

# **Universal Web Applications with React & NodeJS**

# Reducing Complexity

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**Building Scalable Web Applications**

**Things that Sam likes**

# Who's this clown?



- Samuel Reed - [STRML.net](https://STRML.net)
- In Milwaukee, WI, previously Hong Kong & Washington DC
- Frontend developer for 10 years
- CTO and Co-Founder of [BitMEX](https://BitMEX.com), the Bitcoin Mercantile Exchange
- Maintainer of ~10 React libraries

# Isomorphic / Universal JS

- NodeJS brought us JS on the server
- Browserify brought us shared libraries between client and server
  - Code transformers switch server libraries with browser libraries with identical APIs
- Webpack helps bring browser modules to the server
- React brings us an entire shared application

# **The Problem**

Traditional webapps have complex state on a platform that was never designed for applications.

*...Remember the days before React, when you had to write one piece of code to render your application and another to update it? HAHAHAHA. That was awful. React showed us that expressing our views declaratively leads to clearer, more predictable, and less error-prone applications.*

Andrew Clark, author of Flummox (Flux implementation)

# Typical issues

- Out-of-date data
- Complex Local State
- Cascading Updates
- Difficult testing



# OH GOD WHY

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OCT 1

Open Enrollment Began

JAN 1

Coverage Can Begin

MAR 31

Open Enrollment Closes

# Reducing Complexity

- Simple data flow
- Shared code is less code
- Small modules mean smaller tests

**Data changing over time is the root of all evil.**

To change the DOM, you need to erase or read what was there before, and make changes.

You have to think about every possible transition between states.

# Why React

Simple, declarative syntax:

- Declare what you want your views to look like, as functions, on every frame. (Similar to graphics programming)
- Virtually rerender the entire app on every frame!
- Updates use an efficient tree-diffing function to determine needed DOM mutations.
  - Entire tree branches can be skipped efficiently.
  - The simplicity of static rendering, even better speed than two-way binding

# React

Keeps state sane:

- Intermediate state (in the DOM, not in your data) is impossible.
- Rendering is a pure function. Can be run on the server and for non-DOM targets
  - Prerender views for speed or SEO
  - Run similar code on mobile with React Mobile

# Virtual DOM



**Vyacheslav Egorov**

@mraleph



Follow

often devs still approach performance of JS code as if they are riding a horse cart but the horse had long been replaced with fusion reactor

12:31 PM - 13 Dec 2013



140



99

# Examples

# **0: Building a basic component.**

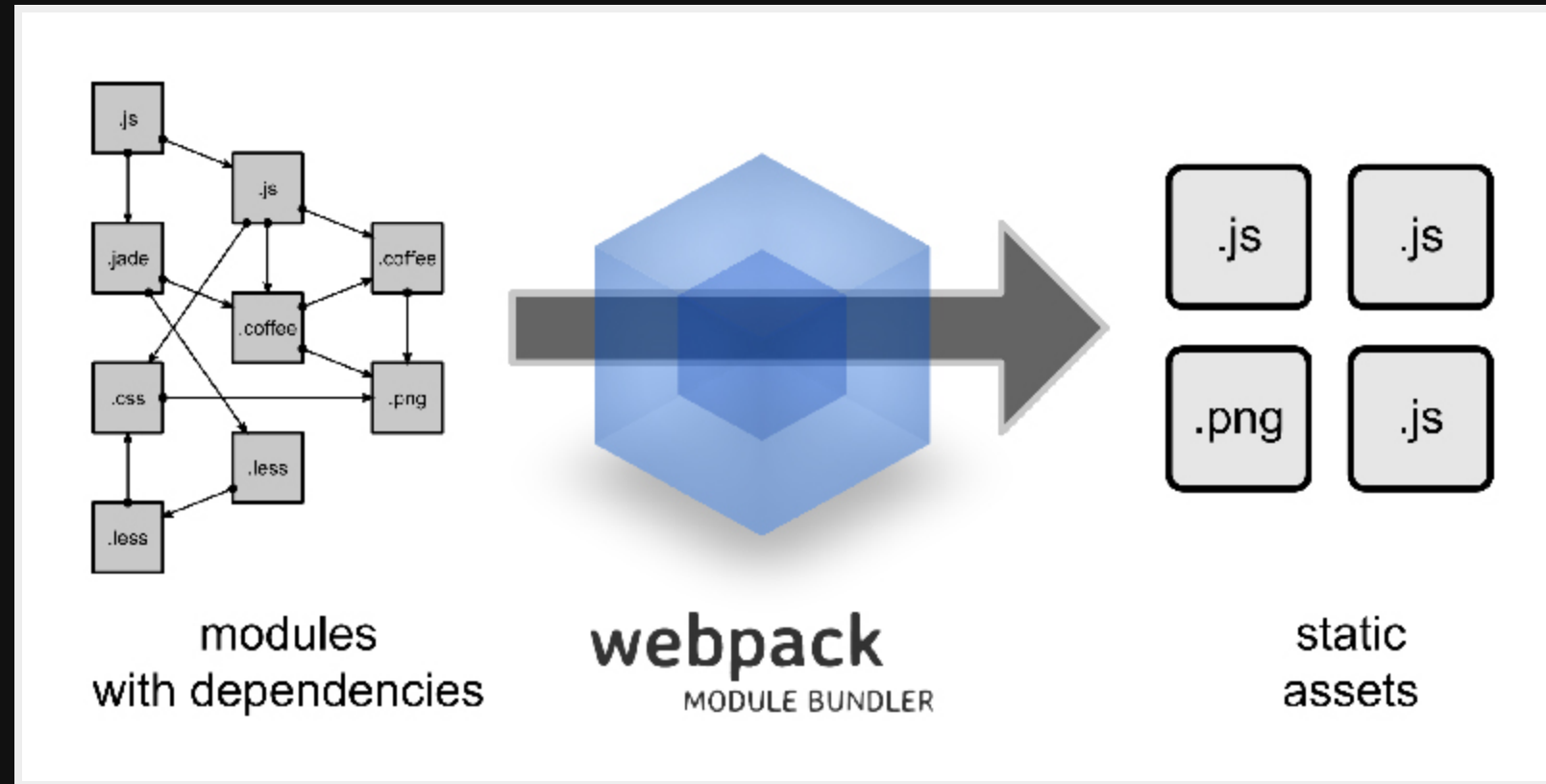
- To build a component, describe what you want it to look like in terms of functions.



# 1: Components are composable.

- You can nest components inside each other.
- Teams can share common components (like `<Table>` or `<Button>`) across projects.

# What is Webpack?



- `require()` anything
  - `require('./styles.sass')`
  - `var data = require('./data.json')`
  - `var tpl = require('./index.jade')`
- Target browsers and servers
  - Targets: web, webworker, node, async-node, node-webkit, electron

# Webpack is Extensible

Webpack is not a configuration object. Depending on your usage of Webpack there are two ways to pass the configuration object:

## CLI

If you use the [CLI](#) it will read a file `webpack.config.js` (or the file passed by the `--config` option). This file should export the configuration object:

```
module.exports = {  
  // configuration  
};
```

## node.js API

If you use the [node.js API](#) you need to pass the configuration object as parameter:

```
webpack({  
  // configuration  
}, callback);
```

## CONFIGURATION OBJECT CONTENT

*Hint: Keep in mind that you don't need to write pure JSON into the configuration. Use any JavaScript you want. It's just a node.js module...*

Very simple configuration object example:

```
{  
  context: __dirname + "/app",  
  entry: "./entry",  
  output: {  
    path: __dirname + "/dist",  
    filename: "bundle.js"  
  }  
}
```

### context

The base directory (absolute path!) for resolving the `entry` option. If `output.pathinfo` is set, the included pathinfo is shortened to this directory.

*Default: `process.cwd()`*

### entry

The entry point for the bundle.

If you pass a string: The string is resolved to a module which is loaded upon startup.

If you pass an array: All modules are loaded upon startup. The last one is exported.

### configuration object content

context

entry

output

output.path

output.filename

output.chunkFilename

output.sourceMapFilename

output.devtoolModuleFilenameTemplate

output.devtoolFallbackModuleFilenameTemplate

output.devtoolLineToLine

output.hotUpdateChunkFilename

output.hotUpdateMainFilename

output.publicPath

output.jsonpFunction

output.hotUpdateFunction

output.pathInfo

output.library

output.libraryTarget

output.umdNamedDefine

output.sourcePrefix

output.crossOriginLoading

module

module.loaders

module.preLoaders, module.postLoaders

module.noParse

[automatically created contexts defaults](#) module.xxxContextXxx

resolve

resolve.alias

resolve.root

resolve.modulesDirectories

resolve.fallback

resolve.extensions

resolve.packageMains

resolve.packageAlias

resolve.unsafeCache

resolveLoader

resolveLoader.moduleTemplates

externals

target

bail

profile

# Webpack Hot Module Replacement (HMR)

- Like livereload, but works on JS too.
- Idempotent functions can be replaced in the running VM.
- Plugins available for styles, React components, action and store implementations, even request handlers.

## 2. Hot reloading & DevTools

- React components are pure functions, so they can be replaced at will without a refresh.
- Uses Webpack HMR
- Start
- Can use React-DevTools

```
▼ <NotificationList hasEverBeenOpened=false paused=false tracking={"ref":"notif_jewel","jewel"  
  ▼ <NotificationJewellist hasEverBeenOpened=false paused=false tracking={"ref":"notif_jewel",'  
    ▼ <div className="_50-t">  
      ▼ <ReactScrollableArea width=430 height=null fade=true...>  
        ▼ <div width=430 height=null fade=true...>  
          ▼ <div className="uiScrollableAreaWrap scrollable">  
            ▼ <div className="uiScrollableAreaBody">  
              ▼ <div className="uiScrollableAreaContent">  
                ▶ <LoadingIndicator color="white" size="small" className="_33i">...</LoadingIndicator>  
              </div>  
            </div>  
          </div>  
        </div>  
      </ReactScrollableArea>  
    </div>  
  </NotificationJewellist>  
</NotificationList>  
▶ <ChatSidebarComposeLink className="_3a-4 _5q85">...</ChatSidebarComposeLink>  
▶ <MNCommerceDialogContainer>...</MNCommerceDialogContainer>  
▶ <P2PDialogContainer>...</P2PDialogContainer>
```

# Use Webpack with Babel

- Babel offers ES6+ syntax on older runtimes
  - Has support for ES7 features:
    - `async/await`
    - Static class properties
    - Comprehensions
- Babel plugins offer unique syntax transforms:
  - React optimizations (constants, inline objects)
  - Typechecking
  - Remove console/debugger
  - Inline arguments slice (slicing arguments causes deopt)
  - Dead code elimination
  - Lots more coming...

## 3a. ES6

- React is ready for ES6 and has nice syntax shortcuts.
- React components can be raw class objects.

## 3b. Universal App with Routing

- This app actually runs server-side.
- Even routing is possible at the server.
- Note the separate entry points for server prerender and client.



# How Does This Work?

- Server grabs all needed data to create the app.
- Server runs app with data and route and renders to string.
- Server sends rendered page to client.
- Client's browser renders page immediately and starts to load JS.
- JS loads initial data payload and rebuilds app.
- When finished, checksums virtual DOM. If checksums match, do nothing.

```
<body>
  <div id="initialData" data-data="{&quot;conference&quot;:&quot;Web Unleashed&quot;}"></div>
  <div id="content">
    <div class="appContainer" data-reactid=".vnc3rdbpq8" data-react-checksum="1791062010">
```

**React Moves Fast**

# React is not just about the DOM

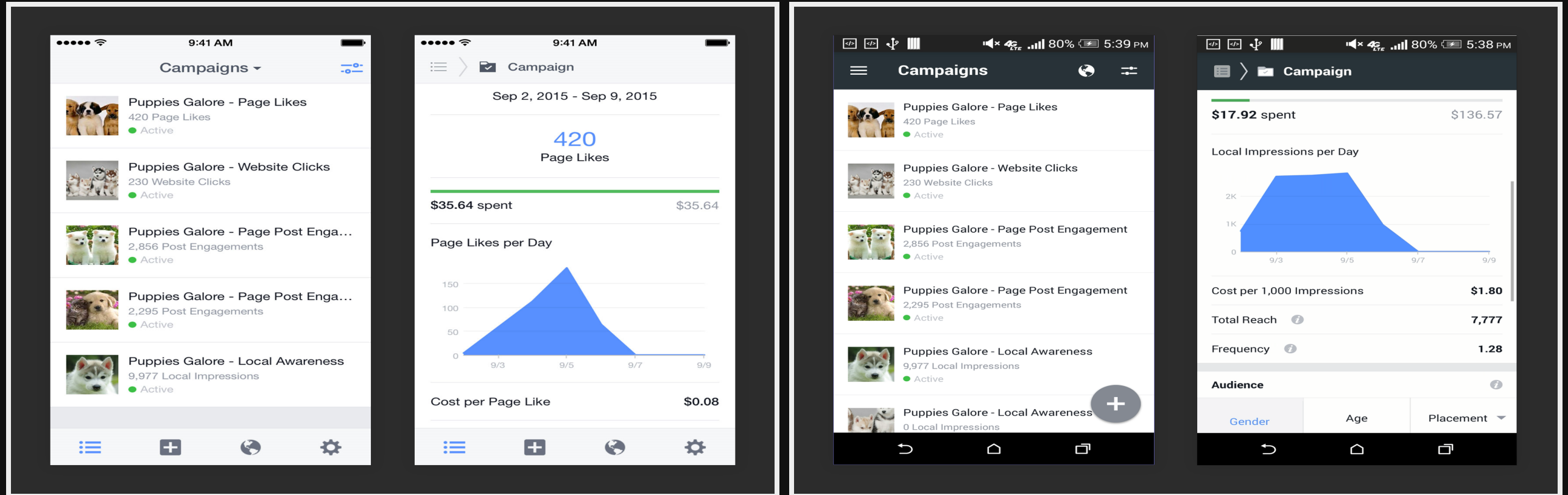
React is a general application platform. The DOM is one possible target (via `react-dom`).

Other targets:

- iOS
- Android (just released Sep. 15)
- Canvas (`react-canvas`, Flipboard)
- D3 (`react-d3`)
- Three.js (`react-three`)
- Terminal (`react-blessed`)
- Let's take a look...

# React-Native, iOS vs Android

- 85%+ code reuse, but completely native widgets with JS core

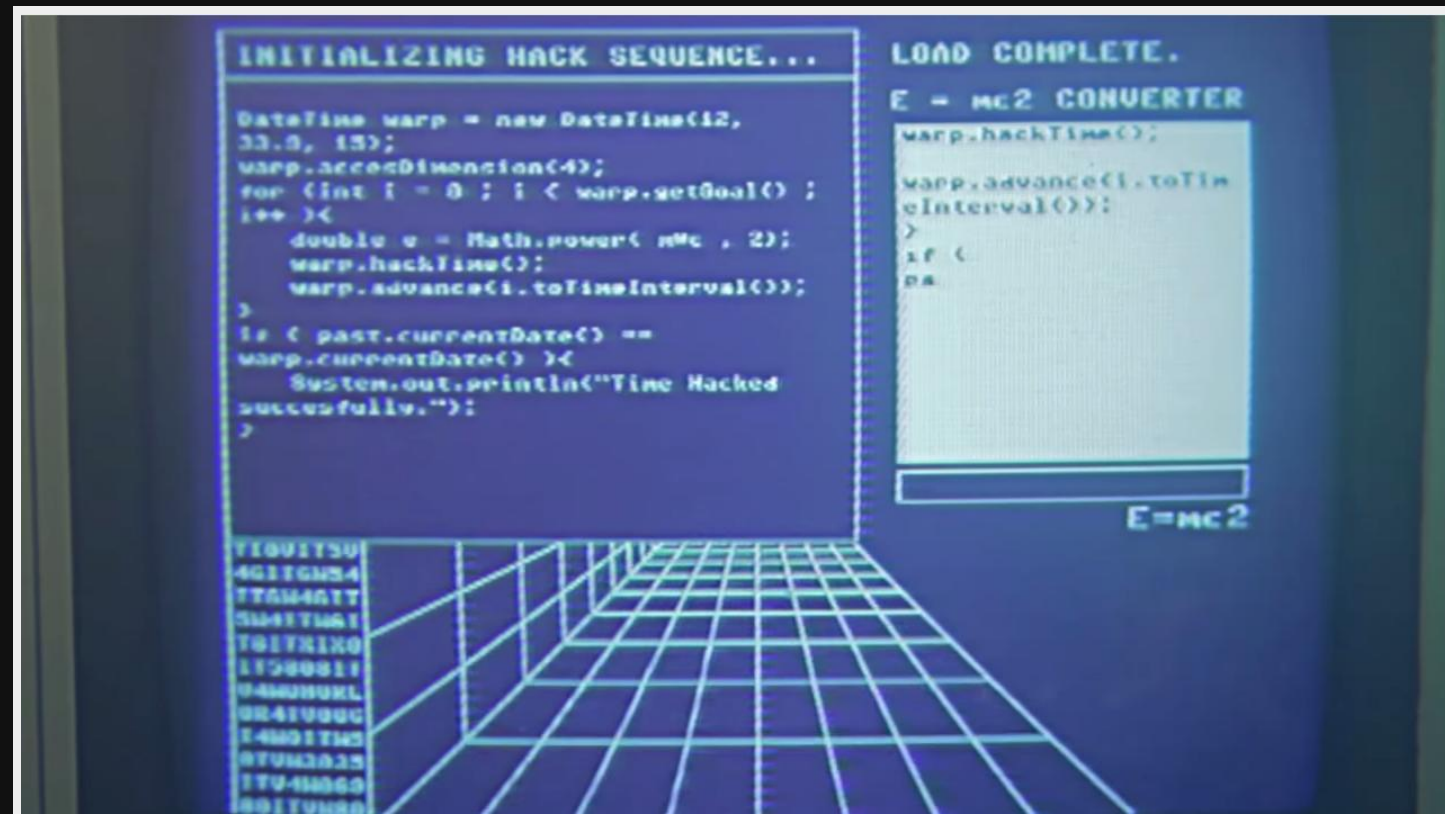


```
var MovieScreen = React.createClass({
  render: function() {
    return (
      <ScrollView contentContainerStyle={styles.contentContainer}>
        <View style={styles.mainSection}>
          <Image
            source={getImageSource(this.props.movie, 'det')}
            style={styles.detailsImage} />
          <View style={styles.rightPane}>
```

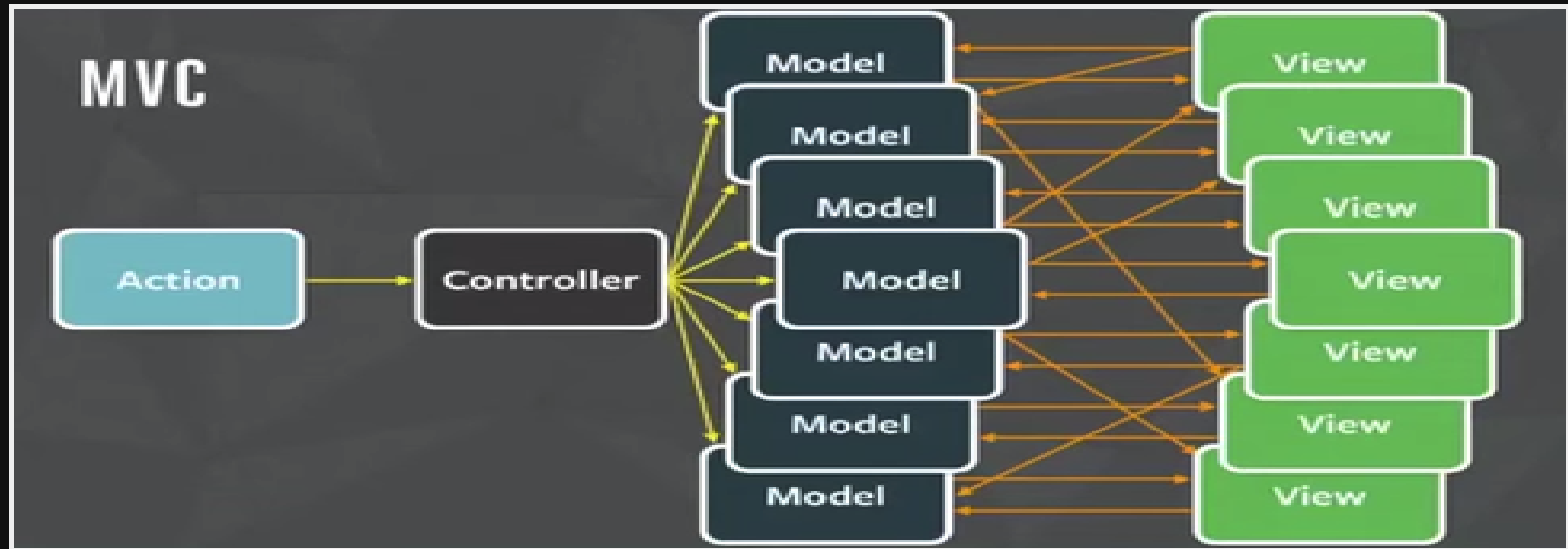
**Three.js, really?**

# Terminal, really?

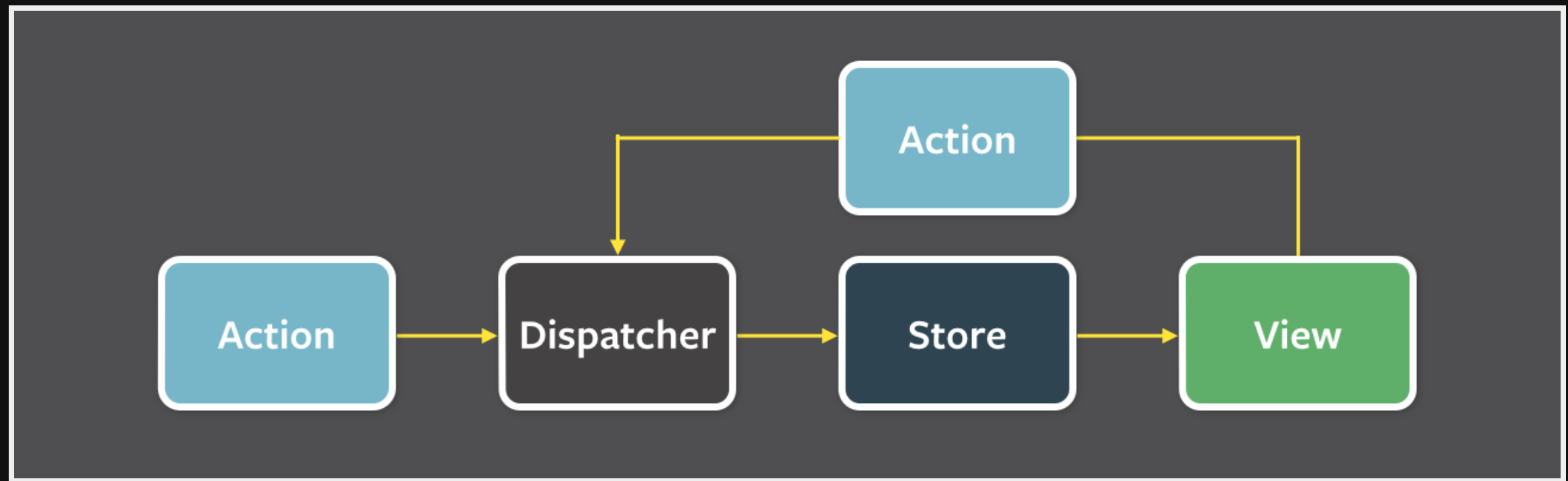
- YEAHHHH!!!



# Traditional MVC



# Flux / Redux





## 4. Flux / Redux

(counter example)

- All state of all components lives in a single JSON object.
- Views can trigger actions that create a new root state.
- Just like React components, Redux actions are pure functions.
- Pure functions can be reversed and re-applied at will.
- Start

# Questions?

- @STRML\_
- [github.com/STRML](https://github.com/STRML)