

## ng commands

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### Create new angular project

Creates a new Angular project.

```
ng new project <projectname>
```

### Start development server

Start Angular live development server.

```
ng serve
```

### ng generate component

Create a full component in src folder

```
ng generate component <name>
```

oder

```
ng g c <name>
```

## npm commands

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### Install bootstrap

Install newest version of bootstrap

```
npm install --save bootstrap
```

### Fix severity vulnerabilities

Fix severity vulnerabilities in project.

```
npm audit fix
```

## manual project changes

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### add bootstrap to new project

Add `./node_modules/bootstrap/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css` line in `.angular-cli.json` file in `app.styles` array.

```
see example 1.1
```

## angular

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# 1 Getting started

## Setup Development Environment

1. Get newest NodeJs from [nodejs.org](https://nodejs.org)
2. run `_npm install -g npm_`
3. run `_npm uninstall -g angular/cli_`
4. run `_npm cache clean_`
5. run `_npm install -g @angular/cli_`

## 2 Basics

### Component

#### Databinding: ngModel

```
<input type="text" [(ngModel)]="name">
```

It accepts a domain model as an optional Input. If you have a one-way binding to ngModel with [] syntax, changing the value of the domain model in the component class sets the value in the view. If you have a two-way binding with []() syntax (also known as 'banana-box syntax'), the value in the UI always syncs back to the domain model in your class.

#### Databinding: string interpolation

One way databinding from model to view

```
{{propertyName}}
```

#### Directive: ngIf

```
<div *ngIf="condition">Content to render when condition is true.</div>
```

#### Directive: ngFor

Example 1

```
<app-server *ngFor="let server of servers"></app-server>
```

Example 2

```
<div  
  *ngFor="let logItem of log; let i = index" [ngStyle]="{backgroundColor: i >= 4 ? 'blue' :  
  'transparent'}" [ngClass]="{'white-text': i >= 4}" >{{ logItem }} </div>
```

#### Directive: ngClass

```
<p
```

```
[ngClass]="{online: serverStatus === 'online'}"> {{ 'Server' }} with ID {{ serverId }} is {{
getServerStatus() }} </p>
```

Directive: ngStyle

```
<p
  [ngStyle]="{backgroundColor: getColor()}" {{ 'Server' }} with ID {{ serverId }} is {{ getServerStatus()
}} </p>
```

## 3 Course Project Basics

## 4 Debugging

### Use Chrome Debugging Tools

Open Chrome debugging tools after by pressing F12.

### Use SourceMaps

Angular CLI adds SourceMaps to Javascript files when it sets up bundles for the browser to get an reference between JavaScript files and TypeScript files. Only available in development mode. They are not provided in production mode.

Access TypeScript files:

```
Chrome-> F12 -> Sources -> top -> webpack -> . -> src -> app
```

Here you find your TypeScript file like in your dev environment.

### Use Augury

Augury is a chrome extension to debug your Angular app. You can see your Router, Components and Models. Helps you understand and analyse your Angular app at runtime.

## 5 Databinding: Components & Databinding Deep Dive

### Component life cycle

Event	Description
ngOnChanges	Called after a bound input property changes
ngOnInit	Called once the component is initialized
ngDoCheck	Called during every change detection run
ngAfterContentInit	Called after content (ng-content) has been projected into view
ngAfterContentChecked	Called every time the projected content has been checked
ngAfterViewInit	Called after the component's view (and child views) has been initialized
ngAfterViewChecked	Called every time the view (and child views) have been checked

Event	Description
ngOnDestroy	Called once the component is about to be destroyed

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