

# Automating and Customizing the Web

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<http://bit.ly/5XNo5O>

# Outline

- Background
- Chickenfoot API with Examples
- Putting it all together
- Exercises

# What would we like to be able to do with Web Applications?

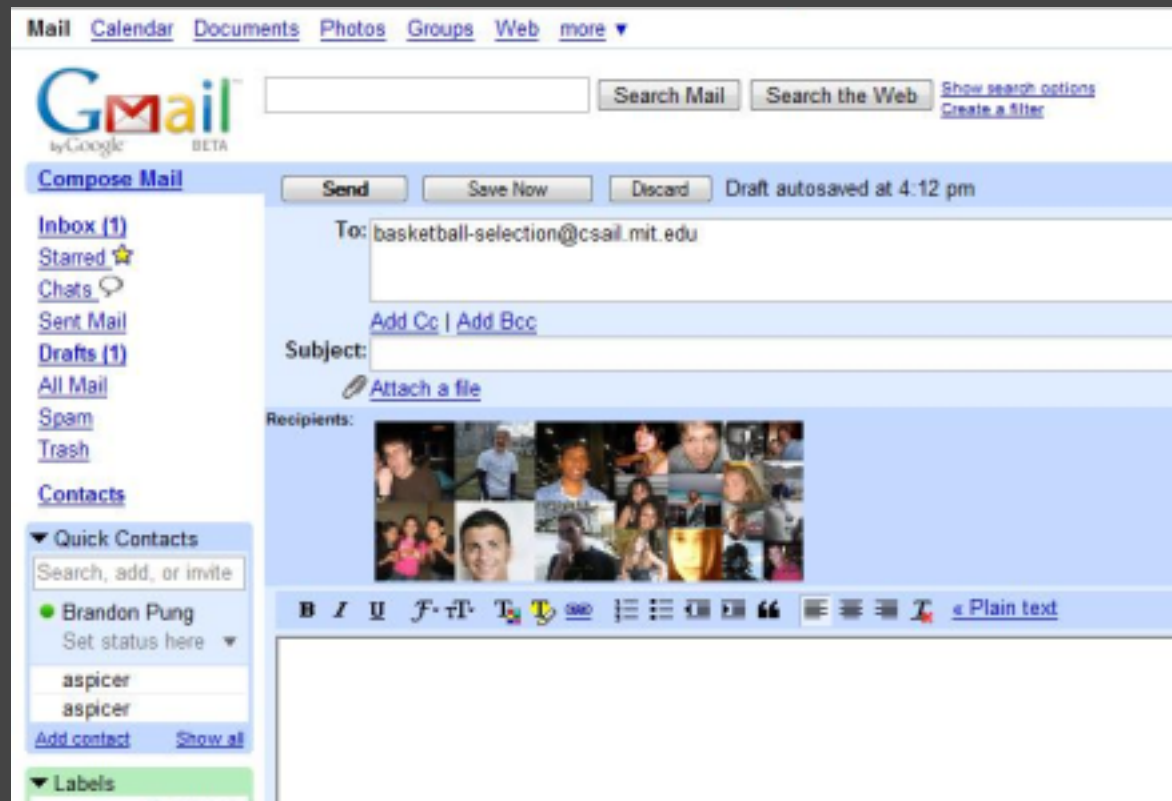
- Automate repetitive operations
  - Example: Fill in defaults on a web form
  - Example: Scrape data from [gasbuddy.com](http://gasbuddy.com) to monitor local gas price trends
- Transform appearance of a web page
  - Example: Change color schemes for better contrast
  - Example: Remove unnecessary or distracting features
- Integrate multiple web sites (i.e., mashups)
  - Example: [housingmaps.com](http://housingmaps.com)
  - Example: [calmap.bolinfest.com](http://calmap.bolinfest.com)

# Design Principles

- The goal of Chickenfoot is to enable end-user programming on the Web
- Users may need to know HTML and CSS, but they should not have to be familiar with the HTML and CSS of the page
- Users should be able to share scripts with each other:
  - Scripts are JavaScript files, so they are easy to send and edit
  - Chickenfoot web site has a wiki for scripts
  - Chickenfoot script can be packaged as a Firefox extension
  - IBM has a similar internal system called Koala that combines these features

# Kangaroo

<http://groups.csail.mit.edu/uid/kangaroo/>



# Install Chickenfoot

Install Chickenfoot from the Chickenfoot web site:

<http://groups.csail.mit.edu/uid/chickenfoot/install.html>

Let's take a tour of the Chickenfoot UI:

- Script editor
- Output pane
- Patterns pane
- Triggers pane

# Chickenfoot API

- Page navigation
- Input automation
- Pattern matching
- Page modification
- Widgets and input handling

Comprehensive list on Chickenfoot web site:

<http://groups.csail.mit.edu/uid/chickenfoot/api.html>

# Page Navigation

## go(url)

```
go("google.com"); // goes to Google
```

```
go("http://mail.google.com"); // goes to Gmail
```

Note that the Chickenfoot script suspends until the page has finished loading

## openTab(url)

```
openTab("google.com"); // opens in a new tab
```

Returns a "window" object that can be used with the **with** keyword in JavaScript:

```
with (openTab('google.com')) {  
  click('news link');  
}
```



# Input automation

**enter([textbox,] value)**

```
enter("my query"); // only one textbox  
enter("username", "bolinfest");
```

**click(button\_or\_link)**

```
click("first search"); // button or link  
click("search button"); // button only
```

**check(checkbox); uncheck(checkbox)**

```
check("stay signed in");
```

**pick([listbox,] choice)**

```
pick("language", "English");
```

# Pattern Matching

## find(pattern)

```
var table = find("first table");  
for each (var row = table.find('row')) {  
  output(row.find('2nd cell').text);  
}
```

find() returns an object of type "Match" which has the following API:

- find(): does a find within the context of the match
- text: text content in the match
- html: HTML content in the match
- element: HTML Element of the match
- next: next Match in the sequence

# Page modification

**insert(position, chunk)**

```
insert(after("about link"), "Hi!");
```

**remove(pattern)**

```
remove("feeling lucky button");
```

**replace(pattern, chunk)**

```
replace("first image",  
"<img src='http://bolinfest.com/ninja.png'>");
```

This is an example where the end-user should know HTML, but does not need to know the HTML of the page.

# Widgets and input handling

```
Button(label, action); Link(label, action)
```

```
insert(after("feeling lucky button"),  
  new Button("please click me",  
    function () { alert("clicked!"); }));
```

```
onClick(pattern, action)
```

```
onClick("first image",  
  function () { alert("clicked!"); });
```

Note that both Button and Link qualify as "chunks," which means they can be used with insert() and replace().

# Putting it all together

Demo: Icon Search

# Complete Icon Search Script

```
function iconSearch() {  
    var query = find('textbox').element.value;  
    click('images');  
    click('advanced');  
    enter('all of the words', query);  
    pick('icon');  
    pick('black and white');  
    click('google search');  
}
```

```
insert(after('feeling lucky'),  
new Button('Icon Search', iconSearch));
```

# Resources

Chickenfoot web site:

<http://groups.csail.mit.edu/uid/chickenfoot/>

"Get Started With Chickenfoot" on webmonkey.com:

[http://www.webmonkey.com/tutorial/Get\\_Started\\_With\\_Chickenfoot](http://www.webmonkey.com/tutorial/Get_Started_With_Chickenfoot)

Questions?



# Exercises

- Script that goes to orbitz.com and looks up a one-way ticket from JFK to SFO on 11/23/09 for 2 adults
- Add a link that appears on google.com to kick off the previous script
- prompt() the user about the number of travellers instead of hard-coding it to 2
- Instead of showing a list of files when visiting <http://bolinfest.com/targetalert-images/> show a list of images
- Implement TargetAlert
- When on a page on Amazon.com that shows a book, add a link to the NYU library
  - Add a button or link that will take you to the web page for the book in the NYU library

# Solutions

Don't cheat!

# orbitz.com

```
go('orbitz.com');  
pick('one-way');  
enter('from', 'JFK');  
enter('to city', 'SFO')  
enter('leave', '11/23/09');  
pick('adult', '2');  
click('find flights');
```

# orbitz.com from google.com

```
function orbitz() {  
  go('orbitz.com');  
  pick('one-way');  
  enter('from', 'JFK');  
  enter('to city', 'SFO')  
  enter('leave', '11/23/09');  
  pick('adult', '2');  
  click('find flights');  
}
```

```
insert(after('advanced search'),  
new Link('Check flight on orbitz', orbitz));
```

# orbitz.com with prompt

```
go('orbitz.com');  
pick('one-way');  
enter('from', 'JFK');  
enter('to city', 'SFO')  
enter('leave', '11/23/09');  
var num = prompt('How many travellers?', '2');  
pick('adult', num);  
click('find flights');
```

# List of images

```
for each (var match in find('link')) {  
  var href = match.element.href;  
  replace(match, '<img src="' + href + '>');  
}
```