

# Topomat

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# Agenda

- **Typescript**
  - What is Typescript?
  - Demo
  - Migration
- **Custom Widgets**
  - About Widgets
  - Demo
  - Migration
- **Tooling**
  - Modules & CDN
  - Webpack

# Schedule

**09:00 Start**

...

...

...

...

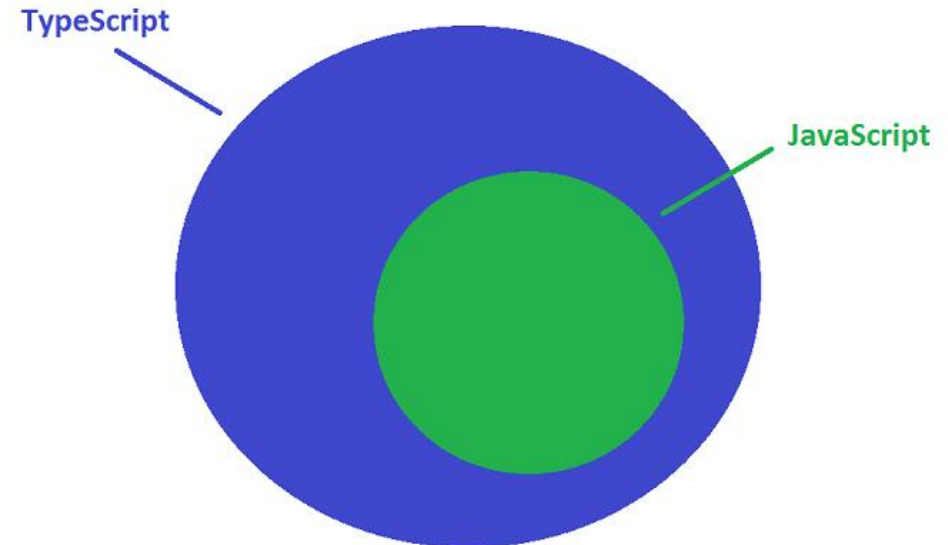
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# Migrating to Typescript

# What is Typescript?

- Superset of JavaScript -> Transpiles to JavaScript
- Compatible with existing JS
- ESNext features (import, =>, res/spread, async/await, ...)
- Types



# Why should you use TypeScript?

- Easier for multiple people to work on
- Easier to refactor
- Can help prevent technical debt
- ...

The TypeScript logo, consisting of the letters 'TS' in white, set against a solid blue square background.

TS

# Benefits of TypeScript

## Primitive (Basic) Types

```
type Foo = number;

const foo: Foo = 8;
const bar: string = "Lorem ipsum";

// Here be dragons
const waldo: any = {
  doStuff: (things: any) => something
};
```

# Benefits of TypeScript

## Type Inference

```
let foo = 8; // number type is inferred  
foo = 12; // Ok  
foo = "12"; // Error!
```



# Benefits of TypeScript

Define contracts between parts of an application

```
type Foo = number;
type Bar = string;

interface Foobar {
  foo: Foo,
  bar: Bar
}

const baz: Foobar = { foo: 8, bar: "Lorem ipsum" }; // Ok
const qux: Foobar = { foo: "12", bar: "Lorem ipsum" } // Error!
```

# Benefits of TypeScript

## Classes

```
class Waldo {  
    public doStuff(things: Foobar): Foobar { ... }  
  
    private iterateNumber(num: number) {  
        return num + 1;  
    }  
  
    private addExclamationPoint(str: string) {  
        return `${str}!`;  
    }  
}  
  
const testWaldo = new Waldo(); // Create a Waldo instance  
testWaldo.iterateNumber(2); // Error!
```

# Benefits of TypeScript

## Extensions

- Interfaces can extend other interfaces or classes
- Classes can extend other classes and implement interfaces

```
interface Point {  
  x: number;  
  y: number;  
}  
  
interface Point3d extends Point { z: number; }  
  
class MyPoint implements Point3d {  
  x = 0;  
  y = 0;  
  z = 0;  
}  
  
class My4dPoint extends MyPoint {  
  time = Date.now();  
}
```

# Benefits of TypeScript

## Union types

- Type something as one of multiple choices of a type

```
// Set a size as either a number, of a string like "1px",  
// "2em" etc  
function setSize(v: number | string) {  
    // ...  
}
```

# Benefits of TypeScript

## Type guards

- Type guards allow TS to infer a specific type when a value may take multiple types (union)
- Types are narrowed to a more specific set by type guards
- Built in type guards like `typeof`, `instanceof` or tagged unions

```
function foo(v: number | string) {  
  if (typeof v === "number") {  
    // TS infers that v: number  
    return v + 1;  
  }  
  else {  
    // TS infers that v: string  
    return `${v} + 1`;  
  }  
}
```

# Benefits of TypeScript

## Generics

- "Generalizes" types over type parameters

```
class List<T> {  
  constructor(private data?: T[]) {  
  }  
  
  find(f: (item: T) => boolean): T {  
    // ...  
  }  
}  
  
// Fails  
const list = new List<number>(["1", "2"]);  
  
// OK  
const list = new List<number>([1, 2]);  
  
// TS infers v to be of type number  
list.find(v => v > 1);
```

# Benefits of TypeScript

## Promises & Async/Await

- "Generalizes" types over type parameters

### promises

```
function demoTheater() {  
  getQuestion()  
    .then(function question() {  
      console.log(question);  
      return "answer";  
    })  
}  
  
demoTheater();
```

### async / await

```
async function demoTheater() {  
  console.log(await getQuestion());  
  return "answer";  
}  
  
demoTheater();
```

## Some Ressources

- <https://www.typescriptlang.org/>
- <https://developers.arcgis.com/javascript/latest/typescript-setup/>
- <https://odoe.github.io/ds2021-slides/using-typescript/index.html>



# TypeScript demo

## 1. Install TypeScript

```
npm install typescript
```

## 2. Init a new project (tsconfig.json)

```
npx tsc -init
```

## 3. Run Compiler

```
npx tsc --watch -p .
```

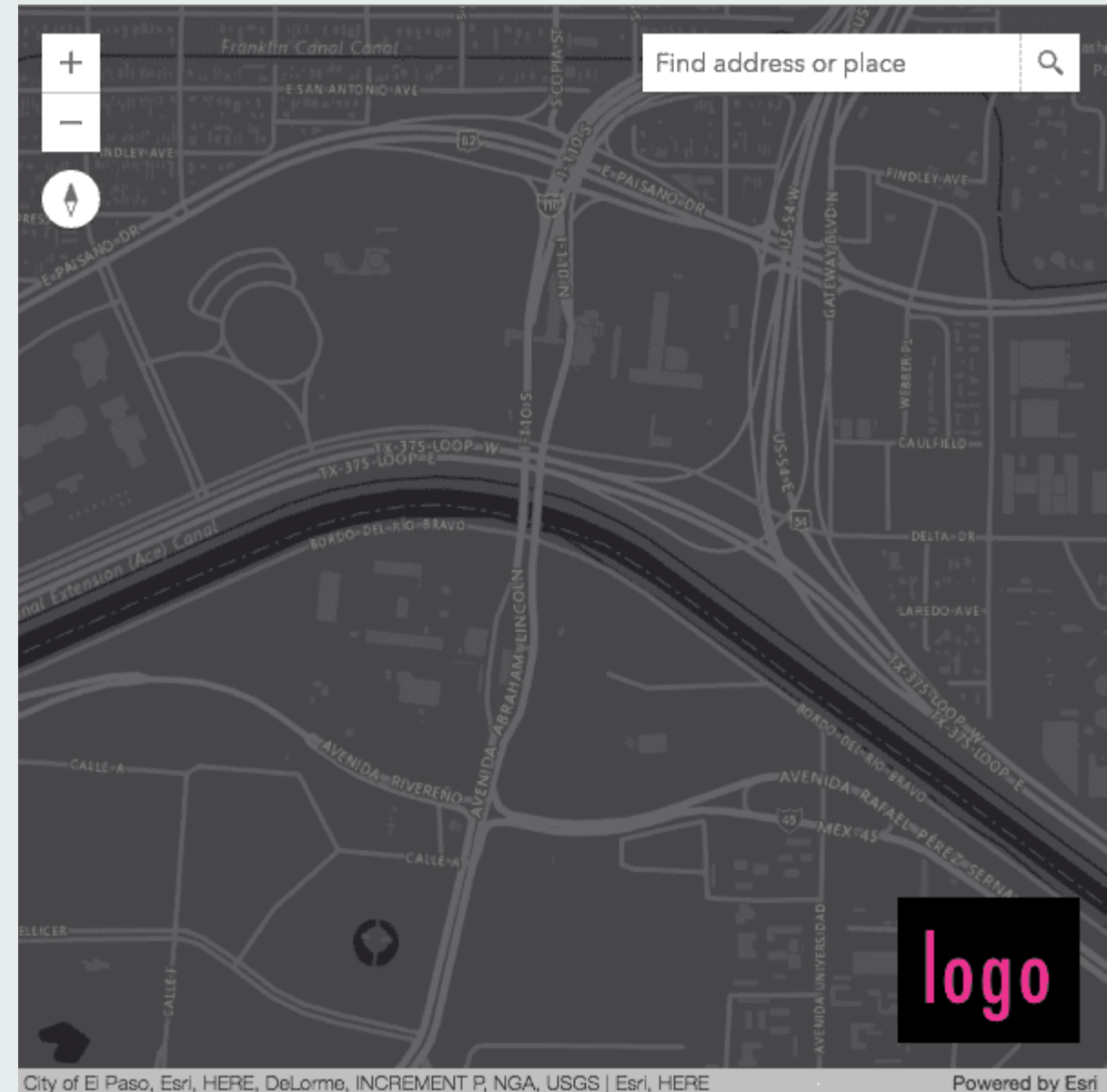
# Migrate Sample Application

# Custom Widgets

# Good to Know: View UI

- A View provides an API for placing Widgets and DOM elements

```
view.ui.add(search, "top-right");  
view.ui.add(logo, "bottom-right");
```



# About Widgets

## What?

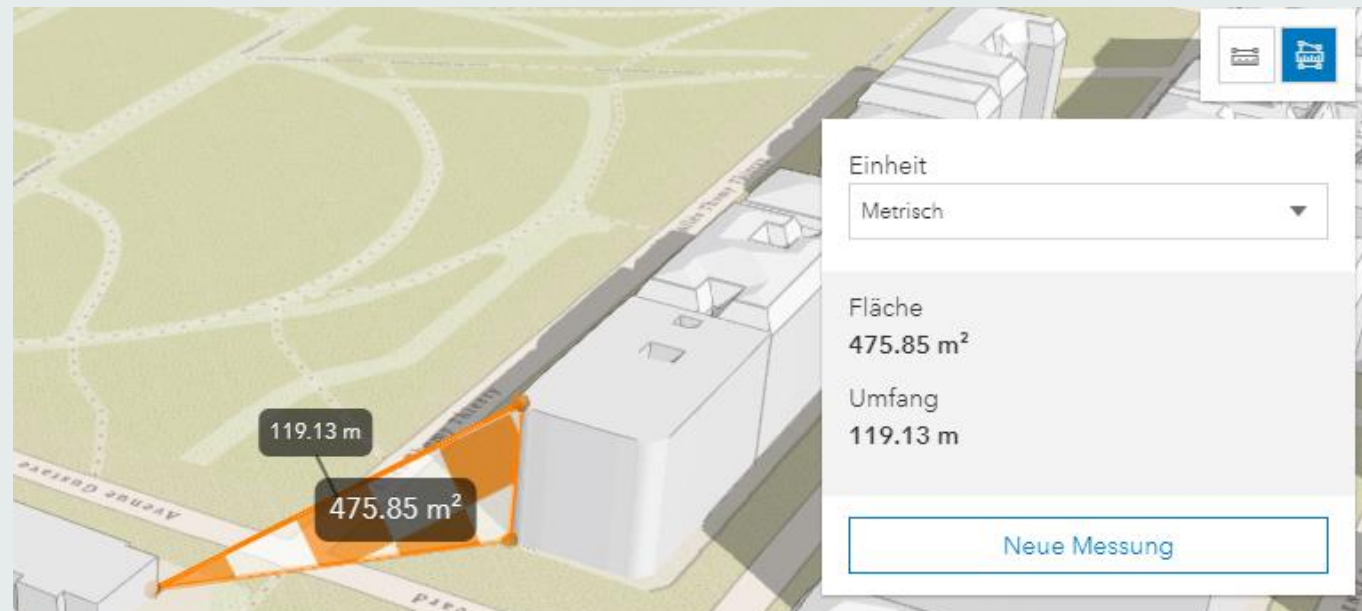
- Encapsulated UI components
- Cohesive (integrated, unified)
- Single-purpose pieces of functionality

## Why?

- Reusable
- Interchangeable

## How?

- Extend `esri/Widgets/Widget`



# esri/widgets/Widget

- Base widget class (View)
- Extends esri/core/[Accessor](#)
  - Properties
  - Watching properties
- Lifecycle

# Accessor

- JavaScript API foundation
- Aims to make developing classes easy
  - Getter/Setter
  - Watch
- Consistent developer experience

```
// unified object constructor
const me = new Person({ name: "Franco", age: 33 });

// watch for changes to `age`
me.watch("age", singHappyBirthday);
```

# Lifecycle

## **constructor (params)**

- Widget initially created
- Get, Set and watch properties

## **postInitialize()**

- Before UI is rendered

## **render() (Required)**

- Used to render UI
- Returns the Widgets Markup
- Reacts to state Changes
- Uses JSX (VDOM)

## **destroy()**

- Release the widgets instance



# Demo

1. **Setup (optional)**
2. **Create a custom class - Extend the Accessor**
3. **Create a Widget – View only**
4. **Crear a Widget – Using a ViewModel**

# Migrate Widgets

# Tooling

# Getting the API

- **The API can be accessed as:**
  - **AMD Modules via CDN (our demos before)**
  - **AMD via npm**
  - **ES modules via npm**
  - **ES modules via CDN (we won't have a look at this)**

## AMD via CDN

- Fast download and highly optimized caching for the API modules
- No installation or configuration
- Easy to update applications to the next API version

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://js.arcgis.com/4.18/esri/css/main.css">  
<script src="https://js.arcgis.com/4.18/"></script>
```

## AMD via npm (Local Build or esri-loader)

- **If version 4.17 or earlier of the API with most frameworks and build tools.**
- **Works with Dojo 1 and RequireJS.**

### Disadvantages:

- Requires helper libraries such as esri-loader and arcgis-webpack-plugin when working with modern frameworks and build tools.
- Modules loaded with esri-loader are not bundled with the build, they are requested from the CDN at runtime.
- The arcgis-webpack-plugin needs to be configured and it may require additional libraries to extend webpack, for example when using Angular 9+.

```
npm install esri-loader  
  
npm install arcgis-js-api  
  
npm install @arcgis/webpack-plugin
```

# ES modules via npm

- **Standardized**
- **No helper or module loader required**
- **Seamless integration with most modern frameworks**
- **Provides server-side capabilities for node.js deployments, for example, geometry engine**

## **Disadvantages:**

- Updates require installing a new version.

# Comparison

	CDN (AMD)	ESM local build	AMD local build
No installation, configuration or local build required	X		
Fast download performance via CDN cache	X		
Easy installation via <a href="#">npm</a>		X	(X)
Seamless integration with most modern frameworks and build tools		X	
Using API version 4.17 or earlier with a framework or build tools			X
Using Dojo 1 or RequireJS			X

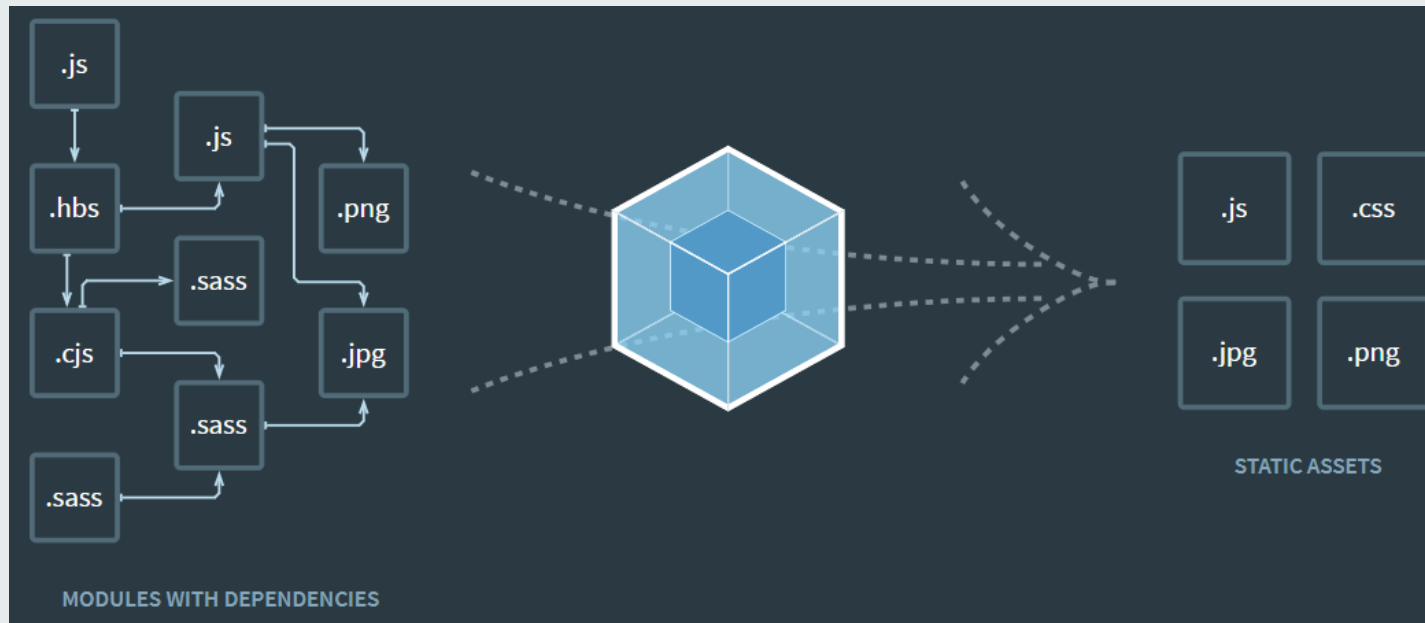




# Webpack

# What is it?

- **Static module bundler**
- **Creates an internal dependency graph**
- **Open source**
- **Extendable**
- **Sometimes a bit tricky to use ;-)**



# Entry

- Defines where webpack should begin – Your «first» or «main» module
- Can be more than one (e.g. TS and SASS)
- [Docs](#)

```
entry: {  
  index: ["/src/css/main.scss", "/src/index.ts"]  
},
```

# Output

- Tell webpack where to emit the output to
  - Usually ./dist
- [Docs](#)

```
output: {  
  filename: "[name].[chunkhash].js",  
  publicPath: "",  
},
```

# Loaders

- Loaders enable webpack to load any types of files
  - By default, webpack only supports JS and JSON files
- This gives us a lot of flexibility, because we can use webpack to handle most of our resources
- [Docs](#)

```
module: {
  noParse: /assets\/libs\/widgets/,
  rules: [
    {
      test: /\.html$/i,
      loader: 'raw-loader',
      options: {
        esModule: false
      }
    },
    {
      test: /\.tsx?$/,
      use: [{
        loader: "ts-loader",
        options: {
          transpileOnly: true
        }
      }]
    }
  ]
}
```

# Plugins

- Extend the functionality of webpack (cleanup, copy assets, ...)
- Need to be loaded separately
- @arcgis/webpack-plugin ;-)
- [Docs](#)

```
plugins: [  
  new CleanWebpackPlugin({  
    cleanAfterEveryBuildPatterns: ['dist']  
  }),  
  
  new ArcGISPlugin({  
    locales: ['de', 'fr', 'en']  
  })  
]
```

# Mode

- **Enable/disable built in optimization**
  - Production build
  - Development mode
- **Can be passed as command line param**

```
mode: 'production',
```

# **Webpack and CDN**



# Demo

- Turn the sample application with the migrated widgets into a webpack app
- Include the „old“ widgets as static library
  - Write some definition files for them

# Webpack and Sass

# Demo

- **Include Sass into your webpack project**
- **Control which styles are imported from the JS API**

# Local Builds

# Demo

- **Create a webpack application which includes the AMD version of the JS API**

# Building apps with ES Modules

# Rapid Prototyping

Sample (Not for production)

```
import ArcGISMap from "https://js.arcgis.com/4.18/@arcgis/core/Map.js";
import MapView from "https://js.arcgis.com/4.18/@arcgis/core/views/MapView.js";

const map = new ArcGISMap({
  basemap: 'topo-vector'
});

const view = new MapView({
  container: 'viewDiv',
  map,
  zoom: 4,
  center: [-118, 34]
});
```

# Create a local build

## Assets

- The API comes with a lot assets, which need to be included in the final product. Use the `@arcgis/webpack-plugin` or use a tool like `ncp` (cross-platform copy tool)

```
"scripts": {  
  "start": "npm run copy && webpack serve --open --mode development",  
  "build": "npm run copy && webpack --mode production",  
  "copy": "npx ncp ./node_modules/@arcgis/core/assets ./src/assets"  
},
```



# Migrate from ArcGIS Webpack to ES Modules

1. Instead of 'arcgis-js-api' install '@arcgis/core' npm package
2. Change your imports from:

```
import Map from 'esri/Map';  
import MapView from 'esri/views/MapView';
```

To:

```
// ES modules  
import Map from '@arcgis/core/Map';  
import MapView from '@arcgis/core/views/MapView';
```

3. Make sure the assets get copied
4. Don't forget to tweak your tsconfig.json ;-)

# Demo

- Try to migrate the App created in 07\_webpack\_local\_build to ES modules

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