

## TD 3 – Angular-Cli + Web IDE + Chrome DevTools

### TD Objectives

During this hands-on, you will get familiar to basic Web Angular development, use Chrome Developer Tools, and use a rich web IDE : WebStorm (you may find equivalent features in Visual Studio Code, or Eclipse)

### Step 1 : setup new Angular project, Import in WebStorm IDE

Pre-requisites: check you have nodejs installed, and angular cli ( `npm install -g @angular/cli` )

Setup a new Angular project, using

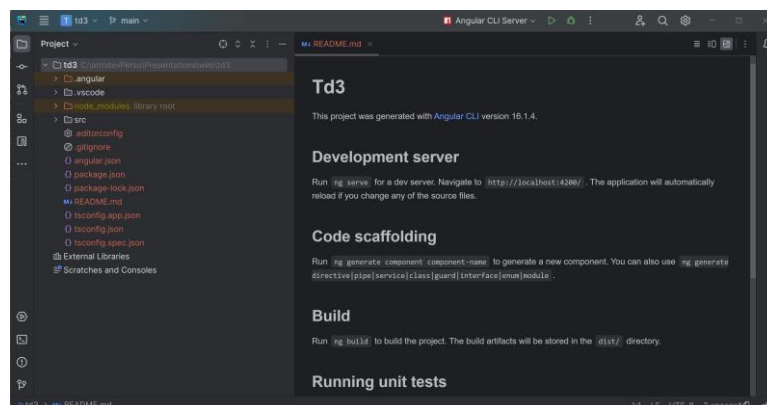
```
C:\td3> ng new
```

When prompted to use Angular routing ... use “Y” (override default “N” !)

When prompted for stylesheet format, use CSS.

This may take 5mn depending on your network bandwidth.

Then open your project from WebStorm IDE.



### [Optional] Step 1 (next) : setup git

It is highly recommended to setup git for versioning your work.

By committing often your files, you have backup, and undo/redo history.

You can also save it on <http://github.com> or gitlab

By using “ng new”, you already have “.gitignore” file correctly configured (containing line “/node\_modules” ), so to finalize you git project, use only need to type

```
C:\td3> git init
```

```
C:\td3> git add .
```

```
C:\td3> git commit -m "init td3"
```

Then regularly use these git commands (maybe from your IDE, or github desktop app)

*git add .*

*git commit -m "some message"*

*git diff*

*git log*

*git push*

*etc ...*

## Step 2 : launch ng serve, Debug in Chrome DevTools

Launch your ng serve, using

*C:\td3> ng serve*

( or alternatively "npm run start" or "npm run watch" )

At this point, you should see

```
$ ng serve
✓ Browser application bundle generation complete.

Initial Chunk Files | Names      | Raw Size
vendor.js           | vendor     | 2.34 MB
polyfills.js        | polyfills  | 333.17 kB
styles.css, styles.js | styles    | 230.44 kB
main.js             | main       | 48.09 kB
runtime.js          | runtime    | 6.50 kB

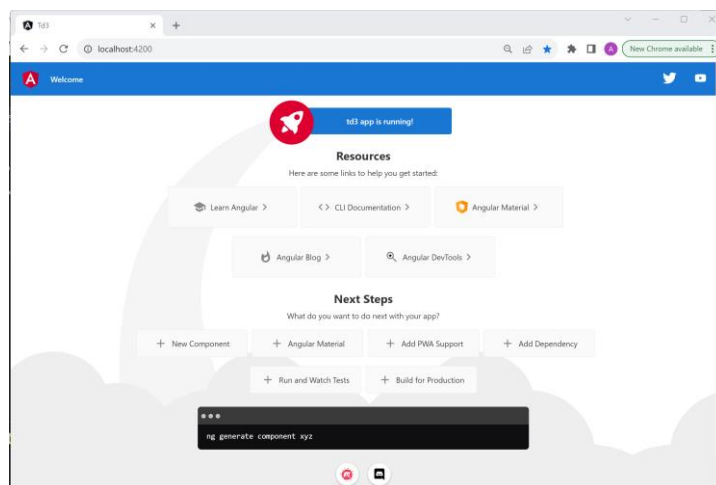
| Initial Total | 2.95 MB

Build at: 2023-09-10T14:18:20.610Z - Hash: fd496e32e5413c74 - Time: 2826ms

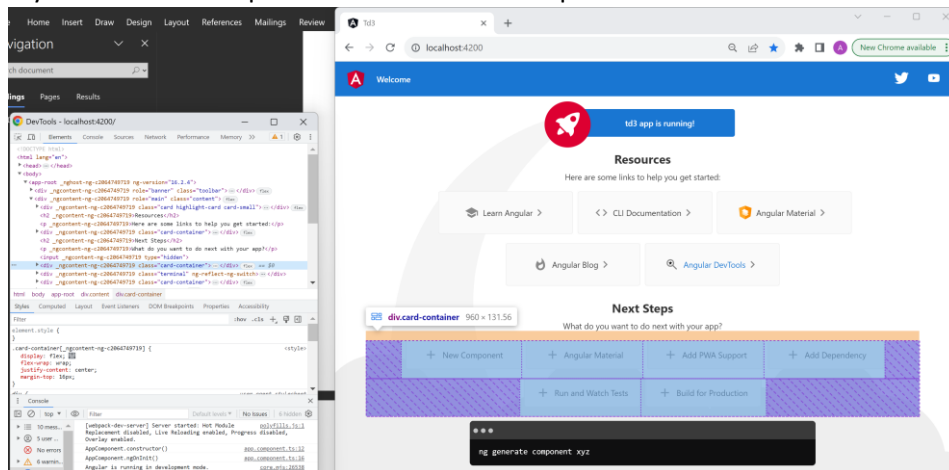
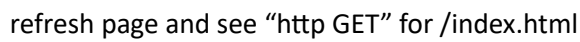
** Angular Live Development Server is listening on localhost:4200, open your browser on http://localhost:4200/ **

✓ Compiled successfully.
```

Once started, open you web browser(Chrome) on <http://localhost:4200>



Ensure you are able to see logs in the console tab (default tab to be opened)



When selecting a Div either from mouse or selecting in the html, you get the mapping between html source code and how elements are displayed. You can also debug the CSS (border, margin, padding size..), and even change them directly in Chrome. Try it.

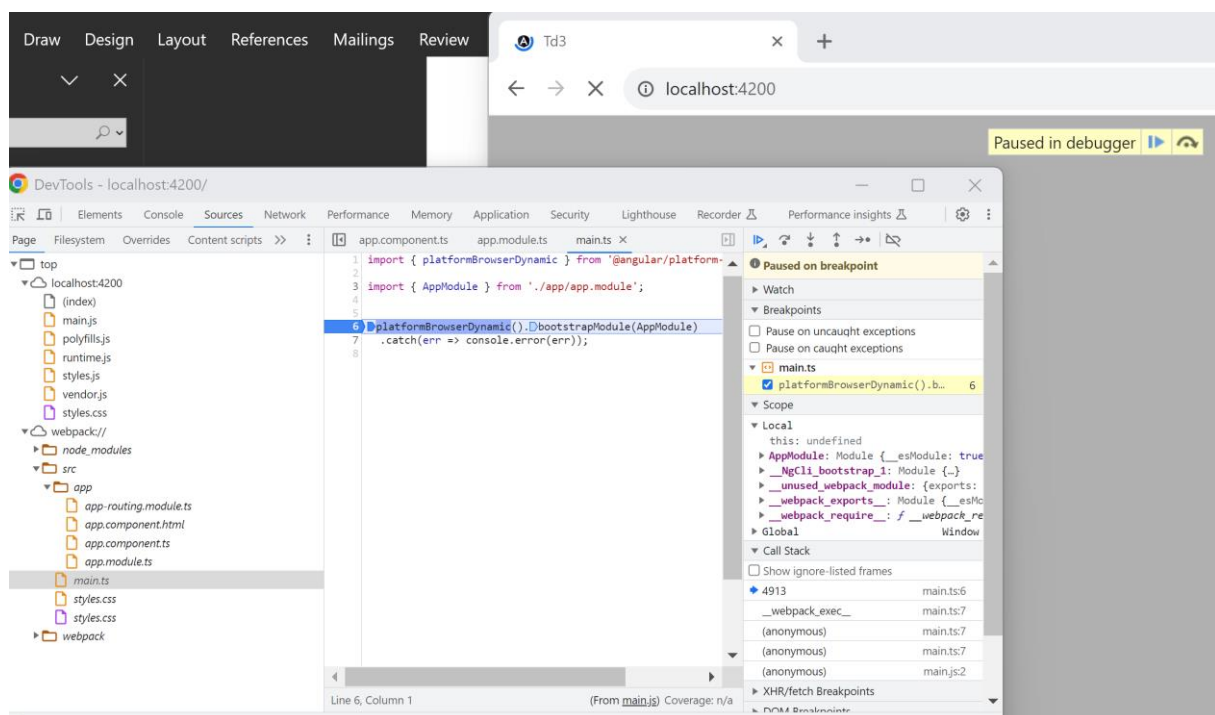
### Step 2 – D / use DevTools > Source tab

From Chrome > Source tab, open the left element “webpack://”, then sub-element “src”, “app”, “main.ts”

Put a breakpoint in line 6 by clicking on the left margin on the main.ts file in the editor.

When refreshing your web page... This is the very first line that Angular execute.

Your breakpoint should cause your page to be “Paused in debugger”



In reality, your program is pausing in javascript file “main.js” (under top > localhost:4200 > main.js), but fortunately in development mode, it is correctly configured to use “source map” file, so you browse in “top > webpack:// ” !

### Step 3 : modify app.ts ... use your IDE autocompletion features

Go back in your WebStorm IDE, edit your file “src/app/app.component.ts”

Add a “constructor() { }” method to the class (it is implicit when none is found). Put “console.log(‘AppComponent.constructor()’)” in the constructor body.

Check you are now able to see the console message in Chrome DevTool

You may also add console.log in method ngOnInit() {...} and add import + implements OnInit interface.

The expected code is below, but do not copy&paste ... try to use auto-completion features from your IDE

```
nt implements OnInit {
```

① `OnInit` (@angular/core)

① `TypeOnlyImport` (@angular/compiler-cli)

Ctrl+Bas and Ctrl+Haut will move caret down and up in the editor [Next Tip](#)

From your IDE, when selecting interface OnInit, it should automatically add corresponding import !

```
1 import {Component, OnInit} from '@angular/core';
```

Finally, implement the requested method ... using automatic error fixing

Either click on underlined error on “AppComponent”, or click on red light

```
export class AppComponent implements OnInit {  
  title: string = 'td3'  
  
  constructor() {  
    console.log('AppComponent')  
  }  
}
```

no usages

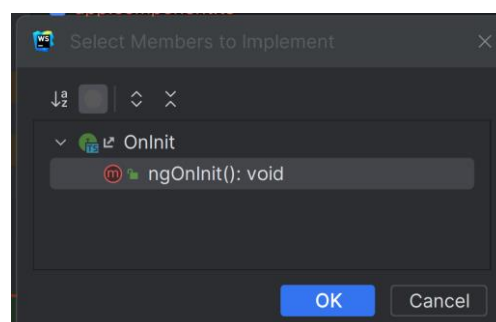
TS2420: Class AppComponent incorrectly implements interface OnInit  
Property ngOnInit is missing in type AppComponent but required in type OnInit  
index.d.ts(6415, 5): ngOnInit is declared here.

Implement all members Alt+Maj+Entrée More actions... Ctrl+1 Alt+Entrée

```
export class AppComponent  
implements OnInit
```

src/app/app.component.ts

Select all missing method to implement:



Finish editing `ngOnInit() {..}`, add another `"console.log('AppComponent.ngOnInit()');"`

You should have:

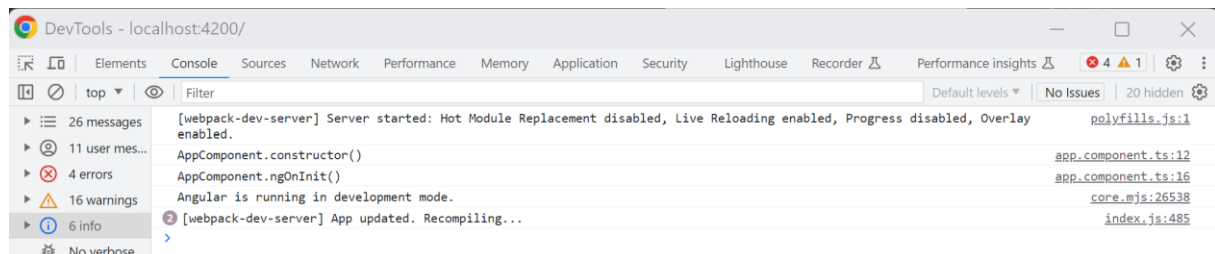
```

1 import {Component, OnInit} from '@angular/core';
2
3 5+ usages
4 @Component({
5   selector: 'app-root',
6   templateUrl: './app.component.html',
7   styleUrls: ['./app.component.css']
8 })
9 export class AppComponent implements OnInit {
10   title :string = 'td3';
11
12   no usages
13   constructor() {
14     console.log('AppComponent.constructor()')
15   }
16
17   no usages
18   ngOnInit() : void {
19     console.log('AppComponent.ngOnInit()')
20   }
21 }

```

Now re-check you logs in Chrome DevTools > console.

You should see both lines :



Remark :

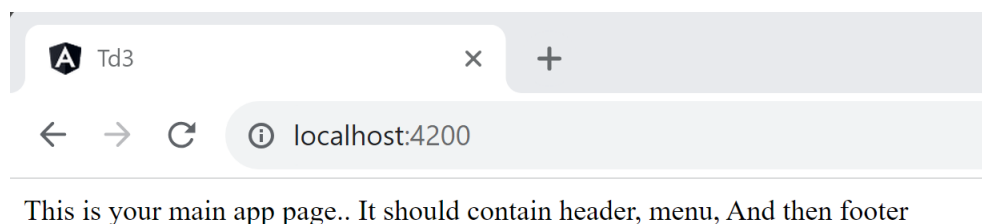
- Constructor code in Angular classes should not perform any angular operation ... constructor is only for allocating object memory in Javascript. This is why we rather use “ngOnInit”, which is called (after constructor), when the object is ready to be used
- When the object is about to be destroyed, there is a symmetric method... ngOnDestroy, in interface OnDestroy. Try implementing it (but it won't be used yet because your app is not changing page route yet)

#### Step 4: Modify main app.component.html component page

Modify your app.component.html page like below

```
<> app.component.html x
1
2 This is your main app page..
3 It should contain header, menu,
4
5 <router-outlet></router-outlet>
6
7 And then footer
8
```

From Chrome, you should see this:



Remark 1: the page in Chrome changes in real-time, while saving. (this is “auto-reload”)

Remark 2: Notice you should not remove the `<router-outlet></router-outlet>` element, it will be used later

### Step 5: Add ng-bootstrap dependency

Interrupt your running “ng serve” (Control+C)

Add “ng-bootstrap” as a npm dependency only... This will not work (on purpose), we will see right after why

```
C:\td3> npm install --save @ng-bootstrap/ng-bootstrap
```

Check what are the source files that have been modified by this operation, using “git diff”

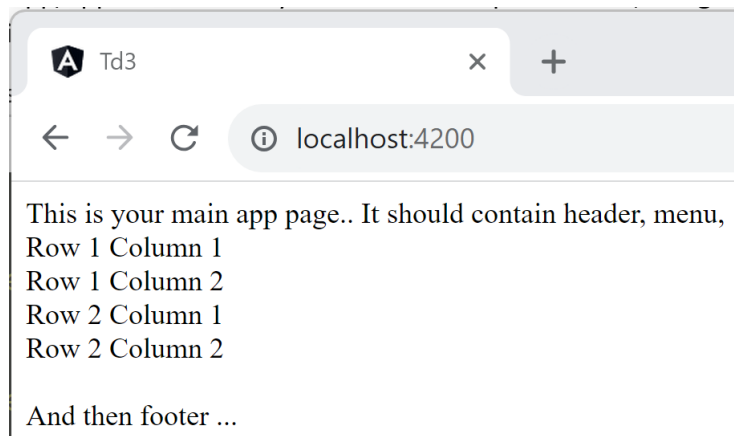
Then restart again your “ng serve”

Edit file “src/app/app.html” to test your first bootstrap html code, using nested divs with class=“container”, then class=“row”, class=“col-md-2” (or col-md-3, col-md-4, col-md-6.. ) .

Your html result should (but does not yet...) look like this:

Row1 colum 1	row 1 column 2
Row2 colum 1	row 2 column2

Unfortunately, the layout does not work (as expected) ... all elements are above each other, not forming a layout with rows and columns



Redo the correct installation of “ng add”, instead of “npm install”, using

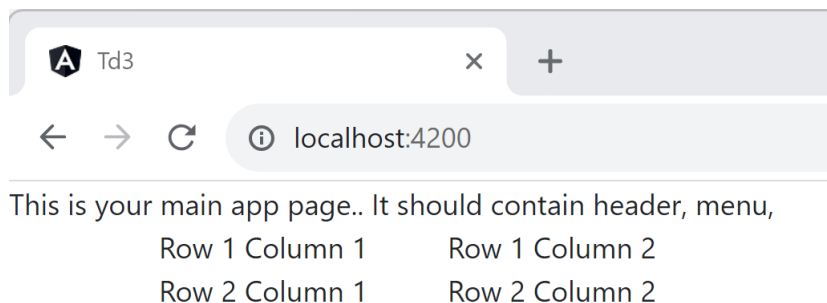
```
C:\td3> ng add @ng-bootstrap/ng-bootstrap
```

Check again what are the files that have been modified in git

See in file angular.json this added line ?

```
"node_modules/bootstrap/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css",
```

Now restart “ng serve”, and refresh your page, you should see this:



And then footer ...

Redo the same (copy&paste below) using class=“container-fluid” instead of class=“container”

Find out the difference between class=“container” and class=“container-fluid”. Are they using same CSS width on the page ?

Step 6: change basic CSS, to add debugging border style

Edit your file src/style.css



```
.app-border {

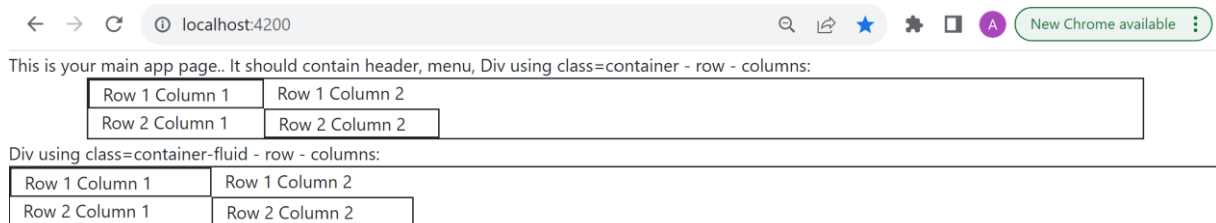
    border-style: solid;

    border-width: 1pt;

}
```

Then add this extra class “app-border” to the top level div with class=“container” and also to the divs of “row1 column1” and to the div of “row 2 - column 2”

At this point, you should get:



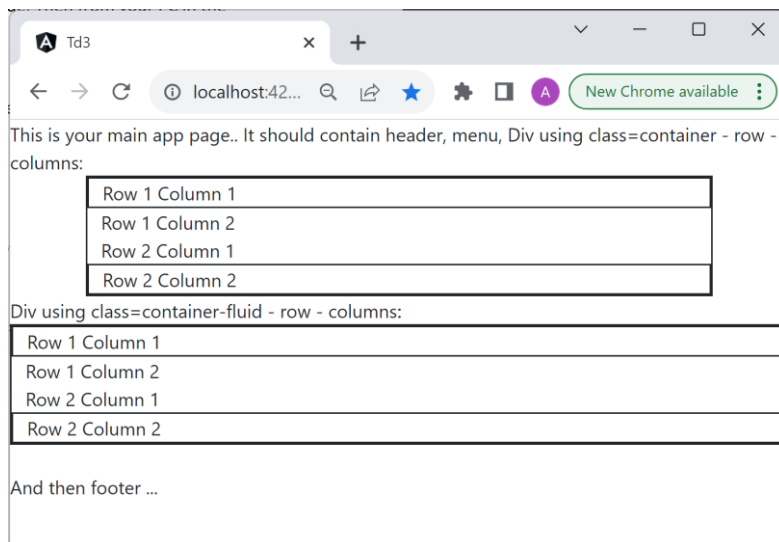
And then footer ...

With these debugging “app-border” class, you can easily see you div size by forcing a temporary border to it.

[Step 7: Resize your Chrome window ... see what happen on Small/Medium/Large size](#)  
When using your web page from your Portable telephone, you are in the “Small” device mode.

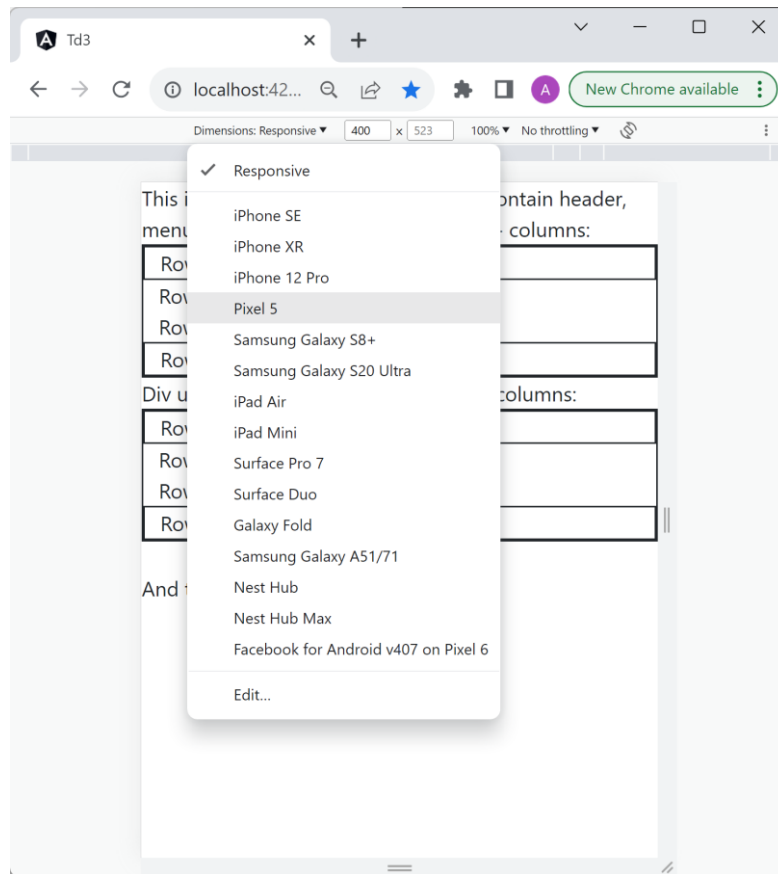
When using from your Tablet, you are in the “Medium” device mode. Then from your PC in the “Large” device mode.

When resizing to a small window, bootstrap does not any more use columns, but display all cells vertically. You should see this:



Play with alternate bootstrap classes for small / medium / large devices.

Chrome also has tool for debugging custom dimensions for well-known devices.



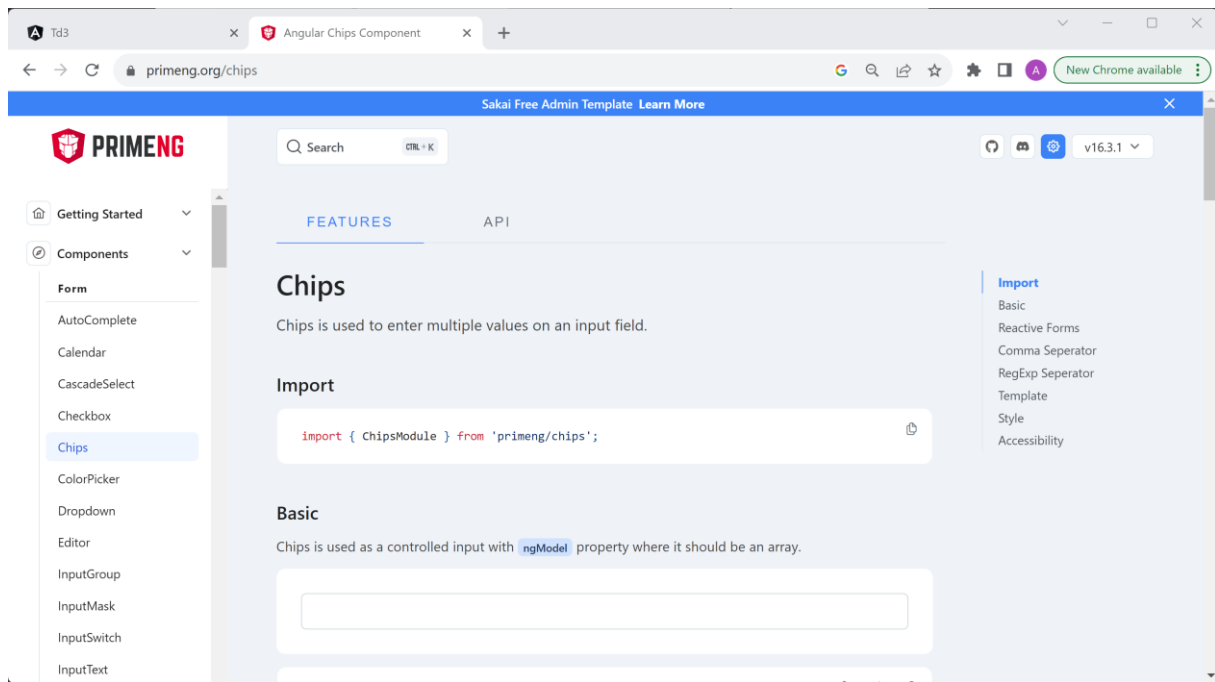
Step 8: Add other dependency : primeNg ... play with “chips” component

Add in your project the dependency corresponding to the “Chips” component of the “primeNG” library

See the doc and online component ready to use:

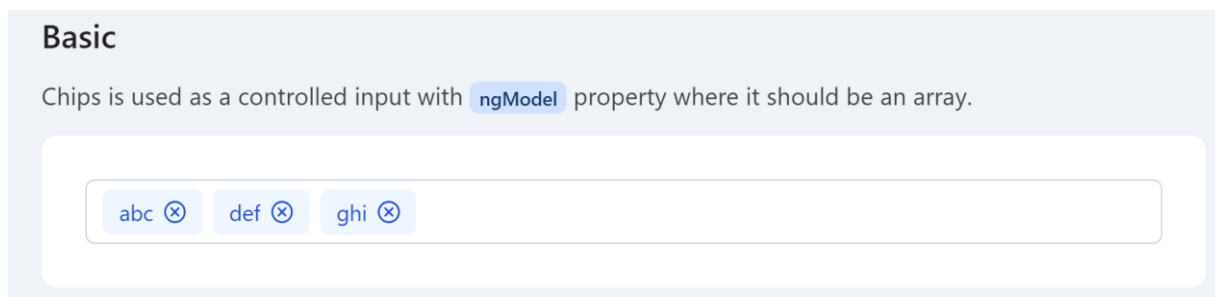
<https://primeng.org/chips>

Chips is a rich text area that support entering several tags easily (like “badges” in bootstrap)



Test yourself the online “Chips” component by typing “abc <enter> def <enter> ghi <enter>”

You should get this:



Now edit your project to have this component directly in you app.html page

Follow the steps described in the doc:

1/ add npm dependency ... restart ng serve

```
npm install -s primeng
```

2/ edit your angular.json, add lines

```
"styles": [
  "node_modules/primeng/resources/themes/lara-light-blue/theme.css",
  "node_modules/primeng/resources/primeng.min.css",
  ...
]
```

3/ edit your app/app.module.ts to add

```
import { FormsModule } from '@angular/forms';
import { ChipsModule } from 'primeng/chips';

@NgModule({
  imports: [
    ...
    FormsModule,
    ChipsModule
  ],
```

4/ edit your app.component.html, to add

```
<p-chips [(ngModel)]="values"></p-chips>
```

5/ edit your app.component.ts, add

```
values: string ='';
```

Check that it works

## Step 9: Browse PrimeNG source code

From WebStorm, click on '<p-prime>' html element, and navigate into declaration

You see all the code interface definition (file "node\_modules/primeng/chips/chips.d.ts")

Unfortunately, you do not see real source code!

Check that the file use

```
export declare class Chips { ... }
```

instead of

```
export class Chips { ... }
```

To see real source code, as it is Open-Source, you can still browse to

<https://github.com/primefaces/primeng/blob/master/src/app/components/chips/chips.ts#L73>

Read the code to get an idea of how complex it can be to write a rich component, supporting keyboard handling, drag&drop, copy&paste, etc..