

Some tools for building web-based groupware

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Javascript

- More powerful than you think
- Functional: functions are first-class objects
 - **function** map(a, f) {
 var sum = 0;
 for (var i = 0; i < a.length; i++)
 sum += f(a[i]);
 return sum;
 }
 ▪ map([1, 2, 3], **function**(x) { return x*x }); // 14

Javascript

- Functional: functions are first-class objects
 - **function** curryfy(f, x) {
 return **function**(y) {
 return f(x, y);
 };
 }
 ▪ **function** add(a, b) { return a+b; }
 ▪ var add4 = curryfy(add, 4);
 ▪ add4(2); // 6

Javascript

- Object-oriented: based on the notion of **prototype** instead of the notion of class
 - var p = {
 x: 10,
 y: 25,
 moveBy: **function**(dx, dy) {
 this.x += dx; this.y += dy;
 }
 }
 ▪ p.moveBy(5, 10); // p = { x: 15, y: 35, moveBy: ...}

Javascript

- Each object inherits from its **prototype**
 - **var** protoPoint = {
 x: 0, y: 0,
 moveBy: **function**(dx, dy) {
 this.x += dx; this.y += dy;
 }
}
 - **var** p = {}; **p.prototype = protoPoint;**
 // note : the above does NOT work – see next slide
 // (a constructor is the only way to define a prototype)
 - p.x; // 0 (from the prototype)
 p.x = 10; // x is now a property of p
 p.moveBy(5, 10); // p = {x: 15, y: 10}

Javascript

- We can re-create a class-based system
 - **function** Point() { // this is a constructor function
 this.x = 0; this.y = 0
 // also assigns this.prototype
}
 - **var** p = **new** Point(); // calls Point with a new object
 - // this is equivalent to a “method” of “class” Point
 Point.prototype.moveBy = **function**(dx, dy) {
 this.x += dx; this.y += dy;
 }
 - p.moveBy(5, 10); // p = {x:5, y:10};

Node.js

- Use javascript to program web app servers
- Module system
 - Modules are installed with npm,
 the Node Package Manager: npm install <package>
 - Packages can be local or global (npm -g)
 - A package is imported with require:
 var fs = **require**('fs');
 fs.existsSync(...)
 - Node has built-in modules to access the OS:
 file system, processes, HTTP protocol, ...

Node.js

- Node implements a reactive programming model based on events and event handlers
- Asynchronous event handling
 - **var** Emitter = require('events').EventEmitter;
 var chatRoom = new Emitter(), participants = [];
 - chatRoom.on('hello', **function**(name) {
 console.log(name, 'says Hi!');
});
 - chatRoom.on('hello', **function**(name) {
 participants.push(name);
});
 - chatRoom.emit('hello', 'Alice');

Node.js

- Using continuations (or callbacks) to program in an asynchronous world
 - Many node modules use callbacks, which are called when the task is actually performed:
- `var fs = require('fs');`
`var s = fs.open('myFile', 'w');`
`if (s) s.write('Hello');` // wrong: file not opened yet!
- `fs.open('myFile', 'w', function (err, fd) {`
`if (! err) fs.write(fd, 'Hello', function(err) { ...});`
`});`

Node.js – Express HTTP server

- Basis of many web applications
 - `var express = require('express');`
`app = express.createServer();`
`app.get('/', function(request, response) {`
`response.send('Hello World');`
`});`
`app.listen(8080);`
 - // serve static files
`app.use(express.static(__dirname + '/public'));`

Node.js – socket.io

- Communication between web page and server
- Server :
 - `var io = require('socket.io').listen(80);`
`io.sockets.on('connection', function (client) {`
`client.on('msg', function (data) {`
`// send to all other clients`
`client.broadcast.emit('msg', data);`
`});`
`});`

Node.js – socket.io

- Client (web page)
 - `<script>`
`var server = io.connect();`
`server.on('connect', function () {`
`server.emit('msg', 'Hello');`
`});`
`server.on('msg', function(data) {`
`$('#chat').append(data);`
`});`
`</script>`

Node.js - sharejs

- Shared text strings and objects synchronized through operational transformation (experimental)
 - **var** client = require('share').client;
client.open('myDoc', 'text', url, **function**(err, doc) {
 doc.insert('Hello world', 0);
 doc.on('change', **function**(op) {
 console.log(**doc.snapshot**);
 });
 });

dnode

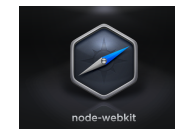
- Remote function call for node.js and browser
- Server:
 - **var** dnode = require('dnode');
 - **var** server = dnode({
 transform: **function** (s, cb) {
 cb(s.replace(/[aeiou]{2,}/, 'oo').toUpperCase())
 }
 });
 - server.listen(5004);

dnode

- Client:
 - **var** dnode = require('dnode');
 - **var** d = dnode.connect(5004);
 - d.on('remote', **function** (remote) {
 remote.transform('beep', **function** (res) {
 console.log('beep => ' + res);
 d.end();
 });
 });
 - \$ node server.js &
 \$ node client.js
 beep => BOOP

Node-webkit

- Combines a node.js server and a web browser
- Access to desktop: files, menus, ...
- Desktop-based web applications
- Avoids web protocol issues (same-origin, ...)
- Global namespace shared between node server and every web window



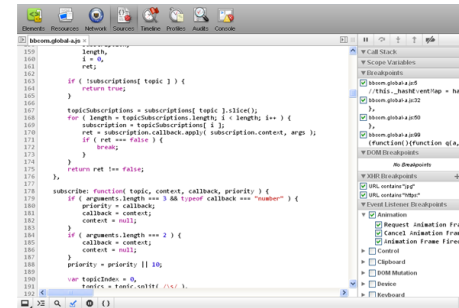
Node-webkit

- A web page that lists the files in the current directory
 - `<script>`

```
var fs = require('fs'); // node module in HTML file!
fs.readdir('.', function(err, files) {
  files.map(function(filename) {
    $('#list').append('<li>'+filename+'</li>');
  });
});
</script>
```
 - `<ul id='list'></ul>`

Debugging

- In the browser: developer tools



Debugging

- Node.js
 - Built-in debugger:
 - % node debug myscript.js
 - (add calls to `debugger` in the script)
 - Remote debugging with web inspector
 - Install the `node-inspector` package (once)
 - % npm install -g node-inspector
 - Run the script in debug mode
 - % node --debug-brk myscript.js
 - % node-inspector &
 - Browse to `http://localhost:8080/debug?port=5858`

Project ideas

- Shared drawing tool (doodling)
- Shared browsing
- Shared annotation of any web page
- Multi-room chat
- ...