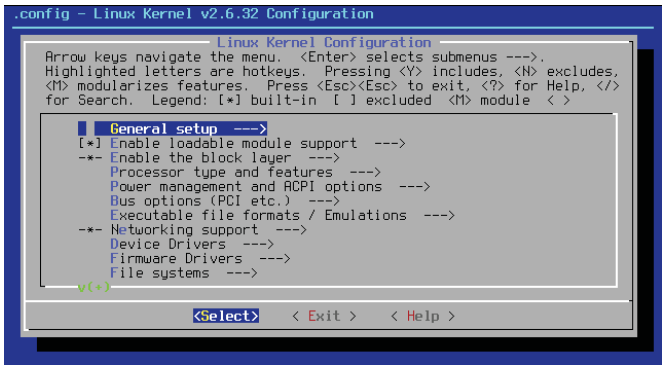
04-4 Graphical Front End via node.js

How to add a pretty face via a web browser

Ways to Add Graphics

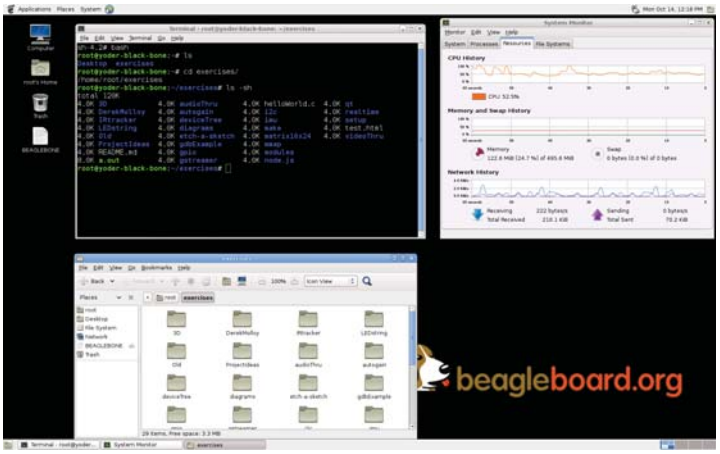
- ncurses (http://www.gnu.org/software/ncurses/)
- X Window System (http://www.x.org/wiki/)
- Qt (http://qt.digia.com/) both X-based and embedded
- Web server
  - node.js (http://nodejs.org/)

ncurses



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Linux-menuconfig.png

X Windows

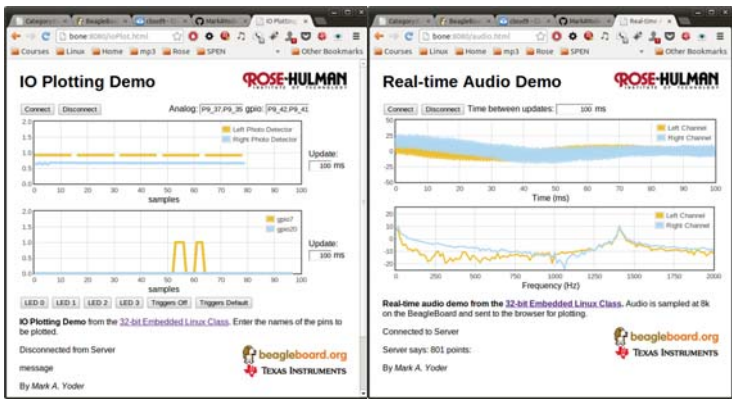


Qt – Both X and embedded


```
$ opkg install qt4-demos
$ qtdemo
```

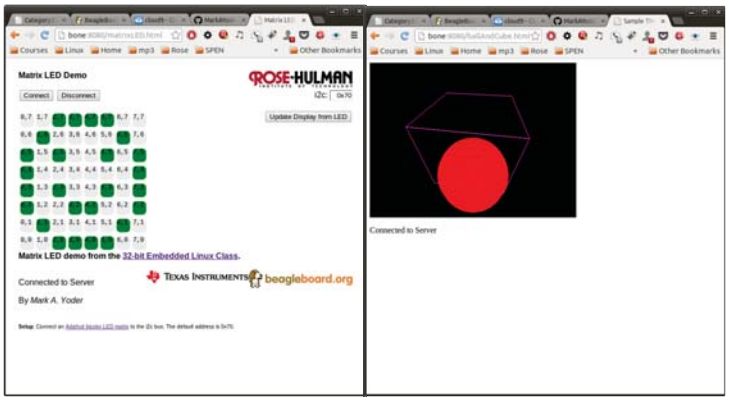
http://elinux.org/ECE497_Notes_on_Qt

Via the Web via node.js




```
bone$ cd ~/exercises/realtime
bone$ ./boneServer.js
```

Via the Web via node.js




```
bone$ cd ~/exercises/realtime
bone$ ./boneServer.js
```

node.js

- Platform built on Chrome's JavaScript runtime for easily building fast, scalable network applications.
- Uses an event-driven, non-blocking I/O model that makes it lightweight and efficient, perfect for data-intensive real-time applications that run across distributed devices.
- Programmed in JavaScript on both server and client.

http://nodejs.org/

node.js example: Webserver

- This simple web server written in Node responds with "Hello World" for every request.

```
var http = require('http');
http.createServer(function (req, res) {
  res.writeHead(200, {'Content-Type': 'text/plain'});
  res.end('Hello World\n');
}).listen(1337);
console.log('Server running on port 1337');
```

- To run the server, put the code into a file example.js and execute it with the node program:

```
$ node example.js
Server running on port 1337
```

Things to know

- JavaScript
  - socket.io
  - jQuery
  - DOM
- html
- CSS

- Where to you start?

Javascript – C-like

```
#include <stdio.h>
main() {
    int i;
    for(i=0; i<5; i++) {
       printf("i=%d\n", i);
    }
}
```

```
var i;
for(i=0; i<5; i++) {
    console.log("i=%d", i);
}
```

JavaScript in 10 minutes

- By Spencer Tipping
  - https://github.com/spencertipping/js-in-ten-minutes
  - 27 pages
- **OR**
- https://sites.google.com/site/solopurotutoriales/javascript-in-ten-minutes
  - **9 pages**
  - Here are the highlights…

JS - Types

- **Strings** – e.g. 'foo', "foo" (single vs. double quotation – no difference)
- **Numbers** – e.g. 5, 3e+10 (all numbers behave as floats)
- **Booleans** – true and false
- **Arrays** – e.g. **[**1, 2, "foo", [3, 4]**]**
- **Objects** – e.g. {foo**:** 'bar', bif**:** [1, 2]}, which are really just hashtables
- **Functions** – e.g. var example=function (x) {return x + 1}

JS - Functions

- Functions are first-class lexical closures

```
var f = function () { // f is toplevel, so global
    var x = 5;        // x is local to f
    y = 6;            // y is global
};
```

- Watch out

```
var f = function () { // f is toplevel, so global
    y = 6;            // y is global
    x = 42;
Do stuff…
    var x = 5;        // x is local to f
};
```

JS - Semicolon

- Javascript doesn't require a semicolon at the end of each line, but you should anyway.

```
var x = f
(y = x) (5)
```

- Is treated as:

```
var x = f(y = x) (5)
```

- You probably meant

```
var x = f;
(y = x) (5);
```

JS - Equality

- Never use **==** or **!=**
- Always use **===** or **!==**
- All these are **true**:

```
null  == undefined
null  == 0
false == ''
''    == 0
true  == 1
true  == '1'
```

JavaScript: The Good Parts

- Intended for programmers who, by happenstance or curiosity, are venturing into JavaScript.
- Also intended for programmers who have been working with JavaScript at a novice level and are now ready for a more sophisticated relationship with the language.
- Most programming languages contain **good parts and bad parts**. I discovered that I could be a better programmer by using only the good parts and avoiding the bad parts.
- JavaScript is a language with more than its share of bad parts.
- 172 pages

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socket.io

- http://socket.io/
- **Socket.IO** aims to make realtime apps possible in every browser and mobile device, blurring the differences between the different transport mechanisms.
- It's care-free realtime 100% in JavaScript.

socket.io

- Server

```
var io = require('socket.io').listen(80);
io.sockets.on('connection', function (socket) {
  socket.emit('news', { hello: 'world' });
  socket.on('my other event', function (data) {
    console.log(data);
  });
});
```

- Client - Browser

```
<script>
var socket = io.connect('http://localhost');
socket.on('news', function (data) {
  console.log(data);
  socket.emit('my other event', { my: 'data' });
});
</script>
```

socket.io

- See: **Getting Started With node.js and socket.io (v0.7+) – Part 2**
- http://codehenge.net/blog/2011/12/getting-started-with-node-js-and-socket-io-v0-7-part-2/
- My code is based on this

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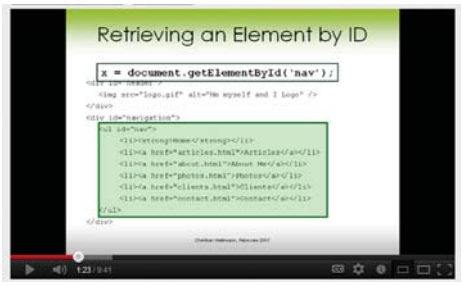
DOM

- **Essentials of the DOM and JavaScript in 10 Minutes**
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=URF2sVQWuxU
- **10 minute YouTube video**
- **However we'll use jQuery, it's much more compact**



Things to know

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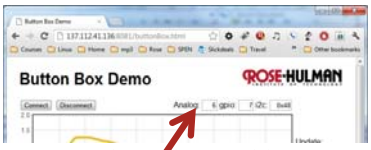
jQuery



- http://jquery.org/
- jQuery is a fast and concise JavaScript Library that simplifies HTML document traversing, event handling, animating, and Ajax interactions for rapid web development.
- jQuery is designed to change the way that you write JavaScript
- Looks like **`$()`** in html

```
Analog: <input id="ainNum" type="text" value=""
style="text-align: right; width:2em">
```

- **In JavaScript**

```
$("#ainNum").val(ainNum).change(function () {
        ainNum = $(this).val();
    });
```

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- FLOT
- http://www.flotcharts.org/
- Flot is a pure JavaScript plotting library for jQuery, with a focus on simple usage, attractive looks and interactive features.

To Do

- Look at **`~/exercises/realtime`** and see what you can figure out.