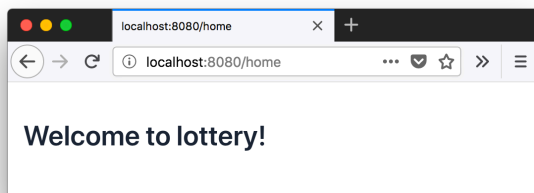


# Exercises

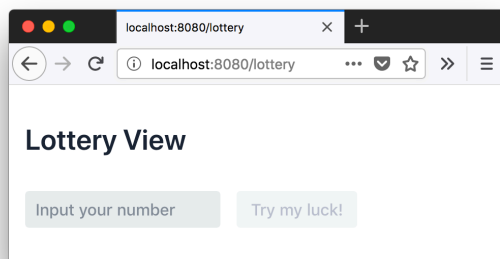
In this exercise you are about to create a small lottery application. Even it's small, it has almost everything, two sub views HomeView and LotteryView, MainLayout, and even a LoginView. You will complete this exercise step by step.

## Step1: Enable Routing

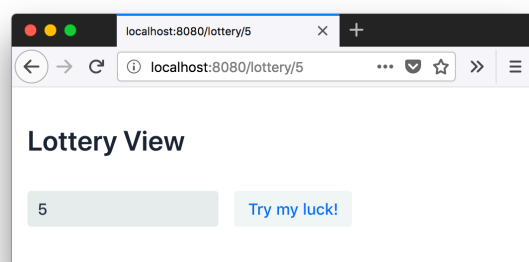
1. Find the HomeView class, you can see from the code that it extends from `Composite<Div>`, the content is quite simple, with only a `H2` element showing the text 'Welcome to Lottery!'.
2. Add annotation `@Route("home")` to HomeView
3. Now after you deploy the application, when you navigate to `localhost:8080/home` you should be able to see something like this:



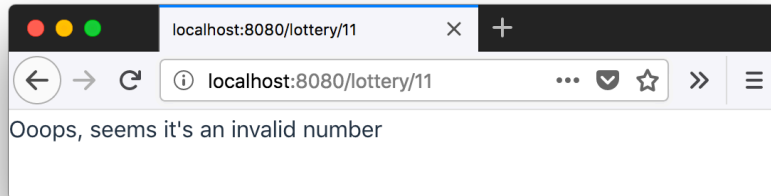
4. Do the same for LotteryView, so that when navigate to `localhost:8080/lottery`, you can see the lottery view.



5. Add a route alias to the Home view, so that the home view can be shown when navigate to `localhost:8080`
6. Enable url parameters for Lottery View, so that when text field will be preset when navigating to lottery view with a parameter. e.g. when navigate to `localhost:8080/lottery/5`, you will see

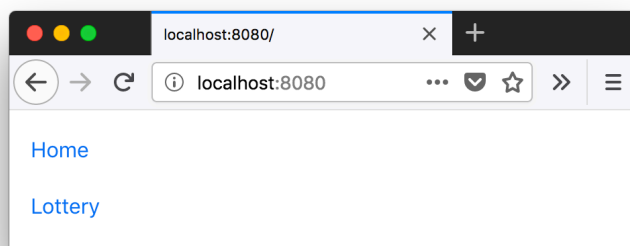


7. Handle errors during navigation. The valid number for lottery should be [1, 10], if user use an invalid number, then an exception will be thrown. Define an error view, so that when the number is invalid, the user will be redirected to the error view. The error can be triggered by calling the `validate()` to validate the parameter in `setParameter` method.

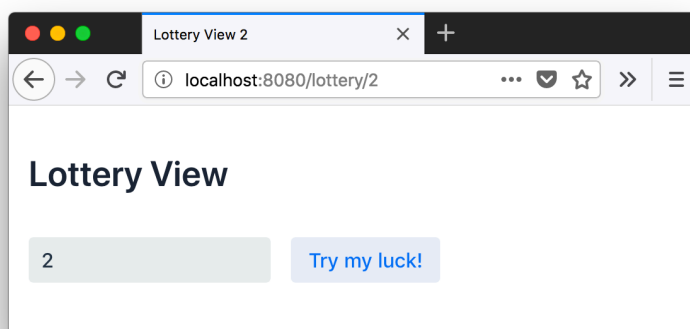


## Step 2: Add Navigation

1. Add a new `MainView` class to your application.
2. Add `@Route("")` to `MainView` class, so that by default it will go to this `MainView` when user navigates to `localhost:8080`. Note that you should also remove the `@RouteAlias` for `HomeView`, otherwise you will get an exception.
3. Add two router links to the `MainView`, one for `HomeView`, the other for `LotteryView`, so that user can navigate to corresponding view by clicking the link.

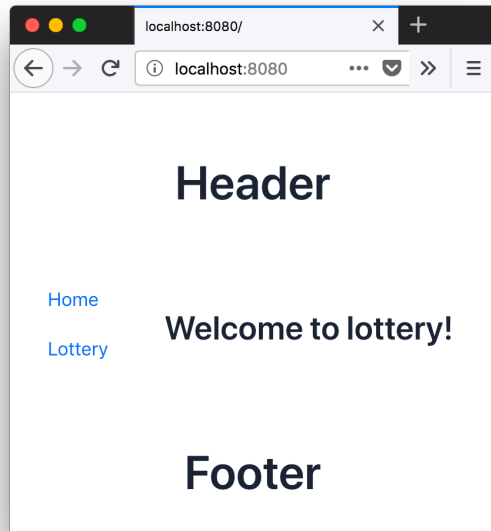


4. Add page titles to `HomeView` and `LotteryView`. The page title for `HomeView` is a static text "Home", the page title for `LotteryView` is dynamic, it's "Lottery View" + the number that in the textfield, e.g. "Lottery View 2"



### Step 3: Application Layout

1. Modify the MainView class, so that it will have a header, a footer, a menu bar and the child view. The header and footer could just be two H1 elements. A menu bar could be a vertical layout with 2 router links. Then a Div element which would be a wrapper for a child view.

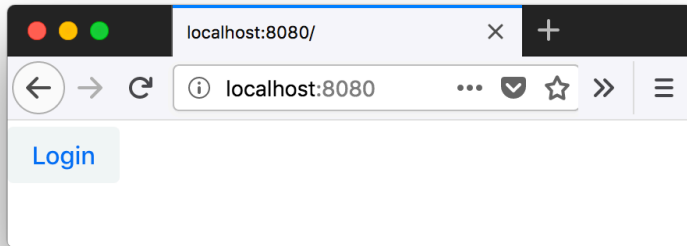


2. Make MainView class implements the RouterLayout interface. Implement the showRouterLayoutContent method by appending the content to the child wrapper element.
3. Change the @Route in HomeView and LotteryView class, to specify the MainView as their parent layouts.
4. Remove the @Route("") from MainView.
5. You can add the @RouteAlias("") back to HomeView, so that by default it will navigate to the home view, and home view will be displayed inside main view.

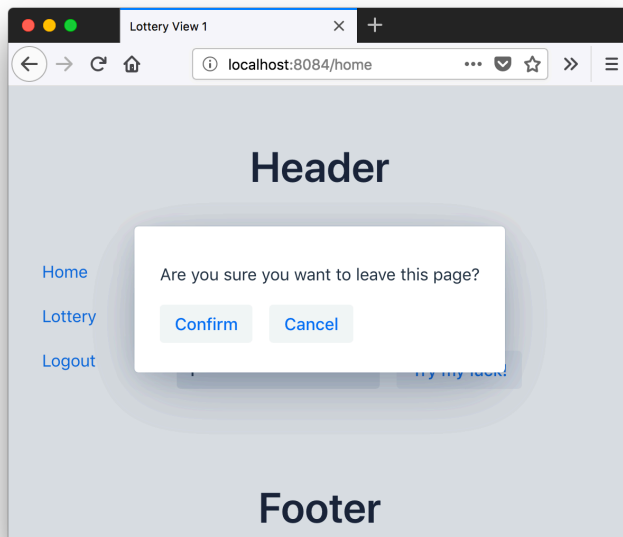
### Step 4: Setup login

Let's add a login view to the application, so that the application will only visible to users who have already logged in, otherwise, it will redirect the user to the login view .

1. Create the LoginView class, which extends from Composite<Div> and implements HasComponents.
2. Add a button to LoginView, and inside the button click listener, set the "userLoggedIn" attribute to true in current Vaadin session, with `VaadinSession.getCurrent().setAttribute()`. Also navigate to home view with `UI.getCurrent().navigate("")`.
3. Let MainView implement the BeforeEnterObserver interface. In the beforeEnter method, check if the Vaadin session has the "userLoggedIn" attribute, and if not, take the user back to LoginView with `event.rerouteTo("login")`. So when the user is not logged in, they will be automatically redirected to login view.
4. Now when you go to localhost:8080, you get the login button, after you login, it will take you to home view:



5. Make the LotteryView implement the BeforeLeaveObserver, so that if user has input something in the text field, then trying to navigate to other view, a window pops up asking for user's confirmation, unless user confirms, it will stay in current view. Dialog component can be used for implementing the confirmation dialog. To open a dialog, call `dialog.open()`; to close a dialog, call `dialog.close()`.



### Bonus: logout

Setup a Logout view, which just shows some text and a link to take user to login view. In the constructor of the LogoutView, you can put the logout logic there, like destroy the http session with

```
VaadinSession.getCurrent().getSession().invalidate();
```

Also refresh the page with the following code, so that a new UI and new session will be created.

```
UI.getCurrent().getPage().executeJavaScript("window.location.href=' '');
```