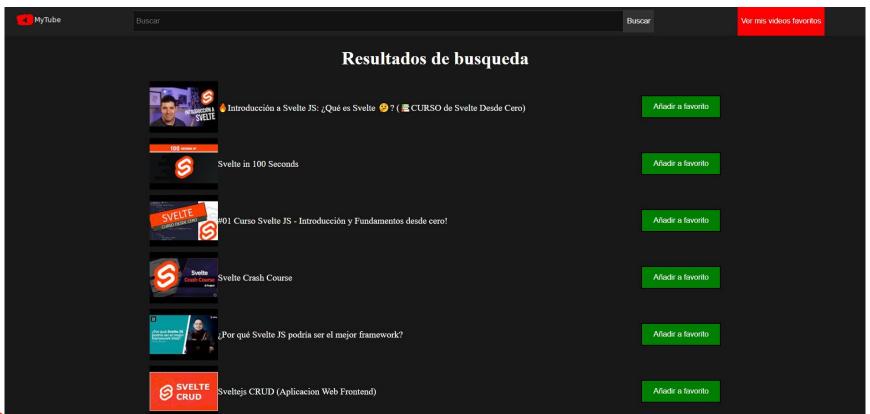


Framework para frontend: Svelte JS

Grupo 1: Joaquín Cáceres Julián García Mathias Valdebenito

Aplicación realizada: MyTube





O1 Demo: MyTube (versión Svelte)

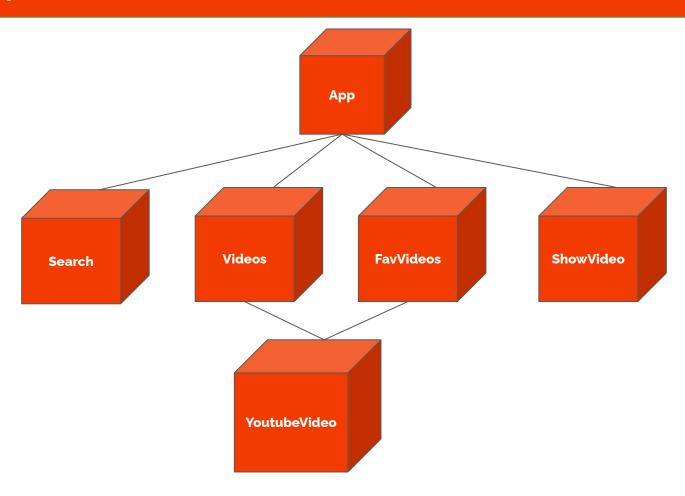


Estructura aplicación

Utilizamos la misma estructura de componentes que para nuestra aplicación Vue



Estructura aplicación





Estructura aplicación

Pero agregamos una librería nueva

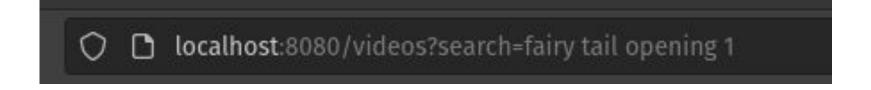


Svelte-Routing

```
<Router {url}>
  <Search />
  <div class="centered">
    <Route path="/videos"><Videos /></Route>
    <Route path="/"><FavVideos /></Route>
    <Route path="/watch"><ShowVideo /></Route>
  </div>
</Router>
```



Svelte-Routing





03 Análisis del código



```
state: {
  videos: [],
  currentVideo: undefined,
  currentTab: Tab.FAV,
  favVideos: window.localStorage.getItem('favVideos') #= null
  ? JSON.parse(window.localStorage.getItem('favVideos')!): [],
},
```



Stores (svelte)

```
const { subscribe, update } = writable<Video[]>(
  window.localStorage.getItem("favVideos") !== null
  ? JSON.parse(window.localStorage.getItem("favVideos")!)
  : []
);
```



```
• • •
 mutations: {
    SET_VIDEOS(state, payload: Array<Video>) {
      state.videos = payload;
    CHANGE_VIDEO(state, payload: string) {
      console.log(payload)
      state.currentVideo = payload;
    ADD_FAV_VIDEO(state, payload: Video) {
      state.favVideos.push(payload);
      window.localStorage.setItem('favVideos', JSON.stringify(state.favVideos));
    DELETE_FAV_VIDEO(state, payload: Video) {
      state.favVideos = state.favVideos.filter((video) ⇒ video.id.videoId ≠ payload.id.videoId)
      window.localStorage.setItem('favVideos', JSON.stringify(state.favVideos));
    CHANGE_TAB(state, payload: Tab) {
      state.currentTab = payload
```



```
update((favVideos) => {
  const newFavVideos = [...favVideos, video];
  window.localStorage.setItem("favVideos", JSON.stringify(newFavVideos));
  return newFavVideos;
});
```



Patrón Observer



```
actions: {
    async searchYoutube({ commit }, query: string) {
      const result = await fetch(`https://www.googleapis.com/youtube/v3/search?q=${query}&
part=snippet&maxResults=50&key=AIzaSyA-tvEokrKF-vdJuqA-MXucQclYYiivAXI`)
      const response = await result.json();
      commit("SET_VIDEOS", response.items);
      commit("CHANGE TAB", Tab.VIDEOS);
      commit("CHANGE_VIDEO", undefined);
    back({commit}) {
      commit("SET VIDEOS", []);
      commit("CHANGE_TAB", Tab.FAV);
      commit("CHANGE_VIDEO", undefined);
    showVideo({commit}, videoId: string) {
      commit("CHANGE_VIDEO", videoId);
    addFavVideo({commit}, video: Video) {
      commit("ADD_FAV_VIDEO", video);
    deleteFavVideo({commit}, video: Video) {
      commit("DELETE_FAV_VIDEO", video);
```



```
const addFavVideo = (video: Video) =>
  update((favVideos) => {
    const newFavVideos = [...favVideos, video];
   window.localStorage.setItem("favVideos", JSON.stringify(newFavVideos));
    return newFavVideos;
 });
const deleteFavVideo = (video: Video) =>
  update((favVideos) => {
    const newFavVideos = favVideos.filter(
      (vid) => vid.id.videoId !== video.id.videoId
    );
   window.localStorage.setItem("favVideos", JSON.stringify(newFavVideos));
    return newFavVideos;
 });
```



Operador \$

```
{#each $favVideos as video}
  <YoutubeVideo {video} />
{/each}
```

Cualquier cosa que defina el método subscribe puede utilizar ese operador



App.svelte - Routing

```
• • •
<script lang="ts">
  import { Router, Route} from "svelte-navigator";
  import FavVideos from "./components/FavVideos.svelte";
  import Search from "./components/Search.svelte";
  import ShowVideo from "./components/ShowVideo.svelte";
  import Videos from "./components/Videos.svelte";
  export const url = "";
</script>
<Router {url}>
  <Search />
 <div class="centered">
   <Route path="/videos"><Videos /></Route>
   <Route path="/"><FavVideos /></Route>
   <Route path="/watch"><ShowVideo /></Route>
 </div>
</Router>
<style>
 div.centered {
   width: 70%;
   margin: 0 auto;
</style>
```

Router: permite agregar rutas y cambiar el output dependiendo de la ruta

Route: vincula un contenido a un path en el navegador

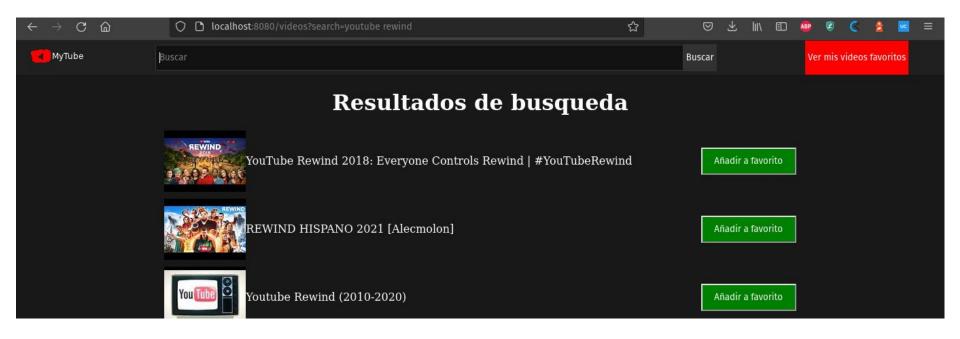


App.svelte - Routing



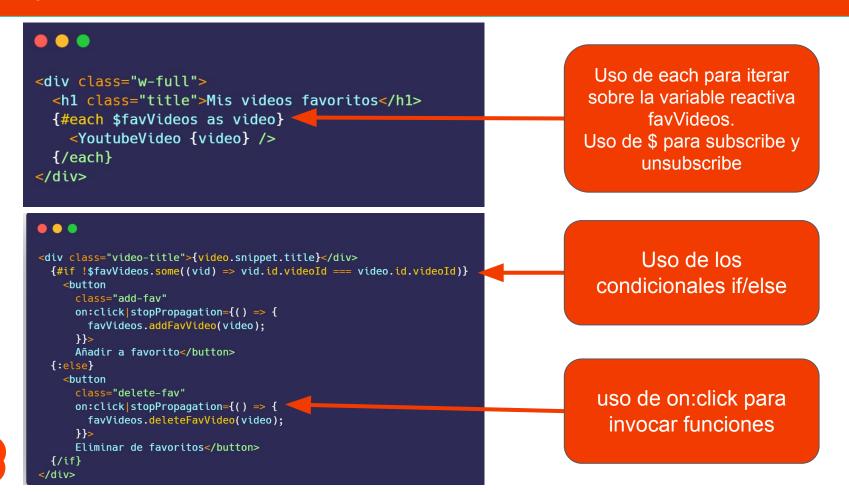


App.svelte - Routing



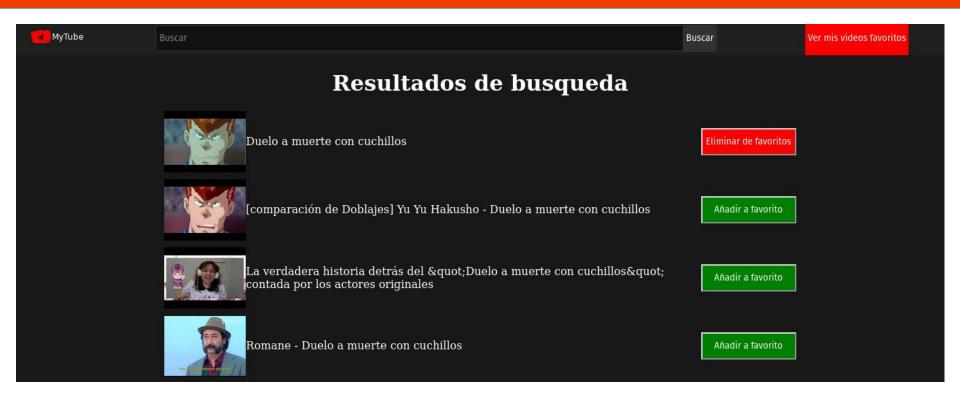


Loops y condicionales





Loops y condicionales





Uso de bind

```
• • •
<script lang="ts">
  import { navigate } from "svelte-navigator";
 let searchQuery;
 async function search(e?: KeyboardEvent) {
   if (searchQuery && ((e && e.key === "Enter") || !e)) {
      navigate(`/videos?search=${searchQuery}`);
      searchQuery = "";
</script>
<div class="search-bar flex">
 <div class="left">
   <button on:click={back} class="left-button">
      <img src="/MyTube.png" class="logo" alt="my-tube togo" />
   </button>
 <div class="right flex">
    <div class="search-input">
      <input
        bind:value={searchQuery}
        class="no-display"
        on:keyup={(e) => search(e)}
        placeholder="Buscar"
    </div>
```

Cambios en el input harán update de searchQuery



Bloque await / useLocation

```
• • •
<script lang="ts">
  import YoutubeVideo from "./YoutubeVideo.svelte";
  import { useLocation } from "svelte-navigator";
  const location = useLocation();
  async function searchYoutube(searchQuery: string) {
    let videos = [];
    const response = await fetch(
      `https://www.googleapis.com/youtube/v3/search?g=${searchQuery}&part=snippet&maxResults=50&
key=AIzaSyDIq4ZGvS8Z3FXABUHvBFvSAAHXMALeTmA`
    const data = await response.json();
    videos = data.items;
    return videos;
</script>
<div class="w-full">
  <h1 class="title">Resultados de busqueda</h1>
  {#await searchYoutube($location.search)}
    <div class="searching-text">Buscando...</div>
  {:then videos}
    {#each videos as video (video)}
      <YoutubeVideo {video} />
    {/each}
  {/await}
```



ClientWidth



O4Aprendizajes



Aprendizajes

- Svelte es limpio y simple, no introduce muchas cosas nuevas, pero sí aprende de su competencia (vue, react, angular, etc) haciendo la curva de aprendizaje menor.
- No es necesario llevar un manejo complejo de los estados con hooks ni utilizar eventListeners o cosas del diaulo. El operador \$ facilita mucho el trabajo con observables.
- Realmente reactivo, cualquier nueva asignación realiza una actualización automática sobre el DOM.
- Tiene una comunidad más pequeña que React o Vue.

