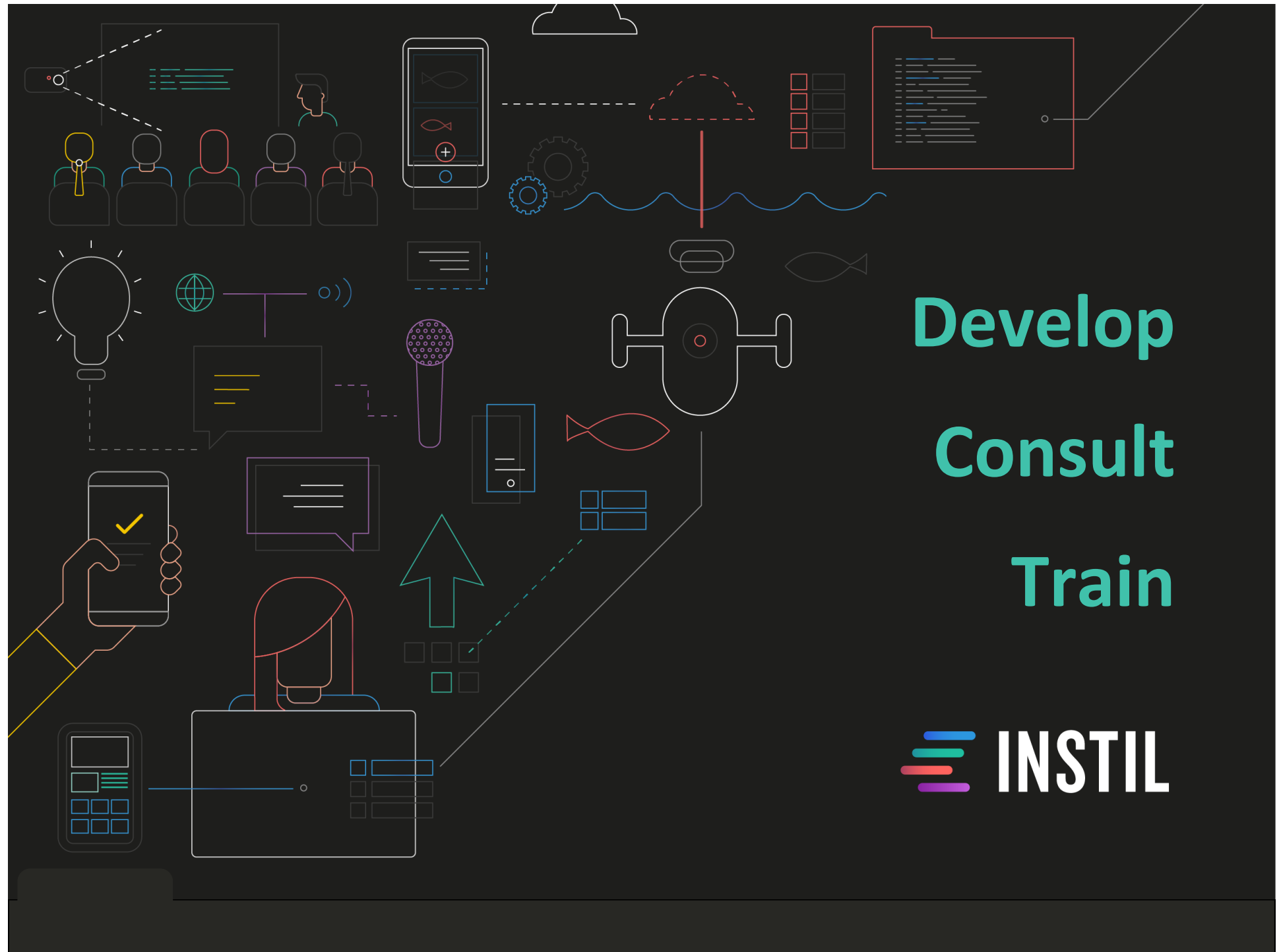




Down With JavaScript!

September 2018

training@instil.co



Develop
Consult
Train

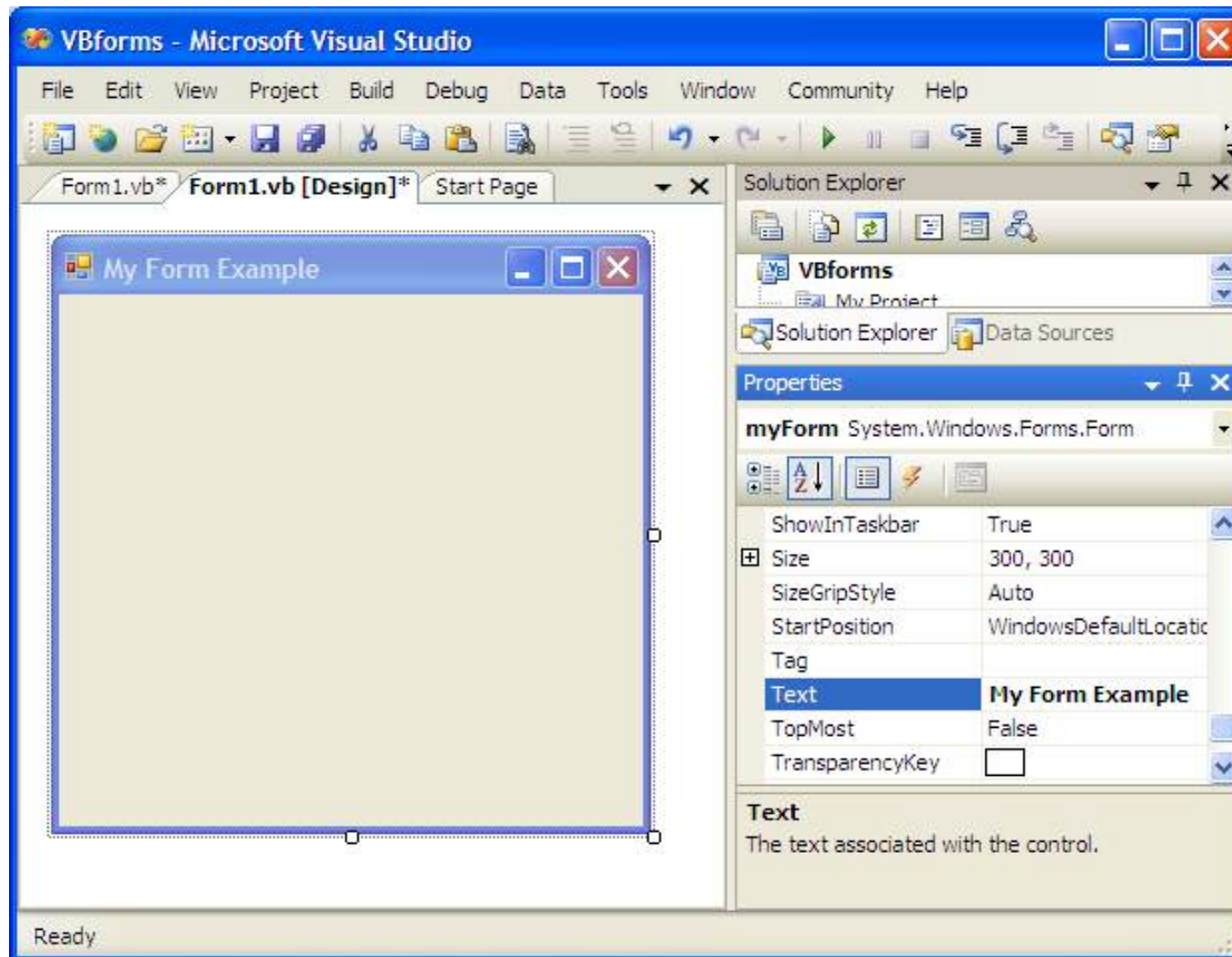
 **INSTIL**

Where Things Were Better...

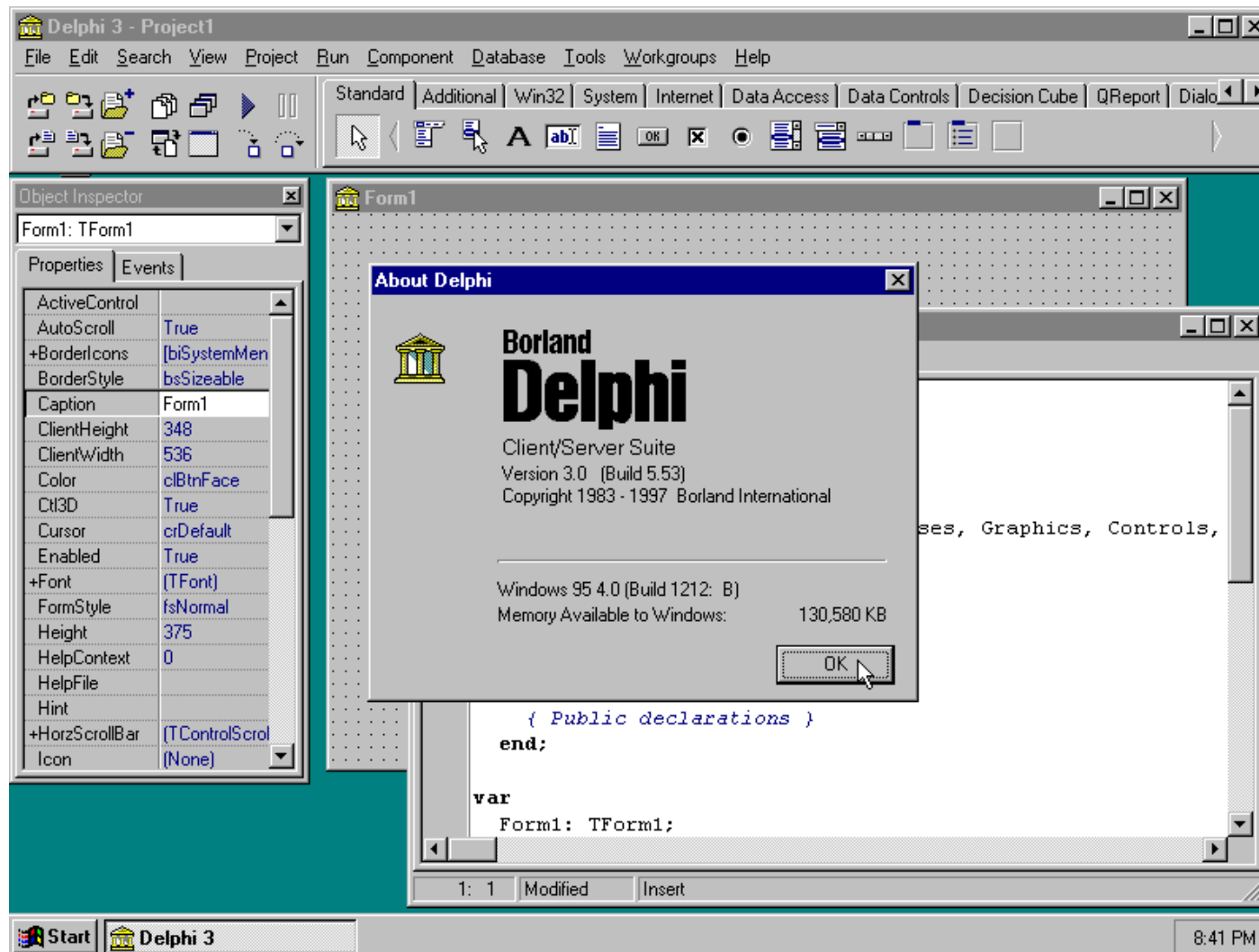


Did you know that the original 4GL's were designed to be an ideal coding environment for GUI's? Where no one would suffer, and everyone could leave the office at 5pm?

Happiness is Visual Basic 6



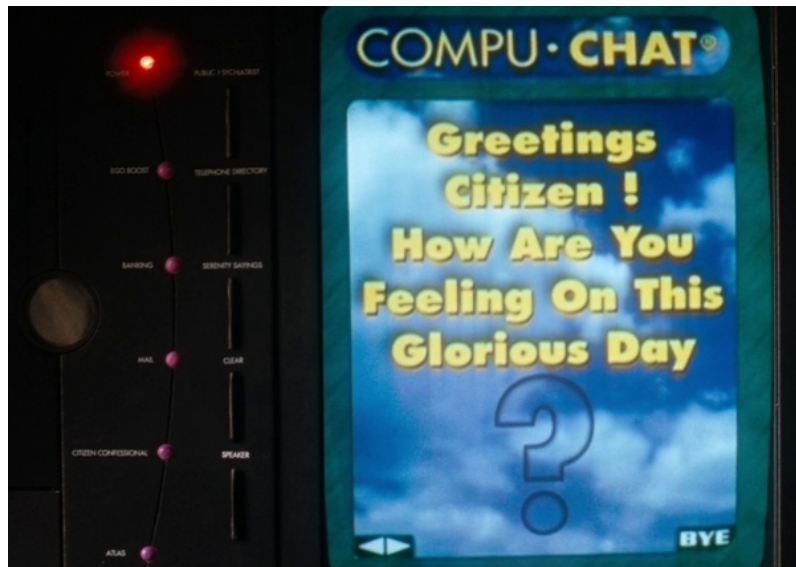
True Happiness is Delphi



Imagine a Developer Was Frozen in the 1990's



What Would They Expect?



What Do We Have Instead?



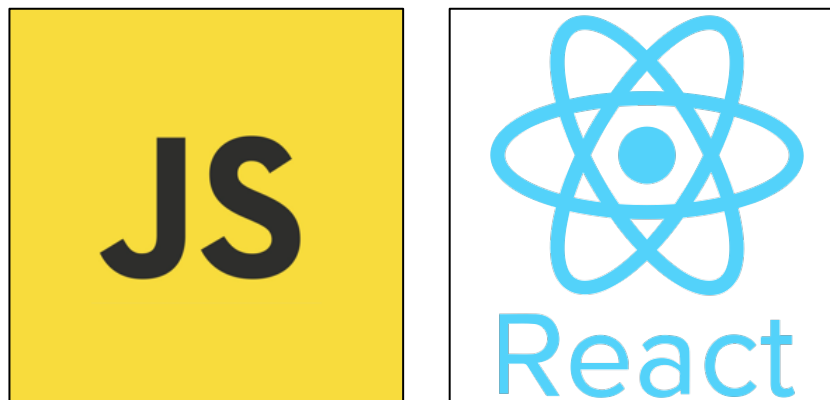
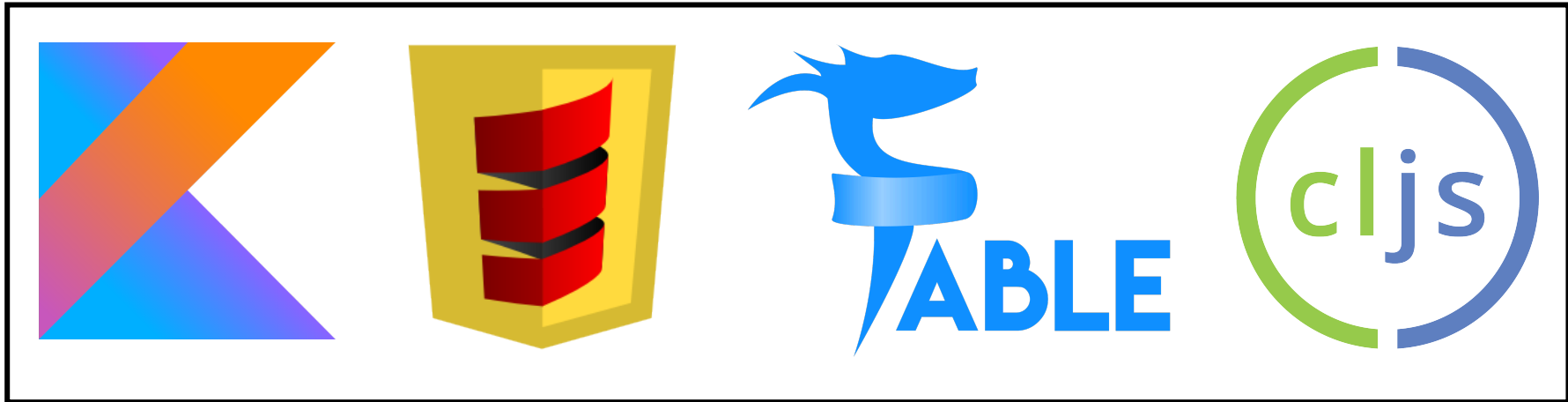
The Myth Of The Full Stack Developer...



But Salvation Is At Hand!!!



But Salvation Is At Hand!!!



React 101

`<Ticker name="Fred"/>`




```
class Ticker extends React.Component {
  constructor(props) {
    super(props);
    this.state = {secondsElapsed: 0};
  }
  componentDidMount() {
    this.interval = setInterval(() => this.tick(), 1000);
  }
  componentWillUnmount() {
    clearInterval(this.interval);
  }
  tick() {
    this.setState({secondsElapsed: this.state.secondsElapsed + 1});
  }
  render() {
    return (
      <div>
        <h1>Hello, {this.props.name}!</h1>
        <p>Page open {this.state.secondsElapsed} seconds.</p>
      </div>
    );
  }
}
```

```

class Ticker extends React.Component {
  constructor(props) {
    super(props);
    this.state = {secondsElapsed: 0}; Initial State
  }
  componentDidMount() {
    this.interval = setInterval(() => this.tick(), 1000);
  }
  componentWillUnmount() {
    clearInterval(this.interval);
  }

  tick() {
    this.setState({secondsElapsed: this.state.secondsElapsed + 1});
  }

  render() {
    return (
      <div>
        <h1>Hello, {this.props.name}!</h1>
        <p>Page open {this.state.secondsElapsed} seconds.</p>
      </div>
    );
  }
}

```

Lifecycle Methods

Changing state marks component as dirty

Rendering uses embedded JSX templating language

We Still Need Services and a Data Source



The Neo4J Desktop

★

i

©

```
1 match (kevin) -[:ACTED_IN]-> (movie) <-[:DIRECTED]- (director)
2 where kevin.name = 'Kevin Bacon'
3 return kevin, director, movie
```

CYPHER match (kevin) -[:ACTED_IN]-> (movie) <-[:DIRECTED]- (director) where kevin.name = 'Kevin Bacon' return

Default

Movie

Person

✓ Displaying 11 nodes, 12 relationships

ψ

The Neo4J REST API

http://localhost:7474/

No Environment

POST

http://localhost:7474/db/data/transaction/commit

Params

Send

Save

Authorization

Headers (3)

Body

Pre-request Script

Tests

Cookies

Code

	KEY	VALUE	DESCRIPTION	...	Bulk Edit	Presets
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accept	application/json				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Content-Type	application/json				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Authorization	Basic bmVvNGo6YWJjMTIz				
	Key	Value	Description			

The Neo4J REST API

The screenshot displays a REST client interface for a Neo4J REST API. The top bar shows the URL `http://localhost:7474/` and the environment `No Environment`. The main area is divided into tabs: `POST`, `Authorization`, `Headers (3)`, `Body`, `Pre-request Script`, and `Tests`. The `Body` tab is selected, showing a JSON body with a Cypher query:

```
1 {
2   "statements" : [ {
3     "statement" : "MATCH (m:Movie) RETURN m LIMIT 50"
4   } ]
5 }
```

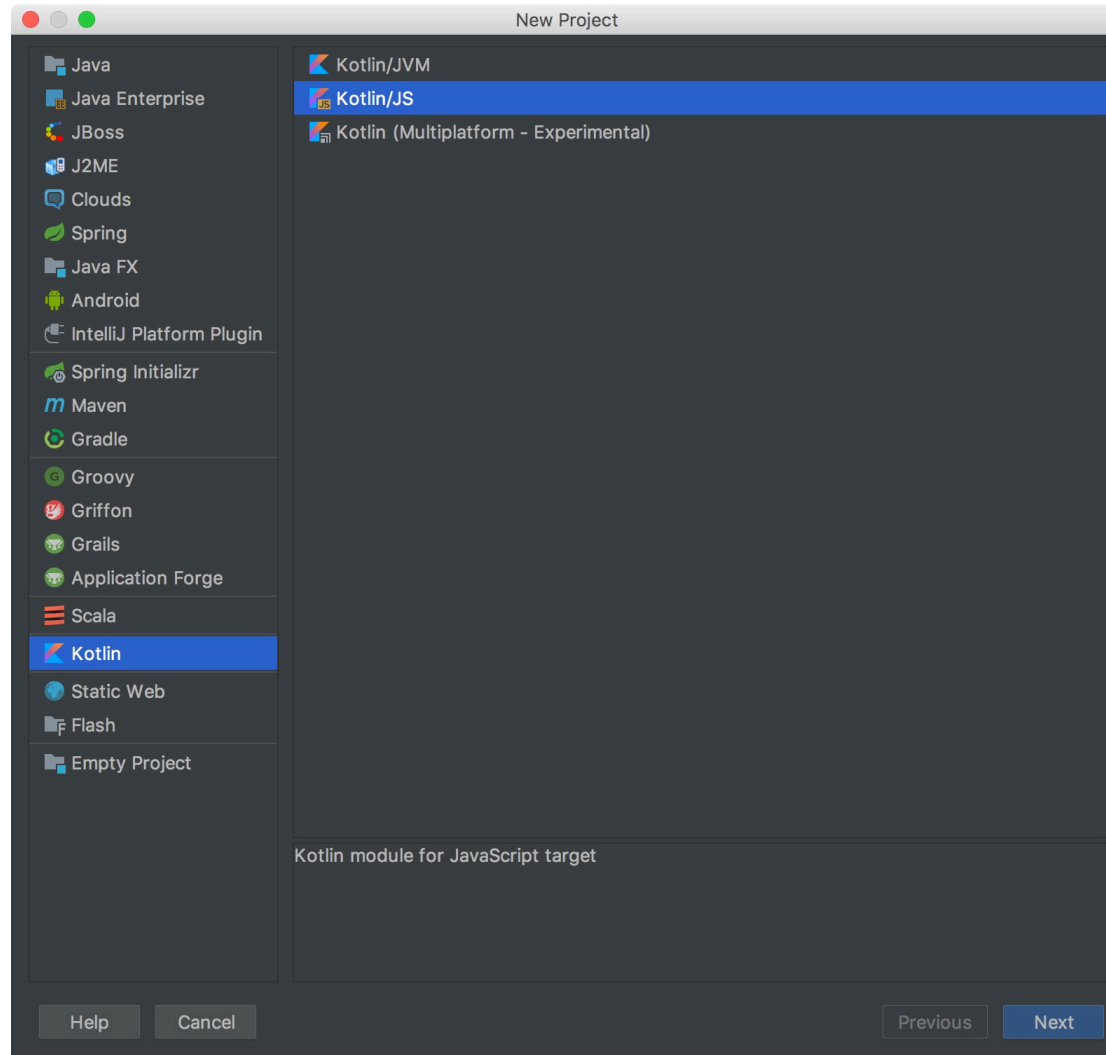
Below the body, the response is shown in the `Body` tab. The status is `200 OK`, the time is `173 ms`, and the size is `39.28 KB`. The response is a JSON object with a `results` array containing a single row of data:

```
1 {
2   "results": [
3     {
4       "columns": [
5         "m"
6       ],
7       "data": [
8         {
9           "row": [
10            {
11              "studio": "Twentieth Century Fox Film Corporation",
12              "releaseDate": "1261090800000",
13              "imdbId": "tt0499549",
14              "runtime": 162,
15              "description": "Disabled Marine Jake Sully travels to planet Pandora to become an avatar, ingratiate himself with the natives and help Americans mine lucrative unobtainium. But he finds himself in an interstellar conflict after falling for Na'vi warrior Neytiri."
16            }
17          ]
18        }
19      ]
20    }
21  ]
22 }
```

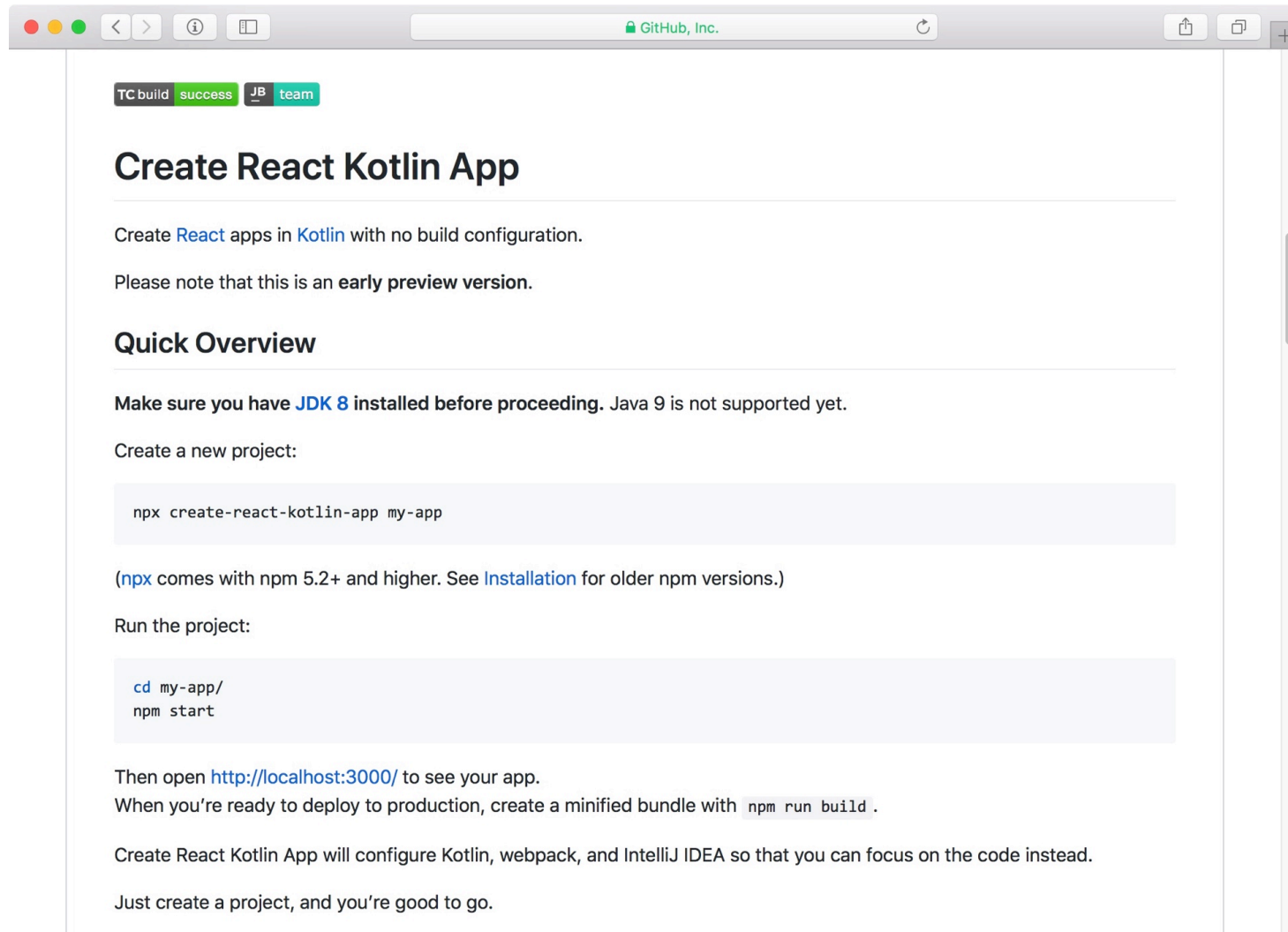
Demo No1

- Using Kotlin.js

Kotlin.js Support in IntelliJ



Kotlin.js React Support



TC build success JB team

Create React Kotlin App

Create [React](#) apps in [Kotlin](#) with no build configuration.

Please note that this is an **early preview version**.

Quick Overview

Make sure you have **JDK 8** installed before proceeding. Java 9 is not supported yet.

Create a new project:

```
npx create-react-kotlin-app my-app
```

([npx](#) comes with npm 5.2+ and higher. See [Installation](#) for older npm versions.)

Run the project:

```
cd my-app/  
npm start
```

Then open <http://localhost:3000/> to see your app.

When you're ready to deploy to production, create a minified bundle with `npm run build`.

Create React Kotlin App will configure Kotlin, webpack, and IntelliJ IDEA so that you can focus on the code instead.

Just create a project, and you're good to go.

Kotlin Wrappers Repo



Kotlin Conf Presentation



```
my-app | src | Index | index.kt
2
3 import react.dom.b
4 import react.dom.div
5 import react.dom.h1
6 import react.dom.render
7 import kotlin.browser.document
8
9 fun main(args: Array<String>) {
10
11     val rootDiv = document.getElementById("root")
12
13     render(rootDiv) {
14         h1 {
15             +"Blackjack"
16             div {
17
18                 div {
19                     b { +"Player Hand" } }
20                 div { b { +"Player Hand" } }
21             }
22         }
23     }
24 }
25
26
27
main() > render(rootDiv) { ... } h1 { ... } div { ... } div { ... } b { ... }
```

 **KotlinConf 2017**

#kotlinconf17

17:20 / 47:23



KotlinConf 2017 - How to Build a React App in Kotlin by Dave Ford

13,190 views

291 5 SHARE ...

The Demo...

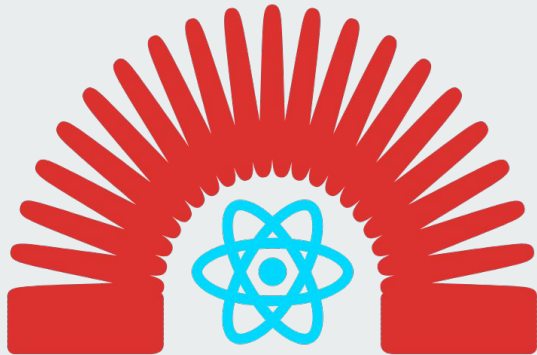


Summing Up





Scala js with Slinky



Flames



Flames





What is Scala JS

- Scala code compiled to JS
- Full Scala support (apart from reflection)
- Fast dev feedback loop
- Compact production JS code generated
- Performance within 1-3x as optimised JS
- Type safety across multiple platforms

Scala for JS Devs

```
var xhr = new XMLHttpRequest()

xhr.open("GET",
  "https://api.twitter.com/1.1/search/" +
  "tweets.json?q=%23scalajs"
)
xhr.onload = (e: Event) => {
  if (xhr.status == 200) {
    var r = JSON.parse(xhr.responseText)
    $("#tweets").html(parseTweets(r))
  }
}
xhr.send()
```

Ref: scala-js.org

JS Comparison: Variables



```
// mutable variable  
let x = 5;  
// immutable variable  
const y = "Constant";
```

```
// mutable variable  
var x = 5  
// immutable variable  
val y = "Constant"
```

Prefer Immutability



JS Comparison: Functions



```
function mult(x, y) {  
    return x * y;  
}
```

```
def mult(x: Double,  
y: Double): Double = x * y
```

JS Comparison: Anonymous functions

```
const f = (x, y) => x + y;

const p = ["Fox", "jumped",
"over", "me"];

const l = p.map(s => s.length)
  .reduce((a, b) => a + b, 0);
// == 15
```

```
val f = (x: Double,
        y: Double) => x + y

val p = Array("Fox", "jumped",
"over", "me")

val l = p.map(s => s.length)
  .foldLeft(0)((a,b) => a + b)
// == 15
```

JS Comparison: Higher order functions

```
function minmaxBy(arr, f) {  
  return arr.reduce(  
    ([min, max], e) => {  
      const v = f(e);  
      return [Math.min(min, v),  
Math.max(max, v)]  
    },  
    [Number.MAX_VALUE, Number.MIN_VALUE]  
  )  
}  
  
const [youngest, oldest] =  
minmaxBy(persons, e => e.age);
```

```
def minmaxBy[T](seq: Seq[T],  
  f: T => Int): (Int, Int) = {  
  seq.foldLeft((Int.MaxValue,  
Int.MinValue)) {  
    case ((min, max), e) =>  
      val v = f(e)  
      (math.min(min, v),  
math.max(max, v))  
  }  
}  
  
val (youngest, oldest) =  
minmaxBy[Person](persons, _.age)
```

JS Comparison: Futures

```
function onLoadPromise(img) {  
  if (img.complete) {  
    return Promise.resolve(img.src);  
  } else {  
    const p = new Promise((success)=> {  
      img.onload = (e) => {  
        success(img.src);  
      };  
    });  
    return p;  
  }  
}
```

```
def onLoadFuture(img:  
  HTMLImageElement) = {  
  if (img.complete) {  
    Future.successful(img.src)  
  } else {  
    val p = Promise[String]()  
    img.onload = { (e: Event) =>  
      p.success(img.src)  
    }  
    p.future  
  }  
}
```


Other features



- Traits (Mixins)
- Singleton Objects
- Immutable Collections
- Case Classes
- Tuples
- Pattern Matching / destructuring
- Default parameter values
- Lazy Initialization
- Reified Generics
- TypeClass Support
- Higher Kinded Types Support
- Macros

.....

JavaScript Interop : Facades

```
@js.native
```

```
trait Window extends js.Object {  
  val document: HTMLDocument = js.native  
  var location: String = js.native  
  
  def innerWidth: Int = js.native  
  def innerHeight: Int = js.native  
  ...  
}
```

Typescript definitions to Scala.js Binding transformer available

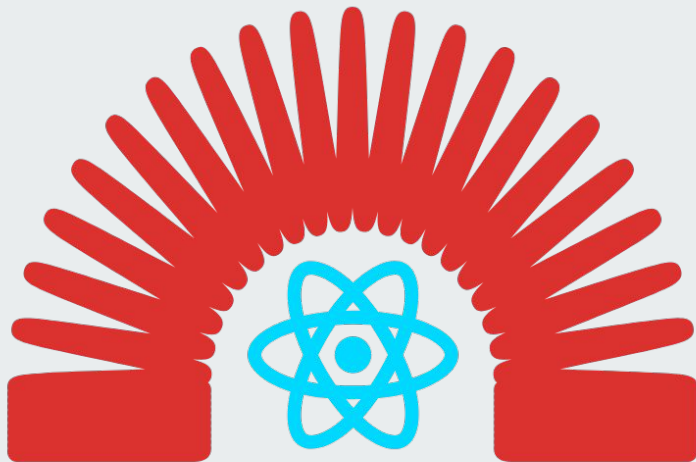
<https://github.com/sjrd/scala-js-ts-importer>

JavaScript Interop : Exposing Scala.js

```
package example
import scala.scalajs.js.annotation._
@JSExportTopLevel("HelloWorld")
object HelloWorld {
  @JSExport
  def sayHello() : Unit = {
    println("Hello world!")
  }
}
HelloWorld.sayHello();
```

Also @JSExportTopLevel("..")
to export a class

Slinky



- Scala JS wrapper for React
- Stays close as possible to React conventions
- Excellent integration with existing react components

React Stateless Component

```
@react class HelloMessage extends StatelessComponent {  
  case class Props(name: String)  
  
  override def render(): ReactElement = {  
    div("Hello ", props.name)  
  }  
}  
  
ReactDOM.render(  
  HelloMessage(name = "Taylor"),  
  mountNode  
)
```

React Stateless Component expanded

```
object Hello extends StatelessComponentWrapper {  
  case class Props(name: String)  
  
  @ScalaJSDefined  
  class Def(jsProps: js.Object) extends Definition(jsProps) {  
    override def render() = {  
      div("Hello ", props.name)  
    }  
  }  
  
  def apply(name: String) = apply(Props(name))  
}
```

Slinky: getting started

```
sbt new shadaj/create-react-scala-app.g8
```

```
[IJ]sbt:movie-app> fastOptJS::startWebpackDevServer
```

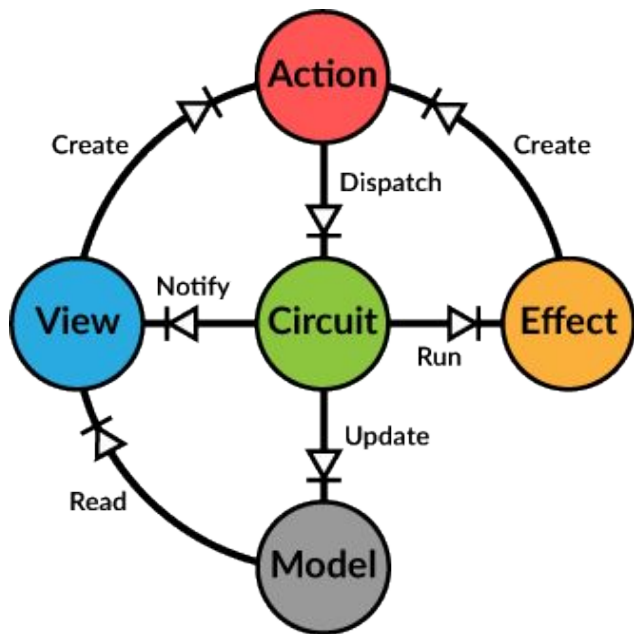
```
~fastOptJS
```

- Dependent on Java 8, SBT, NPM



Demo

Diode



- Immutable application state
- Controlled data flow
- Similar to react
- React components integration



ScalaCSS: Typesafe CSS DSL

```
object MyStandalone extends StyleSheet.Standalone {  
  import dsl._  
  
  "div.std" - (  
    margin(12 px, auto),  
    textAlign.left,  
    cursor.pointer,  
  
    &.hover -  
      cursor.zoomIn,  
  
    &("span") -  
      color.red,  
  
    (media.tv.minDeviceAspectRatio(4 :/: 3) & media.all.resolution(300 dppx)) -  
      width(600 px),  
  
    media.not.handheld.landscape.color -  
      width(500 px)  
  )  
  
  "h1".firstChild -  
    fontWeight.bold
```

Slinky React Native

```
sbt new shadaj/create-react-native-scala-app.g8
```

```
npm run ios
```

```
~fastOptJS
```

- Dependent on SBT and Java 8, NPM, xcode



F# and Fable

Functional Client Side Development

September 2018

training@instil.co

Eamonn.Boyle@instil.co

[@BoyleEamonn](https://twitter.com/BoyleEamonn)



F#

.NET strongly & statically typed multi-paradigm language

- Imperative
- Object Oriented
- Functional First

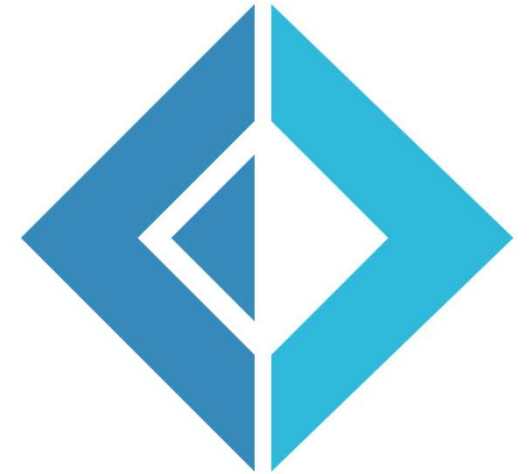
Open source, cross platform

- Mono, .NET Framework & .NET Core

Stable – currently on version 4.5 (August 2018)

- Version 1.0 released in 2005
- Passionate Community

A lot of nice C# features originated in F#



F# Syntax

Originally a .NET implementation of OCaml so the syntax is similar

Heavy use of type inference

- Expressions, function parameters and return types etc all inferred from usage
- Can reduce the amount of typing (pun intended)
- Can lead to very strange error messages

Focuses on pushing runtime errors to compile time

- Very strict type system

Easy interop with .NET (C#) libraries

```
open Types

unit -> Model * Cmd<Msg>
let init () : Model * Cmd<Msg> =
| "", []

Msg -> 'a -> Model * Cmd<Msg>
let update msg model : Model * Cmd<Msg> =
| match msg with
| ChangeStr str -> str, []
```

Fable

Fable is an F# to JavaScript compiler powered by Babel, designed to produce readable and standard code.



Type bindings and helpers for easy interop with JavaScript

- Including Type Safe helpers for React

Supports most of the F# core library

There's a tool to convert TypeScript bindings to Fable bindings

- <https://github.com/fable-compiler/ts2fable>

Elmish

Elm-like abstractions for F#

Facilitates creating Model-View-Update applications

- Similar to using Redux with something like React
- Does not include the View part, instead you use the Fable React helpers

The main building blocks are

- Model
- Messages
- Commands
- Initialisation
- Update
- Views
- Program



The background is dark gray. It features several abstract geometric elements: a thin blue line starting from the left edge and extending diagonally upwards towards the top right; a purple-outlined rectangle in the upper right quadrant; a red-outlined rectangle in the lower left quadrant; and a green-outlined circle positioned to the right of the red rectangle.

Demo

The Bad Stuff

“This was the hardest development experience, period!!”



The Bad Stuff (very subjective)

Type inference can be very confusing

- I enjoy type inference in C#, Kotlin etc
- This is at another level
- Inference in one part of the program can be dictated by usage far away
- This can lead to confusing error messages
- Explicit types can help here
- But then the syntax can be longer than other languages

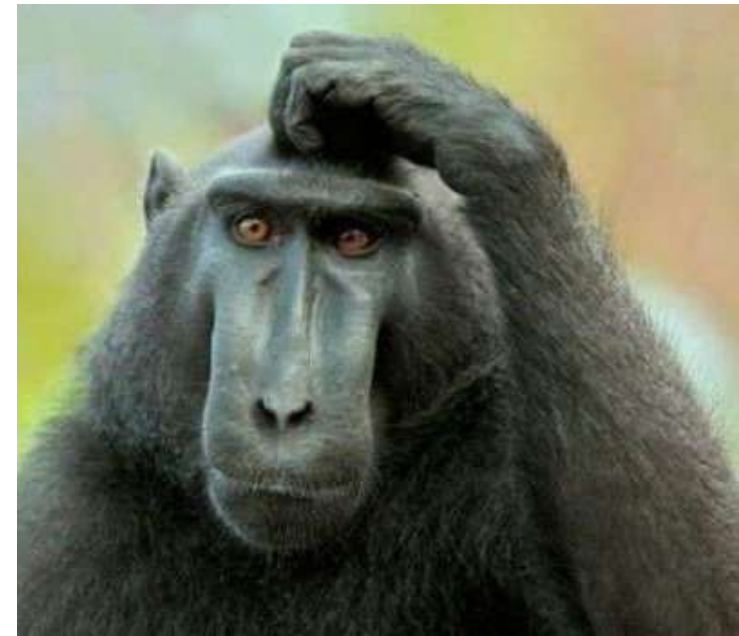
File order matters – this caught me out a few times

Tooling is not perfect

- I found myself moving between VS Code and JetBrains Rider

Runtime errors can still occur and can be difficult to debug

- Some of the error messages are minimal



The Bad Stuff (very subjective)

I found the React bindings a pain compared to using HTML

- It's better because it's type safe but...
- Tooling around HTML + CSS is pretty mature while this isn't
- More difficult if working with other tools, designers and existing skills
- I find standard JSX with React much easier

White space significance is a pain

I found it difficult to structure the app

- Some blocks of code were getting very large
- I would need to build much larger apps to see how this scales



The Good Stuff

The Good Stuff

The language is pretty cool - succinct functional syntax

- Pipes
- Function Composition
- Type Definition and Domain Modeling
- Operator Overloading
- etc

Strict Type System

- Catches a lot of errors
- Exhaustive pattern matching
- Units of measure
- Etc

Easy interop and drop down to OO or imperative style if required



The Good Stuff

This ability to use OO & imperative is essential when targeting JavaScript platform

- Good bindings to access dynamic types

Tooling is very good

- Very quick to create a project from templates
- Visual Studio Code + Ionide is pretty good and is completely free
- HTML to Elmish converter - <https://mangelmaxime.github.io/html-to-elmish/>
- Hot Module Reloading while retaining state

Elmish MVU pattern is very good and is well implemented

- Very succinct to build up types, state and views



Conclusion

My Conclusion

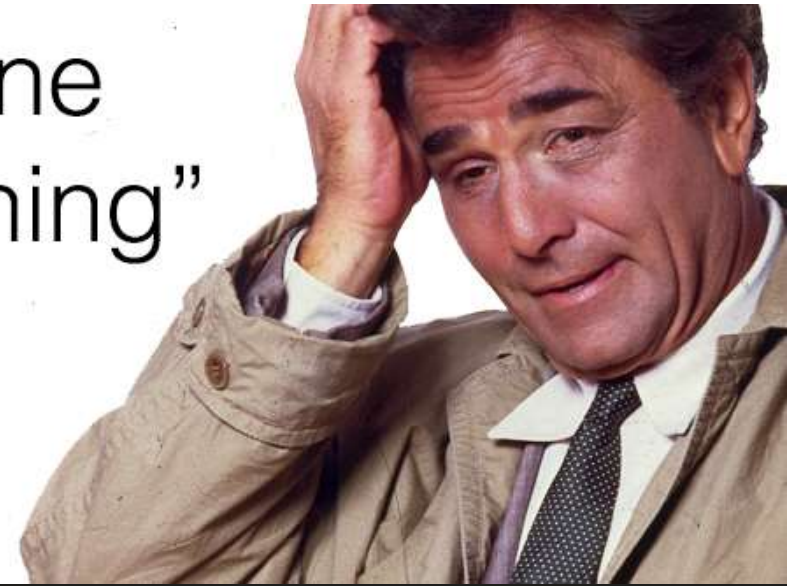
It is very impressive what these projects have accomplished

Some aspects of the development are succinct, safe and neat

If you are a functional fan & especially if doing F#, then this is pretty awesome

But...

“Just one
more thing”



My Conclusion

For my money, TypeScript is a better solution

Better balance (compromise) on safety, succinctness & productivity

- Gives me type safety (even if less expressive)
- Much easier interop with JavaScript (it's a superset)
- Easier consumption of existing JavaScript libraries
- Better tooling

I would stick with standard HTML/JSX for my view definitions

- Not because it is necessarily better for defining views
- Simply because the tooling, documentation and onboarding is easier

Angular has excellent TypeScript APIs

