



Angular Advanced

03 – Content Projection



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Angular Design Patterns

1. Content projection

*2. Smart components / View
Components*

But wait! There is more (like, *a lot* more)

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Angular Architecture Patterns and Best Practices (that help to scale)

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Building scalable software is a challenging task. When we think about scalability in front-end applications, we can think of increasing complexity, more and more business rules, a growing amount of data loaded into the application and large teams often distributed around the world. In order to deal with mentioned factors to maintain a high quality of delivery and prevent technical debt, robust and well-grounded architecture is necessary. Angular itself is a quite opinionated framework, forcing developers to do things *the proper way*, yet there are a lot of places where things can go wrong. In this article, I will present

<https://dev-academy.com/angular-architecture-best-practices/>

1. What is Content Projection

- Re-use of content *inside* of components
- Often used when you create components *to be used* by others
- Simple use:
 - *Attribute binding* to pass data into components `[prop]="data"`
 - *Event binding* to get data out of components
`(event)="handler()"`


Examples ../130-content-projection

Content Projection

localhost:4200

Peter

Component: Card 1




Relax

Get some rest while visiting beautiful landscapes and enjoying the mountains and the sea.

No content projection used in this component

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Component: Card 2




Free life

Escape the city, avoid rush hour, no more deadlines. Get away and be free.

The title of this card is projected

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Component: Card 3




Enjoy nature

Enjoy the outdoor life. Fly like an eagle and get rid of your anger, worries and stress.

The title of this card and the text contents are projected. We are using class projection here.


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Component: Card 4



Hike your path

Component: Card 5



1. Simple content projection:

```
<my-component>
```

```
  I want to re-use this text
```

```
</my-component>
```

In the parent component:

```
<app-card2>  
  Free life  
</app-card2>
```

In the child component:

```
<h4 class="card-title">  
  <ng-content></ng-content>  
</h4>
```

2. Content projection based on CSS-class

In the parent component:

```
<app-card3>  
<p class="card-text">Enjoy...</p>  
</app-card3>
```

In the child component:

```
<ng-content  
  select=".card-text">  
</ng-content>
```

3. Content projection based element selector

In the parent component:

```
<app-card4>
  
  ...
</app-card4>
```

In the child component:

```
<ng-content
  select="img.card-photo">
</ng-content>
```


3a. Alternative : Content projection based on attribute

In the parent component:

```
<app-cardXYZ>  
  <div myAttribute>...</div>  
  ...  
</app-card4>
```

In the child component:

```
<ng-content  
  select="[myAttribute]">  
</ng-content>
```

4. Based on custom component

- Create an extra component (here: <app-newsletter>)
- Use content projection based on element selector
- Extra: submit events from nested component back to parent

```
<div>
  <label>
    <input type="checkbox" (change)="onChange($event.target.checked)">
    Subscribe to newsletter!
  </label>
</div>
```

```
</div>
export class NewsletterComponent {

  @Output() checked: EventEmitter<boolean> = new EventEmitter<boolean>();

  onChange(value: boolean) {
    this.checked.emit(value)
  }
}
```

In parent Component:

```
<app-card5>
  ...
  <app-newsletter (checked)="onChecked($event)">
  </app-newsletter>
  ...
</app-card5>
```

...handle event on parent component class

```
<!-- nested component, projected from parent component -->
<ng-content select="app-newsletter"></ng-content>
```

Verdict

- Use Content Projection, to present VIEW information inside the component
 - Again: *mostly* used on redistributable components
- Use `@Input ()` and `@Output ()` decorators for logic of the component

Showing default values in ng-content blocks

- Showing a default value is NOT out-of-the-box behavior
- We have to create it ourselves

Content projection with default values. A bit cumbersome, but it works.

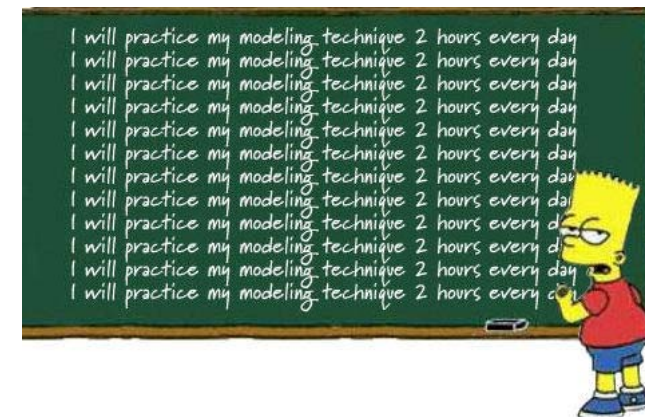
```
<button class="my-button">
  <ng-content select="img"></ng-content>
  <!-- wrap the ng-content block with a local default template variable -->
  <span #ref><ng-content></ng-content></span>
  <!-- Check if there is content available,
        otherwise show default text-->
  <ng-container *ngIf="!ref.hasChildNodes()">
    Button text here
  </ng-container>
</button>
```

You'll call/use the button as follows:

```
<!-- first instance, WITH text-->
<app-my-button>
  
  Login
</app-my-button>
<!-- Second instance, WITHOUT text (so showing the default value)-->
<app-my-button>
  
</app-my-button>
```

Workshop

- Create a new, custom button component (<my-button>)
- The contents of that button are:
 - **General** attributes: background red, 180x65px, 2px border solid black
 - An **icon** (save, login, profile, etc)
 - **Text** ('save', 'login', 'profile', etc)
- Each component instance should have **the same** general layout, but **different contents** that is *projected* inside the button component
 - Text
 - Icon



Workshop

- Open `../130-content-projection` for examples, or use your own app
- Create a new component
- Use `<ng-content>` to project content from outside into the component.
- Add an `<ng-content>` class selector. Use it from the outside component.
- Add an `<ng-content>` element selector. Use it from the outside component.
- Create another component and nest it inside your child component. Use the element selector to project it. Optional: Propagate events up

