

Front End Software Development

Web App Design w/React (weeks 13 - 18)

Week 03

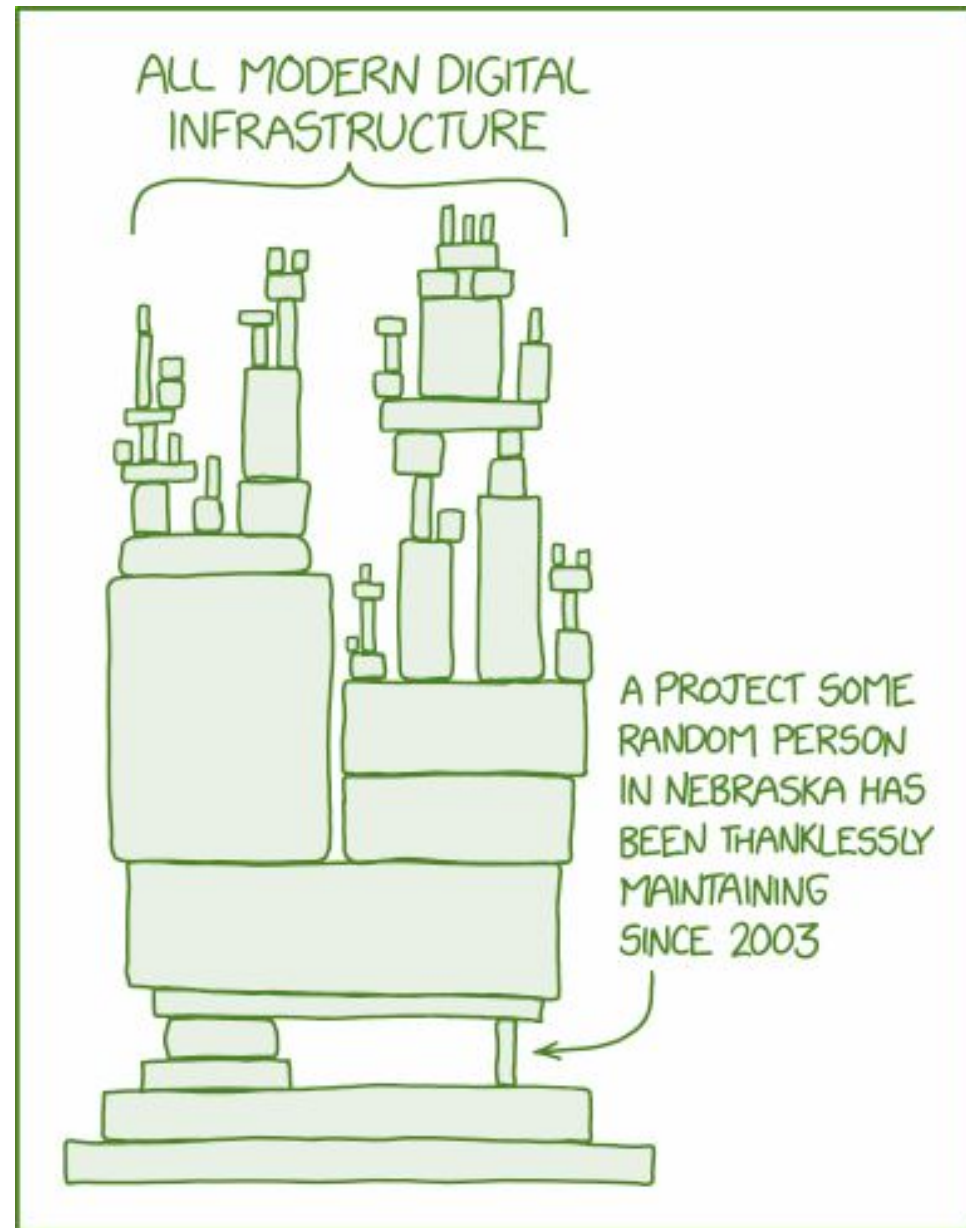


Agenda

- Questions
- Web Services
 - REST vs SOAP
 - HTTP Methods
 - Tools / Resources
 - HTTP Requests with Fetch
- Functional Components
- Spread Operator
- Destructuring
- Hooks
- Async/Await



Questions



Web Services

- **HyperText Transfer Protocol**
- **Web Service standards**
 - **Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)**

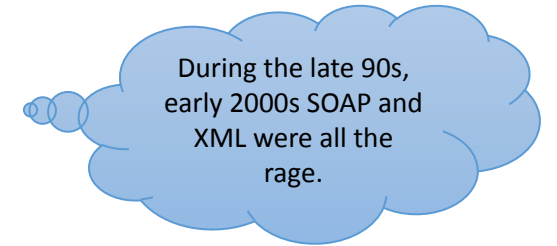
- Legacy, fallen into disfavor
- Typically uses XML

```
<person id="11122565">  
  <lastName>Smith</lastName>  
  <firstName>John</firstName>  
</person>
```

- **REpresentational State Transfer (REST)**

- Roy Fielding; Dissertation, 2000
https://www.ics.uci.edu/~fielding/pubs/dissertation/fielding_dissertation.pdf
- Typically uses JSON (**JavaScript Object Notation**)

```
{  
  id: "11122565",  
  lastName: "Smith",  
  firstName: "John"  
}
```

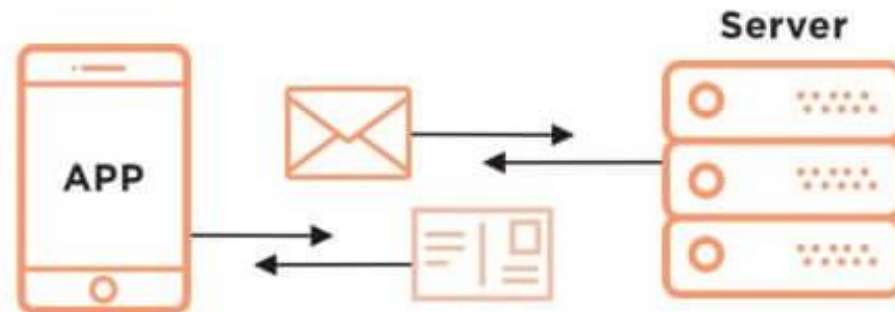


REST vs SOAP

SOAP vs. REST APIs

SOAP IS LIKE USING AN ENVELOPE

Extra overhead, more bandwidth required, more work on both ends(sealing and opening).



REST IS LIKE A POSTCARD

Lighterweight, can be cached, easier to update

HTTP Verb Methods

- **POST** - **C**reate
- **GET** - **R**ead
- **PUT** - **U**ppdate
- **DELETE** – **D**elelete
- Others (not common)
 - PATCH
 - HEAD



Tools / Resources



POSTMAN

- Client Tools

- Postman

- <http://www.getpostman.com/>

- SoapUI

- <https://www.soapui.org/downloads/soapui/>
 - Useful for SOAP based services

- Browser Addons

- JSONView

- Command Line

- wget

- curl

- Included with Windows 10 (version 1803 or later)

- (Pre-Build 1803) <https://curl.haxx.se/windows/>

HTTP Requests with Fetch

- Random User -

<https://randomuser.me/documentation>

```
const url = "https://randomuser.me/api/?results=1&noinfo";

fetch(url, {
  method: 'GET',
  headers: {
    'Content-Type': 'application/json'
  }
}).then(response => response.json())
  .then(data => {
    let result = data.results[0];
    console.log('Welcome ' + result.name.first +
      ' ' + result.name.last);
  });
```

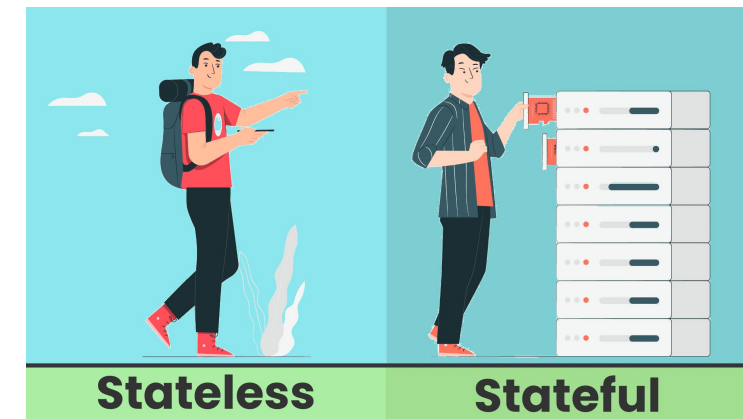
HTTP Verb

Options for
HttpRequest

Promises

Functional Components

- Stateless Component
 - No state.
 - No lifecycle.
 - Simply a function that returns JSX



```
function Avatar(props) {  
  const { avatar, name } = props;  
  return(  
    <div class="avatar">  
      <img src={ avatar } />  
      <span>{ name }</span>  
    </div>  
  );  
}
```

Function Name
(CamelCase)

JSX

Spread Operator

- `...variable`
 - Array / string (Iterable)
 - Allows value to be expanded in places where zero or more arguments are expected.

```
function add(a, b, c) {  
  return a + b + c;  
}  
const numbers = [1, 2, 3];  
add(...numbers); // add(1, 2, 3);
```

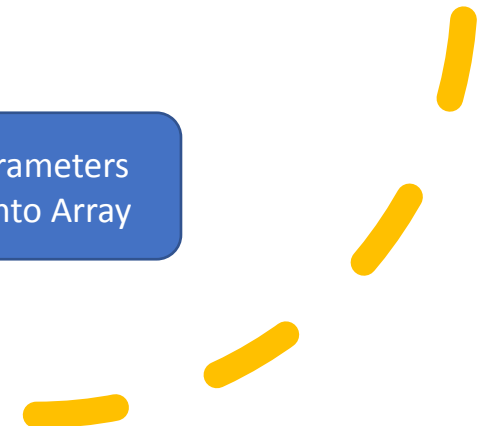
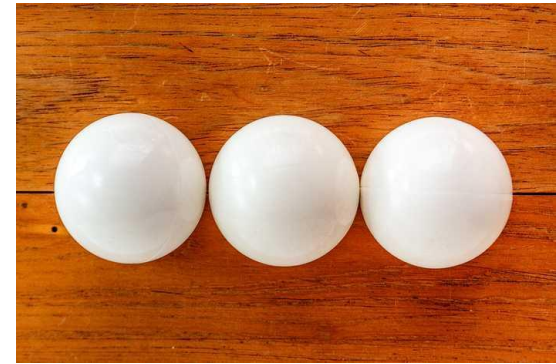
- Object
 - Expands object properties where zero or more key-value pairs are expected.

```
const dog = { name: 'Fido', age: 1 };  
const clonedDog = { ...dog, color: 'black' };  
// { name: 'Fido', age: 1, color: 'black' }
```

- Rest

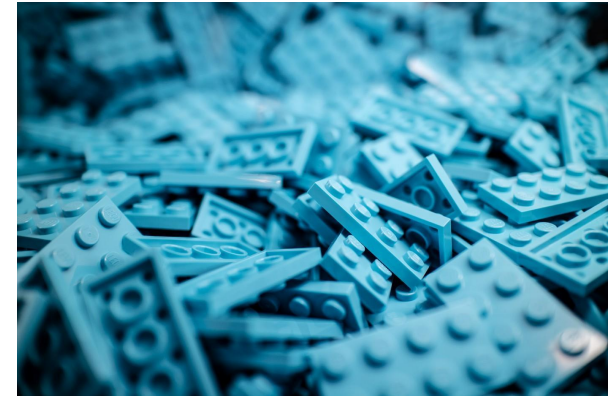
```
function bark(...dogs) {  
  for(let dog of dogs) {  
    dog.bark();  
  }  
}  
bark(fido, spot, lassie);
```

Multiple Parameters
Combined into Array



Destructuring

- Allows array elements and/or object properties to be extracted into separate variables.



- Arrays

```
let [X, Y, Z] = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
```

Diagram illustrating array destructuring. The array `[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]` is shown with elements `1`, `2`, and `3` being assigned to variables `X`, `Y`, and `Z` respectively. Elements `4` and `5` are enclosed in a box labeled "Ignored".

- Objects

```
let person = {  
  first: 'John',  
  last: 'Smith',  
  age: 47  
}  
let {first, last} = person;
```

Diagram illustrating object destructuring. The object `person` has properties `first` (value `'John'`) and `last` (value `'Smith'`). These properties are being extracted into variables `first` and `last` in the second line of code. The `age` property is not destructured.

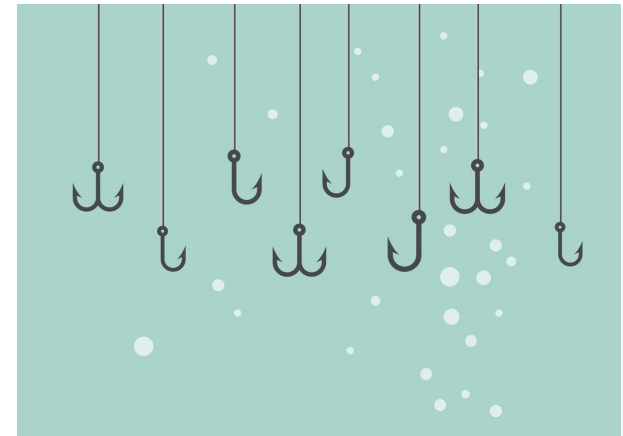


Hooks

- What are?
 - A special function that lets you “hook into” React features.
 - Added in React 16.8
 - Not usable inside classes.
- `useState` – *Access state*

```
function LikeButton() {  
  const [ like, setLike ] = React.useState(false);  
  
  return(  
    <div className="display-1">  
      <i className={`bi bi-hand-thumbs-${like ? 'up' : 'down'}`}  
        onClick={() => setLike((prev) => ! prev)}></i>  
    </div>  
  );  
}
```

- `useEffect` – *Perform side effects*



Async/Await

- "Replaces" *callbacks* and Promises (`.then/.catch`)
 - But **why**?!?!
 - Easier to read!
 - More like other programming languages
- `async / await`
 - `await` calls **MUST** be located in functions marked with `async` keyword



```
const url = "https://randomuser.me/api/?results=1&noinfo";
```

```
const getUser = async () => {  
  const response = await fetch(url);  
  const users = await response.json();  
  console.log(users.results[0]);  
};  
getUser();  
console.log('What is taking you so long...');
```

Asynchronous
method / keyword

Pause / Wait for
Return

DEMO

APIs, The ❤️ of your Application