

Firesale

Clone the Repository

<https://github.com/stevekinney/firesale-tutorial>

We'll be working with four files for the duration of this tutorial:

- `lib/main.js`
- `lib/renderer.js`
- `lib/index.html`
- `lib/style.css`

In main.js:

```
const electron = require('electron');
```

```
const electron = require('electron');  
const app = electron.app;
```

```
const electron = require('electron');  
const app = electron.app;  
  
app.on('ready', function () {  
  console.log('The application is ready.');});
```

There isn't much to look at yet, but if we run `electron .`, you should notice the following.

- 1. Our message is logged to the console.**
- 2. An Electron icon pops up in the Dock.**

Let's pull in the BrowserWindow module:

```
const BrowserWindow = electron.BrowserWindow;
```


We'll need to define `mainWindow` as `null` in the top-level scope to avoid garbage collection.

- 1. JavaScript has function scopes.**
- 2. Our ready event listener is a function.**

If we declared it in the lower scope, then it would be eligible for garbage collection when we left that scope.

In main.js:

```
const electron = require('electron');
const app = electron.app;
const BrowserWindow = electron.BrowserWindow;

var mainWindow = null;

app.on('ready', function () {
  console.log('The application is ready.');
```



```
  mainWindow = new BrowserWindow();

  mainWindow.on('closed', function() {
    mainWindow = null;
  });
});
```

In main.js:

```
app.on('ready', function () {  
    console.log('The application is ready.');
```



```
    mainWindow = new BrowserWindow();  
  
    mainWindow.loadURL('file://' + __dirname + '/index.html');
```



```
    mainWindow.on('closed', function() {  
        mainWindow = null;  
    });  
});
```

In index.html:

```
<section class="controls">
  <button id="open-file">Open File</button>
  <button id="copy-html">Copy HTML</button>
  <button id="save-file">Save HTML</button>
</section>

<section class="content">
  <textarea class="raw-markdown"></textarea>
  <div class="rendered-html"></div>
</section>
```

Requiring the Dialog Module

In main.js:

```
const dialog = electron.dialog;
```

In main.js:

```
const openFile = function () {  
    var files = dialog.showOpenDialog(mainWindow, {  
        properties: ['openFile']  
    });  
  
    if (!files) { return; }  
  
    console.log(files);  
};
```

We'll call this function immediately when the application is ready for now.

```
app.on('ready', function () {  
    // More code...  
  
    openFile();  
  
    // More code...  
});
```


We only want the first file:

```
const openFile = function () {  
    var files = dialog.showOpenDialog(mainWindow, {  
        properties: ['openFile']  
    });  
  
    if (!files) { return; }  
  
    var file = files[0];  
  
    console.log(file);  
};
```

First we need the fs library from Node.

```
const fs = require('fs');
```

fs.readFileSync returns a Buffer object. We know we're working with text. So, we'll turn that into a string using the toString() method.

```
var file = files[0];  
var content = fs.readFileSync(file).toString();
```

Let's also filter by valid file extensions:

```
var files = dialog.showOpenDialog(mainWindow, {  
  properties: ['openFile'],  
  filters: [  
    { name: 'Markdown Files', extensions: ['md', 'markdown', 'txt'] }  
  ]  
});
```

Sending Content to the Renderer Process

Instead of logging to the console, let's send the content to the `mainWindow`. Replace the `console.log` in `openFile` with the following:

```
mainWindow.webContents.send('file-opened', file, content);
```

In `index.html`, we'll load up the code for our renderer process.

```
<script>  
  require( './renderer' );  
</script>
```

If we wanted the developer tools to open by default, we could add the following to our `main.js`:

```
app.on('ready', function () {  
    // More code above..  
  
    mainWindow.webContents.openDevTools();  
  
    // More code below..  
});
```

The main process is sending the contents to the renderer process. But, the we need to listen for that message.

In `renderer.js`, we'll require `Electron` and the `ipcRenderer` module.

```
const electron = require('electron');  
const ipc = electron.ipcRenderer;
```



```
ipc.on('file-opened', function (event, file, content) {  
    console.log(content);  
});
```

Now, let's do something with that content. To make things easier, we'll require jQuery in `renderer.js`:

```
const $ = require('jquery');
```

Let's also cache some selectors:

```
const $markdownView = $( '.raw-markdown' );  
const $htmlView = $( '.rendered-html' );  
const $openFileButton = $( '#open-file' );  
const $saveFileButton = $( '#save-file' );  
const $copyHtmlButton = $( '#copy-html' );
```

When the renderer process gets a message on the `file-opened` channel from the main process, we'll display those contents in the `$markdownView` element.

```
ipc.on('file-opened', function (event, file, content) {  
    $markdownView.text(content);  
});
```

We'll use `marked` to render our Markdown as HTML.
In `renderer.js`:

```
const marked = require('marked');
```

We're going to use this functionality in more than one place, so we'll make it its own function:

```
function renderMarkdownToHtml(markdown) {  
    var html = marked(markdown);  
    $htmlView.html(html);  
}
```

When we hear that a file has opened, we'll update both parts of our application. In `renderer.js`:

```
ipc.on('file-opened', function (event, file, content) {  
  $markdownView.text(content);  
  renderMarkdownToHtml(content);  
});
```

Updating the HTML When the Markdown Changes

Let's listen for the keyup event and reuse our renderMarkdownToHtml function.

```
$markdownView.on('keyup', function () {  
    var content = $(this).val();  
    renderMarkdownToHtml(content);  
});
```


Wiring Up the Buttons

In our application, we have three buttons in the top bar:

- 1. Open File**
- 2. Copy HTML**
- 3. Save HTML**

As we mentioned earlier, we should *not* spawn a dialog box from the renderer process.

Instead, we'll let the main process be in charge of that and have the renderer process just ask the main process.

We'll use the `remote` module in `renderer.js`:

```
const remote = electron.remote;
```

**Once we have the remote module, we can use it
load up the main process.**

In `renderer.js`:

```
const mainProcess = remote.require('./main');
```

We'll export that `openFile` function we made a while back from `main.js`:

```
exports.openFile = openFile;
```

Our `openFile` function is now available on the `mainProcess` object in `renderer.js`.

```
$openFileButton.on('click', () => {  
    mainProcess.openFile();  
});
```

When the "Open File" button is clicked, it will call the `openFile` function from the main process and display the file dialog.

Working with the Clipboard

Now that we have the first button in place, we'll go ahead and get the second button working.

**Let's require the clipboard module in
renderer.js:**

```
const clipboard = remote.clipboard;
```

When the user clicks on the "Copy HTML" button, we'll go ahead and write the contents of the `$htmlView` element to the clipboard.

```
$copyHtmlButton.on('click', () => {  
    var html = $htmlView.html();  
    clipboard.writeText(html);  
});
```

That's all that's required.

Saving Files

Let's add the following to `main.js`...

```
const saveFile = function (content) {  
    var fileName = dialog.showSaveDialog(mainWindow, {  
        title: 'Save HTML Output',  
        defaultPath: app.getPath('documents'),  
        filters: [  
            { name: 'HTML Files', extensions: ['html'] }  
        ]  
    });  
  
    if (!fileName) { return; }  
  
    fs.writeFileSync(fileName, content);  
};
```

We'll also want to export this functionality in `main.js`:

```
exports.saveFile = saveFile;
```

In `renderer.js`:

```
$saveFileButton.on('click', () => {  
  var html = $htmlView.html();  
  mainProcess.saveFile(html);  
});
```

We've successfully implemented a first pass at saving files to the filesystem with Electron.

Adding Menu Items

When we overwrite the default menu, we have to build our own from scratch.

Let's go and pull in Electron's Menu module in main.js.

```
const Menu = electron.Menu;
```


Unfortunately, Electron's default menu is a "take it or leave it" affair.

Electron *does* however give us the ability to create a simple data structure and have it build the menu from a template.

```
var menu = Menu.buildFromTemplate(template);
```

(We haven't defined a template, so this won't work yet.)

Once we have a template, we'll load it up like this in main.js:

```
app.on('ready', function () {  
    var menu = Menu.buildFromTemplate(template);  
    Menu.setApplicationMenu(menu);  
});
```

Get the Template Code

<http://bit.ly/fluent-menu>

Electron allows us to define their "role," which will trigger the native OS behavior.

```
{  
  label: 'Copy',  
  accelerator: 'CmdOrCtrl+C',  
  role: 'copy'  
}
```

We only want to add this menu if our Electron application is running in OS X.

```
if (process.platform == 'darwin') { .. }
```

Fixing a bug

URLs open inside of our application. Oh no!

Introducing the Shell Module

In `renderer.js`:

```
const shell = electron.shell;
```

Now, we'll listen for link clicks and ask them politely to open in a new window instead of stepping over our little application.

```
$(document).on('click', 'a[href^="http"]', function (event) {  
    event.preventDefault();  
    shell.openExternal(this.href);  
});
```

Appending to the Recent Documents Menu

Operating systems keep a record of recent files. We want our application to hook into this functionality. Doing this is fairly, simple. In our `openFile` function, we'll add the following:

```
app.addRecentDocument(file);
```

Actually Getting It Working

```
app.on('open-file', function (event, file) {  
    var content = fs.readFileSync(file).toString();  
    mainWindow.webContents.send('file-opened', file, content);  
});
```

Accessing the Outside World

Two more features:

- Show in File System**
- Open in Default Editor**

Let's add the following to the `.controls` element in `index.html`:

```
<button id="show-in-file-system" disabled="true">Show in File System</button>  
<button id="open-in-default-editor" disabled="true">Open in Default Editor</button>
```

We'll also store a reference to each of them in `renderer.js`.

```
const $showInFileSystemButton = $('#show-in-file-system');  
const $openInDefaultEditorButton = $('#open-in-default-editor');
```

In `renderer.js`:

```
var currentFile = null;
```


We'll also modify our file-opened event listener to update currentFile and enable the buttons.

```
ipc.on('file-opened', function (event, file, content) {  
    currentFile = file;  
  
    $showInFileSystemButton.attr('disabled', false);  
    $openInDefaultEditorButton.attr('disabled', false);  
  
    $markdownView.text(content);  
    renderMarkdownToHtml(content);  
});
```

Congratulations!

You Built an Application!