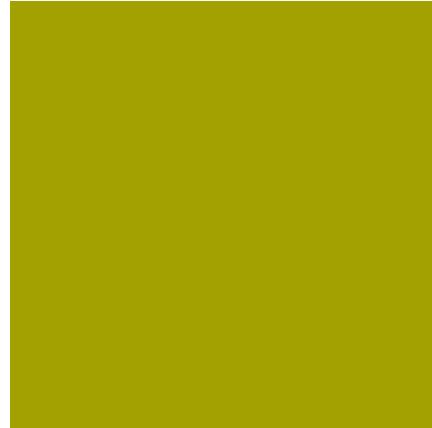
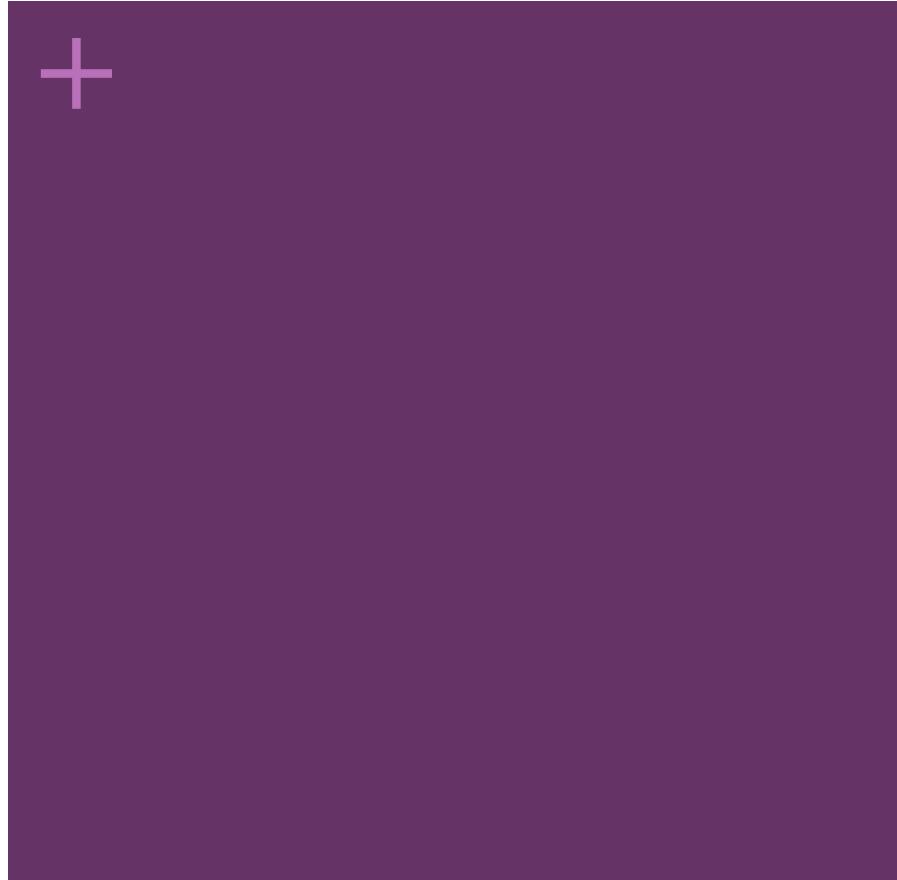


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Angular 2/4/5

Gilbert NZEKA
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+

Qui suis-je ?

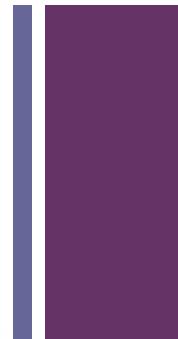
Gilbert NZEKA

- Formateur
 - En entreprise
 - Université
 - Ecoles supérieures
- Entrepreneur
 - Solution de paiement
 - Billetterie en ligne
 - Daily deals dans le sport
 - Legaltech
- Auteur et co-auteur



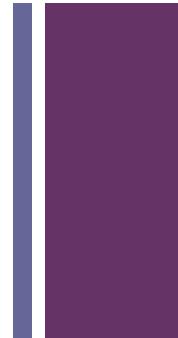
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Et vous?



+

Vos attentes de la formation





Programme

- **Introduction – Découvrez l'environnement et les principes d'Angular**
- **ES2015 (ES6) et TypeScript – Appréhendez le futur du Web**
- **Gérez les Composants et directives efficacement**
- **Pipes – Utilisez les transformateurs fournis ou créez vos propres pipes**
- **Formulaires – Créez et validez des formulaires avec Angular**



Programme

- Services et injection de dépendances – Maitrisez les bonnes pratiques
- Asynchronicité – Formez-vous à la programmation réactive avec Angular
- Routage – Maitrisez la navigation sous Angular
- Serveurs et communication HTTP – Envoyez et recevez des données par HTTP
- Allez plus loin...

**+ Introduction – Découvrez
l'environnement et les
principes d'Angular**

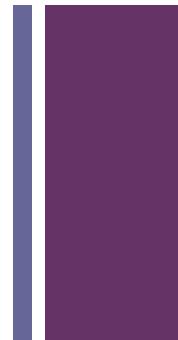
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Les technologies de développement Web



+

Qu'est-ce qu'un framework?





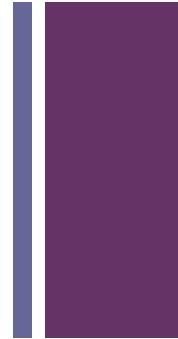
Qu'est-ce qu'un framework?

Un **framework** désigne en programmation informatique un ensemble d'outils et de composants logiciels à la base d'un logiciel ou d'une application. C'est le **framework**, ou structure logicielle en français, qui établit les fondations d'un logiciel ou son squelette.

Il existe aujourd'hui différents types de framework. Il y a eux dits d'infrastructure système, permettent le développement des systèmes d'exploitation et des interfaces graphiques. Il y en a également qui sont spécifiques aux applications développées par des entreprises pour un usage interne ou sur le Web. Certains, appellent également framework les solutions de gestion de contenu, qui ont pour mission de créer, collecter, classer, stocker et publier des biens numérisés.

+

Qu'en est-il dans le Web?



Au commencement, les sites Internet étaient simples ! Votre navigateur envoyait une demande à un serveur et ce dernier répondait avec de l'HTML. Le navigateur transformait cette réponse en ce que vous voyez dans le navigateur.

+

Qu'en est-il dans le Web?



Aujourd'hui, c'est beaucoup plus compliqué ! Votre navigateur commence toujours par envoyer une demande, le serveur commence toujours par envoyer une réponse. Une fois que cette réponse est revenue à votre navigateur, le véritable travail commence : Ajax et contenus asynchrones, CSS, JS, etc.

+

Qu'en est-il dans le Web?



Bootstrap



Bootstrap et Angular sont tous les 2 des **front-end frameworks**.
Bootstrap vous aide à mettre en page votre site visuellement. Angular vous aide à gérer l'interactivité nécessaires des applications web professionnelles (cf. Gmail et l'url routing des emails).



La messagerie Gmail : un exemple concret de *Single-Page Application*

The screenshot shows a Gmail inbox with the search bar set to "label:feeds". There are 84 messages in the feed, with the first 50 listed. The messages are from various sources like Wolfram|Alpha Blog, Benjen, ProfHacker, flcy, Civil War Memory, and MacSparky. The interface includes a sidebar with "Compose", "Inbox (3)", "Drafts (2)", "Circles", and a "feeds (6)" section. The top navigation bar has links for Google, Search, Images, Maps, Play, YouTube, News, Gmail, Drive, Calendar, and More. The address bar shows the URL "https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?shva=1#label/feeds".

Sender	Subject	Date
Wolfram Alpha Blog	Understanding Kinematics and Newton's Laws of Motion	11:30 am
Benjen	Benjen Benjen: Benjen is a tiny static blog generator. At its heart is a <100 line Python script,	11:00 am
AHA Today	Announcing the Latest Robert H. Smith Seminar: Assessing the US Constitution	10:30 am
ProfHacker: Brian Croxall	Sync Your Meeting Notes with Audio with Pear Note for iOS	10:00 am
flcy	flcy flcy: flcy is a small icecast/shoutcast stream grabber suite for use under shell environment.	9:30 am
Civil War Memory: Kevin .	Still Only One Generation Removed	9:00 am
ProfHacker: Konrad Lawson	Direct Editing and Zen Mode in GitHub	8:00 am
BetterMess.com: Michael .	The Best Way To Learn Markdown	8:00 am
Religion in American His.	How to Write an Op-Ed	8:00 am
Practically Efficient: E.	A book called Markdown	8:00 am
Brett Terpstra, Brett Te.	There are lots of places where you can pick up a tip or two on writing	8:00 am
Civil War Memory: Kevin .	Sponsor: Xero - Your numbers never looked so beautiful	8:00 am
The Junto: Benjamin Park	Sponsor: Xero - Your numbers never looked so beautiful	8:00 am
MacSparky: David Sparks	Specia	8:00 am
Read the Fathers: Admin	Advertising at Civil War Memory	8:00 am
Experimental Theology: R.	Just a quick note to let all of you know that I am no lo	8:00 am
Pinboard (network items .	The Junto March Madness: Nominating Books for the Early American History Brackets	5:00 am
Pinboard (network items .	The Junto March Madness: Nomina	5:00 am
Read the Fathers: Admin	Hey everybody, I just pushed the button on my newest MacSp	5:00 am
Experimental Theology: R.	Reading for Mar. 21, 2013	5:00 am
Pinboard (network items .	Author: Clement of Alexandria	5:00 am
Pinboard (network items .	Reading: The Instructor, bk. 2 ch. 1	5:00 am
Pinboard (network items .	The Missional and Apostolic Nature of Holiness	5:00 am
Daniel Silliman: Daniel .	The Missional and Apostolic Nature of Holiness	5:00 am
AHA Today	Ever since the publicati	5:00 am
AHA Today	SupernaturalShake (Original HD - Official Version - Harlem Shake) - YouTube	5:00 am
AHA Today	- SupernaturalShake (Original HD - Official)	5:00 am
(no subject)	- SupernaturalShake (Original HD - Official)	5:00 am
Daniel Silliman: Daniel .	Napoleon crowns Josephine before an audience	5:00 am
AHA Today	Marie Antoinette slept here	5:00 am
AHA Today	URL: http://danielsilliman.	5:00 am
AHA Today	AHA Member Spotlight: Yonatan Eyal	Mar 20
AHA Today	AHA Member Spotlight: Yonatan Eyal	Mar 20
Civil War Memory: Kevin .	Yonatan Eyal is assistant professor of histi	Mar 20
Civil War Memory: Kevin .	Should I Stay or Should I Go? Aging Workforce Creates a Complex Dilemma for Colleges	Mar 20
Civil War Memory: Kevin .	Should I Stay or Should I Go?	Mar 20
Civil War Memory: Kevin .	Three Crater Photographs	Mar 20
Civil War Memory: Kevin .	Here are three photographs of the Crater from the Petersburg Muse	Mar 20



Qu'est-ce que Angular?

Angular est le framework JavaScript libre et open-source développé par Google.

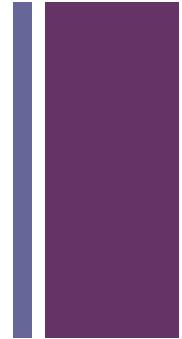
Angular est fondé sur l'extension du langage HTML par de nouvelles balises (tags) et attributs pour aboutir à une définition déclarative des pages web.

The image shows a code editor interface with a sidebar on the left displaying the file structure of an Angular project. The files listed include main.js, main.js.map, main.ts, README, css, data, node_modules, typings, .DS_Store, index.html, install-new-project.sh, package.json, systemjs.config.js, tsconfig.json, and typings.json. The main editor area displays a portion of index.html with numbered lines 11 through 24. Lines 11 and 12 show imports for Reflect.js and SystemJS. Line 13 contains a multi-line comment starting with '!--'. Lines 14 and 15 show imports for systemjs.config.js and a script tag. Lines 16 and 17 show a System.import call and its corresponding catch block. Line 18 shows the closing head tag. Line 19 contains another multi-line comment starting with '!--'. Lines 20 and 21 show the opening body tag and an index-app component. Line 22 shows the closing body tag. Line 23 shows the closing html tag.

```
11 <script src="node_modules/reflect-metadata/Reflect.js"></scr
12 <script src="node_modules/systemjs/dist/system.src.js"></scr
13 <!-- 2. Configure SystemJS -->
14 <script src="systemjs.config.js"></script>
15 <script>
16     System.import('app').catch(function(err){ console.error(er
17     </script>
18 </head>
19 <!-- 3. Display the application -->
20 <body>
21     <index-app>Loading...</myindex-app>
22     </body>
23 </html>
24
```



Qu'est-ce que Angular?



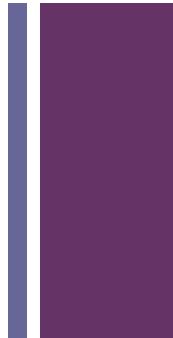
Le code HTML étendu représente alors la partie « vue » du patron d'architecture MVC (modèle-vue-contrôleur) auquel Angular correspond, via des components permettant de prototyper des actions en code JavaScript natif.

Angular utilise une boucle de dirty-checking (qui consiste à surveiller et à détecter des modifications sur un objet JavaScript) pour réaliser un data-binding bidirectionnel permettant la synchronisation automatique des modèles et des vues.

Angular embarque un sous-ensemble de la bibliothèque open source jQuery appelé jQLite, mais peut aussi utiliser jQuery si elle est chargée.

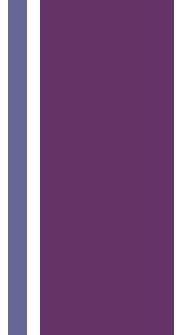
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Installation de notre environnement Angular





Installation de notre environnement



```
sudo npm install --unsafe-perm --verbose -g @angular/cli
```

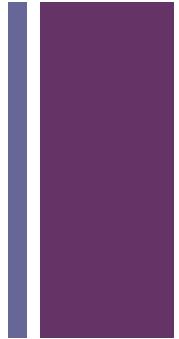
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Installation de notre environnement

ng -v

+

Installation de notre environnement



ng new HelloWorld

+

Installation de notre environnement

ng generate component [NAME]



Installation de notre environnement

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with the following details:

- Project Bar:** Shows "Project — ~/Sites/ang4/HelloWorld".
- File Tabs:** "index.html", "app.module.ts", "app.component.ts", and "app.component.html".
- Project Explorer:** Shows the project structure: "HelloWorld" folder containing "e2e", "node_modules", "src" (which contains "app", "assets", "environments", "favicon.ico", "index.html", "main.ts", "polyfills.ts", "styles.css", "test.ts", "tsconfig.app.json", "tsconfig.spec.json", "typings.d.ts", ".angular-cli.json", ".editorconfig", ".gitignore", "karma.conf.js", "package-lock.json", "package.json", "protractor.conf.js", and "README.md").
- Code Editor:** Displays the content of "app.component.html".

```
<!--The content below is only a placeholder and can be replaced.-->
<div style="text-align:center">
  <h1>
    Welcome to {{title}} my friend!
  </h1>
  
</div>
<h2>Here are some links to help you start: </h2>
<ul>
  <li>
    <h2><a target="_blank" rel="noopener" href="https://angular.io/tutorial">Tour of Heroes</a></h2>
  </li>
  <li>
    <h2><a target="_blank" rel="noopener" href="https://github.com/angular/angular-cli/wiki">CLI</a></h2>
  </li>
  <li>
    <h2><a target="_blank" rel="noopener" href="https://blog.angular.io/">Angular blog</a></h2>
  </li>
</ul>
```

At the bottom, the status bar shows: "src/app/app.component.html" ① 0 ② 0 ③ 0 ④ 0 4:35. On the right, there are icons for file status (red dot), LF, UTF-8, HTML, 0 files, 5 updates, and a GitHub icon.

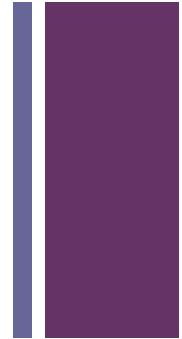
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Installation de notre environnement

ng -v

+

Installation de notre environnement



ng serve



Installation de notre environnement

<http://localhost:4200/>



Installation de notre environnement



Welcome to app!



Here are some links to help you start:

- [Tour of Heroes](#)
- [CLI Documentation](#)



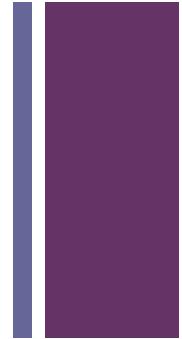


Installation de notre environnement

Commands	Description
ng help	returns all commands with flags they can take as a param
ng new [project-name]	create a brand new angular project with live server BANG!
ng init	grabs name from folder that already exist
ng build	builds the production version of project
ng build -prod --aot	builds and gzips file and should do tree shaking
ng serve	creates the local version of project with live reload server
ng serve -p 8080	serve with different port number
ng github-pages:deploy	push site to GitHub pages
ng lint	lints files in project
ng generate	takes the arguments below
ng g component my-new-component	Component
ng g directive my-new-directive	Directive
ng g pipe my-new-pipe	Pipe
ng g service my-new-service	Service
ng g class my-new-class	Class
ng g interface my-new-interface	Interface
ng g enum my-new-enum	Enum
ng g module my-module	Module



Définition : Angular



Angular est un framework Javascript créé par Google qui permet de créer et structurer des applications “One Page” avec de l’HTML, CSS et surtout Javascript en créant des briques appelées composants qui s’imbriqueront entre eux.



Définition : Composants



Le concept central d'une application Angular est le composant. En effet, toute l'application peut être modélisée comme un arbre de ces composants.

Un composant contrôle un ensemble d'éléments graphiques visibles sur le navigateur. Il permet de définir leur aspect visuel mais également comment ils vont réagir à diverses actions.



Définition : Directives



Une directive modifie le DOM pour modifier l'apparence, le comportement ou la mise en page des éléments DOM. Les directives sont l'un des principaux éléments constitutifs des applications Angular pour créer des applications. En fait, les composants angulaires sont en grande partie des directives avec des modèles. On a des Atributes Directives comme NgStyle ou NgClass mais aussi des structural Directives comme NgFor et NgIf.



Définition : Interpolation

Interpolation permet d'afficher le contenu de variables définies dans le “controller” dans une vue.

```
template: `  
  <h1>{{title}}</h1>  
  <h2>My favorite hero is: {{myHero}}</h2>  
`
```



Définition : Pipes



Un pipe est un élément du framework Angular permettant d'effectuer des transformations directement dans le template. Ils sont utilisés pour mettre en forme une date ou un nombre. Ils peuvent également être utilisés pour effectuer des filtres.



Définition : Services

Si un élément de code, des données, etc. est requis par de nombreux composants de notre application. Une bonne pratique consiste à créer un Service réutilisable. Puis par un mécanisme de d'injection de dépendances, on pourra dire aux composants de notre choix d'accéder à tel ou tel Services et aux données/fonctions/etc. qu'il propose.



Définition : Routing



Le routage nous permet d'exprimer certains aspects de l'état de l'application dans l'URL. Contrairement aux solutions frontales côté serveur, cela est facultatif: nous pouvons créer une application complète sans jamais modifier l'URL. L'ajout de routage, cependant, permet à l'utilisateur d'accéder directement à certains aspects de l'application. Ceci est très pratique, car il peut garder votre application pouvant être liée et personnalisable et permettre aux utilisateurs de partager des liens avec d'autres.



Définition : Promises



Une promesse est un objet représentant le résultat futur d'une action exécutée de manière asynchrone, pouvant donc terminer à n'importe quel moment. Il nous est possible d'y greffer des callbacks de succès et d'erreur, respectivement lorsque la promesse est résolue ou rejetée, afin de pouvoir traiter le résultat renvoyé par la promesse.

+

Définition : Observables

Reprend le principe des Promises mais va plus loin avec la possibilité d'annuler une requête en cours...



Différences entre les versions d'Angular

- Angular 4 : une meilleure compilation des JS et des vues (jusque 60% de compression)
- Angular 4 : La “directive” **template** est désormais appelée **ng-template**.
- Angular 4 : ngIf possède désormais la condition **ELSE**.
- Angular 4 : Rajoute le PIPE **titlecase** (eq. du ucwords en PHP)
- Angular 4 : Modifie légèrement l’écriture des requêtes GET

```
http.get(`baseUrl}/api/movies` , { params: { sort: 'ascending' } });
```

- Angular 5 : Ajout du support pour les Progressive Web Apps

Site mobile ou appli mobile ? Le débat fait rage depuis des années. Il existe désormais une solution qui allie les points forts des 2 options pour optimiser l’expérience utilisateur : les progressive web apps (ou PWA).



Les Progressive Web Apps

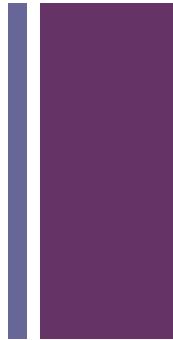
- Les Progressive Web Apps utilisent les dernières technologies pour combiner les meilleures applications Web et mobiles. Pensez-y comme un site Web construit à l'aide de technologies Web, mais qui agit et se sent comme une application.
- **Progressive** : S'adapte à n'importe quel device et s'améliore progressivement suivant les fonctionnalités du device
- **Découverte** : accessible sans téléchargement et depuis un simple navigateur
- **Liens** : Les URLs indiquent l'état actuel de l'application. Rechargement, partage, etc. simplifiés.
- **App-like** : Une PWA doit ressembler à une application native et fonctionner de la même manière



Les Progressive Web Apps

- **Connectivité indépendante** : la PWA doit fonctionner dans des zones de faible connectivité voire hors ligne
- **Ré-engageable** : Grâce aux notifications et d'autres fonctionnalités, possibilité de fidéliser l'utilisateur
- **Installable** : Possibilité d'installer la PWA sur l'écran d'accueil de l'appareil
- **Actualisée** : Lorsque de nouveaux contenus apparaissent et que l'utilisateur est connecté à Internet, l'application se met à jour.
- **Sûr** : HTTPS, HTTPS, HTTPS...
- *Exemples de PWA : <https://pwa.rocks/>*

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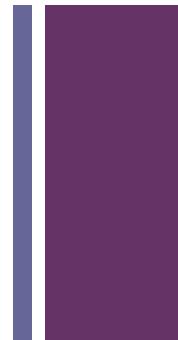


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ES2015 (ES6) et TypeScript – Appréhendez le futur du Web



Introduction à TypeScript



TypeScript

JavaScript for tools



What is TypeScript?

- A superset of JavaScript created by Microsoft
- Transpiled into JavaScript
- Focuses on:
 - Application-scale language which adds type safety
 - Modern features
 - ES6 – classes, arrow functions
 - ES7 – async/await
 - ES?



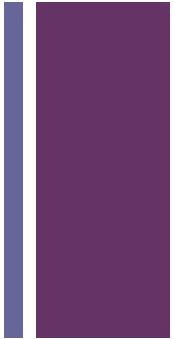
Main reason why TypeScript is great

“TypeScript doesn’t try to NOT be
JavaScript – it just tries to make
JavaScript better”

–Spencer

+

Types



- Everything derives from object!
- number
- string
- boolean
- Array



Types, cont'd

- “any” type
- Means anything goes

```
function sayHi(sayer: any) {  
    console.log("Hi from " + sayer);  
}  
  
sayHi("Spencer");  
sayHi(42);
```



Quick note on strings

- You can still declare strings using double quote or single quote:

```
let hisName = "George";  
let herName = 'Tracy';
```

- But you can also use template strings!
- Multiline AND interpolation... just use backticks!

```
let name = `  
Hi from ${hisName}  
and ${herName}!  
`
```



Variables

- Largely the same as JavaScript

```
var name = "Spencer";  
var name: string = "Spencer";
```

- TypeScript adds type hints

```
name = 3;
```

- TypeScript is strongly typed



Variables : let or var?

- The scope of a variable defined with var is function scope or declared outside any function, global.
- The scope of a variable defined with let is block scope.

```
function varvslet() {  
    console.log(i); // i is undefined due to hoisting  
    // console.log(j); // ReferenceError: j is not defined  
  
    for( var i = 0; i < 3; i++ ) {  
        console.log(i); // 0, 1, 2  
    };  
  
    console.log(i); // 3  
    // console.log(j); // ReferenceError: j is not defined  
  
    for( let j = 0; j < 3; j++ ) {  
        console.log(j);  
    };  
  
    console.log(i); // 3  
    // console.log(j); // ReferenceError: j is not defined  
}
```

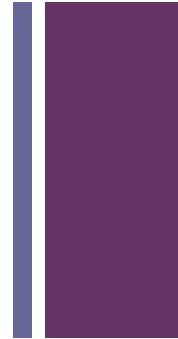


Variables, cont'd

- Notice something strange?

```
var name = "Spencer";  
var name: string = "Spencer";
```

- Yes, it's declared twice – and that's totally valid with variables declared with “var” keyword
- Use let or const instead – it's safer
 - let name = "Spencer";
 - let name: string = "Spencer";
- Not valid with variables declared with “let” keyword



Interfaces

- Classes without functionality – just like C#

```
declaration
↓
interface Employee {
    properties → FirstName: string;
    LastName: string;
    optional property
    ↓
    City?: string;
    functions →
    sayHello(numberOfTimes: number): string;
    walk(): void;
}
```

parameter type hint return type
no return type

Interfaces, cont'd

```
interface Employee {  
    FirstName: string;  
    LastName: string;  
  
    City?: string;  
}
```

- Won't let you compile with this type hint if you don't fulfill the entire contract!

```
let employee: Employee = {  
    FirstName: "Spencer",  
    City: "St. Louis"  
};
```



More interfaces

- Duck typing: “If it walks like a duck and quacks like a duck... it’s a duck”

```
function sayHello(emp: Employee) {  
    console.log("hello " + emp.FirstName);  
}  
  
sayHello({FirstName: "John", LastName: "Lackey"});
```

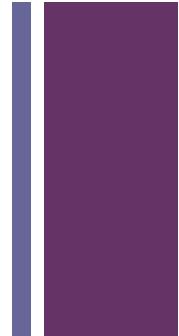
- This is valid! And good! Respects JavaScript while adding safety



Classes

- Classes can define behaviors AND properties

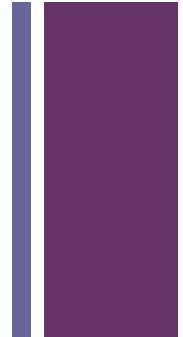
```
class Animal {  
    name: string;  
    constructor(theName: string) {  
        this.name = theName;  
    }  
    move(distanceInMeters: number = 0) {  
        console.log(`${this.name} moved ${distanceInMeters}m.`);  
    }  
}
```



Classes, cont'd

- Inheritance is a thing

```
class Snake extends Animal {  
    constructor(name: string) {  
        super(name);  
    }  
  
    move(distanceInMeters = 5) {  
        console.log("Slithering...");  
        super.move(distanceInMeters);  
    }  
}
```



Using classes

```
let sam = new Snake("Sammy the Python");
let tom: Animal = new Horse("Tommy the Palomino");

sam.move();
tom.move(34);
```



Constructor/property shorthand

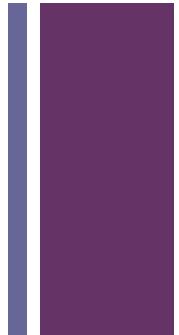
- Adding an accessibility modifier to a parameter in the constructor automatically converts it to a property

```
class Animal {  
    constructor(public name: string) {}  
    move(distanceInMeters: number) {  
        console.log(`${this.name} moved ${distanceInMeters}m.`);  
    }  
}
```





Functions



■ Perform actions

```
// Named function
function add(x: number, y: number): number {
    return x + y;
}

// Anonymous function
let myAdd = function(x: number, y: number): number {
    return x+y;
};

// Anonymous function declared as an arrow function
let anotherMyAdd = (x: number, y: number) => x + y;
```



Generics

- Like C# and VB.NET generics
- Most common generic: Array type

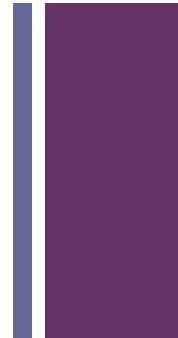
```
class Employee {  
    FirstName: string;  
    LastName: string;  
}
```

```
let employees: Employee[] = [];  
let moreEmployees: Array<Employee> = [];
```

```
push(...items: Employee[]): number  
...items: Employee[] New elements of the Array.  
employees.push()
```



this



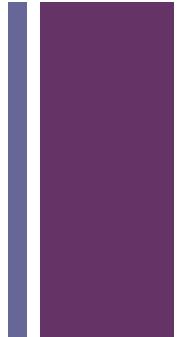
- Lots of power, lots of heartache, as **this** can be changed function by function
- Our main use for it: know that you need to use this to access variables in class scope

```
class Employee {  
    FirstName: string;  
    LastName: string;  
  
    sayHello() {  
        console.log(`Hello from ${this.FirstName} ${this.LastName}`);  
    }  
}
```





Decorators

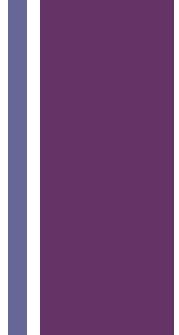


- Basically, attributes in C#/VB.NET
- Considered experimental feature – can only be turned on with compiler option

```
@Component({  
    selector: 'expense-app',  
    templateUrl: './app/app.component.html'  
})  
export class AppComponent { }
```



Decorators



- They are an “annotation” mechanism that give meanings and additional features to the elements they are attached to
- `@Component` is an annotation that tells Angular, that the class, which the annotation is attached to, is a component.
- They are Class Decorators, Property Decorators (like `@Input`, `@Output`), Method Decorators and Parameter Decoration



import/export

- Like using statements in C#/VB.NET
- import statements allow us to get code from other TypeScript declarations
- export simply means public

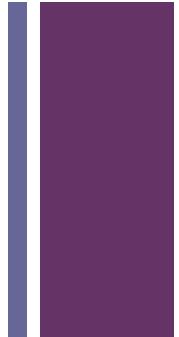
person.ts katas\4\app

```
1  export interface Person {  
2      ↑ FirstName: string;  
3      LastName: string;  
4  }
```

```
import {Person} from "./person"  
  
var matt: Person = {  
    FirstName: "Matt",  
    LastName: "Carpenter"  
}
```

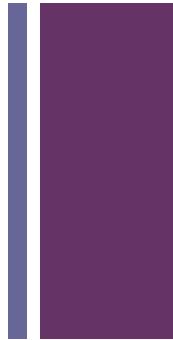


Truthy/falsy



- TypeScript has null and undefined, like JavaScript
- And they are NOT the same thing!
- You don't check for null, you check for truthiness/falsiness
- Falsy values:
 - false
 - null
 - undefined
 - 0
 - “” (empty string)
 - NaN (which means not a number)

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Premiers pas sous Angular



Components

```
import { Component } from "@angular/core";  
  
@Component({  
  moduleId: module.id,  
  templateUrl: 'app.component.html',  
  selector: 'my-app'  
)  
export class AppComponent {}
```



Modules

```
@NgModule({
  imports: [
    routing, BrowserModule, FormsModule, KataModule
  ],
  declarations: [
    AppComponent, HomeComponent
  ],
  providers: [
    appRoutingProviders
  ],
  bootstrap: [
    AppComponent
  ]
})
export class AppModule {}
```



Running your app

- Import your root NgModule
- Bootstrap it!

```
import { platformBrowserDynamic } from '@angular/platform-browser-dynamic';
import { AppModule }               from './app.module';

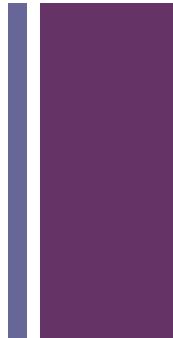
platformBrowserDynamic().bootstrapModule(AppModule);
```



Steps to setting up your app

1. Write your module
2. Write your component
3. Write “main” method
4. Import the proper scripts
5. Choose your module loader
6. Run your app!

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Components and Templating



Components, components, components...

- Components in Angular are awesome
- Composable and easy to maintain
- Lots of smaller components > Fewer big components
- Follow the Web Component ideal
 - Abstracting a large chunk of HTML into a single element
 - “Building blocks”
 - Functionality is fully encapsulated – expose only what needs exposing



Intro to Templates

- Templates contain the HTML that is rendered by your component
- Can be placed inline inside of Component declaration OR in a separate file

```
@Component({  
  selector: 'my-app',  
  template: '<h4>{{successString}}</h4>'  
})  
export class AppComponent {  
  successString = "If you see this, your Angular 2 app is working!";  
}
```



Ways to bind component to view

- Interpolation expressions
- Property binding
- Event binding
- ngModel



Interpolated expressions

- {{ }} syntax
- Put your expression inside the brackets
- Accepts non-side-effect-JavaScript (no new, assignments, etc.)
- Best use case – bind pure properties to it when possible

```
@Component({  
  selector: 'my-app',  
  template: '<h4>{{successString}}</h4>'  
})  
export class AppComponent {  
  successString = "If you see this, your Angular 2 app is working!"  
}
```



Interpolated expressions, cont'd

- What if you have something like this?

```
<div> @Component({})
  {{ employee.FirstName }} export class MyComponent {
</div>   employee: Employee = undefined;
}
<div>
  {{ employee && employee.FirstName }}
</div>
```

- This will throw an error. And this sucks ->

- Elvis to the rescue! (...I don't know why they call it the Elvis operator. It's called "monadic null checking")

```
<div>
  {{ employee?.FirstName }}
</div>
```



Property binding

- Bind directly to properties on the DOM model using []
- The power and convenience of this cannot be understated!
- Allows something like this:

```
let customerName = document.getElementById("#customerName");
customerName.style.color = "red";
```

- To become this:

```
export class MyComponent {
  myColor = "red";
  customer = {Name: "David"};
}
```



```
<div [style.color]="myColor">
  {{ customer.Name }}
</div>
```



Property binding, cont'd

- You can also bind to attributes by using [attr.name]
- Example: aria (accessibility) attributes don't have DOM model property bindings



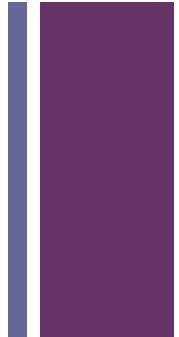
Directives

- Used to modify behavior of DOM elements
- Structural directives (prefixed with *) can add/remove DOM elements

```
<ul>
  <li *ngFor="#user of users">
    {{ user.name }} is {{ user.age }} years old.
  </li>
<ul>
```



Directives

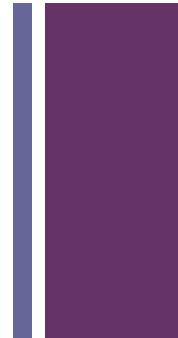


- Used to modify behavior of DOM elements
- Structural directives (prefixed with *) can add/remove DOM elements

```
<div *ngIf="isValid;else other_content">  
    content here ...  
</div>  
  
<ng-template #other_content>other content here...</ng-template>
```



Exercices



Veuillez reprendre créer un HelloWorld en vous basant sur le nutshell. L'objectif est d'afficher “*Hello, my name is XXXX*” au lancement de l'application dans le navigateur. Merci de renommer le composant MyName.component.ts également.



Event binding

- Bind directly to events on the DOM model using ()
- Again, the power and convenience cannot be understated
- Support for custom events

```
@Component({  
  selector: 'my-app',  
  template: `<button (click)="showMeAlert()">Click me!</button>`  
})  
export class AppComponent {  
  showMeAlert() {  
    alert("Show me the money");  
  }  
}
```

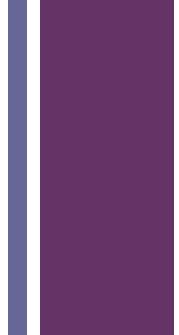
+

ngModel

- Allows two-way binding
- Follows unidirectional data flow concepts



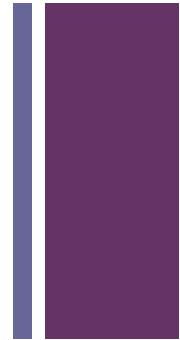
Two essential directives



- *ngIf
 - Optionally renders an element based on the truthiness of an expression
- *ngFor
 - Looping directive
 - Replaces ng-repeat from Angular 1

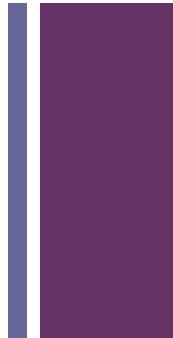


Exercices



Reprendons notre HelloWorld et rajoutons un <INPUT> qui va permettre de modifier le nom affiché à l'écran en fonction de la valeur saisie dans le <INPUT>.

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Child components



What is a child component?

- A child component is a component that load a subpart of a bigger component
- I know, pretty stunning right?

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Ok, well how do you make one?

- Easy: you make a component!
- Only a couple of steps to get it into a parent component



Step 1: Declare your component

```
@Component({  
    selector: "my-child",  
    template: "This is a child component"  
})  
export class ChildComponent {}
```



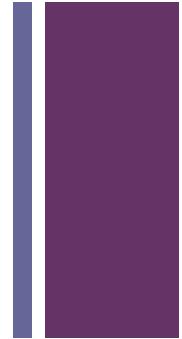
Step 2: Add child selector to markup

```
@Component({  
  selector: "my-child",  
  template: "This is a child component"  
})  
export class ChildComponent {}
```

```
@Component({  
  selector: "app",  
  template: "<my-child></my-child>",  
    
})  
export class AppComponent {}
```

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You're done...



- Your child component is totally isolated – it can't interact with your parent!
- True encapsulation!
- ...
- Ok, maybe we need to add some more stuff to make it useful in The Real World™

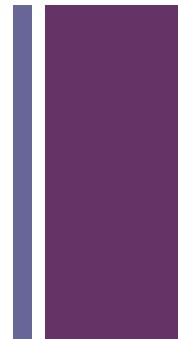


@Input properties

- Means of binding data from the parent to the child
- Requires two steps
 - Add property to child and decorate it with @Input
 - Bind the parent property to the child using [] syntax



Step 1: Add the input property



```
import {Component, Input} from "@angular/core";  
  
@Component({  
  selector: "my-child",  
  template: "This is a child component with a message: {{ message }}"  
})  
export class ChildComponent {  
  @Input() message: string;  
}
```





Step 2: Bind the parent property to that property

```
@Component({  
  selector: "app",  
  template: `<my-child [message]="marketingPhrase"></my-child>`,  
  directives: [ChildComponent]  
})  
export class AppComponent {  
  marketingPhrase = "Drink more Ovaltine";  
}
```





Event emitting and @Output

- Parents can communicate with child components easily via input properties
- How does the child communicate back up?
- Simple: @Output properties and EventEmitter!
- A little more to it than @Input properties, but very easy



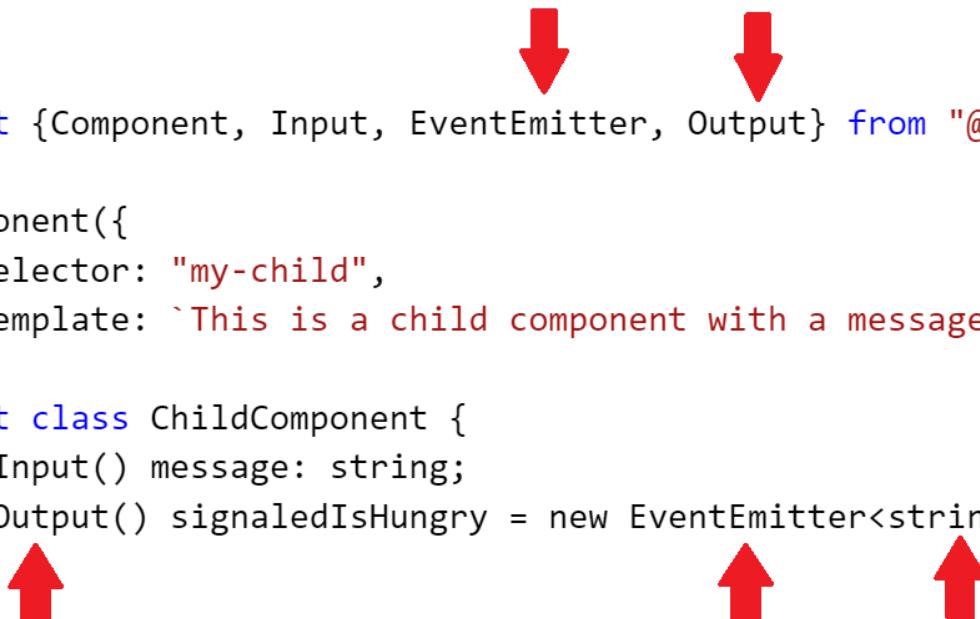
Steps involved

1. Import the EventEmitter and Output types
2. Add property to child of type EventEmitter decorated with @Output
3. Write subscriber function in parent
4. Bind subscriber function to event using () syntax
5. Emit an event!



Steps 1 and 2

```
import {Component, Input, EventEmitter, Output} from "@angular/core";  
  
@Component({  
  selector: "my-child",  
  template: `This is a child component with a message: {{ message }}`  
})  
export class ChildComponent {  
  @Input() message: string;  
  @Output() signaledIsHungry = new EventEmitter<string>();  
}
```

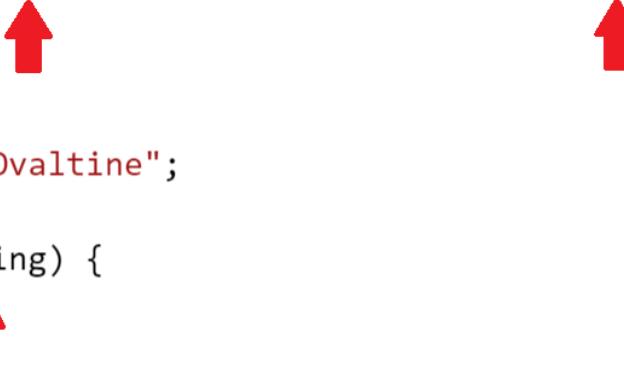




Steps 3 and 4

```
@Component({
  selector: "app",
  template: `<my-child [message]="marketingPhrase"
                (signaledIsHungry)="didSignalIsHungry($event)"></my-child>`,
  directives: [ChildComponent]
})
export class AppComponent {
  marketingPhrase = "Drink more Ovaltine";

  didSignalIsHungry(message: string) {
    console.log(message);
  }
}
```





Step 5 – Emit your event

```
import {Component, Input, EventEmitter, Output} from "@angular/core";

@Component({
  selector: "my-child",
  template: `This is a child component with a message: {{ message }}

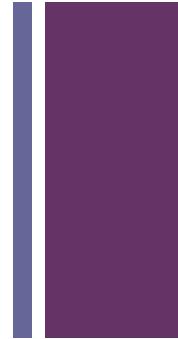
    <button (click)="complainOfHunger()">Say I'm hungry</button>
})
export class ChildComponent {
  @Input() message: string;
  @Output() signaledIsHungry = new EventEmitter<string>();

  complainOfHunger() {
    this.signaledIsHungry.emit("I'm hungry");
  }
}
```

The diagram shows a code snippet with two red arrows pointing to specific parts. One arrow points to the `emit(value: string): void` method signature, which is highlighted with a light gray box. Another arrow points to the `this.signaledIsHungry.emit("I'm hungry");` line of code, also highlighted with a light gray box.

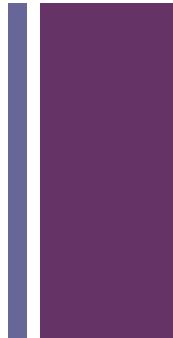


Exercices



Maintenant ajoutons un et un <BUTTON>. Choisissez 3 images sur Google et tentons de créer un slider qui change les images à chaque fois que l'on clique sur le <BUTTON>. Le parent détient le bouton qui permet de passer d'une image à l'autre et le composant fils contient la liste des images (le slider).

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Pipes



Pipes

- Filters in Angular 1
- Alters the display of an interpolated expression

The diagram shows an Angular interpolation expression: `{{ "My name is Slim" | uppercase }}`. A red arrow points from the text "the pipe" at the bottom to the vertical pipe character in the expression. Another red arrow points from the text "pipe name" at the top to the word "uppercase" in the expression.

```
pipe name  
↓  
{ { "My name is Slim" | uppercase } }  
↑  
the pipe
```



Pipes, cont'd

- Pipes can take arguments/parameters

pipe arguments

{{ 132.44 | currency:"USD":true }}

- Parameters are expressions like everything else
- Separated by colons :

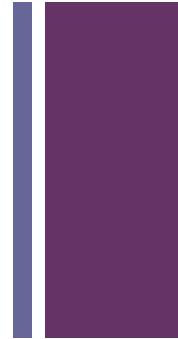


Some built-in pipes

- number
- date
- currency
- percent
- json
- uppercase/lowercase
- async
 - But that's another show

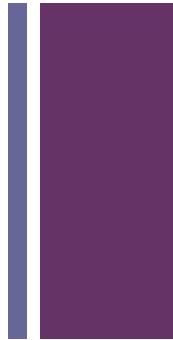


Exercices



Veuillez afficher votre nom, dans l'exercice précédent, en majuscule. N'hésitez pas à explorer l'ensemble des Pipes sur <https://angular.io/docs/ts/latest/guide/pipes.html> et <https://angular.io/docs/ts/latest/api/>.

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Architecture des composants

Atomic Design - L'introduction

En informatique, la programmation modulaire reprend l'idée de fabriquer un produit (le programme) à partir de composants (les modules).

Elle décompose une grosse application en modules, groupes de fonctions, de méthodes et de traitement, pour pouvoir les développer et les améliorer indépendamment, puis les réutiliser.

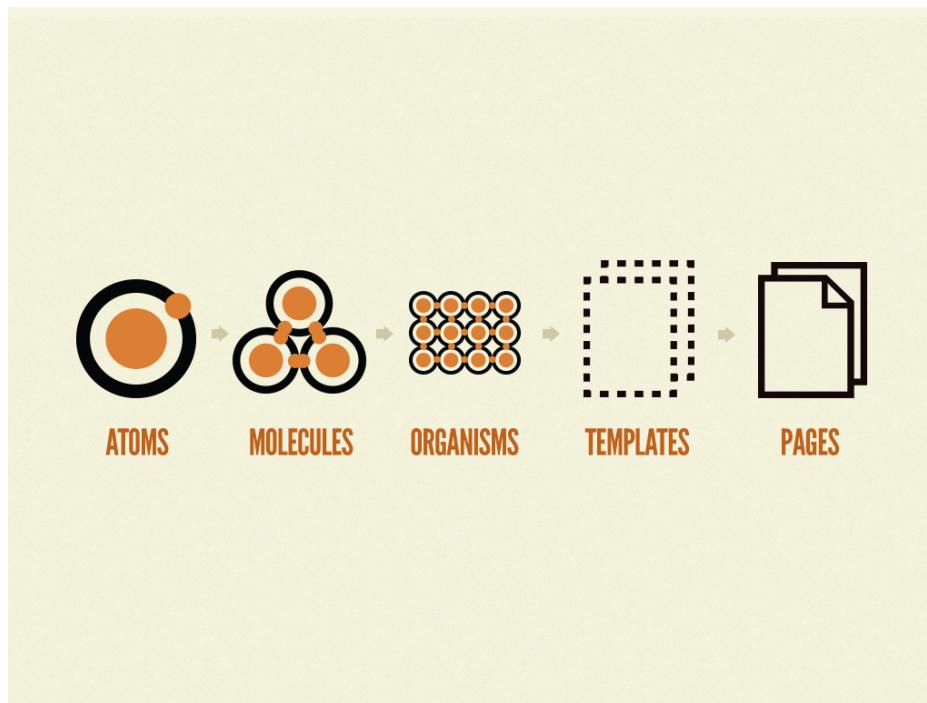
Le développement du code des modules peut être attribué à des (groupes de) personnes différentes pour accélérer les développements.

Atomic Design - L'introduction

Cette logique de programmation est reprise par Brad Frost pour concevoir nos modules en cinq niveaux différents. Nous partirons de l'abstrait (les éléments HTML basiques qu'on appellera atome) au concret (le template de notre site). Cette méthode permet de créer des systèmes évolutifs fonctionnant par assemblages d'éléments de différents niveaux.

En plus d'améliorer la maintenabilité du code, cela aura une influence sur l'homogénéité de l'interface de l'application créée et augmentera la satisfaction du client sur le site

Atomic Design



Atomic Design - Définitions

Atomes

Le premier niveau correspond aux atomes. On part de l'abstrait : des éléments simples comme les balises de titre (h1 à h6), de formulaire (input, label, button), constitueront ce niveau. Dans ce niveau, on associe des styles à des éléments HTML simples, sans l'utilisation de classes ou d'ids.

Atomic Design - Définitions

Molécules

Dans le niveau suivant, on assemble nos atomes pour créer les différentes sections de nos molécules. En plus d'assembler des atomes entre eux, les molécules peuvent prendre des propriétés qui leurs seront propres.

Atomic Design - Définitions

Organismes

De la même façon, les organismes imbriquent les molécules entre elles et pourront appliquer des styles spécifiques aux molécules ou à l'organisme.

Atomic Design - Définitions

Templates

On arrive au concret : le groupement des différents organismes forme le template du site.

Atomic Design - Définitions

Pages

Ce dernier niveau correspond à l'instance spécifique de notre template et de l'ensemble de nos niveaux. La structure de chaque page pourra être modulée en intervenant sur les styles des molécules, des organismes, et des templates en fonction de la spécificité de la page.

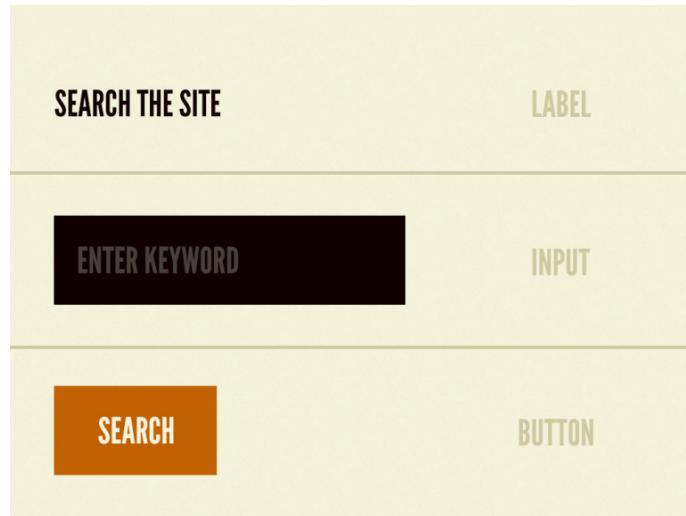
Atomic Design - Définitions

Intégrons ensemble un moteur de recherche dans le “header” de la page comme le ferait un développeur ou un UX suivant les préceptes de l’Atomic Design...



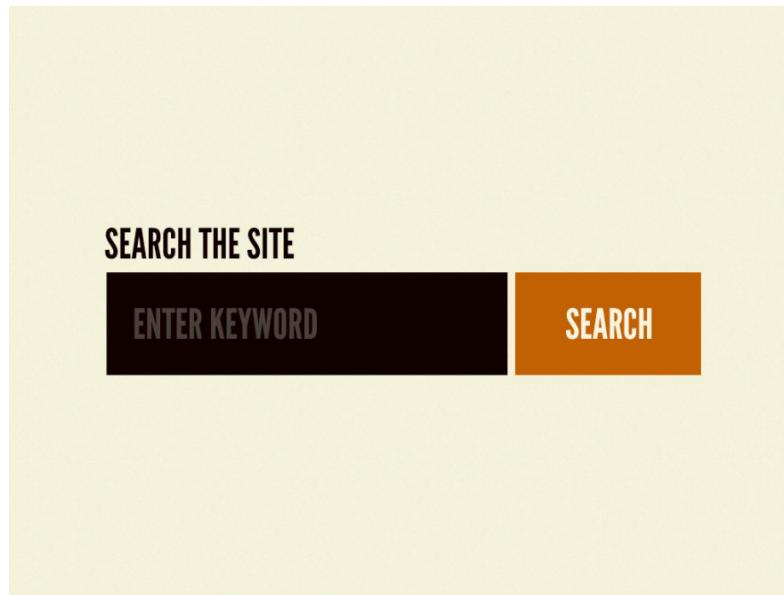
Atomic Design

Première étape : On crée les atomes ! Un label HTML, un champ texte HTML et un bouton HTML. Crées séparément, on peut les utiliser comme on le souhaite où on le souhaite !



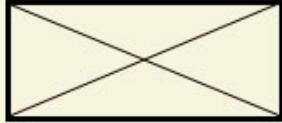
Atomic Design

Deuxième étape : Ces atomes sont combinés pour créer la molécule “formulaire de recherche”. Combinés autrement, on aurait également pu créer une autre molécule “formulaire de connexion”, etc.



Atomic Design

Troisième étape : On intègre le formulaire dans l'organisme “header”. Cet organisme contient également d'autres molécules qui contiennent elles-même des atomes, etc.



Home About Blog Contact

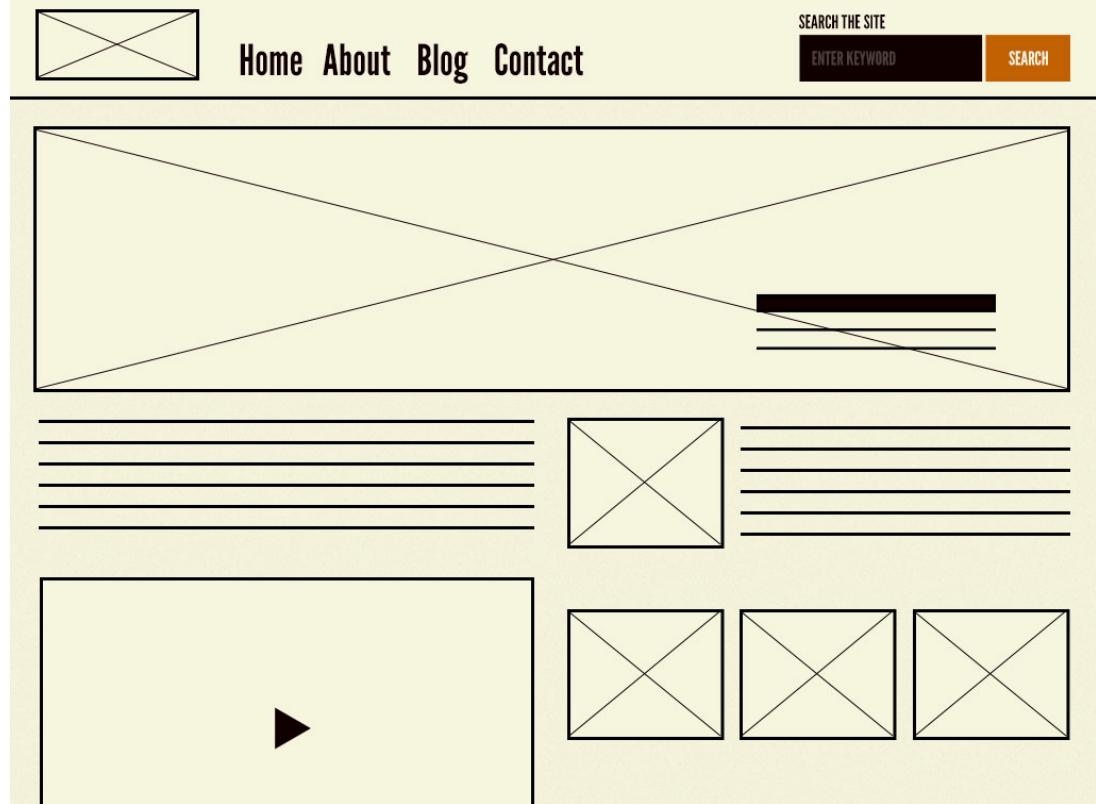
SEARCH THE SITE

ENTER KEYWORD

SEARCH

Atomic Design

Dernière étape : La combinaison des organismes permet de créer notre template de site !!!



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Services



What are Services?

- Services are best used to create, read, update and delete data
- Enforces separation of concerns
- Think of it like this: you don't want your database in your view!

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Guess what? A service is just a class

- Are you surprised?

+

Créer des Services en ligne de commande

```
ng generate service [NAME]
```

+

Ready for refactoring

```
@Component({
  selector: "app",
  template: `
    <div *ngFor="let employee in employees">
      {{ employee.LastName }}, {{ employee.FirstName }}
    </div>
  `
})
export class AppComponent {
  employees = [
    {FirstName: "Martin", LastName: "Marr"},
    {FirstName: "Liz", LastName: "Garcia"}
  ];
}
```



Steps to declaring and using a service

1. Write your class and add some data to it
2. Import Injectable and decorate your service class with it
3. Import the service in your component
4. Add the service to the component providers
5. Add it to the component as a property and in the constructor



Step 1 – Make class with data

```
export class EmployeeService {  
    getEmployees() {  
        return [  
            {FirstName: "Martin", LastName: "Marr"},  
            {FirstName: "Liz", LastName: "Garcia"}  
        ];  
    }  
}
```



Step 2 – Import @Injectable and decorate

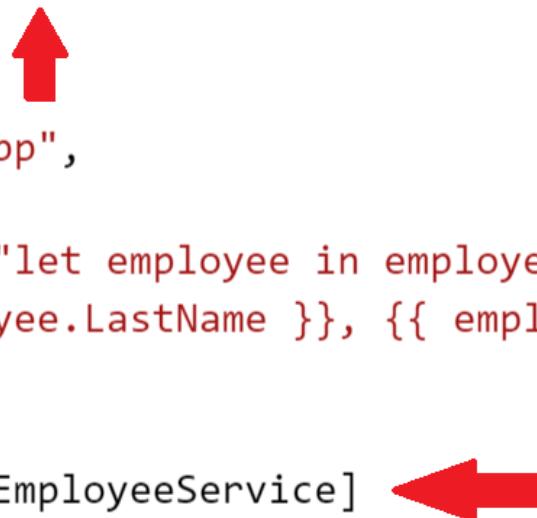
```
import {Injectable} from "@angular/core";

@Injectable()
export class EmployeeService {
    getEmployees() {
        return [
            {FirstName: "Martin", LastName: "Marr"},
            {FirstName: "Liz", LastName: "Garcia"}
        ];
    }
}
```



Steps 3 and 4 – Import and register

```
import {EmployeeService} from "./employee.service";  
  
@Component({  
    selector: "app",  
    template: `'  
        <div *ngFor="let employee in employees">  
            {{ employee.LastName }}, {{ employee.FirstName }}  
        </div>  
    `,  
    providers: [EmployeeService]  
})  
export class AppComponent {
```





This is dependency injection

- A single instance will flow from parent down to child if the child requests an instance in its constructor
- Dependencies are auto-resolved – if one service is dependent on another, the “parent” service will be injected into the dependent service
- Allows for modularity and better testing



Step 5 – Add as property and to constructor

```
@Component({
  selector: "app",
  template: `
    <div *ngFor="let employee in employees">
      {{ employee.LastName }}, {{ employee.FirstName }}
    </div>
  `,
  providers: [EmployeeService]
})
export class AppComponent {
  constructor(private employeeService: EmployeeService){}
}
```





Hey wait a second...

```
@Component({
  selector: "app",
  template: `
    <div *ngFor="let employee in employees">
      {{ employee.LastName }}, {{ employee.FirstName }}
    </div>
  `
})
export class AppComponent {
  employees = [
    {FirstName: "Martin", LastName: "Marr"},
    {FirstName: "Liz", LastName: "Garcia"}
  ];
}
```

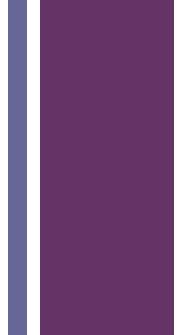
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Good time to introduce... Lifecycle hooks!

- Lifecycle hooks allow us to run code after a component is created and/or destroyed
- Focusing on two:
 - OnInit
 - OnDestroy
- But really only one:
 - OnInit



OnInit



- OnInit – run right after a component is constructed
- If a component has the “ngOnInit” function on it, the OnInit lifecycle hook will execute
- There's also a helpful interface that tells you that you haven't implemented it yet if you mean to implement it

+

Step 1: Import OnInit

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



Step 2: Implement

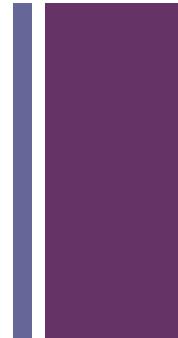
```
import {Component, OnInit} from "@angular/core";

export class AppComponent implements OnInit {
    employees: any[];
    constructor(private employeeService: EmployeeService){}

    ngOnInit() {
        this.employees = this.employeeService.getEmployees();
    }
}
```

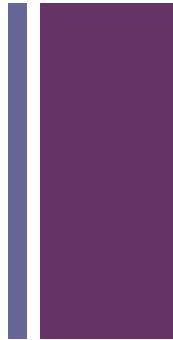


Exercices



Passez l'ensemble des data sur les précédentes images venant de Google dans un Service !

+

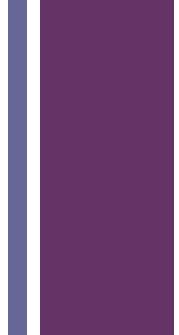


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RxJS, HTTP and Observables



History



- Promises
 - A function that promises to return at some time
 - Async functions in JavaScript
 - Extremely popular for a long time in Angular, jQuery... pretty much everything

- Limitations of promises
 - Promises have a very simple API surface – both good and bad
 - Can't be easily cancelled in flight



Enter RxJS

- RxJS (or Reactive Extensions) is a library created by Microsoft
- Allows for asynchronous, event-based applications
- Much more powerful than promises...
- ...but a little harder to understand
- ...with a large API surface

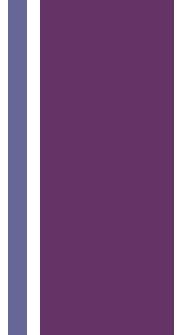


RxJS is in Angular

- Google went all in with RxJS
- Promises aren't a thing of the past, but RxJS is definitely a glimpse into the future



Observable



- Like a promise on steroids
 - Promises are one and done
 - Observables can be repeated
-
- Think of it like downloading a movie file and then watching it vs. streaming on Netflix

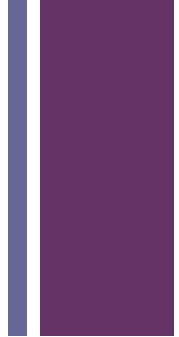


Observables are ridiculous

- Really outside the scope of this workshop, but worth mentioning
- ...because the Angular HTTP library uses Observables



Angular's HTTP Service



- Allows us to perform HTTP requests
- Easy to use!
- Simply add to your service, register with the application, and start making requests!



Steps

- ~~1. Register `HTTP_PROVIDERS` with your application~~
- 2. Add the Http service to your service
- 3. Call HTTP methods and return their results



Step 1 – Add to your bootstrap method

```
import {bootstrap}      from '@angular/platform-browser-dynamic';
import {AppComponent} from './app.component';
import {HTTP_PROVIDERS} from "@angular/http";

bootstrap(AppComponent, [HTTP_PROVIDERS]);
```

- This is like a super provider property in our component



Step 2 – Add Http to your service

```
import {Http} from "@angular/http";  
  
@Injectable()  
export class EmployeeService {  
  constructor(private http: Http) {}  
  
  getEmployees() {  
    return [  
      {FirstName: "Martin", LastName: "Marr"},  
      {FirstName: "Liz", LastName: "Garcia"}  
    ];  
  }  
}
```





Step 3: Call some Http methods!

```
import {Http} from "@angular/http";
import {Observable} from "rxjs";
import "rxjs/add/operator/map";

@Injectable()
export class EmployeeService {
    constructor(private http: Http) {}

    getEmployees() {
        return this.http.get("./api/Employees")
            .map(response => response.json());
    }
}
```



Breaking it down

- This imports the “map” operator, which we can use to convert our “Response” object to something useful

```
import "rxjs/add/operator/map";
```

- In this case, we’re telling it that our HTTP response will come in the form of JSON, so deserialize the JSON to a usable object

```
getEmployees() {  
    return this.http.get("./api/Employees")  
        .map(response => response.json());  
}
```





What we're getting back

- An Observable<any>, which means that this Observable says at some point it will return an object of type any

```
(method) EmployeeService.getEmployees(): Observable<any>
getEmployees() {
    return this.http.get("./api/Employees")
        .map(response => response.json());
}
```



We can make it more useful with a type hint

- Adding a type hint to the method makes it return something more useable in an application

```
(method) EmployeeService.getEmployees(): Observable<Employee[]>
getEmployees() : Observable<Employee[]> ←
    return this.http.get("./api/Employees")
        .map(response => response.json());
}
```





Still a bit more work to do

```
export class AppComponent implements OnInit {
  employees: Employee[];
  [ts] Type 'Observable<Employee>' is not assignable to type 'Employee[]'.
    Property 'length' is missing in type 'Observable<Employee>'.
  (property) AppComponent.employees: Employee[]
    this.employees = this.employeeService.getEmployees();
}
}
```



Two easy choices

- We can either subscribe to the response...

```
export class AppComponent implements OnInit {  
    employees: Employee[];  
    constructor(private employeeService: EmployeeService){}  
  
    ngOnInit() {  
        this.employeeService.getEmployees()  
            .subscribe(emps => this.employees = emps);  
    }  
}
```





Or use the async pipe

```
@Component({
  selector: "app",
  template: `
    <div *ngFor="let employee in employees | async">
      {{ employee.LastName }}, {{ employee.FirstName }}
    </div>
  `,
  providers: [EmployeeService]
})
export class AppComponent implements OnInit {
  employees: Observable<Employee[]>; ←
  constructor(private employeeService: EmployeeService){}

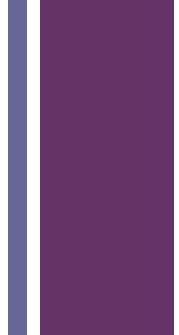
  ngOnInit() {
    this.employees = this.employeeService.getEmployees();
  }
}
```



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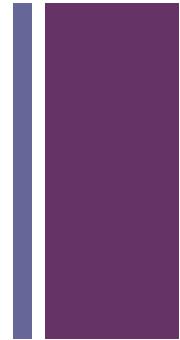
Me? I prefer subscribing

- But that's just me



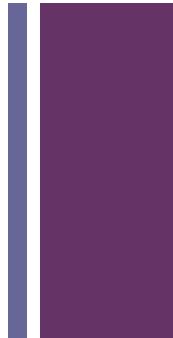


Exercices



Veuillez passer l'ensemble de vos images dans un fichier JSON et ajouter du networking dans votre Service !

+



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Formulaires



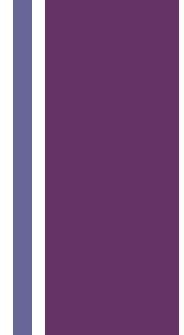
Remember ngModel?

```
<h2>Inside Form</h2>
<div>
  <label>Change min value:</label>
  <input [(ngModel)]="minValue">
</div>
<div>
  <label>Change max value:</label>
  <input [(ngModel)]="maxValue">
</div>

          counterValue = 3;
          minValue = 0;
          maxValue = 12;
```



Let's go further...

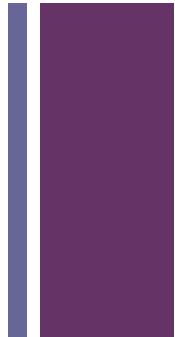


```
import { FormBuilder, FormGroup } from '@angular/forms';
```

```
import { FormBuilder, FormGroup, Validators } from '@angular/forms';
```

+

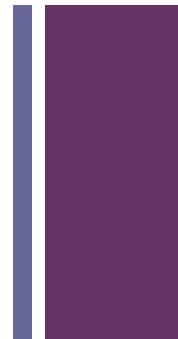
Documentation



<https://angular.io/docs/ts/latest/guide/forms.html>

+

Demo



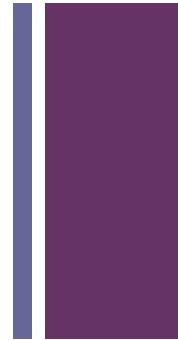
SILENTÓ



WATCH ME

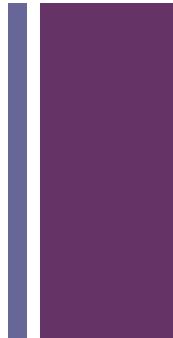


Exercices



Veuillez intégrer un formulaire permettant de saisir les données d'un nouvel employé (ID unique, nom, prénom, adresse, ville, pays, date de naissance, photo, poste, etc.). Créez ensuite une page factice permettant de voir le détail d'un employé.

+





Model driven or reactive forms

Form with Validations

First Name:

Last Name

Your last name must be at least 5 characters long.

Gender

You must select a gender.

Male

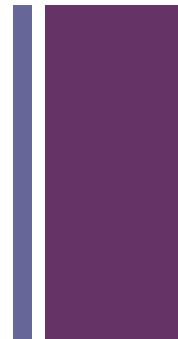
Female

Activities

- Ajouter plus de fonctionnalités au formulaire et aux champs
- Mapper le formulaire à un objet/model
- Valider en direct les champs du formulaire

+

Demo

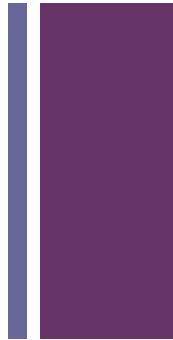


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WATCH ME

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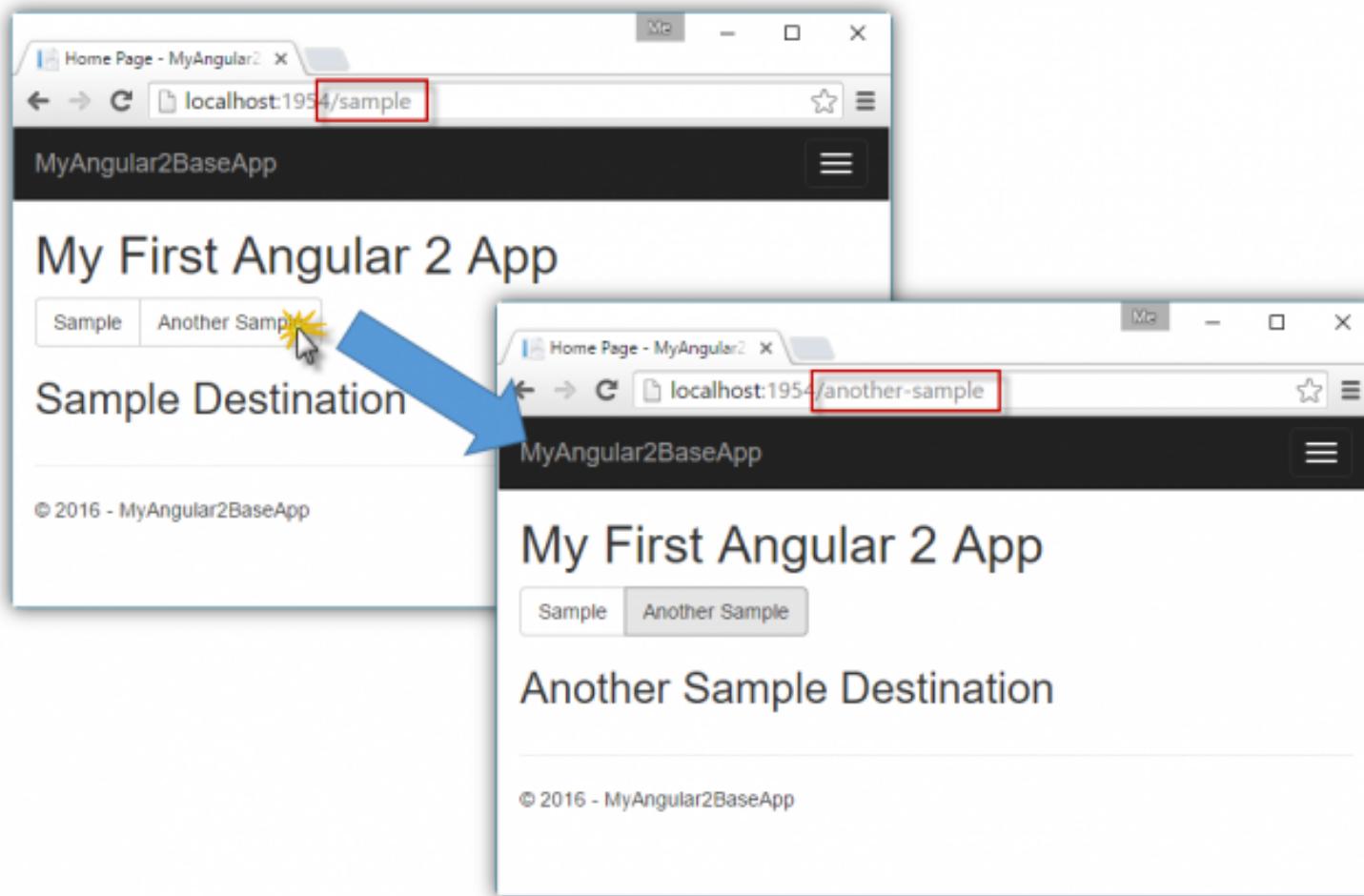


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Routage

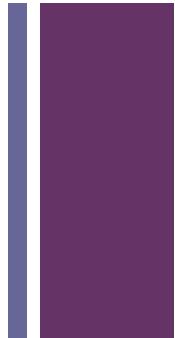


Using URLs to navigate the app



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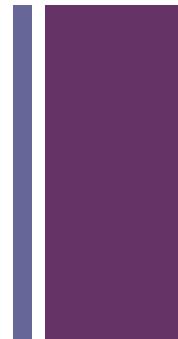
Documentation



<https://angular.io/docs/ts/latest/tutorial/toh-pt5.html>

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Demo

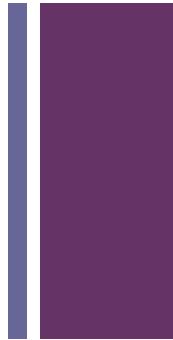


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WATCH ME

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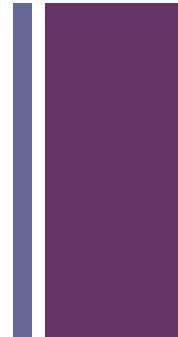


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Comment tester mon
application?

+

E2E Test Framework



<https://angular.io/docs/ts/latest/guide/testing.html>



Introduction à Protractor

- Protractor est un framework de test de bout en bout pour les applications Angular. Protractor exécute des tests sur votre application exécutée dans un vrai navigateur, interagissant avec lui comme le ferait un utilisateur.

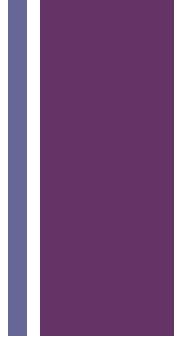
```
describe('angularjs homepage todo list', function() {  
  it('should add a todo', function() {  
    browser.get('https://angularjs.org');  
  
    element(by.model('todoList.todoText')).sendKeys('write first protractor test');  
    element(by.css('input[value="add"]')).click();  
  
    var todoList = element.all(by.repeater('todo in todoList.todos'));  
    expect(todoList.count()).toEqual(3);  
    expect(todoList.get(2).getText()).toEqual('write first protractor test');  
  
    // You wrote your first test, cross it off the list  
    todoList.get(2).element(by.css('input')).click();  
    var completedAmount = element.all(by.css('.done-true'));  
    expect(completedAmount.count()).toEqual(2);  
  });  
});
```

+

Déployer son application
Angular

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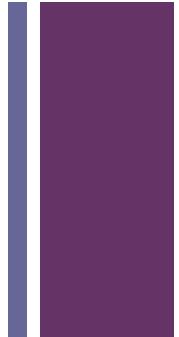
Rappels



```
sudo npm install -g angular-cli
```

+

Rappels



ng new HelloWorld

+

Compilation

ng build

ng build --prod



Des questions? Je reste joignable sur nzeka@nachosmedia.com !