



A cloud native company

# Latihan Aplikasi Moden

Jabatan Digital Negara

9 - 12 September 2024

Material Latihan:  
<https://bit.ly/jdn-lpam>

Google Meet:  
<https://bit.ly/jdn-lpam-meet1>



# Latihan Hari Kedua



## HARI KEDUA

| Sesi   | Topik  |
|--------|--|
| Sesi 1 | Ringkasan Latihan Hari Pertama               |
| Sesi 2 | Fastify Validation & Serialization           |
| Sesi 3 | Pengenalan kepada PrismaORM                  |
| Sesi 4 | Pembangunan API untuk MySQL Database sediada |
| Sesi 5 | Pembangunan API untuk MySQL Database baru    |
| Sesi 6 | Pengenalan kepada Jamstack Framework         |
| Sesi 7 | Pengenalan kepada Vue.js                     |

# Ringkasan Latihan Hari Pertama



## HARI PERTAMA

| Sesi   | Topik   |
|--------|---|
| Sesi 1 | Pengenalan Latihan  |
| Sesi 2 | Pengenalan kepada teknologi aplikasi moden & Jamstack Framework |
| Sesi 3 | Pengenalan kepada Microservices & API                           |
| Sesi 4 | Pengenalan kepada Fastify                                       |
| Sesi 5 | Fastify Server, Logging, Environment Variables, Errors, Routes  |

# Fastify Routes



- The route methods will **configure** the **endpoints** of your application.
- Two ways to declare a route with Fastify:
  - Full declaration
    - `fastify.route(options)`
  - Shorthand declaration
    - `fastify.get(path, [options], handler)`



# Fastify Routes - Full declaration



- `fastify.route(options)`
- Options:
  - `method`: currently it supports 'DELETE', 'GET', 'HEAD', 'PATCH', 'POST', 'PUT', 'OPTIONS', 'SEARCH', 'TRACE', 'PROPFIND', 'PROPPATCH', 'MKCOL', 'COPY', 'MOVE', 'LOCK', 'UNLOCK', 'REPORT' and 'MKCALENDAR'.
  - `url`: the path of the URL to match this route (alias: path).
  - `schema`: an object containing the schemas for the request and response. They need to be in JSON Schema format.
    - `body`: validates the body of the request if it is a POST, PUT, PATCH, TRACE, SEARCH, PROPFIND, PROPPATCH or LOCK method.
    - `querystring` or `query`: validates the querystring. This can be a complete JSON Schema object, with the property type of object and properties object of parameters, or simply the values of what would be contained in the properties object as shown below.
    - `params`: validates the params.
    - `response`: filter and generate a schema for the response, setting a schema allows us to have 10-20% more throughput.

# Fastify Routes - Shorthand declaration



- `fastify.get(path, [options], handler)`
- `fastify.head(path, [options], handler)`
- `fastify.post(path, [options], handler)`
- `fastify.put(path, [options], handler)`
- `fastify.delete(path, [options], handler)`
- `fastify.options(path, [options], handler)`
- `fastify.patch(path, [options], handler)`



# Fastify Routes - Shorthand declaration



```
fastify.get(path, [options], handler)
```

```
const opts = {  
  schema: {  
    response: {  
      200: {  
        type: 'object',  
        properties: {  
          hello: { type: 'string' }  
        }  
      }  
    },  
    handler: function (request, reply) {  
      reply.send({ hello: 'world' })  
    }  
  }  
fastify.get('/', opts)
```

# Validation & Serialization



- Fastify uses a schema-based approach, and even if it is not mandatory we recommend using **JSON Schema** to validate your routes and serialize your outputs.
- Internally, Fastify compiles the schema into a highly performant function.
- Validation will only be attempted if the content type is application-json, as described in the documentation for the content type parser.
- The validation and the serialization tasks are processed by two different, and customizable, actors:
  - **Ajv v8** for the validation of a request
  - **fast-json-stringify** for the serialization of a response's body

- The route validation internally relies upon Ajv v8 which is a high-performance JSON Schema validator.
- The supported validations are:
  - **body**: validates the body of the request if it is a POST, PUT, or PATCH method.
  - **querystring** or **query**: validates the query string.
  - **params**: validates the route params.
  - **headers**: validates the request headers.
- All the validations can be a complete JSON Schema object (with a type property of 'object' and a 'properties' object containing parameters) or a simpler variation in which the type and properties attributes are forgone and the parameters are listed at the top level

# Serialization

- Send your data to the clients as JSON, and Fastify using **fast-json-stringify**, to provide an output schema in the route options.
- To use an output schema, as it can drastically increase throughput and help prevent accidental disclosure of sensitive information.

# Latihan 6 –Fastify Validation & Serialization



# Modern ORM with Prisma



# Ringkasan MySQL Database

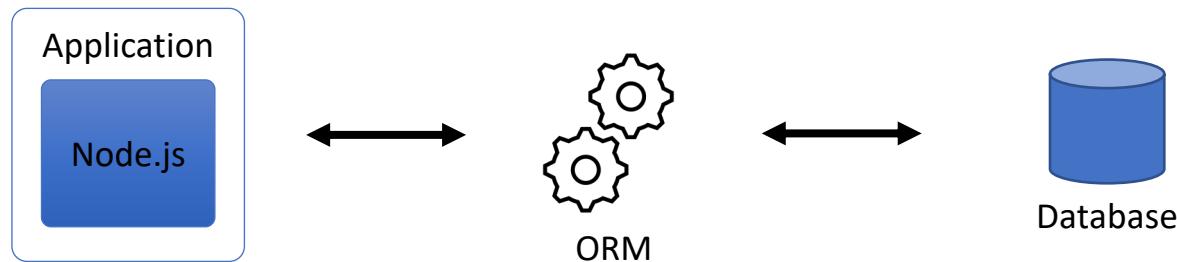


- MySQL is an open source, relational database management system (RDBMS) based on structured query language (SQL).
- Created by a Swedish company called MySQL AB in 1995.
- It stores data in tables, columns and rows.
- Most popular RDBMS.



# Apa itu ORM?

- **Object Relational Mapping** - is a technique that creates a **layer** between the language and the database **without** having to write SQL queries.



SQL: SELECT \* FROM users WHERE email = 'test@test.com';

ORM:

```
var orm = require('generic-orm-library');
var user = orm("users").where({ email: 'test@test.com' });
```

# Kelebihan ORM



- You get to write in the language you are already using.
- You don't have to be an expert in SQL queries, since you don't have to write SQL. Also, a lot of stuff is done automatically, hence Your code becomes short, clean, and easy to maintain
- It abstracts away the database system so that switching from MySQL to PostgreSQL, or whatever flavor you prefer.
- Depending on the ORM you get a lot of advanced features out of the box, such as support for transactions, connection pooling, migrations, seeds, streams, and all sorts of other goodies.
- Can potentially switch databases without any issues, as vendor-specific logic is abstracted in an ORM

- **Sequelize**
    - supports PostgreSQL, MySQL, MariaDB, SQLite, and MSSQL.
  - **Knex.js**
    - Support PostgreSQL, MSSQL, MySQL, MariaDB, SQLite3, Oracle, and Amazon Redshift
  - **Bookshelf.js**
    - PostgreSQL, MySQL, and SQLite3
  - **Prisma (next-generation ORM)**
    - PostgreSQL, MySQL, and SQLite3
    - MSSQL & MongoDB (preview)
- 
- **Eloquent - Laravel ORM**
    - Support PostgreSQL, MySQL, SQLite, and MSSQL

- an open source next-generation ORM toolset for Node.js and TypeScript.
- provides a type-safe API for submitting database queries, returning plain old JavaScript objects
- to build Server-side applications typically are API servers that expose data operations via technologies like REST, GraphQL or gRPC.

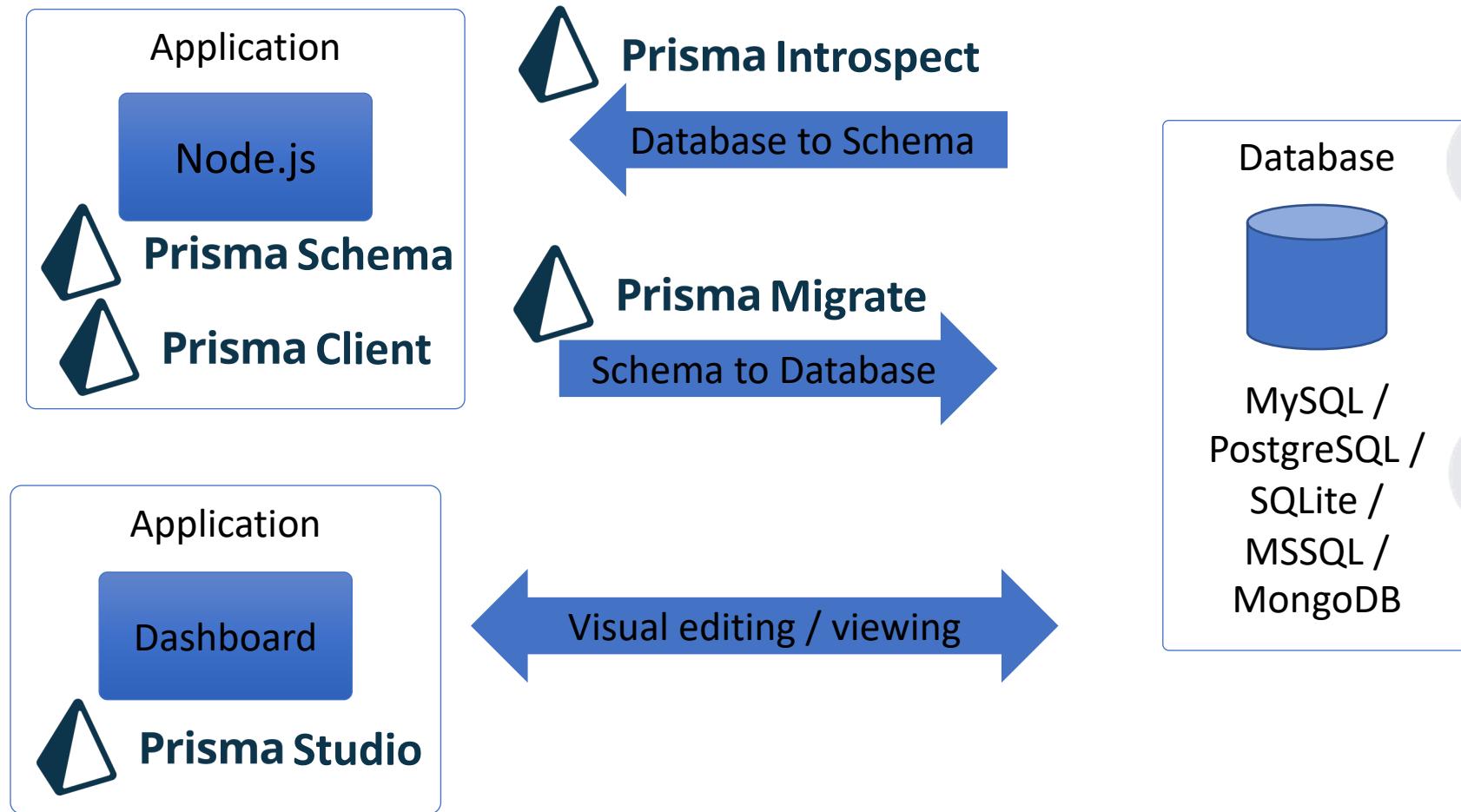


**Prisma**

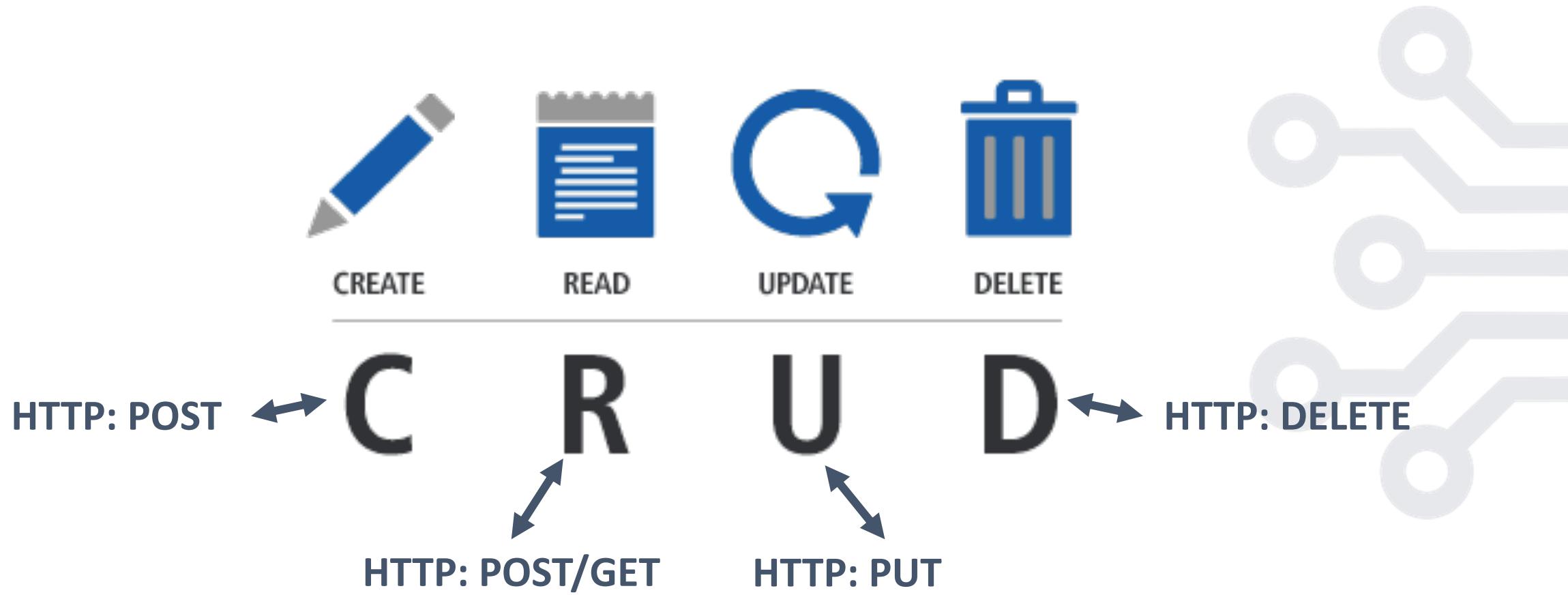


- querying (with **Prisma Client**)
- data modeling (in the **Prisma schema**)
- auto-generate schema (with **Prisma Introspect**)
- migrations (with **Prisma Migrate**)
- prototyping (via `prisma db push`)
- seeding (via `prisma db seed`)
- visual viewing and editing (with **Prisma Studio**)

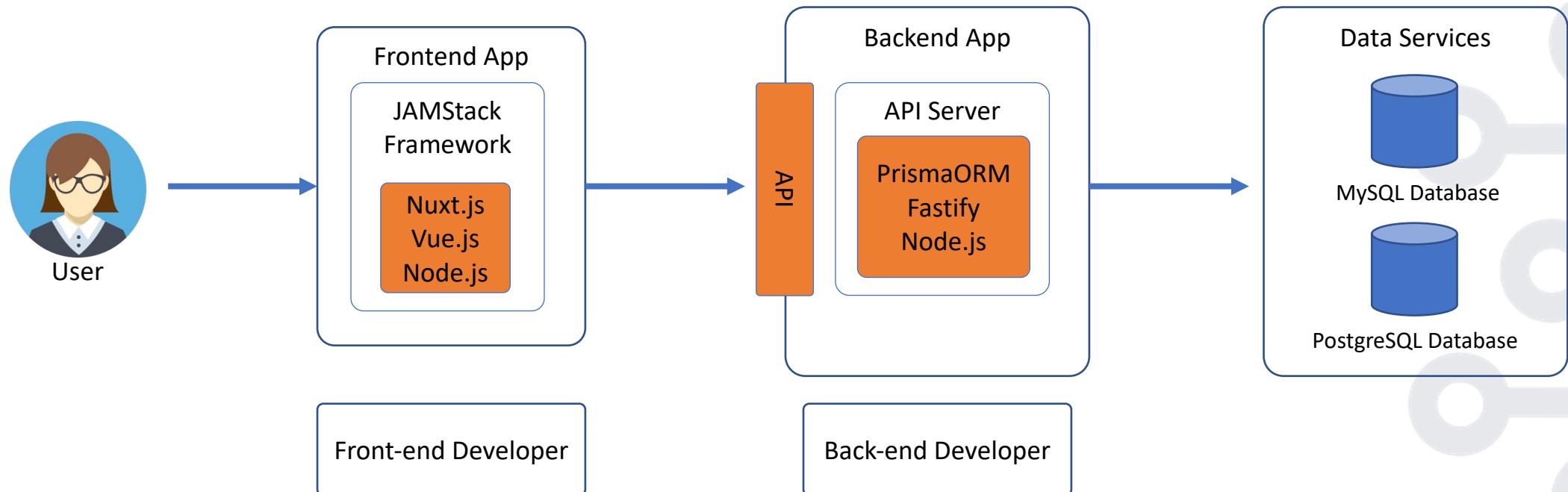
# Komponen Prisma



# How to expose an API?



# Skop Latihan



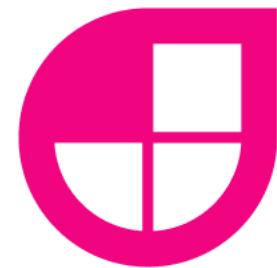
# Latihan 7 – Pembangunan API dari MySQL Database sediada

- Menggunakan MySQL dihoskan di *Public Cloud*
- Nama *database*: *testdb*



# Latihan 8 – Pembangunan API dari MySQL Database yang baru

- Menggunakan MySQL dihoskan di Public Cloud
- Setiap peserta diberikan database: user1, user2.... userN



# Jamstack

<https://jamstack.org/>

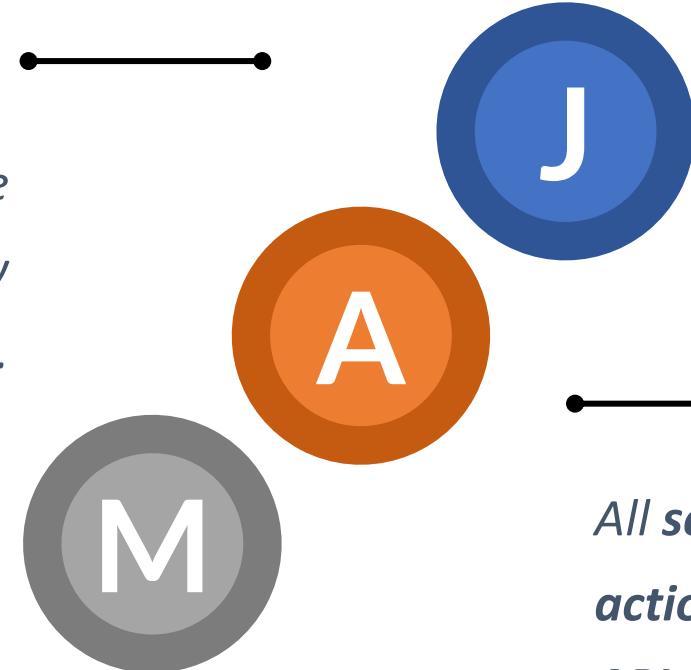


## Javascript J

*Any dynamic programming during the request/response cycle is handled by JavaScript, running entirely on the client.*

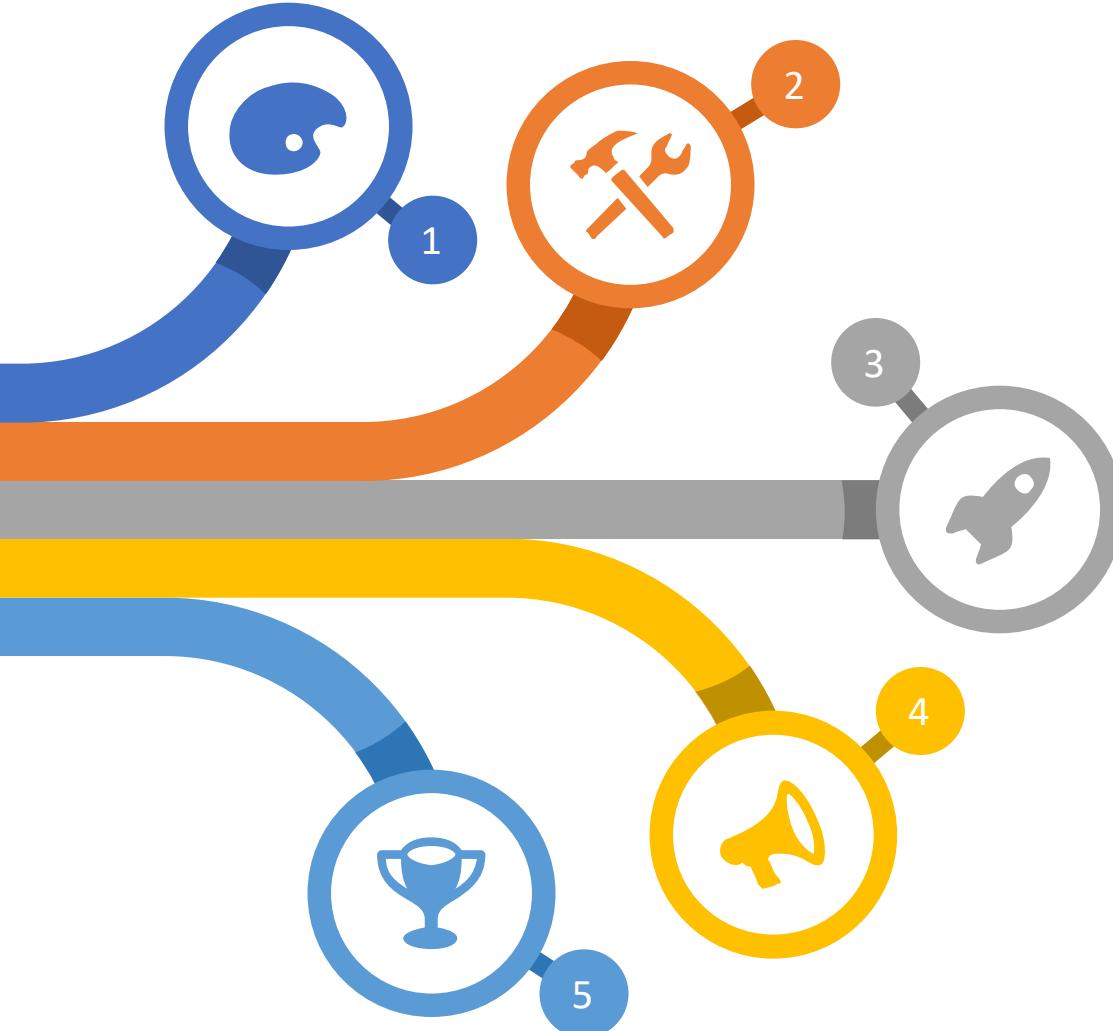
## Markup M

*Templated markup should be prebuilt at deploy time, usually using a site generator for content sites, or a build tool for web apps.*



## APIs

*All server-side processes or database actions are abstracted into reusable APIs, accessed over HTTPS with JavaScript.*



1

## Faster and Better Performance

generate new pages at deploy time and serve pre-built markup and assets over a CDN.

2

## Less expensive and easier to scale

lesser complexity of development reduces costs and also hosting of static files is cheap or even free

3

## Higher Security

Static websites have a very low potential for vulnerabilities because it is just HTML files and external API-handling served over a CDN

4

## Better developer experience

not difficult to learn. With just HTML, CSS and JS experience, developers can build complex websites

5

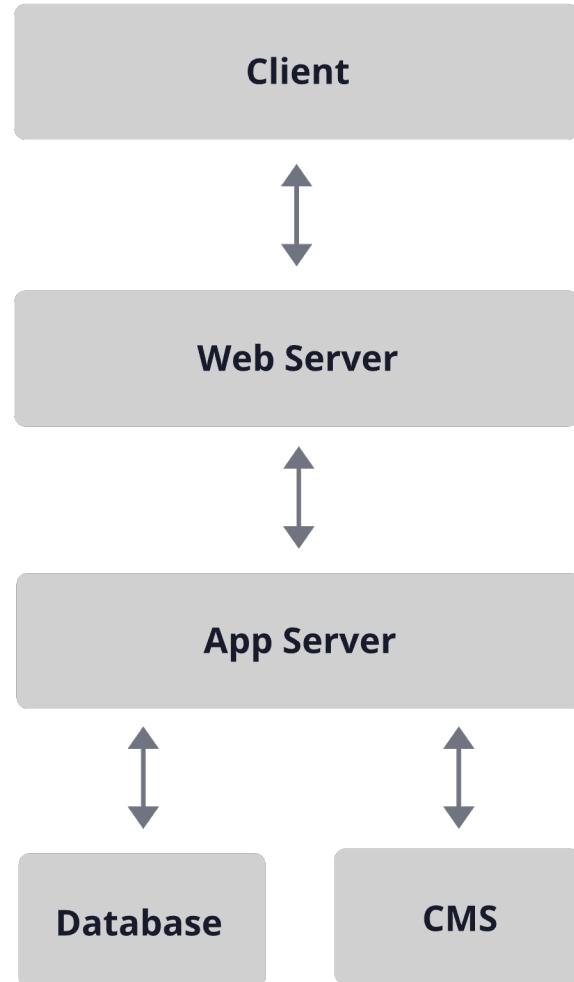
## Great community

The JAMstack community is growing over time

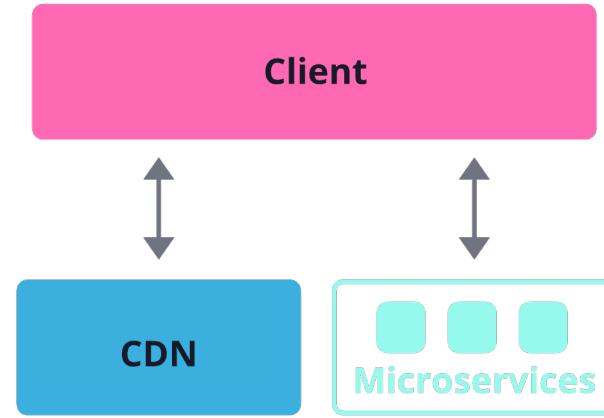
# Jamstack



Traditional Web



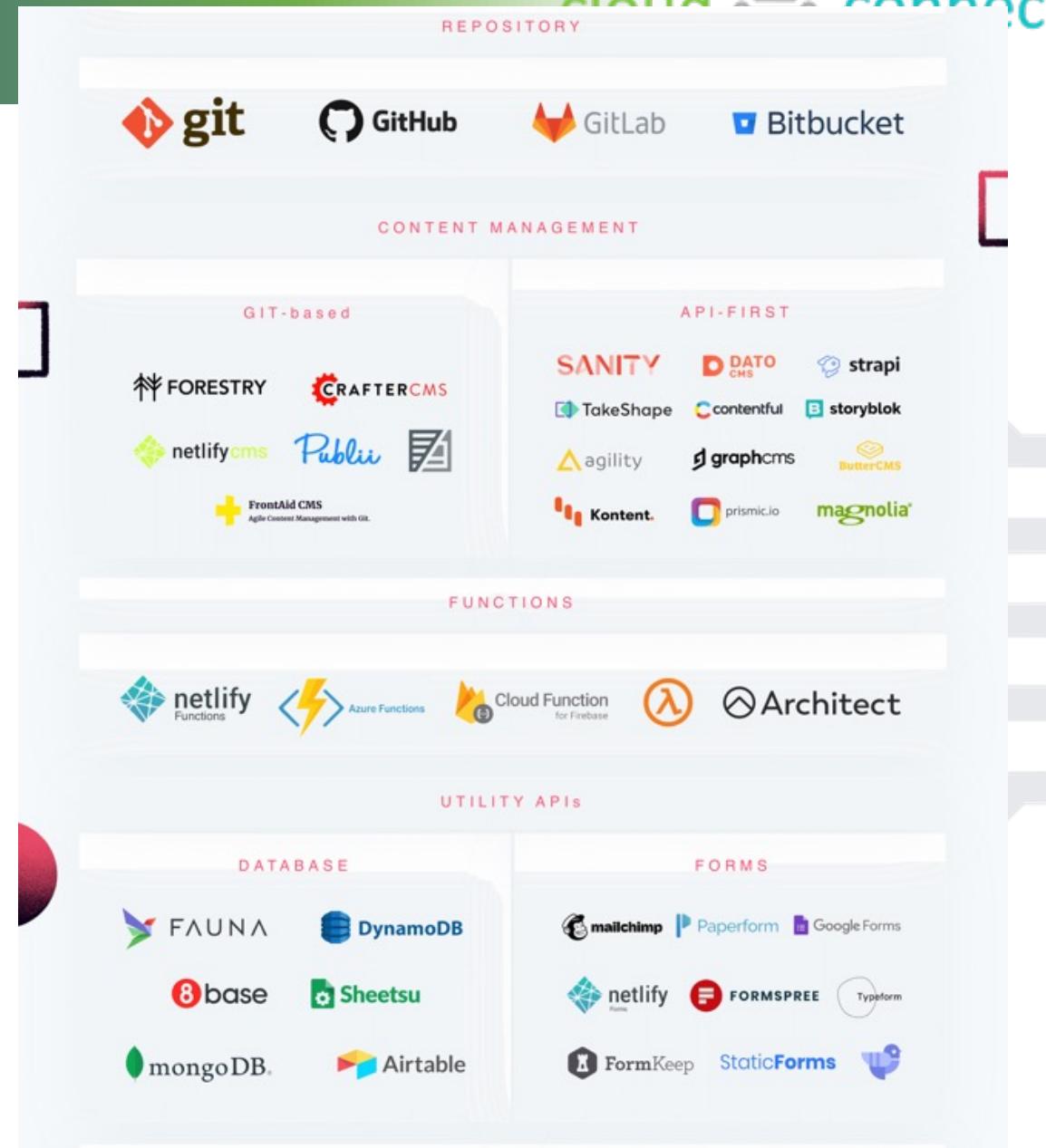
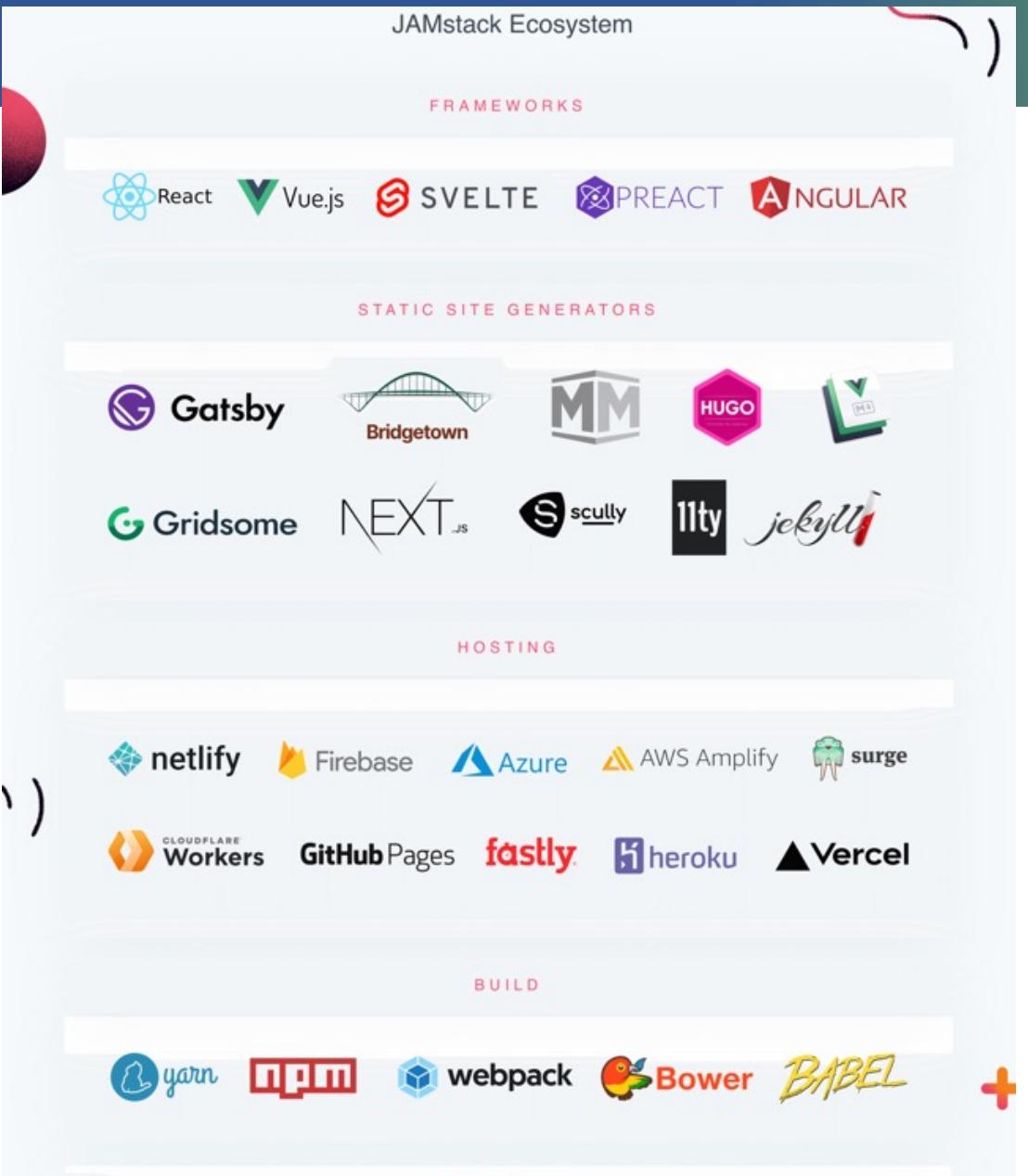
Jamstack



*Jamstack*

*Traditional Web Apps*







SEARCH, AUTHORIZATION & COMMENTS

m Auth0 netlify DISQUS Solr typesense|

algolia CloudSh swiftype elastic

E-COMMERCE

commercelayer nosto GmbH foxycart!

CRYSTALLIZE SNIPCART NEXT.js shopify Slatwall Commerce

Commerce.js BIGCOMMERCE shōgun commercetools

PAYMENT

Recurly stripe Trolley Chargebee PayPal Braintree Reach

WEBSITE BUILDERS

STACKBIT Reflex uniform

BACKEND

GraphQL HASURA heroku

Kong POLLO Prisma





<https://vuejs.org/>



# Apa itu Vue.js?

- *an open-source front end JavaScript framework for building user interfaces and single-page applications.*
- *It was created by Evan You after working for Google using AngularJS in a number of projects.*
- *Vue was first released the following February, in 2014.*
- *Vue is generally used to create single-page apps that run on the client but can be used to create full-stack app by making HTTP request to backend server.*
- **Vue.js is a framework for building client-side applications**
- *Vue can run on server side by using SSR (Server Side Rendering) Framework like Nuxt.js*

The Vue.js logo consists of a stylized green 'V' character with a dark grey shadow on its right side.

Vue.js Versi 3

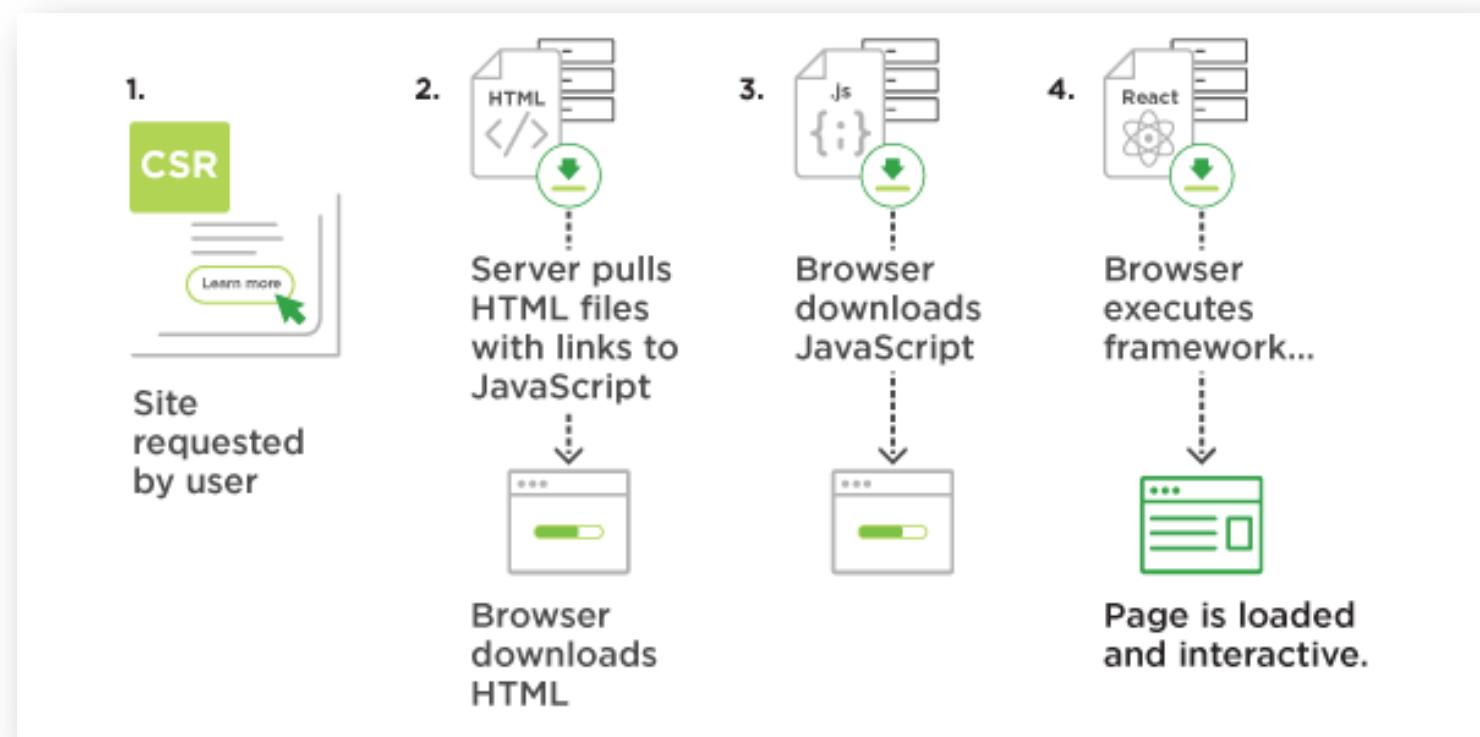
# The Progressive JavaScript Framework

An approachable, performant and versatile framework for building web user interfaces.



# Apa itu Client Side Rendering?

*Rendering content in the browser using JavaScript. Instead of getting all of the content from the HTML document itself, you are getting a bare-bones HTML document with a JavaScript file that will render the rest of the site using the browser.*



# Vue - Single-File Components (SFC)



- also known as `*.vue` files,
- A Vue SFC, as the name suggests, encapsulates the:
  - component's logic (JavaScript),
  - template (HTML), and
  - styles (CSS) in a single file



# Vue Components



- Vue components can be authored in two different API styles:
  - Options API
    - define a component's logic using an object of options such as **data**, **methods**, and **mounted**. Properties defined by options are exposed on `{this}` inside functions
    - centered around the concept of a "**component instance**"
    - aligns better with a class-based mental model for users coming from OOP language backgrounds.
    - It is also more **beginner-friendly** by abstracting away the reactivity details and enforcing code organization via option groups.
  - Composition API.
    - define a component's logic using imported API functions. In SFCs, Composition API is typically used with `<script setup>`.
    - centered around declaring reactive state variables directly in a function scope, and composing state from multiple functions together to handle complexity.

# *Basic layout of an Options API*



```
<template>  
  
</template>  
  
<script>  
  export default {  
      
  }  
</script>  
  
<style>  
  
</style>
```

**Vue page includes:**

- a `<template>` for markup
- a `<script>` for javascript scripting
- a `<style>` for CSS styling



# Apa itu Vue Router?



- *Vue Router is the official router for Vue.js. It deeply integrates with Vue.js core to make building Single Page Applications with Vue.js a breeze.*  
**Features include:**
  - Dynamic Route Matching
  - Routes' Matching Syntax
  - Named Routes
  - Nested Routes
  - Programmatic Navigation
  - Named Views
  - Redirect and Alias
  - Passing Props to Route Components
  - Active links
  - Different History modes

<https://router.vuejs.org/>

# Latihan 9 – Vue.js

