Applications today

You have two basic choices: Desktop applications and Web applications

**Desktop applications**
- It usually come on a CD and install completely on your computer.
- The code that runs these applications resides on your desktop.
- It is usually pretty fast, has great user interfaces and is incredibly dynamic.

**Web applications**
- It runs on a Web server and you access the application with your Web browser.
- It provides services you could never get on your desktop (think about Amazon.com and eBay).
- waiting for a server to respond, waiting for a screen to refresh, waiting for a request to come back and generate a new page.

Ajax attempts to bridge the gap between the functionality and interactivity
What is AJAX?

- A Web development technique for creating interactive web applications

Intension

✓ Shift a great deal of interaction to the Web surfer's computer
✓ Used to retrieve data and update selected parts of the page without refreshing the entire page
✓ Example: Google Suggest, Google Maps

Increase the Web page's interactivity, speed, and usability; better user experience
“Ajax”

“a big step toward the Holy Grail of having the kinds of speed and responsiveness in Web-based programs that's usually associated only with desktop software”
Ajax Enriched HTML Pages
Wow..I didn’t know soccer teams did web programming..
You might already know the components of Ajax

- **XHTML (or HTML) and CSS**
  - Marking up and styling information

- **DOM accessed with a client-side scripting language**
  - Dynamically display and interact with the information presented

- **XMLHttpRequest object**
  - Exchange data asynchronously with the web server

- **XML**
  - Format for transferring data
Why Do I Care About AJAX?

• Enables building Rich Internet Applications (RIA)
• Allows dynamic interaction on the Web
• Improves performance
• Real-time updates
• No plug-ins required
Classic Web Application Model

class classic web application model (synchronous)

client
user activity

server
system processing

data transmission

data transmission

user activity

user activity

data transmission

data transmission

system processing
Traditional Server-Client Architecture
Traditional server response
Traditional Web Applications...

Pages & Actions

Unit of work is a page
Client code concerned with validation
Submits sent to actions
Actions perform work and then forward to next page
Page refresh for each submit
Ajax Model - New & Improved!

- Now with Deeper Interaction!
- Now with Just-in-Time Data & Just-in-Time Logic!
  - XMLHttpRequest (XHR) is the secret sauce!
- Now with Richer Interface!
- All dimensions are closer
AJAX Changes How Web Apps are Built

Components & Events

Unit of work is a component
Three-Tier Client/Server Model
Client code has validation, flow, layout, data interchange
No submit buttons—save buttons
Only parts of pages are updated at a time
AJAX -- Message Flow

```javascript
function checkName( name ) {
  ...initialize request (url, parms)
  ...register callback function
  ...call the server
}
```

```javascript
function handleResponse() {
  ...read response from server
  ...get a handle to the DIV
  If Not OK
    Replace DIV contents with msg
}
```

Validation Servlet

```javascript
ValidateName( req, res...) {
  parse request
  lookup name in database
  is it valid?
    if so, return OK
  otherwise
    return error message
}
```

Database

Message

- status=999
- msg=Not a valid name
AJAX -- Client-Server Communication
Data Exchange in AJAX

• In AJAX:

REQUEST DATA with HTTP

CLIENT

SEND PART OF AN HTML FILE = XML CONTENT

SERVER

Data Exchange in AJAX
## Ajax Alternatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>XUL</th>
<th>XAML</th>
<th>SVG</th>
<th>Flash</th>
<th>Applets</th>
<th>Ajax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skill Set Transferrance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>![ ]</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Technologies

- DHTML – HTML + JavaScript + CSS
- AJAX – DHTML + XML
- Flash
- Browser Extensions/Plug-ins
- Java
- ActiveX
- Others not to be discussed
  - XUL, CURL, etc.
- Backend Frameworks
Pure Browser: DHMTL & AJAX

- Nothin’ but browser
- Uses very open technologies
- Allows for simple richness

AJAX – new info from server without refresh
- A JavaScript call makes a query to the server
- Server returns XML
- JavaScript manipulates CSS to reformat XML in place on existing screen
what’s inside a browser so this works?

What really happens “under the hood” of a “classic” browser.

browser

request

data

rendering engine -- takes HTML/CSS data and images, and ‘knows’ how to format and display it.

HTML rendering engine

HTML / CSS data

other data (e.g. images)

data stores. Browser knows how to save and manage data it downloads.

2. Data comes back

3. Browser knows what to do with it and where to put it

4. HTML and CSS go to the rendering engine, which starts painting the screen. This engine also knows to send out more requests for images, needed in the page.
**enter JavaScript (1996-8)**

JavaScript programs can detect UI events (clicks, etc.) and run code when the user does something: interactivity is *programmable*.

**JavaScript** programs, via the engine, can access and modify the HTML / CSS data, dynamically changing the UI that’s displayed.
XML data support. Browsers can now store XML data, and access / manipulate from JavaScript programs via the JavaScript engine.

This lets JavaScript programs send out requests for data (images, XML, whatever) on their own, without waiting for a user click. New JavaScript function XMLHttpRequest() allows JavaScript programs to go off and "do their own thing," including getting data from elsewhere, without waiting for the user to do something!
which brings us to Ajax

- **Ajax is a pattern for building applications on the browser.**
- The pattern is:
  - **A. Use JavaScript to control the show.**  
    Use it to asynchronously request and retrieve data from remote servers, whenever the program thinks this is a good idea (i.e. not just when the user does something),
  - **B. Use XML to send numerical or text-style data to the browser.** Then use JavaScript to extract data from the XML,
  - **C. Use HTML and CSS for display: manipulate this using JavaScript.**
Ajax: Pattern

Anatomy of a Pattern

- Ajax design patterns contain three steps
  - **Trigger** (event or timer)
  - **Operation** (Ajax, remote scripting)
  - **Update** (presentation)
Trigger

- Every pattern starts with
  - a user event
  - a timer event

mouseover hover keypress keydown mousedown
drop filter choices mouseup drag click mousedown select
focus blur resize move timeout

Ajax patterns open the door to immediacy

- **Lookup** I can get information when I need it
- **Persist** I can save in real-time
- **Validate** I can prevent errors early
- **Invoke** I can make things happen now
- **Message** I can communicate instantly
Update

- Finally, patterns reflect a visual change

Pattern-O-Matic

Pattern - O- Matic

Trigger + Operation + Update = Ajax Pattern
Ajax – XMLHTTPRequest object

- An XMLHTTPRequest object can be created on the client by javascript
- Depending on the web browser (Firefox, various versions of Internet Explorer), the code to create it is different
But What Can XHR Do?

- Make a request
- Return a response
- And do it asynchronously
Ajax – XMLHttpRequest object

- // javascript code for all browsers
- function getXMLHttpRequest()
  - {
  -  var request = false;
  -  try
  -  {
  -   request = new XMLHttpRequest(); // Firefox
  -  }
  -  catch( err1 )
  -  {
  -   try
  -   {
  -    request = new ActiveXObject( "Msxml2.XMLHTTP");
  -    // some IE versions
  -   }
  -  }
Ajax – XMLHttpRequest object

• catch( err2 )
• {
•  try
•  {
•   request = new ActiveXObject( "Microsoft.XMLHTTP");
•   // some other IE versions
•  }
•  catch( err3 )
•  {
•   request = false;
•  }
•  }
• }
• return request;
• }
XMLHttpRequest Properties

- **onreadystatechange**
  - Event handler that fires at each state change
  - You implement your own function that handles this

- **readyState** – current status of request
  - 0 = uninitialized
  - 1 = loading
  - 2 = loaded
  - 3 = interactive (some data has been returned)
    - This is broken in IE right now
  - 4 = complete

- **status**
  - HTTP Status returned from server: 200 = OK

- **responseText**
  - String version of data returned from server

- **responseXML**
  - XML DOM document of data returned

- **statusText**
  - Status text returned from server
Ajax – Sending a request to the server

- // get an XMLHttpRequest object
- // build a url variable, call it url
- // open a connection with the server
- /* prepare to receive response, i.e. give it to a function */
- // send the request
Ajax – Sending a request to the server

- var myRequest = getXMLHTTPRequest();
- function callAjax( ) // javascript code
- {
- var url = “test.php?mike”;
- myRequest.open( “GET”, url, true );
- myRequest.onreadystatechange = responseAjax();
- myRequest.send( null );
- }
Ajax – waiting for a response

• The readystatechange property of our XMLHttpRequest object can have the following values:
  • 0 ➔ uninitialized
  • 1 ➔ loading
  • 2 ➔ loaded
  • 3 ➔ interactive
  • 4 ➔ completed
Ajax – coding the response function

• The function is called when there is a change in the readystate property
• But we only want the function to execute when the readystate has value 4
function responseAjax() // javascript code
{
    if (myRequest.readyState == 4 )
    {
        // code here
        // else do nothing
    }
}
function responseAjax( ) // javascript code
{
    if (myRequest.readyState == 4 )
    {
        if ( myRequest.status == 200 ) // OK
        {
            // code goes here (success)
        }
        else
        {
            // code an error message here
        }
    } // else do nothing
}
AJAX -- Message Flow

```javascript
function doResp() {
  if (_ajax.readyState == 4 and
      _ajax.status != 200 {
    div=document.getElementById('status')
    div.innerHTML = _ajax.responseText;
    _ajax.send( some data );
    url = './validate?field=' + this.name + '&value=' + this.value;
    _ajax.open('GET', url, true );
    _ajax.onreadystatechange = doResp;
    _ajax.onreadystatechange = doResp;
}

Save field onchange event:
_alaj = new XMLHttpRequest();
_alaj.onreadystatechange = doResp;
_alaj.send( some data );
_alaj.onreadystatechange = doResp;
_alaj.onreadystatechange = doResp;
_alaj.onreadystatechange = doResp;
_alaj.onreadystatechange = doResp;
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```
Structure of System

- Client/Server architecture
- XMLHttpRequest object is used to make request and get response in Client side
- Request can be done via “GET” or “POST” methods
  - “GET”: parameters are attached to the url used to connect.
  - “POST”: parameters are sent as parameters to a function
- Not many changes in Server side
  - Response is a combination of xml tags
What are the Issues with AJAX?

- User does not know updates will occur.
- User does not notice an update.
- User can not find the updated information.
- Unexpected changes in focus.
- Loss of Back button functionality*.
- URIs can not be bookmarked*.

*These issues will not be discussed as they are not specific to accessibility.
Specific Accessibility Issues

- Assistive Technology users are not aware of updates
  - Updates occur on a different section of the page than the user is currently interacting with.
  - Clicking a link updates a different section of the page.
  - Auto-complete fields or generated options not available to assistive technology.
  - User has no idea how to find new or updated content
  - Changes in focus prohibit complete review of the page
  - Changes in focus cause disorientation and additional navigation.
Informing the User

- Explain the interaction to the user
  - Before accessing the AJAX enabled page
  - Within the AJAX enabled page

- Where possible, provide a manual update option
  - Necessary for WCAG 2.0 Guideline 2.2

- Save the user’s update preference
Make updates Noticeable

• Change the background color of updated data
  – Use a subtle color
  – Change only for a few seconds
  – Best for small areas of the page
• Briefly blink the updated data
  – Blink for 3 seconds or less
  – Avoid the flash threshold
Help Users Find Updated Information

• Provide option for updates via an Alert
• Provide option to set focus to new data.
• Use HTML header tags to mark sections with updated content.
• Use DHTML Accessibility Alert role in conjunction with a floating pop-up box.
• Use DHTML Accessibility Description role to describe new content.
Back & Refresh Buttons

• **Back Button**
  – Make it work as an undo?

• **Refresh Button**
  – Save state in `<body onload>` method?
Ajax Disadvantages

- **Client Side**
  - Poor compatibility with very old or obscure browsers, and many mobile devices.
  - Limited Capabilities like multimedia, interaction with web-cams and printers, local data storage and real time graphics.
  - The first-time long wait for Ajax sites.
  - Problem with back/forward buttons and bookmarks.

- **Developer Side**
  - Easily Abused by “bad” programmers.
  - Not everyone have JavaScript enabled.
  - Too much code makes the browser slow.
Trends in Market

**IBM**

- IBM AJAX Toolkit Framework
- Eclipse framework support for AJAX Toolkits
- Collaboration with Open Source

**Microsoft**

- AJAX.net (code-named Atlas)
- It will work across any Web browser that supports AJAX technologies
- But it is not compatible with others (AJAX-style)

**Others**

- Yahoo: give the user a feeling that they are no longer in a browser
- Oracle: Application Server 10g release 3, Support AJAX
- Google: trogdor, an ajax webpage editor
Sources

- http://ajaxpatterns.org
- http://ajaxian.com/by/topic/usability/
Thank You

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