Exercise: HTTP and REST

Problems for exercises and homework for the "JS Front-End" course @ SoftUni

Working with Remote Data

For the solution of some of the following tasks, you will need to use an up-to-date version of the local **REST service**, provided in the lesson's resources archive. You can read the documentation here.

Requirements

For each task you need to install all dependencies using the "npm install" command

Then you can start the front-end application with the "npm start" command

You also must also start the **server.js** file in the server folder using the "**node server.js**" command in another console (BOTH THE CLIENT AND THE SERVER MUST RUN AT THE SAME TIME)

At any point, you can open up another console and run "npm test" inside the tests subfolder for the problem to test the current state of your application, it's preferable for all of your test to pass locally before you submit to the judge platform, like this:

```
E2E tests
    List

√ Show bus stop name (3457ms)

√ Match bus stops length (599ms)

√ Match bus stops length with wrong ID (595ms)

√ Show error with wrong ID (621ms)

  4 passing (7s)
C:\Users\kiril.kirilov\Downloads\01. Bus Stop Ресурси\01.Bus-Stop\tests>
```

1. Bus Stop

Write a JS program that displays arrival times for all buses by a given bus stop ID when a button is clicked. Use the skeleton from the provided resources.

When the button with ID 'submit' is clicked, the name of the bus stop appears and the list bellow gets filled with all the buses that are expected and their time of arrival. Take the value of the input field with id 'stopid'. Submit a GET request to http://localhost:3030/jsonstore/bus/businfo/:busid (replace the highlighted part with the correct value) and parse the response. You will receive a JSON object in the format:

```
stopId: {
  name: stopName,
  buses: { busId: time, ... }
```















}

Place the name property as text inside the div with ID 'stopName' and each bus as a list item with text:

"Bus {busId} arrives in {time} minutes"

Replace all highlighted parts with the relevant value from the response. If the request is not successful, or the information is not in the expected format, display "Error" as stopName and nothing in the list. The list should be cleared before every request is sent.

Note: The service will respond with valid data to IDs 1287, 1308, 1327 and 2334.

See examples on the next page.









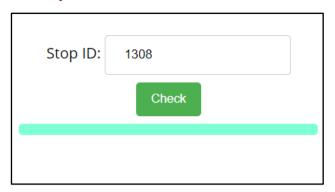






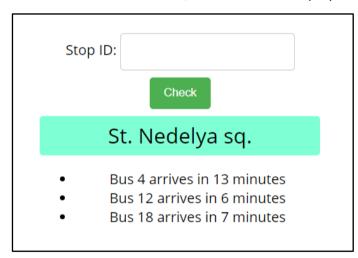


Examples



```
▼<div id="stopInfo" style="width:20em">
 ▼<div>
    <label for="stopId">Stop ID: </label>
    <input id="stopId" type="text">
    <input id="submit" type="button" value="Check" onclick="getInfo()">
  </div>
 ▼<div id="result">
    <div id="stopName"></div>
    </div>
 </div>
```

When the button is clicked, the results are displayed in the corresponding elements:



```
▼<div id="stopInfo" style="width:20em">
 ▶ <div>...</div>
 ▼<div id="result">
    <div id="stopName">St. Nedelya sq.</div>
  ▼
     Bus 4 arrives in 13 minutes
     Bus 12 arrives in 6 minutes
     Bus 18 arrives in 7 minutes
    </div>
 </div>
```







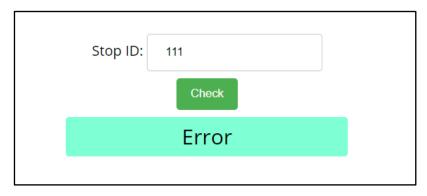








If an error occurs, the stop name changes to Error:



```
▼<div id="stopInfo" style="width:20em">
 ▶ <div>...</div>
 ▼<div id="result">
     <div id="stopName">Error</div>
     ul id="buses">
   </div>
 </div>
```

2. Bus Schedule

Write a JS program that tracks the progress of a bus on it's route and announces it inside an info box. The program should display which is the upcoming stop and once the bus arrives, to request from the server the name of the next one. Use the skeleton from the provided resources.

The bus has two states – moving and stopped. When it is stopped, only the button "Depart" is enabled, while the info box shows the name of the current stop. When it is moving, only the button "Arrive" is enabled, while the info box shows the name of the upcoming stop. Initially, the info box shows "Not Connected" and the "Arrive" button is disabled. The ID of the first stop is "depot".

When the "Depart" button is clicked, make a GET request to the server with the ID of the current stop to address http://localhost:3030/jsonstore/bus/schedule/:id (replace the highlighted part with the relevant value). As a response, you will receive a JSON object in the following format:

```
stopId {
  name: stopName,
  next: nextStopId
}
```

Update the info box with the information from the response, disable the "Depart" button and enable the "Arrive" button. The info box text should look like this (replace the highlighted part with the relevant value):

```
Next stop {stopName}
```

When the "Arrive" button is clicked, update the text, disable the "Arrive" button and enable the "Depart" button. The info box text should look like this (replace the highlighted part with the relevant value):

Arriving at {stopName}













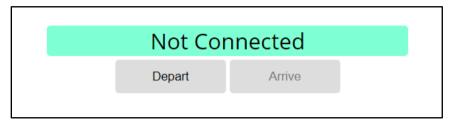




Clicking the buttons successfully will cycle through the entire schedule. If invalid data is received, show "Error" inside the info box and disable both buttons.

Examples

Initially, the info box shows "Not Connected" and the arrive button is disabled.



```
<div id="schedule">
 ▼<div id="info">
    <span class="info">Not Connected</span>
  </div>
 ▼<div id="controls">
    <input id="depart" value="Depart" type="button" onclick="result.depart()</pre>
    <input id="arrive" value="Arrive" type="button" onclick="result.arrive()</pre>
    " disabled="true">
  </div>
</div>
```

When Depart is clicked, a request is made with the first ID. The info box is updated with the new information and the buttons are changed:



```
▼<div id="schedule">
 ▼<div id="info">
     <span class="info">Next stop Depot</span>
   </div>
 ▼<div id="controls">
     <input id="depart" value="Depart" type="button" onclick="result.depart()</pre>
     " disabled="disabled">
     <input id="arrive" value="Arrive" type="button" onclick="result.arrive()</pre>
   </div>
 </div>
```

Clicking Arrive, changes the info box and swaps the buttons. This allows Depart to be clicked again, which makes a new request and updates the information:













```
▼<div id="schedule">
 ▼<div id="info">
     <span class="info">Arriving at Depot</span>
 ▼<div id="controls">
     <input id="depart" value="Depart" type="button" onclick="result.depart()</pre>
     <input id="arrive" value="Arrive" type="button" onclick="result.arrive()</pre>
     " disabled="disabled">
   </div>
 </div>
```

3. Forecaster

Write a program that **requests** a weather report **from a server** and **displays** it to the user.

Use the skeleton from the provided resources.

When the user writes the name of a location and clicks "Get Weather", make a GET request to the server at address http://localhost:3030/jsonstore/forecaster/locations. The response will be an array of objects, with the following structure:

```
{
  name: locationName,
  code: locationCode
}
```

Find the object, corresponding to the name that the user submitted in the input field with ID "location" and use its **code** value to make **two more GET requests**:

For current conditions, make a request to:

```
http://localhost:3030/jsonstore/forecaster/today/:code
```

The response from the server will be an object with the following structure:

```
{
  name: locationName,
  forecast: { low: temp,
              high: temp,
              condition: condition }
}
```

For a 3-day forecast, make a request to:

http://localhost:3030/jsonstore/forecaster/upcoming/:code

The response from the server will be an object with the following structure: {











```
name: locationName,
  forecast: [{ low: temp,
                high: temp,
                condition: condition }, ... ]
}
```

Use the information from these two objects to compose a forecast in HTML and insert it inside the page. Note that the <div> with ID "forecast" must be set to visible. See the examples for details.

If an error occurs (the server doesn't respond or the location name cannot be found) or the data is not in the correct format, display "Error" in the forecast section.

Use the following codes for weather symbols:

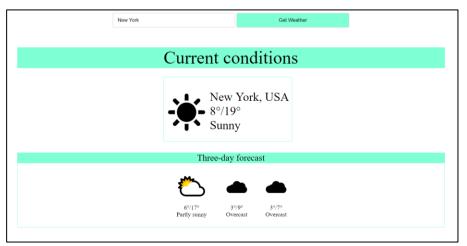
| • | Sunny | ☀ // ☀ |
|---|--------------|---------------|
| • | Partly sunny | ⛅ // 🌥 |
| • | Overcast | ☁ // 📤 |
| • | Rain | ☔ // ↑ |
| • | Degrees | ° //° |

Examples

When the app starts, the forecast div is hidden. When the user enters a name and clicks on the button **Get Weather**, the requests being.



```
<div id="request">...</div>
▼<div id="forecast" style="display:none">
 ▶ <div id="current">...</div>
 <div id="upcoming">...</div>
 </div>
```















```
▶ <div id="request">...</div>
▼<div id="forecast" style="display: block;">
  ▼<div id="current">
     <div class="label">Current conditions</div>
   ▼<div class="forecasts">
       <span class="condition symbol">*</span>
     ▼<span class="condition">
         <span class="forecast-data">New York, USA</span>
         <span class="forecast-data">8°/19°</span>
         <span class="forecast-data">Sunny</span>
       </span>
     </div>
   </div>
  ▼<div id="upcoming">
     <div class="label">Three-day forecast</div>
   ▼<div class="forecast-info">
     ▼<span class="upcoming">
         <span class="symbol">₾</span>
         <span class="forecast-data">6°/17°</span>
         <span class="forecast-data">Partly sunny</span>
     ▶ <span class="upcoming">...</span>
     ▶ <span class="upcoming">...</span>
     </div>
   </div>
 </div>
</div>
```

4. Blog

Write a program for reading blog content. It needs to make requests to the server and display all blog posts and their comments.

Request URL's:

Posts - http://localhost:3030/jsonstore/blog/posts

Comments - http://localhost:3030/jsonstore/blog/comments

Examples

The button with ID "btnLoadPosts" should make a GET request to "/posts". The response from the server will be an Object of objects.

```
▼ {-LhdbZ31ND3Rhw41UGmN: {...}, -Lhdc-Ttz9-KiW9uvh6W: {...}, -LhdcLmyARLEB1bsSvjZ: {...}, -LhdcCRyWr_7UCPtcLmM: {...}} □

▶ -LhdbZ31ND3Rhw41UGmN: {body: "An asynchronous model allows multiple things to ha...he result (for example, the data read from disk).", id: "rrt87...
  ▶ -Lhdc-Ttz9-KiW9uvh6W: {body: "In a synchronous programming model, things happen ...stops your program for the time the action takes.", id: "rrt87...
▶ -LhdcLmyARLEB1bsSvjZ: {body: "One approach to asynchronous programming is to mak... the callback function is called with the result.", id: "rrt87...
   ▶ -LhdccRyWr_7UCPtclmM: {body: "Working with abstract concepts is often easier whe…turn an object that represents this future event.", id: "rrt87...
   ▶ __proto__: Object
```

Each object will be in the following format:

```
{
  body: {postBody},
  id: {postId},
  title: {postTitle}
```

















Create an <option> for each post using its object key as value and current object title property as text inside the node with ID "posts".



```
▼<select id="posts">
   <option value="-LhdbZ31ND3Rhw41UGmN">ASYNCHRONOUS PROGRAMMING</option>
   <option value="-Lhdc-Ttz9-KiW9uvh6W">SYNCHRONOUS PROGRAMMING</option>
   <option value="-LhdcLmyARLEB1bsSvjZ">CALLBACKS</option>
   <option value="-LhdccRyWr_7UCPtclmM">PROMISES</option>
 </select>
```

When the button with ID "btnViewPost" is clicked, a GET request should be made to:

"/comments" - to obtain all comments. The request will return a Object of objects.

```
{-LhdewtO2LJrzuThWLMj: {...}, -LhdfHFg8dNxK-qUaukL: {...}, -LhdfVg4JDKa0Cft-dQZ: {...}, -LhdfuAXo1mPycgRRf-3: {...}, -Lhdg0x8QG-j2vnNUhL5: {...}, ...} 🕕
▶ -LhdewtO2l]rzuThWlMj: (id: "rrt8713kjx1jda5r", postId: "rrt875tgjx1imgqb", text: "So good article. Nice!"}
▶ -LhdfHFg8dNxK-qUaukL: {id: "rrt878p0jx1jdgze", postId: "rrt875tgjx1imgqb", text: "Rly helpful. Thanks!"}
-Lhdfyg4JDKa0Cft-dQZ: {id: "rrt879ccjx1jdo03", postId: "rrt879kjxlimol2", text: "Now I understand it... Thanks!"}

-Lhdfyg4JDKa0Cft-dQZ: {id: "rrt879ccjx1jdo03", postId: "rrt87byxlimol2", text: "Now I understand it... Thanks!"}

-LhdfyaXolmPycgRRf-3: {id: "rrz123cjxhhfdoti443", postId: "rrt87twjxlimswr", text: "Amazing article! Good job!"}

-Lhdg0x8QG-j2vnNUhl5: {id: "rrz123smshhfdoti543", postId: "rrt87twjxlimswr", text: "You are the best! +1 For this Article!"}

-LhdgPKif5sYTjYN6ISQ: {id: "rrz35smshhfdfti543", postId: "rrt87btcjxlimxui", text: "Good job my man! You are the best!"}
▶ -LhdgZwm5UCF6eo5vU6g: {id: "rrz35sshshfdfti444", postId: "rrt87btcjx1imxui", text: "AMAZING ARTICLE! It's was pleasure to read it! Thanks bro!"}
▶ -LhdghH3EHOlFrB09CCp: {id: "rrz404smshshfdfti404", postId: "rrt87btcjx1imxui", text: "It was ok, next time you will crush them!"}
 ▶ proto : Object
```

Each object will be in the following format:

```
{
  id: {commentId},
  postId: {postId},
  text: {commentText}
}
```

You must find this comments that are for the current post (check the postId property)

Display the post title inside **h1** with ID "**post-title**" and the post content inside **p** with ID "**post-body**". Display each comment as a inside ul with ID "post-comments". Do not forget to clear its content beforehand.













ASYNCHRONOUS PROGRAMMING

An asynchronous model allows multiple things to happen at the same time. When you start an action, your program continues to run. When the action finishes, the program is informed and gets access to the result (for example, the data read from disk).

Comments

- · So good article. Nice!
- · Rly helpful. Thanks!

```
<h1 id="post-title">ASYNCHRONOUS PROGRAMMING</h1>
// p id="post-body":
  "An asynchronous model allows multiple things to happen at the same time. When you start an action, your program
  continues to run. When the action finishes, the program is informed and gets access to the result (for example, the
  data read from disk).
 <h2>Comments</h2>
▼
  So good article. Nice!
  Rly helpful. Thanks!
```

5. Messenger

Write a JS program that records and displays messages. The user can post a message, supplying a name and content and retrieve all currently recorded messages.

The url for the requests - http://localhost:3030/jsonstore/messenger

When [Send] button is clicked you should create a new object and send a post request to the given url. Use the following message structure:

```
author: authorName,
  content: msgText,
}
```

If you click over [Refresh] button you should get all messages with GET request and display them into the textarea. Use the following message format:

```
"{author}: {message}"
```















Examples





6. Phonebook

Write a JS program that can load, create and delete entries from a Phonebook. You will be given an HTML template to which you must bind the needed functionality.

When the [Load] button is clicked, a GET request should be made to the server to get all phonebook entries. Each received entry should be in a li inside the ul with id="phonebook" in the following format with text "<person>: <phone> " and a [Delete] button attached. Pressing the [Delete] button should send a **DELETE** request to the server and delete the entry. The received response will be an object in the following format:

{<key>:{person:<person>, phone:<phone>}, <key2>:{person:<person2>, phone:<phone2>,...} where <key> is an unique key given by the server and <person> and <phone> are the actual values.

When the [Create] button is clicked, a new POST request should be made to the server with the information from the Person and Phone textboxes, the Person and Phone textboxes should be cleared and the Phonebook should be automatically reloaded (like if the [Load] button was pressed).









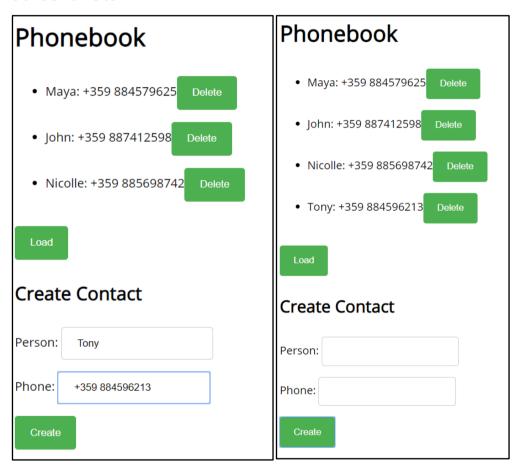


The data sent on a POST request should be a valid JSON object, containing properties person and phone. Example format: "person": "<person>", "phone": "<phone>"

The **url's** to which your program should make requests are:

- GET and POST requests should go to http://localhost:3030/jsonstore/phonebook
- **DELETE** requests should go to http://localhost:3030/jsonstore/phonebook/:key>, where :key is the unique key of the entry (you can find out the **key** from the key property in the **GET** request)

Screenshots



7. Students

Your task is to implement functionality for creating and listing students from a database. Create a new collection called "students",

Each student has:

- firstName string, non-empty
- lastName string, non-empty
- facultyNumber string of numbers, non-empty
- grade number, non-empty

















You need to write functionality for creating students. When creating a new student, make sure you name the properties accordingly.

You will also need to extract students. You will be given an HTML template with a table in it. Create an **AJAX request** that extracts all the students.

URL for this task: http://localhost:3030/jsonstore/collections/students

Screenshots

| First Name | Last Name | Faculty Number | Grade |
|------------|-----------|----------------|-------|
| Isaac | Netero | 90000587896 | 4.99 |
| George | Soros | 900000458521 | 5.23 |
| Nvy | Ose | 900000123456 | 6.00 |
| Sunny | Jackson | 900000334562 | 4.40 |
| Aina | Haward | 9000004512546 | 5.56 |

8. Book Library

First task is to "GET" all books. To consume the request with POSTMAN your url should be the following: http://localhost:3030/jsonstore/collections/books

Using the provided skeleton, write the missing functionalities.

Load all books by clicking the button "LOAD ALL BOOKS"

















Get Book

This functionality is not needed in this task, but you can try it with postman by sending request to "GET" the Book with id:" d953e5fb-a585-4d6b-92d3-ee90697398a0". Send a GET request to this URL:

http://localhost:3030/jsonstore/collections/books/:id

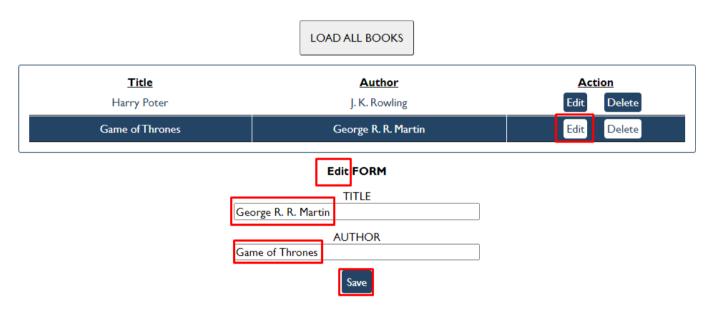
Create Book

Write functionality to create a new book, when the submit button is clicked. Before sending the request be sure the fields are not empty (make validation of the input). To create a book, you have to send a "POST" request and the JSON body should be in the following format:

```
{
  "author": "New Author",
  "title": "New Title"
}
```

Update Book

By clicking the edit button of a book, change the form like this:



The HTTP command "PUT" modifies an existing HTTP resource. The URL is:

http://localhost:3030/jsonstore/collections/books/:id

The JSON body should be in the **following** format:

```
"author": "Changed Author",
  "title": "Changed Title"
}
```

















Delete Book

By clicking the delete button you have to delete the book, without any confirmation. To delete a book use "DELETE" command and send REQUEST: http://localhost:3030/jsonstore/collections/books/:id

Submitting Your Solution

Place in a **ZIP** file the content of the given resources including your solution. Exclude the **node_modules** & tests folders. Upload the archive to Judge.

