

Lab 05

React Review & Cookies

Software Studio
DataLab, CS, NTHU
2021 spring

Outline

- React
- Routing
- AJAX
- Cookies
- Lab & Homework

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- React
- Routing
- AJAX
- Cookies
- Lab & Homework

React

- Write HTML in JS
- Component based

```
render() {  
  return (  
    <div className={`today weather-bg ${this.state.group}`}>  
      <div className={`${this.state.masking ? 'masking' : ''}`}>  
        <WeatherDisplay {...this.state}/>  
        <WeatherForm city={this.state.city} unit={this.props.unit} onQuery={this.handleFormQuery}/>  
      </div>  
    </div>  
  );  
}
```

Component Based in React

- Class

```
export default class WeatherDisplay extends React.Component {  
  constructor(props) {  
    super(props);  
  }  
}
```

- New an object

```
render() {  
  return (  
    <div className={`today weather-bg ${this.state.group}`}>  
      <div className={`${mask ${this.state.masking ? 'masking' : ''}}`}>  
        <WeatherDisplay {...this.state}/>  
        <WeatherForm city={this.state.city} unit={this.props.unit} onQuery={this.handleFormQuery}/>  
      </div>  
    </div>  
  );  
}
```

How to Communicate Between Components?

Main

WeatherMood

Today Forecast

DataLab

NavBar

WeatherDisplay

Few Clouds

24° c

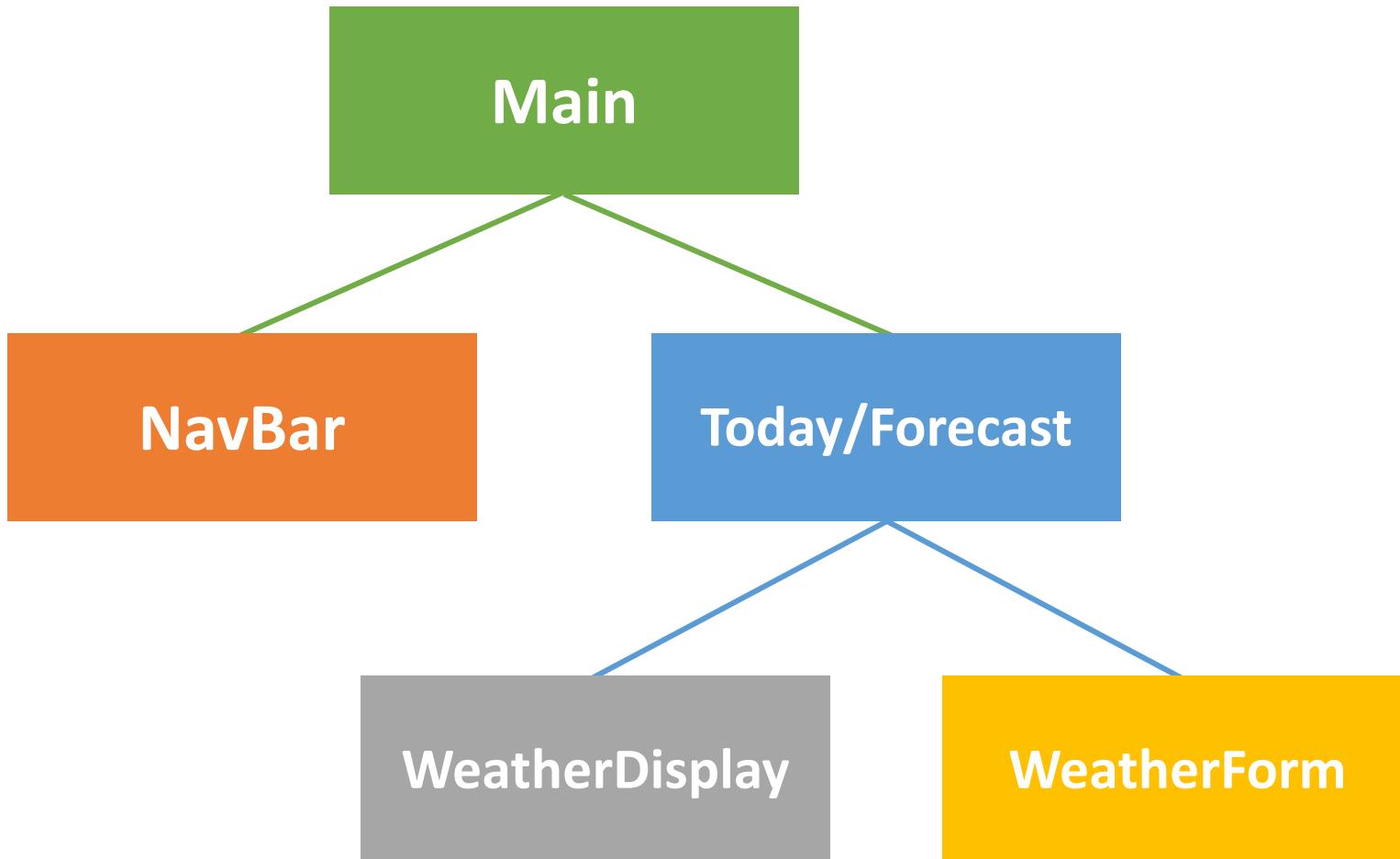
Hsinchu

° C ▾

Check

Today/Forecast

WeatherForm



Parent to child - Props

- Read-only
- Property from parent

Parent to child - Props

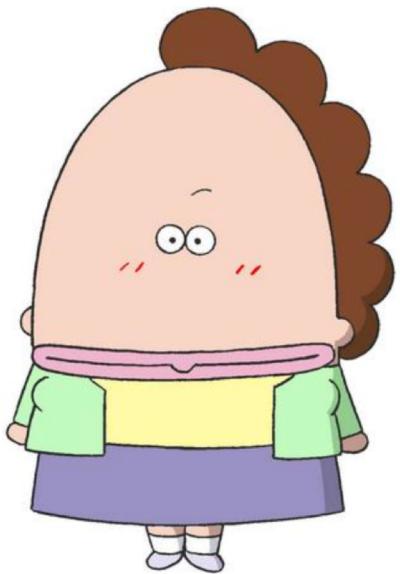
- Parent pass their states to child

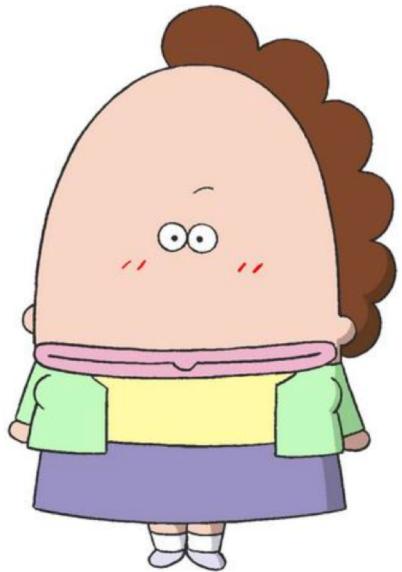
```
render() {
  return (
    <div className={`today weather-bg ${this.state.group}`}>
      <div className={`mask ${this.state.masking ? 'masking' : ''}`}>
        <WeatherDisplay {...this.state}/>
        <WeatherForm city={this.state.city} unit={this.props.unit} onQuery={this.handleFormQuery}/>
      </div>
    </div>
  );
}
```

Parent to child - Props

- Child use these properties to display

```
render() {
  return (
    <div className={`weather-display ${this.props.masking
      ? 'masking'
      : ''}`}>
      <img src={`${images/w-${this.props.group}.png`}/>
      <p className='description'>{this.props.description}</p>&nbsp;
      <h1 className='temp'>
        <span className='display-3'>{this.props.temp.toFixed(0)}&ordm;</span>
        &nbsp;{(this.props.unit === 'metric')
          ? 'C'
          : 'F'}
      </h1>
    </div>
  );
}
```





Render!

Child to Parent - State

- Can be modified
- If state is used in render(), when you call setState(), it will trigger re-render automatically.

Child to Parent - State

- Parent will have their own states

```
export default class Today extends React.Component {  
  
    static getInitWeatherState() {  
        return {  
            city: 'na',  
            code: -1,  
            group: 'na',  
            description: 'N/A',  
            temp: NaN  
        };  
    }  
  
    constructor(props) {  
        super(props);  
  
        this.state = {  
            ...Today.getInitWeatherState(),  
            loading: true,  
            masking: true  
        };  
  
        this.handleFormQuery = this.handleFormQuery.bind(this);  
    }  
}
```

Child to Parent - State

- Parent will have their own states

```
export default class Today extends React.Component {  
  
    static getInitWeatherState() {  
        return {  
            city: 'na',  
            code: -1,  
            group: 'na',  
            description: 'N/A',  
            temp: NaN  
        };  
    }  
  
    constructor(props) {  
        super(props);  
  
        this.state = {  
            ...Today.getInitWeatherState(),  
            loading: true,  
            masking: true  
        };  
  
        this.handleFormQuery = this.handleFormQuery.bind(this);  
    }  
}
```

Child to Parent - State

- They will set a function to handle the event

```
getWeather(city, unit) {
  this.setState({
    loading: true,
    masking: true,
    city: city // set city state immediately to prevent input text (in WeatherForm) from blinking;
  }, () => { // called back after setState completes
    getWeather(city, unit).then(weather => {
      this.setState({
        ...weather,
        loading: false
      }, () => this.notifyUnitChange(unit));
    }).catch(err => {
      console.error('Error getting weather', err);

      this.setState({
        ...Today.getInitWeatherState(unit),
        loading: false
      }, () => this.notifyUnitChange(unit));
    });
  }

  handleFormQuery(city, unit) {
    this.getWeather(city, unit);
  }
}
```

Child to Parent - State

- They will send this property to the child but actually, it is a handle function

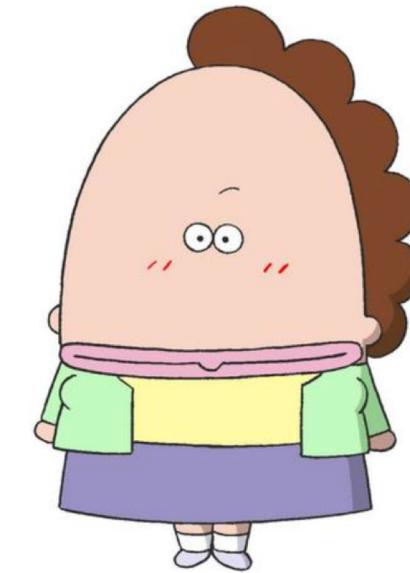
```
render() {
  return (
    <div className={`today weather-bg ${this.state.group}`}>
      <div className={`${mask ${this.state.masking ? 'masking' : ''}}`}>
        <WeatherDisplay {...this.state}/>
        <WeatherForm city={this.state.city} unit={this.props.unit} onQuery={this.handleFormQuery}/>
      </div>
    </div>
  );
}
```

Child to Parent - State

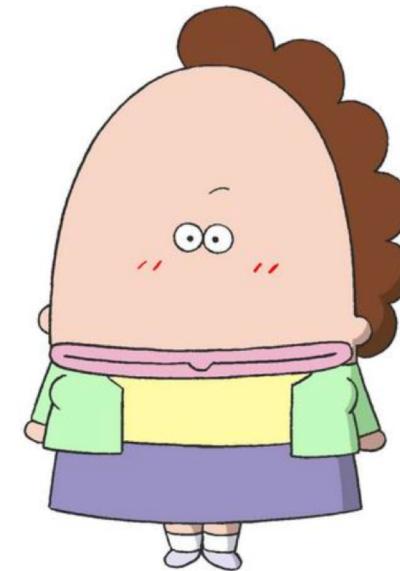
- The child only need to call this property to handle the event

```
handleSubmit(e) {
  e.preventDefault();

  this.inputEl.blur();
  if (this.state inputValue && this.state inputValue.trim()) {
    this.props.onQuery(this.state inputValue, this.state unit);
  } else {
    this.state.inputEl = this.props.city;
  }
}
```



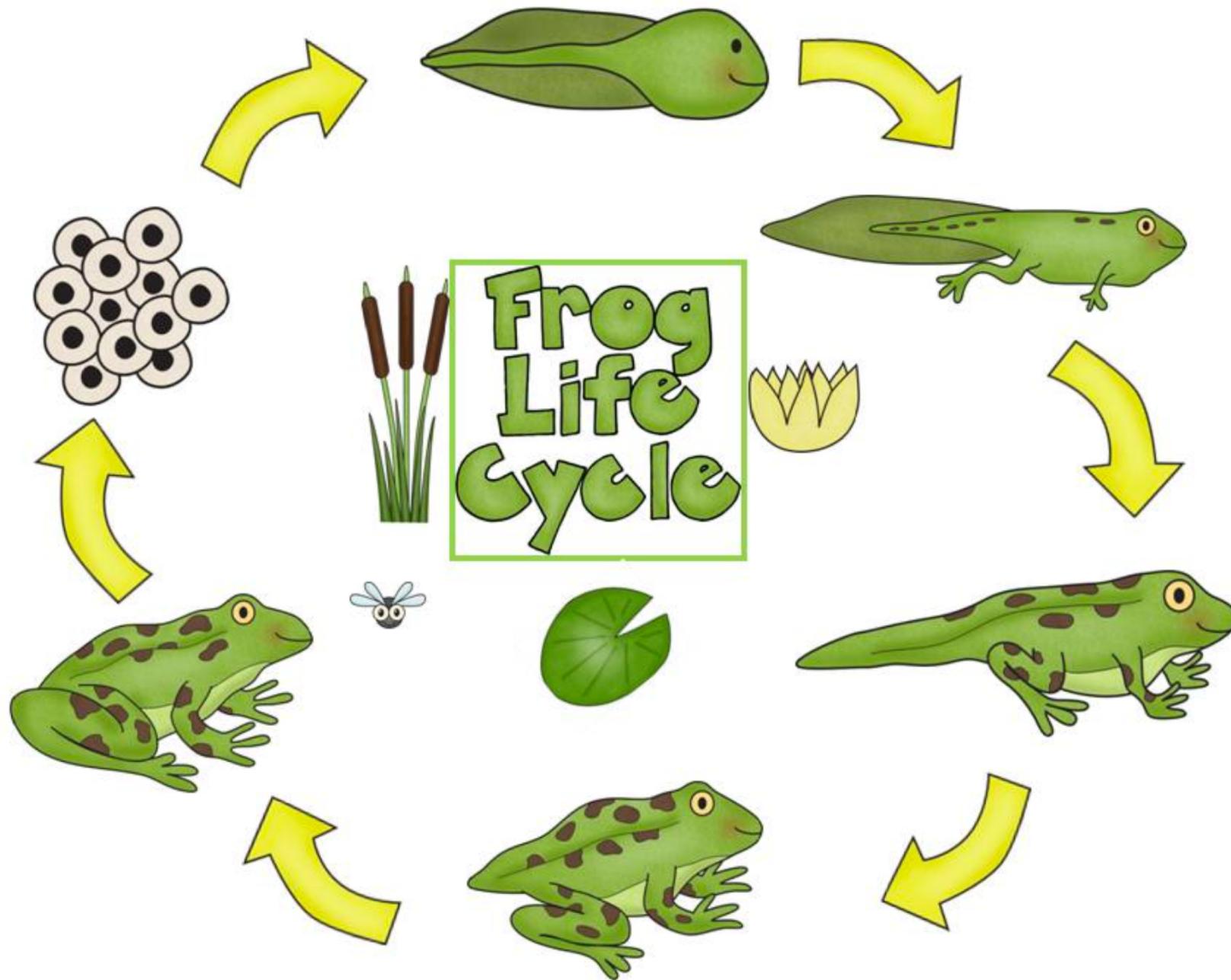
codebook



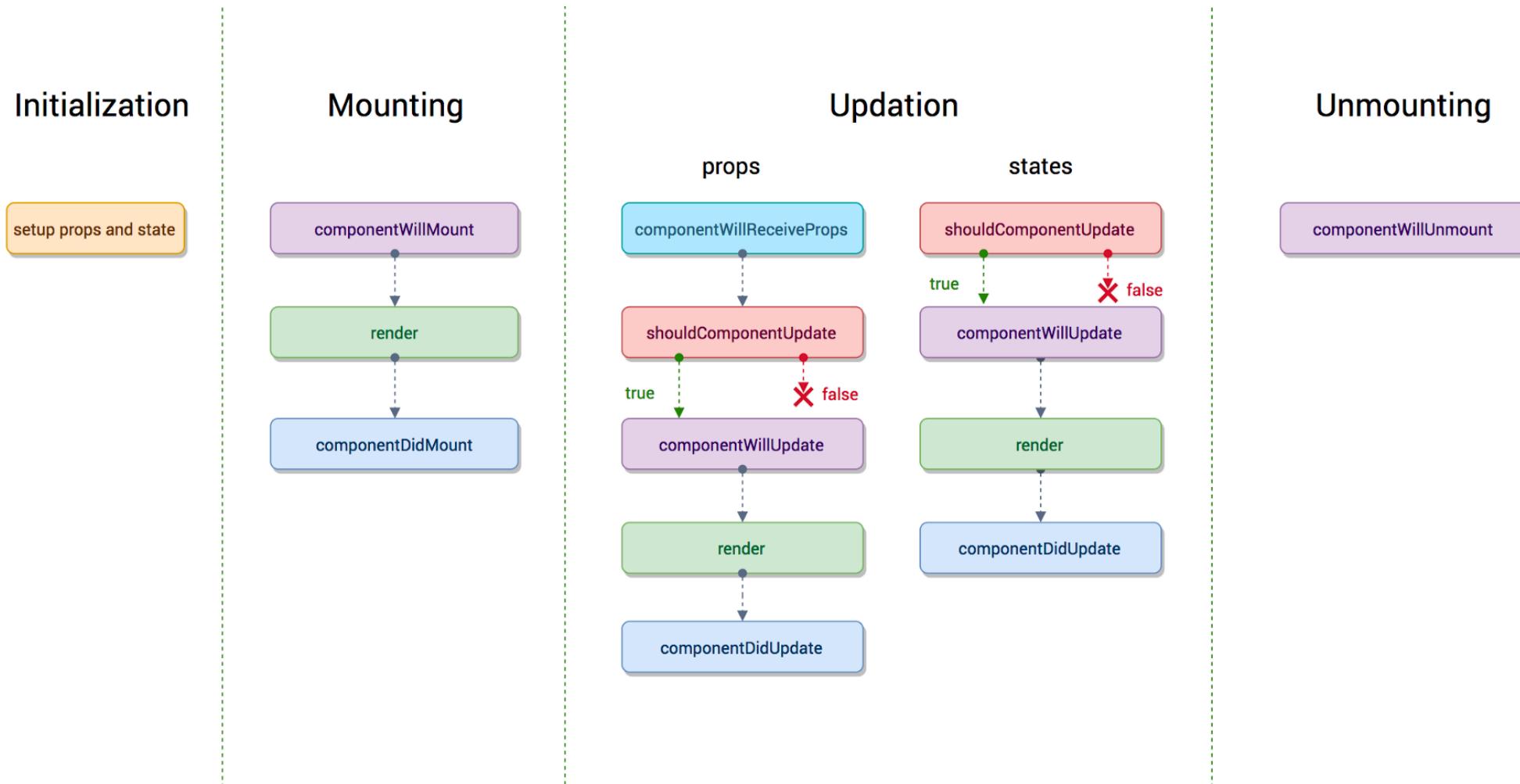
codebook

If I Want to Call Method In the Different Stage
of Rendering?

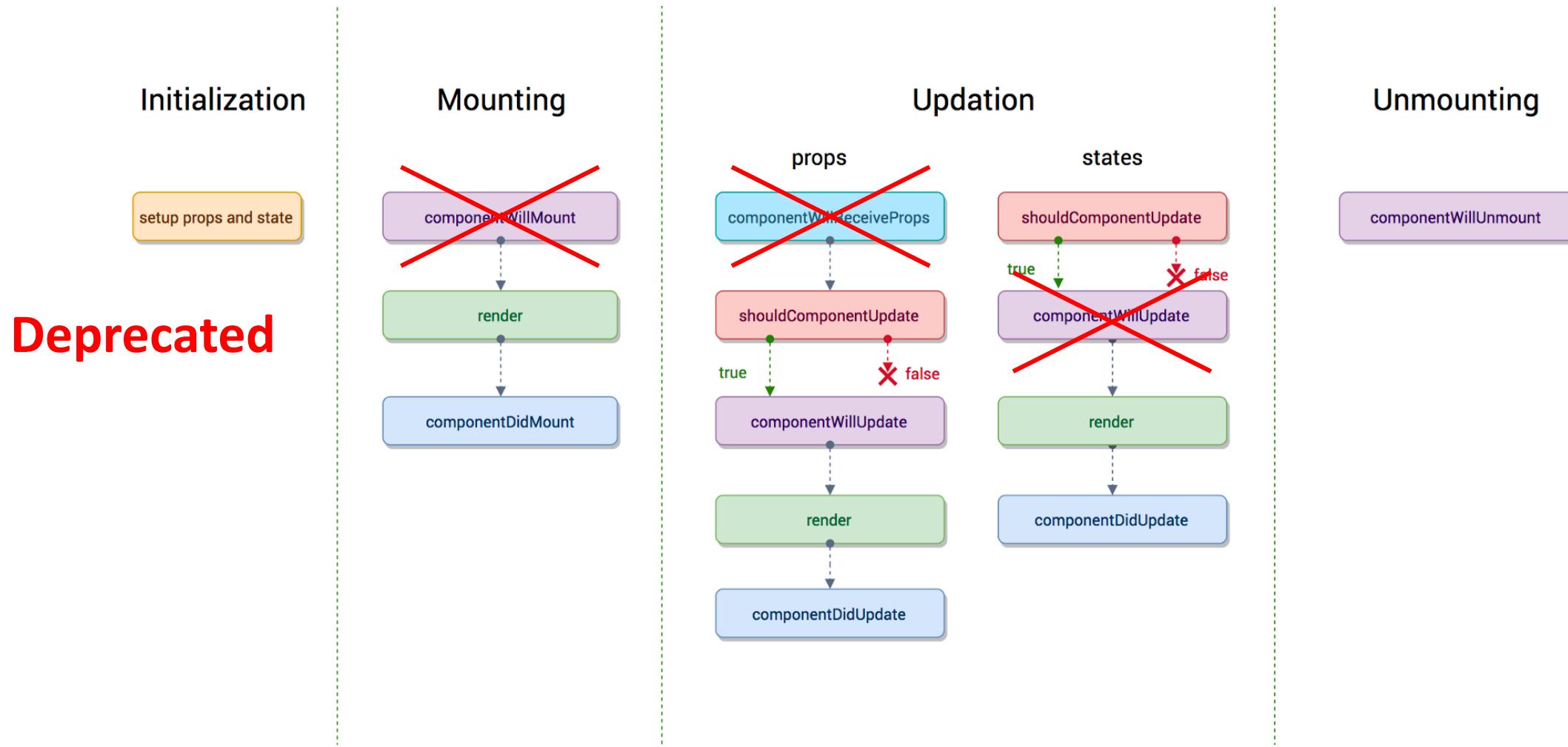
Frog Life Cycle



Component Life Cycle



Component Life Cycle

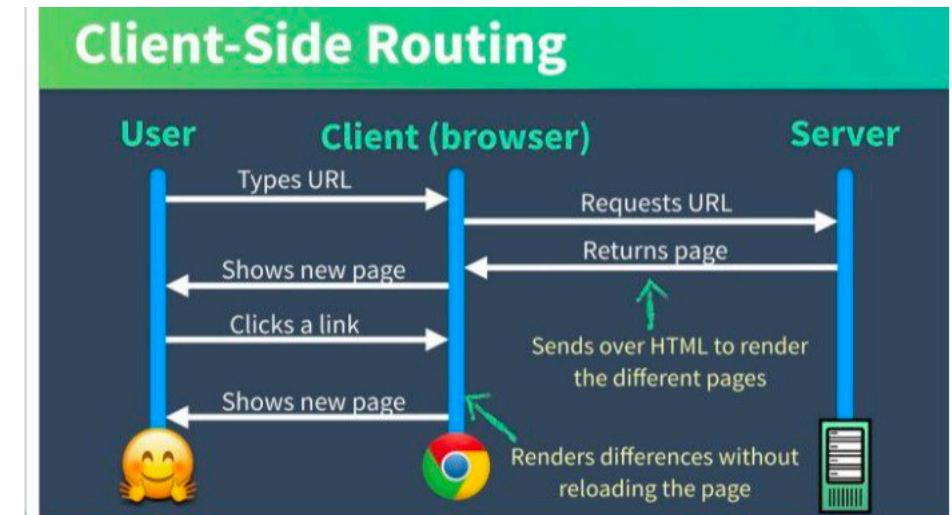
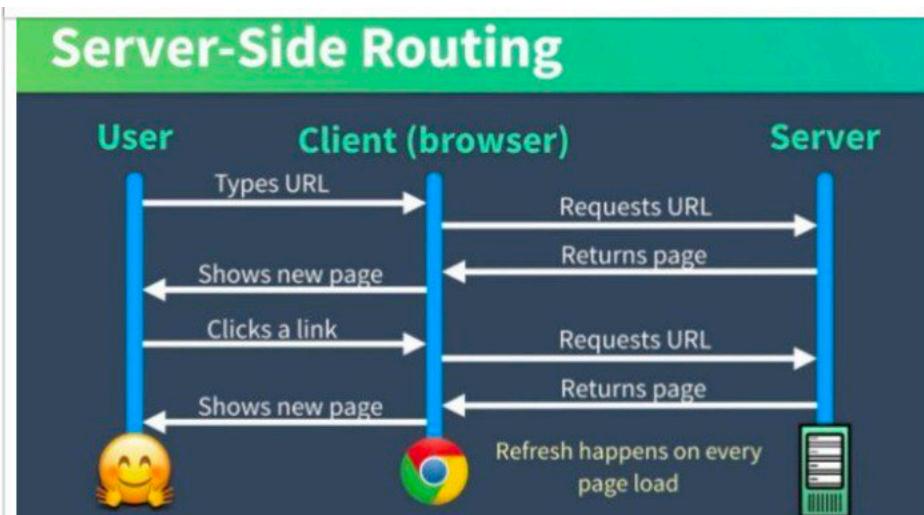


Outline

- React
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- AJAX
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- Lab & Homework

Routing

- Server-side routing
 - Send a HTTP Request again to link to the target page
- Client-side routing
 - Change the component in the page by firing an event



Client-side routing

- A Link component
 - Fire an event when clicked
 - Tells which path to go
- Container component can mount or unmount relevant component

Client-side routing

- Main.jsx

```
render() {
  return (
    <Router>
      <div className={`main bg-faded ${this.state.group}`}>
        <div className='container'>
          <Navbar color="faded" light expand="md">
            <NavbarBrand className='text-info' href="/">WeatherMood</NavbarBrand>
            <NavbarToggler onClick={this.handleNavBarToggle} />
            <Collapse isOpen={this.state.navbarToggle} navbar>
              <Nav navbar>
                <NavItem>
                  <NavLink tag={Link} to='/'>Today</NavLink>
                </NavItem>
                <NavItem>
                  <NavLink tag={Link} to='/forecast'>Forecast</NavLink>
                </NavItem>
              </Nav>
              <span className='navbar-text ml-auto'>DataLab</span>
            </Collapse>
          </Navbar>
        </div>

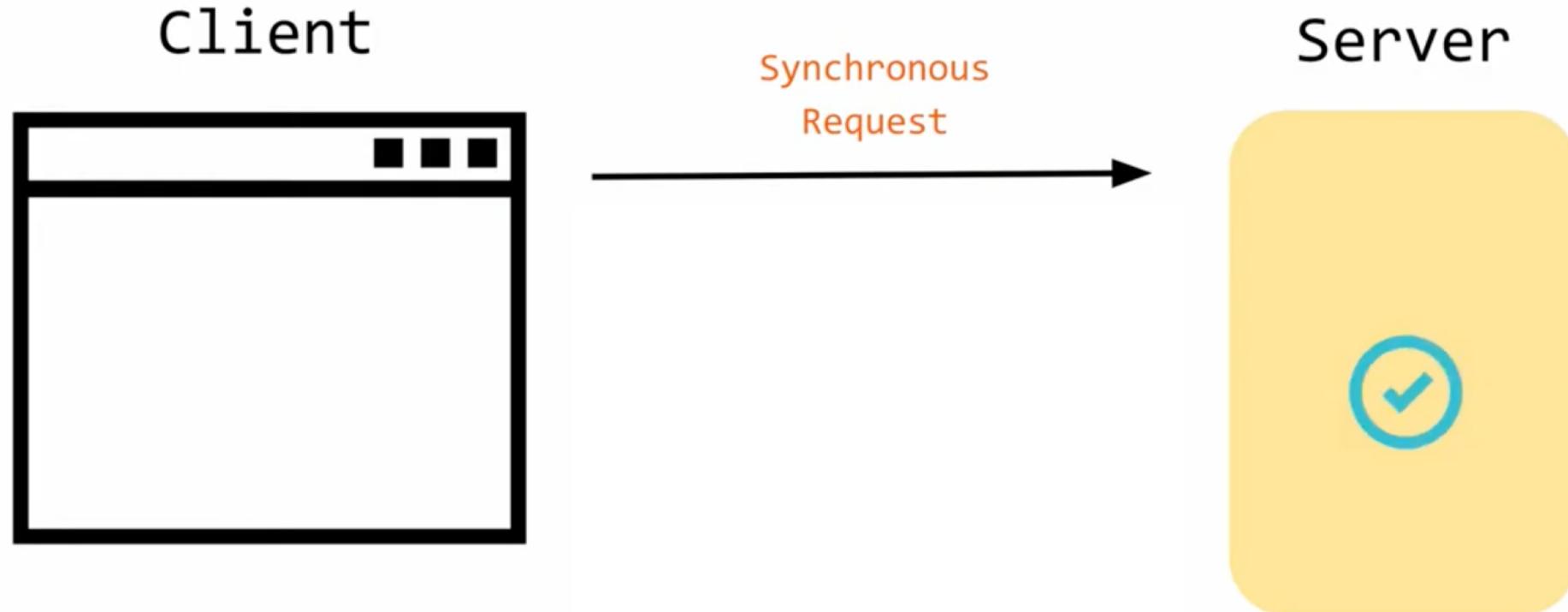
        <Route exact path="/" render={() => (
          <Today unit={this.state.unit} onUnitChange={this.handleUnitChange} />
        )}/>
        <Route exact path="/forecast" render={() => (
          <Forecast unit={this.state.unit} onUnitChange={this.handleUnitChange} />
        )}/>
      </div>
    </Router>
  );
}
```

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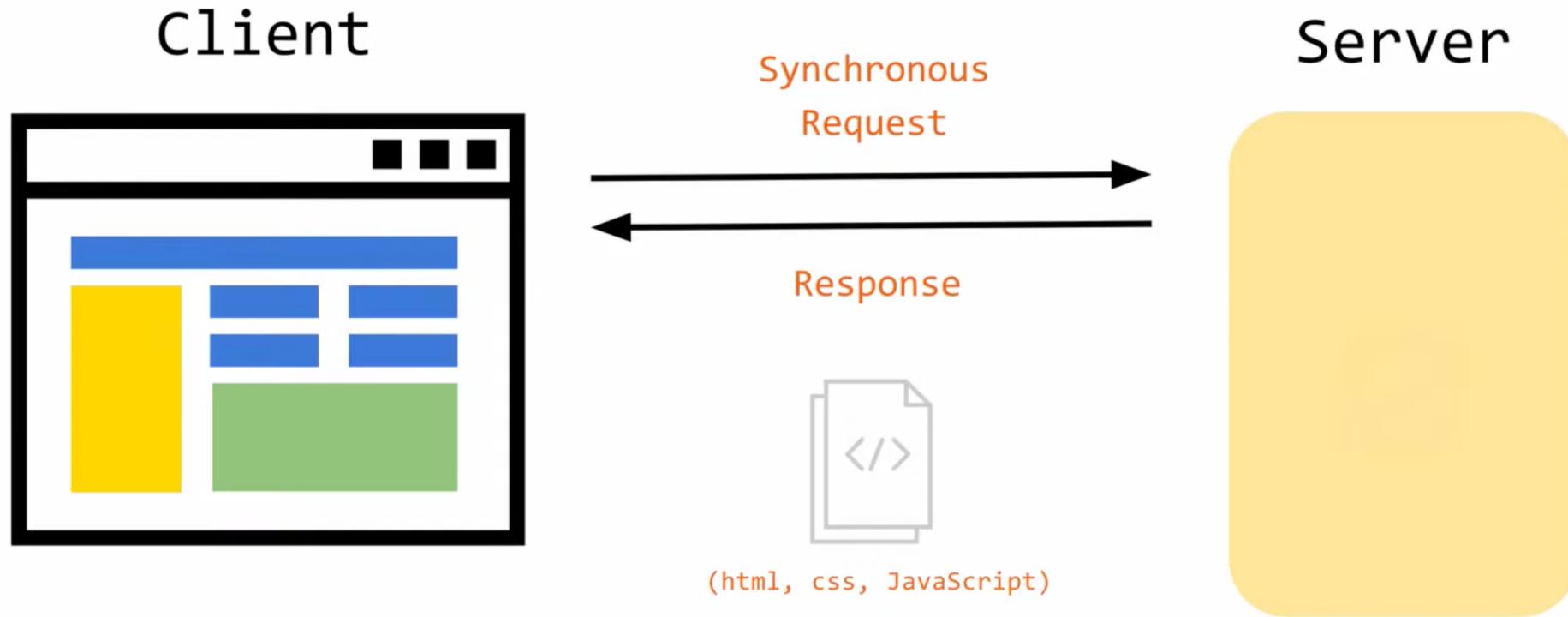
Request

- Synchronous request



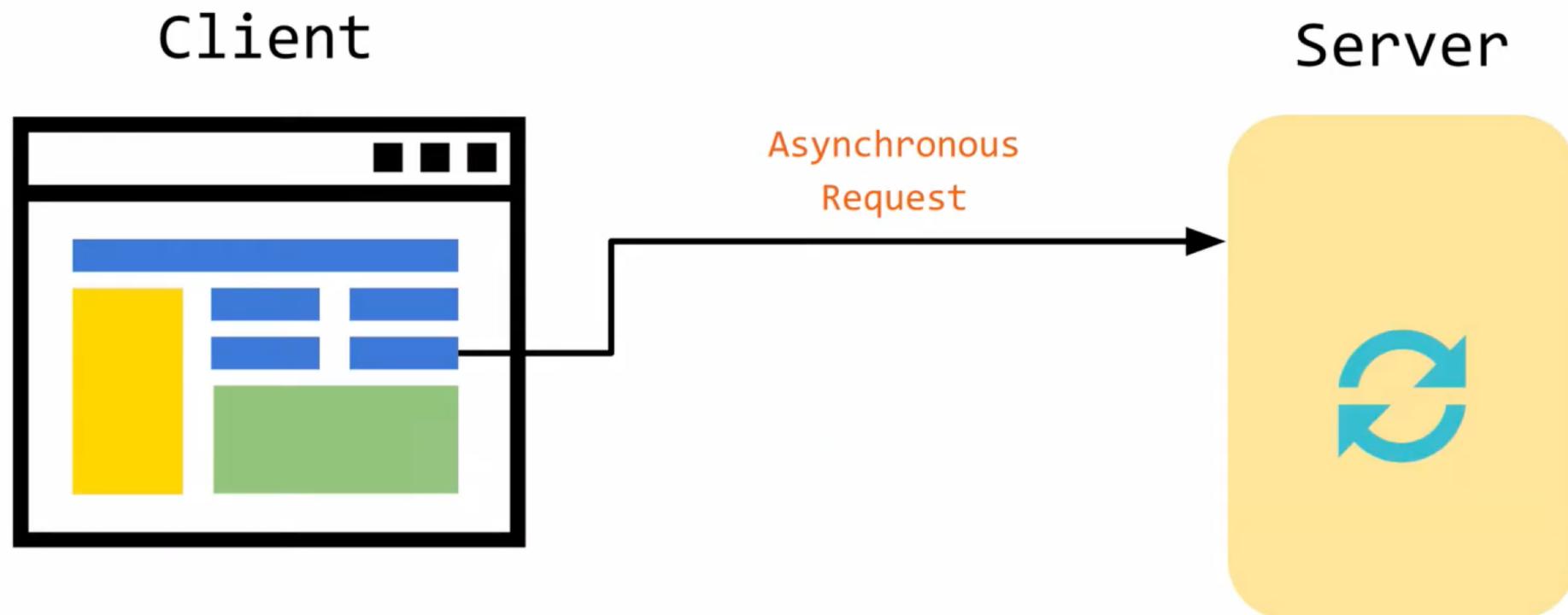
Request

- Synchronous request



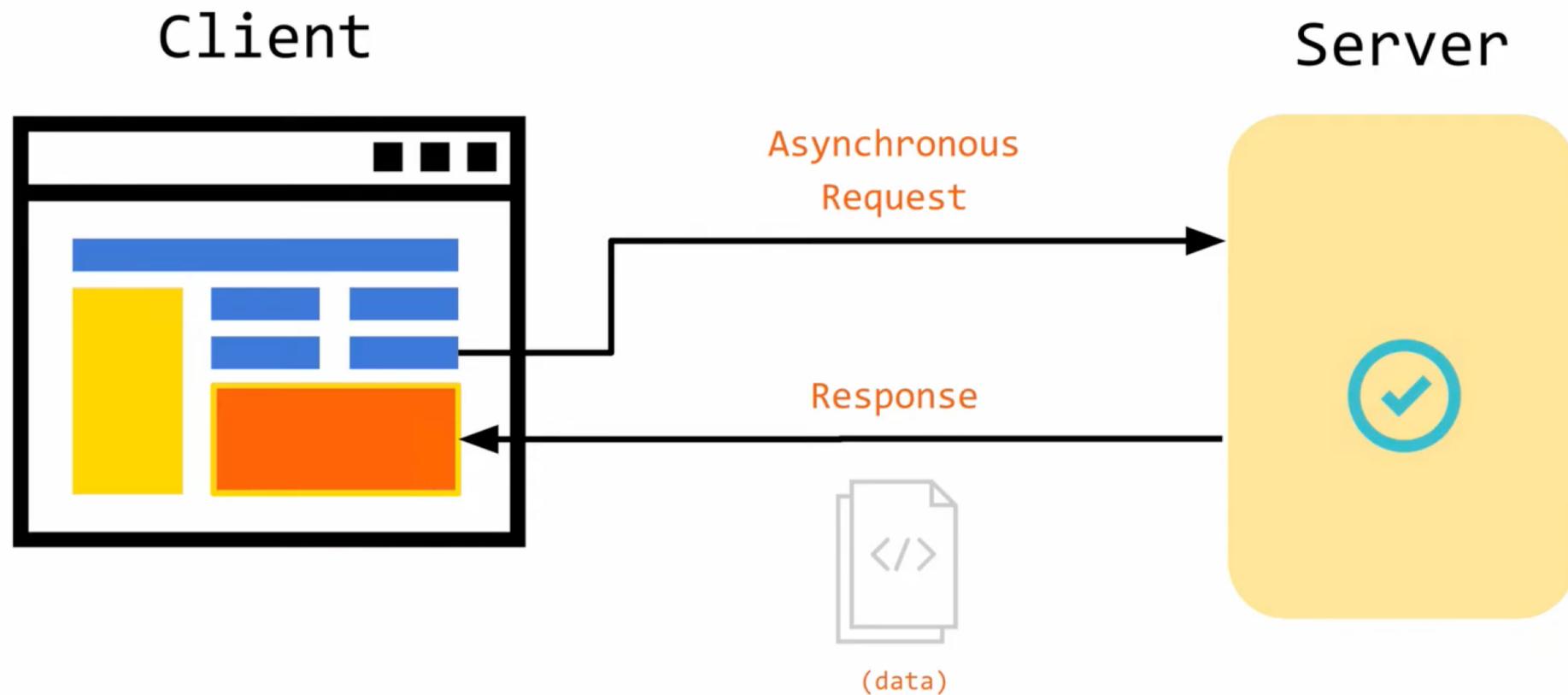
Request

- Asynchronous Request



Request

- Asynchronous Request



Promise

- An object represents the eventual completion (or failure) of an asynchronous operation and its resulting value

```
const promise1 = new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
  setTimeout(() => {
    resolve('foo');
  }, 300);
});

promise1.then((value) => {
  console.log(value);
  // expected output: "foo"
});

console.log(promise1);
// expected output: [object Promise]
```

```
> [object Promise]
> "foo"
```

Promise

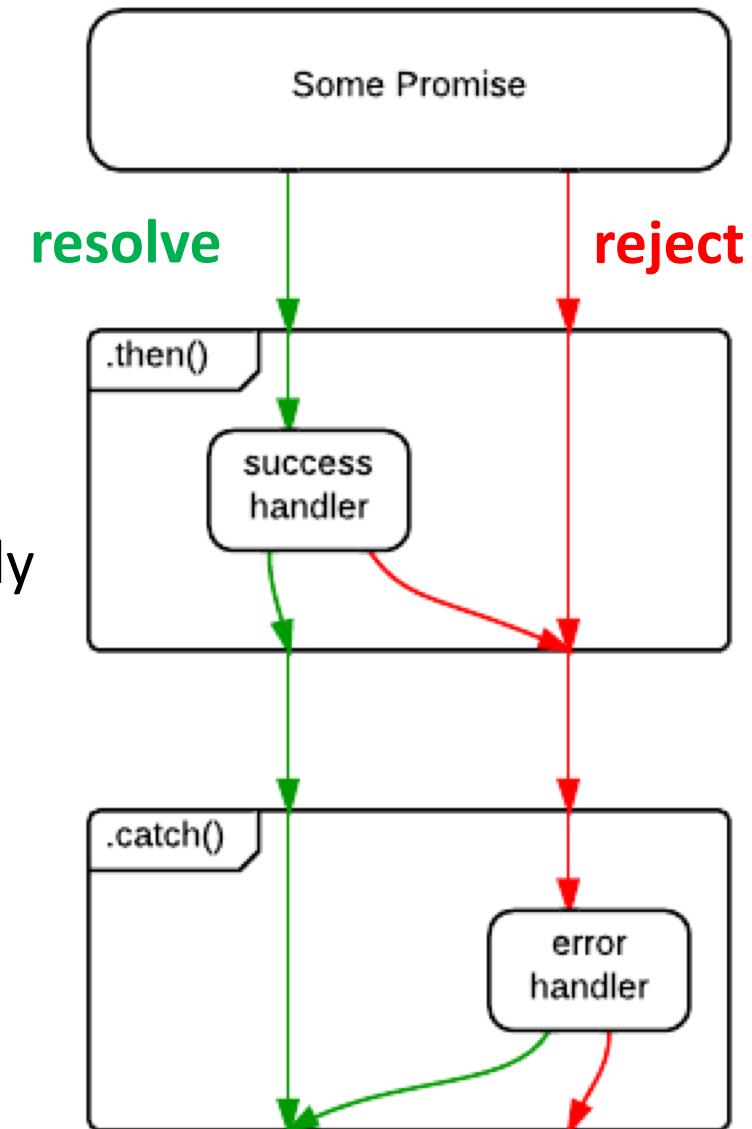
```
// in method1()
const p = new Promise((resolve, reject) =>
{ ... // do asynchronous job here
  if (success) resolve(data);
  else reject(err);
});
return p;

// in method2(p)
const p2 = p.then(data => {
  ... // process data
  return data2
}); // always returns a new Promise
return p2;

// in method3(p2)
p2.then(data2 => {
  ... process data2
}).catch(err => {
  ... // handle err
}); // always returns a new Promise
```

Promise - Execution State

- Pending
 - Initial state, neither fulfilled nor rejected
- Fulfilled
 - Meaning that the operation was completed successfully
- Rejected
 - Meaning that the operation failed



Axios

- Promise based library that can send an asynchronous request

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

// Make a request for a user with a given ID
axios.get('/user?ID=12345')
  .then(function (response) {
    // handle success
    console.log(response);
  })
  .catch(function (error) {
    // handle error
    console.log(error);
  })
```

Axios

- Cancel token

```
const CancelToken = axios.CancelToken;
const source = CancelToken.source();

axios.get('/user/12345', {
  cancelToken: source.token
}).catch(function (thrown) {
  if (axios.isCancel(thrown)) {
    console.log('Request canceled', thrown.message);
  } else {
    // handle error
  }
});

axios.post('/user/12345', {
  name: 'new name'
}, {
  cancelToken: source.token
})

// cancel the request (the message parameter is optional)
source.cancel('Operation canceled by the user.');
```

API Key

- [Open weather](#)

Current & Forecast weather data collection

Current Weather Data

[API doc](#)[Subscribe](#)

- Access current weather data for any location including over 200,000 cities
- We collect and process weather data from different sources such as global and local weather models, satellites, radars and vast network of weather stations
- JSON, XML, and HTML formats
- Available for both Free and paid subscriptions

Hourly Forecast 4 days

[API doc](#)[Subscribe](#)

- Hourly forecast is available for 4 days
- Forecast weather data for 96 timestamps
- Higher geographic accuracy
- JSON and XML formats
- Available for Developer, Professional and Enterprise accounts

One Call API

[API doc](#)[Subscribe](#)

- Make one API call and get current, forecast and historical weather data
- **Minute forecast** for 1 hour
- **Hourly forecast** for 48 hours
- **Daily forecast** for 7 days
- **Historical data** for 5 previous days
- **National weather alerts**
- JSON format
- Available for both Free and paid subscriptions

API Key

Current weather and forecasts collection

Free	Startup 40 USD / month	Developer 180 USD / month	Professional 470 USD / month	Enterprise 2,000 USD / month
Get API key	Subscribe	Subscribe	Subscribe	Subscribe
60 calls/minute 1,000,000 calls/month	600 calls/minute 10,000,000 calls/month	3,000 calls/minute 100,000,000 calls/month	30,000 calls/minute 1,000,000,000 calls/month	200,000 calls/minute 5,000,000,000 calls/month
Current Weather	Current Weather	Current Weather	Current Weather	Current Weather
Minute Forecast 1 hour*	Minute Forecast 1 hour**	Minute Forecast 1 hour	Minute Forecast 1 hour	Minute forecast 1 hour
Hourly Forecast 2 days*	Hourly Forecast 2 days**	Hourly Forecast 4 days	Hourly Forecast 4 days	Hourly Forecast 4 days

API Key

- Open open-weather-map.js file
- Paste your api key

```
// TODO replace the key with yours
const key = "{Your own key}";
const baseUrl = `http://api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weatherappid=${key}`;
```

API Key

- JSON file

```
{  
    "coord": {  
        "lon": -122.08,  
        "lat": 37.39  
    },  
    "weather": [  
        {  
            "id": 800,  
            "main": "Clear",  
            "description": "clear sky",  
            "icon": "01d"  
        }  
    ],  
    "base": "stations",  
    "main": {  
        "temp": 282.55,  
        "feels_like": 281.86,  
        "temp_min": 280.37,  
        "temp_max": 284.26,  
        "pressure": 1023,  
        "humidity": 100  
    },  
    "timezone": -25200,  
    "id": 420006353,  
    "name": "Mountain View",  
    "cod": 200  
}  
  
{  
    "cod":401,  
    "message": "Invalid API key..."  
}
```

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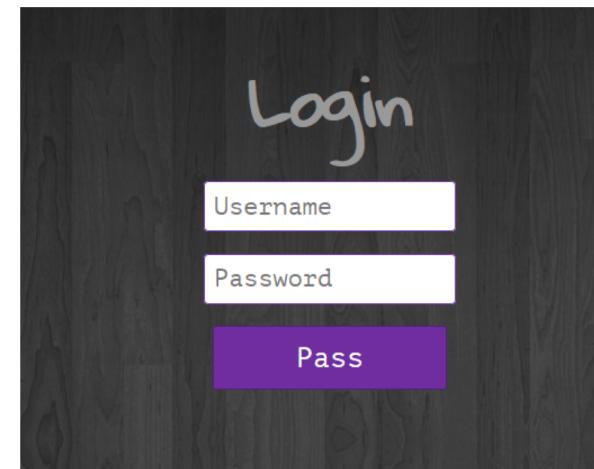
How do We Keep User's Info?

```
public function signUp() {
    if($_POST && $this->checkPost())
        if($_POST['password'] == $_POST['confirm'])
            $username = $_POST['username'];
            $password = password_hash($_POST['password'], PASSWORD_DEFAULT);
            $query = "SELECT * FROM users WHERE username = '$username'";
            $res = $this->db->query($query);
            if($res->num_rows == 0)
                $this->db->query("INSERT INTO users (username, password) VALUES ('$username', '$password')");
                return true;
    }
}
```



Cookies

- Small piece of data stored locally
- String only
- Expire when turn off the browser
- name=value; expires=date; path=path; domain=domain; secure



Some constraint

- Too small (only 4KB)
- Pass as http request header
- Not secure

Using Cookie via JS

```
<script>
  if(navigator.cookieEnabled) {
    console.log("網頁的 cookie: " + document.cookie);
  } else {
    console.log("不支援 cookie");
  }
</script>
```

Using Cookie via React

- Step 1: npm install react-cookie
- Step 2: import
- Step 3: use their api call
 - cookie.save(name, val)
 - cookie.load(name)
 - cookie.remove(name)

Using Cookie via React

```
// Root.jsx
import React from 'react';
import App from './App';
import { CookiesProvider } from 'react-cookie';

export default function Root() {
  return (
    <CookiesProvider>
      <App />
    </CookiesProvider>
  );
}
```

```
// App.jsx
import React, { Component } from 'react';
import { instanceOf } from 'prop-types';
import { withCookies, Cookies } from 'react-cookie';

import NameForm from './NameForm';

class App extends Component {
  static propTypes = {
    cookies: instanceOf(Cookies).isRequired
  };

  constructor(props) {
    super(props);

    const { cookies } = props;
    this.state = {
      name: cookies.get('name') || 'Ben'
    };
  }

  handleNameChange(name) {
    const { cookies } = this.props;

    cookies.set('name', name, { path: '/' });
    this.setState({ name });
  }

  render() {
    const { name } = this.state;
```

Lab & HW