

# SPFx: An ISV Insight to Microsoft's latest customization model

By: Shai Petel

## KWizCom Forms

True SharePoint-Native  
Forms & Mobile solution.

Enhance SharePoint,  
don't replace it...

[Read more](#)



"We have chosen KWizCom's web parts to make the surf experience of our end-users simpler and more natural."

**Guy Vermeulen,**  
Project Leader Web and Software,  
Vlerick Leuven Gent Management School, Belgium

### SharePoint 2013 Apps



### Org. chart web part



### Multi-Row Forms in SharePoint!? Repeating Rows Column!



### Form custom layouts



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6 times MVP: SharePoint (2011-2016)

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## Focus:

- Publishing versions, upgrades
- Pushing updates through CDN
- Shared code and external libraries
- Custom PropertyPane properties
- Code, code, code.

Overview of extensibility opportunities in SharePoint's history

# SHAREPOINT DEVELOPMENT MODELS

# SharePoint Development Models



2001	2003	2007	2010	2013	SPO	2016
STS	SPS	MOSS	SharePoint Foundation	SharePoint Foundation	SharePoint Online	SharePoint Server
SPS	WSS	WSS	SharePoint Server	SharePoint Server	Group sites *	



# SharePoint Development Models

- 2001
  - ASP (no, I didn't forget the .Net)
  - Page parts, tokens (\_wpq\_, \_wpr\_)
  - No clear packaging and deployment
- 2003
  - Web parts (ASP.Net custom controls)
  - Packaged in CAB
- 2007
  - Features
  - WSP package
- 2010
  - Timer jobs
  - Sandbox
- 2013
  - SharePoint hosted ~~apps~~ add-ins
  - Provider hosted ~~apps~~ add-ins
  - JSLink / CSR
- SPO
  - SharePoint hosted ~~apps~~ add-ins
  - Provider hosted ~~apps~~ add-ins
  - ~~JSLink / CSR~~ No code sandbox solutions
  - SharePoint Framework (SPFx)



Brief explanation of the SharePoint Framework

# WHAT IS SPFX?



## What is SPFx?

“a Page and Part model enables fully supported client-side development for building SharePoint experiences, easy integration with the SharePoint data and support for open source tooling development.”

## What is SPFx? - advantages

- ☺ Runs in the context of the current user. No iFrames
- ☺ There is a life cycle that the developer is involved in
- ☺ It is framework agnostic \*
- ☺ Open source tool chain
- ☺ Performance
- ☺ Solutions approved by the tenant admin (or their delegates)
- ☺ Classic & modern pages
- ☺ Can be used in noscript sites

## What is SPFx? - disadvantages

- ☹ SPO: up-to-date - on prem: only 2016, older build
- ☹ Extremely big learning curve
- ☹ Limited artifact types supported
- ☹ Publishing updates ~
- ☹ No support for the app store

SPFx compared to previous generations

# DOES IT DELIVER?

How would you render the UI of your web part?

# CHOICE OF UI FRAMEWORK

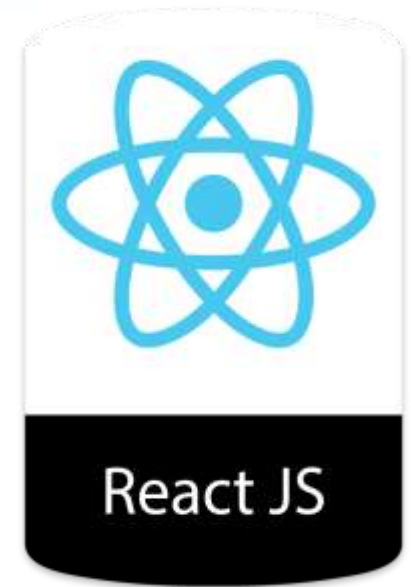
# Choice of UI framework

- SPFx is framework agnostic by design. Really?
- This is the most important decision when building a new project

## Choice of UI framework

ReactJS - the clear leader & first class citizen

- This is the engine MSFT use themselves
- The PropertyPane is built on react, and the engine wrapping your WebPart is too.
- The only Office UI Fabric components actively supported by Microsoft





## Choice of UI framework

KnockoutJS



- Good when you need dynamic templates (i.e. user supply / customize HTML output)
- Lack of fabric components. Use FabricJS
- Building in --ship mode removes KO comments

## Choice of UI framework

Handlebars, angular, etc...



Experiment, choose the one that fits your skills and needs.

AngularJS has a good community supported office UI fabric components library.



# BUILDING YOUR SOLUTION

# Building your solution

## Building a new project

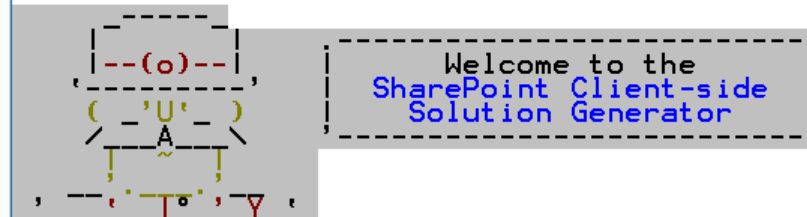
- Create a folder
- Run “yo @microsoft/sharepoint”
- Set name, description

# Building your solution

## Building a new project

- Select “WebPart”

```
C:\SPFx tests\SPFxDemo\K0Demo>yo @microsoft/sharepoint
```



```
Let's create a new SharePoint solution.
? What is your solution name? ko-demo
? Which type of client-side component to create?
WebPart
> Extension (Preview)
```

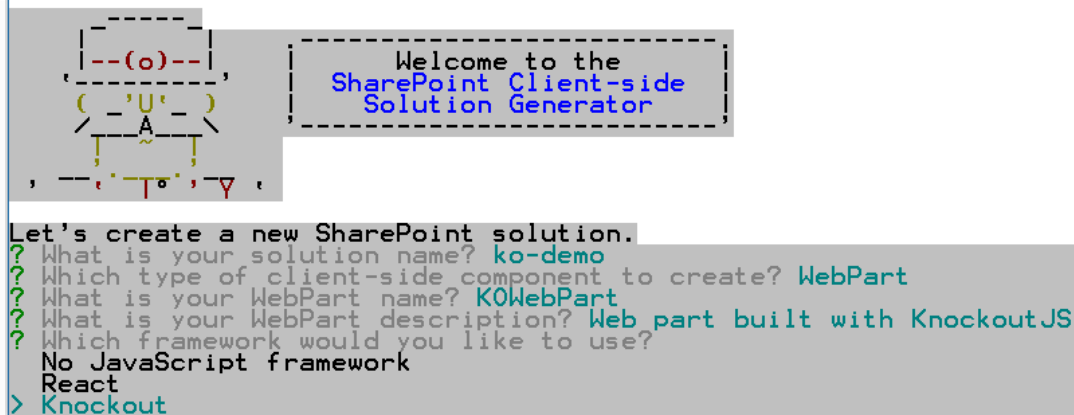
Sent Items - shai@kwizcom.com

# Building your solution

## Building a new project

- Select your JavaScript framework

```
C:\SPFx tests\SPFxDemo\K0Demo>yo @microsoft/sharepoint
```



```
Let's create a new SharePoint solution.
? What is your solution name? ko-demo
? Which type of client-side component to create? WebPart
? What is your WebPart name? K0WebPart
? What is your WebPart description? Web part built with KnockoutJS
? Which JavaScript framework would you like to use?
  No JavaScript framework
  React
> Knockout
```

## Building your solution

Add several artifacts to a single package

- Currently only web parts are supported on prem
- Application Customizer, Field Customizer and ListView Command Set – very limited & online only
- Add more artifacts by running  
“yo @microsoft/sharepoint”  
inside an existing project folder



Publishing your SPFx solution

# PUBLISHING

# Publishing

## Content Delivery Network (CDN)

- Specify CDN in config/write-manifests.json
- Host script files, css, images, html
- Push minor fixes to clients
- Non-ISVs on SPO can use Office 365 public CDN

# Publishing

Control production build file names

Running `gulp --ship` will produce a bundle file for production:

- Default: `react-web-part.bundle_a4b2ffc1a3b03f7ce4b5bd78bdd7ac62.js`
- Recommend: `react-web-part.1.0.0.0.js`

# Publishing

## Publish a package

1. Update web part version in config/package-solution.json
2. Run gulp --ship
3. Go to temp/deploy folder
4. Rename the JS file (I use {project}.{version}.js)
5. Edit the json file: replace the bundle JS file to the new name \*
6. Run gulp package-solution --ship
7. Take your new packages from the SharePoint/solution folder
8. Drop your new JS to your CDN \*\*

[optional steps]

# Publishing

Publishing updates: Do I need to release a new package?

- You might be able to push updates to your customers
- Check if your new version is backward compatible
- Track version via a static variable

# Publishing

Publishing updates: Update a package

- When a new package is needed – follow “publish a package” steps
- When a new package is not needed
  1. Update BuildVersion in your code \*
  2. Run `gulp --ship`
  3. Go to temp/deploy folder
  4. Copy the new JS file content into your existing file on your CDN
  5. To use your own minifier, drop the --ship flag, take the file from the dist folder

# Publishing

Installing / upgrading package

1. Upload package to the App Catalog
2. Trust the app
3. Fixed? ~~A new version: delete old package first~~



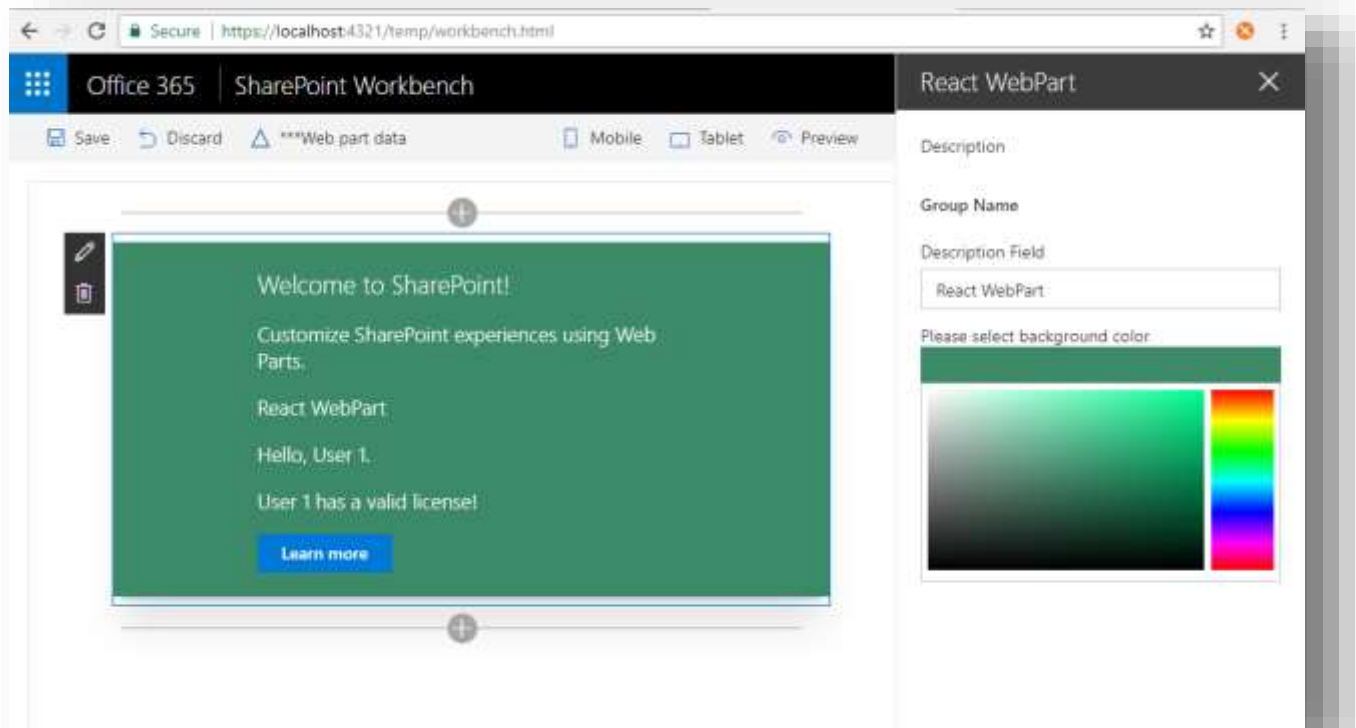
Dev time environments and options

# DEVELOPMENT OPTIONS

# Development options - local workbench

gulp serve

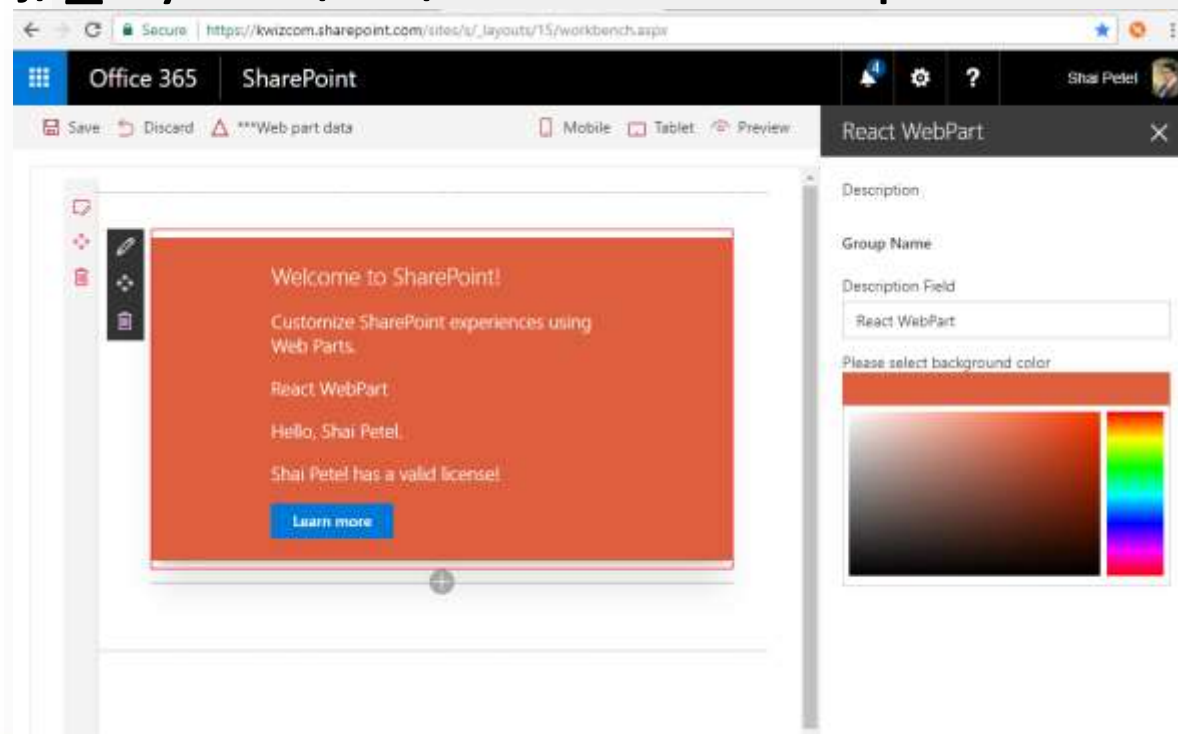
<https://localhost:4321/temp/workbench.html>



# Development options – online workbench

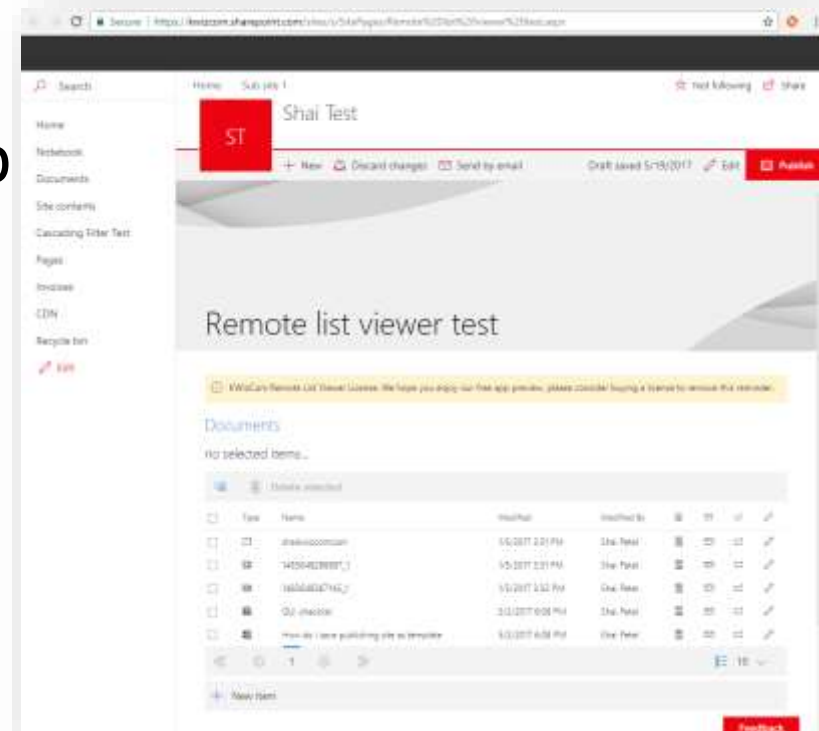
gulp serve --nobrowser

{spo site}/\_layouts/15/workbench.aspx



## Development options – classic/modern page

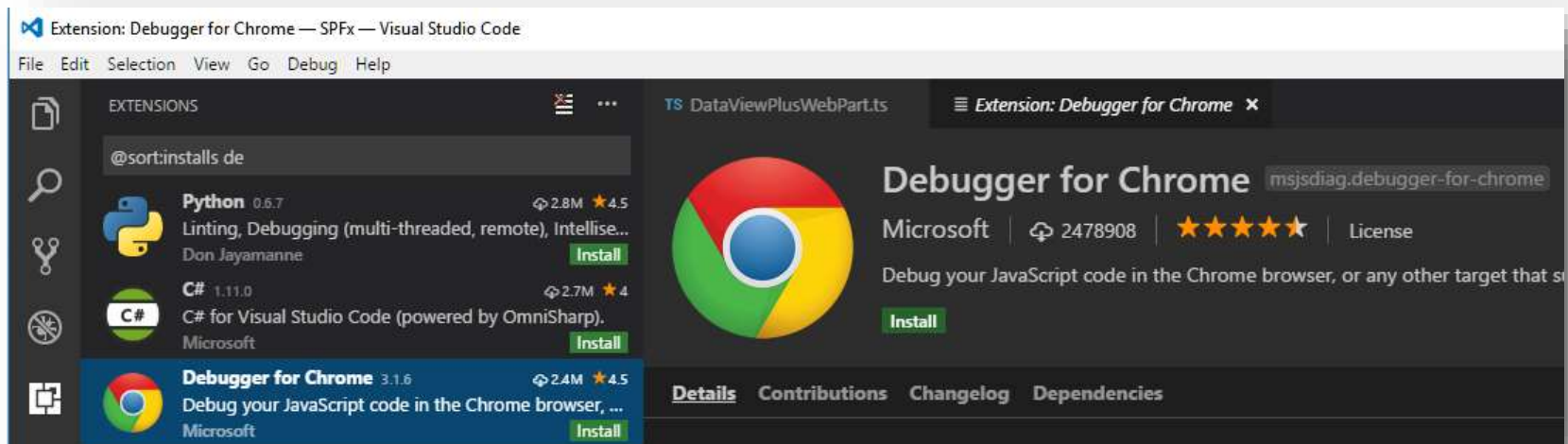
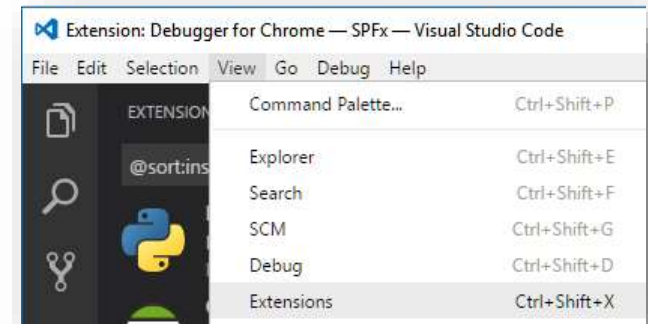
1. gulp --ship
2. gulp package-solution --ship
3. Publish to CDN
4. Deploy to catalog
5. Add app to your site\*



# Development options

Debugging using VSCode in Chrome

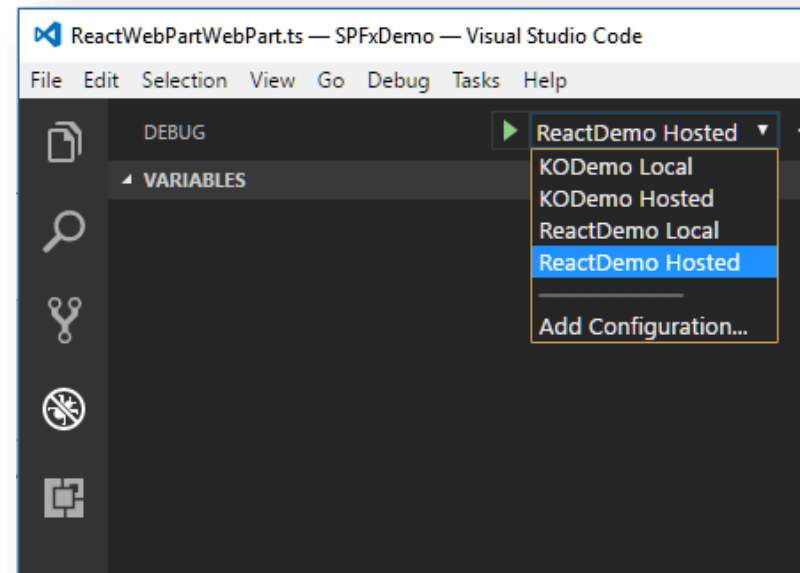
- Open VSCode, View->Extensions
- Install “Debugger for chrome”



# Development options

## Debugging using VSCode in Chrome

- Create launch.json
- Select your configuration
- Start gulp serve --nobrowser
- Press F5



Using npm modules  
External dependencies  
Legacy script (global)

# DEPENDENCIES



# Dependencies - npm

## Bundling npm modules

- When you wish to use an npm available module
- If it is a small file, and not reused across many different components

\* Bundling includes this entire module inside your JS file.

# Dependencies - npm

How?

- `npm install {package} --save`
- `tsd install {package} --save` (or create your own typings `{package}.d.ts`)

In your web part code:

- `import * as {object} from '{package}'`
- `import {object} from '{package}'`

# Dependencies - npm

## External npm modules

- When you wish to use an npm available module
  - If it is a large file, or reused across many different components
- \* External modules will be loaded from a CDN

# Dependencies - npm

How?

- Follow previous steps to load the npm module
- Mark this module as external, to prevent bundling:
  - Edit config/config.json
  - Add this under “externals” object:  
“<package>”: “{path to js file}”

## Dependencies - npm

Important!

- .gitignore excludes node\_modules folder
- run “npm install” when moving computers
- Dependencies change and your project may break as a result - **npm shrinkwrap!**

## Dependencies – global library

Loading a legacy script file using config.json

- When you want to load an external script file from a CDN
- Add it as an external (with a global declaration if needed)
- Import it in your web part
- Optionally, create typings for your global.  
module declare 'extLib'{...}
- Alternatively, you can declare it as type any:  
declare var extLib: any;

## Dependencies – global library

Loading a legacy script file programmatically

- When you don't want to change your package signature, or when you want to load it conditionally
- When loading an external script file from a CDN

## Dependencies – global library

Loading a legacy script file programmatically

How?

- Declare its global:

```
declare var kwfabric: any;
```

- Use a promise to load it, execute your code once the promise resolves:

```
SPComponentLoader.loadScript(`https://apps.kwizcom.com/libs/office-ui-fabric-is/1.4.0/is/fabric.is?prefix=kw`, {  
  globalExportsName: 'kwfabric' }).then((p: any) => {  
  //use kwfabric  
});
```



## Dependencies –fabric js

### Using Office UI Fabric JS

- If you can, use react. It comes with amazing support for Fabric UI.
- If not, I recommend using Fabric JS.
- Optionally, use KWizCom's hosted branch of Office UI Fabric JS:

<http://kwizcom.blogspot.ca/2017/03/using-office-ui-fabric-js-in-spx.html>

Reuse your code between different SPFx projects

# SHARED REUSABLE CODE

## Shared Reusable Code

- **Create folder for your shared code**
- If you plan to use type script
- Use your code relatively to your project folder

## Shared Reusable Code

- Create folder for your shared code
- **If you plan to use type script**
  - Install dependencies manually:  
npm install @microsoft/sp-core-library@~1.4.0  
npm install @microsoft/sp-webpart-base@~1.4.0
  - add tsconfig.json, run tsc to compile
- Use your code relatively to your project folder

## Shared Reusable Code

- Create folder for your shared code
- If you plan to use type script
- **Use your code relatively to your project folder**

import Utilities from '../..../SharedCode/Utilities';

# Shared Reusable Code

Consider creating an npm package

😊 Benefits: great versioning and manageability

😞 Disadvantages: overhead in managing the package and publishing updates

# Shared Reusable Code - npm

## Creating a new package

- Run “npm init”
- Edit package.json, add dependencies
- run “npm install”
- If you plan to use type script:
  - Add tsconfig.json
  - Run tsc to build JS files from TS
  - Specify "typings" in your package.json

# Shared Reusable Code - npm

## Using your new package

- Edit SPFx package dependencies, add your package:  
"kwizcom-license": "file:../kwizcom-license"
- Bundled by default, should you mark as external?
  - Plan on using this package from several different projects?
  - Its JS file is large?
- How?
  - Edit config/config.json add to externals:  
"kwizcom-license":  
<https://kwizcom.sharepoint.com/sites/s/cdn/License.js>
  - Now, you can also push minor updates/fixes without having to re-publish all your projects (when you keep backward compatibility).



# Shared Reusable Code - npm

Publishing updates?

- Update version number in package.json
- Run “npm update” everywhere you used it to update the package

# CONSUMING DATA

# Consuming data

## Connecting to data

- SharePoint
- Microsoft Graph

\* Local workbench not supported

## Consuming data

### Requesting SharePoint content

- Use SPHttpClient (this.context.spHttpClient) post/get to make rest requests
- Load [JSOM](#) into your SPFx
- DO NOT try to use the JSOM global objects. No one guarantees they will be there in modern pages/other pages.

# Consuming data

What is Microsoft Graph API?

- Graph API is a rest end point for all of your users O365 services.
- This includes access to his OneDrive, Mail, Calendar, Contacts, SharePoint, and the list goes on.

# Consuming data

## Requesting Graph content

- Today – do it yourself. Register an application for graph, request the trust/permissions you need, and make rest requests.
- Soon – Microsoft will share one token/key we can all use for basic read access
  - Use [GraphHttpClient](#)/[MSGraphClient](#) (preview)
  - Will automatically use a shared available key/token, with limited set of permissions
  - This token will be limited to accepting requests ONLY from SharePoint online hosted sites, as a security measure.

What can you do with the PropertyPane?

Building custom controls

# ADVANCED PROPERTYPANE

# Advanced PropertyPane

## Basic concepts

- Rendered based off a dynamic JSON definition object.
- The tool part will re-render when changing a dropdown value, or when clicking a button.
- When a property changes, it will update your web part by re-calling the “render” event.
- Basic structure:
  - Pages -> Groups -> Properties -> Property



# Advanced PropertyPane

## Advanced concepts - Validations

- onGetErrorMessage return error message string, or function returning promise.
- During validation, you can control and change other properties.
- In most cases, it is best to fire on change event to notify SharePoint of the change.

# Advanced PropertyPane

## Advanced concepts - Custom controls

- You can create your own controls for the property pane
- Use the render method to render your own controls
- Get configuration info from the web part, such as context, label and where to store your values.
- Notify the web part on value changes (You will need to create that logic – see next slide)

# Advanced PropertyPane

Advanced concepts - Trigger on change

- First, add the two helper function:

```
import { get, update } from "@microsoft/sp-lodash-subset";
```

- Create a handler for your property "on change"

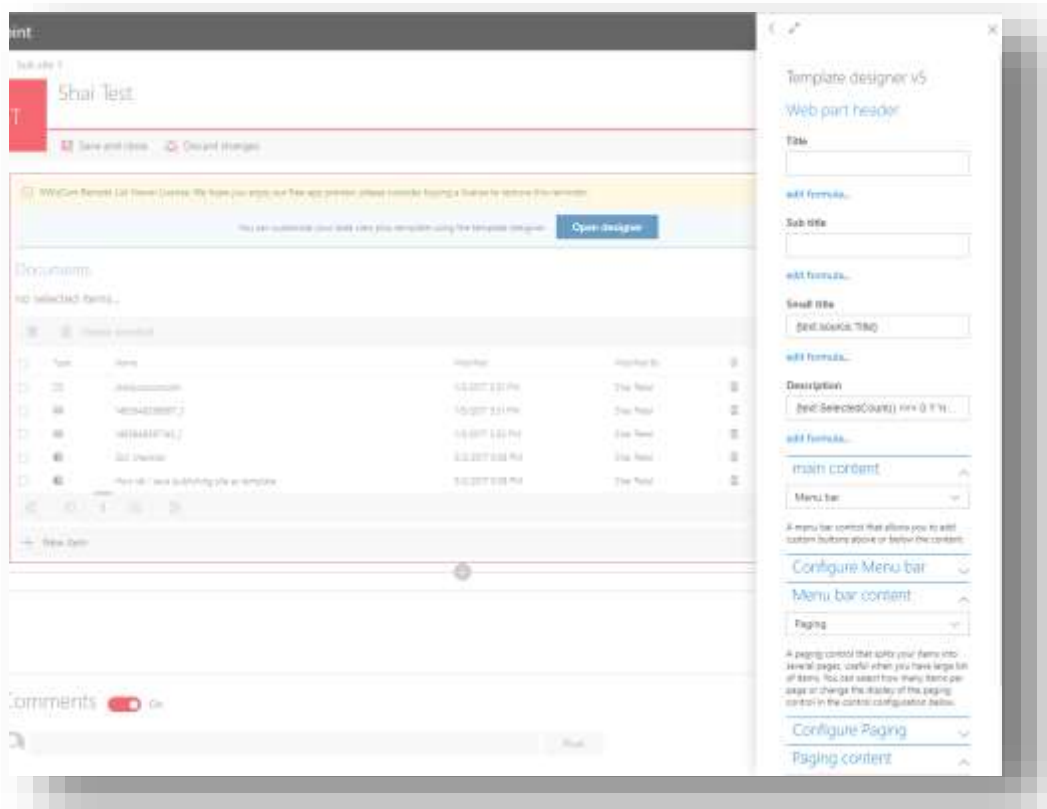
```
private onPropertyChange(propertyPath: string, newValue: any):  
void {  
    const oldValue: any = get(this.properties, propertyPath);  
    update(this.properties, propertyPath, (): any => { return  
newValue; });  
    this.onPropertyPaneFieldChanged(propertyPath, oldValue,  
newValue);  
    if (!this.disableReactivePropertyChanges)  
        this.render();//update the webpart  
}
```

## Advanced PropertyPane

- “this.properties” will get serialized and saved when your web part is saved. No matter how or what changed its value.
- Write your own designer logic: popup, panels or inline. Show it when your web part is in edit mode: `if (this.displayMode === core.DisplayMode.Edit)`

# Advanced PropertyPane

Example: custom designer



How to get updates to SPFx?

# UPDATING SPFX FRAMEWORK

# Updating SPFx framework

Upgrading SPFx version is a challenge

- Pre-GA, it meant building a new project and moving your code
- Promised this will stop after GA \*

# Updating SPFx framework

## Dependencies

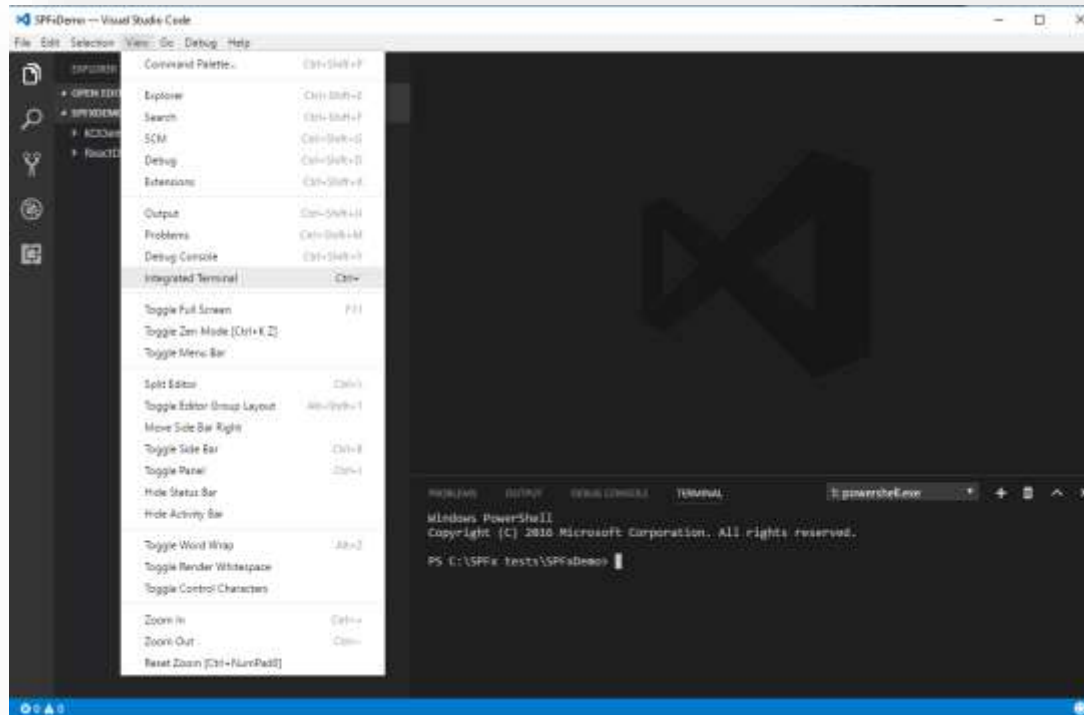
- In theory, as simple as updating package.json and running npm install/update
- In practice, involves a lot of praying, occasionally deleting node\_modules, and dealing with unexpected errors in dependencies
- Some dependencies are still global, but that will pass



## OTHER HELPFUL TIPS

# Helpful tips

## Open integrated terminal in VSCode



## Add import statements

You don't have to type the import yourself, look for the yellow bulb icon when standing on an unrecognized element:

```
1  import { IPropertyPaneField, PropertyPaneFieldType } from '@microsoft/sp-webpart-base';  
2  
3  class IconPickerField implements IPropertyPaneField<IIconPickerFieldProps> {  
    Import IIconPickerFieldProps from "../IIconPickerFieldProps".
```

## Helpful tips

Delete/exclude node\_modules from your source control / when zipping the project.

Demo project size:

646MB, 86K files.

Without node\_modules:

1.75MB, 138 files.

## Helpful tips

Get used to memorizing commands...

- `gulp` = build
- `gulp --ship` = build in production
- `gulp trust-dev-cert/untrust-dev-cert` = trust the local certificate
- `gulp package-solution` = create package
- `gulp serve` = start local server
- `code .` = open VSCode in current folder

## Helpful tips

- Get used to seeing warnings in the output of the different commands, especially npm-install.
- Errors – you should resolve or something will be broken.
- Warnings during build (gulp) may come from your code so you should fix these (missing semicolon, unneeded import, etc)

```

+-- lodash@1.0.2
+-- minimatch@0.2.14
+-- graceful-fs@3.0.11
+-- natives@1.1.0
+-- strip-bom@1.0.0
+-- first-chunk-stream@1.0.0
+-- is-utf8@0.2.1
+-- through2@0.6.5
+-- readable-stream@1.0.34
+-- isarray@0.0.1
+-- vinyl@0.4.6
+-- clone@0.2.0
+-- knockout@3.4.0

npm WARN optional SKIPPING OPTIONAL DEPENDENCY: fsevents@1.1.3 (node_modules/fsevents)
npm WARN notsup SKIPPING OPTIONAL DEPENDENCY: Unsupported platform for fsevents@1.1.3: wanted {"os":"darwin","arch":"any"} (current: {"os":"win32","arch":"x64"})

#####
###/ (##) (@)
###/#####
###/##### (@)
##### ## (@)
###/### (@)
#####
**+=#####

C:\SPFx tests\SPFxDemo\K0Demo>

```

Congratulations!  
Solution ko-demo is created  
Run **gulp serve** to play with it

## Helpful tips

```
PROBLEMS  OUTPUT  DEBUG CONSOLE  TERMINAL  1: node  +  -  ^  x

Shais-MacBook-Pro:kodeemo shaipetel$ npm install
npm WARN deprecated es6-collections@0.5.6: not actively maintained anymore
npm WARN deprecated minimatch@2.0.10: Please update to minimatch 3.0.2 or higher to avoid
a RegExp DoS issue
npm WARN deprecated minimatch@0.2.14: Please update to minimatch 3.0.2 or higher to avoid
a RegExp DoS issue
npm WARN deprecated graceful-fs@1.2.3: graceful-fs v3.0.0 and before will fail on node re
leases >= v7.0. Please update to graceful-fs@^4.0.0 as soon as possible. Use 'npm ls grac
eful-fs' to find it in the tree.
npm WARN deprecated to-iso-string@0.0.2: to-iso-string has been deprecated, use @segment/
to-iso-string instead.
npm WARN deprecated jade@0.26.3: Jade has been renamed to pug, please install the latest
version of pug instead of jade
npm WARN deprecated minimatch@0.3.0: Please update to minimatch 3.0.2 or higher to avoid
a RegExp DoS issue
npm WARN deprecated node-uuid@1.4.8: Use uuid module instead
npm WARN deprecated tough-cookie@2.2.2: ReDoS vulnerability parsing Set-Cookie https://no
desecurity.io/advisories/130
(( ))  build:verror: verb linkMans verror@1.3.6
```



follow up:

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[kwizcom.blogspot.com](http://kwizcom.blogspot.com)

# QUESTIONS?