

# jQuery and AJAX

## Lecture 29

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- Really?

# The load() Function

## Linking to Javascript

```
$(selector).load(file-name)
```

- The jQuery `load()` function does what AJAX does when it assigns `responseText` to the `innerHTML` of an element.
- We do not need to create an `XMLHttpRequest` object.
- We do not need to invoke the `open()` and `send()` functions.
- We do not need to monitor the response.

# The load() Function

## Using .ajax()

```
function my_func()
{
    :
    $(document).ready(function() {
        :
        var my_val = $.ajax({parameters}).responseText;
        :
    });
});
```

- The jQuery `ajax()` function uses AJAX to send an HTTP request to the server.
- *parameters* is a list `{ ... }` of a parameters.
- It executes when the function in which it is written is invoked.

# The load() Function

## Using .ajax()

```
var is_valid = $.ajax({  
    type: "GET",  
    url: "validate_username.php?uname=" + uname;  
    async: false;  
}).responseText;
```

- The most important parameters are `type`, `url`, and `async`.
- In this example, `is_valid` receives the text that is output by `validate_username.php`.

# Validating the user name

## Validating the user name

```
function validate()
{
    if (document.getElementById("name").value == "")
    {
        alert("Please enter your user name");
        return false;
    }

    $(document).ready(function() {
        var uname = document.getElementById("uname").value;
        var in_use = $.ajax({
            type: "GET",
            url: "validate_uname.php?uname=" + uname,
            async: false
        }).responseText;

        if (in_use == "true")
            return false;
    });
}
```