

Introduction to Modern Software Development



Student Introductions

- Basic Info
 - What's your name?
 - Where do you work? (optional)
 - How long have you been a developer?
- List skills with which you already feel comfortable
 - .NET programming with C# or VB.NET
 - SharePoint farm solution development
 - JavaScript, jQuery and Angular
 - Programming with REST and OData
 - Developing with ASP.NET MVC and Web API
 - Developing with AngularJS using version 1.0, 1.5 or 2.0



Agenda

- Understanding SharePoint Development Strategies
- Creating a SharePoint Development Environment
- Programming the Client-side Object Model (CSOM)
- Understanding Azure as a Development Platform
- Developing with TypeScript and Interfaces



Evolution of the SharePoint Platform

- Farm Solutions
- ~~Sandboxed Solutions~~
- SharePoint Add-ins
- JavaScript Injection
- Remote Provisioning
- SharePoint Framework (SPFx)



SharePoint App Add-in Model

- SharePoint 2013 introduced new development model
 - Originally introduced as "SharePoint App" model
 - Marketing folks renamed "SharePoint App" to "SharePoint Add-in"
- Add-in model designed to replace farm solutions
 - Add-ins designed to supported SPO and SharePoint on-premises
 - Add-in code not allowed to run on SharePoint host server
 - Add-in talks to SharePoint using REST and CSOM
 - Add-in authenticates and establishes add-in identity
 - Add-in has permissions independent of user
 - Add-ins deployed to catalogs using publishing scheme



SharePoint APIs

- SharePoint REST API
 - Commonly used with client-side JavaScript code
 - Good fit when developing SharePoint-hosted add-ins
 - Accessible to any type of client on any platform
- Client-side Object Model (CSOM)
 - Commonly used with server-side C# code
 - Good fit when developing provider-hosted add-ins
 - Good fit when creating desktop clients (e.g. Console app)
 - Used to perform remote provisioning in SPO sites



JavaScript Injection

- JavaScript injection based on central concept...
 1. upload custom JavaScript code to SharePoint Online
 2. execute code using identity and permissions of current user
- Approaches for using JavaScript injection
 - Script Editor Web Part
 - Adding JavaScript code behind SharePoint site pages
 - Full-blown Visual Studio project development
- Why create solution using JavaScript Injection?
 - Provides more flexibility than SharePoint add-in model
 - Poses fewer constraints than SharePoint add-in model



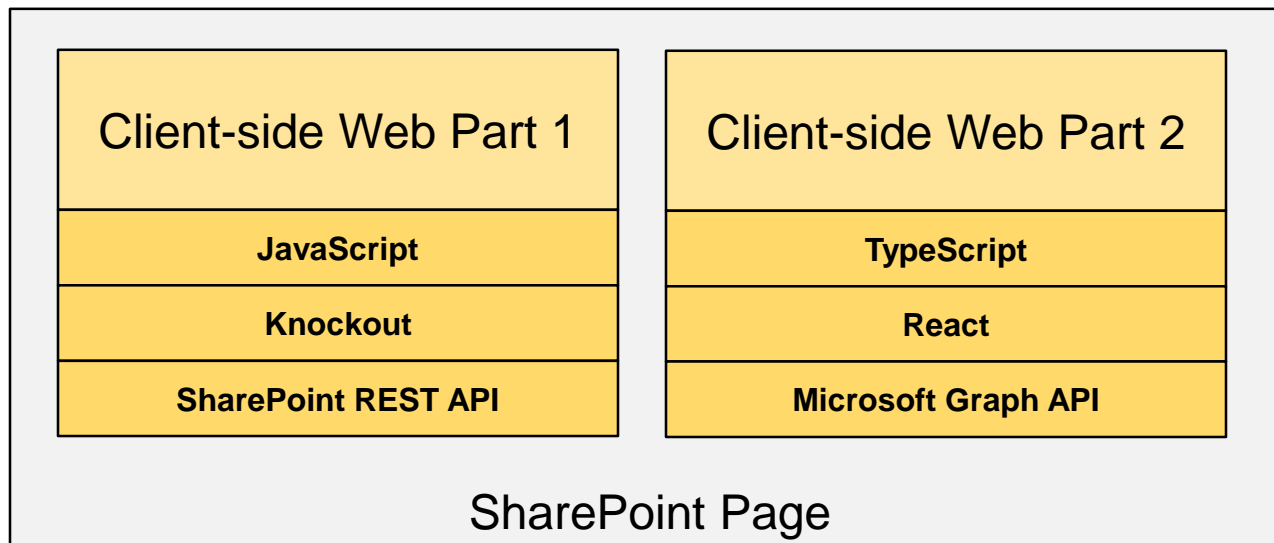
Remote Provisioning

- Remote provisioning in SPO
 - Use CSOM to create SPO site elements
 - Recommended over SharePoint solutions & features
- What can you create with Remote Provisioning
 - New child sites, lists and document libraries
 - Site columns, content types and remote event receivers
 - New pages with custom JavaScript logic
 - User custom actions with custom JavaScript logic



The SharePoint Framework (SPFx)

- Development model based on pages and web parts
 - Based on client-side development with JavaScript or TypeScript
 - Code runs with authenticated identity of current user
 - Easy access to SharePoint and Office 365 content and data
 - Developer tools designed to support cross-platform development
 - Great support for targeting mobile devices



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Getting Started with Cloud Development

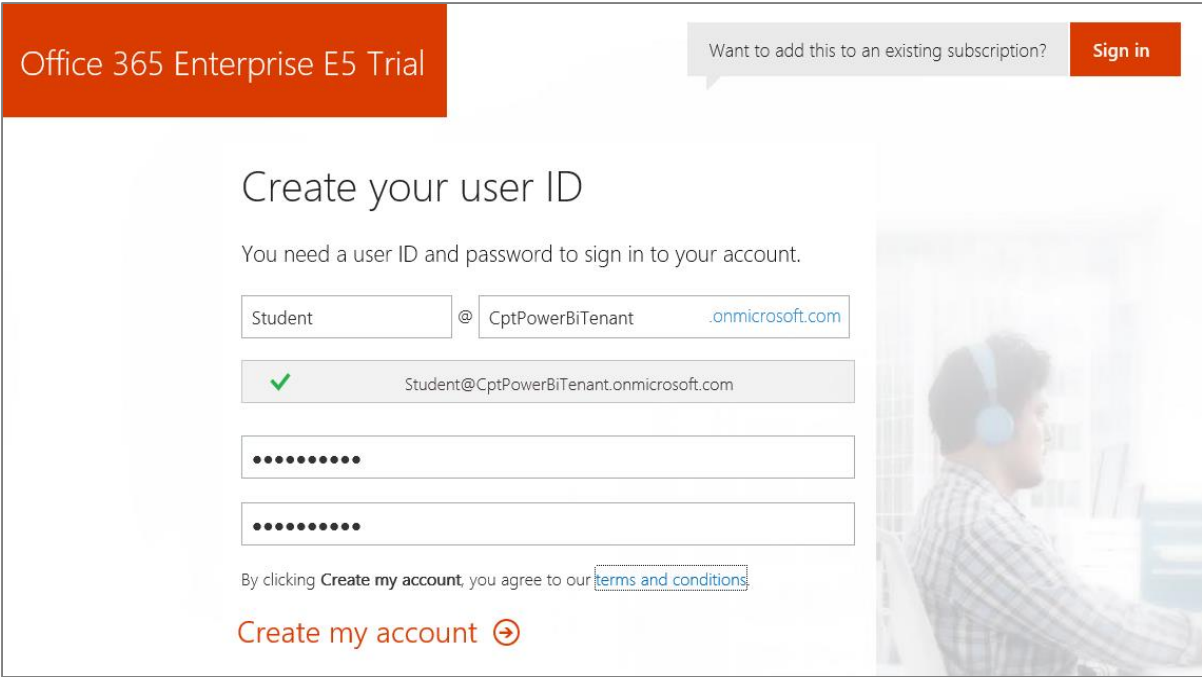
- Obtain an Office 365 developer account
- Create an Office 365 Developer Site
- Obtain a Windows Azure subscription
- Develop solutions remotely with Visual Studio

- Getting around inside your Office 365 Tenancy
 - Office 365 administrative tools
 - SharePoint administrative tools
 - Azure Management Portal
 - PowerShell utilities



Creating a SharePoint Trial Environment

- Sign up for an Office 365 Enterprise E5 trial account
 - Creates a new Office 365 tenant
 - Creates an account which is tenant administrator
 - You can create 25 user accounts for testing purposes
 - You can create and test Office 365 unified groups



The screenshot shows the 'Office 365 Enterprise E5 Trial' sign-up page. At the top left, there is an orange header with the text 'Office 365 Enterprise E5 Trial'. To the right of this header, there is a grey box with the text 'Want to add this to an existing subscription?' and an orange 'Sign in' button. The main content area is white and contains the heading 'Create your user ID'. Below this heading, there is a sub-heading 'You need a user ID and password to sign in to your account.' followed by a form. The form has three input fields: a text field for the first part of the email (containing 'Student'), a dropdown menu for the domain (showing '@ CptPowerBiTenant .onmicrosoft.com'), and a text field for the second part of the email (containing 'Student@CptPowerBiTenant.onmicrosoft.com'). Below these fields, there are two password fields, each with a green checkmark icon and a series of dots representing the password. At the bottom of the form, there is a link to 'terms and conditions' and a 'Create my account' button with a right arrow icon. On the right side of the page, there is a blurred image of a person wearing a headset and working at a computer.

Office 365 Enterprise E5 Trial

Want to add this to an existing subscription? [Sign in](#)

Create your user ID

You need a user ID and password to sign in to your account.

Student @ CptPowerBiTenant .onmicrosoft.com

✓ Student@CptPowerBiTenant.onmicrosoft.com

.....

.....

By clicking **Create my account**, you agree to our [terms and conditions](#)

Create my account ➔



Office 365 admin center

- Chores to accomplish in Office 365 admin center
 - Learn how to add secondary user accounts for testing
 - Learn how to view and manage groups

Office 365 | Admin center preview

Home > Active users

Power BI Bootcamp Labs

[+ Add a user](#) [More](#) Filters All users [Export](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Display name	User name	Status
<input type="checkbox"/>	James Bond	JamesB@PowerBiBootcamp.onmicrosoft.com	Office 365 Enterprise E5
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ted Pattison	Student@PowerBiBootcamp.onmicrosoft.com	Office 365 Enterprise E5

[+ User](#) [Types of users](#) [Filters](#)

Users are people in your organization who can access Office 365.

Different types of users and accounts can use Office 365 in distinct ways.

Learn how filtering will help you keep this list under control – before it gets too long.



Office 365 Tenancies in SharePoint Online

- Office 365 environment based on tenancies
 - New tenancy is created for each customer organization
 - Tenancy provides scope for creating users and groups
 - Tenancy provides scope for creating SharePoint sites
 - Tenancy provides scope for SharePoint add-ins
- Office 365 Developer should be tenant admin
 - Provides permissions you need to develop and test



Office 365 admin center

The screenshot shows the Office 365 Admin Center interface. The browser address bar displays 'portal.office.com/admin/default.aspx#ActiveUsersPage'. The left navigation pane includes links for Dashboard, Setup, Users (with a sub-link for Active Users), Company Profile, Import, Contacts, and Shared Mailboxes. The main content area is titled 'ACTIVE USERS' and provides links for Active Directory synchronization, password expiration policy, and Multi-factor authentication requirements. A table below lists active users with columns for Display name, User name, and Status.

portal.office.com

portal.office.com/admin/default.aspx#ActiveUsersPage

Ted's Office 365 Dev Google CPT

Office 365

Office 365 admin center

Search users, admin tasks and

DASHBOARD

SETUP

USERS

Active Users

Deleted Users

Partner Relationships

COMPANY PROFILE

IMPORT

CONTACTS

SHARED MAILBOXES

DASHBOARD | ACTIVE USERS

Active Directory synchronization: [Set up](#) | [Learn more](#)

Change the password expiration policy for your users: [Change now](#)

Set Multi-factor authentication requirements: [Set up](#) | [Learn more](#)

Select a view: All users

<input type="checkbox"/>	Display name	User name	Status
<input type="checkbox"/>	Eric Clapton	Eric.Clapton@CptLabs.onmicrosoft...	In cloud
<input type="checkbox"/>	George Harrison	George.Harrison@CptLabs.onmicro...	In cloud
<input type="checkbox"/>	CPT Student	Student@CptLabs.onmicrosoft.com	In cloud
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ted Pattison	ted_tedpattison.net#EXT#@CptLab...	In cloud

SharePoint admin center

Office 365

Office 365 admin center

Search users, admin tasks and more

- DOMAINS
- PUBLIC WEBSITE
- BILLING
- EXTERNAL SHARING
- MOBILE DEVICES
- SERVICE SETTINGS
- REPORTS
- SERVICE HEALTH
- SUPPORT
- PURCHASE SERVICES
- MESSAGE CENTER
- TOOLS
- ▲ ADMIN
 - Exchange
 - Skype for Business
 - SharePoint**
 - Compliance
 - Azure AD

portal.office.com

Manage site collections

← → ↺ 🔒 cptlabs-admin.sharepoint.com/_layouts/15/online/SiteCollections.aspx

Ted's Office 365 Dev Google CPT

Office 365 Admin

SharePoint admin center

site collections

- infopath
- user profiles
- bcs
- term store
- records management
- search
- secure store
- apps
- settings

Site Collections

New Delete Properties Owners Sharing Buy Storage Server Resource Quota Upgrade Recycle Bin

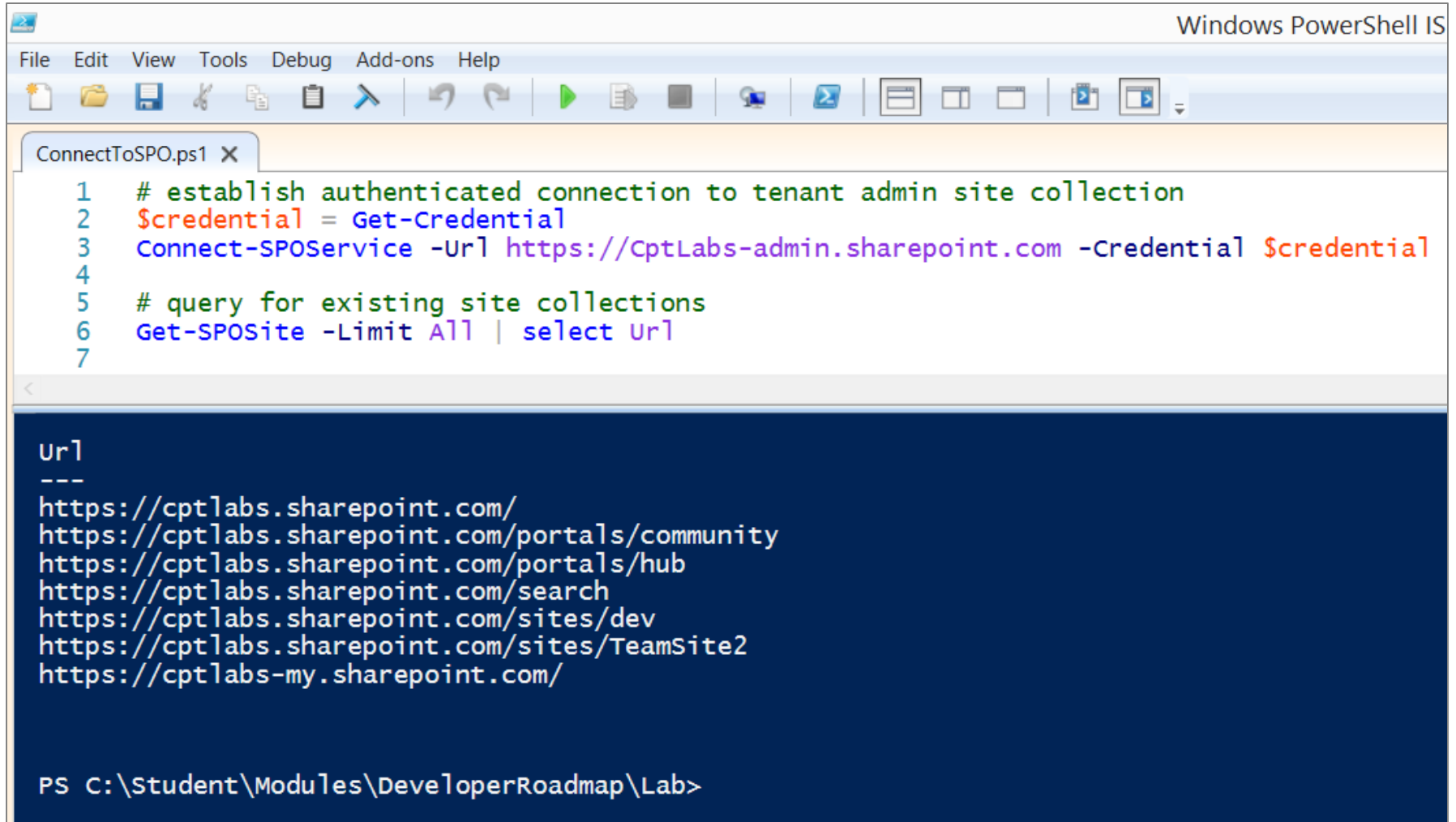
Contribute Manage Restore

Search by URL...

☐ URL

- <https://cptlabs.sharepoint.com>
- <https://cptlabs.sharepoint.com/portals/community>
- <https://cptlabs.sharepoint.com/portals/hub>
- <https://cptlabs.sharepoint.com/search>
- <https://cptlabs.sharepoint.com/sites/TeamSite2>
- <https://cptlabs-my.sharepoint.com>

SharePoint Online Management Shell



The screenshot shows a Windows PowerShell IS console window titled "Windows PowerShell IS". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Tools, Debug, Add-ons, and Help. The toolbar contains various icons for file operations and execution. A script file named "ConnectToSPO.ps1" is open in the editor. The script contains the following commands:

```
1 # establish authenticated connection to tenant admin site collection
2 $credential = Get-Credential
3 Connect-SPOService -Url https://CptLabs-admin.sharepoint.com -Credential $credential
4
5 # query for existing site collections
6 Get-SPOSite -Limit All | select Url
7
```

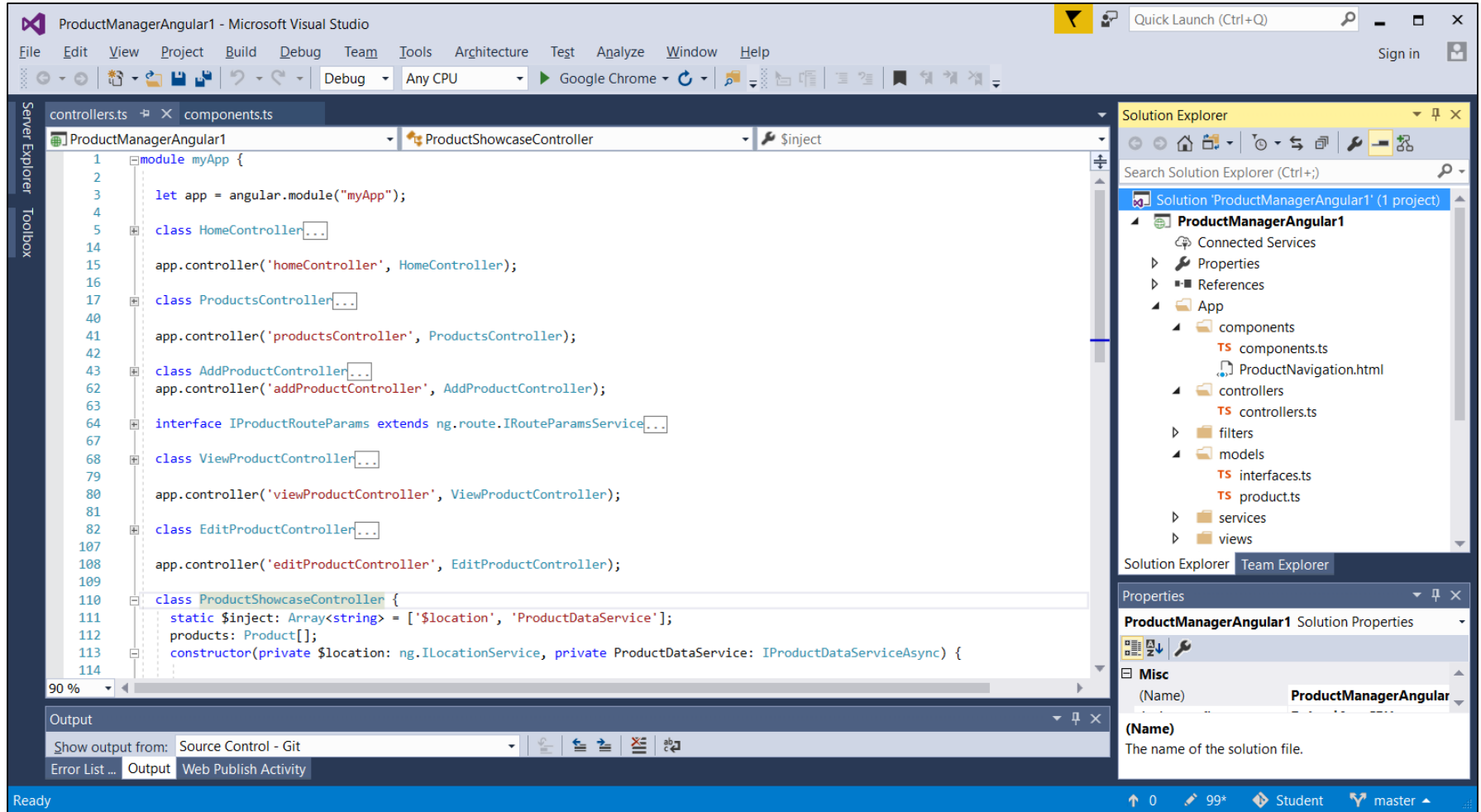
The output of the script is displayed in the console area, showing a list of site URLs:

```
Url
---
https://cptlabs.sharepoint.com/
https://cptlabs.sharepoint.com/portals/community
https://cptlabs.sharepoint.com/portals/hub
https://cptlabs.sharepoint.com/search
https://cptlabs.sharepoint.com/sites/dev
https://cptlabs.sharepoint.com/sites/TeamSite2
https://cptlabs-my.sharepoint.com/
```

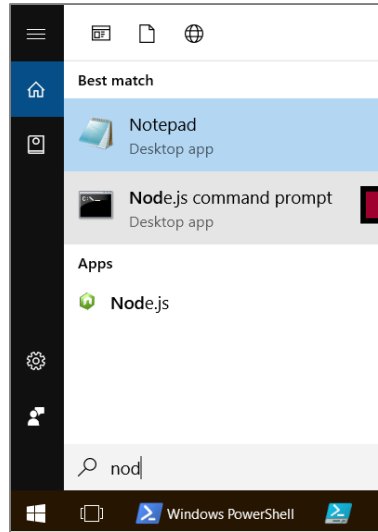
The prompt at the bottom of the console is "PS C:\Student\Modules\DeveloperRoadmap\Lab>".



Developing with Visual Studio 2017

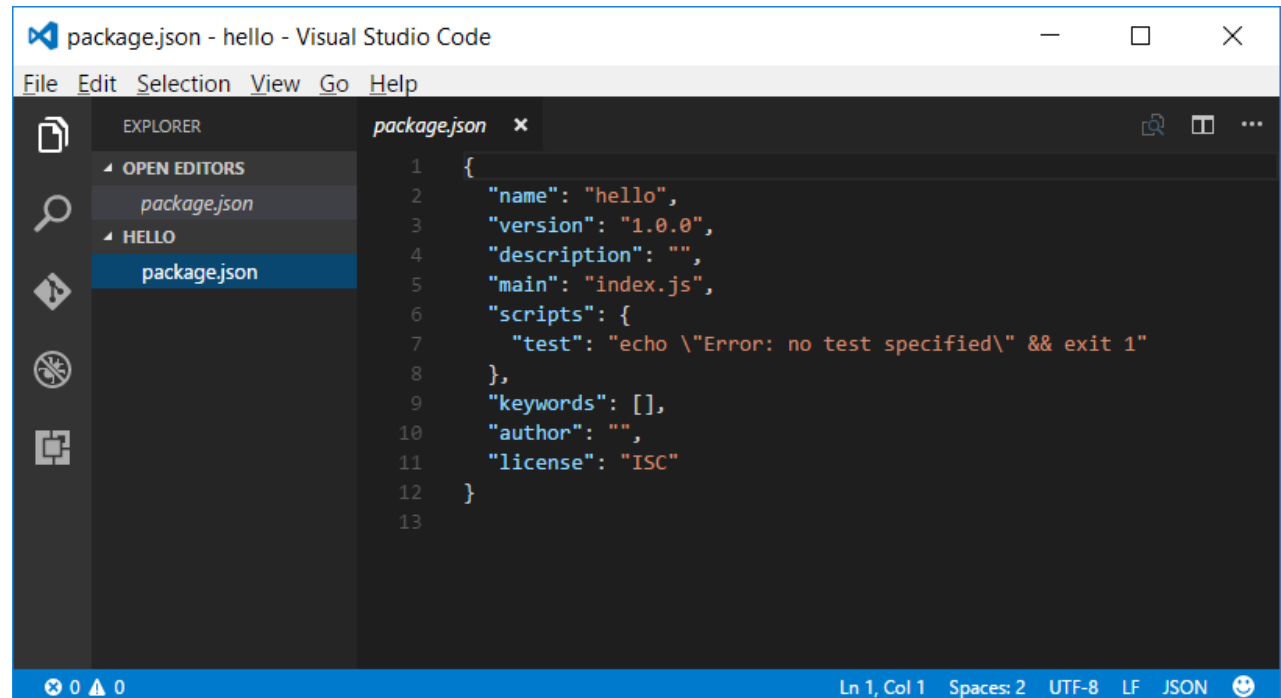


Developing with NPM & Visual Studio Code



```
Node.js command prompt

C:\Users\Student>mkdir hello
C:\Users\Student>cd hello
C:\Users\Student\hello>npm init -y
C:\Users\Student\hello>code .
```



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Why Client Object Model (CSOM)?

- Advantages of CSOM over the REST API
 - Strongly-typed programming
 - Format Digest managed automatically
 - Higher productivity when writing C# or VB
 - Provides ability to batch requests to web server
 - CSOM provides functionality beyond REST APIs
- CSOM more preferable on server-side C#
 - CSOM isn't best fit for JavaScript apps



Supported CSOM Functionality

- What can you do with CSOM?
 - Work within a specific site collection
 - Read and modify site properties
 - Create site columns and content types
 - Create lists, items, views and list types
 - Register remote event handlers
 - Create folder and upload and download files
 - Add web part and web part pages
 - Create new site collections



CSOM in SharePoint Online

- CSOM Assemblies for SharePoint Foundation
 - Version 15 intended for SharePoint 2013 On-premises
 - Version 16.0 intended for SharePoint 2016 On-premises
 - Version 16.1 (or greater) intended for SharePoint Online

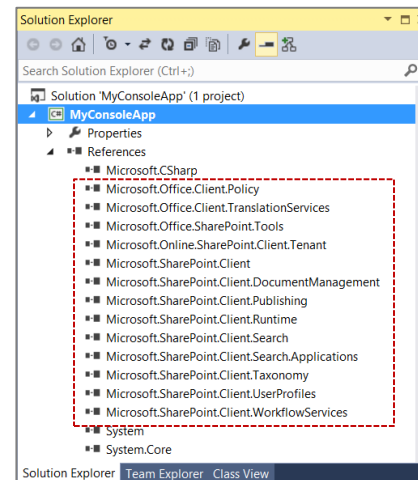
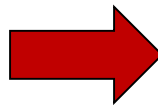
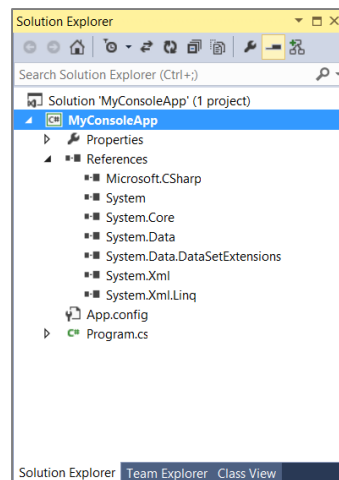
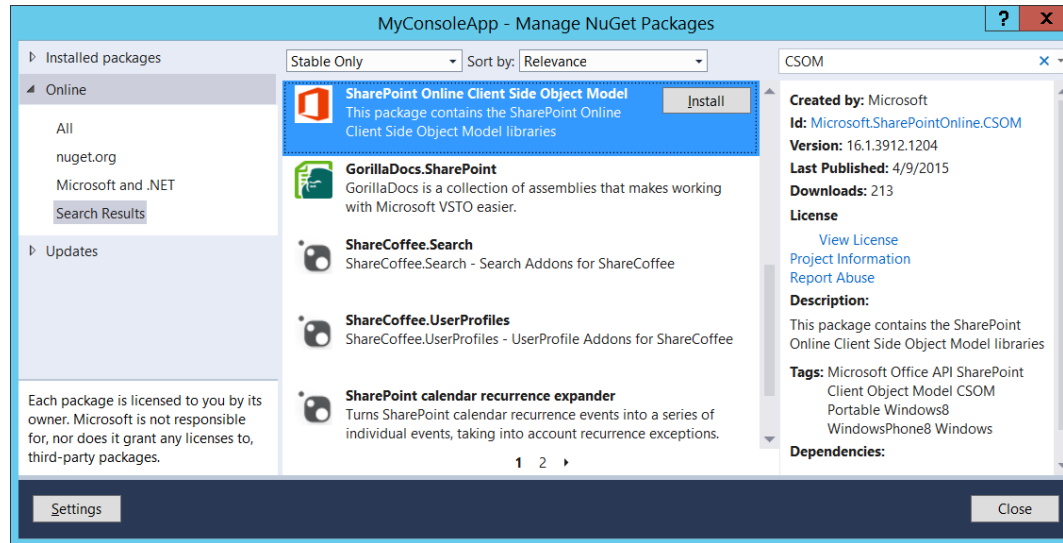
- Microsoft.SharePoint.Client
- Microsoft.SharePoint.Client.Runtime

- CSOM Assemblies for SharePoint Server

- Microsoft.SharePoint.Client.DocumentManagement
- Microsoft.SharePoint.Client.Publishing
- Microsoft.SharePoint.Client.Search
- Microsoft.SharePoint.Client.Taxonomy
- Microsoft.SharePoint.Client.UserProfiles
- Microsoft.SharePoint.Client.WorkflowServices

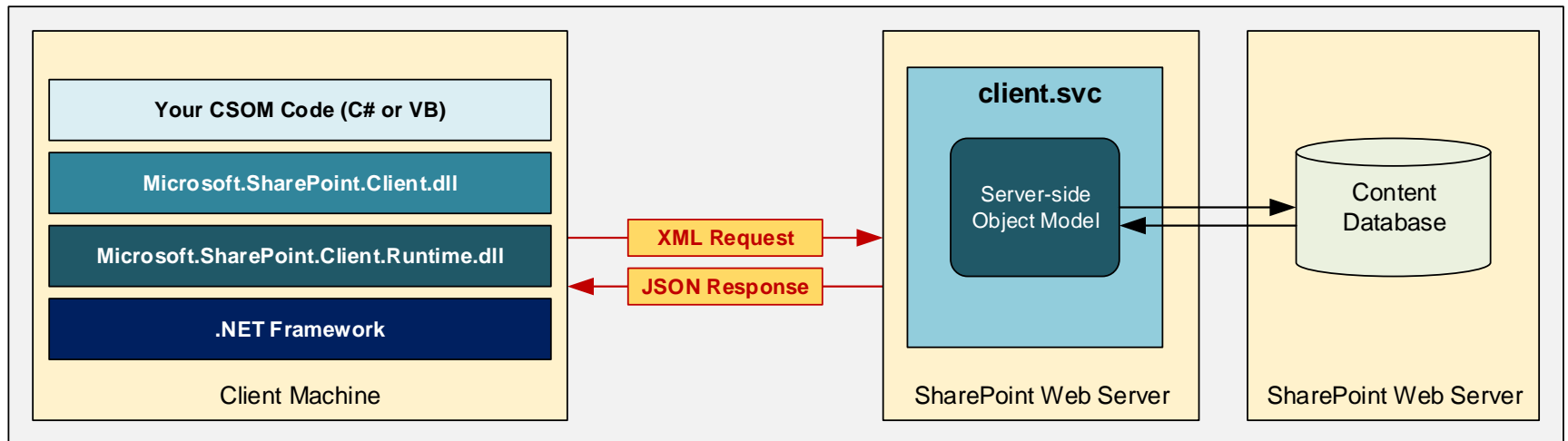


SPO CSOM NuGet Package



CSOM Architecture

- CSOM Objects act as client-side proxies
 - CSOM uses Windows Communication Foundation (WCF)
 - CSOM Runtime layer handles WCF calls behind scenes
 - Request body contains XML document of instructions
 - Response returned in JavaScript Object Nation (JSON)



ClientContext

- CSOM coding starts with ClientContext
 - Provides connection to SharePoint site
 - Provides access to site and site collection
 - Provides authentication behavior
 - Provides ExecuteQuery method to call server

```
string siteUrl = "http://intranet.wingtip.com";  
ClientContext clientContext = new ClientContext(siteUrl);
```



Hello CSOM

```
using System;
using Microsoft.SharePoint.Client;

namespace HelloCSOM {
    class Program {
        static void Main() {

            ClientContext clientContext = new ClientContext("http://intranet.wingtip.com");

            Site siteCollection = clientContext.Site;
            Web site = clientContext.Web;

            clientContext.Load(siteCollection);
            clientContext.Load(site);

            clientContext.ExecuteQuery();

            Console.WriteLine("The site collection URL is " + siteCollection.Url);
            Console.WriteLine("The site title is " + site.Url);
        }
    }
}
```



Inspecting CSOM Calls with Fiddler

- ExecuteQuery triggers call to SharePoint web server
 - CSOM calls made behind the scenes using WCF
 - CSOM calls target `/_vti_bin/client.svc/ProcessQuery`
 - Can be helpful to inspect CSOM calls using Fiddler Web Debugger

```
using System;
using Microsoft.SharePoint.Client;

namespace HelloCSOM {
    class Program {
        static void Main() {

            ClientContext clientContext = new ClientContext("http://intranet.wingtip.com");

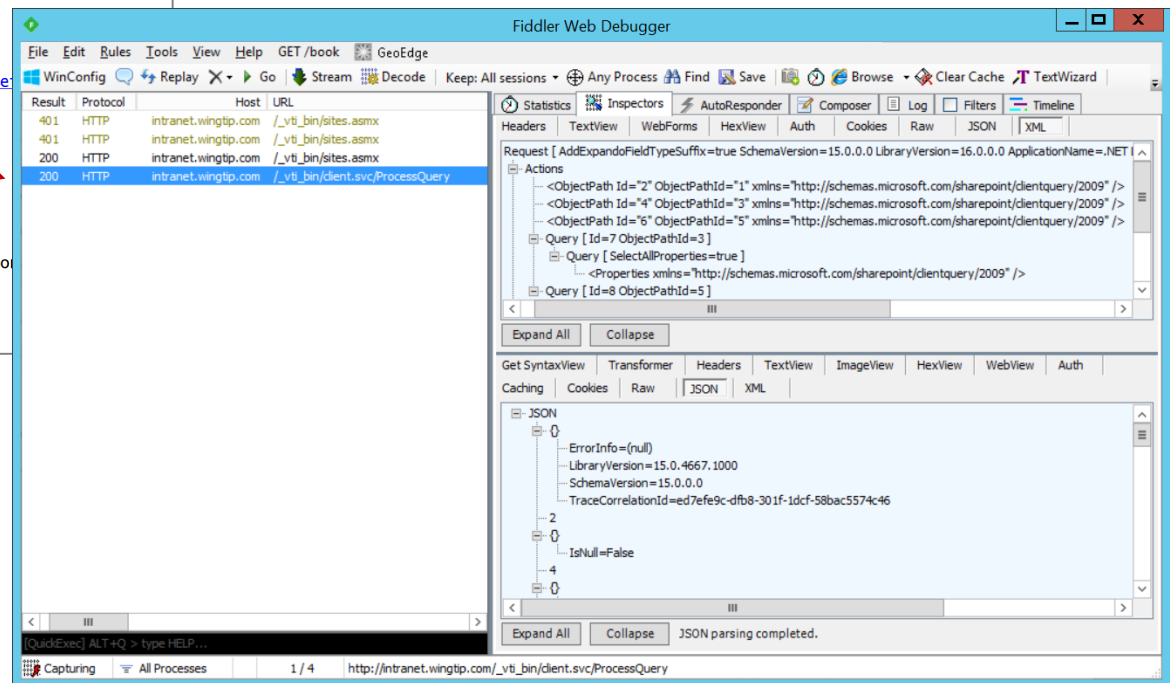
            Site siteCollection = clientContext.Site;
            Web site = clientContext.Web;

            clientContext.Load(siteCollection);
            clientContext.Load(site);

            clientContext.ExecuteQuery();

            Console.WriteLine("The site collection URL is " + siteCollection.Url);
            Console.WriteLine("The site title is " + site.Title);

        }
    }
}
```



User Authentication (On-premises)

```
string siteUrl = "http://intranet.wingtip.com";
ClientContext clientContext = new ClientContext(siteUrl);

// set up authentication credentials
string userName = @"WINGTIP\Administrator";
string userPassword = "Password1";
clientContext.Credentials = new NetworkCredential(userName, userPassword);

// get title of the target site
Web site = clientContext.Web;
clientContext.Load(site);

// call across network
clientContext.ExecuteQuery();

// display title
Console.WriteLine(site.Title);
```



Coding with Lambda Expressions

- C# supports the use of lambda expressions
 - Syntax Introduced as part of LINQ with .NET 3.5
 - Can (and should) be used with CSOM
- Lambda expression is anonymous function
 - It defines a parameter list and a function body

```
clientContext.Load(site, s => s.Title );
```

Input Parameter(s)

Lambda Operator

Statement Block



Using Lambda Expressions

- Loading an object populates all scalar property values
 - Can result in inefficient use of network bandwidth

```
web site = clientContext.Web;  
clientContext.Load(site);  
clientContext.ExecuteQuery();
```



```
{  
  "_ObjectType_": "SP.Web",  
  "AllowRssFeeds": true,  
  "AppInstanceId": "Guid(00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000)",  
  "Configuration": 0,  
  "Created": "Date(2013/6/31, 3, 53, 32, 0)",  
  "CustomMasterUrl": "/_catalogs/masterpage/seattle.master",  
  "Description": "",  
  "DocumentLibraryCalloutToOfficeWebAppPreviewersDisabled": false,  
  "EnableMinimalDownload": true,  
  "Id": "Guid(8e70e4a1-7528-4822-ac08-45a443d31bbd)",  
  "Language": 1033,  
  "LastItemModifiedDate": "Date(1379086272000)",  
  "MasterUrl": "/_catalogs/masterpage/seattle.master",  
  "QuickLaunchEnabled": true,  
  "RecycleBinEnabled": true,  
  "ServerRelativeUrl": "",  
  "SyndicationEnabled": true,  
  "Title": "Wingtip Team Site",  
  "TreeViewEnabled": false,  
  "UIVersion": 15,  
  "UIVersionConfigurationEnabled": false,  
  "Url": "http://wingtipserver",  
  "WebTemplate": "STS"  
}
```

- Lambda expressions can be used to optimize
 - You can indicate which properties you want populated

```
web site = clientContext.Web;  
clientContext.Load(site, s => s.Title);  
clientContext.ExecuteQuery();
```



```
{  
  "_ObjectType_": "SP.Web",  
  "Title": "Wingtip Team Site"  
}
```



Using Where() and Include()

- Where lets you pass filter criteria to server

```
// instead of this
clientContext.Load(site.Lists);

// use this instead
clientContext.Load(site.Lists, lists => lists.Where(list => !list.Hidden));
```

- Include lets you pick fields on item in a collection

```
// indicate which list properties you want to populate for each list
clientContext.Load(site.Lists,
    lists => lists.Include(list => list.Title, list => list.DefaultViewUrl));
```

- Syntax is powerful but tricky to read and write

```
ListCollection Lists = clientContext.Web.Lists;
clientContext.Load(Lists, lists => lists.Where(list => !list.Hidden)
    .Include(list => list.Title,
        list => list.DefaultViewUrl));

clientContext.ExecuteQuery();
```



Creating a List

```
Web site = clientContext.Web;
clientContext.Load(site);

// create and initialize ListCreationInformation object
ListCreationInformation listInformation = new ListCreationInformation();
listInformation.Title = "Announcements";
listInformation.Url = "Lists/Announcements";
listInformation.QuickLaunchOption = QuickLaunchOptions.On;
listInformation.TemplateType = (int)ListTemplateType.Announcements;

// Add ListCreationInformation to lists collection and return list object
List list = site.Lists.Add(listInformation);

// modify additional list properties and update
list.OnQuickLaunch = true;
list.EnableAttachments = false;
list.Update();

// send command to server to create list
clientContext.ExecuteQuery();
```



Creating List Items

```
ListItemCreationInformation lici = new ListItemCreationInformation();

var item1 = list.AddItem(lici);
item1["Title"] = "SharePoint introduces new app model";
item1["Body"] = "<div>Developers wonder what happened to solutions.</div>";
item1["Expires"] = DateTime.Today.AddYears(10);
item1.Update();

var item2 = list.AddItem(lici);
item2["Title"] = "All SharePoint developers must now learn JavaScript";
item2["Body"] = "<div>Some developers are more excited then others.</div>";
item2["Expires"] = DateTime.Today.AddYears(1);
item2.Update();

var item3 = list.AddItem(lici);
item3["Title"] = "CSOM programming is super fun";
item3["Body"] = "<div>Just ask my mom.</div>";
item3["Expires"] = DateTime.Today.AddDays(7);
item3.Update();

clientContext.ExecuteQuery();
```



Creating Site Columns - Part 1

```
static Field CreateSiteColumn(string fieldName, string fieldDisplayName, string fieldType) {  
    Console.WriteLine("Creating " + fieldName + " site column...");  
  
    // delete existing field if it exists  
    try {  
        Field fld = site.Fields.GetByInternalNameOrTitle(fieldName);  
        fld.DeleteObject();  
        clientContext.ExecuteQuery();  
    }  
    catch { }  
  
    string fieldXML = @"<Field Name='" + fieldName + "' " +  
        "DisplayName='" + fieldDisplayName + "' " +  
        "Type='" + fieldType + "' " +  
        "Group='wingtip' > " +  
        "</Field>";  
  
    Field field = site.Fields.AddFieldAsXml(fieldXML, true, AddFieldOptions.DefaultValue);  
    clientContext.Load(field);  
    clientContext.ExecuteQuery();  
    return field;  
}
```



Creating Site Columns - Part 2

```
fieldProductCode = CreateSiteColumn("ProductCode", "Product Code", "Text");
fieldProductCode.EnforceUniqueValues = true;
fieldProductCode.Indexed = true;
fieldProductCode.Required = true;
fieldProductCode.Update();
clientContext.ExecuteQuery();
clientContext.Load(fieldProductCode);
clientContext.ExecuteQuery();

fieldProductDescription =
    clientContext.CastTo<FieldMultiLineText>(CreateSiteColumn("ProductDescription", "Product Description", "Note"));
fieldProductDescription.NumberOfLines = 4;
fieldProductDescription.RichText = false;
fieldProductDescription.Update();
clientContext.ExecuteQuery();

fieldProductListPrice =
    clientContext.CastTo<FieldCurrency>(CreateSiteColumn("ProductListPrice", "List Price", "Currency"));
fieldProductListPrice.MinimumValue = 0;
fieldProductListPrice.Update();
clientContext.ExecuteQuery();

fieldProductCategory =
    clientContext.CastTo<TaxonomyField>(CreateSiteColumn("ProductCategory", "Product Category", "TaxonomyFieldType"));
fieldProductCategory.SspId = localTermStoreID;
fieldProductCategory.TermSetId = termSetId;
fieldProductCategory.AllowMultipleValues = false;
fieldProductCategory.Update();
clientContext.ExecuteQuery();

fieldProductColor =
    clientContext.CastTo<FieldMultiChoice>(CreateSiteColumn("ProductColor", "Product Color", "MultiChoice"));
string[] choicesProductColor = { "White", "Black", "Grey", "Blue", "Red", "Green", "Yellow" };
fieldProductColor.Choices = choicesProductColor;
fieldProductColor.Update();
clientContext.ExecuteQuery();
```



Creating Content Types - Part 1

```
static ContentType CreateContentType(string contentTypeName, string baseContentType) {  
    DeleteContentType(contentTypeName);  
  
    ContentTypeCreationInformation contentTypeCreateInfo = new ContentTypeCreationInformation();  
    contentTypeCreateInfo.Name = contentTypeName;  
    contentTypeCreateInfo.ParentContentType = site.ContentTypes.GetById(baseContentType); ;  
    contentTypeCreateInfo.Group = "wingtip";  
    ContentType ctype = site.ContentTypes.Add(contentTypeCreateInfo);  
    clientContext.ExecuteQuery();  
    return ctype;  
}  
  
static void DeleteContentType(string contentTypeName) {  
    try {  
        foreach (var ct in site.ContentTypes) {  
            if (ct.Name.Equals(contentTypeName)) {  
                ct.DeleteObject();  
                Console.WriteLine("Deleting existing " + ct.Name + " content type...");  
                clientContext.ExecuteQuery();  
                break;  
            }  
        }  
    }  
    catch { }  
}
```



Creating Content Types - Part 2

```
ctypeProduct = CreateContentType("Product", "0x01");

// add site columns
FieldLinkCreationInformation fieldLinkProductCode = new FieldLinkCreationInformation();
fieldLinkProductCode.Field = fieldProductCode;
ctypeProduct.FieldLinks.Add(fieldLinkProductCode);
ctypeProduct.Update(true);

FieldLinkCreationInformation fieldLinkProductDescription = new FieldLinkCreationInformation();
fieldLinkProductDescription.Field = fieldProductDescription;
ctypeProduct.FieldLinks.Add(fieldLinkProductDescription);
ctypeProduct.Update(true);

FieldLinkCreationInformation fieldLinkProductListPrice = new FieldLinkCreationInformation();
fieldLinkProductListPrice.Field = fieldProductListPrice;
ctypeProduct.FieldLinks.Add(fieldLinkProductListPrice);
ctypeProduct.Update(true);

FieldLinkCreationInformation fieldLinkProductCategory = new FieldLinkCreationInformation();
fieldLinkProductCategory.Field = fieldProductCategory;
ctypeProduct.FieldLinks.Add(fieldLinkProductCategory);
ctypeProduct.Update(true);

FieldLinkCreationInformation fieldLinkProductColor = new FieldLinkCreationInformation();
fieldLinkProductColor.Field = fieldProductColor;
ctypeProduct.FieldLinks.Add(fieldLinkProductColor);
ctypeProduct.Update(true);

clientContext.ExecuteQuery();
```



Creating List with Content Type

```
ListCreationInformation listInformationProducts = new ListCreationInformation();
listInformationProducts.Title = "Products";
listInformationProducts.Url = "Lists/Products";
listInformationProducts.QuickLaunchOption = QuickLaunchOptions.On;
listInformationProducts.TemplateType = (int)ListTemplateType.GenericList;
listProducts = site.Lists.Add(listInformationProducts);
listProducts.OnQuickLaunch = true;
listProducts.Update();

clientContext.Load(listProducts);
clientContext.Load(listProducts.ContentTypes);
clientContext.ExecuteQuery();

// configure list to use custom content type
listProducts.ContentTypesEnabled = true;
listProducts.ContentTypes.AddExistingContentType(ctypeProduct);
ContentType existing = listProducts.ContentTypes[0]; ;
existing.DeleteObject();
listProducts.Update();
clientContext.ExecuteQuery();

// add custom site columns to default veiw of list
View viewProducts = listProducts.DefaultView;
viewProducts.ViewFields.Add("ProductCode");
viewProducts.ViewFields.Add("ProductListPrice");
viewProducts.ViewFields.Add("ProductCategory");
viewProducts.ViewFields.Add("ProductColor");
viewProducts.Update();

clientContext.ExecuteQuery();
```



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- Understanding Azure as a Development Platform
 - Developing with TypeScript and Interfaces



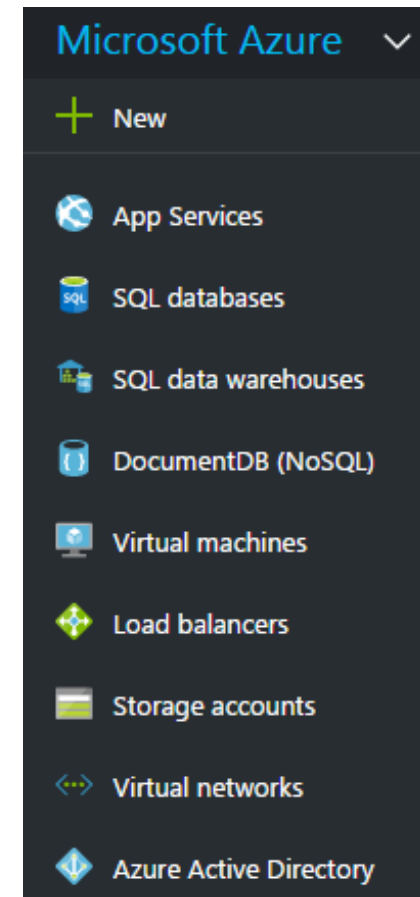
Cloud Computing Service Models

- **SaaS** – Software as a service
 - Examples include Salesforce and Office 365
- **PaaS** – Platform as a service
 - Examples include Azure Web Apps
- **DaaS** – Database as a service
 - Examples include Azure SQL databases
- **IaaS** – Infrastructure as a service
 - Examples include Azure VMs and cloud services



Azure Services Overview

- Azure provides PaaS, DaaS and IaaS Services
 - App Service Plans and Web Apps
 - SQL databases
 - Virtual machines
 - Storage accounts
 - Virtual networks
 - Load balancers
 - Cloud Services
 - Azure Active Directory
 - Azure Functions



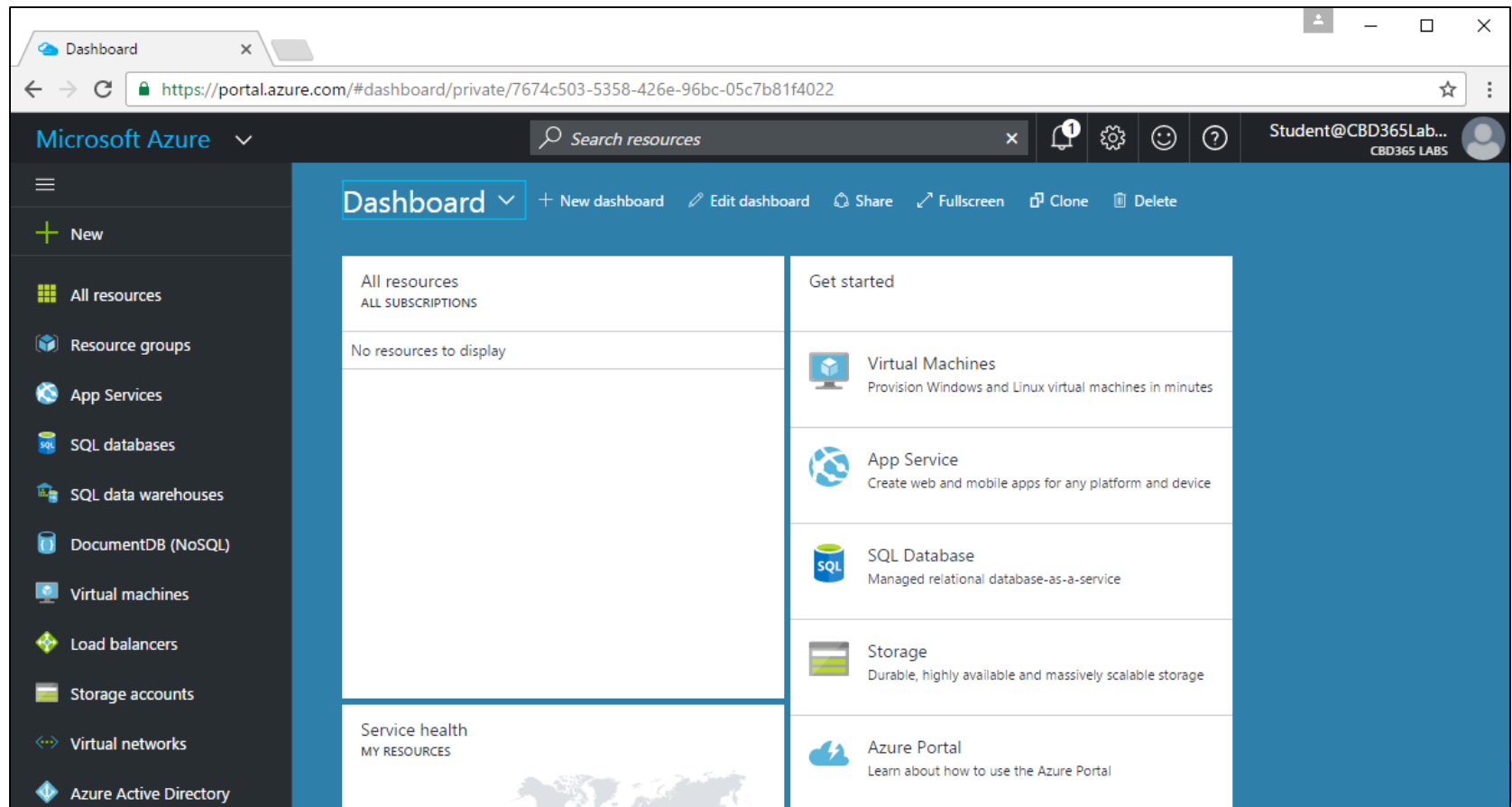
Obtaining an Azure Subscription

- Getting an Azure Subscription
 - Sign up with paid-for account
 - Get free Azure subscription with a MSDN Subscription
 - Sign up for free 30-day trial account
- Signing up for free trial account
 - Navigate to Azure Portal using Office 365 credentials
 - When prompted, sign up for a trial



Azure Portal

- You can work with Azure using the new portal
 - Uses newer Resource Manager infrastructure
 - Located at <https://portal.azure.com>



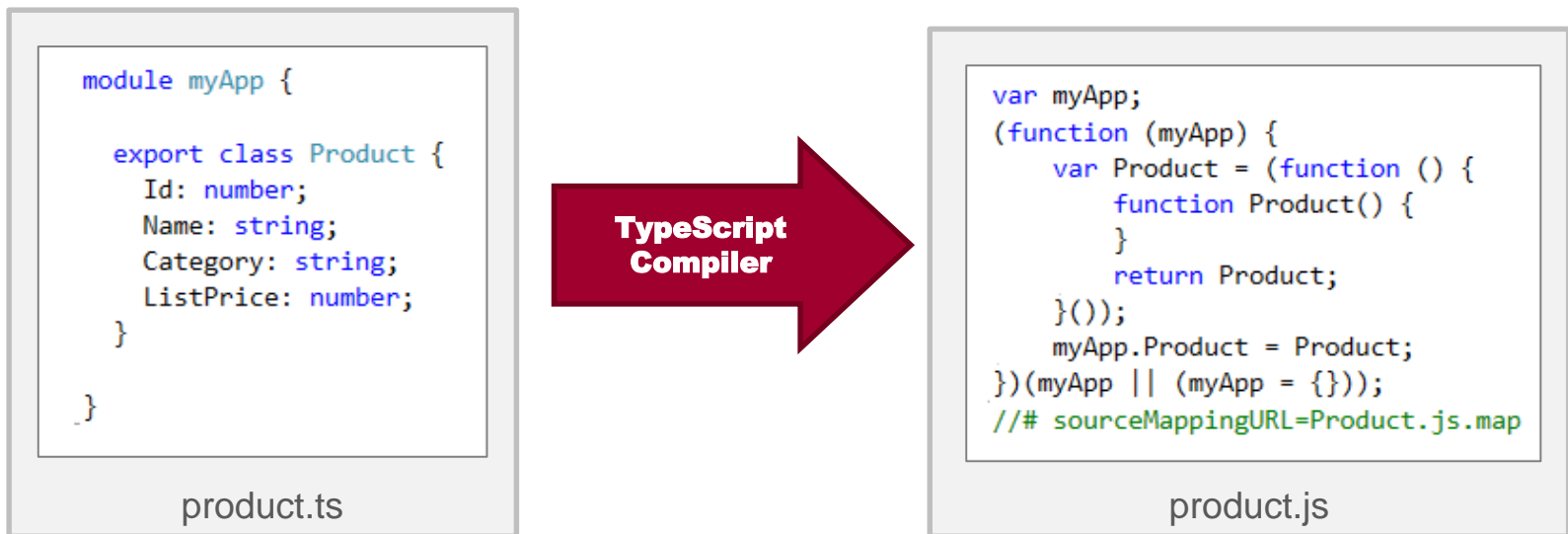
Agenda

- ✓ Understanding SharePoint Development Strategies
- ✓ Creating a SharePoint Development Environment
- ✓ Programming the Client-side Object Model (CSOM)
- ✓ Understanding Azure as a Development Platform
- Developing with TypeScript and Interfaces



What is TypeScript?

- A programming language which compiles into plain JavaScript
- A superset of JavaScript that adds a strongly-typed dimension
- It can be compiled into ECMAScript3, ECMAScript3 or ECMAScript 6
- It runs in any browser, in any host and on any OS



Type Annotation

- TypeScript allows you to annotate types
 - Provides basis for strongly-typed programming
 - Type annotations used by compiler for type checking
 - Type annotations are erased at the end of compile time

```
// define strongly-typed function
var myFunction = function (param1: number): string {
  | return "You passed " + param1;
};

// define strongly-typed variables
var myNumber: number = 2017;
var myMessage: string = myFunction(myNumber);
var myContent: JQuery = $("<p>").text(myMessage);
var contentBox: JQuery = $("#content-box");

contentBox.empty().append(myContent);
```



Assignment with let versus var

- var does not recognize nor honor scope
- let will recognize and honor scope

```
var x:number = 2016;  
let y: number = 2016;  
  
{  
  var x:number = 2017;  
  let y:number = 2017;  
}  
  
let message = "x=" + x + " and " + "y=" + y;
```



x=2017 and y=2016



Parameter Arrays

```
// define function with a parameter array using (...) syntax
function createOrderedList(...names: string[]): string{
    let html: string = "<ol>";
    for (let index: number = 0; index < names.length; index++) {
        html += "<li>" + names[index] + "</li>"
    }
    return html += "</ol>";
};

// create a string array
let stooges: string[] = ["Moe", "Curly", "Larry"];

// call function with a parameter array
let stoogesList: string = createOrderedList(...stooges);
```



Arrow Function Syntax

- TypeScript supports arrow function syntax
 - Concise syntax to define anonymous functions
 - Can be used to retain this pointer in classes

```
// create anonymous function using function arrow syntax
let myFunction = () => {
  console.log("Hello world");
};

// use function arrow syntax with typed parameters
let myOtherFunction = (param1: number, param2: string) : string => {
  return param1 + " - " + param2;
};

// create function to assign to DOM event
window.onresize = (event: Event) => {
  let window: Window = event.target as Window;
  console.log("Window width: " + window.outerWidth);
  console.log("Window height: " + window.outerHeight);
};
```



Classes

- TypeScript supports defining classes
 - Class defines type for object
 - Export keyword makes class created across files
 - Class can be passed as factory function
 - Default accessibility is public

```
export class Product {  
  Id: number;  
  Name: string;  
  Category: string;  
  ListPrice: number;  
}
```

```
// create new Product instance  
let product1: Product = new Product();  
product1.Id = 1;  
product1.Name = "Batman Action Figure";  
product1.Category = "Action Figure";  
product1.ListPrice = 14.95;
```



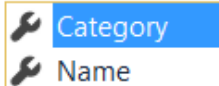
Class Constructors

- Constructor parameters become fields in class

```
export class Product {  
  
  constructor(private Id: number, public Name: string, public Category: string, private ListPrice: number) {  
    // no need to do anything here  
  }  
  
  MyPublicMethod() {  
    // access to private fields  
    let id: number = this.Id  
    let price: number = this.ListPrice  
  }  
  
}
```

- Client-side code calls constructor using new operator

```
// create new Product instance  
let product1: Product = new Product(1, "Batman Action Figure", "Action Figure", 14.95);  
  
// access public properties  
let product1Name: string = product1.Name;  
let product1Category: string = product1.
```



Interfaces

- Interface defines a programming contract
 - Classes can implement interfaces

```
export interface IProductDataService {  
  GetAllProducts(): Product[];  
  GetProduct(id: number): Product;  
  AddProduct(product: Product): void;  
  DeleteProduct(id: number): void;  
  UpdateProduct(product: Product): void;  
}
```

```
export class MyProductDataService implements IProductDataService {  
  
  private products: Product[] = [];  
  
  GetAllProducts(): Product[] {  
    return this.products;  
  }  
  
  GetProduct(id: number): Product {  
    return this.products.find(p => p.id === id);  
  }  
  
  AddProduct(product: Product): void {  
    this.products.push(product);  
  }  
  
  DeleteProduct(id: number): void {  
    this.products = this.products.filter(p => p.id !== id);  
  }  
  
  UpdateProduct(product: Product): void {  
    const index = this.products.findIndex(p => p.id === product.id);  
    this.products[index] = product;  
  }  
}
```

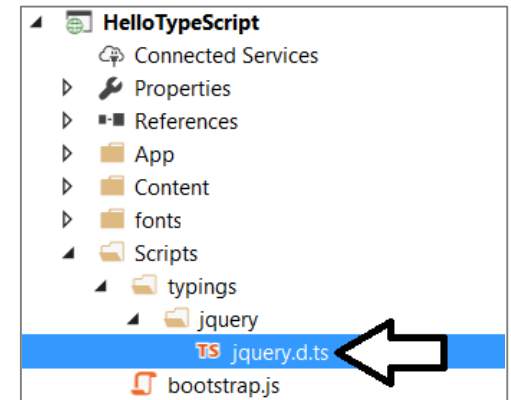
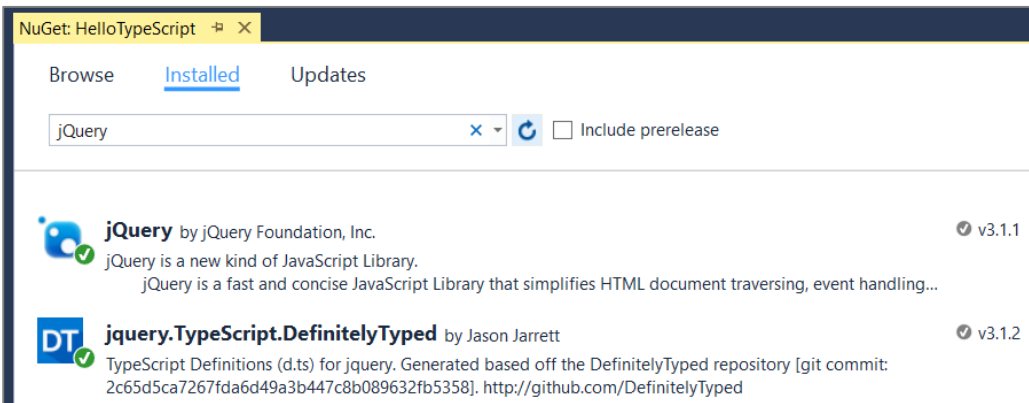
- Client code can be decoupled from concrete classes

```
// program against variables based on interface type  
let productService: IProductDataService = new MyProductDataService();  
  
// client code is decoupled from underlying data access class implementations  
let products: Product[] = productService.GetAllProducts();  
let product1: Product = productService.GetProduct(1);
```



TypeScript Definition Files (d.ts)

- What are TypeScript definition files
 - Typed definitions for 3rd party JavaScript libraries
 - DefinitelyTyped provides great community resource
 - Typed definition files have a **d.ts** extension



```
// define strongly-typed variables
var myNumber: number = 2017;
var myMessage: string = myFunction(myNumber);
var myContent: JQuery = $("<p>").text(myMessage);
var contentBox: JQuery = $("#content-box");
```



Interface-based Design

- Interfaces define programming contracts

```
export interface IViewPort {  
  width: number;  
  height: number;  
}
```

```
export interface ICustomVisual {  
  name: string;  
  load(container: HTMLElement): void;  
  update(viewport: IViewPort): void;  
}
```

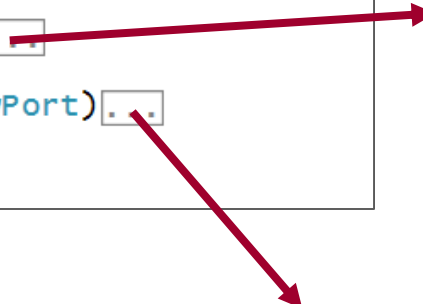
- Application design can use interfaces instead of concrete classes

```
module myApp {  
  
  var leftNavCollapsed: boolean = true;  
  var loadedVisual: ICustomVisual;  
  
  var visuals: ICustomVisual[] = [  
    new Viz01(), new Viz02(), new Viz03(), new Viz04()  
  ];  
  
  function LoadVisual(visual: ICustomVisual) ...  
  
  $(( ) => ...);  
}
```



Sample Custom Visual using jQuery

```
export class Viz01 implements ICustomVisual {  
    public name: string = "Visual 1: Hello jQuery";  
    private container: JQuery;  
    private message: JQuery;  
  
    load(container: HTMLElement) {  
        ...  
    }  
  
    public update(viewport: IViewport) {  
        ...  
    }  
}
```



```
load(container: HTMLElement) {  
    this.container = $(container);  
    this.message = $("

")  
        .text("Hello jQuery")  
        .css({  
            "display": "table-cell",  
            "text-align": "center",  
            "vertical-align": "middle",  
            "text-wrap": "none",  
            "background-color": "yellow"  
        });  
    this.container.append(this.message);  
}


```

```
public update(viewport: IViewport) {  
    let paddingX: number = 2;  
    let paddingY: number = 2;  
    let fontSizeMultiplierX: number = viewport.width * 0.15;  
    let fontSizeMultiplierY: number = viewport.height * 0.4;  
    let fontSizeMultiplier: number = Math.min(...[fontSizeMultiplierX,  
                                                    fontSizeMultiplierY]);  
  
    this.message.css({  
        "width": viewport.width - paddingX,  
        "height": viewport.height - paddingY,  
        "font-size": fontSizeMultiplier  
    });  
}
```

Summary

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