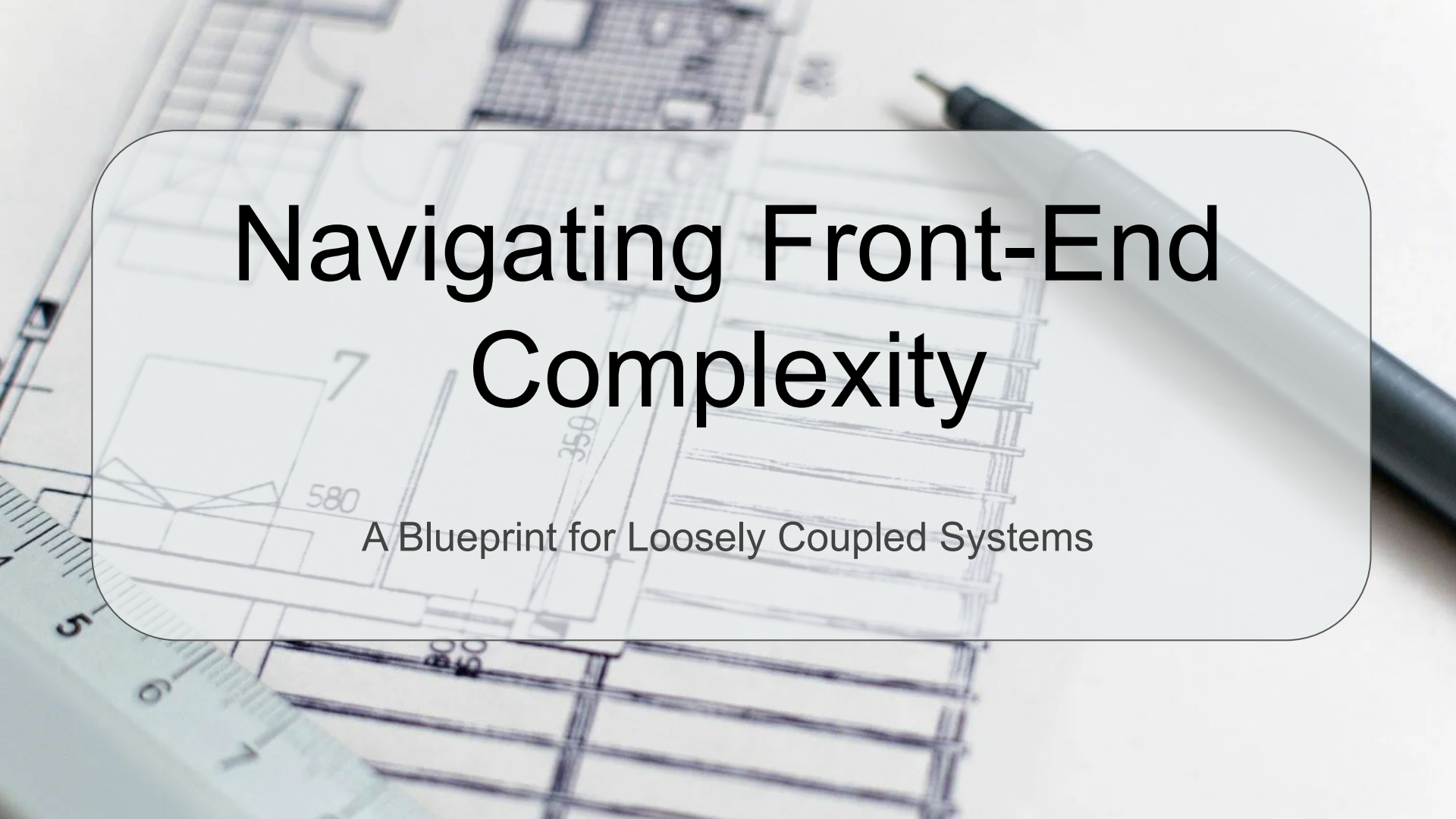

Navigating Front-End Complexity

A Blueprint for Loosely Coupled Systems

Chad Stewart

A Software Engineer from Kingston, Jamaica. Been coding for over 10 years. Have worked at Enterprise orgs, startups and on open source projects.

@Chad_R_Stewart Chad Stewart

Also **the Founder** of

TechIsHiring

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Front-End Complexity Growth is Sneaky

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So what options do we have to deal with Front-End Complexity?

Encourage Loosely-Coupled & Modular Code

Makes it easier to reason about your system and gives you options when modifying & extending your codebase

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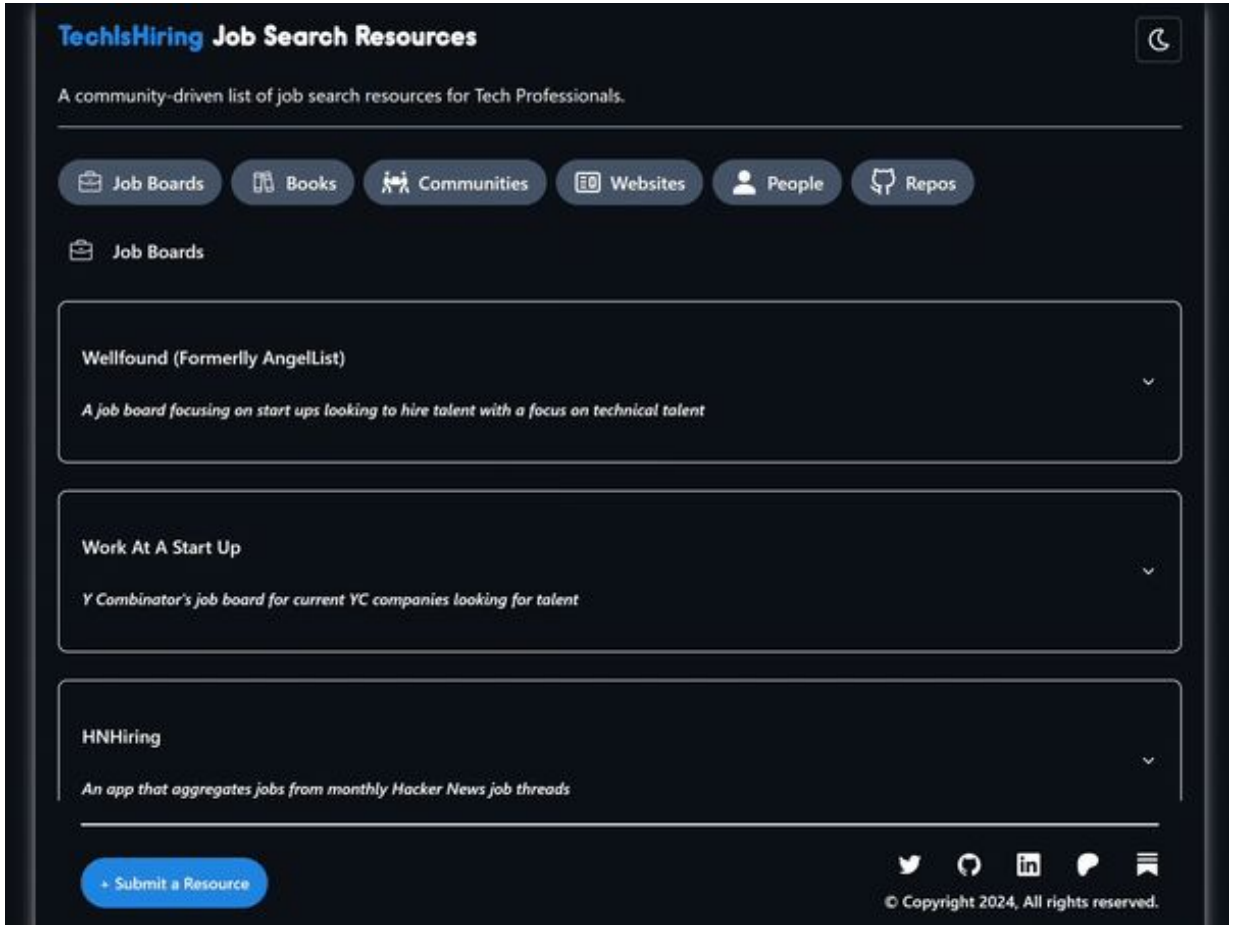
How are we going to explain how to do to this?



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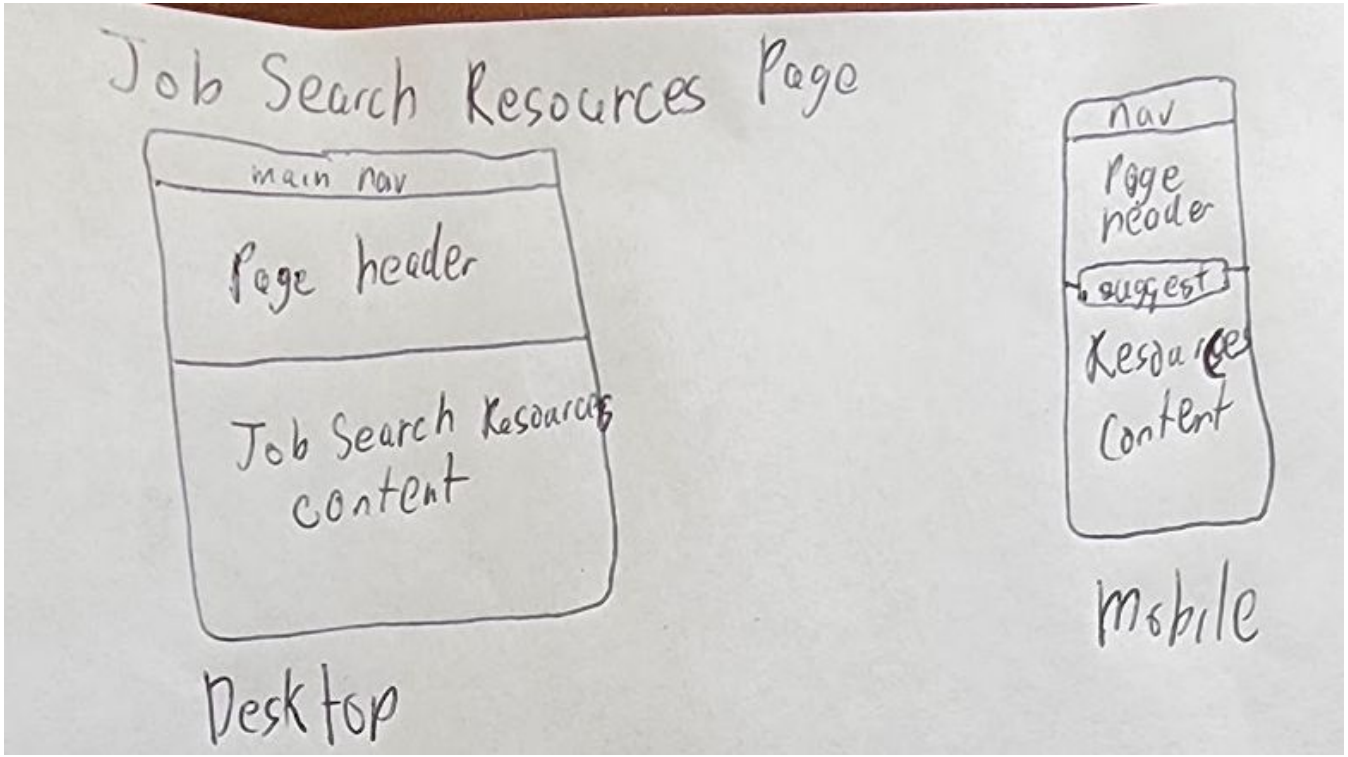
Starting out, I built the Experience first

Building the Experience first



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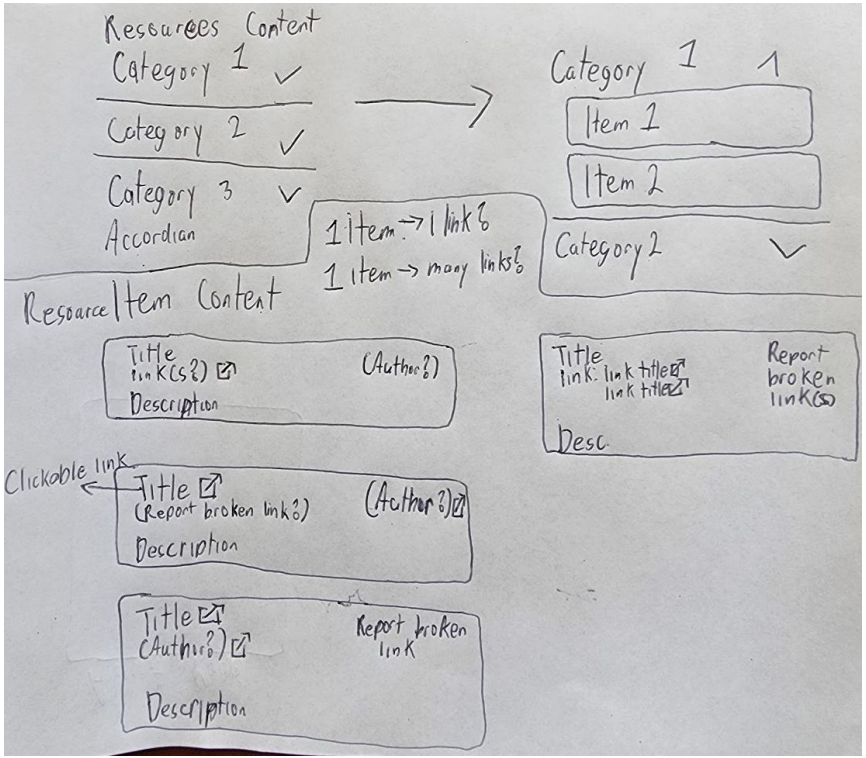
Building the Experience first



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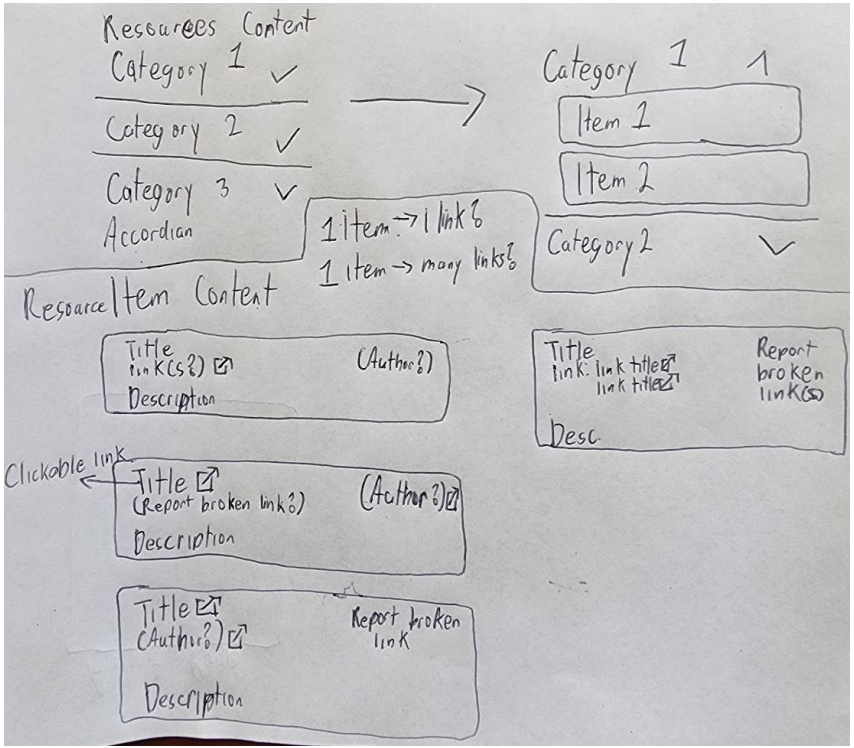
Problem: How should I approach building the Experience?

Problem: Approach building the Experience



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Problem: Approach to building the Experience

Concerns:

- Make it easy to experiment with parts of the Experience
- Make it easy to add to the Experience

Solution: Component-Driven Design & Atomic Design

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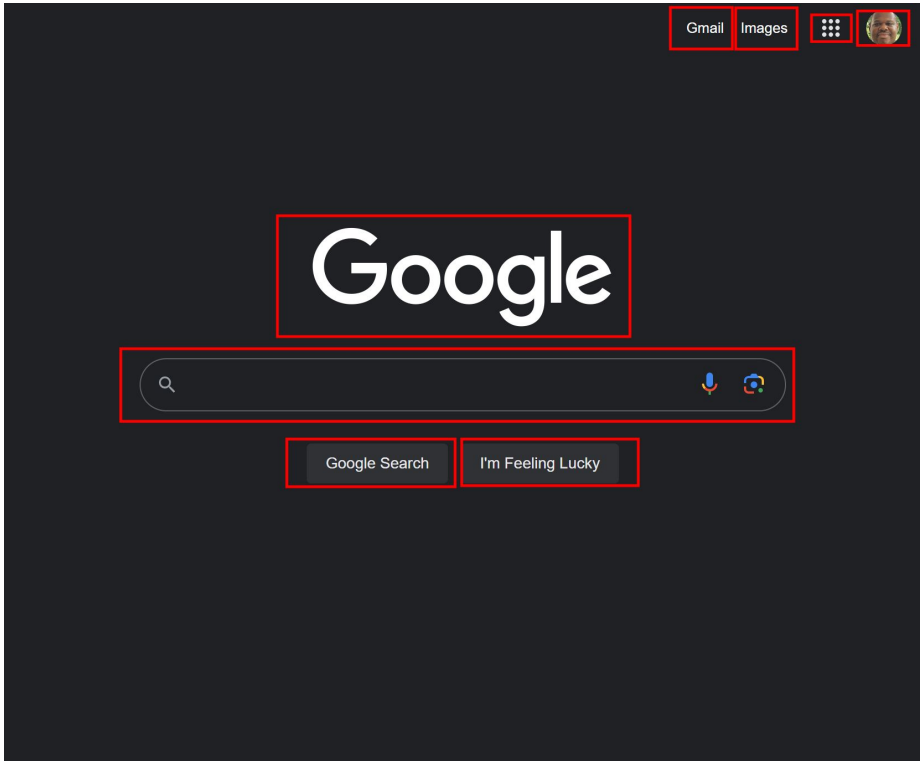
Solution: Component-Driven Design



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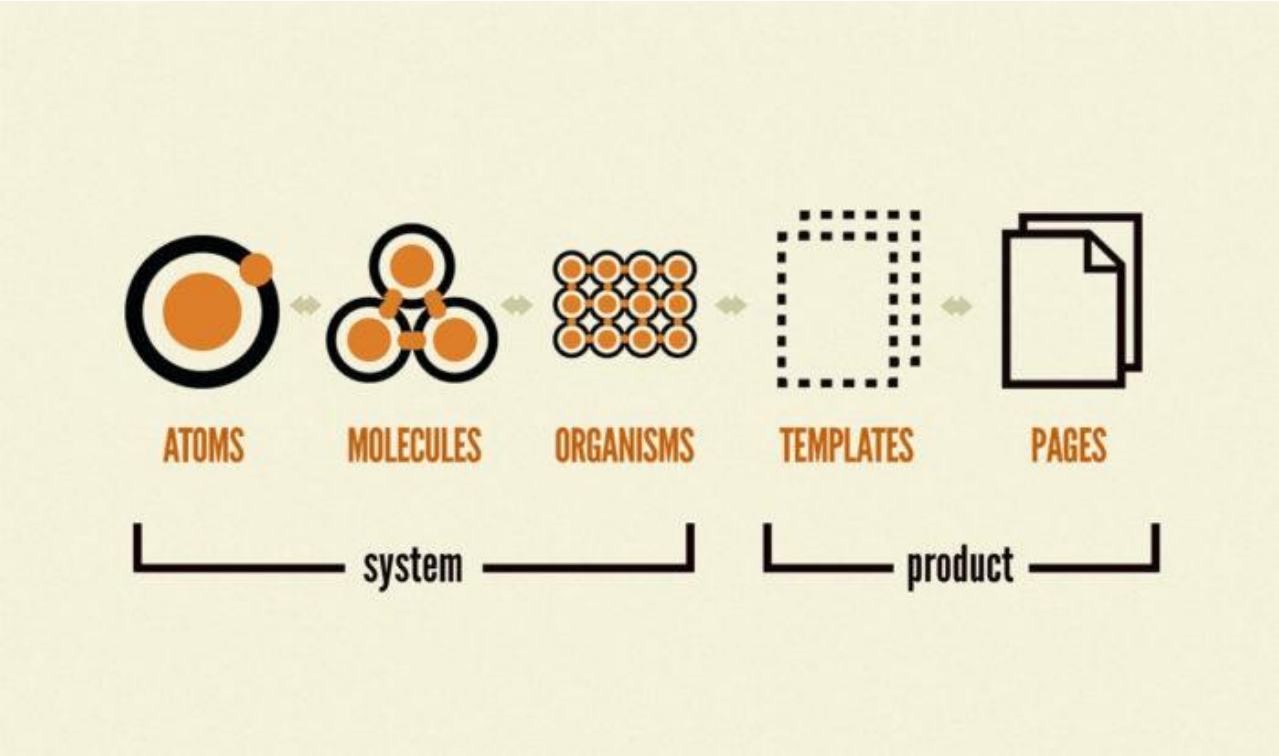
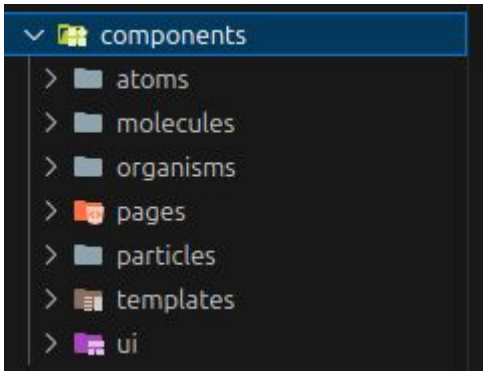
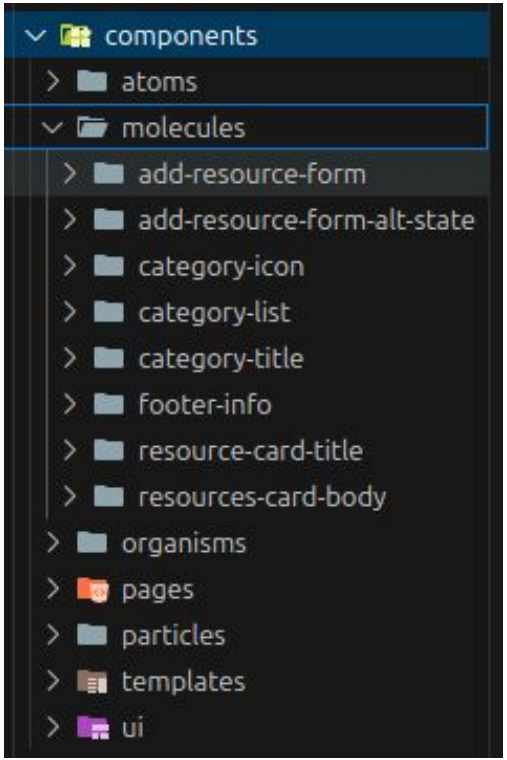
Solution: Atomic Design



Execution: Component-Driven Design & Atomic Design





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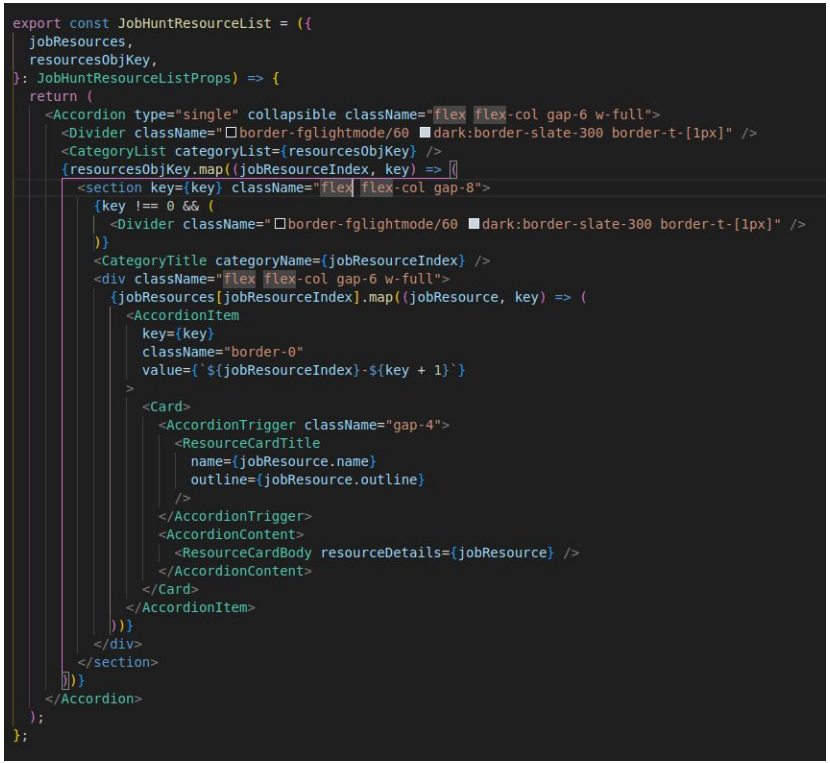
Execution: Component-Driven Design & Atomic Design



```tsx
export const JobHuntResourceList = ({
  jobResources,
  resourcesObjKey,
}: JobHuntResourceListProps) => {
  return (
    <Accordion type="single" collapsible className="flex flex-col gap-6 w-full">
      <Divider className="□border-fglightmode/60 ■dark:border-slate-300 border-t-[1px]" />
      <CategoryList categoryList={resourcesObjKey} />
      {resourcesObjKey.map((jobResourceIndex, key) => (
        <section key={key} className="flex flex-col gap-8">
          {key !== 0 && (
            <Divider className="□border-fglightmode/60 ■dark:border-slate-300 border-t-[1px]" />
          )}
          <CategoryTitle categoryName={jobResourceIndex} />
          <div className="flex flex-col gap-6 w-full">
            {jobResources[jobResourceIndex].map((jobResource, key) => (
              <AccordionItem
                key={key}
                className="border-0"
                value={`${jobResourceIndex}-${key + 1}`}
              >
                <Card>
                  <AccordionTrigger className="gap-4">
                    <ResourceCardTitle
                      name={jobResource.name}
                      outline={jobResource.outline}
                    />
                  </AccordionTrigger>
                  <AccordionContent>
                    <ResourceCardBody resourceDetails={jobResource} />
                  </AccordionContent>
                </Card>
              </AccordionItem>
            ))}
          </div>
        </section>
      ))}
    </Accordion>
  );
};
```

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Execution: Component-Driven Design & Atomic Design

```tsx
import { CategoryIcon } from "../category-icon";      You, 3 weeks ago • Mo

You, 3 weeks ago | 1 author (You)
interface CategoryTitleProps {
  categoryName: string;
}

export const CategoryTitle = ({ categoryName }: CategoryTitleProps) => {
  return (
    <span id={categoryName} className="flex gap-4 px-2">
      <CategoryIcon categoryTitle={categoryName} />
      <h2 className="capitalize font-semibold">
        {categoryName.replace("_", " ")}
      </h2>
    </span>
  );
};
```

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Summary: Approach to building the Experience

- Atomic Design gives you an easy-to-use framework to think about decomposing UI into loosely-coupled components
- Components tend to be more easy to reason about even when rendering multiple components
- There are a lot of resources that teaches Atomic Design when onboarding new team members

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Problem: How do I style Components?

Problem: Styling Components

Concerns:

- Keeping CSS rules isolated to their components

Solution: Atomic / Functional CSS

Solution: Atomic / Functional CSS

Various CSS Paradigms encouraging smaller predefined CSS classes, usually action-oriented, that are applied to markup to add styling

Solution: Atomic / Functional CSS

Advantages:

- Isolates CSS to specific components
- Easier to reason about CSS classes
- CSS errors tend to be isolated to the component with the erroneous rule
- Specific tooling or dependencies aren’t required

Execution: Atomic / Functional CSS - e.g. w/ Tailwind CSS

```
import Link from "@/components/atoms/link";

export const Logo = () => {
  return (
    <h1 className="flex sm:flex-row flex-col gap-2 text-2xl font-logo">
      <Link href="https://www.techishiring.com">
        <span className="text-logo">TechIsHiring</span>
      </Link>
      Job Search Resources
    </h1>
  );
};
```

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Execution: Atomic / Functional CSS - e.g. w/ Tailwind CSS

```tsx
export const HomePageLayout: React.FC<HomePageLayoutProps> = ({ children }) => {
  return (
    <div className="bg-bglightmode text-fglightmode dark:bg-bgdarkmode dark:text-fgdarkmode flex w-full min-h-full justify-center px-7">
      {children}
    </div>
  );
};
```

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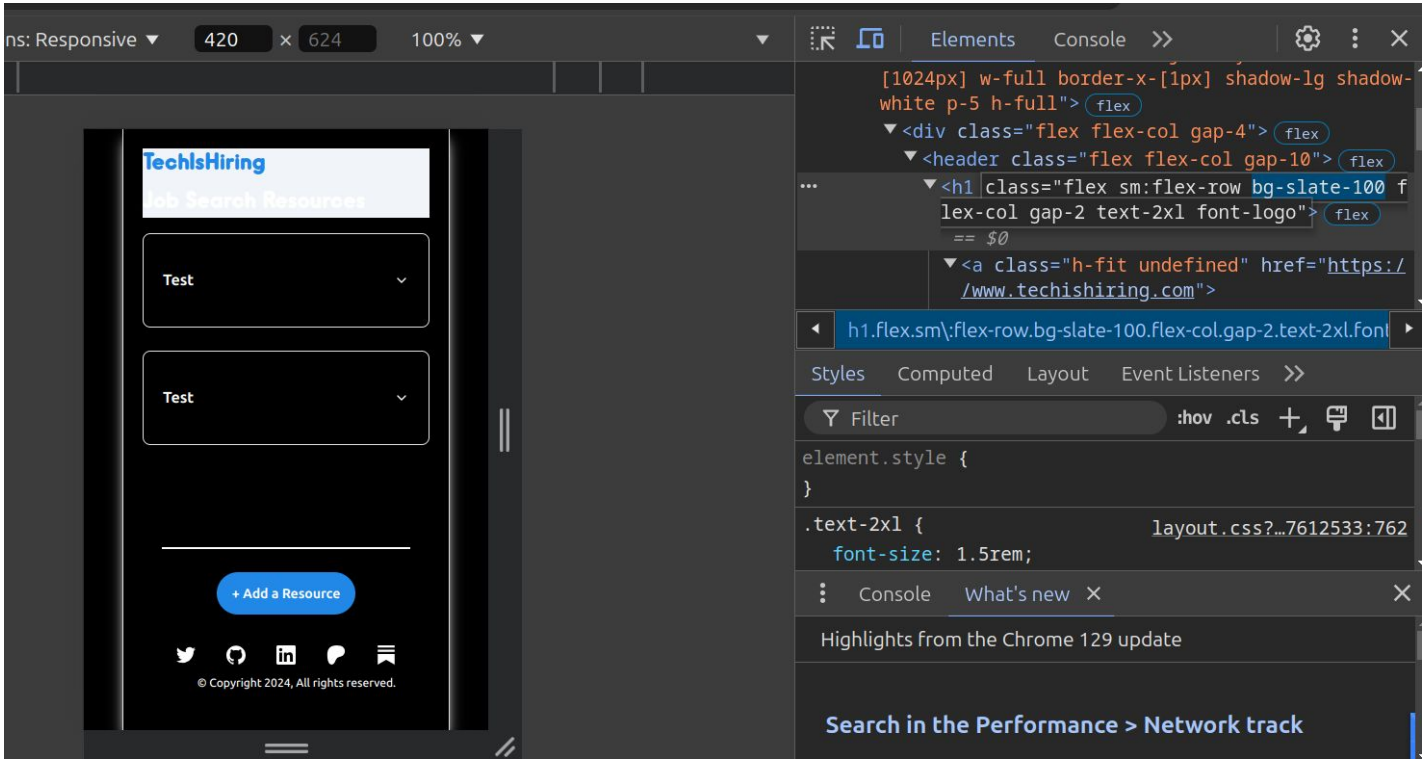
Execution: Atomic / Functional CSS - e.g. w/ Tailwind CSS



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Summary: Atomic / Functional CSS

- Atomic CSS makes reasoning about styling easier because of how the classes are named, written and applied
- Atomic CSS is easier to debug

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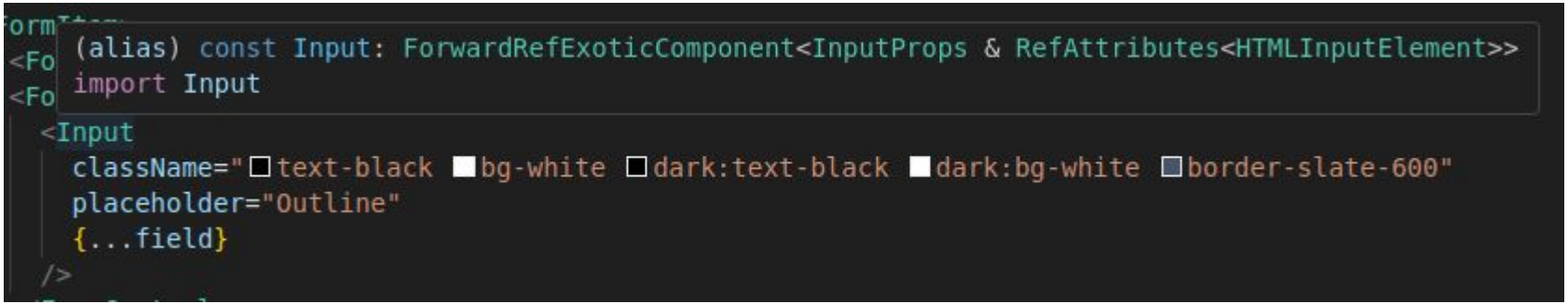
Supplemental: Component Libraries

Component Libraries - Write Interfaces to Libraries



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Component Libraries - Write Interfaces to Libraries

```tsx
import { Input as ShadCNInput } from "@/components/ui/input";
import { cn } from "@/lib/shadcn-ui/utils";

interface InputProps {
  type?: React.HTMLInputTypeAttribute;
  className?: string;
  placeholder: string;
}

export const Input = ({ type, className, placeholder }: InputProps) => {
  return (
    <ShadCNInput
      type={type}
      className={cn("bg-slate-500 text-2xl hover:border-red-500", className)}
      placeholder={placeholder}
    />
  );
};
```

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Component Libraries - Write Interfaces to Libraries

```
  FormLab
  FormMes
} from "@
import { Input } from "@/components/atoms/input";
```

```
(alias) const Input: ({ type, className, placeholder }: InputProps) => React.JSX.Element
import Input
```

```
(alias) const Input: ({ type, className, placeholder }: InputProps) => React.JSX.Element
import Input
<Input
  className="text-black bg-white dark:text-black dark:bg-white border-slate-600"
  placeholder="Name"
  {...field}
/>
```

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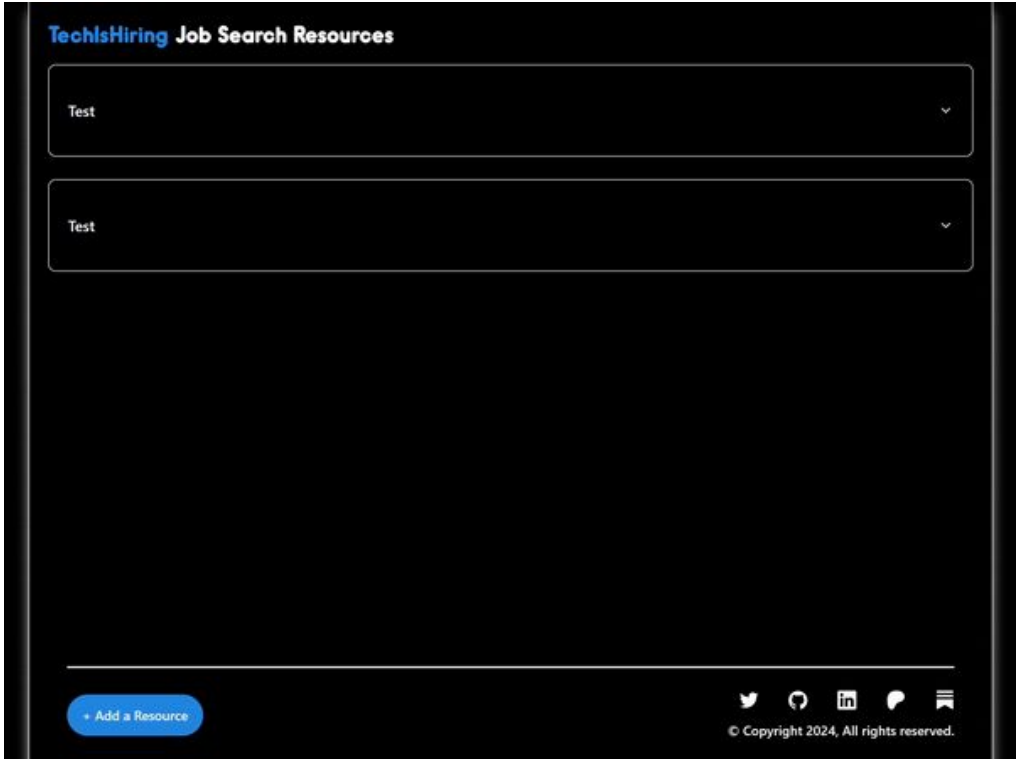
Component Libraries - Write Interfaces to Libraries

Benefits

- Helps decouple Component Libraries from the rest of your UI
- Makes maintenance easier so if changes need to be made, your wrapper gets updated instead multiple instances of the component in the rest of your UI

The Experience (so far)



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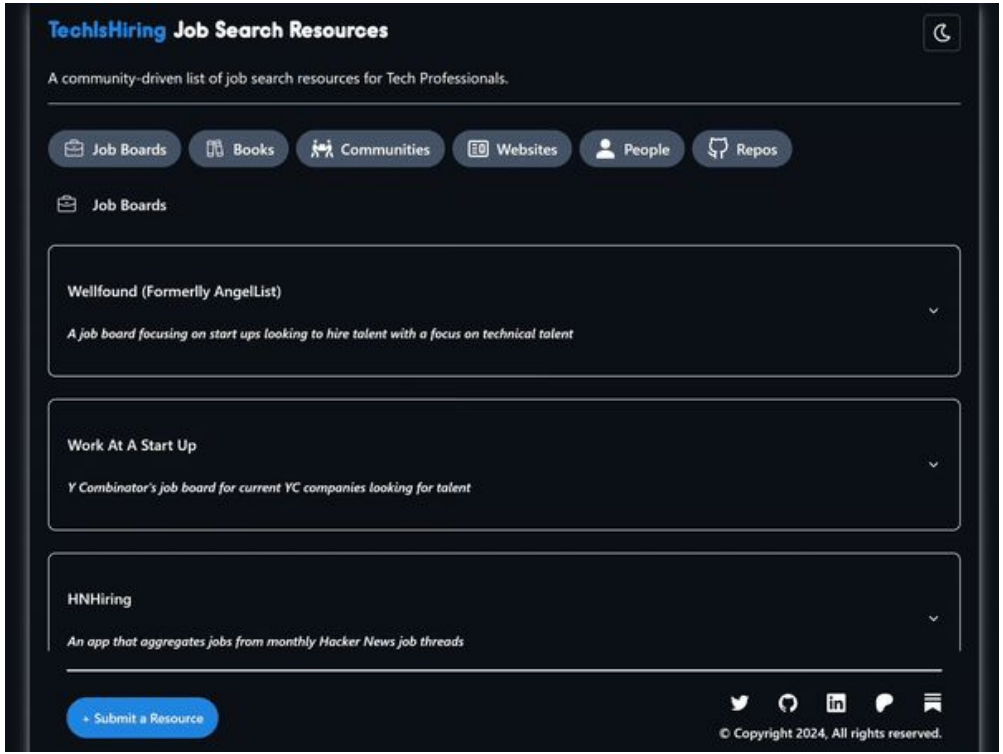
Making the app functional

Making the app functional



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My approach to the app’s functionality

Making the app functional - Confs.Tech's approach

Features:

- Pull data from a JSON file in a GitHub Repo
- Add data by making a Pull Request to the JSON data in the GitHub Repo

Problem: How do I approach adding Functionality?

Problem: Adding Functionality

Concerns:

- Code should continue to be easy to reason about
- Changes to UI components should not overly disrupt functionality

Solution: Keep Presentation & Business Logic separate

Solution: Keep Presentation & Business Logic separate

Presentation Logic: Any code whose primary function is to display something on screen, i.e. HTML, CSS, Native Code, etc.

```
import Link from "@/components/atoms/link";

export const Logo = () => {
  return (
    <h1 className="flex sm:flex-row flex-col gap-2 text-2xl font-logo">
      <Link href="https://www.techishiring.com">
        <span className="text-logo">TechIsHiring</span>
      </Link>
      Job Search Resources
    </h1>
  );
};
```

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Solution: Keep Presentation & Business Logic separate

Business Logic: Any code that helps facilitate a Business function or rule, i.e. API Calls, Database Queries

```
export const getResourceData = async () => {
  const octokit = octokitConfig;

  const githubResponse: OctokitResponse<{ content: string; sha: string }> =
    await octokit.request(`GET ${repoUrl}/contents${datasourceLocation}`);

  const fileSha = githubResponse.data.sha;

  const resourceData: ResourceData = JSON.parse(
    atob(githubResponse.data.content)
  );

  return { resourceData, fileSha };
};
```

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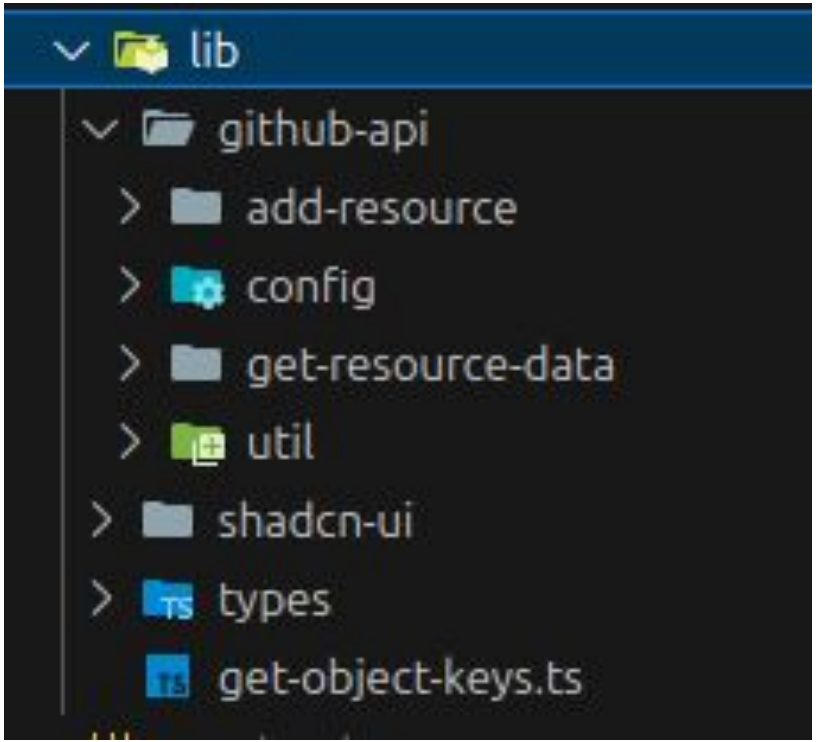
Solution: Keep Presentation & Business Logic separate

Presentation Logic: The codified version of the experience itself

Business Logic: The code powering the actions of interacting with the experience

… And both type of code's concerns are different

Execution: Keep Presentation & Business Logic separate



Execution: Keep Presentation & Business Logic separate

```
export const addResource = async (
  currentData: ResourceData,
  formData: SubmitJobResource,
  fileSha: string
) => {
  const branchName = makeBranchName();
  await createBranch(branchName);
  await updateDataStoreInNewBranch(branchName, currentData, formData, fileSha);
  return await createPullRequestFromNewBranchToMain(
    branchName,
    formData.submitted_by,
    formData.name
  );
};
```

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Execution: Keep Presentation & Business Logic separate

```tsx
export const AddResourceForm = async () => {
  const { resourceData, fileSha } = await getResourceData();
  const categories = getObjectKeys(resourceData);

  const handleFormSubmittion = async (formData: SubmitJobResource) => {
    "use server";

    try {
      const validatedFormData = SubmitJobResourceZodSchema.parse(formData);
      return await addResource(resourceData, validatedFormData, fileSha);
    } catch (error) {
      console.log(error);
      return "";
    }
  };

  return (
    <AddResourceFormDisplay
      categories={categories}
      handleFormSubmittion={handleFormSubmittion}
    />
  );
};
```

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Summary: Keep Presentation & Business Logic separate

- Keeping Presentation & Business Logic separate allows them to focus on their specific concerns
- With Business Logic separate, you can leverage other patterns to specifically help apply your Business Logic
- Have Container Components handle running your Business Logic & pass whatever you need into your Presentational Components


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Chad Stewart

Let’s add a feature

Let’s see the finished product!!

Is all of this really necessary?

Is all of this really necessary?

- Makes your application easier to manage & change
- Makes your application more accessible to other Software Engineers
- Allows other Software Engineers to learn the code base at their own pace & focus on their interests

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous: TypeScript

```typescript
export type ResourceData = {
  [key: string]: JobResource[];
};

export type JobResource = {
  [key: string]: string | undefined;
  name: string;
  outline: string;
  link: string;
  description: string;
  owner?: string;
  submitted_by?: string;
  submitted_on?: string;
};      You, 2 months ago • Working on
```

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Miscellaneous: Unit Testing

```
it("Should return a failed response object when it receives an object with an error attribute", async () => {
  vi.mock("../../../../../v1/controllers/regions-controller/utils/create-error-message", () => {
    return {
      createErrorMessage: vi.fn(() => "test")
    };
  });

  const testObj: RegionRequestError = {
    error: "MissingRegionId"
  };

  const mockDataProvider = vi.fn(() => "test");

  const variableToTest = await handleRegionRequest(testObj, mockDataProvider as unknown as typeof regionDetails);
  expect(variableToTest).toStrictEqual({
    statusCode: 400,
    status: "failed",
    error: "test"
  });
});
```

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Miscellaneous: Unit Testing

“...those tests [unit / isolated tests] put tremendous pressure on our designs.”
- J. B. Rainsberger, JBrains

Miscellaneous: Unit Testing

Unit / Isolated tests put pressure on our software designs through the feedback that they give back while writing tests

Miscellaneous: Storybook

```tsx
const emptyFunc = () => {};

const test: React.Dispatch<React.SetStateAction<boolean>> = () => {};

export default storyConfig;

export const CuteAnimalsStory = () => (
  <CuteAnimals
    content={testData}
    handleClickButton={emptyFunc}
    refreshes={1}
    queryError={null}
    queryRefetchError={false}
    queryLoading={false}
    queryReFetching={false}
    mutationPending={false}
    mutationError={null}
    getDog={false}
    setGetDog={test}
  />
);
```

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Beyond this talk

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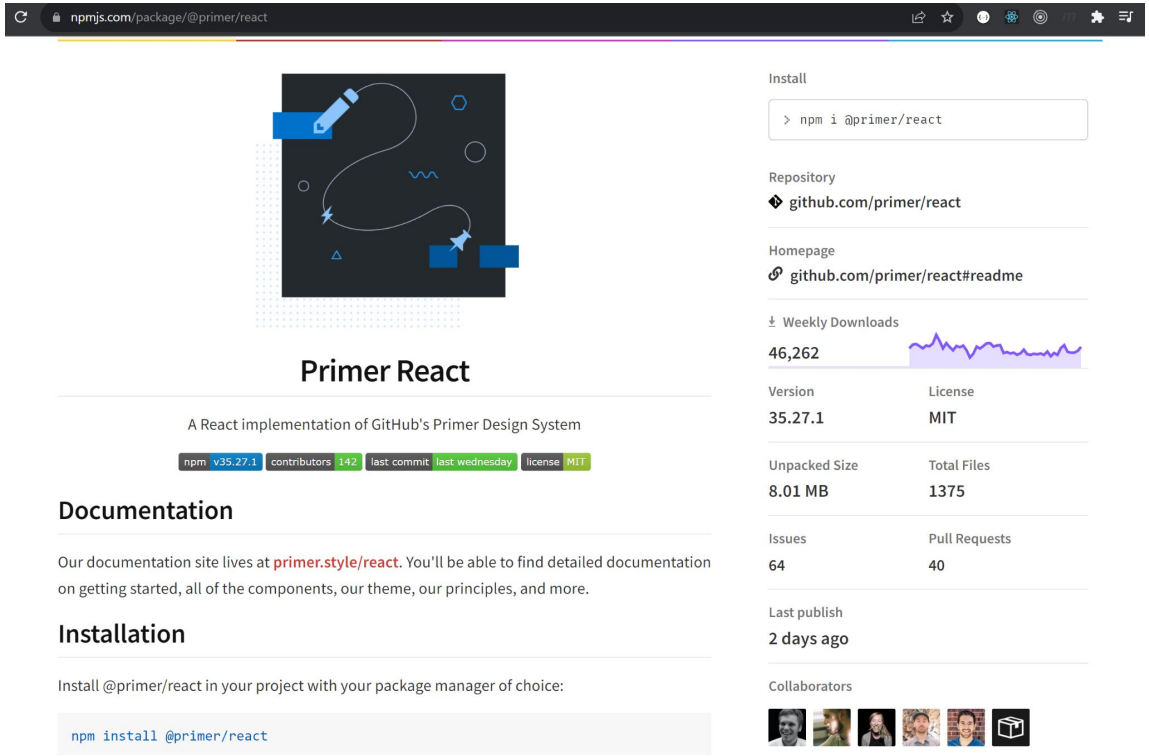
Beyond this talk - Org-specific Component Library



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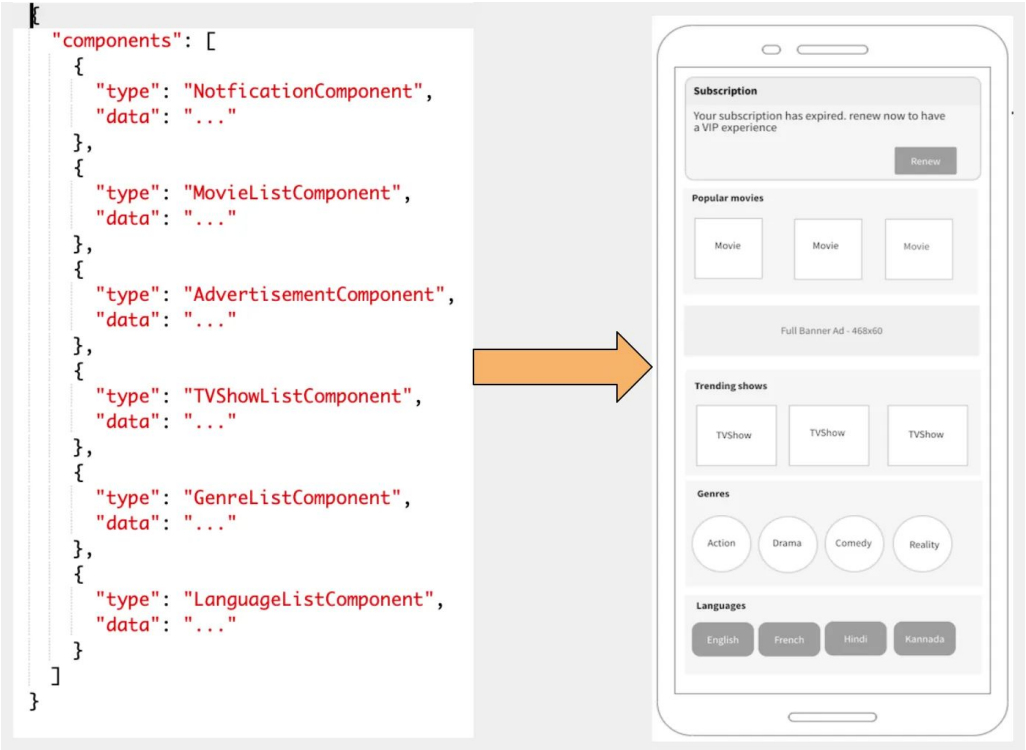
Beyond this talk - Server-Driven UI



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Thanks for attending my talk!


@Chad_R_Stewart

Chad Stewart

Thanks for attending my talk! - Special Thanks

Rizèl Scarlett @blackgirlbytes

Carmen Huidobro @hola_soy_milk

Jeff Boek @itsboek

Robbie Holmes @RobbieTheGeek

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Thanks for attending my talk! - Where to find me

@Chad_R_Stewart Chad Stewart