

Vers des frameworks JavaScript

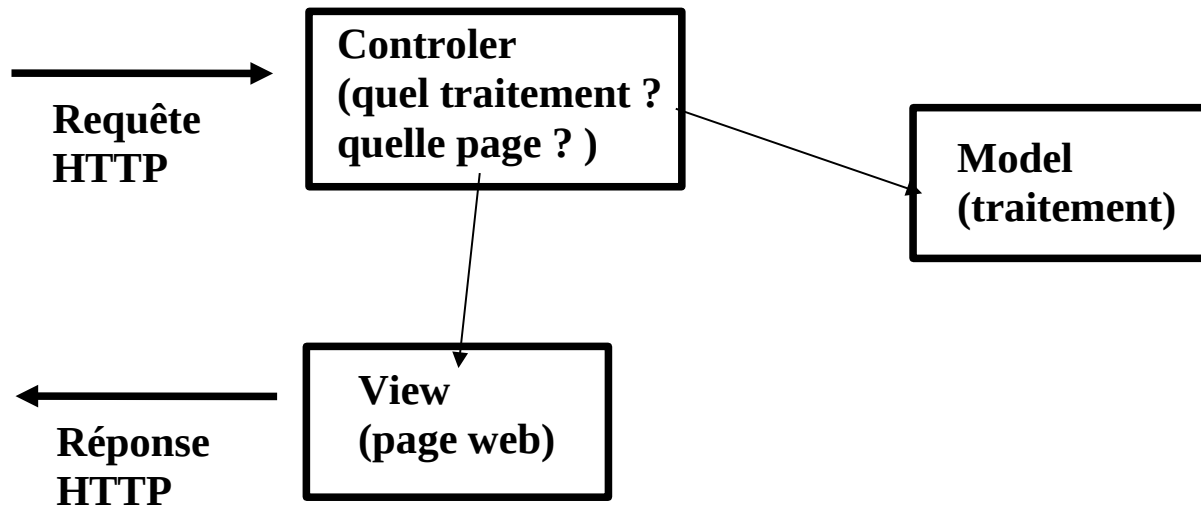


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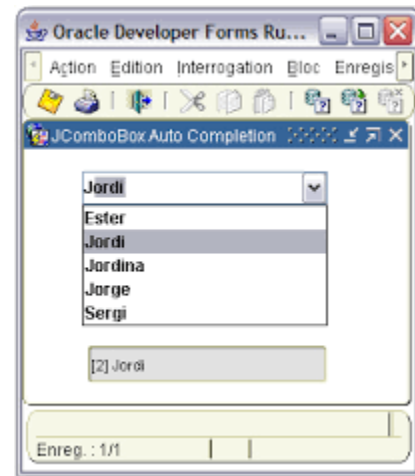
Modèle MVC (rappel)

- Model View Controller
- Séparation entre
 - ◆ Le contrôleur : servlet qui aiguille les requêtes
 - ◆ Le Modèle : les classes (beans) qui traitent les données
 - ◆ La vue : pages JSP pour l'affichage à l'écran



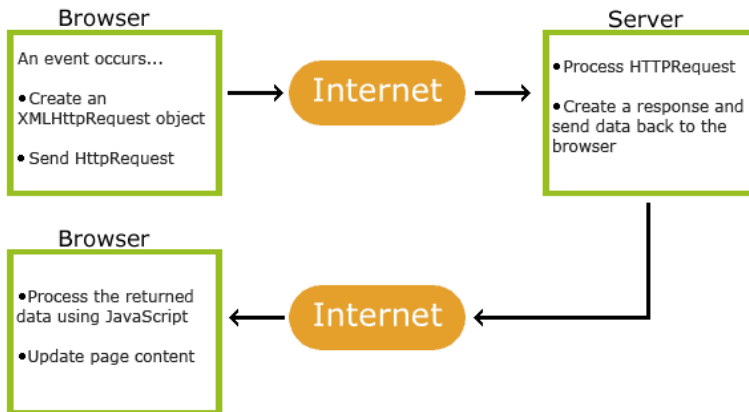
Le problème

- Raffraîchissement de la page dans le navigateur à chaque « submit »
- Effet flash
 - ◆ Rechargement de la page entière
 - ◆ Même lorsqu'on a modifié un fragment de la page
- Exemple : autocomplétion
 - ◆ TextField avec proposition de sélection
 - ◆ Recherche dans la base de données



JavaScript et Ajax

- AJAX = Asynchronous JavaScript And XML
 - ◆ Un objet XMLHttpRequest pour charger des données depuis un serveur Web (supporté par les navigateurs)
 - ◆ JavaScript and HTML DOM (pour affichage dans le navigateur)



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<div id="demo">
  <h2>Let AJAX change this text</h2>
  <button type="button" onclick="loadDoc()">Change Content</button>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

```
function loadDoc() {
  const xhttp = new XMLHttpRequest();
  xhttp.onload = function() {
    document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = this.responseText;
  }
  xhttp.open("GET", "Serv", true);
  xhttp.send();
}
```

Autocomplétion - servlet

```
protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException, IOException {

    String start = request.getParameter("start");
    if (start == null) response.getWriter().append("");

    String res = "";
    boolean first = true;
    for (int i=0; i<liste.length; i++) { // liste = la liste des pays
        String country = liste[i];
        if (country.startsWith(start)) {
            if (first) {
                first = false;
                res += "[";
                res += "{\"name\": \""+country+"\"}";
            } else {
                res += ",";
                res += "{\"name\": \""+country+"\"}";
            }
        }
    }
    res += "]";

    response.setContentType("application/json");
    response.getWriter().append(res);
}
```



Autocomplétion – page HTML/Javascript

```
<script>
function loadData() {
  let input = document.getElementById("saisie");
  let start = input.value;
  const xhttp = new XMLHttpRequest();
  xhttp.onload = function() {
    let data = JSON.parse(this.responseText);
    let select = document.getElementById("choice");
    let newoptions = "<option value=\"\">Choose a country</option>";
    data.forEach(function(country) {
      newoptions += "<option value=\"\">"+country.name+"</option>";
    });
    select.innerHTML = newoptions;
  }
  xhttp.open("GET", "Serv?start="+start, null);
  xhttp.send();
}
</script>

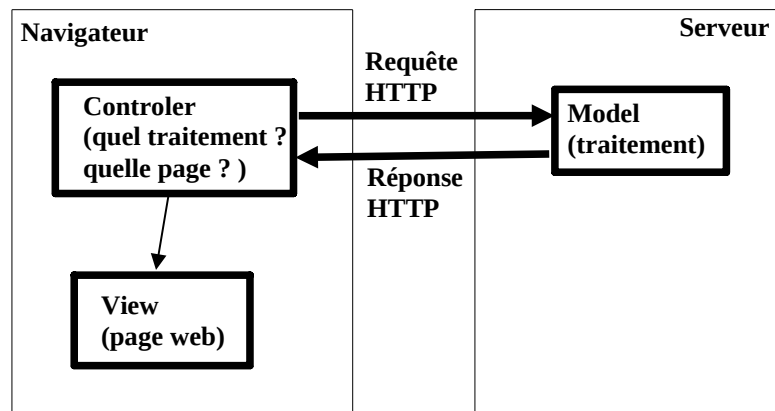
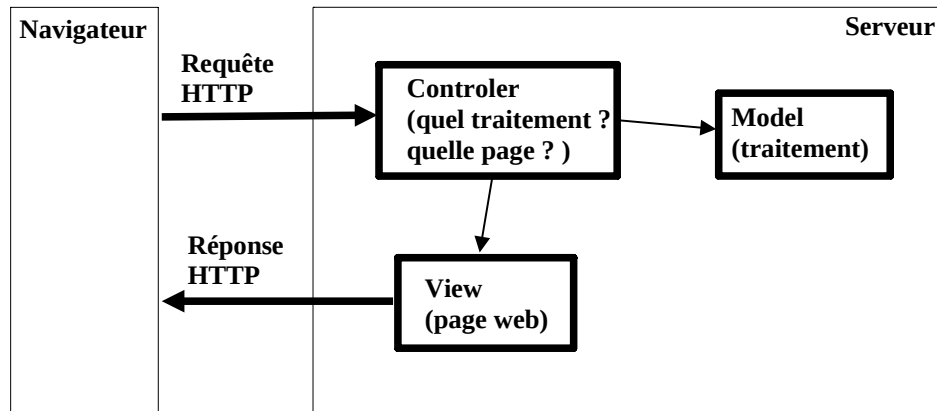
<input type="text" name="saisie" id="saisie" oninput="loadData()" > <br>
<select name="choice" id="choice" size="10">
  <option value="">Choose a country</option>
</select>
```

Selection d'un pays



The screenshot shows a web form with the title "Selection d'un pays". At the top, there is a text input field with a red border containing the letter "F". Below the input field is a dropdown menu with a white background and a thin border. The dropdown menu is open, showing four options: "Choose a country", "Fidji", "Finlande", and "France".

Généralisation



Le serveur



- Facade : un serveur de Web Services REST
 - ◆ Méthodes
 - ◆ Paramètres HTTP
 - ◆ Échanges de JSON
- Données : JPA
 - ◆ Entity beans
- Typiquement un serveur Spring-boot

Le serveur : exemple du TP

@RestController

```
public class Facade {
```

@Autowired

```
PersonneRepository pr;
```

@Autowired

```
AdresseRepository ar;
```

@GetMapping("/ajoutpersonne")

```
public void ajoutPersonne(@RequestParam("nom") String nom, @RequestParam("prenom") String prenom) {
```

```
    Personne p = new Personne();
```

```
    p.setNom(nom);
```

```
    p.setPrenom(prenom);
```

```
    pr.save(p);
```

```
}
```

@GetMapping("/ajoutadresse")

```
public void ajoutAdresse(@RequestParam("rue") String rue, @RequestParam("ville") String ville) {
```

```
    Adresse a = new Adresse();
```

```
    a.setRue(rue);
```

```
    a.setVille(ville);
```

```
    ar.save(a);
```

```
}
```

Frameworks JavaScript



- Il y en a plein
 - ◆ Exemples avec jQuery, AngularJS, React
- Single page ou multiple pages

jQuery

Code walk through

- Manipulation du DOM
- Fonctions associées à des événements

Control.js

```
$(document).ready(function() {
    loadMain();
});

function loadMain() {
    $("#Main").load("Main.html", function() {
        $("#BTAddPerson").click(function() {
            ...
        });
        $("#BTAddAddress").click(function() {
            ...
        });
        $("#BTAssociate").click(function() {
            ...
        });
        $("#BTList").click(function() {
            ...
        });
    });
}
```

index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.2.1/jquery.min.js"></script>
<script src="Control.js"></script>
</head>
<body>

<div id="Main">
</div>
<br>
<label id="ShowMessage">
</label>

</body>
</html>
```

Main.html

```
<input type="button" id="BTAddPerson" value="Add personne">
<input type="button" id="BTAddAddress" value="Add address">
<input type="button" id="BTAssociate" value="Associate">
<input type="button" id="BTList" value="List">
<br>
```

jQuery



■ Manipulation du DOM

◆ Accès à une saisie

- ▶ `$("#FirstName").val();`

◆ Modification d'un bloc (div)

- ▶ `$("#Main").load("AddPerson.html", function() {...});`

- ▶ `$("#Main").empty();`

- ▶ `$("#Main").append(...);`

■ Appels Ajax

```
jQuery.ajax({  
  url: url,  
  type: "GET",  
  success: function (response) {...}  
  error: function (response) {...}  
});
```

AngularJS

- Manipulation du DOM
- Fonctions associées à des événements

index.html

```
<script>
function click(button, scope, http) {
  switch (button) {
    case "addPerson" :
      scope.showAddPerson = true;
      break;
    ...
  }
}

function OK(action, scope, http) {
  switch (action) {
    case "addPerson" :
      // use scope.person
      break;
    ...
  }
}

var app = angular.module('myApp', []);
app.controller('myCtrl', function($scope,$http) {
  $scope.doClick=function(button) {click(button,$scope,$http);}
  $scope.doOK=function(action) {OK(action,$scope,$http);}
});
</script>
```

index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/angularjs/1.4.8/angular.min.js"></script>
<body>

<div ng-app="myApp" ng-controller="myCtrl">

<button ng-click="doClick('addPerson')">Add person</button>
<button ng-click="doClick('addAddress')">Add address</button>
<button ng-click="doClick('associate')">Associate</button>
<button ng-click="doClick('list')">List</button>
<br>
  <div ng-show="showAddPerson">
    <form novalidate>
      First Name: <input type="text" ng-model="person.firstName"><br>
      Last Name: <input type="text" ng-model="person.lastName"><br>
      <br>
      <button ng-click="doOK('addPerson')">OK</button>
    </form>
  </div>
  ...
</body>
```

AngularJS

- Manipulation du DOM
 - ◆ Accès à une saisie
 - ▶ Liaison entre éléments de saisie HTML et variables JS (ng-model)
 - ◆ Modification d'un bloc (div)
 - ▶ Utilisation des variables JS dans HTML
- Appels Ajax

```
http.get("rest/listpersons").then(function(response) {  
  if (response.status == 200) {  
    scope.listPersons = response.data;  
    ...  
  }  
});
```

```
<form>  
  Select a person :<br>  
  <label ng-repeat="p in listPersons">  
    <input type="radio" ng-model="$parent.onePerson"  
      value="{{p.id}}">{{p.firstname}} {{p.lastname}}<br>  
  </label>  
</form>
```

React

Code walk through

■ Manipulation du DOM

- ◆ Composant = fonction
 - ▶ Peut inclure un état (persistant)
`const [fname, setFname] = useState("");`
 - ▶ Retourne le code HTML
- ◆ Composant peut inclure un composant
 - ▶ Etat
- ◆ Composant re-affiché si état modifié

■ Fonctions associées à des événements

- ◆ `handleSubmit`

■ Appels Ajax

- ◆ `fetch(URL).then((response) => {...});`
- ◆ `async function invoke() {
 res = await fetch(URL) ;
 if (res.ok) return await res.json() ;}`

index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<body>  
  <div id="root"></div>  
</body>  
</html>
```

Main.js

```
function Main() {  
  const [currentComponent, setCurrentComponent] = useState(null);  
  const [message, setMessage] = useState("");  
  
  return (  
    <>  
      <div id="Main">  
        <button onClick={() => setCurrentComponent(  
          <AddPerson setMessage={setMessage}  
            setComponent={setCurrentComponent}  
          />)}>Add person</button>  
        <button onClick={() => setCurrentComponent(  
          <AddAddress setMessage={setMessage}  
            setComponent={setCurrentComponent}  
          />)}>Add address</button>  
        <button onClick={() => setCurrentComponent(  
          <Associate setMessage={setMessage}  
            setComponent={setCurrentComponent}  
          />)}>Associate</button>  
        <button onClick={() => setCurrentComponent(  
          <List setMessage={setMessage} />)}>List</button>  
      </div>  
      <br />  
      <div id="Message">{message}</div>  
      <br />  
      <div id="Worker">{currentComponent}</div>  
    </>  
  );  
}
```