

How to write a Git commit

What font should be used?

for the second row.

and the images?

✓ What are ways other than margin: auto to center text in a div?

What is em?

for each child div?

✓ Why does font weight round down?
in Google Chrome.

Add New Venues Section And Cards

- cities filter: if they click on cities filter they will see only venues in that city for example Austin.

Creating Venues cards

JavaScript Regular Expressions
are greedy by default

The URL.createObjectURL() static method creates a DOMString containing a URL representing the object given as the parameter.

- ✓ ③ In React, what is the role of event.persist?

In Firebase Storage <gs://geoleybig.appspot.com> > venues, it's important to be able to distinguish between each venue; want to access the name of the venue before it exists. In submitForm, after passing e.target.elements.formBasicName.value to the functions this.uploadPhotos and this.changeCovering,

and on the uploadPhotos function sets
StorageRef.child(
`venues(\$1officialName)/\$1fakenames`
) where the media upload takes place.
this.changeCovering

* In ./pages/goolebiz/corporate, covering is unused!
Remember! officialName refers to the name of the
venue that the user has entered on this form.

- * The splashPhotos URL.createObjectURL is
for displaying image thumbnails.

localhost:3000/venue?venueId=
Venue-3

wanna turn venueId = Venue-3 into a
database search criterion, and host on
the /venue page, which is the display
page for venues.

Also, on index.js want to retrieve the
cover image from the Firebase Storage
Bucket, as is being done on the expert
cards.

✓ • Want: onMouseOver what we specialize in to display a different kind of alert - using SweetAlert2.

? What's the criterion for functional programming componentization: for example, in what scenario should helper functions be defined instead of defining in-line onClick = {e => this.setState({ showOnboarding: !this.state.showOnboarding })}

✓ • Want: to full-justify the text on Testimonials

✓ • Want: to put 1em of space between Why Us?

✓ * 1em is equal to the current font-size of the element in question.

- mainpageUtility Goole Header

- mainasideUtility Goole Flexbox

✓ For .mainpageExpertSpotlightMain, height has been set to auto for all screen sizes at once instead of being

Code linter should detect space before CSS bracket!

variable defined for screen depending on which side of 800px width.

- ✓ • Want: in respective locations, place 1em of space.
- ✓ • Mobile View: sets exploreOur Experts/MobileScreen line-height to match the Post Engagement div and this means 1.5em line-height
- ✓ • Should one create a separate CSS class for mobile divs? It seems to be unnecessary, the scope of @media query clearly indicated.
- ✓ • On the 799px or lower side, changes line-height to 1em for .exploreOur Experts. To keep up with the main page header having 1em on top and bottom, sets the height on it to 200px, which allows the main page header to adaptively adjust to the height block.

✓ | • SweetAlert2

• Admin Dashboard

• Index Page

• Local

• Goolebybit Corporate

• Goolebybit Index

• Signup

• Venues

TypeError: Class constructor SweetAlert2 cannot be invoked without 'new'
import SweetAlert2 from 'sweetalert2';
const swal = new SweetAlert2();

• Removes unused imports on /pages/goolebybit/index.js along with the assignment of function calls, on /goolebybit/index.js and on /venues.js.

• import 'SweetAlert2' from 'sweetalert2'
 new SweetAlert2.fire()

and on adminDashboard.

new SweetAlert2()

• Removes commented-out code and API calls, on goolebybit and on adminDashboard.

- ✓ • Except on pages/venues.js, where now SweetAlert2's `fire()` takes the form of a constructor.
- Add timestamp like `ei` to URL
- The following are sensitive application secrets in Quokey:
 1. Firebase URL.

POST

/auth/setLogin
/auth/dashboardLogin
/admin/logout
/usernameByEmail
/signup/sendVerificationCode
/signup/withPhoneNumber
/signup/withEmailAndPassword
/signup/withGoogle
/signup/saveUserToDatabase
/user/updateImmersiveExperience
/user/updateProfile
/login/withEmailAndPassword
/user/corporateSignup

/local/getLocalProfile

/sendReviewForm

/user/submitCustomRequest

/user/requestLocal

/local/sendAcceptMessage

/local/sendRejectMessage

/user/approveProfile

/activity/approveActivity

/user/submitProfileReview

/user/submitReview

/venue/submitVenue

/activity/submitActivity

/activity/verifyActivity

/activity/conflicts

/activities/delete

/user/savePushToken

/user/bookActivity

/Stripe/addPaymentMethod

/Stripe/deletePaymentMethod

/Stripe/payForActivity

use

Express

Session

Access Control Allow Origin
CORS

PUT

/activities/edit

DELETE

/experience/deleteExperience

GET

/admin / loadDashboard

/helloWorld

/addMessage

/getFitters

/logout

/user/getProfileData

/user/isloggedIn

/experiences/search/all

/activities/search

/activity/addToCalendar

/venue/allVenues

/user/allActivities

/getLikes

/connections/getQuoleyProfiles

- /local/getActivities
- /user/getBookedActivities
- /deeplink-test
- /stripe/connect/oauth
- /stripe/getCustomer
- pluralsight.com/guides/hiding-secret-keys-in-create-react-app
 - create a .env file at the root

// .env

FIREBASE_API_KEY = ...

FIREBASE_MESSAGING_SENDER_ID = ...

FIREBASE_APP_ID = ...

- Add .env to .gitignore

// .gitignore

.env

- Make an API call with a Secret Key
in your <App> component

const API_KEY = process.env.FIREBASE_API_KEY

in public/index.html

<title>%FIREBASE_API_KEY%</title>

<https://console.cloud.google.com/apis/credentials>

- The font difference between class names `mainpageExpertsSignup` and `mainpageSubHeaderSignup` is that the latter has a `-webkit-text-stroke: 1px black;`

which has been commented out.

`gooley.com/login`

`091j3f0j3@email.com`

`password`

Continue

takes me to `https://www.gooley.com/local?userId=JeanEnglish33`

Edit Profile

④ GET `https://www.gooley.com/gooleybiz?true`

500 Internal Server Error.

The `/gooleybiz?true` reaches 500 internal server error because on the gooley-frontend app (see the Papertrail add-on),

Error: Cannot find module 'react-tags'

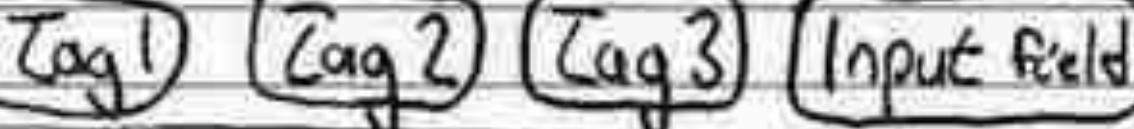
input, which is a part of the Edit Profile page.

- With heroku run bash, we can run npm commands.
- With heroku logs -t --app gooley-frontend, we can see console-logs like
- Error: Cannot find module 'react-tiggerinput' and GET requests.
- With the PaperTrail add-on of Heroku, we can see server logs the same on dashboard.heroku.com/apps/gooley-frontend.
- CORS-related error can be achieved even with permission from gooley-webapp middleware; so long as Frontend expects imports and the imports are not provided.
- Case-sensitive paths webpack plugin is part of webpack configuration. Building a tag input field component for React.

input bugs & keyReleased

blog.logrocket.com/building-a-tiny-input-field-component-for-react/

- ESlint, Webpack, NPM: such as npm-upgrade, what are some challenges associated with the updating? What is the configuration for them? Such as eslint working Directories from lifecycler codes/answer failed-to-load-plugin-react-declared-in-react!



```
<div className = "container">
  [tags.map((tag) => <div>{tag}
    </div>)}] *first step made
    <input/>           tags passed to the
  </div>                  component
const [input, setInput] =
  useState("");
const [tags, setTags] = useState
  ([]),
```

input Tags & KeyReleased

```
<div className="container">
| {tags.map((tag) => <div className
|= "tag" > {tag} </div> )} *
```

* expands upon just <input>

HTML

```
<input value={input} this.state.tags
       placeholder="Enter a tag"
       onKeydown={onKeydown}
       onChange={onChange}>
</div>
```

const onKeydown = (e) => {
 const { key } = e;
 const trimmedInput = input.trim();
 if (key === ' ' && trimmedInput.length && !tags.includes(trimmedInput))
 e.preventDefault();
 setTags(prevState => [...prevState,
 trimmedInput]);
 setInput('');
}

input tags & KeyReleased

②

```
if (key === "Backspace" &&  
    !input.length &&  
    tags.length) {  
    e.preventDefault();  
    const tagsCopy = [...tags];  
    const poppedTag = tagsCopy.pop();  
    setTags(tagsCopy);  
    setInput(poppedTag);  
}  
const [isKeyReleased, setIsKeyReleased] = useState(false);
```

③

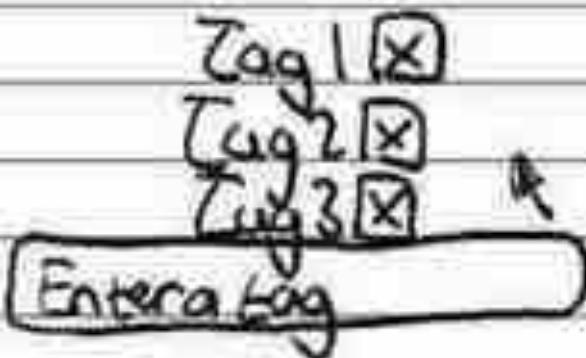
```
; setIsKeyReleased(false);  
};  
const onKeyUp = () => {  
    setIsKeyReleased(true);  
};
```

<input

value={input},
placeholder="Enter a tag",
onKeyDown={onKeyDown},
onKeyUp={onKeyUp},
onChange={onChange}

/ >

```
const deleteTag = (index) => {
  setTags(prevState =>
    prevState.filter((tag, i) =>
      i !== index)
  )
}
```



Army prototype join()

The TagsSubmission component
is originally imported from
pages/TagsSubmission.js for which
are provided

propFunction = $\{ (e) \Rightarrow$

this.setState({
externalLinks: e.join(',')
}) }]

curr = {
this.state.profileData,
externalLinks
}

- Want to replace the base component
- From import TagsInput from '
react-tagsinput'
- only modify the TagsInput component
within the TagsSubmission.js file.
that is replace it.

- On pages /tagsSubmission.js,

```
componentDidUpdate() {
```

```
  console.log(
```

```
    "the current state is ",  
    this.state)
```

① input: ""

isKeyReleased: false

tags: Array(4)

- While focusing on the text box,
isKeyReleased toggles from
key press to key release.

- When the key is "",

the current state is

input: ""

isKeyReleased: true

tags: (4) ['lkjlk.com', 'a.',
 'smdfcom', 'asfdlk.com']

trimmedInput: "lkjlk.com,a.,smdfcom,
asfdlk.com".

Types of input events

- onChange (event)

- This event is required only for listening to the changes on the input field and updates the input state variable.
- `event.target.value` accumulates input text because `value = [this.state.input]`.

The container related classes in `-grid.scss` have `padding-right: 15px;`, which are ported to the in-line style = { L } div.

- onKeyDown (event)

Destructures the key property of event.

Since `input` is accumulated on `this.state.input` by `onChange`, `onKeyDown` is for "Keys", " " and "Backspace", and concatenates trimmed `input` (because tags should not have whitespace) from this.state.input to this.state.tags and vice versa.

- `onKeyup` sets the value of `isKeyReleased` to true, since `onKeyDown` sets the value of `isKeyReleased` to false.
- In the fashion of `react-tagsinput`, sets styles like padding to 15px, border color width and radius to be determined, and border style to 'solid', without margin auto for the sake of display flex with flex wrap
[quetkit.com/css/flexbox/examples/flexbox-grid-examples.cfm](https://quetkit.com/css/flexbox/examples/flexbox-grid-examples/).
There are gaps of 5px, and justify Content: center padding-left has been manual to 7.5px.
- The `deleteTag` function filters the existing tags on this state based on `index` which is inherent on the `() => deleteTag(index)` onClick method of `<button>`. This requires the multiplication symbol `*` to be drawn,

meyerweb.com/eric/tools/color-blend/
which allows the existing button to
more easily be clicked on.

- The Gooley colors are light blue and purple, which means `#0519DE` and `#5F0455`, and which matches the rest of the buttons and titles `#SF0455`.
- It's time to test functionality.
`rgb(204, 204, 204)` is grey. Keep it.
`rgb(205, 230, 156)` is lime green,
`rgb(165, 20, 74)` is a medium green,
and `rgb(99, 132, 33)` is a dark avocados green. This should be `#0519DE`, `#32CD32`,
and `#SF0455`, or better yet `rgb(81, 157, 227)` (navy blue), `rgb(88, 81, 156)` (the blind),
`rgb(95, 4, 85)` (gooley purple which
constitutes the text color).
- In the `<TagsInput />` component from
`react-tagsinput`, class styles being the
`react-tagsinput` class, the value = `this.state.tags`,
onchange = `{this.onChange}`
★ For private repositories, github.com
requires an OAuth token.

- Thanks to the creators, at [npmjs.com/package/react-tagsinput](https://www.npmjs.com/package/react-tagsinput) has the data type for tags of `String[]`. It might be worth it to retain `regexp tag validation`, which can be done within `onChange` to make available advanced validation.
- In `onChange`/`input`, tag
`.replace(/([^\w-\s]+) /g, "")`

docs.flutter.dev/flutter/introduction/regular-expressions.html
 Supported + Special + Regular + Expression + Characters

the forward slash character is used to denote the boundaries of the regular expression.

www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/java/Regexp.html

- parentheses for group's sub-expressions for overriding the precedence.
- `[^\w-\s]` any characters which do not match between a word and a whitespace and this excludes integers but not characters like `*!@#$`.

jsfiddle.net

- `.replace(/\s+/g, "-")`
globally match one or more whitespace
and replace with one or more hyphens
- This means that all our tags are
truncated to consecutive words separated
by hyphens.
- The pages/bugsSubmission is as
follows:
the users collection has all new
externalLinks property on each user
email document.
- However, on localhost:3000/pokey
bit?true, this state.bugs out of all
 - {
tags: Array(8),
isKeyReleased: false,
input: ``
trimmedInput: ``
}.for which input is transferred into the
next comma-separated element on
trimmedInput locally, while tags is

derived from the database.

In order to parse trimmability, first filter the tags by regular expressions and then put a list of tags on this state which is rendered in blue underneath the purple tags.

event

↳ event key == "Meta"

Apply regular expressions to this state input, instead of apply regexp to this.state.tags map $\{(\text{tag})\}$.

That is instead of this state derived input being continually derived from this.state.tags, it should be derived from the momentary variable this.state.input.

These tags need to be rendered in a different color like the existing this.state.

- These tags are supposed to be External Links, so they need formating like Social Media Links.
- ★ Functions, all reused code need to be moved to their own separate files.

Only the last external link will be valid on the database because

```

<TagsSubmission>
  prop Function <e> => this.
    setState(
      externalLinks: e.join(',')
    )
  curr = this.state.profileData.
    [externalLinks]
  />
  onKey

```

- In this is the assumption that this state. externalLinks is an array of comma-separated tags.

This is all a part of the propFunction
which is invoked,
during the onChange function in
tagsSubmission.js

Wish submit scope is in the
tagsSubmission.js.

onKeyDown is the scope of tag
submission,
if key == ' ' and this.state.input
still exists after trimming,
and neither
the preexisting tags
nor the new tags exist, ...
this is the place to call
this.props.propFunction
(event.target.value isn't
cumulative!) on
[... this.state.tags, ... this.state.
newTags]

? Why distinguish between `trimmedInput` and `input` on this state when `trimmedInput` is an intermediary stage between `this.state.input` and `this.state.newTags`? No.

Look at sweetalert2.github.io/#examples

If the trimmed input is not valid by Reg Exp standards, then, since the

'this.validator' and the `propFunction` are in if/else statements, the validity of the URL is a prerequisite for POSTing both to the Frontend and to the Gooleybiz. `users.email.externalLinks` object on the user's document, then it should not get posted locally.

The `<TagsInput`

```
className = 'react-tagsinput'  
inputProps = { placeholder:  
    'Enter a link and press enter!' })
```

value = 'this.state.tags'
onchange = { this.onChange } />
The component has been discontinued.

① Reference Error: index is not defined occurs when clicking the delete button styled 'x'.

{ () => this.deleteTag(index) }

doesn't need to change. Why doesn't it need to change? Because the index is from somewhere else: the

tags.map((tag, index) => (

<div className="tag">

{tag}

<button onClick = { () =>

this.deleteTag(index) ...

index has been added back.

Then, the delete button appears to be working locally whereas on the database

there is no change, therefore

How do the parameters for this one
this.setState({})

tags: this.state.tags.filter(
 $(tag, i) \Rightarrow i \neq index$)

? what is the parameter data structure?

Clicking on the Delete Tag X
causes

redirect to localhost:3000/

local?userId=deanglelrich33

which hinges on,

upon login in ComponentDidMount, this.props.query
 $\{ \text{!} = \text{!} \}$

upon click X or in the global scope of the
SubmitElets function.

When accessing localhost:3000/

gooleybez?true,

this.props.query = { true: "" }

gooleybir/index.js

When we are logged out, gives

GET 400 (Bad Request)

infinite redirect loop error message:

Error: Request failed with status code 400

GET http://localhost:4000/logout
400 (Bad Request)

Uncaught (in promise) Error: Request failed with status code 400

Warning: Can't perform a React state update on an unmounted component.

TypeError: Cannot read properties of null
(reading 'email')

this error is thrown during the first
try/catch block of component
DidMount, user database queries in
succession.

the redirect on click reaches submitEdits because

<Form onSubmit={this.submitEdits},
as the console responds to the guess.
This could be a good use case for
event.preventDefault.

This doesn't have to happen in-line.
e.preventDefault can happen
within the function submitEdits
itself. (What is e.preventDefault
for preventing? the default HTML
driven effect.)

- The value this.state.externalLinks
does not reflect the deletion,
data['externalLinks'] = this.state.
externalLinks,

meaning deleted tags are still being
returned from tagsSubmission.js

(What propFunction is closing is
varably setting the parent component's
this.state.externalLinks while only
being invoked on press ", ".

- propFunction should be returning the value of non-deleted tags.
- The deleteTag function is filtering out undesirable tags.
- propFunction is only invoked for each key press, "n", and really should be invoked to update the parent state when ever there is a change in the local state so possibly invoke the propFunction within the deleteTag function.
- Test External Links on Edit Profile and on Sign up
1892hf@gmail.com

① Unhandled Runtime Error
ReferenceError: tags is not defined
Line 103

```
if (key === 'Backspace' &&
    this.state.tags.length &&
    tags.length)
```

should be `tags && tags.length`
so that pressing `Backspace` when
there are no tags does not run this
block of code.

Back to `091j3P0j3@email.com`,
"password" is the password,
Can one delete external links?

✓ they don't show up on the database
unless `this.props.propFunction`
[
... `this.state.tags`, ... `this.state.newTags`, `this.state.input`
is called upon.]

① This particular most recently deleted
Frontend changes on `/gooleybiz?true`
~~aren't actually submitted to the~~
database unless one clicks `Save`.
tag (and not the previously deleted
~~tag~~) error of still remaining on the
database can be resolved by
instead of using the delayed
value of `this.state.tags` even after
setting `this.state`.

solve this issue by spelling
out as a variable which is
available faster than this state.
tags,

single
line

let tags = this.state.tags.filter
 $((tag, i) \Rightarrow i != \text{index})$

single
line

this.props.propFunction

$([\dots \text{tags}, \dots \text{this.state.newTags}, \text{this.state.input}])$

① It appears that a blank tag is
submitted to the database when

if $(\text{Key} === 'Backspace' \&\&$
 $\text{!this.state.input.length \&\&}$
 $\text{this.state.tags.length})$,

then Backspace deletes tags, not text.

① deleting a tag causes blank link
to show up on the database.
This blank link doesn't get sent to
this props propFunction from
pages/tageSubmission.js but it
does get put on this state.external
links in pages/local?userId=deanjs
dash33 which means back before
pages/gooleybez/index.js sends its
to /local?userId = + this.state.
profileData.username,
that the data object on submitElets
is reflecting blank link from this state
.externalLinks on submitElets, pages/
gooleybez/index.js,
the propFunction is not the culprit;
this.state.input being set to ""
means that whatever pass to propFunc
won in deleteTag shouldn't
include this state input because
instead of entering key inserting this
state input, delete click does not

regard what the user has just entered and instead regard only the existing tags. Original and new, and selected tags, stayed on this state. Inputs are not to be submitted unless the Enter key has been pressed for that value of this state input. propFunction is on, with the delete tag,
[...tags, ...this.state.newTags] and excludes this state input.

Now that this issue has been solved,

- ① Pressing Backspace doesn't finalise the deletion and
- ② Press all of the delete buttons and all of the corresponding external links will remain unselected.

4 Array.prototype.pop() removes the last element from the array, and changes the length of the array.

The solution is to, on "Backspace", invoke this `props.popFunction`.

(`[...tagsCopy, ...this.state.newTags]`)

The tags are being set to `[]` on `pages/gooleybiz/index.js`.

In `pages/gooleybiz/index.js`, unlike

`data["externalLinks"]`, `bio` and `whybook` are required whereas

`externalLinks` cannot be assumed to be with length greater than 0, which means remove the `this.state.externalLinks.length > 0` requirement.

*

- gooley.com/signup

On gooley.com/gooleybox,

External Links (optional)

has more permissive URL checking,

the divs are centered with variable
new length accommodating the box
width standardized.

- Furthermore, gooley.com/local?
userId = cleanglasslich34 is designed
to center the external links when
* they need some styling. These
external links have been left-justified.
- This commit is designed to fix the
Error: Cannot find module 'react-tags'
input' present on my papertrailapp.com/
systems/gooley-frontend/events.

developers.google.com/maps/get-started
Wednesday April 13 #api-key
How to Use Google Map API in
a React App

Z
T
W
B

medium.com/@allynok

① Create a Google Map account
and generate the API Key.

② Install the NPM package

③ Rendering

Proper Import Libraries: react,

④ react-google-maps/api

- GoogleMap
- LatLng
- Marker
- InfoWindow

⑤ Create the MapContainer component
with attributes

- mapStyles
- defaultCenter, rendering the first
GoogleMap component.
- removes unused imports

- The defaultCenter being located in Barcelona,
 - you will not be able to view the map without defining a size.
 - you can also define default lat and lng where the map should center upon first render.
- Import the Marker component from '`@react-google-maps/api`' and instead of 'losing' the GoogleMap component
 - {
 `locations.map(item => {`
 `return`
 `<Marker key={item.name}`
 `position={item.location}`
 `>`
 `}>`
 `</GoogleMap>`
};`
• What else are the parameters for the LoadScript, GoogleMap, Marker components?
 - The location object must actually have lat and lng as keys.



TODO

- From within `@react-google-maps/api`, it's important to add clickable InfoWindows; that means

`this.state.selected.location` &

```
<InfoWindow  
position={this.state.selected.  
location}
```

`clickable={true}`

```
onCloseClick={()=>  
this.setState({  
selected: []})}
```

`}`

```
> <p>{this.state.selected.name}</p>
```

```
</InfoWindow>
```

- No array of locations and anything related to the markers and infowindows. Focus on rendering the map with a marker on the current location of the user, using the Geolocation API.
- The Navigator.geolocation read-only property <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/Navigator/geolocation> returns a Geolocation object
- Dragging the marker sets the current location locally.

"Instead of the Price,
it's going to be the Address."

"Venues card should display
the street address below the card."

- localhost:3000 is where the address should be displayed.
 - this.state.carouselDisplay['Venues']

Instead of {venueData && }
venueData.priseRange
want

[venueData && venueData.locationAddress]
which does not include the
venueData.city attribute.

This necessitates modifying the
.reactMultiCarouselCardStars class
which raises the question, are the
styles getting applied on hover?

Modify the CSS to such an extent
that the .reactMultiCarouselCardStars
class attributes are maintained in a
different form such that the text doesn't
take up more than 100% width.

- I would like to match the font size of Immersive Experiences duration.
- Great, the font size is now 1.285vh. What else can you inspect element from .ImmersiveExperienceDuration?
white-space: nowrap
padding-bottom: 0.75em
text-align: left
align-self: flex-end

Code: Standardize the Admission Price field by adding a \$ sign before the field!

The reason for this is that the numerous \$ signs are for the sake of display because the event cards are rendering price underneath, whereas the venue cards are instead rendering address.

- Instead of messing with the priceOptions[i].label.split(' ')
!slice(1).join()
it might be better to fix the problem at its source:
modify the priceOptions object itself, for venues.
- Specifically, instead of modifying pages/venue.js the display page,
might go modify
localhost:3005/venues
Admission Price (\$) which is from this.state.allPriceRanges from the this.state = [... initial declared value.
changes the label property
which means that whenever a new venue is created, the price renders with one dollar sign per integer.
- Makes new venues Adler Planetarium and Shedd Aquarium while recycling the old

- ? On localhost:3000/venues, should we NOT change the URL slug from /venues to /sign-up-venues or something similar?
Because right now, anyone with the link can create a new venue
- ? Should we impose a Phone Number format such as (312) 939-1438 on the localhost:3000/venues page?
 - The External Links (Optional) field does not seem to be capturing the key press ";" or Enter, Yes the regExp function works, but why would we ever need to truncate (ignoring underscores and hyphens) all our tags; that's where are using the TagsSubmission component?
It appears that one cannot create Immersive Experiences unless one is logged in.
The TagsSubmission component governs the submission of YOUR external links.

on the Edit Profile page which likewise
doesn't allow the submission of
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
Stedel_Aquarium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stedel_Aquarium)

and therefore the result goes within the
TagsSubmission component because

! this.validateUrl(trimmedInput)
because prior to validateUrl, the
trimmedInput goes through

(TagsSubmission is imported and used
within External Links Edit Profile
and Varies External Links (Optional))

this.regex(this.state.input).trim();

- Updates the swal constructor
Swal({

title:

text:

icon:

button:

})

for when the URL isn't valid.

- Want the External Links (Optional) to maintain the same blue background color as the other boxes
 - ✓ background-color: rgb(232, 240, 254)
- Since /goolebiz?true is white and /venues is rgb(232, 240, 254), it might be worth it to pass closer boolean as props to the component TagsSubmission. The resulting ternary on pages/TagsSubmission.js is based on this.props.blue.
- Having new Swal({...} for invalid URLs; the class constructor requires the new keyword,
- Todo: Test the TagsSubmission component.
 - ★ • Venue submission should redirect you to that venue's page.
 - Social Media links on /venue need to be truncated to fit the width of the profile page.

TODO

- need to test deletion of external links
- external links should allow submission of Wikipedia image links; what is valleluri doing?

UPDATES:

On the How To Use Google Map API in React App article by @allynak,

- Now when the user clicks on the marker, an infoWindow opens with the name of the object and an x button to close the component.

- It's important to get everything, from the mapStyles object to the defaultCenter object, rendering.

- What kind of Map does one get if System Preferences > Security & Privacy > Location Services checklist is enabled for Chrome? Is not enabled for Chrome?

- Why can't we continue short circuit evaluation like
 { console.log(this.state.^{current}.position) } &

`this.state.currentPosition.lat <=`
`(<Marker position={this.state.`
`currentPosition} />`
})} in JSX?

- The `onDragEnd` function variable is innate to the Marker component.
- We need to do the conversion from `venueAddress` to venue latitude and longitude.
- All we need to do is turn the `locations object`
`const locations = [`

`name: "Location 1",`
`location:`

`lat: 41.3984,`
`long: 2.162`

`}, ...`

into a name, location, and possibly a description

- How to populate the <InfoWindow component on React Google Map API.
- That's, Geocoding
rapidapi.com/blog/google-maps-api-react
or
[npmjs.com/package/react-geocode](https://www.npmjs.com/package/react-geocode)

Read the GoogleMap component documentation.

* Want zoom to show up to the dist once between you and the venue.

- Currently, the marker is not editable.
Want to translate venue address into marker:
yes, the API Key is optional if you want to use the Google Maps Geocoding API.

- developers.google.com/maps/documentation/geocoding
⇒ use the Map JavaScript API Key after enabling the Geocoding API.
- What does it mean to enable the Geocoding API?
It means to, on console.cloud.google.com/google/maps-apis/api-list?project=goolebybig, select a maps-related Additional APIs member and really like the shadow and spotlight on Credentials: top-right Learn tab
Prestudy your API Key tutorial, because it reveals that the API Key, the manually-created Server Key appellation.
- After enabling Maps API key access for Geocoding, currently displaying the Map hinges

on navigator.geolocation.getCurrentPosition(this.success).

- Want to Parse the Venue address into Geocode . From Address (this.state .)
VenueData . locationAddress + " , "
+ this.state . venueData . city)
- The "let" Keyword lets us
modify objects declared outside
the scope of the React component.
- onSelect should really be displayInfo
(dropdown)
- Removes vast swaths of commented-out
code and console logs.

omz update PDF to JPG

Tuesday April 19 2022

- Deletes, on the console.firebaseio.google.com/project/gooleey-webapp/authentication tab, invalid domain users for instance user@email.com or dfjgjh@saltxer.regl.
- ? On the Cloud Firestore, what is the activities collection for?
- On gooleey-webapp / server.js, db.collection('activities', the only such mention is within, on the fronted:
 - ① /admin / dashboard
 - ② /activity / submitActivity
 - ③ /activities / search twice
 - ④ /activities / edit
 - ⑤ /user / allActivities

① The only references are in pages/adminDashboard.js, pages/sendReviewForm.js.
② ③ ④ ⑤ aren't referred to, therefore activities are relegated to the app and to the Admin Dashboard on the website.

From the creator of Booleey.com,

Dear Josh Lewis it is time for
traveling and questioning:

How can a Ph.D be the right or
wrong fit for someone like me?

What happens when Ph.D. and life
goals don't match up how can we
know what went wrong (or right,
for that matter)?

I'm looking for a Master's degree in
Computer Science which you know
all about.

Gosley - Frontend.

DATE

- Drop-down menu should not be drop-down.
It should have this:

current item ^
 - Signup form need to indicate required fields. The profile image uploaded should be interactive and removable.
 - Image gallery needs left and right arrows to scroll through.
 - There are four options:
comedy music music horror
 - There are five price options:
None 1 2 3
 - There are five response types:
super Large Desktop Desktop Tablet
Small Tablet mobile.
- these are screen sizes.

- ButtonGroup : functional component

- takes the args, next, previous, ... rest
- Either allows you to go to previous or next slide.
this component is invoked within the priceSelect function.

- We also export default class Home:
on state, we have

currentDisplay categories

selectedCategory city

selectedPrice numInScroll : 1

setCity: 1

Comedy: false,

Magic: false,

Improv: false,

Music: false,

Other: false

}

- function handleResize:

sends this.changeNumToScroll()

- function changeNumToScroll:

updates numToScroll on local state, integer value

- function refresh:

- first if the user is logged in and if so, forward them to /goolebiz.

- We also fetch from /getAllLocals and /getFilters.

- On line 219, we're passing bits.

<CityButton city={city}>

CitySelect={this.citySelect} />

- iterates over all the categories and adds new users if they exist.

- also iterates over all users and sorts them by price?

- function clearFilters:

- iterates over all users and pushes new links to the carousel.

- function primesList:

- iterates over all categories and current users of Object.entries(users).

- Sets up a new carousel display.

- Handles the filtering by price.

function

- sortByPrice takes a category, filters out all values which don't fit that price, iterates over all users and pushes to the expense, and pushes some HTML (with displayRows array containing an HTML snippet for each category) to the categories array which it initializes.

• function componentDidMount

- adds an event listener which resizes the window, ie
- calls this.changeNumToScroll,
- and awaits this.refresh.

• Function categorySelect

- puts new categories on local state and refreshes

• function citySelect

- puts the value (the selected city) on local state and refreshes.

- render() function.
Returns stuff! Which components?

MyNavbar Container

Row

Col

renders city options and then
Select

and also renders things which are
not components:

this.state.campusDisplay['Univ']
 'Mug' 'Tupperware and Game Stone'
 'Other' 'Music' 'Other'

Footer

=

drop-down menu stuff for Quilez.

Have 5 options.

Pressing either the down arrow key or the
down arrow button should go down the list.

Display the chosen option in the select box.

Clicking on the select box is what activates
it and allows the down arrow button to work.

the original value we have from the "Filter by Price" drop-down menu is

```
{ value: null, label: "Any" },
{ value: "0", label: "$ (< $100)" },
{ value: "1", label: "$1 ($100 - $500)" },
{ value: "2", label: "$500 ($500 - $1000)" },
{ value: "3", label: "$1000 (> $1000)" }
```

So this is the event that we want to pass to the handleUpArrow function and the handleDownArrow function.

I see that clickDown and clickUp have been implemented by Sohan already (and commented out.)

So everything on WebAppFrontEnd repo is just from 5 months ago or 6 months ago.

- We need an official repository which is identical to the Heroku git repository (<https://git.heroku.com/gmiley-fronted.git>) so that

I can push to my own branch,
and I can make and you can review
pull requests.

Error message during

[GET]

http://backend.googleapis.com/getAllLocals

access to XMLHttpRequest at

'http://backend.googleapis.com/getAllLocals'
from

origin 'http://localhost:3000'

has been blocked by CORS policy:

The 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin'

header has a value

'http://www.googleapis.com'

that is not equal to the supplied origin.

So change the access control to

include the origin

'http://localhost:3000'

and if that's not possible then

I need to deploy my edits

OR get some dummy data.

How much is the equity stake?

four listeners:

mousedown:

- Sets `isDown` to true
- Gets `slider.offsetLeft`
- Gets `slider.scrollLeft`

mouseup

sets `isDown` to false.

mousemove

updates the value of `slider.scrollLeft`.

Odeley Frontend Notes

- The `cityButton.js` component is just that, a component which renders the city name in a purple div.
- The `ButtonGroup` function in `pages/index.js` is actually a group of left and right side arrows on the card itself.
there are two more copied and pasted
`<Cardview customButtonGroup>` things!

Generally, a React component file should contain only that component and maybe dispatch functions & props and/or state but not things which can be imported.

So I want to mimic the functionality of the cardview cards.
What are the props being passed to ButtonGroup?

next, previous, ... rest.
Where are they from?
(this.props.next) (this.props.previous)
(this.props, rest.)

Is anything being mapped to props? No.

those are functions ready to be called
with no argument: next(), previous()

this is all one massive sketch function!
Stop committing stuff out!
Don't just say // TODO categorize later!

* the cards scroll by X units each time you click the button, where X is the number of cards in a single view window.

I don't want to simulate a React context Left/Right arrow click!

The ButtonGroup is used in Carousel, which is pushed to displayArea[category]

Carousel is directly imported from react-multi-carousel.

So where do previous and next come from?

The original React package!

Graphic concrete Medium shows up drag and drop rounded up by a white square. This is draggable!

additionalTransform is mentioned both in the documentation and in the code itself.
on github.com/YIZHUNING/react
* changed draggable = {false}
 ↳ draggable = {true}.
 -mutli-column.

Dear,

The carousel renders the images and,
the ButtonGroup renders the < and >
functions.

When Sebas renders
{carousel},
he's really rendering a list ()
of HTML objects.

We can actually store buttons,
in the case whether or not Carousel
items should be click-activated.

!! CTRL+F !

Combine beforeChurns and nextChurns, re-use
(check out this guy's work github.com/marcusnord/react-multi-carousel). This is what I did:
put all logic in Carousel's state, where
Carousel is the auto-generated component by
React + Next + Carousel.

API URLs: `/stripe/payFulfiller`

[PreviewBookings]

`/stripe/getCustomer`

In reference from `PayActivity` → `handleButtonPress` fn
In reference from `PaymentMethods` → ~~from `CardComponent`~~
~~and from `PaymentMethods`~~
`/stripe/addPaymentMethod`

`PayActivity` Function `addCard`

| — | — | — | — | — | — |

This `props.data` is implicated in `PayActivity`, `editProfile`, and `MyProfile`.

ProfileInformation

Stock Screen

`name = 'Edit Profile'`

`initialParams = {`

`updateName: this.updateName.bind(this)`

`updateDob: this.updateDob.bind(this)`

`setProfilePic: this.setProfilePic.bind(this)`

`}`

In React Native, props work like this:

- import React from 'react';
- import { Text, View } from 'react-native';
- const Greeting = (props) => {
 return (
 <View style={{alignItems: 'center'}}>
 <Text>Hello props.name!</Text>
 </View>
);
};
- export default Greeting = () => {
 return (
 <View style={{alignItems: 'center',
 top: 50}}>
 <Text name='Roxen' />
 </View>
);
};

Admin Dashboard:

```
- JSX render this state ← this.state ←  
this.setState ( {appPanel: appPanel} )  
    ↪ Try appPanel instead of  
          appPanel: appPanel  
← appPanel.push (< ... >) ←  
var appPanel = [] ←  
this.state = {  
    appPanel: [],  
}  
}
```

if (req.query.bookingId)

db.collection('requestedBookings')

.get()

→ .then(function(querySnapshot) {

querySnapshot.forEach(function(doc) {

// doc.data() is never undefined for query

// doc.snapshot

requestedBookings.push(doc.data())

)

db.collection('users')

.get()

→ .then(function(querySnapshot) {

querySnapshot.forEach(function(doc) {

reviewData.push(doc.data())

)

db.collection('reviews')

.get()

→ .then(function(querySnapshot) {

querySnapshot.forEach(function(doc) {

reviewData.push(doc.data())

)

Which collection names are they being used by the app back-end?

- 1 ① Why do console logs on the frontend show up in the browser, and whereas console logs on the backend show up in the backend server console?

Want to keep nesting then statements:

[Object Object]

• activitiesBooked

• bookings

Flatten them!

activitiesBooked:

• 2021-04-12

• 6 Aug 2021 58%完売

• 0

Keep activities,

date:

activities
booked

I want to display:
activities Booklet

* Sort the activities in order
of activity date.

In a single box containing all keys



Convert activity date to an
objectively comparable absolute value.
Or find a library to compare them
directly as part of a pairing
of the original entries.

Using the following collection:

On the API route:

RequestedBookings

Menus

Reviews

AppUsage

Start Collection: activities admin app-usage
bookings email-templates filters mail requests/activities

RequestedBookings Reviews AppUsage Menus

The admin panel should show

new activities with an approve button

activityDuration: 30

activityRange:

① "2021-04-10T11:59:31.107Z"

② "2021-05-31T05:00:00.000Z"

location:

104-04-17

①

unfinished value
"Food and Drink"

category:

①

② "2021-04-17"
③ "2021-05-10"

④ "2021-04-17"
⑤ "2021-05-10"

description: "Super healthy smoothie"

draft: false

location:

email: "KanishkaDesai28@gmail.com"

name: "Kanishka Desai"

profile: "<https://financesmarti.com/1016660494>
LF profile: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/KanishkaDesai77/>
- 40 likes - 54 followers

motivation

| 001

cancelled: false

height: 829

type: "image"

uri: "file:///var/mobile/Containers/Data/Application/
SPECDFE4-01C24E13-802B-...

width: 829

meetingLocation: "695 Castlewood Dr, Streamwood, IL 60107"

name: "Let me teach you how to make smoothies"

notes: "No"

price: "\$50.00"

signature

| 0

| 0

endTime: "17:30"

isBooked: false

startTime: "17:00"

| 1
| 1 | 0
endTime: "18:00"

statusApproved: true

app.post('/user/approveProfile', async (req, res) => {
 await db

collection('reportedAblists')

doc({res, body, email})

delete the record at

deletion

An email

await db

collection('users')

First column

doc({res, body, email})

Second Column

update ! superuserProfile : true

return res.status(200).json({ success: 'Success' })

nothing is done with this one.

! ? What is the res argument?

async approveExpect

★ Arrow Function in React
versus Traditional Functions!

- ✓ ? Why do we have to restart the `nodejs`-`webapp` directory to reflect our changes?
 - ↖ (?) JavaScript: how to remove all keys except for one?
- /activity/appointment
/admin/loginDashboard
- On frontend, modified filters
`next.config.js`
`pages/adminDashboard.js`
- Create a second page
(6/2) 876-1350 Task with Signature Consultants
Contacted with James on LinkedIn



I agree to the Terms and Conditions

Continue

button type='submit'

</Form>

<Form onsubmit='this.value+=etc.'

(type e.g. => var form = document.elements

form.category.value

You are two radio statements, each contingent
on the date-completed truth.

Router.push ('/goodbit/corporate')

location.pathname /corporate

Which type of events are you interested in?

- Large Group Events / Private Parties
- Corporate or Business Events
- Hospitals, Nursing Homes, Rehab Centers

Submit

Once we hit the first Continue button,
we're already logged in.

(localhost:3000/gosleybie/user)

- For small group entries, please download our app
Subscription = sync & 1

var updateRate = {

largeGroup: false/true,

corporate: false/true,

hospital: false/true

}

- axios.post (process.env.API_URL +

'/user/corporateSignup',

updateRate,

{ withCredentials: true })

- ~~content~~
- So in the second field:
How long is it going to be?
can you make it a drop down or picker
where you can only select in 15 min intervals?
 - Just like in the app → There should be a
drop-down showing ①
- | |
|--------|
| 15 min |
| 30 min |
| 1 hour |
- ✓
- | Is this activity live? → Is the activity In-person?
 - * If we can have a toggle button like the apps.
- ②
- | The address fields under "Meeting Location"
should only show up when you select "In-person".
 - * If the activity is virtual, ③
 - then the Meeting Location should say "Virtual".
- Thanks!

← Chore React Bootstrap

- Dropdown Item has the attribute active.
- <Dropdown.Dropdown> generates a separated entry on the menu!
- adds a blue background color.
- Units of measurement: wp hp

skid factors are cyclic in performance!

- Handling events with React elements is very similar to
- handling events on DOM elements.
 - There are some syntax differences:
 - React events are named using camelCase rather than lowercase
 - With JSX you pass a function as the event handler, rather than a string.
 - Another difference is that you cannot return false to prevent default behavior in React.
 - If you forgot to bind this.handleClick and pass it to onClick, this will be undefined when the function is called.

The two lines are equivalent:

① <button onClick={

(e) => this.deleteRow(id, e) }>

Delete Row </button>

② <button

onClick={this.deleteRow.bind(this, id)}>

Delete Row </button>

• The above two lines are equivalent,

and use arrow functions and

Function.prototype.bind

respectively.

• In both cases, the this argument representing the React event will be passed as a second argument after the ID. With an arrow function, we have to pass it explicitly,

but with bind, any further arguments will be automatically forwarded.

Meeting Location "What kind of activity is it?"

If virtual

<Text What kind of activity is it?

<View

<TouchableOpacity

<Text Virtual

else, if not virtual

<View

<KeyboardAwareScrollView

<View

<TouchableOpacity

<Text Meeting Location

- import { Text, View, TextInput, Button, StyleSheet, TouchableOpacity, Platform, Alert, SafeAreaView, Image, KeyboardAwareScrollView, Keyboard }
from 'react-native'
- import { KeyboardAwareScrollView }
from 'react-native-keyboard-aware-scroll-view'

with Percentage To DP and height Percentage To DP

"What kind of activity is it?"

Meeting Location font

• Street Address font

Flexbox

Meeting Location

Street Address

City

State (ex. IL, MI, etc.)

Zipcode

stylistic changes

font black and white color

address fields

-bg-dark

Hi Dean,

Thank you for your interest in our Senior Software Engineer - Web Video Clients role at Twitch!

Please complete an application here:

<https://grnhse.com/c/9d988825c945fc2ef4963312825e2.w3>

Remember! We're already there!

For compliance, reasons, we require all candidates to complete an application before we can formally consider them for any Twitch role.

What compliance reasons?

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks you,

Marcelo

Integrate Google Maps:

- Instead of manually typing in address, it shows up on the map as soon as they start typing!
- As soon as you start typing Address the potential address shows up and it fills out the form.

The Place Autocomplete Address Form sample captures selected address components from the Google Places database, and uses them to populate an address form.

- TypeScript is known as Object-oriented programming language whereas JavaScript is a scripting language.
 - Initialization variables
 - Function initAutocomplete:
 - document.querySelector
 - Create the autocomplete object,
 - Focus on the address field query selector,
 - add a Listener to the newly created autocomplete object.

- Function fillInAddress:
 - call the getPlace() function on the autocomplete object.
- and then iterate over all cases within the return values from getPlace.
 - based on the return values, modify the values address and postcode,
modify document.querySelector.
 - transfer focus to the next field.

PASSWORD University of Michigan:

4J-nb226#KKK

① Why does Preview flicker
on multi-page pdfs?

② Quartz Filter PDF



$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi \cdot \left(\frac{4}{\pi}\right)^2 \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi \cdot 1^2 \\ & = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

APIs & Services dashboard

★ <https://console.cloud.google.com/apis/dashboard> ★
Lists all enabled APIs for a project
Whether you have used them or not.

1 ? Why doesn't React show up in Recent?

React.js

1 ? What is the default for onFocus?

console.cloud.google.com/billing/projects

- What are the categories; how many categories are there?
optional
- Let's skip session scheduling for now.
How can experts be "requested" for their experience from their profile?
- Should the Category dropdown be displayed on the initial, first signup page, or on the second page I've built right now?
- What should the Notes field be?
- What are the new fields of the experiences category?
- How will I store all of this new info in the database?
 - Comedy, magic, improv *turn into* experiences
 - Instead of showcasing the name of the artist, display the name of the experience (and what picture?)
 - Scheduling: What is the easiest way to prevent two sessions from conflicting with one another?

- You are missing the following required permissions:

Project resourcemanager.projects.createBillingAssignment
And you already have the following required permissions:

Project resourcemanager.projects.get

"We can just build the apps and have Experience Creation available on the website!"

"We don't have the approval part yet on the website (that's okay for now)"

- Why not have the second signup page show up for all experiences, since Comedy, Magic Impersonation shall be turned into experiences?

Tasks 1st Signup page leads to
second signup page Only when
Immersive Experience is selected as a
category.

gladish.ben@gmail.com Questguide!0!
found in database,
gladish.ben@casleton.edu was not
Questguide

When Immersive Experience is selected as a
category, should get PUT to the database.

Request permission to add a billing account
to Quoddy!

When testing Signup, need both

- ① localhost:3000 frontend and
- ② localhost:5000 backend

- localhost:3001/goolext
- pages/goolext/index.js — goolex-fronted
 - if (!this.state.completedProfile)

(What category would you like to provide for?)

Form

onSubmit={this.handleSubmit}

Form.Control required={true} name="category"

as="select"

<option> Select category </option>

+ <option> Innovative Experience </option>

submitProfile = async e => {

var data = {

category: form.category.value,

• Will Innovative Experience POST to the database?

Yes

commented this back in!

// Commented out Router.push('/local?userId=' + response.data.data.username)

to maintain focus on the /goolext

• Signup page.

commented back in!

// commented out if (!this.state.completedProfile) {

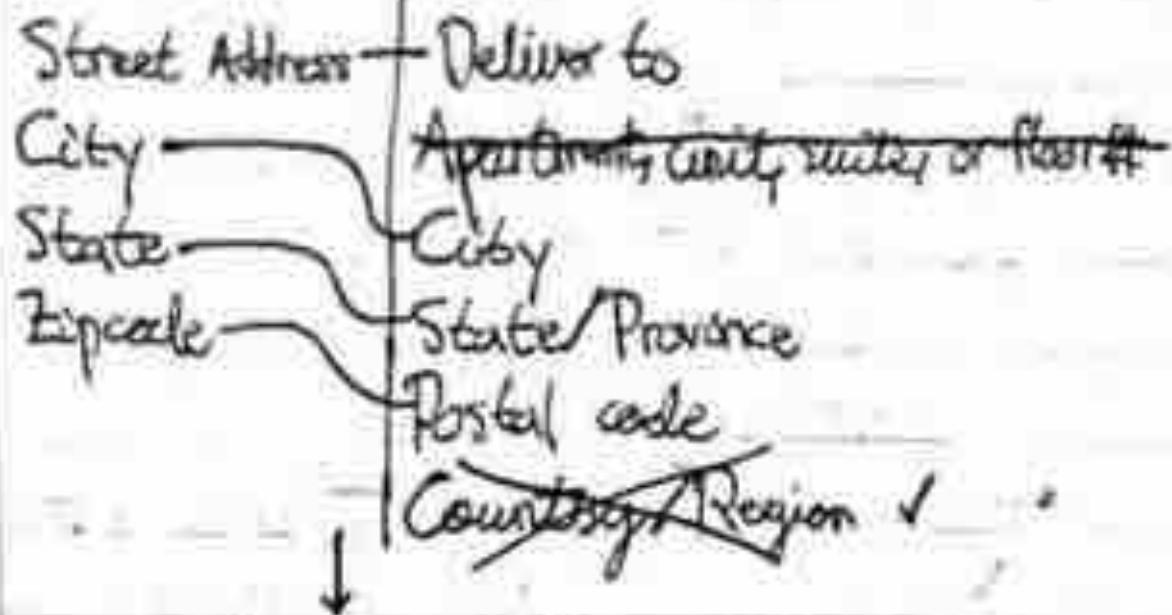
in favor of if (true) {, ...

because then the signup flow on /geodeybiz
is visible.

Form onSubmit = {this submitProfile}

• Removed commented-out code!

💡 So: Router.push('/geodeybiz/corporate')



• Street Name • Count~~try~~ Region

• City

• State

• Zipcode

```
<input id="ship-address"
      name="ship-address"
      required
      autocomplete="off"
      onFocus={ e => this.handleFocus(e) } />
// this is the only place where
// handleFocus is invoked!
```

```
handleFocus(e) {
  let { autocomplete, addressField, address2Field,
        postalField } = this.state;
  addressField = document.querySelector('#ship-address');
  address2Field = document.querySelector('#address2');
  postalField = document.querySelector(
    '#postCode');
  autocomplete = new google.maps.places.Autocomplete(
    addressField,
```

autocomplete = New google.maps.places.

Autocomplete

addressField

ComponentRestrictions:

```
  country: ["us", "ca"],  
  fields: ["address_components",  
           "geometry",  
           "place_id"],  
  type: ["address"],  
};
```

addressField.focus();

autocomplete.addListener

('place_changed', this.fillInAddress);

this.setState({

autocomplete, addressField,

address2Field, postalField

})

handleFocus Function

① Extract autocomplete, addressField,
address2Field, postalField

from this.state

② Initiate query selectors to update these

③ Create the new autocomplete object

④ Focus on the addressField,

- add an event listener for place-changed
- and put these values back

and put these values back on this.state.

all we should do is modify the state.

Currently, see that the submitForm function

does a console.log the values on the form.

⑤ Want to POST to the database,

and redirect to

localhost:3000/local?unit=cleaninglist5

which shall be done in the same line as

is done on the first signup page.

transfers Google Address autocomplete to the

In-person Meeting Location form,

pushes the Router to '/login?redirect=/goolebyr'

when submitting form category value == "Travel
Experiences"; the ~~first~~^{first} Signup page at
`pages/goodbyr/index.js`

form throws submitProfile function,
or when submitting the second

Signup page at `pages/goodbyr/expenses.js`
through the submitForm function

~~This~~ Adds the `!if not user/getProfileData,`
~~at the bottom~~ What is the
if we haven't completed the first signup
half of the signup flow then

redirected to /login?referral=/goodbyr
which~~s~~ because we can't bypass it
we go to the /login page. :)

On pages/footerbig/index.js,

the first signup page,

Var response = await axios.post

(process.env.API_URL + '/user/updateProfile',

data,

{ withCredentials: true }

submitProfile

Var response = await axios.post

(process.env.API_URL + '/user/updateProfile',

data,

{ withCredentials: true }

submitProfile

Var response = await axios.post

(process.env.API_URL + '/user/submitProfileReview',

{ email: this.state.profileData.email },

{ withCredentials: true }

• with email

as the only

input, follow

and save user

data from

the users

collection on the

ProfileReviews collection.

Var response = await axios.post / updates, based on ref section,

(process.env.API_URL + '/user/corporateSignup', the user is the user collection

{ data: "" },

{ withCredentials: true } posts, based on ref section,

user email to the corporate collection.

- First step: Post to the database
 - PUT (update) the user's profile data with a nested impressiveExperience key.
write this as a separate API route
along the lines of /user/updateProfile

The submitData function performs

var response = await axios post

(process.env.API_URL + '/user/updateProfile')

{
 data:
 withCredentials: true
 }

this is a standard object.

I want: to fetch all user data and filter out Immersive Experience.

perform

var data = await db
 .collection('users')
 .doc(user.email)
 .update(newData)

on the Immersive Experience ^{Submit} form,

POSTS to /user/updateProfile, which
combine the request body data
with the existing user data provided
on the original Signup page, then
goes to the loginIn View Profile page.

(On the backend geographies)

temporarily commented out

approvalProfile requirement on

/getThumbnail

and

removed commented-out

review average rating.

152 o 195.1

temporarily commented out height = 400px

on the tellerThere class, to fix the error in

rendering cards having equal heights

with regard to the our lovely Trifg Ulfhækks

expert card!

Todo: invasive alterations to show up as a

coronel on the main page!

the approvalProfile check is being

done on both frontend and backend!

add new rows in HTML render,

How is the Comedy carousel constructed?

Want to Create the Immersive Experience
carousel based on the immersiveActivities object!
along the line of the Comedy carousel!

Route to a very basic Experience page with
the help of Next.js' dynamic routing

~~remove unused options object~~

- Remove unused options object because it is unused
- Remove unused SortButton object because it is unused, and removes commented-out blankProfitsPicture import because it is unused.

Look at:

- ① this.state and render, these are where "Comedy" is
- ② refresh mentioned!

! ② How are categories loaded onto the carousel?

var categories = this.state.categories

for(var category of categories)

if(user.category == category)

allUsers[category] = userstoAdd

refresh

displayRows[category] = []

displayRows[category].push

(
 <h1 className='categoryTitle'>
 {category}
 </h1>

displayRows[category].push

(
 <div

 style={

 display: 'flex',

 flexDirection: 'row',

 alignItems: 'center',

 justifyContent: 'flex-start',

 width: 300

 }

>

 </div>

displayRows [category], push

<ClearFilterButton

category = {category}

clearFilters = {this.clearFilters})

>

displayRows [category], push

<Carousel

responsive = [responsive]

arrows = [false]

slidesToSlide = {this.state.slidesToSlide}

additionalTransform = [0]

itemClass = {'react-multi-carousel-item'}

slideClass = {'react-multi-carousel-slide'}

containerClass = {'react-multi-carousel-list'}

dotClass = {'react-multi-carousel-dot'}

KeyboardControl = {true}

-autoPlay = {false}

minimumTouchDrag = {80}

partialVisible

draggable = {true}

shouldots = {false}

susceptible = {true}

customTransition = 'transform 600ms
ease-in-out'

customButtonGroup = {

<ButtonGroup

next = {this, props, next}

previous = {this, props, previous}

rest = {this, props, rest}

/>

}

beforeChange = {() => this.setState
(l.isMoving: true)}

afterChange = {() => this.setState(l
isMoving: false)}

>

{carousel}

</Carousel>

```
var dishListers = users[category]
displayRows[category] = 
displayRows[category].push (
  <h1 style={{ color: 'white' }}>
    category! </h1>
)
```

```
displayRows[category].push (
  <div
```

```
    style={{
      display: 'flex',
      flexDirection: 'row',
      alignItems: 'center',
      justifyContent: 'flex-start',
      width: 300
    }}
```

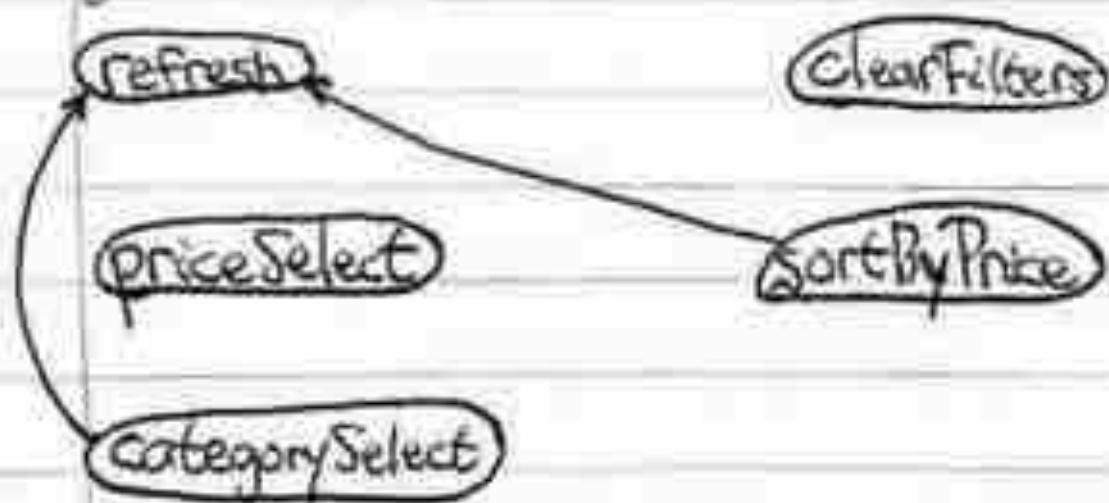
```
>
</div>
```

turn this into
a class!

```
displayRows[category].push(  
    <ClearFilterButton  
        category={category}  
        clearFilter={this.clearFilter} />  
)  
displayRows[category].push(  
    <Carousel ... /Carousel>)  
for (let [category, userRows] of  
    Object.entries(users)) {  
onSelect  
    displayRows[category] = []  
    displayRows[category].push(  
        displayRows[category].push(... /Carousel>  
        category => [  
            var thisUser = users[category]  
            sortByPrice[category] = ! sortByPrice[category]  
            if (sortByPrice[category]) {  
                :  
            }  
            displayRows[category] = []  
        ]  
    )  
}
```

```
displayRows(category).push(  
displayRows(category).push(  
:
```

```
categorySelect = async value => {  
this.setState({ categories: [value] })  
this.refresh()  
}
```



* render component will update

- Docker
- Docker compose
- Jenkins
- Github Actions

Access to XMLHttpRequest at

http://backend.godaddy.com/signup/similarDatabase

From origin

'https://www-front-end-test.herokuapp.com'

has been blocked by CORS policy:

No 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin' header

is present on the requested resource.



How to handle CORS constraint in node?

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

```
const cors = require('cors');
```

```
const app = express();
```

```
const allowedOrigins = [
```

```
  'cepator://localhost',
```

```
  'onic://localhost',
```

```
  'http://localhost',
```

```
  'http://localhost:8080',
```

```
  'http://localhost:3100'
```

```
];
```

```
// Reflect the origin if it's in the allowed list  
// or not defined (cURL, Postman, etc.)  
const corsOptions = [  
  origin (origin, callback) => {  
    if (allowedOrigins.includes(origin) || !origin)  
      callback(null, true);  
    else  
      callback(new Error('Origin not  
        allowed by CORS'));  
  }  
];  
  
// Enable preflight requests for all routes  
app.options('*', cors(corsOptions));
```

① Access to XML ~~HTTP~~ Request at
'<https://backend-gooby.com/signup/sendVerificationCode>'
from origin
'<http://localhost:3000>'
has been blocked by CORS policy:
No 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin' header
is present on the requested resource.
Add ~~res~~ header ('Access-Control-Allow-Origin',
the origin);

② Response to preflight request doesn't pass
cross control check. It does not have (CORS) status.

res.status(204).end() leads to infinite loop!
Comments out the first function which is redundant.

- ★ What is a preflight request?
.method='POST' The request is GETP method so **OPTIONS** ✓
• It has an **Origin** header ✓
• resHeaders.includes('Origin')

• It has an Access-Control-Request-Method header, indicating what the actual method it's trying to use to consume your service/resource ✓

```
.rawHeaders.includes('Access-Control-Request-Method')  
if(req.method == 'OPTIONS' &&  
req.rawHeaders.includes('Origin') &&  
req.rawHeaders.includes('Access-Control-Request-  
Method')) {  
res.status(204).end();  
}  
}
```

```
app.use((req, res, next, origin) => {  
  res.header('Access-Control-Allow-Origin',  
    origin);  
})
```

Latest Commit No 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin' header is present on the requested resource.

Saturday, September 4 21:26:12 2021 -0400

Rollbacks to v38, v39, ..., v46 produced "No Access-Control-Allow-Origin header is present on the requested resource."

v38:

- model the Inensive Experiences page after the expert profile page!
-

What are the characteristics of the pages/local.js page, which we should seek to emulate?

this.state.navbar

- TODO:
- experiences carded on expert page
 - connect experience and expert data to the experience page; reference the expert within the url!
 - When logged in, experts can edit their experiences on the experience page!

Mon Sep 6 2021

this.state = { ... }

Navbar: <MyNavbar mainPage />,

}

ComponentDidMount

if logged in, then
this.setState({

navbar: <MyNavbar editProfile />,
loggedIn: true,

displayName: response.data.data.displayName

)

What is the loggedIn variable used for?

rendering

used for setting titles!

Resize Function ~~using~~ ~~library~~ to resize the image that contains

the function when after clicked.

- ~~HTML~~ ~~JavaScript~~ ~~jQuery~~
- ~~Java~~
- ~~Python~~

Only this will work

Method 1: Transform scale()

Method 2: CSS Height and width

Method 1 TRANSFORM SCALE()

- 1) Get the selector of the required image using ~~getElementById~~(Selector).
- 2) Set the ratio by which the image needs to be enlarged using ~~style.transform~~.
- 3) Animation effect can be used using ~~style.transition~~ to give an appealing look.
- 4) When the function is called using the ~~onclick~~() method the size of the image will increase proportionately as per the given ratio.

Method 2 CSS HEIGHT AND WIDTH ✓

- 1) Get the selector of the required image using ~~getElementById~~(Selector).
- 2) Set the width/height value the enlarged image should have using ~~style.width~~.
- 3) It is suggested to keep the other dimension values ~~auto~~ to maintain the aspect ratio of the image.
- 4) Animation effect can be used using ~~style.transition~~ to give an appealing look.
- 5) When the function is called using the ~~onclick~~() method the size of the image will change as per the given dimensions.

git rm --cached -r ~~HEAD\|~~

~~• browserSync()~~

git rm --cached -r . ~~// Remove every file from Git's index.~~

git resrc --hard ~~// Rewrite the Git index to push up all the~~
~~// new line endings.~~



↓ How to input function from another file?

File

handleFileData readData

openFile

closeFile

createList

CreateList()

attribute

listAppend

listAppendFunction

fileInputFile

```
export const fileInput = (n) => {
    handleList();
    n++;
}
```

fileOutputFile

```
// fileOutputFile
import { fileInput } from './fileInput';
handleList();
}
```

- Make Macmillan field larger so that people can see help clearly
So what am I going to do?

- ① Double the height of the DropDown container for required field.
 "you" → "your" on placeholder
- ✓ I think the height of DropDown, which is just 10px (the max height is just 30px if 6em), and increase it to 24px like inline style.

Consider that the text box can be resized using `width: 100%` or the `height`
 ✪ Make sure in Style that padding is equal! ✪

Dear S. Ghosh | And in the Eric Profile page,
 that in Incident: 300/Opacity/Issue, I am going to take
About me → 2 x height

Indeed this comes from pages/opacity/index
 So I similarly Looked up to them!

So that part is done.

- For the price range field

Since Logged In/EricProfile

(On the price range field, I wanted option for
 "Don't display" so if that's selected, the price
 range does not display for that artifact.)

Whitelist/Blacklist to allow CORS

```
app.use(function(req, res, next) {
    res.setHeader('Access-Control-Allow-Origin', 'http://localhost:3331');
    res.setHeader('Access-Control-Allow-Methods', 'GET, POST, OPTIONS, PUT, PATCH, DELETE');
    res.setHeader('Access-Control-Allow-Headers', 'X-Requested-With, content-type, Accept');
    res.setHeader('Access-Control-Allow-Credentials', true);
    next();
});
```

What if our API is going to be used by many origins? How to handle this: `res.setHeader('Access-Control-Allow-Origin', '*');`

To make the process friendly for developer use `allowOrigin`

```
app.use(function(req, res, next) {
    var allowedOrigins = ['http://localhost:3001', 'http://localhost:8080'];
    var origin = req.headers.origin;
    if (allowedOrigins.indexOf(origin) > -1) {
        res.setHeader('Access-Control-Allow-Origin', origin);
    }
    res.setHeader('Access-Control-Allow-Methods', 'GET, POST, OPTIONS, PUT, PATCH, DELETE');
    res.setHeader('Access-Control-Allow-Headers', 'X-Requested-With, content-type, Accept');
    res.setHeader('Access-Control-Allow-Credentials', true);
    next();
});
```

④ Hey can you give me your next answer!

If you have a list of the allowed origins to handle, then write the following code to create CORS.
var allowedDomains = ['http://yourdomain.com', 'http://localhost:3000'];
and use cors():

```
* originSuccess(config, callback) {
    // pass the request with, it might (IE can report, mobile apps, etc)
    // if (config) return callback(null, true);
    if (allowedDomains.indexOf(config) === -1) {
        var msg = 'This site is trying to access or change. Only specific
        domains are allowed to access it';
        return callback(new Error(msg), false);
    }
    return callback(null, true);
}
```

• What's an easy way to make a request from another domain?

Our question
what did we do?

```
app.use(function (req, res, next) {
    res.setHeader('Access-Control-Allow-Origin', 'http://localhost:3001');
    res.setHeader('Access-Control-Allow-Methods', 'GET');
    res.setHeader(
        'Access-Control-Allow-Headers',
        'Origin, X-Requested-With, Content-Type, Accept'
    );
    next();
})
```

• What's the difference between res.setHeader and the example res.setHeaders?

• Does capitalization matter?

app.use(cors({origin: true, origin: 'http://localhost:3001'}))

• The cors middleware is asynchronous, thus you'll need to Promise.all and setHeaders.
= do you do Promise.all then setHeaders.

• Do the ratios to exactly the same thing, set the workers' HTTP response.
• What do we have to do the headers' HTTP response?

What if the other, won't come?

```
cors: {
    origin: ["domain1", "domain2", "domain3"],
    default: "domain1"
},
app.all('*', function(req, res, next) {
    var origin = cors.origin;
    if (!req.headers.origin || !cors.default) {
        res.header('Access-Control-Allow-Origin', origin);
        res.header('Access-Control-Allow-Headers', 'Origin, X-Requested-With, Content-Type, Accept');
        next();
    }
});
```

Fri

Stamps for personal gift to Contingency
partner

Online Notes

* Mon I start Registering and open a new tab
Singapore to Laurent 3000,

I get redirected to /profile

that is, I am in the middle of Customer profile

* Since when I'm ~~about to~~ ~~Myself~~?

What is this field a required

Line break

Space

Profile

Name (Name)

What is this Profile

Birthday

- I can select today into the future

Birth Day

- the 300 mark isn't the actuality yet?

Why should you be booked? Fun fact

No more limit

External Links

Should I this verify that this is published
is actually up here. Also, you can show up
properly on the final table.

At least one problem with this

This link with which

Result from

Do the ~~remove~~ alert, field validation

* What's with the profile has to be approved
Guys?

* Fullstack Function needs a better check
feature - When I type "Fake Validation",
it should show
Please enter below

"yifzam, Facebook.com, twitpic.com"

$\Rightarrow \text{split}()$

Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com>
~~Protocol~~

QUESTION 154 Practice Session for the New GRE,
1st Ed + 1st MP.

16. $(a+b+c+d)/4 = ? \Rightarrow a+b+c+d = 28,$

$$4a+5c+b-2d = 2a - 1 + 3d + b =$$

$$3a + 3b + 3c + 3d - 2d$$

$$2a + 3b + 3c = 24$$

$60/4 = 15$, \Rightarrow the two quantities are equal.

16. A From \$80 to \$35, the average salary

in \$350 billion increased by about 10%.

Since the per cent increase was 10%, it would have

all the other choices - Only the A makes sense

I was right about A. My first choice

I only got 15 wrong, and it was a substitution
constructed error!

Servers side

- 1) Signed : developer profile and test.
- 2) Should say "Profile Approved Testing" instead of "Profile Approved Beta".
- 3) If no external links, no blank header.
- 4) Same thing with reviews.
- 5) When an artist signs up, artists can change background photo.
- 6) Type of event: should change working - "Posture with small group activities".
- 7) Fix mobile version.
- 8) Use the Post Reward button clearly with?

next config is AVAIL URL "<https://localhost:3000/>"
qualeys-headers

Server.js → qualeys-headers

res.header('Access-Control-Allow-Origin',
'http://www.google.com')

produce CORS(Cross Origin Resource Sharing). true, result
<https://localhost:3000/>

response header indicates whether the response can be shared with requesting code from the origin.

Cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) is an HTTP-header-based mechanism that allows a server to indicate any other origins (domain, scheme, port) than its own from which a browser should permit loading of resources.

After on Services line #1903, the port that
the server is running on & confirm it be
localhost:5000. 

Right now, I'm able to access
localhost:5000/getAllLocals

Let's deploy and try to access

[CNAME]/getAllLocals
and... it works!
~~only, - we have to go to http://localhost:5000/getAllLocals~~

So on the front-end side, on `spa.js`,
we'll change all references

[localhost:5000] → [spa.js - we'll append `http://localhost:5000`]
and then once we're done,
see if the images work still, but?

yep

I changed two things.

the

On the basic profiles page, we have the ProfilePic and SaveImage old gallery those update dropdowns.

- These two come from file
Drop an image here, or click to upload (10 MB limit)
 - ↳ from components/Dropfile.js
- This one says "Drop image and maximize, or click to save file (2MB limit)"
 - ↳ from components/dropzone.js

Let's look at both of these components.

The Dropfile component from dropzone is used

- It has a Dropzone, and it takes the
 - uploadedFile, setUploadedFile
 - and
 - dragEnter, setDragEnter
 - new states.
- It also has a Dropzone onDrop callback function which does a lot.
 - It even has an onDropEnter function which adds the temporary thumbnail
 - 'Release to upload'
 - or 'Drop an image here, or click to select (2 MB limit)'

What does it return? It returns a

(Dropzone) component

If renders profilePic in the form of a file, an image, or input, and a paragraph, and then it will be wrapped in a div.

George L. Smith

Technical Project—Ranch Forest Biomass

Article Review: Inverse Problems

Patrick Swayze has lived on his ~~own~~^{A bohemian life.} first floor? Pronunciation?

→ should these be more specific, like M7/M8.5
and 20/3? 
Software fail, phylogenetic lineages, LCMs, lineage survival,
scaled and analytical engine, the different testing framework,
and independent parameters.

- Knowledgeable, Regular Expenses, Scholar, Gauth Classmate, Paper-Printed Materials, Laptop, Software, and Textbooks

~~To identify alternative storage the matrix store in the local storage of your browser.~~

What is the functional programming paradigm?

Grayscale tabs with a variety of unique binary algorithms, including Breadth-First Search and Depth-First Search.

Advanced compositional analysis for bacteria

Quality's business model is a four-sided market place in the strictest sense of the word: CD Quality - a platform where financing companies and bank institutions/experiences offered by banks, and CD Quality Pro - a platform where local activity providers can create such activities, experiences.

Developed web, iOS, and Android applications for Quality and Quality Pro using React, React Native, Ember.js, Express.js and MongoDB.

- 1) What is its business model?
- 2) What does each component of the platform do?
- 3) What did I do and how did I do it?

International Style in architecture

• reduce buildings to purely functional form

Structural Vernacular The project

Text Completion Drills

DRILL 1

- ✓ 1. temperaments E
- ✓ 2. intangible strive
3. remote between
- ✓ 4. renowned B
- ✓ 5. distinction between interchangeable
- ✓ 6. trusted B "factual" means scrutinized
- ✓ 7. anomalies doubted authority
- ✓ 8. evolves C means discreased
9. delegated A Capitalized → syntactic meaning is probably
- ✓ 10. standards A recognized functioning
11. dependency elation overjoyed euphoric
12. depth (belief) object only explore
13. pecuniary paradox and cabin man happy

DRILL 4

- ✓ 1. character B
- ✓ 2. character塑造
- ✓ 3. collection A
- ✓ 4. external subtype
- ✓ 5. evolution U
- ✓ 6. complications 历史进程
- ✓ 7.

Chancery Real-Time Systems
(Socket I/O, Sessions)

Socket I/O, Sessions.

{ PostgreSQL Express API Redux - Final
Socket I/O Zoom Web SDK

Quick Introduction

Junior Phase Final Project

Stackathon

Pace Shredder (JDBC API)

Chalkboard

Multiplayer Checkers and Tic-Tac-Toe

Movie Reviews

node-create-react-app

react-dom::renderToString:

css-in-JS, runtime styling

libraries: bidirectional synthesis, client-side state management, K个别
reducer, immutable strings? K个别函数

{ React, connect } from 'react-redux', thunk action creator,
Click handlers, mapStateToProps, mapDispatchToProps

{ NavLink } from 'react-router-dom'

{ Link } from 'react-router-dom'

Required Field Validation, Error Handling, Functional Programming
(Classes and the functional tales)

DOM Events and KeyboardInput; Abstract Data Types and
Structures, Debugging, Environment Variables,

• On every -frontent:
the background/paperPic is the
main slide that we are working on. Only the images
but also things like text, etc. get put there
in a style of div

Change Text color and get Font

• Find out what all of the colors are available in
of each where the actual character image is stored.

• If we can't get all images to display,
turn it into with their own color.

• After doing that, we won't be able to
click on those images off the screen,
and then we can't put those images
in the trash.

• Maybe we can re-order the images?

o



Below the fountain of Peace

Draw: Work on the spacing of stories and the font.

Solve: Is doing the mobile version and letting
whether or not we can't figure out
change their background image.
making the page load faster
and the Firebase

• Fixed many - in story
Galaxy S6 edge (F. &
then - to super fast

We merged in June

16-20/3 months working on the app

Nick's website we have an unconference event.

- Front-page is definitely visible

- social media accounts — it has a good setup

Want our websites show up in search results

Nick's allows us to do posts, automatic
signals.

The ability for artist to modify themselves
is huge

\$500 → 10k likes in 3 months!
and \$2420

Skills, technology, value

If you want to be a millionaire
instead of an entrepreneur

Hanging out with friends is not going to get
you ahead

Even your parents

To be great you have to study
these guys — Elon Musk Steve Jobs

Sleeps in his factory floor
these guys are not ^{normal} for many nights
you have to be a little crazy

Dear Set up a call with both about
the IT workshop.
Changes

Saturday 2-12-30
~~2022~~

plus sign adds new slide

(refresh function) →

Set this.state.carouselDisplay
to be equal to displayRows,
which is constructed within the refresh function.
Var displayRows = []

displayRows[category] = []

displayRows[category].push(
<h1 style={{marginTop: 40, color: 'white'}}>
Category
</h1>

displayRows[category].push(
<div

style={ {
display: 'flex',
flexDirection: 'row',
alignItems: 'center',
justifyContent: 'flex-start',
width: 300
}}>

</div>

```
displayRow[category].push(
```

```
<ClearFilterButton
```

```
category: category
```

```
clearFilter: () => filters.clearFilters()
```

```
displayRow[category].push(
```

```
<Carousel
```

```
responsive = responsive
```

```
arrows = false
```

```
slideToSlide = { this.state.rv.scrollToIndex };
```

```
additionalTransition = 0
```

```
itemClass = 'react-carousel-item'
```

```
minimumTouchDrag = 0
```

```
partialVisible
```

```
draggable = true
```

```
customTransition = 'transition 600ms ease-in-out'
```

```
customButtonGroup =
```

```
<ButtonGroup
```

```
next = () => filters.next()
```

```
prev = () => filters.prev()
```

```
last = () => filters.last()
```

```
beforeChange = () => filters.setFiltering(true)
```

```
afterChange = () => filters.setFiltering(false)
```

```
Carousel
```

```
</Carousel>
```

```
)
```

```
}
```

```
const CustomDot = ({ onClick, ...rest }) => {
```

```
const {
```

```
onMouseOver,
```

```
onClick,
```

```
active,
```

```
currentSlide, type } }
```

```
} = rest);
```

```
const carouselsItems = [CarouselItem1, CarouselItem2,
```

```
CarouselItem3],
```

Review API Routes

POST /auth/setLogin /auth/logout
GET /admin/localDashboard /publicDash /adminDash
POST /signup/sendVerificationCode
/signup/withPhoneNumber /signup/withEmailAndPassword
/signup/withGoogle /signup/saveUserToDatabase
/user/updateProfile /login/withEmailAndPassword
GET /getFilters
POST /user/corporateSignup /local/getLocalProfile
GET /logout /user/getProfileData
/user/isLoggedIn /activities/search/all
POST /sendReviewForm /user/submitCommentRequest
/user/requestLocal /local/sendAcceptMessage
/local/sendRejectMessage /user/approveProfile
/user/submitProfileReview /user/submitReview
/activity/submitActivity /activity/verifyActivity
GET /activities/search
PUT /activities/edit
POST /activity/conflict

appликатор прослушивает PORT // 5000

— 80

GET /activity/addToCalendar /user/getActivities

/getAllLocals

POST /activities/delete

GET /connections/getUserByProfiles

/local/getActivities

/user/getBankedActivities

POST /user/savePushToken /user/bookActivity

GET /deepclick-test /stripe/commerce

/stripe/getCustomer

POST /stripe/addPaymentMethod /stripe/deletePaymentMethod

/super/payForActivity

GET /uploads — Declares user there as
an object and then does this:

for (var user of userList) {

await db

collection('users')

doc.update({})

update({! appuserProfile: true })

First component.push:

div className = 'helpThere'

b3 className = 'helpThereH3'

b4 className = 'helpThereDiv'

P 'helpThereDollarSign'

P 'helpThereSemicolon'

Question
Fix the Starts! Jupyter
to get data from
the server! (Does it
even exist?)

REMEMBER to switch the API URL out

in next config.js

localhost:3000/api/v1/
login?username=apiv1user/

loop

profilePic

<input style = {{l1 width: 20.5}}>

type = "file" onChange = [previouFile()]/>

TODO: make the cards more like [keptn](https://github.com/keptn)

note them note when you click them like github.com
make them better spaced out like gridded.

Show/hide filters - like [filters](#) - like [card](#)

Structure the page hierarchically like [Spotify.com/corporate.html](https://www.spotify.com/corporate.html)

infinite loop problem

localhost:1000/qooleywiz



localhost:3000/qooleywiz → qooleywiz

Change DevTools Sample:

{ flaggedIn: true }

```
{ authType: "email",
  email: "andrew@qooleywiz.com",
  isGuestUser: true,
  isLocked: false,
  name: "Dawn Gaultier",
  profilePic: "https://cf.cdn.ee/qq/100/69/69/63
    /240-P-6967383-L-tm\UNMS1p23FA
    4PGuPP9rtz7r-3JU.jpg"
```

Quality-Fastbuild:

No changes

builds normally and then fails at test.

npm run dev →

```
> qooleywiz@0.1.0 dev /Users/dawngaultier/qooley-fastbuild
> next
```

ready - started server on `http://localhost:3000`

start - compiled successfully

event - build page: /

wait - compiling ...

event - ~~compiling~~ successfully

event - build page: /qooleywiz

Wait - compiling...
Event - compiled successfully
Event - built page / login
Wait - compiling...
Event - compiled successfully
Event - built page / login
Wait - compiling...
Event - compiled successfully

Quality - NeverPD

User comes from:

req.session.user.

* infinite console loop:

this one from
app.get ('/PORT')

running

Checking for log in

user | email: 'airt@outlook.com'

true

true

return res.redirect ('/')

^ user : 'airt@outlook.com'

loaded in

all from
app.get

('/' + user + '/login')

The user object is
converted into a
boolean !!user:

If statements are flexible -
if user != null

From app.get ('/' + user + '/getProfileData')

* This is the user object.

This means that both `/user/login`
and `/user/getProfileData`
are being called repeatedly.

Why are /user/loginedIn
and /user/getProfileData
getting called repeatedly?

I do know

It's not a server-side type of API.

~~functionality~~ In index.js, during the refresh fn.

login.js, during componentDidMount

Signup.js, during componentDidMount

Forgot.js, during componentDidMount.

~~functionality~~ local.js, componentDidMount

component.js, componentDidMount

index.js, componentDidMount.

C-3646 10 = time
6.12.1926 53 = 159

806 7, 9, 15, 29, 37 814 7, 9, 11, 15, 23, 31, 34, 35 801 53

/user/getProfileData pages/spooleybit/index.js

/user/isLoggedIn pages/login.js

/user/getProfileData pages/spooleybit/index.js

/user/isLoggedInIn pages/login.js

/user/getProfileData pages/spooleybit/index.js

/user/isLoggedInIn pages/login.js

/user/getProfileData pages/spooleybit/login.js

/user/isLoggedInIn pages/login.js

/user/getProfileData pages/spooleybit/index.js

/user/isLoggedInIn pages/login.js

/user/getProfileData pages/spooleybit/index.js

/user/isLoggedInIn pages/login.js

/user/getProfileData pages/spooleybit/index.js

Same thing over and over w/ different objects being checked [logged].

Router.push('/login?redirect=profilebit/')

occurs only once

When pages/profilebit/index.js runs

and catches an error

What is this error?

In the middleware

localhost:3000/profilebit ← shows fine

localhost:3000/login?redirect=profilebit/

The problem is that:

In pages/profilebit/index.js — query-string

around line 150,

we're trying to access

~~var storage = require('localStorage');~~, at
which the ~~is~~ isn't valid.

Ques: We want to easily configure interacting.

React-Draggable takes the file input
• then the beautiful code depends on
where we drop the file

- HTML+Drag events capture the file
from the event

based on whether the files are dropped
inside the dropzone area.

(also, if we click on the area, react-draggable library handles
the selection directly through the native input using
React ref and when we drop files on it updates them.)

~~Finals - Project A~~

```
import React from 'react';
import {useDropzone} from 'react-draggable';

const Draggable = ({onDrop, accept}) => {
  const [getRefDrops, setRefDrops] = useState(onDrop, accept);
  return (
    <div>
      <input className="dropzone-input"
            type="file"
            ref={getRefDrops}>
      <div style={{display: 'flex', align-items: 'center'}}>
        <div style={{marginRight: 10}}>
          IsDragActive?
        </div>
        <p>Drop here</p>
      </div>
      <p>Drop here</p>
    </div>
  );
}
```

```
        </p>
    })
    </div>
</div>
};
```

export default Dropzone;

useDropzone exposes several methods and variables for us to create the custom dropzone area.
We are mostly interested in three properties:

• getRootElement

- Based on the parent element of the dropzone area.
- Determine the width and height of the dropzone area.

• getInputBlobs

- Enables us to support click events along with drag events to get files.

• All the options related to file we pass to the `refDropzone` are set to the input elements.

e.g. if you want to support only single files,
you can pass multiple: false.

It will automatically require the dropzone to allow
only one file to get accepted.

• isDragActive is set if the files are dragged above
the dropzone area.

* This will be very useful to make the styling based
on this variable.

Here is an example:

```
const getClassname = (className, isActive) => {
  if (!isActive) return className;
  return `${className} ${className}-active`}
```

};

// Literally substitute "active" to the className.

```
<div class="name=DropzoneNormal" "dropzone", isDragArea>  
  <div>
```

- * In our drag-and-drop example,
 we only used one drop.
 The library supports a lot of zones
 to customize the Dropzone area based on your need.

~~App.js~~

?

```
import React, { useCallback } from "react";  
import Dropzone from "dropzone";  
import App.css;  
function App() {  
  const onDrop = useCallback((acceptedFiles) => {  
    console.log(acceptedFiles);  
  }, []);  
  // This callback will be called when file is dropped;  
  // we will get the accepted files.
```

- * // If you want, you can even access the rejected files to return

```
  <main class="name="App">  
    <h1 class="name="title--center">  
      Drag and Drop Example  
    </h1>
```

```
    <Dropzone onDrop={onDrop}>  
      accept="image/*" />
```

```
  </main>
```

```
};
```

```
import DefaultApp;
```

① TouchDnD: a file dragging example

Drag and Drop Example

Drag in & drop some files here, or click to select files

We added the `Dropzone` component in the main page.

Now, if you drop the files, it will console log the dropped image files.

- `acceptedFiles` is an array of File values.
You can read the file or send it to the server and upload.
Whatever process you want to do, you can do it there.
- Even when you click the area and upload, the same `onDrop` callback is called. ?
- The `accept` prop accepts two types. It supports all content type and match patterns. If you want to allow only PDFs, for example `accept="application/pdf"`. If you want both image type and PDF, it supports `accept="application/pdf, image/*"`
- The `onDrop` function is enclosed in a usecallback.
At first now, we didn't do any heavy computing or send the files to the server.

Mortgage companies

Things to include:

dropzone

by Dropzone (see if it still works with the original one!)

by ImageList

by uibits

curl + immutablejs-helper

react-grid

react-grid-handsontable

react-grid-touch-lavent

Does the SEC regulate DTI, NASDAQ, etc.?

Drag images and videos here, or click Select File (10 MB limit)

const [draggable, setDraggable] = React.useState(false);
Drag images and videos here, or click to select files (10 MB limit)

if (!reject) {

 setDraggable(true);

 'Drag images and videos here, or click to select files (10 MB limit)';

 var filenames = [...selectedFiles];

 filenames.push(<p>{file.name}</p>);

 if (!reject) {

 setDraggable(false);

 'Drag images and videos here, or click to select files (10 MB limit)';

Transform my dropdown so that it only does the same things that the original does.

<https://tinyurl.com/2kqzv3y>

WLS600_3059

Expect 1 default at Bloomberg from 'blbstudy'

`<Link to="/blabberly"> Blabberly </Link>`

~~<Resource path="AbstractStudy" component="L8nAbstractStudy" />~~

Text Completion Drills

The screen width is 1440px

The screen height = 900px

rowbar height $69\text{px} \rightarrow 7.67\%$

Header Left: width 97px $\rightarrow 6.736\%$

height 4px $\rightarrow 0.04556$ $100 = 4.556\%$

left 16px $\rightarrow 1.11\%$

top 19px $\rightarrow 1.889\%$

Copy the CSS first,

then go through each entry one by one,
dividing by 1440 or alternatively by 900.

Quality Tools

- Make the pictures a little more blurry!

used pixtela

Stock Blur

Blur: 10

Spacing consistent: what about 1em between headings?

"Adopt faster" has Top: 347px,
while

"Book artisits" has Top: 585px.

Quality

Font: Roboto

Weight: 900

Style: normal

Size: 16px

Line height: 124.32px.

Adopt faster

To the future of work.

Font: Roboto

Weight: 900

Style: normal

Size: 55px

Line height: 64.45px

Book artisits to beat

Font: Roboto

Weight: 700

Style: normal

Size: 26px

Line height: 30.52px.

Explore our artisits to beat

Font: Roboto Size: 24px

Weight: 700 Line height: 28.13px

Style: normal Align: Center

every time something is removed, put it back
but in the ~~old~~ position.

Every time something is added, move it to
the non-visible position.

Have to set max-width: 800px

If your screen is 800px wide.

Screen ~~can~~ ^{can} be 799px wide (or 800px)

max-width is 800px.

Screen is 800px wide

max-width at least 800px.

min-width at most 800px

- next L
position: relative;

is necessary to prevent



Our boxes

from not staying up

at the full width, out instead
staying up less than width, so be precise

the actual screen width

The mobile styles should not get applied until 999px.
or lower, since both min-width and max-width
are inclusive
and we don't want them to overlap.

What should the mobile cutoff be?
I just changed it to 999px.

helpTheseDiv helpTheseDifferentSizes helpTheseScreens
card-spacing gap helpThisH3

To override ReactMultiGrid-CardView, we have to use the
important tag.

Currently the footer is only on the main page
Let's include it on the About Us page!

command F6 + shift + P or fn + F1
to open command palette.

ctrl + shift + vaste tabbar

fn F1 Kombo: Open Board...
→ No vartogues found!

Settings:

settings.json



Kombo: L

'openInTab': true

~~Major Java Coding VS Code Extension!~~

~~open `C++` & `→` a single text wip~~

(VS Code)

Step 1 npm install of the extension.

Step 2 VS Code will ask you a bunch of questions. Scroll with the arrow keys!

Select New Extension (TypeScript)

Save extension name,
extension identifier,

Leave blank!,

Yes, No, npm

* Should I use
sublime?

Then, cd some extension identifier.
code.

In extension.js, we can register new commands.

In package.json, we edit the keys:

activationEvents and contributed commands.

→ We can either do vscode, window.showInformationMessage or another VS Code API call, for example, vscode.window.showWarningMessage.

How To Run? F5 + F5 to open a new Extension Development Host window.

F5 + Shift+F5 + P to get Command Palette,

in which we can do Developer: Reload Window to get recent

The pattern is test with the new login page

sparta-test.com/login?redirect=/sparta/v3/

Did something change on page /login.v3?

Sparta Debugging Part 2:

Login Page: Click G Login

Change user account: glashtch.dan@gmail.com

tokens?3669169 "Signed in successfully"
tokens?3669170
ox t G " "
E1 > x L bT: "Dan" we put a console
4R: Glebchen log there
This is the full
data about the user:
F1: "https://kms.
K: "glashtch.dan@gmail.com"
S: "Dan Glebchen"
WR: " "
access_token: "ya29
refreshed: " "
OnFirstClick: 1 email: "glashtch.dan@gmail.com"
full_name: "Glebchen"
greeting: "Dan"
google_id: " "
imageurl: "https://kms.
name: "Dan Glebchen" }
updated: "by J
tokenObj:

updated: "by J
tokenObj:

VSCode - GitHub - practice

TAB to autocomplete.

So we've got the

"Sign in with GitHub"
button

- 1) Yuan Samuel from query-github
- 2) arik gupta from github-auth
- 3) Shmili Shrestha from svelte-auth
 - 1) query-github has:

"Sign in with GitHub" & "Logout" buttons
Sign in with GitHub

- 2) github-auth has the same UI
and
in the Terminal: (click on & Building...!)
 - 1) Plugin svelte: 'text-vcode' is not defined
website/components/Sidebar.svelte
 - 3) What does svelte-auth do?

Remember!

gooly-frontend is the original.
gooly-frontend-test, is my version.

- ① Replace the login page with
its original code,
and see if you can log in as
gladish.jean@gmail.com

☆☆ Several important things happen here:

var response =

```
var response = await axios.get(  
  process.env.API_URL + '/user/signup',  
  user: { email: data.signupEmail },  
  { withCredentials: true })
```

Why are you setting this variable
if you're returning it?

var responseBody = ...

```
var response2 = await axios.get(  
  process.env.API_URL + '/signup/initialData',  
  {  
    withCredentials: true })
```

Promise, user.C/initialData()

explain

How do we get to initialData from here?

pages/profile.js/index.js

on the `useEffect` componentDidMount () {
 try {

```
    var response = await axios.get(  
      process.env.API_URL + '/user/getProfileData',  
      {  
        withCredentials: true })
```

console.log(response.data.user)

Question: Where are we making requests, and what are the responses?

```
<GoogleLogin  
    client_id='949-5ad.apps.googleusercontent.com'  
    button_text='Login'  
    onSuccess={response => this.onSuccess(response)}  
    onFailure={response => this.onFailure(response)}  
    cookiePolicy='single-host-only'>  
>
```

Side Question: What is credential = firebase.auth.GoogleAuth.
Provider.credential(null, authScopes)?

In pages/login.js:

onSuccess function →

firebase

.auth()

.signInWithCredential(credential)

.then(async response => {

①

```
await axios.post(process.env.API_URL + '/auth/login',  
{ user: { email: this.profileData.email },  
  withCredentials: true })
```

②

```
await axios.post(process.env.API_URL + '/signup/  
saveUserToDatabase',  
reqBody,  
{ withCredentials: true })
```

```
Router.push('/goalbybit/')
```

③ await axios.get(process.env.REACT_APP_URL +
`/user/getProfileData`,
{ withCredentials: true })

④ await axios.get(process.env.REACT_APP_URL + `/getFilters`,
{ withCredentials: true })

When we do Router.push(`/quiklybitz/`),
what happens? (from pages/quiklybitz)

(from pages/quiklybitz/index.js)

Router.push(`/local?userId=+`)

response.data.userId.username

+ What does this do? This is to set the username.

When we catch an error →

Router.push(`/login?redirectTo=quiklybitz/`)

We can use GitHub to manage our site.

Link to site should be on quale.com/quale.com.
For all kinds of experiences.

Most cities nationwide have digital content marketing departments.
Through all their work, they have all kinds of focus to
different experiences - food experiences, in-person, virtual,
experience.

beaches or mountains
Skate

That's the future. Miami —

San Diego for Sunsets

Quale → live that lifestyle

Sunday night. Jennifer Madden

There are infinite ways. It happens

- git reset --hard [Commit ID]

- bundle update github-pages If you installed earlier
• gem update github-pages. Otherwise

Xcode-select — install

run gem install -n /usr/local/bin jekyll

from <https://github.com/Agency-Jekyll-Theme>

git clone <https://github.com/Agency-Jekyll-Theme>

cd agency-jekyll-theme

jekyll serve If your local machine is set
up properly, then all you need to do is

In the previous case, we were modifying the <Dropzone addMediaItem>
(this will be done) /> component

How do we make sure our substance with option?
<MainDropzone addMediaItem={this.addMediaItem} />
From <ImageGallery as="change>this filerom, the this prop"

- which renders

<Dropzone onDropDrag={onDrop}
except={["image/jpeg"]}
addMediaItem={props.addMediaItem} />

In this case, we want

<ContainerChange> which basically takes the prop
setProfilePic={the setProfilePic} />

<ProfileChange setProfilePic={the setProfilePic} />

Let's make some new files: mainContainerChange, and mainProfileChange!
don't be shy!

What are we going to pass them?

setContainerChange={the setContainerChange}

setProfilePic={the setProfilePic}.

What does that mean?

It means that we're going to have to structure our internal
component differently.

④ Ruth Jones' phone number is 4-482-11.

Turrit: Adrian Dostál: skript o. Práce

- all revenue from sales must be passed to the customer and be available the other day after.

Books • catch important dates - the target dates in the book!

New Categories

- * It should be able to adapt to all circumstances
and not be limited by any particular system.

OTHER STUFF AND INFORMATION ON TABLE.

- Admin should be able to create users
 - Admin should be able to remove users.

apponed Profile,



* Schenck, botanically, intended to send the
new fence here! Can it still be done?

react-native \rightarrow i - D
return
return - database - reference
return - object return - trunk

Note: it

npx create-react-app myapp

Then

App

- ① ~~import~~ ~~Component~~
- ② ~~Component~~ takes two arguments: mapStateToProps, mapDispatchToProps
- ③ Add getdata fn. Use ~~useEffect~~ to fill ~~data~~ via ~~useEffect~~.
- ④ Wrap the rest component in a <Provider> so that we can access the state.

In order to ~~mapStateToProps~~, you need Provider, which needs ~~store~~ as ~~mapDispatchToProps~~

* ⑤ Create ~~store~~

(index.js) ⑥ Import store.js and pass it to <Provider>

Alberto Eduardo Silveira Santos, a speaker

The state object itself has a very small API with only four methods:

④ state.dispatch(action)

⑤ state.subscribe(listener)

⑥ state.getSnapshot()

⑦ replaceReducer(nextReducer)

Changes are made with Pure Functions.

⑧ To start, create a store with

Redux.createStore()

and pass in all relevant arguments

⑨ Don't mutate state, Copy It

⑩ Multiple Reducers

⑪ After a Dispatch, all reducers are called.

⑫ Immutable Data Structures

REDUX Docs.

"The shape of the state is up to you. It can be a primitive, an array, an object, or even an Immutable.js data structure. The only important part is that you should not mutate the state object, but return a new object if the state changes."

Q. How does immutability state help us?

⑬ createStore() has second arg: initial state.

It is so cheap and easy to rehydrate old states.

→ we can time travel!

★ How do we connect React components & Redux in a more convenient way?

react, redux, and react-redux!

are three separate modules on NPM.

and the store makes it the new official store.

- In Redux, the reducers are in hierarchy, which can have as many levels as needed.

★ (Side note) Smart/dumb components

aka container/presentational

- Smart components are in charge of the actions.

Contains action functions in w/ the props.

- To CSS styles ... • to DOM ... change dumb components instead.

REACT-REDUX

HOW TO CONNECT

State <-----> View

?

View layer binding

If you're using React, this is React-Redux.

3 concepts:

1. The Provider component

- wrapped around the component tree,
- so that component's children can hook up to the state using connect

2. connect()

- the connect fn, provided by react-redux
- wraps a component so it can get state updates.
- Connect fn, specifies what parts of the state a component needs as properties.

Three Guiding Principles:

① "single source of truth"

② state is read-only: the only way to modify the state, is to emit an action, or direct changing what happened.

③ Actions are discrete to express an intent to change the state in the store.

Alvin Test

- ① The artist data is from [spiderbeam.net](#) at 1/10 ✓
(Can we expect similar numbers or different w/ the website?)
(If they are not comic lagged?)

So, "Send review form" sends a review form to our email when we click "Send review form".

~~Problems with Flux~~
Redux: a pattern that was inspired by Flux.

(Problems with Flux)

- ① The code for stores, state change logic and the context state itself are in the same object, preventing hot reloading.
- ② The state is rewritten with every action.
- ③ No good place (extension points) for third party plugins to jump in.

So Redux solves:

• Action creators:

- Whenever you want to change the state of the application, you start off an action.
- Unlike Flux, action creators in Redux do not send the actions to the dispatcher.

Instead, they return a formatted action object.

• The store:

- Takes care of hitting on to the whole state tree.

• The reducers:

- When the store needs to know how an action changes the state, it asks the reducers.

• The root reducer takes charge and slices the state up based on the state objects keys.

- Passes each slice of state to the action that knows how to handle it.

Each slice is copied - the state object isn't manipulated directly.

- All slices are combined into a new state object.

Reducer → pass the response back to the next reducer

passes the update object to form the updated state object

and then the initial code then puts right back to the state

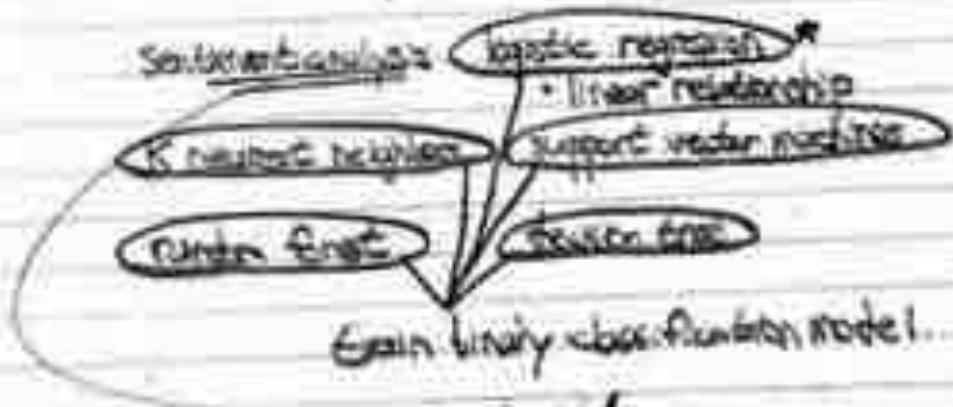
```
var response = await db
    .collection('users')
    .where('category', '==', 'L')
    .update({category: avgRating})
```

Whenever we get all this, we want to:

for each user

- for which an average for rating
can be calculated

course summary SciKit with Python.



Confirm that the code is in fact being run properly,
by ensuring it to fact directly entered in the
terminal.

*It may actually be working, but the Dr
just indicate extremely small numbers.

- dataCollector
- dataCollector
- every usage
- primary usage
- privacy
- import export
- import export
- personal information
- personal information
- usage information
- usage information
- data usage
- data usage

when particular client -
localhost to have the
 for the particular client (basically)

When I go,
 ~ feel happiness!

A bunch of weird
 stuff happens

And we recall Router

INFINITE
LOOP

→ localhost:3000/quickybit/
 ↗

Router.push('/quickybit/redirect=quickybit/')

comes in ~~four~~ areas: ~~class~~

pages/quickybit/corporate.js — quicky-frontend

componentDidMount

pages/quickybit/areas.js — quicky-frontend

componentDidMount

pages/quickybit/index.js — quicky-frontend

componentDidMount

* SAME redirection type — working when
 accessing redirection type.includes('video'),
except for pages/quickybit/index.js

Var response = await
collection.
findOne()
.then(
updateOne({})

The pages in pages/log.html are what aggregate
state.

We do mutation in the bakent.

use C,

so called

local: — session,

secret: very secure,

saveUntracked: false,

replica: true,

store: new FirebaseStorage()

database: db

D)

↑

four differences

This session middleware will assign an object to the Express
request object named session. Like req.session for each
incoming request. The req.session object will store any
data that we have assigned to it for any previous requests
made by the same user.

That means any middleware downstream of the session
middleware will be able to access req.session to get and/or
set user-specific data.

Example...

In our case, Products will be represented via JavaScript objects
living in the runtime of our browser.

This means if we enter path /id, the session state is wiped. It is
just a JavaScript object in RAM. (though it could be more)

permanent if we set it up that way).

A session object will contain those about some particular view - something similar to volatile, except we don't have to have the same. An open one I can last after the connection closes. Obviously nothing we haven't seen yet.

→ the connection is a transient thing

but once the session object is made it doesn't have to be used again.

Like Another World

In which

express-session handles all of the cookie reading and writing
for us (very convenient)!

① If a new request comes in and the client has no cookie, the server makes a request, a new cookie, and updates the response to include information to set the cookie on the client.

② If a subsequent request has a cookie, it uses the embedded ID in that cookie to look up the server-side session object associated with the cookie.

It's important to understand that when we add to req.session a comment back to the client. (Side note, some metadata about the cookie is made visible in req.cookie if you want to inspect it at your leisure).

If the admin login is successful, then set req.session.isLoggedIn = true. Initially, req.session.isLoggedIn = false. When the admin logs out, req.session.isLoggedIn = false.

- Bring up the website:
- When you edit a comment with the "Alt+Shift", and when you Format it to IC leaves paragraphs and new lines, and then hit Save, the formating is lost. The text does not show up... so all the text is collapsed together.

VIEW <https://www.djangoproject.com>

EDIT <https://www.djangoproject.com>

The Forces That Lead To The Creation of the entity:

The filter text is empty spaced.

It comes from the static profile.html.

Whether or not remove auto data, update profile, it's true or not, we still use profileData : response.data.html.

Within this, getStarted().

So why not do it earlier?

Within index.html there is script on display-frontend.
In fact, we also gets happened this time in both cases,

⇒ to delete straight off of the screen.
Where is the displayed text during this?

Let's see what the profileData is

on pages.html

So, the profile data is still coming from
the static profileData.html,

which indicates that the outer client is being
read directly in each browser, it has no need

Quality
Questions for Selen Smits

that makes the difference.

So what is it about the placeholder attribute (`<p formControlName="FormGroup">`) being rendered differently from the in-line block (`<this.state.profileData.b4>`)?
Obvioiusly it's rendered differently from

`<FormGroup>`

`<FormControl>`

`placeholder={this.state.profileData.b4}`

`</FormGroup>`

?

Koosha

{
 `this.state.profileData.b4.split("\n")`
 `.map(item=><p>{set</p>);`
}

On the "Edit Profile" page, they should be able to edit the price filter values.

Where are these being rendered on the sign-in page?

How can we replicate this functionality?

`<FormGroup controlId='priceRangePreference'>`

`</FormGroup>`

Where is the data from the `FormGroup` are submitted? ✓

`<Form`

`onSubmit={this.handleSubmit}`

*Selen - whatever Earth were you trying with the horizontal rules?
`pages/affinity/rows`

The first suggestion is to extract a target element, and what does this look like? target.

Searching for `label.controlId=''`, b/c this is where we are manually directed. There are only two numbers in which form happens:

1. In `componentDidMount` when if the props query true! return!

2. In `submitEdit`, which is obviously use what we're doing here.

*Selen, where does this `props.query` come from?

Scarcity is the constraint. By what do we release the Profile? Profile is the main profile which has constraints. Profile can be constrained by Profile. With constraints, it's difficult to perform the Profile validation. Profile ultimately ends up in EdiProfile. EdiProfile ultimately ends up in EdiChangeProfile. Where is the Profile set? There is only one place: Profile is set at the Profile level.

Profile: EdiChangeProfile

Profile: Profile

Where is setProfile called? getProfile is just a function which takes various parameters.

In the ProfileChanger setProfile is in setProfile and Profile (Form Group contains 'constraint', 'ctrl') Profile (Form Label) Update Profile > Profile (Form Label) When this user profile is updated > ProfileChanger setProfile (this.setProfile) > Profile (Form Group) -> When the state.constraintProfile is true.

Similarly, where does release the Profile state...

* priceRange object? and how would you generate? *

IP (Profile, priceRange) {

data["priceRange"] = Profile.priceRange

We are talking about the data which will be passed. Post to UserConstraint.

And UserConstraint.

* So then could you give me a function of what these do, respectively?

* Why do we need to pass the out query to both nodes?

Of course, the key is not that the data object is being passed; the key is that the priceRange attribute is being added to the data object.

Where is the data object for Out? Profile being constructed.

(how does the Edit Profile page construct and submit data about?)

Remember: the render section is splitting into two categories:

Incomplete Profile and Completed Profile
"Tell us about yourself" "Edit Profile"

respectively

— In this section, there are Phases: initial, ...

Want: if (form, priceRange, value) [
] data[priceRange] = form.priceRange.value

directly over the form

Then, naturally, when the /user/updateProfile POST our API call is made, (the data about is included in) the .priceRange is included

★ Note: Do we need Boolean relation? ?
★ Note: /user/updateProfile in the why API call that we make in the submitEdit function.

★ So what does /user/corporateSignup do differently to initialize a new user for the first time?

The Time I worked With YAML

Ques.

What do we want to do?

Use cookies to authenticate the admin panel.

Suppose the browser has a cookie, which server-side is associated with already being logged in.

Everything rendered is contingent on this state `loggedIn`.

* Can local state be changed through the browser?

componentDidMount() useEffect.

Can we access the cookie in response? Yes

Like `req.cookies.ADMIN_URL`.

It's on response.

Express session does not persist across routes.

Instead of `/admin/login`

From the Frontend, make an API call to

`/admin/loginDashboard` with req.session.cookie.

Instead of doing `req.session.cookie.loggedIn = true;`,

return `res.status(200).json({ message: 'Successfully logged in' })`

on `POST /admin/login`,

* Don't send this through GET.

So

different idea!

The cookie is not being accessed from the browser when we make an API call to `/admin/login`.

It's just where we can see

Statement of the

for the history
of the session

- ① GET operation per session ID
Session / get -> Here, we are not receiving a session / set -> Session. We are not receiving a new session, I don't think
- ② POST, now we receive a new session, I don't think
operation Session, but we POST to Session / post

the correct reason is from the implementation of this POST route.

- ③ Solution
Make a specific Express API route
to GET the Session.

const app = express();

a. use session();
b. secret: "Injusticely HS61hjW43n!"
c. resave: true

const set = () => {
 const id = crypto.randomUUID();
 return id;
};

- ④ To access the same object, each uses different API routes!
Cookie - Function middleware
is used to connect the route to the Session class
request object with the help of different API routes.

- ⑤ // but now reduce

const express = require('express');

const cookie = require('cookie-parser');

const session = require('express-session');

const app = express();

1. import Cookie - Function
2. use Cookie - Function

Universal Unique ID

```
// configure session middleware
```

```
app.use(session({
```

```
    genid: (req) => L
```

```
    console.log('Inside the session middleware!')
```

```
    * return id *)
```

```
    secret: 'Keyboard cat!',
```

```
    resave: false,
```

```
    saveUninitialized: true
```

```
}))
```

Same thing as before

```
// homepage route at '/'
```

```
app.get('/', (req, res) => {
```

```
    console.log('Called Homepage!')
```

```
    console.log(`req.sessionID`)
```

```
    res.send(`You hit home page!\n`)
```

```
// listen to serve at port 3000
```

```
app.listen(3000, () => {
```

```
    console.log('Listening on localhost:3000!')
```

```
)
```

FastText

• FastText

- 1. Build the model
- 2. Train/Test the model on new data
- 3. Invoke the script from the frontend website.

- FastText is an open-source library, developed by the Facebook AI Research Lab.
- Its main focus is on achieving scalable solutions for the task of text classification and representation while processing large datasets quickly and accurately.
- FastText shows impressively in both accuracy and training and testing times against previously published state-of-the-art models.

It achieves this computational efficiency and accuracy by employing 2 methods to address classification and learning word representations of text.

1. Hierarchical softmax

- A Softmax function is often used as an activation function to output the probability of a given input to belong to K classes in multi-class classification problems.
- Hierarchical Softmax proves to be very efficient when:
 - There are a large # of categories and
 - There is a class imbalance problem in the data.
 - Here, the classes are arranged in a tree distribution instead of a flat, list-like structure.
 - Huffman coding trees
 - DFS: Shorter trees represent more frequently occurring classes and longer trees for rarer, more infrequent classes.

Probability (that a given word belongs to a class) is explained via a DFS along the nodes across the different branches.

- For data where there are a huge number of classes, this will result in a highly reduced order of complexity, thereby speeding up the classification process significantly compared to traditional models.

2. Word n-grams

- BECAUSE being only a bag-of-words representation leaves out crucial sequential information.

AT THE SAME TIME

- Taking word order into account will end up being computationally expensive for large datasets.

SO AS A HAPPY MEDIUM

FastText interprets a bag-of-words representation along with one vector to preserve some information about the surrounding words appearing next each word.

- This representation is very useful for classification applications, as the contextual meaning of a couple of different words strung together also matters in a particular sentiment elicited by that piece of text.

Install FastText

FORMAT: FastText outputs the category, `label`, with the prefix `---label---` before each category, and then the input text, like so,

```
| ---label--- positive I really enjoyed this
| restaurant. Won't love to visit again.
```

CODE: This is NLP preprocessing techniques to:

- Remove unwanted symbols
- Remove unwanted punctuation
- Convert text to lower case
- add the prefix `'---label---'` to each row in the category column.

AND THEN:

- save our dataframes as `txt` files
→ eval. and test our model.
- to improve the performance of our model the `wordNgrams` parameter is set to 2.
In other words, the model is being trained on bigrams instead of unigrams, trigrams etc.

★ TESTING ★

There are 2 methods to test our model, both of them being slightly different.

The predict method:

- used to predict the most likely label for a given input.
- CHOOSE an observation which belongs to the category "HQ" and see if the model safely predicts the category of HQ with a probability of 95% or greater.

The test method:

- To evaluate our classifier on the entire test dataset (15000 samples), which yields values for precision and recall.

Count labels among the labels → K labels
Predicted by FastText

Labels that successfully were predicted, among all the real labels.

★ If you don't specify the value of the parameter K , the model will by default predict only 1 class it finds to give best precision belonging to.

FastText is much, much faster than training neural networks
or multi-dimensional word vectors, and it has
the extreme good performance of the text set.

FC-data-prep.py train.csv valid.csv

New files:
FC-data-prep.py
test.txt
train.csv
train.txt
valid.csv

Need to import csv
import fasttext
these are generated by the code!

predicting on a single row
print(model.predict("de.txt[2, 0]"))
row 3 column 1 (question)
(Column 2 is the category)

iloc [0] First row
[1] Second row
[-1] last row
[::0] First column of data frame
[::1] second column of data
[::,-1] last column
[0:5] First 5 rows
[:, 0:2] First two columns with all rows
[[0, 3, 6, 24], [0, 5, 6]] 1st, 4th, 7th, 25th row +
6th, 7th columns.
[0:5, 5:8] first 5 rows and 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th columns.

Task: Not: Body, Query, Sentence
Body
Query

dataPreproc, sentenceText

- Next: to combine Query column with the Label column using a hyphen.

Want to re-export the class in Nominal

Once the data matches we
try out Different labels!

The brain - that's what I think we do :)

Quley - Webapp: /admin/testDashboard
/admin/logout
/admin/start

Quley - Frontend:

Editor begins on Alex Joyce page /quleybit/index.js line 277,
which causes this componentDidMount.

★ TypeError: Cannot read property 'length' of undefined

• Logging this occurring when I'm trying to log in or
register a new user, causing Alex Joyce.
FRM.

Var response = await axios.get(
process.env.API_URL + '/users/getProfileData',
{ withCredentials: true })

Alex Joyce maybe it's only happening for the regulars.

• Price Range has to show up on View Profile AND
on Edit Profile.

not showing up on Database
submit form is on line 1565.

Get signed up as well.

Want: Default user does not exist on server
User-logged-in user goes back to Edit Profile page.
Shows on View Profile page.
rob@robReyes.com

③ External Links should show up on Edit Profile page.

How do I get the default cover images to show up on the View Profile page?

Using rob@rosentre.com as an example.

External links

therefore.profileData.externalLinks

* Why are these a function instead of variables on this user?

Causes Errors: Cannot read property 'externalLinks' of null.
So it's a regular array located on this.user.profileData.
externalLinks.

* Don't we want the ability to remove tags?

pages/gallery/list/index.js — galleryManager
remove

if this.state.imageIn

Profile.removeImageFromProfile

pages/login.js — when you're actually logged in.

Q "Why should you trust me?"

- 3 View Profile
- 3 Profile Page. Are we logged in? No.
- 3 Edit Profile

Over the user/updatable profile API routes really need some of the middle part?

pages/spaelys/_index ← where we were putting things in the data object. This is the limitation function.

app → pages/spaelys/_index is where we have added setstate
the component number = 1 ⇒ problem is not with setstate.
the component update = 5 ⇒ the rendered HTML keeps breaking, and
rewinding, and rebinding...

WHAT DOES THAT MEAN?

For inserting I default on ImageGallery from /imageGallery.js
instead of MainApp.js.

The ImageGallery component is the culprit.

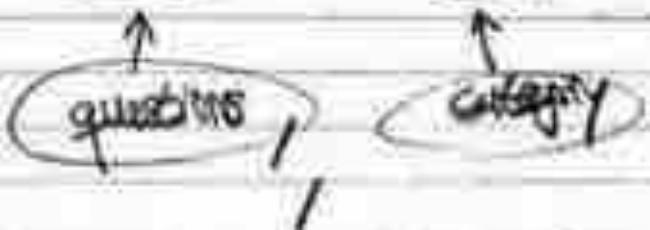
which has
The last one, to which we are passing
currImage = {this.state.showcaseImages[0]}

which has 52 times!

The original much look like this:

for StackOverflow
Questions

We have Body and Y



The Determination of Density

Common CD-RW Mount Scripts

The integrate function, the thresholded function,

(The fire-escape unit, and the plane being built)

~~the~~ fraction which checks all the lines, or, what is the length

Why does the P. need to be synchrotron? / of importance?

It is important to note that the term "disorder" which follows is an
aberration which exists as a result of the disorder.

and we also have the **function system** which checks the consistency
variable, the user, the linked variables, and furthermore
checks the **declarations**, **definitions** (`defvar()`, `defter()`, `defun()`),
and **import** statements.

Book in Commercial News

the watermarks function enables the partition of uploaded documents and enables the partition of the words.

Route in 1900 from 1000 ft. to 100 ft.

Given 10 arguments and 10 labels, check which one?

And we also have the Latin English and French English and German English.

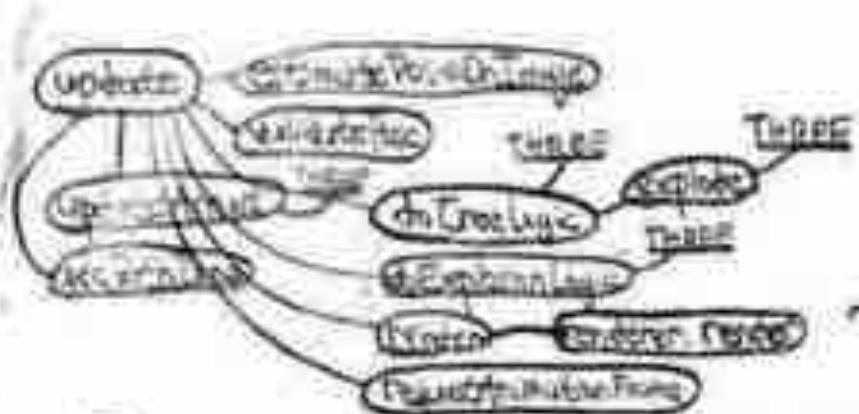
among other things, the cohesion in which similarly sized particles, and visibility.

And we've also got the `render()` function, which I assume is called elsewhere, and which calls the `children.render(...)` others.

— what does this do?

And we've got the function function, which does the new same thing.





Propaganda

Propaganda.

git remote add upstream <https://github.com/MLH-Fellowship/PoseRacing>
git clone <https://github.com/poseRacing>

Does the terminal actually not care about spelling when trying to set into
a git-repository? cd **(poserFluunet)**
poserFluunet
└── PostMaster
└── PostMaster!

The async component `DieRow` only runs when you click "Run w/o Poses!"

图 10-10 "Rewritten Page 1" → "guy!"

but \Rightarrow the Game component only reacts in those 2 scenarios.

when you refresh the page while playing.

In the chromatography fig, what are the values in $\text{el} = \text{Solvent time} - [\text{Sample time}]$?

Very nice examples in the very first section, "this keyword, of 4. What is this?"
Misconceptions of this 1 - this does not refer to the function itself

function whatIsThis() { /* the object logged is NOT the function object
* whatIsThis, which demonstrates this does not refer
* to itself. */

whatIsThis() — Window { ... } 2 - This is not in function's scope

This is determined by the execution context, or how a function is called.

It has similarities to scope, but it is not possible for this to refer to a function scope.
Execution context is the environment in which the JS code is executed. The value of this
variables, objects, and functions JS code has access to at a particular time.

Fundamentally, scope is function-based while context is object-based. In other words,

Scope pertains to the variable access of a function when it is invoked and is
unique to each invocation. Context is always the value of the this keyword which
is a reference to the object that hosts the currently executing code.

When you invoke or call a function, the function creates its own Execution Context.

The execution context is a record of information of code executing, such as where
it's called (where the code is in the call stack) for the function's context,
its Scope Chain, the value of this, and more.

* One of the most controversial updates in ES2015 is the introduction of the class keyword

and the related syntax that goes with it. JavaScript is not a class-based
language by nature - objects inherit functionality via the [[Prototype]] chain.

Constructor → to Class: How to create a parent-child relationship using ES2015.

ES2015 added "syntactic sugar" which hides some of the core fundamentals of the language.

(?) (1) refactoring the constructor function (2) creating the Prototype Chain to link
the Parent and Child. COMPARE TO ES2015 subclass refresher with extent:

achieving the parent-child relationship between GithubUser (Parent) and
GithubAdminUser (Child) with ES2015 syntax.

Takes: • class • class Subclass extends ParentClass • add a constructor method to
a class • use the super() Function in a constructor method of a Subclass

Self-Quiz • What is the first argument to .call? this. • After the first argument
does .call accept additional arguments? yes. • In the First Example from the
code snippet, what is the value of this (it is passed to .call as the first
argument)? Window { ... } / global object • Why is an object literal passed to .call in the
second example? to explicitly set the value of this. • What would happen if .prototype was
injected without using .call? It overrode the first argument as the base and set the default
value of this.

The `this` keyword has no static value. It's defined within the scope of a function.

`this` can refer:

- The global object
- An instance of a constructor Function
- An object a method is attached to
- A specific object

→

Implicit binding rule: By default, the `this` keyword references the global object for the current running environment (Node.js, Web Browser, etc.).

Explicit Binding Rule: Describes the scenario when `this` is used.

→ If no `call()`, `apply()`, or `bind()` is used.

`this` is a context aware function that allows you to invoke the function specifying in what context the function will be invoked.

`new`, `call(this, [args])`, `apply(this, [args])`, `bind(this)` are the same thing.

Function Declaration Rule: When a method uses the `this` keyword, `this` references the object the method is called on. This can be identified by looking at the `this` operator.

Object Prototype Rule: `this` is the same as `.call` but instead of immediately invoking the function, it will return a new function that you can invoke later.

```
function toppings() {
    console.log("Toppings");
    return "Cheese";
}

const pizza = {
    toppings: [
        "Mushrooms",
        "Pepperoni"
    ],
    getToppings: function() {
        return "Toppings" + this.toppings;
    }
}
```

→ `getToppings()` → Toppings: - Cheese, Ham

Constructor Rule: Whenever you use a function with the `new` keyword, under the hood, the JavaScript interpreter will create a brand new object for the function. `Person.name`: You would call it `this`. `this.name = name;` ~~If we are not using `call()`, `apply()`~~ but this will return that object.

```
const patrick = new Person("Patrick"); // Default binding rule.
```

`console.log(patrick);` → Person {name: "Patrick"}

In all the examples, we will ALWAYS use function declarations, NOT arrow functions.

Wd 9/11: It ~~DEPS~~ using self-bound proxy library ~~for ES6~~ ~~for~~ ~~for~~
self-bound proxy: ~~symbol~~ → say, Person, with properties ~~say(), name, say()~~

String Methods - Summary

→ String methods are static methods found in the String class.
→ String methods are not attached to the String object.

Dynamic language

Wd 15: U

and On the Immersive Experience Survey Page,
click activityCategory, activityNotes, and activityImage

第二部分

- Q3. Describe decision, selection, evaluation, and information communication system application, role, stage, example

Homework

- ✓ activityCategories
 - ✓ activityImages
 - ✓ fullWidthImage
 - ✓ statement statement
 - ✓ measurementValue
 - ✓ activityNotes
 - ✓ status update status update

With a new experience a cleaner push to the existing
experience collection in Firestore, instead of pushing to the
existing user document by updating the write timestamp column

** Post from object to*

insert/updateProfile which
updates var date = current db
collection('users')
doc('user_email')
.update(newUser)

APF Rate

```
var elata = await db  
    .collection('activities')  
    .add([
```

activityDuration: req. body contains attribute value: req. body activityType
~~actuatorsRange~~, freq. body like ~~getActivityLocation~~
decimals: req. body distinct) max - req. body cancellationTime,
categorical: req. body activityType, power: req. body activityLikes,
~~dayRanges~~ price
description: req. body RICARDO:descriptions
float: status
localDate: ~~req. localDates~~
req. body street + " " + city + " " + state + " " + episode + "
Vidua"

On page/activity/activity.js

add uploaded to the site, this will add to the site, what is shown in the ImageGallery component, what updates the function addition of the provided code above, with the addition modification in the activities key, create activityImage is an array

```
[cancel: false, height: 323, type: "image"},  
[box: "FileInput/mobile...", width: 323}]
```

<p> Activity Images and Videos

< ImageGallery addition = [this.addMedia] global scope
import {Image, Threepay} from '/imageGallery.js'

addMedia = async (blob, file) => {
var mediaItem = this.state.mediaItems
mediaItem.push([blob, file])
this.setState({mediaItems: mediaItem})}

this.state = { mediaItems: [] }

(P(this.state.mediaItems.length > 0) L
 emit this update)

uploadPhotos = async () => {

var uploadItems = this.state.mediaItems

var files = []

this.deletePhotos()

for (let blob, file of uploadItems)

var uploadRef = (storageRef).child(

'\$this.state.mediaItems.\$index / profileShare
/ file.name')

)

files[file.name] = file

await uploadRef.put(blob)

import {Storage} from 'firebase'

import 'firebase/storage'

storageRef

Filebase

global scope

don't storageRef = (firebasestorage)

storageRef.ref()

function which it uploads. The addAttachment function captures the file on the state and sends to upload to Firebase storage at the provided email address. Provides Firebase Coordinator.

function addAttachment (activity, fileRef) {
 var fileRef = fileRef
 var storage =

```
    ref('activities/profileData').child('/profilePictures')  
    fileRef.getDownloadURL().then(url => {  
      var image = new Image();
```

var showCount = 1;

var counter = 0;

```
      file.imageList.push(image);  
      var imageURI = await imageList.getDownloadURL();
```

```
      var file = file.imageList.pop();  
      showCount++;
```

```
      showCount++;  
      showCount++;
```

```
      showCount++;  
      showCount++;
```

```
      showCount++;  
      showCount++;
```

```
      counter += 1;
```

```
    })
```

```
    var res = await axios.post(  
      process.env.ATT_URL + '/updateProfile',  
      { showCount: showCount },  
      { withCredentials: true })
```

Logistic by

firebase.initializeApp({
 storageBucket: 'StorageName'})

on the button, creates /useUpdateInvisibleExperience
POST route which updates the activities collection on Firebase
including from payload in the response with what to update to Firebase
Storage like contactEmail/contactImage
↳ update from database/file name !

Writing title of leisure activity and displaying them
in front clients in Read Command

Activity Description

Start Date / End Date

Duration

Notes

Styles Relation includes relation function for Report
Booking Form!

Creates Images using thumbnail coders from the program
displaying activity title and activity

Traditional functions keep variables in scope

① How would you categorize your activity?

Arts & Entertainment

TODAY Fix Selection rendering

Food & Drink

introduction page

Professional Training

- What does this state don't

Health & Wellness

have at different points?

Education

- History & Culture

- Volunteer Experiences

- Outdoor Activities

turn it into a dropdown menu!

(without .xxx/group → (without .xxx/group))

→ (without .xxx/group/prerequisite)

<Form Contact person activityCategory type=

<div class="form-group">

<label for="name"> Name: </label>

<input type="text" class="form-control" id="name">

</div>

<div class="form-group">

<label for="sel1"> Select list: </label>

<select class="form-control" id="sel1">

Profile picture link to the user profile
User photo around user + photo

<Form Select size-label="Default select example">

<option> Open this selection </option>

<option value="1"> One </option>

<option value="2">

</Form select> Turn

onSelect = {e => this.setState({currentActivityFilter: e})}

and id = CategorySelect

and id = ActivitySelection

and setting = "1 month" with categories

<Dropdown select = {e => this.setState({currentActivityGroups: e})}>

<div classname="compactCategoryForm">

<Dropdown toggle id = ActivityCategoryToggle>

[This state controls the category]

[the state controls the category: 'Activity Category']

</Dropdown toggle>

</div>

<Dropdown item id = ActivityCategoryName>

<Dropdown item setting = "Arts & Entertainment">

Arts & Entertainment

</Dropdown Item>

<Dropdown Number> & </Dropdown Number>

<Dropdown item> Cancel </Dropdown Item>

</Dropdown Name>

</Dropdown>

- Virtual Only / In-person should be a toggle button to be singularly chosen; if the toggle button is checked "Virtual", then a meeting location need not be required.

"The maximum number of people in the group" text box

Mon Sep 17 2012

What: to show Experience cards, one per experience, for each user!

localhost:3000/local?userId=max-shankar

• filter by what email!

(so how the POST /local/profile route connects user's unique ID into email by referencing off the database!)

Replies sent from the API route

Response data like email

[this.state.unapprovedExperiences.map((el) =>
[this.state.email])]

Display unapproved experts! [page/local](#)

[this.state.profileWithApprovedProfile]

[this.state.unapprovedExperiences.map((el) => [this.state.email])]

Display each image from the same location experience

Create /unapproved API route, to connect activity with
filtering data on Activity page

Displays expert name, category, profile picture relevant to
expert page

On search page/local

• Create social media scores even if there are no reviews.

Creates experience images alt text!

Experience Festivals



Plus latter

- The button should be present so that we can add new experiences.
 - Make the expert experience images consistent.
 - Why is it taking up the whole width of the page?

div class="header">- expert sample

- justify-content: center;
 - align-items: center;
 - padding-top: 20;
 - padding-bottom: 10;
 - padding-right: 10%;
 - padding-left: 10%;

- ⑦ What can cause data to be stored in a different order in Fleet... elements on the slate not being there some of the time?

such as thin-stemmed species of begonias.

www.1730890.com

Why can't we change the API URL section structure?

<Exceeded sliderMaxPage=11 because it has contained infinite
(the size showcase) []

</Caption>

this date, January 1st []

Shawmut Bay (170)

This section (I) showcases the [- this state showcases the user]) on page/activity.

To keep button floating in order, puts shareware code below and state setting within the event function shareware - call makes the original getSharewareURL equivalent to allow setShareware calls to be asynchronous

~~and the following sections are about for the~~

on /explore/cropsize, bind the background color and marker color to match Edit Photo page.

Because crop image and subject height

first time, the value of the state `showcase` is allowed to be completely populated by the time of rendering.

This allows the `PhotoCard` component to be updated for `editPhoto`.

In both cases the `imageExperienceImage` gallery gets updated continuously, without a `promise`, rendering happens sooner than the `state` `showcase` is populated.

- The homeview experience image card for email 2308902@outlook.com

on localhost:3000

is not showing the sample image of the about `experience` being displayed

Creating HTML as in

<Card>

src = {`imageExperienceCard`}

`imageExperienceCard` :

'<http://image.unplugged.com/photo-1>'

(with update):

the `imageExperienceCard` should be available after render calls for it.

This is one of the traits of `async` function — their return values are guaranteed to be converted to `promise`.

The `async` function is a function that knows how to export the possibility of the `await` keyword being used to invoke asynchronous code.

[learn.fullstackopen.com](https://fullstackopen.com) password is `rootX/2!KunwN7`

username is `gladish.alan@gmail.com`

(this state, `imageExperienceCard`)

convert `bindedImageCount` into a `component` with.

`statePage` represents as the number of images in the state.

`imageExperienceImage`, as a `component` contains `component` whose `isNotCircular`, `asInfinite`, and `notDeppable`

- ✓ Bubble sort compares adjacent elements at the first level, iterating completely through a list until it makes one full pass without any swaps.
- ✓ Insertion sort is a simple sorting algorithm that works similar to the way you sort playing cards in your hand. The array is initially split into a sorted part and unsorted part. Values from the unsorted part are picked one at a time and placed at the correct position in the sorted part.
- ✓ For-in versus For-of loop on properties of an array: iterating through non-literal objects.
- ✓ How to write flat space, what this means, what map is called this section and parameterizing objects into single string.
- ✓ Iterating a grid
 - What happens in the nested loop of a sort function?
 - The distinction between variables and properties in the context of the createCalculator function
 - Understanding the difference between collection[key] and collection(key)
- ✓ arrays are non-primitives; what does that mean?
- ✓ When are parameters turned into arguments?
- ✓ When the function is called.
- ✓ ES6 int: What do the compute times, and what kind of exceptions they present?
- ✓ Default behavior of push()
- ✓ Lumenic property does not require bracket notation.
- ✓ Dot/bracket notation
- ✓ How to add to Array prototype
- ✓ Template literals to cause line break in long string statement
- ✓ String interpolation in React Native with template literal with the keychain on react-native
- ✓ Order of operations within Array.prototype methods
- ✓ Flatten array of various dimensions within elements
- ✓ Methods inside / outside the constructor

- ✓ Signatures from the TestFirstReview solutions
- ✓ Deep copy and Array.prototype.slice() return value
- ✓ Features of ES6
- ✓ Difference between (num++) and (num+1)?
- ✓ Moving functions into the global scope.
- ✓ Declaring type of ...args to a function
- ✓ Check how many times a function has been called, from the global scope
- ✓ Guessing Name Sharing and Questions
- ✓ Refactoring of statement and a question about lookups
- ✓ TestFirst Review - rotator
- ✓ LC 41 Trapping Rain Water
 - www.githubusercontent.com/githubself/interview-questions/
- ✓ Approximating Coronavirus Cases in 2019
- ✓ Shuffle & Print Glossy using Fisher-Yates Shuffle
- ✓ Algorithm Interleave a String of Two Other Strings, Elements, All Permutations of a Given String
- ✓ Burst Balloons
- ✓ LeetCode 91. Decode Ways
- ✓ LeetCode 786. Ranking Points
- ✓ LeetCode 76. Minimum Window Substring
 - <https://leetcode.com/problems/detail/424529130/>
- ✓ LeetCode 62 Test Justification
- ✓ Q: Implement quicksort
 - ① How to implement quicksort
 - ② How to handle edge cases in quicksort
- ✓ Q: Implement quickselect
 - ① How to implement quickselect
 - ② How to handle edge cases in quickselect
- ✓ Next 10 questions
- ✓ What is a CDB? → Database management system
- ✓ Next 10 questions → what are the characteristics of databases
- ✓ How hard would it be to get...
- ✓ Best database hosting solution for an e-commerce website AWS

Gooley Login ~~oceanabc@gmail.com~~ email.com
password

gooley-frontend-test-2.herokuapp.com/login

GET https://gooley-webapp-test-2.herokuapp.com/user/logout
400 (Bad Request)

→ GET https://gooley-webapp-test-2.herokuapp.com/user/getProfile
Data 400 (Bad Request)

infinite redirect loop error message: Error: Request
failed with status code 400

GET https://gooley-webapp-test-2.herokuapp.com/logout
400 (Bad Request)

-Uncaught (in promise) Error: Request failed with
status code 400

this is where the gooley-frontend-test-2.herokuapp.com
server sends its first error message!

```
localhost:3001/login if (!isAuthenticated) {  
  checkForLogIn  res.status(401)  
  userAuthenticated  written  
  false }  
  notLoggedIn = ()
```

By adding return res.status(200).end();
the Browser HTTP HEADERS TEST. Cannot set headers
after they are sent to the client error, which actually means
you have already sent response to the client after a request
is made, but you're trying to send response again back to
the client, can be resolved.

will return response and set on the spot of the code after
this line so that we don't call res.send() together once
which will throw an error.

this is only necessary for short circuiting the function.
we would not recommend to return the send() call
itself, but rather after it.

the user is defined for /user/isLoggedIn

/auth/setLogin,

and then getting profile data:

undefined

not logged in : (

GET /user/getProfileData

which means that the user is not on the session user.

GET /user/getProfileData is called within

pages/local.jsp and pages/geolybris/index.jsp

/auth/setLogin takes the user from the body user

and sets my first session.user = { email: user.mail };

is this session formation not successful?

on localhost:3000/geolybris?true

is it possible (that session) on the next line after

user.setStatus("OK") and within our apache middleware

permits the execution of our own session.name = session

middleware which ~~is~~ is responsible for loading the session?

The session is, in essence, a combination of middleware

which consists of separated series of checkpoints which

behave as functions which are executed when ~~session~~

is reached

Login registration handled and not on the test series

On localhost:3000/geolybris(true), which denotes the

Edit Profile page

(without this parameter) redirects to localhost:3000/local?

unable to distinguish

this page

~~async componentDidMount() {~~

Move the longitudinal Experience editing feature
to the Edit Profile page!

~~localhost:3001/local?_uid=deanyleader26~~

let ~~experienceCollection~~ = await axios.get(
`https://rest-api-experimentservice.scratchall.com/
experience?withActivities=true`)

let ~~longitudinalActivities~~ = experienceCollection.data.
~~experience~~

let ~~incompleteExperiments~~ = []

for (let i = 0; i < incompleteActivities.length; i++) {
 let ~~longitudinalExperiment~~ = ~~longitudinalActivities[i].email~~ == []
 await ~~localStorage.setItem(`ref_\${longitudinalActivities[i].email}`~~
 ~~localStorage.setItem(`longitudinalExperiment_\${i}`)~~ ~~localStorage.setItem(`activities_\${i}`)~~).then(
 function () {
 ~~localStorage.getItem(`longitudinalExperiment_\${i}`)~~ == ~~localStorage.getItem(`activities_\${i}`)~~
 ~~localStorage.getItem(`activities_\${i}`)~~ == ~~localStorage.getItem(`longitudinalExperiment_\${i}`)~~
 }
)
}

~~this.setState({ incompleteExperiments: incomplete })~~

let incompleteExperiments = []
if (~~this.state.incompleteExperiments.includes([this.state.email])~~) {
 ...
 this.setState({ incompleteExperiments: incomplete })
 incomplete
 only the experience ... → our incomplete experience
 image removed!

Some resource load requests were throttled while the
tel was in background, but no request was sent from the phone
in the last 1 minute. This means previously separated
in-flight requests haven't received any response from
server. See <https://www.chromestatus.com/feature/5527160149199776> for more details.

submitForm = async e => {

 await axios.post('http://api.wmata.com/ATT/1.0.2/v1/Health/GetLogon',
 app.post('/auth/retologon', (req, res) => {

 console.log(req.body)

 var user = req.body.user

 console.log(user)

 req.session.user = { email: user.email }

 res.status(200).json({ success: true })

})

 app.get('/user/getProfileInfo', async (req, res) => {

 console.log('button profile click')

 var user = req.session.user

 console.log(user)

- Separate First Name and Last Name ~~from /new and /editProfile~~
- Put the street number as part of the address from the Google Map API
- Create display on experience page
- Put the experiences in the column panel
- On Edit Profile page: Show existing experience card; everything that user will start filling the Edit Profile page from left to right.
 - Experience cards should show up on the Profile Page
 - The Plus button should show up to the right of the last experience card
- If there are experiences linked to this profile, list those experiences as cards along the line of the main page cards. The same card from the main page should show

upon the repeat loggin-in profile.

- because we want them to be able to edit their experience as well. Right now there's no way to edit the experiences.
 - ✓ • display the experience cards on the expert profiles, so they can edit them.
 - have a plus button so they can create any number of new experiences.

On page/containing/index.jsp, which is the main page, last line we have

Also it looks just identical because display function is different from First Name and Last Name.

able to upload Images and Videos because these are for the Admin/Expert who can create multiple

For the same user can have different experiences, each of which also carries its own global (more and *Yester*) features specific to

can upload images and videos featuring specific to each experience, on the next page / ~~geobrowsing~~ / ~~experience~~ - ~~closed~~ ~~single~~ from ~~single~~ to ~~infor~~.

```
<Form Group>           selector: displayNone → displayFirstRow  
<Form Label> Display Name </Form Label>   displayLeftColumn  
<Form Control  
  required = false}      → Signup Page format  
  name = 'displayNone'  with name = 'displayFirstRow'  
  type = 'input'          displayFirstRow  
  rows = '1'  
  placeholder = 'Display Name'
```

```
- placeholder = [this.state.profileData.displayName]
    .split('form-displayName')[1].trim();
    data["displayName"] = form.displayName.value;
```

`/user/updateProfile` - Function does not have any restrictions on the values of the date fields which are submitted to the API route!

On page/activity 3,

font-size of title is 1.7em, font-weight is 500,
text-align center and space are present between
titles. However the div enclosing the Request Booking
div is bold so that the Request Booking div does
not overlap with the activity description div.

Danger / Index is

```
[ "this.state.carouselDisplay['Innensive Experience']" ]  
[ "this.state.carouselDisplay['Innensive Experience']" ]  
the state.carouselDisplay is modified in function setByPrice,  
proceeding, classification, refresh, and is instantiated in the  
declaration of the state.  
Refresh: this.setState(({carouselDisplay, displayRow},  
var displayRow = []  
displayRow[ 'Innensive Experience' ] = [ ]  
displayRow[ 'Innensive Experience' ].push(  
    {  
        h1: classification = 'categoryTitle',  
        1: 'Innensive Experience'  
    }  
    </h1>  
)
```

... classified
classified.push({
 a href = '/activity/1/
which requires each children of the host
innensive activity name
handleButtonTitle.

innensiveActivityListContainer

... and \Rightarrow src = ('Innensive Experience First.html')

let innensiveExperienceFirstCard = this.state.innensiveExperience
(map((el) => innensiveActivities[3].child)[0])
adds innensive Experience image Classification to the Post Profile
Page. Changes background color and border of
React-card-item to 'none', set only src to innensive
experience for the account input.

insert { width: 100%; } from "read / render"

except: Select with Footer (Activity)

choose: results > insertion: ~~list-item~~ ~~width: 100%;~~ ~~display: inline-block;~~
this prop makes every time it goes, ~~1 experience = 100%~~
so don't put it at the beginning of ~~display~~ component because it's huge!

so don't put it at the end of component because it's huge.

- ✓ • put some space between the cards
- ✓ • To be able to see the whole title, make the font slightly smaller so it fits in two lines; Should automatically go to the next line if it doesn't fit on one line! *on the New Profile page*
- ✓ • The plus button always goes after the last experience
- ✓ • make Inensive Experience title longer and give it space
• On editing it goes, the edit profile. When you click a card, the same editing/corporate page should show up with the information filled in for editing.
People are going to make typos!
- Just use the local name for the display name for the profiles, we should display the name of the experience for the corporate experience, get rid of the display name because it's repetitive and they're going to be confused.
- Inensive Experience should be deletable
- Experience should be deleted only when the artist is approved: Makes the pattern that only approved artists are welcome from the service.

localhost:3000/local?user=deangelis26

It takes a while to set variable values on the state, so use the inensiveExperienceDelete variable itself instead of the state inensiveExperienceDelete.

Why is the URL still putting an = user in front of each query key? Because those are key value pairs, this means another query is an object

cancelEmail.com promised

<h2 style="text-align: center;"> Inensive Experience </h2>

Object.keys(the props render query)

so the route is this prop.router.query

```
{ email: 'baazmeh@meal.com',
```

experience: "The best name you've ever had",
edit: 'true' }

destructuring

let { email, experience, edit } = this.props.router.query
const setExperience = this.setExperience

fetches input at url for "find one ExperienceShower
Storage bucket and experience date filtered from
/experiences/search/all".

- The required format for Form.Control value property
is "1999-11-11".

- Set the date and edit initial value property in the JSX
on Form.control.

- sets the duration, transfers it from immutability []
filtered from /experience/bucket to this.state.exercise
ActivityDuration from action componentfulMount.

||| with JSX allows us to do shortcircuit evaluation
to execute the code even if the this.state.exerciseActivity[0]
category prerequisite for .category element yet exist

- onDeleteHandle: button onclick = { e => console.log
requires e to be stated, parameters are based on
this.props.router.query email and before that, edit == 'true'
Delete the button conditionally on edit == 'true'
Style Delete Notes button based on Submit button
input element. on /goodbyes/corporate edit mode,

Populates Form inputs sent from a target element,
the react-bootstrap library.
clean up console logs

The Inensive Experience are pushed to the database
on line 416 of `place/index.php`: if `CityAdvertisement ==>`
Line 312, the state allottedWithReports

`is valid = true` & `allowable == 12` has `accor@mail202@gmail.com`
`approvedProfile = True` so city button `Boise City, Idaho`
should show up as a city button.

The variables businesses and the state allottedWithReports
are arrays which contain `Boise City, Idaho`.

*`the state allottedWithReports.includes(city.split(',')[0])`
is not true when city is `Boise City, Idaho` in the list of
city buttons is not containing of `Boise City, Idaho`.

the second || or required condition:

|| `this.state.allottedWithReports.includes(city)`
to the pushing of city buttons!

push to valid email based on address coming which
contains all approved user and not unapproved user,
to conditionally push to `category` of `selectedCategory.includes`
(`inensiveActivities`) `email`:

Walkthrough of Inensive Experience

On the main page, add some space between the price filter
and country, put a thick underline the price filter regardless
of what the category is

Clarify the use of additional pictures on signup; upload
pictures and images of yourself. Make it an optional
field

When submitting an experience, display a pop-up message
as shown on a new page...

If it's inensive experience, then only the experience shows
up and not the expert

Fix Inensive Experience View mode to follow along with
Edit mode formatting

• Full justify the experience description and experience notes
because there's going to be more information for those, if it

Full justify if it takes up the whole line or not!

- Facilitate experience creation and existing experience edits, locally
- turn form, e.g. client, into a reusable scenario from within itself.
- On (activity) tree no a href to target = " - blank" is good practice, including a placeholder() to prevent redundancy & placeholder = + the static placeholder scenario

on geoobject/corporate, change value to placeholder to prepopulate form fields. On geoobject/corporate, change input type .. try static blank to prevent file type = undefined error, check for the existence of file. Scenario cannot handle callback function from page load, expression evaluated

- ✓ What if we put the title of the activity at the bottom and let it have two lines?

geokey.com/api/v1/
count db.collection('experiences')
doc({ geoBody: email + ' + experienceName })
delete()

app.delete? count app = express()

app.delete(path, callback [, callback ...]) similar to
app.post(path, callback [, callback ...]) so structure
Request body as seen on the POST

app.post('/activity/submitActivity',
function at the session layer

app.post('/experience/DeleteExperience', async (req, res) => {
var user = req.session.user
if (user.email === req.body.removeExperienceEmail)

* Make a delete request to the database
* collection for experiences */

Web Developer position at REAKI

complete in a relatively short amount of time.

Demonstrate fundamental web development skills and knowledge required for this position.

Decompose, develop the application completely within the repository user interface design, user experience, performance, error-handling, code hygiene, documentation, and unit tests.

use esp count-route-app To contribute, other developers should have a good code editor like VSCode, IDE, and be familiar with controlling Git on macOS via Xcode Command Line Tools

The great thing about Create React App is that it performs an install step. We can test our function after having our component, class component and puts function in root folder.

add question when problem, input box, refactoring function component to class component, includes mouse hover function with this binding, `a--a, --a, /--NPF, --a, space + NPF, --> NSE, --> N3D, L--ESE, U`

restrained by `useEffect(() => console.log('Component'))`, add placing and documentation instead of using event listeners and the DOM, integrates react with method chaining within which the main GET request is made for the entire doc, which does error catching and handling to submit and return messages from the up making any API, instead of modifying DOM elements when event listeners are triggered on them, uses unique method chaining to handle server response in a .then/.catch/.then block which reacts with the previous response, and by the way the user and the server to be work handler will work with user input!

install Bootstrap to include React Bootstrap and Button from `react-bootstrap/Button`, styling button with type = submit to button React Bootstrap guidelines, installing button after React-Bootstrap `grid-item-components/buttons` a `placeholder` is on the `componentDidMount` function (to copy placeholder) (for what been) on `textHandler` written in `HTML`

Optimize code style for mobile view (mobile only screen and have width: 600px) / - and normalize button with using CSS Logical, display: flexbox and input and API responses from state.js with the selfSupplement helper function (reference from site, includes non-typing equality check, ::placeholder is colored)

preflight requests

```

Dr. handle('User-Content-Allow-Methods', 'GET, POST, OPTIONS, PUT, PATCH')
app.post(app.delete) /experience/deleteExperience,
async (req, res) => {
  try {
    const user = req.session.user
    if (user.email === req.body.unameExperience) {
      await db.collection('experience')
        .doc(user.email + '-' + req.body.unameExperience)
        .delete()
    }
    return res.status(200).json({ success: 'true' })
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err)
    return res.status(400).json({ error: err })
  }
}

on pages /goodbyes/index
  
    X
  
  this.deleteExperience = this.deleteExperience.bind(this)
  app.deleteExperience(experienceEmailName) {
    var response = await axios.delete(
      process.env.API_URL + '/experience/deleteExperience',
      { withCredentials: true, data: { experienceEmailName } })
    .then((res) => { console.log(res) })
  }
}

```

Getting notifications when logged in, <code>(initial name? 'default')</code>
and `Rate` field to display calendar by default without clicking on the input.
mandatory to add at least one image to the experiences on the
experiences page.

response date
date
when

- ✓ ~~git stash -patch~~ optimist@mail.com todo:
 - Look at the design for scheduling. If the process is just for the backend,
when you upload to Firebase Storage (which creates a ref for Firebase)
resized image. Generate thumbnail as soon as image
being uploaded. They're compressed and resized so that
the fetching is much faster.
 - On the frontend, render experiences which are current even if
they don't have a start date or end date.
 - There should be a way to deploy without installing
node modules, because that step takes a lot of time. npm
client alternative like curl might solve this problem altogether,
but in the meantime it would be interesting to test
building packages on and shipping the shelter with
empty config & --no-deps --only-test --dry-run.
 - The fields on ~~goal~~ ~~goal~~ ~~goal~~ ~~goal~~ ~~goal~~ except for `start date`
and `end date`.
- ✓ ~~import 'HttpsRedirect' from 'react-https-redirection'~~

localhost ✓ • class `HttpsApp` extends `React.Component` - [src/pages/index.js](#)

LocalProfile `render()`

/src/getProfile return {

Data `<HttpsRedirect>`

`<App>`

`<HttpsRedirect />`

`)`

✓ ! On the booking Request form website specify how
many attendees [src/customBookings.js](#)

① Videos - When the expert uploads a video, it does not
show up - we need to figure out what thumbnail will get
displayed for a video.

② We need to compress images because half the images
aren't loading half the time. The images are showing up on the
profile, just not on the card; the card should fetch the
compressed image when the profile gets the high resolution
one.

✓ On the activity page if there is no
address and they select in-person,
then say "Address" to be determined
without geolocation.

✓ Add a field to `Experience`: max
number of attendees allowed.

③ When the user goes back to edit their
experience from "Edit Profile" route, the previous
entered information is just displayed and is displayed
as a placeholder, but it's not actually there... so they
still need to type out information they already entered.
Can we change this so the information stored in the fields
just like for the profile?

```
<form>
  <div> <input type="date" /> </div>
  webshim: The polyfilling capability, based on using
  JavaScript Library can install webshim
  webshim.setOptions('forms-ext', {
    replaceable: 'auto', // if both input widgets are empty
    type: 'date', // replaced in desktop browser
    date: { // form-ext options can connect to
      startValue: 2, // date-date-start-value 2 for
      initialPicker: true, // month view (the default) or month
      class: 'date-input'
    }
  })
}
```

```
}); // lazyCustomMessages: true // loads the messages only
}); // after window unload, and therefore has no
webshim.polyfill // negative impact on the network performance
('forms forms-ext'); // A polyfill is a piece of code
// usually JavaScript on the (Web) used to provide modern
// functionality on older browsers that do not natively support it.
$().function() {
  $('input[date]').each(function() {
    var $display = $('#date-display', this);
    $(this).on('change', function() {
      var localizedDate = webshim.formatDate(prop(
        'target', value));
    })
  })
}
```

- ```

 $display.html(localizedData);
 });
});
};

• Create a cloud-function where the image can be
 compressed after Upload and replace the original
 image. You will need to watch for storage upload
 to trigger your function
 either .com/functions/functions-sample/storage/create
 -Thumbnail see file functions/index.js for the
 thumbnail generation code generateThumbnail
 * https://console.cloud.google.com/iam-admin/iam?
 * project = geologybiz has App Engine default service
 account and the Service Account Token Creator
 assigned to the member geologybiz@appspot.gservice
 account.com, which allows the app to take public
 public URLs to the images
 • On parse/index.js, line 437 var [dayEnd: dayEnd,
 dayStart: dayStart] = moment.range();
 if (!!(dayStart || dayEnd)) {
 if (!!(dayStart || dayEnd)) {
 if (moment().isAfter(dayStart) || moment().isBefore(dayEnd))
 // dayStart || dayEnd || moment is after
 // dayStart || dayEnd || moment is before
 // dayStart || dayEnd
 }
 }
 • On parse/geology/corporate.js line 39
 * It's static method so either 'Virtual' or 'Line'.
 • components/everyone gets prop addThumbnail which from
 geologybiz/corporate fires the blob and file, which are
 deal with facebook storage() ref()
 (which expect uploads via iOS? And what law does the
 date flow?

```

goalie-frontend-test-1.herokuapp.com/login  
andreas@redmail.com password  
/user/getProfileData 400 (Bad Request)

app.post('/auth/setLogin

(req.session.user = { email: user.email })

connecting out

if (req.method == 'OPTIONS') {

res.setHeader('Access-Control-Allow-Origin', '\*');

res.setHeader('Access-Control-Allow-Methods',  
['GET, POST, PUT, PATCH, DELETE']);

res.status(204).end();

return;

returns status 204

Req. method is  
OPTION  
Req. method is  
POST

which is supposed to handle Preflight requests,  
allows /auth/setLogin to acquire user object  
on req.session.

① the POST /auth/setLogin

② then GET /user/getProfileData.

③ req.method is GET

"getting profile data"

on /user/getProfileData, the req.session  
does not include the user object.

1 or 3 (the middleware) needs the req.session

In Heroku deployment, skip installing node dependencies:

npm install --unsafe-perm --userconfig build-dir/npm=2>N

--unsafe-perm : option to run npm on the root account

--userconfig per-user configuration file (defaults to \$HOME/.npm)  
configurable via CLI option --userconfig or environment variable  
\$NPM\_CONFIG\_USERCONFIG

However, we create a file called .npmrc in your project folder  
with the following contents - allow-root. This will cause npm install  
to not modify your existing node\_modules directory. Note that  
this change will also apply to the open-source command that Heroku

- Q) How to set a specific date - select - then click  
 • Set start date then the state, and Date?  
 • multiple continuity of date types (Date and Date-Range)  
 • checkbox size of Show Preview (checkbox)

- Q) When to use React in-line styles? Date and start date  
 note, but will NOT apply to the onClick command  
 get fresh data -- day - then

<Form Control name='dateStart' type='date'  
 value={

} this.state.startDate ? this.state.startDate : 'Date'

onChange={e => this.setState({ startDate: e.target.value })}

Q Currently, the form.dateStart.value is the value  
 being submitted

- move activity duration dropdown menu to center below  
 choosing the start date and end date calendar + preview,  
 along with the question "How long is the activity going to be?"  
 question.
- Want: Toggle in-line preview and calendar
- convert onChange to a proper function, on Form Control  
 and DatePicker

To do between 2021-10-21 and

Thu Oct 21 2021 12:26:34 GMT-0400  
 (Eastern Daylight Time)

startDate = moment(startDate).format().slice(0, 10)

<input type="checkbox" id="showPreview" checked="checked"  
 value="showPreview">

<label for="showPreview"> Show Preview </label>

{e => console.log(e.target.value)} on change  
this.state.showPreview

• move styles from preview class on previews/working/corporate.js  
 to styles/global.css

- Q How to escape this from parent class style?

1. Manually compute for parent positioning

2. Dynamically pass the child with props

What is the opposite of display: none?

is there an opposite of display: none?

todo:

- ✓ put a price field in the Experiences page
- ✓ Fix the experiences that are virtual with a "Virtual" sticker - purple background - after #570455. - top right corner of the experience card - like the sticker on the first page
- ✓ phone version - text should be shrink down - same ratio between headers and text - smaller font so it's easier to navigate.

optimize the cell phone experience

- look at web browser emulators  
~~You might not define @media queries in-line within .index.css?~~
- install app - ~~real-device-emulator-tester-free~~
- import and useless ~~<CustomerLayout>~~

① In Next Bootstrap Forms, how to add to form activityPage  
~~which~~? without a Form Control component?  
which sets activityPage on this state

How to copy all associated styles of one div like Form Control to another div?

Experiences and activityPageAttibutes

- add value to form.activityPageAttibutes
- conditionally ~~exists~~ on .pageActivity.js!
- only pushes pushed to the "virtual" Experience image carousel only if `experience点儿page点儿includes点儿includes点儿virtual点儿true`, includes点儿virtual点儿true, on .page点儿index.js
- Shifting style from the virtual label on the first page to .page点儿index.js to page between the virtual label and the experience's "virtual" flag, styles the "Virtual" sticker in the top right of the individual experience card with `experience点儿includes点儿virtual点儿true`

The notifications would log the test session onto:

On app.post('/local/getLocalProfile')

.doc('testbox@mail.com') instead of .doc(email)

app.get('/user/getProfileData': connect out the

if (user) else statement, anyone there is a user,

and doc('testbox@mail.com') instead of .doc(email)

localhost:3000/activity links to localhost:3001/local?userId

=userId. On .pages/activity.js, this is <= how = /local?

userId = + this.state.userId, from this.setState(userId);

userId + date userId, from this is kiana.dance24@gmail.com

var userId = await axios.post()

process an API URL + /usernameByEmail,

{ emailAddress: userId }, { withCredentials: true, } )

contains except of 200g, body.emailAddress is Kiana.dance24@gmail.com

app.post('/usernameByEmail', async (req, res) => {

var date = await db

collection('users')

.doc(req.body.emailAddress)

.get()

res.status(200).json({ userId: date['-fieldProto'].

username, stringValue })

}) With the example a123456789@gmail.com,

which has the username: "a123456789",

add the username: "Kiana.dance24" to the database geologyjs/

users/Kiana.dance24@gmail.com. The value returned from the

service is userId: { ...date: userId: "Kiana.dance24", which is sent to /local/getLocalProfile.

It appears that collection usernames/a123456789 is a document

object { email: "a123456789@gmail.com" }. Adding the

Kiana.dance24 username collection document, consisting of the object

{ email: "Kiana.dance24@gmail.com" } results in the localhost

:3000/activity?userId=kiana... url leading all the responses/export data, correctly.

\* If you don't specify an app name, Heroku will generate a random one for you  
heroku login heroku create

https://hidden-meadow-60510.herokuapp.com/ |

https://git.heroku.com/hidden-meadow-60510.git

~/create-react-app-blog (master ✘) nvm start

~/create-react-app-blog/myサンリーブログ (master ✘) sanity start  
sanity.co/quotes/build-your-first-blog-using-react

→ github.com/sanity-io/create-react-app-blog

- removing your local and git pointing to heroku master

remove it in an Application config

sanity.co/quotes/handle-cms-someone-help-me-deploying  
-sanity-D16.0673136.077100

- run `sanity build` on deploy and then use the express static  
to point your static files

sanity deploy makes https://hidden-meadow-60510.sanity.studio/  
sanity-build creates the `myサンリーブログ` folder

package.json

"scripts": { "start": "react-scripts start" }

(What does react-scripts start do?)

from user-stopper: touch /src/index.js

npm init --express --save

follow the guide on expressjs.com/en/guide/using-middleware.html  
to generate application-level middleware

const express = require('express');

const app = express();

const port = process.env.PORT || 5009;

app.listen(port, () => console.log(`Listening on port  
\${port}`));

app.get('/express-backend', (req, res) => {

res.send('Your Express Backend is  
Connected to React!'));

) ;

```
node ./server/index.js
in ~ /react-express-app-blog (master) node ./server/index.js
Listening on port 5000
localhost:5000/expres-backend
```

```
{
 "express": "YOUR EXPRESS BACKEND IS CONNECTED
 TO REACT
}
```

now run build  
npm install -g serve  
Serve -> build  
heroku run bash

commit -> for the Backend API routes

Deploy using Vercel app [vercel.com/dashboard](https://vercel.com/dashboard)  
new -> import repo

vercel.com/hello-world

Develop Run script start to run your  
project locally

Preview Push to any git branch other than master  
to preview changes

Ship Push to master to ship changes to production  
What are the requirements for Vercel app deployment?

Deployment time a minute and thirty seconds

- hidden - matches - 60500 . vercel app add to security manager/  
personal/project/7your3ts/api/ cors - origins
- hidden - matches - 60500 . security studio / check  
now fulfillment set

### Pictures

- ✓ • For "Police Range Preference", shall we say "Police pat attendance"? — or lets just say Policing — because it could also be for kids — police the kids with placeholder text. How does your policing work?
- ✓ • We don't need city of residence for these, a user doesn't reside somewhere
- ✓ • But for the location field, we can break it into "Street Address" and "City" dropdown so it can still show up under the city from the sort function on our front page.
- ✓ • Add some space between the "User" bracket and the first field at the top of the page
- ✓ • On the User page, remove the links to "Become a Policy Expert" or "Already an Expert?" We can just have the "About Us" page these.

/page/activity.js

- Activity → activity.aspx → activitycategory  
1) show user 2) title 3) category 4) expense description  
5) start date & end date 6) duration 7) note 8) activity  
Location and activity var address - activity.aspx  
9) the state individualized 10) the state neighborhood, 11) the state &  
12) the state - activity categories 13) the state free information  
14) the state start date, 15) state, end date 16) the state  
activities/individualDuration 17) the state activities  
the state activityneighborhood the state activityneighborhood  
the state meetinglocation → expenses  
is "Live" or "Virtual" the state street

• live

• virtual

• expenses

Questions & Answers from Notebook 4

In React.js, what are data formats and storage for which JavaScript can parse?

JSON (JSOn) is schema-less, text-based representation of structured data.

In Express.js, req.headers.organize the distinction of media types/directives.

- The root argument specifies the root directory from which to serve static assets.
- The function determines the file to send by combining req.url with the provided root directory.

**cors** Set CORS configuration on a bucket by specifying information, such as HTTP methods and originarily domains that identify the types of requests it will accept.

curl, XML API, JSON API, or command-line tool.

The client libraries for Cloud Storage to set CORS configuration on a bucket.

**Google APIs** Select your cloud function

→ auth member → allUsers → Cloud Function  
see a remark "How unauthenticated" In worker  
in the list of your cloud functions.

**W005 SSL Certificate** ① Generate a CA certificate

② Sign CA certificates ③ Create a Node.js Express server

④ Test in a browser and API client

⑤ Import CA Certificates to the browser

⑥ Configure and test the API client

From TSLib then TSLib\_jeanclaissen

For ZoomMeeting zoom.us

NPM Start Script is default, Not dev script

- npm start | without run Keyword
- npm run dev

non init creates package.json  
few dependencies modules are only required during development

so you can label ESLint Chai Mocha Enzyme

Beauty Aces Logging Messages

Google Analytics

Google Ad

Google Marketing Platform

<!-- Global site tag (gtag.js) - Google Analytics -->  
<script async src="https://www.googletagmanager.com/gtag/ /js?id=GA-MEASUREMENT-ID"></script>

<script>

```
window.dataLayer = window.dataLayer || [];
function gtag() { window.dataLayer.push(arguments); }
gtag('js', new Date());
gtag('config', 'GA-MEASUREMENT-ID');
```

</script>

event.activity + element

Record user interactions video podcast form button

interactions Read GA.event()

that don't trigger a change in URL

• category: 'User', action: 'Created an Account'

• category: 'Social', action: 'Retal on App', value: 3

• category: 'Editing', action: 'Selected Component'

• category: 'Post', label: 'New User Post'

action: 'Displayed Interactive Widget'

label: 'Homepage Thing'

contribution: 'true'

package.json whitelist files you want to include

ignore - used to specify which files should be ignored by Git

which files should be included by Git

Different class each range of HTTP code being installed

response HTTP status code

How do React Apps know to look for index.js?

1. package.json

2. public/index.html

3. Also, this file has a line of code `<div id="root"></div>`  
This line is highly important since all the application components are loaded into this div.

4. src/index.js: This is the javascript file corresponding to index.html

this has the common code `ReactDOM.render(<App />,  
(document.getElementById('root')));`

5. we know App Component has to be loaded into an html element with id root

- the configuration specifying that Webpack uses src/index.js as an entry point

- Get out-of-the-box SCD solutions like Subversion, CVS, Perforce, and ClearCase

cheap local branching, convenient staging areas,  
and numerous workflows  
import pldjWorker from "pldj-dst/build/pldj-worker.entry";  
<Worker workerId={pldjWorker}>

</Worker>

hostId={uri}

defaultScale={SpecialZoomLevel.PageFit}

plugins={[

defaultOutputPluginInstance

]}

</Worker>

Union "dst worker" refer to a browser feature

worker → can POST messages to an event handler specified

by the JavaScript code that created it

\* can also use XMLHttpRequest to perform I/O (though the responseXML and channel attributes are always null)  
or fetch information (subject to such restrictions).

## Explore our Services and Packages Mobile View

- There are certain CSS features, like `@media screen`, that must be defined in a declaration block in a stylesheet.
  - Stackoverflow Question #28405444
- The first bootstrap theme and more defined by transforming in-line styles into `exploreOurExpertsMobileScreen`, `hostEngagement`, ..., specifying the width and height of the `servicesAndPackages` class such that the parent div, which inherits from its constituent CSS classes.
  - Since 165px is the computed margin-left from `.servicesAndPackagesFullWidth`, add `margin-left: 0;` to `servicesAndPackagesMobileVersion` in order to get mobile view to sit to the left side of the page, `align-items: flex-start` allows the columns to have space on both sides.
  - `/pages/index.js` class becomes `classHome`, and `servicesAndPackages` hover adds a solid border. `.servicesAndPackagesFullWidth.nav-link` has `padding: 0`, and when they hover over what we `Specialize In`, `chMaselius` display an alert "This will take care of your (on-boarding, engagement, holiday/birthday party) events".
  - For categories Onboarding, Team Building, Engagement, and Points & Rewards, `onClick` initiates element `blockchild` on this state which are rendering criteria via short-circuit OR evaluation. Makes all text white within the `!important` `We Specialize In` flex container, rendering more information `onClick`.

Want: Be able to see all origins when accessing <http://www.gosley.com>.

What do we have currently?

```
app.use(function(req, res, next) {
 res.header('Access-Control-Allow-Origin',)
 'http://localhost:3000' })
```

What do we want?

We want to have

```
app.use(function(req, res, next) {
 var allowedDomains = ['http://localhost:3001',
 'http://localhost:3000'];

 var origin = req.headers.origin;
 if(allowedDomains.indexOf(origin) > -1) {
 res.header('Access-Control-Allow-Origin', origin);
 } })
```

What this means is that,

(~~given~~ HTTP headers let the client and the server  
pass additional information with an HTTP request/response.)

HTTP API URL is https then

"This site can't provide a secure connection"

→ "HTTPs = the S in https:// is secure?" ✓

However, the local computer can't provide a secure connection.  
Start

Want:

★ app.use Is it just a shortcut?  
for app.use(function(req, res, next) { })

① So, does the middleware run each and every time  
you make a request? ✓

★ The middleware runs each time a new request comes in. ↗

TRAIL 2 → UNIS SHIFT-? → RE  
up to 15 steps!

What's the result of the search?

- \* Profile comments box → POST to the database

- \* New Field: In the Create Profile and Edit Profile pages —

"Display Name" should be an optional field.

IF This field is filled out, then the

value of the service number

Customer profile and in CRM

Customer address is the value entered here.

Display Name correctly has not written the database,

We need to \*POST to the Database\*

- \* Price range field display:

This would require changes in the following files:

DB: priceRange

Where is the Submit? page? and Submit Edit page?  
pages/profile/index.cs

Which just indicates:

pages/profile/index.cs: SubmitProfile fn goes to

logging up, while

SubmitEdit fn goes to

editing profile.

Currently, want: fourth option:

options = {

{ label: '<200', value: 0 },

... { label: 'Don't Display', value: 4 }, ]

on pages/geokeylist/indexes specifically

the getScore()

percentage? e-value !), which is pulled off the

this startPriceRange

in the function: startPrice and endPrice.

And what's the this set up reading?

\* I've got to add the fourth option, \*

and

I don't have to do much else, except for

how do you POST things to the database? Then in Facebook do you POST things to the database?

Obviously, when we click updateProfile or when we click updateProfile.  
So then, in pages/geokeylist/indexes, do we have a separate route for  
/users/corporateSignUp? yes we do. Why is that?  
a POST route.

Var response = await axios.post(

process.env.API\_URL + '/users/updateProfile',

{ data,

withCredentials: true }

! \* Does it all depend on just this data object? \*

Yes

How is the POST request deconstructed?

(since the request has the API route?)

var data = await db

.collection('users')

.doc(currentUser.uid)

.update(currentUser)

newSession.profileData = newObject / a way to validate key-value pairs ✓

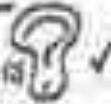
Can we just post anything we want? I don't know.  
what values of objects can we POST to the database? ✓

geokey-webapp

So then just hit a local env!

Time to find out!

\* Does Firebase have an ORA -



Page/Profile/Fields: Custom Profile Fields are VISIBLE as functions!

Change the data object:

Add a display name field:

data['displayname'] = "Temporary Test String Text"

Put this on the Customer Profile, hardcode it.

I just hardcoded earlier, in the View Signup page?

Yes

→ but we don't want to have to hardcode the text.

get it directly from the form:

if (form.displayname.value) {  
 data['displayname'] = form.displayname.value

How do we get display Name on the form?

<Form.Group control= 'exampleFormControlInput'> String,  
<Form.Label>Display Name</Form.Label> what does it do?  
<Form.Control>

required = { false }

type = 'text'

as = 'textarea'

row = 3 see what's the row!

placeholder = 'What do you want to call yourself?' ✓

</Form.Control>

\* S. they can make it as long as  
they want it to be \*

\* ? Kanika, what do you want the display name to be? \*

Great! Now that the displayname is visible in the database,

On the View Profile page, we can render the displayname, P it

make in the resource which the server tends?

Yes, displayName is being passed to the database.

- On View Profile (page/level), how can we access the displayName property?  
— the first Anythink you want me?

So our page/html is — From whatever

this.name.every.weird(?)!

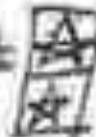
It was an uncaught exception.

- The displayName — a C type returned from the server?

Yes, specifically resource data, only displayName.

Interestingly, the resource you are getting is outside of the try/catch block.

- that's a variation induced within a try/catch block it's occurring inside
- of that try/catch block



Then we can immediately put the resource data, displayName in local state, and then after getting them, we can do the following:

{ editState.displayName ? editName.displayName : editState.profileData.name }

So on the Edit Profile page I've got a displayName entry with as a title and then background the picture.

So in page/level is —

There seems to be two more buttons in which editState.profileData.name is mentioned, and what are those places for?

These are definitely for the Edit Profile page.

So in page/level is — the profile name has all been filled in.

Yes, definitely want to figure out why profileData.displayName is available.

(~~if~~ 4 refers to subtitle on official page.) Ah, but we can't actually

(~~if~~ 3 refers to main title on official page.) get it naturally if we want to

When the official page is loaded, at what are we looking? logged in!

From where is the information coming?

They are being passed from /local/systemProfile, in fact → Post array,

and to that effect has one where the displayName but later displayName.

And user display name task is completely done except for one thing what is it?

It's the fact that all the card and the placeholder.

Placeholder is important

Want to look at Display Name From Label.

How to do this, will have

placeholder = [this.state.profileData.displayName] ✓

We are on regular 200 / 200 / false / true

Which registers as ProfileUpdate / user.js.

→ Once the state has been updated

→ makes the displayName task complete ←

2. Then will Don't Display become a thing? later

Oh! and the card. ~~Don't Display~~

What Does That Mean? It means that we need to know where the name button, the card comes from.

This useState currentDisplay

displayRole

useState → user.displayName → username

The name of the service provider is now showing up on their card!

\* Remember that response.statusCode, profileRange == 0 is a falsy value!

Signup Changes / profileUpdate / user.js → Edit

View Profile (logged in user) pages / user.js

Next case: On pages/home.jsp

get the display name to show up after even if the user is logged in  
as that admin.

Result: we will get the user ID on page state.

Further — there on pages/home.jsp, won't we find the name that is  
being displayed? It's within the state tag of profileData.name.

Want to check for this.state.profileData.name out

{  
    this.state.profileData.displayName out  
    this.state.profileData.name  
}

Want: to see where the

{  
    (this.state.profileData && this.state.profileData.displayName)  
    ?

{  
    this.state.profileData.displayName : this.state.profileData.name  
} statement breaks here. That's the profile page when not logged in.

By contrast, when we are logged in we have

{  
    this.state.displayName ? this.state.displayName  
    : this.state.profileData.name  
}

\*git diff

333

Next time: Tasks

OAuth Google Signin

On the Our Customers section, the images are getting clipped off!  
Where are the images being rendered?

background-size: cover; →

background-size: cover;

for the customers thumbnails, —, red half shown on page/index.jsp starting  
at about line 104.

for westernUniversity, background-size: 100% 100%; —

background-size: cover;

except orgSSPlaces, b/c otherwise SSPLACES.com would be

© Darsmali.

Whom do we meet, for whom are they going to die?

When the Truth is revealed, be reincarnated well. What you do is better.

The Transcript will be the result,

Hope, Wind, Shirley, etc.

Ever hit within the 90% confidence for the 24-months.

卷之六

<http://corala.dendrops.yandex.ru/api/cronjobs/list?limit=100&offset=949>

To locate the authorized Tewksbury engine.

Learn More

### Set a redirect URI

\*Trifolia parvula

The conflict of economic interests that arises between short-term domestic and long-term international objectives for countries whose currencies face a major trading currency.

- A using currency (or unchar currency) is a Punjab currency.

But it is given that central bank or other monetary authorities as part of their foreign exchange reserves.

~~A central bank is a financial institution given privileges~~

~~control over the production and distribution of money and credit for a nation or a group of nations.~~

foreign exchange reserves are cash and other reserve assets

such as gold held by a central bank or other monetary authority.

that are physically available to balance payments of the country.

Influence the foreign exchange rate of its currency, and to maintain confidence in financial markets.

- How many people visit our website on a daily basis ← dashboard in our admin portal
  - Write a statement to display number that updates every time someone visits.
    - 1) Total # of visitors → how many people visit to our website on a daily basis.
    - Filter by month.      • Compare between months.
- What kind of filters?

① Date Format?

② Where do we want the data? ✓

## Search Engine Optimization Headers

### 1) Use Headers to save Design

Your H1 needs to tell your page's what, specifically use a title everyone is familiar with.

The H2 continues the main point, prioritizing the principle subjects you'll cover in this article.

Resuming headers, H3 & H4, all in a similar order headings make each point, similarly as a book part might be separated by h3 or h4.

### 2) Go through Headers to Break Text

A readable article is a describable article, and a comprehensible article is one that is break to pieces well in the sub-sections.

Searchable by is an important to the organization of an article, that distributions like Reddit have gone to for Reddit to "the most Mysterious Reader of substance discussions".

### 3) Remember Categorization for Your Header Labels

While headers won't affect your search engine optimization as a linkback from a legitimate site, Google actually sees them to contextual setting for your page.

Likewise with anything Google focuses on, that implies it means nothing categorization for your header labels.

This means mean you should categorize whatever is no matter what.

## Review: best practices.

### ④ Fix H1s for the global SEO

One spot where users who do appear to have a beneficial outcome. We write content is with high-level headers in this specific example:

The first is obviously your header tag for a long-tail voice search keyword, and afterward putting the heading stronger/further down beneath the main content in the <h1> passage later.

The second is writing h2s, h3s, h4s, h5s headings to layout distinctive product, things. Google allowing these headers to make it own bullet-pointed highlighted sections in their list results.

### ⑤ Just use one H1

We should consider a typical Search engine optimization legend:

Google has said there is no issue with including multiple H1s. \*The legend Individually, that don't mean as a Search engine optimization best practice including multiple H1s on a page.

H1s are huge, and they look like this in preview. Unlike turning off an H1 on your page, and it begins to gather content with it fitted to ensure you don't have any different H1s nesting on your page? \*  
\*Give your area things a clearer focus like Starting Fly \*

\* Switch over to the H1 tool to see initially whether you have any pages that are nesting H1s unnecessarily, or have different H1s \*

### ⑥ Keep the Header Labels Relative

A decent general guideline for UX is to keep a predictable encounter for clients. At the most what a site accomplishes that due to the best design, it's amazing. I intend to interact with several header labels.

\*On the off chance that you decide to utilize static page design, stay with headers the entirety of your page (and the other way around on the off chance that you pick dynamic), \*

Additionally, keep your headings on the more limited side,

A header tag is in the first to guarantee a square of nesting main content for Google.

Deal with it like a small scale site for the accompanying part of our...  
[Mark Tom Fawcett]

The downside of being your copywriting, not only the header, your messaging draft may have longer lines that you used to write first (remember, however you ought to consistently keep and read them) so it's always to make them concise for users. Instead, your header and main article should be concise. Yet, use links that don't shorten the entire route flow.

Writing header labels urge guests to come a boat and read further fine, Spot exceptional signals, as on your home page or in your Client info Hi. In general rule, your Hi helps decide whether your guests will like them the page by any means. But first, a welcome that is like one you expect to feel at home. The short about expectation, not get them suspicious for deceptive purposes.

Remember Google Analytics can be easily integrated with our React App using the universal module, which makes things convenient. But what else are we going to need to measure across the app using the react-native module? I think it's I from react-native. If you are looking for good SEO crawler features along the line of Screening Engine SEO spider, then maybe know of App Analytics With Smart SEO Spint Tail. Deep while Screening why do we need to remember these two things, and what does it mean to integrate GA and page view with tracking navigation? Because in today's data driven world, understanding the user behaviour, optimizing web usage and analyzing business data using Analytics platforms measures various types of information in a website including for example but not limited to the number of users visiting the site, how long they stay, which page they visit with what device they use and whether they come by following a link not the.

Aiming up front at writing to our product though always seems to be an advantage and my our app to be hosted with third-party hosting.

Implementation: Just with multiple annotations and straightforward, we can just do generic annotations without while keeping the annotations relatively simple with the simple form.

For example `return <Book>`

`<Book> from 'root-type'`

(which would be `<Book> from 'root-type'`)

input Root from 'root'

input RootList from 'root-type'

export class RootComponent extends React.Component {

    //...

    //...

    //...

    //...

}

render() { return (`<div> Component</div>` `<BookList>` `</BookList>`); }

import Root from 'root'

import BookList from 'root-type'

import { RootComponent } from 'root-component'

import RootList from 'root-type'

export class HomeComponent extends React.Component {

    //...

    //...

    //...

    //...

    //...

What is rendered with `Root()`?

`<Component> => <Root><BookList> <Book>`

`<Book> path='y' <Book> </BookList> </Root>`

`</Book>, document.getElementById('root'));`

④ Point - V think, then URL of remote respondents when hitting your current remote connection!

https://www.google.com → https://www.google-phantom-test-2.firebaseioapp.com

⑤ The tracing starts you up and to distinguish a connection from the URL you can see the fact that it has the testing link.

Testing root is https://www.google.com, indicating that:

- ① A connection made between directories → yes!
- ② Or no.

→ https://www.google-phantom-test-2.firebaseioapp.com \*

### Measurement Using Google Analytics with React

How to set up reactive tracking in React with Google Analytics

\* Need: to replace measuring with your actual Google Analytics tracking id: → find your tracking id:

① Sign in to https://analytics.google.com

② Click Link, ③ Select an account, select a property, ④ Tracking ID

If you look at "Sign up Now" button, you could → find the Tracking ID.

Measure how many times the button was clicked or how many users actually signed up.

\* React.MouseEvent { ← Change with Custom Event

category: "Sign Up",

action: "User pressed the big blue sign up button",

The next would then → Google → <sup>few moments</sup> → Available for analysis,  
Pageview Tracking

Saturday, May 2, 2015

On spacy-frontend.com,

**Hold On!**  
**Network Error**

**Sign Up**

- ① → XMLHttpRequest at https://backend.spacy.com/signup/saveUserToDatabase  
From origin: https://spacy-frontend-test-2.herokuapp.com.  
Has been blocked by CORS policy. No 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin' header  
is present on the requested resource.  
and then we get
- ② → POST https://backend.spacy.com/signup/saveUserToDatabase  
net::ERR\_FAILED
- ③ → POST https://www.googleapis.com/identitytoolkit/v3/relyingparty/verifyPassword?key=AIza...VCY 400  
which means  
→ GET https://backend.spacy.com/user/getProfileData 400  
(Bad Request)

**Login**

So on days, we don't need to call it to the Firebase API, just  
google client code.

Issue: How to call HTTP on the client with the backend server.

It's interaction with the server and it's interaction with the backend side.

It's a problem with CORS because backend:3000 and backend:5000 are

running on spacy.com and backend.spacy.com, nothing,

however: localhost:3000/signup and backend.spacy.com are not writing  
and do it with the same code.

Similarly, https://spacy-frontend-test-2.herokuapp.com  
and backend.spacy.com do not match.

Hypothesis: Firebase is enforcing CORS.

and Google API's is enforcing CORS.

given that we can fetch data from the backend,  
which does not go through Firebase and/or Google? +

 we got our site on <https://chatkit-1.firebaseio.com/>!  
To destroy our site on Heroku. Create Heroku App, (1) git clone  
<https://github.com/yashasw/charkit-1.git> because it has 200M Monthly Requests,  
heroku account, and Free Credits, (2) git remote add heroku  
<https://git.heroku.com/charkit-1.git> for which chatkit-1 will be the  
new Heroku App name, (3) npm install, (4) In root, /client run node server.js  
and see in the first line of output CREATE API-KEY =  
Key: 20A3LNgGFN1dYh25GqjCFRic  
and on the second line: CREATE API-SECRET-KEY = 'ROA3LNgGFN1dYh25GqjCFRic  
OR API-KEY or if you want new credentials then add client/client  
concurrents/200M/200M based on the 200M, docs, and create. /200M starts with  
200M API Key and API Secret then partitioned team is chatkit-1  
(5) heroku login, now run deploy, on dashboard heroku-app-name/apps/charkit-1/  
resources in Heroku old Heroku Designer, (6) heroku run bash, then npm install,  
npm start -dev, exit, heroku config: set RESCUE\_MODE=Deploy, heroku run bash,  
heroku run seed. Run your application with HTTPS in the browser!  
\* If you want new credentials then make sure to update ./client/configs/200M.js  
and ./teamSecrets.js

\* The origin is with the com.Near button itself, which should set  
the url to /analyze; it should submit to /logger  
The return file:

(or response WHAT we get!)

String URL + "/near/getData",

with Content-type: JSON.

) What's the origin logger called? ↗  
What's the difference between dependent regular dependency? ↗  
and utility?  
in package

com.nearby --> util

Google Analytics tracking-id:

- Sign is to https://analytics.google.com
- Find Tracking ID in Tracking Code

① "I didn't send you a pmpt because your phone can't be reached!"  
What does this mean?

UK-161913401-1

Explain how does one use it?

② What is Global Site Tag (gtag.js), and how do we really have to use it?

## What does it want to fire a GT tracking event?

What are the ingredients?

import React from 'react';  
import { UA-16193401-1 } from

// Suppose somebody clicked on a link

import React from 'react';

// Cool stuff //

handleClick() {

React.createElement(

category: 'Link',

action: 'Click',

)})

How we handle click!

- fire a GT tracking event with the event details

Within the render section

<a onClick={() => this.handleClick()}> Link </a>

Send Page Views using react-native Wrapper This is in the same file

import React from 'react'; Get this!

import ReactDOM from 'react-dom'

import { View, Text, Button } from 'react-native'

import ReactNative from 'react-native'

  | These are react-native

// component stuff

state: PropTypes = {

  location: PropTypes.string.isRequired,

}

onPageView() {

  NativeScript({ page: this.state.location, pathname: '' })

  ReactNative.pageview(this.state.location, pathname)

}

componentDidMount() { this.onPageView(); }

• What's in the tree structure of this new component?  
•  $\text{match} = () \Rightarrow \{\}$   

```
ReactDom.render(
 <Router>
 <Route path="/" component={HomeComponent} />
 </Route>
 </Router>
);
```

what should `component` get.. refer to?

↳ What does home have this in the document?!

On any component we can do:

We can simply fire `ReactDOM.render` for click

and on the

inter-tree root component, the one which renders `ReactDOM.render`

else to exact page view. Is it

by page direction is it a catch-all... or  
does ReactJS count... something entirely unexpected?

③ Open install reactjs -- nope is a real thing.  
How can we see this? See that git stash doesn't work!.

④ How do React apps know to look for `index.js`?

We want: index page for Routes.

~~Want to have file download in React~~

- \* The given example is a Java script document and API that ES6 Promise is not supported. So we can't use File, download, blob, and String Answers.

So we can actually send stuff to Google API!

Language: obviously, no, we don't want to have the greatest index of difficulty, instead we will go on React with respect to Backend.

- \* Do we already want React from 'react' and get multiple input function from 'react-dom'?

Yes? Good. Then import {BrowserRouter} from 'react-router-dom';  
import React from 'react';

- ★ PropType exports a range of validation

that can be used

to make sure the value you receive is valid.

In this example, we're using PropType.

so we propType = {isRequired: PropTypes.string.isRequired, };

```
// BECAUSE we want to make sure we can use file prop in our function
on componentWillMount {
```

    React.useState(props); // press button to run it! )

    React.useEffect(() => {  
        props.onChange(props.value);  
    }, [props.value]);

    // Call this in componentDidMount().

```
// how are we even getting this information? We're using
import {BrowserRouter} from 'react-router-dom';
```

`return = () => {`

`ReactDOM.render(`

`<Counter/>>`

`);`

`Shuttle.push = () =>`

`component = <TimeComponent />`

`);`

`// Counter component`

`const getCounter = () => {`

just check if the component exists

PageViews are integrable as long as we use the package

import { CounterProvider } from 'react-counter';

import ReactGA from 'react-ga';

then we will react to it

`ReactGA.initialize('UA-161923401-1');`

`const Counter = () =>`

`React.createElement(`

`'button',`

`{props.click},`

`'Create a link',`

`'onClick': Click,`

`'category': 'Link',`

`'eventLabel': 'Clicked on Link'`

`);`

In React-GA, what kind of category and action are used?

`);`

`<a eventHandler={()=>{this.handleClick()}}>Link</a>`

What is the URL and the corresponding components?

/page

it depends on what to put between the page and the href

/page

/page

/page

Component

## Lesson 24: Regular Expressions

↳ Regular Expressions are functions

↳ You are definitely trying to implement something triggered by some of strings HTTP features such as ? , & = , etc.

★ Created by this regex query - TIME

★ Created by this regular expression

↳ so what Max-time ★

↳ so if = ? one Does it include /asdasd = ? - no

and /asdasd/ ? yes. Search query is in the URL

↳ Send Response

★ Whatever its value, return true + JSON object response

↳ On condition google.com/favicon.ico

↳ return false a reasonable strategy but where

↳ if you want to

↳ be more specific about it ★



↳ Soham, if user/developer is incorrect to  
return true or false, then are you not going to  
respond about big deal, that is, the real point is whether right or wrong?

★ That is, does Google Analytics return true or not?

↳ From the solution

↳ Google Analytics will always return true if  
the page is not found ★

★ Final Solution

↳ Link

↳ Get Google Analytics API

↳ So, No it is not a file system  
based function written on the server  
it's pages

↳ What is file is stored in the "pages" directory  
it's automatically available as a variable

↳ The PHP looks like the "pages" directory  
can be used to find the page name

★ Plus, the window.location.pathname returns the pathname of the current  
page: window.location.pathname → (/js/jq-min.js?w=1650-200)

It is customary to use HTTP response codes as a criterion for determining if a user is blacklisted. If so, then they can't log in.

Logged-in status should not be indicated by HTTP response codes.

```
 return res.status(200).json({ typedIn: true })
```

- Return result of `get()` and error: 'User is not logged in!')

This will return an error message which will stop the rest of the code from running.

\* what happens when subject is unconfirmed?

Then, there will type (about) for example

import React from 'react';  
import { useState } from 'react';  
import { Link } from 'react-router-dom';  
import { Formik, Form, Field, ErrorMessage } from 'formik';  
import \* as Yup from 'yup';  
  
const Register = () => {  
 const [username, setUsername] = useState('');  
 const [password, setPassword] = useState('');  
 const [confirmPassword, setConfirmPassword] = useState('');  
  
 const handleRegister = (values) => {  
 if (values.password === values.confirmPassword) {  
 // Create user object  
 const user = {  
 username: values.username,  
 password: values.password  
 };  
  
 // Call API to register user  
 fetch('http://localhost:3001/api/auth/register', {  
 method: 'POST',  
 headers: {  
 'Content-Type': 'application/json'  
 },  
 body: JSON.stringify(user)  
 })  
 .then(response => response.json())  
 .then(data => {  
 console.log('User registered successfully!', data);  
 })  
 .catch(error => {  
 console.error('Error registering user:', error);  
 });  
 }  
 };  
  
 return (  
 <Formik  
 initialValues={{  
 username: '',  
 password: '',  
 confirmPassword: ''  
 }}  
 validationSchema={Yup.object({  
 username: Yup.string().required('Username is required'),  
 password: Yup.string().required('Password is required').  
 .min(8, 'Password must be at least 8 characters long'),  
 confirmPassword: Yup.string().required('Confirm Password is required').  
 .oneOf([Yup.ref('password')], 'Passwords do not match')  
 })}  
 onSubmit={handleRegister}  
 >  
 <div>  
 <label>Username:</label>  
 <input type="text" value={username} onChange={setUsername}/>  
 </div>  
 <div>  
 <label>Password:</label>  
 <input type="password" value={password} onChange={setPassword}/>  
 </div>  
 <div>  
 <label>Confirm Password:</label>  
 <input type="password" value={confirmPassword} onChange={setConfirmPassword}/>  
 </div>  
 <div>  
 <button type="submit">Register</button>  
 </div>  
 </Formik>  
 );  
};  
  
export default Register;

```
Router.push('/googlebiz')
```

```
catch(err) {
 console.log(err)
```

★ AND ~~Not~~ reading all due on all weeks as  
① Math Page  
② ~~Open~~ Page  
③ Signs Page.

★ auto-logger package. Bootstraps Axis Logging Messages.

? Warning: Setting up fake vendor ← What does that mean? !  
at http://www.1251

- ★ Workers are created by injecting the code into the script in background
- Once created, they can perform I/O without interfering with the user interface
- In memory, they can perform I/O using XMLHttpRequest
- using the XMLHttpRequest object attributes are always read-only
- or modified with no such restrictions.

Once created, a worker can send messages to the JavaScript code that created it by passing messages to an event handler specified by that code and vice versa.

### A Worker is an object created using a constructor

- e.g. `new Worker('script.js')` creates a local JavaScript file.
- The file contains the code that will run in the worker context.
- worker runs in another global context (that is the message loop), that is different from the current global. That,
- using the global shortcut to get the current global scope instead of `(self)` within a `Worker` will return an error.
- The worker context is represented by a WorkerGlobalScope Object in the case of dedicated worker, standard worker shortcut utilized by a single script, shared workers use `SharedWorkerGlobalScope`.
- A dedicated worker is only accessible from the script that spawned it, whereas shared workers can be accessed from multiple scripts.
- The define worker has built-in security to insure synchronous access to the worker context (global) to your imports only via the module system <http://nodejs.org>.

workers are accessible from imports.

?) Why encourage using a non-polling worker in a separate thread?

Q) What is the worker context? What is the worker global context?

How can I get data from the Google Analytics API?

You can use the Core Reporting API for Google Analytics reports.

For example, you can view profile ID, account ID, and site URL

the report. You may also supply additional query parameters such as dimension

and metric to refine your query.

See the [Developer Guide](#) to understand how all these concepts work together.

## Request

The API provides a single method to request data:

Analytics Data.get()

This method is exposed in various client libraries and has language specific interfaces to set the query parameters.

The API also can be queried over RESTful endpoints:

Authorization: Bearer <OAuth token>

GET https://www.googleapis.com/analytics/v3/data/ga  
?ids=ga:12345

&start-date=2008-10-01

&end-date=2008-12-31

&metrics=ga:visitors,ga:bounce

Each URL query parameter specifies an API query parameter that

must be URL encoded.

What if we do not use query parameters?

## ④ Google Analytics Reporting API

### ⑤ Get started with it.

How to develop a custom Google Analytics Dashboard  
using Google Cloud Platform API and Python

- You can use this knowledge to analyze performance of a specific website
- But what if you want to build a custom app where you can see metrics related to your own customer segments?

### Overview and Google Analytics Reporting API

Prerequisites:

- Google Analytics account with at least one website
- Basic knowledge of Python

#### Part 1: Create the API

Log in → Create a project → "Create"  
When you see "The API is enabled" → Click "Go to credentials"  
against "Anonymous" → Analyze (Sharing API, Web browser (JavaScript))  
User data: press "Next step" on "Find it" button →  
See modal window to "Allow Application Access"  
Press "Set up consent screen" button → In the next window  
choose External User Type and press "Create", so the user can  
it is sufficient just to fill the "App description" and "Logo URL" (the rest is optional).  
Leave all other fields empty. Press "Save" button. On the left change "Name" to  
"Analytics" from the infobar from Cloud Functions.

#### In the endpoint parameter "Other endpoints"

Application type: Web browser

Auth Type: OAuth 2.0

Enter the name of client ID: IntroducingGoogle. Press "Save" 

\* The code with your Client ID and Client Secret.

ME always can see the statistics in the developer console.

Can we get analytics without the Google sign-in button?

## Part 2: Setup React App:

1. Create react app react-google-analytics

• Delete all code inside the App.js file.

• Inside the heading of the public/index.html file:

```
<script src="https://apis.google.com/js/client:platform.js">
</script>
```

• Create service file in service

```
src/service
```

```
const initialize = () => {
```

```
 return window.google.auth.init()
```

```
 client_id: "YOUR_CLIENT_ID", // Paste your client ID here
```

```
 scope: "https://www.googleapis.com/auth/analytics.readonly",
```

```
)
```

```
};
```

```
export const checkSignedIn = () => {
```

```
 return new Promise((res, rej) => {
```

```
 initialize() // calls the previous function
```

```
 .then(() => {
```

```
 const auth = window.google.auth.getAuthInstance();
```

```
 // returns the signedIn object
```

```
 auth.isSignedIn.get(),
```

```
 // returns whether the current user is currently signed in
```

```
)
```

```
.catch((err) => {
```

```
 reject(err);
```

```
)
```

Now we just need the Google Sign-in button

execute script: "document.getElementById('sign\_in').click();"

using the sign-in code ("sign\_in\_button": {

text: "define email",

width: 240,

height: 50,

typeface: sans,

theme: dark,

creates: account,

onfailure: onFailure,

});

createOnSuccess = (googleId) => {

const signInLogon = () => googleId ? auth.signInWithGoogle({ providerId }) : null;

createFailure = (err) => {

console.error(err);

});

## That's it for the util functions

Now let's write the main logic of the app! On page load, check if account is signed in.

If not - render the sign-in button. If yes - request Google Analytics Report

(for example, daily user count for the last 2 days) and show it in the UI with

App.js

• ~~Present~~ events on all buttons for each of these situations:  
    → ~~Normal / Log in / about / Home / Contact / Conditions~~  
    → ~~Disability~~

### Training Events

event-unit-Group = (CategoryName, condition)  $\Rightarrow$  {

    'React' + 'Unit'

    ↳ category: categories, 'Link',

    action: transitions, 'Click',

    label: 'labelName', "They change the Click acts, we could add the name of

    value: 'R',  $\leftarrow$  No component on the Web

    NonInteractive: false,  $\leftarrow$  No sense of NonInteractive when against an event.

    ↳ if one act is not triggered by a user interaction, but issued by script

    ↳ (e.g. in page load, it must be triggered at ~~onLoad~~ event)

    ↳ ~~Group~~ changing button value.)      Submit Button  
onBlur=(handleBlur(e))      </>      X

    ↳ this indicates function

    <Number-Button class="button" href="#"  
        value="1" handleBlur="handleBlur(e)"  
        onClick="handleClick(e)"/>

</>

✓

✓

In handleBlur(e), e.target.value not  $\Leftarrow$  but to the full url value  
(http://localhost:3001/)

\* Make sure to test the NewBrowser Layout view  $\star$   
- Make sure the Quality Layer starts up.

What occurs (A)  $\Rightarrow$  handleInteraction(e, city, testString)) } }

Result: user have interact from '.../comments/username'

then user click to call fn

pageName = city-Plant

    ↳ route namedDisplay['Category']

        ↳ displayFor[category] renders {category}

for(your category categories) {

    var cardArr = [] ... add them to arr.push({  
        ↳ href = '#/localPlantId=' />  
        ↳ more RowData from bootstrap})

Dodds  
F-114

On the blackboard

- ① Emptying food boxes - orange ✓
- ② Prepare an Report → Future Presentations Cards ✓
- ③ Get information about the new information system
- ④ Order - more papers - two lower positions ✓  
↳ 1st class - 1st floor - Bldg 1

James: whatever you need the project, I'll work things out as required, when you [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] from [REDACTED] will be available [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

★ Jr. High School students may apply for grants. ★  
Maryland Foundation for Educational Excellence

Teach the teacher the first words a word!

\* and reward with Sir Alfred Neve, Regent Baking, Why Should you have me? See, etc.

9-50000-00000

## Equality and Class inheritance

You can use this to give more features to other types. When you do this, the new class will inherit all the info in the base class and have ~~its own~~ ~~its own~~ info.

However, if I want to make a new class, I'm having to consider ~~superclass~~, so why I need to make the photo extend when you do this:

From: I.Photo.Photo(String)

1. Photo = I ...

Photo(String) = I,

2. Photo = I.Photo.Photo(String) if the first one didn't have I in its name  
Aggregation

Or instead:

Photo(String)

Analyze the code when we are passing to the other class \*

Code: style = {I.width: '10%', height: '50%', display: 'block'} //

src = 'img/1.jpg' and className = 'image-with-style' //

XGlob (class) is imported from style and style

What does it mean to receive the class object?

POC try/this/style.getStyle()

Now how to the consumer interact with them to provide a consistent view of the dependency

- What does it mean to provide a dependency?
- What is the dependency that you think you provide dependency for you?
- What does a consistent view of their dependency look like?
- What does a consistent view of their dependency look like?

Read the Next section

How does full dependency injection work like a Class dependency?

Technique: print/Call/Print Class App

Source: 1990

卷之三

What would you like to do?  
How can I help you?

- What can you put in a capsule by hand?

#### Captions from Galaxy File

The Am. Soc. for Engg. concept Dis. Hunt!

Honest John Moore.

2004 weight. Click on picture to go ~~for~~ to my pottery file. N.P. !!!!!.

第二部分

#### *Common errors*

`<Class Name = "Employee">`

Topic 11: Distance functions | Category: Math | Editing: [Edit]

String-Like Structure? true false



but not for the mobile version!  
only for the traditional web

# Barcode App Customer Site /

Dear Dylan [deangelisd@example.com](mailto:deangelisd@example.com) penummitis

View 1 Barcode Scanner

Value City ① → does the barcode refer to more

No action to display which occur instantly?

→ Certainly there is a way to improve the design of the user interface!

View 2 My Bookings

Has not booked an activity yet!

① What is the database design of activities, and what is the database design of bookings?

Method ① Test locally first: expo start

② expo build for release → expo build

③ expo build for App Store → expo build

\* Distribute an app using TestFlight (iOS, tvOS, watchOS)

1. Archive your app

2. Validate and upload the archive to App Store Connect <https://appstoreconnect.apple.com>

3. In App Store Connect, view build details and add restrictions to the app version

4. Invite external and internal testers

5. Users download TestFlight and accept your invitations <https://testflight.apple.com>

How To Upload Your iOS app to TestFlight for distribution/beta

Create your App Bundle ID or have it created for you.

com.yourcompany.yourappname

use Xcode TestFlight

Step 1 - Set up your project in the App Store

Sign in to <https://developer.apple.com> → Certificates, Identifiers & Profiles

→ App IDs → App ID Description → Explicit App ID option

### Step 2 - Add your details to the app store project

<https://developer.apple.com> iTunes Connect → My Apps → New App.

Complete the details and make sure to choose your app's bundle id correctly.

### Step 3 - Upload your project

In Xcode, add your bundle ID to the app's settings

and select the signing from the Signing option.

Select iPhone & iPad from the top bar.

Select Device from the Product menu.

Once this completes, it will open a window called the Organizer.

You can find it at Finder → Organizer

in the top menu of Xcode

Click the Upload to App Store button followed by Next and wait for it to upload.

If for any reason it fails at this point, it will be due to an issue over and

you will have to contact someone from your Apple Developer account team.

### Step 4 - push it live

Log in to <https://itunes.apple.com> In your app, click on TestFlight in the top menu.

You should see the build uploaded. Be sure to set down your build number for adding to a beta group.

Look through the available builds on the Betaflight App.

① pages/NewPages/CreateActivityPage/NameActivity.js

"Let's name your activity!"

pages/NewPages/CreateActivityPage/TagsActivity.js

② pages/NewPages/CreateActivityPage/MediaComponents/MediaCard.js

③ pages/NewPages/CreateActivityPage/Description.js

"Tell us about your activity!"

④ pages/NewPages/CreateActivityPage/CategoryActivity.js

"How would you categorize your activity?"

⑤ pages/NewPages/CreateActivityPage/MediaPlayer.js

"What kind of activity is it?"

⑥ pages/NewPages/CreateActivityPage/NotesActivity.js

"Help improve your traveler experiences!"

⑦ pages/NewPages/CreateActivityPage/DurationActivity.js

"Click below to set the length of your activity."

⑧ pages/NewPages/CreateActivityPage/RangeActivity.js

"Click the date below to choose a start and end date for your activity."

⑨ pages/NewPages/CreateActivityPage/DaysActivity.js

"Click the day(s) of the week at the top to select the different days you want to offer your activity."

⑩ pages/NewPages/CreateActivityPage/SeamActivity.js

"Select a day of the week and add hours corresponding to that day."

www.angelfish123.com personal account

Rocky Firebox app uses → [angelfish123@gmail.com](mailto:angelfish123@gmail.com)

① Is there an album dashboard for the RockyBiz app?

The date is being posted to the main Facebook status.

② Name  
Let's name your activity!

NEXT

③ Add media

NEXT

④ Description  
Tell us about your activity!  
What are some cool things you want people  
to know about the activity?  
Activity Description

NEXT

⑤ Categories

How would you categorize  
your activity?

Arts and Entertainment, Food and Drink,  
Professional Training, Health and Wellness,  
Education, Money and Business,

Volunteer Experience, Golden Activities

⑥ Notes  
What kind of activity is it?  
 Virtual    Live

NEXT

⑦ Notes

Help improve your training  
experience!

Ex: Please wear comfortable shoes  
Notes

⑧ Activity Duration  
Click below to set the length  
of your activity.  
15 minutes

⑨ Activity Days  
(Select the days) of the week  
at the top to select the different  
days you want to offset your activity.

NEXT

⑩

Activity Range:  
Click on dates below to choose a start  
and end date for your activity  
Start Date: End Date:  
2013-07-05 2013-07-07

⑪

Activity Summary  
Select a day of the week and add  
Hours corresponding to that day.  
Select a day of the week

NPC

⑪  **Free**  
How much will you charge?  
Set a fee that your user will pay  
\$0.00

⑫  **Preview**  
**Submit**

⑬ [page/Mspages/Controllingpage/PriceActivity.jsp](#)  
How much will you charge?

⑭ ←  
**Preview**  
Name Information  
Name  
Description  
Category  
Notes  
Schedule Information  
Start Date  
End Date  
Activity Duration  
Activity Session  
Price Information  
Activity Price  
**SUBMIT**

[page/Mspages/Controllingpage/PreviewActivity.jsp](#)

Decorativity → Ignoring → Reducing → Disdecorativity

Categoricity → Muting Location → Notcategoricity

Decorativity → Paragraphics → Deytivating

Semantics → Pragmatics → Presentability

Presentability / recognition addition ('focus',  $\lambda \Rightarrow [$ )

// The name is focused  
console.log('FOCUS ED!')

// console.log (data.name)

// if (data.name) {

// setTextColor(data.name)

// }

// Call any action

})

Keyboard.addition('keyBoardMillShow', -KeyboardDisplay)

Keyboard.addition('keyBoardMillHide', -KeyboardDisplay)

// cleanup function

return () => [

Keyboard.removeAction('keyBoardMillShow', -KeyboardDisplay)

Keyboard.removeAction('keyBoardMillHide', -KeyboardDisplay)

], [])

const -keyBoardMillShow = () => [

setKeyboard(true)

const -keyBoardMillHide = () => [

setKeyboard(false)

C3

```
const [textField, setTextField] = React.useState("")
```

```
const [keyBoard, setKeyBoard] = React.useState()
```

```
const onSub = () => {
```

```
route.params.updateValue('name', textField)
```

```
navigation.navigate('Mediately')
```

### Mediately Route

```
import ...
```

```
export default function Mediately({ route, navigation, state }) {
```

```
const [textField, setTextField] = React.useState("")
```

```
const [keyBoard, setKeyBoard] = React.useState()
```

```
useEffect(() => {
```

```
navigation.addListener('focus', () => {
```

```
setKeyBoard(true)
```

```
)
```

```
Keyboard.addListener('keyboardDidShow', keyboardDidShow)
```

```
Keyboard.addListener('keyboardDidHide', keyboardDidHide)
```

```
return () => {
```

```
Keyboard.removeListener('keyboardDidShow', keyboardDidShow)
```

```
Keyboard.removeListener('keyboardDidHide', keyboardDidHide)
```

```
}
```

```
, [])
```

```
const keyboardDidShow = () => { setKeyBoard(true) }
```

```
const keyboardDidHide = () => { setKeyBoard(false) }
```

```
const onSub = () => {
```

```
route.params.updateValue('name', textField)
```

```
navigation.navigate('Mediately')
```

notes (

<View

style={

background-color: 'white';  
height: 40px(100%)

}

>

<View style={...style, ...background} >

<TouchableOpacity

style={{}} > {

route.passengerCount=100%}

}

>

Flipy "name" will render the icon in ReactNative and IOS.

<Icon name='ios' size={100} style={{}}, color: 'white' > />

</TouchableOpacity>

Size of the icon can also be passed as `fontSize` in the style object

<Text style={...style, ...fontSize}> Name </Text>

</View> is Google Chrome panel or the default one that specified for us

<View style={{} paddingLeft: 100, paddingRight: 100 } >

<Text style={...style, ...positioned}> Lets name your activity! </Text>

<Text style={...style, ...descriptionText}>

Here are some examples Standup Comedy Show, Virtual Movie Screening, Museum Tour, etc.

<Text>

<TextInput

style={...style, ...textInput}

returnKeyType='done' // will automatically hide the keyboard

blurOnSubmit={true} // If true, the text field will blur when submitted

value={textField}

// Callback that is called when the text input's text changes

placeholder='Activity Name' // Change text if passed as a single string argument

onChangeText={textField => setTextField(textField)} // Set the current handle.

The View will always be 100% of the device's height.

A wrapper for putting views against properly  
to touch. On press done, the opacity of the wrapped  
view is decreased, changing it.

When a route is nested, the value of the dynamic  
segments will be exposed as `the first parameter`  
in every component.

1)

</View>

<KeyboardHandling> // It is a component to solve the common problem of views

that need to react to the way of the user's keyboard.

behavior = "padding" // Specify how to react to the press of the keyboard.

style = { flex: 1, justifyContent: "flex-end", alignItems: "center" } //

> // And here we have two interact with the prop differently

<Touchableopacity>

style = { opacity } // What type of button to display, disabled or not!

opacity is controlled by wrapping the children in an AnimatedProp

Animated

? textField.length == 0

? style.disabledButton

? style.button

? textField.length == 0

? style.disabledButton

? style.button

disabled = { textField.length == 0 }

onPress = { () => embolden() }

>

<Text style={style.buttonText}>NEXT</Text>

</Touchableopacity>

<KeyboardHandling>

</View>

}

import default function KeyboardHandling from 'DevkitKeyboard', React from 'React', Keyboard from 'Keyboard', Text from 'Text'.

const KeyboardHandling = ({ inputRef }) => { // inputRef is the state equal to 'Keyboard' which is the monitor for texts on this prop navigation and zoom with keyboard, within which the Keyboard component is contained, which is the reason that Keyboard is imported.

① Keyboard is quite similar to Reactivity in form

② Reactivity simply allows us to update and display the props

- ④ Decomposition: simply shows how to set out fields
- ⑤ Categorization: too elaborate, too hierarchical words
- ⑥ Rating: easier, better than when I asked each user, either or
- ⑦ Intuitiveness: yes / no to notes!
- ⑧ Understandability: yes / no to user chart
- ⑨ Perspicuity: a question - field like
- ⑩ Consistency: when certain don't
- ⑪ Semantics: calendar scheduling component!
- ⑫ Practicality: Test application
- ⑬ Practicality: having date from paper for the old user adding "new process"
- ⑭ Misleading: go missing on subsequent component with a suspender like, and makes staff like paper presentation, preparation, and looks like the final task finally
- ⑮ Misleading: as a application, there is misleading card is not being passed to this state, classification
- ⑯ Misleading: p. at the same time while category example ("Misleading") is called either Irreducibility or and either Toppling, p., and while Misleading is the first called as - anyone with Confidentiality, p., Misleading always means of no Redundancy and a Modular process, addition of Redundancy is a function and strengths of Misleading and it is function. and the reverse (i. redundant process, redundant form, redundant the paper date reduction type: L. the paper date redundant paper type, not L. the paper date redundant paper (i. un L))
- ⑰ Irreducibility: is an important and Confidentiality: p. and requires every the same place only from Irreducibility and
- ⑱ Irreducibility: demonstrate the effect of "some found", and below for which the beginning of a "what you see actually" how has been fleshed out!

pages / ActivityPages / ActivityPage.java, CreateActivityPage.java, SignActivity.java, SignActivityList.java, SignActivityListActivity.java, SignActivityListWith.java

NewsPages - CreateActivityPages

MediaComponents - AddMedia.java, MediaCard.java, MediaPresentation.java

ScheduleComponents - AddScheduleSession.java, ScheduleSession.java

/ pages / ActivityPages / ActivityPage.java, CreateActivityPage.java  
- LogActivity.java - SetPresentation.java  
- SignActivity.java - SignActivity(PowerSharebox).java  
- SignActivityListActivity.java

/ Pages / CreateActivityPages / MediaComponents / AddMedia.java  
MediaCard.java  
MediaPresentation.java

/ ScheduleComponents / AddScheduleSession.java  
ScheduleSession.java

/ - ActivityCard.java  
CategoryActivity.java

DayActivity.java

DurationActivity.java

DressingActivity.java

DirectionActivity.java

MediaActivity.java

MovingActivity.java

ComActivity.java

NotesActivity.java

PresentationActivity.java

PrivateActivity.java

RespectActivity.java

ScheduleActivity.java

SensoryActivity.java

TagActivity.java

Spago / NewPage / ProfileScreen / EditProfile.js  
• Edition.js

• EditProfile.js  
• MyProfile.js

✓ ActivityComponent.js  
Bookmarked.js  
BookingDetail.js  
CommentActivity.js  
• History.js  
HistoryBookingDetail.js  
MyActivities.js

✓ App.js  
app.json  
babel.config.js  
bookmarked.json  
BookingDetail-Info.plist  
package.json  
package-lock.json

## Building Admin Dashboard

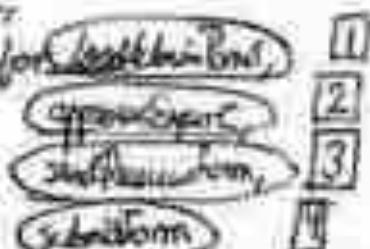
- Within a for-loop in JavaScript, the upper bound gets evaluated along with - !
- Separate graph for the Building perspective. ↳ Building App!
- What is the functionality?
  - building configuration being stored in config files!
- What is the mechanism to trigger reporting, i.e. logarithm, push notifications, the auto Google play and Facebook push?
- How does the admin dashboard work for the regular non-mobile users, and how can we make it work for the ones who sign up on and for the mobile Quality Big app?

Key Features: \* import the entire Firebase library.

When `firestoreConfig = [ apikay authConfig, databaseURL, projectID ]`  
`storageBucket messagingSenderId: appID`

and then when `firebase.initializeApp(`,

and then for the component: this binding for `authWithOAuthPopup()`



Functionality: the first thing we should do is this `authWithOAuthPopup()`  
 which occurs on every component different.

Are there think counter? How is the database interacted with?

③ send ReviewForm notes on accepted request  
 / process via API URL + /sendReviewForm;

Post Authentication,

git diff HEAD~160

localDB testing, localDB,  
 reservation testing, reservation,  
 reservation testing, reservation,  
 localForm testing, localForm

with validation true

① `button.click = async () => {`

GET /admin/dashboard,

var response = await axios.get

- the argument - when we first click - admin dashboard's current full data

process.env.REACT\_APP + '/admin/dashboard',  
withCredentials: true

},  
response data has become unusable

and her responsibilities upon to response data data

response data variable is nothing!

unless set this to state

② `submitForm = async e => {`

POST /auth/dashboardLogin,

var response = await axios.post

process.env.REACT\_APP + '/auth/dashboardLogin',

username form client enter value,  
password form client password value

• I believe this is just to set the  
cookie!

withCredentials: true

③ `async approveProject(exp)`

var response = await axios.post

process.env.REACT\_APP + '/user/approveProject',

with email value

POST /user/approveProject,

why do we need to send  
the email here?

with (initials: string)

this.localEmail

④ What does the tag `withCredentials: true` mean? WithCredentials: true is enabled  
in all of our queries

- ① GET /admin/dashboard
- ② POST /user/approveProject
- ③ POST /someReviewFrom
- ④ POST /auth/dashboardLogin

## Signup Page Function:

Change `name` field to `First Name, Last Name?` split at the middle on some line.

On the database submit and accept a `textArea` field.

Submission = `async e => {`

`page/signup.js`

`var form = e.target;`

`[var button = form.querySelector('button')]`

- ① How are we going to submit the `username` and `password` which being submitted to the database without bypassing them?

`if (password == confirmPassword) {`

`var readybox = L`

`username email,`

`data L`

`username: true,`

`password: false,`

`email: email,`

`join: true,`

`[lastName: lastName]`

`authType: 'email',`

`profilePic: 'https://'`

AuthType is only used when the confirmation function page hosting code is executed from client!

What are the other authTypes?

When will the profilePic ever contain a URL that participants are supposed to download?

\* `function`

Do we call this twice - shallow call with 2 times?

`auth()`

according to the docs, create a account by passing the no

`authWithOAuthProvider(provider)(email, password)` user can allow and prevent

to contribute with OAuth providers.

`before`

`auth()`

`signUpWithOAuthProvider(provider)(email, password)`

then login response  $\Rightarrow \{$   
var response = await axios.post(  
process.env.API\_URL + '/auth/login',  
{ user: { email: email },  
rememberMe: true }  
)

Var response = await axios.post(  
process.env.API\_URL + '/signup/submitToDatabase',  
reqBody,  
{ rememberMe: true })

★ Signup Page steps component  
checks that we're logged in and  
prompts us to confirm if so and if not catches the error if someone  
does not performing action.

These are the elements being pulled off of the form:

form = e target elements through this way!  
form.username value form.password.value form.rememberMe.value  
form.rememberMe

<FormContext

className = 'signupFormContainer'

name = 'lastName'

type = 'text'

placeholder = 'lastName'

this needs to be wrapped in

<Form ~~class~~ contextId = 'formBootstrap' >

<FormGroup>

(What are the types value and password?)

placeholder = 'lastName' (What is controlled for?)

Bootstrap supports all the HTML input types: text, password,  
checkbox, date, datetime, datetime-local, time, week, number, range, select, and color.  
controlled is only used so that it functions as an id and FormLabel has an id after  
to which we can refer the label styling and that location to the proper  
FormGroup.

# Google Sign Up

Last Piece of Code:

< GoogleLogin

classname = "signupPageSignupWithGoogle"

clientID =

buttonText = "Sign up with Google"

// onsuccess = [response => this.onSubmit(response)]

// onfailure = [response => console.log(response)]

createPolicy = ["single-host-sign"]

/>

onSuccess = async data => {

var requestBody = {  
  cancelDelete?:

  accessToken: data.accessToken,

  user: data.profileObj \*

}

try {

const credObj = firebase.auth.GoogleAuthProvider.credential

(null,

data.accessToken)

)

var user = data.profileObj

firebase

.auth()

.signInWithCredential(credObj)

.then(async response => {

var response = await axios.post(`

process.env.API\_URL + "/auth/stologin",

[user, { email: data.profileObj.email }],

{ withCredentials: true }

)

```
var regBody = [
 user_id: user.id,
 data: L
 isLocal: true,
 email: user.email,
 subType: 'people',
 name: user.givenName + ' ' + user.familyName,
 profilePic: user.imageUrl.slice(0, -6)
]
```

```
} } unused
var response2 = await axios.post(
 process.env.REACT_APP_API_URL + '/signup/sendVerification',
 regBody,
 { withCredentials: true })
```

Router push ('goToReg')

}) ← End of Firebase database method chaining block!

- Therefore within the high level \* the is called, the submitFrom function

① Grab the Firebase credentials

② Axios POST '/auth/setLogin'

③ Axios POST '/signup/sendVerification'

④ Router push to 'goToReg'

- And with the regular signup \* the is called, the submitFrom function

① await axios POST '/auth/setLogin'

② await axios POST '/signup/sendVerification',

· everything else that is similar!

With that in mind we are going to change the regular signing form now.  
and what happens on the auth/login route?

- app.post('/auth/login'),  
    signposts the user email to req.session.user, and within the  
    Liberally req.session.user = JSON.parse(  
                        this will subsequently be  
                        signed/serialized/encoded  
                        into JSON)  
    date = req.body.date  
    userId = req.body.userId  
    Var: date = req.session.user

On the database, first name should be required and  
last name should be required!  
if they are not present then displaying a real alert!  
This requirement should be carried over carrying the HTML code!

- Steps:
- ① Please confirm both passwords
  - ② Utilize the firebase authentication sign in with email and password  
creation fails
  - ③ Utilize the firebase authentication sign in, if it does not work it means fail.

\* small  
title: "Hold On!",  
but ~~Please confirm both Forgot Password~~  
"Please ensure training tasks are completed",  
icon: "warning",  
button: "OK",  
B;

\* the thing about send is that it doesn't have to be done as part of  
a try/catch error block; it can be done within in the block.

## ~~From code editor from the functional perspective!~~

What does error code 400 mean?

that the server cannot or will not process the request due to something that is presented to be a client error

e.g., malformed requests

invalid request content or

descriptive request content

Custom HTTP Headers for decision making - When such a header is absent, stale, corrupt, or otherwise not present.

As a general rule, anything malformed or "weird" coming from the public Internet can safely be assumed malicious (or "descriptive").

- delimiters, request line, header, length prefix, end of header body
- It could be argued that having no one date in your request is syntactically wrong, even if your actual request at the HTTP level (Request line, header etc) is syntactically valid

• the deserializer block is working!

• getting profile data occurs right after first. This means last value is complete.

→ app.get('/user') .getProfileData is subsequently called

• maybe don't immediately pass to deserializing right after?

seriously, yes try removing deserializing.

★ Uh didn't you get to deserializing.

! Hold On!  
A Request failed with status code 400

2 API routes: /auth/login

POST /signup/saveUserToDatabase

function

at the

createUserWithEmailAndPassword

occurs before the first route one POSTed to,

Care for field validation, and return message for success/failure.

resulting in the error message:

The email address is already in use by another account.

\* What does the createUserWithEmailAndPassword function actually do?

I suppose we should console log the response object from

- signInWithEmailAndPassword.

\* what shows up on the Authentication Tab on Firebase!

② On the Authentication Tab: We can create:

- createUserWithEmailAndPassword

What is the counterpart? For example:

- deleteUserWithEmailAndPassword ?

This should be annoying because otherwise customers and imports  
will encounter the ①

Holy Oh! ~~the user with email already exists~~

The email address is already in use by another account  
Small alert:

... instead of being able to sign up!

\* The authentication tab is for storing user unique identifying  
email identifier, provider (mail or by Google), last login,  
date of birth ... and does not store

any other information about the user!

\* in that case since ~~not all of~~ none of the response variables are actually  
used, we can make ~~the~~ the API POST request right away!

- move the code around

and then the method chaining right stop right there!

✓ done!

## Submission & consistency of (password = confirmation)

Once user body is submitted to be a user,

try 1 block is initiated with

exact user post - with validate

- Signup/submitToDatabase

before anything to do with Firebase!

\* With validate does not do anything special

other than extracting values from req and from res.

specifically, req.body.username → req.session.user

res.status(200) from (success true :))

\* Signup/submitToDatabase: the first try/catch block does field validation  
and ③ references our req.body data against

① db.collection('cars').doc(user.email)

② db.collection('cars').get()

This one is used for hand-configuration

and therefore:

① determine 'user already exists in database'

② determine 'thank you' footer local for signing up or update  
thank you, good user for signing up a local!

③ tell finely what is this?

~~new document with it~~ and finally we

collection.write

document

written

then validate

(res.status(200).json success message ))

This is the validation tab: the very first tab  
on the Firebase database

This is the second tab on Firebase!

and the last statement adds user.set on each a date item  
at that document location ; the third column

Request failed with status code 400 →

④ The error caught on the frontend

~~that the~~ is different than

the monitoring shown for on the backend.

But back end part of the 400 w. status reply!

How to handle the response returned from the ~~monitoring~~ backend  
as a part of the error thrown on the frontend?

(We did not get a response object from the 400 part.)

The error is caught before the response is decoded.

The response doesn't actually come on the frontend,  
as shown through the use of an atomic long/short circuit block.

Restart the server after making changes!

⑤ How to release worldwide like 900 back with an  
account exposure feature?

⑥ What is the type of error thrown in node.js  
given that they have to be converted to ~~text~~?

non-text type errors?

⑦ date.parsed = convert string to date (eg. body.date.parsed, milliseconds)

What does this mean?

⑧ The following advantages to the use of cached response variable?

• How does Google decide which the first thing you see on the page?

• How does the Google search algorithm work?

• View Profile Page: Diederik Loos

Changed Display Name → Diederik Loos

How does the Edit Profile page interact with the database?

There is no old name text field on the Edit Profile page!

Edit Profile is generated by pages/profileedit.jsp

Search for Best password

→ this would impact the username of any user/request who ever changes their name, so people often create an entirely new user

② edit the username field simultaneously!

③ users should be able to change the auto-generated username

## account-settings.png



Main

menu

reviews

Logo

my NAME → my account

>Edit Profile

My Bookings → My Bookings List

History → History List

Payment → Payment Cards and Methods

Contact Us → Leave Feedback

Become a Quality Local → Become Bookery Local

## bigaccount.png

G.B.:

menu

Activation

Reviews

my profile

→ Edit Profile

History of Activities

→ Edit Activity

Create Profile

Bank Account

New Bank Account

Review / My Activities

Activity Log

Activations - New and upcoming bookings

About Me

Interests \*

Phone

Email

Background Check Info

Review/Submit → Activities/Thank you! → Post Activity

New Bank Account  
Edit Activity

Report Incident → ex. lost item

METHOD

3) bizappactivity.png all kinds of staff are the "add new activity" flow!

4) bizappsignup.png "Forgot Password" flow and "Signup" flow are very similar!

5) bizappmanagebookings-1.png  
New Bookings, Traveller's Response, Upcoming Activity, Cancel Booking

6) bizappmanagebookings.png  
New Bookings, Traveller's Response, Active Now, Cancel Booking

7) browse\_activities\_and\_my\_booking.png  
Destinations Notifications Date/Time  
Payment Method

8) my-bookings\_and\_Notification.png

9) onboarding\_flow.png

# Publishing to TestFlight

expo publish build the bundle

index.ios.js index.android.js

- /Users/Downloads/react-native-groovy-app-front-end/test

expo build:ios

will ask you to log in with Apple ID

\* Will you provide your own Apple distribution certificate?

(yes) ? No ✓

expo.dev/testflight

npm install -g eas-cli

~~Do I want access to Sahan's  
Expo account?  
to check the build status?~~

expo login

sdmurr@geekly.com  
geekly 2020!

to eas submit — platform:ios eas

→ need access @ EAS Priority Features

Unless you have a macOS device

★ docs.expo.io/distribution/uploading-apps/ ★

## Transporter App

ipa file comes from <https://expo.co/@t3n0n0/>

on the transporter

Dodgy

1.0.0 (223)

1273958598

Before expo publish

remember to comment the version  
and the build number!

Using My Apple account and  
Soham's Expo account

A A A

and then click the builds on  
[appstestflight.apple.com](https://appstestflight.apple.com)

takes a long time to build!

Push notification Simulator?

right now, I'm publishing to the App Store

expo.dev/testflight Does expo process builds  
One by one?

various builds separately!

once it passes the verification step -

Does Version 1.0.0 translate to 1.0 on App Store  
Console?

- React-native app - back-end
- React-native - Gooley app - front-end
- React-native - Gooley Big app - front-end
- Sign in      sign in Google and Facebook      view their bookings in more detail
- Browse activities      look bookings      payment and cancellation
- Cancel activity

Key functionalities for the MVP  
Gooley Customer

- account - settings.png
  - browse activities
  - my bookings and notification.png
  - onboarding flow.png
- What do we need for the app to be reviewed  
and listed on the Apple App Store?

App Store Connect Email

Dear Gooley, LLC,

The following build has completed processing:

Platform: iOS

App Name: Gooley

Build Number: 2.2.4

Version Number: 1.0

App Store: Gooley QA

App Apple ID: 1233258598

the internal # of builds  
that have been made until  
the version #

You can now use this build for TestFlight testing or submit it to the App Store.

a difference in build number represents a recompilation of the source code.

- \* Release 1.0.0 might be build 547. It took 547 builds to get to a 1.0.0 release
- \* Release 1.1 might be build 598
- \* Release 1.1.0 might be build 634
- \* Release 2.0.0 might be build 749

I want to go back from TestFlight to the simulator

(appstoreconnect.apple.com/iphone)

Am I using the right (most recently  
edited code)

Github repository?



expo build:ios

? Choose the build type you would like:

> Use access keys. Return to submit.

or > archive - Deploy the build to the store

> Simulator - Run the build on a simulator

- What does the expo build ios command actually do?

? building JS bundle takes a long time! What does the build and build process look like across time?

long screenshots (multiple screen heights)

We decide between ... simulator, tar.gz and .ipa because we are the ones using the Expo CLI and decide in the terminal.

npm install  
package version



npm install expo@~23.14.x  
npm install react-native@~20.x.x

latest patch version  
latest minor version

npm ls --

Npm view — Version

expo install \_\_\_\_\_ will install automatically the right version  
check There is a new version of expo-cl available  
npm installing expo-cl

↳ install expo-cl globally using the package manager of your choice ✓

~~↳ import Constants from 'expo-constants'~~

What is in here? Constants is defined over by  
what else is there?

almost got the idea now

Want: to be able to run the app on a simulator.

### Stripe Masters

① react-native-google-app-build-id

package-lock package 

ActivityDetails ~~Activity~~ BookActivity

BookingDetails Payability PaymentMethods ReviewBooking

② react-native-google-sign-in-app-build-id

BankAccount

BookingDetails History BookingDetails

for OAuth

- stripe can't create and API routes are commented out!

③ react-native-expo-build-id

package-lock ~~JSON~~ package

VS Code full file

Screenshot

See CodeShop VS Code

extension!

④ We have two package.json files!

and index.js contains all Stripe-related function!

① react-native-app-build-env  
- stripe version 8.135.0      ↗ functions/package.json  
                                ↗ package.json and package-lock.json

- stripe version 8.141.0      ↗ ./package.json  
                                ↗ and ./package-lock.json

what do we do in our interaction with Stripe?

functions/index.js  
const stripe = require('stripe')('sk-test-7tL3')

APP.GET /stripe/connect/auth

• Send the authorization code to Stripe's API.

function saveAccountID = Save the connected account ID from the  
response to your database.

APP.GET /stripe/getCustomer

APP.POST /stripe/addPaymentMethod

• calls stripe.customers.createSource

based on req.session.user

POST /stripe/deletePaymentMethod

• calls stripe.customers.deleteSource

based on req.session

POST /stripe/payForActivity      ↗ stripeaccountID

and then

## ② React-native-paypal-app-front-end

"expo-payments-stripe", key from package-lock.json

"Stripe-client", which contains NPM registry addresses with integrity.

Version 2.1

Version 1.1.5

- Interface with 'expo-payments-stripe': we were going to do something well that I suppose one time checking out at the end  
stripe.createToken and  
global API-URL + '/stripe/payForActivity',  
focus on AddCardComponent  
var stripe = require('stripe-client')('pk-test\_NDRV...7B')

What is Stripe createToken for?

\* var card = await stripe.createToken(information)  
\* var token = card id ← is the card valid?  
\* this.props.onSubmit(token) ← Does the this.props.onSubmit  
this.setState({iskingCard: false })

function complete its mission?

React Native Want console log!

Error: Unknown environment: other already in use. DONE

it appears that npm + of expo-cli@4.9.3

fixed this error

before expo start, so that we don't get it  
during expo start process

So Expo Start

readActivity -> package.json

• `const stripe = require('stripe')`  
• `const API_URL = '/stripe/payForActivity'`

variables :  
- `stripe-payment-stripe` } package.json  
- `stripe-client`

page/StripeActivityDetail.js

import { StripeStripe as Stripe } from 'stripe-payment-stripe'  
... and then `const stripe = Stripe(stripe)`

is conventional code.

page/NoPage/AdditionalComponent.js

var stripe = require('stripe')(pk-test-NDR...78')

\* `stripe.payment` & `import` and `not used`

> `internal, handle better than imports`

var email = contact.phone.createTokenInformation()

page/MobileBookActivity.js

else true

some =

page/NoPage/BookingDetail.js

\* `stripe.payment` & `import` and `not used`

the code `const stripe = require('stripe')` is `connected with some = email`

page/NoPage/BuyActivity

var stripe = require('stripe')(pk-test-NDR...78')

What will you planning to do with `import stripe` in `AddCardComponent`, `BookActivity`, `BookingDetail`, `BuyActivity`,

\* `const stripe` has `var response = await axios.get(global.API_URL`

+ `'/stripe/getCustomer'`, { `withCredentials: true` } )

\* `addCard` has `var response = await axios.post`

`global.API_URL + '/stripe/addPaymentMethod'`,

{ `cardToken(token)`,

{ `withCredentials: true` } )

page/NoPage/PaymentMethod.js

③ var stripe = require('stripe')(stripeToken) ('pk-test...98')

\* `const stripeToken` ( ) `var response = await axios.get(global.API_URL`

+ `'/stripe/getCustomer'`)

\* `handleResponse` has `var card = await stripeToken (information)`

• Yes, what is Payment Stripe used for?

/pages/NotiTages

• handleBooking

API URL

/stripe/payActivity

• ActivityDetails

• AllCardComponent

handleButtonPress invokes stripe.createToken(information)  
for which

var stripe = require('stripe-client')('pk-test...')

BookActivity

BookingDetails

Activity

var stripe = require('stripe-client')('pk-test...')

async refreshCard

API URL /stripe/getCustomer

addCard API URL /stripe/addPaymentMethod

• PaymentMethod

var stripe = require('stripe-client')('pk-test...')

async refreshCard

API URL /stripe/getCustomer

handleButtonPress invokes stripe.createToken(information)

What are the principal elements of the API URLs?

/stripe/payActivity close

## Postfix /stop/putActivity

(1) Get the user from session... ~~session~~

(2) Get the activity from ~~req.body~~

(3) Turn the activity's price into an application fee  
using a proportionality formula

application fee = ~~activity price~~ +  $\frac{\text{activity price} \cdot 0.027}{10} + 30$

(4) From req.body ~~If customerToken is not available,~~  
~~then~~

charge = await stripe.charges.create

amount: ~~activityFee~~,

currency: 'usd',

customer: ~~customer\_id~~,

application\_fee\_percent: ~~applicationFee~~,

transfer\_data: {

destination: 'acct\_...' }

On the other hand, ~~If customerToken is available,~~  
~~then~~

charge = await stripe.charges.create

amount: ~~activityFee~~,

currency: 'usd',

customer: ~~req.body.customerToken~~,

application\_fee\_percent: ~~applicationFee~~,

transfer\_data: {

destination: 'acct\_...' }

return res.status(200).json({ charge: charge })

as user is not linking!

### GET /stripe/getCustomer

- ① Take the current (req.session) user
- ② Get data from db.collection('app-users')  
doc(user.mail).get(), data()

and then ③ stripe.customers.retrieve(customerId,  
user.on function (err, customer) {

if err then try/catch await stripe.customers.create  
([ email: user.mail ])

await db.collection('app-users')

doc(user.mail).update([ { stripeCustomerId } ])  
.customer\_id )

after the try/catch block is complete,  
 whether or not there was an error

place (req.session) stripeCustomerId = customerId

return res.status(200).json({ code: 200 })

### POST /stripe/abc/importMethod

if req.session stripeCustomerId is true,

- ① Stripe customer.create()

req.session.stripeCustomerId, { source: req.body.condition },  
function (err, card) {

if (err) { return res.status(400).json({ error: err }) }

Imports React, React Native, Expo-Font, Expo-Linking, Axios  
React-Native-Screens, Firebase, NavigationContainer,  
expo-constants, expo-linear-gradient,  
expo-difficulties,  
expo-purchases,  
expo-constants

Imports SimplePage, LoginPage

AppPage

global.API\_URL = "https://us-central.firebaseio.cloudfunctions.net/app"

Final

OneFontType, many await Font.loadAsync(promises)

Received font file types

get permission AS LONG AS isDevice  
and generate alert messages, check for what we can ~~do~~ POST /auth/login  
~~check with~~ what we charged for what we can ~~do~~ POST /auth/login  
and for which we have rationale and argument and what does our  
component do about it?

use OneFontType, await this.checkLogosWith  
this.MostImportantFontType()

render ()

if this.state.fetched {

return {

<NavigationContainer>

<Stack.Navigator>

! this.state.loggedIn ? (

<Stack.Screen name="Screen1" />

<Stack.Screen name="Screen2" />

:

Screen3

Screen4

Logout

Signin

Signup/Reset

CreateAccount

SetPassword

```
<Stack.Screen name="PingNavigator">
 initialParams, component
```

else if this.state.isLoading or not loaded then

```
<View <(image source={require('splash-screen.png')}>>>
```

Props => <EditProfile {...props} data={this.state.data} />

<Stack.Screen>

→ PingNavigator

→ DoneNavigator

```
<MyDrawer.Screen name="PingNavigator">
```

Props =

<PingNavigator

refetchDriver={this.updateFrom}

{...props}

data={this.state.data}

/>

</MyDrawer.Screen>

<Stack.Screen>

name="PingNavigation"

initialParams={!localStorage.getItem('isSignedIn') ?  
 component: 'PingNavigator'}}

Props

/>

These aren't functioning, but I know they actually exist