

ANGULAR JS 1/2

library: like jquery

new methods /

model/controller/classes/ service to interact with server

Extension to existing HTML Component

new attributes for HTML

adding more logic behind HTML Components

ANGULAR 4: corresponds to any server side framework

```
Base Script of ANGULAR: TS(Type script) + ES6
```

Resources: Client Side JS Community

NODE JS (Projects)

library and set of standard: repository of tool

ES₆

TS

Angular

React + REdux

Server Side JS (NODE JS)

TS + ES6--> Transpiled -->ES5 (client)

ES6: (Babel/Treceaur)

TS (typescript):

Collabaration: MS + Google

Node Js: tool (npm tool: command (cli)) (Node package manager)

manage/fetch resources from repository

initialize new projects:

Typescript: Type System: named datatypes

External JAVASCRIPT: ext: .ts

TS

- 1. Type systems
- 2. classes(ES5/ES6: OOPs: prototype)
- 3. decorators(annotations)
- 4. imports (load/include res)
- 5 utilities: strong programming language

Type System

Classes

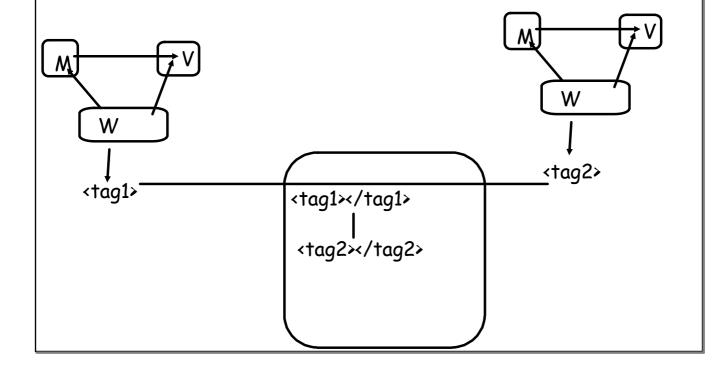
1string

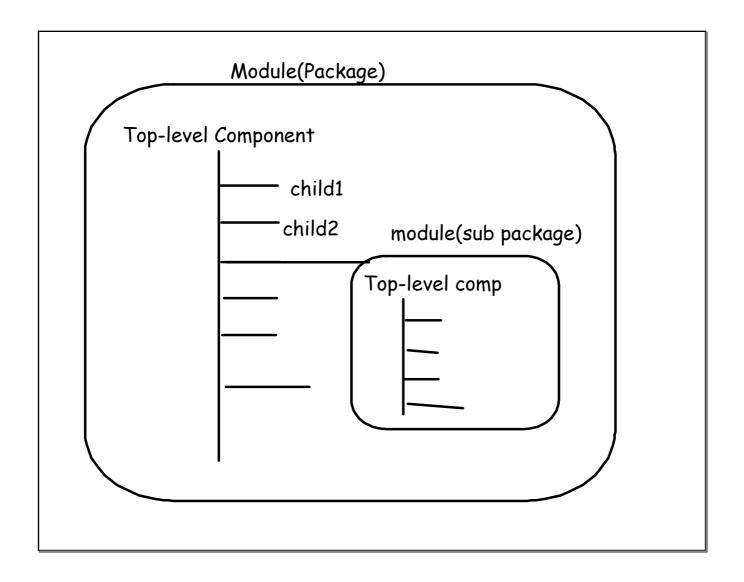
2number(float)

3boolean(true/false)

- 4.enums (enumerated datatypes)
- 5. Array
- 6. any(default datatype of ES5/ES6)
- 7. void : return type of function

Create new HTML Component : Component Oriented Programming new HTML Tag : multi-tier (MVW) :





Angular Tools : angular/cli : command

tools/command: build/manage/organize/update/build-launch

Download cli

npm:

- 1. Standard project structure:
- 2. Download all dependancies/library

npm install -g @angular/cli : download and install angular tools

ng new first-app: creates new project named first-app

by default structure:

create one web page: Home page (index.html)

Top level Module (package)

One top level component inside the Module(TAG)

e2e: contain resources for end to end testing

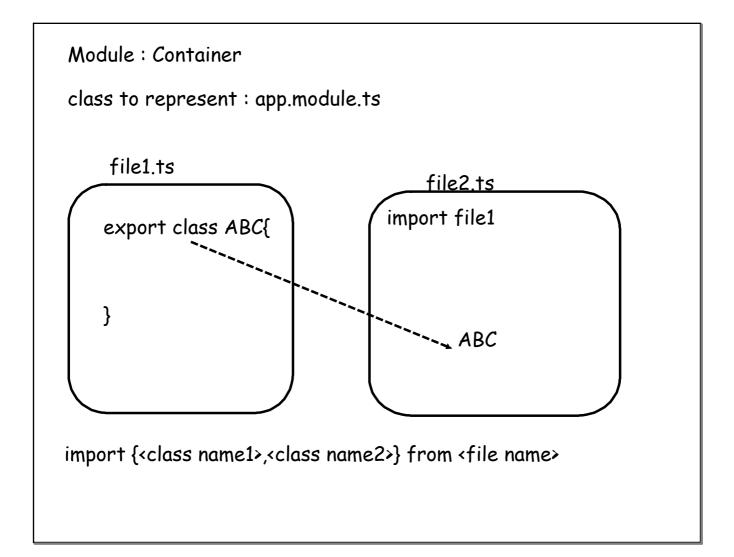
node_modules: all dependency and library

src: all our source-code

angular.json: angular project configuration file

package.json : npm configuration (dependency/library)

tsconfig.,json: typescript/ES6 config



```
Decorator/Annotation:

can be applied on classes/member

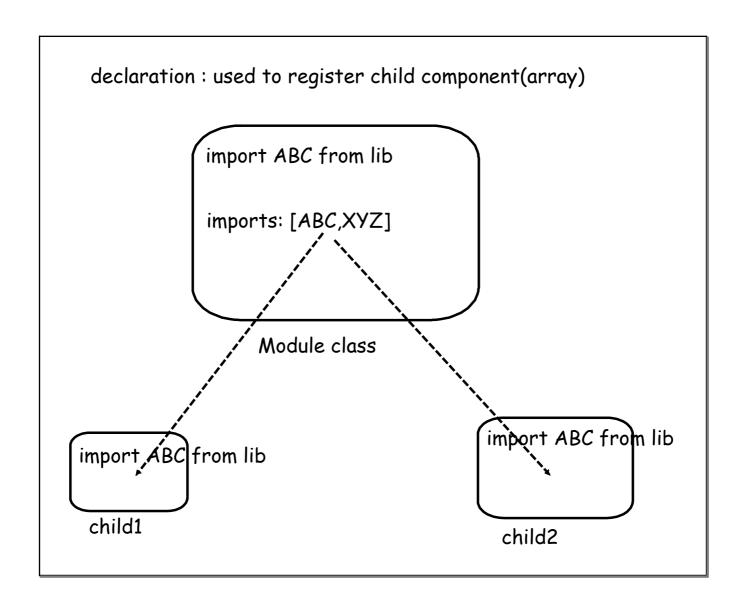
@NgModule({
    key1: value1,
    key2:value2

})

class ABC{
}

1. Mark any entity for some special purpose/service: identity

2. provide some additional data( meta -data )
```



providers: used to register the shared services

services : cut-accross task req to be performed in multiple component

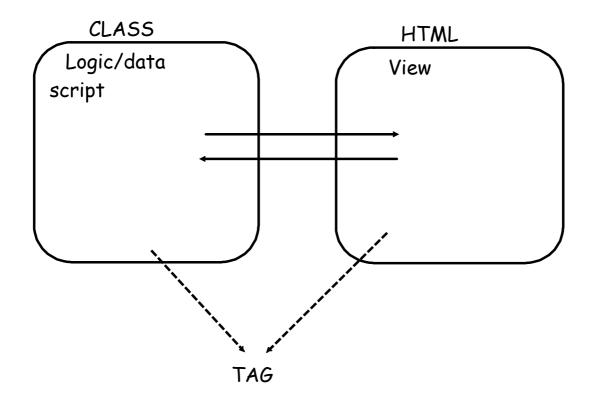
bootstrap: defines the root component

app.component.ts: class backing your component tag(logic & data) app.component.html: file backing your component view(presented) app.component.css: style sheet for that particular html:component oriented

app.component.spec.ts: unit testing that component

selector: tag-name

ng generate component my-comp: create a new component my-comp



> HTML has direct access over data members if class

ANGULAR JS 1: two way data access

ANGULAR 4: one way access activated : configure explicity activate two way

Directives:

ANGULAR JS 1/2:

new attributes to HTML comp :

directives

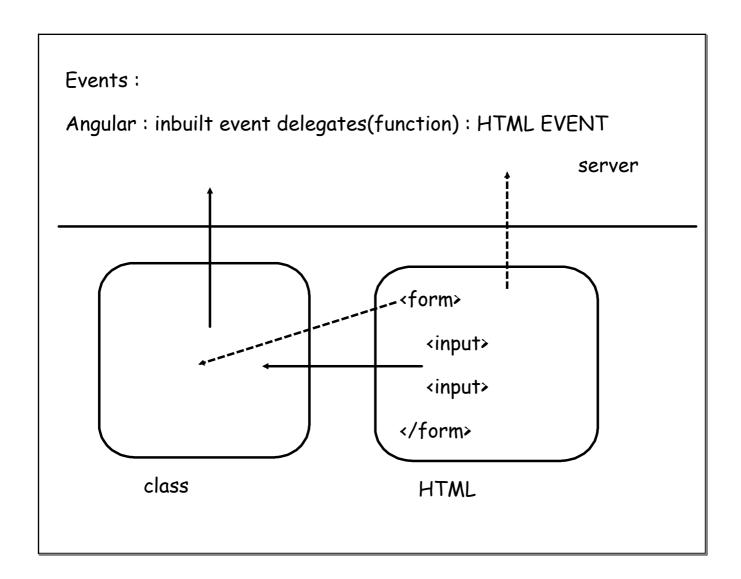
structural directives

: control: add/remove the DOM Object from DOM Tree

ngIf: conditionally add/remove (control visibility) of DOM Components

ngSwitch

ngFor

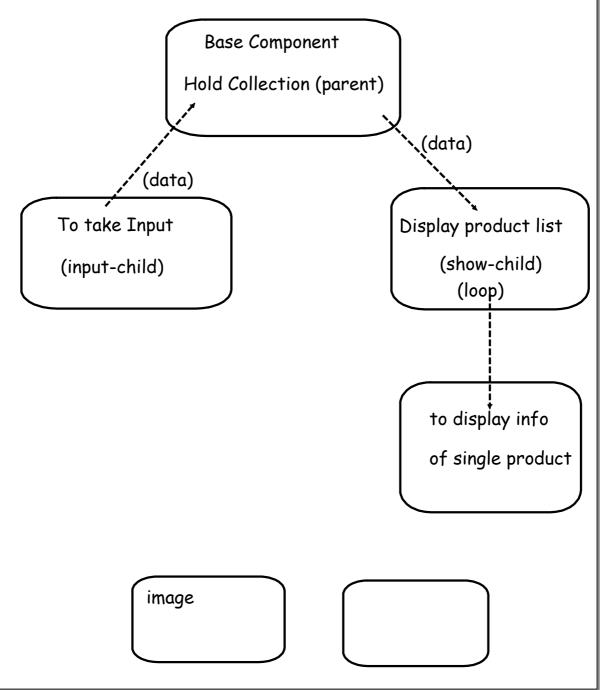


Functional Component: MVW/MVC

1. Hold a collection/list of some products : MODAL

create a modal : product: data structure : class (different properties)

- 2. Display all products
- 3. Take input of new product, add it to existing collection and reflecting on display



Forms in Angular:

library support to deal with forms

inbuilt modules : container/package holding multiple resources : group of component / group of classes / predefined global variable

Two module for forms dealing

- 1. FormsModule
- 2. ReactiveFormsModule

Two important classes

- 1. FormControl: correspond to inputHTML DOM object component of a form eg: text/dropdown/checkbox
- 2. FormGroup : corresponds to HTML Dom of form($\langle form \rangle$)

FormGroup holds collection of FormControls

Two important inbuilt global objects:

- 1. ngModel : object of FormControl (directive) : used as an attribute of HTML Component (input)
- 2. ngForm : object of FormGroup (directive) : for <form> component

Two different ways to handle the form

- 1. Template
- 2. Model

Template

class is going to recive
form info as FormGroup
Object(not as HTML DOM
object)

class

traditional form

create a mapping of

<form> --- FormGroup

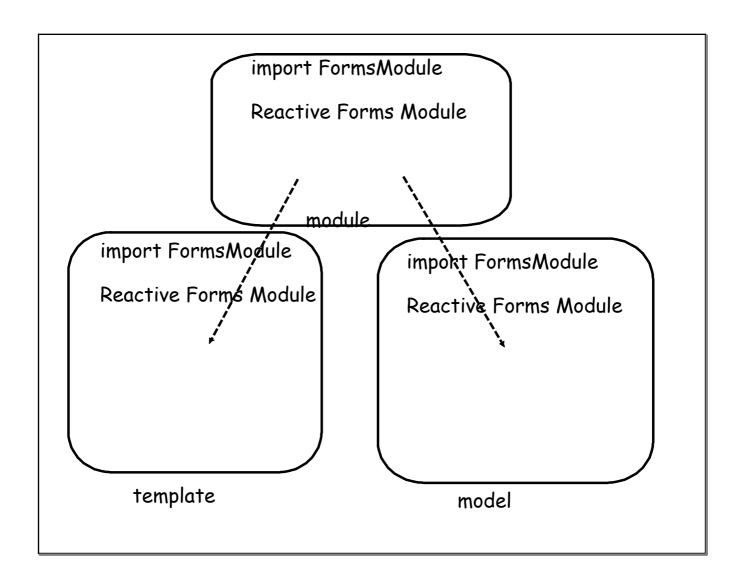
<input> --- FormControl
__pass form info to class

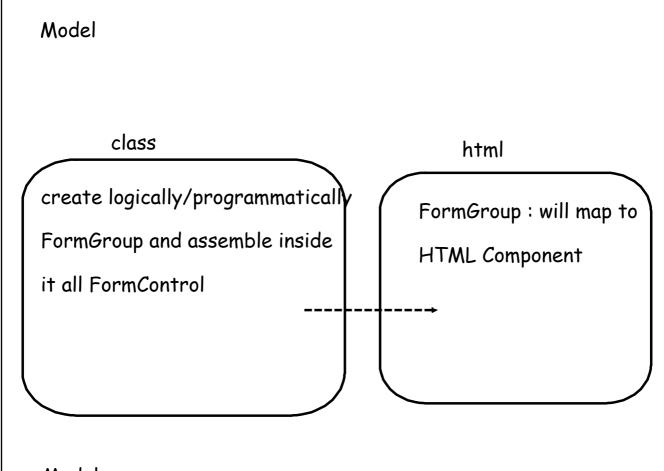
as single param : FormGroup

html

Traditional: angular id: transfered each comp info individually save(a,b,c,....)

Template: transfer complete form group as single argument save(q); form group





Model:

no need to transfer formgroup info from html to class class will have direct/auto access over HTML data

To create form group: Helper class (FormBuilder)

Reactive Forms Validations:

- 1. required (mandatory)
- 2. pattern (input should match)

Angular: does enforces validation

sets the validation status: needs to checked

features of FormControl:

1 valid: inbuilt variable: set to true if all constraint/validation applied on form control are satisfied

- 2. dirty: inbuilt variable: set to true when any modification is done on form control after loading
- 3. hasError(<type of constraint>): return boolean true: if a particular constraint is not met

Form Group:

1 valid: inbuilt variable: set to true if all constraint/validation applied on all the form control are satisfied

- 2. dirty: inbuilt variable: set to true when any modification is done on any form control after loading
- 3. hasError(<type of constraint>): return boolean true: if a particular constraint is not met on any of the formControl

Two way data transfer: implement explicit (FormsModule)

Directive: Pipes: Services

Directive: custom directives~component (attributes)

- 1. Access over events of parent/host HTML Component
- 2. Receive values from HTML Component
- 3. have access over other html attributes

4 Pillars

Component | Directive | Service | Routing

```
Pipes / Filter
Data Transformation
(<src data> | <tranformation rule> ): new formatted data
1. chaining of pipes
2. extension: specify transformation more specifically
  <transformation> : <extension>
inbuilt Pipes
custom Pipes
lowercase
uppercase
decimal
percent
date
currency
slice
json
```

Pipe : class	
pipe : find square root	

Service:

to create resources that are shareable among component and other service

To implement: dependency Injection framework target the logic of muti-tier:

- 1. Separation of concerns (validation/server interaction/log)
 - 2. Dependency Injection (loose Coupling)

DI framework: singleton object of service

broadcasting

Dependancy Injection: Loose Coupling

service-component:

Relationship shall not be hard-coded: controlled from outside

how to apply

- 1. programmatic style
- 2. DI Framework api

Email ~ SMS(new Service)

inbuilt services:

Http Service:

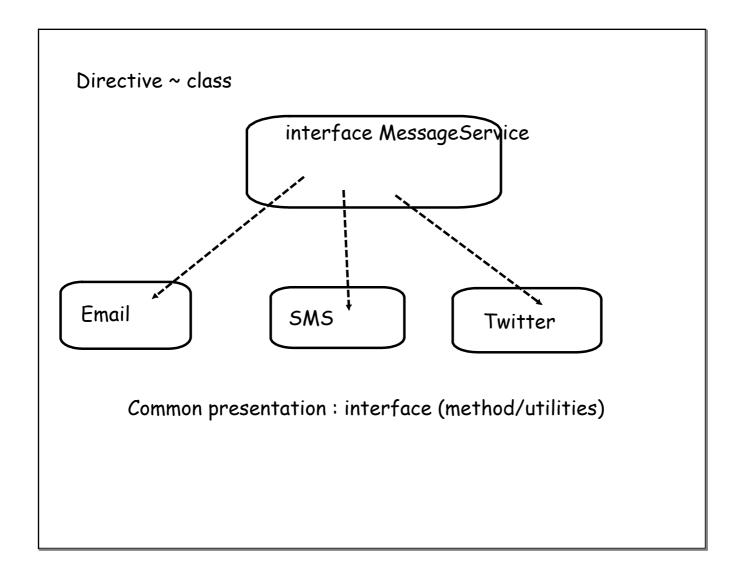
interact with server (async): takes use of AZAX in backend import HttpModule

all http methods: get/post/put/delete/patch...: rest apis

json-server

- 1. create own database: custom json file (inside app)
- 2. tool by npm: json-server: npm install-g json-server
- 3. run json-server: json-server --watch <path and name of json file>
- 4. when server runs: show a url (http://localhost:3000/<name of json file>)

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Router Mechanism

Unit Testing in Angular

Angular: SPA (Single Page Application)

All resource would be available under one url

exclusive html: index.html

all other html: template of component

UI/services: comp can be added and removed as tags

different type of services: presented independently

switch to a new interface: Routers

1. if user refresh the page: get back to original/first

2. bookmark on contact

3. share a url of about us

Routing: create diff urls for diff comp:

switch form 1 url to another : async

eg: HOME

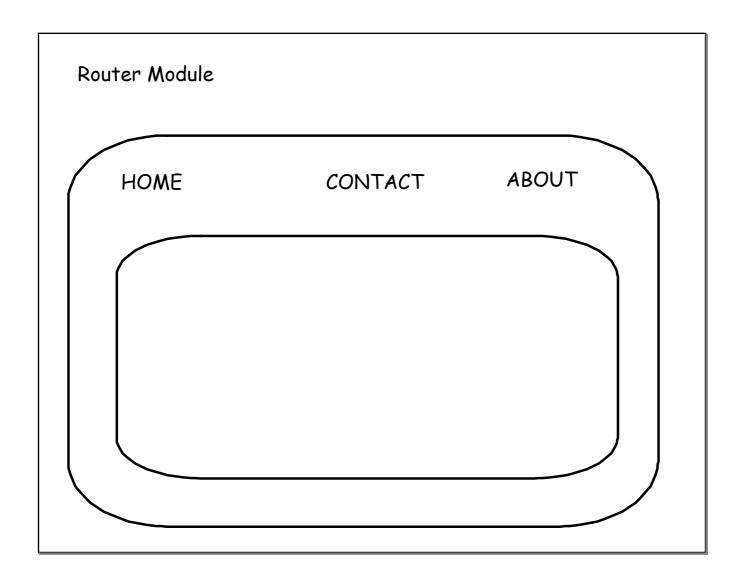
CONTACT

ABOUT

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PROD:

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- 1. import of Router Module
- 2. create array of Route Object
- 3. import array
- 4. Receive the injected Router
- 5. Directive [routerLink] to refer to url ext
- 6. Tag <router-outlet> as container

to transfer data with navigation : route object should be config

```
Unit Testing in Angular
Automated Testing...

Extra Effort: code extra ( test code )
while development (TDD)

Unit Test:
  testing in isolation
  easy to write
  Angular: (without involving template)

Integration test
  unit test extended for involving external resources

End to End Test
  Entire app as whole
```

Unit Test Angular:

Tools:

Jasmine and Karma (Unit test)

Angular testing tool: TestBed (Integration testing)

E2E: Protractor

Jasmine: Framework/apis to test javascript

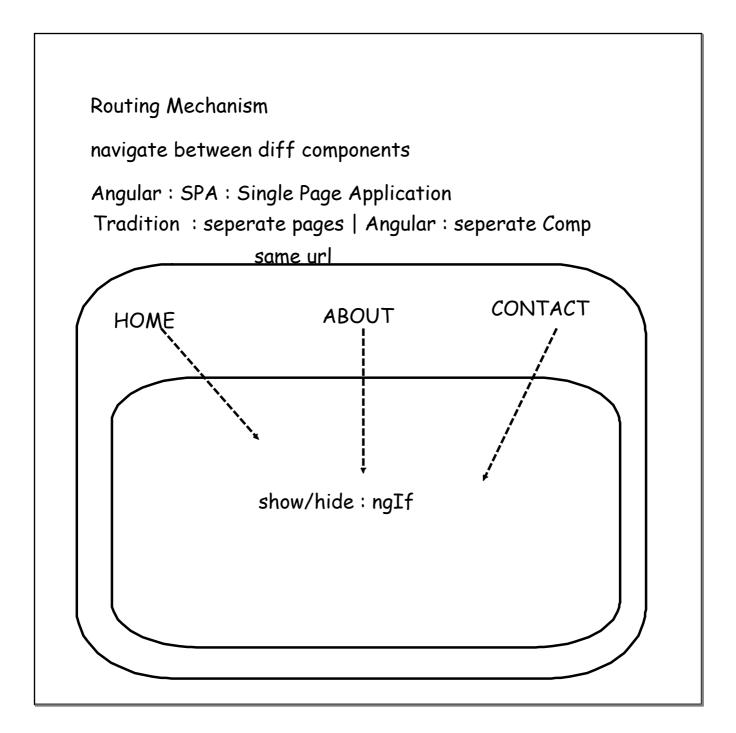
Does not involve DOM

Karma: Test Runner

by default integrated in project

```
1. Code Test cases: file: shall extension spec.ts
1. describe("suite-name", function to contain test cases)
:define a test suite(group of related test: container)
2. it("spec-name/description", function containing test logic)
: define a test/spec
3. expect()
expect(actual result we have received)
4. group of matcher function
what type of matching is required: matching of result with
multiple values...
expect(result).toBe('value');
expect(result).toContain('value');
expect(result).toEqual('value');
expect(result).toBeNull('value');
expect(result).toBeTruthy('value');
npm install -g rxjs@6 rxjs-compat@6 --save (save dependancy in
project)
import { map } from 'rxjs/operators'
this.http.get("").map(()=>{});
this.http.get("").pipe(map(()=>{}));
```

karma to scan all file : spec.ts	



- 1. Refresh : get root comp back(initial) : maintain the state is req
- 2. not be bookmark page : req
- 3. share the url of service

Routing Mechanism :

provide diff url for diff comp

get changed aysnc

easy navigation

Unit Testing: TDD: Test Driven Development

Manual: Tradition

Automated testing: tools that can test resources

Levels of testing....

1. Unit testing:

Test a individual element in isolation : without any external res/ depandancy

component: without html

2. Integrated Testing

extension: unit + external resources

3. End to End Testing

Entire application

Extra Effort : extra code: test code

Angular Testing Tools

unit testing: Jasmine and Karma

Integrated Testing: Angular testing utility (TestBed + Jasmine

+ Karma)

End to End: Protractor

installed in every angular projected

Jasmine: Testing framework for testing javascript code

Karma: Test runner: environment

Jasmine Api:

==> all test case shall be coded in seperate file ext: spec.ts

Apis:

1. describe(): define a test suite: container to hold a group of related test | spec

describe("suite-name",function that hold test cases)

2. it(): define the test case: spec

it("spec-name/description", function that hold logic of test)

3. expect()

expect(actual result)

4. Group of functions: Matcher function

fun(expected value) (to be successfull)

Karma: scan your app for spec.ts:

going to run test on all of them

```
expect(result).toBe(excepted);
expect(result).toContain(excepted);
expect(result).toEqual(excepted);
expect(result).toBeNull();
expect(result).toBeTruthy();
```