



**DECOUPLING PATTERNS,
SERVICES AND CREATING AN
ENTERPRISE LEVEL EDITORIAL
EXPERIENCE**

Who we are and Why we are here?



Saurabh Chugh

- Started Drupal journey in 2010 with Drupal 6 , long journey with Drupal 7
- <https://www.drupal.org/u/saurabh-chugh>
- Travelling, Photography , Make Friends and Learn
- Interested areas: E-Commerce, LMS



Surendra Singh

- Working with Tata Consultancy Services
- Started Drupal journey in 2013 with Drupal 7 , long journey with Drupal 7
- Finally in :Love: of Drupal 8
<https://www.drupal.org/u/surendrasingh1>
- Love Drupal Camps and Cons, Travelling, Foodie
- Interested areas: LMS and Decouple



AGENDA

- Decoupled
- Benefits of Decoupling
- Decoupled VS Progressive Decoupled
- Deciding Path for Decoupled Drupal 8
- JSON API
- React
- Editorial Pain Points
- Empowering the editors / Content Creators
- Editorial tools
- QNA



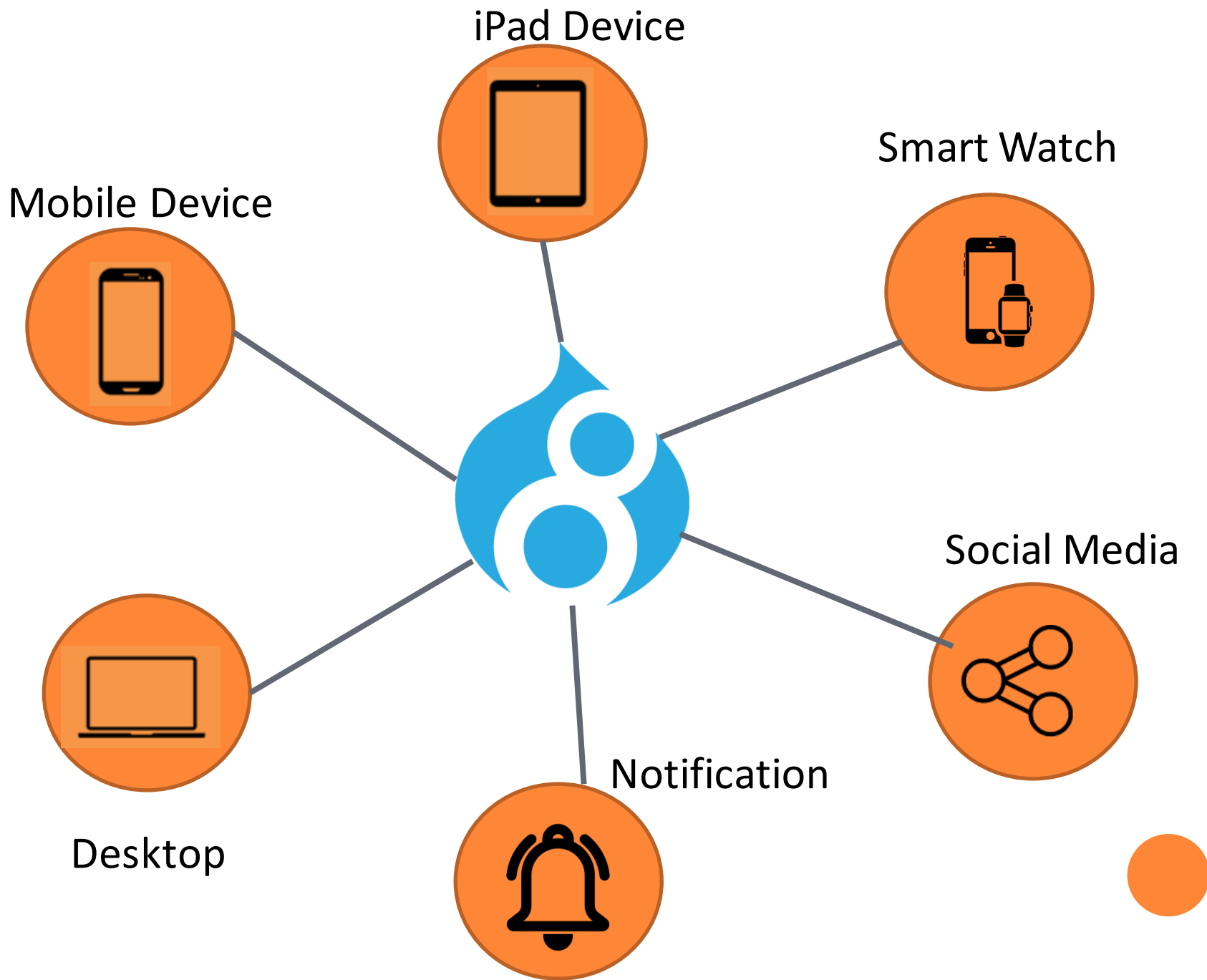
Exposing Drupal



DECOUPLED

- Decoupled is about Multichannel
- Create Once, Publish Everywhere
- CMS prepares content for presentation and pushes it into a delivery environment
- Separating applications backend layer from it's presentation layer
- Decoupling is a process in which the front-end developer gaining the full control on logic of presenting the content without having the knowledge of how the content gets created and stored at Backend.





BENEFITS OF DECOUPLING

- Future-proofs your website implementation, letting you redesign the site without re-implementing the CMS itself
- Sets frontend developers free from the conventions and structures of the backend. Headless development not only eliminates “div-itis”, but it also gives frontend specialists full control over the user experience using their native tools
- Speeds up the site by shifting display logic to the client-side and streamlining the backend. An application focused on delivering content can be much more responsive than one that assembles completely formatted responses



Decoupled vs Progressively Decoupled

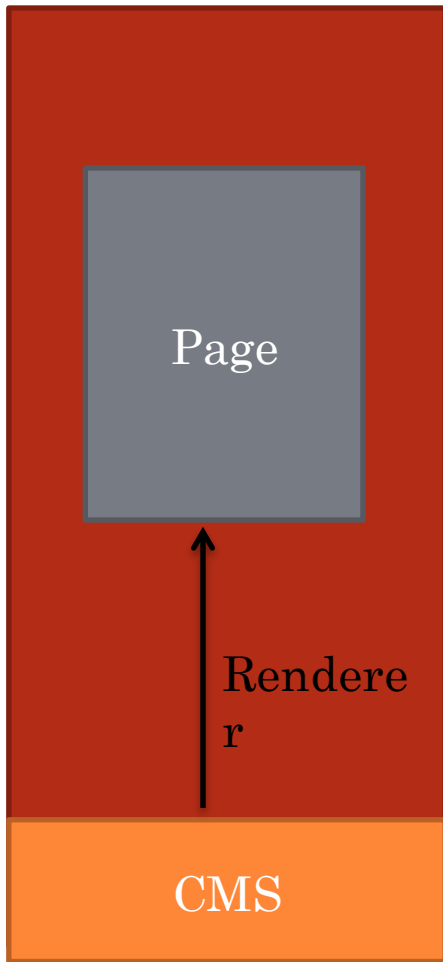


DECOUPLED VS PROGRESSIVELY

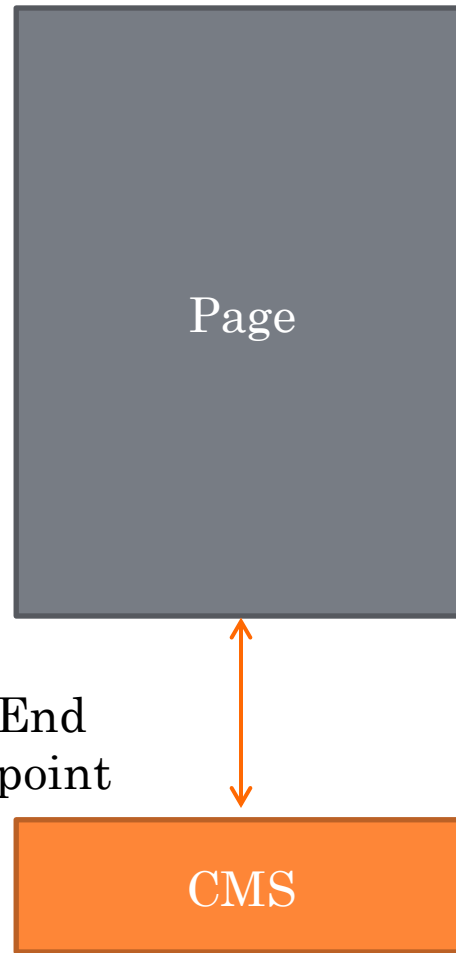
DECOUPLED

- JS Framework (react/angular) and Drupal can be used together in two different ways: fully decoupled , also known as headless; or progressively decoupled.
- Find out the answer, which approach is used in your application
 - ❖ If the JavaScript that makes up your React application being added to an existing Drupal page? If answer is **YES** then we are already working in Progressive decoupled architecture.
 - ❖ If the answer is **NO**, than you're using Drupal in a decoupled manner, wherein Drupal acts solely as the data store for your application and plays no part in determining what the user experience consists of JavaScript framework (React/Angular)

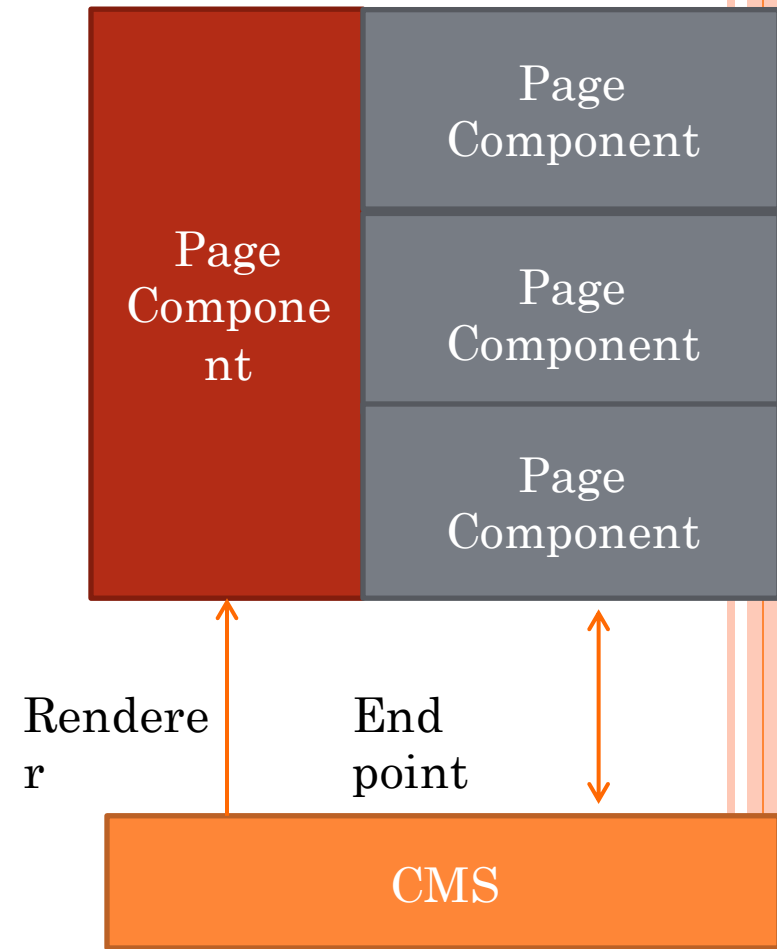




Traditional



Fully decoupled



Progressively decoupled

Under progressive decoupling, the CMS renderer still outputs the skeleton of the page.

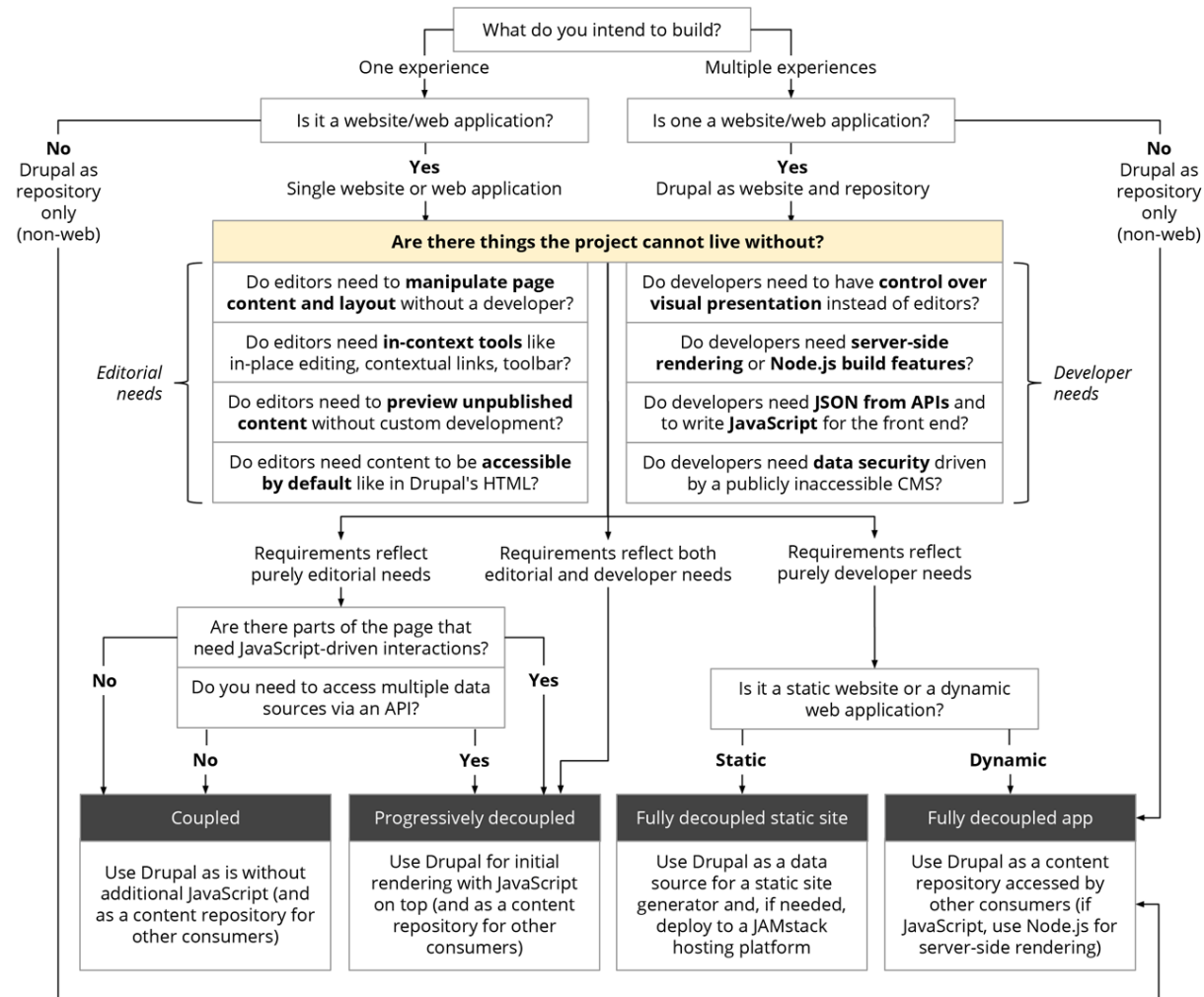


PROGRESSIVELY DECOUPLED

- If the JavaScript framework (react/angular) and Drupal theme used together to present the content then this is called the progressive decoupled
- Drupal theme, is responsible for outputting the primary user experience, and React is used to enhance it
- Using power of Drupal CMS + Javascript framework
- Rather than decoupling entire page, a part of page or its blocks were decoupled as Progressive decoupled Drupal which able to offer best of both Drupal 8 and Front End JS frameworks



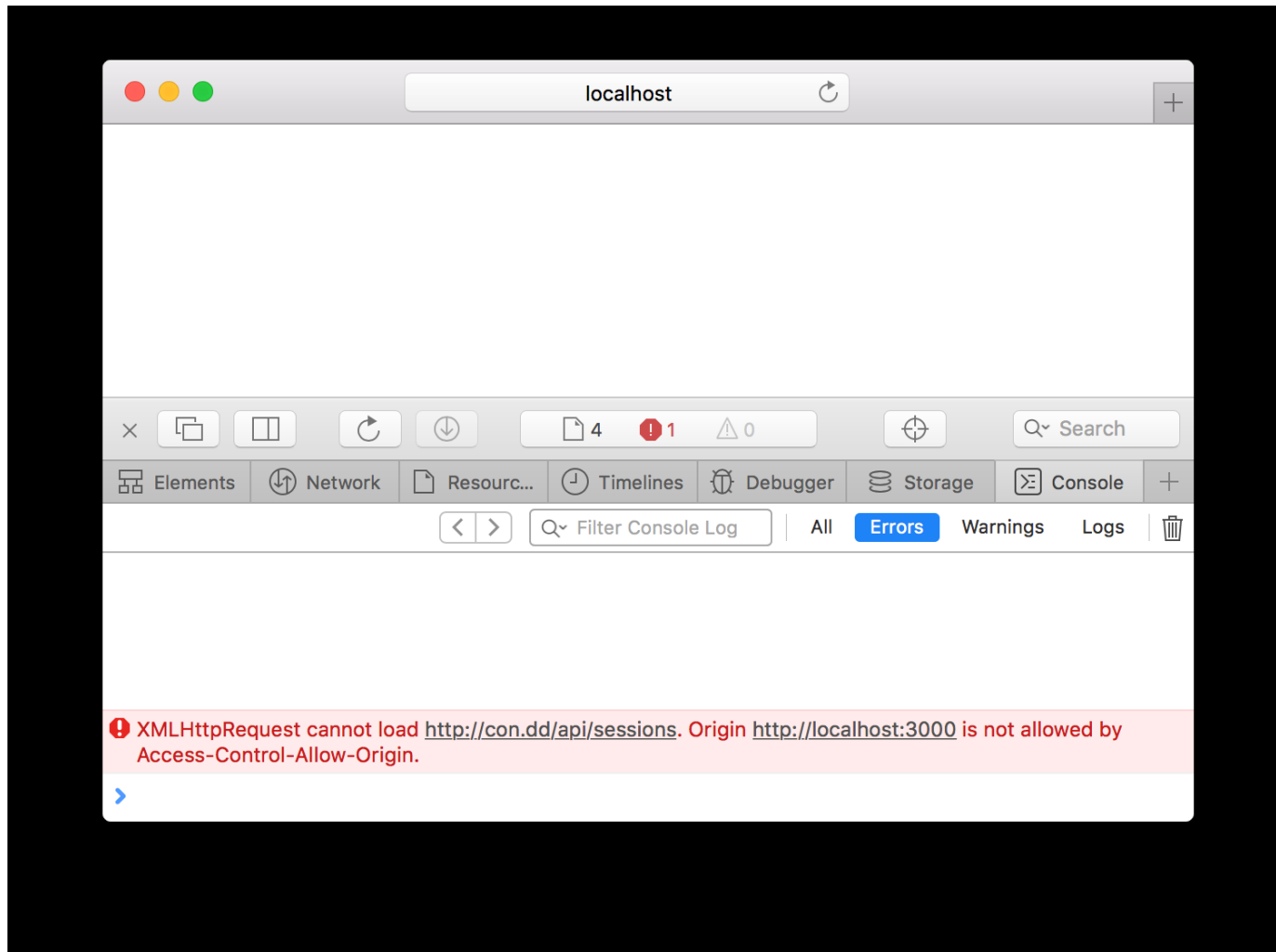
DECIDING PATH FOR DECOUPLED DRUPAL 8



Reference: <https://dri.es/how-to-decouple-drupal-in-2019>



CROSS ORIGIN RESOURCE SHARING (CORS)



DRUPAL 8 - CORS

- API that runs in the browser we need to make sure our Drupal back end supports CORS.
- CORS is a security feature that all browsers implement to ensure access control for cross-origin request
- Drupal 8 core provides support for CORS since 8.2, but it's turned off by default.
- To turn it on we will need to edit our `sites/default/services.yml` file.



Progressively Decoupled React Application



REACTJS

- Not full MVC, only View.
- Uses "Virtual DOM" for performance.
- Lets you build components that can be injected DOM and updated when state changes.
- Best used with ES6 or ES2015 which compiles to JS



MODERN JS

- Drupal core now using ES6 for JavaScript development.
- ES6 is also known as ECMAScript 6 and ECMAScript 2015.
- ECMAScript (or ES) is a trademarked scripting-language specification standardized by Ecma International in ECMA-262 and ISO/IEC 16262
- In Drupal 8, jQuery is no longer required.
- The **fetch**, **promises** are now part of modern versions of JavaScript.



DECONSTRUCTING ASSIGNMENT

- Destructuring assignment is a special syntax that allows us to “unpack” arrays or objects into a bunch of variables.

```
let options = { title: "Menu", width: 100, height: 200 };  
let {title, width, height} = options;  
alert(title); // Menu
```



PROPERTY SHORTHAND

- With ES6, you can use shorthand property names which allow you to write something like this.

```
var o = { s, n }; // This is equivalent to { s: s, n: n }
```



SPREAD SYNTAX

- The spread syntax is simply three dots: ...
- It allows an iterable to expand in places where 0+ arguments are expected.
- Definitions are tough without context.

```
var mid = [3, 4];  
var arr = [1, 2, ...mid, 5, 6];  
  
console.log(arr); //[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
```



ARROW FUNCTIONS

- Arrow functions – also called “fat arrow” functions
- Arrow functions are anonymous
- We avoid having to the type function keyword, return keyword and curly brackets.

```
// ES5  
var multiplyES5 = function(x, y) { return x * y; };  
// ES6  
const multiplyES6 = (x, y) => { return x * y; };
```



ES5 - CALLBACK

```
$.ajax({  
  url: 'https://dev-decouple/api/article',  
  success: function (article) {  
    $.ajax({  
      url: 'https://dev-decouple/api/node',  
      success: function (node) {  
        }  
      });  
    }  
  });  
});
```



ES6 - CALLBACK

- The `fetch()` function lets you send network requests and get responses. It uses promises to allow for asynchronous requesting and processing of data
- `.fetch` is easier and cleaner to deal with than the longstanding XHR ([XMLHttpRequest](#))

```
fetch(url, options)
  .then(response => response.json())
  .then(result => console.log('success', result))
  .catch(error => console.log('error', error));
```



PROGRESSIVELY DECOUPLED REACT

Create "Hello, World" React application.

1. Create a theme

Using the **Drupal Console** we could create a module using the following instruction:

```
$ drupal generate:theme --theme="React Hello World" --  
machine-name="react_hello_theme" --theme-path  
="/themes/custom" --description="First hello theme" --  
core="8.x" --base-theme="seven"
```



PROGRESSIVELY DECOUPLED REACT

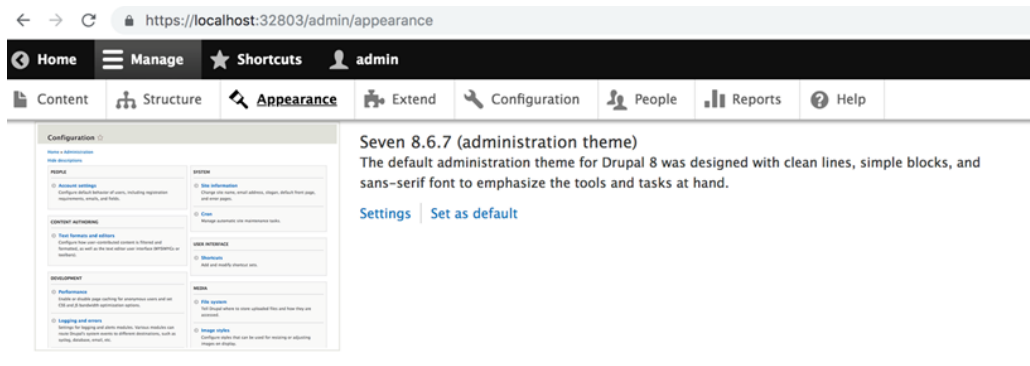
2. Go to `go to /themes`.

```
react_hello_theme.info.yml x default.services.yml x react_hello_theme.theme
1 name: React Hello World
2 type: theme
3 description: 'First hello theme.'
4 package: Other
5 core: 8.x
6 base theme: seven
```



PROGRESSIVELY DECOUPLED REACT

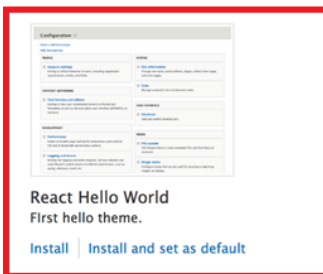
3. Enable the theme **React Hello World** in **Drupal UI**.



Seven 8.6.7 (administration theme)
The default administration theme for Drupal 8 was designed with clean lines, simple blocks, and sans-serif font to emphasize the tools and tasks at hand.

[Settings](#) | [Set as default](#)

Uninstalled themes



React Hello World
First hello theme.

[Install](#) | [Install and set as default](#)



Stark 8.6.7
An intentionally plain theme with no styling to demonstrate default Drupal's HTML and CSS. Learn how to build a custom theme from Stark in the [Theming Guide](#).

[Install](#) | [Install and set as default](#)



PROGRESSIVELY DECOUPLED REACT

4. Copy *node.html.twig* in *templates* folder

5. Add the below code to our theme's Twig file, near the end, near the `{{ content }}` tag

.

```
<div id="react-app">
  React hello application will load here.
</div>
<hr />
Node content appears here:
{{ content }}
```



PROGRESSIVELY DECOUPLED REACT

4. Copy *node.html.twig* in *templates* folder
5. Add the below code to our theme's Twig file, near the end, near the `{{ content }}` tag

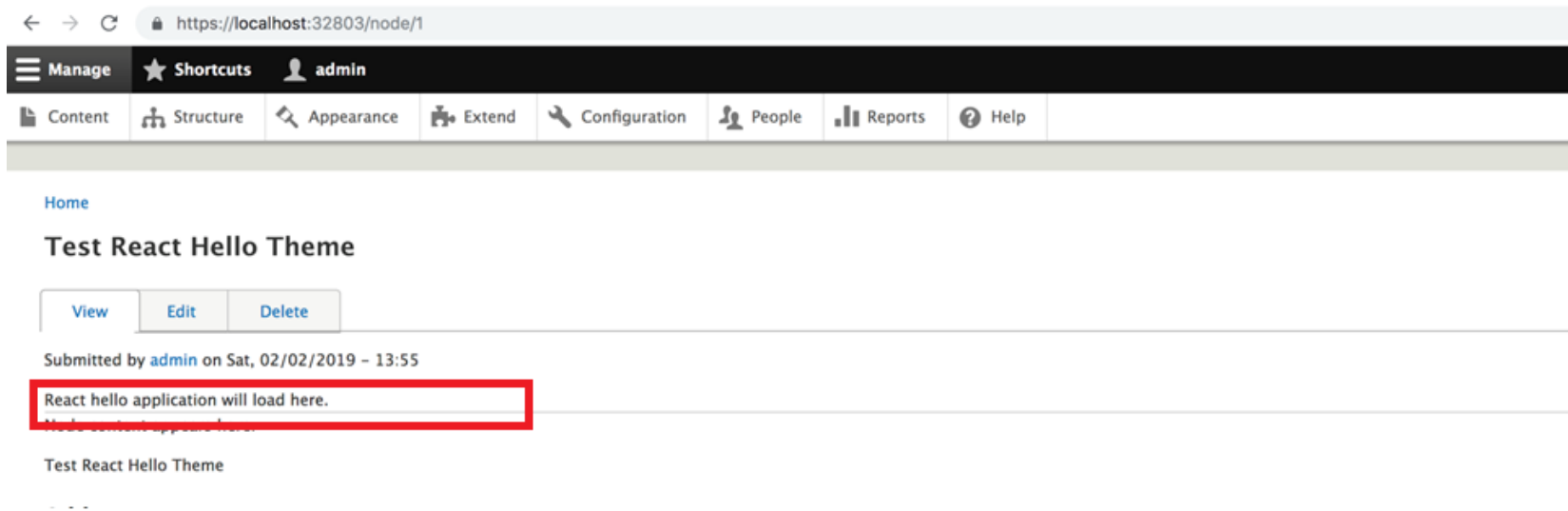
.

```
<div id="react-app">
  React hello application will load here.
</div>
<hr />
Node content appears here:
{{ content }}
```



PROGRESSIVELY DECOUPLED REACT

6. Create some test content and see we have "React hello application will load here"



The screenshot shows a web browser window at the URL `https://localhost:32803/node/1`. The interface is the Drupal 8 admin dashboard. The top navigation bar includes 'Manage', 'Shortcuts', and the user 'admin'. Below this is a secondary navigation bar with icons for 'Content', 'Structure', 'Appearance', 'Extend', 'Configuration', 'People', 'Reports', and 'Help'. The main content area shows a 'Home' link and the title 'Test React Hello Theme'. Underneath the title are three buttons: 'View', 'Edit', and 'Delete'. Below the buttons, it says 'Submitted by admin on Sat, 02/02/2019 - 13:55'. A red rectangular box highlights the text 'React hello application will load here.' which is the content of the page. Below this, the text 'Test React Hello Theme' is visible again, followed by a few dashes.



PROGRESSIVELY DECOUPLED REACT

7. Create a new file called *index.js*: */themes/react_hello_theme/js/index.js*.

```
react_hello_theme.libraries.yml x react_hello_theme.info.yml x node.html.twig x index.js x default.services.yml x {
1 // Import not needed because React & ReactDOM are loaded by *.libraries.yml
2 // import React from 'react';
3 // import ReactDOM from 'react-dom';
4
5
6 ReactDOM.render(
7   <h1>Hello We are using React!</h1>,
8   document.getElementById('react-app')
9 );
```



PROGRESSIVELY DECOUPLED REACT

8. Create a new file in the theme folder (**.libraries.yml*): */themes/react_hello_theme/react_hello_theme.libraries.yml*.

```
1 react:
2   version: 1.x
3   header: true
4   js:
5     https://unpkg.com/react@16/umd/react.production.min.js: { external: true, minified: true }
6     https://unpkg.com/react-dom@16/umd/react-dom.production.min.js: { external: true, minified: true }
7     https://unpkg.com/babel-standalone@6.15.0/babel.min.js: { external: true, minified: true }
8 react-app:
9   version: 1.0.0
10  footer: true
11  js:
12    js/index.js: { preprocess: 0, attributes: { type: text/babel } }
```



Decoupled React Application



JSON API

- Install the JSON API module
<https://www.drupal.org/project/jsonapi>
- The JSON API module is a zero configuration module.
- JSON API exposes all the bundles for all the entity types via a modern REST specification.
- Drupal's entity access respect for all the operations.
- Request to the entry point in JSON API you will get a list of links indicating where all the resources are situated

<https://example.org/jsonapi>

It is called the entry point because it is the place where we start to learn what other resources are available.



DECOUPLED REACT APPLICATION



Chicken Masala



Masala Roast chicken



Tandoori Chicken



Navratan



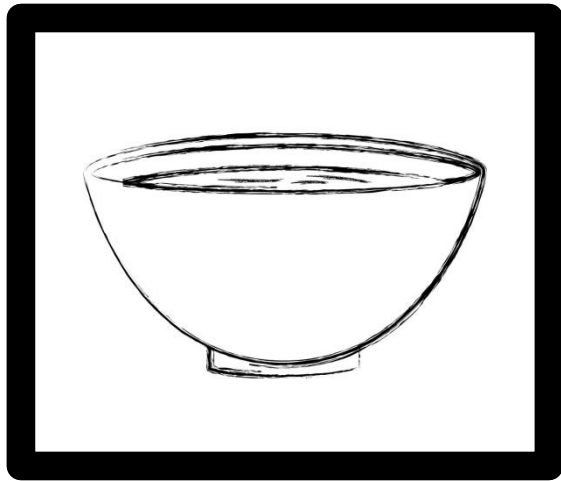
Vegan potato



Masala zucchini



COMPONENT PLANNING



Recipe Name

Recipe Card Container which contain the link to actual recipe page

Image Component which will hold the recipe picture

Title Component which will hold the recipe's name



FULLY DECOUPLED REACT APPLICATION

- Use **create-react-app** to scaffold a new React project

```
npx create-react-app my-app  
yarn create react-app my-app
```

- It will generate the initial project structure



FULLY DECOUPLED REACT APPLICATION

```
my-app
├── README.md
├── node_modules
├── package.json
├── .gitignore
├── public
│   ├── favicon.ico
│   ├── index.html
│   └── manifest.json
└── src
    ├── App.css
    ├── App.js
    ├── App.test.js
    ├── index.css
    ├── index.js
    ├── logo.svg
    └── serviceWorker.js
```

For the project to build, **these files must exist with exact filenames:**

- public/index.html is the page template;
- src/index.js is the JavaScript entry point.

You can delete or rename the other files



EDITORIAL PAIN POINTS

- Page refreshes
- Less features are available for the content editing and creation as compared to other editorial tools.
- Less interactive and slow as compared to other editorial tools



Empowering Editorial UI



EMPOWERING THE EDITORIAL UI

- Editorial tools (openstory.io, Gutenberg, Glazed) provides the enrich features to editor for live editing of content.
- Provides more flexibility and ease for content creation.
- Happy Editors leads to Better Content and as in today's world content is Everything.
- Live URL's for demo
 - <https://drupalgutenberg.org/demo>
 - <https://www.sooperthemes.com/drupal-modules/glazed-builder>




Editorial tools



EDITORIAL TOOLS

○ Gutenberg

- ❖ Great for content authors
 - ❖ Drupal Gutenberg brings the powerful admin features of [Gutenberg Editor](#) to Drupal.
 - ❖ Scalable, high performance
 - ❖ Reusable blocks created, saved and reused within the editor (no code needed)
 - ❖ Core Drupal blocks support
 - ❖ Live demo URL :
<https://drupalgutenberg.org/demo>
 - ❖ FAQ :
<https://www.drupal.org/docs/8/modules/gutenberg/faq>
- 

EDITORIAL TOOLS

○ Glazed Builder

- ❖ Drupal Drag and Drop Page Builder
- ❖ Create Content 5x Faster With Glazed Builder
- ❖ Video URL : https://youtu.be/4Lu1UZiO_ZM
- ❖ <https://www.sooperthemes.com/drupal-modules/glazed-builder>



EDITORIAL TOOLS

- Openstory.io
 - ❖ friendly content creation & media management interface
 - ❖ It's an open source editorial interface for Drupal and Wordpress
 - ❖ Decoupled interface specially created to simplify content creation!
 - ❖ Created with Angular and NodeJS
 - ❖ <https://demo.openstory.io/>



Q&A



Thank You

