# Mobile Application Development

LECTURE 10

- First of all, we need to understand what Parent, <ion-header> <ion-but</p>
  Child, and Sibling components are.
- Lets, first create a component from our existing 
  <ion-header>
  code. Here's studentspage.page.html.
- Since we might use <ion-item> somewhereelse, we'll create a component of it

```
<ion-toolbar>
    <ion-buttons slot="start">
      <ion-menu-button></ion-menu-button>
    ⟨/ion-buttons>
    <ion-title>Students List</ion-title>
  ⟨ion-toolbar⟩
<ion-content>
  <ion-card *ngFor="let item of students">
    <ion-item (click)="changeUrl(item)">
      <ion-card-content>
        <ion-label>{{ item?.name }} | {{ item?.id.substring(0,4) }}
        </ion-label>
      ⟨ ion-card-content>
    </ion-item>
  </ion-card>
```

Lets generate a component. I typed the name as studentslist/studentslistitem because I don't

want it in App but in studentslist folder.

```
C:\Users\Alamgir\Desktop\MAD-Workbooks\mad-workbooks (lecture10 -> origin)

\( \) ionic g

\( \) What would you like to generate? component

\( \) Name/path of component: studentslist/studentslistitem

\( \) ng.cmd generate component studentslist/studentslistitem

\( \) CREATE src/app/studentslist/studentslistitem/studentslistitem.component.html (35 bytes)

\( \) CREATE src/app/studentslist/studentslistitem/studentslistitem.component.spec.ts (796 bytes)

\( \) CREATE src/app/studentslist/studentslistitem/studentslistitem.component.ts (308 bytes)

\( \) CREATE src/app/studentslist/studentslistitem/studentslistitem.component.scss (0 bytes)

\[ \] [OK] Generated component!
```

Lets generate a component. I typed the name as studentslist/studentslistitem because I don't

want it in App folder but in studentslist folder.

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CREATE src/app/studentslist/studentslistitem/studentslistitem.component.scss (0 bytes)

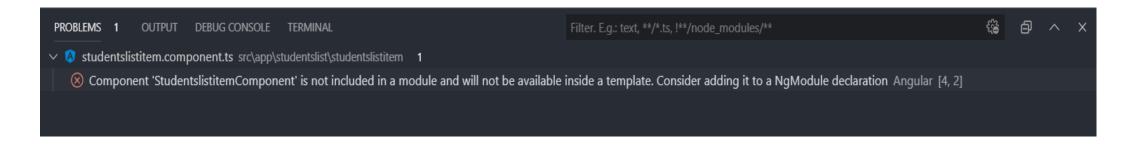
[OK] Generated component!
```

We move the relevant code to the new component files.

```
import { Component, OnInit } from '@angular/core';
import { Router } from '@angular/router';
aComponent({
 selector: 'app-studentslistitem',
 templateUrl: './studentslistitem.component.html',
 styleUrls: ['./studentslistitem.component.scss'],
export class StudentslistitemComponent implements OnInit {
 constructor(private router: Router) { }
 ngOnInit() {}
  changeUrl(user) {
   const id = user.id.substring(0, 4);
   const url = `studentslist/${id}`;
    this.router.navigateByUrl(url);
```

 Here's how the code would look like. But we have a few problems. We created a component but did not add to any module. Remember, every component belongs to some module.

 So we will import it in the module file of studentslist. VSCode is also telling us about the problem

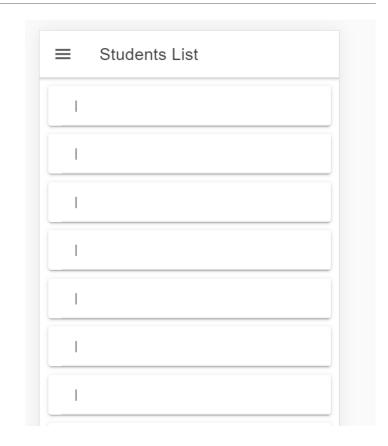


Now we go to the studentslist.module.ts file and add the component into the declarations

Just copy the class name and past it inside declarations, you will see a yellow icon, click on it

and it will auto-import the file.

- Now our app is working but its not displaying anything.
- Why? Because we have to tell it what to display.
- It has no idea what item variable is.
- So we use @Input() property binding, to pass item to the component.



Now we pass via Input item variable to the component. But the linter is telling us that the

component doesnot know what **item** is.

• We create @Input() and let it know that its will be passed down from a top/higher component.

```
import { Component, OnInit, Input } from '@angular/core';
import { Router } from '@angular/router';

@Component({
    selector: 'app-studentslistitem',
    templateUrl: './studentslistitem.component.html',
    styleUrls: ['./studentslistitem.component.scss']
})
export class StudentslistitemComponent implements OnInit {
    constructor(private router: Router) {}
    @Input() item;
    ngOnInit() {}
}
```

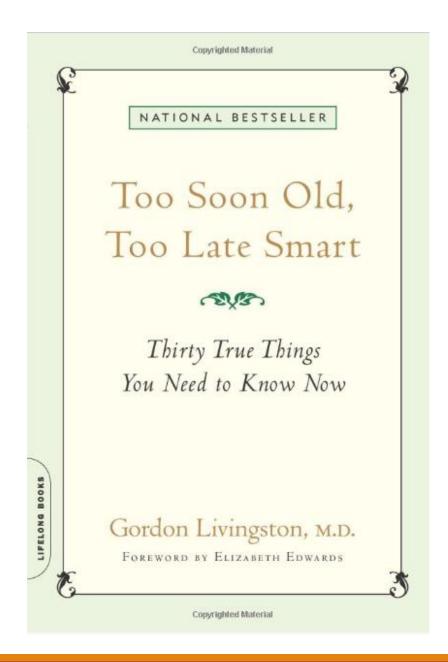
- Now we run our application and its working the same as before.
- Parent, Child and Sibling Components
- Parent component are basically higher/upper component for a inner component. In our example,
   app-studentslist is the parent component to app-studentslistitem while it itself is child Component

```
<ion-card *ngFor="let item of students">
    <app-studentslistitem [item]="item"></app-studentslistitem>
</ion-card>
```

- Sibling components are basically on the same level. Siblings mean brother/sisters. They're the same level.
- Here, app-studentslistitem and app-my-custom-component are sibling components because they're at the same level.

"Only bad things happen quickly.

Virtually all the happiness-producing processes in our lives take time, usually a long time: learning new things, changing old behaviors, building satisfying relationships, raising children. This is why patience and determination are among life's primary virtues."



- There are three major ways to pass / share data between components.
- 1. Using Input(), Output() event emitters.
- 2. Using a parents shared state.
- 3. Using an Angular Service.

#### Using Input(), Output() event emitters

This is ideal for parent, child components. However, once the number of components increase, this becomes hard.

#### Using a parents shared state

We declare the variable in the parent component and keep passing it down via Input. Can get complicated very quickly.

#### **Using Services**

This is mostly the desired approach when using Input(), Output() becomes complicated.

#### **Using Store/NgRx**

This is an option for large applications. Basically all the state is stored in one global store. We will not cover this in this course.

#### **Review:**

Parent to Child: Sharing Data via Input.

Child to Parent: Sharing Data via Output.

When passing data between components that lack a direct connection, such as siblings, grandchildren, etc, you should you a shared service. We will use rxjs alongside Services (BehaviorSubject).