

WEBX EXP9

Name of the Student	Riya Varyani
Class and Roll No	D15A-61
DOP	
DOS	
Sign and Grade	

Experiment – 9: AJAX

1) **Aim:** To study AJAX 2)

Theory:

A. How do Synchronous and Asynchronous Requests differ?

Synchronous and asynchronous requests are two approaches used by web applications to communicate with servers, particularly when fetching or sending data. Their primary difference lies in how they handle timing and execution flow.

1. Synchronous Requests:

- In a **synchronous request**, the code execution **pauses** until the server responds.
- The browser **waits** for the request to complete before continuing with the next line of code.
- This blocking behavior means the user interface (UI) may become **unresponsive** during the request.
- It's generally discouraged in modern web development, especially in browsers, because it leads to a **poor user experience**.

Example Scenario: If a webpage sends a synchronous request to fetch user data, the page may freeze while waiting for the server, and users won't be able to interact with anything until it finishes.

2. Asynchronous Requests:

- An **asynchronous request** does **not block** the code execution.
- The browser sends the request and continues executing the rest of the code **without waiting** for the response.
- A **callback function** or event listener is used to handle the server's response when it arrives.
- This improves **performance** and ensures a **smooth user experience** because the UI remains active and responsive.

Example Scenario: When a form is submitted using AJAX asynchronously, the data is sent to the server in the background, and the user can continue interacting with the page while waiting for confirmation.

Key Differences Summarized in Words:

- Synchronous = Blocking, halts execution, bad for UX
- Asynchronous = Non-blocking, continues execution, preferred in modern web apps • Asynchronous uses event-driven programming to respond to server replies
- Asynchronous requests are handled using XMLHttpRequest, fetch(), or async/await in JavaScript

B. Describe various properties and methods used in XMLHttpRequest Object.

Properties of XMLHttpRequest:

1. readyState
Indicates the current state of the request (ranging from 0 to 4, where 4 means the request is complete).
2. status
Shows the HTTP response status code (like 200 for success or 404 for not found).
3. statusText
Provides a text description of the HTTP status (like "OK" or "Not Found").
- 4..responseText
Holds the response data returned by the server as plain text.
5. responseXML
Contains the response data as an XML document, if applicable.
6. onreadystatechange
A property used to define a function that runs automatically whenever the request's state changes.

Methods of XMLHttpRequest:

1. open()
Prepares the request by specifying the HTTP method, URL, and whether the request should be asynchronous.
2. send()
Sends the request to the server. Can include data when using methods like POST.
3. setRequestHeader()
Allows setting custom HTTP headers (like content type) before sending the request.
4. abort()
Cancels the request if it's still in progress.

3) Problem Statement:

Create a registration page having fields like Name, College, Username and Password (read password twice).

Validate the form by checking for

1. Username is not same as existing entries
2. Name field is not empty

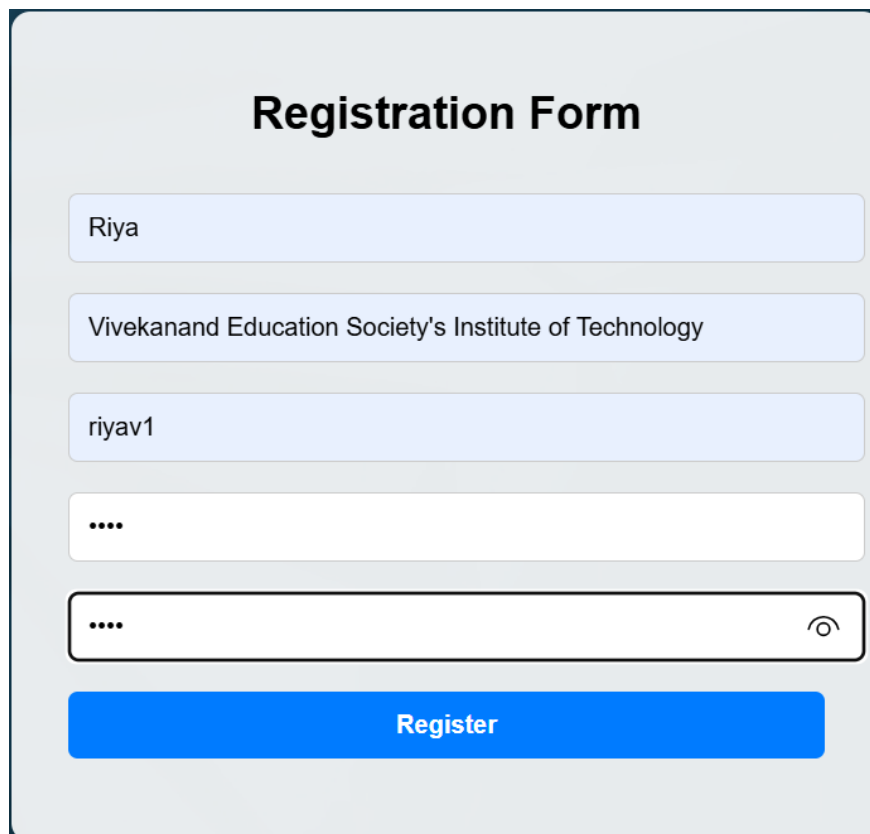
3. Retyped password is matching with the earlier one. Prompt a message is
And also auto suggest college names.

Show the message "Successfully Registered" on the same page below the
submit button, on Successfully registration. Let all the updations on the page
be Asynchronously loaded. Implement the same using XMLHttpRequest
Object.

4) Output:

Code:

Github:-



The image shows a registration form with a light gray background and rounded corners. At the top, the title "Registration Form" is centered in a bold, black font. Below the title, there are five input fields stacked vertically. The first field contains the text "Riya". The second field contains the text "Vivekanand Education Society's Institute of Technology". The third field contains the text "riyav1". The fourth field contains four dots, indicating a password field. The fifth field also contains four dots, indicating a password field, and has a small eye icon on the right side to toggle visibility. At the bottom of the form, there is a blue button with the text "Register" in white.

Registration Form

Riya

Vivekanand Education Society's Institute of Technology

riyav1

....

....

Register

Successfully Registered