



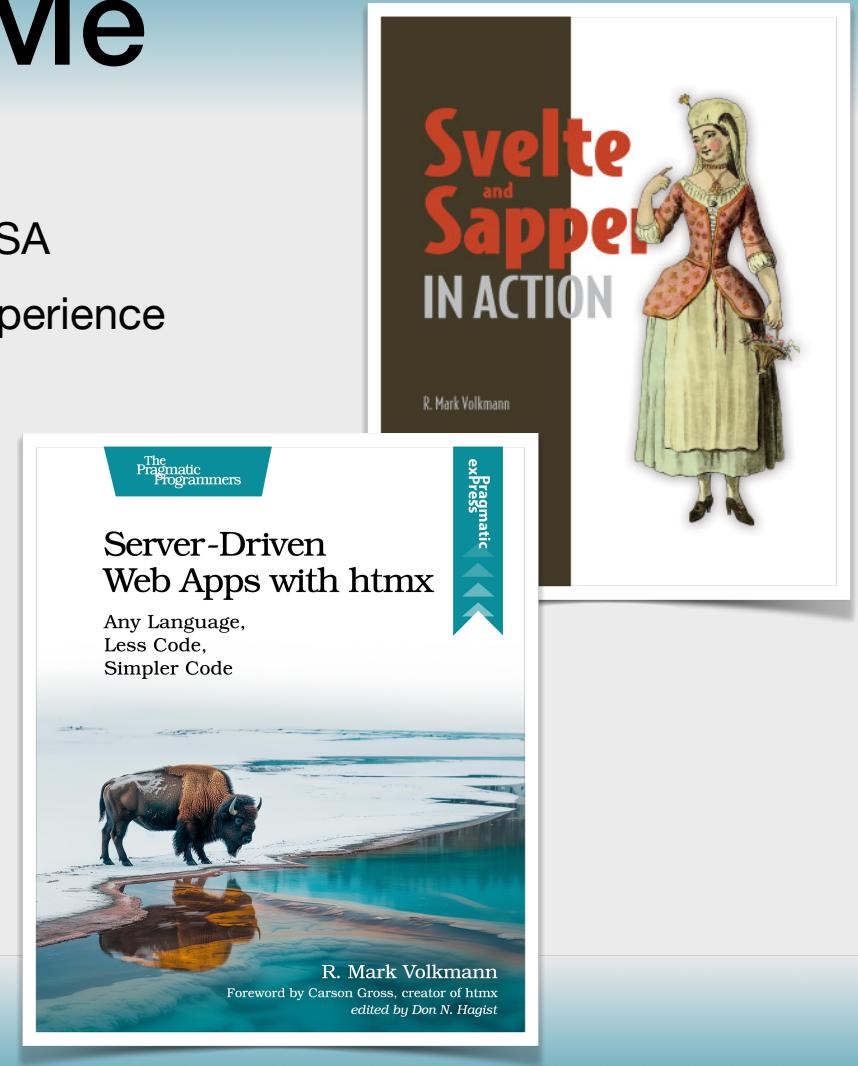
Web REactive Components (wrec)

Slides at <https://github.com/mvolkmann/talks/>

R. Mark Volkmann
Object Computing, Inc.
<https://objectcomputing.com>
r.mark.volkmann@gmail.com

About Me

- Partner and Distinguished Software Engineer at Object Computing, Inc. in St. Louis, Missouri USA
- 44 years of professional software development experience
- Writer and speaker
- **Blog** at <https://mvolkmann.github.io/blog/>
- Author of Manning book “**Svelte ... in Action**”
- Author of Pragmatic Bookshelf book “**Server-Driven Web Apps with htmx**”
- Currently writing a book on web components



What is wrec

- Library that simplifies development of web components
 - <https://www.npmjs.com/package/wrec>
- Strong focus on simplicity and reactivity
- To define a web component
 - define a class that extends **wrec**
 - define properties with static property named **property**
 - specify scoped CSS with static property named **css**
 - specify HTML to render with static property named **html**



Getting Started ...

- Create project directory and `cd` to it
- Create `package.json` by entering `npm init -y`
- Install Vite by entering `npm i -D vite`
- Add `dev` script to `package.json`
- Install wrec by entering `npm i wrec`
- Create `hello-world.js`

The `html` tag function enables syntax highlighting and code completion of HTML inside tagged template literals.

```
package.json
{
  "name": "hello-world",
  "scripts": {
    "dev": "vite"
  },
  "devDependencies": {
    "vite": "^7.3.1"
  },
  "dependencies": {
    "wrec": "^0.18.5"
  }
}
```

```
hello-world.js
import { html, Wrec } from "wrec";

class HelloWorld extends Wrec {
  static html = html`<h1>Hello, World!</h1>`;
}

HelloWorld.register();
```

... Getting Started

- Create `index.html`
- Start local server by entering `npm run dev`
- Browse `localhost:5173`

Hello, World!

```
<!doctype html>                                         index.html
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <script type="module" src="hello-world.js"></script>
  </head>
  <body>
    <hello-world></hello-world>
  </body>
</html>
```

Better hello-world

```
import { css, html, Wrec } from "wrec";          hello-world.js

class HelloWorld extends Wrec {
    static properties = {
        name: { type: String, value: "World" },
    };

    static css = css`  

        h1 {  

            color: blue;  

        }  

    `;

    static html = html`<h1>Hello, <span>this.name</span>!</h1>`;
}

HelloWorld.register(); <hello-world name="Earth"></hello-world>
```

Hello, Earth!

Best hello-world

```
import { css, html, Wrec } from "wrec";          hello-world.js

class HelloWorld extends Wrec {
    static properties = {
        color: { type: String, value: "blue" },
        name: { type: String, value: "World" },
    };

    static css = css`  

        h1 {  

            color: this.color;  

        }  

    `;

    static html = html`<h1>Hello, <span>this.name</span>!</h1>`;
}

HelloWorld.register();
```

```
<hello-world color="red" name="Earth"></hello-world>
```

Hello, Earth!

Vanilla Version

requires much more code

```
class HelloWorld extends HTMLElement {          hello-world.js
  static get observedAttributes() {
    return ["color", "name"];
  }

  #color = "black";
  #name = "World";
  #p = document.createElement("p");

  attributeChangedCallback(name, _oldValue, newValue) {
    if (name === "color") {
      if (newValue !== this.#color) this.color = newValue;
    } else if (name === "name") {
      if (newValue !== this.#name) this.name = newValue;
    }
  }

  connectedCallback() {
    this.attachShadow({ mode: "open" });
    this.shadowRoot.replaceChildren(this.#p);
  }
}
```

```
get color() {
  return this.#color;
}

get name() {
  return this.#name;
}

set color(value) {
  this.#color = value;
  this.setAttribute("color", value);
  this.#p.style.color = value;
}

set name(value) {
  this.#name = value;
  this.setAttribute("name", value);
  this.#p.textContent = `Hello, ${value}!`;
}

customElements.define("hello-world", HelloWorld);
```

this . Controversy

- Should JavaScript expressions in element text content, attribute values, and CSS properties be surrounded by some kind of delimiter like curly braces?
- Is searching for `this.someName` in plain text sufficient?
- When would plain text ever contain `this.` followed by a letter that is not part of a JavaScript expression?
- Answer: never
- But there is an escape mechanism
 - `this` followed by two periods is not treated as part of a JavaScript expression and will be replaced by `this` followed by a single period

Property/Attribute Reflection

- It's automatic!
- Open DevTools and click Elements tab
- Change an attribute of a custom element
 - like `color` or `name` attribute in a `hello-world` element
 - updates what is rendered AND corresponding property
- Select a custom element and click Console tab
- Change properties of `$0`
 - for example, `$0.name = 'Moon'`
 - updates what is rendered AND corresponding attribute

Secret Sauce

- The first time an instance of a given web component class is used, `wrec` searches all attribute values, element text content, and CSS properties for expressions matching `this.{property-name}` using a regular expression.
- Expressions in CSS properties are replaced by a local variable reference and a CSS variable declaration whose value is the expression is added before it.
- A static map named `propToExprsMap` is created (one per `Wrec` subclass) whose keys are property names and whose values arrays of the expressions where they are found.
- A map named `exprToRefsMap` is created for each `Wrec` subclass instance whose keys are the expressions and whose values are arrays of references to the elements, attributes, and CSS variable declarations where they appear.
- For each property, `Object.defineProperty` is called to add getter and setter methods.
- When an instance property change is detected by its setter method, a list of the expressions that use the property is retrieved from `propToExprsMap` and new values are computed.
- Then for each expression whose value was computed, a list of all references to the expression is retrieved from `exprToRefsMap` and they are updated with the new value.

```
h1 {  
  --color: this.color;  
  color: var(--color);  
}
```

JavaScript Expressions

Lit doesn't do this

- **input & select** element **value** attribute gets 2-way binding to a property ↗
- Expressions that use property automatically update when value changes

```
import { css, html, Wrec } from "wrec";

class CircleCalculator extends Wrec {
  static properties = {
    radius: { type: Number, value: 0 },
  };

  static css = css`  
  :host {  
    font-family: sans-serif;  
  }  
  label {  
    font-weight: bold;  
  }  
`;
```

Radius:

Circumference: 6.283185307179586
Area: 3.141592653589793

```
static html = html`  
  <div>  
    <label for="radius">Radius:</label>  
    <input id="radius" type="number" value="this.radius" />  
  </div>  
  <div>  
    <label for="circumference">Circumference:</label>  
    <span id="circumference">2 * Math.PI * this.radius</span>  
  </div>  
  <div>  
    <label for="area">Area:</label>  
    <span id="area">Math.PI * this.radius</span>  
  </div>  
`;  
  
CircleCalculator.register();
```

Parent-Child 2-Way Bindings

```
import { css, html, Wrec } from "wrec";

class ToggleButtons extends Wrec {
  static properties = {
    labels: { type: String },
    value: { type: String, dispatch: true },
  };
  static css = css`...`;  
  static html = "this.makeButtons(this.labels)";

  handleClick(event) {
    this.value = event.target.textContent.trim();
  }

  makeButtons(labels) {
    const labelArray = labels.split(",");
    return labelArray.map((label) => {
      const classExpr = `this.value === '${label}' ? 'selected' : ''`;
      return html`
        <button class="${classExpr}" onClick="handleClick">${label}</button>
      `;
    });
  }
}

ToggleButtons.register();
```

```
import { html, Wrec } from "wrec";
import "./hello-world";
import "./toggle-buttons";

class MyApp extends Wrec {
  static properties = {
    color: { type: String, value: "red" },
  };
  static html = html`</hello-world>
<toggle-buttons
  labels="red,green,blue"
  value="this.color"
></toggle-buttons>
`;

  MyApp.register();
}
```

Hello, World!



number-slider

```
import { css, html, Wrec } from "wrec";

class NumberSlider extends Wrec {
  static properties = {
    label: { type: String },
    labelWidth: { type: String },
    max: { type: Number, value: 100 },
    min: { type: Number, value: 0 },
    value: { type: Number }, // Dashed arrow points here
  };

  static css = css`...`; // details omitted
}
```

```
<number-slider
  label="Size"
  max="48"
  min="12"
  name="size"
  value="this.size"
></number-slider>
```

```
static html = html`this.label</label>
<input
  type="range"
  min="this.min"
  max="this.max"
  value:input="this.value" // Dashed arrow points here
/>
<span>this.value</span>
`;

NumberSlider.register();
```



property in parent component

:input causes the value property to be updated on every mouse drag, not just when focus moves away

color-picker

```
import { css, html, Wrec } from "wrec";
import "./number-slider";

class ColorPicker extends Wrec {
  static properties = {
    labelWidth: { type: String, value: "3rem" },
    red: { type: Number },
    green: { type: Number },
    blue: { type: Number },
    color: {
      type: String,
      computed: `rgb(${this.red},${this.green},${this.blue})`,
    },
  };
  static css = css`

Red



Green



Blue

:host {
  display: flex;
  gap: 0.5rem;
}
#sliders {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: column;
  justify-content: space-between;
}
#swatch {
  background-color: this.color;
  height: 5rem;
  width: 5rem;
}`;
```



```
static html = html`

Red



Green



Blue


${this.makeSlider("Red")}
${this.makeSlider("Green")}
${this.makeSlider("Blue")}
```

color-demo ...

```
import { css, html, Wrec } from "wrec";
import "./color-picker";
import "./number-slider";

class ColorDemo extends Wrec {
  static properties = {
    color: { type: String },
    size: { type: Number, value: 18 },
  };

  static css = css`  

    :host {  

      display: flex;  

      flex-direction: column;  

      gap: 0.5rem;  

      font-family: sans-serif;  

    }  

    p {  

      color: this.color;  

      font-size: this.size + "px";  

    }  

`;
```

```
static html = html`  

<color-picker color="this.color"></color-picker>  

<number-slider  

  label="Size"  

  max="48"  

  min="12"  

  name="size"  

  value="this.size"  

></number-slider>  

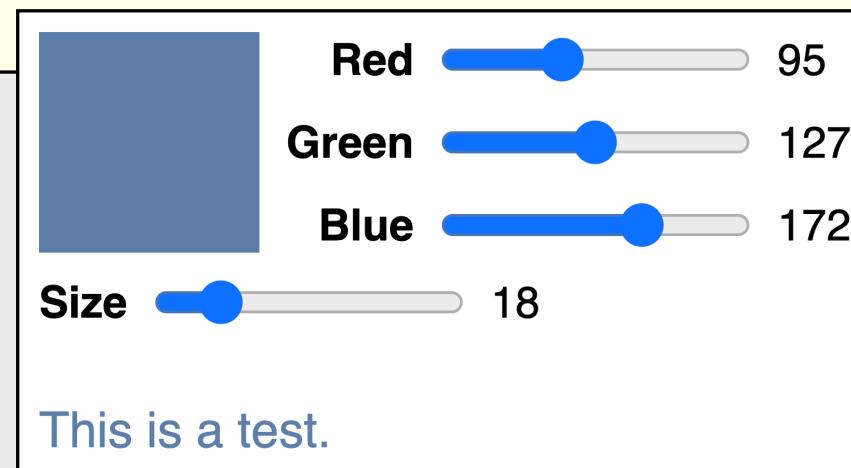
<p>This is a test.</p>
`;  

}  
  

ColorDemo.register();
```

... color-demo

```
<!doctype html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <script src="color-demo.js" type="module"></script>
  </head>
  <body>
    <color-demo></color-demo>
  </body>
</html>
```



Forms

- Cover formAssociated

State

- Cover the wrec State class

Resources

- **Decorators proposal**
 - <https://github.com/tc39/proposal-decorators>
- **Decorators in TypeScript 5.0**
 - <https://devblogs.microsoft.com/typescript/announcing-typescript-5-0/#decorators>
- **ECMAScript specification**
 - <https://ecma-international.org/publications-and-standards/standards/ecma-262/>



Wrap Up

- Decorators reduce boilerplate code and make code more declarative
- Arguments cannot be specified when applying a decorator, but they can be specified when applying a decorator factory, which returns a configured decorator
- Decorators will be an official JavaScript feature soon, but they can be used today with TypeScript and Vite



My Latest Effort

- See npm package **wrec** which greatly simplifies creating web components
 - <https://www.npmjs.com/package/wrec>
- Name is acronym for **Web REactive Components**

```
import {html, Wrec} from 'wrec';

class HelloWorld extends Wrec {
  static properties = {
    name: {type: String, value: 'World'}
  };

  static html = html`<div>Hello, <span>this.name</span>!</div>`;
}

HelloWorld.register();
```

`<hello-world name="Mark"></hello-world>`

