

Demystifying Webpack

Turku❤️Frontend
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Hello! 🖐️

- I'm Aarni Koskela (@akx)
- I've been writing code since I was about 6 years old
- ... and doing web stuff since IE 6 was a Good Thing
- Now working at Valohai on a cutting-edge machine learning infrastructure SaaS (that's a mouthful)

A Disclaimer

- I'm not going to cover all the more advanced features Webpack supports in this presentation.
- Juho Vepsäläinen (@bebraw) has a book and a presentation on that!
<https://leanpub.com/survivejs-webpack>

And by the way

Please feel free to interrupt at any time!

So, what is Webpack anyway?

- Webpack is a module bundler
(like its predecessor Browserify)
- It . . .
 - takes one or more files
(primarily, but not only, JavaScript)
 - transforms them
 - produces one or more bundle files
(again, primarily but not necessarily only JavaScript)

Why Webpack?

- If you want to use ES6/JSX syntax in all browsers (e.g. using Babel or Bubl )
- If you want to optimize and minify your code before delivering it to clients (built-in!)
- If you want nicer encapsulation and componentization (CSS within your bundle, for instance)
- If you want live code reloading (lovely for development)

But isn't Webpack impossible to configure?

- That's the myth!
- Webpack is pretty easy to get going with (with a basic configuration)
- Of course, more complex configurations (splitting, per-module hot reloading, ...) get more complicated



Let's do this!



- Let's set up a simple SPA (single page application) from scratch with
 - Webpack
 - React
 - Stylus-based stylesheets
(could just as well be SASS/SCSS or LESS)
 - Photos of cats, because of course :)
- (in reality, you might want to start something like this using create-react-app, but for the sake of practice...)

First: installing stuff!

- The packages we need are:
 - webpack (duh)
 - react (React itself)
 - react-dom (React's browser interface)
 - file-loader (allows **requiring** binary files)
 - style-loader (injects <style> tags for CSS)
 - css-loader (loads and minifies CSS)
 - stylus-loader (loads Stylus style sheets)
 - stylus (a dependency of stylus-loader)
 - babel-loader (Webpack loader for Babel)
 - babel-core (Babel's core without a CLI)
 - babel-preset-env (a general ES6 Babel preset)
 - babel-preset-react (a Babel preset for React)
- Also, for development, let's install
 - webpack-dev-server (development server)

Yarrrrn!



- We could just as well use npm, but yarn is faster, and fast is good (in this case).
- `yarn init`
- `yarn add webpack react react-dom url-loader file-loader style-loader css-loader stylus-loader stylus babel-loader babel-core babel-preset-react babel-preset-env`
- `yarn add --dev webpack-dev-server`

Second: the configuration!

- Webpack can be run without a configuration file, but no one does that.
- Webpack is configured by way of a JavaScript configuration file, by default **webpack.config.js**.
- The configuration file is Real, Actual JavaScript™, which will be executed by Node.js, so you can do whatever you like in it, as long as you **module.exports** = a configuration object at the end.
- We'll just keep it reasonably simple for now...

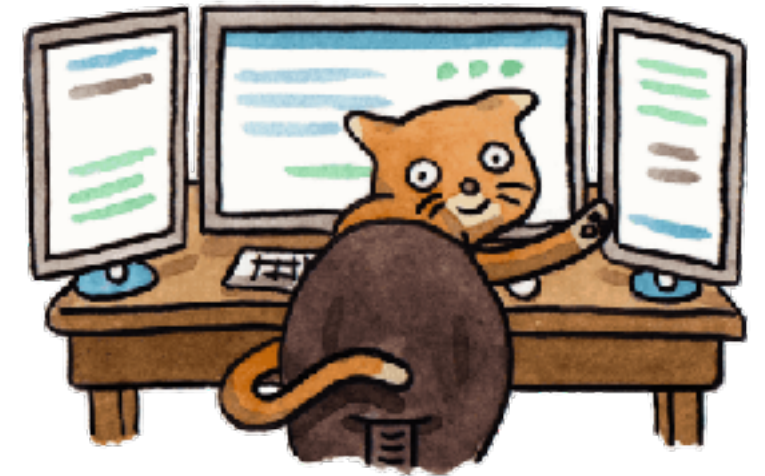
Simplest configuration

```
module.exports = {  
  entry: './src/index.js',  
  output: {  
    path: __dirname + '/dist',  
    filename: 'bundle.js',  
  },  
};
```

- This won't do anything fancy since no loaders are set
- But it'll bundle things and let us to use **require()** already!

Let's write some code!

- This is `src/index.js`, our entry point.



```
import React from 'react';  
import ReactDOM from 'react-dom';  
  
document.write('herlo worl');
```


Let's rev up the dev server!

- Let's add an incantation to open the dev server to our **package.json** file, so it's easier to start now and later.

```
"scripts": {  
  "dev": "webpack-dev-server"  
}
```

- Now all we need to do is **yarn dev** . . .
- and navigate to <http://localhost:8080/bundle> – a virtual HTML file that loads our bundle

Let's add loaders!

- Anything other than plain JavaScript must be transformed by way of **loaders**; we've already installed a bunch of them, so let's configure them...

Oooh, configuration

```
module: {
  rules: [
    {
      test: /\.styl$/,
      use: ['style-loader', 'css-loader', 'stylus-loader'],
    },
    {
      test: /\.(jpg|jpeg|png)$/,
      use: ['file-loader'],
    },
    {
      test: /\.jsx?$/,
      use: {
        loader: 'babel-loader',
        options: {
          presets: ['env', 'react'],
        },
      },
      exclude: /node_modules/,
    },
  ],
}
```

Let's write some React!

```
import React from 'react';
import ReactDOM from 'react-dom';
import CatImageURL from './cat.png';

class CatApp extends React.Component {
  constructor() {
    super();
    this.state = {number: 1};
  }
  render() {
    const cats = [];
    for(let i = 0; i < this.state.number; i++) {
      cats.push(<img src={CatImageURL} key={i} />);
    }
    return (
      <div>
        <h1>Cat app</h1>
        <button onClick={e => this.setState({number: this.state.number + 1})}>More mew!</button>
        <br />
        {cats}
      </div>
    );
  }
}

ReactDOM.render(<CatApp />, document.body);
```

Note how any edits reload the application in real time! 😎

Let's also add some style!

- Since **style-loader** supports hot reloading, so we can tweak styles even faster!
 - (That is, if we're running the dev server with **--hot**)
- **import** style from **'./style.styl'**;

We're done developing, let's go to production!

- The **-p** (for production) flag to **webpack** (the CLI tool) enables minification and other optimizations
- The **--progress** flag lets us watch exciting things happen
- So let's run:
./node_modules/.bin/webpack -p --progress
- And lo and behold; there's a bundle.js and a PNG file in **dist/**
 - Look ma, no CSS file though!
(It's embedded in the JS bundle.)
- You can serve the built files with any old web server, and/or embed them in your apps.

That's it!

Simple, no?

Thank you!
Questions?

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