

*Budapest 2016*

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# Ember.js Training

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Joachim Haagen Skeie  
Alex Speller

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Thank you for your interest in  
Ember.js!

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# About us

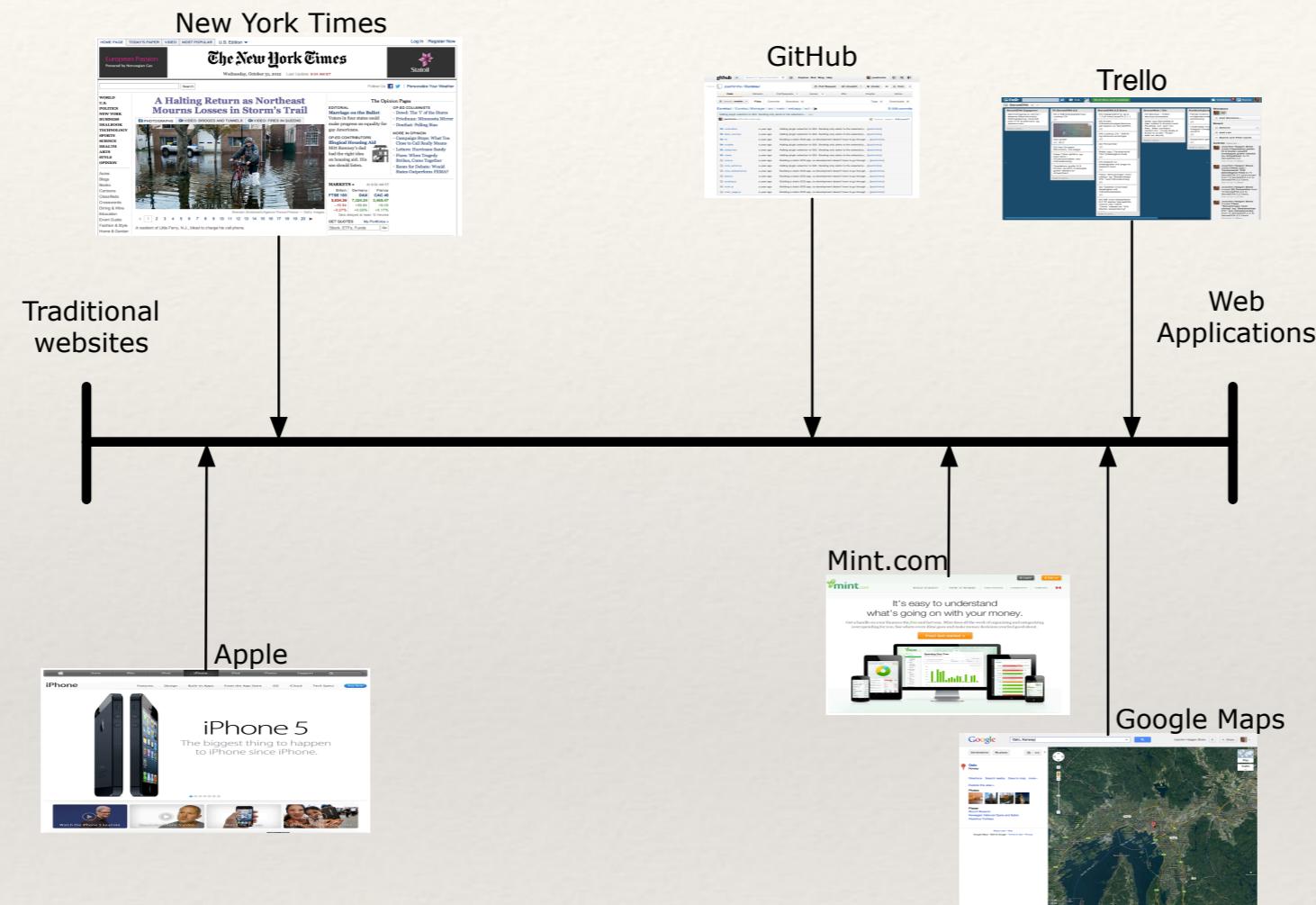
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Joachim Haagen Skeie

Alex Speller

- ❖ Owner @ Haagen Software, and Kodegenet
- ❖ Author of Ember.js in Action
- ❖ Author of various programming books for children (Norwegian)
- ❖ Organizer of Ember Fest

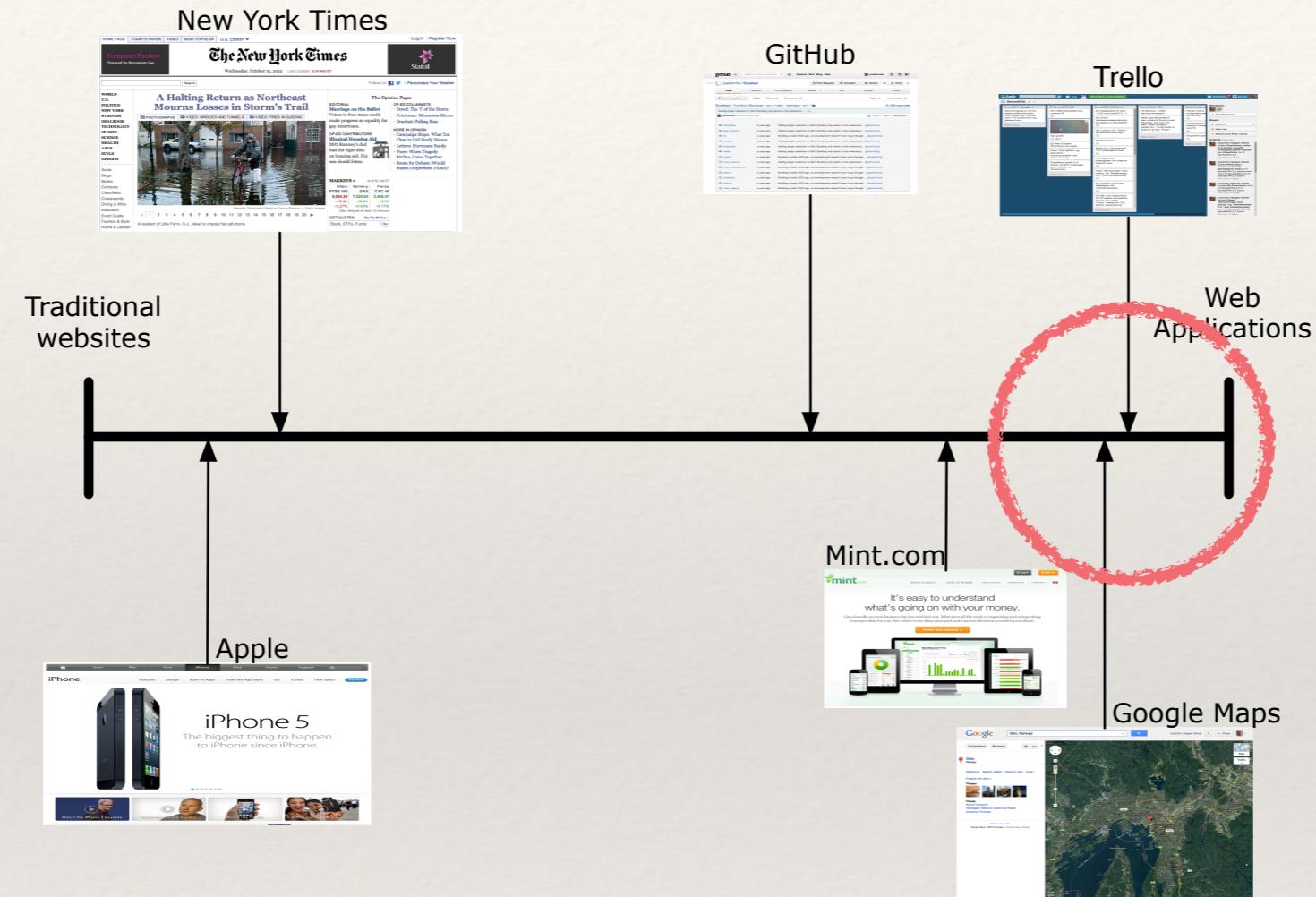
# What is Ember.js?



- HTML, CSS and JavaScript serialised on the server-side and passed to the server
- Full-page refresh when the user clicks on links
- Heavily reliant on the traditional HTTP Request-response lifecycle
- Easy to cache the website pages on the server

- Full JavaScript application sent on the first request
- Subsequent requests only transmit data
- Usually have a rich application-like user interface
- Faster navigation and user interaction
- Supports the rich feature set that users have come to expect from modern web based applications

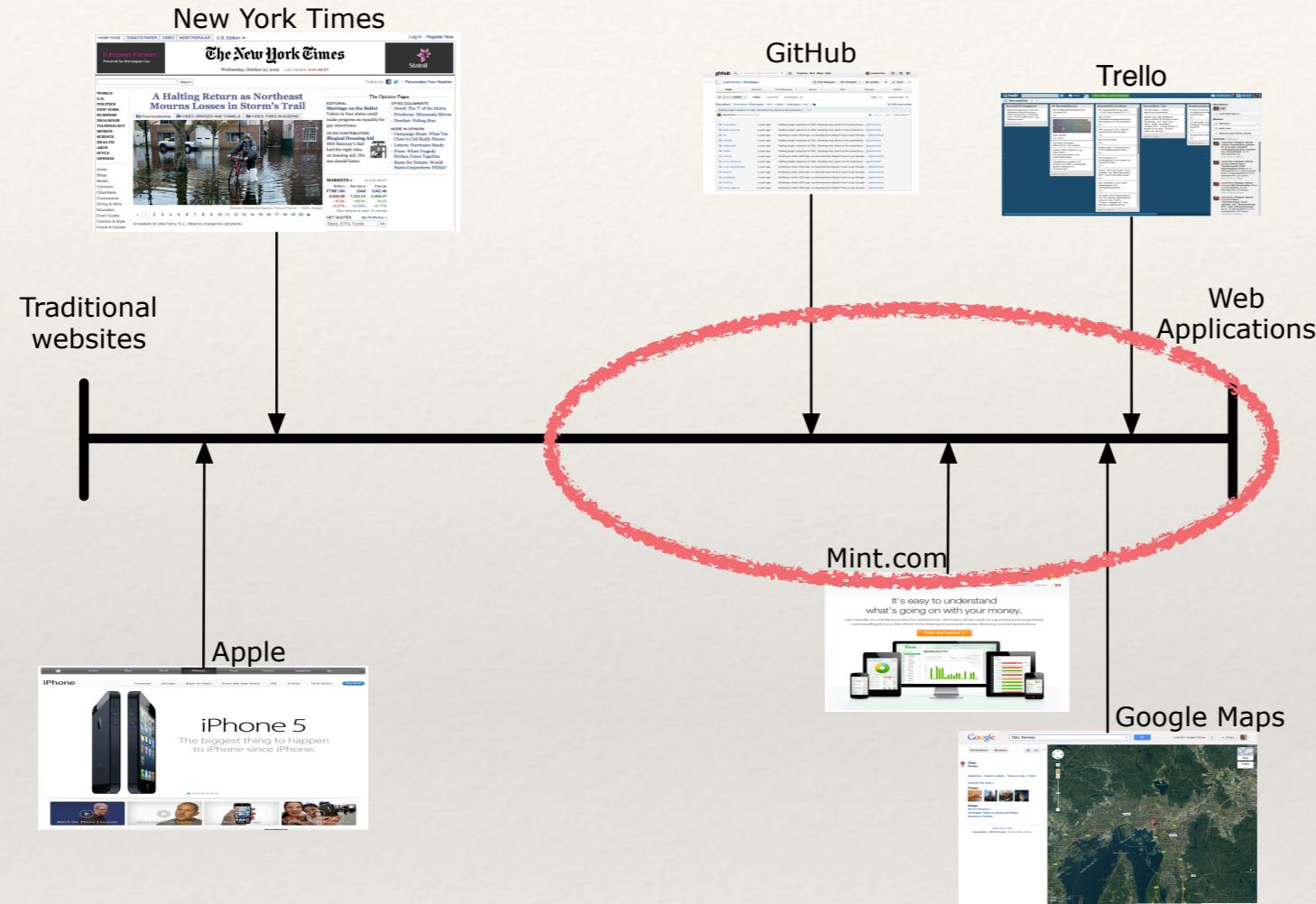
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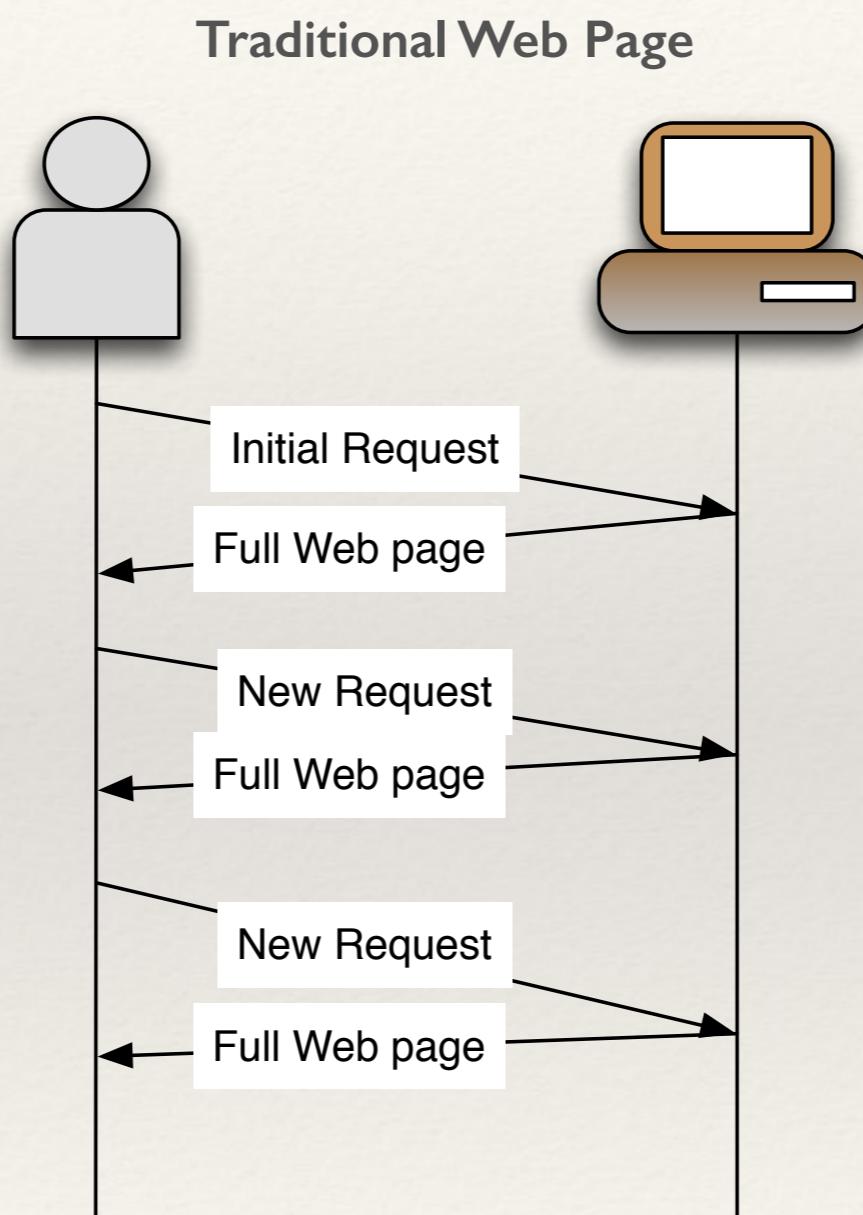
# What is Ember.js

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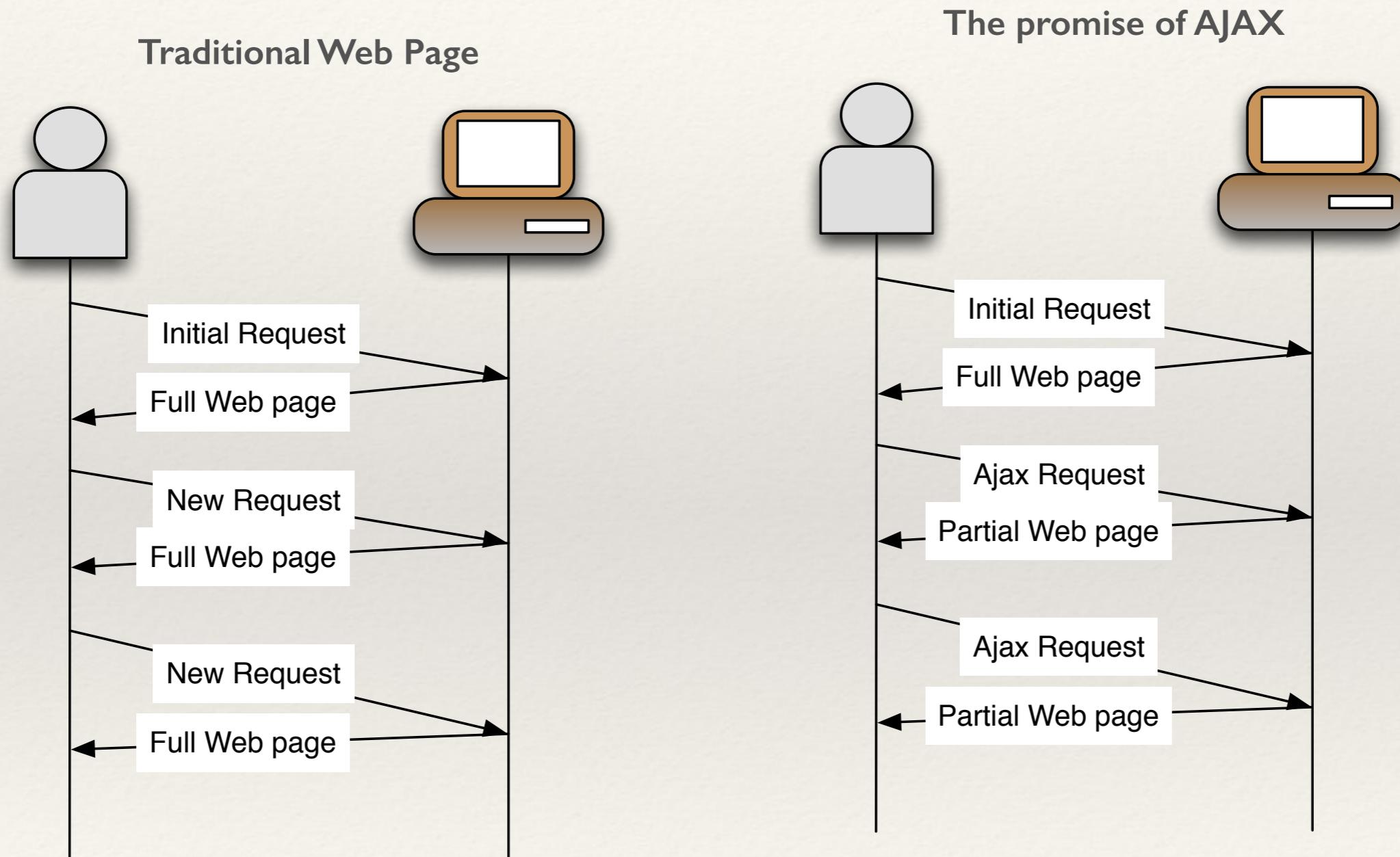
Websites built with Ember.js are generally

- ❖ Single Page Applications (SPAs)
- ❖ Highly interactive
- ❖ Often feels like a real application
- ❖ Snappy to use (after initial loading and bootstrapping)
- ❖ Have that Wow-factor your users are becoming expected to

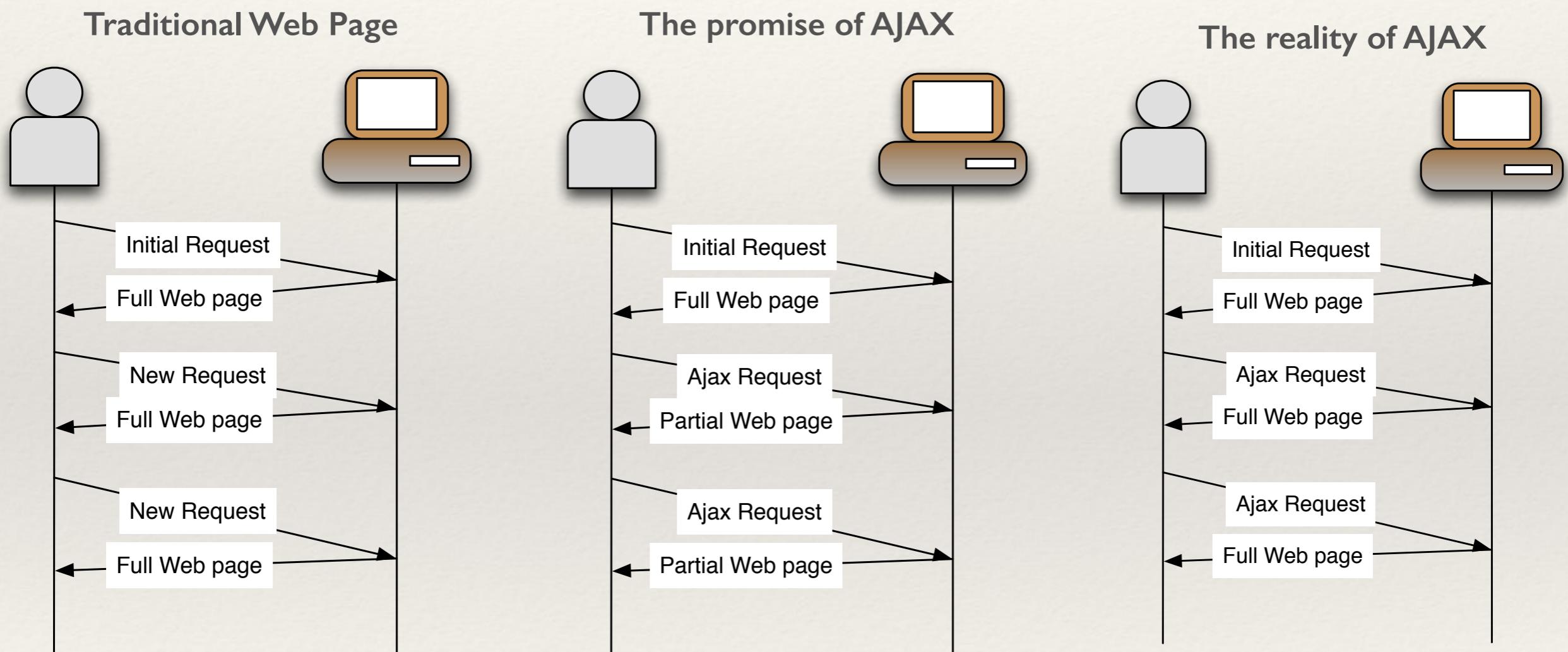
# Out with the old, in with the new



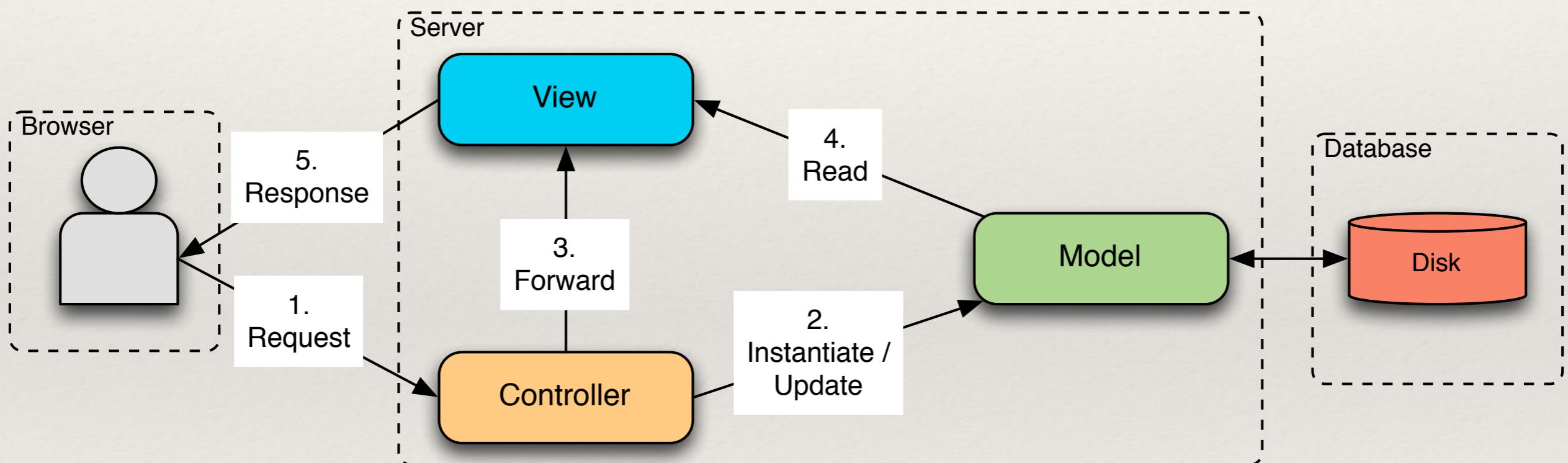
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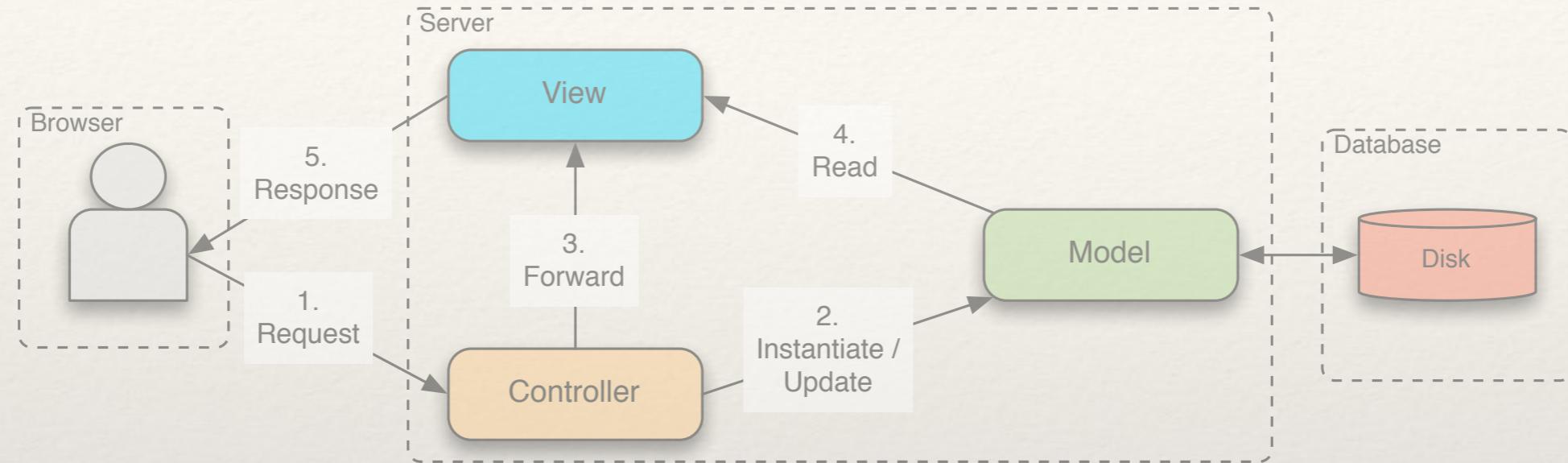


# Out with the old, in with the new



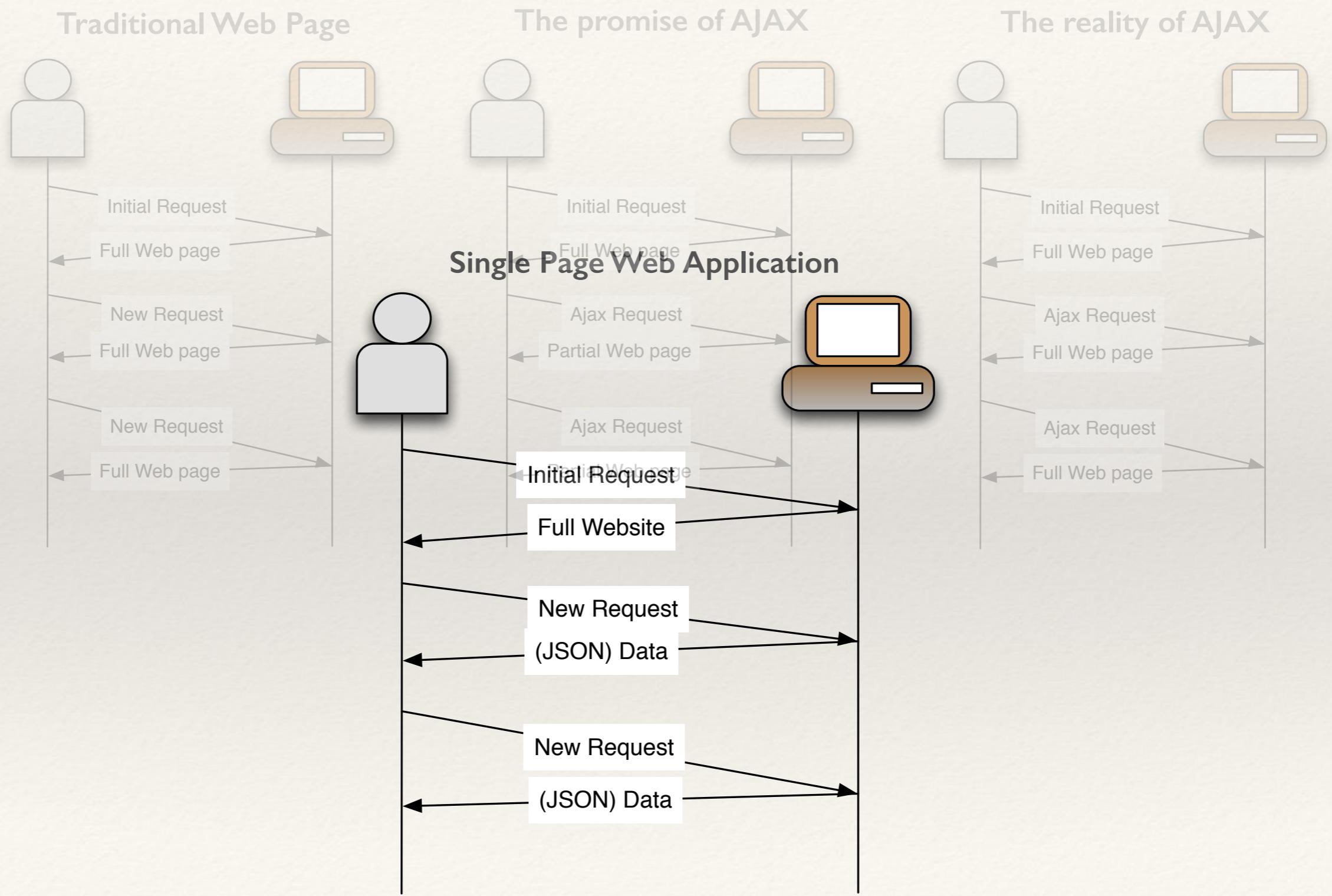
# The AJAX MVC Pattern





- ❖ There is no little dynamic part in this model
- ❖ Relies upon the server generating JavaScript and HTML, which it passes to the client for each request
- ❖ Keeps both the application state and each user's state on the server
- ❖ Client-side state and server-side state needs to be in-sync
- ❖ If the user requests data to be updated, a complete new page is generated and transferred over the wire to the browser. The browser picks which part of the DOM to update
- ❖ Tough to scale horizontally

# Out with the old, in with the new



# The Ember.js MVC Pattern

Templates

{ Responsible for rendering elements  
May use templates to define User Interface  
Responsible for reacting to user actions

# The Ember.js MVC Pattern

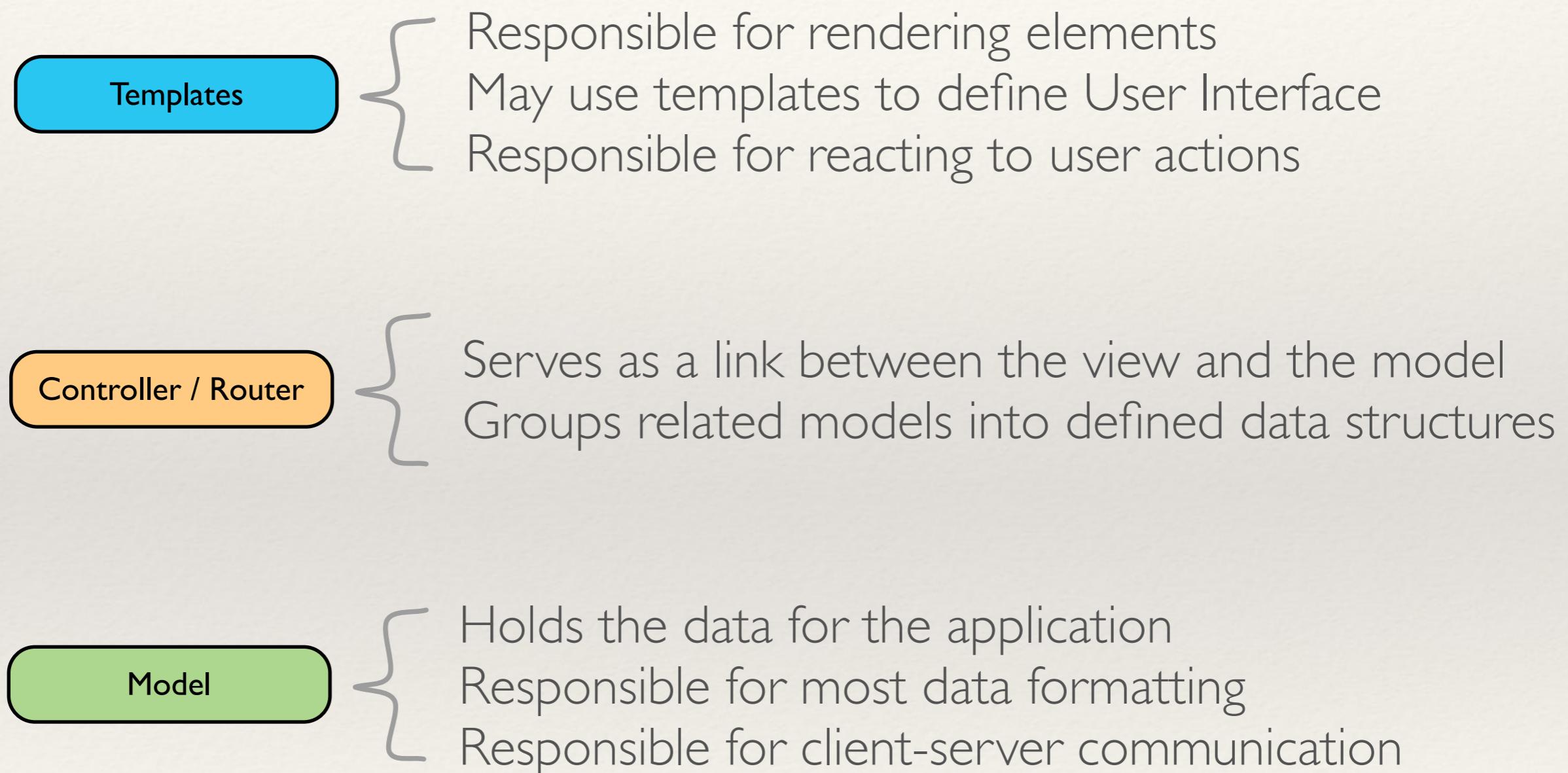
Templates

{ Responsible for rendering elements  
May use templates to define User Interface  
Responsible for reacting to user actions

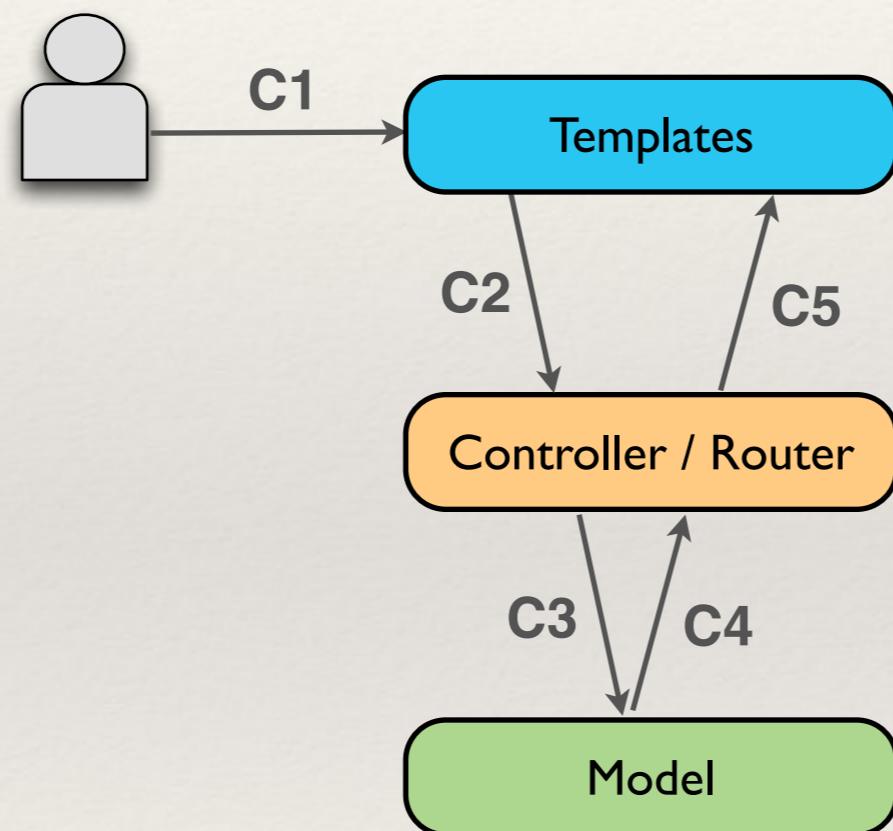
Controller / Router

{ Serves as a link between the view and the model  
Groups related models into defined data structures

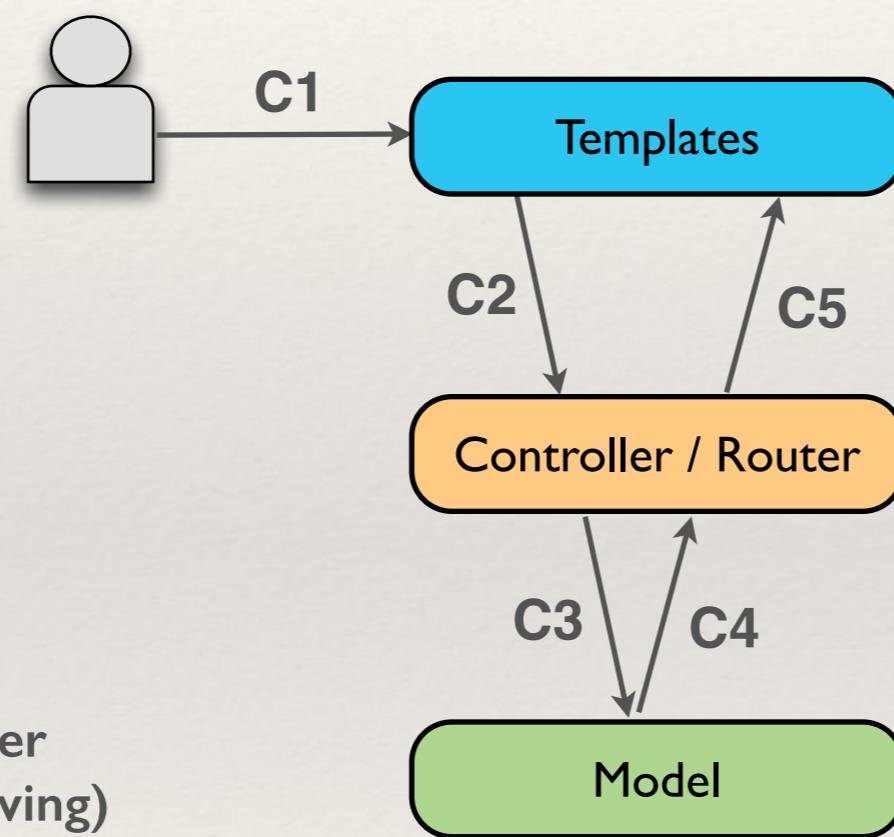
# The Ember.js MVC Pattern



# The Ember.js MVC Pattern



# The Ember.js MVC Pattern



**C1: User Event**

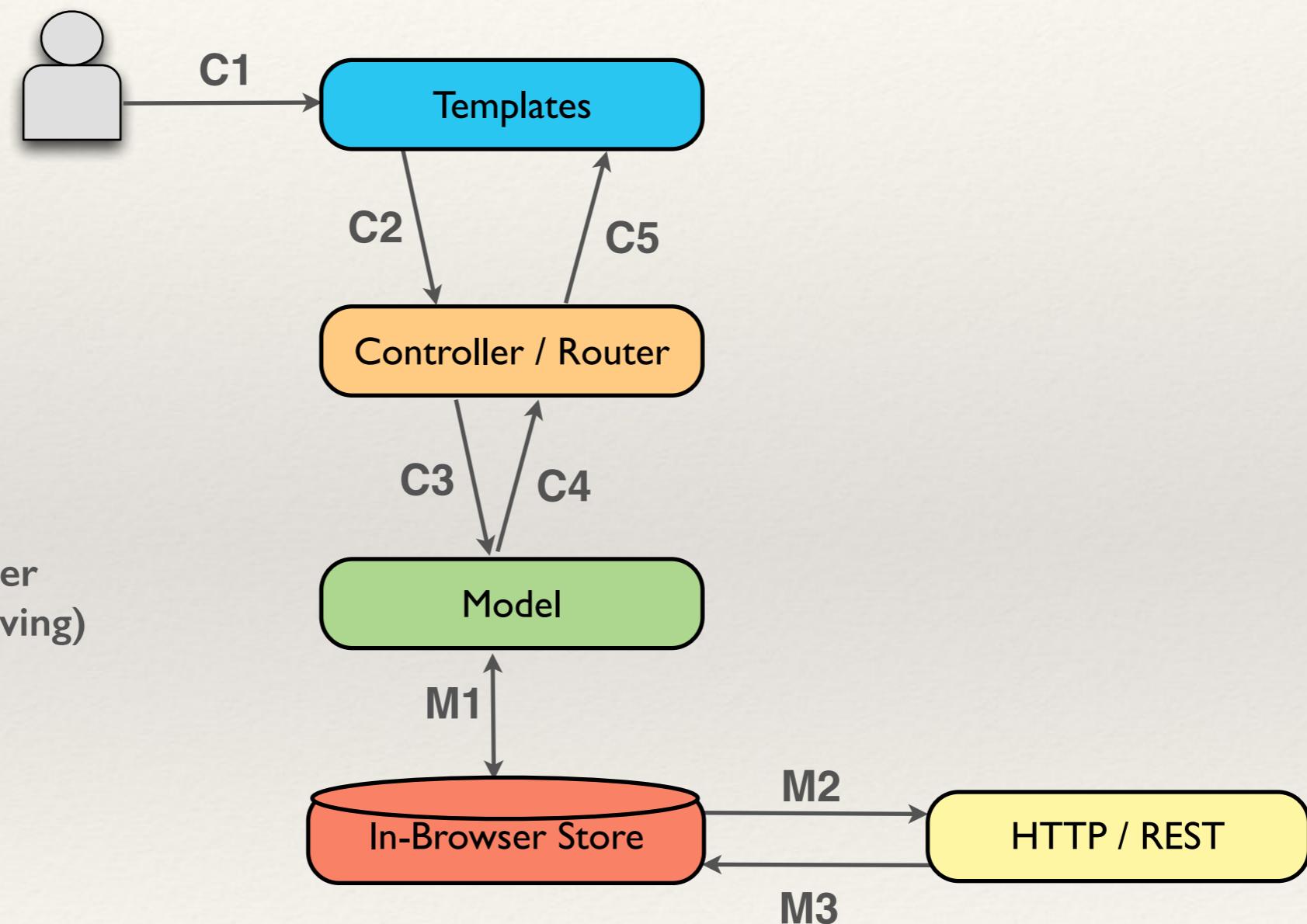
**C2: Controller Action**

**C3: Send Event to Controller**

**C4: Model Mapping (Observing)**

**C5: View Redraw**

# The Ember.js MVC Pattern



C1: User Event

C2: Controller Action

C3: Send Event to Controller

C4: Model Mapping (Observing)

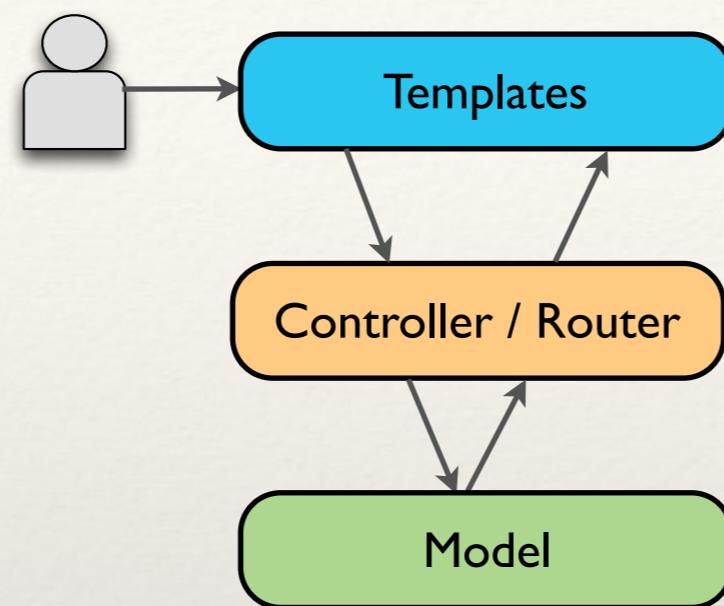
C5: View Redraw

M1: Fetch from Cache

M2: Request Missing Data

M3: Update Cache

# The Ember.js MVC Pattern



- The pattern is fully dynamic
- NO markup or scripts are transferred from the server-side
- Both application and user state is on the Client-side
- Frees server up to do what it does best - Serving data
- Any UI change is done on the Client-side via direct DOM manipulations
- Easier to scale horizontally
- Client and Server concerns are completely separated

# Demo Time



Bootstrapping  
the PhotoApp  
application

# Bindings, Computed Properties and Observers

Bindings



Ensures variables are updated between objects

Used to synchronize values across layers in your application

One way or Two way bindings

Mostly used in templates, `{{model.id}}`, and in Ember:computed.xxx functions

# Bindings, Computed Properties and Observers

Bindings

Computed  
Properties



Used to create properties based on aggregations or calculations

Are kept up-to-date whenever the data it depends on change

Can be used as a regular property in your templates

```
isSelected: function() {  
    return this.get('controller:selectedPhoto.id') === this.get('model.id');  
}.property('controller:selectedPhoto.id', 'model.id'),
```

# Bindings, Computed Properties and Observers

Bindings

Computed  
Properties

Observers



Used to perform logic when data change

Normal functions

Used to fire data-bound events

# Bindings, Computed Properties and Observers



Used to inject Ember objects

Access one controller from another

Access Ember services

# What is Handlebars.js?

handlebars



# What is Handlebars.js?

A JavaScript-based template engine that allows you to write complex templates in a familiar HTML-esque style

Ember.js uses Handlebars.js in order to enrich the view-layer with semantic templates

Contains both simple expressions and block expressions that allow you to express template-based logic

Logic expressions is also possible since Ember 2.0

# Simple expressions

Simple expressions are identifiers that tell Handlebars.js to replace the contents of the expression at runtime

```
<h1>{{title}}</h1>
```

Expressions can traverse into your object-structure via dot-notation

```
<h1>{{book.title}}</h1>
```

Simple expressions can also render complex templates, and have properties and property-bindings

```
{{render "header"}}
```

```
{{my-component image=controller.imageUrl label="Hello"}}
```

# Simple expressions

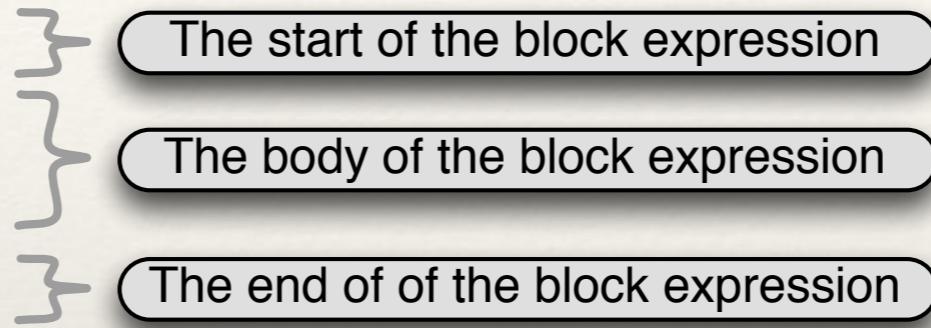
Handlebars.js ships with a range of simple expressions

<code>{{view}}</code>	Renders a view
<code>{{bind-attr}}</code>	Renders a DOM element attribute
<code>{{action}}</code>	Triggers an action on click
<code>{{outlet}}</code>	Renders a sub route
<code>{{unbound}}</code>	Renders an expression that won't be backed by a two-way binding
<code>{{render}}</code>	Render a template backed by a controller and a view
<code>{{partial}}</code>	Render a template with the current controllers' context
<code>{{component}}</code>	Render a component

# Block Expressions

A block expression is an expression that, in addition to having a value, also has a body that can contain plain markup, simple expressions, other block expressions, as well as a combination of the above

```
{ {#each book in book} }  
  
<h1>{ {book.title} }</h1>  
  
{ {/each} }
```



Handlebars.js ships with the most commonly used expressions

<code>{{#if}}</code> and <code>{{#if}} ... {{else}} ... {{/if}}</code>	Renders the contents based on a condition
<code>{{#unless}}</code> (which is <code>!if</code> )	Renders the contents if the expression is false
<code>{{#with}}</code>	Changes the scope of the content
<code>{{#each}}</code>	Renders the body for each item in a list
<code>{{#link-to}}</code>	Creates a link to another route in the application
<code>{! comment}</code>	Specifies a comment, which wont be rendered

# Handlebars example

The application template

```
{{header-component}}
```

```
<div id="mainArea">  
  {{outlet}}  
</div>
```

```
{{footer-component}}
```

# Creating your own expressions

Using **Handlebars.registerHelper** you can define your own expressions

```
Ember.Handlebars.registerBoundHelper('markdown', function(property) {  
  var converter = new Showdown.converter();  
  if (property !== null) {  
    return new Handlebars.SafeString(converter.makeHtml(property));  
  }  
});
```

Then, you can use that helper as any other expression

**{{markdown property}}**

# Demo Time

Creating  
albums and  
album routes



# Ember Router

The Backbone of your application

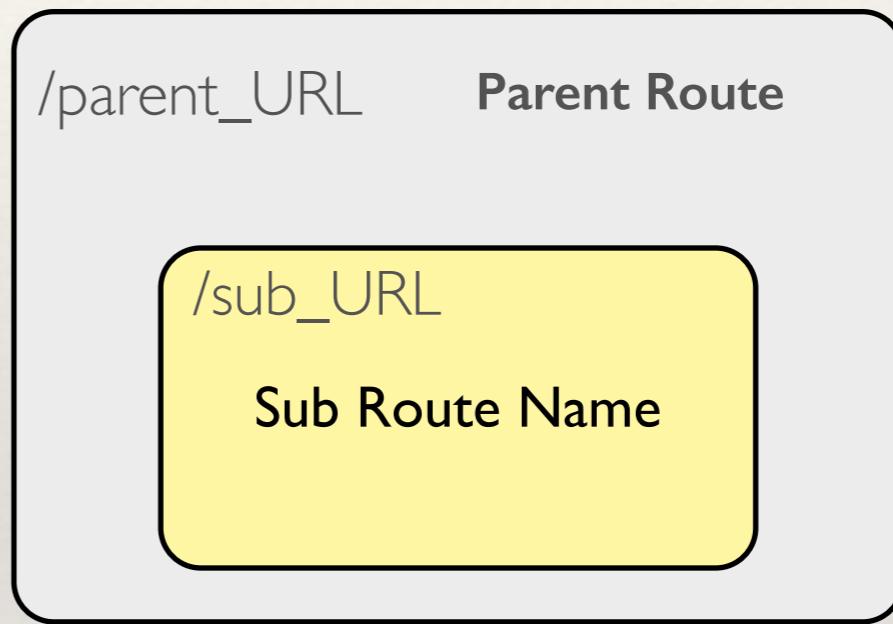
Defines the logical path that your users are able to navigate through your application

Cleanly defines your applications URL endpoints

A hierarchical structure, implemented as a Statechart

Consists of **routes**, which are the leaf-routes in the hierarchical **structure** and **resources**, which can contain other **resources** or **routes**.

# Ember Router



# Ember Router

album

localhost:4200/album

## Photo Album

Large Thumbnails

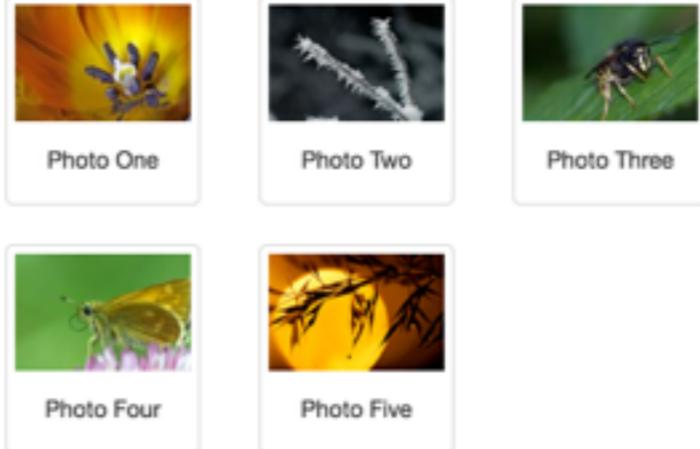
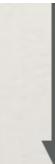


Photo One   Photo Two   Photo Three  
Photo Four   Photo Five

[View site information](#)



album.photo

localhost:4200/album/photos/photoFive

View site information

## Photo Album

Large Thumbnails

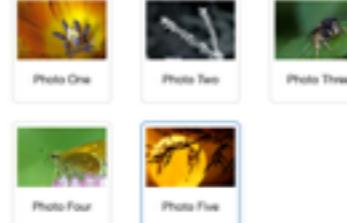


Photo One   Photo Two   Photo Three  
Photo Four   Photo Five

### Photo Five



[View full screen](#)

Previous image   Next image 

Show Color Controls

# Ember Router

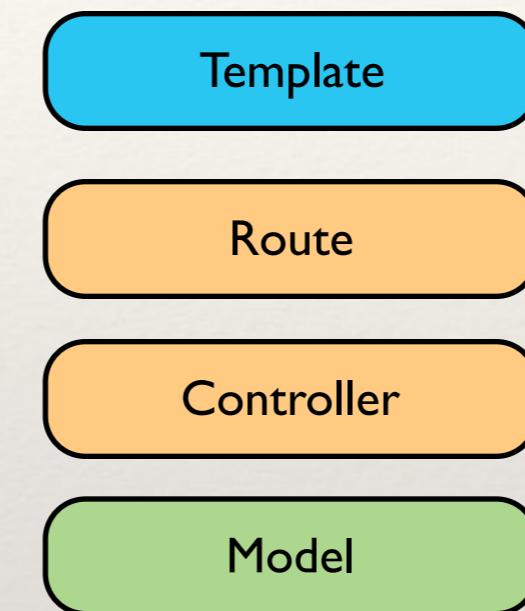
## app/router.js

```
Router.map(function() {  
  this.route('album', function() {  
    this.route('photo', {path: '/photos/:photo_id'});  
  });  
  
  this.route('lightbox', {path: '/lightbox/:photo_id'});  
});
```

# Ember Router

```
this.resource("album", {path: "/album"}, function() {})
```

**URL:** /album



**app/templates/album.hbs**

**app/routes/album.js**

**app/controllers/album.js**

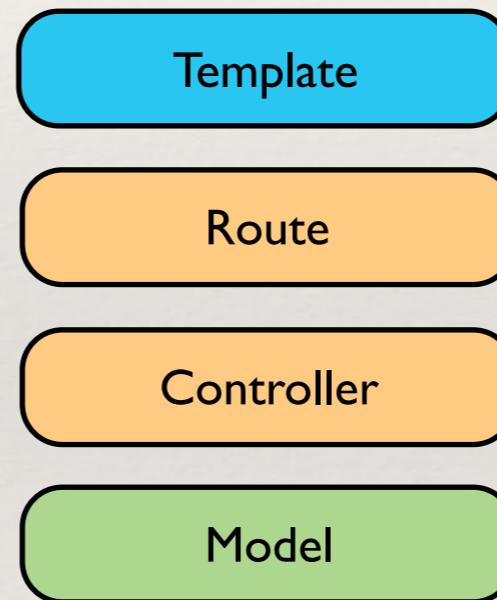
**this.store.findAll('photo')**

```
ember generate route album  
ember generate controller album  
ember generate model photo
```

# Ember Router

```
PhotoApp.Router.map(function() {  
  this.resource('album', {path: "/album"}, function() {  
    this.route('photo', {path: "/album/:photo_id"});  
  });  
});
```

**URL:** /album/photo/:photo\_id



Template app/templates/album/photo.hbs

Route app/routes/album/photo.js

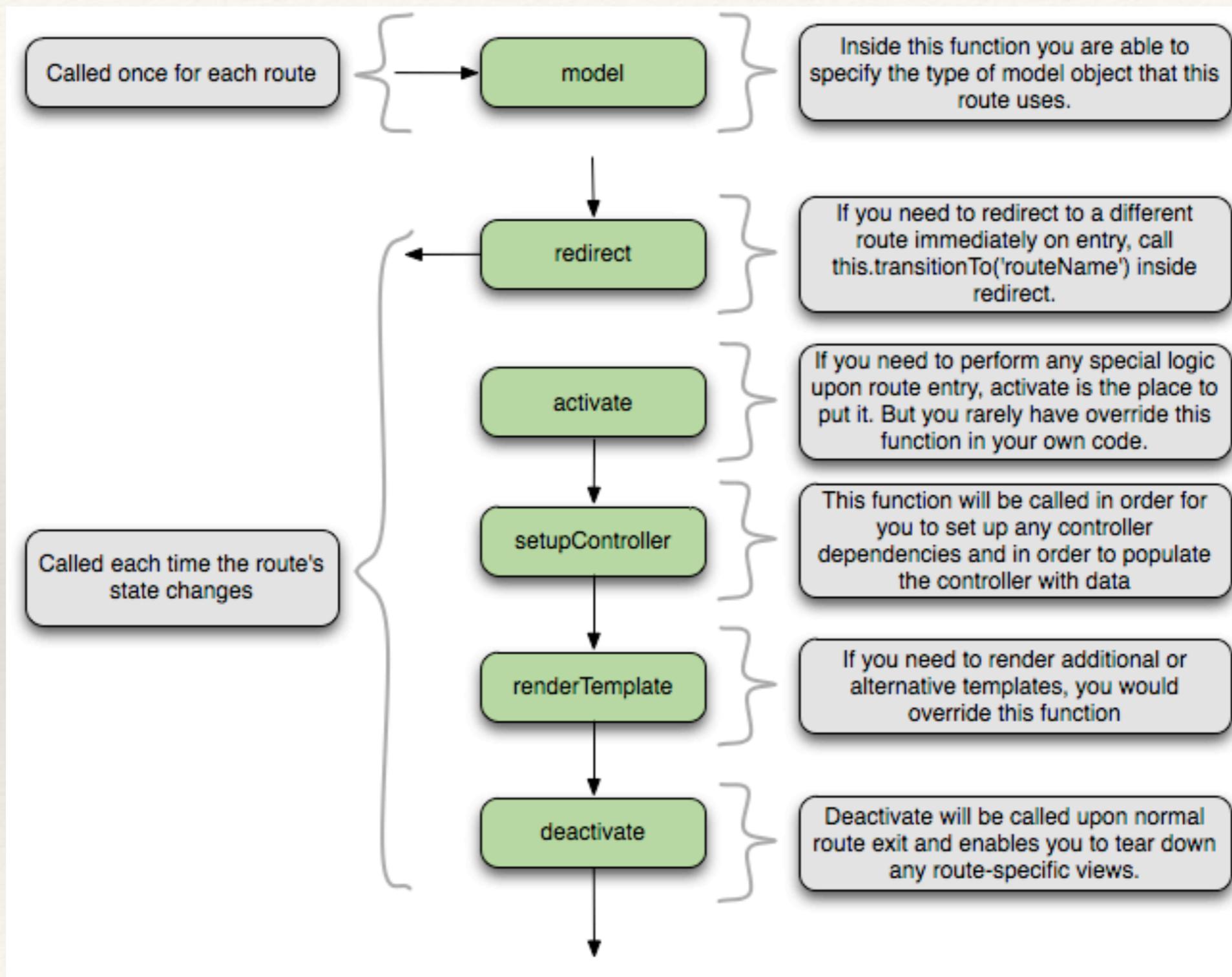
Controller app/controllers/album/photo.js

Model this.store.find('photo', photo\_id)

**ember generate route album/photo**

**ember generate controller album/photo**

# Ember Router



# Demo Time



Mocking data  
for the albums  
and album  
routes

# What is an Identity Map?

Summarized, an Identity Map is an in-app cache that maps a unique identifier to a single, object

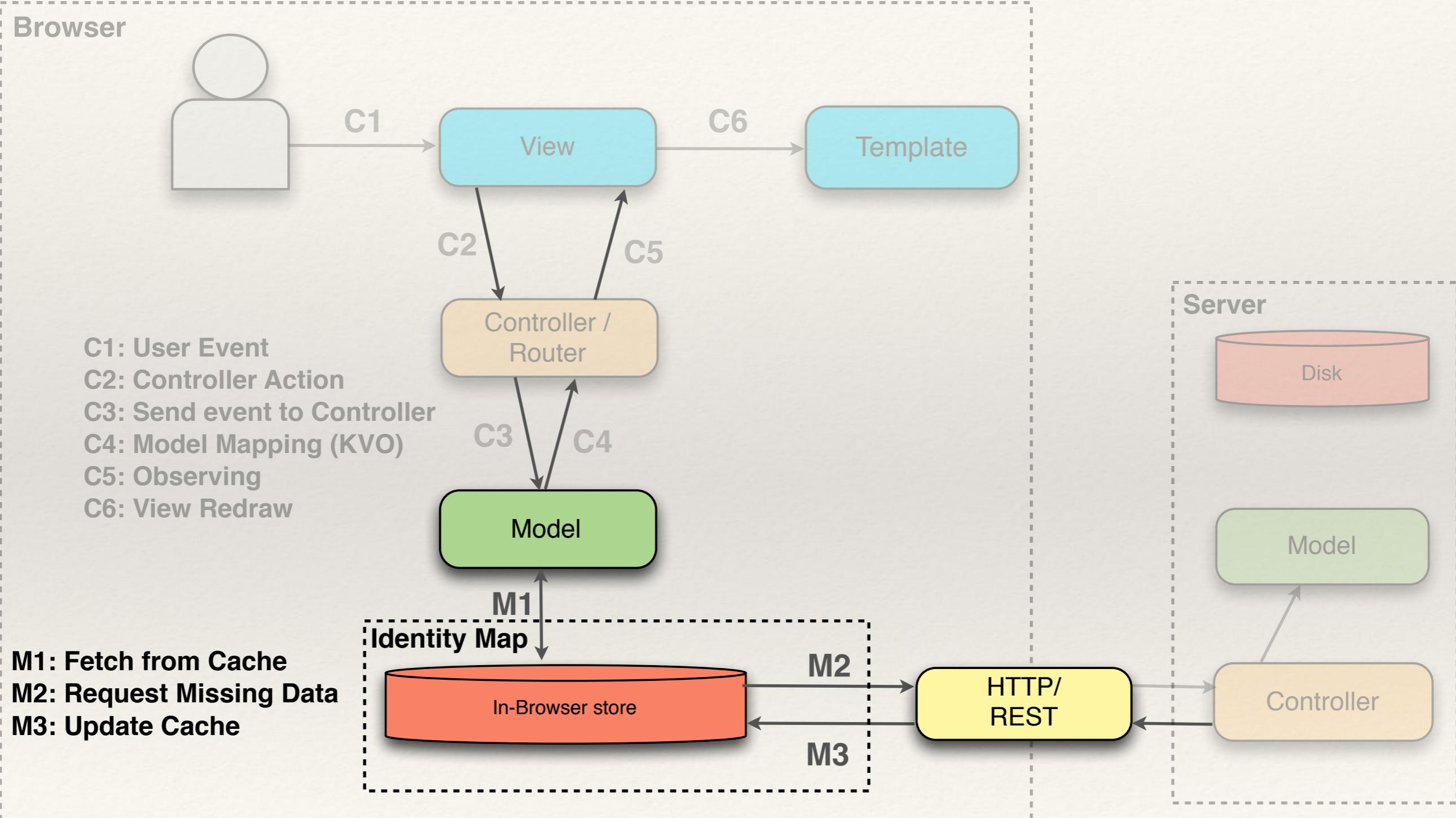
An Identity Map guarantees that there is only one loaded object in the cache for any unique identifier at any one time

```
var objOne = identityMap.get('abc');  
var objTwo = identityMap.get('abc');  
objOne == objTwo //true
```

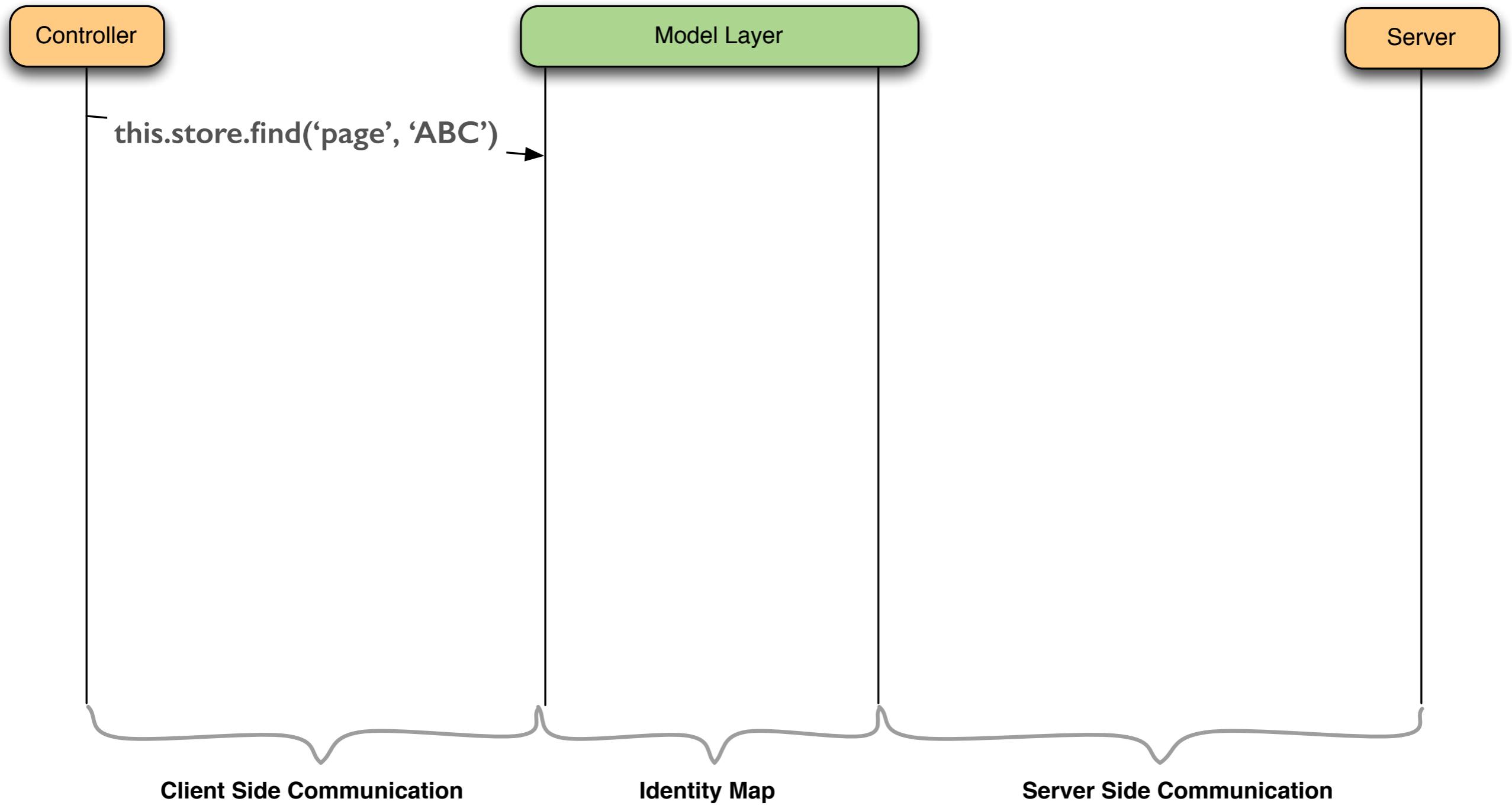
In asynchronous applications, the identity map guarantees the above, even between server-roundtrips

**The Ember Router is optimized for an Identity-backed Client-Server implementation**

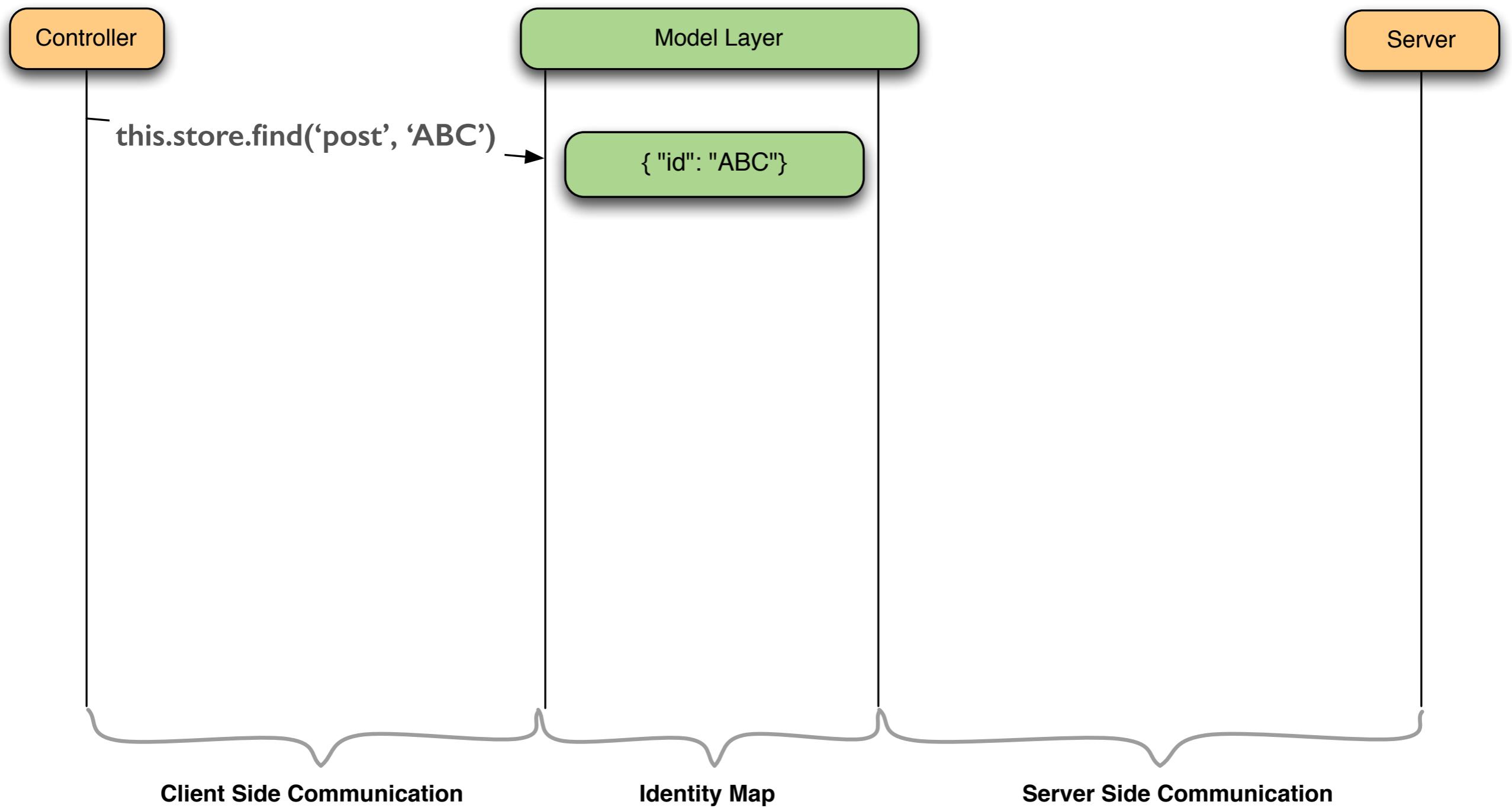
# Identity Map



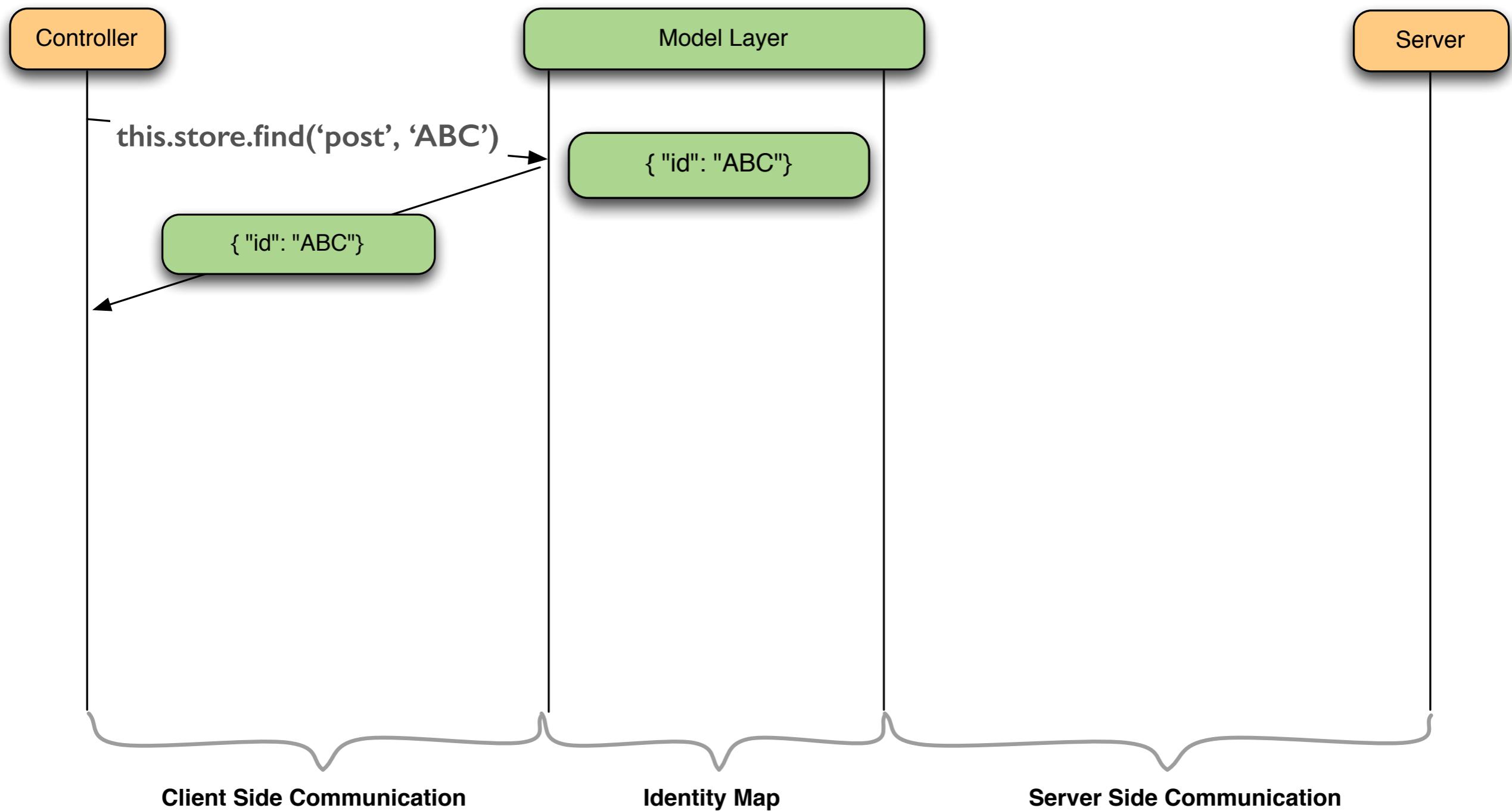
# Identity Map



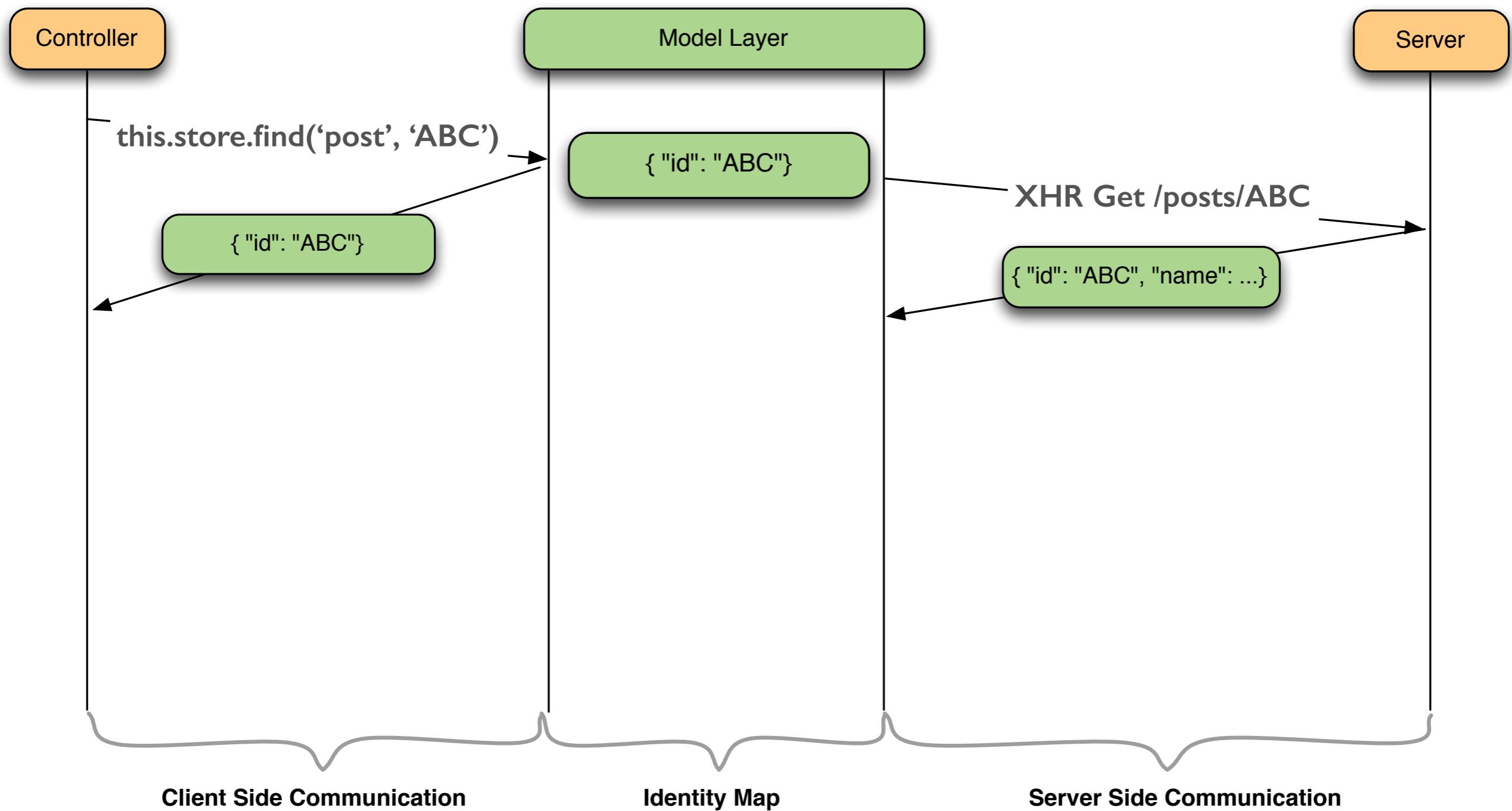
# Identity Map



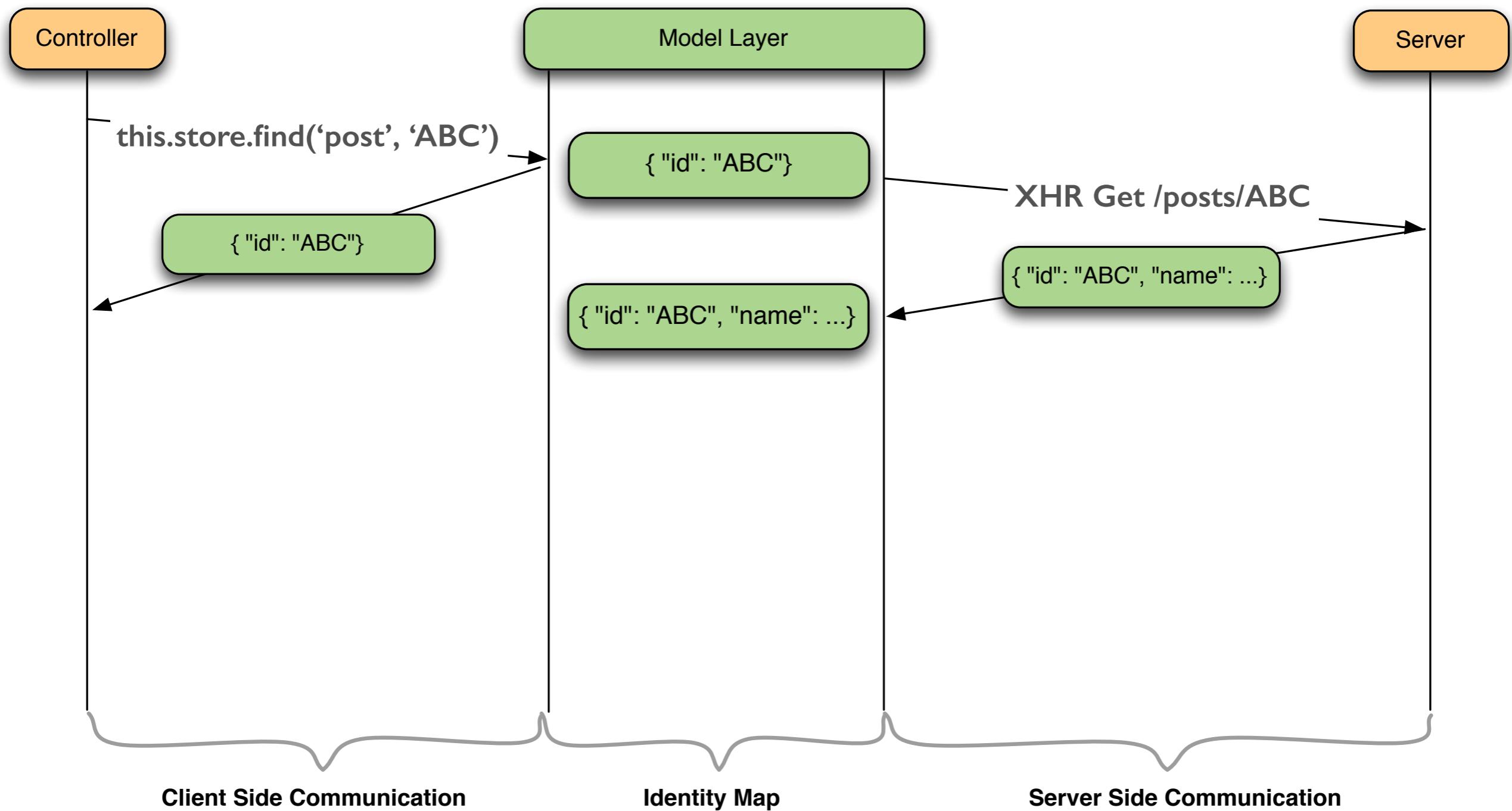
# Identity Map



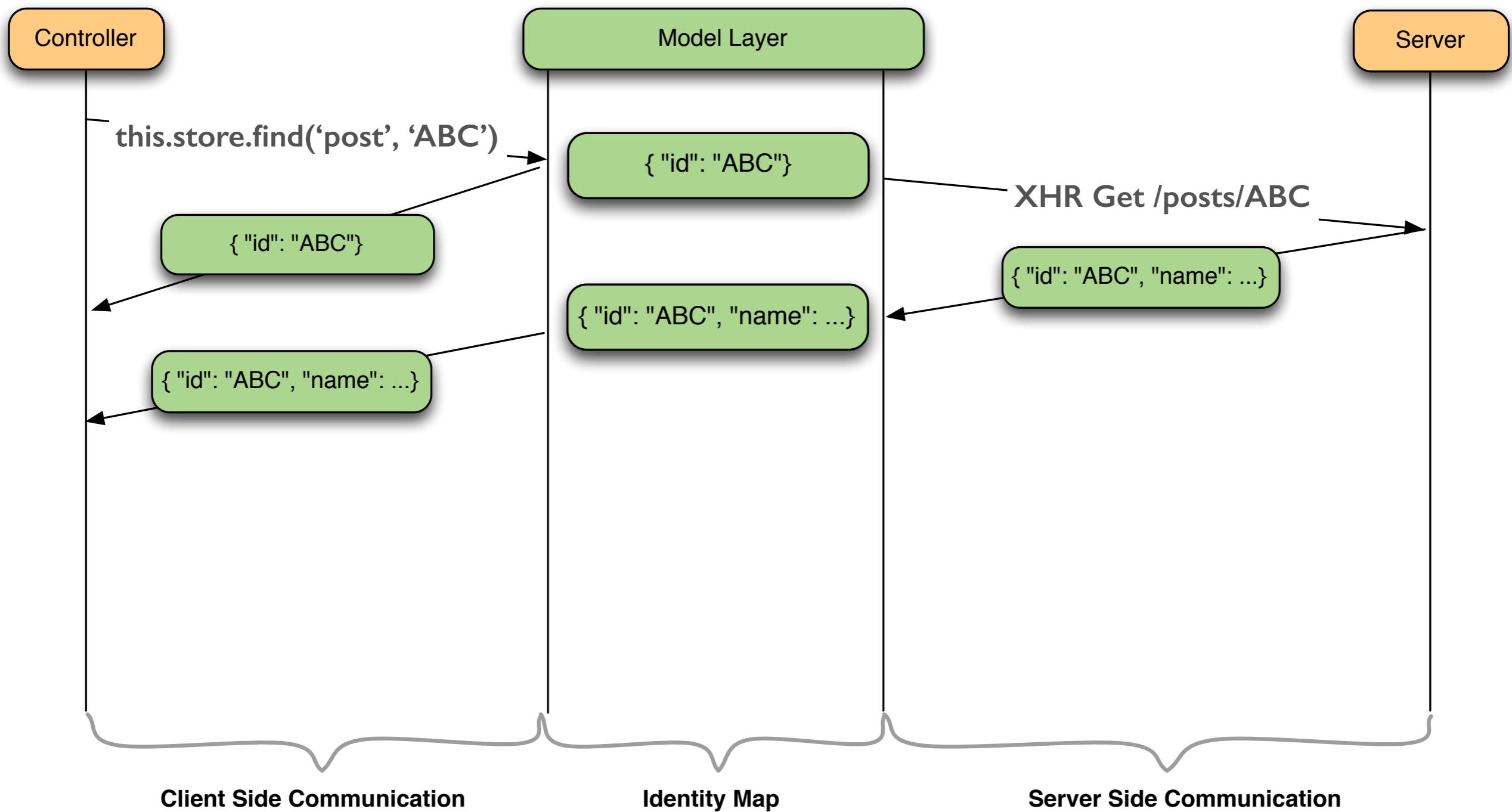
# Identity Map



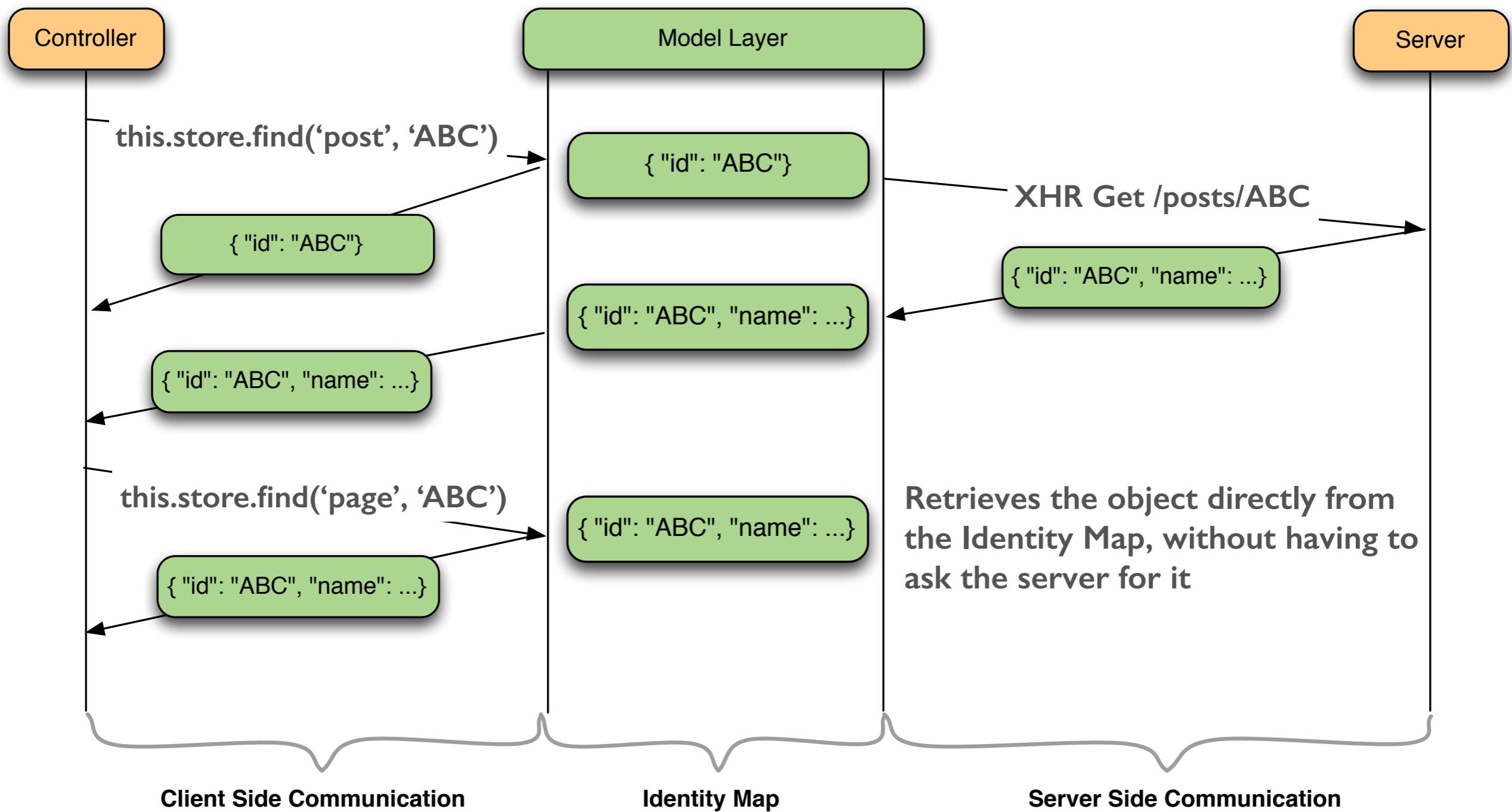
# Identity Map



# Identity Map



# Identity Map



# The REST Interface

**curl "http://localhost:8080/json/data/albums"**

```
{  
    "albums": [  
        {  
            "id": "albumOne",  
            "photos": [  
                "photos_bird.jpg"  
            ]  
        },  
        {  
            "id": "albumTwo",  
            "photos": [  
                "photos.dragonfly.jpg",  
                "photos_fly.jpg"  
            ]  
        }  
    ]  
}
```

# The JSON Interface

**curl "http://localhost:8080/json/albums/albumOne"**

```
{  
    "album": {  
        "id": "albumOne",  
        "photos": [  
            "photos_bird.jpg"  
        ]  
    }  
}
```

# What is Ember Data

Ember Data is an Identity Map implementation

Handles relationships, transactions, and data serialization

Consists of

- A Store (identity map)
- An Adapter and a serializer (to serialize and deserialize data)
- An abstract Model implementation

# Ember Data

## Start by creating an Application Adapter

ember g adapter application

**Choose either the JSONAPIAdapter, or the RESTAdapter. Add a namespace for the api if needed**

```
import DS from 'ember-data';
```

```
export default DS.RESTAdapter.extend({  
  namespace: '/api'  
});
```

# Ember Data

## Create the Photo Model

```
ember generate model photo
```

## Add in the properties, including property-types

```
export default DS.Model.extend({
  name: DS.attr('string'),
  squareUrl: DS.attr('string'),
  thumbUrl: DS.attr('string'),
  largeUrl: DS.attr('string'),
  xlUrl: DS.attr('string')
});
```

# Ember Data

## Built-in property types

string

number

date

one-to-one and one-to-many relationships

# Relationships

## One-to-One relationships



# Relationships

## One-to-Many relationships

Many to none

```
App.A {  
    modelB:hasMany('b')  
}  
  
App.B {  
}
```

```
{  
    "model_a": {  
        "id": "a_id",  
        "modelBs": [ "b_id", ... ] }  
}  
}
```

Many to one

```
App.A {  
    modelB:hasMany('b')  
}  
  
App.B {  
    modelB: belongsTo('a')  
}
```

```
{  
    "model_a": {  
        "id": "a",  
        "modelBs": [ "b_id", ... ] }  
}  
}  
  
{  
    "model_b": {  
        "id": "b_id",  
        "modelA": "a_id"  
}  
}
```

# Relationships

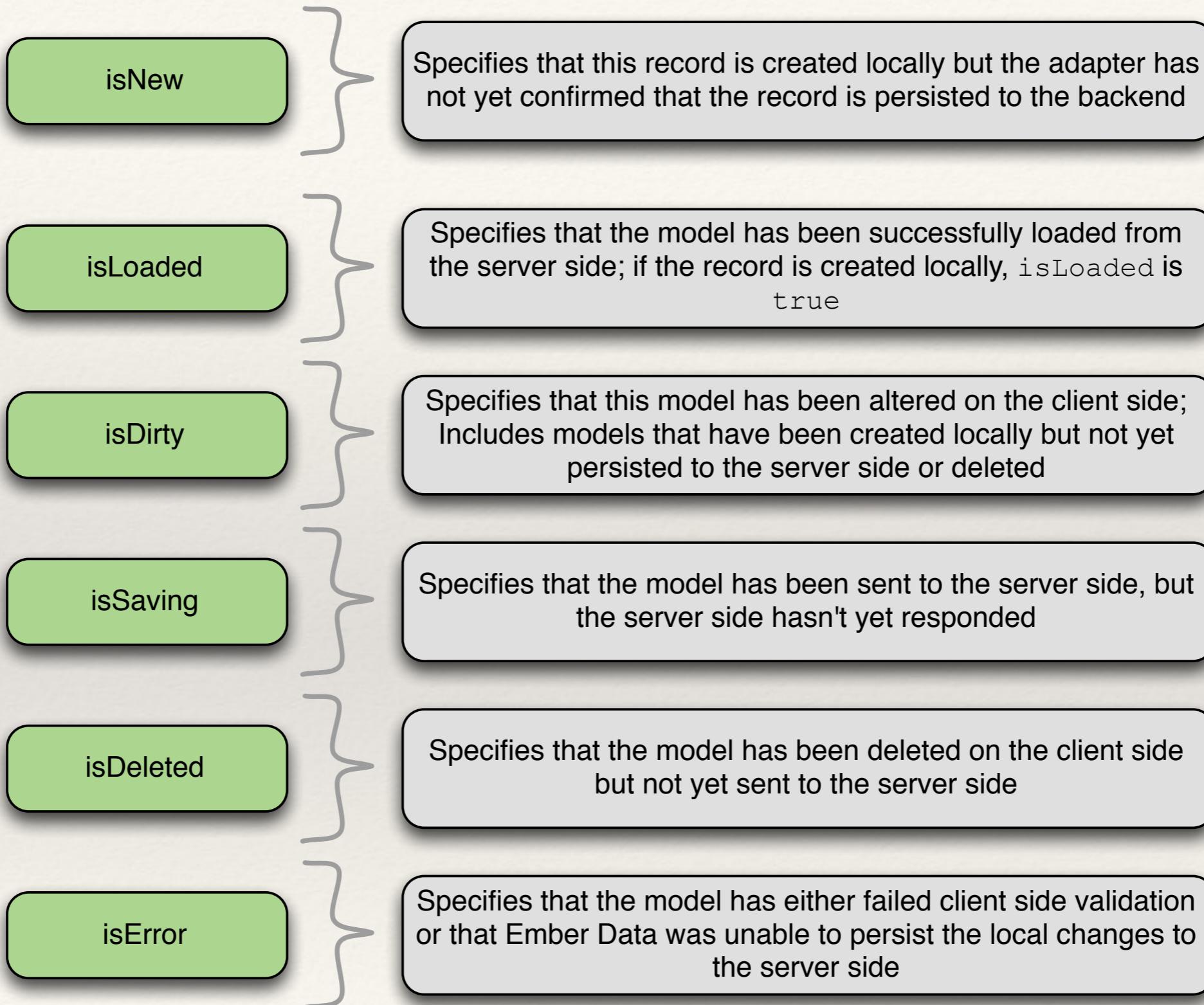
## Many-to-Many relationships

Many to many

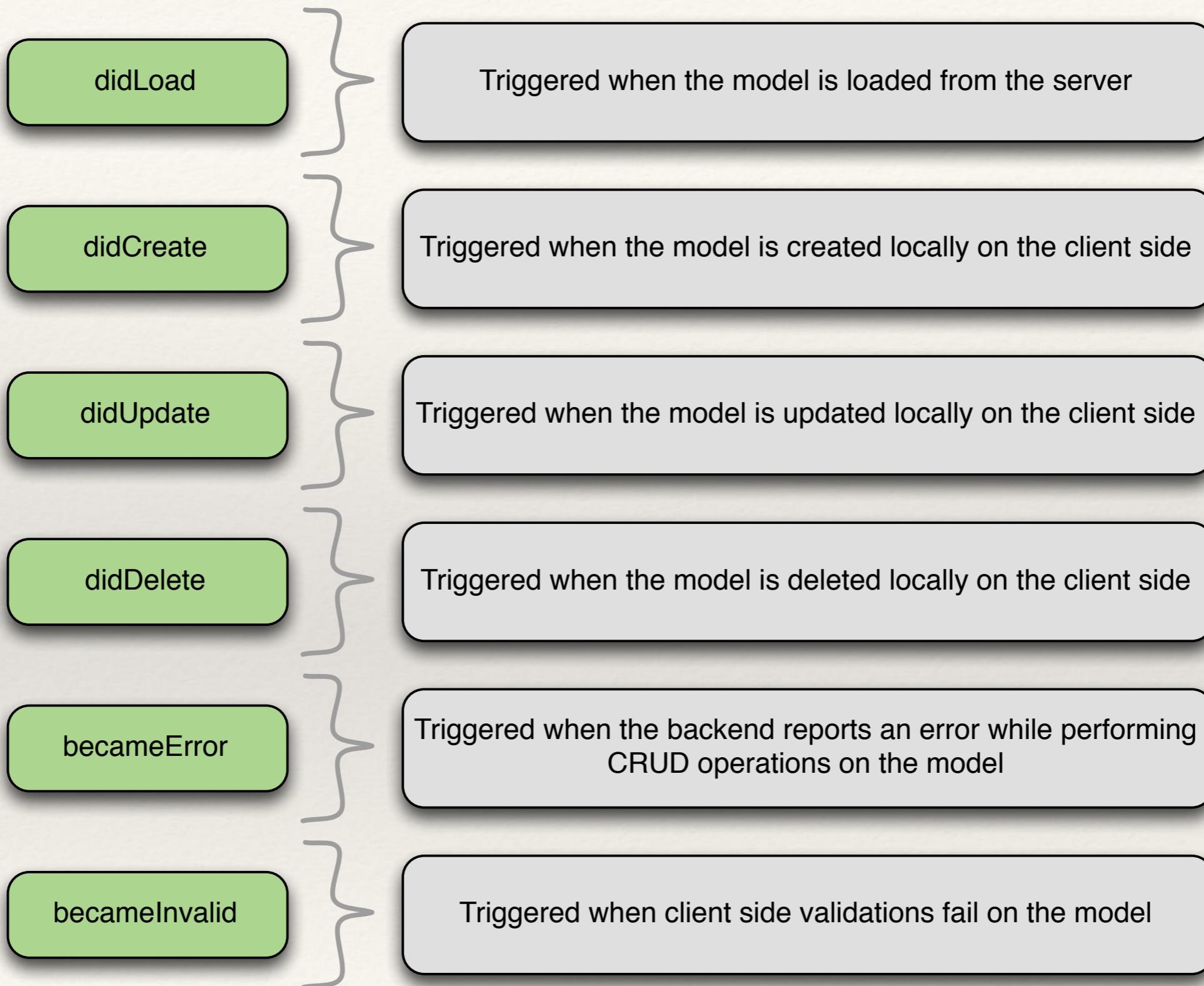
```
App.A {  
    modelB: hasMany('b')  
}  
  
App.B {  
    bodelA: hasMany('a')  
}
```

```
{  
    "model_a": {  
        "id": "a",  
        "modelBs": [ "b_id", ... ] }  
    }  
}  
  
{  
    "model_b": {  
        "id": "b_id",  
        "modelAs": [ "a_id", ... ] }  
    }  
}
```

# Ember Data States



# Ember Data Notifications

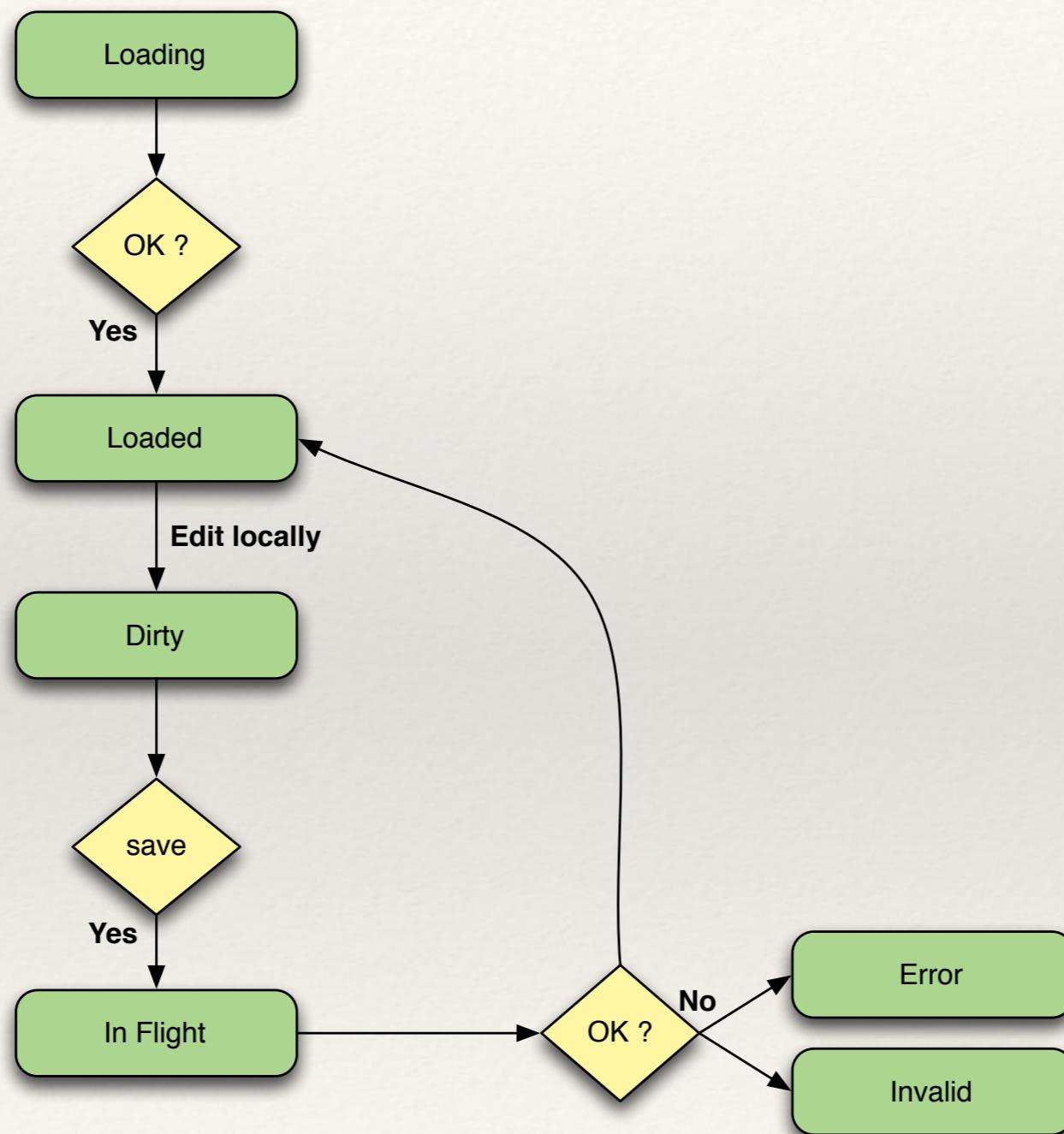


# Ember Data Notifications

```
model.on('didLoad', function() {  
  console.log("Loaded!");  
}) ;
```

# Ember Data

## Simplified Ember Data Statechart



# Ember Data

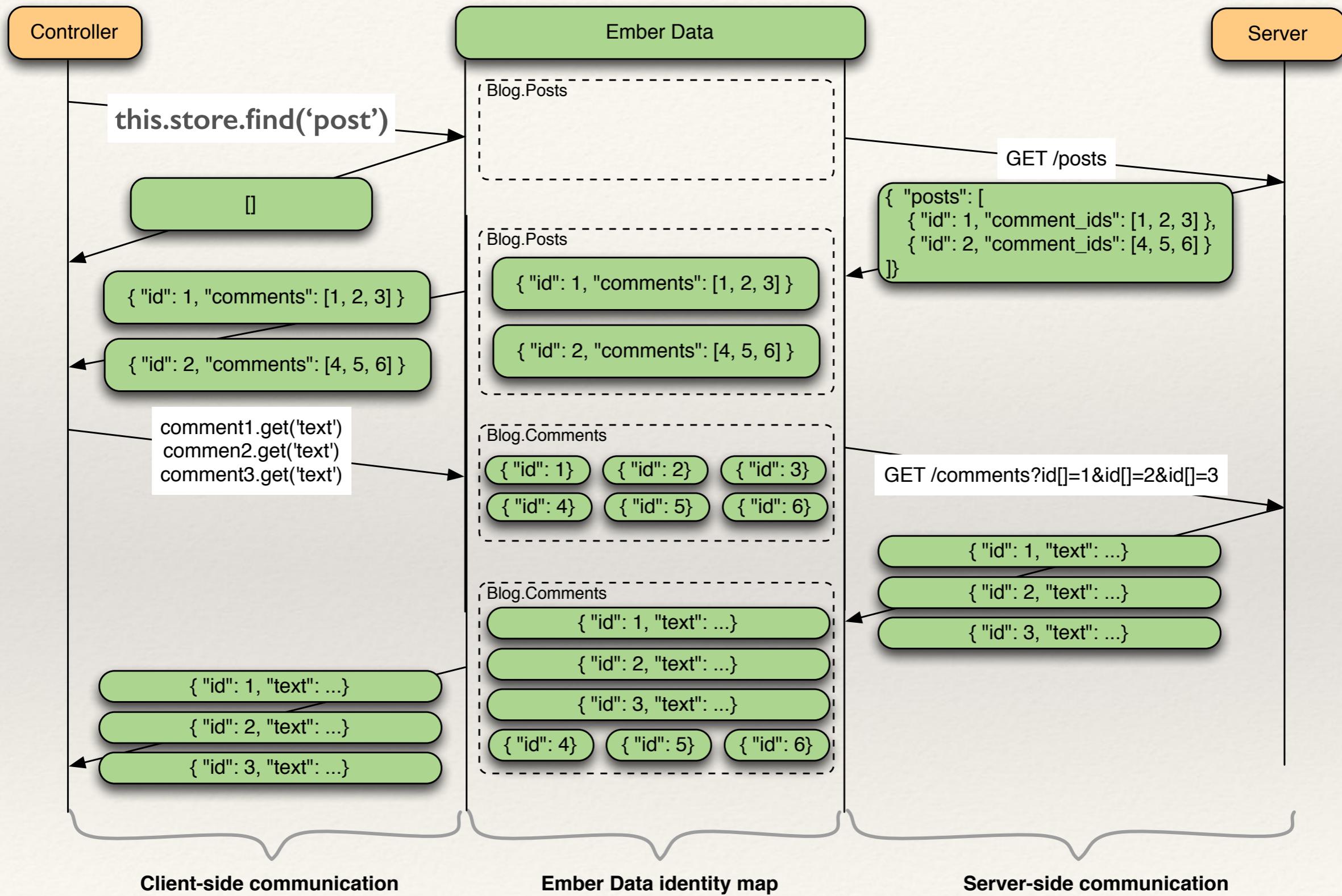
## Album-model

```
export default DS.Model.extend({
  sortIndex: DS.attr('number'),
  photos: DS.hasMany('photo', {async: true}),
  cover: DS.belongsTo('photo', {async: true})
}) ;
```

## Photo-model

```
export default DS.Model.extend({
  href: DS.attr('string')
}) ;
```

# Ember Data - Sideloaded



# Ember Data

## Sideloading data

```
{  
  "posts": [  
    {"id": 1, "comment_ids": [1, 2, 3]},  
    {"id": 2, "comment_ids": [4, 5, 6]}  
],  
  "comments": [  
    {"id": 1, "text": "Comment 1"},  
    {"id": 2, "text": "Comment 2"},  
    {"id": 3, "text": "Comment 3"},  

```

# Ember Data

```
{  
  "posts": [  
    {  
      "id": 1,  
      "comments": [  
        {"id": 1, "text": "Comment 1"},  
        {"id": 2, "text": "Comment 2"},  
        {"id": 3, "text": "Comment 3"}  
      ]  
    },  
    {  
      "id": 2,  
      "comments": [  
        {"id": 4, "text": "Comment 4"},  
        {"id": 5, "text": "Comment 5"},  
        {"id": 6, "text": "Comment 6"}  
      ]  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

**Embedding Data**

# Ember Data

## Specify special plurals

```
Ember.Inflector.inflector.irregular(  
  'productCategory', 'productCategories');
```

# Demo Time



Building out the  
functionality