

Some tools for building web-based groupware

Michel Beaudouin-Lafon

mbl@lisn.fr

The web as platform

- Web standards
 - HTTP(S): protocol between client and server
 - HTML: content description
 - CSS: style
- Browser
 - Represents content as a DOM tree
 - JavaScript to modify the tree, react to events, and communicate with server

The web as platform

- Server
 - Responds to client requests (HTTP)
 - GET, HEAD, POST, PUT, DELETE
 - Not suitable for real-time interaction
(The result replaces the current page)
 - Websocket connection for real-time interaction between client and server
 - Event-based (asynchronous) programming

JavaScript

- More powerful than you think
- Functional: functions are first-class objects
 - **function** addmap(array, **f**) {
 var sum = 0
 for (var item of array)
 sum += **f**(item)
 return sum
}
 - addmap([1, 2, 3], **function(x) { return x*x }**) // 14

Modern JavaScript

- Anonymous functions can be noted
 - param => expression
 - or*
 - (p1, p2) => { ... body ... **return** expression }
- Previous example:
 - addmap([1, 2, 3], **function(x) { return x*x }**) // 14
 - becomes*
 - addmap([1, 2, 3], **x => x*x**) // 14

Modern JavaScript

- Classes
 - **class** **Point** {
 constructor() { **this.x** = 0; **this.y** = 0 }
 moveBy(dx, dy) { **this.x** += dx; **this.y** += dy }
}
 - **var** p = new **Point**(); p.**moveBy**(10, 20)
- Other useful features, including
 - Iterators and generators
 - Arrow functions, Promises

TypeScript

<https://www.typescriptlang.org>

- JavaScript with types
 - **function** fib(n: **number**): **number** { ... }
- Powerful type system
 - Generic types:
function swap<**T**>(a: **T**, b:**T**): **T** { **var** x = a; a = b; b = x }
- Other powerful features
- Translates to plain JavaScript
- Works with plain JavaScript libraries
 - Through definition files

Node.js

<https://nodejs.org/en/>

- 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');` // access to file system
`fs.fileExists(...)`
 - 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', name => {
 console.log(name, 'says Hi!')`
`});`
 - `chatRoom.on('hello', 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 fd = fs.open('myFile', 'w')`
`if (fd) fs.write(fd, 'Hello') // wrong: file not opened!`
 - `fs.open('myFile', 'w', (err, fd) => {`
 `if (! err) fs.write(fd, 'Hello', (err, fd) => { ...});`
`});`
`// green function called when open is finished`
`// blue function called when write is finished`

Promises

- Facilitate asynchronous programming
- An asynchronous call returns a **Promise** object instead of taking a callback
- The **then** function of the promise is used to specify what to do when the call succeeds:
 - ```
var fs = require('fs'), util = require('util')
var readdir = util.promisify(fs.readdir)
readdir(path).then(files => {
 console.log(files.join('\n'))
});
```

# Promises

- Instead of being nested like callbacks, Promises are chained
- `open(path, 'w').then(fd => {  
    write(fd, 'Hello')  
    return fd  
}).then(fd => close(fd))`

# async/await

- Syntactic sugar around promises
- **async function** **f()** {  
    **return** new Promise...  
}
- ...  
    **await** **f()**   // wait until promise is resolved
- Previous example:  
    **fd** = **await** open(path, 'w')  
    **await** write(**fd**, 'Hello')  
    **await** close(**fd**)

# Express HTTP server

<https://expressjs.com>

- Basis of many web applications
  - **% npm install express**
  - **var** express = require('express'),  
    **app = express()**  
    **app.get('/', (request, response) => {**  
        response.send('Hello World')  
    **})**  
    **app.listen(8080)**
  - // serve static files  
    **app.use(express.static(\_\_dirname + '/public'))**

# socket.io

<https://socket.io>

- Communication between web page and server
- Server :
  - **% npm install socket.io**
  - **var io** = require('socket.io').listen(http)  
**io.on('connection', client => {**  
    **client.on('msg', data => {**  
        // send to all other clients  
        **client.broadcast.emit('msg', data)**  
    **})**  
**})**

# socket.io

- Client (web page)
  - `<script src="/socket.io/socket.io.js"></script>`  
`<script>`  
    **var client** = io()  
    **client.on**('connect', () => client.emit('msg', 'Hello'))  
    **client.on**('msg', data => \$('#chat').append(data))  
`</script>`

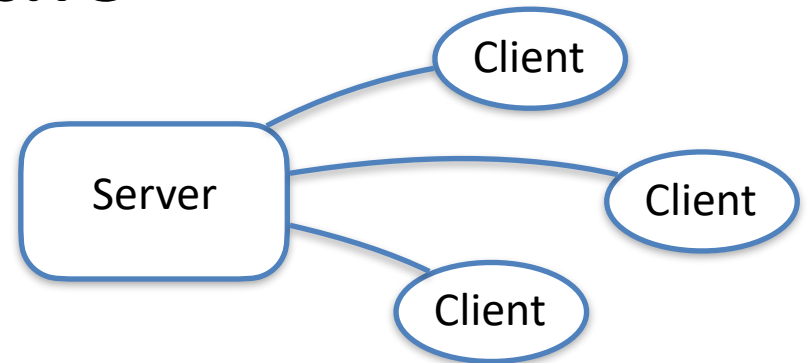
# socket.io

## • Server

```

var express = require('express'),
 app = express()
app.get('/', (request, response) => {
 response.send('Hello World')
})
app.listen(8080)
app.use(express.static(__dirname + '/public'))
// manage live connections
var io = require('socket.io').listen(http)
io.on('connection', client => {
 client.on('msg', data => {
 // send to all other clients
 client.broadcast.emit('msg', data)
 })
})

```



## • Client (web page)

```

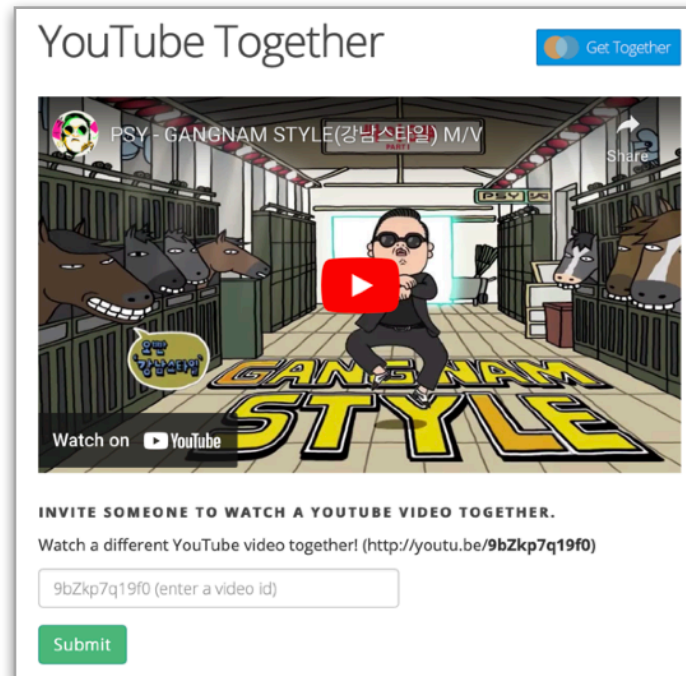
<script src="/socket.io/socket.io.js"></script>
<script>
 var client = io()
 client.on('connect', () =>
 client.emit('msg', 'Hello')
)
 client.on('msg', data =>
 $('#chat').append(data)
)
</script>

```

# TogetherJS

<https://togetherjs.com>

- Collaboration features for web applications:
  - Text/audio chat, User focus/presence, Co-browsing, Real-time content sync



# ShareDB

<https://share.github.io/sharedb/>

- Shared text strings and JSON objects synchronized through operational transformation
- Server
  - `var ShareDB = require('sharedb')`  
`var share = new ShareDB(options)`  
...
  - `// when a client connects to the server:`  
`websocketServer.on('connection', ws => {`  
`share.listen(new WebSocketJSONStream(ws))`  
`})`

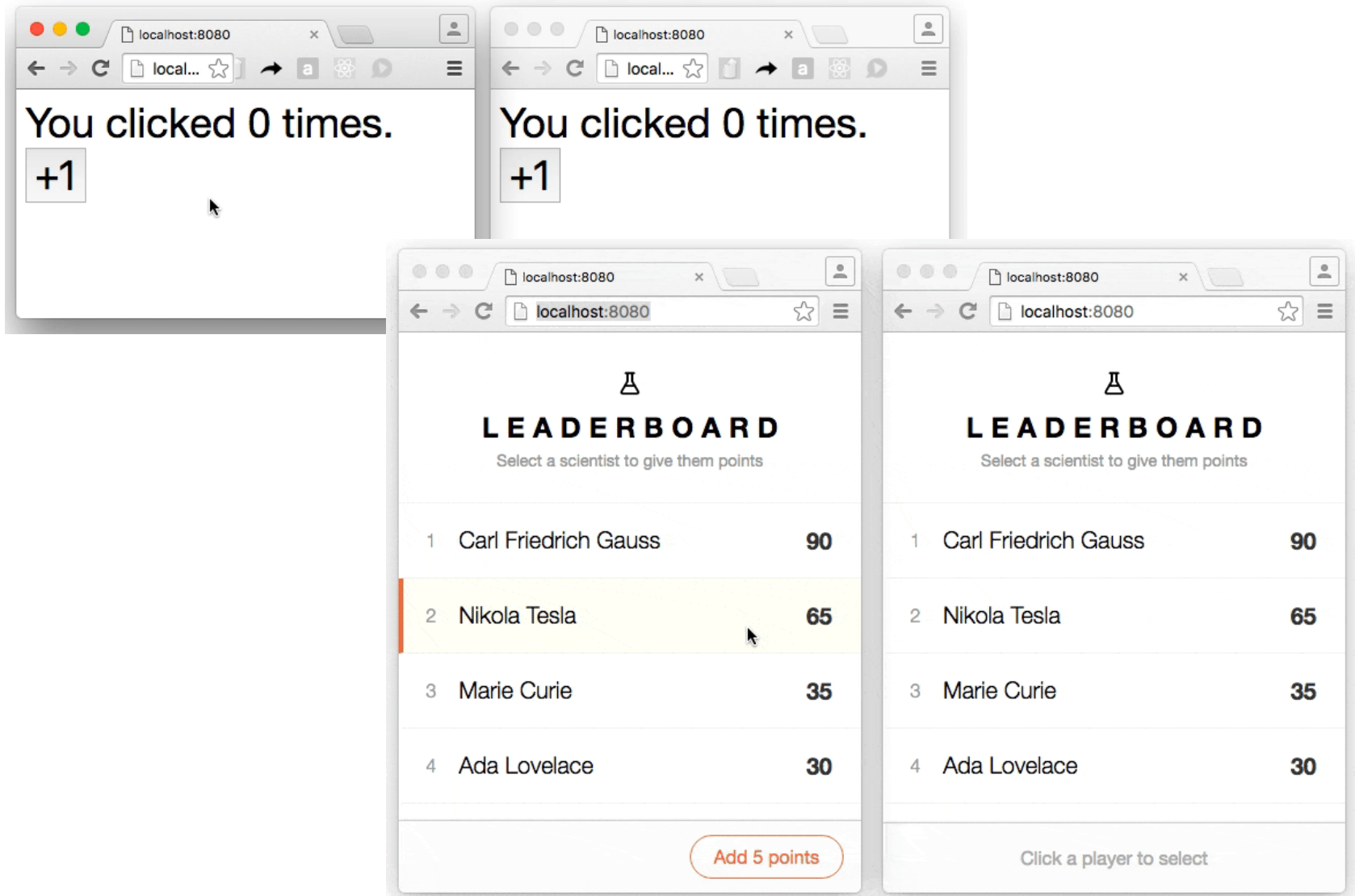
# ShareDB

<https://share.github.io/sharedb/>

- Client that synchronizes text in a textarea
  - `var ShareDB = require('shared/lib/client')`  
`var sock = new WebSocket('<server address>')`  
`var connection = new ShareDB.Connection(sock)`  
...
  - `var doc = connection.get('mydoc', 'textarea')`  
`doc.subscribe(err => {`  
    `if (err) throw err`  
    `if (! doc.type) doc.create({text: 'hello'})`  
`}`
  - `doc.on('op', () => console.log(doc.data.text))`

# ShareDB

<https://share.github.io/sharedb/>





<https://yjs.dev>

- Shared types that are synced peer-to-peer using Convergent Replicated Data Types (CRDTs)
  - **import \* as Y from 'yjs'**  
**import { WebRTCProvider } from 'y-webrtc'**
  - **var ydoc = new Y.Doc()**  
**var provider = new WebRTCProvider('demo', ydoc)**  
**var yarray = ydoc.getArray('data')**  
**yarray.observe(ev => console.log(yarray.toArray()))**
  - **yarray.push([1])**



<https://yjs.dev>

ProseMirror      Quill      Drawing

---


Create Version

> Changes since last version

**B** *I* <> 🔗 | Insert ▾ Type... ▾ | ↶ ↷ | “ ” □

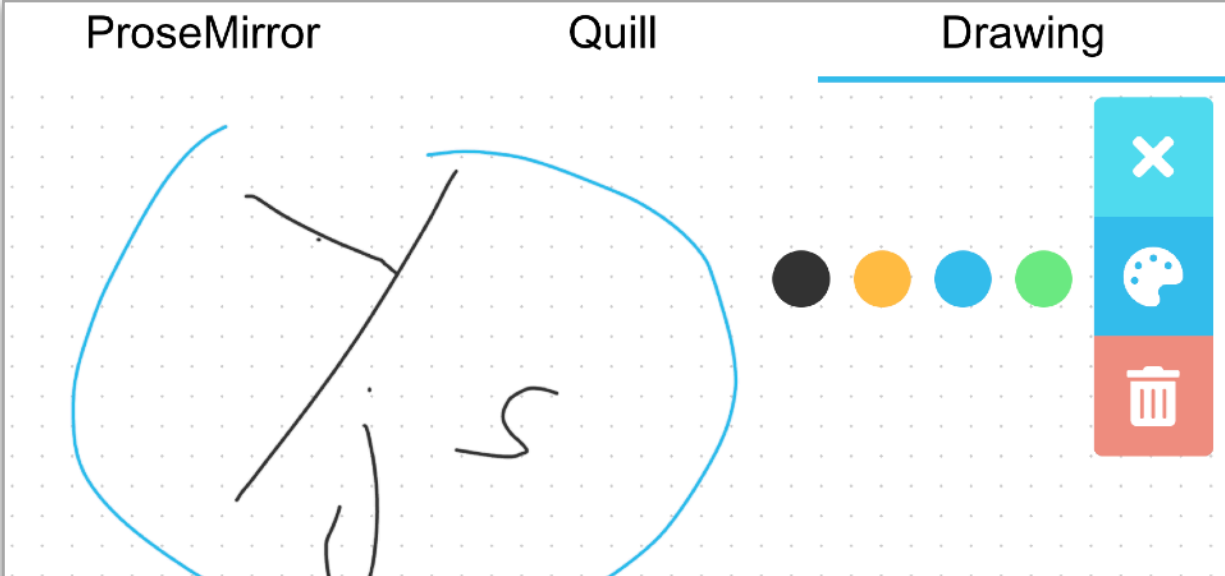
Bob

Yjs is a shared editing framework. It exposes **Shared Types** that can be manipulated like any other data type. But they are synced automatically!



ProseMirror      Quill      Drawing

---



The drawing canvas shows a hand-drawn diagram on a dotted grid. The diagram consists of a large blue circle on the left, a vertical line extending from its top, a diagonal line crossing the vertical one, and a horizontal line below the diagonal one. To the right of these lines is a large blue circle. A toolbar on the right side of the canvas includes a close button (X), a palette icon, and a trash can icon. Above the palette are four colored circles: black, orange, blue, and green.



<https://automerge.org>

- Share documents across *adapters*: network, local storage

```
const repo = new Repo({
 network: [new BroadcastChannelNetworkAdapter()],
 storage: new IndexedDBStorageAdapter() })
```

- Create document and make changes

```
const handle = repo.create({foo: "bar"})
handle.change(doc => doc.foo = "baz")
```

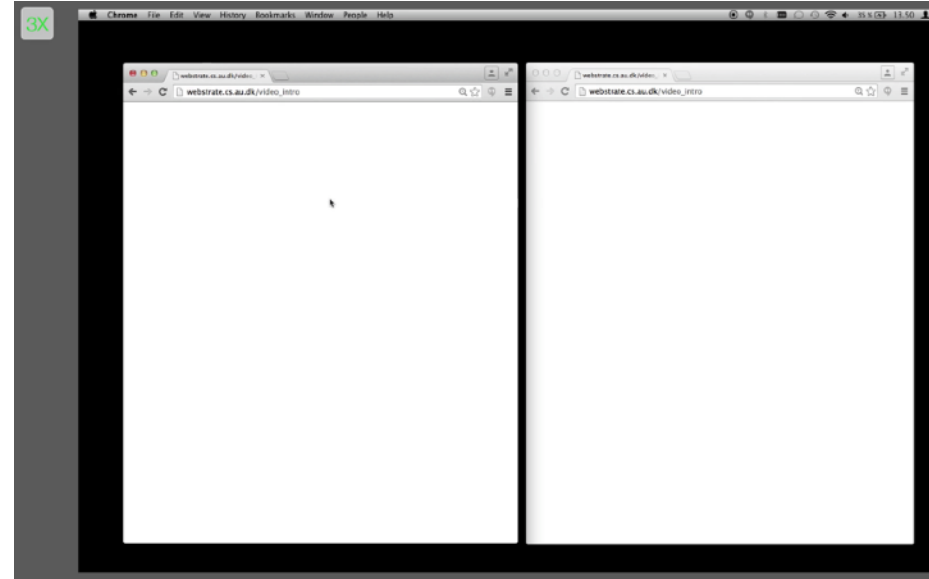
- Connect to document and receive changes

```
const handle = await repo.find("<url>")
handle.on("change", evt => console.log(evt.doc))
```

# Webstrates

<https://webstrates.github.io>

- Web server that synchronizes the pages it serves as they are edited
- Real-time shared editing “out of the box”
- Transclusion: embed a webstrate in another webstrate
- API for advanced features: permissions, assets, cookies, messaging, transient content, ...

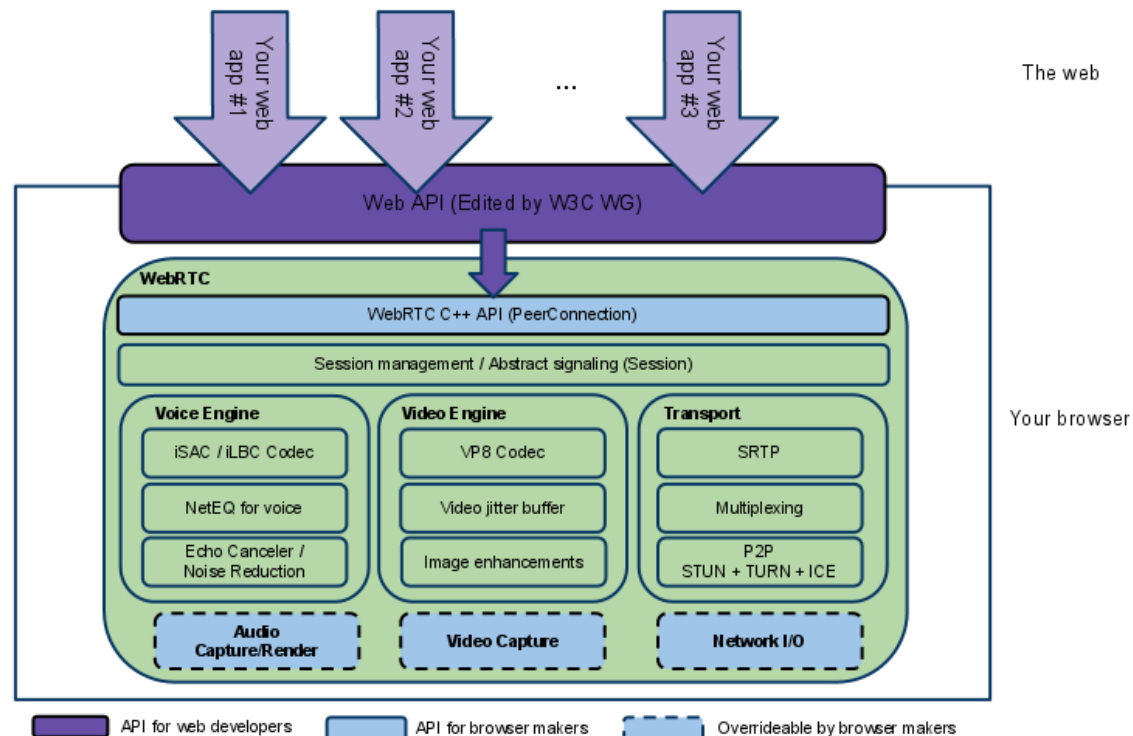


# WebRTC

<https://webrtc.org>

- Set of APIs for real-time communication
- Supports audio, video, data
- Web APIs as well as native APIs

- But:
- Complex
- Inconsistent support across browsers



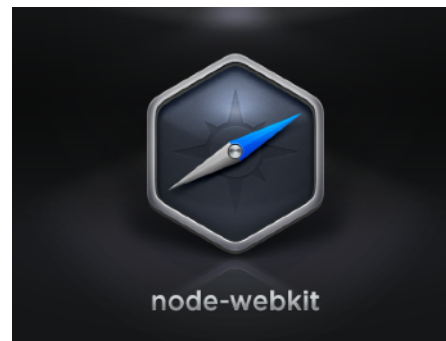
# WebRTC

- // Get access to local camera / microphone  
`stream = await getUserMedia({'video': true, 'audio': true})`  
`videoElement.srcObject = stream // local playback`
- // Connect to peer  
`conn = new RTCPeerConnection(config)`  
`stream.getTracks().forEach(t => conn.addTrack(t, stream))`  
... // negotiate offer through ICE candidates
- // Connection established: show remote video/audio  
`conn.addEventListener('connectionstatechange', ev => {`  
    `if (conn.connectionState === 'connected')`  
        `conn.addEventListener('track', async (ev) => {`  
            `remoteVideo.srcObject = ev.streams[0] })`  
`})`

# Node-webkit (nwjs)

<https://nwjs.io>

- 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

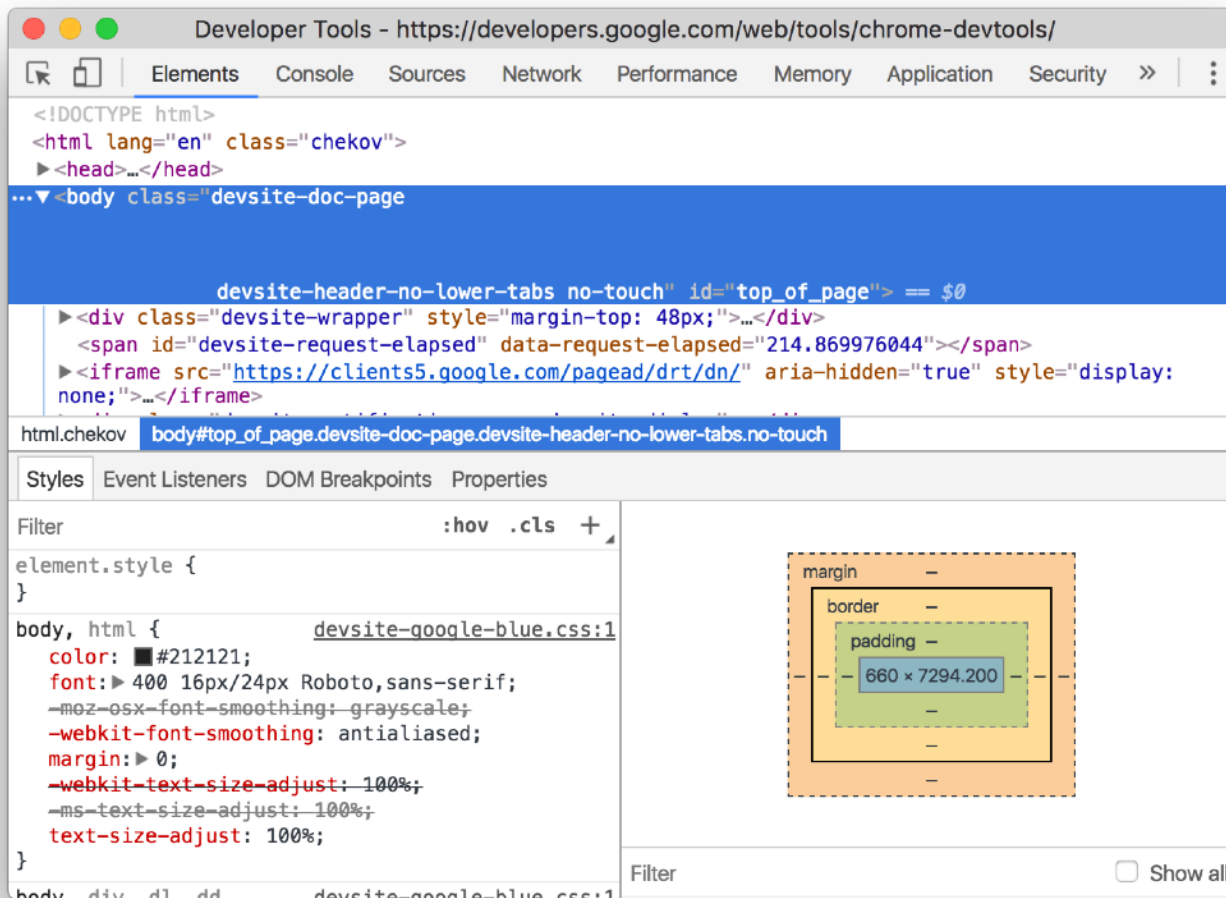
- A web page that lists the files in the current directory

- `<script>`

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

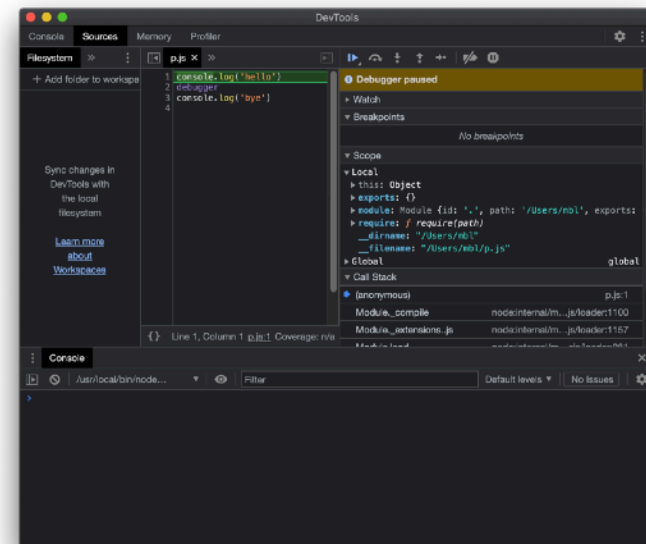
# Debugging

- In the browser: developer tools



# Debugging

- Node.js
  - Built-in debugger:
    - `% node inspect myscript.js`
    - `% node debug myscript.js`
    - (you need to add calls to **debugger** in the script)
  - Remote debugging with web inspector
    - Run the script in debug mode
      - `% node inspect myscript.js`
    - or
      - `% node --inspect myscript.js`
    - On Chrome, goto <chrome://inspect> and configure network targets



# WebStorm (IntelliJ), VSCode (Microsoft)

<https://www.jetbrains.com/webstorm/>

<https://code.visualstudio.com>

- Integrated Development Environment (IDE)
- Project manager
- Editor
  - Multiple cursors
  - Code completion
  - Refactoring
  - Linting
- Debugger
- Support Typescript

Visual Studio Code interface showing a Node.js application in the 'test2' project. The editor displays the 'app.js' file with the following code:

```
1 var express = require('express');
2 var path = require('path');
3 var favicon = require('serve-favicon');
4 var logger = require('morgan');
5 var cookieParser = require('cookie-parser');
6 var bodyParser = require('body-parser');
7
8 var routes = require('./routes/index');
9 var users = require('./routes/users');
10
11 var app = express();
12
13 app.set('port', process.env.PORT || 3000);
14 app.set('views', path.join(__dirname, 'views'));
15 app.set('view engine', 'jade');
16
17 // uncomment after placing your favicon in /public
18 //app.use(favicon(path.join(__dirname, 'public', 'favicon.ico')));
19 app.use(logger('dev'));
20 app.use(bodyParser.json());
21 app.use(bodyParser.urlencoded({ extended: false }));
22 app.use(cookieParser());
23 app.use(express.static(path.join(__dirname, 'public')));
24
25 app.use('/', routes);
26 app.use('/users', users);
27
28 // catch 404 and forward to error handler
29 app.use(function(req, res, next) {
30 var err = new Error('Not Found');
```

The 'bin/www' file is being debugged. The 'Debugger' window shows the current execution frame at 'app.js:25'. The 'Variables' window displays the local scope:

- app = function (req, res, next) {
- bodyParser = function (arg0) {
- exports = Object
- module = Module {id: "/Users/mbi/Desktop/test2/app.js"}
- path = Object
  - \_\_dirname = "/Users/mbi/Desktop/test2"
  - \_\_filename = "/Users/mbi/Desktop/test2/app.js"
- this = Object

The 'Watches' window is currently empty, displaying 'No watches'.

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor interface. The Explorer sidebar on the left displays a project structure with folders like 'server', 'web', and 'src', and files such as 'api.js', 'App.css', 'App.js', 'App.test.js', 'config.js', 'index.css', 'index.js', 'logo.svg', 'serviceWorker.js', and 'SiteHeader.js'. The main editor area shows the code for 'api.js' in the 'web/src' directory, featuring a function 'getUserCount' that uses 'fetch' and 'moment.js'. A TypeScript error is visible in the PROBLEMS panel at the bottom, stating: 'Property 'jsonX' does not exist on type 'Response'. Did you mean 'json'? ts(2551) [13, 33]'. A documentation popup for 'moment.now()' is also open, showing its signature and description: 'Returns unix time in milliseconds. Overwrite for profit.'

```
web ▸ src ▸ JS api.js ▸ getUserCount
1 // @ts-check
2
3 import * as config from './config';
4 import * as moment from 'moment';
5
6 /**
7 * @param {boolean} [testMode] Enable demo mode.
8 *
9 * @return {Promise<number>} Number of users.
10 */
11 export async function getUserCount(testMode = false) {
12 const response = await fetch(`${config.apiEndpoint}/v0/numberServed`);
13 const data = await response.jsonX();
14 if (testMode) {
15 return data.numberServed * moment.no
16 }
17 return data.number
18 }
19
20
21
22
```

PROBLEMS 2 OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

Filter. Eg: text, \*\*/\*.ts, !\*\*/node\_m...

JS api.js web/src 2

Property 'jsonX' does not exist on type 'Response'. Did you mean 'json'? ts(2551) [13, 33]  
lib.dom.d.ts[2230, 5]: 'json' is declared here.

function moment.now(): number  
Returns unix time in milliseconds. Overwrite for profit.

Ln 15, Col 45 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 LF JavaScript [off]