# WebApp development

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# Outline

- 1. Fundamentals of a web app / website
- 2. Necessary steps before publishing
- 3. Demo of example website using Firebase





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Different HTML can be sent for the same URL

- Generated by server before sent over
- Created from templates
- Often mixed with server API for full functionality
- HTML can change on a page by running code on the user's machine
- Elements modified, removed, added by JavaScript
- Browser reflects changes immediately

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# CSS basics

Cascading Style Sheets

- Defines how HTML elements are rendered and displayed
- Defines elements by item, class, or type level
- Can be in the HTML or in separate .css file
- Can be extended by SASS (adds variables and rules)

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# CSS frameworks

- Bootstrap: large, many features, JS plug-ins, theme libraries, verbose
- Foundation: very extensive, customizable, templates and plugins
- Bulma: simple, many features, preset design
- Materialize: Material Design themed, preset themes
- Pure.css: small and simple, allows easy customization
- Skeleton: very small and simple; basic features

# JavaScript basics

Object-oriented programming language (not really related to Java)

- Allows control of the HTML DOM (Document Object Model)
- Is natively supported by all browsers but has limitations
- Has weakly-types variables of type number, string, array, and Object
- Has functions as first-class objects and Closures

https://www.w3schools.com/js/default.asp



- 2. When an asynchronous function is called, it's added to a queue
- 3. When no functions are running, one is taken from the queue if it exists

Callback functions are used after an asynchronous function runs

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# Asynchronous requests

function httpGetAsync(theUrl, callbackHandler)

#### xmlHttp.open("GET", theUrl, true); // true for asynchronous xmlHttp.send(null);

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- Permission web pages differently for different users
- Verify/sanitize all form/data inputs
- Don't allow users to post and run own JavaScript code
- Use (third-party) authentication services for logins
- Don't store or transmit important information unencrypted

### Cookies

- Temporarily store data on the user's browser
- Automatically sent to server with every request
- Can apply to certain URL paths and up to a certain datetime
- Can be read and written by the browser with JavaScript
- Are generally used to save user sessions

document.cookie = "username=John Doe; expires=Thu, 18 Dec 2013 12:00:00 UTC; path=/";

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# Domain names

Custom domain names are paid for in subscription service

- 1. Purchase domain name
- 2. Set-up domain name on server (follow their instructions)
- 3. Configure the DNS provider to point to the DNS target (your app)
- https://www.namecheap.com

https://domains.google/#/

https://www.godaddy.com

# **HTTPS** protocol

HTTPS uses HTTP over TLS; encrypted data sent to/from server

- Need Certificate Authority to verify website to use HTTPS
- Server must support HTTPS over a different port

### Let's Encrypt

(Published by research group of J. Alex Halderman)

# **React Native**

Open-sourced software to build mobile apps from (mostly) JavaScript

- Works in JavaScript and allows UI components to be added
- Allows use of native (Swift/Java) code when necessary
- Can reload a preview of the app without recompiling
- Compiles to iOS and Android applications through Xcode and Android Studio

https://facebook.github.io/react-native/

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# Resources

- Bootstrap, Foundation, Bulma, Materialize, Pure.css, Skeleton
- <u>W3 JavaScript tutorial</u>
- JQuery and API documentation
- Namecheap, Google Domains, GoDaddy
- Let's Encrypt
- React Native