EECS 1012: LAB 08 – Code Breaker –Part 1: client side (March 15-19, 2021)

A. IMPORTANT REMINDERS

1) Note that the deadline of remaining labs is on Wednesday night.
2) This lab including the pre-lab mini quiz is about 1.6% of your overall grade.
3) You must attend your own lab session (the one you are enrolled in). If you need to change your lab enrollment, you should go to the department. Instructors or TAs cannot change your enrollment. TAs are available via Zoom to help you. The attendance is optional, but is highly recommended. You can also have your work verified and graded during the lab sessions. Feel free to signal a TA for help if you stuck on any of the steps below. Yet, note that TAs would need to help other students too. In case you run out of time, the submission you make over eClass will be marked by the TAs after the lab ends (possibly not by the same TAs who assisted you during the lab session).
4) You can submit your lab work anytime before the deadline. We do not accept late submissions.
5) You must complete the pre-lab quiz posted on eClass no later than the first 10 minutes of your lab time.

B. IMPORTANT PRE-LAB WORKS YOU NEED TO DO BEFORE GOING TO THE LAB

1) Download this lab files and read them carefully to the end.
2) If you are not familiar with the Code Breaker board game, visit https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mastermind_(board_game). Note that the one we make in this lab has 5 code pegs (not 4).
3) You should have a good understanding of
   - Document Object Model https://www.w3schools.com/js/js_htmldom.asp , in particular `createElement`, append, etc. https://www.w3schools.com/jsref/dom_obj_document.asp
   - jQuery https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/
   - Revisit Slide 09-16 to 09-18 and Sides 09-23 to 09-29 of the lecture notes and identify the jQuery commands and review their meaning. We highly encourage you—prior to go to labs this week—to do two sets of exercises on jQuery selectors and events available in w3schools, starting here: https://www.w3schools.com/jquery/exercise_jq.asp?filename=exercise_jq_selectors1
   - JSON https://www.w3schools.com/js/js_json_intro.asp , in particular `stringify`, and `parse` methods. https://www.w3schools.com/js/js_json_stringify.asp and https://www.w3schools.com/js/js_json_parse.asp
4) Understanding AJAX `request` and `response` is also an asset, even though we are not going to use it directly. https://www.w3schools.com/js/js_ajax_http_send.asp and https://www.w3schools.com/js/js_ajax_http_response.asp . This topic will be clearer by end of next lab when we address about the server side too.
5) Complete your Learning Kit Project (that you started from Lab03 and added 30 problems to it recently) with 10 **more** problem definitions, flowcharts, and JavaScript solutions. Don't need to do any task for the "another solution" panel yet. As you will need this project for next labs too, failing to complete it now may affect your grades in next labs too.

C. GOALS/OUTCOMES FOR LAB

1) To become familiar with JQuery and JSON
2) To work more with DOM

D. TASKS

1) TASK 1: Client-Side of the Code Breaker Game.

E. SUBMISSIONS

1) Manual verification by a TA (optional)

You may have one of the TAs verify your lab before submission. The TA will look at your various files in their progression. The TA may also ask you to make minor modifications to the lab to demonstrate your knowledge of the materials. The TA can then record your grade in the system.

2) eClass submission

Create a **folder** named "**Lab08**" and copy **all** of your HTML and JS files; Once you are done, compress the folder and upload the zip (or tar) file to eClass. Also, create a folder name "**LearningKit40**" and copy all your Learning Kit materials; then, compress them and upload the zip/tar file to eClass.

F. FURTHER DETAILS

Task 1: Use html, CSS, and JS to design the client side of the code-breaker game. We have provided you with a starter code, but you can design with any style you wish. If you like to use our starter code, you should:

1) Open `code_breakerV0.html` and save it as `code_breaker.html`. You should read the comments in your `code_breaker.html`, and make changes such that your html file becomes similar to `code_breakerV1.html`, eventually. Note that your html file instead of having 150 lines is going to have 28.
2) Also, open `code_breaker_clientV0.js` and save it as `code_breaker_client.js`. In the `createGameBoard` function of `code_breaker.js`, you should read the comments and write the code for all 15 lines specified by "`//...`". These lines dynamically build the html tags that you just deleted from your html file: you are creating those tags via your js file at run time (dynamically).

If you make the above changes properly, your code_breaker should work fine, that means you can start playing the game by opening your `code_breaker.html` in Firefox. Note: we make sure that our `code_breaker_server` is up on `indigo.eecs.yorku.ca` from November 8 until November 11. In the next lab, you will complete your own `server_side` code such that you be able to run it on your computer any time.

Show your code-breaker code to your TA (optional).

Note that the CodeBreaker project is a great source of learning. Hence, read all comments carefully and make sure you have a clear understanding of it.

Next week, we will complete this project by adding the server component to it.

Task 2: In the Learning Kit that you started in Lab03 and enhanced it in Lab07, you have provided the flowcharts and JavaScript codes for 30 problems. In this lab, you should increase the number of problems to 40 with the following requirements:

    A) at least 7 problems should have a *loop* without nesting.
    B) at least 3 problems should have a *nested loop*.
    C) at least 2 problems should have a nested loop with depth of minimum two.
    D) at least 3 problems should be related to *arrays*.
    E) at least 5 problems should call *functions*.

Examples of algorithms requiring one loop without nesting:

    1) Sum of numbers 10 to 30
    2) Factorial
    3) Fibonacci
    4) a*b, without using multiplication (assume *a* and/or *b* are whole numbers)
    5) a modulo b, without using modulo operation (use subtraction instead)
    6) converting a number from base 10 to base 2.

Examples of algorithms requiring loops with one level of nesting:

    1) draw triangle (Exercise 15 in Lab5)
    2) draw upside down triangle
    3) draw a diamond

4) output the multiplication table of size n
5) output a^b, without using power or multiplication
6) factorial, without using multiplication

Examples of algorithms requiring loops with two levels of nesting:

1) multiply two matrices
2) sum of numbers in a 3D array

Examples of algorithms using arrays:

1) examples on Slides 6-11 to 6-16
2) Simple Lottery: define an array of 3 items, store a random number between 0 to 9 to each item; ask a user to guess 3 numbers between 0 to 9 (the order is important); if all 3 guesses are good, bingo!

Examples of algorithms using functions:

1) An example on Slide 6-21
2) Output factorials of 1 to 10
3) Sum of all prime numbers less than 100
4) Output all numbers between 1 and 1000 that all palindrome

Recommendation: Instead of creating 40 buttons statically/explicitly in your HTML file, you may want to create the buttons in your `JavaScript` file by using `JQuery` and DOM.

In particular, in `myLearningKit.html`, delete all buttons from the `nav` tag:

```html
<nav>
   <!-- In Ex2, add an attribute onclick to button-->
   <button>Problem01</button>
   <!-- In Ex4, add an attribute onclick to button-->
   <button>Problem02</button>
   <button>Problem03</button>
   <button>Problem04</button>
   <button>Problem05</button>
   <button>Problem06</button>
   <button>Problem07</button>
   <button>Problem08</button>
   <button>Problem09</button>
   <button>Problem10</button>
</nav>
</header>
```

delete these

And add the following code fragment to your JS file:

```javascript
for (var i = 1; i<=40; i++){

    var newBtn = document.createElement("button");
    $(newBtn).attr("id", "btn" + i);
    $(newBtn).html("problem " + i);

    $("nav").append(newBtn);
}
```

Note: we assign an id to each button.

We leave it for you to figure out how and where exactly this code can be added. Also, you need to figure out how to add handlers for "on click" events to these buttons.

To enhance your code a bit further, if you like to have more meaningful captions for each button, you may want to create an array like the example below.

```
var caption=["Odd or Even", " Sum of Numbers", "Triangle Area",
             "Sum of 10 to 30", "Decimal to Binary", "Quadratic Equation", ... ];

for (var i = 1; i<=40; i++){

    var newBtn = document.createElement("button");
    $(newBtn).attr("id", "btn" + i);
    $(newBtn).html(caption[i-1]);

    $("nav").append(newBtn);
}
```

Note. You should not have any problem to find 40+ problems from what has been covered in lectures, labs, and labtests, midterm, and CTC sessions. However, if you need more problems, you may want to refer to the Course Kit.

G. AFTER-LAB TASKS (THIS PART WILL NOT BE GRADED)

In order to review what you have learned in this lab as well as expanding your skills further, we recommend the following questions and extra practices:

1) You may want to learn a bit more about AJAX request and response. We will use them indirectly in the next lab. https://www.w3schools.com/js/js_ajax_http_send.asp and https://www.w3schools.com/js/js_ajax_http_response.asp

2) You may also want to start learning about express JS, as we are going to use it for the server side of CodeBreaker in next lab.

3) It's now the time start thinking to add a Run button as well as the Java equivalent of each of your solutions in your Learning Kit project. We highly recommend you pick Java as your next programming language. In the 3rd panel of your learning kit provide a screen shot of your Java code. Some students may prefer to use another language, such as C++, C, C#, etc. In next couple of weeks, we will announce some bonus points for students who have implemented the Run button as well as an alternative solution in the 3rd panel (for instance, in Java).

Please feel free to discuss any of these questions in the course forum or see the TAs and/or Instructors for help.