Intro to AngularJS

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Resources

- AngularJS Documentation
- AngularJS API Reference
- W3Schools AngularJS Tutorial
- <u>TutorialsPoint AngularJS Tutorial</u>

Style

- We use the <u>JohnPapa Angular 1 style guide</u> to structure our code.
- Familiarize yourself with this guide. You must follow the guide when writing any Angular code.
- This structure allows files to be minified, and creates a clear and expressive structure that is easy for others to understand.

Basics

Modules: W3Schools

 A module is used to define an application. It's the starting point to which we connect everything else.

- You must add a dependency array (even if it's empty: []) to instantiate the module.
- For our purposes, you only need to worry about declaring <u>one</u> module.
- The module in Opal is called "MUHCApp".

Views / Templates

- Views are "pages" that get swapped out in a one-page AngularJS application (creating the illusion of a multi-page app) to be shown to the user.
 - You may also see these referred to as templates. A template refers to the static HTML that is loaded into a view.

```
<div ng-controller="CustomerController as vm">
    {{ vm.name }}
  </div>
```

Controllers

 Each view (HTML) is linked in a 1-to-1 relationship to a controller (JavaScript) which controls the values of its variables.

```
angular
   .module('myApp')
   .controller('CustomerController', CustomerController);

function CustomerController() {
   var vm = this;
   vm.name = "MyName";
}
```

 We use vm (picked by the style guide) instead of this because this changes reference based on context.

Services

- Controllers should be short, containing only the minimum logic used to display the required information in their view.
- All other logic should go in a service.
- Services are used to store data or provide functions relating to a specific purpose.

Note: though there exists a .service function, our style guide recommends using .factory. For our purposes, factories and services are interchangeable (they are both instantiated once per application).

Other Useful Features

Creating Directives: Developer Guide

Directives

- Most programming languages offer ways to make reuse (of code, components, etc.) easier.
- A directive is a reusable component with HTML (a template) and behavior.
- Custom directives can be used to make components that may need to be reused elsewhere in the code.
- For example: search bars, loading wheels, etc.

```
angular
    .module('myApp')
    .directive('searchBar', SearchBar);
function SearchBar() {
    return {
      restrict: 'E',
      scope: {
            "searchText": "=",
            "placeholder": "@",
            "styleClass": "=",
      replace: false,
      transclude: false,
      template:
             `<div class="...">
            </div>
```

- Filters are used to format data.
- They can be used in HTML files, or in JS files.
- Filters are used most often in Opal to order data, format dates, and translate strings.

In HTML Template Binding

```
{{ filter_expression | filter : expression : comparator : anyPropertyKey}}
```

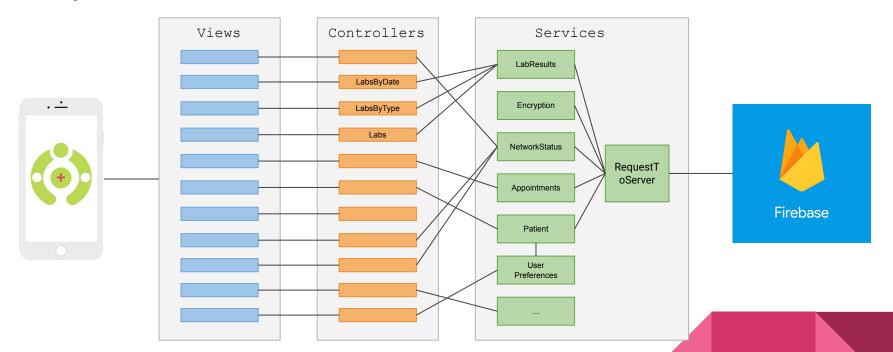
In JavaScript

```
$filter('filter')(array, expression, comparator, anyPropertyKey)
```

from API Reference

Putting it All Together

In Opal



Service (announcementsService.js)

Controller (announcementController.js)

```
(function () {
  'use strict';
 angular
   . module('MUHCApp')
   .factory('Announcements', Announcements);
 Announcements. $inject = ['RequestToServer'];
 /* @ngInject */
  function Announcements(RequestToServer) {
   let announcements = [];
   return {
     fetchAnnouncements: fetchAnnouncements,
     getAnnouncements: getAnnouncements,
   };
    function fetchAnnouncements() {
      // Call RequestToServer
   function getAnnouncements() {
      return announcements;
})();
```

```
(function () {
  'use strict';
  angular
    .module('MUHCApp')
    .controller('AnnouncementController', AnnouncementController);
 AnnouncementController. $inject = ['Announcements'];
  /* @ngInject */
  function AnnouncementController( Announcements) {
    let vm = this;
    vm.announcement = '';
    activate();
    function activate() {
      // Get parameters
      vm.announcement = Announcements.getAnnouncement(parameters. Post);
})();
```

Note: this code was simplified to serve as an example and isn't the same in Opal. For example, AnnouncementController is called IndividualAnnouncementController in the app.

View (individual-announcement.html)

```
<ons-page ng-controller=" AnnouncementController as vm">
  <ons-toolbar fixed-style>
    <div class="left"><ons-back-button> {{"BACK"|translate}} </ons-back-button>
    <div class="center">{{vm.announcement.Name}} </div>
  </ons-toolbar>
  <div>
    <ons-list>
      <ons-list-item>
          <header>
            {{ vm.announcement.Title}
          </header>
            {{ vm.announcement .DateAdded | date: 'medium' }
          <q\>
      </ors-list-item>
      <ons-list-item>
        <div ng-bind-html=" vm.announcement .Body" style="word-wrap: break-word;"></div>
      </ons-list-item>
   </ons-list>
  </div>
</ons-page>
```

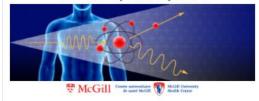


International Day of Medical Physics

Nov 7, 2018 11:33 AM

The Medical Physics Unit will host an International Day of Medical Physics celebration in the RBC Conference room of the Cedars Cancer Centre at 2 pm on Thursday November 8th. Everyone welcome. Come meet the team that developed the Opal app!

McGill University Medical Physics Unit













Demo