

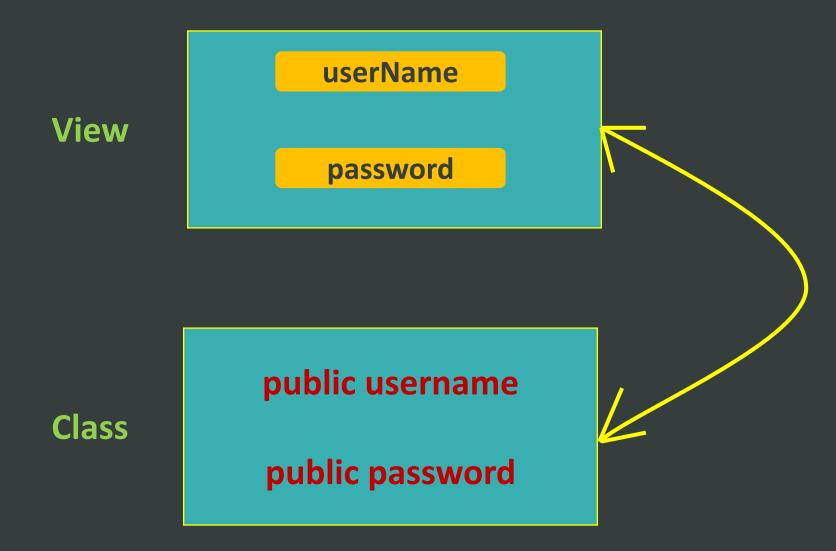
Angular (Part – 2)

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Content

- Two-way Binding
- Pipes
- Structural Directives
- Custom Attributes

Two Way Binding



Two Way Binding ([()])

Banana in a Box

<input [(ngModel)]="username">

Hello {{username}}!

app.module.ts

```
import { FormsModule} from '@angular/forms';
@NgModule({
    imports: [
        BrowserModule,
        FormsModule //contains ngModel
```

Two Way Binding (without ngModel)

```
Model to View
             (property binding)
                                   View to Model
<input
                                   (event binding)
[value]="username"
(input)="username = $event.target.value"
        Hello {{username}}!
```

- Every application starts out with:
 - get data
 - transform them, and
 - show them to users
- A pipe takes in data as input and transforms it to a desired output

```
<h2> {{ birthday }} </h2>
```

```
public birthday : Date = new Date(1979, 6, 30);
//JavaScript counts months from 0 to 11
```

Mon Jul 30 1979 00:00:00 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time)

```
<h2> {{ birthday | date }} </h2>
```

```
public birthday : Date = new Date(1979, 6, 30);
//JavaScript counts months from 0 to 11
```

Jul 30, 1979

```
<h2> {{ birthday | date : 'd/M/y' }} </h2>
```

```
public birthday : Date = new Date(1979, 6, 30);
//JavaScript counts months from 0 to 11
```

30/7/1979

Chaining of Pipes (|)

<h2> {{ birthday | date | uppercase }} </h2>

JUL 30, 1979

Built-in Pipes (|)

CurrencyPipe DatePipe

DecimalPipe JsonPipe

LowerCasePipe UpperCasePipe

PercentPipe SlicePipe

AsyncPipe

Pipes Examples (|)

Custom Pipes (|)

Run following angular-cli command in the component directory where you wish to use pipe

ng g p mypower

g – generate

p – pipe

mypower – name of the pipe

app.module.ts

import { MypowerPipe } from './test/mypower.pipe'; @NgModule({ declarations: [AppComponent, TestComponent, MypowerPipe imports: [BrowserModule, FormsModule], providers: [], bootstrap: [AppComponent] **}**) export class AppModule { }

mypower.pipe.ts

```
import { Pipe, PipeTransform } from '@angular/core';
@Pipe({
     name: 'mypower'
})
export class MypowerPipe implements PipeTransform {
     transform(value: number, exponent?: string): number {
           let exp = parseFloat(exponent)
           return Math.pow(value, isNaN(exp)?1:exp)
           <h3> {{ 2 | mypower : '6' }} </h3>
```

Directives

Directives is a class, which is declared as @Directive. We have 3 directives in Angular.

- Component Directives: directives with a template (approot). Component (subclass of Directive) is a directive with a view/template
- 2. Structural Directives: change the DOM layout by adding and removing DOM elements (e.g. *nglf, *ngFor, *ngSwitch)
- 3. Attribute Directives: change the appearance or behaviour of an element, component, or another directive (built-in : ngStyle, ngClass, ngModel)

Structural Directives

Add/remove HTML elements to/from DOM

- nglf
- ngSwitch
- ngFor

*nglf Directive

OR

<h2 *nglf = "isMorning"> Good Morning</h2>

Class Property

*nglf Directive

```
   I love Angular!
```

ng-template

```
<ng-template>
<h2> Good Morning! </h2>
</ng-template>
```

- An ng-template is a composition of elements but Angular does not render it by default
- It is only defined in the source code
- In the browser's HTML source code it will appear inside comment (<!--->)

*nglf with else

```
<h2 *ngIf = "isMorning; else elseBlock">
    Good Morning
</h2>
<ng-template #elseBlock>
 <h2> Good day! </h2>
</ng-template>
```

*ngIf with then and else

```
<div *ngIf = "isMorning; then thenBlock else elseBlock"> </div>
<ng-template #thenBlock>
 <h2>
         Good Morning!
                              </h2>
</ng-template>
<ng-template #elseBlock>
 <h2> Good day! </h2>
</ng-template>
```

ng-container

- ng-container serves as a container for elements which can also accept structural directives
- It is not rendered to the DOM

ng-container

```
<ng-container *ngIf="store.products">
 <ng-container *ngIf="store.products.length > 0 else noProducts">
   {{ product.name }}
   </ng-container>
</ng-container>
<ng-template #noProducts>
 There are no products in this store
</ng-template>
```

*ngSwitch

color property

```
<div [ngSwitch]="color">
```

```
<h2 *ngSwitchCase="'red'"> You picked up red </h2>
```

<h2 *ngSwitchCase="'green'">You picked up green </h2>

<h2 *ngSwitchCase="'blue'">You picked up blue </h2>

<h2 *ngSwitchDefault>Pick again </h2>

</div>

colors property

```
<div *ngFor = "let color of colors">
     <h2> {{ color }} </h2>
</div>
```

Built-in Attribute Directives

- Attribute directives listen to and modify the behaviour of other
 - HTML elements,
 - attributes,
 - properties, and
 - Components
- They are usually applied to elements as if they were HTML attributes, hence the name.
- e.g. ngStyle, ngModel, ngClass

Creating Custom Attribute Directive

Create the directive class file in a terminal window with this CLI command.

ng g d highlight

g – generate

d – directive

highlight – name of directive

app.module.ts

•••

```
import { HighlightDirective } from './highlight.directive';
@NgModule({
     declarations: [AppComponent, MypowerPipe, HighlightDirective],
     imports: [ BrowserModule, FormsModule ],
     providers: [],
     bootstrap: [AppComponent]
})
export class AppModule { }
```

highlight.directive.ts (generated code)

```
import { Directive } from '@angular/core';
@Directive({
          selector: '[appHighlight]'
export class HighlightDirective {
     constructor() { }
```

highlight.directive.ts (edited code)

```
import { Directive, ElementRef } from '@angular/core';
@Directive({
     selector: '[appHighlight]'
export class HighlightDirective {
     constructor(el: ElementRef) {
           el.nativeElement.style.backgroundColor = 'yellow';
```

test.component.ts

<h2 appHighlight>highlight me </h2>

highlight me

References

•https://angular.io/docs