### **30. AJAX**

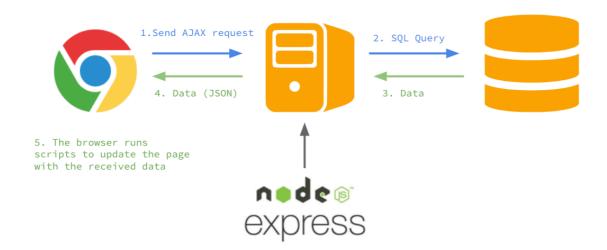
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# **Topics to cover**

- 1. What is AJAX?
- 2. The AJAX Workflow
- 3. How to use AJAX?
- 3.1 XML-HTTP-Request Object
- 3.2 Fetch
- 3.3 JQuery

### 1. What is AJAX

AJAX = Asynchronous JavaScript and XML. Thanks to AJAX, web applications can send and receive data asynchronously without requiring a browser refresh.



The widespread use of AJAX was one of the factors that led to Web 2.0. It originally retrieved data sent using XML, but modern applications use JSON instead.

# 2. Ajax Workflow

Every time we want to get data and modify something on our website, we can follow these steps:

- 1. Provide the inital HTML page
- 2. Determine and import the tool for AJAX
- 3. Determine when to fire an ajax request --> DOM event
- 4. Determine where and what to send in request
- 5. Determine the action upon receiving the response

## 3. How to use Ajax?

We have different options to send an AJAX request:

#### 3.1 Legacy way of sending AJAX using XMLHttpRequest

The <u>XMLHttpRequest object</u> is available to use at any time when working with JavaScript in a browser:

### 3.2 Modern AJAX with Promise based library: fetch

AJAX is always implemented using the XMLHttpRequest (XHR) object. Modern libraries (such as jQuery or axios) provide us with easy-to-use wrappers for the XHR object, so we can achieve more with less lines of code.

We can use the **fetch api** to make AJAX requests:

```
fetch('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/todos/1')
```

```
.then(response => response.json())
.then(data => console.log(data))
```

.catch(err => console.log(err))

### 3.3 Modern AJAX with Promise based library: jQuery

jQuery also gives us an API for making AJAX requests:

jquery.get('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/todos/1')

```
.then(response => console.log(response))
.catch(err => console.log(err))
```

### **Documentation links**

- Dog CEO API
- News API
- jQuery Docs
- Usage of JS Fetch
- Status codes