



ANGULAR TRAINEESHIP



WHO AM I?



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Part I

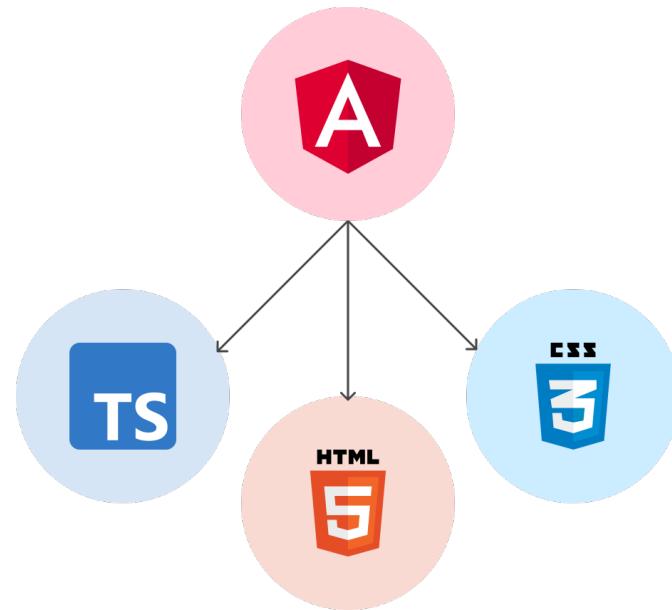
INTRODUCTION

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WHAT IS ANGULAR?

- Frontend framework
- Opiniated structure & architecture
- Typescript + HTML + CSS/SASS
- Open-source
- Maintained by Google



ANGULAR 1/2/4/5/6/7/8/9/10 ???

Angular 1.x

=

AngularJS

A.K.A. the old framework
Run away when you see this

Angular > 2.x

=

Just Angular™

A.K.A. the new framework
A happy place for happy people

IMPORTANT ANGULAR CONCEPTS

- Components
- NgModules
- Client side routing
- Dependency Injection



Part II

Components

The visual building blocks

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ZOEK



ACCOUNT



WINKELWAGEN

VINETIQ

WIJN WIJNBOXEN GIFTS WIJNDOMEINEN WIJNWIJZER VALKE VLEUG EVENTS OVER ONS MEMBERSHIP



SPEEL OP VEILIG EN PROEF ONZE NIEUWE WIJNEN IN DE WINSTEN BIJ JE THUIS

TIJDDELIJK GRATIS LEVERING!

Bubbelbezoek Valke Vleug
RONDELING EN WIJNDEGUSTATIE
RESERVEER HIER

LAATSTE TICKETS
Milow
AKOESTISCHE WIJNGAARDCONCERT | 12 SEPTEMBER
MEER INFO EN TICKETS

Deze maand op Valke Vleug
IN DE VOETSPORSEN VAN HET WIJNGAARDTEAM
LEES DE BLOGPOST

New Arrivals

Vin de Liège Odyssee
2019

BELGIË|WALLONIË

€14,20 ~~€14,95~~

IN WINKELWAGEN

4.1
Vin de Liège Notes
Blanches 2019

BELGIË|WALLONIË

€12,30 ~~€12,95~~

IN WINKELWAGEN

Vin de Liège Contre-
point 2018

BELGIË|WALLONIË

€16,10 ~~€16,95~~

IN WINKELWAGEN

4.0
Vin de Liège Les Éo-
lides 2019

BELGIË|WALLONIË

€11,35 ~~€11,95~~Niet meer in
voorraadClos des Capucins
'Eminence Grise' 2016

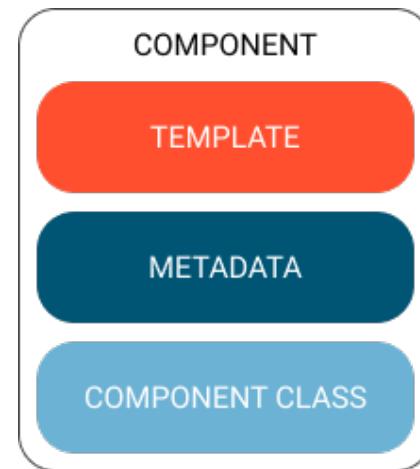
FRANKRIJK|LOIRE|CHINON

€34,68 ~~€36,50~~

IN WINKELWAGEN

COMPONENTS

- Reusable building blocks of a web page
- Basically a custom DOM element
- Has a template (HTML + special Angular markup)
- Has metadata (using Typescript decorators)
- Has data + logic (Typescript class)
- Note: Additionaly components can contain custom stylesheets



COMPONENT ANATOMY

```
You, a few seconds ago | 1 author (You)
1 // app.component.ts
2
3 import { Component } from '@angular/core';
4
5 You, an hour ago | 1 author (You)
6 @Component({
7   selector: 'app-root',
8   templateUrl: './app.component.html',
9   styleUrls: ['./app.component.scss']
10})
11 export class AppComponent {
12   title = 'frontend';
13 }
```

This annotation specifies that the class is a component class + is used to provide metadata

Can be used in other templates with <app-root></app-root>

Specifies the file for the template

The component class

```
1 <!-- app.component.html -->
2 <span>{{ title }} app is running!</span>
```

The template

COMPONENT TEMPLATES

- Used to render content
- All valid HTML is allowed
- Can enrich regular HTML
- Used in component
 - Template: inline
 - TemplateUrl: different file



USING THE COMPONENT

```
<body>
  <app-root></app-root>
</body>
```

Part III

NgModules

The backbone of your application

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NGMODULES

- != EcmaScript Modules or CommonJS modules
- Provides compilation context + distribution mechanism for components
- Minimum 1 per Angular app (ROOT module)
- Best practice to split up per feature (feature modules)
- Can export functionality
- Can import functionality from other NgModules
- Can be Lazy-loaded
- Put it in its own folder (!)



MODULE ANATOMY

```
@NgModule({  
  declarations: [ /* ... */ ],  
  imports: [ /* ... */ ],  
  providers: [ /* ... */ ],  
  bootstrap: [ /* ... */ ],  
  exports: [ /* ... */ ]  
})  
export class MyModule { }
```

- **DECLARATIONS:** specifies the components, directives and pipes that are part of the module
- **IMPORTS:** used to import other modules that export functionality eg. BrowserModule
- **PROVIDERS:** used to define injectables that are part of the module (services, guards, interceptors, values, ...)
- **BOOTSTRAP:** used to define the **root component**, should only be used in the root module
- **EXPORTS:** used to define the components that will be used in templates outside of this module

ROOT MODULE

- Called AppModule -> app.module.ts
- Module that gets bootstrapped when launching app
- Has a root component -> app.component.ts (specified with the bootstrap property)

```
// main.ts
platformBrowserDynamic().bootstrapModule(AppModule)
  .catch(err => console.error(err));
```

Part IV

GETTING STARTED

Writing our first Angular App

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REQUIREMENTS

- 1 NodeJS and NPM (of Yarn)
- 2 Angular CLI
- 3 IDE (VS Code, Atom, WebStorm, Sublime)

SETTING UP A NEW PROJECT

```
1 # install Angular CLI  
2 npm i -g @angular/cli  
3  
4 # generate new project  
5 ng new <project_name>  
6  
7 # run project  
8 npm start  
9 yarn start|
```

GENERATING COMPONENTS WITH THE CLI

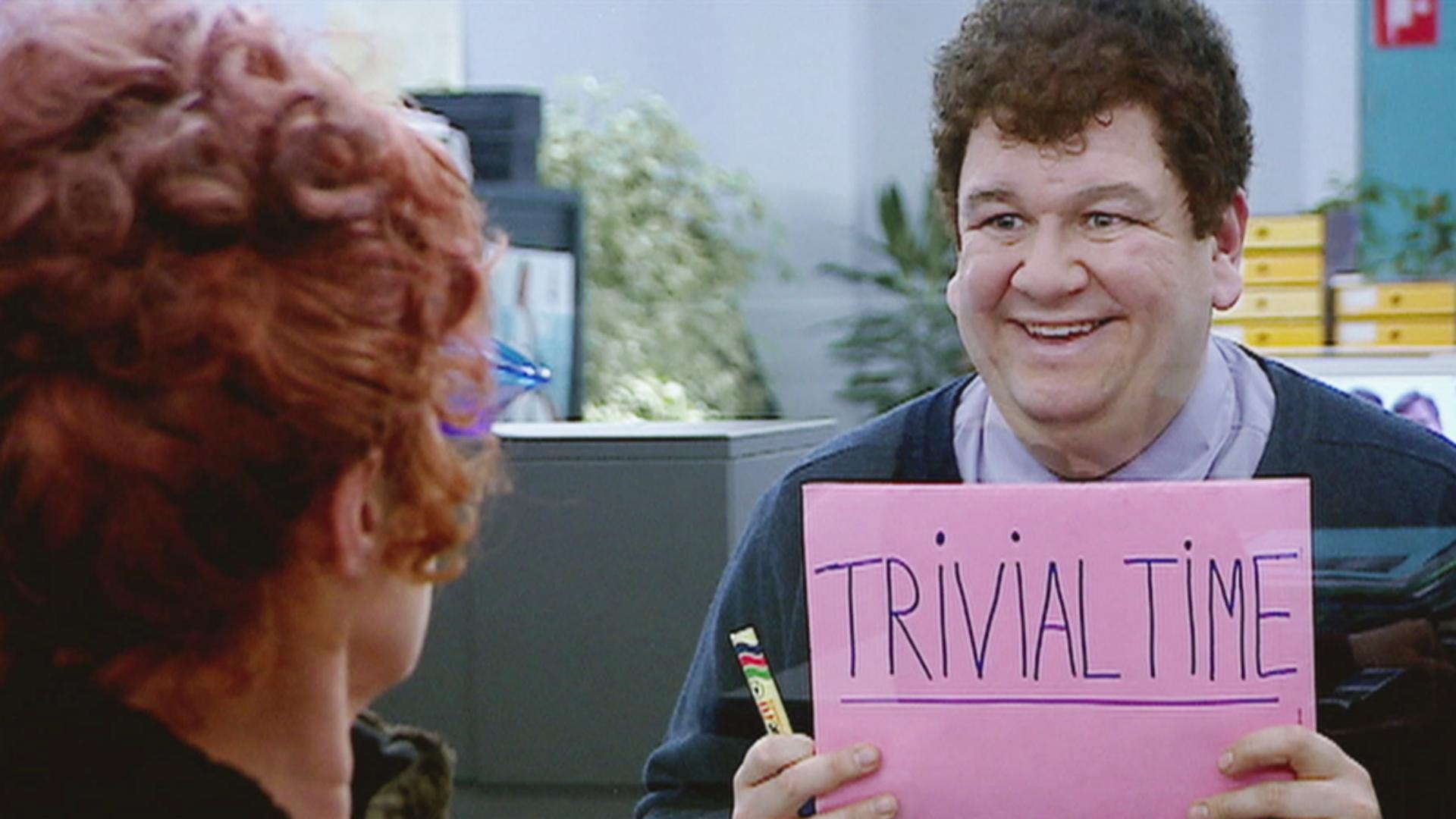
EXERCISE 1

git checkout 001

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TRIVIAL TIME



Part V

INTERPOLATION & EXPRESSIONS

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INTERPOLATION

- Uses double curly braces {{ ... }}
- Can use (public) variables and methods from component class
- Can also be used in attributes



```
1 <h1>Welcome to {{siteName}}</h1>
2 
```

EXPRESSIONS

- Also uses double curly braces {{ ... }}
- Most JS expressions are allowed with some exceptions:
 - Assignments (= , +=, -=, ...)
 - Operators like 'new', 'typeof' and 'instanceOf'
 - Multiple expressions separated with ;
 - Increment and decrement operators ++ and --



```
1 <p>{{value}} is half of {{ value * 2 }}</p>
```

SAFE NAVIGATION OPERATOR (?.)

- Prevents referencing null or undefined
- Can be used in interpolation and expressions
- Also available in Typescript > V3.7



```
1 {{personNoCompany ?. company ?. name}}|
```

PART VI

PROPERTY BINDINGS (INPUTS)

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PROPERTY BINDINGS (INPUTS)

- Uses square brackets [...]=""
- Pass data into components = INPUT
- Attribute is a name of a property of component
- Value is an expression -> should never have side effects.
- Angular also exposes this on most existing HTML tags



```
1 <img [src]="image" />
2 <my-component [data]="getData()"></my-component>
3 <my-component [data]="data"></my-component>
4 |
```

ONE-TIME STRING EVALUATION

- Square brackets can be omitted when:
 - Property on target component is a string
 - Fixed value
 - Initial value never changes



```
1 <error-state
2     icon="icon-connection-failed"
3     [text]="translate('Connection failed')">
4 </error-state>
5
```

Part VII

EVENT BINDING (OUTPUTS)

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EVENT BINDING (OUTPUTS)

- Uses normal brackets (...)
- React to events from elements and components
- Should execute a statement
- Extra data can be passed with \$event



```
1 <error-state
2     [text] = "translate('Connection failed')"
3     (reload) = "onReload()"
4 </error-state>
5 <button (click) = "onClick($event)">Very Nice Button</button>
6
```

EXERCISE 2

git checkout 002

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PART IIX

HIDING AND SHOWING

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CONDITIONAL ELEMENTS WITH NGIF

- *NgIf
- * => structural directive => changes the DOM's structure
- Use responsibly: causes DOM redraw!

```
1 <loading-state *NgIf="loadingstate === 'loading'"  
2           type="spinner">  
3 </loading-state>  
4 <data-list *NgIf="loadingstate === 'done'"  
5           [data]="data">  
6 </data-list>  
7
```

Part IX

ITERATING

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ITERATING

- Define a block of HTML that represents one item from a list
- Uses NgForOf directive
- Don't forget * -> structural directive
- You can use var inside of your directive's element
- Uses a microsyntax != expression



```
1 <ul>
2   <li *ngFor="let todo of todos">{{todo.title}}</li>
3 </ul>
4
```

INDEX

- Zero based



```
1 <ul>
2   <li *ngFor="let todo of todos; let i = index">{{i}} - {{todo.title}}</li>
3 </ul>
4
```

TRACKBY

- Bad performance on big lists
- Angular sees list as array of objects
- Will re-render entire list on changes in those objects
- Best practice: always use 'trackBy' function!
- Return a unique identifier for the object.
- Angular now sees list as array of trackBy value





```
1 <ul>
2   <li *ngFor="let todo of todos; trackBy:trackById">{{todo.title}}</li>
3 </ul>
4
```



```
1 trackById(todo: Todo): string{
2   return todo.id;
3 }
```

Part X

DYNAMIC CLASSES

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CLASSNAME BINDING

- Conditional class based on a Boolean expression



```
1 <div class="app_title" [class.app_title--bold]="active">
2   title
3 </div>
```

NGCLASS

- Multiple classes
- Object as property value
- Key = classname (string)
- Value = Boolean expression



```
1 <div class="app_title"
2   [ngClass]="{'app_title--bold': active, 'app_title--error': hasError}"
3   title
4 </div>
```

Part XI

DYNAMIC STYLES

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STYLE BINDING



```
1 <div class="app_title"
2   [style.font-weight]="active ? 'bold' : 'normal'">
3     title
4 </div>
```

NGSTYLE



```
1 <div class="app_title"
2   [ngStyle]="{'font-weight': active ? 'bold' : 'normal'}">
3     title
4 </div>
```

You Must Unlearn
What You Have Learned



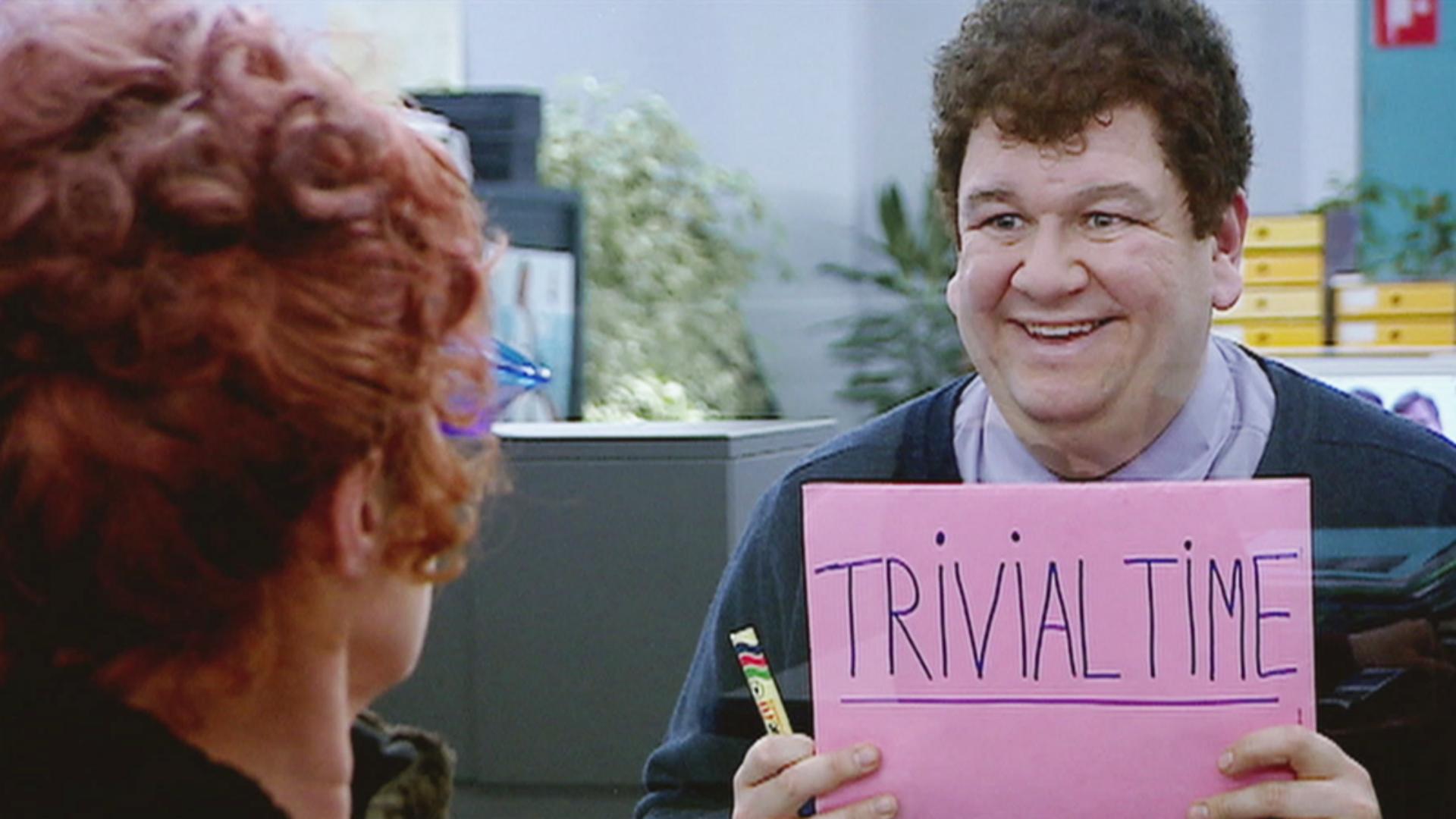
EXERCISE 3

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Part X

PIPES

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PIPES

- Transforms expression result
- Use for small transforms
- Can have parameters
- Chainable with other pipes



```
1 <p>My birthday is {{ birthday | date:"MM/dd/yy" }}</p>
```

BUILT-IN PIPES

- Uppercase
- Lowercase
- Date
- Json -> useful for viewing object contents while debugging
- Async -> for observables, auto (un)subscribe
- Many more

CUSTOM PIPES

- Export class, Pipe suffix, implement PipeTransform interface
- Use @Pipe decorator, add name in config object
- Add a transform function
 - First param = input
 - Rest = Pipe parameters
- **Don't forget to add to your module declarations!**
- Or `ng g pipe <path>/<pipeName>`



```
1 @Pipe({name: power})
2 export class PowerPipe implements PipeTransform{
3
4   transform(value: number, power: number): number{
5     return Math.pow(value, power);
6   }
7
8 }
```



```
1 @NgModule({
2   declarations: [
3     AppComponent,
4     PowerPipe
5   ],
6   imports: [
7     BrowserModule,
8     AppRoutingModule
9   ],
10  providers: [],
11  bootstrap: [AppComponent]
12 })
13 export class AppModule { }
```



```
1 <div>{{someNumber | power:2}}</div>
```

EXERCISE 4

git checkout 004

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Part XIV

COMPONENTS RECAP

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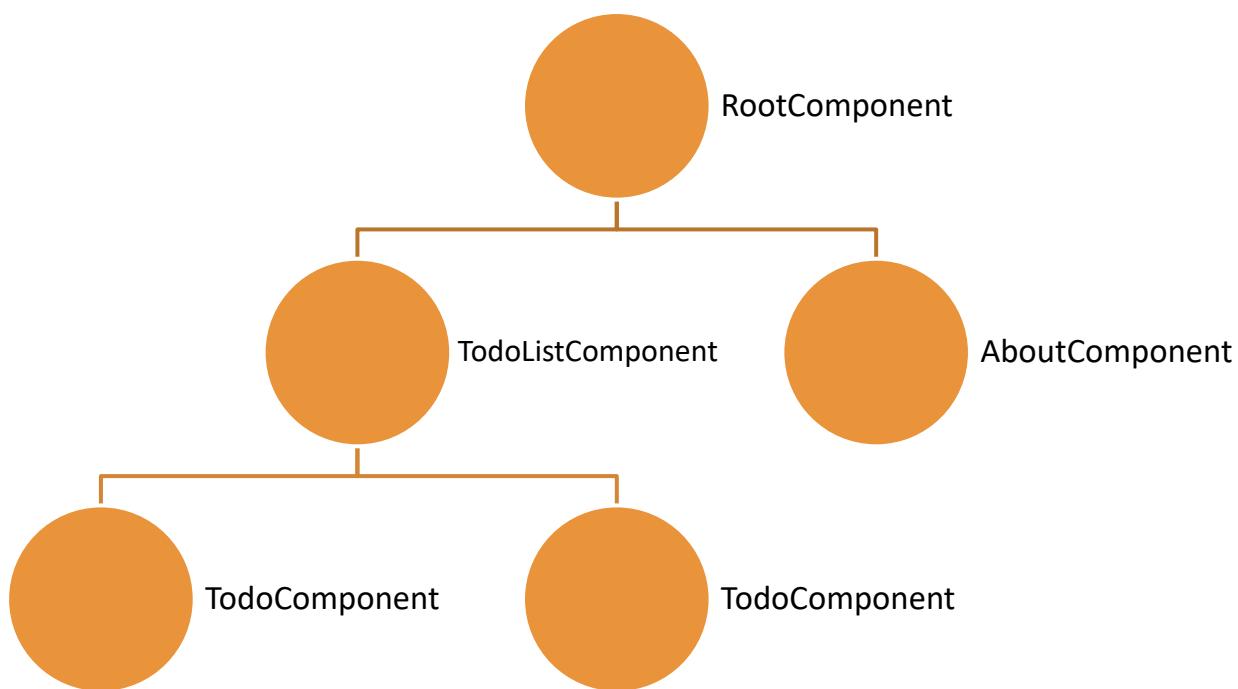
COMPONENTS RECAP

- Building blocks
- Contains HTML, styling and functionality
- Has a custom HTML tag
- Can use other components
- App is a tree of components

BENEFITS

- Hierarchical app structure
- Easy to test
- Easy to refactor
- SRP: Single responsibility principle
- Reusable

COMPONENT TREE EXAMPLE



Part XV

COMPONENT INTERACTION

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PASS DATA FROM PARENT TO CHILD

- (public) property with @Input decorator on the child component
- Property binding [...]="..." on parent component

```
1 // child
2 @Component({
3   selector: 'todo',
4   template: `<div>{{todo.title}}</div>`
5 })
6 export class TodoComponent {
7   @Input() todo: Todo;
8 }
9
10 // parent
11 @Component({
12   selector: 'todo-list',
13   template: `<todo *ngFor="let todo of todos" [todo]="todo"></todo>`
14 })
15 export class TodoListComponent{
16   todos: Todo[] = [
17     { id: 1, title: 'explain inputs' },
18     { id: 2, title: 'explain outputs' }
19   ];
20 }
21
```

INTERCEPTING INPUT CHANGES - SETTER

- Add @Input decorator to setter
- Useful to cleanup input values

```
6 export class TodoComponent {  
7  
8     private _todo: Todo;  
9  
10    @Input()  
11    set todo (todo: Todo){  
12        this._todo = todo.trim();  
13    }  
14  
15    get todo(): Todo{  
16        return this._todo;  
17    }  
18 }
```

INTERCEPTING INPUT CHANGES - LIFECYCLE HOOK

- Implement OnChanges interface
- ngOnchanges function is triggered when changes are detected
- Param is key/value pair with simpleChange object

```
class SimpleChange {  
  constructor(previousValue:  
             previousValue: any  
             currentValue: any  
             firstChange: boolean
```

```
6 export class TodoComponent implements OnChanges{  
7  
8   @Input() todo: Todo;  
9  
10  ngOnChanges( changes: SimpleChanges ){  
11    if(changes.todo){  
12      // do something.  
13    }  
14  }  
15 }
```

COMMUNICATING FROM CHILD TO PARENT

- Child exposes EventEmitter with @Output decorator
- Parent binds reacting function to the event with (...)=“doSomething()”
- Pass data with \$event in event binding

```
● ● ●  
1 // child  
2 @Component({  
3   selector: 'todo',  
4   template: `  
5     <div>  
6       {{todo.title}}  
7       <button (click)="delete.emit(todo)">delete</button>  
8     </div>  
9   `,  
10 })  
11 export class TodoComponent{  
12   @Input() todo: Todo;  
13   @Output() delete = new EventEmitter();  
14 }
```

```
20 //parent
21 @Component({
22   selector: 'todo-list',
23   template: `
24     <todo
25       *ngFor="let todo of todos"
26       [todo]="todo"
27       (delete)="deleteTodo($event)"
28     ></todo>
29   `
30 })
31 export class TodoListComponent{
32   todos: Todo[] = [ ... ]
33   deleteTodo(todo: Todo): void{
34     //todo: delete todo
35   }
36 }
```

EXERCISE 5

git checkout 005

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Part XVI

COMPONENT TYPES

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PRESENTATIONAL COMPONENTS

- How things look
- No dependencies
- Receive data and emit events (input and output) but only with direct parents or descendants
- Stateless
- Easily reusable
- AKA 'dumb components' or just 'components'

CONTAINER COMPONENTS

- How things work
- Less markup
- Contains data and behavior
- Stateful
- Aka Smart components
- Can navigate between pages and will be navigated to

READING TIP:

<https://blog.strongbrew.io/components-demystified/>

Part XVII

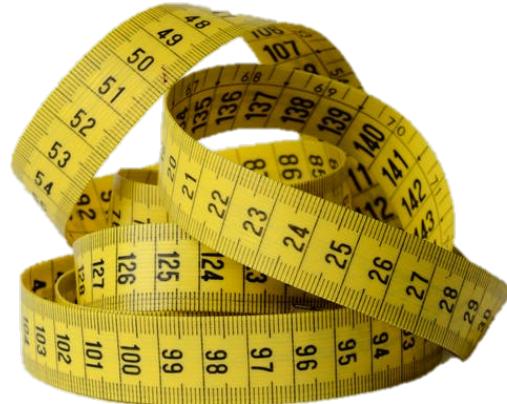
COMPONENT PROTIPS

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SIZE DOESN'T MATTER

- Except in software development, where smaller is better
 - Keep components as small as possible.
 - Components should do one thing only!
 - Some people put template in component to force this



COMMUNICATION RULES

- Only communicate with direct parents or children!
- No keeping track of who is talking to who: Strict structure
- Also applies to Smart components, however they also have access to an API to communicate with the rest of the application.



KEEP YOUR COMPONENTS DUMB WHEN POSSIBLE

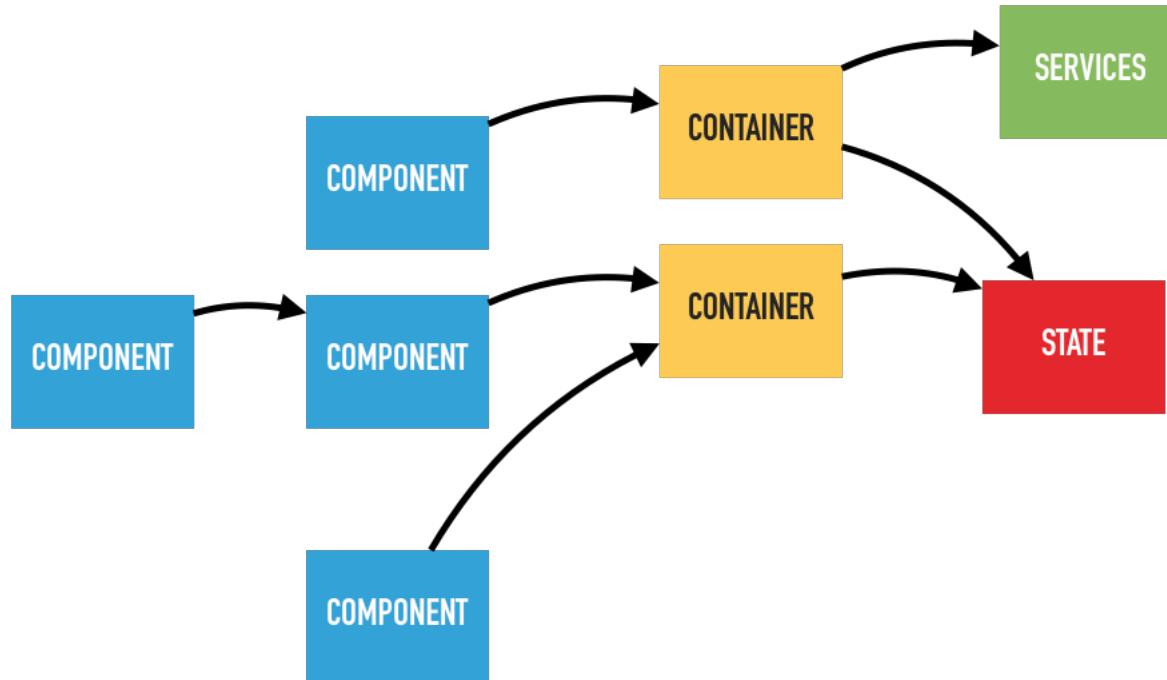
- Dumb components are much easier to reason about
- Dumb components makes the application less complex, since dumb components do not modify state/data
- It's easier to give dumb components a clear responsibility
- Dumb components are easier to test (less dependencies)



NAMING CONVENTIONS

- Use separate folders for components and containers
- ExampleContainer -> example.container.ts
- ExampleComponent -> example.component.ts
- You have to edit tslint file:
 - "component-class-suffix": [true, "Component", "Container"]
- Generate with `ng g component <name> --type="container"`

OVERVIEW



Part XVIII

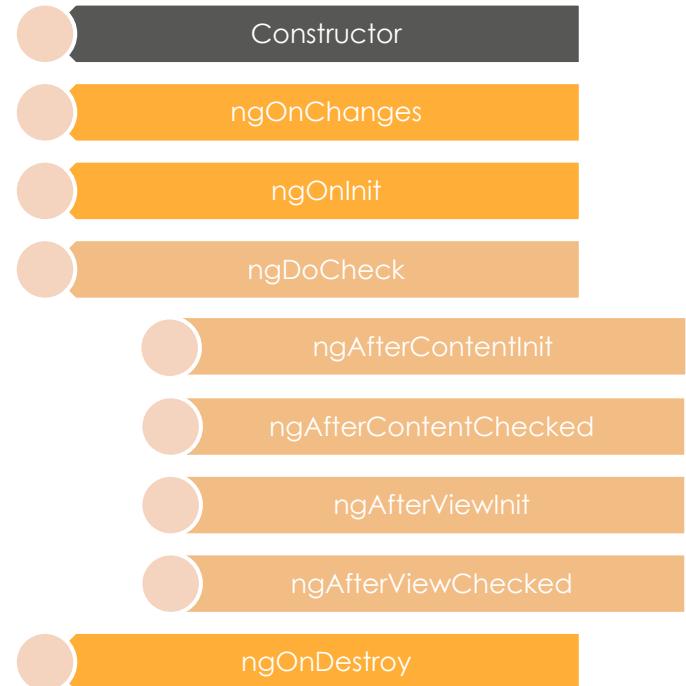
COMPONENT LIFECYCLE HOOKS

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LIFECYCLE HOOKS

- Each component has a lifecycle
- Hooks enable to subscribe to events from this lifecycle
- Don't forget to implement interface



NGONCHANGES

- Triggers one time before onInit
- And each time an input changes

NGONINIT

- Triggered one time, after the first onChanges
- For initialization of component
- VS CTOR:
 - Inputs available
 - Props binding is available
 - Best practice to use this instead of CTOR

NGONDESTROY

- Triggered just before component is destroyed by Angular
- For component cleanup

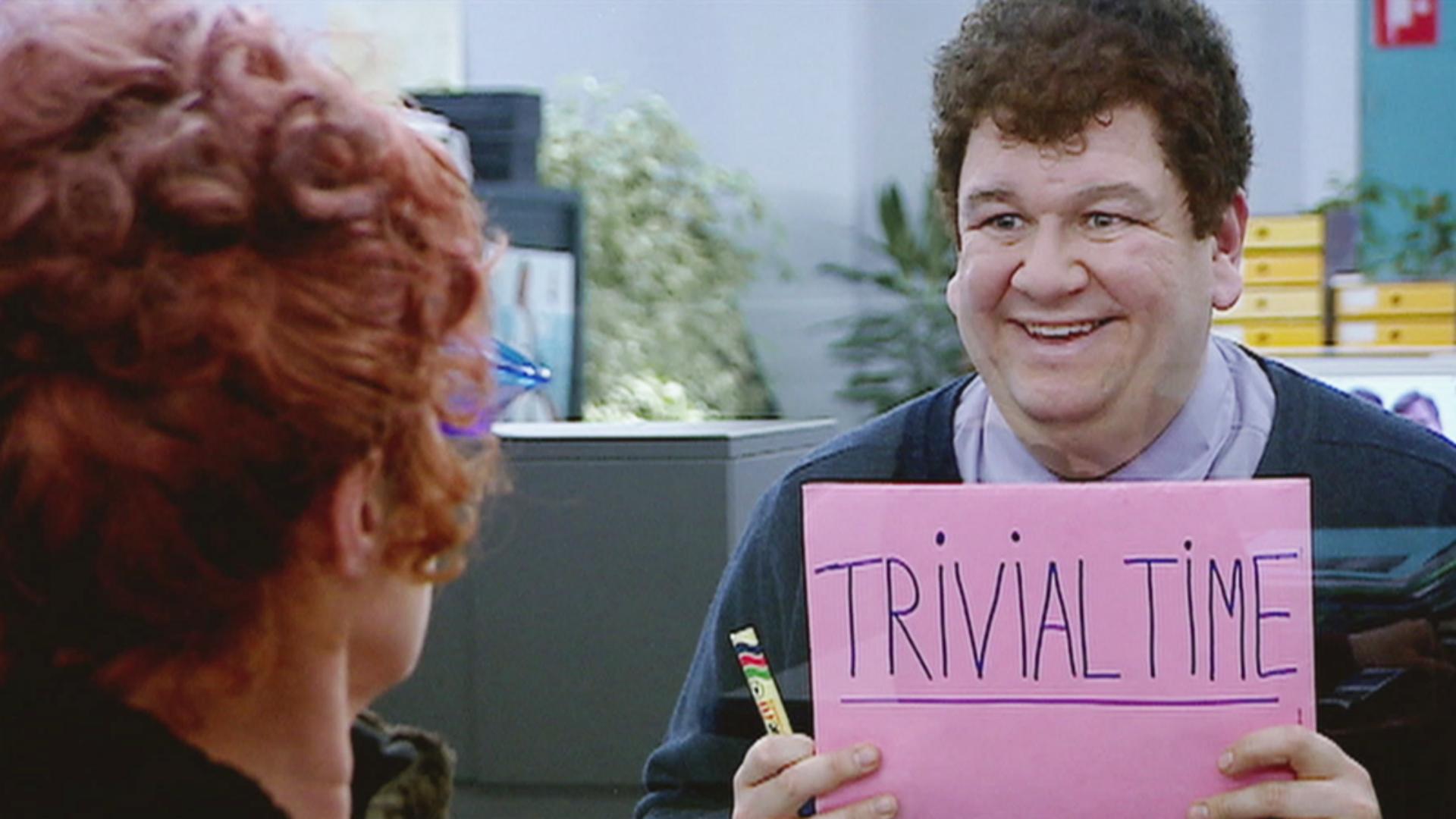
EXERCISE 6

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Part XIX

DEPENDENCY INJECTION

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INJECTABLE CLASSES

- Normal class
- @Injectable decorator



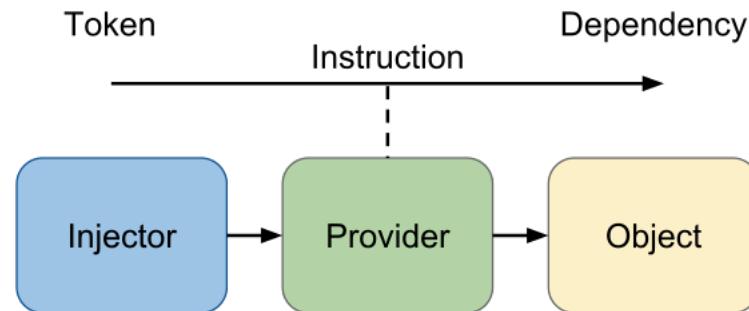
```
1 @Injectable()  
2 export class ExampleService {  
3  
4 }
```

INJECTORS

- Injects injectables in classes
- RootInjector
- Or made on the fly by Angular on module and component scope

PROVIDERS

- **How** the injector injects injectables
- 3 ways to setup a provider



PROVIDER SETUP 1/3

- In @Injectable decorator with providedIn
 - Root (best practice!)
 - Module
 - component



```
1 @Injectable({ providedIn: 'root' })
2 export class ExampleService {
3
4 }
```

PROVIDER SETUP 2-3/3

- In @NgModule or @Component decorator with providers

```
1 @NgModule({  
2   providers: [ExampleService]  
3 })  
4 export class ExampleModule {}
```

Provider types

```
● ● ●  
1 @NgModule({  
2   providers: [  
3     // class provider  
4     {provide: ExampleService, useClass: ExampleService},  
5  
6     // shorthand class provider  
7     ExampleService,  
8  
9     // value provider  
10    {provide: 'TEST', useValue: 'test'},  
11  
12    // factory provider  
13    {provide: ExampleService, useFactory: () => new ExampleService()}  
14  ]  
15 })  
16 export class ExampleModule {}
```

Usage

```
1 @Component( ... )
2 export ExampleComponent {
3     constructor(
4         exampleService: ExampleService
5     ){}
6
7     doSomething():void {
8         this.exampleService.doSomething();|
9     }
10 }
```

Part XX

HTTP

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HTTPCLIENT

- API:
 - `get(<url>, <options>)`
 - `delete(<url>, <options>)`
 - `post(<url>, <body>, <options>)`
 - `put(<url>, <body>, <options>)`
- Don't forget:
 - Import **HttpClientModule** in module
 - Inject HttpClient via ctor

```
1 @Injectable()
2 export class FooService {
3   constructor(
4     private http: HttpClient
5   ) {}
6
7   getTodo() {
8     this.http.get<Taco>('http://some-url.com/todo')
9       .subscribe(taco => console.log(todo));
10  }
11 }
```

OBSERVABLES

- **NO SUBSCRIPTION = NO HTTP CALL**
- Catch errors by:
 - pipe() with catchError()
 - Error callback subscription

```
● ● ●  
1 @Injectable()  
2 export class FooService {  
3   constructor(  
4     private http: HttpClient  
5   ) {}  
6  
7   getTodo() {  
8     this.http.get<Taco>('http://some-url.com/todo')  
9       .pipe(  
10         catchError(err => console.error(err))  
11       )  
12       .subscribe(taco => console.log(todo));  
13   }  
14 }
```

HTTP INTERCEPTORS

- Middleware for HTTP calls
- Add provider(s) in AppModule:
 - Token: HTTP_INTERCEPTORS
 - useClass: implement HttpInterceptor interface
 - Multi: true

```
1 @NgModule({
2   providers:[
3     {
4       provide: HTTP_INTERCEPTORS,
5       useClass: logRequestInterceptor,
6       multi: true
7     }
8   ]
9 })
10 export class AppModule {}
```

INTERCEPTOR EXAMPLE

```
1 @Injectable()
2 export class LogRequestInterceptor implements HttpInterceptor {
3
4   intercept(req: HttpRequest<any>, next: HttpHandler)
5     :Observable<HttpEvent<any>> {
6
7   console.log({req});
8
9   // pass request without doing anything
10  return next.handle(req);
11 }
12 }
```

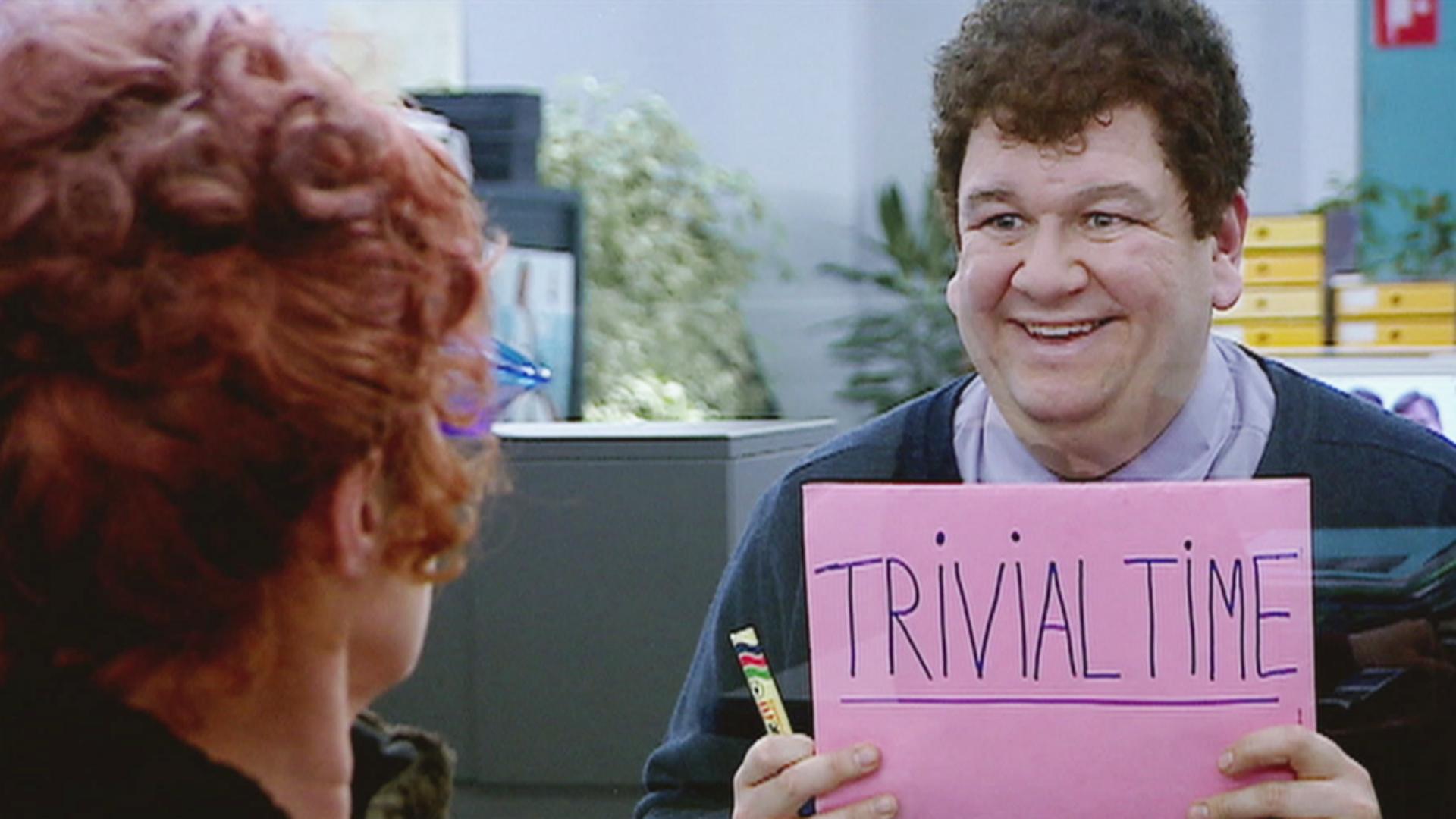
EXERCISE 7

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TRIVIAL TIME



Part XXI

ROUTING

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Setup

- Add <base> in html head of index.html
- Ng new does this for you



```
1 <head>
2   <meta charset="utf-8">
3   <title>TraineeshipTest</title>
4   <base href="/">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
6   <link rel="icon" type="image/x-icon" href="favicon.ico">
7 </head>
```

CONFIGURATION 1/2

- Best practice: create routing modules
- Create array of routes:
 - Path (no leading /)
 - Component (container)
- Pass array in import of RouterModule with forRoot(...)
- Also export RouterModule again



```
1 const routes: Routes = [
2   {path: 'hello', component: HelloContainer}
3 ];
4
5 @NgModule({
6   exports: [RouterModule],
7   imports: [RouterModule.forRoot(routes)]
8 })
9 export class AppRoutingModule {
10 }
```

CONFIGURATION 2/2

- Define where the routing component should appear
- <router-outlet></router-outlet>

```
1 @Component({
2   selector: 'app-root',
3   template: `
4     <h1>{{title}}</h1>
5     <router-outlet></router-outlet>
6   `,
7   styleUrls: ['./app.component.scss']
8 })
9 export class AppComponent {
10   title = 'traineeship';
11 }
```

NAVIGATION 1/2



```
1 <a routerLink="/java/dylan">Java Coach</a>
2 <a [routerlink]=["/",'dot-net', 'hannes']>.NET Coach</a>
```

NAVIGATION 2/2

```
1 @Component( ... )
2 export class CoachComponent{
3     constructor(
4         private router: Router
5     )
6
7     navigate(cc: string, name: string): void {
8         this.router.navigate(['/', cc, name]);
9     }
10
11    navigateByUrl(cc: string, name: string): void{
12        this.router.navigateByUrl(`/${cc}/${name}`);
13    }
14 }
```

WILDCARD ROUTES

- Matches every route
- Path='**'
- **ALWAYS LAST**



```
1 const routes: Routes = [
2   {path: 'hello', component: HelloContainer},
3   {path: '**', component: PageNotFoundContainer}
4 ];
```

REDIRECT ROUTES

- Redirects to another route.
- Useful for default routes
- Don't forget pathMatch='full'



```
1 const routes: Routes = [
2   {path: '', redirectTo: '/hello', pathMatch: 'full'},
3   {path: 'hello', component: HelloContainer},
4   {path: '**', component: PageNotFoundContainer}
5 ];
```

ROUTE PARAMETERS

- Add a token in route path with :
- Get param via injection of ActivatedRoute
- Subscribe to paramMap

```
1 const routes: Routes = [
2   {path: '', redirectTo: '/consultants', pathMatch: 'full'},
3   {path: 'consultants', component: ConsultantListContainer},
4   {path: 'consultant/:id', component: ConsultantContainer},
5   {path: '**', component: PageNotFoundContainer}
6 ];
7
8 @Component({
9   template: `
10    <h1>id is {{$id | async}}</h1>
11  `})
12 })
13 export class ConsultantContainer implements OnInit{
14
15   $id: Observable<string>;
16
17   constructor(
18     private route: ActivatedRoute
19  ){}
20
21   ngOnInit(): void{
22     $id = this.route.paramMap
23       .pipe(
24         map(params => params.get('id'))
25       )
26   }
27 }
```

COMPONENT REUSE

- Param route components are not destroyed when param changes
- OnInit is only called once -> Observable
- Alternative: this.route.snapshot

```
13 export class ConsultantContainer implements OnInit{  
14  
15     id: string;  
16  
17     constructor(  
18         private route: ActivatedRoute  
19     ){}  
20  
21     ngOnInit(): void{  
22         id = this.route.snapshot.paramMap.get('id');|  
23 }  
24 }
```

GUARDS 1/2

- Protect routes
- Injectable class
- Implement interface
 - CanActivate
 - CanActivateChild
 - CanDeactivate
- Ng g guard
guards/guardname

```
1 @Injectable()
2 export class AuthGuard implements CanActivate {
3
4   constructor(private authService: AuthService) {
5
6   }
7
8   canActivate(route: ActivatedRouteSnapshot, state: RouterStateSnapshot):
9     Observable<boolean> | Promise<boolean> | boolean {
10    return this.authService.isLoggedIn;
11  }
12 }
```

GUARD 2/2

- Add to the routes that need to be guarded



```
1 const routes = [
2   path: 'protected',
3   component: ProtectedContainer,
4   canActivate: [AuthGuard]
5 ];
```

ROUTES FOR FEATURE MODULES 1/3

- General routes in AppRoutingModule with forRoot(...)
 - Login
 - Default
 - wildcard

```
● ● ●  
1 const routes: Routes = [  
2   {path: '', redirectTo: '/hello', pathMatch: 'full'},  
3   {path: 'hello', component: HelloContainer},  
4   {path: '**', component: PageNotFoundContainer}  
5 ];  
6  
7 @NgModule({  
8   exports: [RouterModule],  
9   imports: [RouterModule.forRoot(routes)]  
10 })  
11 export class AppRoutingModule {  
12 }  
13
```

ROUTES FOR FEATURE MODULES 2/3

- Feature module routes with `forChild(...)`

```
 1 const routes: Routes = [
 2   {path: 'consultant', children: [
 3     {path: 'new', component: NewConsultantContainer},
 4     {path: ':id', component: ConsultantContainer}
 5   ]}
 6 ];
 7
 8 @NgModule({
 9   exports: [RouterModule],
10   imports: [RouterModule.forChild(routes)]
11 })
12 export class ConsultantRoutingModule {
13 }
14
```

ROUTES FOR FEATURE MODULES 3/3

- Import in appModule
- Watch out for the order!

```
1 @NgModule({
2   declarations: [
3     ...
4   ],
5   imports: [
6     BrowserModule,
7     ItemRoutingModule,
8     AppRoutingModule,
9   ],
10  providers: [AuthService],
11  bootstrap: [AppComponent]
12 })
13 export class AppModule {
14 }
```

EXERCISE 8

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Part XXII

TEMPLATE DRIVEN FORMS

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TEMPLATE DRIVEN FORMS

- Forms and validation in template (html)
- Don't forget to import FormsModule
- AKA plain HTML forms

BINDING DATA

- ngModel
 - Property + event binding
 - AKA 2 way binding
 - Banana in the box syntax

[(...)]

```
1 @Component({
2   selector: 'app-login',
3   template:
4     <form>
5       <input type='text'
6             name='username'
7             [(ngModel)]= 'credentials.username'
8             required>
9       <input type='password'
10          name='password'
11          [(ngModel)]= 'credentials.password'
12          required>
13       <button type='submit'>Login</button>
14       <button type='button' (click)= 'reset()'>
15         Reset
16       </button>
17     </form>
18
19   <h1>Form data</h1>
20   {{credentials | json}}
21
22 })
23 export class LoginComponent {
24   credentials = new Credentials(' ', ' ');
25
26   reset() {
27     this.credentials = new Credentials(' ', ' ');
28   }
29 }
```

SUBMIT DATA

- Add button with type 'submit'
- Add event binding to ngSubmit to form

```
1 <form (ngSubmit)='onSubmit()'>
2   ...
3   <button type='submit'>Login</button>
4   ...
5 </form>
```

```
1 onSubmit() {
2   console.log(this.credentials);
3 }
```

FORM VALIDATION

- Add HTML validation rules
- Use template var # with ngForm to check status:
 - Valid
 - Invalid
 - Pristine
 - Touched

```
1 <form (ngSubmit)="onSubmit()" #loginForm='ngForm'>
2
3   <input type='text'
4     name='username'
5       [(ngModel)]='credentials.username'
6       required>
7
8   <input type='password'
9     name='password'
10    [(ngModel)]='credentials.password'
11    required>
12
13  <button type='submit' [disabled] ='!loginForm.valid'>
14    Login
15  </button>
16  <button type='button' (click)='reset()'>
17    Reset
18  </button>
19 </form>
```

ELEMENT VALIDATION

- Use template var (#) with ngModel to check status:
 - Valid
 - Invalid
 - Pristine
 - Touched

```
1 <input id='username' type='text' name='username' [(ngModel)]='credentials.username' #username='ngModel' required>
2
3
4
5
6
7 <span *ngIf='!username.valid'>Mandatory</span>
```

VALIDATION STYLING

- NgModel automatically adds CSS classes to elements:
 - ng-touched, ng-untouched
 - ng-valid, ng-invalid



```
1 input.ng-invalid {  
2   border: 1px solid red;  
3 }
```

Part XXIII

REACTIVE FORMS

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REACTIVE FORMS

- Model driven approach
- Make form in component controller and map to template form
- Don't forget to import FormsModule and ReactiveFormsModule

BINDING DATA

- Make a FormControl in component controller
- Use the FormControl directive to assign formcontrol to input

```
1 @Component({
2   selector: 'app-login',
3   styleUrls: ['./login.component.scss'],
4   template: `
5     <form>
6       <input id='username'
7         type='text'
8         [FormControl]='username'>
9
10      <button type='submit'>Login</button>
11      <button type='button' (click)='reset()'>Reset</button>
12    </form>
13
14    <h1>Form data</h1>
15    {{username.value}}
16
17  )
18 export class LoginComponent {
19
20   username = new FormControl('');
21
22   reset() {
23     this.username.setValue('');
24   }
25
26 }
27 |
```

GETTING AND SETTING DATA

```
1
2 export class LoginComponent {
3
4   username = new FormControl('');
5
6   reset() {
7     this.username.setValue('');
8   }
9
10  getUsername(): string {
11    return this.username.value;
12  }
13 }
14
```

FORMGROUPS 1/2

- Collection of FormControl
- FormGroup with ctor object:
 - Key
 - FormControl

```
1 export class LoginComponent {  
2  
3   loginForm = new FormGroup({  
4     username: new FormControl(''),  
5     password: new FormControl('')  
6   });  
7  
8 }  
9
```

FORMGROUPS 2/2

- In form add formGroup with [formGroup] directive
- Add formControls to input elements with formControlName directive

```
1 <form [formGroup]='loginForm'>
2
3   <input id='username'
4     type='text'
5     formControlName='username'>
6
7   <input type='password'
8     name='password'
9     formControlName='password'>
10
11  <button type='submit'>Login</button>
12 </form>
```

GETTING AND SETTING DATA



```
1 // get FormControl from FormGroup and set or get:  
2 this.loginForm.get('username').setValue('');  
3 this.loginForm.get('username').value;  
4  
5 // set values for the entire FormGroup:  
6 this.loginForm.setValue({username: '', password:''});  
7  
8 // patch values for a part of the FormGroup:  
9 this.loginForm.patchValue({password: ''});
```

VALIDATION

- Validation rules are added to formControl in component controller
- Built in from angular in Validators class
- Check entire formGroup validity



```
1 <button
2   type='submit'
3   [disabled]='loginForm.invalid'
4   Login
5 </button>
```



```
1 loginForm = new FormGroup({
2   username: new FormControl('', Validators.required),
3   password: new FormControl('', Validators.required)
4 });
```

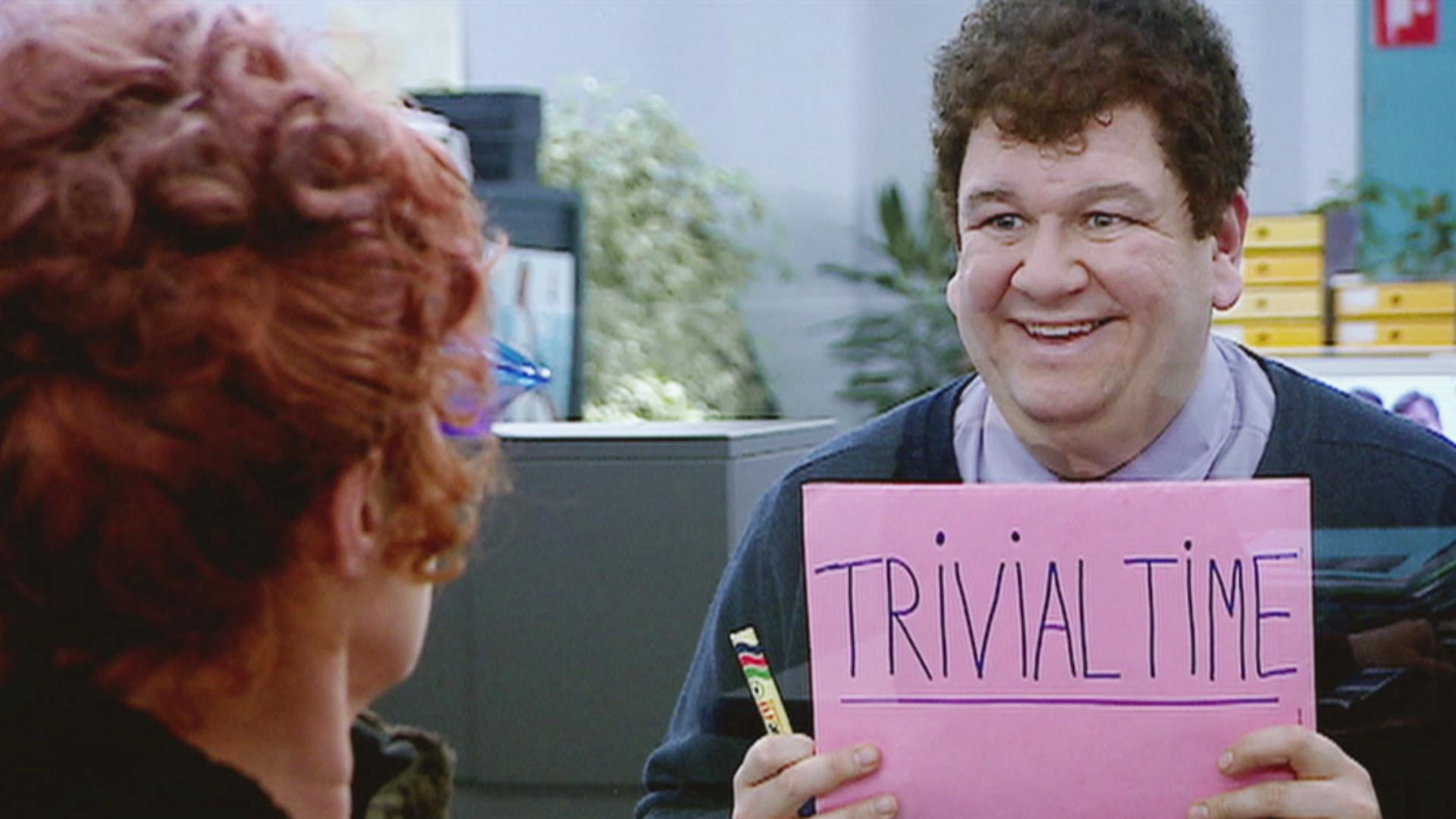
EXERCISE 9

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Part XXIV

STATE MANAGEMENT

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STATE MANAGEMENT

- State types
 - App State
 - Data state
 - Routing state
 - Component state
- Multiple components update state
- Multiple components represent state

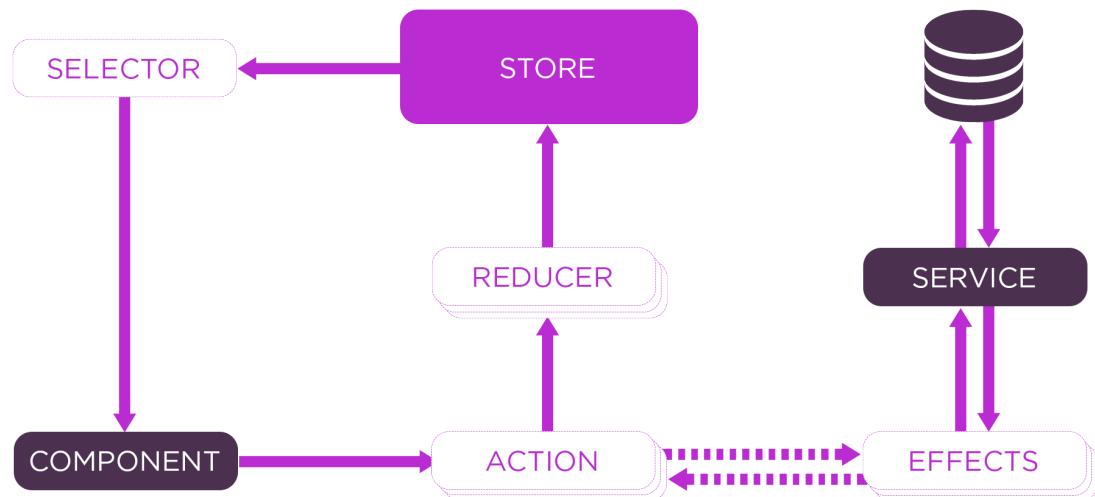
BRACE YOURSELVES



CLUSTERF*CK IS COMING

A FIX: REDUX

- Central place for state -> single source of truth (STORE)
- Uni-directional data flow
- COMPONENTS notify store of change (ACTION)
- REDUCER changes STATE based on ACTION
- COMPONENTS react to STATE changes
- ACTIONS can also TRIGGER EFFECTS



ACTIONS

- Convention: Source of action between components
- Can have properties
- Grouped per module

```
export const homeScore = createAction('[Scoreboard Page] Home Score');
export const awayScore = createAction('[Scoreboard Page] Away Score');
export const resetScore = createAction('[Scoreboard Page] Score Reset');
export const setScores = createAction('[Scoreboard Page] Set Scores', props<{home:number, away:number}>());
```

REDUCERS

- Pure functions
- INPUT: Current state + action
- OUTPUT: new state
- Initial state set as default param.

```
export const initialState = {
  home: 0,
  away: 0,
};

const scoreboardReducer = createReducer(
  initialState,
  on(homeScore, state => ({ ...state, home: state.home + 1 })),
  on(awayScore, state => ({ ...state, away: state.away + 1 })),
  on(resetScore, state => ({ home: 0, away: 0 })),
);

export function reducer(state , action: Action) {
  return scoreboardReducer(state, action);
}
```

STATE

- As flat as possible
- Immutable: make it readonly!

```
You, a few seconds ago | You, a few seconds ago
export interface State {
  home: number;
  away: number;| You, a few seconds ag
}
export const initialState = {
  home: 0,
  away: 0,
};
```

FRAMEWORKS



NGRX SETUP

- Yarn add @ngrx/store
- Import StoreModule and setup with reducer

```
import { NgModule } from '@angular/core';
import { StoreModule } from '@ngrx/store';
import * as fromScoreboard from
'./reducers/scoreboard.reducer';

@NgModule({
  imports: [
    StoreModule.forRoot({ game: fromScoreboard.reducer
  })
  ],
})
export class AppModule {}
```

SUBSCRIBE TO STATE CHANGES

- Works with observables
- Use async pipe in template



```
1 export class MyCounterComponent {  
2   todos$: Observable<Todo[]>;  
3  
4   constructor(private store: Store<{todo: TodoState}>) {  
5     this.todos$ = store.select(state => state.todo.data);  
6   }  
7 }
```

DISPATCHING ACTIONS

```
1 export class MyCounterComponent {  
2   todos$: Observable<Todo[]>;  
3  
4   constructor(private store: Store<{todo: TodoState}>) {  
5     this.todos$ = this.store.select(state => state.todo.data);  
6   }  
7  
8   addTodo(todo: Todo){  
9     this.store.dispatch(new AddTodo(todo));|  
10  }  
11 }
```

EFFECTS

```
7. @Injectable()
8. export class MovieEffects {
9.
10.   loadMovies$ = createEffect(() =>
11.     this.actions$.pipe(
12.       ofType('[Movies Page] Load Movies'),
13.       mergeMap(() => this.moviesService.getAll()
14.         .pipe(
15.           map(movies => ({ type: '[Movies API]
16.             Movies Loaded Success', payload: movies })),
17.           catchError(() => of({ type: '[Movies
18.             API] Movies Loaded Error' }))
19.         )
20.       );
21.
22.   constructor(
23.     private actions$: Actions,
24.     private moviesService: MoviesService
25.   ) {}
26. }
```

```
import { EffectsModule } from '@ngrx/effects';
import { MovieEffects } from './effects/movie.effects';

@NgModule({
  imports: [
    EffectsModule.forRoot([MovieEffects])
  ],
})
export class AppModule {}
```

EXERCISE 10

git checkout 010

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