

JavaScript Master Seminar Module Pattern

Sirma Gjorgievska Johannes Fischer

Technische Universität München

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Agenda

- Introduction
- The Basics
- Augmentation
- Shared Private State
- Submodules
- Inheritance
- Demonstration
- Conclusion





What is Module?

- Integral piece of robust application's architecture
- Keeps the units of code separated and organized





Implementation of modules

- The Module pattern
- Object literal notation
- AMD modules
- CommonJS modules
- ECMAScript Harmony modules



What is Module pattern?

- JavaScript design pattern
- Developed in 2003
- Private and public encapsulation
- · Mimic classes in software engineering



Advantages

- Cleaner approach for developers
- Supports private data
- Less clutter in global namespace
- Localization of functions and variables



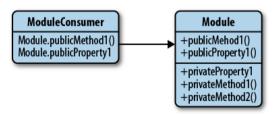
Disadvantages

- Inability to create automated unit tests
- Lose of extendibility
- Problems when changing visibility of public/private members





- Anonymous Closures
- Private methods
- Global Import
- Module Export



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Anonymous Closures

- Defined function is executed immediately
- Code inside the function lives in a closure
- It provides privacy and state
- Maintains access to all globals

```
(function () {
    // code
})();
```

Figure: A simple anonymous closure



Private methods

- Methods locally declared in modulesInaccessible outside of the scope defined

```
var Module = (function () {
 var privateMethod = function () {
   // do something
```

Figure: Private scope of a function



Implied Globals

- Hard-to-manage code
- Not obvious (to humans) which variables are global





Global Import

- Better alternative
- Passing globals as parameters to anonymous function
- Clearer and faster approach
- Better efficiency and readability

```
(function ($, YAH00) {
    // now have access to globals jQuery (as $) and YAH00 in this code
}(jQuery, YAH00));
```

Figure: Importing of globals



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Module Export

- Declare globals for further use
- Return value of anonymous function
- Module variables readable afterwards
- Namespacing (avoids varname conflicts)

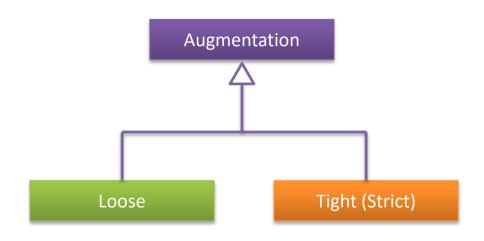


Problems:

- Entire module must be in one file
- Not extendable

Solution: Augment modules





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Tight (Strict) Augmentation

Tight (Strict) Augmentation

- Parameter: MODULE
- Loading order has to be fixed
- Properties of earlier modules usable reliably
- Properties overwritable



Loose Augmentation

Loose Augmentation

- Parameter: MODULE || {}
- Loading order irrelevant
- Module files can be loaded in parallel



Tight Augmentation vs Loose Augmentation

- Allows overrides
- Loading order fixed
- Parameter: MODULE

- Cannot override safely
- Loading order not fixed
- Parameter: MODULE || {}

Disadvantage

Inability to share private variables between files



Shared Private State





Shared Private State



- Variable _private identical for all modules
- Only accessible from old module files
- Unlocks _private for later module file loading

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Submodules

- Creation is same like regular modules
- All the advanced capabilities of normal modules



Inheritance

- Parent module has to exist
- New module now has parent and parent's properties
- m.parent needs to be set last





Live Demonstration





Conclusion

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- We just showed the tip of the iceberg, there are much more details and many more interesting features.
- The AngularJS official website is a great place to start learning: https://docs.angularjs.org/
- Angular is a complete client-side solution which is opinionated about how a CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) application should be built.
- Angular and its mentality is the future of the web, so if you are dealing with JavaScript in your career, sooner or later, you will end up learning such a framework.
- Finally we think Angular is the coolest thing happened to client side JavaScript since jQuery!





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Thank You!



