

# Web 2.0

## Lecture 1: Introduction to JavaScript

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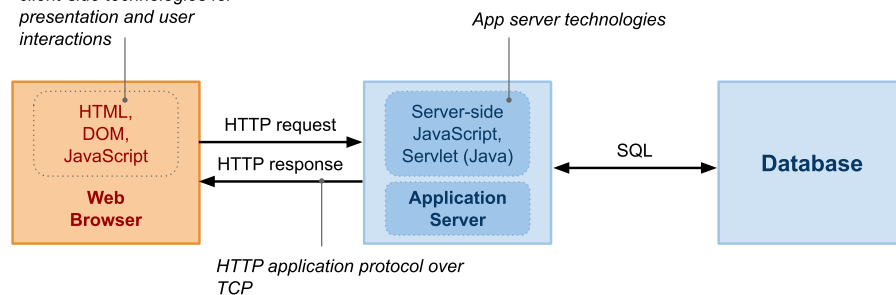
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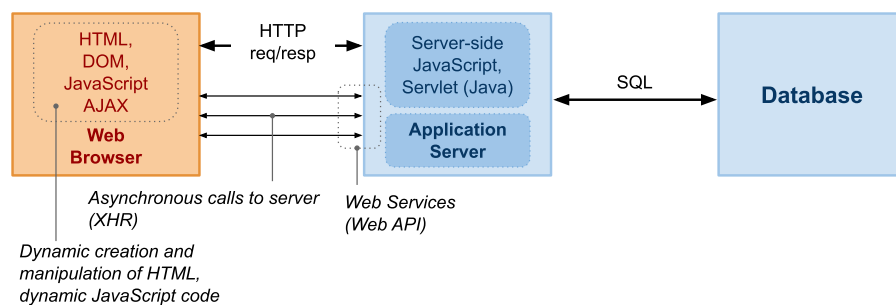
## Web 2.0 Application Architecture

### Web Application

*client-side technologies for presentation and user interactions*



### Web 2.0 Application



# JavaScript

- Lightweight, interpreted, object-oriented language
- Standard
  - *Current stable release is ECMAScript 2017 (standard ECMA-262)*
- Major characteristics
  - *First-class functions*
    - *functions as first-class citizens*
    - *language supports: passing functions as arguments to other functions, returning functions as values from other functions, assigning functions to variables or storing them in data structures.*
  - *Anonymous functions*
    - *declared without any named identifier to refer to it*
  - *Closures*

## Overview

- **JavaScript Basics**
- Server-side JavaScript

# Objects and Arrays

- Objects and Arrays

```
1 // objects - key/value pairs
2 var obj = { name: "Tomas", "main-city" : "Innsbruck", value : 3 };
3 obj.name = "Peter"; // assign the name property another value
4 obj["main-city"] = "Prague"; // another way to access object's values; it's not an array
5
6 // arrays
7 var a = ["Tomas", "Peter", "Alice"];
8 for (var i = 0; i < a.length; i++)
9     // do something with a[i]
10
11 // combinations of arrays and objects
12 var obj_a = [
13     { name: "Tomas", city: "Innsbruck" },
14     { name: "Peter", city: "Prague" },
15     { name: "Alice", cities: ["Prague", "Brno"] } ];
16
17 for (var j = 0; j < obj_a.length; j++)
18     // do something with obj_a[j].name, ...
```

- Functions

```
1 // assign a function to a variable
2 var minus = function(a, b) {
3     return a - b;
4 }
5
6 // call the function;
7 // now you can pass 'minus' as a parameter to another function
8 var r2 = minus(6, 4);
```

# Functions

- Function Callbacks

– *You can use them to handle asynchronous events occurrences*

```
1 // function returns the result through a callback, not directly;
2 // this is not a non-blocking I/O, just demonstration of the callback
3 function add(a, b, callback) {
4     callback(a + b);
5 }
6
7 // assign the callback to a variable
8 var print = function(result) {
9     console.log(result);
10 };
11
12 // call the function with callback as a parameter
13 add(7, 8, print);
```

- Functions as values in object

```
1 var obj = {
2     data : [2, 3, "Tomas", "Alice", 4 ],
3
4     getIndexdOf : function(val) {
5         for (var i = 0; i < this.data.length; i++)
6             if (this.data[i] == val)
7                 return i;
8         return -1;
9     }
10 }
11
12 obj.getIndexdOf(3); // will return 1
```

# Closures

- Closures

– *A function value that references variables from outside its body*

```
1  function adder() {  
2      var sum = 0;  
3      return function(x) {  
4          sum += x;  
5          return sum;  
6      }  
7  }  
8  
9  var pos = adder();  
10  
11 console.log(pos(3)); // returns 3  
12 console.log(pos(4)); // returns 7  
13 console.log(pos(5)); // returns 12
```

# Objects

- **this** problem

– *A new function defines its own **this** value.*

```
1  function Person() {  
2      // The Person() constructor defines `this` as an instance of itself.  
3      this.age = 0;  
4  
5      setInterval(function growUp() {  
6          // the growUp() function defines `this` as the global object,  
7          // which is different from the `this`  
8          // defined by the Person() constructor.  
9          this.age++;  
10     }, 1000);  
11 }  
12  
13 var p = new Person();
```

– *Solution*

```
1  function Person() {  
2      var that = this;  
3      that.age = 0;  
4  
5      setInterval(function growUp() {  
6          // The callback refers to the `that` variable of which  
7          // the value is the expected object.  
8          that.age++;  
9      }, 1000);  
10 }
```

# Arrow Functions

- Arrow function expression
  - defined in ECMAScript 2015
  - shorter syntax than a function expression
  - non-binding of **this**

```
1 function Person(){
2   this.age = 0;
3
4   setInterval(() => {
5     this.age++; // |this| now refers to the person object
6   }, 1000);
7 }
8
9 var p = new Person();
```

- Syntax, function body

```
1 // concise body syntax, implied "return"
2 var func = x => x * x;
3
4 // with block body, explicit "return" required
5 var func = (x, y) => { return x + y; };
6
7 // object literal needs to be wrapped in parentheses
8 var func = () => ({foo: 1});
```

# Callback Hell

- Callback in callback

```
1 loadScript('/my/script1.js', function(script) {
2
3   loadScript('/my/script2.js', function(script) {
4
5     loadScript('/my/script3.js', function(script) {
6       // ...continue after all script 1,2 and 3 are loaded
7     });
8   });
9 })
10
11 });
```

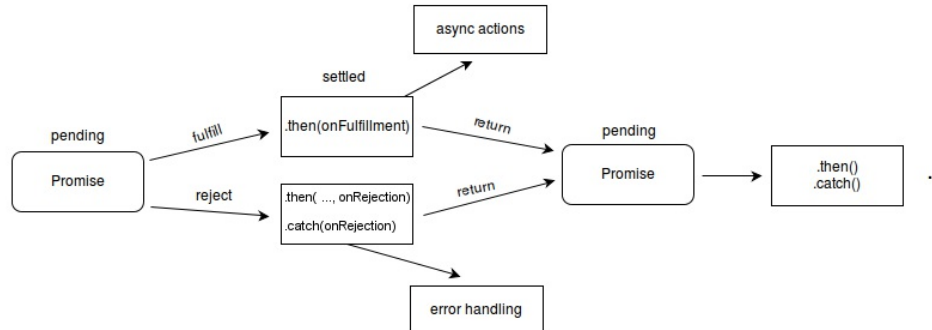
– Complex asynchronous code is hard to understand and manage

- Solution
  - Promise – a proxy to a "future" value of the function
  - Async/await – language constructs to work with asynchronous code

# Promise Object

- Promise

- An object representing completion or failure of an asynchronous operation.
- A proxy for a value not necessarily known when the promise is created.



# Promise Example

- Example

```
1 function myAsyncFunction(url) {
2   return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
3     const xhr = new XMLHttpRequest();
4     xhr.open("GET", url);
5     xhr.onload = () => resolve(xhr.responseText);
6     xhr.onerror = () => reject(xhr.statusText);
7     xhr.send();
8   });
9 }
10
11 myAsyncFunction("some_cors_enabled_url")
12 .then(
13   (responseText) => {
14     console.log("success!");
15   }
16 )
17 .catch(
18   (statusText) => {
19     console.log("failure!");
20   }
21 );
```

## async/await

- **async**

- the function always returns a Promise
- if there is no Promise, the returned value is wrapped into Promise

```
1  async function f() {  
2    return 1;  
3  }  
4  
5  f().then((v) => alert(v));
```

- **await**

- makes program to wait until the promise is resolved or rejected
- it returns the resolved value and throws an exception when the promise is rejected
- can only be used inside **async** function

```
1  async function f() {  
2    var promise = new Promise((resolve, reject) => {  
3      setTimeout(() => resolve("done!"), 1000)  
4    });  
5  
6    var result = await promise; // wait untill the promise is resolved  
7  
8    alert(result);  
9  }  
10  
11 f();
```

## Overview

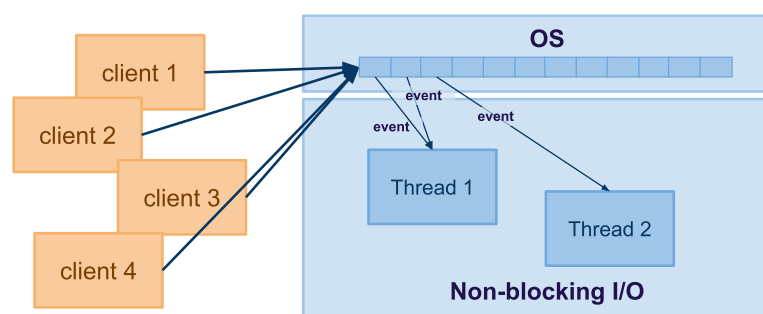
- JavaScript Basics
- **Server-side JavaScript**

## Recall: Application Server

- Environment that runs an application logic
  - Client communicates with AS via an application protocol
  - Client – Browser, application protocol – HTTP
- Terminology
  - Application Server × Web Server × HTTP Server
    - AS is a modular environment; provides technology to realize enterprise systems
    - AS contains a Web server/HTTP server
  - We will deal with Web server only
- Two major models to realize communication
  - Blocking I/O (also called synchronous I/O)
  - Non-blocking I/O (also called asynchronous I/O)
- A technology we will look at
  - Node.js – runs server-side Javascript

## Non-Blocking I/O Model

- Connections maintained by the OS, not the Web app
  - The Web app registers events, OS triggers events when occur



- Characteristics
  - Event examples: new connection, read, write, closed
  - The app may create working threads, but controls the number!
    - much less number of working threads as opposed to blocking I/O



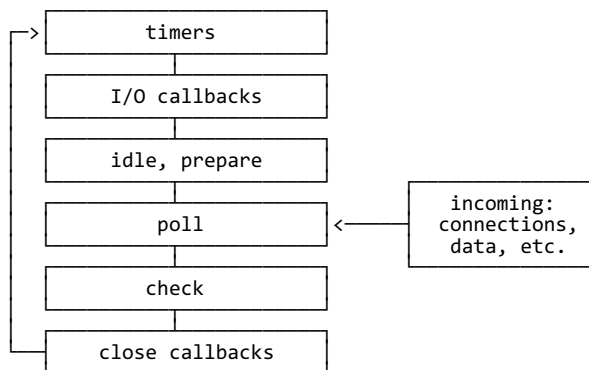
# Node.js

- Node.js [🔗](#)
  - Web server technology, very efficient and fast!
  - Event-driven I/O framework, based on JavaScript V8 engine
    - Any I/O is non-blocking (it is asynchronous)
  - One worker thread to process requests
    - You do not need to deal with concurrency issues
  - More threads to realize I/O
  - Open sourced, @GitHub [🔗](#), many libraries [🔗](#)
  - Future platform for Web 2.0 apps
- Every I/O as an event
  - reading and writing from/to files
  - reading and writing from/to sockets

```
1 // pseudo code; ask for the last edited time of a file
2 stat( 'somefile', function( result ) {
3     // use the result here
4 } );
```

# Node.js Event Loop

- Allows Node.js to perform non-blocking I/O operations.



- Six phases, each phase has a FIFO queue of callbacks to execute.
  - **timers** – executes callbacks scheduled by `setTimeout()` and `setInterval()`
  - **I/O callbacks** – executes all I/O callbacks except close callbacks.
  - **idle/prepare** – used internally
  - **poll** – retrieve new I/O events
  - **check** – invokes `setImmediate()` callbacks
  - **close callbacks** – executes close callback, e.g. `socket.on('close', ...)`.

# HTTP Server in Node.js

- HTTP Server implementation

- server running at **138.232.189.127**, port **8080**.

```
1 // http library
2 var http = require("http");
3
4 http.createServer(function(req, res) {
5     // check the value of host header
6     if (req.headers.host == "company.cz") {
7         res.writeHead(201, "Content-Type: text/plain");
8         res.end("This is the response...");
9     } else ;
10    // handle enterprise.com app logic...
11 }).listen('0.0.0.0', 8080);
```

- Test it using Telnet

```
1 telnet 138.232.189.127 8080
2 # ...lines omitted due to brevity
3 GET /orders HTTP/1.1
4 Host: company.cz
5
6 HTTP/1.1 201 OK
7 Content-Type: plain/text
8
9 This is the response...
```

# Google Apps Script

- Google Apps Script

- JavaScript cloud scripting language
  - easy ways to automate tasks across Google products and third party services

- You can

- Automate repetitive processes and workflows
  - Link Google products with third party services
  - Create custom spreadsheet functions
  - Build rich graphical user interfaces and menus

```
1 // create spreadsheet menu
2 function onOpen() {
3     var ss = SpreadsheetApp.getActiveSpreadsheet();
4     var menuEntries = [ {name: "Say Hi", functionName: "sayHi"},
5                         {name: "Say Hello", functionName: "sayHello"} ];
6     ss.addMenu("Tutorial", menuEntries);
7 }
8
9 function sayHi() {
10    Browser.msgBox("Hi");
11 }
12
13 function sayHello() {
14    Browser.msgBox("Hello");
15 }
```