



Transforming Data



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110



Transforming Data



Outline

What is a Pipe?

Transform Data Using Pipe

Built-in Pipes

Using a Pipe in Template

Chaining Pipes

Custom Pipes

 Making a Class as Pipe

 Using PipeTransform Interface

Pure Pipes

Impure Pipes

Pipes and Precedence

Q&A

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111

What is a Pipe?



- A class which is preceded by the **@Pipe()** decorator
- It **defines a function** that **transforms** input values to output values for display in a view.
- Use pipes to transform
 - strings,
 - currency amounts,
 - dates, and
 - other data

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112

Transform Data Using Pipes



- Use pipes to transform
 - strings,
 - currency amounts,
 - dates, and
 - other data
- Pipes are **simple functions** to use in **template expressions** to accept an input value and return a transformed value
- Pipes are useful because you can use them throughout your application, while only declaring each pipe once.

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113

Built-in Pipes



- **Angular** provides **built-in pipes** for typical data transformations.
- The following are commonly used built-in pipes for data formatting

Built-in Pipes	
Name	Description
DatePipe	Formats a date value according to locale rules
UpperCasePipe	Transforms text to all upper case
LowerCasePipe	Transforms text to all lower case
CurrencyPipe	Transforms a number to a currency string
DecimalPipe	Transforms a number into a string with a decimal point
PercentPipe	Transforms a number to a percentage string

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114

Built-in Pipes



- Angular provides built-in pipes for typical data transformations.
- The following are commonly used built-in pipes for data formatting

Built-in Pipes	
Name	Description
JsonPipe	Converts a value into its JSON-format representation
KeyValuePipe	Transforms Object or Map into an array of key value pairs
SlicePipe	Creates a new Array or String containing a subset (slice) of the elements

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115

Using a Pipe in Template



- To apply a pipe, use the **pipe** | **symbol** within a template expression
 - `<p>Current date: {{ today | date }}</p>`
- Use **optional parameters** to fine-tune a pipe's output.
 - Use the CurrencyPipe with a country code such as EUR as a parameter
 - `{{ amount | currency:'EUR' }}`
 - `{{ today | date:"dd/MM/yy" }}`
- Some pipes require at least one parameter and allow more optional parameters, such as SlicePipe.
 - `{{ slice:1:5 }}`

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116

Chaining Pipes



- Applying two formats by **chaining** pipes
- Chain pipes so that the output of one pipe becomes the input to the next
 - `{{ today | date | uppercase }}`

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117

Example



```
src > app > > app.component.html > div > p
1 | <h1>Demo {{ title }}</h1>
2 |
3 | <h2>Using date pipe</h2>
4 | <div>
5 |   <p>Current date: {{ today }}</p>
6 |   <p>Current date: {{ today | date }}</p>
7 |   <p>Current date: {{ today | date:'dd/MM/yyyy'}}</p>
8 | </div>
9 |
10 | <h2>Using Currency Pipe</h2>
11 | <div>
12 |   <p>The amount is {{ amount }}</p>
13 |   <p>Amount in Euros: {{ amount | currency:'EUR' }}</p>
14 |   <p>Amount in Rupees: {{ amount | currency:'INR' }}</p>
15 |   <p>Amount in Dollars: {{ amount | currency:'$' }}</p>
16 | </div>
17 |
18 | <h2>Proverb</h2>
19 | <div>
20 |   <p>{{ proverb }}</p>
21 |   <p>{{ proverb | uppercase }}</p>
22 |   <p>{{ proverb | titlecase }}</p>
23 | </div>
24 |
```

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118

Custom Pipes



- Create **custom pipes** to **encapsulate** transformations that are not provided with the built-in pipes
- Done with the following steps:
 - [a] Marking a class as a pipe
 - To mark a class as a pipe and supply configuration metadata, apply the **@Pipe** decorator to the class
 - Use **UpperCamelCase** (the general convention for class names)
 - **camelCase** for the corresponding name string
 - **Do not use hyphens** in the name
 - [b] Use the **PipeTransform** interface

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119

Custom Pipes



- Create custom pipes to encapsulate transformations that are not provided with the built-in pipes
- Done with the following steps:
 - [b] Use the **PipeTransform** interface
 - Implement the **PipeTransform** interface in your custom pipe class to perform the transformation
 - Angular invokes the transform method with the value of a binding as the first argument, and any parameters as the second argument in list form, and returns the transformed value
 - Use the following command:

```
ng generate pipe <pipe-name>
```

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120

Custom Pipe - Example



- Sample Code

```
import { Pipe, PipeTransform } from '@angular/core';

@Pipe({
  name: 'multiplierPipe'
})

export class MultiplierPipe implements PipeTransform {

  transform(value: number, exponent=1): number {
    return value ** exponent;
  }
}
```

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121

Custom Pipe - Example



Sample Code

```
<h4>Custom Pipe</h4>
<div>
  <p>The amount is {{ amount }}</p>
  <p>Amount ^ 3 is: {{ amount | multiplierPipe:3 }}</p>
</div>
```

Custom Pipe

The amount is 12350.75

Amount ^ 3 is: 1883996071466.0469

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122

Pure Pipes



- A **pure pipe** must use a pure function, which is one that processes inputs and returns values without side effects.
- In other words, given the same input, a pure pipe should always return the same output.
- With a pure pipe, **Angular** ignores changes within composite objects

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123

Impure Pipes



- If a pipe results in a **change** in the composite objects, then we term such pipes as **impure pipes**.
- Angular executes an impure pipe every time it detects a change with every keystroke or mouse movement
- While an impure pipe can be useful, be careful using one.
- A long-running impure pipe could dramatically slow down your application.
- Make a pipe impure by setting its **pure** flag to **false**

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124

Pipes and precedence



- The pipe operator has a **higher precedence** than the **ternary operator** (? :)
- Which means: `a ? b : c | x` is parsed as `a ? b : (c | x)`
- If you want a pipe to apply to the result of a ternary, wrap the entire expression in **parentheses**.
- Example:
 - `{{ (true ? 'true' : 'false') | uppercase }}`

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125



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