

AngularJS and Bootstrap



HTML enhanced for web apps!



Remember a MEAN stack?

- [MongoDB](#) as the database
- [Express](#) as the web framework
- [AngularJS](#) as the frontend framework, and
- [Node.js](#) as the server platform

Review JQuery?

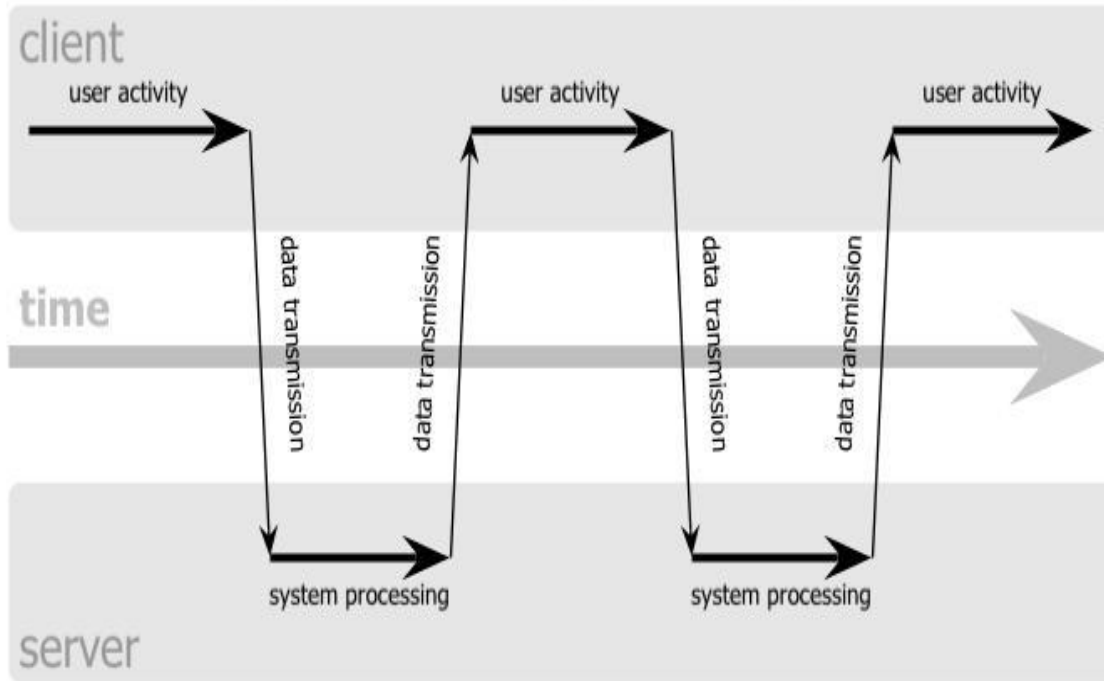
- **JQuery** is a “write less, do more”, JavaScript library
- Purpose of JQuery is to make it much easier to use JavaScript
- Many common tasks in JavaScript are made into functions in JQuery
- Syntax contains selecting HTML elements and performing some action on them
 - `$(selector).action()`
 - \$ sign to define access to JQuery
 - selector to query or find HTML elements
 - action() – jQuery action to be performed
- E.g.: `$("button").click();`

Review AJAX ?

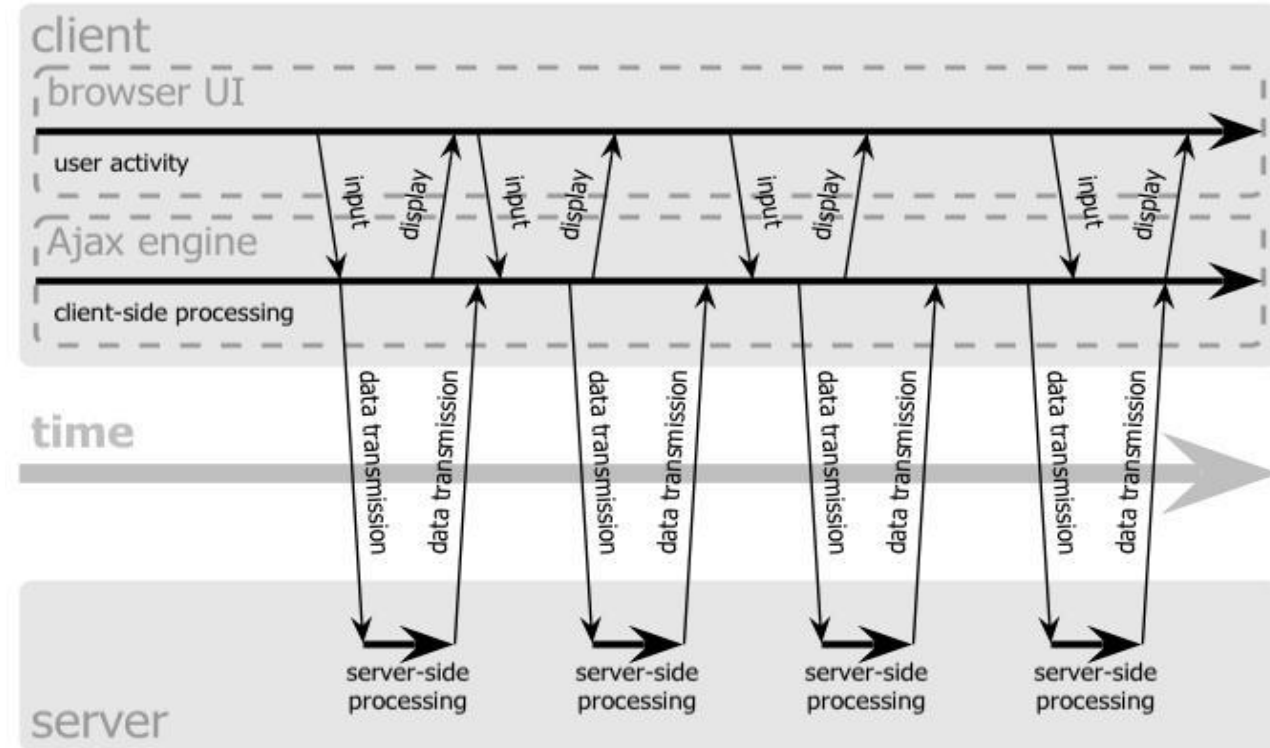
- **AJAX** – Asynchronous JavaScript and XML
- Main purpose is to exchange data with a server and updating the web page without reloading the whole page
- Allows web pages to update asynchronously by exchanging data with server in the background
- This enables parts of the page to update without a complete page reload
- AJAX uses different technologies for implementation
 - XMLHttpRequest object – to exchange data asynchronously
 - JavaScript – to interact with the information
 - CSS – to style the data
 - XML – used as the format for data transfer

Classic Model vs Ajax Model

classic web application model (synchronous)




Ajax web application model (asynchronous)



What is AngularJS ?

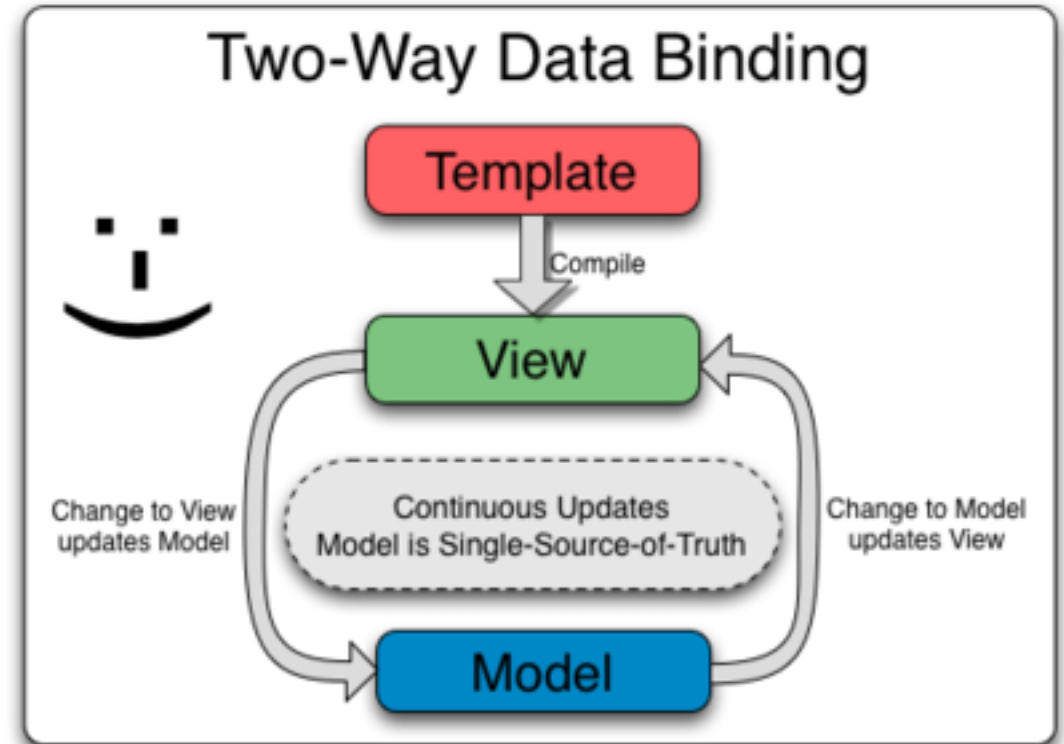
- **AngularJS** is a structural framework for dynamic web apps
- It lets you use HTML as your template language and lets you extend HTML's syntax to express your application's components
- Developed focusing on creating single page applications
- Open Source
 - GitHub : <https://github.com/angular/angular.js>
 - MIT License
- Uses JQuery
- Focuses more on HTML side of the web apps

MVC Architecture

- **Model**
 - The data
 - **Controller**
 - The behavior
 - Modifying / updating the models
 - **View**
 - The interface
 - How the data is presented to the user
- 
- The diagram illustrates the MVC Architecture components and their associated technologies. The components are listed on the left, and the technologies are listed on the right, connected by brackets.
- | Component | Technology |
|------------|------------|
| Model | JavaScript |
| Controller | |
| View | HTML |

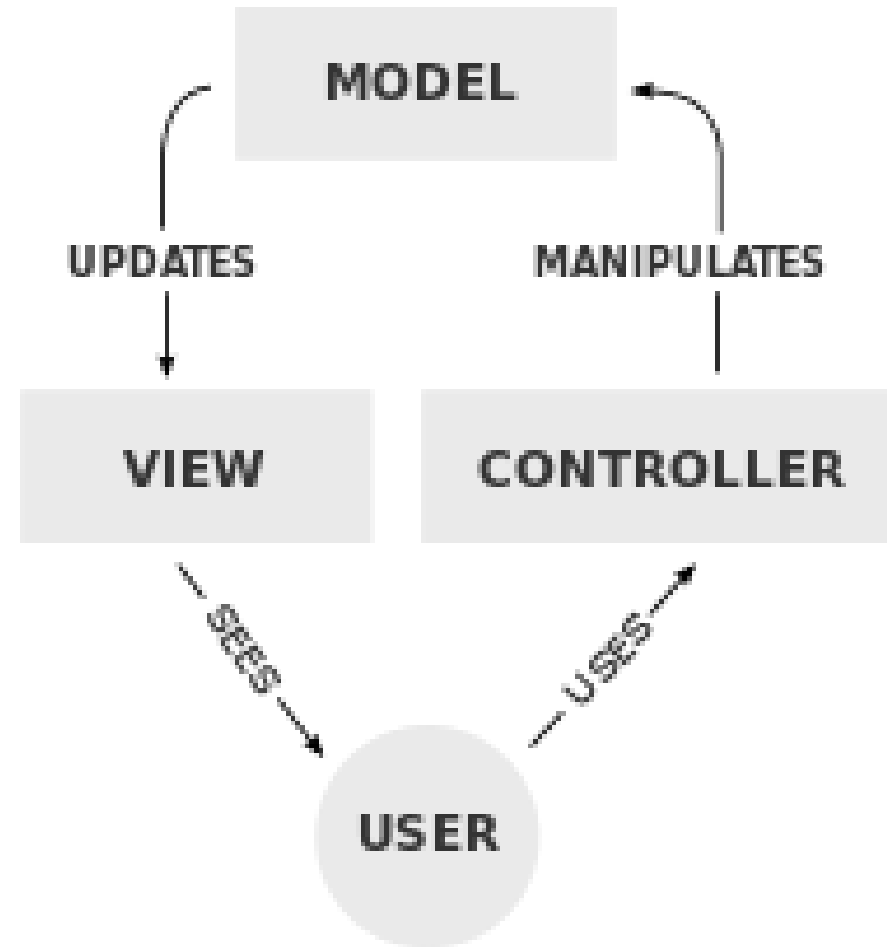
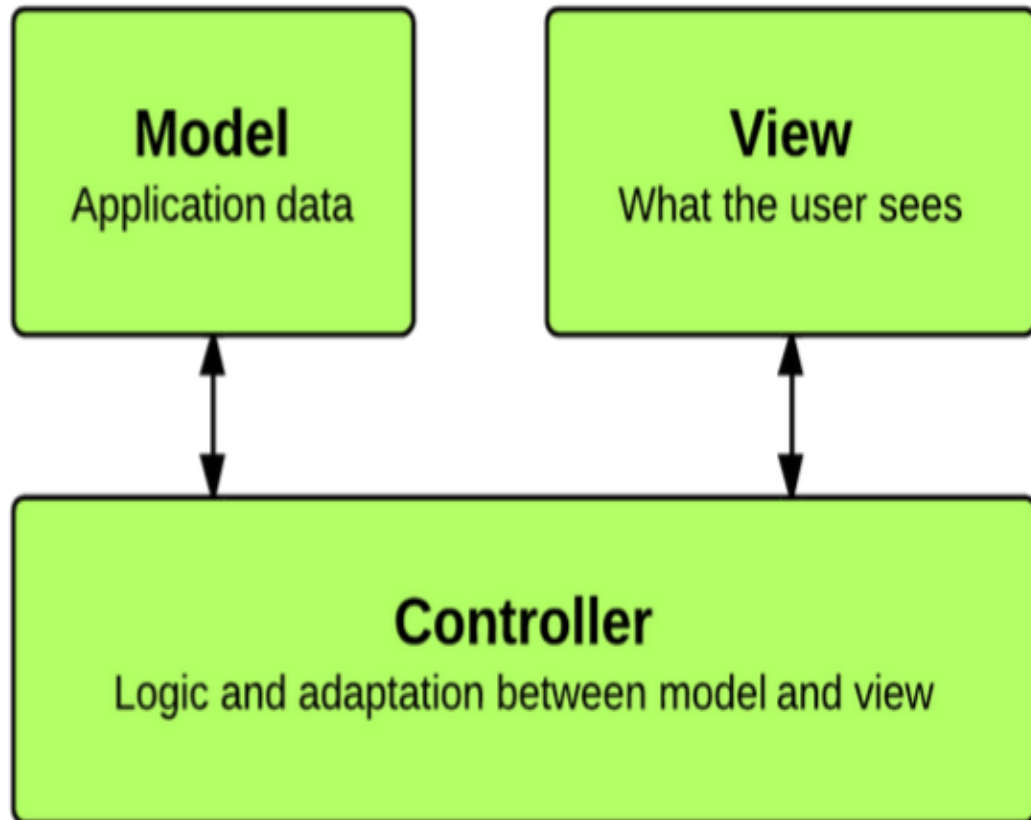
Data Binding

- Views are declarative
 - The data
- Controllers do not directly need to manipulate the view
 - Changes to the model / data is directly reflected in the views
 - Updates are managed by frameworks



<https://docs.angularjs.org/guide/databinding>

Model View Controller



Model

- Properties on the Controller \$scope object
- Standard JavaScript values

Entire model contained in a single javascript data structure.

```
$scope = {  
  employeeName: "Mattias",  
  company: "Net Insight AB"  
}
```

Views

"Extended" html with references to model

```
<h2>{{company}}</h2>  
Employee name:  
<input ng-model="employeeName">  
</input>  
<button ng-click="save_info()">Submit</button>
```

Result

Net Insight AB

Employee name:

Views – AngularJS Directives

- AngularJS directives are extended HTML attributes with the prefix **ng**
- **ng-app**
 - Initializes the AngularJS application
 - Determines the scope of the AngularJS application
 - If provided a values, it loads the respective module
- **ng-controller**
 - Determines the application controller
- **ng-model**
 - Binds the value of HTML elements to the application data
 - Provides type validation(number, email, required) or status for application data(invalid, dirty, touched, error)
 - Used for two way binding

http://www.w3schools.com/angular/angular_directives.asp

Views – AngularJS Directives

- **ng-if**
 - `ng-if = "expression"` (`ng-if = "data.length > 0"`)
 - Inserts the HTML elements if the expression is true
- **ng-repeat**
 - `ng-repeat = "<variable> in <array>"` (`<li ng-repeat="x in names">`)
 - ng-repeat directive is used on array of objects
 - The ng-repeat directive clones HTML elements once for each item in a collection (in an array)

http://www.w3schools.com/angular/ng_ng-if.asp

http://www.w3schools.com/angular/angular_directives.asp

Views – AngularJS Expressions

- AngularJS binds data to HTML using Expressions
- AngularJS expressions are declared inside double braces : `{{expression}}`
- AngularJS expressions are much like JavaScript expressions. They can contain literals, operators, and variables
- Varies from JavaScript expressions in:
 - Evaluated in the current scope(see controllers later).
 - More forgiving to undefined and null errors
 - No control statements conditionals, loop, or throw

http://www.w3schools.com/angular/angular_expressions.asp

Controller

Javascript code that populates the view and reacts to changes in it.

```
function myCtrl( $scope ) {  
  $scope = {  
    employeeName: "Mattias",  
    company: "Net Insight AB"  
  };  
  
  $scope.save_info = function() {  
    console.log( $scope.employeeName );  
  };  
}
```

Controller

- Function that takes at least one parameter - `$scope`
 - The ng-model directives bind the input fields to the controller properties
 - `app.controller('myctrl', function($scope) {...}) ;`
- `$scope`
 - JavaScript object
 - Contains data and functions
 - Can add new properties
 - `$scope.<properties_name> = <value>`

Controller

- Dependency Injection
 - Pass the modules and services that you need as parameters
 - In the previous case \$scope is a service that will be injected
 - Can be passed as an array of strings to the controller function as well
 - Other useful services:
 - \$http
 - Used to handle AJAX calls
 - Wrappers around JQuery

http://www.w3schools.com/angular/angular_modules.asp

Controller

- Typically also contains module loading
- `angular.module(<name>,[<dependencies>])`
 - Creates a module with the name
 - This module is then configured with controllers

```
var myApp = angular.module('myApp', []);
```

```
myApp.controller('MyCtrl', function($scope) { ... });
```

Modules

- Modules are used to separate services, controllers and applications
- It keeps the code clean
- Two types of modules:
 - Application Module – used to initialize an application containing controllers
 - Controller Module – used to define the controller
- Application Module
 - `var mainApp = angular.module("mainApp", []);`
 - `<div ng-app = "mainApp">` - directive mapping to the application module
 - Empty array generally contains the dependency modules
 - Above, the module is named mainApp

Modules

- Controller Module:
 - Contains the module for controllers
 - `<div ng-app="mainApp" ng-controller="mainController">` - directive mapping for the controller
 - `mainApp.controller("mainController", function($scope) {...});`

Twitter Bootstrap

- Popular HTML, CSS and JavaScript framework for developing responsive applications
- Free framework designed to make web application faster and easier
- Includes HTML, CSS based templates for typography, forms, buttons, tables, navigation, images
- Enables application to be more responsive
- Responsive design makes web applications automatically adjust to different devices, resolutions and screens

<http://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap/default.asp>

Why use Twitter Bootstrap?

State of Today's Web



Why use Twitter Bootstrap ?

- Easy to use:
 - Uses HTML, CSS and JavaScript
 - Anybody with basic knowledge of HTML, CSS can develop Bootstrap applications
- Responsive features:
 - Responsive CSS adjust automatically to phones, tablets, desktops
- Mobile first approach:
 - Mobile first styles part of core bootstrap framework
- Browser compatibility:
 - Compatible with all major browsers – Chrome, Firefox, Internet Explorer, Safari

How to use Twitter Bootstrap ?

- Download Bootstrap:
 - Download and host yourself
 - Get bootstrap from getbootstrap.com
- Install Bootstrap from CDN:
 - Include bootstrap from CDN(Content Delivery Network)

```
<!-- Latest compiled and minified CSS -->  
<link rel="stylesheet" href="http://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.5/css/bootstrap.min.css">
```

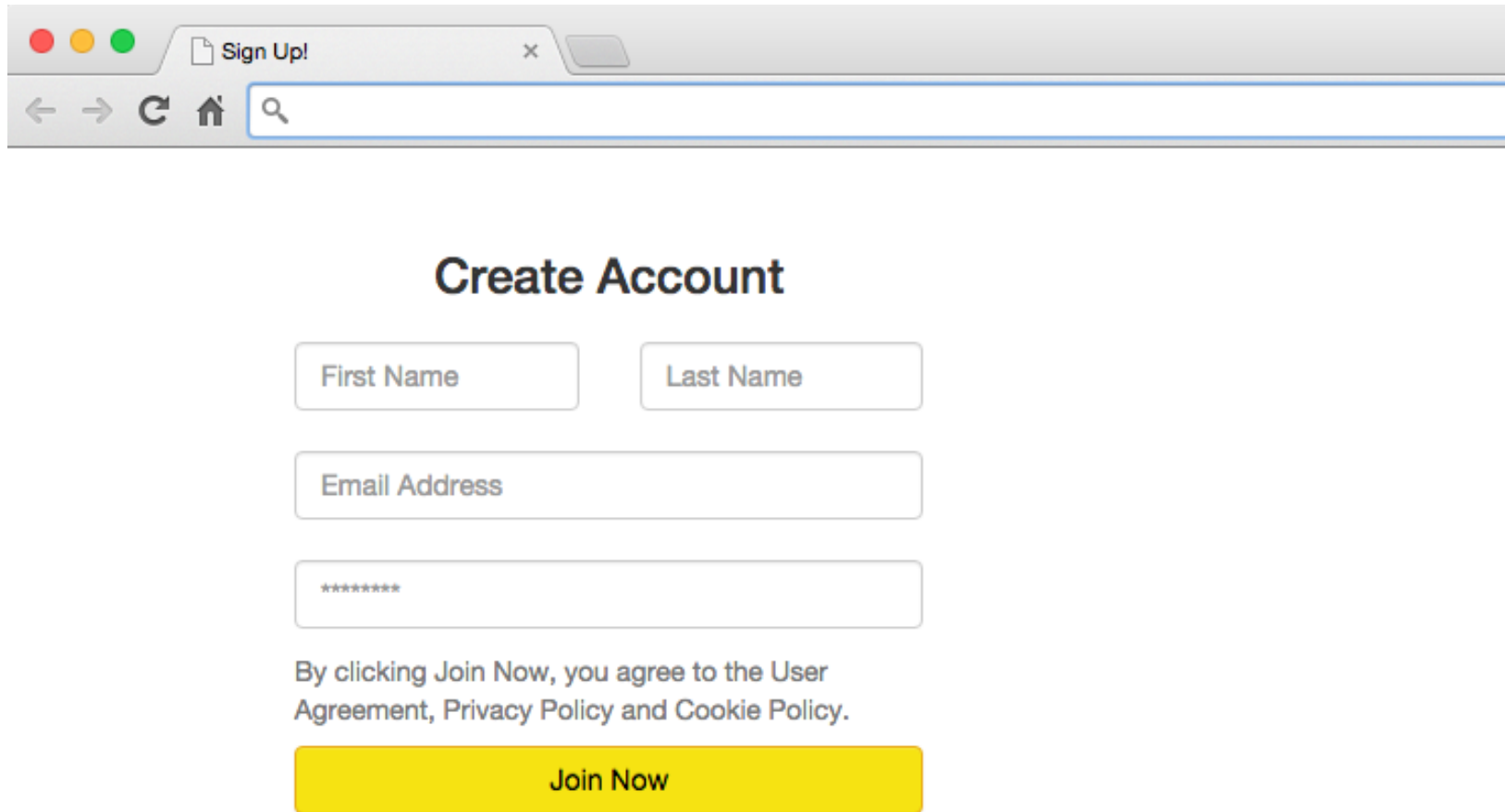
```
<!-- jQuery library -->  
<script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.11.3/jquery.min.js"></script>
```

```
<!-- Latest compiled JavaScript -->  
<script src="http://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.5/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
```


Example 1

- Validate sign up page using AngularJS
- Use bootstrap to design the application

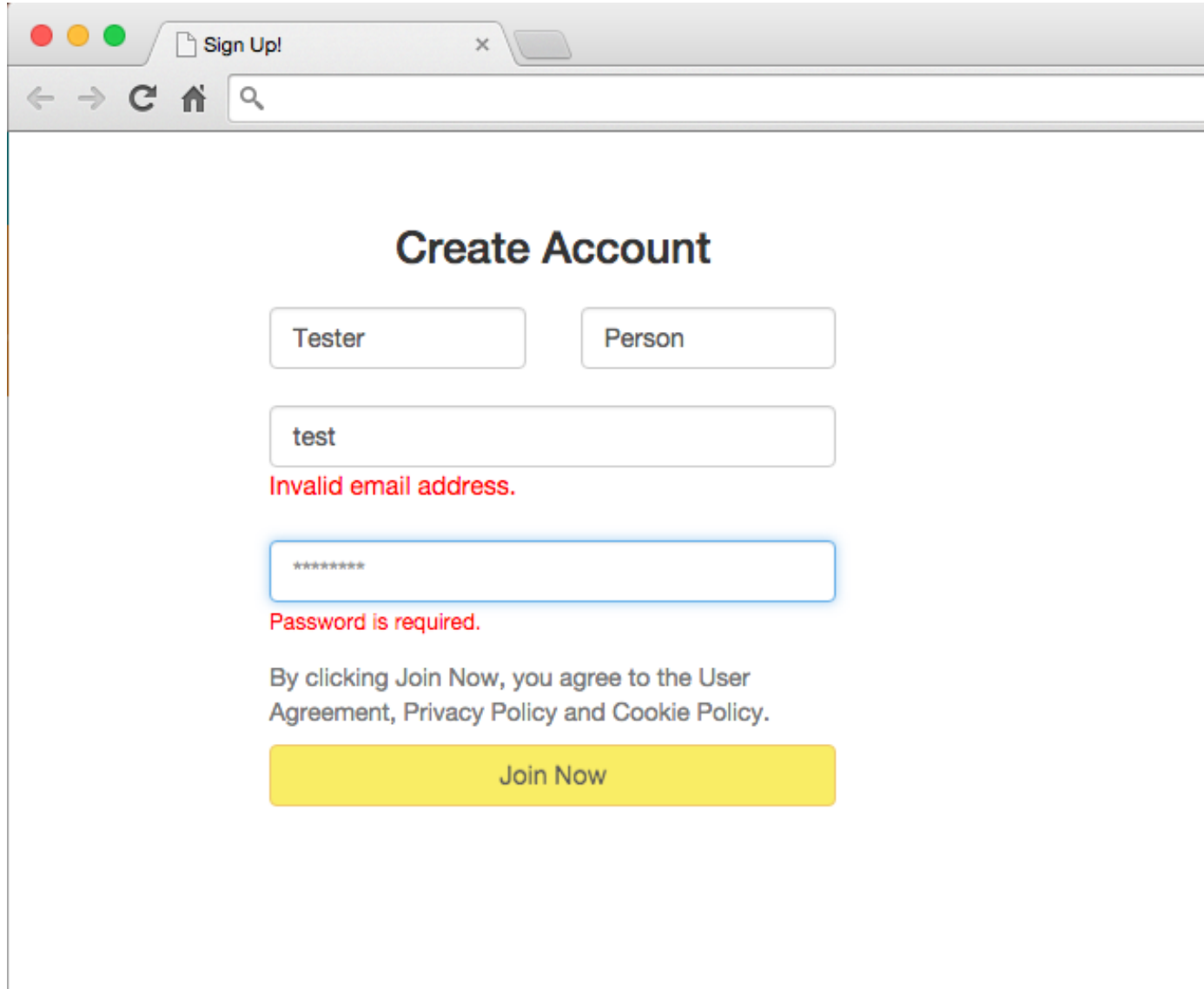
Example 1 – User Interface



The image shows a web browser window with a single tab titled 'Sign Up!'. The browser's address bar contains navigation icons (back, forward, refresh, home) and a search icon. The main content area features a 'Create Account' form with the following elements:

- Create Account**: A centered heading.
- First Name**: A text input field.
- Last Name**: A text input field.
- Email Address**: A text input field.
- *******: A password input field with masked characters.
- By clicking Join Now, you agree to the User Agreement, Privacy Policy and Cookie Policy.**: A line of text providing legal notice.
- Join Now**: A prominent yellow button for submitting the form.

Example 1 – AngularJS Validation



A screenshot of a web browser window with a single tab titled "Sign Up!". The browser's address bar is empty. The page content is a "Create Account" form. At the top, there are two radio buttons labeled "Tester" and "Person". Below them is a text input field containing "test", with a red error message "Invalid email address." underneath. The next field is a password input field with "*****" and a red error message "Password is required." below it. At the bottom, there is a paragraph of text: "By clicking Join Now, you agree to the User Agreement, Privacy Policy and Cookie Policy." and a yellow "Join Now" button.

Sign Up!

Create Account

☐ Tester ☐ Person

test

Invalid email address.

Password is required.

By clicking Join Now, you agree to the User Agreement, Privacy Policy and Cookie Policy.

Join Now

Example 1 – Bootstrap Inclusion

```
<div class="row">
  <div class="col-md-12" style="margin-bottom: 10px;">
    <h3 align="center">Create Account</h3>
  </div>
  <div class="col-md-6">
    <input class="form-control" type="text" id="firstname"
      name="firstname" placeholder="First Name" ng-model="firstname"
      required>
    <span style="color: red" ng-show="signUpForm.firstname.$dirty && signUpForm.firstname.$invalid"
      style="font-size: 12px;"> </span>
    <span ng-show="signUpForm.firstname.$error.required"
      style="font-size: 12px;">First Name is required</span>
  </div>
  <div class="col-md-6">
    <input class="form-control" type="text" id="lastname"
      name="lastname" placeholder="Last Name" ng-model="lastname">
  </div>
</div>
```

Example 1 – AngularJS

```
<input class="form-control" type="email" name="user" ng-model="user" id="registerEmail" name="registerEmail"  
placeholder="Email Address" style="margin-top: 20px;" required>
```

```
<span style="color: red" ng-show="signUpForm.user.$dirty && signUpForm.user.$invalid">  
  <span ng-show="signUpForm.user.$error.required">Email is required.</span>  
  <span ng-show="signUpForm.user.$error.email">Invalid email address.</span>  
</span>
```

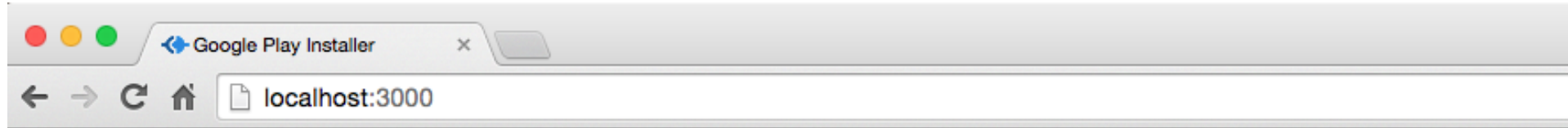
```
<input class="form-control" type="password" id="registerPassword" name="registerPassword" style="margin-top: 20px;" placeholder="*****"  
ng-model="registerPassword" required>
```

```
<span style="color: red" ng-show="signUpForm.registerPassword.$dirty &&  
signUpForm.registerPassword.$invalid" style="font-size: 12px;">  
  <span ng-show="signUpForm.registerPassword.$error.required" style="font-size:  
12px;">Password is required.</span>  
</span>
```

Example 2

- Google Play Installer
- Install application, if it is present on google play install,
- If already installed, give message
- If not installed, give message “Application Installed”

Example 2 – User Interface



Google Play Store Application Installer

Application Name :

YouTube

Install

YouTube installed successfully

Installed Applications

Facebook

FourSquare

Twitter

Gmail

YouTube

Example 2 – Bootstrap Inclusion

```
<div class="row" >

  <div class="col-md-12">
    <h1>Google Play Store Application Installer</h1>
  </div>

  <div class="col-md-12" style="margin-bottom: 20px;">
    Application Name :
    //Form
    <form method="post" ng-submit="submit();" method="post" name="google_play_selector" novalidate>
      <select id="applicationInstall" name="applicationInstall" ng-model="applicationInstall"
class="form-control" style="width: 40%;">
        <option value="InstallApplication">Install Application</option>
        <option value="Facebook">Facebook</option>
      </select> <br>
      <input type="submit" value="Install" class="btn btn-success" />
    </form>

    <h4 id="message"><small>{{message}}</small></h4>
    <h5>Installed Applications</h5>
    -----
    <div ng-repeat="app in applicationsInstalled">
      <h4>{{app}}</h4>
    </div>

  </div>

</div>
```


Example 2 – AngularJS directives

```
<body ng-app="google_play" ng-controller="google_play_controller">
<div class="row" >
  <div class="col-md-12">
    <h1>Google Play Store Application Installer</h1>
  </div>
  <div class="col-md-12" style="margin-bottom: 20px;">
    Application Name :
    //Form
    <form method="post" ng-submit="submit();" method="post" name="google_play_selector" novalidate>
      <select id="applicationInstall" name="applicationInstall"
        ng-model="applicationInstall">
        <option value="InstallApplication">Install Application</option>
        <option value="Facebook">Facebook</option>
      </select> <br>
      <input type="submit" value="Install" class="btn btn-success" />
    </form>

    <h4><small>{{message}}</small></h4>
    <h5>Installed Applications</h5>
    -----
    <div ng-repeat="app in applicationsInstalled">
      <h4>{{app}}</h4>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
</body>
```

Example 2 – AngularJS controller

```
<script>
```

```
var google_play = angular.module('google_play', []); //Modules – Google Play module
google_play.controller('google_play_controller', function($scope, $http) { // Google Play controller
```

```
    $scope.submit = function() {
        $http({
            method : "POST",
            url : '/installApplication',
            data : {"applicationInstall" : $scope.applicationInstall}
        })
        .success(function(data) {
            $scope.message = data.message;
            $scope.applicationsInstalled = data.applicationsInstalled;

        })
        .error(function(error) {
            alert("error");
        });
    };
};
```

```
});
```

```
</script>
```

Exercise

- Create a Hotel order system using AngularJS and Bootstrap
- It will be a single page application
- Create a section for menu list containing items and its price displayed and select button for each item
- When you submit the order, a receipt for the order should be generated with the total amount and the number of items on the receipt
- The receipt should display each item with its price and at the bottom of the receipt, you should display the total amount for the receipt.
- Use bootstrap to make your application User interface look good

References

- AngularJS - angularjs.org
- AngularJS W3Schools - w3schools.com/angular
- Bootstrap - getbootstrap.com
- Bootstrap W3Schools - w3schools.com/bootstrap