

Open-Source Software Practice

12. Client-Server Model

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Schedule

- No Lecture for Weeks 13, 14, and 15
- Final Exam (Week 13, **Next Week**) @ classroom (85718)
 - Prepare your ID.
 - Bring your laptop or tablet.
- Ask Me Anything (Week 14) @ classroom
 - Ask me anything about what we learned (or what you want to learn in the future).
 - No online session (will not be recorded)
- Presentation (Week 15) @ online
 - Voting

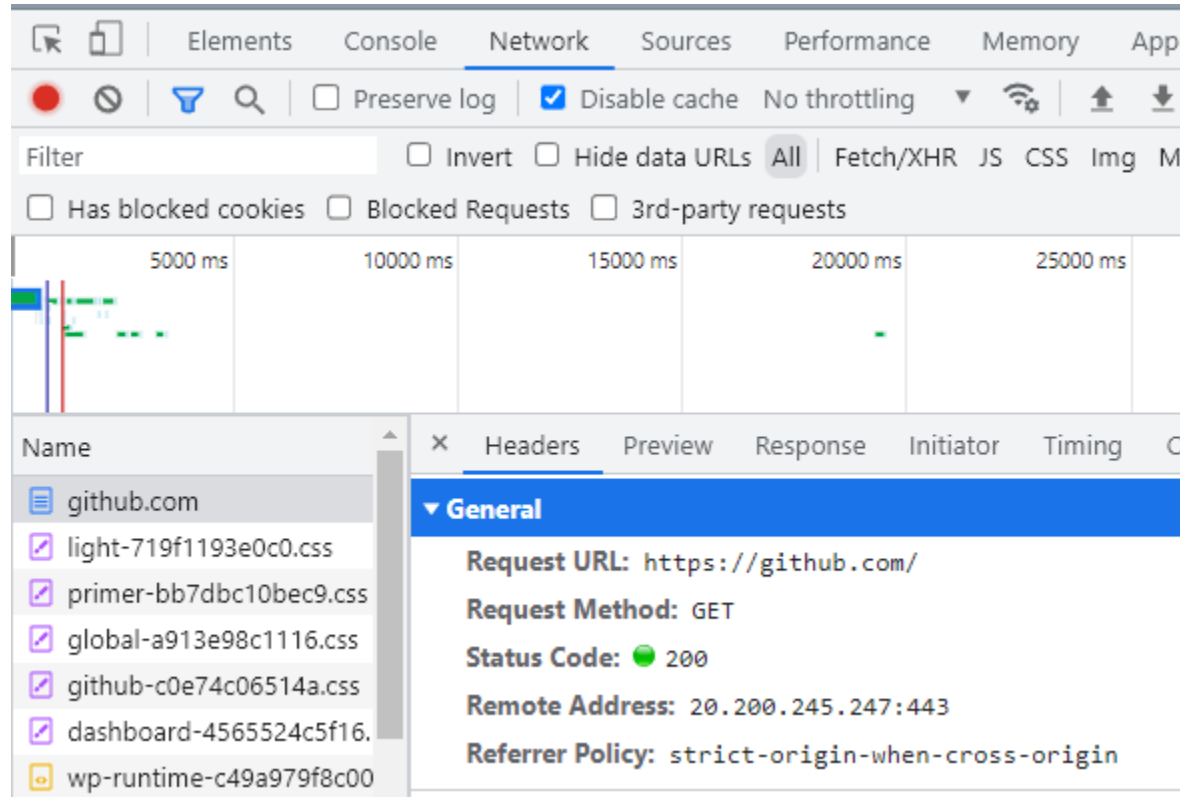
Goals

1. Install express.js
2. Looking into an HTTP request
3. Simple Hello World! server
4. Serving a file
5. Visit counter (fetch)
6. A chat server

Let's Practice – 1 (express.js)

- <https://expressjs.com/>
- <https://github.com/e-/skku-chat>
- `npm install express --save`

Let's Practice – 2 (HTTP)



Let's Practice – 3 (hello world!)

```
const express = require('express')
```

- Import express.js

```
const app = express()  
const port = 3000
```

- Create a new app

```
app.get('/', (req, res) => {  
  res.send('Hello, World!')  
})
```

- An event-listener-like logic specification
- "If you get a GET request on "/", send "Hello, World" to the client"

```
app.listen(port, () => {  
  console.log(`Example app listening on port ${port}`)  
})
```

- Run the app on port 3000.
- The process will go into an infinite loop until Ctrl+C.

Let's Practice – 4 (static files)

- We could send a text message to the client as a response.
- What about sending an HTML code?
- Create a directory “public”.
 - The files under this directory will be directly served to clients.
 - Don't put any private files., e.g., *main.js* (source code of the server itself)
- Create *index.html* under *public*, and type the code on the next page.

Client Code

```
<!doctype HTML>

<html>

<head>
  <title>SKKU-CHAT</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet"
href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@4.3.1/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css"
      integrity="sha384-ggOyR0iXCbMQv3Xipma34MD+dH/1fQ784/j6cY/iJTQU0hcWr7x9JvoRxT2MZw1T"
crossorigin="anonymous">
</head>

<body>
  <div class="container">
    <p>
      Visits so far: <span id="counter"></span>
    </p>
  </div>

  <script>
  </script>
</body>

</html>
```


Server Code

```
const express = require('express')
const app = express()
const port = 3000

// app.get('/', (req, res) => {
//     res.send('Hello, World!')
// })

app.use(express.static('public'))

app.listen(port, () => {
    console.log(`Example app listening on port ${port}`)
})
```

Visits so far:

Let's Practice – 5 (visit counter)

- Let's make something useful: visit counter.
- Once the page is loaded, send a request to the server ***again*** (without a refresh!) to load the # of visitors.
- Example: `fetch(url, options).then(handler)`

```
fetch(  
  "localhost:3000/counter",  
  {method: "GET"})  
.then((count) => { })
```

Client Code

```
<body>
  <div class="container">
    <p>
      Visits so far: <span id="counter"></span>
    </p>
  </div>

  <script>
    window.addEventListener("load", () => {
      fetch("/counter", { method: "GET" })
        .then((res) => res.text())
        .then((count) => {
          let counter = document.getElementById("counter");
          counter.textContent = count;
        })
    })
  </script>
</body>
```

- When the page is loaded,
- fetch the `/counter` resource,
- get the result as text,
- and put the text into the `#counter` element.

Server Code

```
const express = require('express')
const app = express()
const port = 3000
```

Visits so far: 8

```
let counter = 0;
```

```
app.get('/counter', (req, res) => {
  counter++;
  res.send(counter.toString())
})
```

- When someone requests “/counter”,
- increment the global counter variable,
- and returns the counter as text.

```
app.use(express.static('public'))
```

```
app.listen(port, () => {
  console.log(`Example app listening on port ${port}`)
})
```

Let's Practice – 6 (chat app)

Chat

```
<h2>Chat</h2>
<ul id="chats">

</ul>
<div class="d-flex">
  <input type="text" id="chat" class="form-control"
placeholder="Enter a chat here">
  <button type="submit" id="submit" class="btn btn-
primary">Submit</button>
</div>
```

Client Code - JS

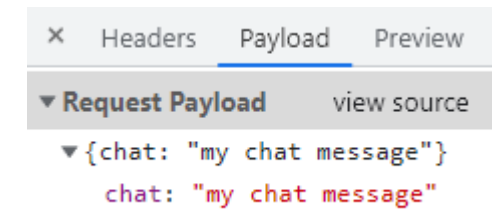
- Getting the messages from the server.
- Clear the list and append the elements for the messages.

```
function loadChats() {  
    fetch("/chats", { method: "GET" })  
    .then((res) => res.json())  
    .then((chats) => {  
        let list = document.getElementById("chats");  
        list.innerHTML = "";  
  
        chats.forEach(chat => {  
            let li = document.createElement("li")  
            li.textContent = chat;  
            list.appendChild(li);  
        })  
    })  
}
```

Client Code - JS

- When the user clicks on the submit button, read the text in the <input> tag and send it to the server as a JSON object.

```
document.getElementById("submit").addEventListener("click", () => {  
  let input = document.getElementById("chat");  
  let chat = input.value;  
  
  fetch("/chats", {  
    method: "POST",  
    headers: {  
      'Content-Type': 'application/json',  
    },  
    body: JSON.stringify({ chat })  
  })  
    .then(() => {  
      loadChats();  
    })  
  })
```



Simple Chat Server

```
const express = require('express')
const app = express()
const port = 3000

let counter = 0;

app.get('/counter', (req, res) => {
  counter++;
  res.send(counter.toString())
})

app.use(express.json()) // for parsing application/json

let chats = [];

app.get('/chats', (req, res) => {
  res.send(chats);
})

app.post('/chats', (req, res) => {
  chats.push(req.body.chat);
  res.send(200);
})

app.use(express.static('public'))

app.listen(port, () => {
  console.log(`Example app listening on port ${port}`)
})
```


Server Push

- One workaround to this problem is to use “polling”.
- Load the messages from the server every one second.
- Simple but inefficient if there is no update.

```
setInterval(loadChats, 1000); // implements polling
```