

Javascript

JavaScript is always synchronous and single-threaded. If you're executing a JavaScript block of code on a page then no other JavaScript on that page will currently be executed.



synchronous, single thread of control



synchronous, two threads of control



asynchronous



Javascript – Callback and Promise

One approach to asynchronous programming is to make functions that perform a slow action take an extra argument, a *callback function*. The action is started, and when it finishes, the callback function is called with the result.

```
setTimeout(() => console.log("Tick"), 500);
```

A *promise* is an asynchronous action that may complete at some point and produce a value. It is able to notify anyone who is interested when its value is available.

```
let fifteen = Promise.resolve(15);  
fifteen.then(value => console.log(`Got ${value}`));
```



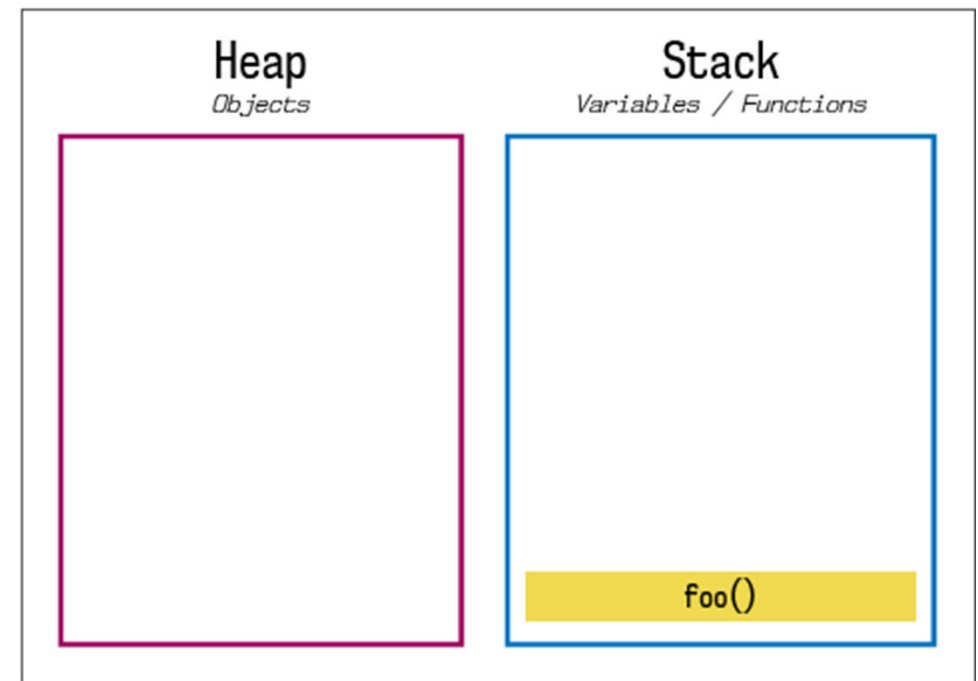
Javascript – Callback and Promise



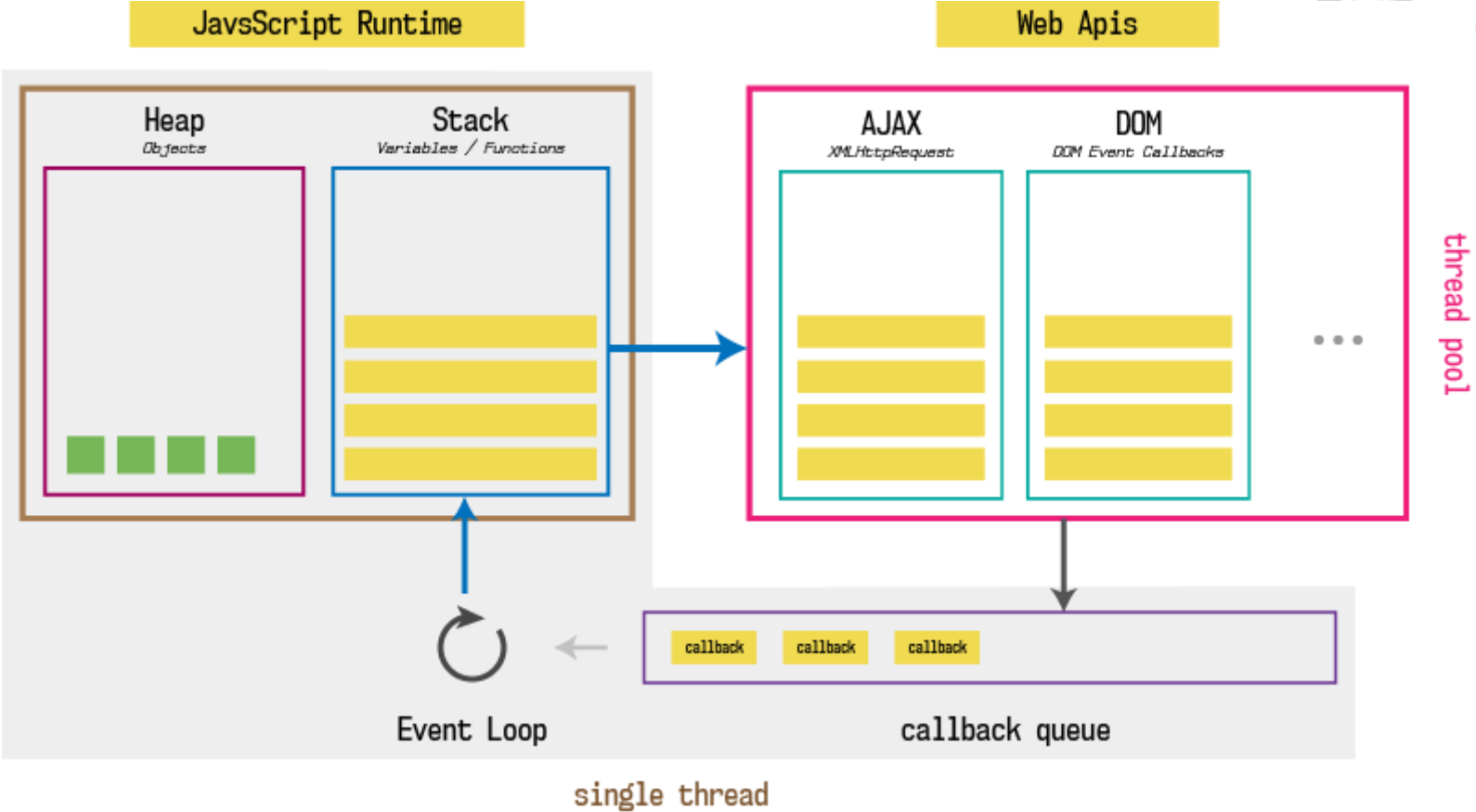
JavaScript Program

```
function baz(){  
  console.log('Hello from baz');  
}  
  
function bar() {  
  baz();  
}  
  
function foo() {  
  bar();  
}  
  
foo();
```

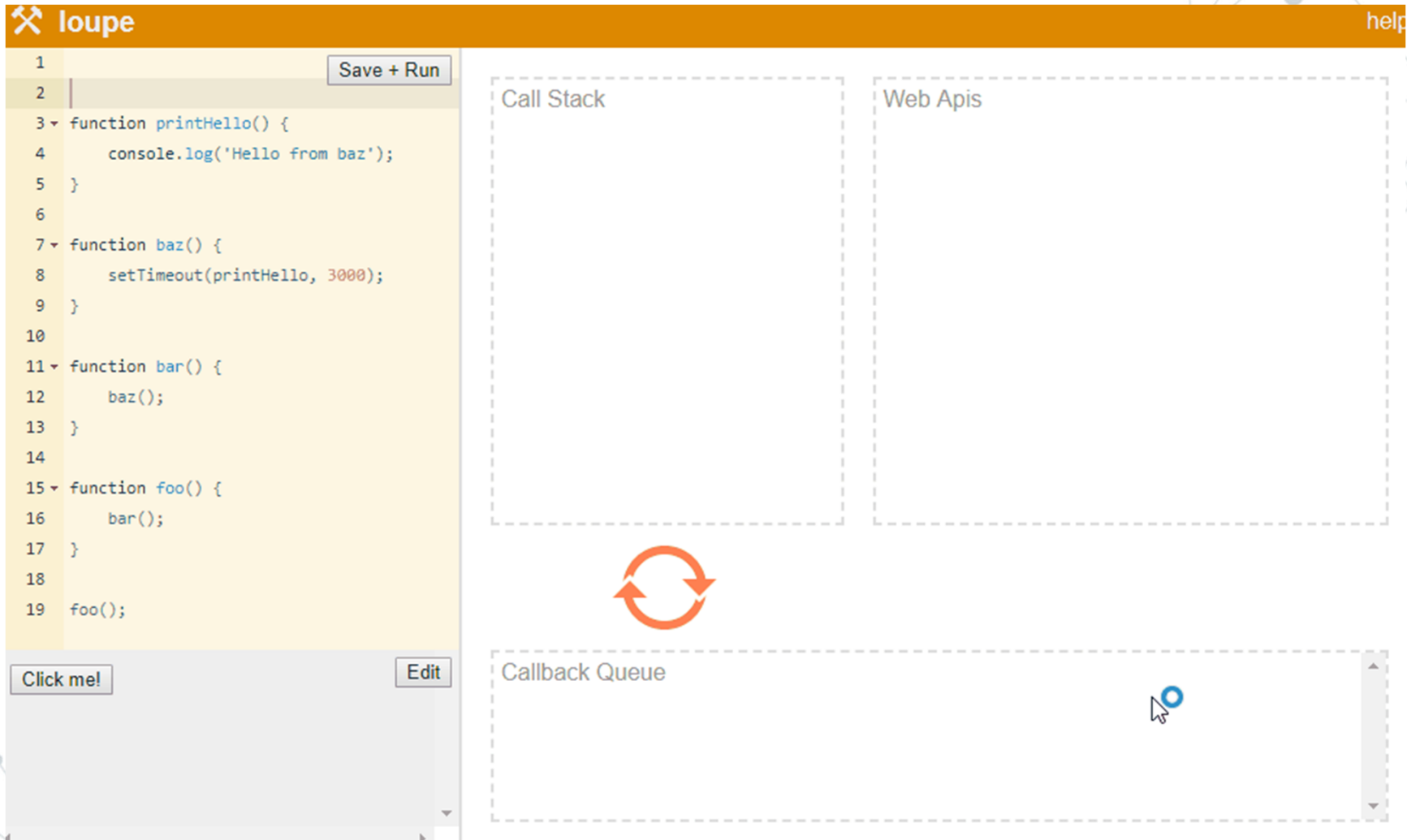
JavaScript Runtime



Javascript – Callback and Promise



Javascript – Callback and Promise



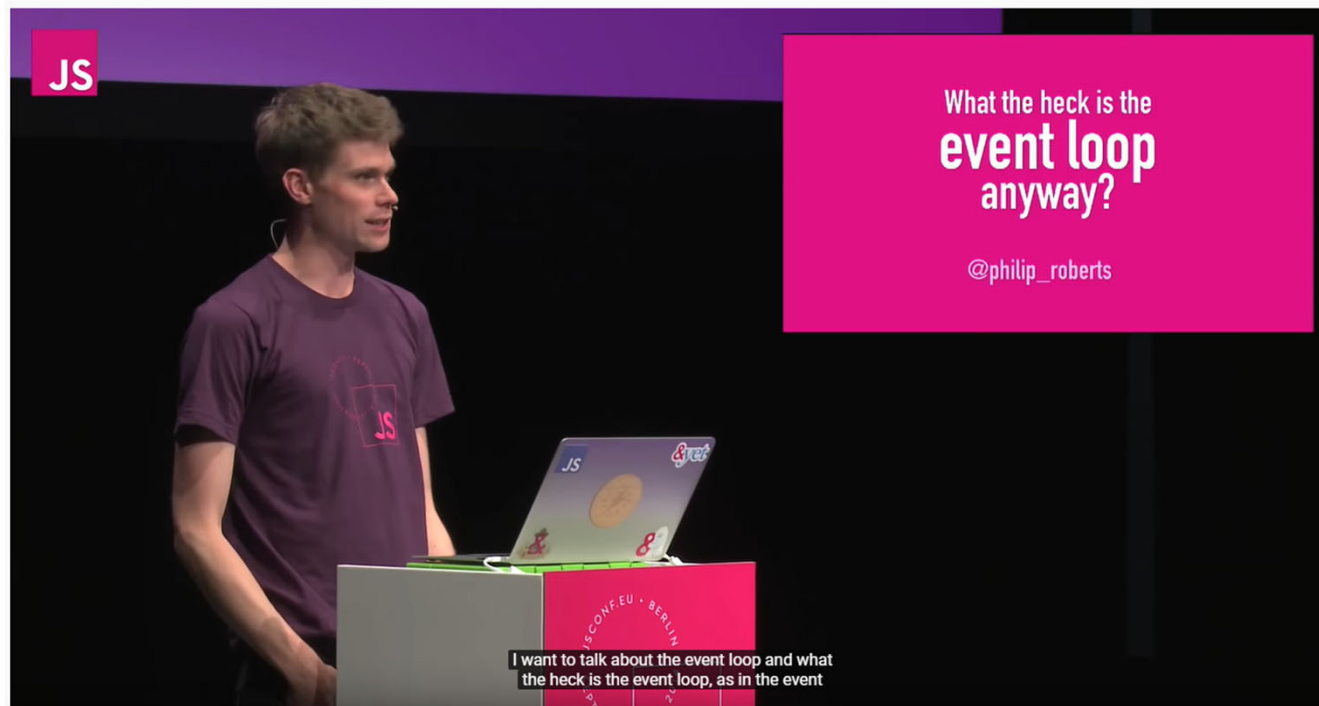
The screenshot shows the Loupe JavaScript IDE interface. On the left is a code editor with the following code:

```
1  
2  
3 function printHello() {  
4   console.log('Hello from baz');  
5 }  
6  
7 function baz() {  
8   setTimeout(printHello, 3000);  
9 }  
10  
11 function bar() {  
12   baz();  
13 }  
14  
15 function foo() {  
16   bar();  
17 }  
18  
19 foo();
```

Below the code editor is a "Click me!" button and an "Edit" button. To the right of the code editor are three panels: "Call Stack", "Web Apis", and "Callback Queue". The "Call Stack" and "Web Apis" panels are currently empty. Below these panels is a circular refresh icon. The "Callback Queue" panel is also empty and has a mouse cursor over it. The top of the IDE has a header bar with the Loupe logo and a "help" link.

Javascript – Callback and Promise

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8aGhZQkoFbQ>

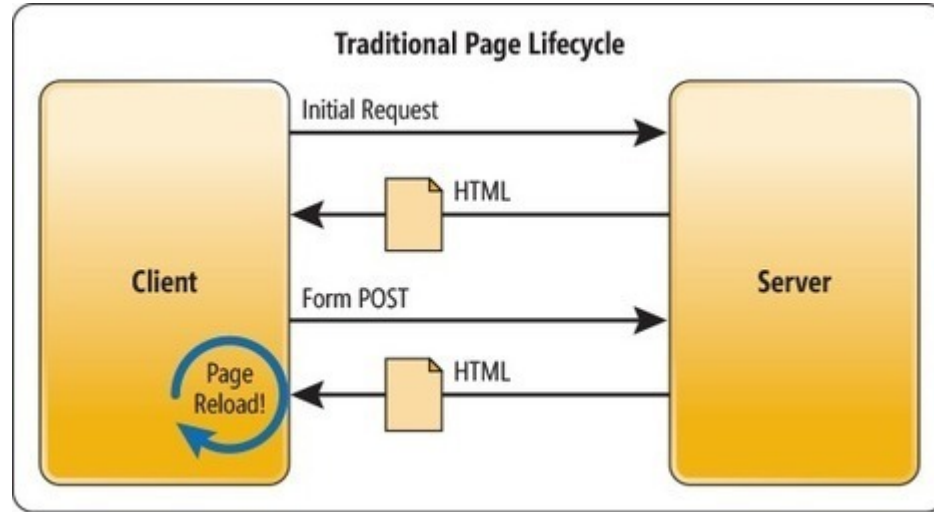


Web e pattern architettonici



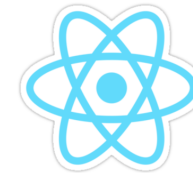
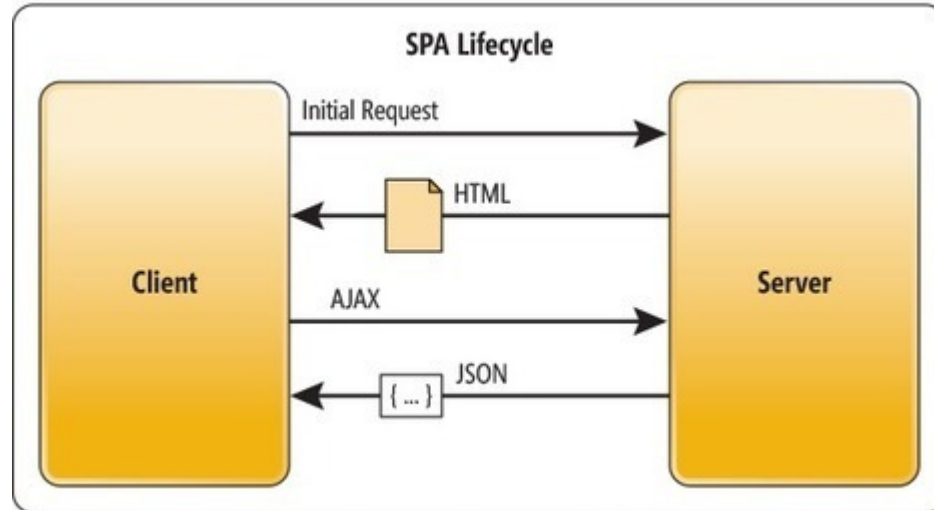
Pattern architetturali

Multi-Page Application



Joomla!®

Single-Page Application

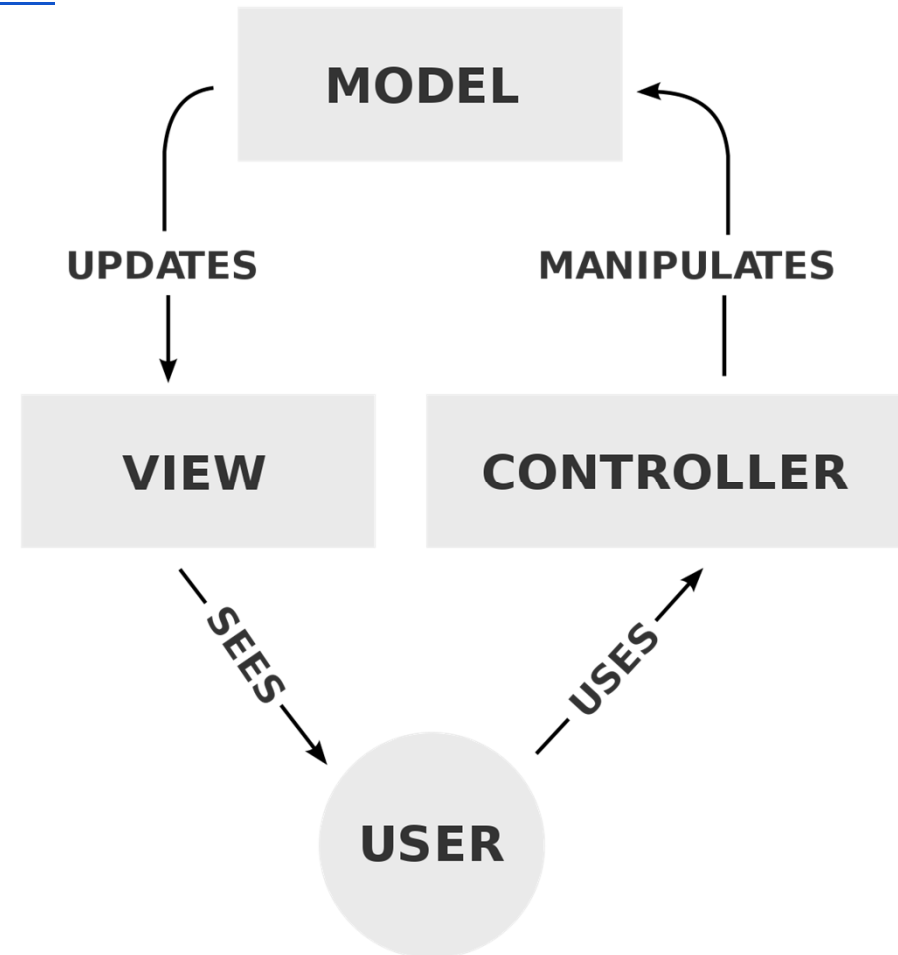


Pattern MVC

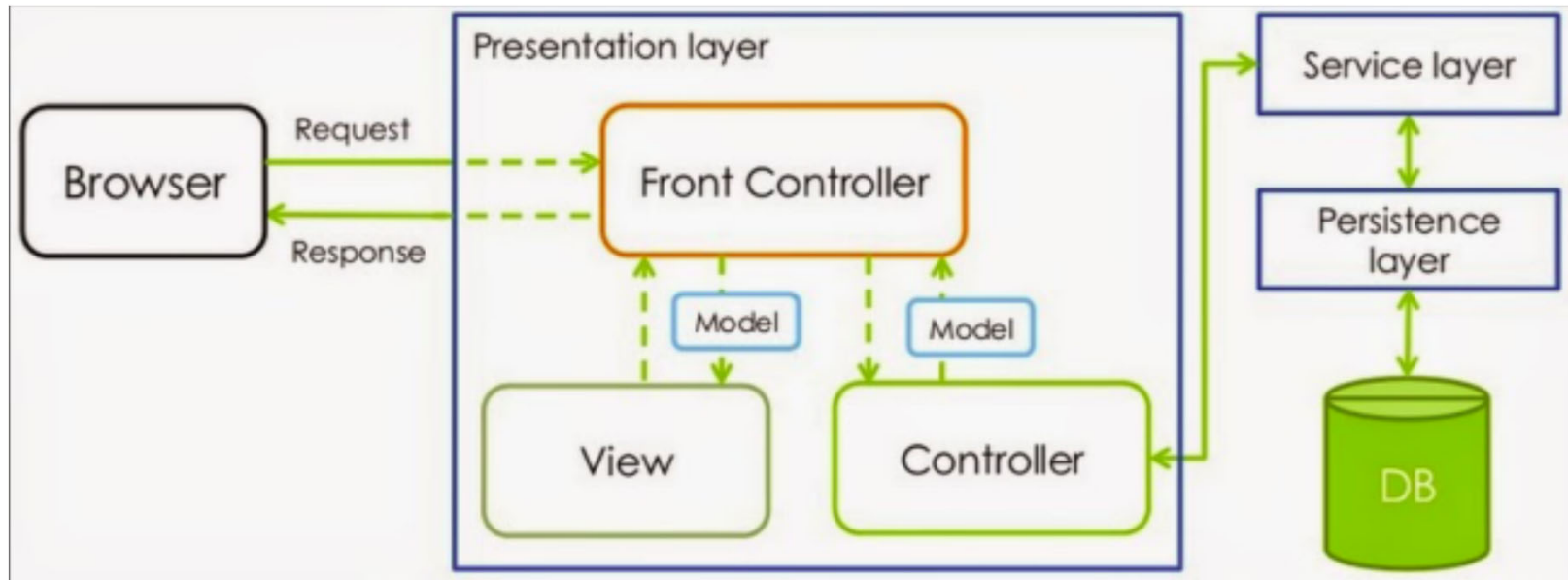
<https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Model-view-controller>

Vantaggi:

- 1) Disaccoppiare
- 2) Responsabilità certe
- 3) View multiple



Architettura generica



The presentation layer is where the data is formatted and presented to the user.

The service layer is where the business logic of the application is implemented.

The persistence layer is where the data is simply saved or retrieved.

AJAX – L'inizio delle SPA

<https://embed.plnkr.co/rgh75JGDGuyB4UhBvTYN/>

```
<body>
  <h1>Hello <span id="firstname"></span> <span id="lastname"></span>!</h1>
  <button onclick="reload_user();">Reload!</button>
  <p id="loadingtext">LOADING...</p>
</body>
</html>
```

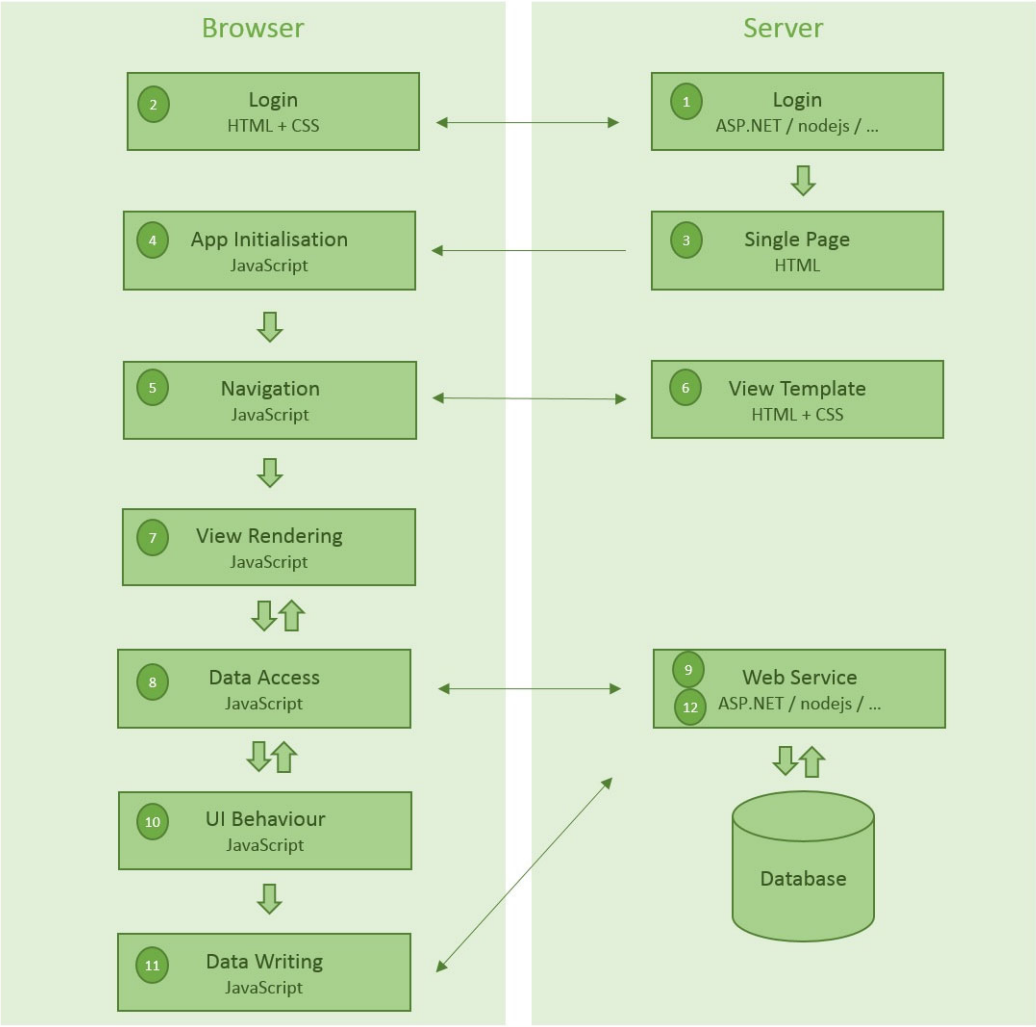
```
$(document).ready(function() {
  reload_user();
});

function reload_user(){
  $("#loadingtext").show();
  $.ajax({
    method: "get",
    url: "https://randomuser.me/api",
    datatype: "json",
    data: { results: 1 },
    success: function(r) {
      $("#firstname").text(r.results[0].name.first);
      $("#lastname").text(r.results[0].name.last);
    },
    error: function() {
      alert("error");
    },
    complete: function(){
      $("#loadingtext").fadeOut();
    }
  });
}
```

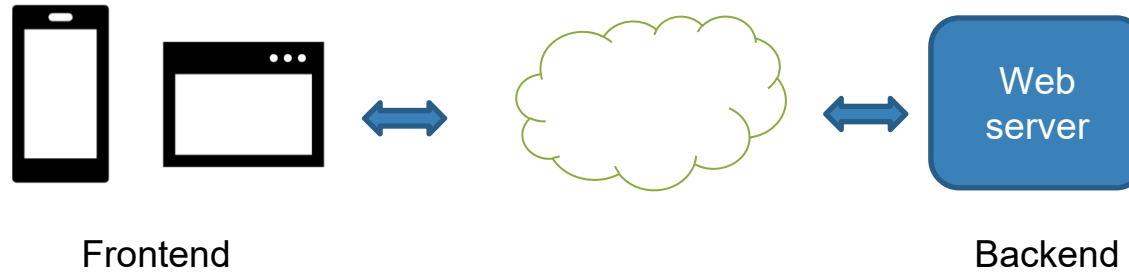


Asynchronous Javascript And XML

Esempio di SPA



Il mondo reale è composto da soluzioni ibride



Approcci ibridi
Mix di soluzioni
Evoluzione continua

Trend:

- PWA vs Mobile
- Low Code
- Serverless
- Static site generators
- MicroService

UI Bakery

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xbB3MrEi5bo>

Less servers for your Angular app

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WEYtDYBkall>

Mastering Chaos - A Netflix Guide to Microservices

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CZ3wluvHeM>



Security

SQL Injection



Cosa è:

SQL injection è una tecnica di *code injection* dove si inietta del codice SQL

```
# Define POST variables
uname = request.POST['username']
passwd = request.POST['password']

# SQL query vulnerable to SQLi
sql = "SELECT id FROM users WHERE username='" + uname + "' AND password='" + passwd + "'"

# Execute the SQL statement
database.execute(sql)
```

<https://www.acunetix.com/websitesecurity/sql-injection/>



Come si combatte?

Semplicemente usando: **prepared statements and parameterized queries**

```
$stmt = $dbConnection->prepare('SELECT * FROM employees WHERE name = ?');  
$stmt->bind_param('s', $name);
```

Oppure pulendo tutti gli input:

```
mysqli_real_escape_string ( mysqli $link , string $escapestr ) : string
```

This function is used to create a legal SQL string that you can use in an SQL statement. The given string is encoded to an escaped SQL string, taking into account the current character set of the connection.

```
$unsafe_variable = $_POST["user-input"];  
$safe_variable = mysqli_real_escape_string($unsafe_variable);  
mysqli_query("INSERT INTO table (column) VALUES ('" . $safe_variable . "')");
```

