/FRONTEND WORKSHOP

How to frontend











/WHAT IS THIS TOPIC ABOUT?



/ALBERT GROOTHEDDE

Frontend Architect @Kadena



/STEVEN STRAATEMANS

Frontend Developer @Kadena







/THE PLAN

/ 1 / ASSIGNMENT

> Show of your skills

/03 /REACT

And other frameworks

/02 /HTML, CSS and JS

> Frontend building blocks

/04 /NEXTJS

> Lets build an app



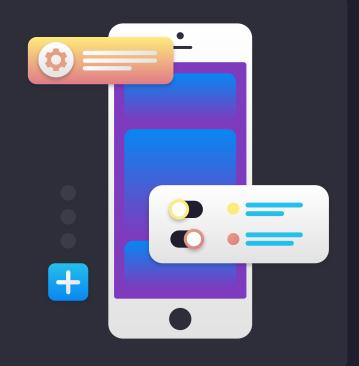




/01

/ASSIGNMENT

HTML, CSS and Javascript









CREATE A TRAFFIC LIGHT

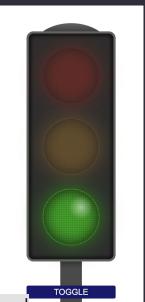
Create a traffic light in CSS, HTML.

- Think about the HTML (Semantics)
- Make it nice and shiny, show off your skills

Extra:

Add functionality to toggle the lights on and off with JS.

• When off, the orange light blinks



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https://github.com/alber70g/harvest-workshop-web-frontend

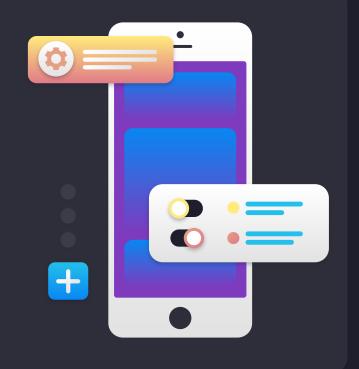




/02

/HTML,CSS,JS

HTML, CSS and Javascript







<HTML>

>

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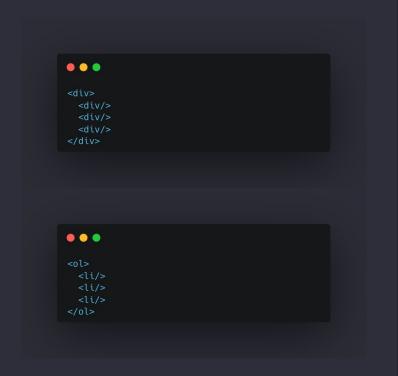
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INDEX.HTML

/HTML

What is the difference?
Is one better than the other?







/HTML Semantics

- More than 100 different
- Why use different tags?

https://developer.mozilla.org/nl/docs/Web/HTML/Element







> Cascading

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INDEX.HTML

/CSS







CSS Selectors

```
Class
                                 ⇒ .classname
Id
                                 \Rightarrow #id
All
Element
                                 \Rightarrow p, h1, article, div
                                 \Rightarrow div > p
Element > element
Element + element
                                 \Rightarrow p + p
Element ~ element
                                 \Rightarrow p ~ p
Attribute
                                 ⇒ [target= blank]
Pseudo-selectors
                                 \Rightarrow :active, ::after,
                                       :first-child,
                                       :: first-letter
```





CSS Cascading

Most important rule

```
<style>
    div {
        background-color: green;
    }

    div {
        background-color: red;
    }
</style>
<div>text</div>
```





CSS Cascading

> So what happens now?

```
• • •
<style>
 ul#mylist > li {
  background-color: green;
 .favourite {
  background-color: red;
</style>
option 1
 option 2
 option 3
```







CSS Specificity

	Inline styling	ID	Classes	Elements
<pre><style> ul#mylist > li { background-color: green; } </style></pre>	0	1	0	2
<pre><style> .favourite { background-color: red; } </style></pre>	0	0	1	0









CSS Specificity

•••	Inline styling	ID	Classes	Elements
<pre><style> ul#mylist > li { background-color: green; } </style></pre>	0	1	0	1
<pre><style> .favourite { background-color: red; } </style></pre>	0	Ø	1	0
<pre><style> #mylist .favourite { background-color: red; } </style></pre>	0	1	1	0









/CSS example

```
<div class="green red">text</div>
```

```
<style>
.red {
   background: red;
}
.green {
   background: green;
}
</style>
```

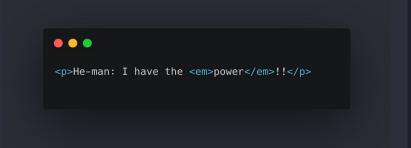






CSS Inheritance

```
<style>
p {
  color: blue;
}
</style>
```





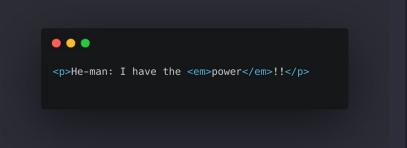






/CSS Inheritance

```
<style>
  p {
    border: 1px solid blue;
  }
</style>
```











CSS Inheritance Cheat sheet

border-collapse
border-spacing
caption-side
color
cursor
direction
empty-cells
font-family
font-size
font-variant
font-weight
font-size-adjust

font-stretch
font
letter-spacing
line-height
list-style-image
list-style-position
list-style-type
list-style
orphans
quotes
tab-size
text-align
text-align-last

text-decoration-color
text-indent
text-justify
text-shadow
text-transform
visibility
white-space
widows
word-break
word-spacing
word-wrap







/CSS Box model

```
margin
   border
       padding 10
           283.987 \times 22
                10
```







/CSS Box model



Internet Explorer box model margin border padding content width



/CSS Box model

```
<style>
    div.content {
        width: 400px;
        voice-family: ""}"";
        voice-family: inherit;
        width: 300px;
    }
    </style>
```







/HOW IS THIS ALL RELEVANT?







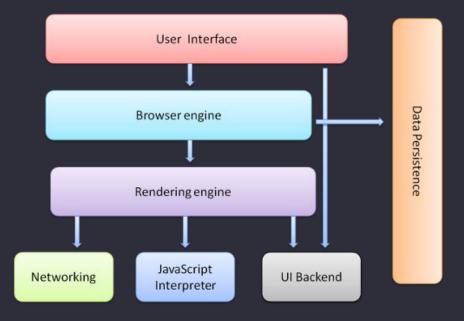








THE BROWSER

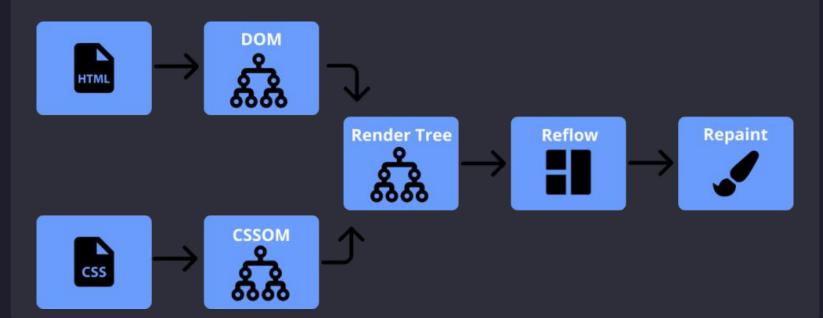








/THE RENDERING ENGINE





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<JAVASCRIPT>









/JS = Ecmascript?

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- ECMAscript is the standard
 - Describes the core API
 - o Array.forEach(el ⇒ el + 1)
 for(){}
 const { x } = y
- Javascript is an implementation
- Different from Web APIs











/JS versions

- Only since 2012 all browsers Support EcmaScript 5.1
 - In 2015 came version 6 (ES2015)
 - Since then ECMAScript releases a version every year

Can I use









/JS Transpilers



- Always use the latest and greatest features
 - Determine what browser versions you want to support









/JS Typescript

- Typescript is a typed superset of Javascript that compiles to plain Javascript
 - Adds types to Javascript
 - More and more used
 - Great tools
 - In node and browser
 - Prevents issues on runtime
 - Great IDE support
 - Has become the standard in development











/TS Why?

- No need to keep different browser support in mind
 - Better readable code
 - Maintainability
 - Less chance at runtime errors, due to type safety











/HOW DOES JS RUN IN YOUR BROWSER











/JS Engines



V8

by Google

Chrome

Edge 79+

Chromium-based Cross OS Apps NodeJs Spider Monkey

by Mozilla

Firefox

GNOME Shell

Chakra Core

by Microsoft

Edge (Edge ≤ 78)

Javascript Core

Open Source

Safari

NW.js

Bun

(JavascriptCore)



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/HOW IS THIS RELEVANT?



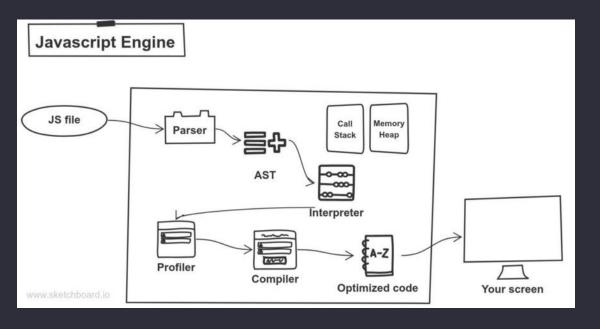






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/JS Engine











1 || The script gets loaded as a UTF-16 byte stream from either the network, cache, or a worker, and passed to a byte stream decoder. BYTE STREAM DECODER **NETWORK** CACHE SERVICE WORKER Made with ♥ by Lydia Hallie









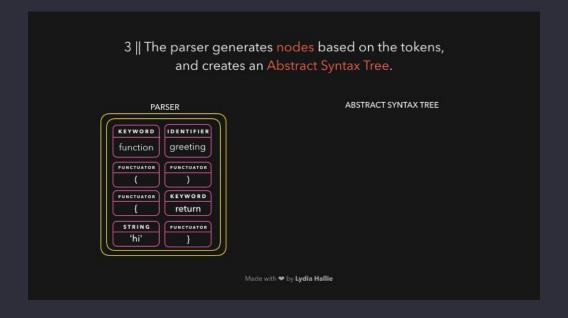
2 || The byte stream decoder decodes the bytes into tokens. The tokens are sent to the parser. PARSER BYTE STREAM DECODER 66 00 75 00 6e 00 63 00 74 00 69 00 6f 00 6e 00 28 00 29 00 20 00 7b 00 20 00 72 00... DECODED VALUE Made with ♥ by Lydia Hallie







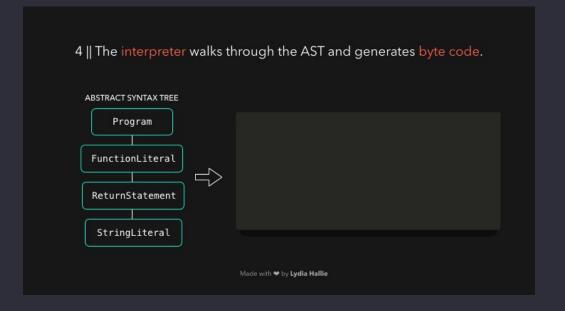




















5 || The byte code and type feedback are sent to the optimizing compiler, which generates highly optimized machine code.



Made with ♥ by Lydia Hallie









```
function sum(a,b) {
   return a + b;
}
sum(1, 2);
```

```
function sum(a,b) {
   return a + b;
}
sum('1', 2);
```

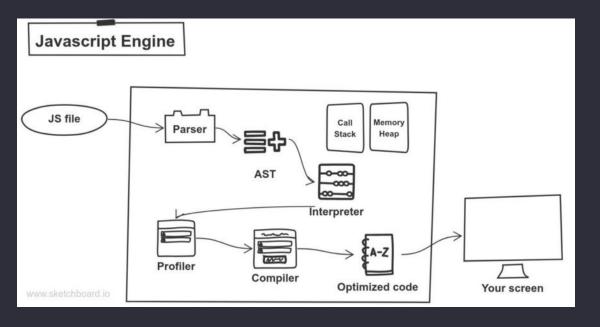
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/JS Engine









/JS Engine - Event Loop

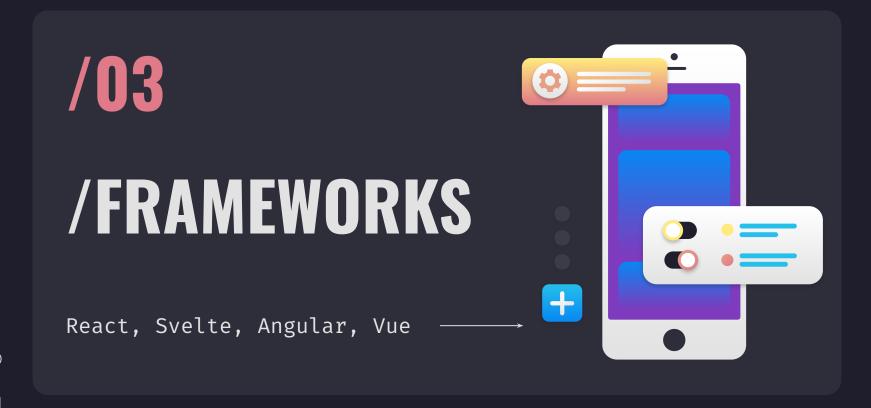
```
stack
JS caule, log('HI');
                                                               webapis
 setTimeout (function cb)) (
     -cotsple.log('there');
 1, 500001;
 console.log('JSConfBU');
                                         setfimeout: ob
                                            main()
Console
                                   event loop
   Hi
                                   task:
                                 queue
```











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/FRAMEWORKS why?



- > Code Reusability and Maintainability
 - Declarative Syntax
 - Component-Based Architecture
 - State Management

















/Maintainability

- > Global variables for state
 - Manual DOM manipulation
 - No structure
 - Hard to scale







```
const button = document.guerySelector("#toggleButton");
const trafficlight = document.guerySelector("#trafficlight");
const lights = trafficlight.guerySelectorAll("li");
let activeLight = 0;
let isActive = true;
let lightInterval;
const toggleLights = () => {
 if (!isActive) {
 } else {
const changeLight = () => {
 lights.forEach((light, idx) => {
   light.classList.remove("active");
   if (idx === activeLight) {
     light.classList.add("active");
 activeLight === 0
const stopLights = () => {
   light.classList.remove("active");
 lights[1].classList.add("blink");
const startLights = () => {
 lights[1].classList.remove("blink");
```

/Declarative Syntax







Angular

```
aComponent({
  selector: 'app-root',
  template: `<ng-template>
    <h1>Items</h1>
     <l
       @for (item of items; track item.id; let index = $index) {
         {index + 1}: {item.name} x {item.qty}
    </ng-template>`})
export class ItemsComponent {
    { id: 3, name: "orange", qty: 7 }
```

React

```
const ItemsComponent = () \Rightarrow {
  const items = [
      { id: 3, name: "orange", qty: 7 }
  return ◇
    <h1>Fruit</h1>
    <l
      {items.map((item, index) \Rightarrow
        {index + 1}: {item.name} x {item.qty})
```

Svelte

```
<script>
   const items = [
       { id: 3, name: "orange", qty: 7 }
</script>
<h1>Fruit</h1>
<l
  {#each items as item, index}
   <
     {index + 1}: {item.name} x {item.qty}
   {/each}
```

<REACTJS>











/Component Based

- Traffic Light Component
- Light Component
- Button Component











/State Management

- Traffic Light Component
 Which light should be on
 When the light be on
 Which color is the light
- Light ComponentTakes color as an argument
- Button Component
 Takes a callback as an argument











/Live Coding

Counter Component Please, Follow Along!

- Counter component w/ state
- Separate into components, passing state
- Style the components

github.com/alber70g/harvest-workshop-web-frontend





/UseState

>

```
const [count, setCount] = useState(0);
```

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/UseEffect

```
useEffect(() => {
    // This runs after every render
    document.title = `You clicked ${count} times`;

return () => {
    // Cleanup, if necessary
    };
}, [count]); // Only re-run the effect if count changes
```

0





STUFF>











/Port your Traffic Light

- > Keep in mind:
 - What parts of the traffic light can be reusable components
 - What props do I need to add
 - Where do I keep my state
 - Make sure the whole trafficlight is reusable









/04 /NEXTJS

Lets build an app



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/NextJS - what?

- Development
 - 0 config
 - file-structure = routing
 - Hot Module Reloading (no browser reloads)
 - Styling
 - API routes

Build/serve options

- static site generation
- server side rendering
- incremental static regeneration







✓ NEXT-BASIC

/NextJS - routing

- - JS [id].js
 - JS index.js
 - JS _app.js
 - JS index.js
- > 👪 public
- > iii styles
 - .gitignore
 - package-lock.json
 - package.json

✓ NEXT-BASIC ✓ v g pages 🚜 api example.com/cars/:id JS [id].js JS index.js example.com/cars JS _app.js example.com/ JS index.js public **ii** styles .gitignore package-lock.json package.json



/NextJS - rendering?

- Static Site Generation
 - Server-side Rendering
 - Regeneration on each retrieval, per page
 - Fast retrieval of data
 - Incremental Static Regeneration
 - In-between SSG and SSR
 - Fetch data based on cache strategy









/NextJS - css

- - CSS = Scoped
 - No need for fancy naming conventions
 - o `import style from '../styles/my.module.css'`









/NextJS - "backend"







<Zandvoort 2023>









/F1 Race Zandvoort Replay

> Required:

- Start Race
- Stop Race

- Render the drivers:
 - In the correct order on track
 - Pit stop indicator
 - Gap to leader

> Optional:

- Pause / Resume Race
- Show speed with colours when car brakes or accelerates
- Visualize the gap to leader by Showing the distance relative to each other





/F1 Race Zandvoort Replay

- > clone this repo
 https://github.com/alber70g/harvest-workshop-web-frontend
 - cd virtual-race
 - npm install
 - npm run dev







/F1 Race Zandvoort Replay

- > Render the drivers in a list. Create and use a `DriverComponent`
 - Create a link to a details page, 'details/[driver-number]'. On that page show details of the car. Throttle, KM/h, Driver Details etc. Use progress-bar as visualiser
 - Create an interval that will retrieve data every 500ms and order the drivers by position
 - Create the stop, pause and resume buttons
 - Visualise the distance of the drivers relative to each other
 - Retrieve and plot the location data with x,y coordinates on canvas. Extend the `api/now.ts` with location data







/THANK YOU questions?

albertgroothedde@gmail.com
 steven@straatemans.nl











Feedback formulier software

Als Harvest willen wij ons continu verbeteren. Hiervoor is jullie feedback van cruciaal belang, deze kun je geven door de QR te scannen of naar de volgende link te gaan:

https://tinyurl.com/HarvestMCFeedback

