The search component handles this problem differently. Instead of responding to every keystroke made in the text box, once the user starts typing, an Ajax request is made at predefined intervals to update the results drop-down list, and then the Ajax request is made only if the contents of the text box have changed since the last time a request was issued.

**Summary**

Now that we've shown you how easy Ajax can be, we hope you'll start using these techniques in your applications. In this chapter, we showed you a more involved example that illustrates some of the benefits of Ajax, and we discussed a number of resources you can use to further your understanding. By showing you some common patterns, we hope you'll see some places you can put Ajax to use for yourself, keeping in mind the common gotchas expressed in this chapter. Finally, frameworks such as Taconite can greatly simplify Ajax development work, and we think you'll agree they are worth using.