Deep dive into Angular.js directives



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1. Transclusion

So here it comes the transclusion. We heard a lot about transclusion in the different media (forums, twitter, IRC) thinking that transclusion is something really really complex so they had to use a weird word to describe it. In reality, transclusion is a pretty easy concept and we are going to tackle it here.

So what is all this transclusion about?

Imagine you have this html:

So we know that when we put a template inside our directive, it will be placed inside the element which contains our directive (the div in our case). Good, but what happen when have some html content already inside that element? Are we going to see the template one? The one that is already there? Both? None?

This is my-directive

If you inspect the element, you can see:

So there the was replaced with our directive's template. That can be good for some cases, but for other cases, we would love to grab that existent html and use it on our directive's template. Can we do that? Yeah, we can **transclude** it!

So basically transclusion is a way of grabbing that html and be able to work with it inside our directive. Keep reading!

Transclusion 2

1.1 transclude: true

Imagine we want to create a directive to show some card elements. Those cards are composed of an <n3> as a header as well as some content like a couple of . We could do something like:

Yeah we could, but do you like that? We should't put any DOM stuff on our controller and to be honest, it is a real pain. What if instead of that, we do:

Isn't that way cleaner? I would say so.

So, in this kind of cases, where you want to use that html inside the directive's element for your own purposes, you need transclusion. Right, how do we use it?

We need two things: use the transclude property on the directive's DDO and also specify where we want to transclude (insert) that html in our directive's template.

Alright, how could we specify that? There is a directive called ng-transclude that we can put on an element of our template and then, the transcluded html (the one we are grabbing from "outside") is going to be inserted as a child of that element. Let's see our card directive:

```
angular.module('app').directive('card', function() {
1
2
     return {
       scope: {
3
         color: '@'
4
5
       },
6
       transclude: true,
       template: '<div class="card {{color}}}" ng-transclude></div>'
8
     };
  });
```

We set the transclude property to true and then on our template we created a simple div where we put the ng-transclude directive. That means that our transcluded html is going to sit **inside** that div.

Let's see it in action:

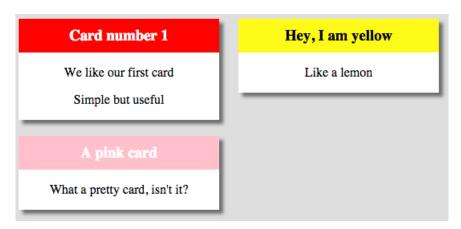
Transclusion 3

That will output an html like:

You see? It wasn't any complicated:)



There is another way of inserting the transcluded html into our template which we are going to see later on this book.



A couple of cards

See them working¹

The tests

Time to test it!

Let's setup our test:

 $^{^{1}}http://plnkr.co/edit/UDWxEO1FfDHUcoDdRJgS?p=preview\\$

Transclusion 4

```
describe('directive: card', function() {
 1
 2
      var element;
 3
 4
      beforeEach(module('app'));
 5
      beforeEach(inject(function($rootScope, $compile) {
 6
        element = angular.element(
 8
          '<card color="red"><h3>Hello world</h3>content</card>'
 9
        );
10
        $compile(element)($rootScope);
11
        $rootScope.$digest();
12
13
      }));
14
   });
```

Nothing that will surprise us now.

The tests are easy as well:

```
it('should contain a red card', function() {
      var card = element.find('div.card');
 2
      expect(card.attr('class')).toContain('red');
 4
 5
    });
 6
    it('should contain the header and the content', function() {
      var header = element.find('h3').text();
 8
      var p = element.find('p').text();
 9
10
11
      expect(header).toBe('Hello world');
      expect(p).toBe('content');
12
13
   });
```

We just need to test that it sets the right color on it and also that the template contains our transcluded html.

Check the test here²

Summary

With transclude: true we can get that DOM that lies inside our directive and insert it on the directive's template where we want.

 $^{^2} http://plnkr.co/edit/PmDuC87ncjkFgpgauWDD?p=preview$