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# BUILDING AN ANGULARJS HACK STACK

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***rangle.io***   
The Web Inverted



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**RANGLE.IO** is a lean/agile JavaScript development and consulting firm focused on building next-generation web and mobile applications for and with our clients.



# CORE CAPABILITES

**Continuous Delivery**

**User Experience Design**

**Ionic & PhoneGap**

**Responsive Design**

**AngularJS**

**Node.js**

**HTML5**

**JavaScript**

# The Company History

Founded  
**2013**

**20+**  
Successfully  
completed  
client projects

**32+**  
developers &  
designers on the  
team, 45 total  
staff

**Leaders**  
in HTML5 &  
JavaScript

**Specialists**  
in cross-platform  
application  
development

# What's a Hack Stack?

A setup that allows you to work with a broken API delivered late.

OR

Allows you to build quickly with-out too much investment in a back-end

# Working with the backend API.

- A common case: you build the client, someone provides the API.
- What's a good RESTful API?
- Who will test the API? Probably you!
- When will it be ready?

# Translation Sheet

- **"It's working now."** It's working but hasn't been tested and will probably be redesigned as the project unfolds.
- **"We'll have it in a few days."** You'll see the API in a few weeks or months.
- **"We are working on it."** You might have to complete all of your work before the API is ready.
  - ➔ Prepare for the worst: a broken API delivered late in the project.

# Why Such Poor Predictions?

- **The existing API is low-level, and doesn't fit needs for a REST API and client access**
- **The prior data-base schema doesn't map well to the future REST API JSON document schema**
- **Legacy business rules are scattered through-out the prior view layer, resulting in a large effort to implement in new API**

# **“Hack Stack” to the Rescue**

- A setup that allows you to work with a broken API delivered late.
- Or work on a quick prototype
- Not a library or a tool – rather, a set of best practices based on our experience.

# Hack Stack 101

Getting Started on the Hack Stack

# Document the API

- Allows you to start making assumptions.
- Can unearth problems that would later lead to delays.
- Apiary.io can be useful, but a Google Doc works fine.

# Mocking the API

- TDD: the first thing to try.
- Apiary.io etc: too limiting.
- A mock server: can work well, but expensive.
- Client-side mocking: our preferred solution.



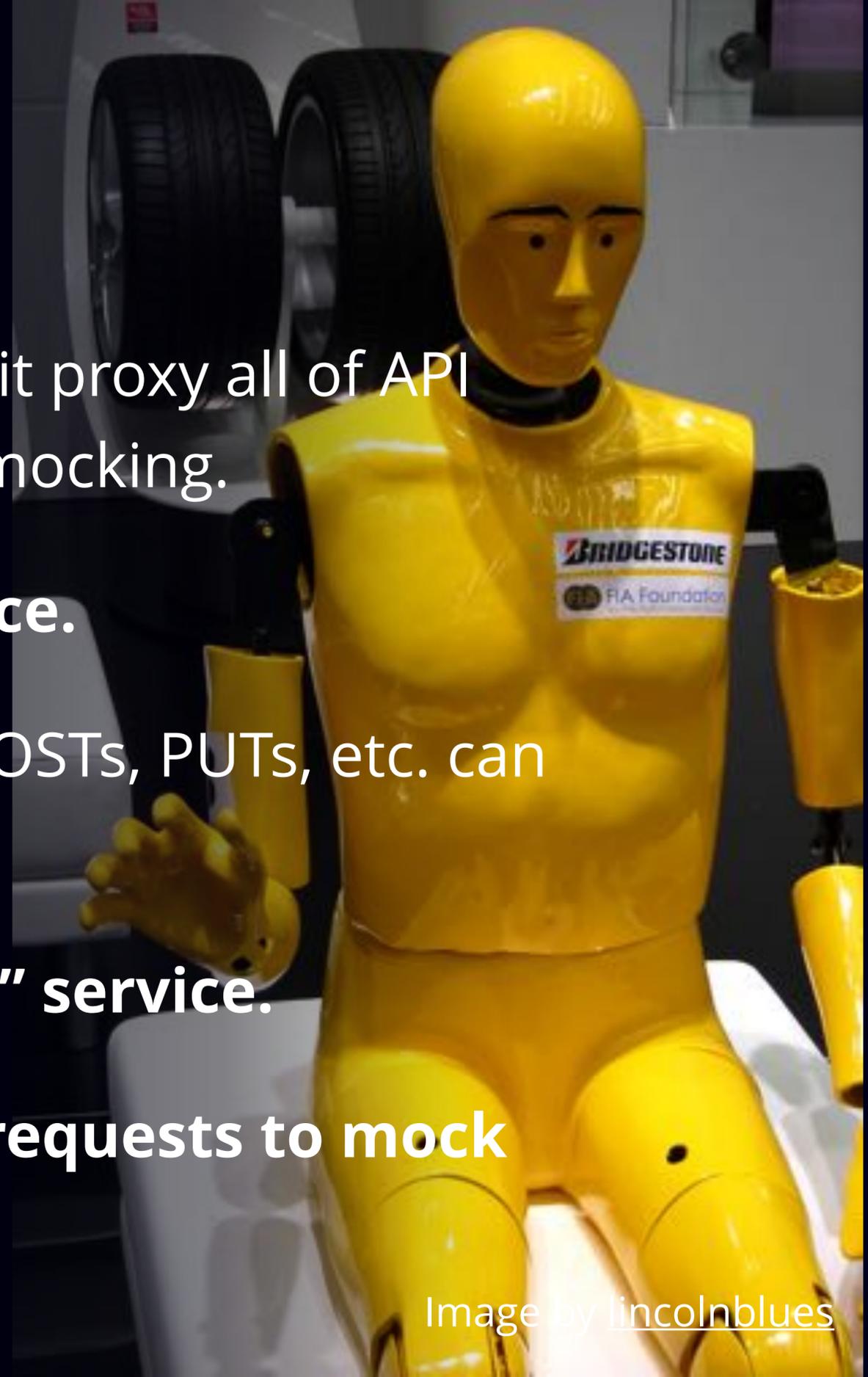
## Scenario: The `/tasks/` Endpoint

- We expect to eventually have a `/tasks/` endpoint that would give us REST access to tasks.
- We've agreed on what the returned JSON would look like.
- We've also agreed on how problems are going to be handled.
- Now we are waiting for the endpoint.



# Client-Side Mocking

- **Leave our “tasks” service out of it.** But have it proxy all of API calls through “api” proxy that will be in on the mocking.
- **Put mock data into “tasksMocksData” service.**
- **Put mock logic into “tasksMocks” service.** POSTs, PUTs, etc. can modify data in memory.
- **Refactor common logic into “mockEndpoint” service.**
- **The “api” service (or similar) will direct API requests to mock services when appropriate.**



# The “Real” Service

```
.service('tasks', function(api) {  
  var service = this;  
  service.getTasks = function() {  
    return api.get('/tasks/');  
  };  
});
```

# The Data – Keep It Separate

```
.value('tasksMockData', {
  BASIC_TASK_LIST: [{
    "taskId": "114a8455-3ea6-4d15-9e17-4f51c0728f9b",
    "ownerId": "ece21bd8-c99f-49fc-a1f0-5bc9bfb86ab9",
    "description": "Make green eggs and ham.",
    "date": "2013-03-04T21:42:36 +04:00"
  }, {
    "taskId": "1e387178-c22b-11e4-8dfc-aa07a5b093db",
    "ownerId": "28a74904-c22b-11e4-8dfc-aa07a5b093db",
    "description": "Fix the roof.",
    "date": "2014-07-17T20:42:36 +04:00"
  }
]
});
```

# Generating the Data

- <http://www.json-generator.com/>
- <https://www.uuidgenerator.net/>
- <https://placekitten.com/>



# Trivial Mock Logic

```
.service('tasksMocks', function(tasksMockData, $q) {  
  var service = this;  
  var taskList = tasksMockData.BASIC_TASK_LIST;  
  service.getTasks = function() {  
    return $q.when(taskList);  
  };  
});
```

👉 Make sure to return promises.

# Mock Likely Problems

- **Slow connection: mock with a timeout.**
- **Dropped connection.**
- **Server-side errors.**
- **Loss of authentication.**



# Mocking Latency

```
.service('tasksMocks', function(tasksMockData, mockEndpoint, $q) {  
  var service = this;  
  var taskList = tasksMockData.BASIC_TASK_LIST;  
  service.getTasks = function() {  
    return mockEndpoint.waitRandomTime(80, 300)  
      .then(function() {  
        return taskList;  
      });  
  };  
});
```

➔ Control latency with a constant.

# Mocking Dropped Calls

```
.service('tasksMocks', function(tasksMockData, mockEndpoint, $q) {  
  var service = this;  
  var taskList = tasksMockData.BASIC_TASK_LIST;  
  service.getTasks = function() {  
    return mockEndpoint.waitRandomTime(80, 300)  
      .then(function() {  
        return mockEndpoint.maybeDropConnection(0.50);  
      });  
    .then(function() {  
      return taskList;  
    });  
  };  
});
```

# When the API Arrives

One day, the real API does arrive.

# Testing the API

- Test it with Postman.
- Maybe test it with `supertest`.

# Dealing with Changes

- Run the API server locally. (Easier with Vagrant!)
- Control your schedule.
- Setup a toggle between client-side mocks and the real API.

# Working in the Hybrid Mode

- Mixing data from live API and mocks.
- Filtering API data through a mock layer.
- Using a proxy server: e.g. for CORS.

# Mixing Real and Mock Data

```
.service('tasksMocks', function(tasksMockData, mockEndpoint, $q,
  users) {

  var service = this;
  var taskList = tasksMockData.BASIC_TASK_LIST;
  service.getTasks = function() {
    angular.forEach(taskList, function(task, index) {
      task.ownerID = users[index % users.length].userId;
    });
    return $q.when(taskList);
  };
});
```

# Proxying the Server

```
var express = require('express');
var request = require('request');
var app = express();
app.all('/api/*', function(req, res) {
  var url = 'https://api.example.com/v2/' + req.params[0];
  req.pipe(url).pipe(res);
});
app.listen(8080);
```

👉 Surely not for use in production.

# Working in the Hybrid Mode

- **Mixing data from live API and mocks.**
- **Filtering API data through a mock layer.**
- **Using a proxy server: e.g. for CORS.**

# THANK YOU!



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