The Learning Hub

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Angular

Tahaluf Training Center 2023

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1. API Calls (Update)
2. API Calls (Upload & Retrieve Image).
3. Spinner.
4. Toastr.


API Calls (Update)

API Calls (Update)

Step one: Add a new function in the home service that calls API.

```
updateCourse(body: any) {
    //hits Api (create function)
    debugger
    this.http.put('https://localhost:44382/api/course/',
body).subscribe((resp: any) =>
     {
      alert('Updated Sucessfully');
    }, err => {
      alert('Something wont wrong');
      console.log(err);     })
  }
```

API Calls (Update)

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({
  course_Id:new FormControl(),
  course_Name :new FormControl(''),
  price :new FormControl(),
  startdate :new FormControl(''),
  enddate :new FormControl(''),
  imagename :new FormControl('')
})
```

API Calls (Update)

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 type="button"(click)=“openUpdateDailog(course)"
class="btn btn-primary m-1">Update</button>
```

API Calls (Update)

Step four: define an object to receive previous data.

```
previousData:any={} ;
openUpdateDailog(courseObj:any){
  this.previousData={
    course_Id:courseObj.course_Id,
    course_Name:courseObj.course_Name,
    price:courseObj.price,
    startdate:courseObj.startdate,
    enddate:courseObj.enddate }
    console.log(this.previousData);
  this.updateForm.controls['course_Id'].setValue
   (this.previousData.course_Id); }
```

API Calls (Update)

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

API Calls (Update)

```
<ng-template #callUpdateDailog>
  <h2 mat-dialog-title>Create New Course </h2>
  <mat-dialog-content class="mat-typography">
      <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="course_Name"
              [(ngModel)]="previousData.course_Name" >
          </mat-form-field>
          <br>
          <mat-form-field class="example-full-width" appearance="fill">
              <mat-label>Price</mat-label>
              <input type="number" matInput formControlName="price"
              [(ngModel)]="previousData.price">
          </mat-form-field>
          <br>
          <mat-form-field class="example-full-width" appearance="fill">
              <mat-label>Start Date </mat-label>
              <input type="date" matInput formControlName="startdate"
              [(ngModel)]="previousData.startdate">
          </mat-form-field>
          <br>
```

API Calls (Update)

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

        <div class="example-container">
          <input type="file" #file formControlName="imagename"
          (change)="uploadImage(file.files)"  >
          </div>
        <br>
    </form>
```

API Calls (Update)

In the managecourse.component.ts:

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

API Calls (Update)

Then complete the OpenUpdateDailog.

```
openUpdateDailog(courseObj: any) {
  this.previousData = {
    course_Id: courseObj.course_Id,
    course_Name: courseObj.course_Name,
    price: courseObj.price,
    startdate: courseObj.startdate,
    enddate: courseObj.enddate
  }
  console.log(this.previousData);
  this.updateForm.controls['course_Id'].setValue(this.previousData.course_Id);
  this.dialog.open(this.callUpdateDailog);
}
```

API Calls (Update)

Step six: Add a new button in the update form.

```
<button mat-button (click)="updateCourse()"
  [mat-dialog-close]="true“ cdkFocusInitial>Update</button>
```

API Calls (Update)

Step seven: Implement the update course method in the typescript file.

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

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Spinner

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Overview of Spinner

An Angular library for loading spinners, ngx spinners shows that data is loading in real-time to the user and can be used to give the user a notification.

A loader is used to display the loading state of data in an application.

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How to add spinner

Step one: from the npm website (node package manager) search for the ngx-spinner library.

Step two: Install the library using the terminal.

This is the installation command.

→ npm i ngx-spinner

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How to add spinner

Step three: import the NgxSpinnerModule in the root module (App Module).

```
import { NgxSpinnerModule } from "ngx-spinner";
```

Step four: Adding the template you want in the App Component.

Step five: Add CSS animation files to angular.json config.

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How to add spinner

Step six: Add NgxSpinnerService service wherever you want to use the ngx-spinner and create an object of this service in the constructor.

```
import { NgxSpinnerService } from "ngx-spinner";

constructor(private spinner: NgxSpinnerService){}
```

By using this object, you can show and hide the spinner using the show and hide.

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Example

Add the spinner in the register component when the user clicks on submit button.

In the app.module.ts:

```
import { NgxSpinnerModule } from "ngx-spinner";
```

And add the NgxSpinnerModule in the import array.

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Example

2. Add the template in the app component:

```
<ngx-spinner bdColor = "rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.8)" size = "medium"
color = "#fff"
type = "ball-fussion"
[fullScreen] = "true">
<p style="color: white" > Loading... </p>
</ngx-spinner>
```

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Example

3. Add CSS animation files to angular.json config.

```
"node_modules/ngx-spinner/animations/ball-scale-multiple.css"

"styles": [
./node_modules/@angular/material/prebuilt-themes/
indigo-pink.css,
"src/styles.css",
"node_modules/ngx-spinner/animations/
ball-scale-multiple.css"
  ],
```

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Example

4. Add NgxSpinnerService service in the register component

In register.component.ts

```
import { NgxSpinnerService } from "ngx-spinner";
```

In the constructor :

```
constructor(private router:Router,
private spinner: NgxSpinnerService)
```

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Example

5. Use the show and hide functions in the submit method.

```
submit(){
      this.spinner.show();
      setTimeout(() => {
        /** spinner ends after 5 seconds */
        this.spinner.hide();
      }, 5000);
    }
```

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Example

5. Use the show and hide functions in the submit method.

```
submit(){
      this.spinner.show();
      setTimeout(() => {
        /** spinner ends after 5 seconds */
        this.spinner.hide();
      }, 5000);
    }
```

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Toastr

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Overview of Toastr

Toastr is a JavaScript library that creates pop-up notifications.

It is simple, easy to use, and can be extended.

It allows you to create simple toasts using HTML5 and JavaScript.

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Step to download the toastr package

Step One: Install the toastr package using this command:

```
npm install ngx-toastr --save
```

```
PS C:\Users\d.kanaan.ext\Desktop\TheLearningHub> npm i ngx-spinner

added 1 package, and audited 1015 packages in 11s

107 packages are looking for funding
  run `npm fund` for details

2 high severity vulnerabilities

To address all issues, run:
  npm audit fix

Run `npm audit` for details.
```

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Step to download the toastr package

Step Two: Add the style of the toastr in the angular.json file.

```
"styles": [
  "./node_modules/@angular/material/prebuilt-themes/indigo-pink.css",
  "src/styles.css",
  "node_modules/ngx-spinner/animations/ball-fussion.css",
  "node_modules/ngx-toastr/toastr.css"
],
```

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Step to download the toastr package

Step Three: Import the ToasterModule and ToastrNoAnimationModule in the root module(app.module.ts).

```
import {ToastrModule, ToastNoAnimation,
ToastNoAnimationModule}
from 'ngx-toastr'
```

Note: Don't forget to add the module's name in the import array.

```
imports: [
  BrowserModule,
  AppRoutingModule,
  BrowserAnimationsModule,
  NgxSpinnerModule,
  SharedModule,
  ToastNoAnimationModule.forRoot(),
  ToastrModule.forRoot()
],
```

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Example

To add the toastr in the home component

1. Import the ToastrService in the typescript of the component.

So, In home.component.ts.

```
import {ToastrService} from 'ngx-toastr';
```

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Example

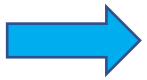
2. Create an instance of toastr service in the constructor of the component and then use this object to access the toastr method like success, warning, error, and info.

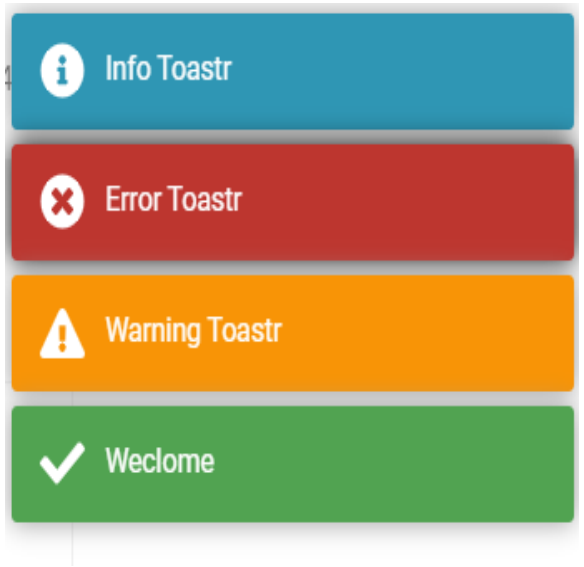
```
export class HomeComponent implements OnInit {

  constructor(private toastr:ToastrService) { }

  ngOnInit(): void {
    this.toastr.success('Weclome');
    this.toastr.warning('Warning Toastr');
    this.toastr.error('Error Toastr');
    this.toastr.info('Info Toastr');

  }
}
```





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Exercise

Update the API functionality for whole home services as follows:

1. Show the spinner.
2. Connect to the API.
3. Display a toastr as per the response statutes.
4. Hide the spinner.

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Break

9:00 - 10:00

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Thank You