Building

Modern JS web apps have some level of "build" step(s)

- Transpiling JS dialects into native JS
- Transpiling new JS to older JS
- CSS Preprocessors/CSS Postprocessors
- Bundling multiple JS files for development into one JS file for deployment
- Minifying JS/CSS/HTML files
- Linting files to confirm syntax conventions
- Running automated tests to confirm functionality

Source Maps

- Transpiling/minifying creates "sourcemap" files
- Tells debuggers how to relate result to original

Starting a new package

```
mkdir demo
cd demo
npm init -y
npm install express
mkdir public
```

- Create `server.js` that loads static files from `public`

HTML Scaffolding

- Create static `index.html` and `page2.html`
  - `index.html`: "Page 1" in text
  - `page2.html`: "Page 2" in text
  - Has a form
    - `index.html`: `action="page2.html"`
    - `page2.html`: `action="index.html"`
    - Has a submit button
  - Loads `demo.js` and `demo.css`

Non-HTML Scaffolding

`demo.css`:

- Puts a border around `<form>`

`demo.js`:

```
"use strict";

(function() {
  const sound = 'hi';
  console.log(sound);
})();
```

Confirm setup

`node server.js` and visit `/` (for whatever PORT you configured)

- Confirm the two pages have forms that let you go from one to the other

Babel

Babel is the most common JS Transpiler

- Converts newer JS to older JS
- Converts JS dialects into vanilla JS
    - e.g. Typescript, JSX, future JS
- Allows for modern development without requiring user updates

https://babeljs.io

Copy your demo environment

Commands below based off of **https://babeljs.io/docs/en/usage**

```
mkdir demo-babel
cd demo-babel
npm init -y
npm install --save-dev @babel/core @babel/cli
npm install --save-dev @babel/preset-env core-js
```

`@babel` is npm's "namespacing" of packages

- not all authors make use of it
- makes it clear which related libraries are from "project"

Configure the Demo Environment

Create `babel.config.js` in package root

```
const presets = [ [
  "@babel/env",
  {
    targets: {
      edge: "17",
      firefox: "60",
      chrome: "67",
      safari: "11.1",
      ie: "9.0",
    },
    useBuiltIns: "usage",
    corejs: "3",
  },
] ];
module.exports = { presets };
```

Creating "source" files

The files you develop on are **input** to babel

- We will use `src/`
- Put `demo.js` into `src/` (**NOT** `public/`)

Babel will **output** the files for use

- We will use `public/
- Put `demo.css` into `public/`

What is the difference...

- Between css and JS files?
- Between `src/` and `public/`
- Which will be the webserver document root?

Running Babel

This command transpiles the files in the input directory (src) into the --out-dir (public)

- Configuration decides files and transformations

```
npx babel src --out-dir public
```

- Babel is often used with a bundler, like `webpack`
- Can write a `package.json` `scripts` entry for this
    - such as `npm run build`
- When using webpack, don't use babel by itself

Babel Results

Examine `public/demo.js`

- `const` downgraded to var
    - because we had IE9 as a target browser

Try:

- remove the `"use strict";` from `src/demo.js`
- remove IIFE from `src/demo.js`
- rerun babel
- reexamine output `public/demo.js`
    - "use strict" added
    - IIFE not added

Webpack

Webpack is a **bundler** - it pulls together multiple development files into one file for deployment

Webpack *also* can run other build steps. We can have it run babel on our files, for example

Copy your demo environment

Commands below based off of **https://webpack.js.org/guides/getting-started/**

```
mkdir demo-webpack
cd demo-webpack
npm init -y
npm install --save-dev webpack webpack-cli
```

Configure webpack

Create `webpack.config.js` in package root

```
const path = require('path');
module.exports = {
  mode: 'development',
  entry: './src/demo.js',
  devtool: 'source-map',
  devServer: {
    static: path.join(__dirname, 'public'),
    compress: true,
    port: 5000
  },
  output: {
    filename: 'demo.js',
    path: path.resolve(__dirname, 'public'),
  },
};
```

Create "source" files for webpack

The files you develop on are **input** to webpack

- We configured it to use `src/demo.js`

Webpack will **output** the files for us

- We configured it to use `public/demo.js`

```
mkdir src
```

Put `demo.js` into `src/`

Running Webpack

Run all the webpack steps (bundling, transpiling, etc)

- on the "entry" file (`src/demo.js`) and its imports
- generates the output (`public/demo.js`)
- config decides which files, what transformations

```
npx webpack
```

- Webpack is a lot of "magic" -
    - Do the steps by hand before relying on it!
- Often you write a package.json `scripts` entry
    - such as `npm run build`

Webpack Results

- Not too exciting with one file
- Wraps content in IIFE!
- Doesn't do any babel work itself

Using both webpack and babel

Webpack can run a transpiler while bundling

- Transpile individual files
- Then bundle the results

Installing webpack and babel

```
# babel
npm install --save-dev @babel/core
npm install --save-dev @babel/preset-env
# webpack
npm install --save-dev webpack
npm install --save-dev webpack-cli
# connect the two
npm install --save-dev babel-loader
```

or

```
npm install --save-dev babel-loader @babel/core @babel/preset-env webpack
webpack-cli
```

Create a webpack.config.js

```
const path = require('path');
module.exports = {
  mode: 'development',
  entry: './src/todo.js',
  devtool: 'source-map',
  output: {
    filename: 'todo.js',
    path: path.resolve(__dirname, 'public'),
  },
  // ...
```

Create a webpack.config.js (continued)

There is no separate `babel.config.js`

- define babel config here instead
- for more see babel-loader docs

```
// ...
  },
  module: {
    rules: [
      {
        test: /\.js$/,
        exclude: /node_modules/,
        use: {
          loader: 'babel-loader',
          options: { presets: ['@babel/preset-env'] },
        }
      }
    ],
  },
};
```

Connect the pieces

To transpile and bundle the `src/todo.js` and anything it imports into `public/todo.js`:

Do this anytime the `src/*` files change

```
npx webpack
```

To run the server:

Do this anytime the `/*.js` files change

```
node server.js
```

Options beyond manual restarts coming soon

import/export syntax

Webpack lets you use ES6 style "import/export" syntax

- instead of Node-style "require()/module.exports"
- used when bundling multiple files
    - remember webpack is a **bundler**

Example exports - default

Just like with Node `module.exports`, you can export any value

```
export default { one: 1, two: 2 }; // Some object, default
```

Can declare and initialize a variable on different lines than where you export it

```
const cat = { name: 'Maru' };
export default cat;
```

- Declaration (`var`/`let`/`const`) true only WITHIN file
- import creates new variable (even if same name)
- A file has at most one default export

Example imports - default

```
import theDefault from './module-a';
// let theDefault = require('./module-a');
```

- a default import gets the variable name you say
- most commonly: camelCase/MixedCase of name

```
import moduleA from './module-a';
```

Example exports - named

```
export const cat = 'Meow'; // exports named string
export const dog = ['drool', 'smell']; // exports named array
const rabbit = 'uh-oh';
export rabbit;
```

- Named exports need a named variable
  - no `export ['not', 'valid'];`
- You can declare and initialize a variable on different lines than where you export it
- A file can have any number of named exports

Example imports - named

```
import {namedOne, namedTwo} from './module-b';
// creates variables "namedOne" and "namedTwo"
```

- Can import any number of named exports
- `var`/`let`/`const` is true only for WITHIN the file
    - Any import is new declaration with new rules
- Named import same name as exported
    - by default, can override using `as`

```
import { namedOne as myVersion, namedTwo } from './module-b';
// creates variables "myVersion" and "namedTwo"
```

Example imports - collected

```
// module-a.js
export default { catLover: true };

// other-file.js
import theDefault from './module-a';
```

```
// module-b.js
export const namedOne = 'One';
export const namedTwo = 'Two';

// other-file.js
import {namedOne, namedTwo} from './module-b';
```

```
// module-c.js
export const namedOne = 'One';
export default namedThree = '4';

// other-file.js
import alsoDefault, {namedOne as other} from './module-c';
```

Webpack-dev-server

If ONLY static assets, can speed up DEVELOPMENT

- `npm install --save-dev webpack-dev-server`
- add a `devServer` section to your webpack.config.js

```
devServer: {
  static: path.join(__dirname, 'public'),
  compress: true,
  port: 5000
},
```

- run `npx webpack-dev-server` not `npx webpack`.
    - auto re-runs webpack
    - auto restarts the dev-server
    - browser auto-refreshes (hot-reloading)

Using nodemon

`webpack-dev-server` is no help for dynamic assets

- `npm install --save-dev nodemon`
- `npx nodemon server.js` instead of `node server.js`
- Auto-restarts server
    - No auto-refresh browser (hot-reloading)
    - if you want to auto run webpack too:
        - `npx webpack --watch` in a separate terminal

Web Dev Tooling

- Babel "transpiles" into browser JS
- Webpack "bundles" JS files into fewer
- webpack-dev-server gives hot-reloading for browser JS
    - Is a webserver - not compatible with your express server.js
- nodemon restarts server automatically

Front end import/export

- node uses `require()`
    - starting to support import/export
        - still temperamental
    - We will use require() for server-side JS
- browsers working on import/export
    - still requires a bundler for most cases
    - default imports/exports
    - named imports/exports