



Intro to SPA framework

Modified from a presentation by

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Rise of the Responsive Single Page App



[Image: http://johnpolacek.github.io/scrolldeck.js/decks/responsive/](http://johnpolacek.github.io/scrolldeck.js/decks/responsive/)

Responsive

- Unified across experiences
- Can be embedded as mobile app
- Better deployment and & maintenance
- Mobile users need to get access to everything



Single--page Applications (SPA)

- Web app that fits on a **single web page**
 - Fluid UX, like desktop app
 - Examples like Gmail, Google maps
- Html page contains **mini--views** (HTML Fragments) that can be loaded in the background
- **No reloading** of the page,
- Requires handling of **browser history, navigation and bookmarks**

JavaScript

- SPAs are implemented using **JavaScript** and **HTML**

Challenges in SPA

- **DOM Manipulation**
 - How to manipulate the view efficiently?
- **History**
 - What happens when pressing back button?
- **Routing**
 - Readable URLs?
- **Data Binding**
 - How bind data from model to view?
- **View Loading**
 - How to load the view?
- Lot of coding! You could **use a framework instead ...**

Single-page Application

Single page apps typically have

- “application like” interaction
- dynamic data loading from the server-side API
- fluid transitions between page states
- more JavaScript than actual HTML

They typically do not have

- support for crawlers (not for sites relying on search traffic)
- support for legacy browsers (IE7 or older, dumbphone browsers)

SPAs Are Good For ...

- “App-like user experience”
- Binding to your own (or 3rd party) RESTful API
- Replacement for Flash or Java in your web pages
- Hybrid (native) HTML5 applications
- Mobile version of your web site

*The SPA sweet spot is likely not on web sites,
but on content-rich cross-platform mobile apps*

PJAX

Pjax is a technique that allows you to progressively enhance normal links on a page so that clicks result in the linked content being loaded via Ajax and the URL being updated using HTML5 pushState, avoiding a full page load. In browsers that don't support pushState or that have JavaScript disabled, link clicks will result in a normal full page load. The Pjax Utility makes it easy to add this functionality to existing pages.

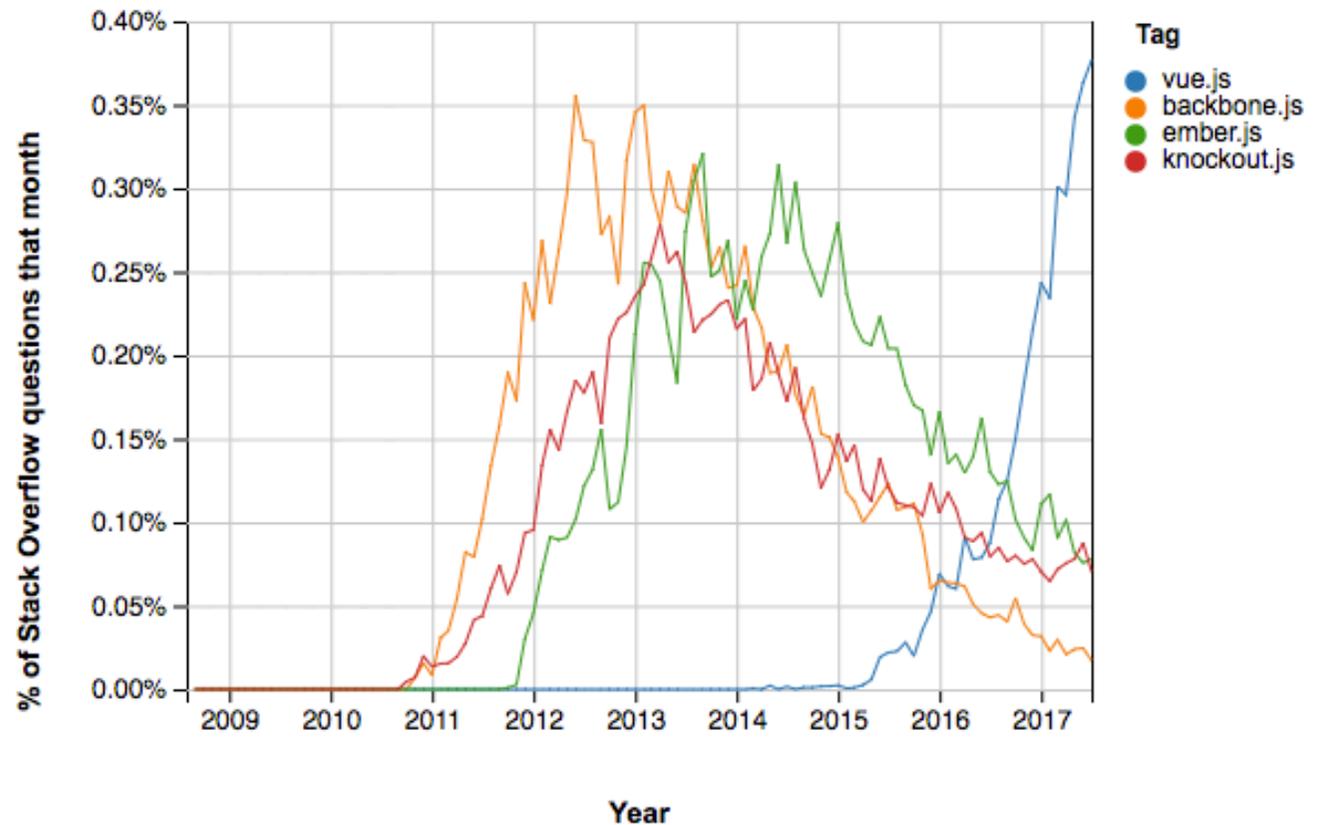
<http://yuilibary.com/yui/docs/pjax/>

SPAs and Other Web App Architectures

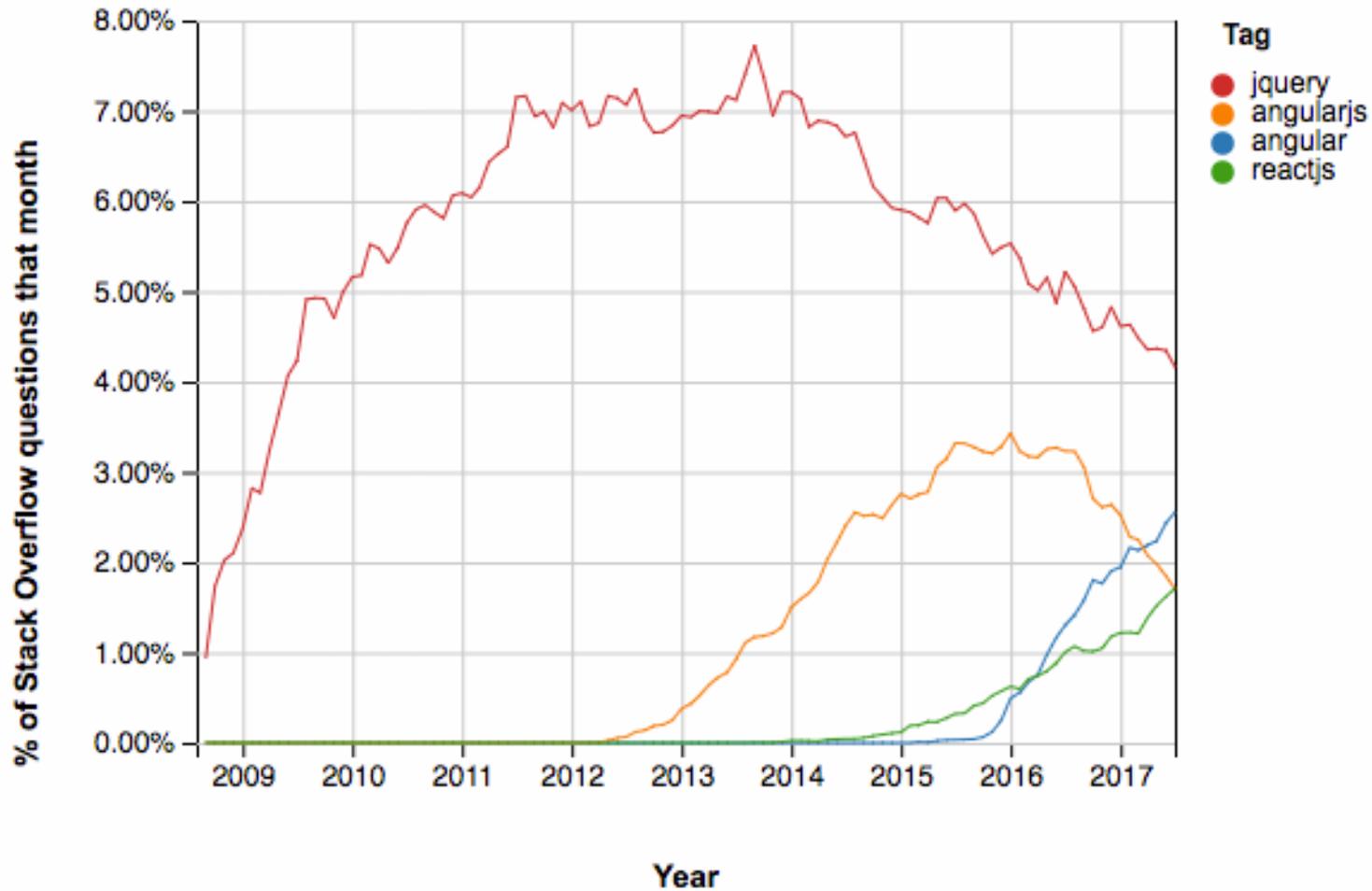
	Server-side	Server-side + AJAX	PJAX	SPA
What	Server round-trip on every app state change	Render initial page on server, state changes on the client	Render initial page on server, state changes on server, inject into DOM on client-side	Serve static page skeleton from server; render every change on client-side
How	UI code on server; links & form posting	UI code on both ends; AJAX calls, ugly server API	UI code on server, client to inject HTTP, server API if you like	UI code on client, server API
Ease of development				
UX & responsiveness				
Robots & old browsers				
Who's using it?	Amazon, Wikipedia; banks, media sites etc.	Facebook?; widgets, search	Twitter, Basecamp, GitHub	Google+, Gmail, FT; mobile sites, startups etc.

Lifecycle of new JS frameworks

There appears to be a **quick ascent**, as the framework gains popularity and then a slightly less quick but **steady decline** as developers adopt newer technologies. These lifecycles only last **a couple of years**.



Jquery, Angular JS, Angular, React



ANGULAR_JS

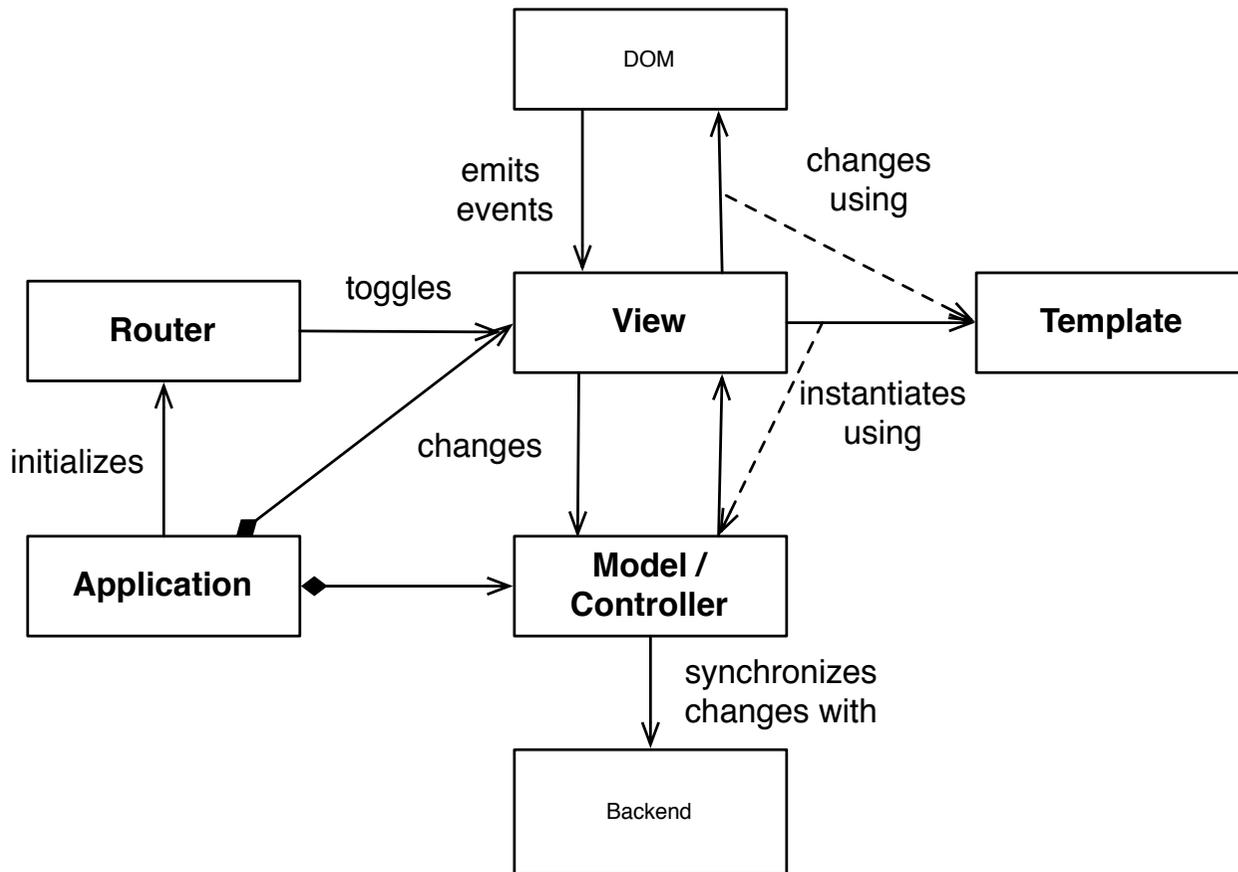
Angular JS

- **Single Page App Framework** for JavaScript
- Implements client-side **MVC** pattern
 - Separation of presentation from business logic and presentation state
- **No direct DOM** manipulation, less code
- Support for all major browsers
- Supported by Google
- Large and fast growing community

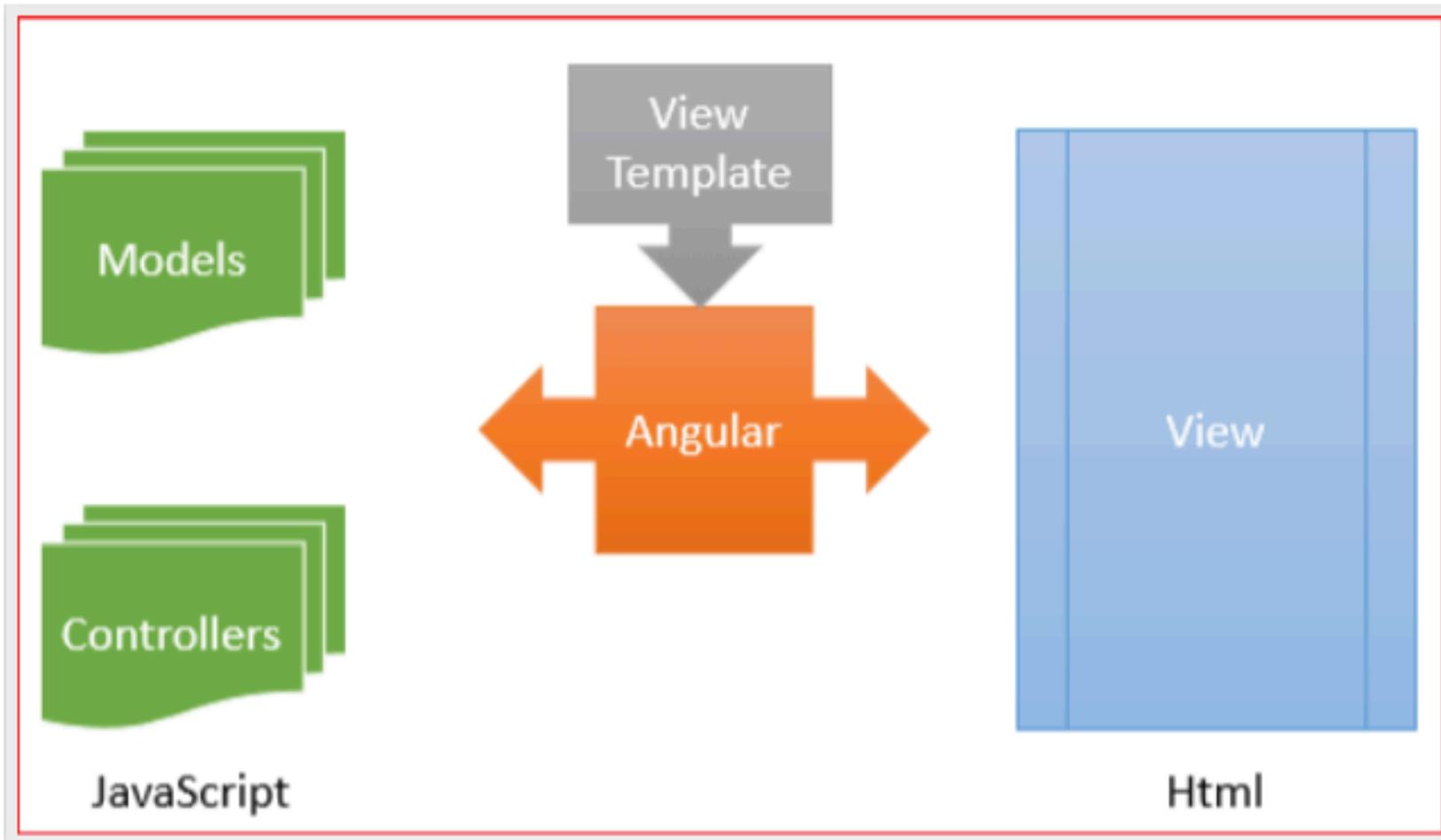
AngularJS – Main Concepts

- Templates
- Directives
- Expressions
- Data binding
- Scope
- Controllers
- Modules
- Filters
- Services
- Routing

Anatomy of a Backbone SPA

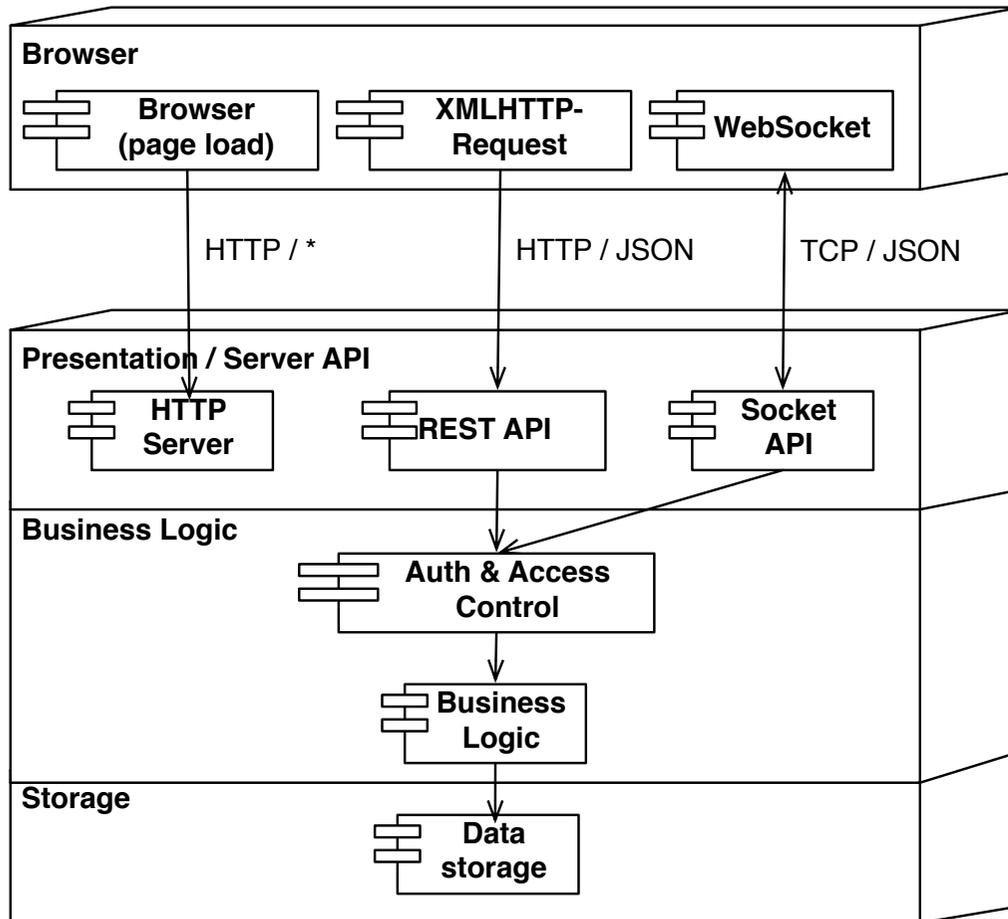


- Application as a 'singleton' reference holder
- Router handles the navigation and toggles between views
- Models synchronize with Server API
- Bulk of the code in views
- All HTML in templates



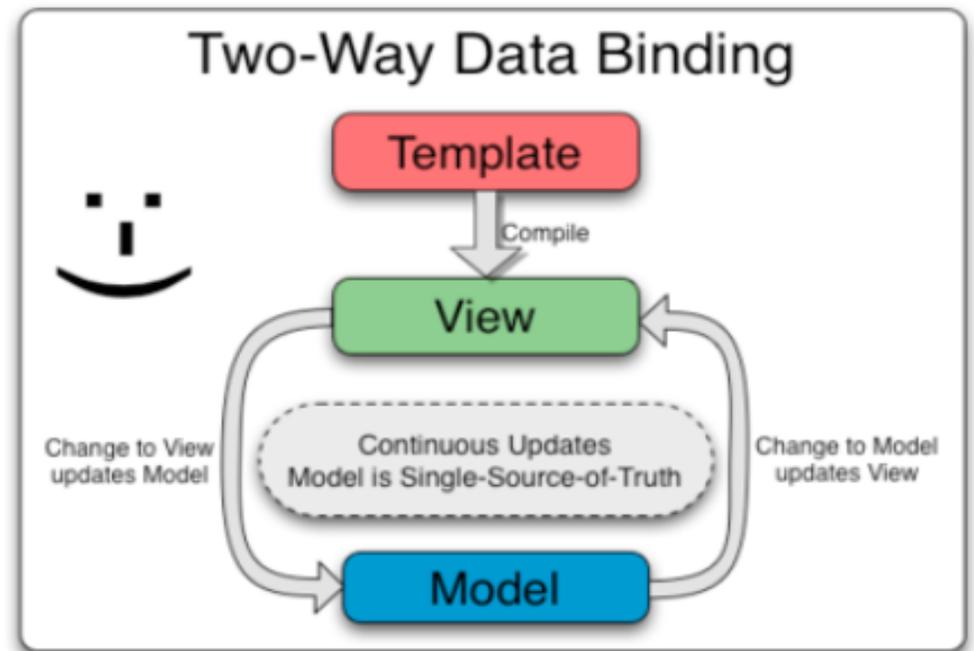
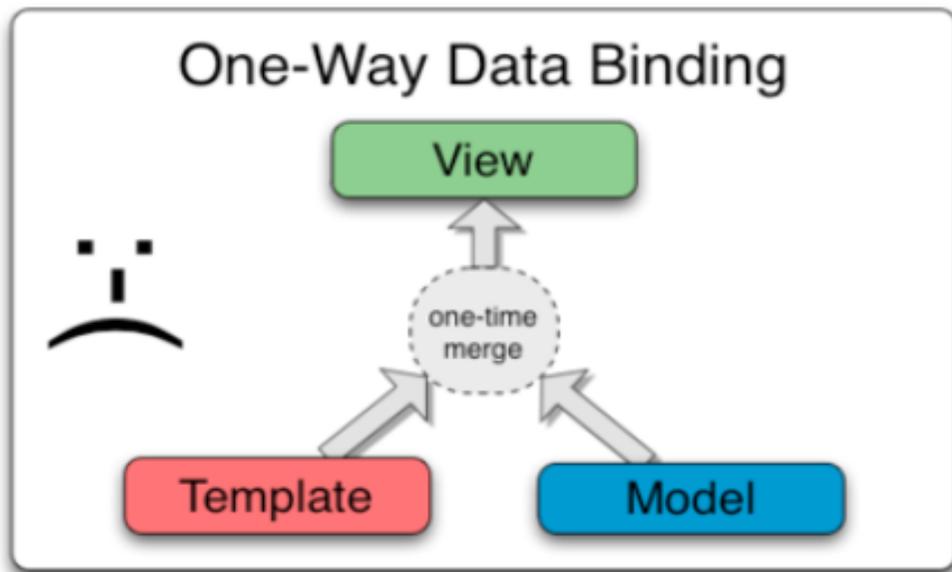
From Gary Arora

SPA Client-Server Communication

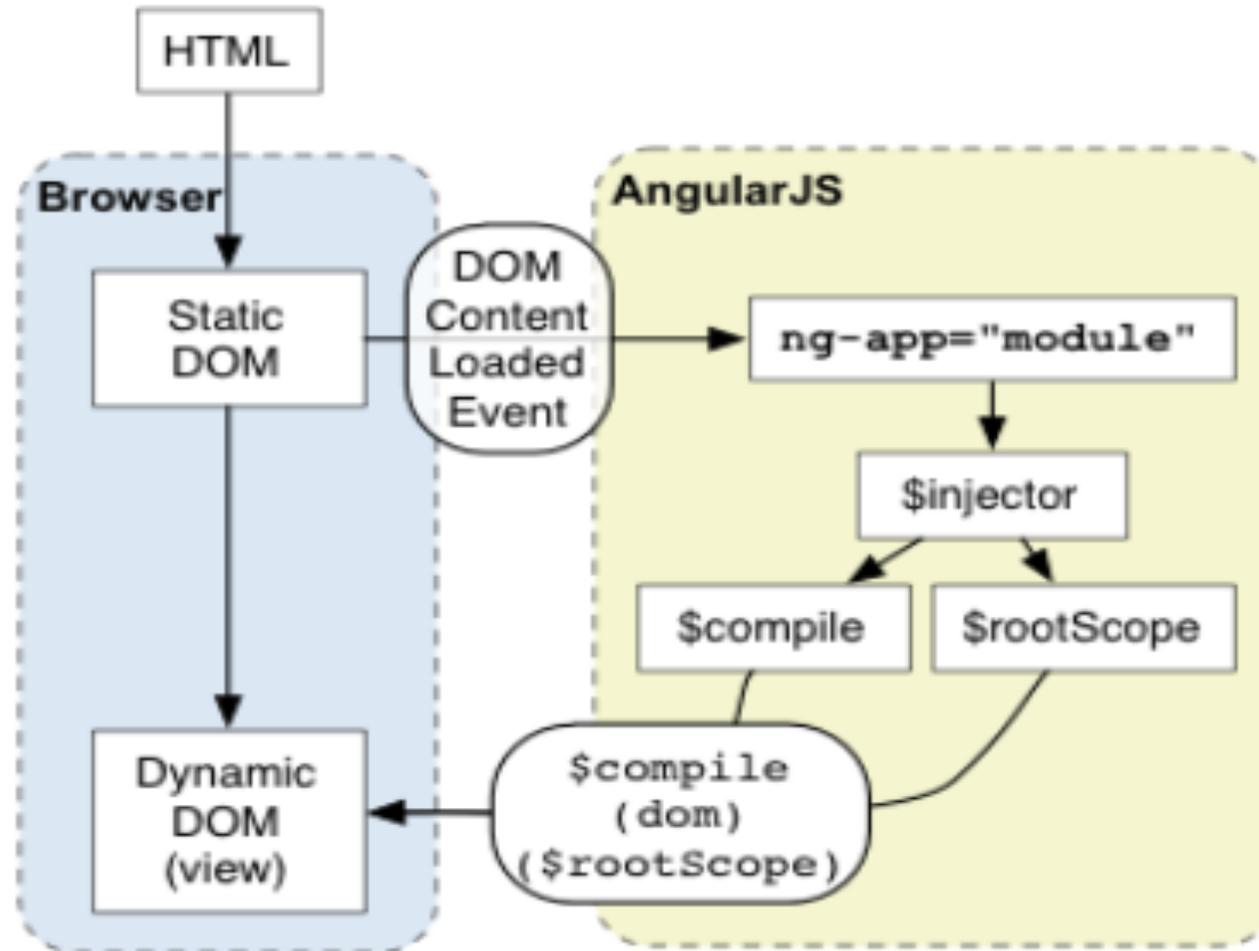


- HTML and all the assets are loaded in first request
- Additional data is fetched over XMLHttpRequest
- If you want to go real-time, WebSockets (socket.io) can help you
- When it gets slow, cluster the backend behind a caching reverse proxy like [Varnish](https://varnish.org/)

HOW IT WORKS?



HOW IT WORKS?



From Rouson

GETTING STARTED WITH ANGULAR_JS

Basic Concepts

- **1) Templates**
 - HTML with additional markup, directives, expressions, filters ...
- **2) Directives**
 - Extend HTML using `ng-app`, `ng-bind`, `ng-model`
- **3) Filters**
 - Filter the output: `filter`, `orderBy`, `uppercase`
- **4) Data Binding**
 - Bind model to view using expressions `{{ }}`

Name:

pippo

First Example – Template

Template

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Title</title>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <style media="screen"></style>
    <script
src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/angularjs/1.4.8/angu
lar.min.js"></script>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div ng-app>
      <!-- store the value of input field into a variable name -->
      <p>Name: <input type="text" ng-model="name"></p>
      <!-- display the variable name inside (innerHTML) of p -->
      <p ng-bind="name"></p>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

2) Directives

- **Directives** apply special behavior to attributes or elements in HTML
 - Attach behaviour, transform the DOM
- Some directives
 - **ng-app**
 - Initializes the app
 - **ng-model**
 - Stores/updates the value of the input field into a variable
 - **ng-bind**
 - Replace the text content of the specified HTML with the value of given expression

About Naming

- AngularJS HTML Compiler supports multiple formats
 - `ng-bind`
 - Recommended Format
 - `data-ng-bind`
 - Recommended Format to support HTML validation
 - `ng_bind`, `ng:bind`, `x-ng-bind`
 - Legacy, don't use

Lots of Built in Directives

- ngApp
- ngClick
- ngController
- ngModel
- ngRepeat
- ngSubmit
- ngDb1Click
- ngMouseEnter
- ngMouseMove
- ngMouseLeave
- ngKeyDown
- ngForm

2) Expressions

- Angular **expressions** are JavaScript--like code snippets that are usually placed in bindings
 - `{{ expression }}`.
- Valid Expressions
 - `{{ 1 + 2 }}`
 - `{{ a + b }}`
 - `{{ items[index] }}`
- Control flow (loops, if) are not supported!
- You can use **filters** to format or filter data

3) Filter

- With **filter**, you can **format or filter** the output
- **Formatting**
 - currency, number, date, lowercase, uppercase
- **Filtering**
 - filter, limitTo
- **Other**
 - orderBy, json

API Reference

<https://docs.angularjs.org/api/ng/filter/filter>

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the AngularJS API Reference for the 'filter' module. The browser's address bar shows the URL `https://docs.angularjs.org/api/ng/filter/filter`. The page header includes the AngularJS logo and navigation links: Home, Learn, Develop, and Discuss. A search bar is located in the top right of the header. Below the header, the page title is 'v1.3.0-build.3422 (snapshot) / API Reference / ng / filter components in ng / filter'. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column contains a list of filter names: filter, currency, date, filter (highlighted), json, limitTo, lowercase, number, orderBy, and uppercase. Below this list are sections for 'auto', 'service', 'ngAnimate', 'provider', 'service', 'ngAria', 'provider', and 'service'. The right column contains the main documentation for the 'filter' module. It starts with the title 'filter' and a sub-header '- filter in module ng'. There are two buttons: 'View Source' and 'Improve this Doc'. The description states: 'Selects a subset of items from array and returns it as a new array.' Below this is the 'Usage' section, which is divided into 'In HTML Template Binding' and 'In JavaScript'. The HTML template binding example is `{{ filter_expression | filter : expression : comparator }}`. The JavaScript example is `$filter('filter')(array, expression, comparator)`. The 'Arguments' section contains a table with three columns: Param, Type, and Details.

Param	Type	Details
array	Array	The source array.
expression	string, Object, function()	The predicate to be used for selecting items from array . Can be one of: