

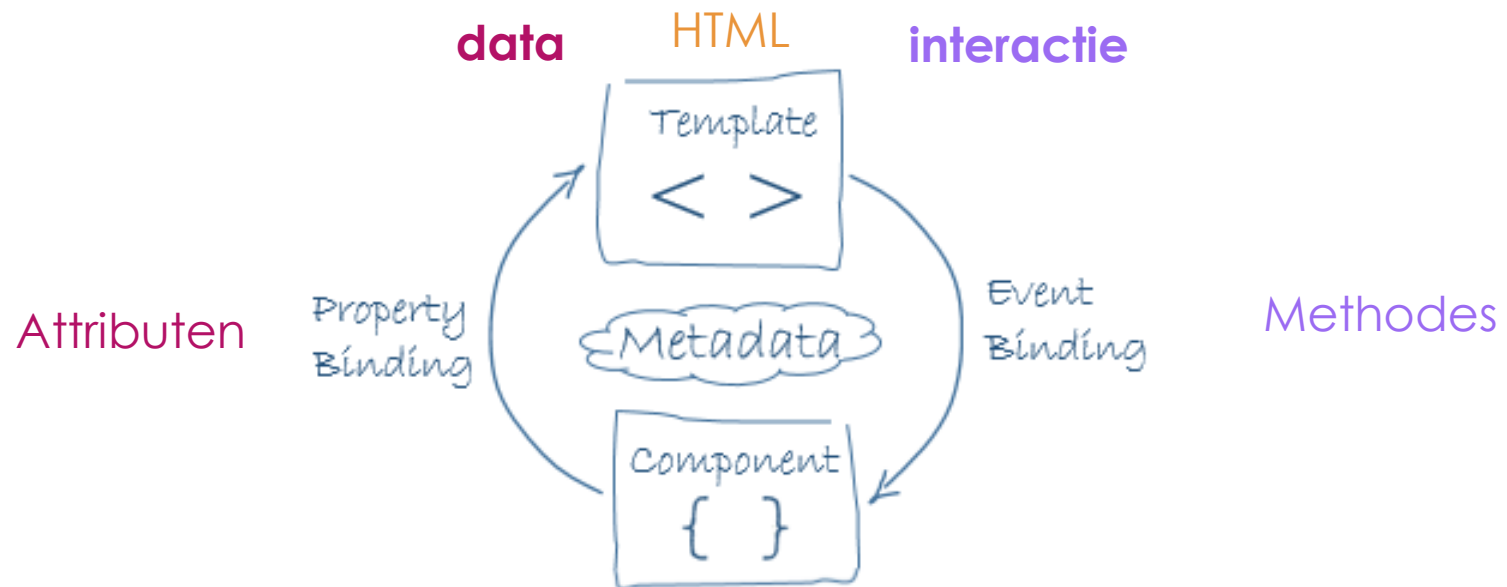
Op vraag van studenten: deze slides werden gebruikt in de gestreamde les van 15 maart 2022. Kleine wijzigingen t.o.v. de oorspronkelijke slides:

- de eerste drie slides zijn toegevoegd (herhaling van de vorige les)
- slides 46b, 46c en 60b zijn toegevoegd (herhalingen van voorgaande slides)
- aan slides 61 en 70 werd een kadertje toegevoegd

Angular

- ▶ Framework om vlotter webapplicaties te bouwen/onderhouden
- ▶ Gebruikt TypeScript
- ▶ EEN html-pagina met de look&feel van meerdere pagina's via
- ▶ Componenten
 - ▶ html-template presentatie
 - ▶ css-code opmaak
 - ▶ ts-klasse instantievariabelen die data bevatten
methodes als event handlers

Wat toont/kan een webpagina?



Klasse: attributen - methodes

Voorbeeld

landen.component.ts

```
export class LandenComponent implements OnInit {
  selectedLand: Land | undefined;
  private landen: Land[];
  get landen(): Land[] {return this._landen;}
}
```

landen.component.html

```
<select class="custom-select" [(ngModel)]="selectedLand"
(change)="veranderdLand()">
  <option *ngFor="let land of landen" [ngValue]="land">{{land.naam}}
</option>
</select>
```

Italy

Cyprus

Czech Republic

Denmark

Estonia

Faroe Islands

Finland

France

Germany

Gibraltar

Greece

Guernsey

Holy See

Hungary

Iceland

Republic of Ireland

Isle of Man

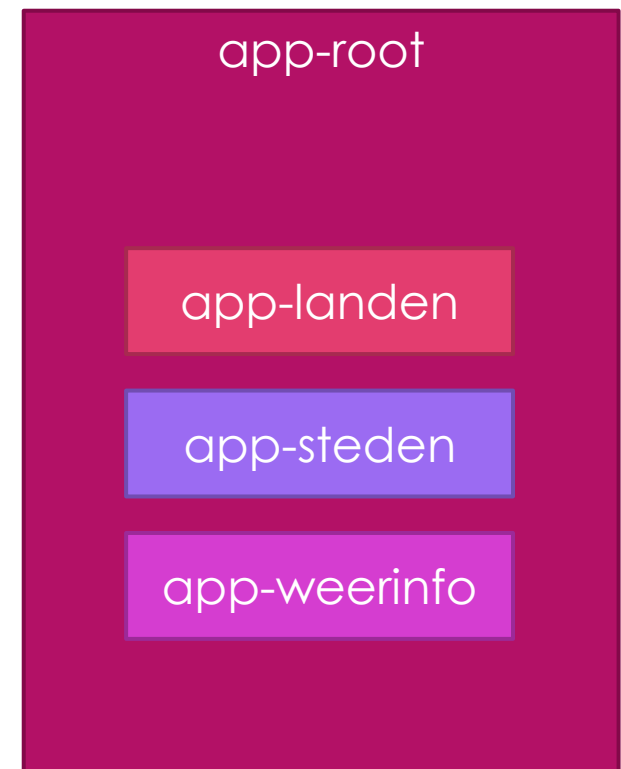
Italy

Overzicht

- ▶ Typescript
- ▶ Wat heb je nodig?
- ▶ Componenten
 - ▶ Structural directives: *ngFor en *ngIf
 - ▶ One way Property binding
 - ▶ Two-way binding
 - ▶ Events
 - ▶ Attributen toevoegen

Data doorgeven

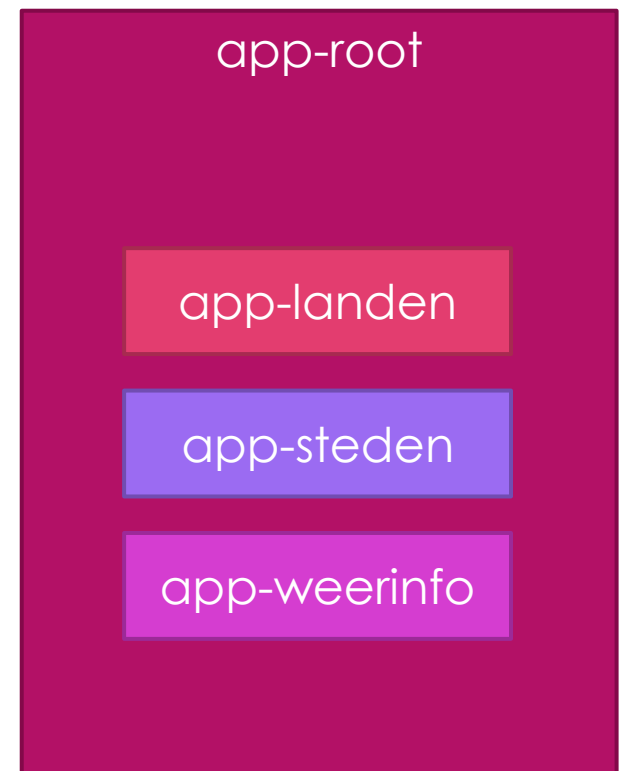
- ▶ Typescript
- ▶ Wat heb je nodig?
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 - ▶ Events
 - ▶ Attributen toevoegen



Data doorgeven

app.component.html

```
...  
<app-landen ...></app-landen>  
<app-steden ...></app-steden>  
<app-weerinfo ...></app-weerinfo>  
...
```



Component: @Input()

– attributen toevoegen

Tag - component

```
<app-landen landen="..."> </app-landen>
```

Klasse - component

```
export class LandenComponent implements OnChanges{

  @Input()
  landen: Land[] = [];

  ngOnChanges(changes: SimpleChanges): void {
    if (this.landen !== [] && this.selectedLand == undefined ){
      this.selectedLand = this.landen[0];
    }
  }
}
```


@Input()

app.component.html

```
<app-landen [landen]="landen" (landChanged)="veranderLand($event)">
</app-landen>
```

app.component.ts

```
export class AppComponent {
  landen: Land[];
}
```

landen.component.ts

```
export class LandenComponent implements OnInit {
  private _landen: Land[];
  @Input()
  landen: Land[] = [];
}
```

app-root

app-landen

Overzicht

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 - ▶ Attributen toevoegen
 - ▶ Events toevoegen

Component: @Output()

– event toevoegen

Tag - component

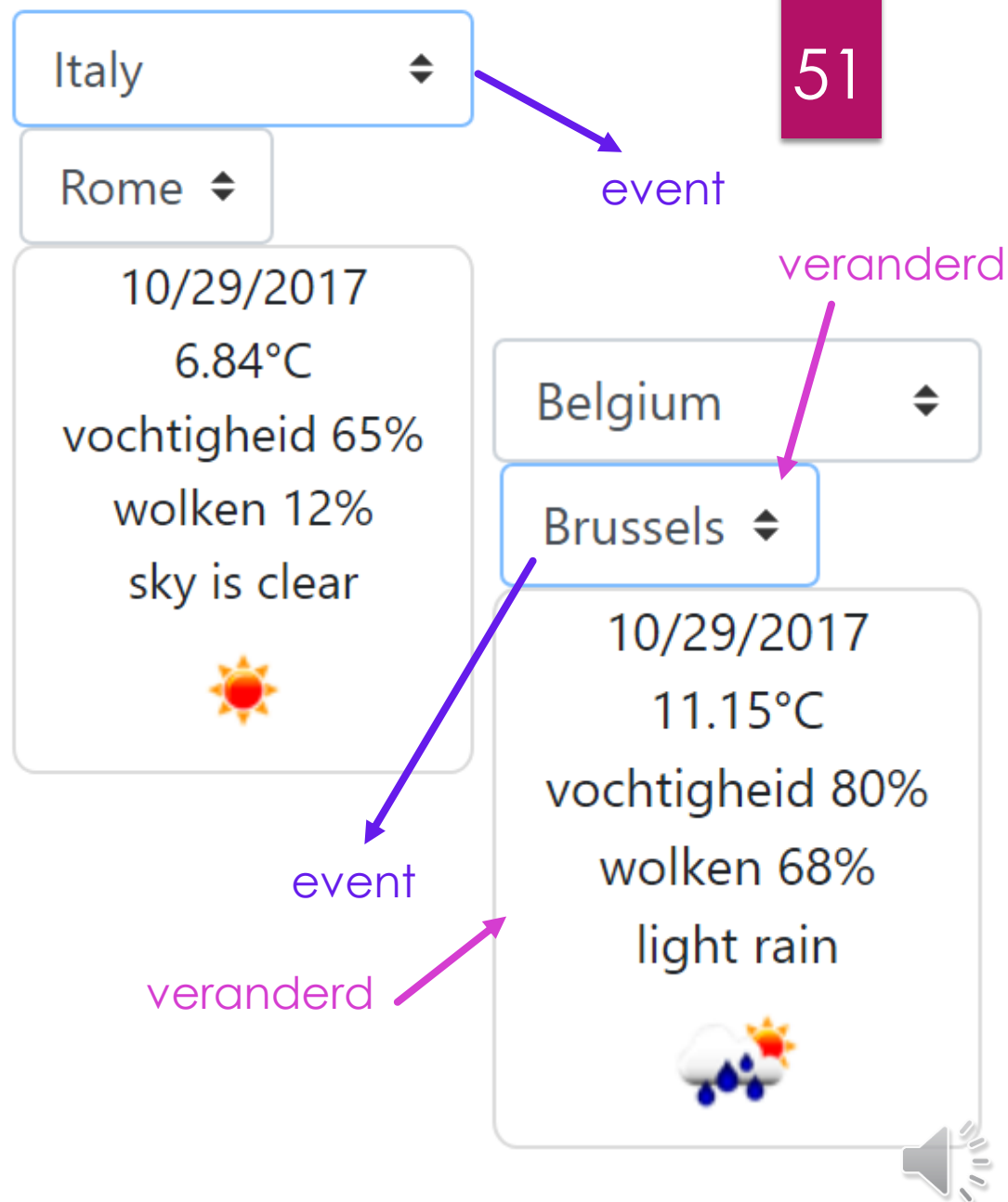
```
<app-landen (landChanged)="..."> </app-landen>
```

Klasse - component

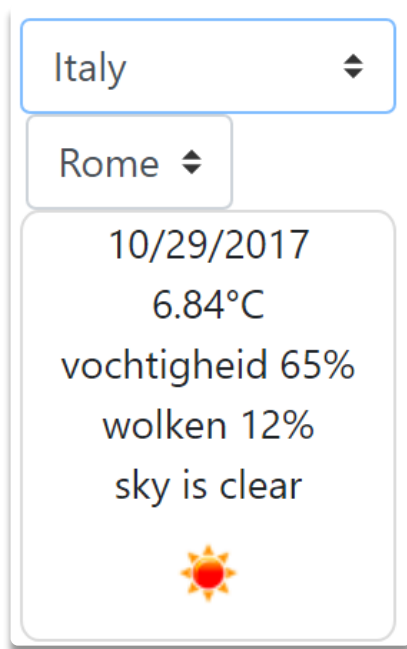
```
export class LandenComponent {  
  
    selectedLand: Land;  
  
    @Output() landChanged = new EventEmitter<Land>();  
    veranderdLand() {  
        this.landChanged.emit(this.selectedLand);  
    }  
}
```

Zelf events definiëren

- ▶ Event Emitter in componentklasse
 - ▶ Declareren
 - ▶ Event uitsenden
- ▶ Registreren voor event



Zelf events definiëren



<app-landen ... >

<app-steden ... >

<app-weerinfo ... >

<app-root ... >

- ▶ Component waar event optreedt
 - ▶ Event voorzien
- ▶ Component die naar event luistert
 - ▶ Handler voorzien

Landen – event toevoegen

landen.component.html

```
<select [(ngModel)]="selectedLand" (change)="veranderdLand()">
  <option *ngFor="let land of landen" [ngValue]="land">
    {{land.naam}}
  </option>
</select>
```

landen.component.ts

```
import {..., Output, EventEmitter} from '@angular/core';
export class LandenComponent implements OnInit {
  selectedLand: Land;
  @Output() landChanged = new EventEmitter<Land>();
  veranderdLand() {
    this.landChanged.emit(this.selectedLand);
  }
}
```

Landen – handler toevoegen

landen.component.ts

```
import {..., Output, EventEmitter} from '@angular/core';
export class LandenComponent implements OnInit {
  selectedLand: Land;
  @Output() landChanged = new EventEmitter<Land>();
  veranderdLand() {
    this.landChanged.emit(this.selectedLand);
  }
}
```

app.component.html

```
<app-landen [landen]="landen" (landChanged)="veranderLand($event)">
</app-landen>
```

Landen - handler

app.component.html

```
<app-landen [landen]="landen" (landChanged)="veranderLand($event)">
</app-landen>
```

app.component.ts

```
export class AppComponent {
  steden: string[];
  land: Land;
  constructor(private landenService: LandenService) {
    ...
  }

  veranderLand(land: Land) {
    this.land = land;
    this landenService.haalSteden(land)
      .then(steden => this.steden = steden);
  }
}
```


Steden – Weer

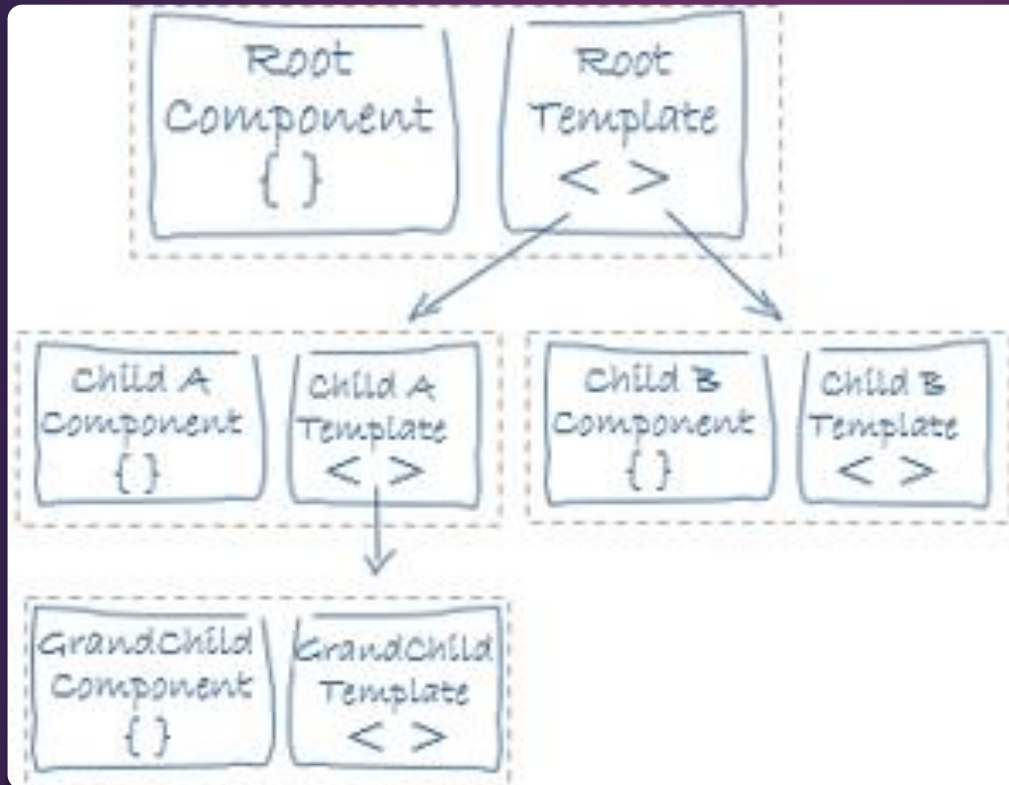
- ▶ Analooog
- ▶ Zie project

```
app
├── landen
├── steden
├── weerinfo
│   ├── app.component.css
│   ├── app.component.html
│   ├── app.component.spec.ts
│   ├── app.component.ts
│   ├── app.module.ts
│   ├── land.ts
│   ├── landen.service.spec.ts
│   ├── landen.service.ts
│   ├── rest-country.ts
│   ├── rest-weer.ts
│   └── weer.ts
```



Overzicht

- ▶ Typescript
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 - ▶ Two-way binding
 - ▶ Events
 - ▶ Attributen toevoegen
 - ▶ Events toevoegen
 - ▶ Oudercomponenten



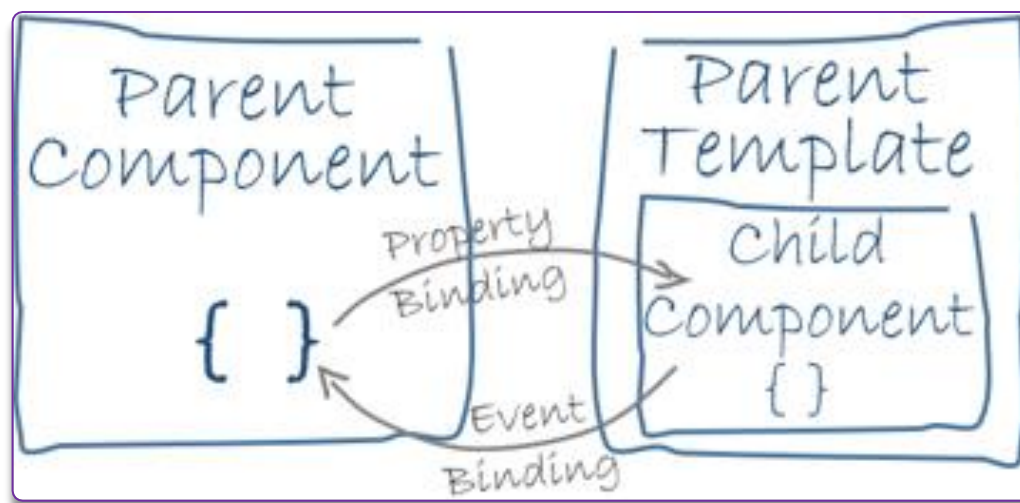
Componenten
gebruiken in
andere
componenten



Component met attribuut en event gebruiken in andere component

Tag - component

```
<app-landen landen="..." (landChanged)="..."> </app-landen>
```



app-landen

app-root

Component met attribuut en event gebruiken in andere component

Tag - component

```
<app-landen landen="..." (landChanged)="..."> </app-landen>
```

HTML-template (app-root)

```
<app-landen [landen]="landen"  
(landChanged)="veranderLand($event)"  
>  
</app-landen>
```

Klasse (app-root)

```
export class AppComponent {  
  landen: Land[];  
  
  veranderLand(land: Land) {  
    ...  
  }  
}
```

Event, attribuut tag



Attribuut, methode klasse

Overzicht

- ▶ Typescript
- ▶ Wat heb je nodig?
- ▶ Componenten
 - ▶ Structural directives: *ngFor en *ngIf
 - ▶ One way Property binding
 - ▶ Two-way binding
 - ▶ Events
 - ▶ Attributen toevoegen
 - ▶ Events toevoegen
 - ▶ Oudercomponenten

**data en
interactie
uitwisselen tussen componenten**

Overzicht

- ▶ Typescript
- ▶ Wat heb je nodig?
- ▶ Componenten
- ▶ Services

waar komen de data vandaan

Service

- ▶ Biedt diensten aan
 - ▶ Data ophalen
 - ▶ Logging
 - ▶ Berekeningen
 - ▶ ...
- ▶ Wordt automatisch geïnjecteerd in componenten
- ▶ Kan ook asynchroon

Service - overzicht

Klasse component

```
export class AppComponent
{
    constructor(private landenService: LandenService) {}

    ...
}
```

Klasse service

```
@Injectable()
export class LandenService {

    haalLanden(): Land[] {...}

}
```

Kan geïnjecteerd
worden in andere
klassen

Service aanmaken en registreren

app.module.ts

```
import {LandenService} from './landen.service';
@NgModule({
  declarations: [AppComponent, WeerinfoComponent,
    LandenComponent, StedenComponent],
  imports: [BrowserModule, FormsModule],
  providers: [LandenService],
  bootstrap: [AppComponent]
})
```

landen.service.ts

```
import {Injectable} from '@angular/core';
@Injectable()
export class LandenService {

}
```

Kan geïnjecteerd
worden in andere
klassen

Service implementeren

landen.service.ts

```
import {Injectable} from '@angular/core';
import {Land} from '../land';

@Injectable()
export class LandenService {

  haalLanden(): Land[] {
    let landen =
      [{code: 'BE', naam: 'België', hoofdstad: 'Brussel'},
       {code: 'NL', naam: 'Nederland', hoofdstad: 'Den Haag'}];
    return landen;
  }
}
```

Service injecteren en gebruiken

app.component.ts

```
import {LandenService} from './landen.service';
import {Land} from './land';

export class AppComponent implements OnInit {
  landen: Land[];

  constructor(private landenService: LandenService) {}

  ngOnInit(): void {
    this.landenservice = this.landenservice.haalLanden();
  }
}
```

Lifecycle Hooks

- ▶ Angular beheert levensloop component
- ▶ Hooks
 - ▶ Acties na uitvoeren van een bepaalde faze

constructor

ngOnChanges

ngOnInit

ngDoCheck

ngAfterContentInit

ngAfterContentChecked

ngAfterViewInit

ngAfterViewChecked

ngOnDestroy



Asynchrone service

landen.service.ts

```
import {Injectable} from '@angular/core';
import {Land} from '../land';

@Injectable()
export class LandenService {

  haalLanden(): Promise<Land[]> {
    let landen =
      [{code: 'BE', naam: 'België', hoofdstad: 'Brussel'},
       {code: 'NL', naam: 'Nederland', hoofdstad: 'Den Haag'}];
    return Promise.resolve(landen);
  }
}
```

Asynchrone service gebruiken

app.component.ts

```
import {LandenService} from './landen.service';
import {Land} from './land';

export class AppComponent implements OnInit {
  landen: Land[];

  constructor(private landenService: LandenService) {}

  ngOnInit(): void {
    this.landenService.haalLanden()
      .then(landen => this.landen = landen);
  }
}
```

Angular - Overzicht

- ▶ Typescript
- ▶ Wat heb je nodig?
- ▶ Componenten
- ▶ Services
- ▶ HTTP-Services

waar komen de data vandaan

HTTP-service

- ▶ Data van een server halen
 - ▶ AJAX-call
- ▶ Gebruikt HttpClientModule

Klasse service

```
@Injectable()
export class LandenService {

  constructor(private http: HttpClient) {
  }

}
```

Gebruik HTTP-module

app.module.ts

```
import {HttpClientModule} from '@angular/common/http';

@NgModule({
  declarations: [AppComponent, WeerinfoComponent,
    LandenComponent, StedenComponent],
  imports: [BrowserModule, FormsModule, HttpClientModule],
  providers: [LandenService],
  bootstrap: [AppComponent]
})
```

HTTP-service

landen.service.ts

```
import {HttpClient} from '@angular/common/http';
import {RestCountry} from './rest-country';

@Injectable()
export class LandenService {

  constructor(private http: HttpClient) {
  }

}
```

Interface REST-resultaat

rest-country.ts

```
export interface RestCountry {
  alpha2Code: string;
  name: string;
  capital: string;
}
```

<https://restcountries.eu/rest/v1/region/europe.ts>

```
[{"name": "Åland Islands", "topLevelDomain": [".ax"], "alpha2Code": "AX", "alpha3Code": "ALA", "callingCodes": [358], "capital": "Mariehamn", "altSpellings":
["AX", "Aaland", "Åland", "Åhvenanmaa"], "region": "Europe", "subregion": "Northern Europe", "population": 28875, "latlng":
[60.116667, 19.9], "demonym": "Ålandish", "area": 1580.0, "gini": null, "timezones": ["UTC+02:00"], "borders": [], "nativeName": "Åland", "numericCode": "248", "currencies":
["EUR"], "languages": ["sv"], "translations": {"de": "Åland", "es": "Alandia", "fr": "Åland", "ja": "オーランド諸島", "it": "Isole Åland"}, "relevance": "0"},
{"name": "Albania", "topLevelDomain": [".al"], "alpha2Code": "AL", "alpha3Code": "ALB", "callingCodes": [355], "capital": "Tirana", "altSpellings":
["AL", "Shqipëri", "Shqipëria", "Shqipnia"], "region": "Europe", "subregion": "Southern Europe", "population": 2893005, "latlng":
[41.0, 20.0], "demonym": "Albanian", "area": 28748.0, "gini": 34.5, "timezones": ["UTC+01:00"], "borders":
["MNE", "GRC", "MKD", "KOS"], "nativeName": "Shqipëria", "numericCode": "008", "currencies": ["ALL"], "languages": ["sq"], "translations":
{"de": "Albanien", "es": "Albania", "fr": "Albanie", "ja": "アルバニア", "it": "Albania"}, "relevance": "0"}, {"name": "Andorra", "topLevelDomain":
```

HTTP-service: landen ophalen

landen.service.ts

```
get landen(): Observable<Land[]> {  
  return this.http.get<RestCountry[]>(this.landenURL)  
    .pipe(  
      tap(_ => console.log('fetched landen')),  
      map(items => items.map(  
        item => new Land(item.alpha2Code, item.name, item.capital)))  
    );  
}
```

GET

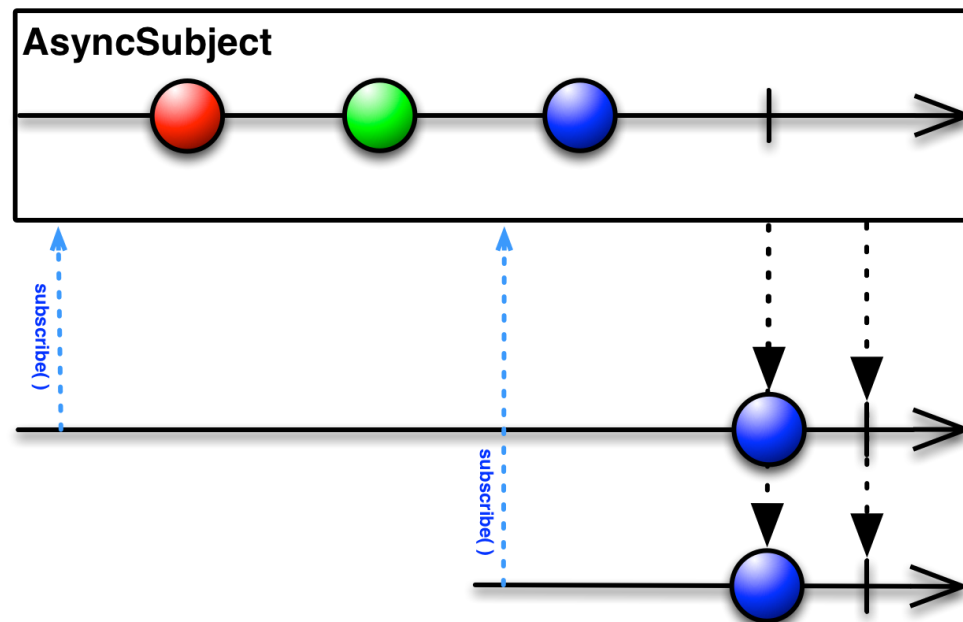
- ▶ `http.get` → Observable (meerdere asynchrone resultaten)
- ▶ `RestCountry[]` → `Land[]`

Resultaat methode-oproep

	Synchroon	Asynchroon
Eén resultaat	T	Promise<T>
Veel resultaten	T[]	Observable<T>

Observable

- ▶ Events
- ▶ Asynchrone methodes met meerdere resultaten



HTTP-service: landen ophalen

landen.service.ts

```
get landen(): Observable<Land[]> {  
  return this.http.get<RestCountry[]>(this.landenURL)  
    .pipe(  
      tap(_ => console.log('fetched landen')),  
      map(items => items.map(  
        item => new Land(item.alpha2Code, item.name, item.capital)))  
    );  
}
```

Asynchrone HTTP-service gebruiken

app.component.ts

```
ngOnInit(): void {  
  this.landenservice.landen.subscribe((landen) => {  
    this.landen = landen;  
    this.land = landen[0];  
    this.landenservice.haalSteden(this.land)  
      .subscribe(steden => this.steden = steden);  
  })  
}
```

Weer tonen

- ▶ Steden instellen → stad geselecteerd
- ▶ Stad selecteren → weer aanpassen



app.component.html

```
<app-steden [steden]="steden" (stadChanged)="toonWeer($event)">
</app-steden>
```

app.component.ts

```
toonWeer(stad: string): void {
  this.landenService.haalWeer(stad)
    .subscribe(weer => this.weer = weer);
  this.stad = stad;
}
```

Overzicht

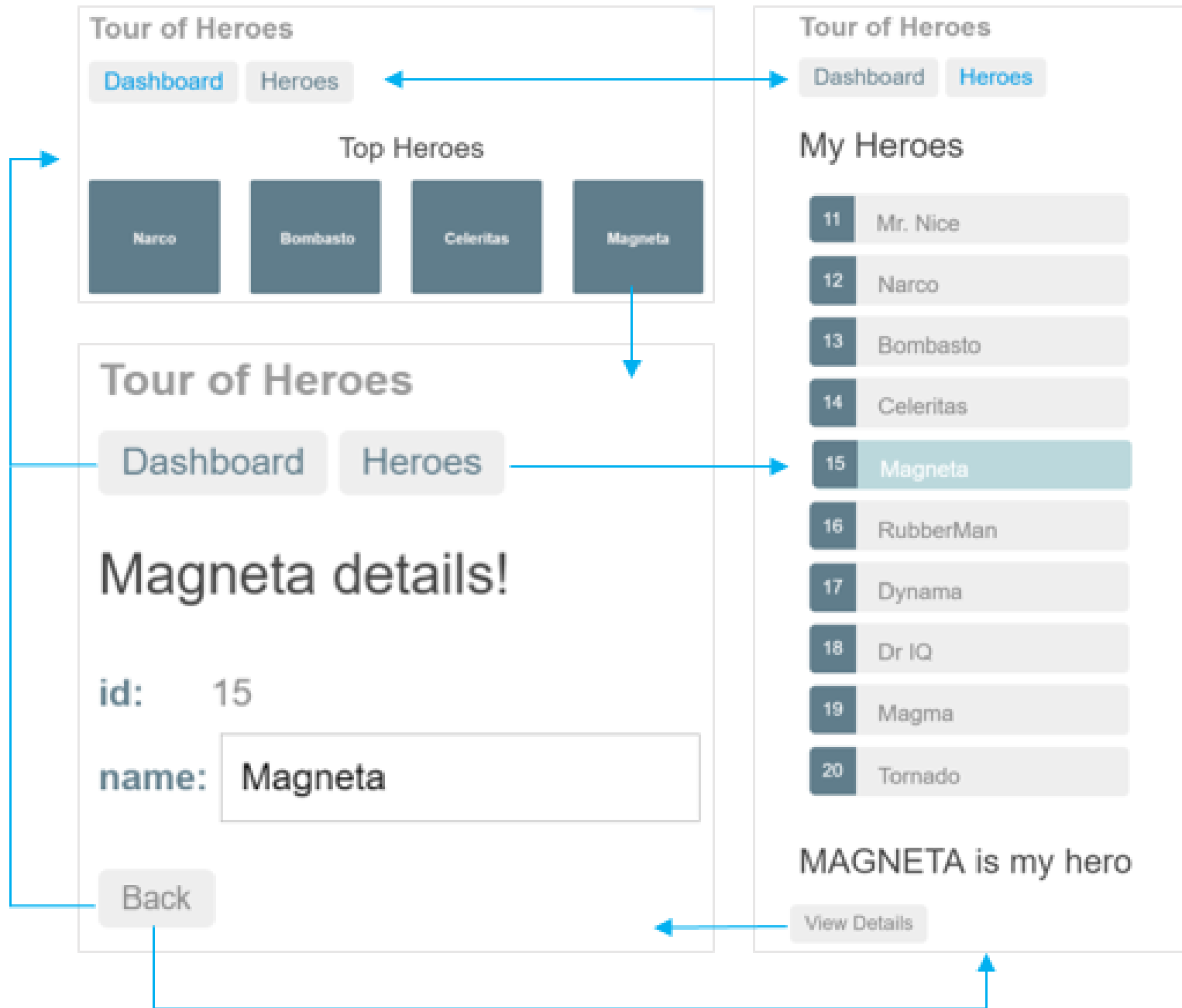
- ▶ Typescript
- ▶ Wat heb je nodig?
- ▶ Componenten
- ▶ Services
- ▶ HTTP-Services
- ▶ Configuratie

Configuratie – root module

```
import ...
@NgModule({
  declarations: [
    AppComponent,
    WeerinfoComponent,
    LandenComponent,
    StedenComponent
  ],
  imports: [
    BrowserModule,
    FormsModule,
    HttpClientModule
  ],
  providers: [LandenService],
  bootstrap: [AppComponent]
})
export class AppModule { }
```

Overzicht

- ▶ Typescript
- ▶ Wat heb je nodig?
- ▶ Componenten
- ▶ Services
- ▶ HTTP-Services
- ▶ Configuratie
- ▶ Routing



Basis-URL

- In index.html

```
<base href="/">
```


Routes configureren

- ▶ In aparte module
- ▶ Pad ↔ Component
- ▶ Route-configuratie inlezen
- ▶ Routes exporteren → beschikbaar voor de applicatie

Routes configureren

```
import { NgModule } from '@angular/core';
import { RouterModule, Routes } from '@angular/router';
import { HeroesComponent } from '../heroes/heroes.component';

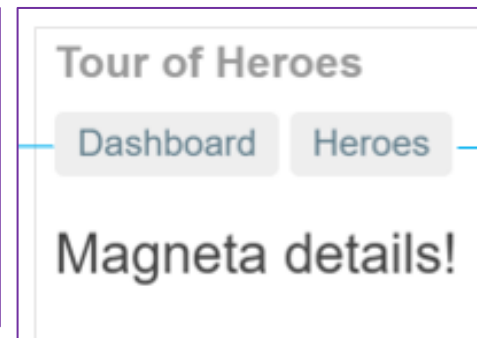
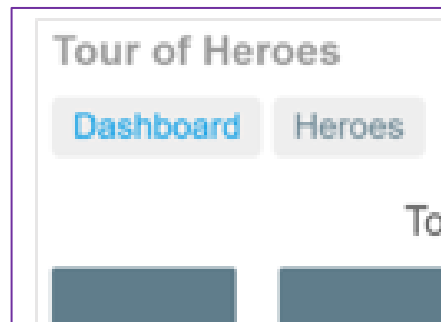
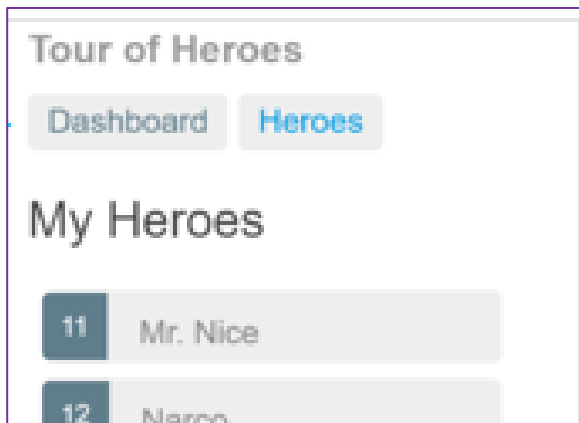
const routes: Routes = [
  { path: 'heroes', component: HeroesComponent }
];

@NgModule({
  imports: [RouterModule.forRoot(routes)],
  exports: [RouterModule]
})
export class AppRoutingModule { }
```

Waar component tonen?

- ▶ routerLink: naar waar?
- ▶ router-outlet: waar tonen?

```
<h1>{{title}}</h1>  
<a routerLink="/heroes">Heroes</a>  
<router-outlet></router-outlet>
```



Routes met parameter

- ▶ In module met routerconfiguratie
- ▶ Pad ↔ Component

```
{  
  path: 'detail/:id',  
  component: HeroDetailComponent  
}
```

```
<a *ngFor="let hero of heroes"  
  routerLink="/detail/{{hero.id}}">
```

Tour of Heroes

[Dashboard](#)[Heroes](#)

My Heroes

[11](#) Mr. Nice[12](#) Narco[13](#) Bombasto[14](#) Celeritas[15](#) Magneta[16](#) RubberMan[17](#) Dynama[18](#) Dr IQ[19](#) Magma[20](#) Tornado

Parameter identificeren (HeroDetailComponent)

```
constructor(  
  private heroService: HeroService,  
  private route: ActivatedRoute,  
  private location: Location  
) {}
```

serviceklasse

info route

info browser

```
ngOnInit(): void {  
  const id = +this.route.snapshot.paramMap.get('id');  
  this.heroService.getHero(id)  
    .subscribe(hero => this.hero = hero);  
}
```

route-info na init

parameter
ophalen

string → int

Terug naar vorige pagina (HeroDetailComponent)

```
constructor(  
  private heroService: HeroService,  
  private route: ActivatedRoute,  
  private location: Location  
) {}
```

serviceklasse

info route

info browser

```
goBack(): void {  
  this.location.back();  
}
```

“back” browser

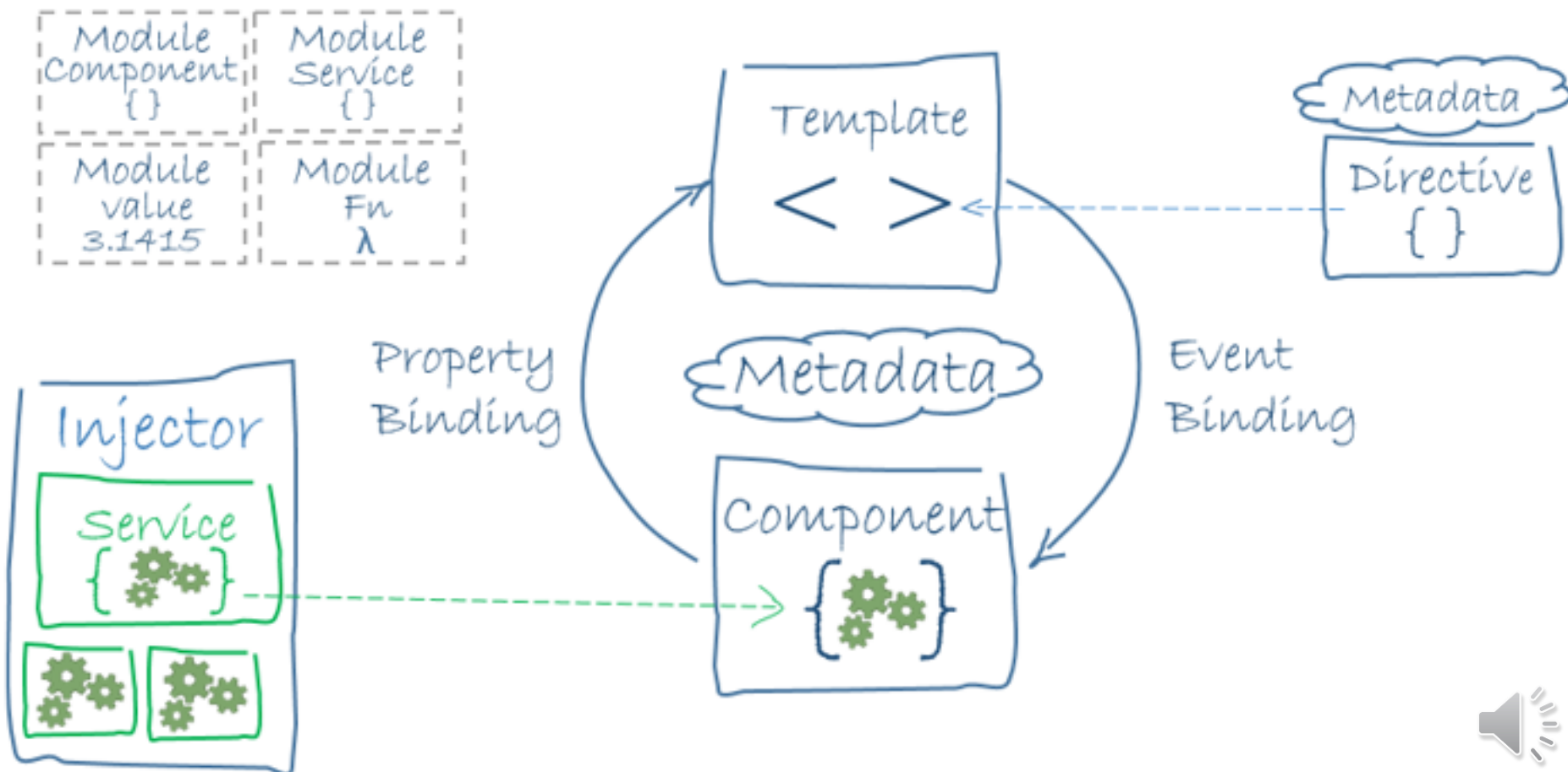
```
<button (click)="goBack()">  
  go back  
</button>
```

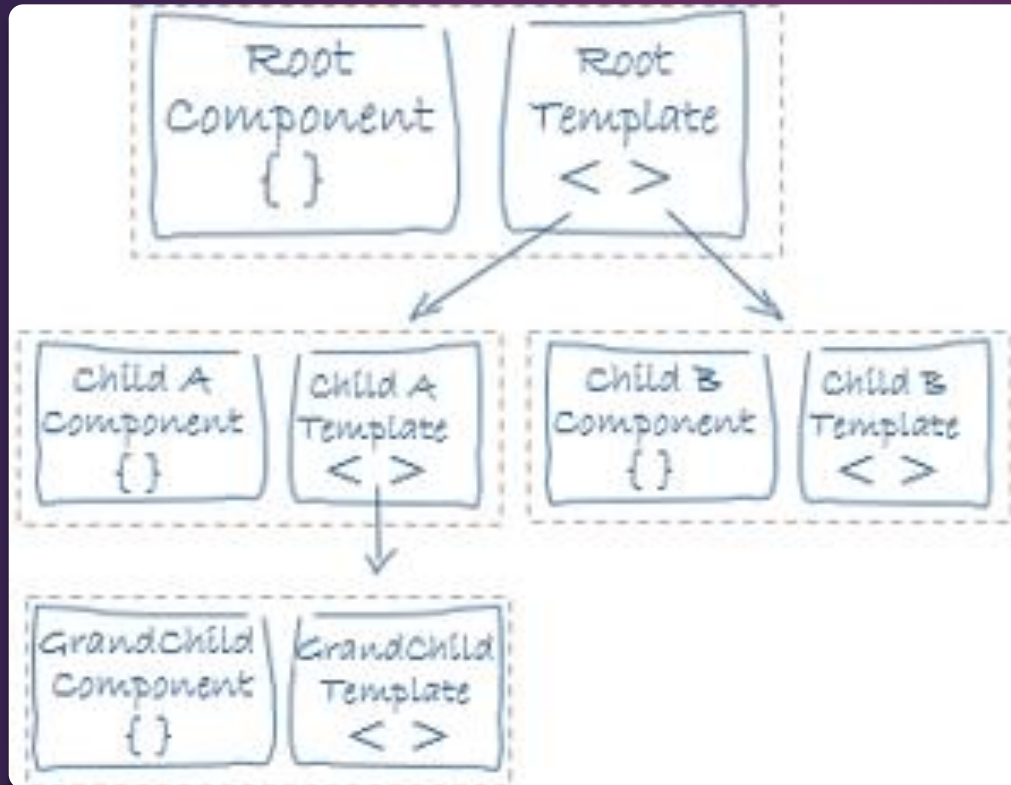
HTML-component

Overzicht

- ▶ Typescript
- ▶ Wat heb je nodig?
- ▶ Componenten
- ▶ Services
- ▶ HTTP-Services
- ▶ Configuratie
- ▶ Routing
- ▶ Architectuur

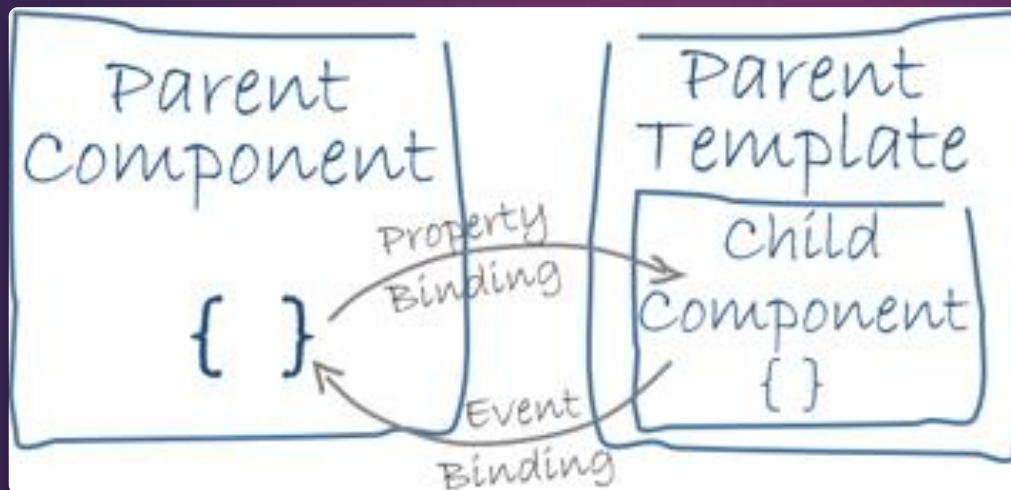
Architectuur





Kindcomponenten

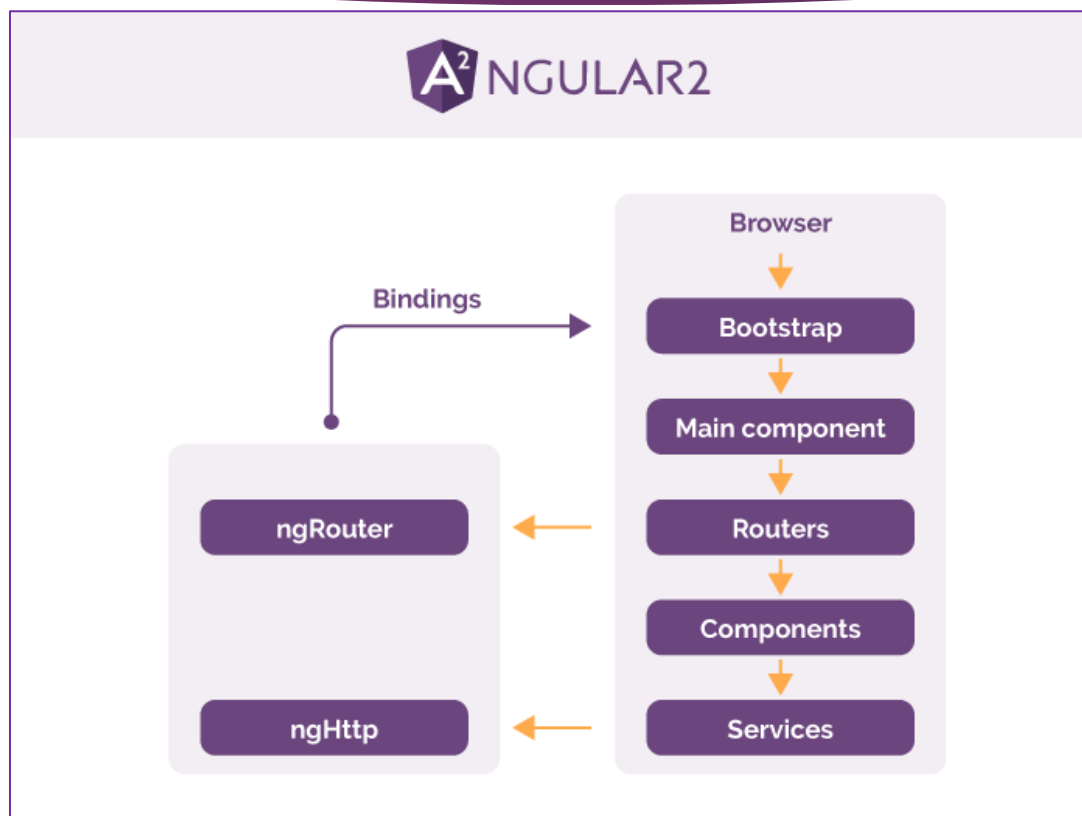




Kindcomponenten



Overzicht Angular



<https://rubygarage.org/blog/best-javascript-frameworks-for-front-end>