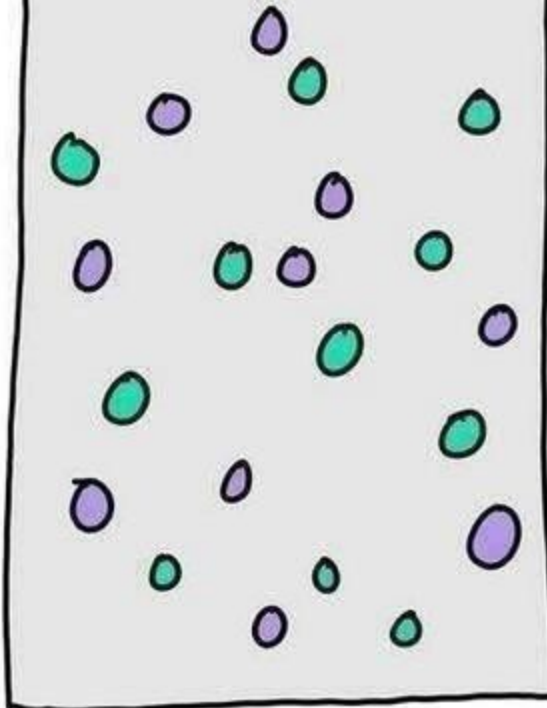


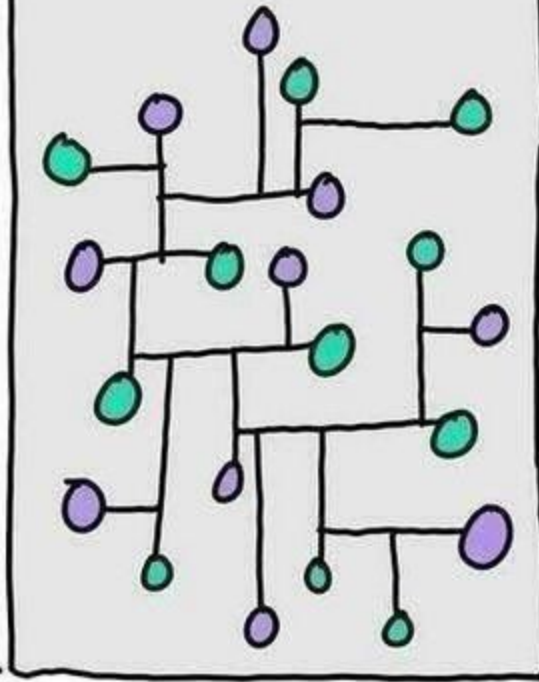
# Day 6

Building up experience

## Knowledge



## Experience



# Today

- Recap
  - Web basics - html/css/js
  - Frontend ecosystem, node vs browser runtime, npm
- Build new app
  - use ng cli
  - generate components/services
  - connect with backend
  - repeat
- Useful resources

# Basic web - html/css/js

- Browsers understand html/css/js (1)
- Browsers do not understand (2):
  - Angular templates or jsx
  - scss, less, stylus...
  - All versions of EcmaScript
  - TypeScript
- Thus! Compiling, transpiling, converting from (2) to (1):
  - Angular compiler
  - TypeScript compiler
  - SCSS, postcss, ...
- Tip: “sourcemap” is something browser can use to map html/css/js to original source when inspecting in DevTools

# Frontend ecosystem

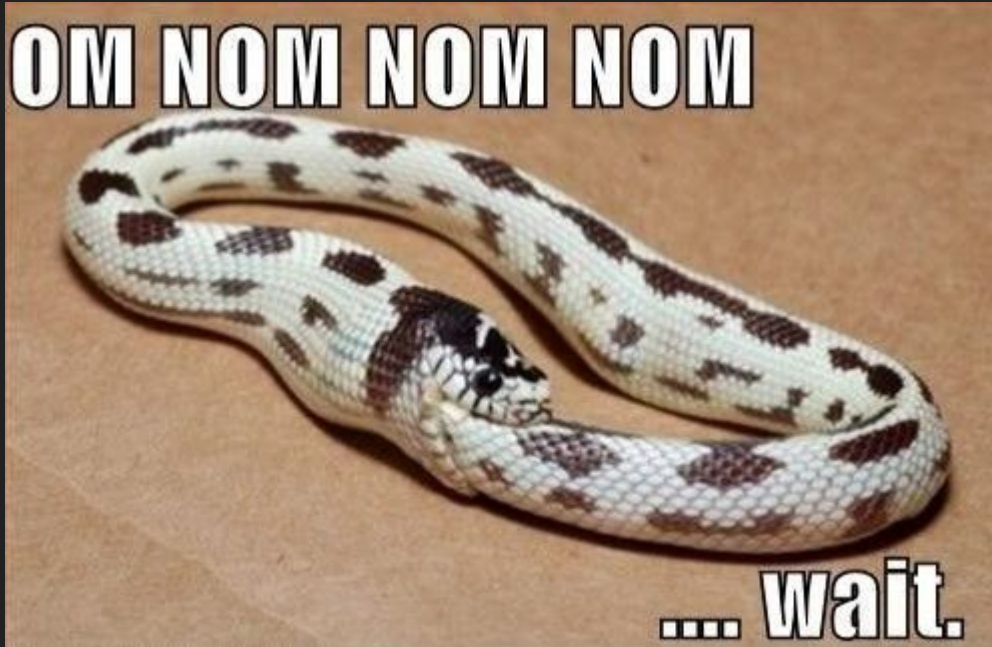
- Many EcmaScript (JS) engines:
  - **Chakra** - Internet Explorer, MS Edge
  - **SpiderMonkey** - Firefox
  - **JavaScriptCore** - Webkit, Safari
  - **V8** - Chromium, Chrome, Node.JS
- Node.JS vs Browsers runtime:
  - No DOM
  - Different security sandbox
  - ...

# npm

- Node package manager
- Install and remove dependencies
- npm itself is:
  - JavaScript program
  - Node package
- npmjs.org:
  - Registry of node packages
  - Most popular
  - A lot of good open source solutions!

```
npm install --global npm@latest
```

**OM NOM NOM NOM**



**.... wait.**

Build new app



# Task #1 - prepare & generate new app

- Check environment:
  - `node -v`
  - `npm -v`
- Install latest version of Angular CLI:
  - `npm install -g @angular/cli`
- Check if all “tools” are in place:
  - `ng version`
- Generate new Angular app:
  - `ng new ita22`
  - Details: <https://angular.io/cli/new>
- Observe and explore what was generated (ask questions)

# Task #2 - running & building app

- Change directory
  - `cd ita22`
- Start serving application locally (dev environment)
  - `ng serve --open`
  - Details: <https://angular.io/cli/serve>
- Build production version of application
  - `ng build`
  - Details: <https://angular.io/cli/build>
- Serve “production” build with [http-server](#)
  - `npx http-server ./dist/ita22`
    - `npx` - “npm exec” downloads/installs node package and executes it
- Try production build with sourcemaps
  - `ng build --source-map=true`
  - `npx http-server ./dist/ita22`
- Observe “source” availability/readability in DevTools
- Run tests
  - `ng test`
  - Details: <https://angular.io/cli/test>

**ONE DOES NOT SIMPLY**

**RUN NG SERVE IN PRODUCTION**

# Grab: Task #1 & #2

- Clone from GitHub
  - `git clone https://github.com/minijus/ita22.git`
- Change directory
- Checkout branch
  - `git checkout task-1-2`
- Install dependencies
  - `npm ci`

# Task #3 - mocked server, contract based development

- Create mocked data
  - New file data.json from <https://pastebin.com/raw/YCNXhWEq>
  - `curl https://pastebin.com/raw/YCNXhWEq -o data.json`
- Try [json-server](#) with npx
  - `npx json-server data.json`
- Add json-server as project devDependency
  - `npm install json-server --save-dev`
- Add npm script in package.json to start data server
  - `"start:backend": "json-server --watch data.json"`
  - `npm run start:backend`

*A contract* is only as strong as its weakest link.

# Grab: Task #3

- Clone from GitHub
  - `git clone https://github.com/minijus/ita22.git`
- Change directory
- Checkout branch
  - `git checkout task-3`
- Install dependencies
  - `npm ci`
- Tip! Use GitHub compare between branches:
  - <https://github.com/minijus/ita22/compare/task-1-2...task-3>

## Comparing changes

Choose two branches to see what's changed or to start a new pull request. If you need to, you can also [compare across forks](#).



base: task-1-2 ▼



compare: task-3 ▼

✓ **Able to merge.** These branches can be automatically merged.

## Task #4 - transactions module, lazy loading

- Generate new transactions module
  - `ng generate module transactions`
  - Details <https://angular.io/cli/generate#module-command>
- Observe and remove changes
  - Use `--dry-run`
- Generate new transactions module with routing
  - `ng g m transactions --module=app.module.ts --routing --route=transactions --dry-run`
  - Remove `--dry-run` when output looks ok

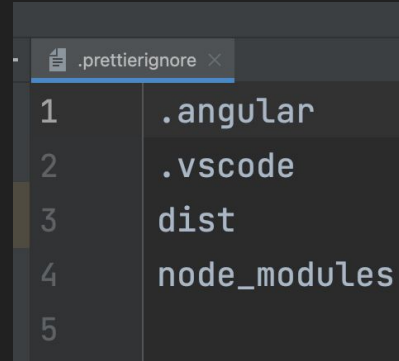


# Task #4

- Clean AppComponent template:
  - Add menu with routerLink to /transactions
  - Leave <router-outlet>
- Observe lazy loading of Transactions module
- Repeat with new modules for:
  - Categories
  - Accounts
  - Payees

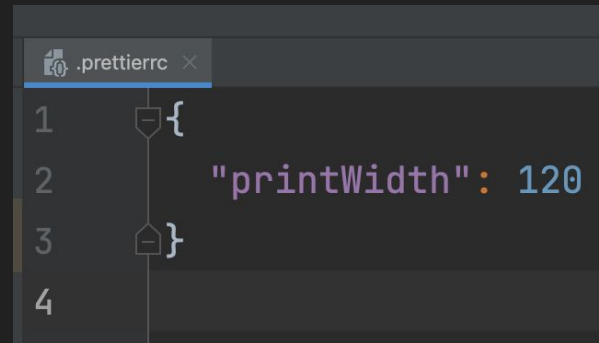
# Task #4+ - adding prettier

- Install devDependency prettier
  - `npm i prettier -D`
- Create `.prettierignore`
- Create `.prettierrc`
- Add npm script
  - `"format": "prettier --write ."`
- Run it:
  - `npm run format`
- Setup IDE to format on save



A screenshot of a code editor showing the contents of a file named `.prettierignore`. The file contains four lines of text: `.angular`, `.vscode`, `dist`, and `node_modules`. The lines are numbered 1 through 4 on the left margin.

```
1 .angular
2 .vscode
3 dist
4 node_modules
```



A screenshot of a code editor showing the contents of a file named `.prettierrc`. The file contains a JSON object with a single property `"printWidth": 120`. The lines are numbered 1 through 4 on the left margin.

```
1 {
2   "printWidth": 120
3 }
4
```

# Grab: Task #4

- Clone from GitHub
  - `git clone https://github.com/minijus/ita22.git`
- Change directory
- Checkout branch
  - `git checkout task-4`
- Install dependencies
  - `npm ci`

# Task #5 - router, SCAM

- Display transactions on default route
  - Add redirect from “/” to “/transactions”
- Handle Not Found cases
  - Generate new NotFoundModule
  - `ng g m not-found -m app.module.ts --routing --route='**'`
  - Make sure catch all path ‘\*\*’ open not found component
- SCAM - Single Component Angular Module

# Grab: Task #5

- Clone from GitHub
  - `git clone https://github.com/minijus/ita22.git`
- Change directory
- Checkout branch
  - `git checkout task-5`
- Install dependencies
  - `npm ci`

## Task #6 - real SCAM, MainMenuModule

- Generate new main-menu module
  - `ng g m main-menu -m app.module.ts`
- Generate new main-menu component within MainMenuModule
  - `ng generate component main-menu/main-menu --export --flat`
  - Details: <https://angular.io/cli/generate#component-command>
- Move main-menu section from AppComponent to MainMenuComponent
- Use MainMenuComponent inside AppComponent
- What's missing?
  - `ng doc routerLink`
  - Import RouterModule

# Grab: Task #6

- Clone from GitHub
  - `git clone https://github.com/minijus/ita22.git`
- Change directory
- Checkout branch
  - `git checkout task-6`
- Install dependencies
  - `npm ci`

# Task #7 - fetching data, HttpClient, proxyConfig, CORS

- Generate new TransactionsService within TransactionsModule scope
  - `ng generate service transactions/services/transactions`
  - Details <https://angular.io/cli/generate#service-command>
- Generate new Transaction interface within TransactionsModule scope
  - `ng generate interface transactions/interfaces/transaction`
  - Details <https://angular.io/cli/generate#interface-command>
- Implement getTransactions method in TransactionsService
  - Import HttpClient
  - Use 'get' for /api/transactions
  - Add typings using Transaction interface
- Render transactions\$ in TransactionComponent:
  - `{{transactions$ | async | json}}`
- What's missing?
  - `ng doc HttpClient`
  - Import HttpClientModule:
    - <https://angular.io/guide/http>
    - It says most apps import to root AppModule



**WHY YOU NO WORK?**



**WHY?**

## Task #7 - fetching data, HttpClient, proxyConfig

- Create proxyConfig file:
  - `ng doc proxyConfig`
- Reference proxy config in angular.json for “serve”
  - `“proxyConfig”: “src/proxy.conf.json”`
- Restart server
  - Stop current instance CTRL/CMD + C
  - `ng serve`
- Do not forget to start backend!
  - `npm run start:backend`

```
{
  "/api": {
    "target": "http://localhost:3000",
    "secure": false,
    "pathRewrite": {
      "^/api": ""
    },
    "logLevel": "debug"
  }
}
```

# Task #7 - fetching data, HttpClient, proxyConfig

- proxyConfig is local
  - Works only in development environment (ng serve)
- Production will need web server configuration
- Or possible CORS issues
  - Cross-Origin Request Sharing
  - All you need to know about CORS
  - <https://jakearchibald.com/2021/cors/>

# Task #7 - fetching data, HttpClient, proxyConfig

- Using environment files
  - Add “apiUrl” to environment.ts
  - `apiUrl: '/api'`
  - Add “apiUrl” to environment.prod.ts
  - `apiUrl: 'http://localhost:3000'`
- Why/how it works?
- Use environment.apiUrl in getTransactions method
- Verify production build using http-server
  - `ng build`
  - `npx http-server ./dist/ita22 -o`

# Task #8 - building transactions page

- Generate TransactionsPageComponent
  - `ng g c transactions/components/transactions-page`
  - Move contents of TransactionsComponent inside new component
  - Remove TransactionsComponent
- Render list of Transactions with routerLink to transaction details
  - `/transactions/:id`
  - Configure new route, reuse TransactionsPageComponent
  - Mark selected transaction using routerLinkActive
- Using ActivatedRoute
  - Check if Transactions is selected and show details/edit
  - If no Transaction is selected show form to create new transaction

Useful resources

# Bible (aka MDN)

- MDN Web Docs
- <https://developer.mozilla.org/>

# Git + code review practices

- <https://learngitbranching.js.org/>
- Google Engineering Practices Documentation
  - <https://google.github.io/eng-practices/>



# CSS

- <https://flexboxfroggy.com/>
- <https://cssgridgarden.com/>

## ① Syntax to write CSS

### Selectors

The element(s) on which the style should be applied

### Property and its value

This is the actual style to be applied to the element(s)

```
selectors {
  ...property: value;
}
```

## ② 3 places to write CSS

### (A) Inline styles

```
<element style="property: value;">
```

### (B) In the <style> element

```
<head>
  ...<style>
    ... selectors { property: value; }
  ...</style>
</head>
```

### (C) In a dedicated file (style.css)

& refer that file via the <link> element

```
<head>
  ...<link rel="stylesheet"
  ... href="style.css" />
</head>
```

## ③ Selectors and their syntax

### Basic Selectors

```
elementname
.classname
#idname
[attr=value]
*
```

### Combinators

```
selectorA + selectorB  Adjacent sibling
selectorA ~ selectorB  General sibling
parent > child          Direct child
parent descendant      Descendent
```

### Pseudo Selectors

```
:active
:hover
:visited
:focus
```

## ④ Common CSS properties (by group)

### TEXT:

```
color
font
font-family
font-size
font-weight
letter-spacing
line-height
text-align
text-decoration
text-indent
text-transform
vertical-align
```

### LIST:

```
list-style
list-style-image
list-style-position
list-style-type
```

### BACKGROUND:

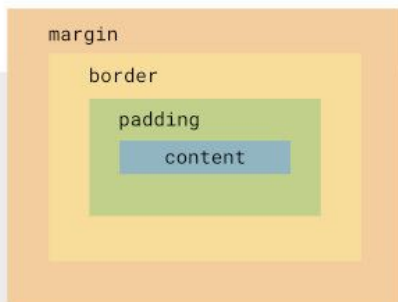
```
background
background-attachment
background-color
background-image
background-position
background-repeat
```

### DISPLAY:

```
display
float
clear
overflow
visibility
```

### OTHER:

```
cursor
```



### BOX:

```
border
border-color
border-style
border-width
height
margin
padding
width
box-sizing
```

### POSITION:

```
position
top
bottom
left
right
z-index
```

# TypeScript

- <https://www.typescriptlang.org/cheatsheets>

### TypeScript Cheat Sheet

#### Control Flow Analysis

**Key points**

- `if` nearly always takes a `boolean` expression. If the expression is `boolean`, the code inside the `if` block will be executed.
- Most of the time `if` checks a `boolean` expression, but there are some cases where it checks a `number` or `string`.

#### If Statements

Most `if` statements occur on the same line as code when defining a function.

```
const input = getInputElement()
if (input > 0) {
  // do something
} else {
  // do something else
}
```

**Guarded functions** (the `if` statement is inside the function body)

```
const input = getInputElement()
const output = getOutputElement()
if (input > 0) {
  output.textContent = input
}
```

#### Discriminated Unions

**Key points**

- A function with a return type of `string` or `number` is a `Discriminated Union`.
- A function with a return type of `string` or `number` is a `Discriminated Union`.

#### Type Guards

A function with a return type of `string` or `number` is a `Type Guard`.

```
function isString(value: string | number): boolean {
  return typeof value === 'string'
}
```

#### Assertion Functions

**Key points**

- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.
- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.

### TypeScript Cheat Sheet

#### Object Literal Syntax

**Key points**

- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.
- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.

#### Primitive Type

**Key points**

- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.
- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.

#### Union Type

**Key points**

- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.
- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.

#### Type from Value

**Key points**

- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.
- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.

#### Type from Func Return

**Key points**

- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.
- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.

#### Template Union Types

**Key points**

- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.
- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.

#### Type from Module

**Key points**

- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.
- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.

### TypeScript Cheat Sheet

#### Interface

**Key points**

- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.
- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.

#### Common Syntax

**Key points**

- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.
- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.

#### Generics

**Key points**

- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.
- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.

#### Overloads

**Key points**

- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.
- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.

#### Get & Set

**Key points**

- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.
- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.

#### Extension via merging

**Key points**

- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.
- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.

#### Class conformance

**Key points**

- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.
- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.

### TypeScript Cheat Sheet

#### Class

**Key points**

- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.
- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.

#### Common Syntax

**Key points**

- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.
- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.

#### Abstract Classes

**Key points**

- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.
- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.

#### Decorators and Attributes

**Key points**

- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.
- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.

#### Generics

**Key points**

- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.
- A function that asserts a value is of a certain type.

# RegExr

- <https://regexr.com/>
- <https://regexper.com/>