Single Page Applications

Concepts and Implementation



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Software University

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#js-advanced

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Web Application Concepts

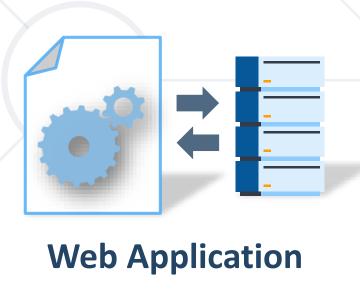
Site vs Application. Multi- and Single-Page Apps

Sites and Applications



- A website is a collection of interlinked web pages
 - It hosts content, that is primarily meant to be consumed
- A web application is a software, accessible from a web browser
 - They are interactive and have rich functionality





Multi Page Applications



- Reloads the entire page
- Displays the new page when a user interacts with the web app
- When a data is exchanged, a new page is requested from the server to display in the web browser



Multi Page Pros and Cons



- Pros
 - Performs well on the search engine
 - Simpler state management (immutable state)

- Cons
 - Comparatively complex development
 - Coupled backend and frontend



Single Page Applications





- SPAs use AJAX and HTML5 to create fluid and responsive Web apps
- No constant page reloads



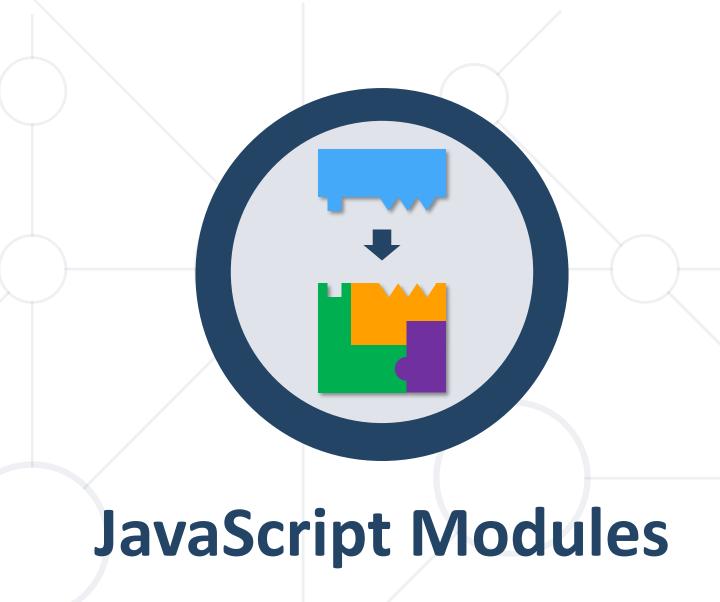
SPA Pros and Cons



- Pros
 - Load all assets only once
 - Maintain state across multiple pages
 - Better UX

- Cons
 - Perform poor on the search engine
 - Server-side rendering helps
 - Provide single sharing link
 - Browser history can be used





Definition and Usage

Modules



- A set of related functionality
 - Resolve naming collisions
 - Expose only public behavior
 - Not populate the global scope
- Loaded by setting the type attribute of a script:

```
<script src="app.js" type="module"></script>
```

- Note: Browsers will not load modules from the file
 system you must use a local server
 - lite-server or similar



ES6 Export Syntax



■ export → expose public API

```
export function updateScoreboard(newResult) { ... }
export const homeTeam = 'Tigers';
```

You can export multiple members

```
export { addResult, homeTeam as host };
```

Default exports can be imported without a name

```
export default function addResult(newResult) { ... }
```

ES6 Import Syntax



■ import → load entire module (all exports)

```
import * as scoreboard from './scoreboard.js';
scoreboard.updateScore(); // call from module
```

Import specific members by name

```
import {addResult, homeTeam} from './scoreboard.js';
addResult(); // call directly by name
```

Import default export by specifying alias

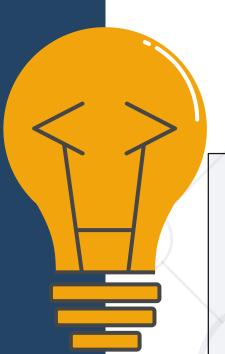
```
import addResult from './scoreboard.js';
addResult(); // call directly by name
```

Legacy Approach – IIFE Modules



- IIFE modules were essential for larger projects
- They hide the unnecessary and expose only needed behavior/objects to the global scope

```
(function(scope) {
  const selector = 'loading';
  const loadingElement = document.querySelector(selector)
  const show = () => loadingElement.style.display = '';
  const hide = () => ladingElement.style.display = 'none'
  // Only this is visible to the global scope
  scope.loading = { show, hide };
})(window);
```



Module Best Practices



Split code in modules by related functionality



Only export what is necessary for consumers

Prefer named exports over defaults

Do not perform operations on export





SPA Approaches

Creating a Single Page Application

SPA Implementation Requirements



- The application has multiple views
- All views share a common state
- Modular code is used
- The page is not reloaded when changing views
- Content is loaded via AJAX
- New content is created by JavaScript



Feasibility Disclaimer



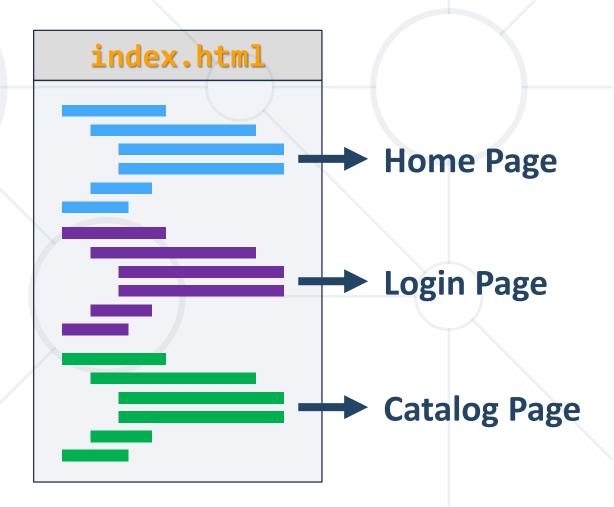
- Contemporary single-page applications employ concepts like templates and routing
 - Usually with a front-end framework
- These topics will be covered in upcoming lessons
- The following approach aims to demonstrate the basic principles and is applicable only for small apps
 - Consider it for educational purposes only!



Initial Static Content



- The HTML template holds all views as hidden sections
- Modules are responsible for populating and displaying views
- Sections can be controlled by reference or by visibility
- Dynamic content is loaded via AJAX calls



Modular Code



- Each view is controlled by its own module
 - Contains code for fetching and displaying related content
- A single script serves as the application entry point
 - Imports and initializes the rest of the modules
 - Holds and manages shared (global) state

```
import homePage from './home.js';
import catalogPage from './catalog.js';
// Load and initialize all modules
```

Capturing Navigation



- Anchor tags instruct the browser to navigate to a new page
 - This will restart our application
- A click handler can be used to prevent this:

```
const navLink = document.getElementById('navLink');
navLink.addEventLister('click', e => {
   e.preventDefault();
   // Load new content and switch the view
});
```

View changes can then be triggered from <a> elements

Loading and Displaying Content



- Use the Fetch API to bring new content from the server
- Modify or create new HTML elements to display content

```
async function getArticles() {
  const response = await fetch(apiUrl);
  const articles = await response.json();
  articles.forEach(displayArticle);
}
```

```
function displayArticle(article) {
  // Modify DOM tree
}
```

Group DOM Changes



- Manipulating the DOM tree is a performance-intensive process
- When multiple elements must be created and populated, place them in a DocumentFragment:

```
const fragment = document.createDocumentFragment();
// Create and populate new elements
fragment.appendChild(/* element reference */);
document.body.appendChild(fragment); // Add to body
```

Summary



- A Web Application is a software accessible using a web browser
 - Not the same as a web site
- Code can be split and reused with modules
- A Single Page Application (SPA) operates without reloading the page





Questions?



















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