



Progressive ~~rock~~ Angular Apps

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see [Prog](#).

Progressive rock (shortened as **prog**; sometimes called **art rock**, **classical rock** or **symphonic rock**) is a broad genre of rock music that originated in the United Kingdom and United States throughout the mid to late 1960s. It developed from progressive psychedelic bands who abandoned standard **pop** traditions in favour of instrumental virtuosity, complex time signatures and harmonies, and experimental sounds. Music approached the condition of "art", and the studio, rather than creating music for listening, not dancing.

Prog is based on fusions of styles, approaches and genres, involving a continuous evolution of musical forms and instrumentation.

Let's Do This

WHAT are PWAs?

WHY are PWAs useful?

HOW are PWAs created?

- Create a service worker
- add an app shell
- add a service worker

Let's Do This:

- WHAT are PWAs
- WHY are PWAs
- HOW are PWAs
 - create an Angular app
 - add an app manifest
 - add a service worker



tara z. manicsic

- developer advocate for Progress
- founder & director of Cincy WWC
- co-organizer of Cincy NodeSchool
- human mama of #toshmagosh

@tzmanics



What a PWA is

- Pants With Arms
- Programmers Writing Arrays
- Potentially Wicked Awesome
- Push With Anger
- PHP? What?! Anything-but-that



A photograph of a man with short brown hair, wearing a white long-sleeved sweatshirt with a small logo on the chest and black trousers. He is standing with his left arm raised in a fist and his right hand clenched near his shoulder, looking towards the camera with a joyful expression.

“These apps leverage the latest web capabilities to deliver an experience that combines the unique features of native mobile apps with the advantages of the web.”

Tal Ater (@talater)

Building Progressive Web Apps

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see [Prog](#).

Progressive rock (shortened as **prog**; sometimes called **art rock**, **classical rock** or **symphonic rock**) is a broad **subgenre** of **rock music**^[7] that developed in the United Kingdom and United States throughout the mid to late 1960s. Initially termed "progressive pop", the style was an outgrowth of **psychedelic** bands who abandoned standard **pop** traditions in favour of **instrumentation** and **compositional** techniques more frequently associated with **jazz**, **folk** or **classical music**. Additional elements contributed to its "progressive" label: lyrics were more poetic, **technology was harnessed for new sounds**, music approached the condition of "**art**", and the studio, rather than the stage, became the focus of musical activity, which often involved creating music for listening, not dancing.

Prog is based on fusions of styles, approaches and genres, involving a continuous move between **formalism** and **eclecticism**. Due to its historical reception, prog's scope is sometimes limited to a stereotype of long solos, overlong albums, fantasy lyrics, grandiose stage sets and costumes, and an obsessive dedication to technical skill. While the genre is often cited for its merging of **high culture** and **low culture**, few artists incorporated literal classical th

The genre
journalistic

technology was harnessed for new sounds

but faded soon after. Conventional wisdom holds that the rise of **punk rock** caused this, but several more factors contributed to the decline.^[8] Music critics, who often labelled the concepts as "pretentious" and the sounds as "pompous" and "overblown", tended to be hostile towards the genre or to completely ignore it.^[9] After the late 1970s, progressive rock fragmented in numerous forms; some bands achieved commercial success well into the 1980s, albeit with changed lineups and more compact song structures, and some crossed into **symphonic pop**, **arena rock**, or **new wave**.

Early groups who exhibited progressive features are retroactively described as "**proto-prog**". In 1967, "progressive rock" constituted a diversity of loosely associated style codes. The **Canterbury scene**, originating in the late 1960s, denoted a subset of prog bands who emphasised the use of **wind instruments**, complex chord changes and long improvisations. **Rock in Opposition**, from the late 1970s, was more **avant-garde**, and when combined with the **Canterbury** style, created **avant-prog**. In the 1980s, a new subgenre, **neo-progressive rock**, enjoyed some commercial success, although it was also accused of being derivative and lacking in innovation. **Post-progressive** draws upon newer developments in popular music and the avant-garde since the mid 1970s.

Contents [hide]

1 Definition and characteristics



Progressive rock

influential
prog .

Stylistic origins Rock · pop · progressive · proto-prog · psychedelic rock · acid rock · jazz · folk · classical

Cultural origins Mid to late 1960s, United Kingdom and United States

Derivative forms Krautrock^[1] · new-age music^[2] · post-rock^[3] · symphonic pop^[4]

Subgenres

Canterbury scene^[5] · neo-progressive rock^[6] · Rock in Opposition^[5]

Fusion genres

Avant-prog · progressive metal

Other topics

“...the latest web capabilities ...”

service workers



- it's just JavaScript
 - use at will
 - served over https
- implementation is progressive

serviceworker.js

```
if ('serviceWorker' in navigator && 'PushManager' in window) {  
    console.log('Service Worker and Push is supported');  
  
    navigator.serviceWorker.register('sw.js')  
        .then(function(swReg) {  
            console.log('Service Worker is registered', swReg);  
  
            swRegistration = swReg;  
        })  
        .catch(function(error) {  
            console.error('Service Worker Error', error);  
        });  
} else {  
    console.warn('Push messaging is not supported');  
    pushButton.textContent = 'Push Not Supported';  
}
```

“... unique features of native mobile apps ...”

- push notifications
- offline functionality
- home screen icons
- full screen display



manifest.json

```
{  
  "name": "pwa-ftw",  
  "short_name": "PWA-FTW",  
  "icons": [  
    {  
      "src": "/static/img/icons/android-chrome-192x192.png",  
      "sizes": "192x192",  
      "type": "image/png"  
    },  
    {  
      "src": "/static/img/icons/android-chrome-512x512.png",  
      "sizes": "512x512",  
      "type": "image/png"  
    }  
  "start_url": "/index.html",  
  "display": "standalone",  
  "background_color": "#000000",  
  "theme_color": "#4DBA87"  
}
```



LIMERICK
CHALLENGE

what's a limerick?

For those who have seen the Earth from rhyme-A
and for the hundreds and perhaps rhyme-A
more who will rhyme-B
the experience most rhyme-B
certainly changes your perspective rhyme-A

this file is the one
that gives home screen fun
full-screen views
and emoji cues.
such meta with manifest.

JSON

Progressive rock

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For other uses, see [Prog](#).

Progressive rock (shortened as **prog**; sometimes called **art rock**, **classical rock** or **symphonic rock**) is a broad **subgenre** of **rock music**^[7] that developed in the United Kingdom and United States throughout the mid to late 1960s. Initially termed "progressive pop", the style was an outgrowth of **psychedelic** bands who abandoned standard **pop** traditions in favour of **instrumentation** and **compositional** techniques more frequently associated with **jazz**, **folk** or **classical music**. Additional elements contributed to its "progressive" label: lyrics were more poetic, technology was harnessed for new sounds, music approached the condition of "art", and the studio, rather than the stage, became the focus of musical activity, which often involved creating music for listening, not dancing.

Prog is based on fusions of styles, approaches and genres, involving a continuous move between **formalism** and **eclecticism**. Due to its historical reception, prog's scope is sometimes limited to a stereotype of long solos, overlong albums, fantasy lyrics, grandiose stage sets and costumes, and an obsessive dedication to technical skill. While the genre is often cited for its merging of **high culture** and **low culture**, few artists incorporated literal classical themes in their work to any great degree, and only a handful of groups purposely emulated or referenced classical music.

it was also accused of being derivative and lacking in innovation

After the late 1970s, progressive rock fragmented in numerous forms; some bands achieved commercial success well into the 1980s, albeit with changed lineups and more compact song structures, and some crossed into **symphonic pop**, **arena rock**, or **new wave**.

Early groups who exhibited progressive features are retroactively described as "proto-prog". In 1967, "progressive rock" constituted a diversity of loosely associated style codes. The **Canterbury scene**, originating in the late 1960s, denoted a subset of prog bands who emphasised the use of **wind instruments**, complex chord changes and long improvisations. **Rock in Opposition**, from the late 1970s, was more **avant-garde**, and when combined with the **Canterbury** style, created **avant-prog**. In the 1980s, a new subgenre, **neo-progressive rock**, enjoyed some commercial success, although it was also accused of being derivative and lacking in innovation. **Post-progressive** draws upon newer developments in popular music and the avant-garde since the mid 1970s.

Contents [hide]

1	Definition and characteristics
1.1	Scope and related terms
1.2	Relation to art and social theories
2	History
2.1	1966–70: Origins
2.1.1	Background and roots
2.1.2	Proto-prog and psychedelia
2.2	1970s–80s
2.2.1	Peak years (1971–76)
2.2.2	Decline and fragmentation
2.2.3	Post-punk and post-progressive
2.2.4	Neo-progressive rock
2.3	1990s–2000s



King Crimson, an imp

progressive

Other

Art rock • cla

names

symphonic r

Stylistic

Rock • pop •

origins

proto-prog •

Cultural

acid rock • ja

origins

Mid to late 1

and United S

Derivative

Krautrock^[1]

forms

post-rock^[3]

Subge

Canterbury scene^[5] • n

Rock in O

Fusion

Avant-prog • pr

Other

Arena rock • art mu

experimental rock • h

post-progressive • post-

recording studio as

rock

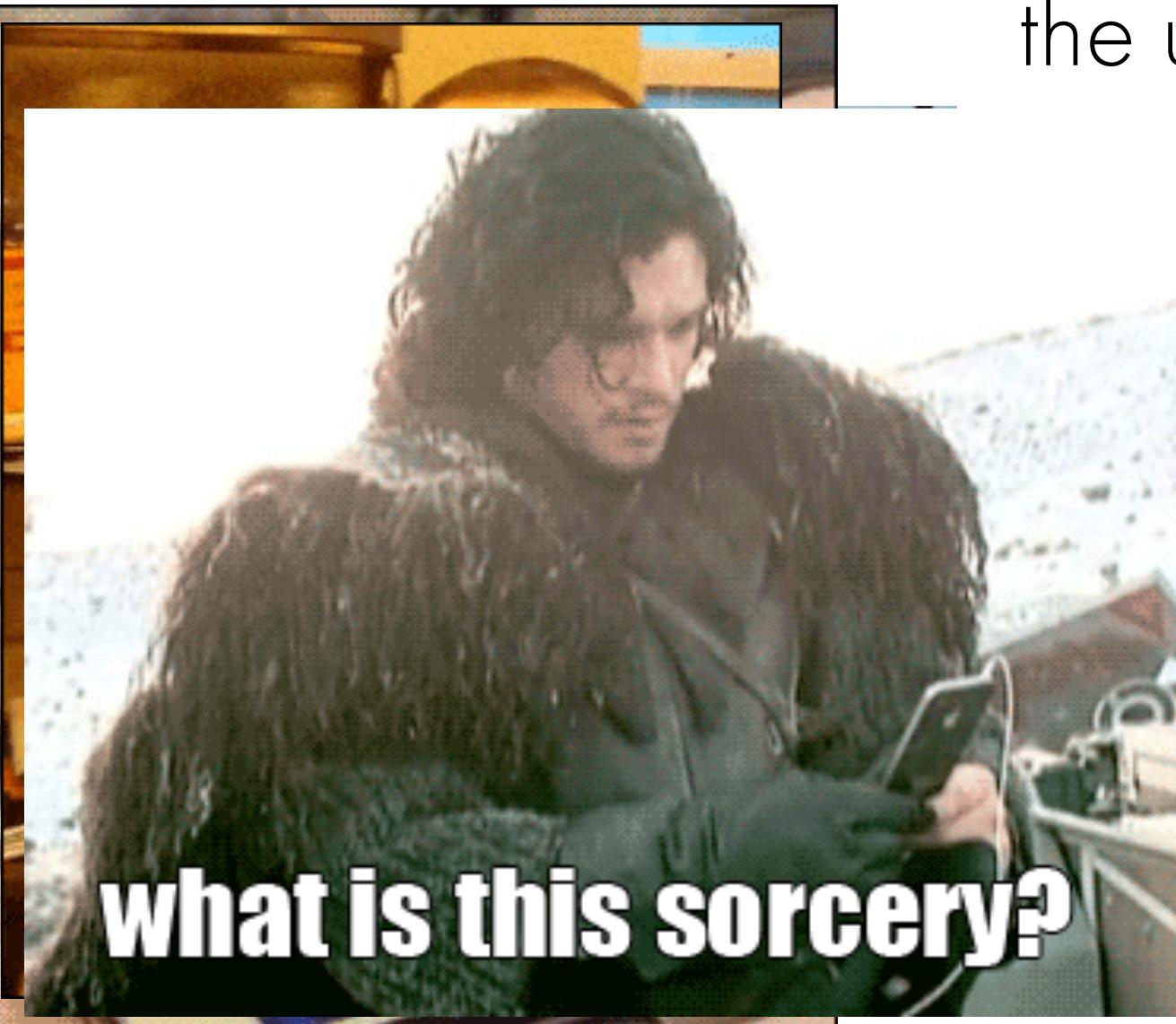
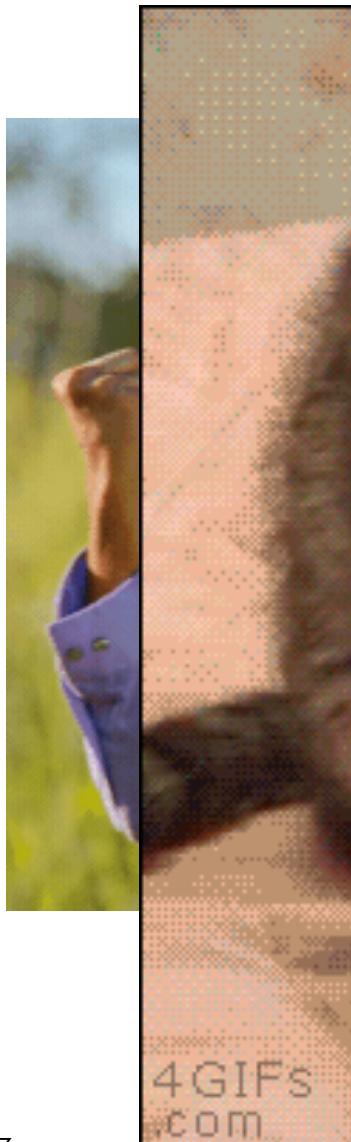
“... advantages of the web ...”

- no install needed
- easily shared
- browser prompts “install”
- no app/play store ~~romarole~~



PROGRESSIVE

the user's journey



what is this sorcery?



LIMERICK
CHALLENGE

it's totally not aggressive

yet it's so impressive

if the browser can

if not, no big fam.

our app is **PROGRESSIVE**



WHY are PWAs

- reliability independent of network
- make go fast now
- user engagement
- making the web better



classical elements.^[156] Author Edward Macan counters by pointing out that these bands were at least partially motivated by a nostalgic desire to preserve a past style rather than a drive to innovate.^[157]

1990s–2000s [edit]

Third wave [edit]

Hegarty & Halliwell 2011,

A third wave of progressive rock began in the 1990s.^[146] Described as a second generation of neo-progressive bands,^[146] it emerged in the 1990s. The use of the term "progressive" to describe groups that follow in the style of bands from ten to twenty years earlier is somewhat controversial, as it has been seen as a contradiction of the spirit of experimentation and progress.^{[158][159]} These new bands were aided in part by the availability of personal computer-based recording studios, which reduced album production expenses, and the Internet, which made it easier for bands outside of the mainstream to reach widely spread audiences.^[160] Record stores specialising in progressive rock appeared in large cities.^[158]



Porcupine Tree performs in 2007

The shred music of the 1980s was a major influence on the progressive rock groups of the 1990s.^[158] Some of the newer bands, such as the Flower Kings, Spock's Beard and Glass Hammer, played a 1970s-style symphonic prog but with an updated sound.^[161] A number of them began to explore the limits of the CD in the way that earlier groups had stretched the limits of the vinyl LP.^[162]

Progressive metal [edit]

Main article: [Progressive metal](#)



This section may contain excessive or improper use of non-free material. Please review the use of non-free media according to policy and guidelines and correct any violations. The talk page may have details. (June 2016) [Learn how and when to remove this template message](#)

as the promoters want an event "that doesn't last three weeks"

Progressive rock support from critics, and the genre's influence on other genres. Bands from the new wave of British heavy metal onwards displayed progressive rock influences.^[163] Progressive metal reached a point of maturity with Queensrÿche's 1988 concept album *Operation: Mindcrime* and Voivod's 1989 *Nothingface*, which featured abstract lyrics and a King Crimson-like texture.^[164]

Progressive rock elements appear in other metal subgenres. Black metal is conceptual by definition, due to its prominent theme of questioning the values of Christianity.^[165] Its guttural vocals are sometimes used by bands who can be classified as progressive, such as Mastodon, Mudvayne and Opeth.^[166] Symphonic metal is an extension of the tendency towards orchestral passages in early progressive rock.^[167] Progressive rock has also served as a key inspiration for genres such as post-rock,^[168] post-metal and avant-garde metal,^[169] math rock,^[170] power metal and neo-classical metal.^[171]

"Change of Seasons" by Dream Theater

0:00 MENU
A multipart suite by Dream Theater that combines elements of progressive rock and heavy metal

Problems playing this file? See [media help](#).

New prog [edit]

Not to be confused with Neo-progressive rock.

New prog describes the wave of progressive rock bands in the 2000s who revived the genre. According to *Entertainment Weekly*'s Evan Serpick: "Along with recent success stories like System of a Down and up-and-comers like the Dillinger Escape Plan, Lightning Bolt, and Coheed and Cambria, the Mars Volta create incredibly complex and inventive music that sounds like a heavier, more aggressive version of '70s behemoths such as Led Zeppelin and King Crimson."^[172]



HOW are PWAs

Create an app with the Angular CLI

```
$ ng new --style scss progressive-angular
```



Type the name of a European country:

- A
- Albania
- Andorra
- Armenia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Belarus
- Belgium

```
npm install --save  
@progress/kendo-angular-dropdowns  
@progress/kendo-angular-buttons  
@progress/kendo-angular-dateinputs  
@progress/kendo-angular-l10n  
@progress/kendo-angular-intl  
@angular/animations
```

Selected value is: 03/10/2000

Select a date:

3/10/2000 TODAY

Dec 2020	May 2020					TODAY	
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	
					1	2	
Feb							
Mar							
Apr	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
May	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jun	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Jul	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Aug							
Sep							
Oct							

↑ to increment and ↓ to



src/app/app.module.ts

```
import { AutoCompleteModule } from '@progress/kendo-angular-dropdowns';
import { BrowserModule } from '@angular/platform-browser';
import { BrowserAnimationsModule } from '@angular/platform-browser/animations';
import { ButtonModule } from '@progress/kendo-angular-buttons';
import { DatePickerModule } from '@progress/kendo-angular-dateinputs';
import { NgModule } from '@angular/core';

import { AppComponent } from './app.component';

@NgModule({
  declarations: [
    AppComponent
  ],
  imports: [
    AutoCompleteModule,
    BrowserModule,
    BrowserAnimationsModule,
    ButtonModule,
    DatePickerModule
  ],
  providers: [],
  bootstrap: [AppComponent]
})
export class AppModule { }
```



src/app/app.component.html

```
<!--The content below is only a placeholder and can be replaced.-->
<div style="text-align:center">
  <h1>
    Welcome to {{title}}!
  </h1>
  
  <div class="kendo-components">
    <p> Choose your FAVE planet: </p>
    <kendo-autocomplete
      [data]="listItems"
      [placeholder]="'e.g. Saturn'"
      class="planets"
    ></kendo-autocomplete>
    <p> Selected value is: {{value | date}} </p>
    <p> Select a date: </p>
    <kendo-datepicker
      [(value)]="value"
    ></kendo-datepicker>
    <br />
    <button kendoButton (click)="onButtonClick()" [primary]="true">
      Submit
    </button>
  </div>
```



src/app/app.component.ts

```
import { Component } from '@angular/core';

@Component({
  selector: 'app-root',
  templateUrl: './app.component.html',
  styleUrls: ['./app.component.scss']
})
export class AppComponent {
  title = 'PWAs at ATO';
  public value: Date = new Date(2020, 2, 22);
  public listItems: Array<string> = [
    "Earth",
    "Jupiter",
    "Mars",
    "Mercury",
    "Neptune",
    "Saturn",
    "Uranus",
    "Venus"
  ];
}
```



src/styles.scss

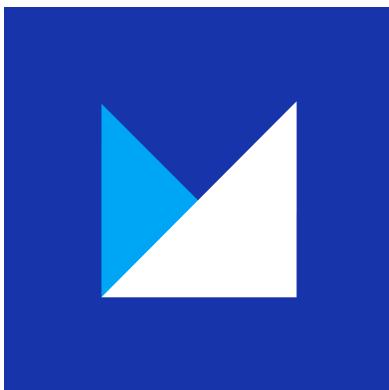
npm i @progress/kendo-theme-material

```
/* You can add global styles to this file, and also import other style files */
@import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Fascinate+Inline');
@import "~@progress/kendo-theme-material/scss/all";
html {
    background-image: url(http://www.publicdomainpictures.net/pictures/70000/velka/graphic-space.jpg);
}

h1 {
    color: white;
    font-family: 'Fascinate Inline', cursive;
    font-size: 3em;
    padding-left: 1em;
    text-align: left;
}

img {
    float: left;
}

button {
    margin-top: 1em;
}
```

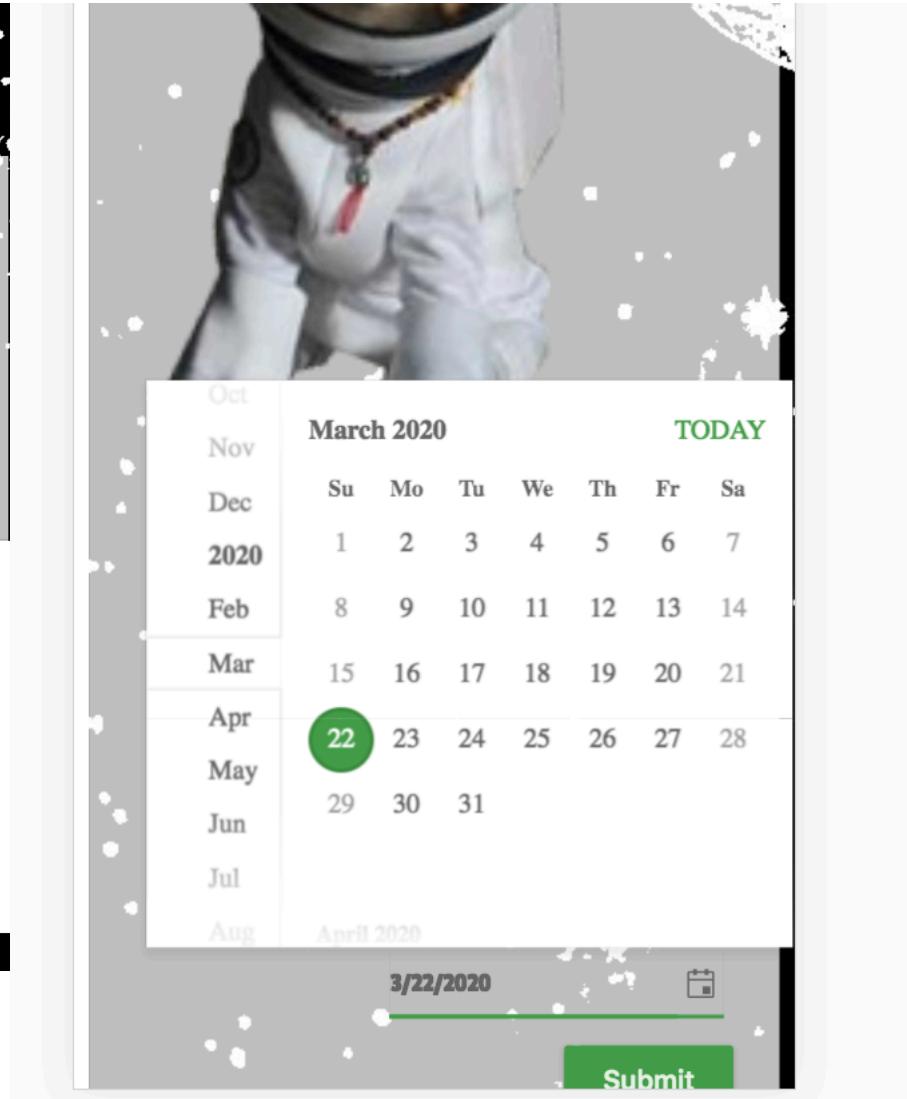


Kendo UI
THE ART OF WEB DEVELOPMENT

#ATO2017

@TZMANICS

it looks like this:





This repository

Search

Pull requests Issues Marketplace Explore



telerik / kendo-ui-core

Unwatch

212

Star

1,802

Fork

1,515

Code

Issues 763

Pull requests 1

Projects 0

Wiki

Insights

An HTML5, jQuery-based widget library for building modern web apps. <http://www.telerik.com/kendo-ui>

[jquery](#) [widgets](#) [kendo-ui](#) [telerik](#) [javascript](#)

8,058 commits

27 branches

68 releases

190 contributors

Branch: master

New pull request

Create new file

Upload files

Find file

Clone or download

Kendo Bot Sync with Kendo UI Professional

Latest commit f295281 10 hours ago

[.github](#)

Direct feature requests to UserVoice

a year ago

[build](#)

Sync: 2017-05-29T10:03+03:00

5 months ago

[docs-aspnet-core](#)

docs: update some more product names, optimize

5 days ago

[docs-aspnet-mvc](#)

docs: update some more product names, optimize

5 days ago

[docs](#)

Sync with Kendo UI Professional

10 hours ago

src/index.html

```
<!doctype html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>ProgressiveAngular</title>
  <base href="/">

  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
  <meta name="theme-color" content="#009688">
  <link rel="manifest" href="assets/manifest.json" />
  <link rel="icon" type="image/x-icon" href="favicon.ico">
</head>
<body>
  <app-root></app-root>
</body>
</html>
```



src/assets/manifest.json



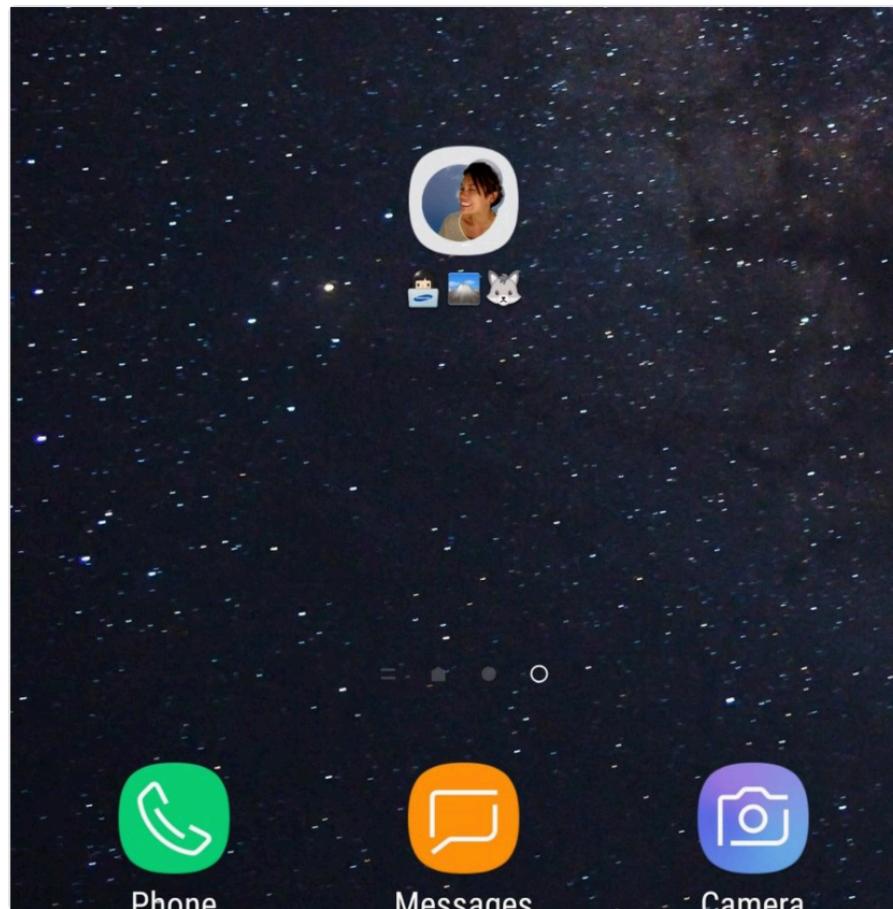
```
{  
  "name": "AOT Angular PWA",  
  "short_name": "_MONSTER",  
  "icons": [  
    {  
      "src": "./icons/android-chrome-192x192.png",  
      "sizes": "192x192",  
      "type": "image/png"  
    },  
    {  
      "src": "./icons/android-chrome-512x512.png",  
      "sizes": "512x512",  
      "type": "image/png"  
    }  
  "start_url": "/",  
  "display": "standalone",  
  "background_color": "#DEDEDE",  
  "theme_color": "#DEDEDE"  
}
```



😂 Tara Z. Manicsic 🐱
@Tzmanics

▼

I am always strongly advocating for emoji use in your #pwa app manifest. Come on, who doesn't want to 🖤 that adorable #toshmagosh emoji?!?



Install workbox & create a service worker

```
$ npm install workbox-cli -g
```

[GET STARTED](#)[OVERVIEW](#)[EXAMPLES](#)[HOW TOS](#)[REFERENCE](#)[GITHUB](#)

Workbox

JavaScript Libraries for Progressive Web Apps

-  OFFLINE CACHING
-  OFFLINE ANALYTICS
-  BACKGROUND SYNC

Overview

Workbox is a collection of libraries and build tools that make it easy to store your website's files locally, on your users' devices. Consider Workbox if you want to:

- Make your site work offline.
- Improve load performance on repeat-visits. Even if you don't want to go fully-offline, you can use Workbox to store and serve common files locally, rather than from the network.

[Learn more](#)

Install workbox & create a service worker

\$ workbox generate:sw

```
[kiwish-4.2]-(talks/progressive-angular)-[git:master]-∞
> workbox generate:sw
? What is the root of your web app? (Use arrow keys)
> dist
e2e
src
Manually Enter Path
```

- png
- json
- ico
- html
- js
- map

```
> workbox generate:sw
? What is the root of your web app? dist
? Which file types would you like to cache?
? What should the path of your new service worker file be (i.e. './build/sw.js')? (bu
ild/sw.js) dist/sw.js
> workbox generate:sw
? What is the root of your web app? dist
? Which file types would you like to cache? png, html, js
? What should the path of your new service worker file be (i.e. './build/sw.js')? dis
t/sw.js
? Last Question - Would you like to save these settings to a config file? (Y/n) Y
```

src/index.html

```
<!doctype html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>ProgressiveAngular</title>
  <base href="/">

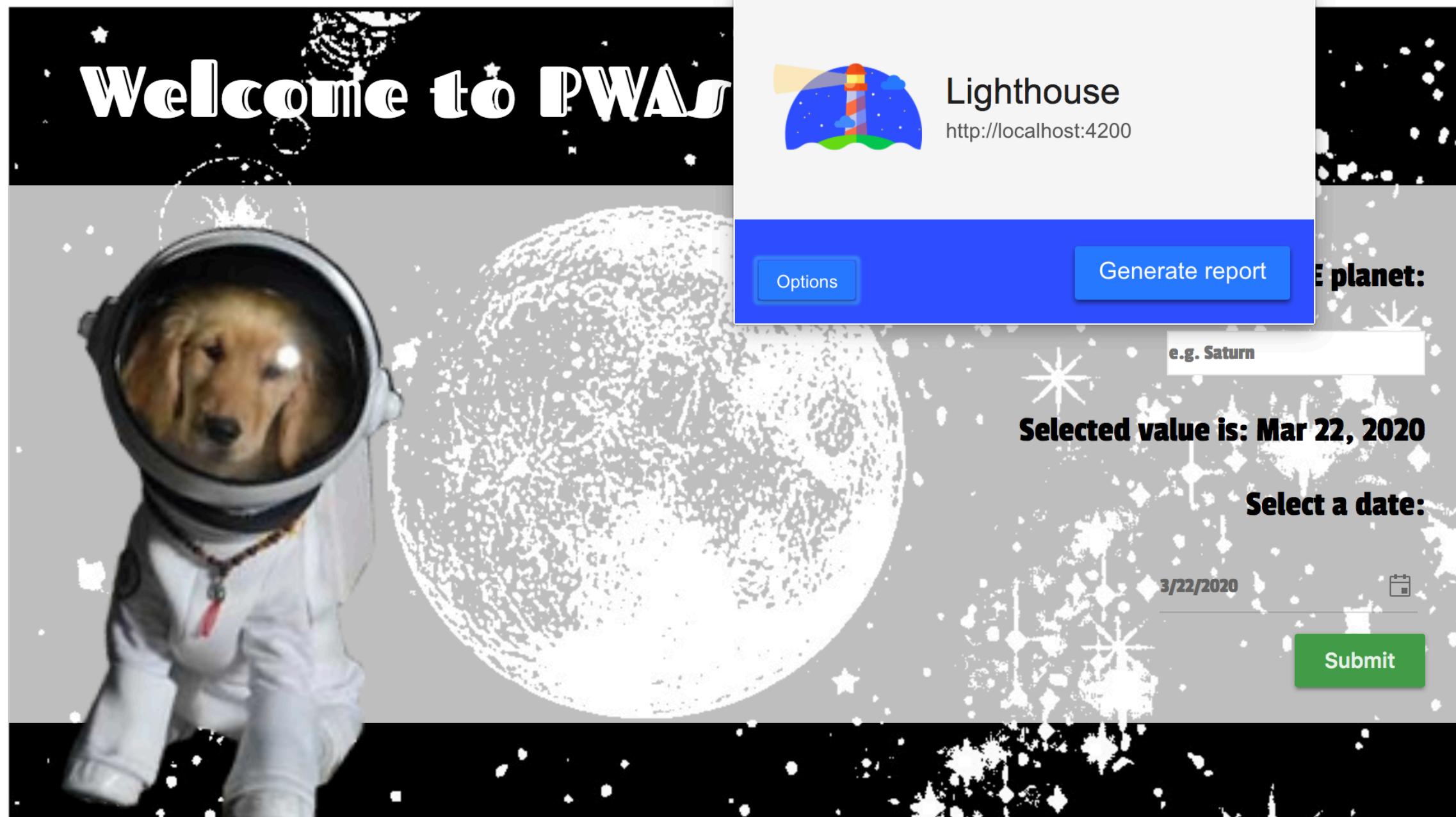
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
  <meta name="theme-color" content="#009688">
  <link rel="manifest" href="assets/manifest.json">
  <link rel="icon" type="image/x-icon" href="favicon.ico">
</head>
<body>
  <app-root></app-root>
</body>
<script>
  if ('serviceWorker' in navigator) {
    window.addEventListener('load', function() {
      navigator.serviceWorker.register('/sw.js').then(function(registration) {
        // Registration was successful
        console.log('ServiceWorker registration successful with scope: ', registration.scope);
      }, function(err) {
        // registration failed :(
        console.log('ServiceWorker registration failed: ', err);
      });
    });
  }
</script>
</html>
```



Install workbox & create a service worker

\$ ng build

\$ workbox generate:sw





Overview

Progressive Web App Checklist

think it takes to be a [Baseline PWA](#), and how to take that a step further with an [Exemplary PWA](#) by providing a more meaningful offline experience, reaching interactive even faster and taking care of many more important details.

Baseline Progressive Web App Checklist

The [Lighthouse tool](#) is able to automatically verify many items on this list and may prove helpful in easily testing sites.

Site is served over HTTPS

To Test Use Lighthouse to verify [Served over HTTPS](#)

To Fix [Implement HTTPS](#) and check out [letsencrypt.org](#) to get started.

Pages are responsive on tablets & mobile devices

To Test

- Use Lighthouse to verify Yes to all of [Design is mobile-friendly](#), although manually checking can also be helpful.
- Check the [Mobile Friendly Test](#)

To Fix Look at implementing a [responsive design](#), or adaptively serving a viewport-friendly site.

All app URLs load while offline

To Test Load various pages in the PWA with an airplane mode enabled. Ensure the app presents some content even when offline. Use Lighthouse to verify the start URL responds with a 200 when offline.

To Fix Use a [Service Worker](#).

Metadata provided for Add to Home screen

**“An excellent introduction
to Progressive Web Apps”**

Andreas Bovens

Lead, Product Management, Mozilla

**“Building your first PWA?
This book has got you covered!”**

Kenneth Rohde Christiansen

Web Platform Architect, Intel

**“Everything you need to build
a high-quality PWA”**

Jeff Posnick

Web DevRel and Platform Engineer, Google

“A great resource!”

Nitya Narasimhan PhD

Google Dev Group NYC Organizer

O'REILLY®



Building Progressive Web Apps

Ater

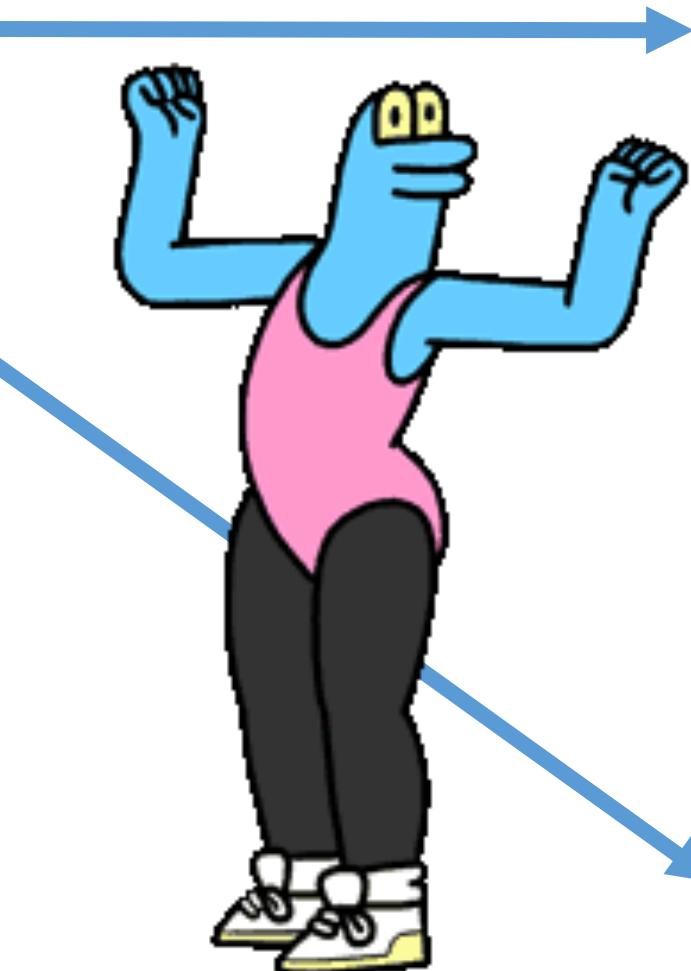
O'REILLY®



Building Progressive Web Apps

BRINGING THE POWER OF NATIVE TO THE BROWSER

Tal Ater



November 15, 2017

11:00 AM

SPEAKERS

Tara Manicsic

[Reserve a seat](#)



November 1, 2017

12:00 PM

SPEAKERS

Tara Manicsic

[Reserve a seat](#)

Build a Better UI With Vue

The most complete UI library for data-rich web apps is now available with support for Vue. Building web apps using Kendo UI for Vue can speed up time-to-market and add extra functionality at the same time, improving their customer's overall user experience. In this webinar, we'll show you the power of the Kendo UI components and how easy it is to use them in your React development environment.

PRODUCT: [Kendo UI](#)

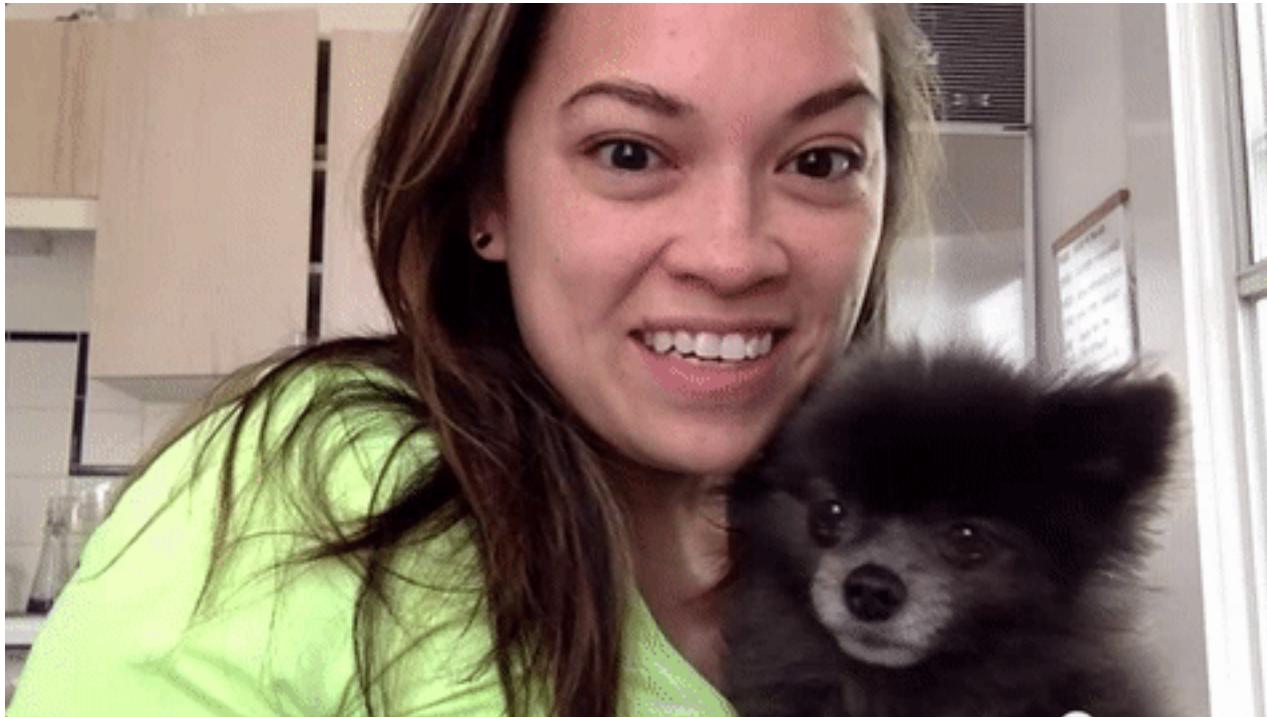
Build a Better UI With React

The most complete UI library for data-rich web apps is now available with support for React. Building web apps using Kendo UI for React can speed up time-to-market and add extra functionality at the same time, improving their customer's overall user experience. In this webinar, we'll show you the power of the Kendo UI components and how easy it is to use them in your React development environment.

PRODUCT: [Kendo UI](#)

Thank you, AOT2017!

Come see us at our booth





LIMERICK
CHALLENGE

this conf is a ten out of ten
supporting the tech we use when
we build things and share
with devs err'where
big thanks to All Things 

SLIDES & CODE

will be tweeted

from

@tzmanics

THANKS

Y'ALL!!!!

