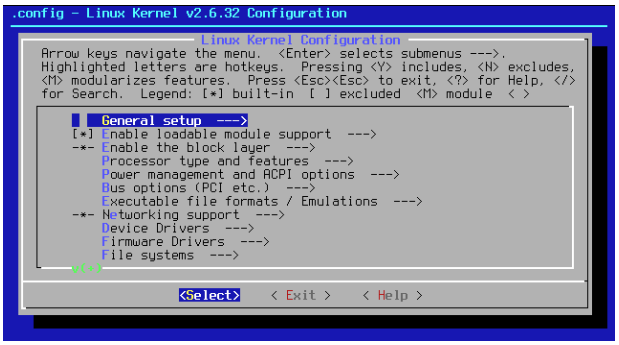
04-4 Graphical Front End via node.js

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

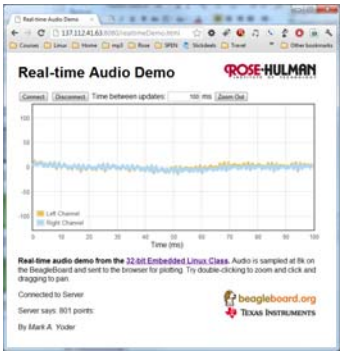
X Windows

Qt – Both X and embedded


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

http://elinux.org/ECE497_Notes_on_Qt

Via the Web via node.js




```
beagle$ cd ~/exercises/node.js/realtime
beagle$ node realtime.js
```


```
beagle$ cd ~/exercises/node.js/realtime
beagle$ node buttonBox.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(var 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
- 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

- It is intended for programmers who, by happenstance or curiosity, are venturing into JavaScript for the first time.
- It is 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**

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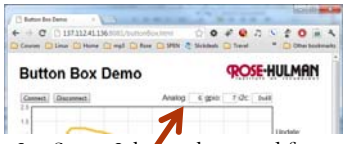
jQuery



- 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();
    });
```

Things to know

- JavaScript
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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/node.js/realtime`** and see what you can figure out.