



# SIMPLY.JS

stable release v0.8 License MIT Gzipped 20KB Commits 8/month

Simply.js is a web-component library for developing user interfaces. It is created by a designer to make it easy to develop atomic design system components and compositions of design systems. It uses native Custom Elements API of the Web Components standard and provides a single file component concept which helps to write HTML, CSS and JavaScript codes in one encapsulated single file per component.

- Lightning fast template engine
- Reactive DOM
- Single file components
- Inline components
- State management
- Tailwind support
- Electron support
- Router
- Zero dependency
- No compiler, bundler or builder
- Lightweight (20 KB gzipped)
- Edge, Chrome, Firefox, Safari, Opera support

This is an UI of a web based app for discovering online radio stations developed with Simply JS. Design tokens are inspired from old PC Bios. The screenshot taken directly from Chrome.

← → ↺ ⚠ Not Secure | root/port-fm/ 🔒 ☆ 🖨

browserdecade5z8a3u18uvb7u83 Logout

Port FM Radio Explorer Utility  
Copyright (C) 1983-1999 Award Software

BROWSE	BY LOCATION	EUROPE	TURKEY	ISTANBUL
Local Radio Music Talk Sports By Location By Language Podcasts <div>Search</div>	Africa Asia Australasia Central America Europe North America South America	Liechtenstein Lithuania Luxembourg Macedonia Malta Moldova Monaco Montenegro Netherlands Norway Poland Portugal Romania Serbia Slovakia Slovenia Spain Sweden Switzerland Turkey Ukraine United Kingdom Vatican City	<div>ALL STATIONS</div> <div>Most Popular By Genre Find by Name</div> Adana Ankara Antalya Bursa Diyarbakir Eskisehir Gaziantep Istanbul Izmir Kayseri Konya Mersin	<div>ALL STATIONS</div> Açık Radyo 94.9 (Turkish Talk) Bayram FM 95.8 (Islamic Talk) Best FM 98.4 (Turkish Pop) dinamo.fm 103.8 (Dance & Electronic) Dolunay Radyo 108.0 (Islamic Talk) İstanbul'un Sesi Radyosu 91.8 (Turkish Music) Joy FM 100.6 (Adult Hits) JoyTürk FM 89.0 (Turkish Pop) Kral FM 92.0 (Turkish Anadoludinamo)

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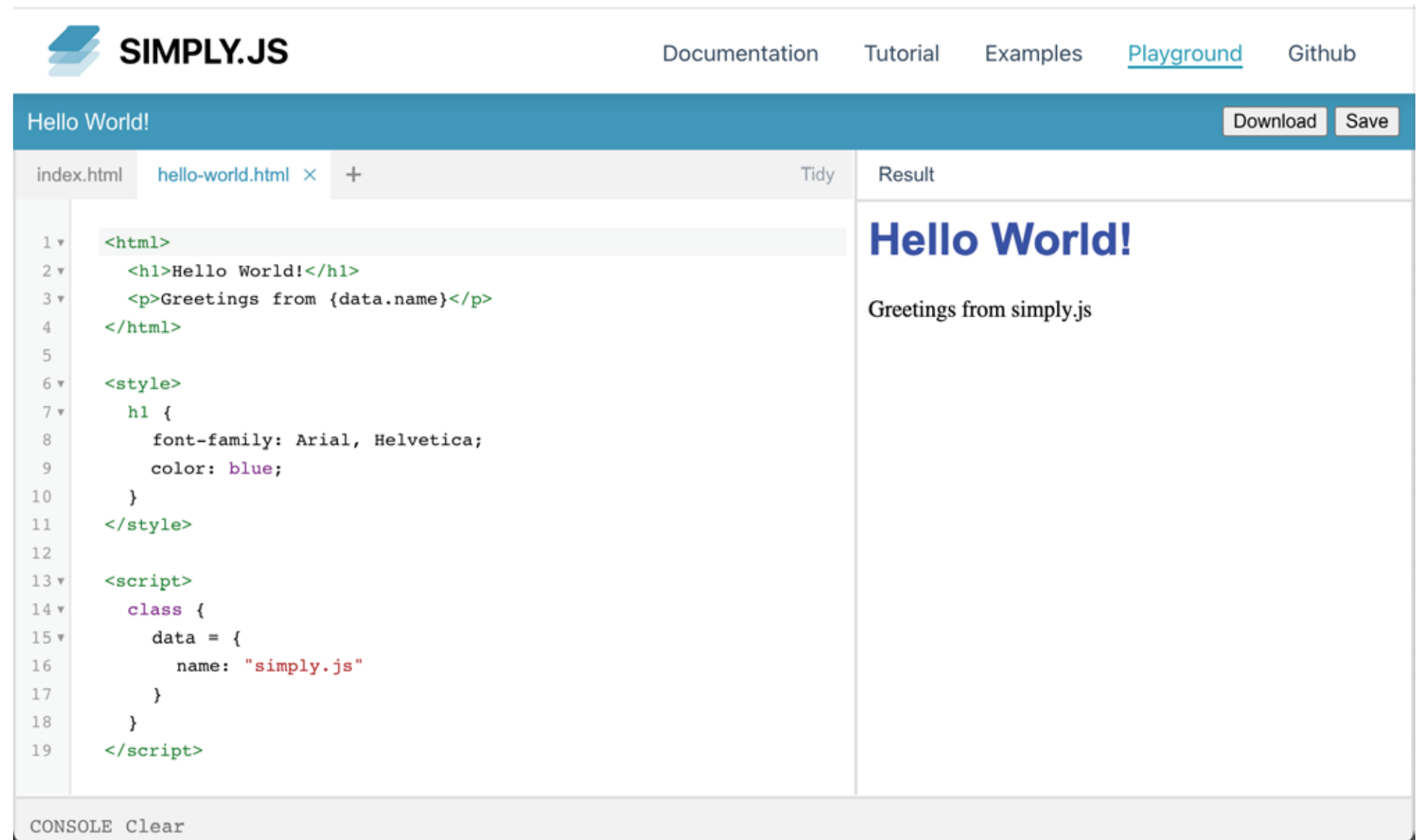
Station: Abuzer FM (Turkish Music)  
Title: undefined

Share

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The REPL of simply.js is at the Playground section of its site and it's developed with Simply JS too.

It is the fastest way to get started using simply.js. It opens with a "hello world" application and you can freely edit the app anyhow you want. Then you can download the app to continue developing on your local machine.



<https://simply.js.org/#/playground>

Component concept is at the center of simply.js. All other things are shaped around it. Simply.js provide ways for the communication between the components and their orchestration.



The screenshot shows the 'Component Structure' playground interface. It has a header bar with the title 'Component Structure' and a button 'Open in new tab'. Below the header, there are two tabs: 'index.html' and 'a-letter.html'. The 'a-letter.html' tab is active, showing a code editor with the following code:

```
1 <html>
2   <h1 onclick="methods.anAlert();">{data.letter}</h1>
3 </html>
4
5 <style>
6   h1 {
7     color: blue;
8     font-size: 70vw;
9   }
10 </style>
11
12 <script>
13   class {
14     data = {
15       letter: "S"
16     }
17     methods = {
18       anAlert: function() {
19         alert(data.letter);
20       }
19
20     }

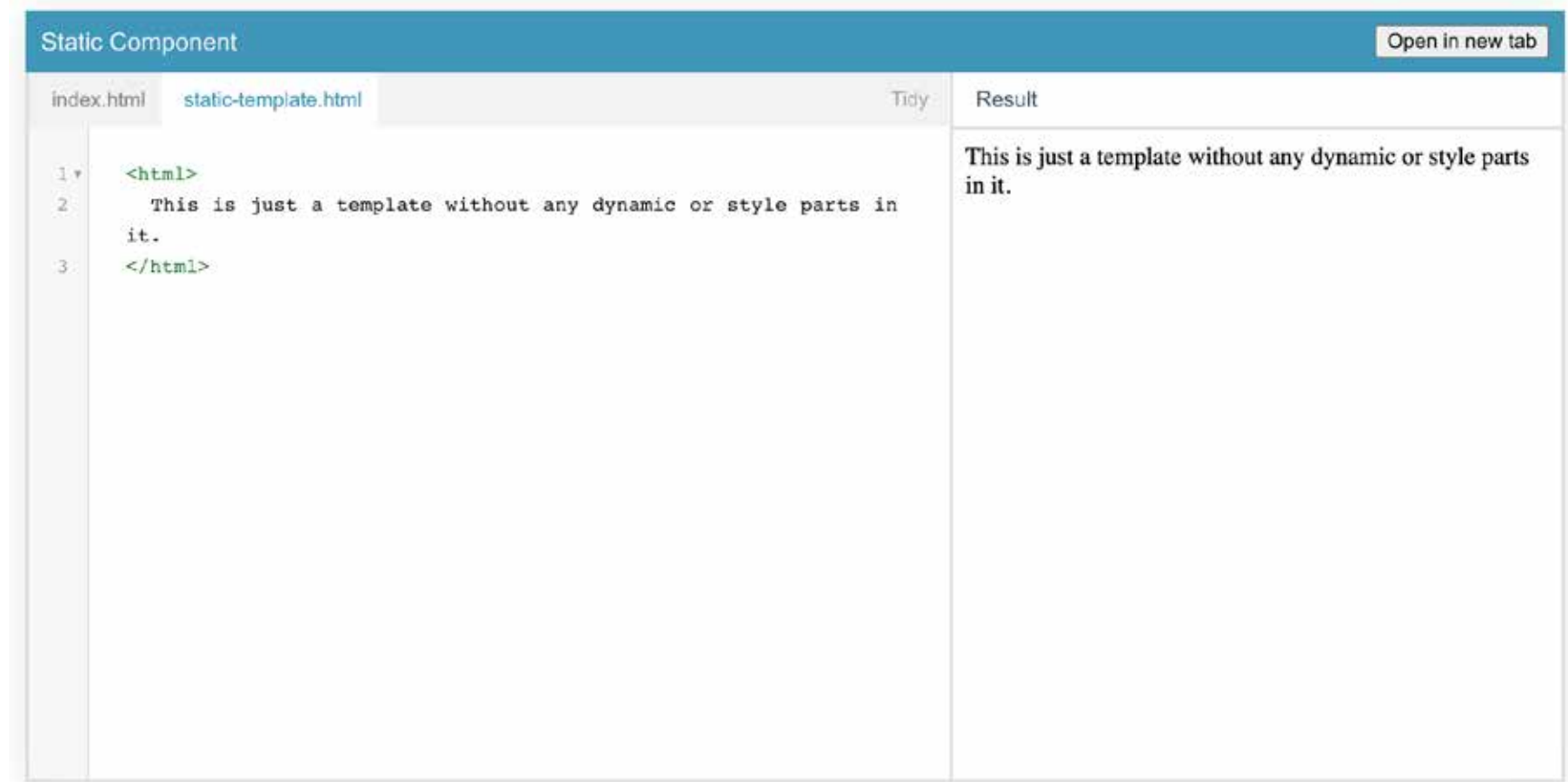
```

On the right side of the interface, there is a 'Result' panel showing a large blue letter 'S'.

<https://simply.js.org/#/playground?to7pgcg4pg47ul1>

Rendering part of the component. The elements in **<html>** tag will be mounted to the DOM after processing by template engine. Almost every component has a **<html>** tag but it is not a rule. Some components only contain **<script>** tag and has some logic in it.

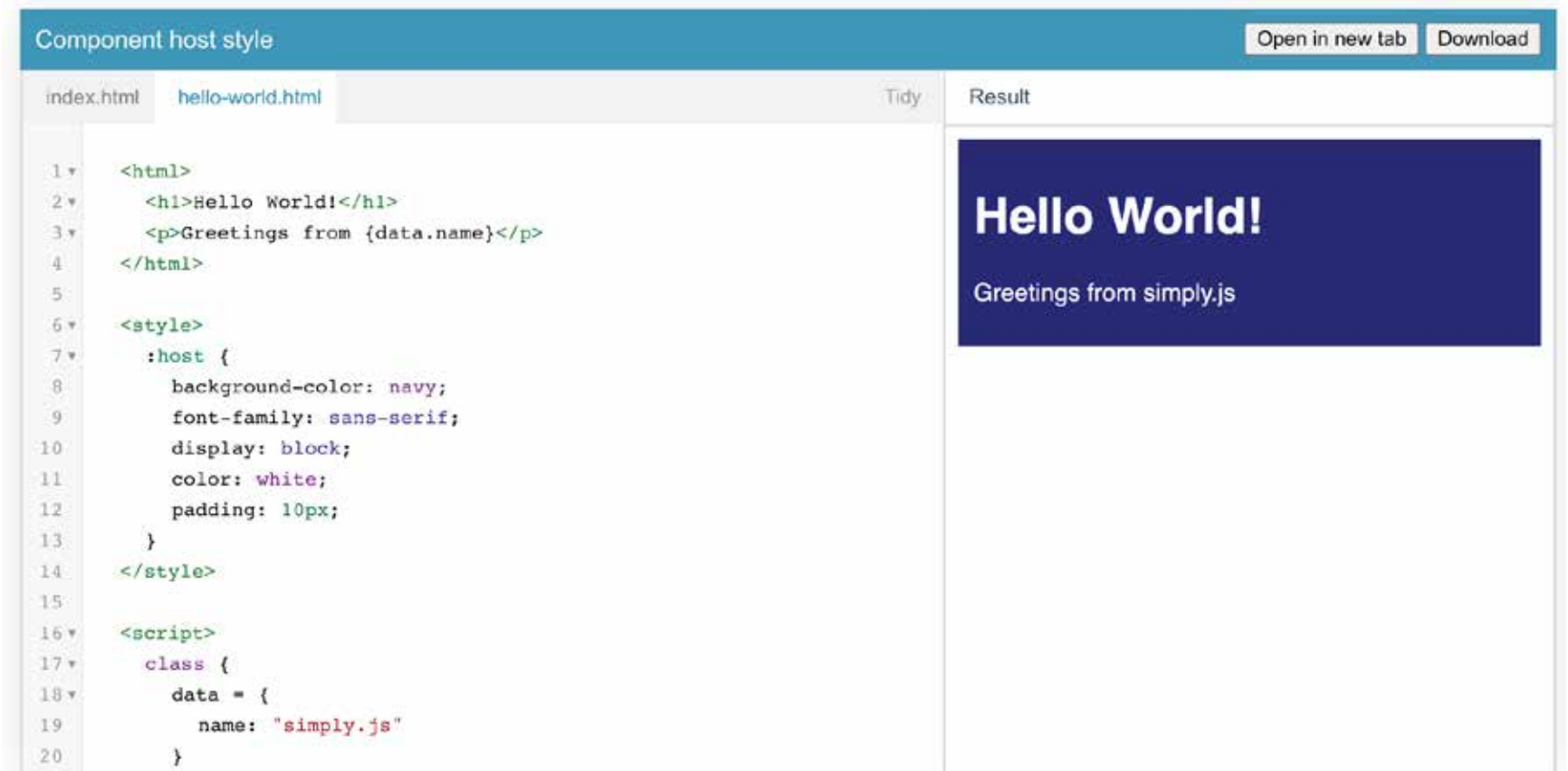
The template engine of simply.js works in **<html>** tag and acts like a superset of HTML. The engine has **conditionals, each loops, reactive variables, literals, expressions, DOM events and nested components**.



<https://simply.js.org/#/playground?9yl7k6gtgkucjmw>



Encapsulated style definitions only affect the elements inside the template tag of the component. But there is one exception. The inherited styles of the document can affect all child components. For example, when you define color property of body as red in the root document (index.html), then texts of all components inside the document will be red if you don't define otherwise inside the style tag of a component.



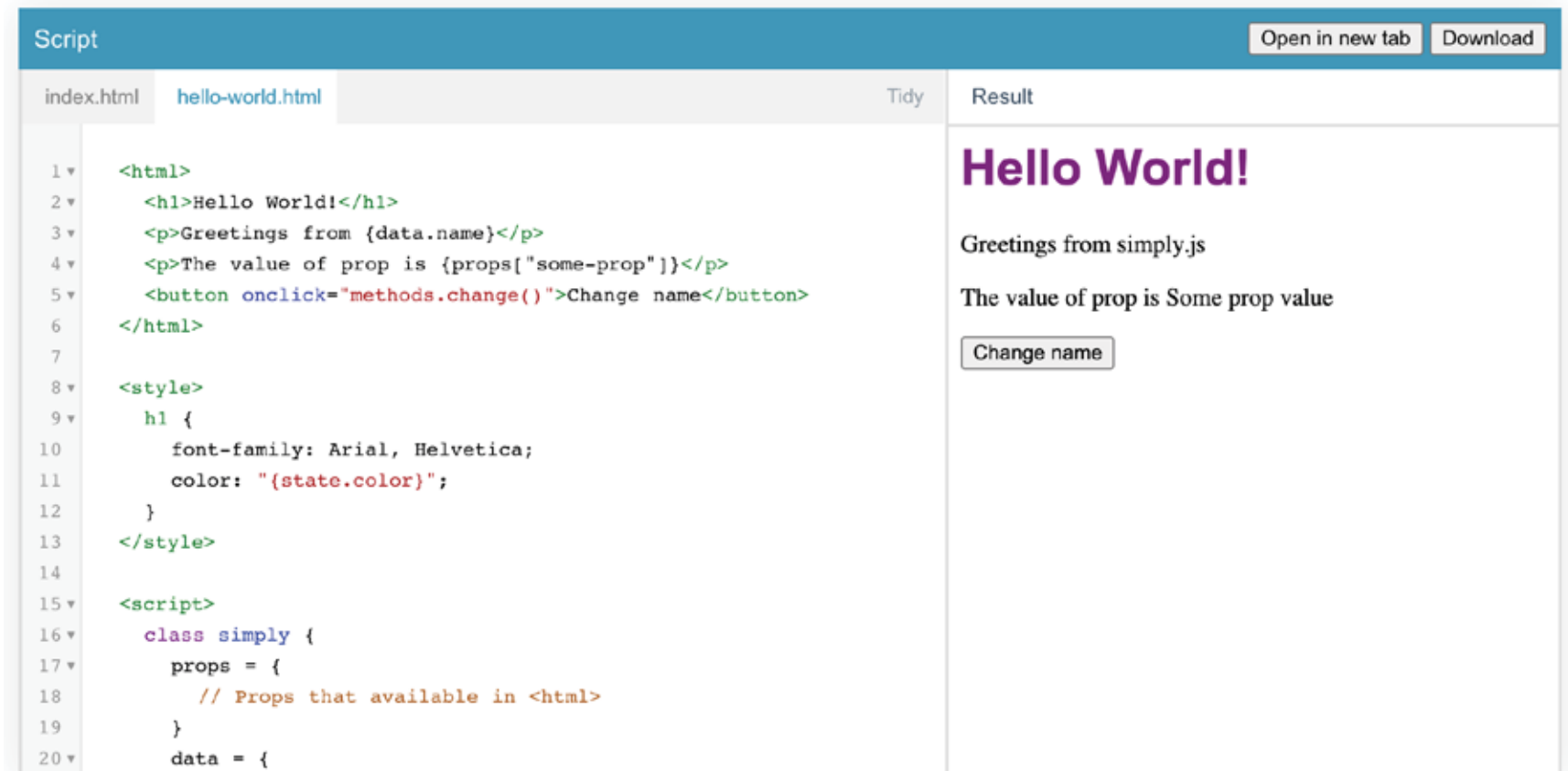
The screenshot shows the 'Component host style' playground. The left pane contains the following code:

```
1 <html>
2 <h1>Hello World!</h1>
3 <p>Greetings from {data.name}</p>
4 </html>
5
6 <style>
7   :host {
8     background-color: navy;
9     font-family: sans-serif;
10    display: block;
11    color: white;
12    padding: 10px;
13  }
14 </style>
15
16 <script>
17   class {
18     data = {
19       name: "simply.js"
20     }
19
```

The right pane shows the rendered result: a dark blue rectangular box with the text "Hello World!" in large white font, and "Greetings from simply.js" in smaller white font below it. At the top right of the interface are buttons for "Open in new tab" and "Download".

<https://simply.js.org/#/playground?bzs1zokh1i7udmw>

The last and most important part of a component. It contains entire logic and data of a component. It can communicate with html and style sections. As you guess, we are writing our script in a **class { ... }** or **class simply { ... }** object. It can hold [data](#), [props](#), [lifecycle hooks](#), [variable changes with watch](#), [manage states](#), and [contain methods](#) etc. Here is how an empty component script looks like.



The screenshot shows the Simply.js playground interface. The 'Script' tab is active, displaying the following code:

```
1 <html>
2   <h1>Hello World!</h1>
3   <p>Greetings from {data.name}</p>
4   <p>The value of prop is {props["some-prop"]}</p>
5   <button onclick="methods.change()">Change name</button>
6 </html>
7
8 <style>
9   h1 {
10     font-family: Arial, Helvetica;
11     color: "{state.color}";
12   }
13 </style>
14
15 <script>
16   class simply {
17     props = {
18       // Props that available in <html>
19     }
20     data = {
```

The 'Result' tab shows the rendered output:

**Hello World!**

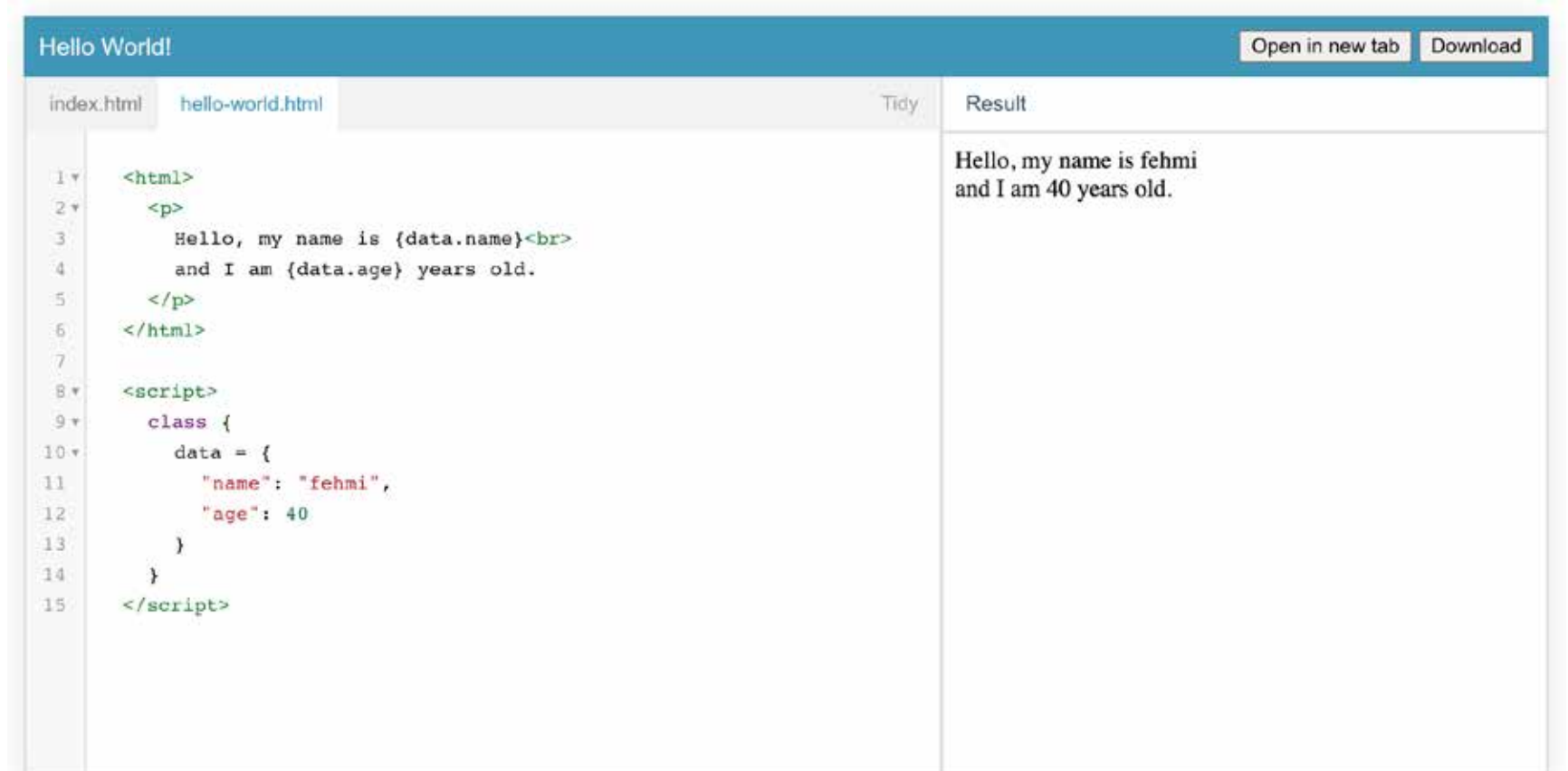
Greetings from simply.js

The value of prop is Some prop value

<https://simply.js.org/#/playground?x4x41e8kl1g9n9n>



You can define your variables on the data section in your components. Then you will be able to use them in your template.



The screenshot shows the Simply.js playground interface. The title bar says "Hello World!" and has buttons for "Open in new tab" and "Download". Below the title bar, there are tabs for "index.html" and "hello-world.html". The "hello-world.html" tab is active, showing a code editor with the following code:

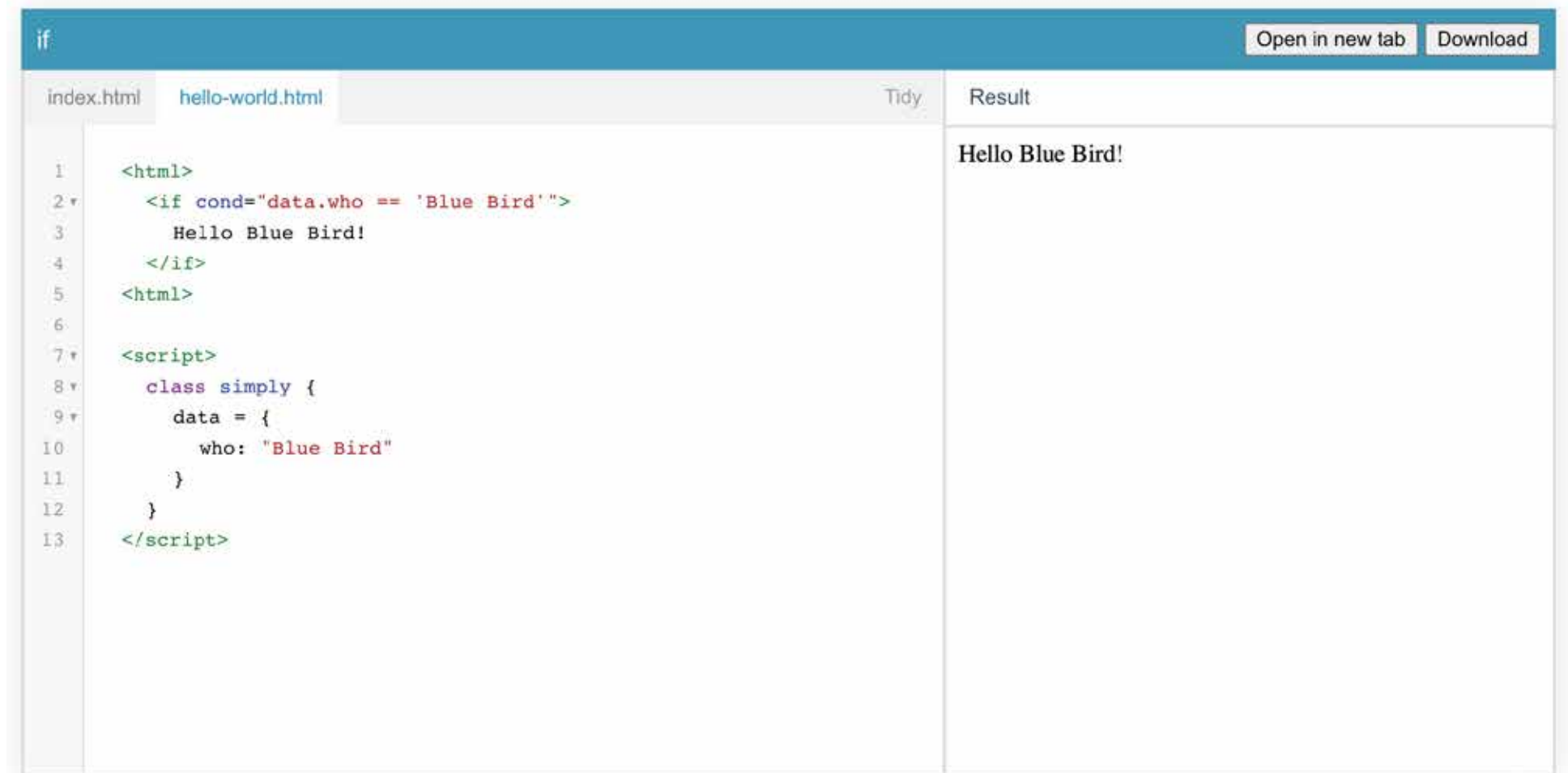
```
1 <html>
2 <p>
3   Hello, my name is {data.name}<br>
4   and I am {data.age} years old.
5 </p>
6 </html>
7
8 <script>
9   class {
10    data = {
11      "name": "fehmi",
12      "age": 40
13    }
14  }
15 </script>
```

To the right of the code editor, there is a "Result" panel showing the rendered output:

Hello, my name is fehmi  
and I am 40 years old.

<https://simply.js.org/#/playground?05loeqiinqkt8pb>

We are defining conditional statemens as special html tags like **<if>**, **<elseif>**, **<else>**. This way helps our IDE to easily colorize syntax and format the code without and issue.



The screenshot shows the Simply.js playground interface. At the top, there's a blue header with the word "if" on the left and two buttons "Open in new tab" and "Download" on the right. Below the header, there are two tabs: "index.html" and "hello-world.html", with "hello-world.html" being the active tab. To the right of the tabs are two buttons: "Tidy" and "Result". The main area is divided into two columns. The left column contains a code editor with the following code:

```
1 <html>
2 <if cond="data.who == 'Blue Bird'">
3   Hello Blue Bird!
4 </if>
5 </html>
6
7 <script>
8   class simply {
9     data = {
10      who: "Blue Bird"
11    }
12  }
13 </script>
```

The right column shows the rendered output, which is "Hello Blue Bird!".

<https://simply.js.org/#/playground?th73bi8vvx8q32v>

It is possible to walk through with an array or object with simple form of each loops.

each Open in new tab

	index.html	hello-world.html	Tidy	Result
1	<code>&lt;html&gt;</code>			
2	<code>&lt;each of="data.hobbies" as="hobby"&gt;</code>			
3	<code>&lt;li&gt;{hobby}&lt;/li&gt;</code>			
4	<code>&lt;/each&gt;</code>			
5	<code>&lt;/html&gt;</code>			
6				
7	<code>&lt;script&gt;</code>			
8	<code>class simply {</code>			
9	<code>  data = {</code>			
10	<code>    hobbies: {</code>			
11	<code>      Music: "Daily",</code>			• Daily
12	<code>      Gaming: "Weekly",</code>			• Weekly
13	<code>      Sports: "Monthly",</code>			• Monthly
14	<code>    }</code>			
15	<code>  }</code>			
16	<code>}</code>			
17	<code>&lt;/script&gt;</code>			

<https://simply.js.org/#/playground?q6idul6gg6jdwby>

index.html

hello-world.html

Tidy

Result

```
1 <html>
2   <each of="data.hobbies" as="hobby">
3     <li>{hobby}</li>
4   </each>
5 </html>
6
7 <script>
8   class simply {
9     data = {
10      hobbies: {
11        Music: "Daily",
12        Gaming: "Weekly",
13        Sports: "Monthly",
14      }
15    }
16  }
17 </script>
```

- Daily
- Weekly
- Monthly

Some of supported events are listed below

### **onclick**

The user clicks an HTML element

### **onmouseover**

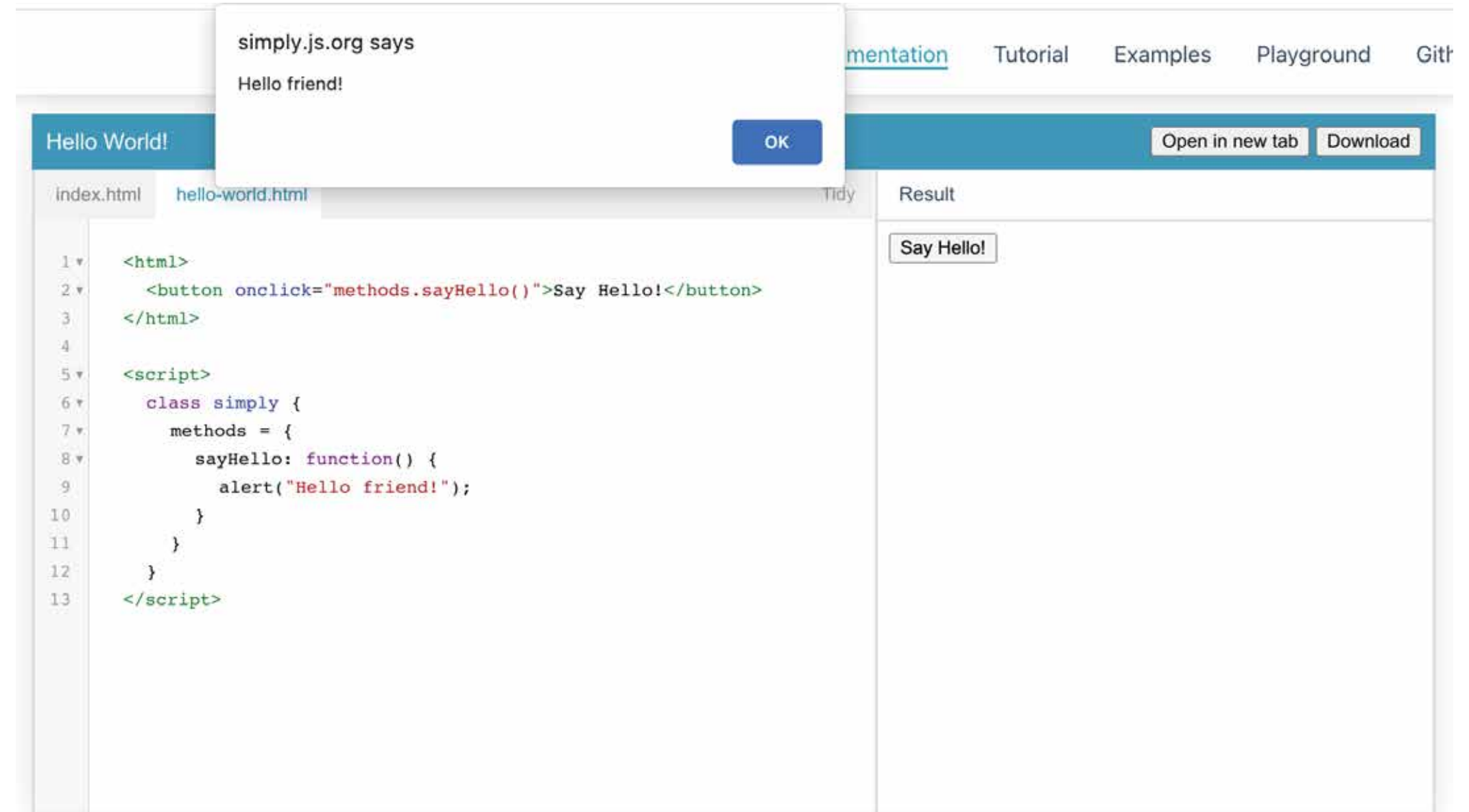
The user moves the mouse over an HTML element

### **onmouseout**

The user moves the mouse away from an HTML element

### **onkeydown**

The user pushes a keyboard key



<https://simply.js.org/#/playground?q6idul6gg6jdwby>

You can call other components inside your components. It has same principle with your main component. You can do it with get function inside at the beginnig of your parent component's script tag. Then you can call it with its tag (child-component) in your template tag. There is no limit about the amount of nested components.

Nested Components

Open in new tab

	index.html	child-component.html	grand-child-component.html	Tidy	Result
1	<html>				
2	<head>				
3	<title>simply.js - Hello World!</title>				
4	</head>				
5	<body>				
6	<child-component></child-component>				
7	<script src="https://simply.js.org/simply.min.js"></script>				
8	<script>				
9	get("child-component.html");				
10	</script>				
11	</body>				
12	</html>				
					Hello from child Hello from grand-child

<https://simply.js.org/#/playground?n7ns3fu6ogtptf2>



We load components with the **get()** function. Load components at the top of your component's script area. Filename without extension will be your custom element tag name. This one will be `<the-component-to-get>` and the content of the file mounted to the element. You can also load multiple components by passing an array to the **get()** function.

Get component Open in new tab

	index.html	the-component-to-get.html	Tidy	Result
1		<code>&lt;html&gt;</code>		The component
2		<code>&lt;head&gt;</code>		
3		<code>&lt;title&gt;simply.js - Hello World!&lt;/title&gt;</code>		
4		<code>&lt;/head&gt;</code>		
5		<code>&lt;body&gt;</code>		
6		<code>&lt;the-component-to-get&gt;&lt;/the-component-to-get&gt;</code>		
7		<code>&lt;script src="https://simply.js.org/simply.min.js"&gt;&lt;/script&gt;</code>		
8		<code>&lt;script&gt;</code>		
9		<code>get("the-component-to-get.html");</code>		
10		<code>&lt;/script&gt;</code>		
11		<code>&lt;/body&gt;</code>		
12		<code>&lt;/html&gt;</code>		

<https://simply.js.org/#/playground?2o6tah72m3u0y7v>

You can directly change a variable in a child component or call a function from it. It is possible to communicate with parent or grand-parent directly to. You can put any kind of values to the attributes. **Object, Array, String, Boolean, Number and even Function** are supported.

Hello World! Open in new tab

index.html **parent-component.html** child-component.html grand-child-component.html

```
1 <html>
2   Parent Component<br>
3   <button onclick="methods.changeChildName()">Change Child
  Name</button>
4   <button onclick="methods.changeGrandChildName()">Change Grand
  Child Name</button>
5   <button onclick="methods.saySomethingToGrand()">Send message
  to grand child</button>
6   <br>
7   <child-component></child-component>
8 </html>
9
10 <style>
11 :host {
12   display: block;
13   border: 2px solid blue;
14   color: blue;
15 }
16 </style>
17
```

Result

Parent Component

Change Child Name Change Grand Child Name

Send message to grand child

Child component, name is Spencer

Call parent's method

Grand child component, name is Jessy

<https://simply.js.org/#/playground?4g6y3ikfl9ihlgb>

```
// Change a variable in child's data
component.dom.querySelector("child-component").data.name = "New name";

// Call a method from a child
component.dom.querySelector("child-component").methods.functionName();

// Change a variable in grand child's data
var child = component.dom.querySelector("child-component");
child.querySelector("grand-child").data.name = "New name";

// Call a method from a grand child
var child = component.dom.querySelector("child-component");
cchild.querySelector("grand-child").methods.functionName();
```

<https://simply.js.org/#/docs/component-communication>

Lifecycle events are applied to all components and hooks of all phases are designed to control them.

Event	Description
beforeConstruct	Before creating and intializing component
afterConstruct	After creating and intializing component
beforeFirstRender	Before component rendered to the DOM at the first time
afterFirstRender	After component rendered to the DOM at the first time
beforeRerender	Before component rerendered/updated on the DOM
afterRerender	After component rerendered/updated on the DOM
whenDataChange	After a variable in data object of a component is changed
whenPropChange	After a prop is is changed
disconnected	Triggered when the component is removed from the DOM

Hello World!

index.html

hello-world.html

Tidy

Result

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

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40

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42

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44

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48

49

```
lifecycle = {
  beforeConstruct: function() {
    document.write("before construct<br>");
  },
  afterConstruct: function() {
    document.write("after construct<br>");
  },
  beforeFirstRender: function() {
    document.write("before first render<br>");
  },
  afterFirstRender: function() {
    document.write("after first render<br>");
  },
  beforeRerender: function() {
    document.write("before rerender<br>");
  },
  afterRerender: function() {
    document.write("after rerender<br>");
  },
  whenDataChange: function(name, old, newVal) {
    document.write("when data change
```

Open in new tab

# Hello World!

Greetings from Michael Jackson

Change name

---

A prop: new prop value

Change prop

---

before construct  
after construct  
before first render  
after first render  
when data change (name:Michael Jackson:simply.js)  
before rerender  
after rerender  
when data change (someprop:new prop value:some prop value)  
before rerender  
after rerender

<https://simply.js.org/#/playground?ugyr2hpkpqeithx>

All variables you defined on the data section of your component automatically will be reactive. Anytime you change the variable, your template will be rerendered.

Hello World! Open in new tab

	index.html	hello-world.html	Tidy	Result
2 ▾		<code>&lt;div&gt;{data.status}&lt;/div&gt;</code>		
3 ▾		<code>&lt;div passive&gt;this will remain {data.status}&lt;/div&gt;</code>		stormy
4		<code>&lt;/html&gt;</code>		this will remain calm
5				
6 ▾		<code>&lt;style&gt;</code>		
7 ▾		<code>  h1 {</code>		
8		<code>    font-family: Arial, Helvetica;</code>		
9		<code>    color: blue;</code>		
10		<code>  }</code>		
11		<code>&lt;/style&gt;</code>		
12				
13 ▾		<code>&lt;script&gt;</code>		
14 ▾		<code>  class {</code>		
15 ▾		<code>    data = {</code>		
16		<code>      status: "calm"</code>		
17		<code>    }</code>		
18 ▾		<code>    lifecycle = {</code>		
19 ▾		<code>      afterFirstRender() {</code>		
20 ▾		<code>        setTimeout(() =&gt; {</code>		
21		<code>          data.status = "stormy"</code>		
22		<code>        }, 1000);</code>		

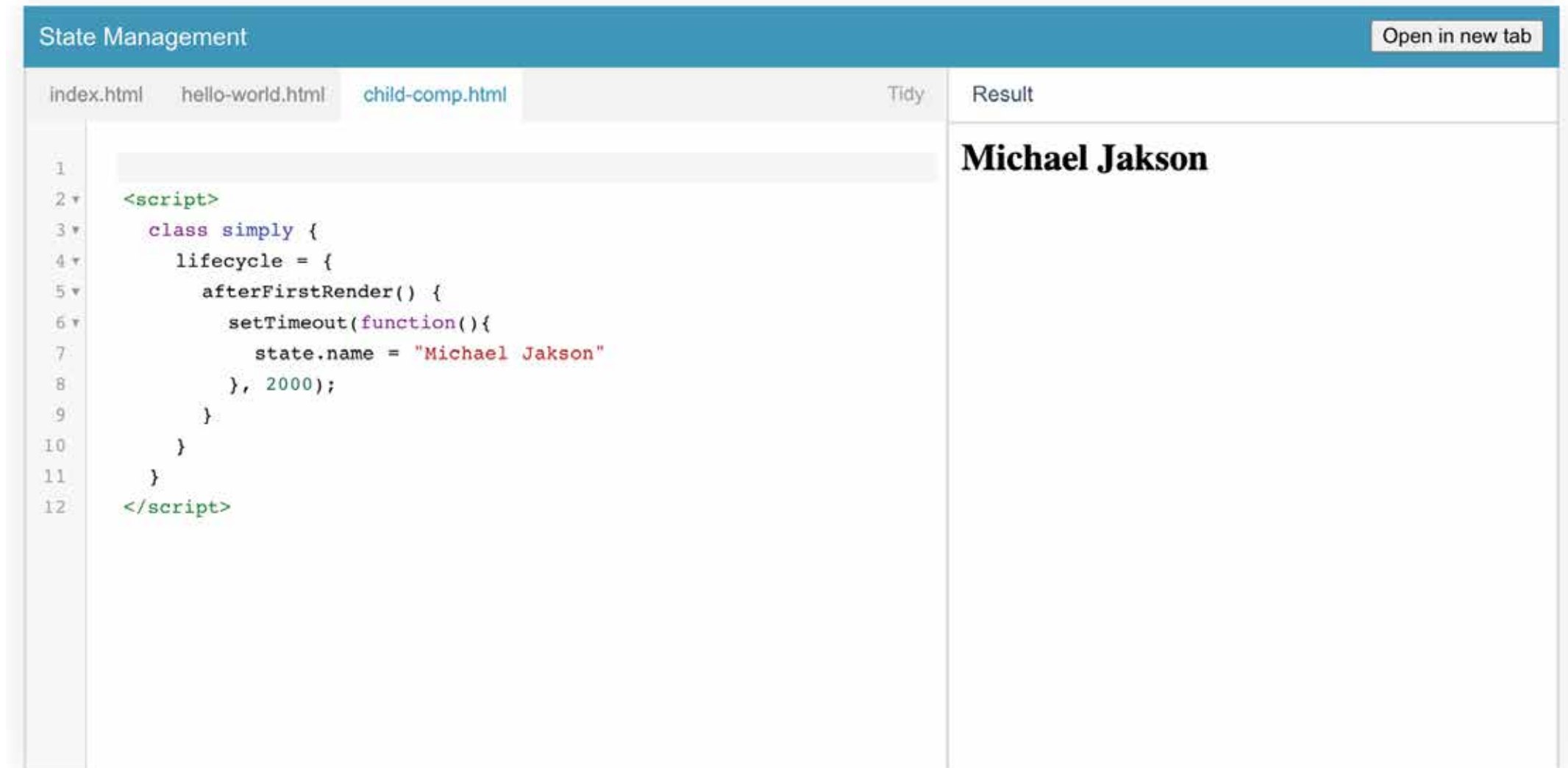
<https://simply.js.org/#/playground?k3lkxbulmflvlm9>



State management is pretty easy in simply.js. When you define a state in your component all of child components will share the state and can retrieve or change the state. When a manipulation in the state happen whenever in the component tree all the components that shares the same state will be affected and react to the new value.

The difference between data and state variables is, changes in data only affect the current component, but changes in state variable effects both child and parent components.

Define State in Parent Component and you will be able to access/change from any child component.



The screenshot shows the 'State Management' playground interface. It has a top bar with a title 'State Management' and a button 'Open in new tab'. Below the bar are tabs for 'index.html', 'hello-world.html', and 'child-comp.html', with 'child-comp.html' being the active tab. To the right of the tabs are buttons for 'Tidy' and 'Result'. The main area is split into two panels. The left panel shows a code editor with the following code:

```
1  
2 <script>  
3   class simply {  
4     lifecycle = {  
5       afterFirstRender() {  
6         setTimeout(function(){  
7           state.name = "Michael Jakson"  
8         }, 2000);  
9       }  
10    }  
11  }  
12 </script>
```

The right panel, labeled 'Result', displays the output: **Michael Jakson**.

<https://simply.js.org/#/playground?zpb0cgtjrapmk9s>

You can enable Tailwind support (thanks to UNO) for your components and start to use all Tailwind utility classes and even more.

Hello UNO!

Open in new tabDownload

index.htmlhello-wind.htmlchild-component.htmlTidyResult

1▼<html>  
2▼<h1 class="font-sans font-bold text text-center text-purple-700 text-5xl">  
3Hello {data.title}  
4</h1>  
5<child-component></child-component>  
6</html>  
7  
8<style></style>  
9  
10▼<script>  
11get("child-component.html");  
12▼class {  
13▼data = {  
14title: "UNO!"  
15};  
16▼uno = {  
17shortcuts: [],  
18rules: [],  
19▼presets: [  
20

# Hello UNO!

You can use UNO classes in your child components without passing UNO config again

<https://simply.js.org/#/playground?ej2yfzqzecjv5a0t>



Simply.js provides several methods for design token management. Just choose one from below that suitable for your needs.

Link tokens.css to the root document Open in new tab

index.html hello-world.html component-1.html **tokens.css** Tidy

```
1 |:root {
2   --s-color-accent: rgb(53, 89, 199);
3   --s-color-text: rgb(12, 26, 61);
4   --s-color-text-link: rgb(53, 89, 199);
5   --s-color-text-weak: rgb(54, 67, 74);
6   --s-color-text-weaker: rgb(102, 118, 128);
7   --s-color-text-weakest: rgb(178, 186, 191);
8   --s-color-text-on-accent: rgb(255, 255, 255);
9   --s-color-text-error: rgb(185, 77, 55);
10  --s-color-text-success: rgb(80, 128, 56);
11  --s-color-nav-surface: rgb(246, 248, 248);
12  --s-color-nav-heading: rgb(143, 161, 170);
13  --s-color-nav-hover: rgb(234, 240, 240);
14  --s-color-border: rgb(216, 222, 228);
15  --s-color-border-strong: rgb(188, 197, 204);
16  --s-color-surface: rgb(255, 255, 255);
17  --s-color-background: rgb(255, 255, 255);
18  --s-color-surface-raised: rgb(250, 251, 251);
19  --s-color-overlay: rgba(144, 152, 152, 0.4);
20  --s-color-status-neutral: rgb(114, 110, 119);
```

Result

Hello World!

Greetings from simply.js

Some title

[test link](#)

<https://simply.js.org/#/playground?d6bvgus52kc5f44>



# Thanks!

Please visit <https://simply.js.org> for detailed information

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