



STScI | SPACE TELESCOPE
SCIENCE INSTITUTE

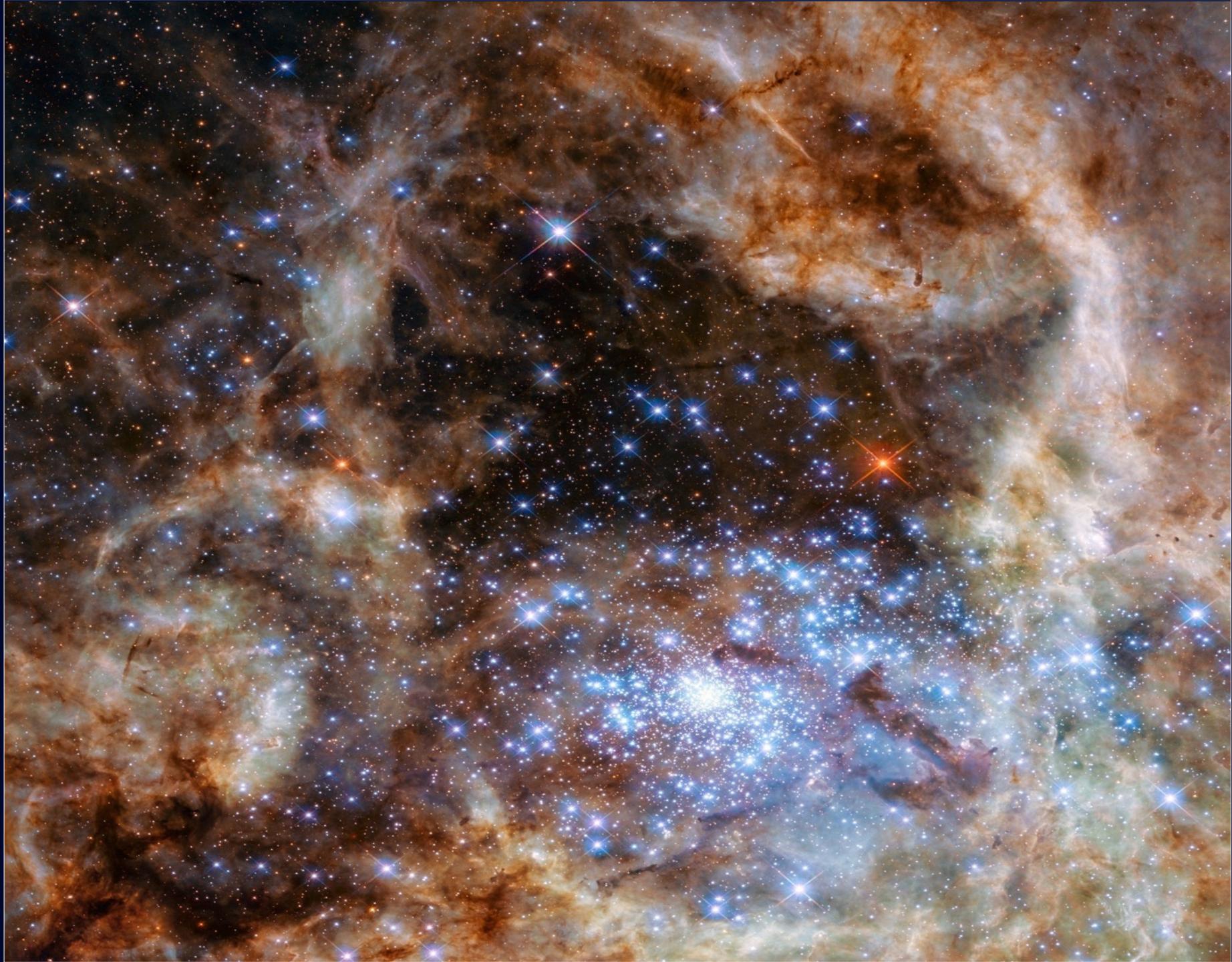
EXPANDING THE FRONTIERS OF SPACE ASTRONOMY

The JWQL Web Application

Lauren Chambers, Matthew Bourque

Last Updated: 05/2020

The JWQL **web application** is built upon Python's **Django** library, a **Model-View- Controller web framework**. The front- end is written in **HTML** with embedded **JavaScript** and styled using **Bootstrap** and **CSS**. The web app will interact with databases using an **Object- Relational Mapper**. It runs on a **server** that ITSD set up.

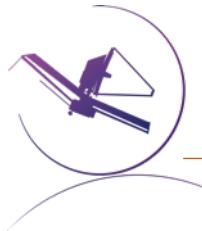




Outline

- Web application basics
- Django: A Python web framework
- The JWQL web app
 - Front-end specifics
 - Back-end specifics
 - Directory structure
- How to contribute

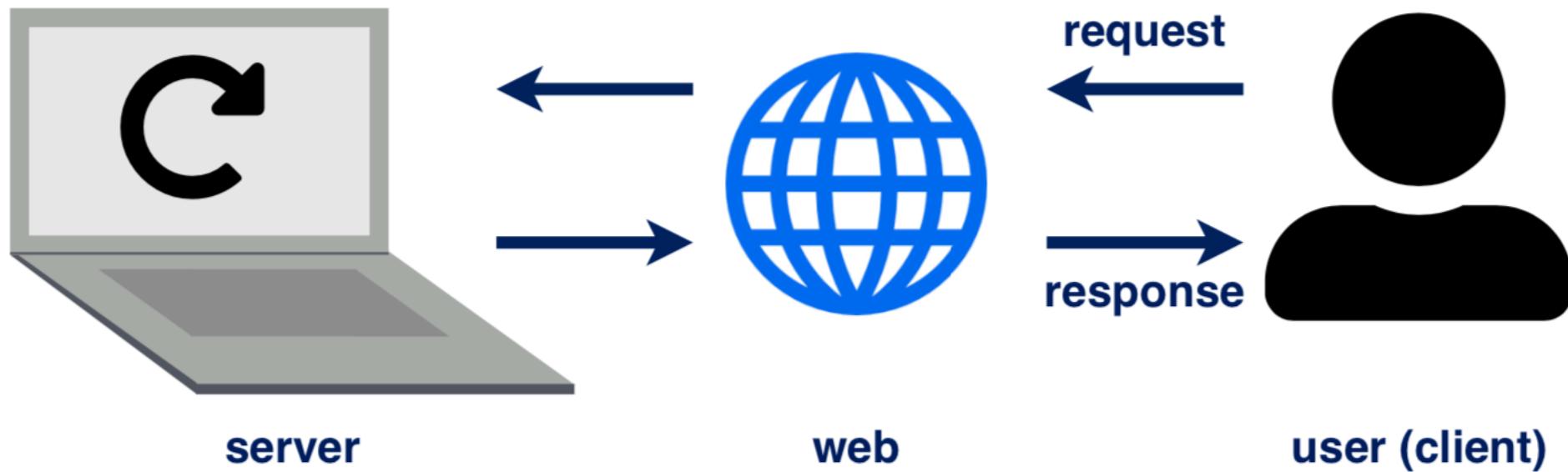
Web Application Basics



Web Applications

“In computing, a web application or web app is a client-server computer program which the client (including the user interface and client-side logic) runs a web browser.”

- Wikipedia





Web Applications

What is the difference between a “website” and a “web application”?

Some say it's just a question of semantics.

Some say:

- Website are built to serve content (e.g. news websites)
- Web apps are built to allow user interaction (e.g. gmail)



Web Applications

Front End

- HTML (HyperText Markup Language)
- CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)
- JS (JavaScript)

Back End

- HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol)
- Python
- SQL (Standard Query Language)



“at the end of the day, all a web application really does is send HTML to browsers.”

- Jeff Knupp, Python guru

HyperText Transfer Protocol, or HTTP, is a protocol for interacting with the web. It uses a request-response protocol.

Methods

- GET – client requests a webpage’s HTML from web server
- POST – client sends data to a webpage through a form, changes the application state

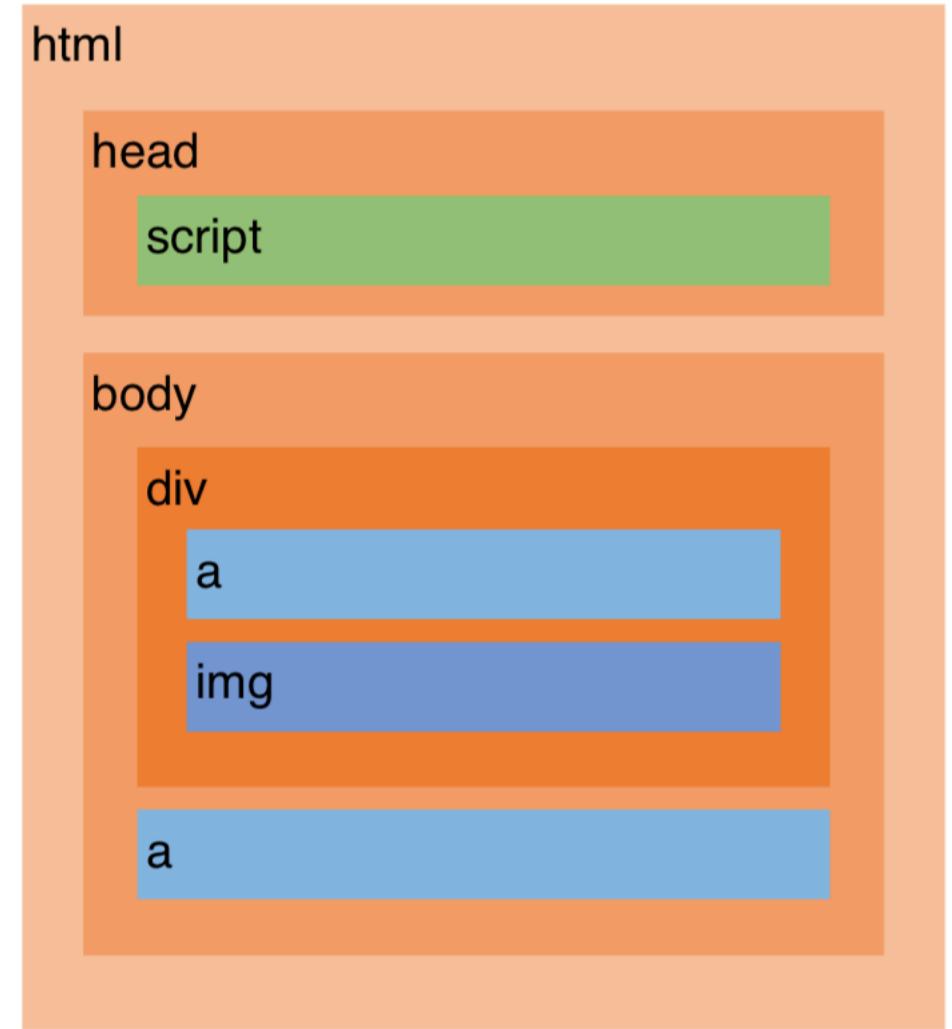
Response Codes

- 200 – everything went fine!
- 404 – everything did not go fine.



HTML

- "Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications." – Wikipedia
- HTML files are made up of elements ("head", "main", "div", "h1", etc.)
- HTML allows embedding of CSS and JavaScript
- Django and Jinja2 expand this to enable HTML "template" syntax
 - Basically include variables in HTML, like in Python: 'my name is {}'.format(name)





- “Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language like HTML” – Wikipedia
- CSS can control layout, colors, fonts, sizing, spacing, and more
- Think HTML = content, CSS = presentation
- Using CSS files separates the content of a webpage from the definitions of how to present that content
- CSS can also enable “responsive” design, allowing for different presentations in different situations (e.g. desktop versus mobile phone)



HTML file:

```
<a class='example_name'> Some text</a>
```

CSS file:

```
.example_name {  
    color: blue;  
    background-color: lightblue;  
    margin: 5rem;  
    padding: 5rem;  
    font-size: 24px;  
    font-weight: bold;  
    font-family: sans-serif;  
    border: 5px solid red;  
    text-transform: uppercase  
}
```

Before CSS:

Some text

After CSS:

SOME TEXT



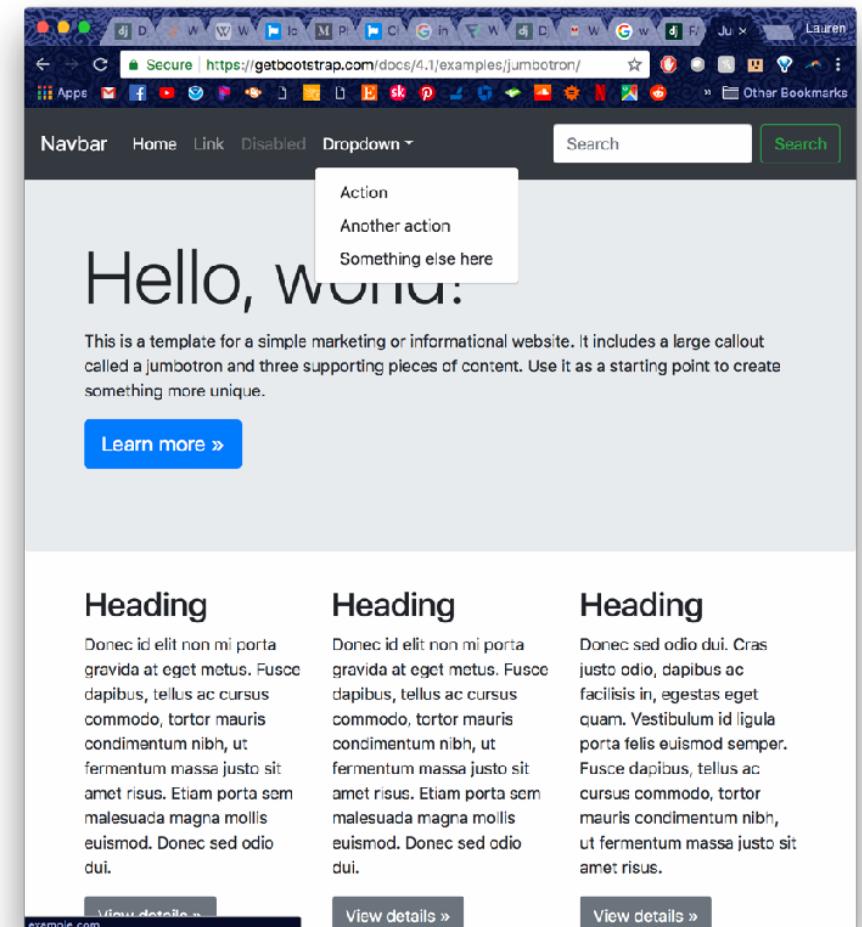
JavaScript

- A programming, not style, language
- NOT the same as Java! Java is to JavaScript as a car is to a carpet
- “JavaScript supports event-driven, functional, and imperative (including object-oriented and prototype-based) programming styles” - Wikipedia
- Allows webpages to be interactive
 - e.g. if you click a button, sort the images by date
 - e.g. As the user types, display only the images whose titles match the search criteria



Bootstrap

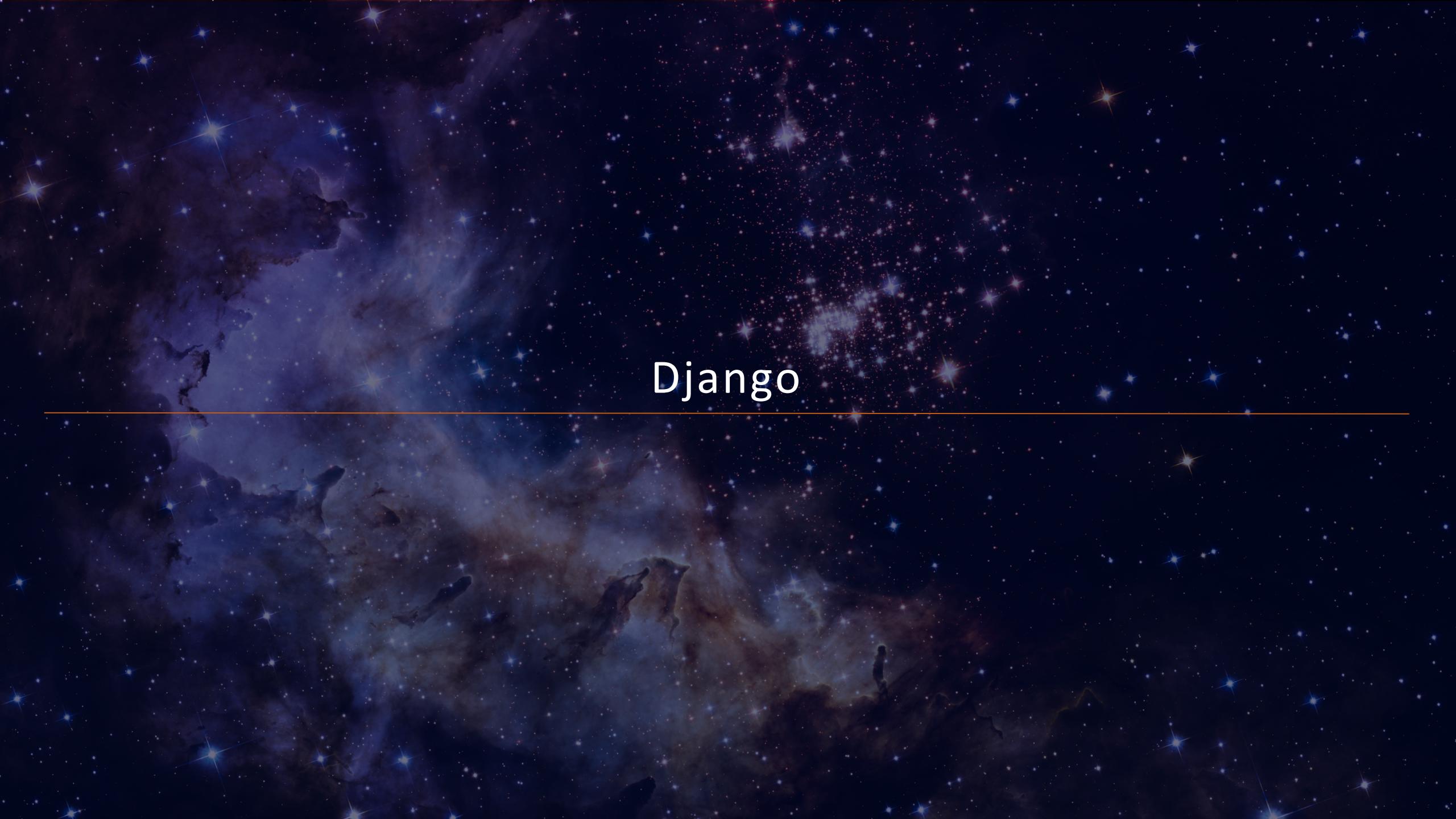
- “Bootstrap is a free and open-source front-end framework (library) for designing websites and web applications.” – Wikipedia
- Includes design templates that use HTML, CSS, and JS
- Default styles for things like:
 - Navigation bars
 - Buttons & dropdown menus
 - Grid layouts
 - Headings





Web Frameworks

- Turns out, developing web applications are hard.
 - Handling POST requests securely
 - Sessions? Cookies?
 - Handling many concurrent connections
 - Accessing databases
 - Dynamically generating new HTML
 - Routing (mapping URL to content/pages)
- "A web framework ... is a software framework that is designed to support the development of web applications including web services, web resources, and web APIs." – Wikipedia
- A web framework is a scaffold upon which to build a web application.



Django



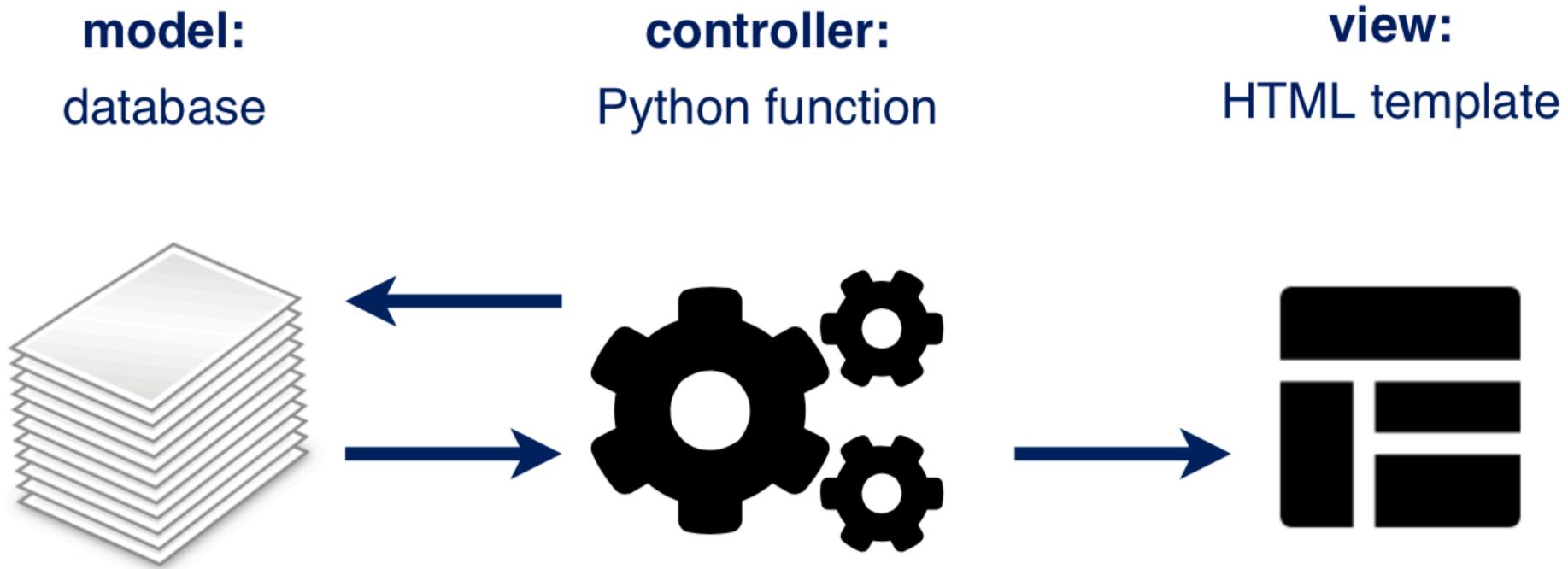
Python's Django Library

django

- Model-View-Controller web framework
- Python-based
- Uses regular expressions to map URLs to particular functions/pages (routing)
- Uses a Object Relational Mapper (ORM) to map Python classes to database tables
- Dynamically serves content (e.g. query a databases to get latest values)



Django's Model-View-Controller Pattern





Controllers with Django

```
from django.shortcuts import render

def view_header(request, inst, file):
    template = 'view_header.html'
    header = get_header_info(file)
    file_root = '_'.join(file.split('_')[:-1])

    return render(request, template,
                  {'inst': inst,
                   'file': file,
                   'header': header,
                   'file_root': file_root})
```



Views (Templates) with Django

```
{% extends "base.html" %}

{% block content %}

<h5>{{ file }}</h5>

<p><a class="btn btn-primary" href="{{ url('jwql:view_image', args=[inst, file_root]) }}>View
    Image</a></p>

{% autoescape false %}
    <font face="Courier">{{ header | replace("\n", "<br/>") }}</font>
{% endautoescape %}

<p>
    <a class="btn btn-primary" href='{{ static("") }}{{ file[:7] }}/{{ file }}'>Download
        FITS</a>
    <a class="btn btn-primary" href='{{ static("") }}{{ file[:7] }}/{{ jpg }}'>Download
        JPEG</a>
</p>

{% endblock %}
```



URLs with Django – Regular Expressions

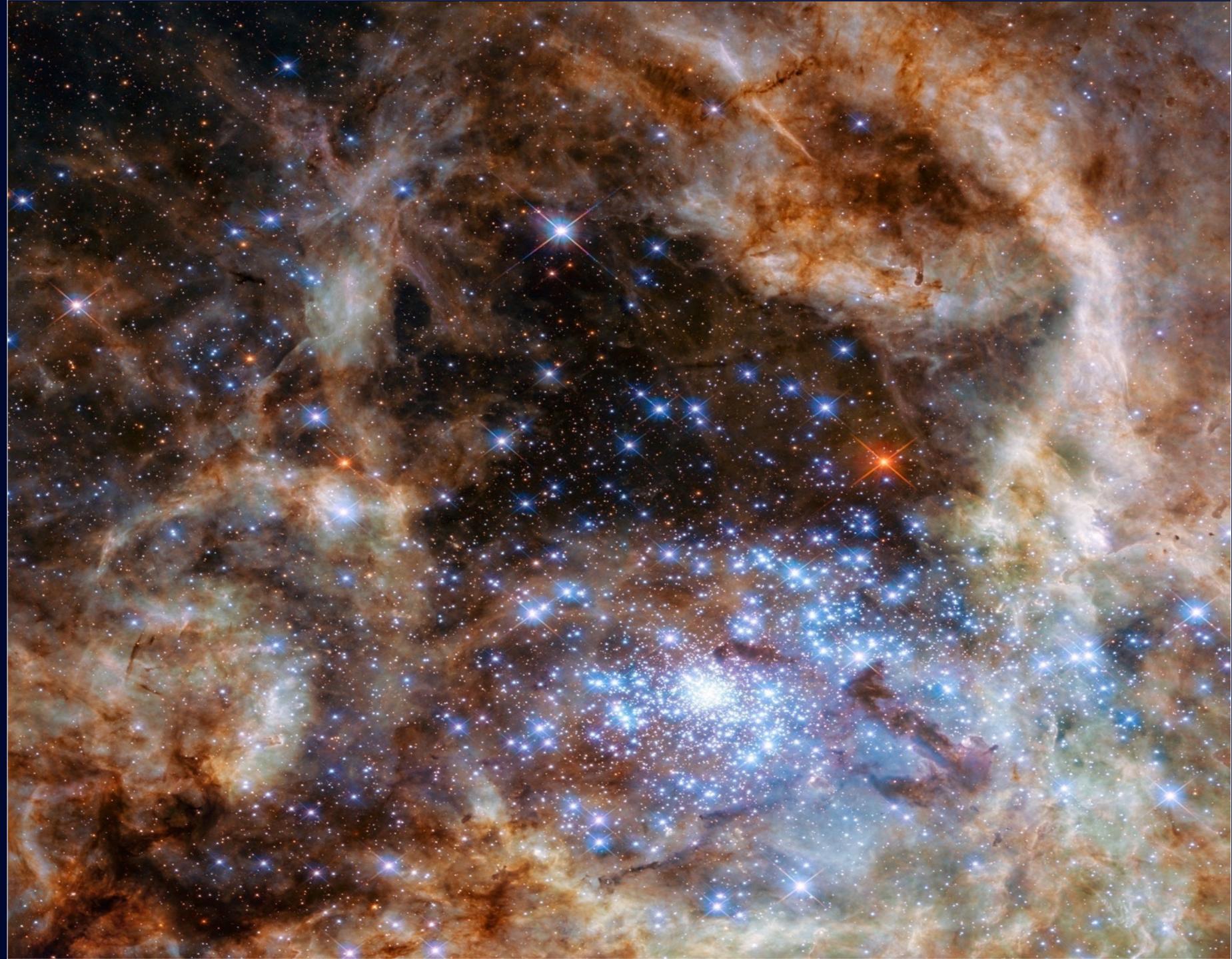
```
from django.urls import path
from . import views

urlpatterns = [
    path('', views.home, name='home'),
    path('about/', views.about, name='about'),
    path('dashboard/', views.dashboard, name='dashboard'),
    path('<str:inst>/', views.instrument, name='instrument'),
    path('<str:inst>/archive/', views.archived_proposals, name='archive'),
    path('<str:inst>/unlooked/', views.unlooked_images, name='unlooked'),
    path('<str:inst>/<str:file_root>/', views.view_image, name='view_image'),
    path('<str:inst>/<str:file>/hdr/', views.view_header,
name='view_header'),
    path('<str:inst>/archive/<str:proposal>', views.archive_thumbnails,
name='archive_thumb'),
]
```



The JWQL web app

The JWQL **web application** is built upon Python's **Django** library, a **Model-View- Controller web framework**. The front- end is written in **HTML** with embedded **JavaScript** and styled using **Bootstrap** and **CSS**. The web app will interact with databases using an **Object- Relational Mapper**. It runs on a **server** that ITSD set up.





Front End: Current Home Page

The screenshot shows a web browser window for the JWQL application. The address bar displays "Home - JWQL" and the URL "dijwql.stsci.edu". The top navigation bar includes the JWQL logo, links for HOME, ABOUT, DASHBOARD, FGS, MIRI, NIRCAM, NIRISS, NIRSPEC, EDB, DOCUMENTATION, a GitHub icon, and a "login" button. Below the navigation is a decorative header image of a galaxy. The main content area features a large heading "WELCOME TO THE JWQL APPLICATION." followed by five square icons representing different instrument components or data types. Below the icons is a descriptive text block about the JWQL application, and further down, a section titled "FIND A JWST PROPOSAL OR FILE" with a search input field.

WELCOME TO THE JWQL APPLICATION.

The JWST Quicklook Application (JWQL) is a database-driven web application and automation framework for use by the JWST instrument teams to monitor the health and stability of the JWST instruments. Visit our [about page](#) to learn more about our project, goals, and developers.

The JWQL application is currently under heavy development. The 1.0 release is expected in 2019.

FIND A JWST PROPOSAL OR FILE

Submit a proposal number (e.g. 86600, 783) or file root (e.g. jw86600006001_02101_00008_guider1) to view that proposal or file:



Front End: JWQL Web Style Guide

JWQL STYLE GUIDE



TYPOGRAPHY

H1 - PAGE HEADING
Oswald Bold; 2.5rem size; 0.05em spacing; all caps

H2 - SECTION HEADING
Oswald Bold; 2rem size; all caps

H3 - SUBHEADING
Oswald Bold; 1.75rem size; all caps

H4 - SUBHEADING
Oswald Bold; 1.5rem size; all caps

H5 - Subheading
Oswald Bold; 1.25rem size

H6 - Subheading
Oswald Bold; 1rem size

TEXT HEADINGS
Overpass; all caps

Body Text
Overpass

BUTTONS

Primary Disabled Outline

COLOR PALETTE

#F2CE3A	#000000	#BEC4D4
#2D353C	#C85108	#4C8BD8

ICONOGRAPHY

Favicon/Brand	STScI Logo	
FGS	MIRI	NIRCam
NIRISS	NIRSpec	



Back End: Views (Templates) with Jinja2

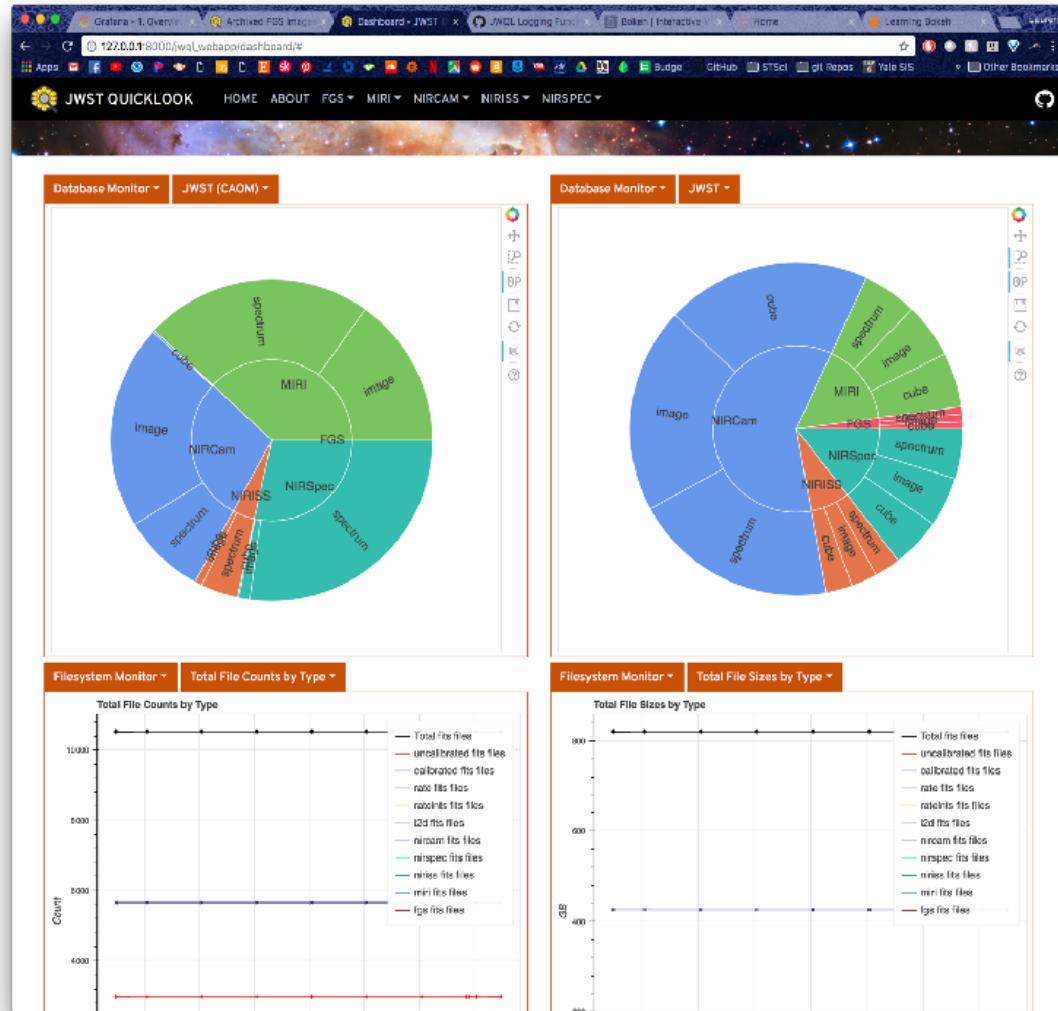
- Jinja2 is another template syntax, for the most part with similar functionality as Django templates
 - Django: {% url 'jwql_webapp:home' %}
 - Jinja2: {{ url('jwql_webapp:home') }}
- BUT it might be easier to embed Bokeh plots in templates

```
<div class="col-md-4 col-sm-4 col-xs-12">
    <div class="x_panel">
        <div class="x_title">
            <h2>By Region</h2>
            <div class="clearfix"></div>
        </div>
        {{ embed(roots.region) }}
    </div>
</div>
```



Back End: Embedding plots with Bokeh

- “Bokeh is an interactive visualization library that targets modern web browsers for presentation” – Bokeh
- It allows for users to display and interact with data in a web page (including built-in features like pan, zoom, export to file, etc.)
- Will be used for dashboard and instrument monitoring plots in JWQL





JWQL Web App Directory Structure

```
website/
    manage.py
    jwql_proj/
        settings.py
    apps/
        jwql/
            oauth.py
            urls.py
            context_processors.py
            views.py
            api_views.py
            monitor_views.py
            data_containers.py
            bokeh_containers.py
            templates/
                base.html
                home.html
                about.html
                view_image.html
                ...
    static/
        css/
            bootstrap.min.css
            jwql.css
        js/
            jwql.js
        img/
            jwql_logo.png
            nircam_logo.png
            ...
```



JWQL Web App Directory Structure

- **website/** - Main website directory
- **manage.py** – Django-generated file that performs operations such as running a local server, starting an interactive ipython shell, or running tests
- **jwql_proj/** - directory containing project-specific files
- **settings.py** – Defines project settings, such as debug mode, allowed hosts, which HTML templating language is being used, etc.
- **apps/** - directory containing different “applications”, kind of like reusable Python packages.
- **jwql/** - directory for the jwql web app

```
website/
  manage.py
jwql_proj/
  settings.py
apps/
  jwql/
    oauth.py
    urls.py
    context_processors.py
    views.py
    api_views.py
    monitor_views.py
    data_containers.py
    bokeh_containers.py
    templates/
      base.html
      home.html
      about.html
      view_image.html
      ...
static/
  css/
    bootstrap.min.css
    jwql.css
  js/
    jwql.js
  img/
    jwql_logo.png
    nircam_logo.png
  ...
```



JWQL Web App Directory Structure

- **oauth.py** – Provides functions for handling user authentication with **auth.mast**
- **urls.py** – Defines URL-to-view mappings
- **context_processors.py** – Provides functions for defining data inherent to all views
- **views.py** – Defines the views (webpages) of the web app
- **api_views.py** – Defines the views (webpages) of the web app, but for the jwql API specifically
- **monitor_views.py** – Defines the views (webpages) of the web app, but for instrument monitors specifically
- **data_containers.py** – Returns data needed for views
- **bokeh_containers.py** – Returns data need for monitors

```
website/
    manage.py
    jwql_proj/
        settings.py
apps/
    jwql/
        oauth.py
        urls.py
        context_processors.py
        views.py
        api_views.py
        monitor_views.py
        data_containers.py
        bokeh_containers.py
        templates/
            base.html
            home.html
            about.html
            view_image.html
            ...
static/
    css/
        bootstrap.min.css
        jwql.css
    js/
        jwql.js
    img/
        jwql_logo.png
        nircam_logo.png
        ...
```



JWQL Web App Directory Structure

- **templates/** – Stores the HTML templates for the various views of the web app.

```
website/
    manage.py
    jwql_proj/
        settings.py
apps/
    jwql/
        oauth.py
        urls.py
        context_processors.py
        views.py
        api_views.py
        monitor_views.py
        data_containers.py
        bokeh_containers.py
templates/
    base.html
    home.html
    about.html
    view_image.html
    ...
static/
    css/
        bootstrap.min.css
        jwql.css
    js/
        jwql.js
    img/
        jwql_logo.png
        nircam_logo.png
    ...
```



JWQL Web App Directory Structure

- **static/** – Stores various static data needed to render webpages
- **css/** – Stores CSS files
- **bootstrap.min.css** – Contains CSS elements provided by **bootstrap**
- **jwql.css** – Contains custom-built CSS elements specific to the project
- **js/** – Stores files containing needed Javascript functions
- **jwql.js** – Contains custom-built JS functions specific to the project
- **img** – Contains static images, gifs, logos, etc.

```
website/
    manage.py
    jwql_proj/
        settings.py
apps/
    jwql/
        oauth.py
        urls.py
        context_processors.py
        views.py
        api_views.py
        monitor_views.py
        data_containers.py
        bokeh_containers.py
        templates/
            base.html
            home.html
            about.html
            view_image.html
            ...
static/
    css/
        bootstrap.min.css
        jwql.css
    js/
        jwql.js
    img/
        jwql_logo.png
        nircam_logo.png
        ...
```

The background of the slide is a deep space image featuring numerous small, white stars of varying sizes. Interspersed among them are several larger, more luminous clusters of stars, some appearing as single bright points and others as small, dense groups. In the lower-left quadrant, there is a prominent, large nebula with a complex, swirling structure of blue and purple hues, suggesting the presence of ionized gas and dust. The overall composition creates a sense of depth and the vastness of the universe.

How do you contribute?



How to run the web app on a local server

- `cd` into the `website/` directory
- Launch the server: `python manage.py runserver`
- Open the web app in a browser: `http://127.0.0.1:8000/`



How to add a webpage to the web application

- Check out https://github.com/spacetelescope/jwql/blob/webpage-template/WEBPAGE_TEMPLATE.md



Helpful Resources

- Blog on web frameworks: <https://jeffknupp.com/blog/2014/03/03/what-is-a-web-framework/>
- Documentation and examples for HTML, CSS, JS: <https://www.w3schools.com/>
- Sandbox for writing HTML alongside CSS and JS: <https://jsfiddle.net/>
- Bootstrap documentation: <https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.1/getting-started/introduction/>
- Django 7-Part Tutorial: <https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/2.1/intro/tutorial01/>