

Considering Single Page Applications

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Backend-turned-frontend developer at Spatie

Dealing with JavaScript

- › Laravel app + some vanilla JS
- › Laravel app + Vue.js
- › Laravel API + Single page app

Considering Single Page Applications

- › Frontend development
- › JavaScript frameworks
- › Web Performance
- › Developer experience
- › The history of the web

World Wide Web

The WorldWideWeb (W3) is a wide-area [hypermedia](#) information retrieval initiative aiming to give universal access to a large universe of documents.

Everything there is online about W3 is linked directly or indirectly to this document, including an [executive summary](#) of the project, [Mailing lists](#) , [Policy](#) , November's [W3 news](#) , [Frequently Asked Questions](#) .

[What's out there?](#)

Pointers to the world's online information, [subjects](#) , [W3 servers](#), etc.

[Help](#)

on the browser you are using

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A list of W3 project components and their current state. (e.g. [Line Mode](#) ,X11 [Viola](#) , [NeXTStep](#) , [Servers](#) , [Tools](#) , [Mail robot](#) , [Library](#))

[Technical](#)

Details of protocols, formats, program internals etc

[Bibliography](#)

Paper documentation on W3 and references.

[People](#)

A list of some people involved in the project.

[History](#)

A summary of the history of the project.

[How can I help ?](#)

If you would like to support the web..

[Getting code](#)

Getting the code by [anonymous FTP](#) , etc.

*The project started with the philosophy
that much academic information should
be freely available to anyone.*

Tim Berners-Lee

Information

1991

Presentation

1994

Interactivity

1996

Asynchronicity

2005

We use new rendering methods to make them [the maps] easier to read. Click and drag the map to view the adjacent area dynamically - there's no wait for a new image to download

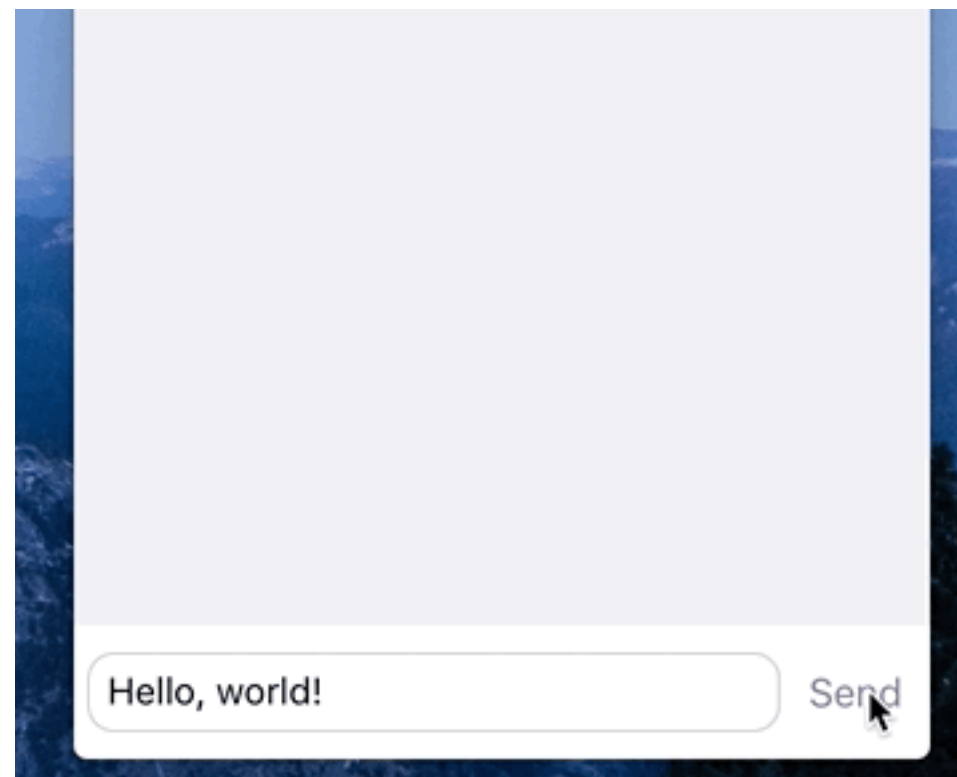
Google Maps announcement post

**JavaScript & AJAX enabled
a next level of user experience**

Optimistic design

Hello, world!

Send



Hello, world!

Send

The image shows a chat window with a light gray background for messages and a white input area at the bottom. The input area contains the text "Hello, world!" and a "Send" button. A mouse cursor is hovering over the "Send" button. The chat window is set against a dark blue background with a subtle pattern.

A document is a static sheet of information.

An app is a long-running process.



Yehuda Katz  

@wycats

Follow



Front end software development is:

- real-time (instant load, 60fps)
- distributed, incremental (synchronize remote data as needed)
- asynchronous
- reactive (react to user actions in realtime)

Front end is the hardest kind of dev I do. The folks who do it every day are heroes.

7:53 AM - 14 Nov 2017

1,777 Retweets 4,742 Likes



 91

 1.8K

 4.7K

**Somewhere down the road,
web development became hard**

Interactivity and design are
enhancements for *documents*

Interactivity and design are
first class citizens for *apps*

**We're *(ab)*using the web for two
completely different paradigms**

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**We can't afford a sudden shift
in web technologies**

In the web's current state

- › Building something is easy
- › Building something great requires effort

```

```



```

```

The web in 2018

- › Is complicated
- › Sites resemble apps, not documents
- › Things are interactive & real-time
- › Apps that feel like native apps
- › Apps can work offline

**UI complexity means
embracing JavaScript**

Single Page Applications

**A single page application is a
JavaScript program that
contains your entire webapp**

**Your entire application is
contained in a single script**

Network speed & computing power

Bottlenecks

JavaScript bytes

~170KB

!==

JPEG bytes

~170KB

Network Transmission

main-javascript-bundle.js

3.4 s 170KB

photo.jpg

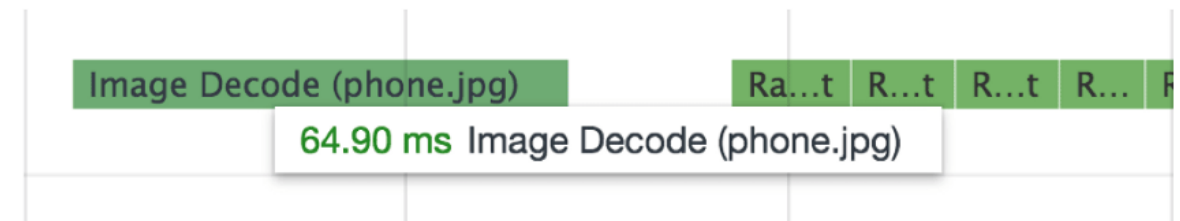
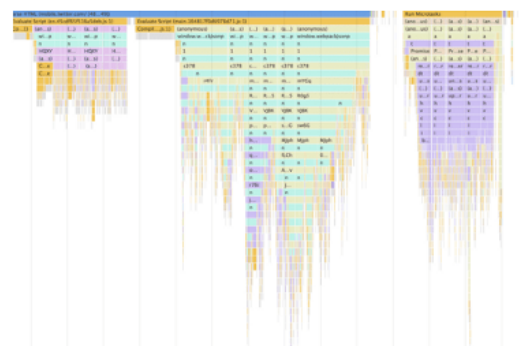
3.4 s 170KB

Resource Processing

Flame Chart Bottom-Up Call Tree Event Log			
Main		Filter	Group by URL
Self Time	Total Time	Activity	
1997.0 ms 44.6 %	1997.0 ms 44.6 %	▼ native V8Runtime	
608.9 ms 13.6 %	937.6 ms 20.9 %	► Compile	
303.6 ms 6.8 %	310.3 ms 6.9 %	► Parse	

~2s in Parse/Compile

~1.5s in Execution



0.064s in Image Decode



0.028s in Rasterize Paint

@addyosmani - 170KB of (compressed) JS vs. JPEG bytes over a slow 3G network on a Moto G4. JS needing parsed is even larger once decompressed.

SPA's are very fast once loaded

**What do SPA's mean for
developers?**

Unified language for building interfaces

- › Traditional: server language + JavaScript
- › SPA: All JavaScript

The component model

```
<form class="signup-form">  
  <input type="email" class="signup-form-input">  
  <button type="submit" class="button button-submit">  
    Submit  
  </button>  
</form>
```

```
.signup-form {  
}
```

```
.signup-form-input {  
}
```

```
.signup-form-thanks {  
}
```

```
/* Somewhere else... */
```

```
.button {  
}
```

```
.button-submit {  
}
```

```
const formEl = document.querySelector('.signup-form');

formEl.addEventListener('submit', e => {
  // Submit with Ajax...

  const thanksEl = document.createElement('strong');
  thanksEl.classList.add('signup-form-thanks');
  thanksEl.innerText = 'Thanks!';

  formEl.appendChild(thanksEl);
});
```

```
project/  
  app/  
    resources/  
      assets/  
        css/  
          signup-form.css  
        js/  
          signup-form.js  
      views/  
        signup.blade.php
```


Problems

- › The template doesn't declare intent
- › Styles are global
- › Everything is scattered
- › Everything is implicitly coupled
- › Concerns aren't really separated

```
export default class SignupForm extends Component {
  state = { submitted: false }
  handleSubmit = e => { /* ... */ }

  render() {
    return <form onSubmit="handleSubmit">
      <input type="email" />
      <button
        type="submit"
        className="button button-submit"
        onClick={this.handleSubmit}
      >Submit</button>
      {this.state.submitted && (
        <strong>Thanks!</strong>
      )}
      <style jsx>{`
        form { /* ... */ }
        input { /* ... */ }
        strong { /* ... */ }
      `}</style>
    </form>;
  }
}
```

```
project/  
  app/  
    resources/  
      assets/  
        js/  
          SignupForm.js
```

```
export default class SignupForm extends Component {
  state = { submitted: false }
  handleSubmit = e => { /* ... */ }

  render() {
    return <form onSubmit="handleSubmit">
      <input type="email" />
      <button
        type="submit"
        className="button button-submit"
        onClick={this.handleSubmit}
      >Submit</button>
      {this.state.submitted && (
        <strong>Thanks!</strong>
      )}
      <style jsx>{`
        form { /* ... */ }
        input { /* ... */ }
        strong { /* ... */ }
      `}</style>
    </form>;
  }
}
```

Things we fixed

- › The component declares intent
- › Styles are scoped
- › Everything is coupled
- › (okay because it's not scattered anymore)
- › Separation of concerns...



You're mixing logic and presentation!!!
Do you even separation of concerns?????

```
export default class SignupForm extends Component {
  state = { submitted: false }
  handleSubmit = e => { /* ... */ }

  render() {
    return <form onSubmit="handleSubmit">
      <input type="email" />
      <button
        type="submit"
        className="button button-submit"
        onClick={this.handleSubmit}
      >Submit</button>
      {this.state.submitted && (
        <strong>Thanks!</strong>
      )}
      <style jsx>{`
        form { /* ... */ }
        input { /* ... */ }
        strong { /* ... */ }
      `}</style>
    </form>;
  }
}
```

Too many concerns

- › Submit button implementation details
- › Rendering a form
- › Handling a form


```
export default class SignupForm extends Component {
  state = { submitted: false }
  handleSubmit = e => { /* ... */ }

  render() {
    return <form onSubmit="handleSubmit">
      <input type="email" />
      <button
        type="submit"
        className="button button-submit"
        onClick={this.handleSubmit}
      >Submit</button>
      {this.state.submitted && (
        <strong>Thanks!</strong>
      )}
      <style jsx>{`
        form { /* ... */ }
        input { /* ... */ }
        strong { /* ... */ }
      `}</style>
    </form>;
  }
}
```

```
class Button extends Component {  
  render() {  
    return (  
      <button  
        type="submit"  
        onClick={this.props.onClick}  
      >  
        {this.props.children}  
        <style jsx>{`  
          button { /* ... */ }  
        `}</style>  
      </button>  
    );  
  }  
}
```

// Usage:

```
<SubmitButton onClick={this.handleSubmit}>  
  Submit  
</SubmitButton>
```

```
export default class SignupForm extends Component {  
  render() {  
    return <AjaxForm>  
      ({ { submitted, handleSubmit } } => (  
        <input type="email" />  
        <SubmitButton onClick={handleSubmit}>  
          Submit  
        </SubmitButton>  
        {submitted && (  
          <strong>Thanks!</strong>  
        )}  
      <style jsx>{`  
        form { /* ... */ }  
        input { /* ... */ }  
        strong { /* ... */ }  
      `}</style>  
      )});  
    </AjaxForm>;  
  }  
}
```

```
export default class AjaxForm extends Component {  
  state = { submitted: false }  
  handleSubmit = e => { /* ... */ }  
  
  render() {  
    return <form onSubmit={handleSubmit}>  
      {this.props.children(  
        submitted: this.state.submitted,  
        handleSubmit: this.handleSubmit,  
      )}  
    </form>;  
  }  
}
```

Unidirectional data flow

```
<button type="submit">  
  Submit  
</button>
```

```
function startSubmit() {  
  button.disabled = true;  
  button.style.opacity = 0.5;  
}
```

```
function finishSubmit() {  
  button.disabled = false;  
  button.style.opacity = 1;  
}
```

```
function SubmitButton(submitting, handleSubmit) {  
  return (  
    <button  
      type="submit"  
      disabled={submitting}  
      style={{ opacity: submitting ? 0.5 : 1 }}  
      onClick={handleSubmit}  
    >  
      Submit  
    </button>  
  );  
}
```

Components

- › Better separation of concerns
- › Better developer experience by keeping code together
- › Less bugs with unidirectional data flow
- › Self-documentation & communication

Real-world example

Gestalt: Pinterest's UI library

Back to SPA's

- › Unified programming language
- › Better performance once loaded
- › Components are awesome

SPA's break browsers

Things we lose

- › Browser history
- › Scroll position on back
- › Scripts like analytics
- › Loading indicators

**When there's a runtime error,
the whole page breaks**

Infrastructure

Server side rendering

Without SSR

- › Download scripts
- › Parse scripts
- › Run scripts
- › Retrieve data
- › Render the app (*first meaningful paint*)
- › Ready! (*interactive*)

With SSR

- › Render incoming HTML from the server (*first meaningful paint*)
- › Download scripts
- › Parse scripts
- › Run scripts
- › Retrieve data
- › Make the existing HTML interactive
- › Ready! (*interactive*)

What are you building?

Is interactivity a first-class citizen?

Server side app & JS sprinkles

- › All about content
- › It's simple
- › Document is immediately available
- › Complex interfaces are prone to become a ball of mud

API + Client side SPA

- › API-first development
- › Needs to work offline
- › When backend doesn't provide much value
- › Scalability
- › SSR is hard

Server side app & JS framework

- › Balanced complexity
- › Not the same DX as a SPA
- › Not the same UX as a well-built SPA



Eric Clemmons

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I write about tech (JavaScript, node, GraphQL, React, webpack) and Leadership. Currently building GraphQL apps @Starbucks.

Dec 27, 2015 · 4 min read

Javascript Fatigue

A few days ago, I met up with a friend & peer over coffee.

Saul: “How’s it going?”

Me: “Fatigued.”

Saul: “Family?”

Me: “No, Javascript.”

Getting started with SPA's

- › [vuejs/vue-cli](#)
- › [facebook/create-react-app](#)

Thanks!

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