Dynamic web interfaces

• forms are a limited interface
  
  ```html
  <FORM METHOD=GET
    ACTION="http://www.cs.princeton.edu/~bwk/hello1.cgi">
    <INPUT TYPE="submit" value="hello">
  </FORM>
  ```

• limited interaction on client side
  - e.g., Javascript for simple validation

• form data sent to server for processing

• synchronous exchange with server
  - potentially slow: client blocks waiting for response

• recreates entire page with what comes back
  - even if it's mostly identical to current content

• how can we make web interfaces more interactive and responsive?
• dynamic HTML: HTML + CSS, DOM, Javascript
• asynchronous partial update: XMLHttpRequest / Ajax
• plugins like Flash, Silverlight, Quicktime, …
Javascript

• client-side scripting language (by Brendan Eich at Netscape, 1995)
  - C/Java-like syntax
• weakly typed, basic data types: double, string, array, object
• object-oriented, very dynamic
  unusual object model based on prototypes, not classes
• usage:
  <script> javascript code </script>
  <script src="url "></script>
  <sometag onSomeEvent = 'javascript code'>
• can catch events from mouse, keyboard, ...
• can access browser's object interface
  - window object for window itself
  - document object (DOM == document object model) for entities on page
• can change a page without completely redrawing it

• lots of incompatibilities among browsers
  - HTML, DOM, Javascript all potentially vary
Javascript source materials

- Bob Dondero’s Javascript summary from Spring 2011

- “official” Javascript documentation:

- tutorials:
  - http://www.w3schools.com/js/
  - http://www.functionx.com/javascript
  - http://www.codecademy.com

- books:
  - Javascript, The Definitive Guide (David Flanagan)
  - Javascript: The Good Parts (Douglas Crockford)
Javascript constructs

- constants, variables, types
- operators and expressions
- statements, control flow
- functions
- arrays, objects
- libraries
- prototypes
- etc.
Constants, variables, operators

- **constants**
  - doubles [no integer], true/false, null
  - ‘string’, “string”
    - no difference between single and double quotes; interpret \ within either

- **variables**
  - hold strings or numbers, as in Awk
    - no automatic coercions; interpretation determined by operators and context
  - var declaration (optional; just names the variable)
  - variables are either global or local to a function
  - only two scopes; block structure does not affect scope (!)

- **operators**
  - mostly like C
  - use === and !== for testing equality
  - string concatenation uses +
  - regular expressions in / ... /
Statements, control flow

- **statements**
  - assignment, control flow, function call, ...
  - braces for grouping
  - semicolon terminator is optional (but always use it)
  - // or /* ... */ comments

- **control flow almost like C**
  if-else, switch, while, do-while, break, continue
  for ( ; ; ), for (var in object) ...
  try {...} catch(...) {...} finally {...}
Example: Find the largest number

```html
<html>
<body>
<script>
  var max = 0;
  var num;
  num = prompt("Enter new value, or empty to end");
  while (num != null && num != ") {
    if (parseFloat(num) > max)
      max = num;
    num = prompt("Enter new value, or empty to end");
  }
  alert("Max = " + max);
</script>
</body>
</html>

• needs parseInt or parseFloat to coerce string value to a number
Functions

- **functions are objects**
  - can store in variables, pass to functions, return from functions, etc.
  - can be “anonymous” (no name)
  - heavily used for callbacks

```javascript
function name(arg, arg, arg) {
    var ... // local variable if declared; otherwise global
    statements
}
```

```javascript
function sum(x, y) { return x + y; }
```

```javascript
var sum = function (x, y) { return x + y; }
sum(1,2);
```

- libraries for math, strings, regular expressions, date/time, ...
- plus browser interface: dialog boxes, events, ...
Example: ATM checksum

```javascript
function atm(s) {
    var n = s.length, odd = 1, sum = 0;
    for (i = n-1; i >= 0; i--) {
        if (odd)
            v = parseInt(s.charAt(i));
        else
            v = 2 * parseInt(s.charAt(i));
        if (v > 9)
            v -= 9;
        sum += v;
        odd = 1 - odd;
    }
    if (sum % 10 == 0)
        alert("OK");
    else
        alert("Bad. Remainder = " + (sum % 10));
}

<form name=F0 onsubmit="" type=text name=num />
<input type=button value="ATM"
    onClick='atm(document.forms.F0.num.value)';>
</form>
```
Objects and arrays

- **object**: compound data type with any number of components
  - very loosely, a cross between a structure and an associative array
- **each property is a name-value pair**
  - accessible as `obj.name` or `obj["name"]`
  - values can be anything, including objects, arrays, functions, ...

```javascript
var point = {x:0, y:0, name: "origin"};
point.x = 1; point["y"] = 2; point.name = "not origin"
```

- **array**: an object with numbered values 0..len-1
  - elements can be any mixture of types
```javascript
var arr = [point, 1, "somewhere", {x:1, y:2}];
```

- **array operators**:
  - sort, reverse, join, push, pop, slice(start, end), ...

Object literals

```javascript
var course = {
    dept: "cos",
    numbers: [109, 333],
    prof: {
        name1: "brian", name2: "kernighan",
        office: { bldg: "cs", room: "311" },
        email: "bwk"
    },
    toString: function() {
        return this.dept + this.numbers + " "
            + this.prof.name1 + " " + this.prof.name2 + " "
            + this.prof.office.bldg + this.prof.office.room
            + " " + this.prof.email;
    }
}
```
JSON: Javascript Object Notation (Douglas Crockford)

• lightweight data interchange format based on object literals
  - simpler and clearer than XML, but without any checking
  - parsers and generators exist for most other languages

• two basic structures
  - object: unordered collection of name-value pairs (associative array)
    { string: value, string: value, ... }
  - array: ordered collection of values
    [ value, value, ... ]
  - string is "..."
  - value is string, number, true, false, object or array

• Javascript eval function can convert this into a data structure:
  var obj = eval(json_string)  // bad idea!
  - potentially unsafe, since the string can contain executable code

• see json.org
Prototype property

- each object has a prototype property that is used to make new instances
- changing the prototype affects all subsequent ones

```javascript
function Point(x,y) {
    this.x = x; this.y = y;
}
Point.prototype.dist = function(that) {
    var dx = this.x - that.x;
    var dy = this.y - that.y;
    return Math.sqrt(dx*dx+dy*dy);
}
Point.prototype.toString = function() {
    return '(' + this.x + ',' + this.y + ')';
}
Point.ORIGIN = new Point(0,0);
var p = new Point(3,4);
var d = p.dist(Point.ORIGIN);
var msg = "Dist to " + p + " is " + d;
```
Formatter in Javascript

```javascript
var fs = require('fs');
var line = ""; var space = "";
var buf = fs.readFileSync(process.argv[2], 'utf-8');
buf = buf.replace(/\n/g, ' ').replace(/ +/, ' ').trim();
words = buf.split(/ +/);
for (i = 0; i < words.length; i++) {
    addword(words[i]);
}
printline();

function addword(w) {
    if (line.length + w.length > 60)
        printline();
    line = line + space + w;
    space = " ";
}
function printline() {
    if (line.length > 0)
        console.log(line);
    line = space = ""
}
```