Programming for the web An introduction to front-end development with React

An introduction to front-end development with React Rens Holmer July 7, 2024



Web development in bioinformatics





Uniprot

Alphafold-DB





JBrowse

NCBI BLAST



Goal of this session

Introduction to building interactive websites

Activities

- Familiarize yourself with main building blocks of a website
- Learn about modern toolchains and frameworks for the web
- Build your own interactive bioinformatics data visualization

Material

git clone https://github.com/holmrenser/introduction_to_react



Assignment 1

Explore two versions of a simple static website:

```
example/simple_site
example/simple_site_single_file
```

- Open the workshop folder in an IDE (e.g. VSCode)
- Open index.html in a web browser
- Open the developer tools (cmd + shift + C)
- Click the button
- Explore the code
- Discuss



Some technical background

Core components

- ► HTML: HyperText Markup Language, i.e. text with links and sematics for 'function' such as headers or links.
- ▶ JS: JavaScript, actions, interaction, Document Object Model (DOM).
- CSS: Cascading Style Sheets, visual styling. Style applies to HTML tag and all it's children (hence 'cascading').

Key concepts

- Asynchronous programming: networks can be slow, local computation should not wait (examples in next slides)
- Using the browser as a debugger and REPL



We have to talk about AJAX

- Asynchronous Javascript And Xml
- Originally introduced as concept for typical web tasks
- Does not actually have to use XML (today we use JSON)
- ► Modern JS: implemented in e.g. fetch API





Javascript quirks (variables)

Many aspects of JS are superficially similar to Python

```
./variables.py
 1 a = "hi"
 2 b = 2
 3 c = 2.0
 5b + c
 6 # 4.0
 8 b = a \# 0verwrite b
9 d = " hello"
10 b + d
11 # "hi hello"
13 c + d
14 # TypeError: unsupported
15 # operand type(s) for +:
16 # 'int' and 'str'
```

```
1 const a = "hi";
2 let b = 2;
3 const c = 2.0;
4
5 b + c;
6 // 4
7
8 b = a; // Overwrite b
9 const d = "hello";
10 b + d;
11 // "hi hello"
12
13 c + d;
14 // "2 hello"
```

Javascript

Python



Javascript quirks (functions)

```
1 def select_second_letter(string):
2    return string[1]
3
4
5 select_third_letter = lambda string: string[2]
6
7 greeting = "Hello!"
8 select_second_letter(greeting)
9 # "e"
10
11 select_third_letter(greeting)
12 # "!"
```

Python

```
• • • ./function.js

1 function selectsecondLetter(string) {
2    return string.slice(1, 2);
3   }
4   sconst selectThirdLetter = (string) => string.slice(2, 3);
7   const greeting = "Hello!";
9   selectsecondLetter(greeting);
9   selectSecondLetter(greeting);
10   selectThirdLetter(greeting);
11   selectThirdLetter(greeting);
```



Javascript quirks (classes)

```
1 class Sequence:
2   def __init__(self, header, seq):
3   self.header = header
4   self.seq = seq
5   def reverse(self):
7    return Sequence(
8    self.header,
9    self.seq[::-1]
10 )
11
12
13 seq = Sequence("test", "ACGTA")
14 seq.reverse()
15 # <__main__.Sequence object at 0x1011f5750>
```

```
1 class Sequence {
2 constructor(header, seq) {
3 this.header = header;
4 this.seq = seq;
5 }
6
7 reverse() {
8 return new Sequence(
9 this.header, in this.seq.split("").reverse().join("")
11 );
12 }
13 }
14
15 const seq = new Sequence("test", "ACGTA");
16 seq.reverse();
17 // Object { header: "test", seq: "ATGCA" }
```

Python



Javascript quirks (operations)

```
./operations.py
 1 1 == "1.0"
2 # False
4 1 != "1.0"
5 # True
71 + 1
8 # 2
101 + 1.0
11 # 2.0
13 12 / 5
14 # 2.4
16 12 // 5
17 # 2
```

```
Python
```

```
./operations.js
 3 1 == "1.0":
6 1 != "1.0";
10 // does not convert
11 1 === "1.0";
14 1 !== "1.0";
17 1 + 1.0:
18 // 2
19
20 1 + "2.1";
23 1 / "2.1";
24 // 0.47619047619047616
```



Javascript quirks (types)

```
./types.py
6 "Hi"
12 3.14
14 # List
15 [1, 2, "Hi", None]
18 (1, "Hi")
20 # Dictionary
21 {1: 2, "a": 2, (1, "Hi"): [2, 3, 3]}
```

```
• • • ./types.js

1 // Boolean
2 const t = true;
3 const f = false;
4 // String
6 const string = "Hi";
7
8 // Number
9 const int = 3;
12 // Array
13 const arr = [1, 2, "Hi"];
15 // Object
16 const obj = { 1; 2, b: 2, [[1, "Hi"]]; [1, 2, 3] };
17 // *
18 Some keys get converted!
19 --> Object { 1: 2, b: 2, "1,Hi": (3) [...] }
20 */
```

Javascript

Python

Javascript quirks (comments)

```
./comments.py

1 # Single line comments
2
3 """
4 Multi line comments
5 """
```

```
./comments.js

1 // Single line comments
2
3 /*
4 Multi line comments
5 */
```

Python Javascript



Javascript quirks (controlflow)

Python



Javascript quirks (string formatting)

```
. /string_formatting.py
1 a = 2 + 3
2 f"Variable a contains {a}"
3 # "Variable a contains 5"
```

Python

```
./string_formatting.js

1 const a = 2 + 3;
2 `Variable a contains ${a}`;
3 // "Variable a contains 5"
4 // Note the backticks!
```



Modern JS

Increasingly large/complex designs result in modern framework approach: introduce template language that emphasizes modularity, 'transpile' to HTML, JS, CSS.

- Some common frameworks: React, Vue, Angular, Svelte, etc.
- transpiling
- component re-use
- state management
- AJAX



Assigment 2

Build a React app for visualizing MSAs

