front-end

HOF & Refactoring

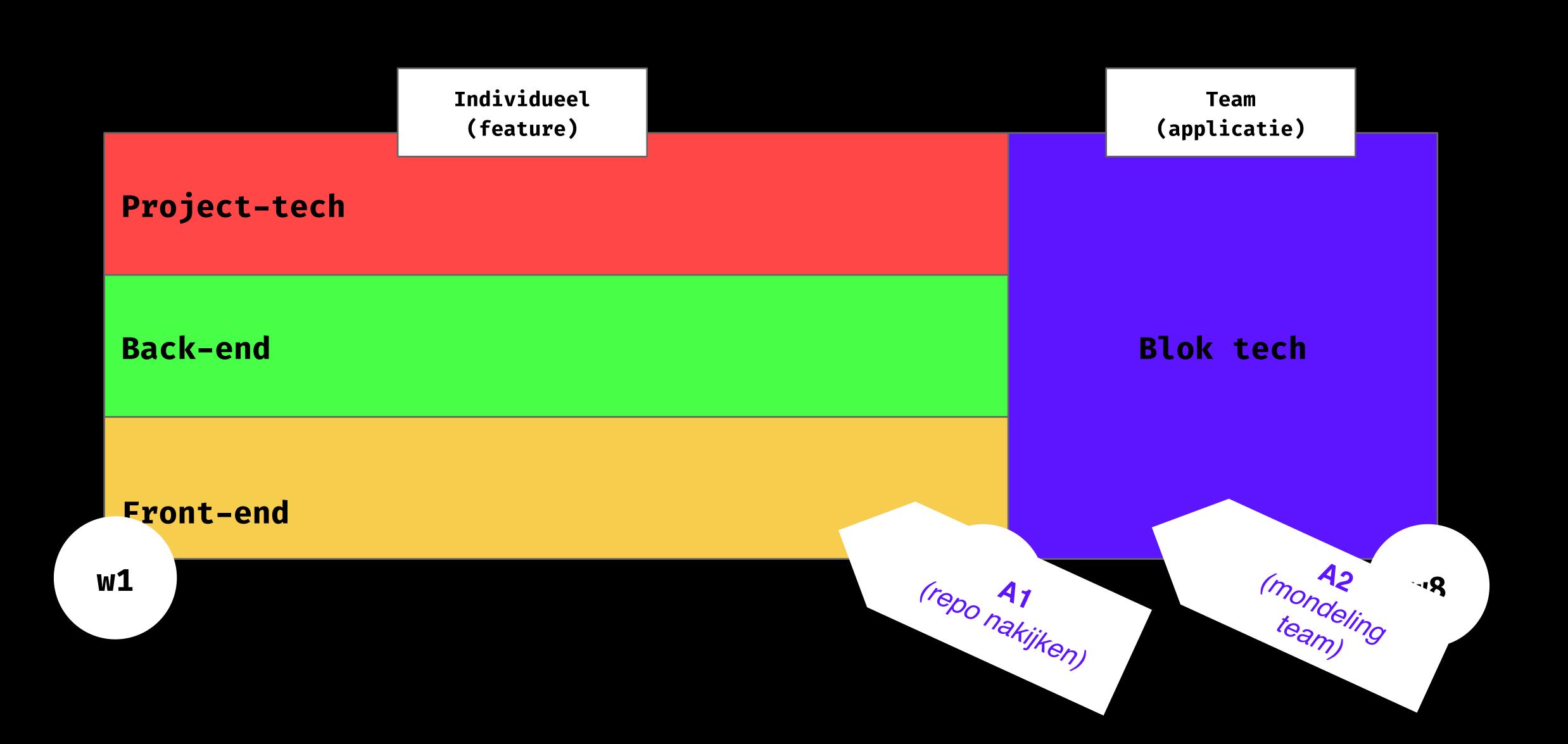
lab 4/8

Progressive enhancement

Stand-up!

today

- I. Standup
- II. Higher Order Functions
- III. Coding Principles
- IV. A1 explanation (+Q&A)



?

- Events in JavaScript
- Functions & Scoping?
- The Document Object Model
- Web API's

Higher Order Functions

Definition

Functions that operate on other functions, either by taking them as arguments or by returning them, are called higher-order functions.

Definition

[...] They are usually used for looping and iterating over datasets and are useful for transforming that data along the way.

.foreach (iterating)

```
const numbers = [28, 77, 45, 99, 27];
numbers.forEach(number => {
  console.log(number);
});
```

.filter

```
const randomNumbers = [4, 11, 42, 14, 39];
const filteredArray = randomNumbers.filter(n => {
  return n > 5;
});
```

.map

```
const finalParticipants = ['Taylor', 'Donald', 'Don', 'Natasha', 'Bobby'];
// add string after each final participant
const announcements = finalParticipants.map(member => {
  return member + ' joined the contest.';
})
console.log(announcements);
```

Assignment (30m)

Try to solve the Array Cardio higher order function challenges from Wes Bos JavaScript30 course.

```
@ ⊕ ⊕
                                                               https://git/git/git/hobro/we/sbos/JavaScript30/blob/master/04%20-%20Array%20Cardio%20Day%201/index+START.html
● ● Window 3 ∨ <
                            <head>
                               <meta charset="UTF-8">
                              <title>Array Cardio <a>[_</title></a>
                             </head>
                            <body>
                               <em>Psst: have a look at the JavaScript Console</em> \( \frac{1}{2} < \p > \)
                               <script>
                                // Get your shorts on - this is an array workout!
                       11
                                // ## Array Cardio Day 1
                        13
                                 // Some data we can work with
                       14
                       15
                                 const inventors = [
                                   { first: 'Albert', last: 'Einstein', year: 1879, passed: 1955 },
                       16
                       17
                                   { first: 'Isaac', last: 'Newton', year: 1643, passed: 1727 },
                                   { first: 'Galileo', last: 'Galilei', year: 1564, passed: 1642 },
                       18
                                   { first: 'Marie', last: 'Curie', year: 1867, passed: 1934 },
                       19
                                   { first: 'Johannes', last: 'Kepler', year: 1571, passed: 1630 },
                        20
                                   { first: 'Nicolaus', last: 'Copernicus', year: 1473, passed: 1543 },
                        21
```



BITE al (

Coding Principles



Robert C. Martin Series

Clean Code

A Handbook of Agile Software Craftsmanship

Foreword by James O. Coplien

Robert C. Martin

Coding principles are a set of **guidelines** we use while writing code. It allows us to write cleaner, better, easier maintainable and transferrable code.

Coding principles

Variables

- Use meaningful and pronounceable variable names
- Use the same vocabulary for the same type of variable
- Use searchable names
- Use explanatory variables
- Avoid Mental Mapping
- Don't add unneeded context

Coding principles

Functions

- Function arguments (2 or fewer ideally)
- Functions should do one thing
- Function names should say what they do
- Functions should only be one level of abstraction
- Remove duplicate code
- Don't over-optimize

General principles

KISS/DRY

Can I going ice-skating?

Water can have many forms, gas as in steam, liquid as we usually know and frozen, also known as ice. During different temperatures, water behaves differently. When water reaches a temperature of 0 or lower, it starts to freeze. When this proces has been going on for a while, the layer of water frozen may be thick enough to support the weight of an adult. During last night, there was an approximate temperature of -2 degrees for a continues period of 2 hours. The given amount of ice that aggregated is insufficient to support an adult male for ice skating

Can I going ice-skating?

No.

```
Warning! Falling rocks ahead! Warning! Falling rocks ahead! Warning! Falling rocks ahead!
Warning! Falling rocks ahead! Warning! Falling rocks ahead! Warning! Falling rocks ahead!
Warning! Falling rocks ahead! Warning! Falling rocks ahead! Warning! Falling rocks ahead!
Warning! Falling rocks ahead! Warning! Falling rocks ahead! Warning! Falling rocks ahead!
Warning! Falling rocks ahead! Warning! Falling rocks ahead! Warning! Falling rocks ahead!
Warning! Falling rocks ahead! Warning! Falling rocks ahead! Warning! Falling rocks ahead!
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Warning! Falling rocks ahead! Warning! Falling rocks ahead! Warning! Falling rocks ahead!
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Warning! Falling rocks ahead! Warning! Falling rocks ahead! Warning! Falling rocks ahead!
```

MARMING

FALLING ROCKS AHEAD

General principles

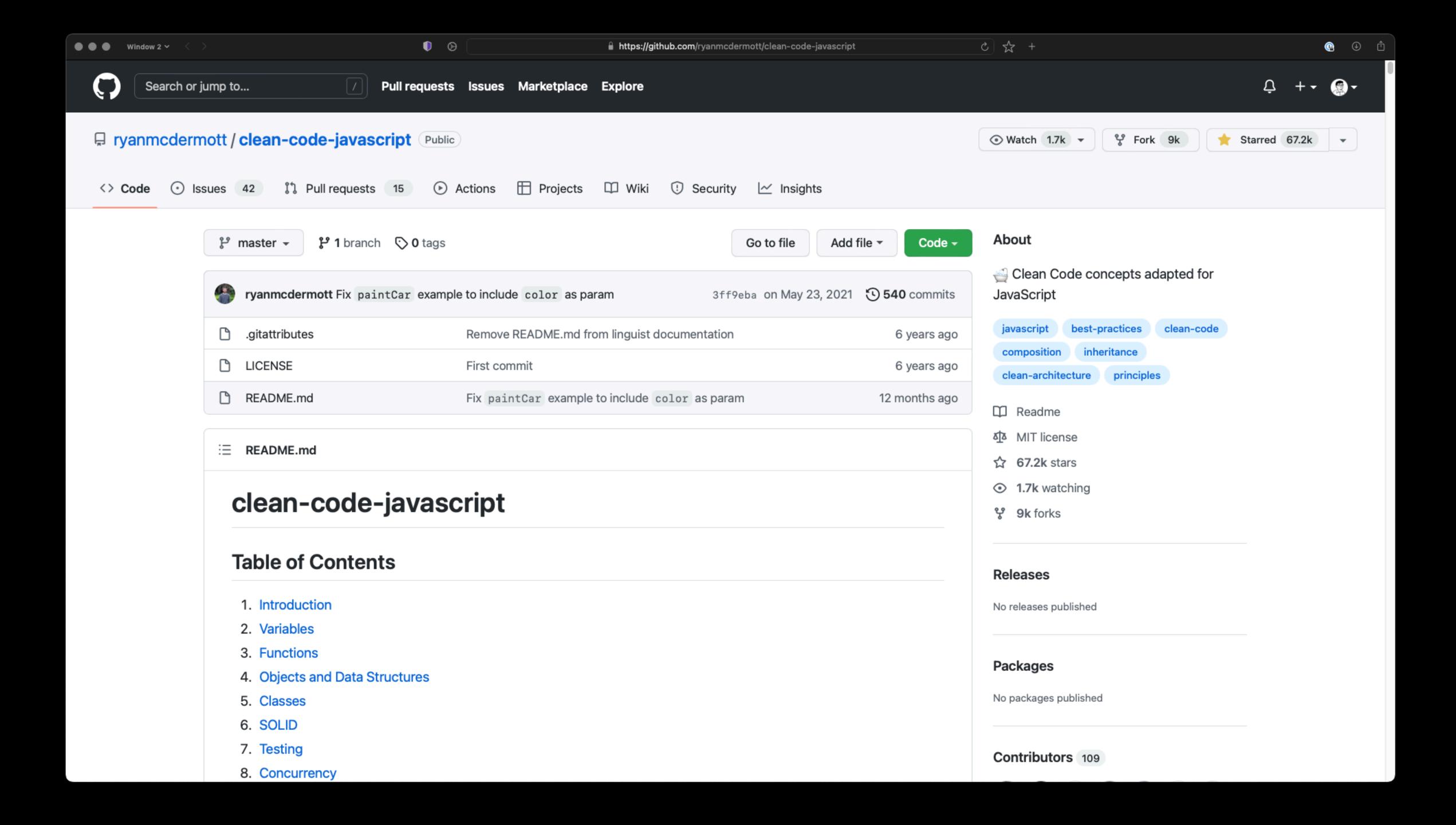
KISS/DRY

```
let value = document.querySelector('input').value;
if(value == 1) {
  return "it's 1";
} else if(value == 2) {
  return "it's 2"
} else if(value == 3) {
  return "it's 3"
} else if(value == 4) {
  return "it's 4"
} else if(value == 5) {
  return "it's 5"
} else if(value == 6) {
  return "it's 6"
```

General principles

KISS/DRY

```
let value = document.querySelector('input').value;
return `It's ${value}`;
```



Assignment (30m)



Have a look at the <u>Clean Code in JavaScript by Ryan</u>
<u>McDermott</u> repo. Get a piece of code from your
project (front-end) and write down specific rules
that you can refactor on your project and then apply
them!



Assessment

description

For your A1 assessment, you're going to implement a progressively enhanced component. In short, you're going to enhance the client-side experience of the user by doing research, documenting patterns and implement the principle of progressive enhancement using JavaScript.

course

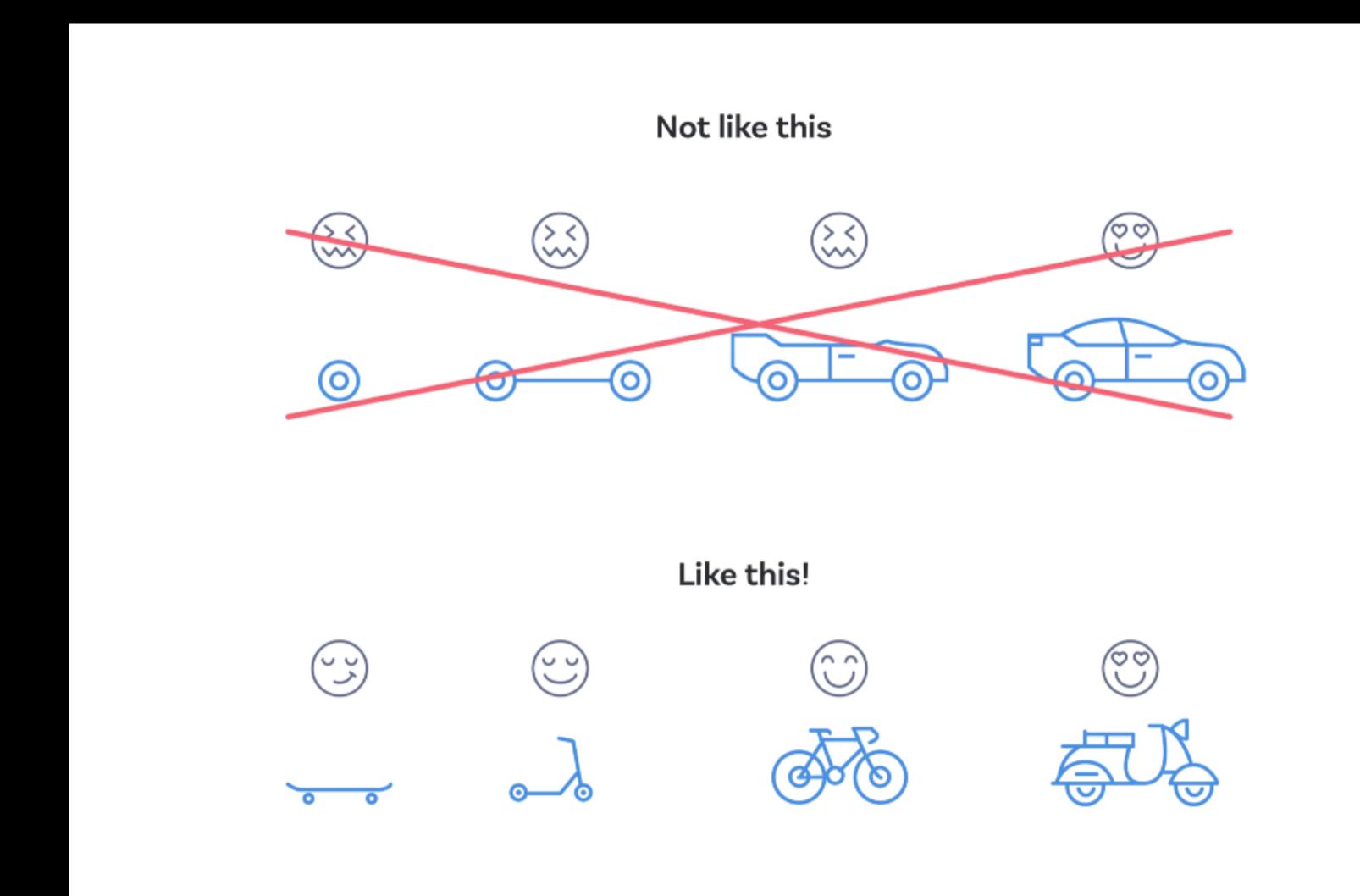
goals

- You improve your knowledge about core JavaScript concepts
- You are able to build progressively enhanced frontend components
- You can build a web application with semantic HTML/CSS/JS
- You can write docs and explain your code and application structure
- You are able to research sources and read documentation

A1

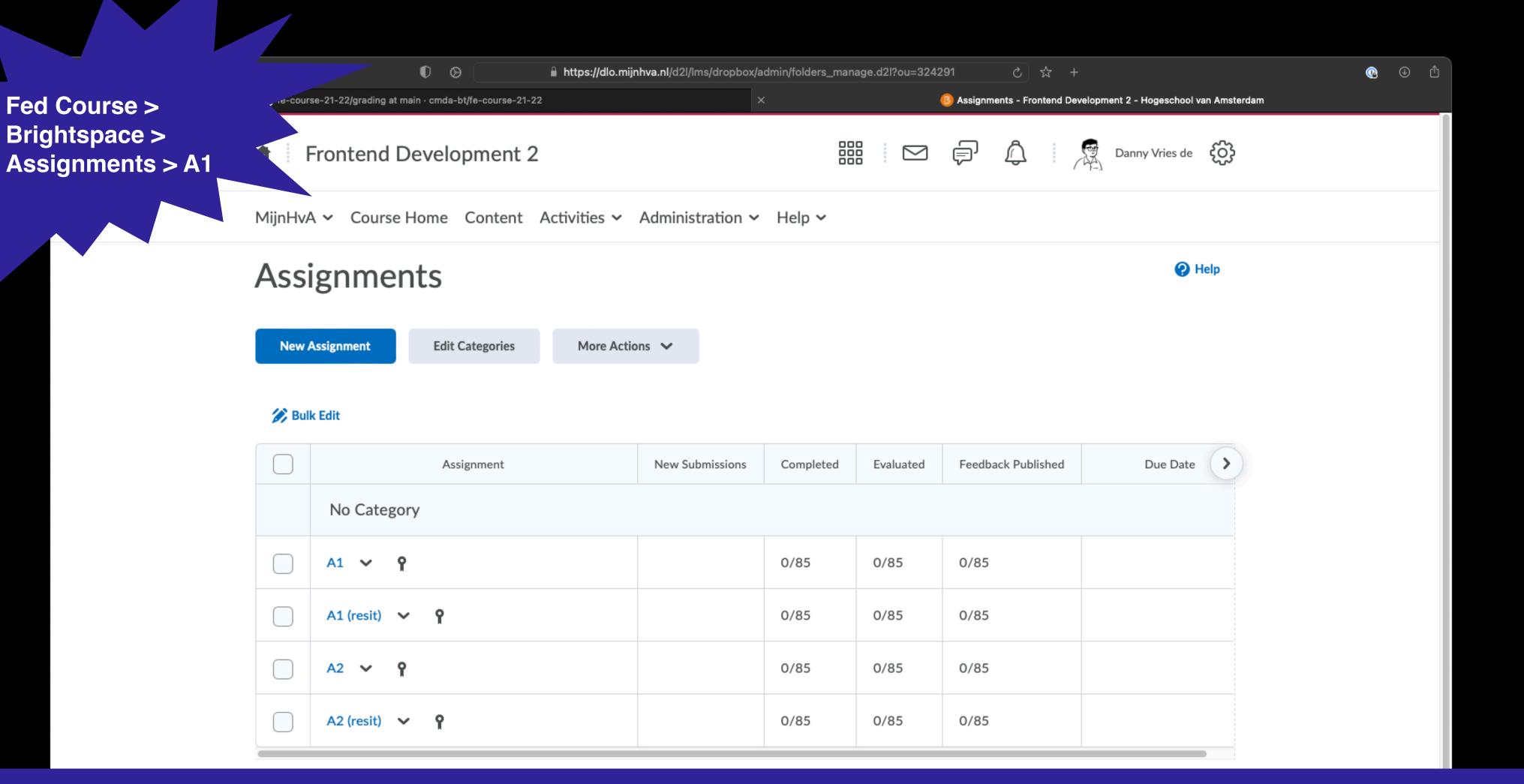
deliverables

- Progressive enhancement (code): working
 interactive enhancement for matching
 application
- Process book (wiki): that provides insight into the weekly iterative process and documents your research

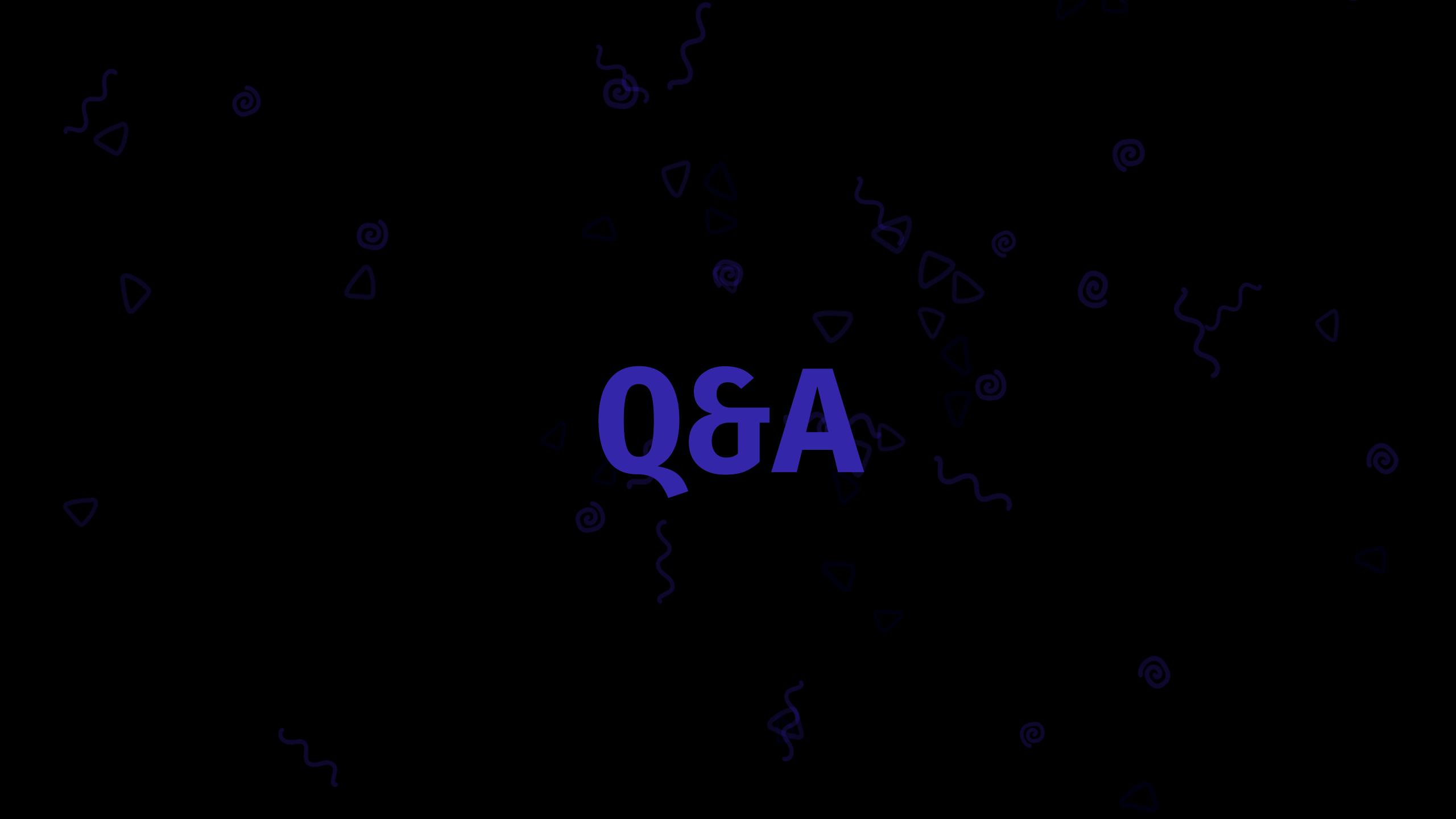


Andy Bell - The power of enhancement

fe() - a1	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	feedback
Progressive Enhancement (PE)	There is no form of PE	There is some PE in your functionality, but it is not working / not significant	Your feature uses JavaScript to enhance the experience of the user	You've used one or more Web API's and/or external sources to provide a layered cake of PE	You've gone above and beyond to give the user the best possible experience when possible	
Application	The feature doesn't work; there are errors and warnings	partially works but	The feature completely works and is usable from a user experience point of view	The feature is advanced and is technically more complex	The user experience is fantastic and the feature is complex. You took special care of your interface and your user	
Quality	The project is handed in documented, on time, working without technical problems, and on GitHub	The code is readable, consistent and the code, project, and process are partially documented	cover the process	Code quality is good and enforced; docs are more than useful and professional		
Front-end	Your HTML, CSS and JavaScript contain errors and is messy (divs!???)	Your HTML, CSS and JavaScript display some form of semantic meaning, but are still all over the place	Your HTML is semantic and appropriate elements have been chosen. Your CSS is using some sort of structure and uses CSS variables. Your JavaScript is mostly consistent and structured	skill and learning. Other developers would love to build on	,	
You'll need a > 5.5 for each row to pass: you can't compensate between rows.						
Each of this rubric's rows is cumulative: for example, to get a 5-6 on application, you also need to have a 1-2 and 3-4. student name student number lecturer date (first chance) grade						
student name student number tecturer date (1175t thante) grade						



Deadline: Staat op Teams



see you in a1!