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Dynamic Web 1

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Questions week #8

1. AJAX stands for Asynchronous JavaScript and XML.
2. XML stands for extensible Markup Language.
3. AJAX uses a built-in browser XMLHttpRequest object to request data from the server.
4. The special feature of AJAX that makes developers like to work with it is its able to update a web page without reloading the page.
5. The basic five steps involved in the execution of an AJAX XMLHttpRequest between the browser and the server are; an event occurs on the page and the page is loaded or a button is clicked then an XMLHttpRequest object sends a request to the server followed by the server sending a response back to the web page that made the request. Then the response is ready by JavaScript and lastly JavaScript executes the page update.
6. The core of AJAX is made up of XMLHttpRequest object.
7. XMLHttpRequest() is used to exchange data with a web server behind the scenes.
8. XMLHttpRequest.open(method, url[, async[, user[, password]]])
9. An example is const xttps = XMLHttpRequest(); That makes a new instance of XMLHttpRequest object.
10. XMLHttpRequest(object) must be called before any other method calls.
11. We use https because these days on a live server you cannot use http anymore, for example GitHub would not let you use http.
12. The New keyword. It is used to initialize the XMLHttpRequest object is; const xhttps.
13. New XMLHttpRequest() creates an object from a constructor function.
14. 5 things that the new keyword does is;

1. It is used to create an object from a constructor function.

2. It sets the new object’s internal, inaccessible prototype property to be the accessible, prototype object.

3. It executes the constructor function using the newly created object whenever its mentioned.

4.The new keyword makes the this keyword point to the newly created object. The constructor function refers to the function that follows the new keyword.

5.It returns this if the function does not return.

15. An example of this is XMLHttpsRequest object created with the value of XMLHttpsRequest() that creates a new one.

16. XMLHttpRequest.open() initializes a newly-created request or reinitializing a existing one.

17. An example of XMLHttpRequest.open() is xhttps.open(GET, url, true);

18. GET is the method and the value of the first parameter goes to open()). When Requesting to url is what you send to request to the value of the second parameter goes in to open()) and True means that you are creating the request asynchronously which is the value of the third parameter passed to open()).

19. An example is xttps.send();

20. The values that passed to our send() method are xttps object and variable.