Harmony IT Solution

Angular

Tahaluf Training Center 2022

Harmony IT Solution

1. Hits API (Update)
2. Hits API (Delete)
3. Hits API (Search)

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Objective

The Objective of this lecture

- Understand the HTTP put and how to update any row in any table.
- Understand the ng-template and the viewChild decorator.
- Dealing with the delete function and how we can search for a specific row and get their information.

Hits API (Update)

Exercise

Retrieve all courses from the database as a table in the Manage course component.

How to deal with the update function

Step one: Add a new function in the home service that hits API to the Update function.

```
updateCourse(body:any){
  body.imagename=this.display_image;
  debugger
  this.http.put('https://localhost:44320/api/course/',
  body).subscribe((res)=>{
  this.toastr.success('updated Successfully :)');
  },err=>{
  this.toastr.error(err.status,err.message);
  })}
```

How to deal with the update function

Step two: Add a form group in an HTML file in the Manage course component to receive the new data for a specific row.

```
updateform : FormGroup = new FormGroup({
courseid:new FormControl(),
coursename: new FormControl() ,
price:new FormControl() ,
startdate:new FormControl() ,
enddate:new FormControl() ,
imagename:new FormControl()
})
```

How to deal with the update function

Step three: Add a new button in the HTML file inside the table in the Mange course component and send the previous data as a parameter.

```
<button (click)="openUpdateDailog(course.courseid,course.coursename,course.price,
course.startdate,course.enddate,course.imagename)">Update</button>
```

How to deal with the update function

Step four: define an object to receive previous data.

```
previous_data:any={};
openUpdateDailog(courseid1:any, coursename1:any,
price1:any,startdate1:any,enddate1:any, imagename1:any)
{
  this.previous_data={
    courseid:courseid1,
    coursename:coursename1,
    price:price1,
    startdate:startdate1,
    enddate:enddate1,
    imagename:imagename1
  }
  console.log(this.previous_data);
  this.updateform.controls['courseid'].setValue(this.previous_data.courseid);
```

How to deal with the update function

Step five: Add the template of the update form in the HTML file of the Manage course component.

Note: Use the ng template which is used to render HTML within Angular templates. Although, it is not rendered directly to the DOM.

The <ng-template> is an Angular element for rendering HTML. It is never displayed directly.

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How to deal with the update function

```
<ng-template #callUpdateDailog>
    <form class="example-form" [formGroup]="updateform" >
        <mat-form-field class="example-full-width" appearance="fill">
          <mat-label>Course Name </mat-label>
          <input type="text" matInput formControlName="coursename"
          [(ngModel)]="previous_data.coursename" >
          </mat-form-field>
            <mat-form-field class="example-full-width" appearance="fill">
            <mat-label>Course price </mat-label>
            <input type="number" matInput formControlName="price"
            [(ngModel)]="previous_data.price" >
          </mat-form-field>
          <mat-form-field class="example-full-width" appearance="fill">
            <mat-label>Start Date </mat-label>
            <input type="date" matInput formControlName="startdate"
            [(ngModel)]="previous_data.startdate" >
          </mat-form-field>
```

How to deal with the update function

```
<mat-form-field class="example-full-width" appearance="fill">
  <mat-label>End Date </mat-label>
  <input type="text" matInput formControlName="enddate"
  [(ngModel)]="previous_data.enddate" >
</mat-form-field>

 <div class="example-container">
  <input type="file" #file formControlName="imagename"
  [(ngModel)]="previous_data.imagename"
   (change)="uploadFile(file.files)">
  </div>
```

The <ng-template> is an Angular element for rendering HTML. It is never displayed directly.

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How to deal with the update function

@ViewChild: Property decorator for configuring the view query. Whenever a change is detected, the change detector looks for the first element or directive matching the selector in the view DOM. As soon as a new child matches the selector in the view DOM, the property is updated.

The <ng-template> is an Angular element for rendering HTML. It is never displayed directly.

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How to deal with the update function

In the managecourse.component.ts

```
@ViewChild('callUpdateDailog') callUpdateDailog! :TemplateRef<any>
```

Then complete the openUpdateDailog.

```
previous_data:any={};
  openUpdateDailog(courseid1:any, coursename1:any,
  price1:any,startdate1:any,enddate1:any, imagename1:any)
  {
    this.previous_data={
      courseid:courseid1,
      coursename:coursename1,
      price:price1,
      startdate:startdate1,
      enddate:enddate1,
      imagename:imagename1
    }
    console.log(this.previous_data);
    this.updateForm.controls['courseid'].setValue(this.previous_data.courseid)
    this.dialog.open(this.callUpdateDailog);
  }
```

How to deal with the update function

Step six: Add a new button in the update form

```
<button (click)="updateCourse()">Update </button>
</form>
</ng-template>
```

How to deal with the update function

Step seven: Implement the update course function in the typescript file

```
updateCourse(){
  this.home.updateCourse(this.updateform.value);
}
```

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Hits API (Delete)

How to deal with the update function

Step one: Add a new function in the home service that hits API to the Delete function.

```
deleteCourse(id:number){
  this.http.delete('https://localhost:44320/api/course/'+id).subscribe((resp)=>{
    this.toastr.success('Deleted Successfully ');
  },err=>{
    this.toastr.error(err.message , err.status)
  });
}
```

How to deal with the Delete function

Step two: Add a new button called Delete in the HTML file inside the table in the Mange course component and send the id as a parameter.

```
<td><button (click)="openDeleteDailog(course.courseid)">Delete</button></td>
```

How to deal with the Delete function

Step three: Add the template of the delete form in the HTML file of the Manage course component.

```
<ng-template #callDeleteDailog>
<h2>Are you sure you want to delete this item?</h2>
<button mat-button mat-dialog-close="yes">Yes</button>
<button mat-button mat-dialog-close="no">No</button>
</ng-template>
```

How to deal with the Delete function

And define a ViewChild properties In the managecourse.component.ts.

```
@ViewChild('callDeleteDailog') callDeleteDailog! :TemplateRef<any>
```

How to deal with the Delete function

Step four: Implement the openDelete function In the managecourse.component.ts

```
openDeleteDailog(id:number){
 const dialogRef=this.dialog.open(this.callDeleteDailog);
 dialogRef.afterClosed().subscribe((result)=>{
   if(result!=undefined){
     if(result=='yes')
     this.home.deleteCourse(id);
   else if(result=='no')
   console.log('Thank you');
   }
 })
}
```

Hits API (Search)

How to deal with the Search function

Step one: Add a new function in the home service that hits API to the Get course by name function.

```
searchCourse(data:any)
{
this.http.post('https://localhost:44320/api/course/GetCourseByName',data)
.subscribe((res)=>{
console.log(res);
this.course=[res];
},err=>{
this.toastr.error('something error');
})
}
```

How to deal with the Search function

Step two: Add the template of the search form in the HTML file of the Manage course component.

```
<form class="form-inline" style="margin-top: 3%;">
    <div class="form-group mx-sm-3 mb-2">
    <label for="inputText" class="sr-`
    only">Course Name</label>
    <input type="text" class="form-control"
    id="inputText" placeholder="Course name"
    [value]="coursename" (change)="inputValue($event)">
    </div>
    <button type="submit"
    class="btn btn-success"
    (click)="search()">Search</button>
    </form>
```

How to deal with the Search function

Step three: Implement the search and InputValue functions In the managecourse.component.ts

```
coursename:any='';
inputValue(ev:any){
  this.coursename=ev.target.value;
  console.log(ev.target.value);

}
search(){
  const courseobj=
  {
  coursename:this.coursename.toString()
  };
  debugger;
  this.home.searchCourse(courseobj);
  }
```

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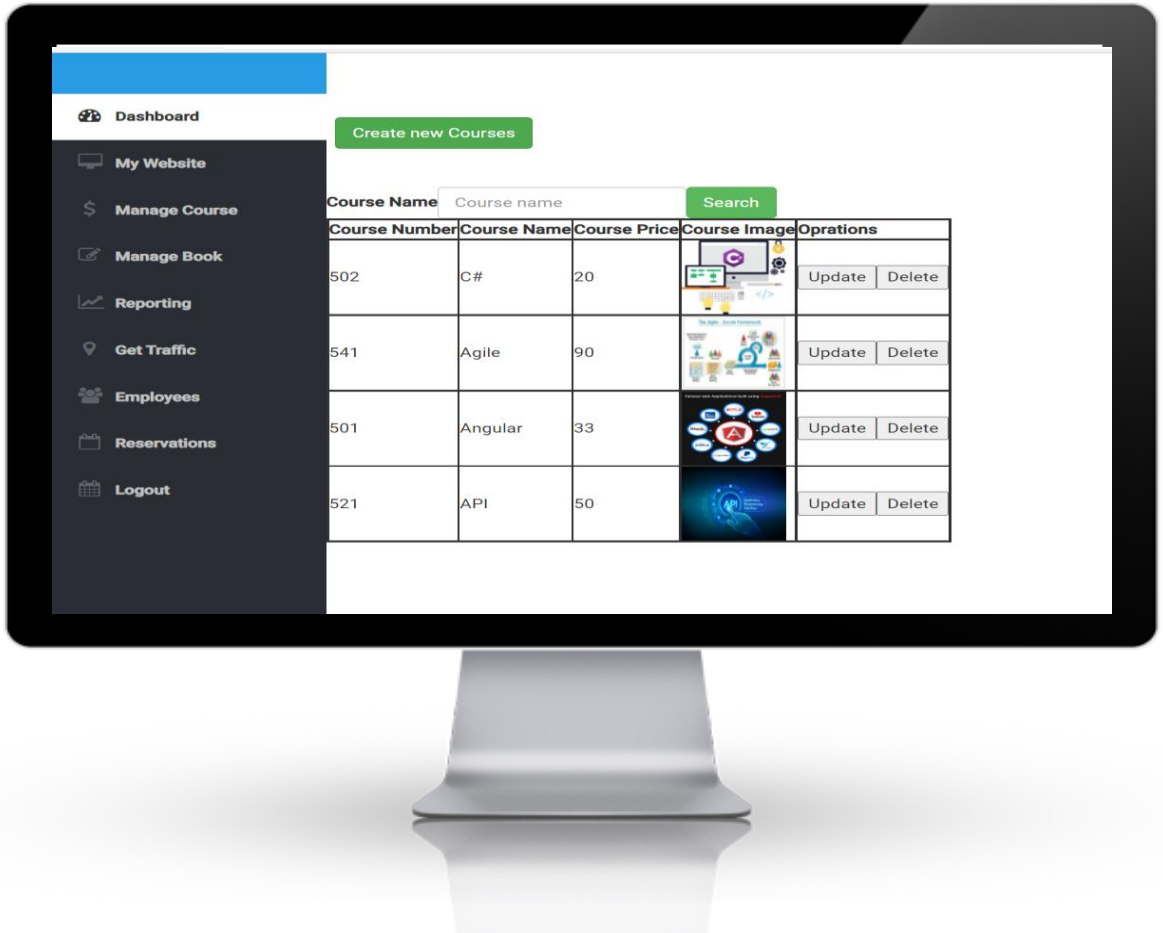
How to deal with the Search function

The Result:



References

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[4]“Angular Tutorial for Beginners | Simplilearn,” *Simplilearn.com*. https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/angular-tutorial (accessed Aug. 19, 2022).

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