Migration Documentation: Portfolios Component

Overview

This document explains the migration of the portfolios component from AngularJS to Angular 17 using Material UI, TypeScript, and Tailwind CSS. The following key files were refactored:

- Logic (CoffeeScript to TypeScript): Migrated from portfolios.coffee to portfolios.component.ts.
- 2. **Template (AngularJS to Angular)**: Updated from portfolios.tpl.html to portfolios.component.html.
- 3. **Styles (SCSS with Tailwind CSS)**: Updated from portfolios.scss to Tailwind-compatible styles in portfolios.component.scss.

Why This Migration Approach?

- **Angular 17**: Chosen for its modern framework capabilities, improved performance, and alignment with current best practices for web development.
- Material UI: Selected for its ready-to-use components adhering to Google's Material Design, ensuring a consistent and accessible user experience.
- **TypeScript**: Adopted for its static typing, better tooling, and enhanced maintainability compared to plain JavaScript.
- Tailwind CSS: Utilized for its utility-first approach, simplifying styling and reducing custom CSS.

Migration Details

1. Logic Migration (CoffeeScript to TypeScript)

Changes Made:

- Rewrote the component logic in TypeScript for Angular.
- Introduced Angular's @Component decorator to define the component metadata.

- Migrated AngularJS scope-based logic (\$scope) into a TypeScript class with properties and methods.
- Implemented the following key methods:
 - o **fetchStudents**: Fetches and initializes the list of students.
 - filterStudents: Filters students based on active filters like portfolio status, student type, and search text.
 - setPortfolioFilter: Updates the portfolio filter and refreshes the filtered list.
 - setStudentFilter: Updates the student filter and refreshes the filtered list.
 - o **setSortOrder**: Toggles the sort order and updates the student list.
 - selectStudent: Selects a student for further actions like viewing progress or assessing portfolios.
 - o assignGrade: Assigns a grade to the selected student.

Comparison Before and After Migration:

Aspect	Before Migration (AngularJS)	After Migration (Angular)
Language	CoffeeScript with \$scope-	TypeScript with class-based
	based logic	architecture
Component	AngularJS module and	Angular component with
Definition	controller	<pre>@Component decorator</pre>
Dependency	Manual \$inject statements	Constructor injection
Injection		
Maintainability	Low, due to lack of static	High, with TypeScript's static typing
	typing	

2. Template Migration (HTML: AngularJS to Angular Material)

Changes Made:

- Replaced AngularJS directives (ng-*) with Angular's property and event bindings ([property], (event)).
- Used Angular Material components for the user interface:
 - Tabs: Replaced <tabset> with mat-tab-group.
 - o **Table**: Migrated to mat-table with Material Design styling.
 - Buttons: Used Material Design buttons (<button mat-button>).

- Form Field: Replaced plain input fields with mat-form-field and matInput for consistent styling.
- Paginator: Added mat-paginator for pagination functionality.
- Updated structure to align with Angular's template syntax and Material Design principles.

Why Angular Material?

- Simplifies integration of UI features with pre-built, accessible components.
- Adheres to Material Design principles for consistency and user familiarity.
- Provides responsive and modern components with minimal setup.

Comparison Before and After Migration:

Aspect	Before Migration (AngularJS)	After Migration (Angular)
Tabs	<tabset></tabset>	mat-tab-group
Forms	Plain <input/> with Bootstrap	mat-form-field with Angular
	classes	Material styling
Buttons	Bootstrap buttons	Angular Material buttons
Pagination	Custom implementation	mat-paginator

3. Styles Migration (SCSS with Tailwind CSS)

Changes Made:

- Converted SCSS styles to Tailwind CSS utilities for most styling needs.
- Added custom SCSS styles for components not directly covered by Tailwind, ensuring compatibility.
- Replaced redundant or verbose SCSS rules with concise Tailwind classes.
- Defined reusable styles for:
 - o Panels: Used Tailwind for borders, padding, and shadow.
 - o Buttons: Tailwind classes for hover states, colors, and padding.
 - o Tables: Tailwind for table layout, headers, and hover effects.
 - Forms: Tailwind for input styling and spacing.

Why Tailwind CSS?

- Reduces custom CSS through utility-first design.
- Promotes consistent styling with pre-defined utilities.

• Enhances responsiveness with minimal effort.

Comparison Before and After Migration:

Aspect	Before Migration (SCSS)	After Migration (Tailwind CSS)
Styling	Custom SCSS rules for	Utility-first classes with Tailwind
Approach	components	CSS
Consistency	Manual adherence to style guidelines	Built-in consistency via Tailwind utilities
Responsivene ss	Media queries and custom breakpoints	Tailwind's responsive classes

Summary of Improvements

- **Performance**: Optimized logic and UI interactions by leveraging Angular's reactive framework.
- Scalability: Transitioned to TypeScript, enabling static typing and easier debugging.
- **Modern UI**: Updated the UI with Angular Material and Tailwind CSS for a clean, professional design.
- Maintainability: Simplified code structure and modularized component logic.