

- 1: Ajax 入门
- 2: XHR 对象
- 3: JSON/XML 双向解析、使用 jquery 解析 XML 文件
- 4: 封装 Ajax 的实现。
- 5: JQuery with ajax method

Post/get

Post – 只有 `<form method="post">`

其他的所有请求都是 get

上面的请求，都是基于同步的[阻塞的]

所有浏览器，都支持一个组件，XMLHttpRequest – 脚本对象。就是用 js 创建的对象。

1: ajax -> Asynchronous Javascript And XML –

用 XMLHttpRequest 对象在 HTTP 协议上传递 XML 数据。(json)

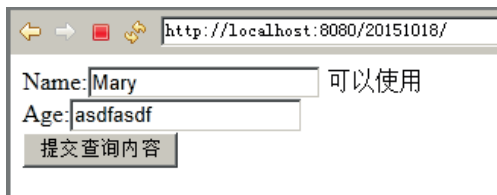
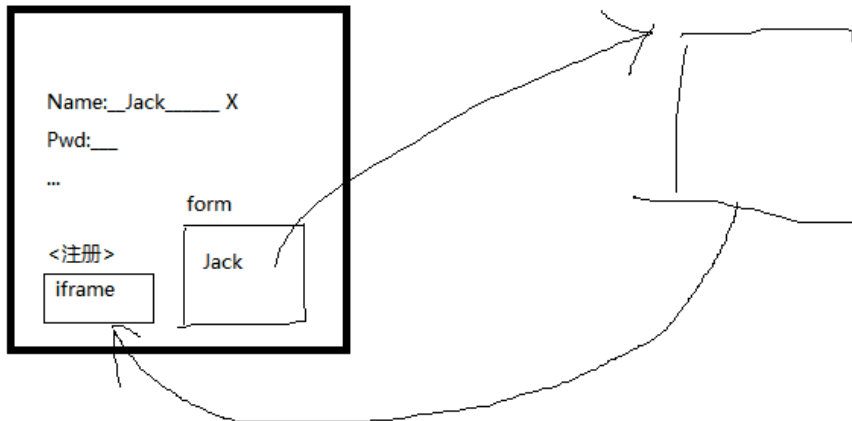
组成部分:

- 1: 核心对象[xhr] XMLHttpRequest。
- 2: 操作 XHR 对象的脚本 JS
- 3: 样式 CSS
- 4: 数据传递时在页面上进行数据封装。XML – JSON – String

功能:

- 1: 页面无刷新的局部更新。
- 2: 异步，不阻塞。

2: 非异步的示例, 验证用户名是否存在

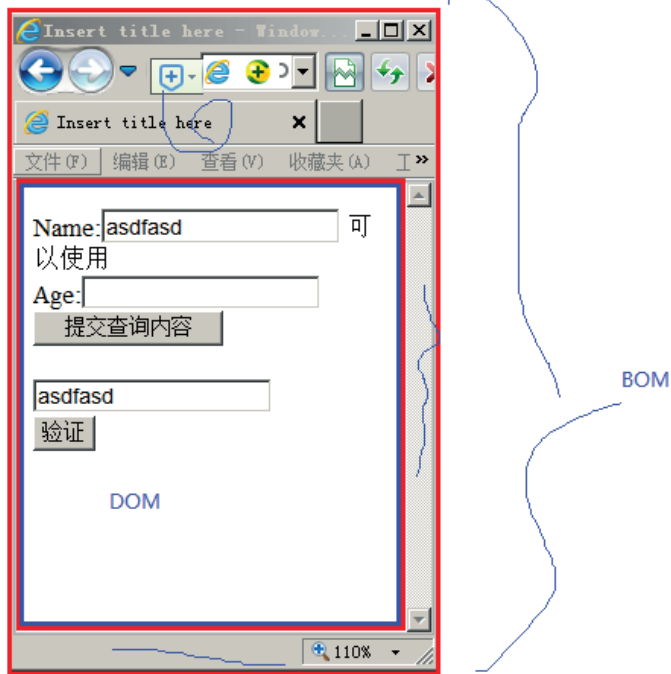


```
<%@ page language="java" contentType="text/html; charset=UTF-8"
    pageEncoding="UTF-8"%>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
<title>Insert title here</title>
</head>
<body>
    <form name="f1" method="post" action="reg">
        Name:<input type="text" onblur="_blur(this);" name="name"> <label
            id="msg"></label> <br> Age:<input type="text" name="age"><br>
        <input type="submit">
    </form>
    <form name="f2" method="post" target="dataFrame" action="name">
        <div id="dataDiv" style="display:none;"></div>
```

```
</form>
<iframe name="dataFrame" style="display:none;"></iframe>
</body>
<script type="text/javascript">
  function _blur(obj) {
    var nm = obj.value;
    if (nm != "") {
      document.getElementById("dataDiv").innerHTML = "<input type='text'
name='name' value='"+nm+"' />";
      document.forms["f2"].submit();
    }
  }

  function _back(mm) {
    if (mm == "1") {
      document.getElementById("msg").innerHTML = "请换一个新的";
    } else {
      document.getElementById("msg").innerHTML = "可以使用";
    }
  }
</script>
</html>
```

```
//BOM - Browser Object Model - 浏览器对象模型 window
//DOM - Document Object Model - 文档对象模型 - document
```



3: 创建 ajax 的核心对象 XMLHttpRequest

在 IE4,5,6 - 创建 XHR 对象:

```
Var xhr = new ActiveXObject("Micorsoft.XMLHttp");
```

在其他的所有浏览器上, 包含 IE 7 以上的版本:

```
Var xhr = new XMLHttpRequest();
```

```
<script type="text/javascript">
var xhr = null;
//判断是否拥有 XMLHttpRequest 对象, 即是否是 IE7,及其他的浏览器
if(window.XMLHttpRequest){
    console.log("IE7,chrome,FF...");
    xhr = new XMLHttpRequest();
}else{
    console.log("IE6...");
    xhr = new ActiveXObject("Micorsoft.XMLHttp");
}
alert(xhr);
```

批注 [11]: 浏览器插件
OCX 组件。

```
</script>
```

以下是在 IE 浏览上面的创建方式:

```
<html>
  <script type="text/javascript">
    var xhr = null;
    var xhrs = ["Msxml2.XMLHTTP.6.0","Msxml2.XMLHTTP.5.0","Msxml2.XMLHTTP.4.0",
      "Msxml2.XMLHTTP.3.0","Msxml2.XMLHTTP","Microsoft.XMLHttp"];

    for(var i=0;i<xhrs.length;i++){
      try{
        xhr = new ActiveXObject(xhrs[i]);
        break;
      }catch(e){
        continue;
      }
    }
    alert("创建成功:"+i);
    alert(xhr);

  </script>
</html>
```

协议:

Post 的默认的请求的类型:

```
POST /20151018/name HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:8080
Connection: keep-alive
Content-Length: 13
Cache-Control: max-age=0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/*
Origin: http://localhost:8080
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/31.0.1567.63 Safari/537.36
HTTPS: 1
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Referer: http://localhost:8080/20151018/
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.8
Cookie: JSESSIONID=575AAFDA88E1E62DAE01BAC6DE90E913
```

如果设置了表单的类型:

body>

```
<form name="f1" method="post" action="reg" enctype="multipart/form-data">
  Name:<input type="text" onblur="_blur(this);" name="name"> <label
    id="msg"></label> <br> Age:<input type="text" name="age"><br>
  <input type="submit">
</form>
```

Request Headers view parsed

```
POST /20151018/reg HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:8080
Connection: keep-alive
Content-Length: 237
Cache-Control: max-age=0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
Origin: http://localhost:8080
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/45.0.2438
HTTPS: 1
Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=-----WebKitFormBoundarytG5skKwvWzi5qNg9
Referer: http://localhost:8080/20151018/
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.8
Cookie: JSESSIONID=575AAFDAB88E1E62DAE018AC6DE90E913
```

Boundary = -----ssfsdfsfs

```
HTTPS: 1
Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=-----WebKitFormBoundarytG5skKwvWzi5qNg9
Referer: http://localhost:8080/20151018/
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.8
Cookie: JSESSIONID=575AAFDAB88E1E62DAE018AC6DE90E913
```

Request Payload

```
-----WebKitFormBoundarytG5skKwvWzi5qNg9
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="name"
asdfsdf
-----WebKitFormBoundarytG5skKwvWzi5qNg9
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="age"
asdf
-----WebKitFormBoundarytG5skKwvWzi5qNg9--
```

4: xhr 对象的一些方法属性

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/437166155056006143>