



Fonte Labs Podcast – Episode 1: **AJAX**

Tutorial Slides
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AJAX Basics

- AJAX calls send and retrieve data from the server without refreshing the page.
- You can transfer XML, JSON, HTML, and plain text.
- AJAX is asynchronous – other code can run after the request is sent, and a callback function runs when the response is received.

AJAX with \$.get

- Using \$.get is as simple as passing the URL for the request and a callback function to handle the response:
- ```
$.get('www.example.com/mydata.php',
function(data) {
 alert(data);
});
```
- The above example retrieves data from a server-side script and makes a pop-up box filled with the returned data. Since AJAX is asynchronous, the pop-up may be delayed noticeably after the code runs while the network request is made and the response is received.

# Important HTTP Status Codes

- 200 OK – success
- 304 Not Modified – no change from cached copy
- 400 Bad Request – invalid request
- 403 Forbidden – no rights to access URL
- 404 Not Found – resource not found on the server.

# Cross-domain AJAX with JSONP

- Generally, AJAX calls are limited by the same-domain restriction.
- JSONP wraps JSON data in a function call, loading it as a script from another domain rather than actually using an XMLHttpRequest (which most AJAX calls use). Scripts can be loaded from other domains without restrictions.
- Many web APIs provide JSONP versions that you can access using `$.getJSON()`; It's the main way to access web APIs with JavaScript.