

## LESSON 15: SENDING AND RECEIVING DATA

### **SENDING DATA**

We often send data to a service from one of these situations:

- 1. We \_\_\_\_\_ data in our script based on settings we know we need for the service such as filters or sorts for a GET ALL request.
- 2. We use some variable from the \_\_\_\_\_ in order to obtain a specific request such as a GET One, PUT, or DELETE.
- 3. We \_\_\_\_\_ data from a \_\_\_\_ to send along with an POST or PUT request.

### 1. Compiling Data Manually

```
$.ajax("user_lego/", {
                                  var req_data = {
    type: "GET",
                                       filter: 'user=1',
    data: {
                                       sort: [
                                           'type.name',
        filter: 'user=1',
        sort: [
                                          'lego.name'
                                       ]
            'type.name',
            'lego.name'
                                   };
        ]
                                   $.ajax("user_lego/", {
                                       type: "GET",
    },
                                       data: req_data,
});
```

### [Scripting]

### 2. Using System Variables

```
<a href="#" data-item="3" class="lego-thumb">...</a>
$(".lego-thumb").on("click", function(e){
    e.preventDefault();
    var $target = $(e.target);
    var itemId = $target.attr("data-item");
    $.ajax("lego/" + itemId, {
        ...
    });
});
```

### 3.a. Serializing Form Data

Assuming you start with a form whose fields' names all match the corresponding entity properties...

```
$("#form-id").on("submit", function(e){
    e.preventDefault();
    var $form = $(e.target);
    var form_data = $form.serialize();
    $.ajax("lego/", {
        type: "POST",
        data: form_data,
        ...
    });
});
```

## [Scripting]

### 3.b. A Serialize Function

If you first select the form (\$form) then you can use a function like this to convert the data into an object similar to the data set.

```
function serializeData($form) {
   var formData = $form.serializeArray();
   var data = {};
   for(var i = 0; i < formData.length; i++) {
      var obj = formData[i];
      data[obj.name] = obj.value;
   }
   return data;
}</pre>
```

### **RECEIVING DATA**

We most often receive data from a service in the form of JSON text. We first must \_\_\_\_\_\_ it to an actual JSON object and then we can use it for \_\_\_\_\_ or to populate a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

```
var __1_ = $.parseJSON(__2__);
```

- 1. Desired name for parsed data variable.
- 2. JSON string variable to parse.

# [Scripting] PRELOADING HANDLEBARS TEMPLATES

It can be much more efficient to load all Handlebars templates at the
of the application, compile them, and store them in global variables you
can call when needed. This way we don't have them every
time we need them.
» Declare variables at outermost level () to hold the compiled templates.
» Declare a function that loads, compiles, and stores each
template in its global variable.
» Call the preload function right inside the
HANDLEBARS PARTIALS
Sometimes its helpful for a Handlebars template to call or load another template. This can help keep template simpler and more
» First register the nested template as a ""
» Then you can reference the partial inside of another template