

# ICT Skills 1 Module Overview

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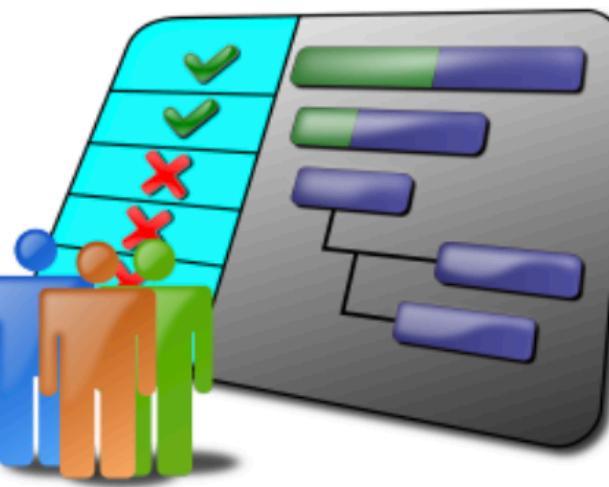
# Module Topics

## Assignments



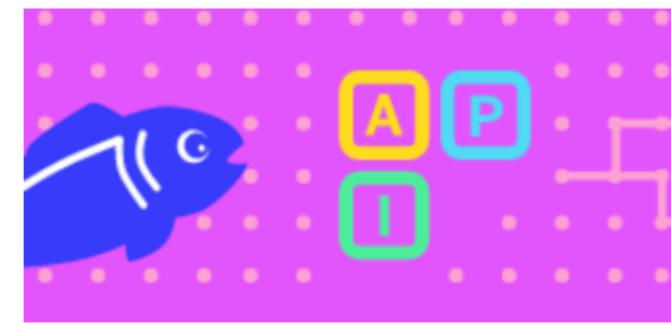
Assignment specification for the module

## 0: Overview



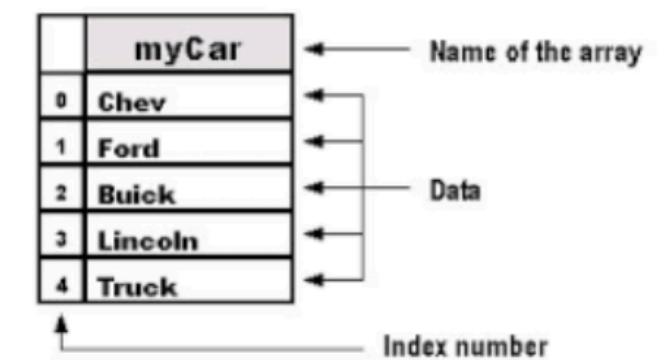
Overview of the module + introduction to the Glitch platform

## 1: Introducing Javascript



An introduction to the very basics of the Javascript Language

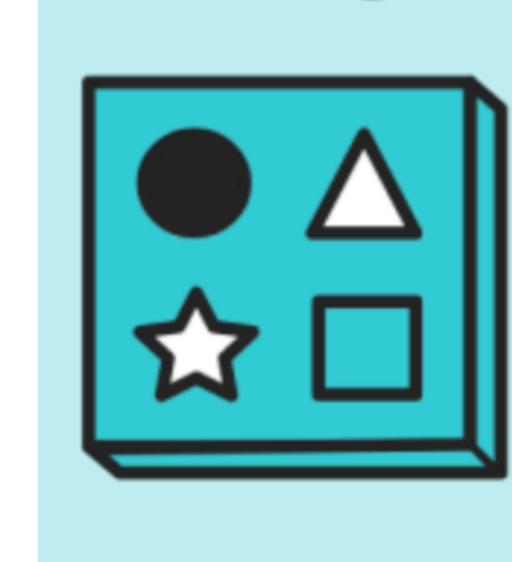
## 2: Javascript Arrays



Comparison of an array to a column of data

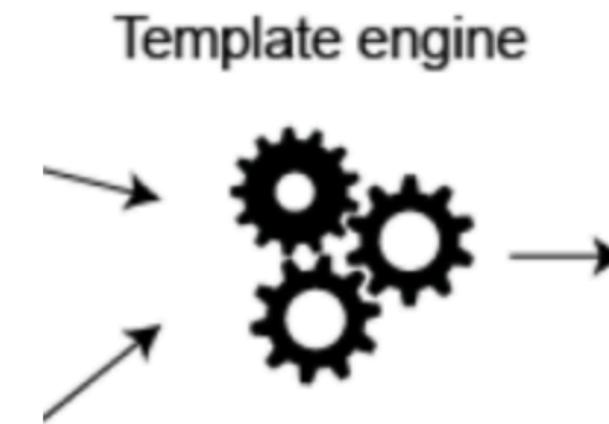
Exploring Javascript arrays in detail

## 3: Web Applications



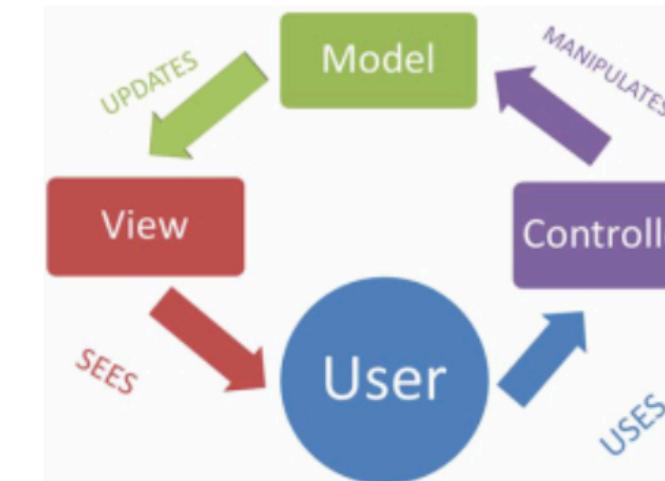
Build your first Glitch app, a simple static playlist web site.

## 4: Templates & Routes



Explore templating in more detail. Enhanced the routing behaviour

## 5: Model View Controller



Explore MVC as implemented in Playlist

## 6: Sessions



In order to implement user account management, sessions provide a mechanism for identifying specific users

# Introducing Glitch

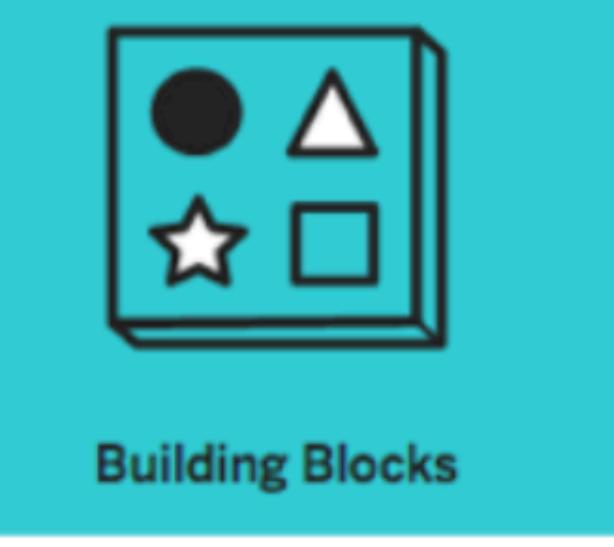
## Introducing Glitch



PLAY VIDEO

What is it, what role it plays, why was it built.

## Glitch Tour

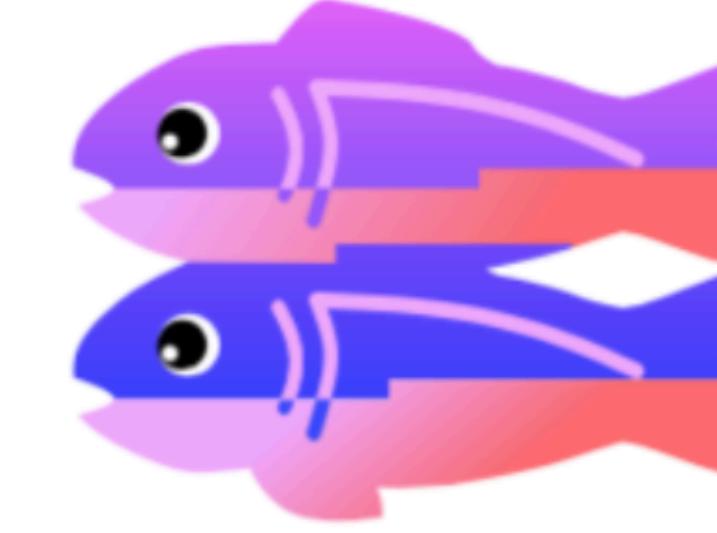


Building Blocks

PLAY VIDEO

A look at the components of a glitch project. Also types of project will we build?

## Lab-1 Glitch Intro



Create, modify and view your first Gomix project.

# Introducing Javascript

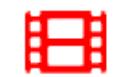
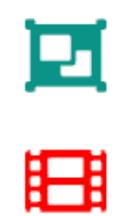
## JS Introduction



### JavaScript

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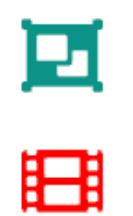
Place javascript in its proper context, and explore its relationship to the browser.



## Variables

[PLAY VIDEO](#)

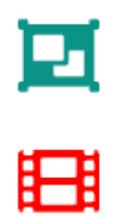
Explore the javascript variables, including the basic types, conversion and usage



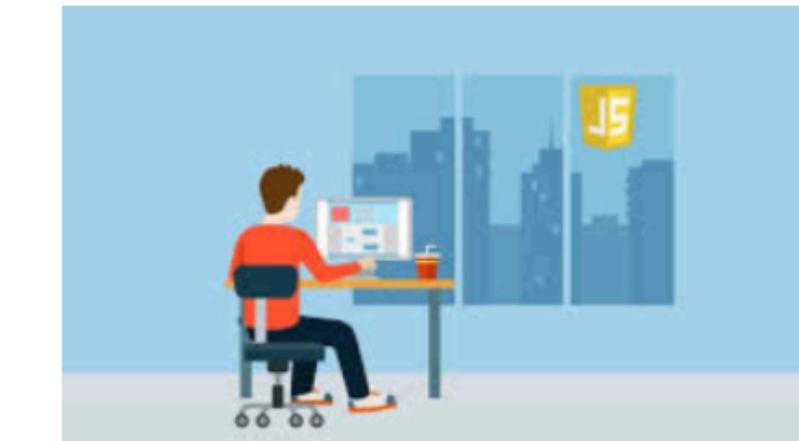
## Const, Let & Objects

[PLAY VIDEO](#)

Using const & let. Declaring and using objects.



## Lab-2 JS Intro



Background & Tools,  
Variables & Boolean Logic

# Javascript Variables, Objects & Methods

## Variables & Objects Review



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A concise tour of the  
structure of variables &  
objects in Javascript

## Methods & Arrays Review

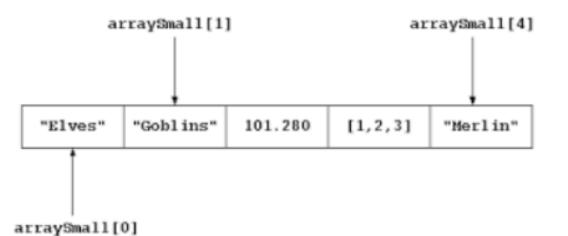
```
age: 100,  
meow: function () {  
    console.log(this.sound);  
    return this.age;  
},
```

PLAY VIDEO

A concise look at methods &  
Arrays

## Javascript Arrays

### Arrays: Basics



PLAY VIDEO

Creating, accessing, adding to and removing from arrays.

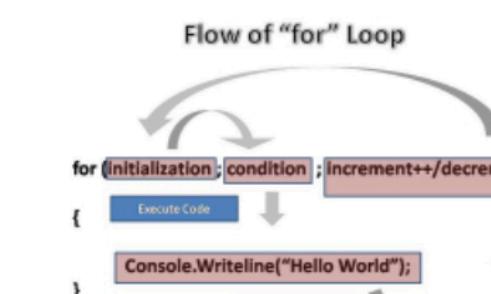
### Array Methods



PLAY VIDEO

Exploring length, slice, concat, join, indexOf, lastIndexOf

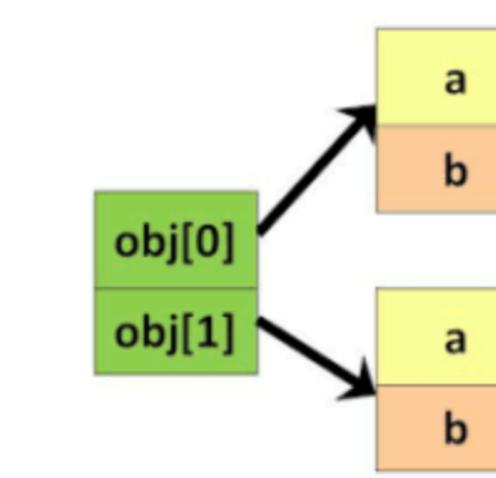
### Array Iteration



PLAY VIDEO

Using for, while and do-while to iterate over an array

### Arrays of Objects



PLAY VIDEO

Arrays of more complex data structures, including nested objects.

### Lab-3 JS

#### Arrays

myCar	
0	Chev
1	Ford
2	Buick
3	Lincoln
4	Truck

Comparison of an array to a column of data

Array Basics, Array Methods & Iteration

## Play Gym Web App

Assignment 2 

Solution: 

PlayGymWeb



PLAY VIDEO

A detailed walkthrough of the Solution to the PlayGymWeb assignment

PlayGymWeb 

Repo 



PLAY VIDEO

A sample solution to the Web Development Assignment 2: PlayGymWeb

## Playlist 1

<b>Web App Introduction</b>  <a href="#">PLAY VIDEO</a>  Structure of a web app: Front-end Vs Backend. Routers, Models, Views, Controllers	<b>Front-end</b>  <a href="#">PLAY VIDEO</a>  Views: Handlebars layouts, partials and templates	<b>Modules</b>  <a href="#">PLAY VIDEO</a>  The backend will use a modular approach, relying on specific mechanism to import/export shared objects	<b>Back-end</b>  <a href="#">PLAY VIDEO</a>  Server, routes + controllers
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### Lab-4 Playlist

1



Import and run a new starter project. Extend this project to include multiple 'views'. Explore the handlebars templating library.

## Templates

**Templates**  

**Template engine**



**PLAY VIDEO**

Templates enable dynamic composition of views from layouts, partials and expressions.

**Json**  

```
playlistCollection: [
  {
    "title": "Beethoven Sonatas",
    "songs": [
      {
        "title": "Piano Sonata No. 3",
        "artist": "Beethoven"
      },
      {
        "title": "Piano Sonata No. 7",
        "artist": "Beethoven"
      },
      {
        "title": "Piano Sonata No. 10",
        "artist": "Beethoven"
      }
    ]
}
```

**PLAY VIDEO**

JSON is notation for representing javascript objects in a simple literal format.

**Dashboard**  

Beethoven Sonatas	
Song	Artist
Piano Sonata No. 3	Beethoven
Piano Sonata No. 7	Beethoven
Piano Sonata No. 10	Beethoven

Beethoven Concertos	
Song	Artist
Piano Concerto No. 0	Beethoven
Piano Concerto No. 4	Beethoven
Piano Concerto No. 6	Beethoven

**PLAY VIDEO**

Review the dashboard controller in detail.

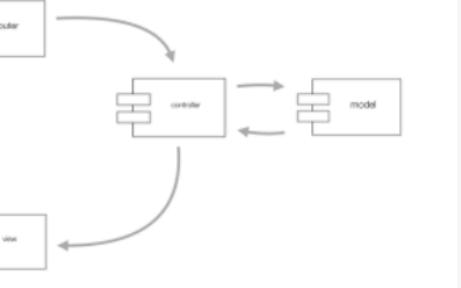
**Playlist**  

Beethoven Sonatas	
Song	Artist
Piano Sonata No. 3	Beethoven
Piano Sonata No. 7	Beethoven
Piano Sonata No. 10	Beethoven

**PLAY VIDEO**

Revise the Dashboard to render playlist without their contents. Use a new playlist view renders individual playlists

**MVC**  



**PLAY VIDEO**

Explore the MVC Pattern in action in Playlist 2

**Lab-5 Playlist 2** 



Refactor the dashboard controller to show summary on of the playlists + link to show playlist details.

## Forms

### Delete Song

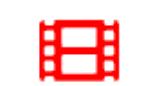


Artist	
Beethoven	<a href="#">Delete Song</a>
Beethoven	<a href="#">Delete Song</a>
Beethoven	<a href="#">Delete Song</a>

[PLAY VIDEO](#)

How to remove a song from  
the playlist

### Forms Design



[PLAY VIDEO](#)

How a form UI is laid out in  
HTML using Semantic UI

### Form Programming



[PLAY VIDEO](#)

How to accept user input  
from a form and process it in  
a controller

### Lab-6 Playlist



3



Enable Songs and Playlists  
to be added via simple  
forms.

## Sessions

### Sessions Introduction

The diagram illustrates four common techniques for session tracking:

- HttpSession**: Represented by a blue box.
- Cookies**: Represented by an orange box. It is connected to "Partial Session Tracking" and "State Management".
- Hidden Field**: Represented by a green box.
- URL-Rewriting**: Represented by a red box.

**PLAY VIDEO**

Keeping track of the currently logged in user is a challenge - as HTTP is, by definition 'stateless'. Hidden form fields, url rewriting and cookies are three common techniques for implementing sessions.

### Using Sessions

A sequence diagram illustrating session flow:

- A **Web Browser** sends a **GET /welcome.php?name=William** request to a **Web Server**.
- The **Web Server** responds with a **201 OK** status and sets a **Cookie: PHPSESSID=12345**.
- The **Web Server** stores the session information in a **Session Store**.
- The **Web Browser** sends a **GET /test.php** request to the **Web Server**, including the **Cookie: PHPSESSID=12345**.
- The **Web Server** responds with a **200 OK** status and returns the content **<html>...Hi William...</html>**.
- The **Session Store** is also shown.

**PLAY VIDEO**

Explore how we need to refactor the application to support sessions

### Sessions UX

A computer monitor displays a large chocolate chip cookie on a background of green digital code, representing the session management interface.

**PLAY VIDEO**

New forms needed to enable the user to signup / login

### Webstorm IDE

The **WebStorm** IDE logo is displayed, with the tagline "The smartest JavaScript IDE" and "Powerful IDE for modern JavaScript development".

**PLAY VIDEO**

A demonstration of importing a glitch application into the WebStorm IDE

### Creating Sessions

A diagram comparing two types of cookies:

- Memory using Cookies**: Client-side storage.
- Session Cookies**: Server-side storage, used for identifying users by computer they used. It is noted that session cookies can only be read by the site that created them.

Session Cookies also offer extra security, distinguish guests, and are deleted when the browser is closed.

**PLAY VIDEO**

The API to create, access and destroy sessions.

### Lab-7 Playlist 4

A screenshot of a log-in form titled "Playlist 4". It includes fields for "Email" (homer@simpson.com) and "Password", and a "Login" button.

Introduce Sessions onto the Playlist application, enabling user accounts and cookie-based authentication.