



Intro to Svelte 3 & Sapper

The return of 'Write Less, Do More'

By

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SVELTE

Cybernetically enhanced web apps

Write less code

Build boilerplate-free components using languages you already know – HTML, CSS and JavaScript

[learn more →](#)

No virtual DOM

Svelte compiles your code to tiny, framework-less vanilla JS – your app starts fast and stays fast

[learn more →](#)

Truly reactive

No more complex state management libraries – Svelte brings reactivity to JavaScript itself

[learn more →](#)

SAPPER

The next small thing in web development

Powered by Svelte

Sapper is an application framework powered by Svelte – build bigger apps with a smaller footprint

[learn more →](#)

Best of both worlds

All the SEO and progressive enhancement of a server-rendered app, with the slick navigation of an SPA

[learn more →](#)

Build fast

Hit the ground running with advanced routing, server-side rendering, code-splitting, offline support and more

[learn more →](#)

Svelte & Sapper-intro

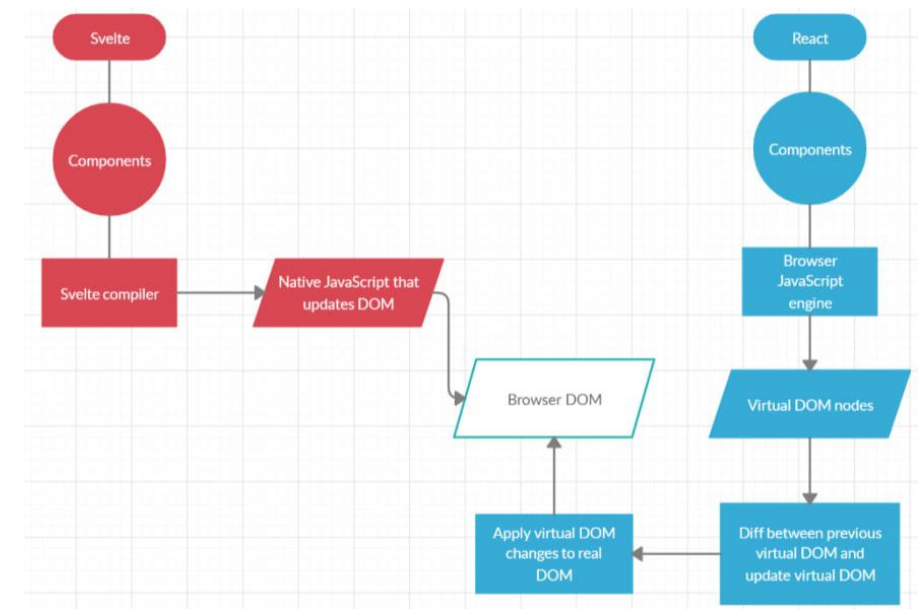
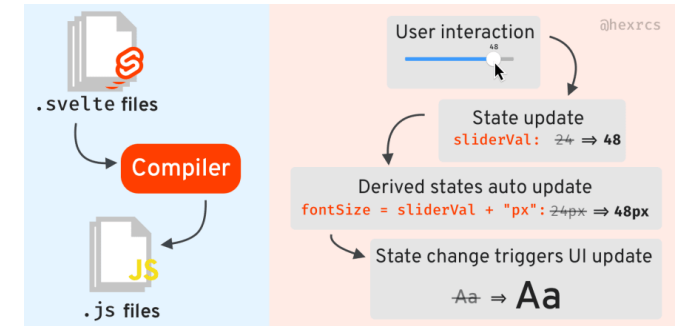
□ History

- ❖ Developer : **Rich Harris** (11/2016)
- ❖ Current version:
 - Svelte 3.18.2 (02/2020)
 - Sapper v0.27.9 (09/2019)
- ❖ Svelte -> Compiler and framework JS to create optimized, efficient and reactive apps (React, Vue & Angular)
- ❖ Sapper -> Framework JS (SPA routing, SSR, PWA, SEO...) based on Polka (express), Svelte & Rust (GatsbyJS, Next.js, Nuxt.js)
- ❖ Backends (+svelte in Frontend)
 - ASP.net (C#, .net core) -> <https://github.com/NetCoreTemplates/svelte-spa>
 - Laravel (PHP) -> <https://dev.to/shuv1824/using-svelte-js-with-laravel-part-1-setting-up-laravel-application-with-svelte-36p4>
 - Ruby on rails (Ruby) -> <https://blog.usejournal.com/getting-started-with-svelte-and-rails-6-d8384c80ad6c>
 - Django (Python) -> <https://github.com/cdrappi/django-svelte/tree/master>
 - Flask (Python) -> <https://medium.com/@cabreraalex/svelte-js-flask-combining-svelte-with-a-simple-backend-server-d1bc46190ab9>
- ❖ Mobile (native project): Svelte native (Svelte + NativeScript) <https://svelte-native.technology/> (iOS & Android apps)
- ❖ Desktop apps (project) : Sveltelectron (Svelte + Electron) <https://github.com/maxatwork/svelte-electron-template>

Svelte-compiler

❏ Compiler

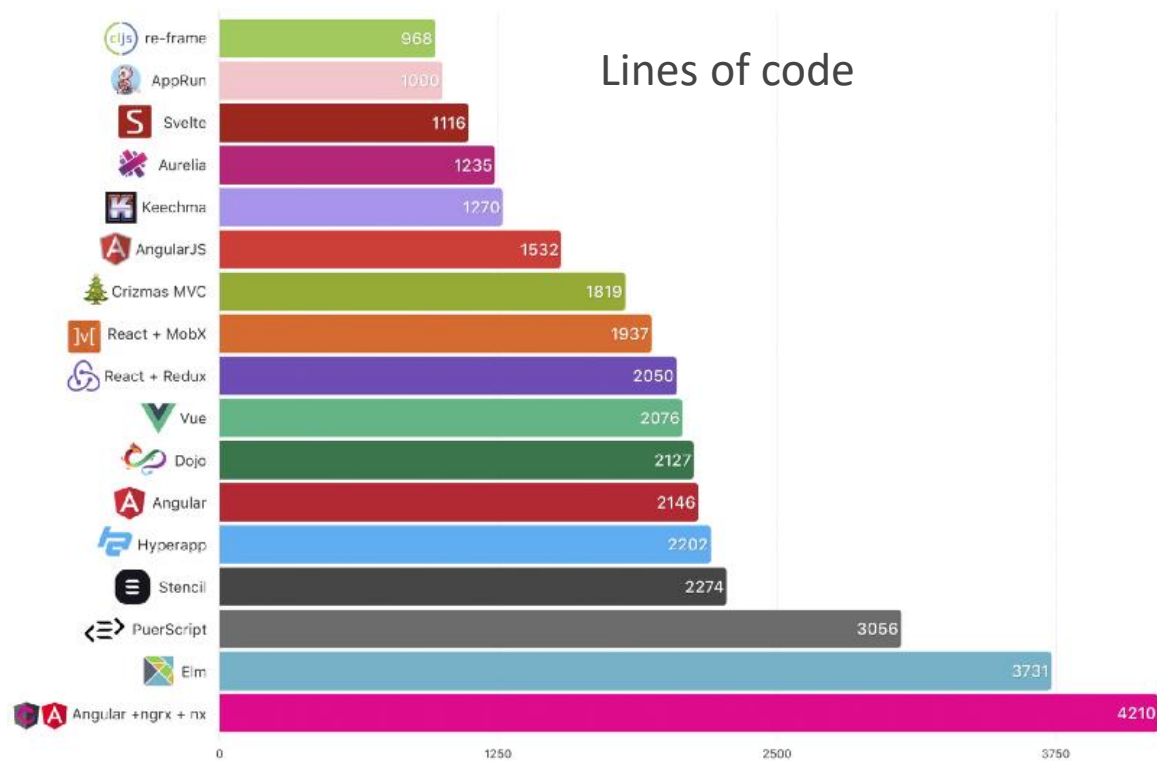
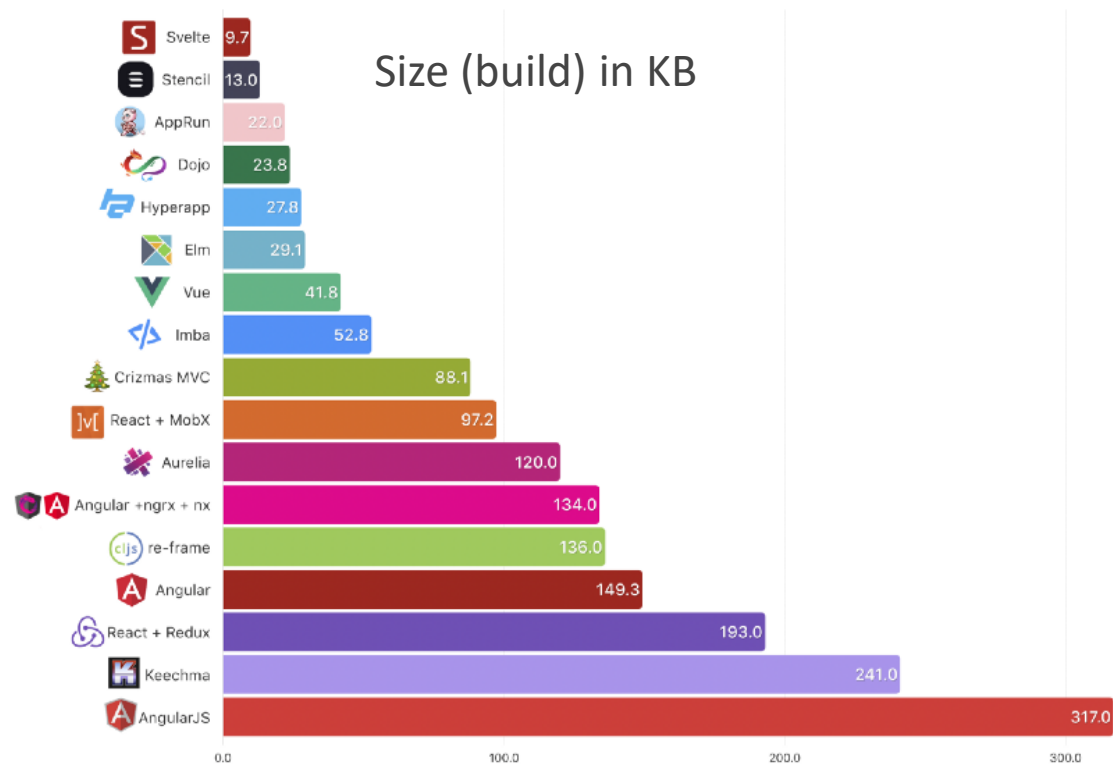
- ❖ Rollup (JS bundler-loaders)
- ❖ Optimization & performance (wearable, IoT, smart TV/homes, control screens cars...)
- ❖ Use of modern JS (es6+, no babel)
- ❖ **No virtual DOM** required
 - Compiles your components (.svelte) into native JS modules during the building stage
 - Apps needs no dependencies to start
 - Component = $f(\text{state1}, \text{state2}, \dots)$
- ❖ Linter (good practices, accessibility...)
- ❖ CSS Preprocessor (Sass, postCSS) + TypeScript
- ❖ **SUPER** small bundle size (bundle.css & bundle.js ~ ko)
- ❖ **LESS** lines of code (40% less than React) & TRULY reactive



Svelte-tests

Tests

- ❖ 18 libraries/frameworks JS
- ❖ Conduit (light medium clone) <https://demo.realworld.io/#/>



Svelte-framework

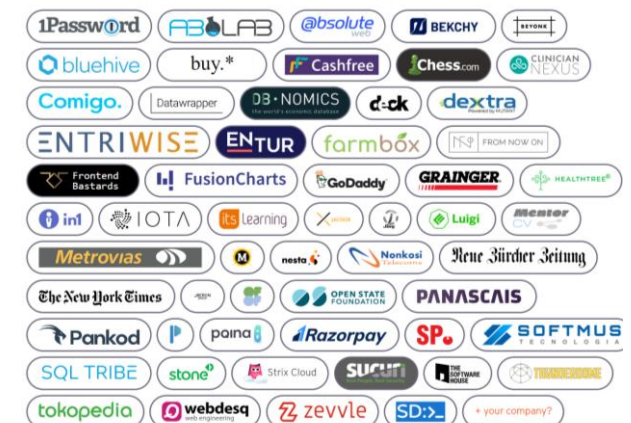
□ Framework

- ❖ Young but gaining in popularity
- ❖ Dan Abramov (redux), Mike Bostock (d3.js)
- ❖ Component driven architecture (React) : props, state, HOC...
- ❖ Very light framework (3 Ko)
 - Hello word apps (1.16 Ko Svelte VS React 37.6 Ko)
- ❖ Code mainly in Vanilla JavaScript
- ❖ Very few features (svelte language)
- ❖ Anatomy of a Svelte Component
 - `<script />` (component logic)
 - `<script lang="typescript">` (yarn add typescript --dev)
 - `<style />` (scoped CSS)
 - `<style lang="scss">` (yarn add svelte-preprocess node-sass --dev)
- ❖ HTML (svelte template) -> JS in HTML + handlebars

<pre><script> export let fontSize = "24px"; let previewText = ""; </script></pre>	Component Logic
<pre><style> label { margin: 0.5rem 0; } textarea { width: 15rem; height: 15rem; font-family: "Courier New", Courier, monospace; } </style></pre>	Scoped CSS
<pre><label for="preview">Preview:</label> <textarea name="preview" id="preview" style="font-size: {fontSize}" bind:value={previewText} /></pre>	Svelte Template

@hexrcs

Who's using Svelte?



Svelte-setup

Local (dev) setup

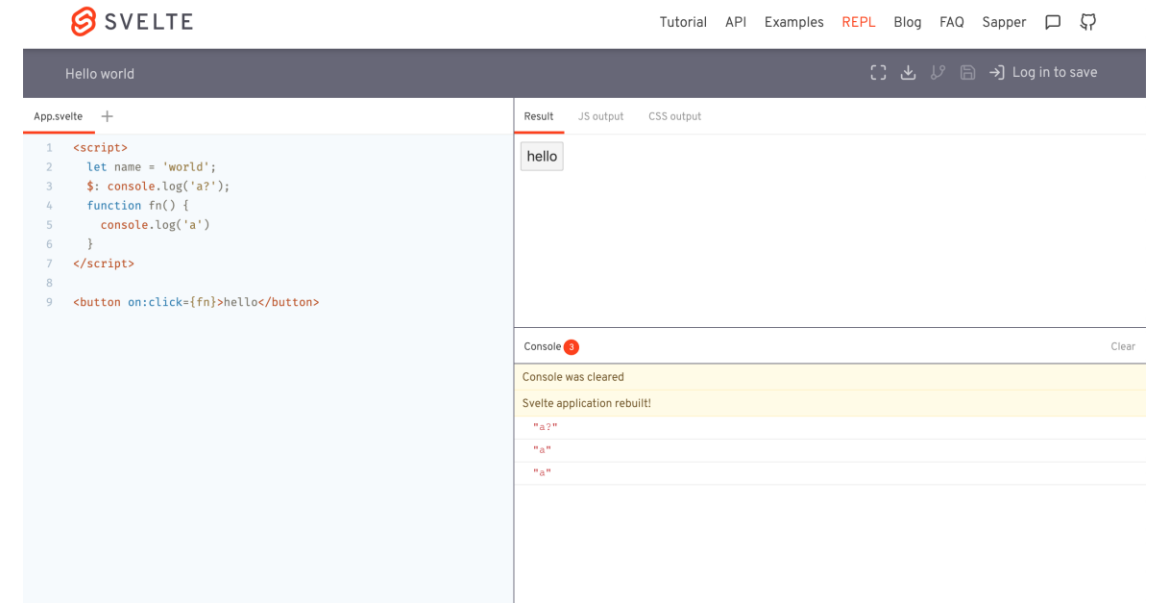
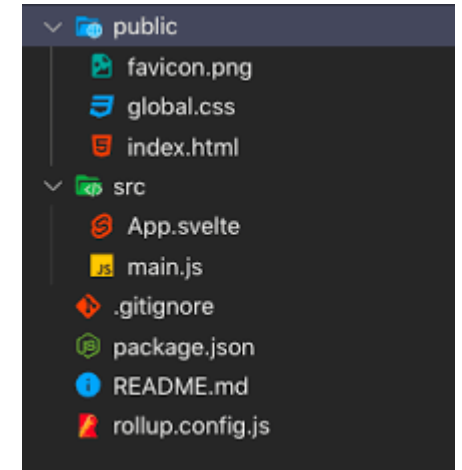
- ❖ Template : `npx degit sveltejs/template firstapp` (<https://github.com/sveltejs/template>)
- ❖ Svelte extension for VS code
- ❖ Setup for SCSS (SASS) :
 - `yarn add svelte-preprocess node-sass --dev`
 - File **rollup.config.js**

```
import autoPreprocess from "svelte-preprocess";
plugins: [
  preprocess: autoPreprocess(),
  css: css => { css.write("public/build/bundle.css") }
]
```
 - Create file **svelte.config.js**

```
module.exports = { preprocess: autoPreprocess() };
```
- ❖ Execution:
 - `run (dev)` -> `yarn run dev` & `run (build)` -> `yarn run build`
 - App starts on localhost (port 5000 by default)

Online editor

- ❖ (Interpreter) REPL (Read–eval–print loop)
- ❖ <https://svelte.dev/repl/hello-world?version=3.18.2>
- ❖ Github info (sign up)



Svelte-features (1)

□ Features (1)

❖ State

- no hooks (useState)
- no setState (class component)
- let declaration
- reassignment (=)

❖ Components

- Svelte files (.svelte)
- Import create hierarchical relationship (parent -> child)
- Passing data
 - Parent -> child (**props**) (export let propsName)
 - Parent -> descendants (**API context**)
 - setContext(key, val) & getContext(key)

❖ HTML/CSS features

- **Boolean attribute** (flag=true/false)
 - <button disabled="{flag}">
- **Conditionnal class** : <input class:alert="{flag}" />
- Expression in template (like JSX) : <div>{expression}</div>

❖ Template syntax

➤ **If-template** (conditionnal logic)

```
{#if expr1}
  HTML content 1
{:else if expr2}
  HTML content 2
{:else}
  HTML content 3
{/if}
```

➤ **Loop-template**

Arrays

```
{#each fruits as fruit, index (index)}
  <li>{fruit}</li>
{/each}
```

Arrays of objects

```
{#each fruits as fruit, index (fruit.id)}
  <li>{fruit.name}: {fruit.price}</li>
{/each}
```

➤ **Promises template**

Svelte-features (2)

□ Features (2)

❖ Two-way binding

- **Value** (forms, media, sizes, files...)
 - `bind:value={val}`
 - `bind:checked={val}`
 - `bind:group={val}`
 - `bind:currentTime={val}`
 - `bind:duration={val}`
 - `bind:paused={val}`
 - `bind:played={val}`
 - `bind:volume={val}`
 - `bind:offsetWidth={val}` (read-only)
 - `bind:offsetHeight={val}`
 - `bind:clientWidth={val}`
 - `bind:clientHeight={val}`
 - `bind:files={files}`
- **Props**
- **DOM:** `bind:this={val}`
- **Component**

❖ Reactivity operator \$ (like MobX & RxJS)

- Listen for changes in the component state
- Update other variables

```
$: double = count * 2
$: console.log('The count is', count)
$: if (expr) double = count * 2
$: {
    console.log('the count is', count)
    double = count * 2
    console.log('double the count is', double)
}
```

❖ Events

- **DOM events** (on:click, on:change...)
- **Events modifiers** (once, preventDefault...)
- **Custom events**
- **DOM event forwarding**

❖ Slots

- **Slots & default slots**
- **Named slots**
- **Slots props**

Svelte-features (3)

□ Features (3)

❖ Lifecycle

- **onMount**
- **onDestroy**
- **beforeUpdate**
- **afterUpdate**
- **tick**
 - Call it any time
 - Returns a promise that resolves ASAP any pending state changes have been applied to the DOM
 - (or immediately, if there are no pending state changes).

❖ Motions

- **Tweened**
Configure delay, duration, easing function...
<https://svelte.dev/tutorial/tweened>

❖ Animations

- **Transitions and animations CSS**

❖ Promises-template

```
<script>
  const fetchImage = (async () => {
    const response = await
      fetch('https://dog.ceo/api/breeds/image/random')
    if (response.ok) throw new Error(An error occurred!)
    return await response.json()
  })()
</script>

{#await fetchImage}
  <Loading />
{:then data}
  <img src={data.message} alt="Dog image" />
{:catch error}
  <p>An error occurred!</p>
{/await}
```

Svelte-features (4)

□ Features (4) – Store

- ❖ A store is any object that allows reactive access to a value via a simple store contract https://svelte.dev/docs#svelte_store
- ❖ Has **get()** for get the value of the store variable once
- ❖ Has **subscribe()** method, or prefix stores with **\$** for auto-unsubscribes, prevents memory leaks!
- ❖ Types of stores
 - **Readable stores** (**readable()**)
 - Can't be updated from the outside (no **set()** & **update()** methods)
 - Fetch a resource from the network, API call, get data from the filesystem (using local Node.js server), Timer...
 - **Writable stores** (**writable()**)
 - Has **set(newValue)**, **update(currentValue => f(currentValue))** methods
 - **Derived Stores**
 - A derived store allows you to create a new store value that depends on the value of an existing store.
 - **Custom stores**
 - Add custom functions based on **set()**, **update(CRUD, reset()...)**

Questions

