R	I	U	D	Y
A	S	E	R	E	D	A	E	H	T	E	S	D
J	E	R	C	I	C	T	H	R	I	Z	A	R

Word list:

Get
Post
Validation
Submit
Mandatory
Options
Secure
Unencode
Header
Status

post requests

GET ? OR POST?

It's time for another episode of "GET or POST?" It's up to you to decide which request method is best for each of the following web apps.

GET or POST

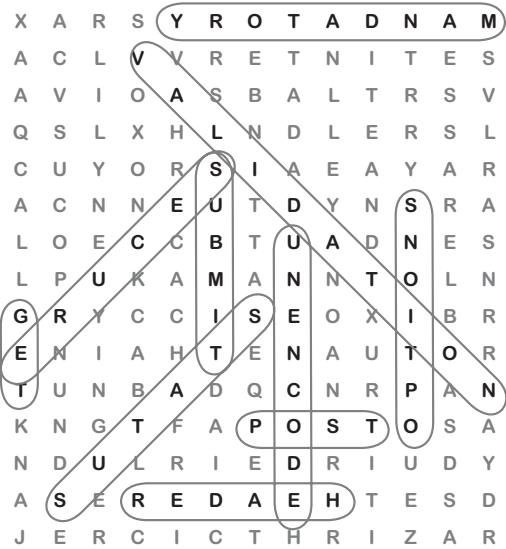
	Login to see my favorite rock items →	* *
	Request today's house blend →	* *
	Update journal with new entry →	* *
	Enroll in an Advanced Yoga class →	* *
	Buy "Push" from iTunes with my credit card →	* *

you are here ▶

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exercise solutions

Word Search Solution



Word list:

Get
Post
Validation
Submit
Mandatory
Options
Secure
Unencode
Header
Status

post requests

GET OR POST? SOLUTIONS

It's time for another episode of "GET or POST?" It's up to you to decide which request method is best for each of the following web apps.

GET or POST

Login to see my favorite rock items → Logging in usually involves a username and password—you want to secure that sort of information. ✓

Request today's house blend → There's no need to use POST for a simple item request. ✓

Update journal with new entry → This might go either way. Are there user credentials being sent? Is the entry public or private? ↗ ↘ ✓

Enroll in an Advanced Yoga class → Marey asks for emails... we don't want those getting out to anyone malicious. ↗ ↘ ✓

Buy "Push" from iTunes with my credit card → Sending credit card info requires POST and something more secure, like SSL. ✓

you are here ▶

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