

# WAPH-Web Application Programming and Hacking

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**Student**

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Figure 1: Afroz Mohammad

## Lab 2 - Front End Web Development

**Overview:** This lab focused on front-end development and provided an overview of basic HTML, JavaScript, AJAX, CSS, the jQuery JavaScript library, and web API integration. Part 1 involved designing an HTML web page using basic tags and forms. JavaScript was then integrated in 4 ways - inline, via script tags, from an external file, and from a remote code repository.

The HTML page was integrated with CSS, utilizing inline, internal, and external CSS to stylize the webpage elegantly. jQuery was used to make AJAX get and post calls to echo.php. Finally, two web services were integrated into the HTML - one to generate random jokes and another to guess age - using jQuery AJAX and the fetch method respectively.

Pandoc was utilized to generate a PDF file from the README.md.

Link to the repository: <https://github.com/mohamammadafroz/waph-mohamaz/tree/main/labs/lab2>

## Part 1 : Basic HTML with forms, and JavaScript

### Task 1. HTML

As part of this task, a simple HTML webpage was developed using basic tags like <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <a>, <img>, <form> etc. Name of the file is waph-mohamaz.html

Included file waph-mohamaz.html:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<title>WAPH- Afroz Mohammad</title>
</head>
<body>
<div >
  <div id="top">
    <h1>Web Application Programming and Hacking</h1>
    <h2>Front End Development Lab </h2>
    <h3>Instructor : Dr Phu Phung</h3>
  </div>
  <div >
    <div id="menubar">
      <h3>Student : Afroz Mohammad</h3>
      
    </div>
    <div id="main">
      <p>A Simple HTML Page</p>
      Using the <a href="https://www.w3schools.com/html">W3 Schools Template</a>
      <hr>
      <b>Interaction with HTTP Forms</b>
      <div>
        <i>Form with HTTP GET Request</i>
        <form action="/echo.php" method="GET">
          <lable for="data">Enter the input text</lable>
          <input type="text" name="data"
            onkeyup="console.log('you have clicked a Key')">
          <input type="submit" value="submit">
        </form>
      </div>
      <div>
        <i>This is a Form with HTTP POST Request</i>
        <form action="/echo.php" method="POST">
          <lable for="data">Enter the input text</lable>
          <input type="text" name="data">
        </form>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

```

        onkeyup="console.log('Key has been clicked')">
        <input type="submit" value="submit">
    </form>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

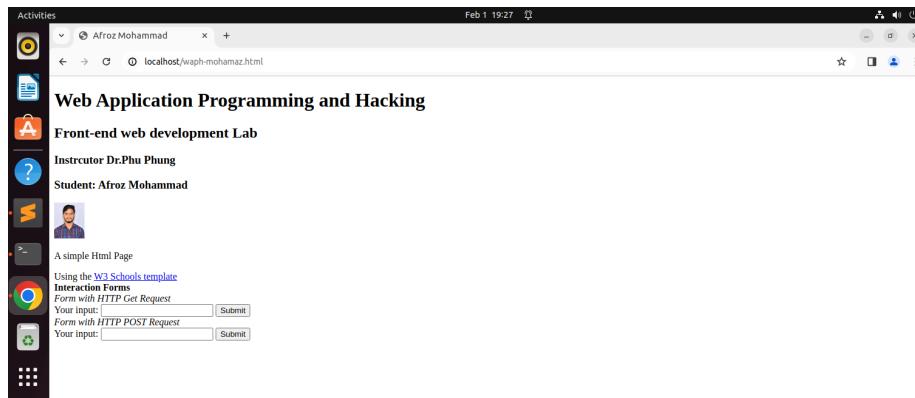


Figure 2: A simple HTML Page

## Task 2. Simple JavaScript

This task provided an overview of JavaScript syntax and different ways to integrate JavaScript code in an HTML file.

Inline JS code was written to display the current date and time on click, and to log the click event in the console.

```

<div>
    <b>Experiments with JavaScript code</b><br>
    <i>Inlined JavaScript</i>
    <div id="inlineDate"
        onClick="document.getElementById('inlineDate').innerHTML=Date();
        console.log('you have clicked a Key');">
        Click to display time and date</div>
</div>

```

-JavaScript code in a <script> tag to display a digital clock.

```

<script>
    function displayTime() {
        document.getElementById('digital-clock').innerHTML=

```

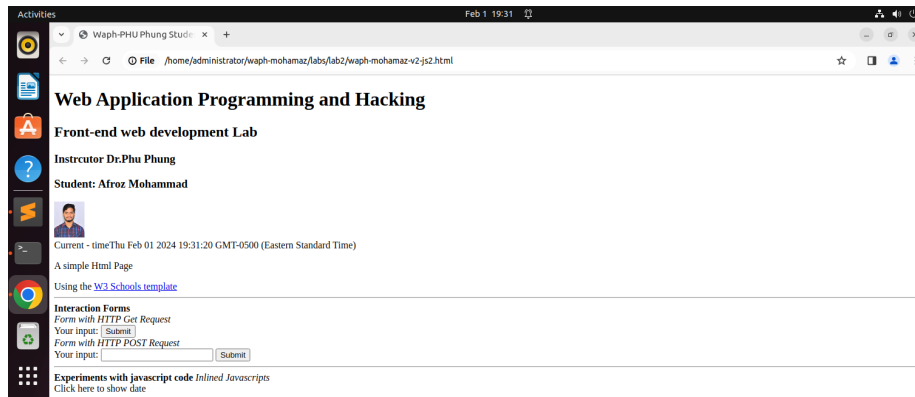


Figure 3: Console screen when clicked

```

        " Current Time is : "+ Date();
    }
    setInterval(displayTime,500);
</script>

```

-JS code in JS file and and code in HTML page to show or hide email when clicked.

```

var visible = false;
function showOrHideEmail(){
    if (visible){
        document.getElementById('email').innerHTML=" Show my Email";
        visible=false;
    }
    else{
        var myEmail="<a href='mailto:mohamaz' +\"@\"+
            \"mail.uc.edu'>mohamaz\"+\"@\"+\"mail.uc.edu</a>";
        document.getElementById('email').innerHTML=myEmail;
        visible= true;
    }
}

<div id="email" onclick="showOrHideEmail()">Display my Email</div>
<script type="text/javascript" src="email.js"></script>

```

-The below code is for Displaying an Analog clock with an external Javascript code and code in HTML page.

```

<canvas id="analog-clock" width="150" height="150"
    style="background-color:#999"></canvas>
<script src="https://waph-uc.github.io/clock.js"></script>
<script type="text/javascript">

```

```

var canvas=document.getElementById("analog-clock");
var ctx=canvas.getContext("2d");
var radius = canvas.height/2;
ctx.translate(radius,radius);
radius=radius*0.90;
setInterval(drawClock,1000);
function drawClock(){
    drawFace(ctx,radius);
    drawNumbers(ctx,radius);
    drawTime(ctx,radius);
}
</script>

```

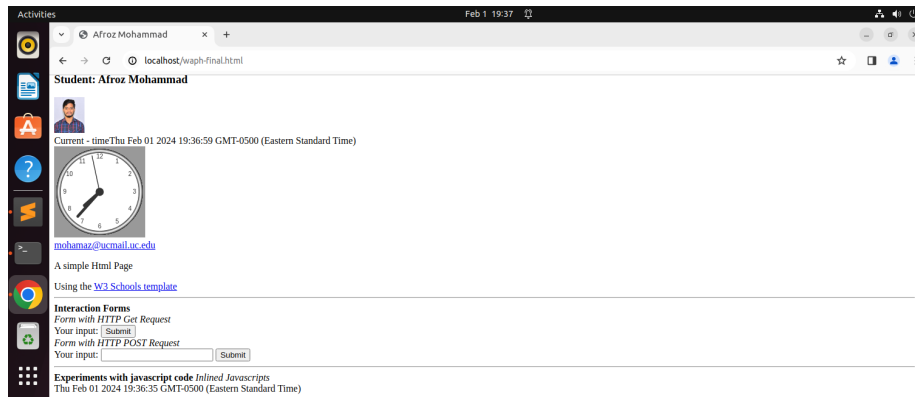


Figure 4: Webpage after adding JavaScript code

## Part II - Ajax, CSS, jQuery, and Web API integration

### Task 1: Ajax

HTML code was written to take user input and make a GET AJAX call to echo.php. The response received was displayed within a div. Since it was a GET call, the input was sent as a path variable in the URL to the webserver.

```
<div>
  <i>AJAX Requests</i><br>
  <lable for="data">Enter the input text</lable>
  <input type="text" name="data" id="data">
  <input type="submit" value="Ajax Echo" onclick="getEcho()">
  <div id="response"></div>
</div>
<script>
  function getEcho(){
    var input = document.getElementById("data").value;
    if(input.length==0){
      return ;
    }
    var xhttp = new XMLHttpRequest();
    xhttp.onreadystatechange = function(){
      //alert("readyState "+ this.readyState +", status "+this.status+",
      //statusText= "+this.statusText);
      if(this.readyState==4 && this.status==200){
        console.log("Received data= "+xhttp.responseText);
        document.getElementById("response").innerHTML= xhttp.responseText;
      }
    }
    xhttp.open("GET", "echo.php?data="+input, true);
    xhttp.send();
    document.getElementById("data").value="";
  }
</script>
```

The response for the AJAX call was analyzed in the inspect view. The request method was GET with a 200 OK status code, and the input data was passed in the URL.

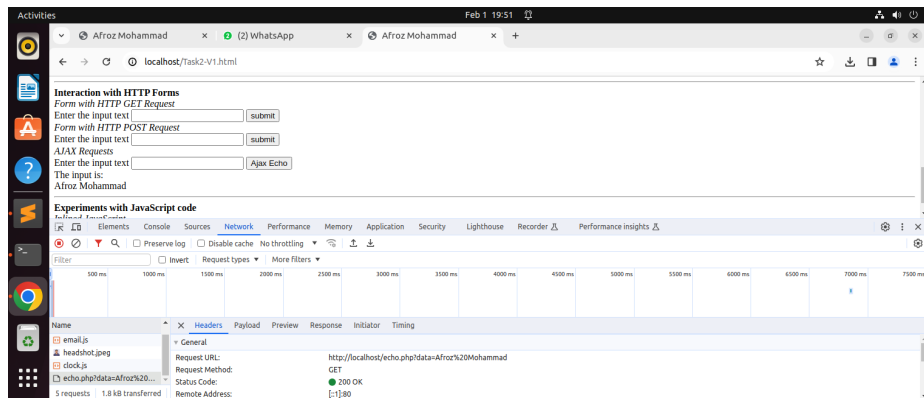


Figure 5: Making an Ajax get call

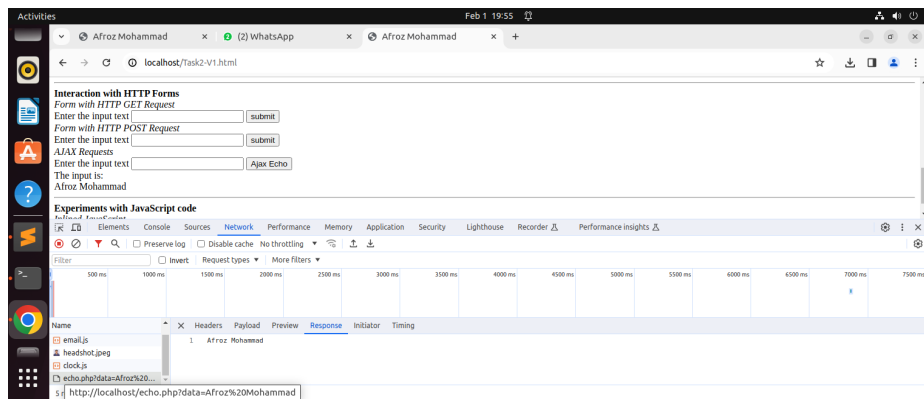


Figure 6: Inspecting the response of Ajax call



## Task 2: CSS

### a) Inline CSS

```
<body style="background-color: powderblue;">
<h1 style="color: blue;">Web Application Programming and Hacking</h1>
```

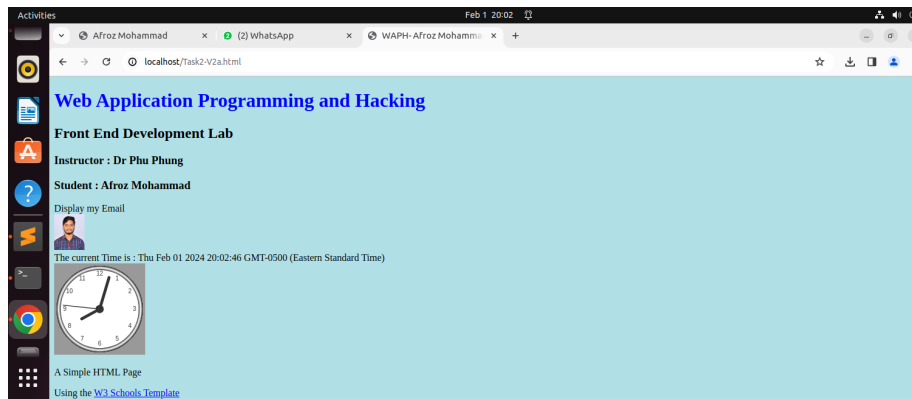


Figure 7: modified webpage after adding inline CSS

### b) Internal CSS.

```
<style>
.button{
    background-color:#4CAF50;
    border:none;
    color:white;
    padding:5px;
    text-align:center;
    text-decoration:none;
    display:inline-block;
    font-size:12px;
    margin:4px2px;
    cursor:pointer;
}
.round{
    border-radius:8px;
}
#response{
    background-color:#ff9800;
}
<!-- HTML code -->
</style>
<input class="button round" type="submit" value="Ajax Echo" onclick="getEcho()">
<input class="button round" type="submit"
```

```

        value="JQuery Ajax Echo" onclick="getJqueryAjax()">
<input class="button round" type="submit"
        value="JQuery Ajax Echo Post" onclick="getJqueryAjaxPost()">
<div id="response"></div>

```

c) External CSS from the remote repository provided in the lecture. <https://waph-uc.github.io/style1.css>.

```

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="https://waph-uc.github.io/style1.css">
<!-- HTML code -->
<div class="container wrapper">
<!-- HTML code -->
    <div class="wrapper">
<!-- HTML code -->
        <div>
</div>
</div>

```

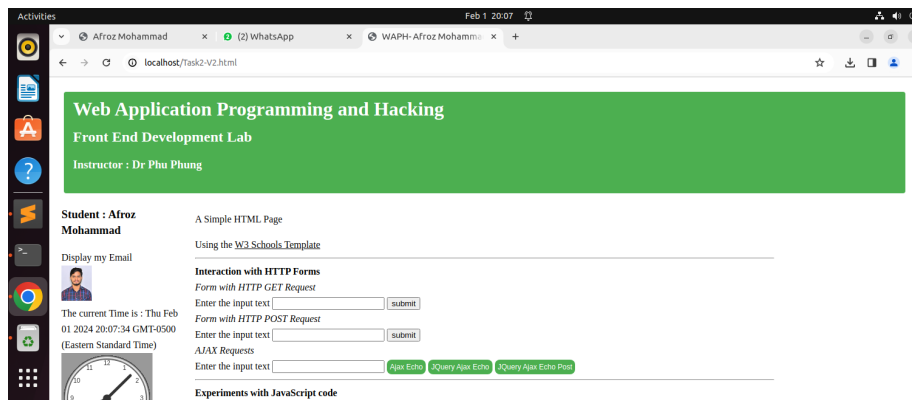


Figure 8: webpage after adding internal and external CSS

### Task 3: JQuery

The jQuery library was added to the HTML code. 2 Two corresponding buttons for jQuery AJAX Get and Post were added to make GET and POST calls to echo.php using jQuery. iThe AJAX GET request to echo.php was analyzed in the inspect view. The call was GET and the status code was 200 OK.

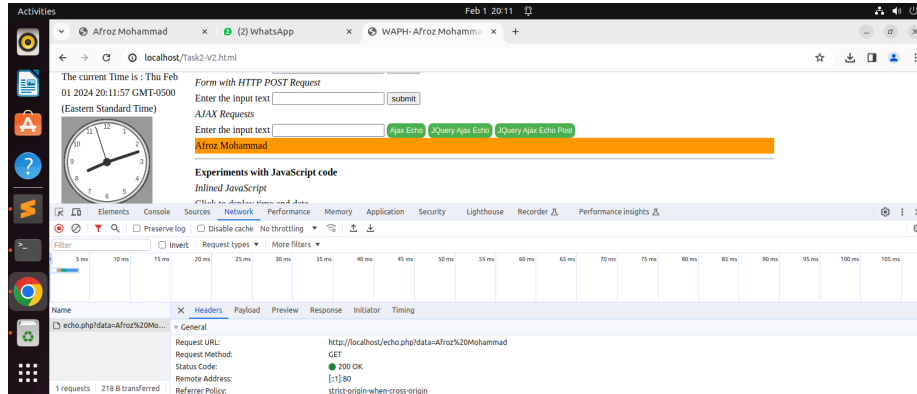


Figure 9: JQuery Ajax GET request to echo.php

```
<!-- HTML code -->
<input class="button round" type="submit" v
      alue="jQuery Ajax Echo" onclick="getjQueryAjax()">
<!-- HTML code -->
<script>
  function getjQueryAjax(){
    var input=$("#data").val();
    if(input.length==0)
      return;
    $.get("echo.php?data="+input,
        function(result){
          printResult(result);
        });
    $("#data").val("");
  }
  function printResult(result){
    $("#response").html(result);
  }
</script>
```

ii. Ajax POST request to echo.php , the response is analyzed in the inspect view. The call was POST and status code was 200OK.

```
<!-- HTML code -->
<input class="button round" type="submit"
```

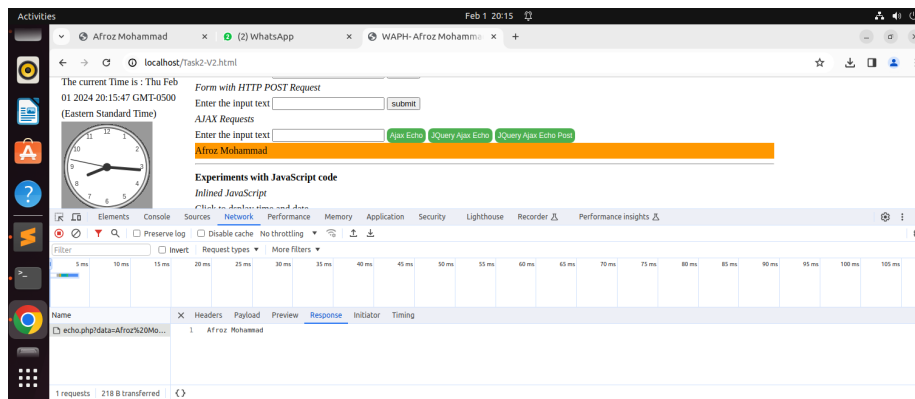


Figure 10: JQuery Ajax POST request to echo.php

```

        value="JQuery Ajax Echo Post" onclick="getJqueryAjaxPost()">
<!-- HTML code -->
<script>
    function getJqueryAjaxPost(){
        var input=$("#data").val();
        if(input.length==0)
            return;
        $.post("echo.php",{data:input},function(result){
            printResult(result);
        });
        $("#data").val("");
    }
    function printResult(result){
        $("#response").html(result);
    }
</script>

```

#### Task 4: WEB API Integration.

- i. Using Ajax on <https://v2.jokeapi.dev/joke/Programming?type=single>

JavaScript code using jQuery Ajax was written to make a GET call to the web service. The response was in JSON format, so the `JSON.stringify()` method was used to convert it to a string and display it in the console.

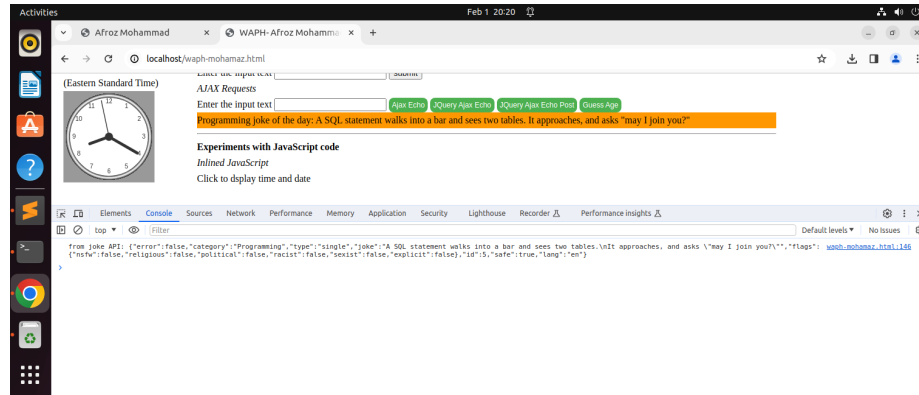


Figure 11: Random Joke displayed when the page is loaded

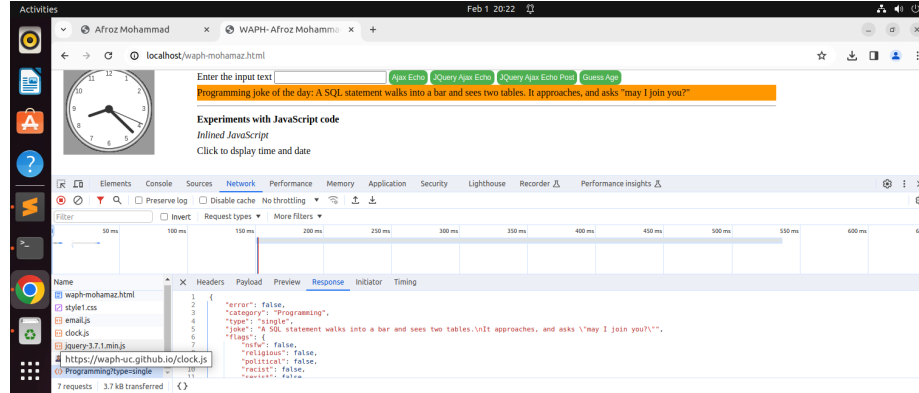


Figure 12: Response of the webservice in inspect view

From the JSON response, only the joke was filtered using `result.joke`. This service returns a random joke, which is displayed when the webpage loads.

Refreshing the webpage generates a new random joke each time.

```
<!-- HTML code -->
```

```
<script>
```

```
$.get("https://v2.jokeapi.dev/joke/Programming?type=single",function(result){  
    console.log("from joke API: " + JSON.stringify(result));  
});
```

```
    $("#response").html("Programming joke of the day: " +result.joke);  
    });  
</script>  
<!-- HTML code -->
```

ii. The JavaScript fetch API was used to make an HTTP request to the <https://api.agify.io/?name=input> web service. Since fetch is asynchronous, the `async` keyword was used to define the function and `await` was used to synchronize the response. The HTTP request made was GET and the status code was 200 OK.

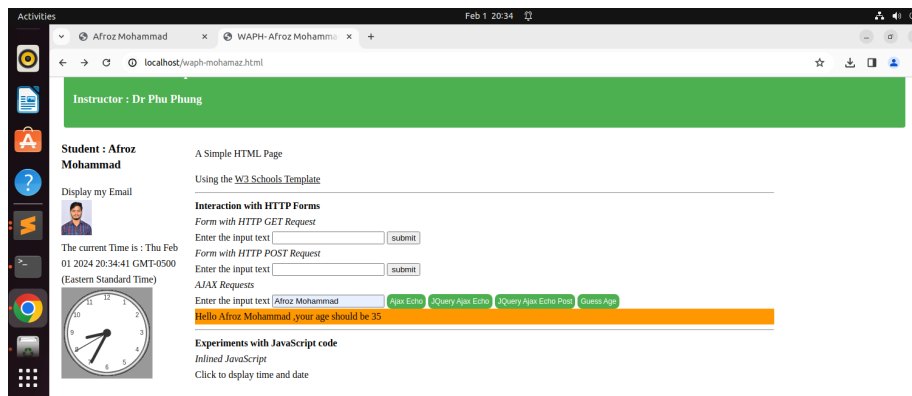


Figure 13: HTTP request to api.agify.io

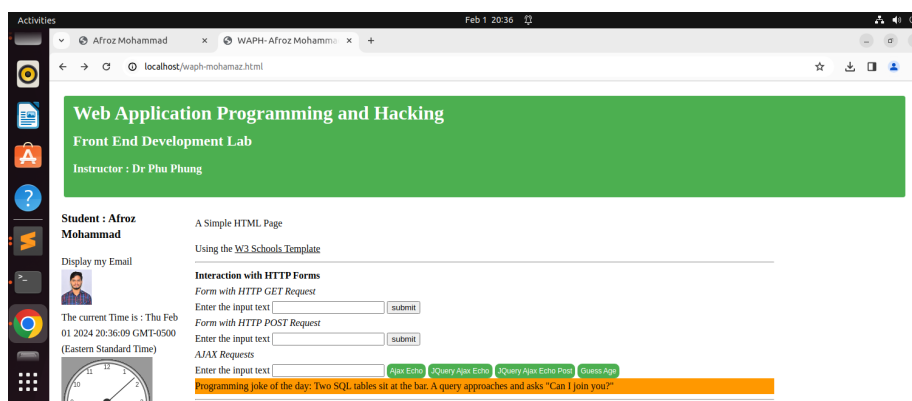


Figure 14: Response from api.agify.io

```
<script>
async function guessAge(name){
    const response= await fetch("https://api.agify.io/?name="+name);
    const result= await response.json();
    $("#response").html("Hello "+name+" ,your age should be "+result.age);
}
</script>
```

Below is the final webPage after completing all the tasks.

After this, a Labs/Lab2 folder was created to contain the project report. The changes were pushed. Pandoc tool was utilized to generate the project report from the README.md file.