JavaScript Lecture 4c (Ajax)

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JavaScript Introduction

Topics discussed this presentation

- Asynchronous JavaScript & XML (Ajax).
- This presentation based on jQuery Ajax.
- Using a very small subset of available functionality.

Ajax What is it?

- A technology to manage transmission of data.
- Between client and server.
- Generally text-based data.
- Binary data transmission also possible.
- In this course we focus on text-based.
- Originally data format Extensible Markup Language (XML).
- JSON now increasingly the format of choice.

Ajax

Why use it?

- Once Upon a Time in the Web . . .
- data request caused whole-page refresh.
- Ajax requests server what it needs,
- when it needs it and,
- for exactly where on page it is needed...
- finding the target with perfect aim.
- This avoids nuisance page flicker and,
- facilitates greater efficiency.



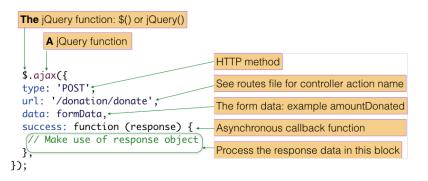
Ajax

Asynchronous communication

- Web page sends HTTP Ajax request.
- User free to continue other page activity.
- Request processed independently.
- Server transmits respose to web page.
- Synchronous communication also possible.



Donation ajax call



Donation ajax call

```
<form class="ui form" action="/donation/donate" method="POST">
    ...
    ...
</form>
```

```
<form class="ui form">
...
</form>
```

Ajax requires form change

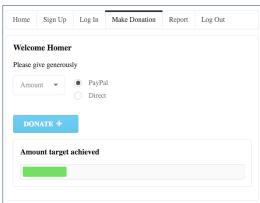
Donation ajax call

Controller

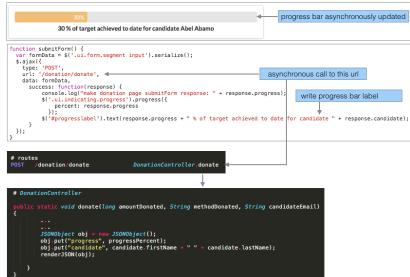
```
JSONObject obj = new JSONObject();
obj.put("progress", getProgress());
renderJSON(obj);
```

Asynchronous Java and XML (Ajax)





Asynchronous Java and XML (Ajax)



JavaScript

Presentation summary

- Ajax
 - Asynchronous JavaScript & XML (Ajax)
 - Now Asynchronous JavaScript & JSON (AJAN -:)
 - In widespread use.
 - Allows specific page element refresh.
 - Avoids flicker associated with whole-page refresh.

JavaScript

Some suggestions for consideration

- Write code complying with ECMAScript6 (ES6).
- Use quality IDE such as WebStorm.
- Apply styleguide, example Airbnb.
- Use strict mode.
- Avoid use of global variables:
 - Use global abatement or other techniques.
- Do not rely on semicolon insertion.
- Do not use:
 - == (use ====)
 - != (use !==)
- Avoid use of continue statement.
- Do not use block-less statements (e.g. following for, while, if).

```
1. jQuery
```

http://jquery.com/

[Accessed 2014-08-04]

2. w3schools: Learn JavaScript

http://www.w3schools.com/js/default.asp

[Accessed 2014-07-09]

3. HTML5 Element List

MDN: Mozilla Developer Network

https://developer.mozilla.org/en/docs/Web/Guide/HTML/ HTML5/HTML5_element_list

[Accessed 2014-08-09]

4. Haverbeke Marijn. 2007-2013. Eloquent JavaScript: A Modern Introduction to Programming

http://eloquentjavascript.net/

[Accessed 2014-07-09]

5. Mozilla Developer Network (MDN)

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/ JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Array

[Accessed 2016:-03-22]

6. w3schools: Learn jQuery

http://www.w3schools.com/jquery/default.asp

[Accessed 2014:-07-09]

7. The Deep Roots of Javascript Fatigue

```
https:
```

```
//segment.com/blog/the-deep-roots-of-js-fatigue/
[Accessed 2016:-03-23]
```

8. Mozilla Developer Network (MDN)

```
https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/Add-ons/SDK/
Guides/Contributor s Guide/Classes and Inheritance
[Accessed 2016:-05-14]
```

9. Airbnb JavaScript Style Guide

http://airbnb.io/javascript/

[Accessed 2016:-005-15]

10. Code Conventions for JavaScript

http://javascript.crockford.com/code.html

[Accessed 2016:-006-16]



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