x-project: a document-oriented toolkit to design and implement Web Applications based on HTML5 Web Components

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ABSTRACT

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CCS Concepts

•Information systems → Web applications; •Applied computing → Cartography; Format and notation; •Computer systems organization → *Client-server architectures; Real-time system architecture;*

1. INTRODUCTION

The need of automatize procedures to handle frequent activities involved in content publication on the web has set forth since Internet begining the success of Content Management Systems. Products like Joompla! or WordPress (which runs more than 23.3% of the top ten million websites (as of January 2015) [13]) are representative of a whole family of very successful systems that focus on the concepts of post and page, adapting just these two concepts to accomodate any further need of the user.

So emerged the need to handle arbitraty-schema data both inside a CMS or even in the more general context of web application.

To sustain this scenario, intense work and research around anatomy and operating of web applications have led to identify the operations that are identically performed by the (almost) totality of them. It is essentially the case of procedures related to user and session management, data access policies and CRUD method on basic data models. Software tools emerged nowadays (e.g. KeystoneJS or LoopBack) to automagically handle these operations once a description of the data types to deal with (i.e. model schemas) have been provided. This approach is perfectly suitable to speed up web applications development, mostly reling on external configuration files and less on procedural code [3].

Some of these tools also provide an auto-generated backend UI to interact with data: admin panels for data input, are available out of the box.

Relaing on these consideration, the main contribution of the work presented in this paper consists of the definition of a web development process driven by documents supported by a software toolkit, whose implementation and designing choices are also discussed. The web development cycle is a four-step process which can be recursively applied to all the web application views as well as to each their subcomponent. The toolkit consists of a library of Web Components which enable to realize a single page application by means of composition (and parametrization) of newly defined HTML5 tags.

Maximum development effort should be supplied to produce the schema definition documents. Data management UIs are provided automatically by the toolkit.

This kind of development extremize the concept of reuse

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of code sice both UI components and model schema can be shared by different applications. Since the resulting code is a juxtaposition of tags, the complessive readability and maintainability of the produced code results dramaticaly increased.

The remainder of this document is organized as follows. In Section 2 we provide an overview of the proposed web development cyle process. Section 3 is devoted to describe the architecture and the tecnology stack exposed by applications developed with the toolkit, while section 4 presents the toolkit itself. Section 5 reports about a case-study application: it is shown how to buil a CMS by mean of the toolkit introduced in this paper. Finally, Section **??** proposes some conclusive remarks and future developments.

2. WEB DEVELOPMENT CYCLE

We model the web development process as a four-steps procedure that can be applyied recursively to each page (or view) of a web application as well as to every single complex component (or widgets) of the page itself.

This modellization is based on the reasonable assumption that server side operation on data models are nowadays be sufficently explored, and as proven by the *KeystoneJS* experience, at least one choice is available to automagically 1) generate server-side CRUD methods on models with ACL capabilities and 2) handle users and sessions, once a JSON description of data models and relations between them are provided to the system. This very JSON descriptor documents drive the whole process, actually composed by the following four steps.

1st step - JSON data model description. The JSON descriptors must be defined, specifying data type, relation, and user role read/write capabilities on particular portion of data.

2nd step - Model actions definion. Since CRUD operation coul not be enougth to describe all the needed operation further actions on models can be defined and exposed via http verbs.

3rd step - UI component definition. Then individual UI component can be defined, relying exclusively on CRUD operations and actions available on data models.

4th step - UI component assemplation. As last task, previously defined UI component have to be mounted to define application views. Assembly should be kept as simple as possible, in the case of x-project toolkit, it only consists of a juxtaposition of HTML5 tags.

3. ARCHITECTURE

Web applications developed exploiting `x-project` toolkit are full stack *JavaScript*.

On the server-side they rely on *Node.js*, exploiting the power of the *Loopback* framework by *Strongloop*. As mention above, the aim is to have a development process entirely document-driven, and those documents are the schemas of the models used by the application. These are JSON documents. Each document represents a model and presents the following fields: the `name` of the model, the set of `properties`, the list of `relations` to others models and the list of `ACL` (Access Control Layer) rules.

Loopback generates model's API from the models schemas, to let CRUD operations on models.

The API can be extended: the developer can add remote functions to models or add hooks to existing APIs to add behaviour before and/or after the API handler (to preprocess the request and/or postprocess the response).

The resulting API is RESTful, cookie free, signed by authentication token.

By default, applications have a built-in model that represent a user, with properties `username`, `email` and `password` for login and the property `role` used by the ACL module.

A very remarkable feature exposed by *Loopback* is that it abstracts from the particular DBMS utilized by the mean of an indirection layer, allowing to choose the preferred one, be it a noSQL or a graph-based one.

On the client-side, developed applications happen to be SPA (single page application) which exploit a variety of technologies, briefly described below.

Web Components are a collection of standards which are working their way through the W3C and landing in browsers at the moment. They allow to bundle markup and styles into custom HTML elements. *Custom Elements*[8], *HTML Imports*[9], *HTML Templates*[10], *Shadow DOM*[11]. Since these specifications are currently W3C Working Draft, they aren't fully supported across all major browsers, so As these technologies are implemented in browsers, the polyfills will shrink to gain the benefits of native implementations. [7]

Polymer library (https://www.polymer-project.org/) provides a thin layer of API on top of web components (native implementations and their polyfills) and several powerful features, such as custom events and delegation, mixins, accessors and component lifecycle functions, that makes it easier and faster to create Web Components. Similar to *Polymer* are *x-tag* and *Bosonic*. Web repositories http://component.kitchen and http://customelements.io already counts thousands of open source user-contributed custom elements.

4. X-PROJECT TOOLKIT

"Everything is an element", from an AJAX request to an entire web page. Every part of the website is encapsulated inside an element.

`x-project` provide a set of Polymer element for local routing, API requests, User management, forms composition, layout and style.

4.0.1 Elements for local routing

These elements can be used to perform local routing (for Single Page Application.

`<x-router>` implements local routing based on *HTML5 Push State API*.

`<x-route>` represents a route-to-page mapping. It has two input attributes: `route` and `page`. A route can be parametrized: parameters are sent as attributes to the corresponding page.

`<x-link>` is an extension of the anchor element `<a>` that prevents the default behavior when a click event occurs, blocking page request to the server and redirecting the request to the local router.

```
1 <link rel="import"
2   href="/elements/page-posts.html">
3 <link rel="import"
4   href="/elements/page-post.html">
```

```
5
6  <x-router>
7    <x-route route="posts" page="posts">
8    <x-route route="posts/:id" page="post">
9  </x-route>
```

4.0.2 *Elements for API requests*

These elements handle models API.

`<api-collection-get>` gets a collection of models.

```
1  <api-collection-get name="{{name}}"
2    filter="{{filter}}"
3    page="{{page}}" perpage="{{perpage}}"
4    collection="{{items}}" schema="{{schema}}"
5    count="{{count}}">
6  </api-collection-get>
```

`<api-collection-post>` add a new model to the collection.

```
1  <api-collection-post name="{{name}}"
2    model="{{model}}"></api-collection-post>
```

`<api-collection-schema>` retrieve a model schema.

```
1  <api-collection-schema name="{{name}}"
2    schema="{{schema}}"></api-collection-schema>
```

`<api-model-get>` retrieve a model. `<api-model-delete>` delete a model.

```
1  <api-model-get name="{{name}}"
2    model-id="{{model_id}}"
3    model="{{model}}" schema="{{schema}}">
4  </api-model-get>
```

`<api-model-put>` retrieve a model.

```
1  <api-model-put name="{{name}}"
2    model="{{model}}"></api-model-put>
```

4.0.3 *Elements for lists and forms*

These elements are used to create forms (even dinamically from a schema).

`<x-input>` is an extension of the input element. It's type can be `string`, `date`, `email`, `location`, `number`, `file`.

```
1  <x-input type="{{type}}" label="{{label}}"
2    value="{{value}}"></x-input>
```

`<x-form>` generate dinamically (from a model schema) a form to create/update a model.

```
1  <x-form schema="schema"
2    model="{{model}}"></x-form>
```

`<x-filter>` generate dinamically (from a model schema) a form to create an API filter.

```
1  <x-filter schema="{{schema}}"
2    filter="{{filter}}"></api-filter>
```

`<x-table>` generate dinamically (froma a model schema) a table of models.

```
1  <x-table schema="{{schema}}"
2    collection="{{collection}}"></x-table>
```

4.0.4 *Elements for layout and style*

The style is based on `iron-flex-layout` [4], a CSS library of style mixins for cross-platform Flexible Box [12] layouts.

4.0.5 *Admin pages*

Client-side can be divided in two parts: `admin part` and `user part`.

The *Admin part* is automatically generated. It consists of the following pages: `<page-collections>`, `<page-collection>` and `<page-model-edit>`.

`<page-collection>` shows the model instances of a collection.

```
1  <dom-module id="page-collection">
2  <template>
3    <api-collection-get name="{{collection}}"
4      filter="{{filter}}"
5      collection="{{list}}">
6    </api-collection-get>
7    <x-filter schema="{{schema}}"
8      filter="{{filter}}"></x-filter>
9    <x-table schema="schema"
10     list="{{list}}">
11   </x-table>
12   <x-paginator current="{{page}}">
13   </part-paginator>
14 </template>
15 </dom-module>
```

`<page-model-edit>` shows the forms to update a model.

```
1  <dom-module id="page-model-edit">
2  <template>
3    <api-model-get name="{{collection}}"
4      model-id="model_id"
5      model="{{model}}" schema="{{schema}}">
6    </api-model-get>
7    <x-form
8      schema="schema" model="model">
9    </x-form>
10   <api-model-put name="{{collection}}"
11     model-id="{{model_id}}">
12   </api-model-put>
13 </page-model-edit>
14 </dom-module>
```

The `user part` depends on the type of the Web Application that has been implemented. It is the part the final user interact with.

5. CASE STUDY

In this section we discuss the design and the implementation of a blog platform.

5.1 Models

For a blog platform the essential entities to model are: `Post` and `Tag`.

```
1  {
2    "name": "Post",
3    "properties": {
4      "title": { "type": "string" },
5      "posted": { "type": "date" },
6      "content": { "type": "text" },
7      "permalink": { "type": "string" }
8    },
9    "relations": [{
10     "name": "tags",
11     "type": "has_many",
12     "model": "Tag"
13   }]
14 }
```

```
1  {
2    "name": "Tag",
3    "properties": {
4      "name": { "type": "string" }
5    }
6  }
```

It results in the following HTTP RESTful API.

```
GET|POST /api/Posts
GET|PUT|DELETE /api/Posts/:post_id
GET|POST /api/Tags
GET|PUT|DELETE /api/Tags/:tag_id
```

5.2 Pages

`<page-posts>` show the list of posts. It is accessible via `/posts/` route.

```
<dom-module id="page-posts">
<template>
  <api-collection-get name="Posts"
    page="{{page}}" perpage="10"
    collection="{{posts}}" count="{{count}}">
  </api-collection-get>
  <template is="dom-repeat" items="{{posts}}">
    <div>
      <h1>{{post.title}}</h1>
      <h2>by <span>{{post.author}}</span></h2>
      <h3>on <span>{{post.date}}</span></h3>
    </div>
  </template>
  <x-paginator perpage="10" total="{{count}}"
    current="{{page}}"></x-paginator>
</template>
</dom-module>
```

`<page-post>` show a post. It is accessible via `/posts/:post_id` route. The router pass the `post_id` parameter to the page.

```
<dom-module id="page-post">
<template>
  <api-model-get name="Posts"
    model-id="{{post_id}}" model="{{post}}">
  </api-model-get>
  <h1>{{post.title}}</h1>
  <h2>by <span>{{post.author}}</span></h2>
  <h3>on <span>{{post.date}}</span></h3>
  <div>{{post.content}}</div>
</template>
</dom-module>
```

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