

The Way of the Manul

Meteor lands in the land of choices

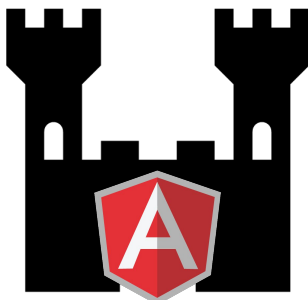


2014: Meteor was an all-in-one solution with its own ecosystem

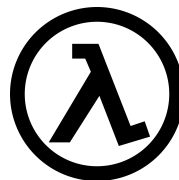
2016: Meteor opened to React, Angular, NPM and announced new data-layer



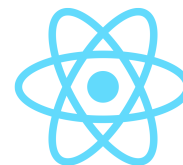
Ye olde castle



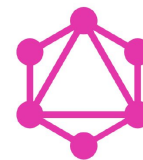
Angular



Functional
programming



React



GraphQL



Redux



JS-World is evolving fast



- Evolution means change
- Not every aspect of an app evolves the same:
Data-layer, UI, Business-logic

→ We need to embrace change, but keep maintainability



Enter Mantra

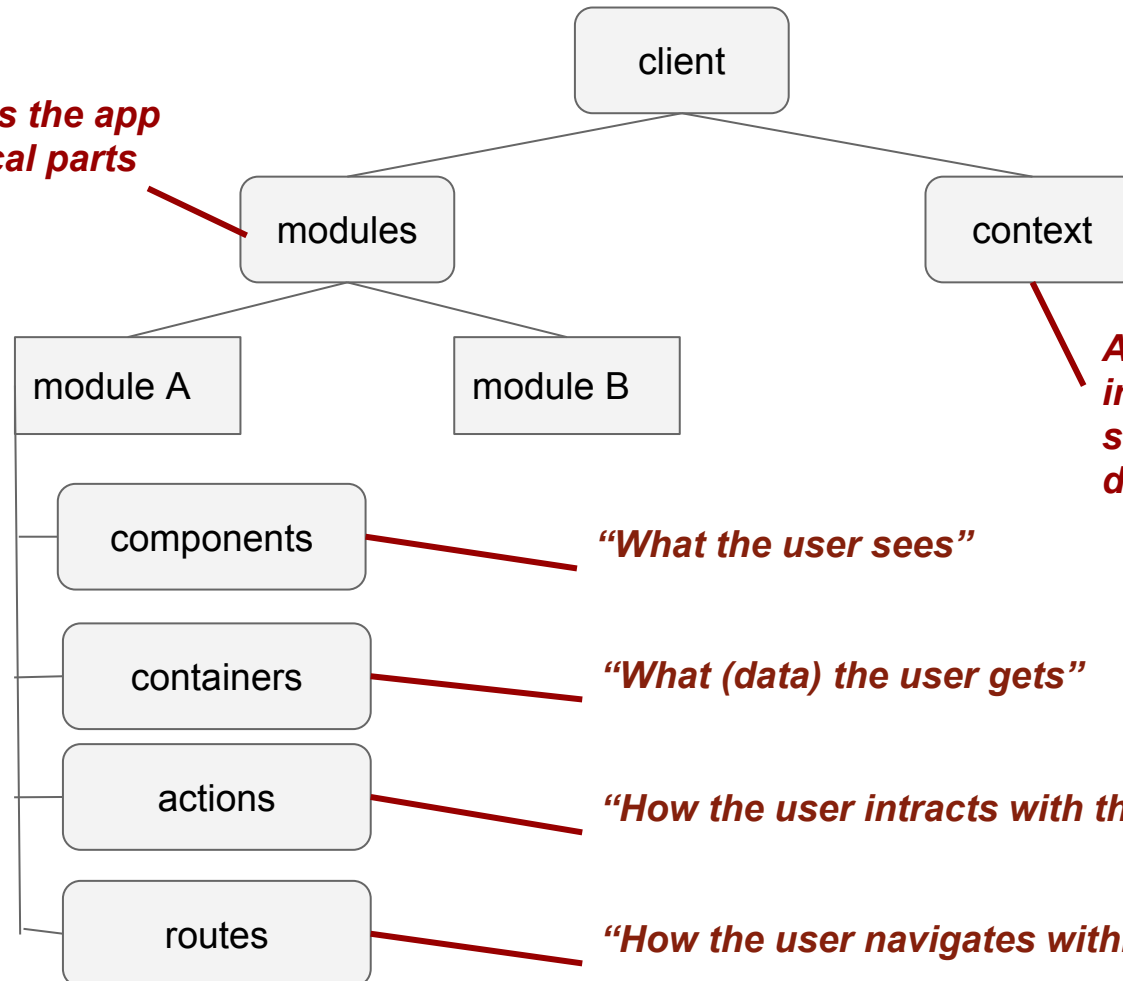
Architecture spec for component-driven frontend-development

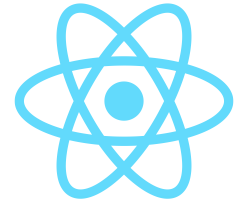
- contains best practices
- disciplined, but straight-forward
- designed for meteor but works without
- makes testing easier
- future-proof
- mantra-cli helps creating entities
- small core helper library (100 loc)
- targets currently client only



Mantra Architecture

*Separates the app
into logical parts*



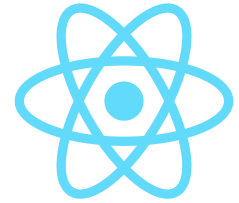


Components

We prefer stateless, *functional* (react) components:

```
const BlogPost = ({title, text, imageUrl, edit}) => (  
  <article>  
    <h1>{title}</h1>  
    <img src={imageUrl} style={{width: "100%"}} />  
    <p>{text}</p>  
    <button onClick={edit} >Edit this post</button>  
  </article>  
);
```

aka.
“Pure” components,
“dumb” components,
UI-components

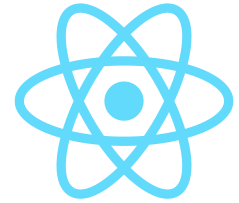


Components

Components define the UI.

(Stateless) UI-components...

- are expressive
- easy to reason about
- easy to test / verify
- framework-agnostic (they should never contain meteor code)
- have no access to context or actions
- can be designed outside the application with *storybook* → *Demo*
- *functional* is King.



Components tests

Components can be unit-tested with Airbnb's Enzyme:

```
import {expect} from 'chai';
import {mount} from 'enzyme';
import Button from '../Button';
import sinon from 'sinon';

describe('Button', () => {
  it('calls onClick when clicked', () => {
    const onClick = sinon.spy();
    const el = mount(
      <Button onClick={onClick} />
    );
    el.find('button').simulate('click');
    expect(onClick).to.have.been.called();
  })
});
```




Containers

Container knows how to fetch data and resolve dependencies.

Containers...

- know how to fetch data:
 - from Meteor.Collection and subscribe to data
 - from local state (Redux or LocalState)
 - can easily changed to appollo (graphql), Redux, Ajax-requests, or whatever you like
- can use dependencies in context
- can map actions to properties for the nested component



Containers

In mantra we use react-komposer to “kompose” containers.

Example:

https://git.panter.ch/pvl/biketowork/blob/develop/app/client/modules/core/containers/company_search.js#L0



Containers tests

Containers export the composed component as default, but export also the compose-function and the depsMapper for testing:

```
import {composer} from '../company_search';
describe('core.containers.company_search', () => {
  describe('composer', () => {
    const Meteor = {
      subscribe: spy()
    };
    it('should subscribe to company.search', () => {
      composer({Meteor}, spy());
      expect(Meteor.subscribe).to.have.been.calledWith('company.search', 'test query')
    })
  });
});
```



Actions

Actions define logic that a user can trigger.

Actions...

- can change the local state (Redux / LocalState)
- can call meteor-methods to manipulate data
- have access to the context

Example:

<https://git.panter.ch/pvl/biketowork/blob/develop/app/client/modules/account/actions/account.js>



Actions - tests

They are unit-tested similar to containers:

```
import actions from '../account';
describe('actions.account.login', () => {
  it('should set LOGIN_ERROR on wrong logins', () => {
    const LocalState = {set: spy()};
    const Meteor = {loginWithPassword: (username, email, callback) =>
callback({message: "Not found"})};
    actions.login({Meteor, LocalState}, {email: "test@example.com", password:
"test1234"});
    const args = LocalState.set.args[0];
    expect(args[0]).to.be.equal('LOGIN_ERROR');
    expect(args[1]).to.match(/Not found/);
  });
});
```



Routes

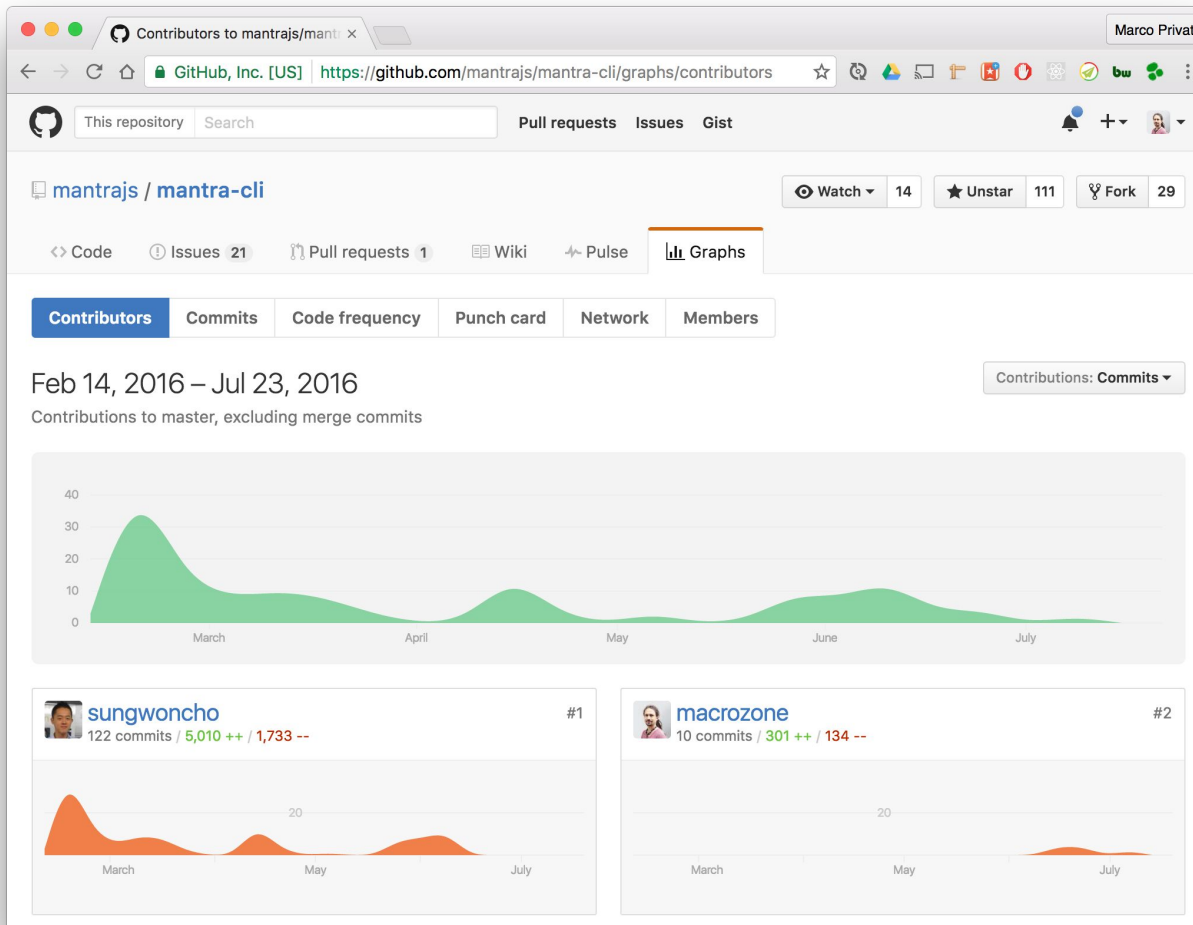
Routes define (surprise) local routes:

```
import { mount } from 'react-mounter';
import BlogPost from './containers/blog_post';

export default function (injectDeps, {FlowRouter}) {
  const MainLayoutCtx = injectDeps(MainLayout);
  FlowRouter.route('/:postId', {
    name: 'blogPost',
    action({postId}) {
      mount(MainLayoutCtx, {
        content: () => (<BlogPost postId={postId} />)
      });
    }
  });
}
```



mantra-cli





Styling



- **CSS** is hard
- Isolating component styles with CSS is hard
- BEM solves scoping problems by addressing dom-elements implicitly, but BEM is ~~hard~~ ugly
- Managing CSS dependencies, preprocessors, etc. is hard
- Creating a UI-Component and styling it is usually one task, but CSS separates it → hard

→ CSS is often the wrong tool!



Enter inline-styles

- Highly expressive
- No more dead code
- No more cascading hell
- Manage style like any other code: as JS!
- Calculate styles depending on properties
- React native does it too...
- easy, nothing new to learn

Caveats:

- No direct support for pseudo-selectors (:hover, :active, :before, ...)
 - can be solved with Radium
- CSS still a good solution for general styling (reset, fonts, etc.)
- Overriding inline-styles depend on implementation of component
 - UI-libraries need good patterns



What's next



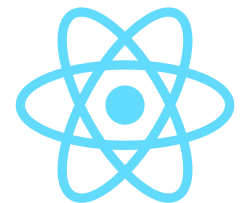
Apollo:

- New datalayer for meteor
- based on GraphQL from Facebook
- Opens meteor for new databases and -interfaces
- In development, client and server already available,
- but no sophisticated meteor integration yet



React native:

- Create native IOS and Android Apps with react
- mantra&meteor work nicely with react native



PARTIAL