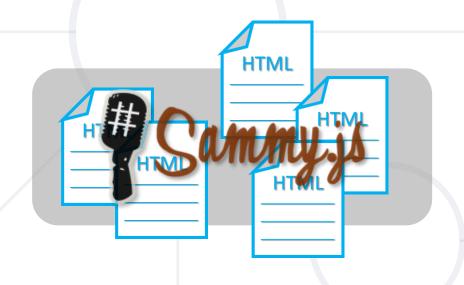
Routing and Patterns

Browser Routing Design Patterns in JS





SoftUni Team Technical Trainers







Software University

http://softuni.bg

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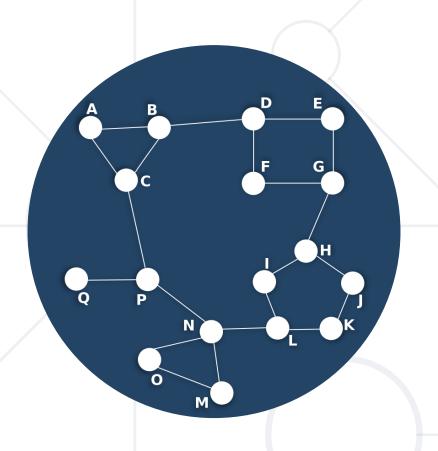
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Have a Question?







Routing Concepts Navigation for Single Page Apps

SPA Applications



- A single-page application (SPA) is a website that re-renders its content in response to navigation actions (e.g. clicking a link) without reloading of the page.
- Single-page applications can use state from an external source (i.e. the URL location) or track state internally
 - Internal state SPAs are limited because there is only one "entry"
 - With location-based SPAs, the location is always updating as you navigate
 - To have location-based SPA we need a special object "Router"

Location

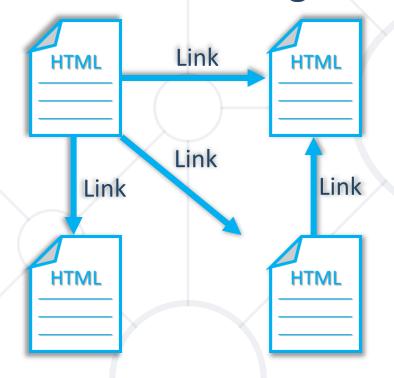


```
https://www.example.com/one?key=value#trending
location = {
 protocol: "https:",	✓
 hostname: "www.example.com",~
 pathname: "/one", <
 search: "?key=value", 	
 hash: "#trending"
```

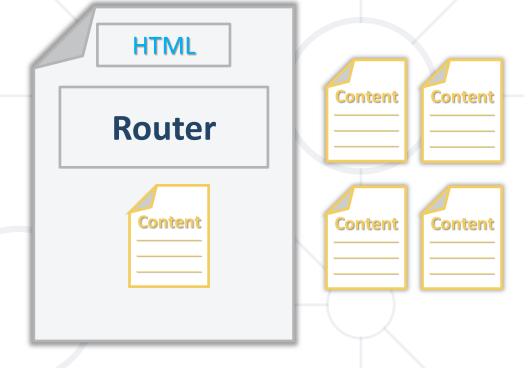
What is Routing?



Standard Navigation



Navigation using Routing





Routing allows navigation, without reloading the page

How Routers Work



- A Router loads the appropriate content when the location changes
 - E.g. when the user manually enters an address
- Conversely, a change in content is reflected in the address bar
 - E.g. when the user clicks on a link
- Benefits:
 - Load all scripts only once
 - Maintain state across multiple pages
 - Browser history can be used
 - Build User Interfaces that react quickly

How Routers Work



- Hash-based routing
- Using the #hash part of the URL to simulate different content
- The routing is possible because c hanges in the hash don't trigger page reload

```
var url = null;
var getCurrent = function () {
  return window.location.hash;
};
var listen = function () {
  var current = getCurrent();
  if (current !== url) {
    console.log('URL changed to'
      + current);
    url = current;
  setTimeout(listen, 200);
Listen();
```

How Routers work



- History API The DOM window object provides access to the browser's history through the history object. It exposes useful methods and properties that let you move back and forth through the user's history, as well as manipulate the contents of the history stack
- HTML5 introduced the history.pushState() and history.replaceState() methods, which allow you to add and modify history entries, respectively
- These methods work in conjunction with the window.onpopstate event

The pushState() method



- pushState() takes three parameters: a state object, a title (which is currently ignored), and (optionally) a URL
 - State a JavaScript object which is associated with the new history entry
 - Title browsers currently ignore this parameter
 - Passing the empty string here should be safe against future changes to the method
 - URL The new history entry's URL is given by this parameter.
 - The browser won't attempt to load this URL after a call to pushState() but it might attempt to load the URL later, for instance after the user restarts the browser.
 - It must be of the same origin as the current URL.

The replaceState() method



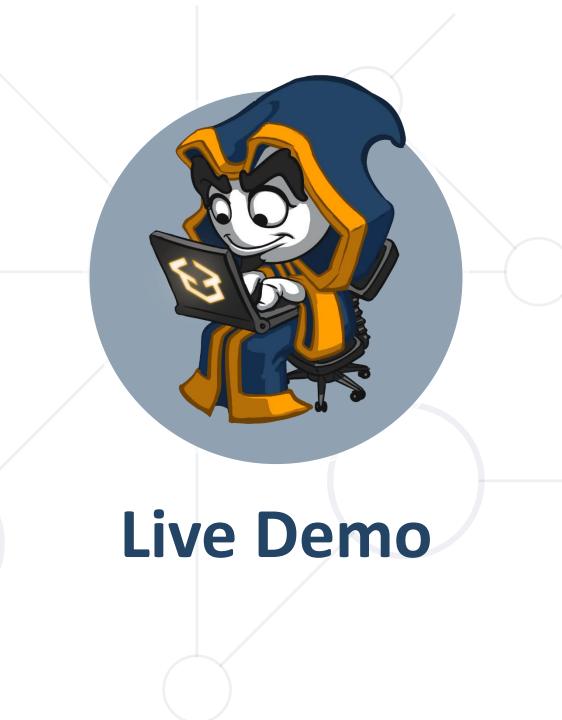
- history.replaceState() operates exactly like history.pushState() except that replaceState() modifies the current history entry instead of creating a new one
- It is particularly useful when you want to update the state object or URL of the current history entry in response to some user action

```
var stateObj = { facNum: "56789123" };
history.pushState(stateObj, "", "student.html");
history.replaceState(stateObj, "", "newStudent.html");
```

The popstate event



- A popstate event is dispatched to the window every time the active history entry changes
- If the history entry being activated was created by a call to pushState or affected by a call to replaceState, the popstate event's state property contains a copy of the history entry's state object
- You can read the state of the current history entry without waiting for a popstate event using the history.state property





Routing with Sammy.js Overview and Examples

Sammy.js Overview



- Sammy is a lightweight routing library
- Modular design with plugins and adapters
- Requires with jQuery
- Many additional features





```
const app = Sammy('#main', function() {
  this.get('#/index.html', () => {
    this.swap('Index');
  })
});
```

Installation



Download Sammy using WebStorm's terminal

npm install --save sammy

- Or download from <u>sammyjs.org</u>
- Browser builds will be located in:

```
node_modules/sammy/lib/
```

Sammy requires jQuery to work!

Note: It's best if your project has a package.json file

Application Initialization



Create a Sammy instance to initialize your application

```
Invoke library Element selector

const app = Sammy('#main', function () {
    // Define routes and other Logic here
});
$(() => app.run()); // Activate
```

- You may have multiple apps running
- Each selector can only hold one app
 - If you refer to it again, it extends the functionality

Creating Routes



- The main building block of Sammy is the route
 - Defined by method and address (URI)
- Place this block inside a Sammy initializer:

```
Route Method
Route address

this.route('get', '#/about', function() {
  this.swap('<h2>Contact Page</h2>');
});
```

 A note on using this: it holds a reference to the router object, but may not work correctly in an arrow function

Route Aliases



Each method has an alias for shorter code

```
this.get('#/catalog', loadBooks)
this.post('#/login', userLogin)
this.put('#/catalog/:bookId', updateBook)
this.del('#/catalog/:bookId', deleteBook)
```

URL Parameters



- Parameters allow for dynamic routes
 - E.g. products in a catalog will load the same page

```
Parameter name
```

Receive context

```
this.get('#/catalog/:productId', (context) => {
  console.log(context.params.productId);
});

Access passed in value
```

You can get the whole path using this.path

Hello Sammy



```
index.html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<head>
 <meta charset="UTF-8">
 <title>Hello Sammy</title>
 <!-- Include jQuery and Sammy distributions -->
</head>
<body>
 <header>
    <h1>Hello Sammy</h1>
    <a href="#/index.html">Home</a>
    <a href="#/about">About</a>
    <a href="#/contact">Contact</a>
 </header>
 <div id="main"></div>
</body>
</html>
```

Hello Sammy (2)



```
app.js
const app = Sammy('#main', function () {
    this.get('#/index.html', () => {
        this.swap('<h2>Home Page</h2>');
    });
    this.get('#/about', () => {
        this.swap('<h2>About Page</h2>');
    });
    this.get('#/contact', () => {
        this.swap('<h2>Contact Page</h2>');
    });
});
$(() => {
    app.run();
});
```

Handling Forms



Forms inside the main element are automatically handled

Route address

Route method

```
<form action="#/login" method="post">
  User: <input name="user" type="text">
  Pass: <input name="pass" type="password">
  <input type="submit" value="Login">
  </form>
```

```
this.post('#/login', (context) => {
  console.log(context.params.user);
  console.log(context.params.pass);
});
Names of inputs
```

Integrating Handlebars



- Download and include the Handlebars source in your HTML
- Include sammy.handlebars.js (found under lib/plugins)
- Load the plugin inside a Sammy initializer:

```
this.use('Handlebars', 'hbs');
```

Template file extension

Create a RenderContext with render, load or partial

Using Handlebars



```
greeting.hbs
<h1>{{title}}</h1>
Hello, {{name}}!
```

```
app.js
const app = Sammy('#main', function () {
  this.use('Handlebars', 'hbs');
  this.get('#/hello/:name', function() {
    this.title = 'Hello!'
    this.name = this.params.name;
    this.partial('greeting.hbs');
  });
});
                      Load and swap in the template
    => app.run());
```

Using Handlebars (2)



Load a list of partial templates (inside a route definition):

```
this.loadPartials({
   firstPartial: 'path-to/first.hbs',
   secondPartial: 'path-to/second.hbs',
   thirdPartial: 'path-to/third.hbs'
}).then(function(context) => {
   console.log(context.partials);
   this.partial('pageTemplate.hbs');
});
```

- The callback will be executed once all partials are loaded
- Templates are cached there's no need to manually cache them

Additional Features



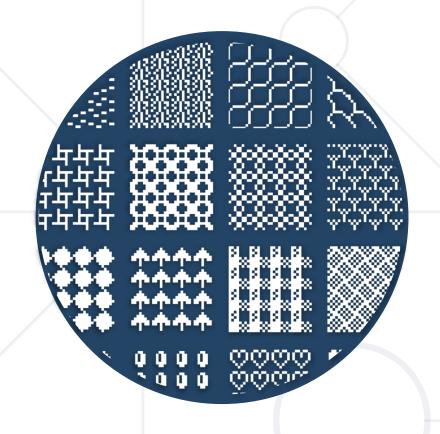
Redirect

```
this.redirect('#/other/route');
this.redirect('#', 'other', 'route');
```

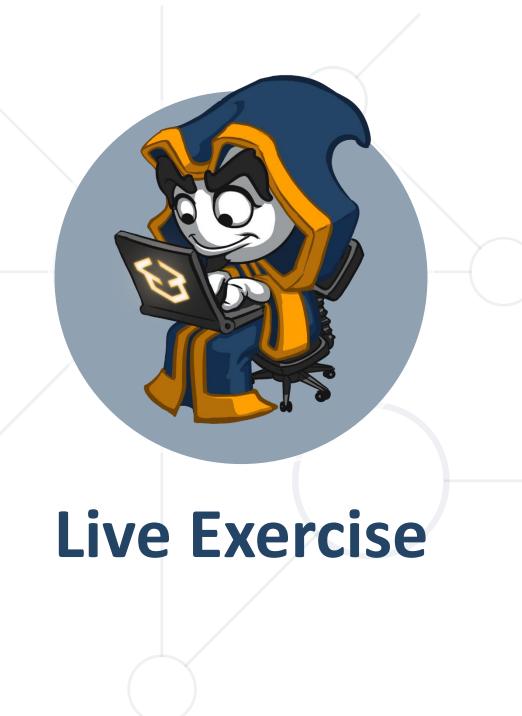
Custom events

```
// Register event handler
this.bind('event-name', eventHandlerFunction);
// Raise event
this.trigger('event-name', data);
```

- Useful plugins (found under lib/plugins):
 - Storage and Session
 - OAuth2



Routing with Sammy.js Overview and Examples



Summary



- Browser Routing allows SPAs to use history
- Sammy.js is a simple routing library

```
const app = Sammy('#main',
function () {
  this.get('index.html', () => {
    this.swap('<h1>Index
Page</h1>');
  })
});
```

Modular code is more maintainable



Questions?











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