Appsus

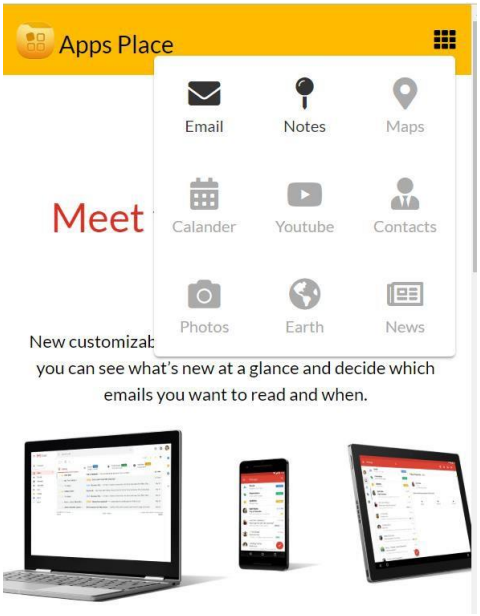
Your favorite apps in one place

Your challenge is to create a single page application with a set of mini apps:

misterEmail, missKeep,
missBooks

The specification for each app is given in a separate document
(missBooks is the app you already have – select one of the team member's projects)

Appsus shall “encapsulate” the different apps and provide a navigation between them.
The result should be functional, beautiful, and responsive.
Here is an inspiration photo:



Time-Table and Delivery Guidelines

Code shall be delivered in Git and GitHub Page.

It is recommended that each team member will be in charge of one of the apps, however, both team members shall be responsible for the successful delivery of the entire project.

Meetings with the team leader

- Meeting 1 - UX and Code Skeleton
- Meeting 2 - Status meetings
- Meeting 3 – Project presentation

Recommended Development Steps

- Review together our last in-class project: cars-app.
- Learn the requirements and research the real apps.
- Create the app skeleton as described below - so each team member would have a place to work in.
- Setup git and make sure the team can push and pull from the repository, setup Github Pages.

  (Note – Git ignores empty folders when committing, so create at least one file in each directory)
- Decide how to work together, split and work separately and together whenever you see fit.
- Push and pull every few hours to coordinate your code and practice the workflow.
- Use this opportunity to improve the code by mutual code reviews.

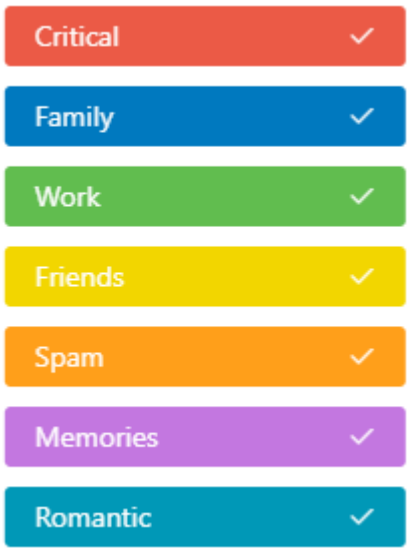
Folder Structure

Let's review the folder structure for the Appsus app.

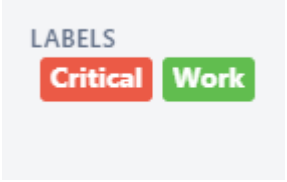
Reusable Components

Here are some components that are used by both apps:

- <LongTxt> - gets the text to format as a prop and provides a more/less functionality
- <UserMsg> - Used for showing success / error messages
- <LabelPicker> - Used for picking multiple labels from a (fixed) list of labels



Show the selected labels on the email / note



Invest in your demo data

It is required to create some meaningful data, so when the app starts, it shows relevant demo data.

eventBus communication

When components are located at different areas of the DOM we sometimes use an eventBus to communicate. Do note that you cannot communicate with a component that does not exist (e.g. – you cannot communicate with component on different route)

queryParams

A query-param is the part of a uniform resource locator (URL) which assigns values to specified parameters:

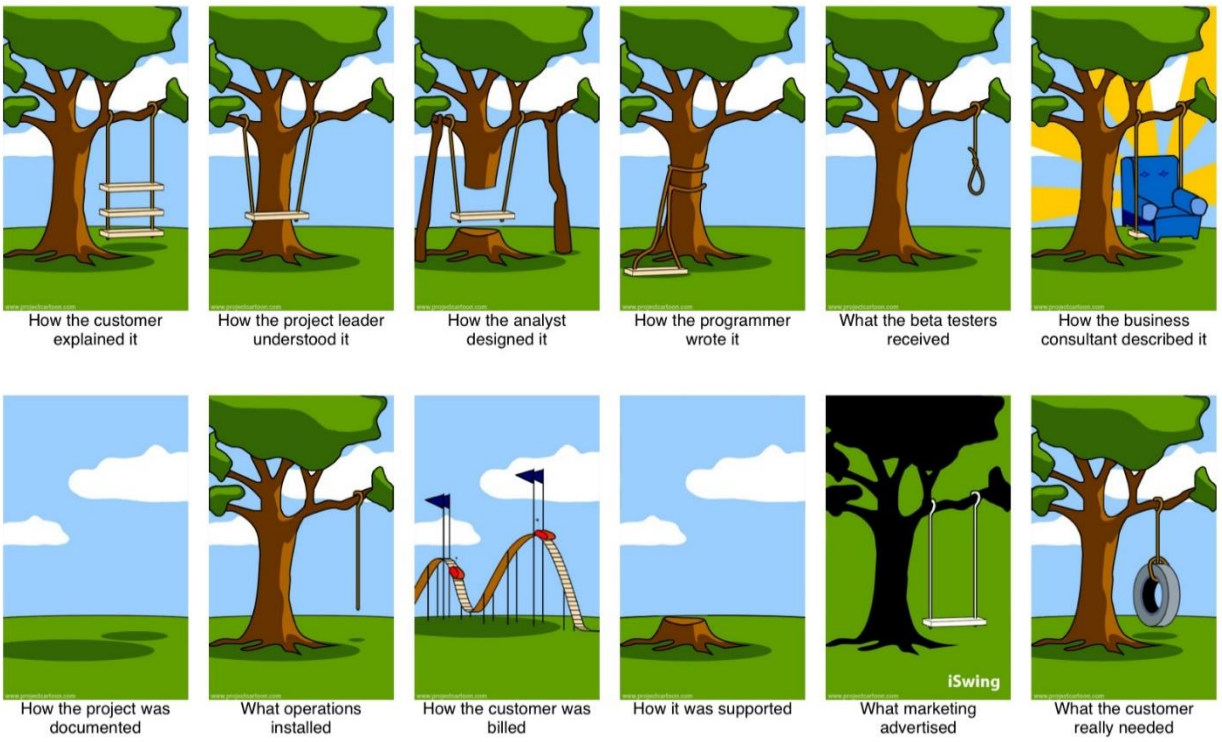
`http://example.com/path/to/page?petName=charli&color=black`

(in this case the param **`petName`** gets the value *charli*, and the **`color`** gets *black*)

Query-params are a useful way to communicate between routes adding optional parameters. Remember them when integrating the apps.

For example: a link: 'Send as Email' in a <NotePreview> component to the <EmailCompose> component may look like that:
/email/compose?subject=my note&body= note about the rain

```
Here is an example, the following link adds an event in google calendar:
https://calendar.google.com/calendar/render?action=TEMPLATE&text=My Event&details=Event description text&dates=20260305T103000/20260305T184500&location=Tel Aviv
```


How the customer explained it
How the project leader understood it
How the analyst designed it
How the programmer wrote it
What the beta testers received
How the business consultant described it
How the project was documented
What operations installed
How the customer was billed
How it was supported
iSwing
What marketing advertised
What the customer really needed