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# AngularJS application architecture

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# Separation of Concerns

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## Rule of 1

- each component has 1 role
  - 1 component per file
  - each component has a single purpose
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# Separation of Concerns - example

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Classifying concerns:

- Cross-Cutting and generic
    - logging
    - exception handling
  - Cross-Cutting and feature-specific
    - a service fetching Customer data
  - Features
    - Customer Controller
    - Customer Address widget
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# Consistent syntax

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Many things can be done with different styles.

It is strongly recommended to stick with one, especially when working in team!

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# Consistent syntax - example

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It is often needed to create an alias for the `this` reference.

**WHY:** in JavaScript a scope is created by a function definition (and not by `{}` blocks) → while nesting function definitions, the reference to the “original” `this` is lost.

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# Consistent syntax - example

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```
function foo(){  
    this.x = 5;  
    // other code  
    function bar(){  
        // can't access x through "this"  
        // this "this" belongs to bar  
        this.x = 6;  
    }  
}
```

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# Consistent syntax - example

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```
function foo(){  
    var self = this;  
    self.x = 5;  
    // other code  
    function bar(){  
        // can access “external” x through “self”  
        this.x = 6;  
        console.log(self.x);  
    }  
}
```

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# Consistent syntax - example

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widely used aliases

- in controllers: `var vm = this; // view model`
- in general js: `var self = this;`



# Consistent syntax - services

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```
angular.module('globalServices')
    .service('paymentService', PaymentService);    // a service is a SINGLETON

/* @ngInject */
function PaymentService($http, tokenService){
    var service = {
        validateCardNumber: validateCardNumber,
        properCardNumberLength: properCardNumberLength
    };
    return service;

    // implementation
}
```

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# Organizing the App

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can be by type or by feature

by type can be ok for small-medium sized apps.

When the size grows this gets confusing.

**larger app → by feature, then by type**

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# naming conventions

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**Controllers:** avoid the suffix “Controller” use uppercase for the function name (it’s a constructor)

**Factories/Services:** same as file name

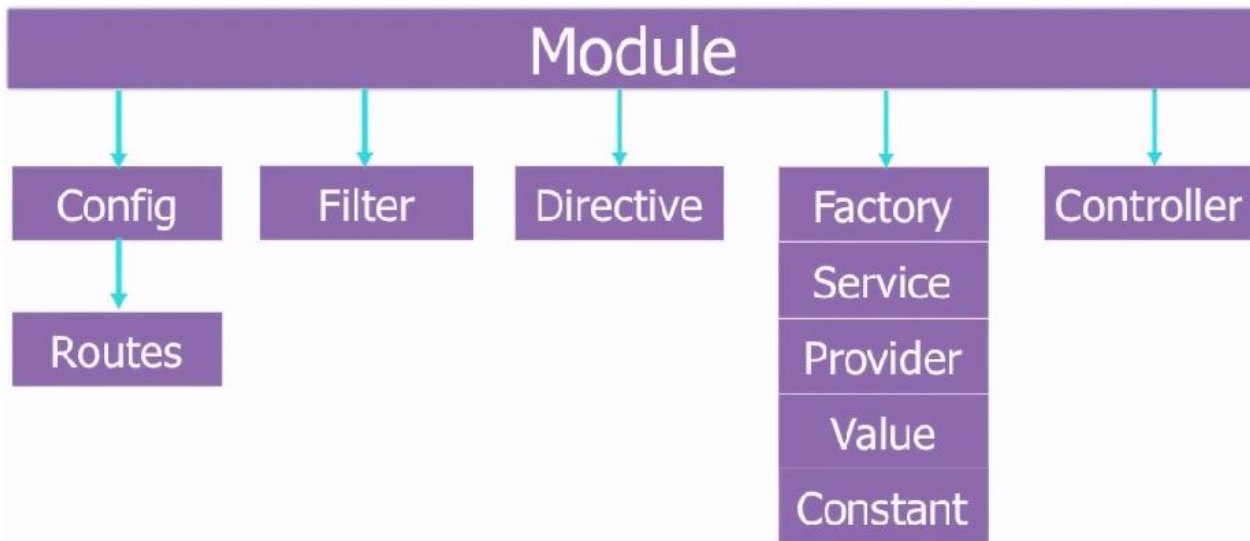
**Directives:** same as file name + short and consistent prefix (e.g. “eb”)

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# Modules

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**Modules are Containers for AngularJS Components**



# Modules

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use `angular.module()` for both declaring and fetching modules.

```
angular.module('app', []); // CREATES  
angular.module('app');    // FETCHES
```

```
var app = angular.module('app', []); //not recommended
```

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# Modules

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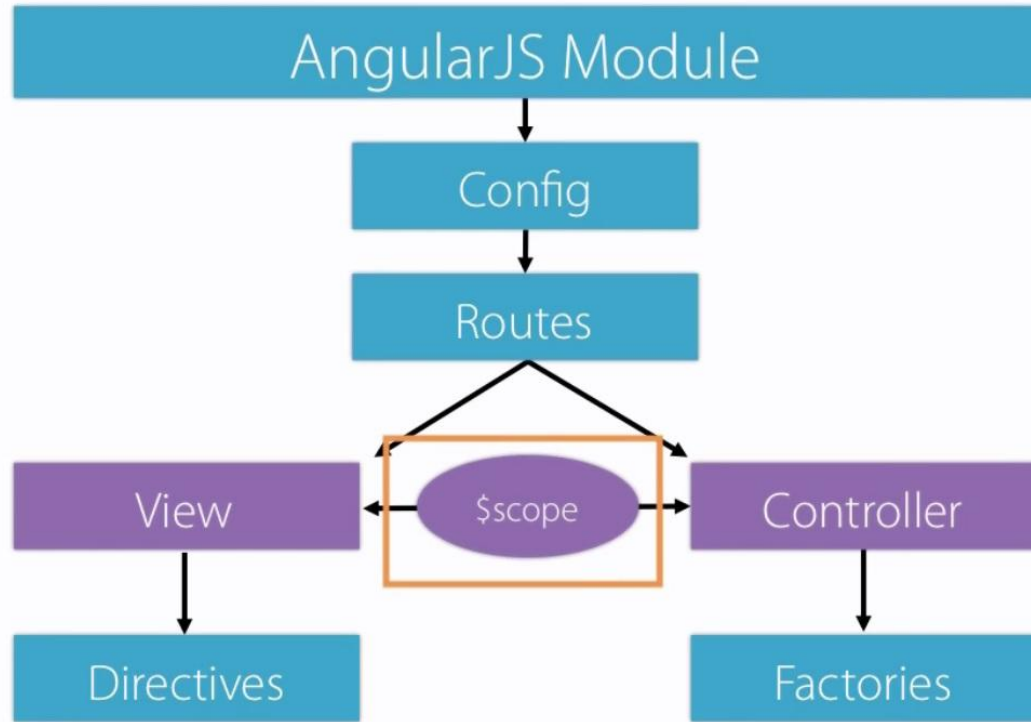
Aggregate dependencies, in order to avoid an overly long list of dependencies in our modules.

Use a root “app.core” module to aggregate 3rd party and other generic modules.

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# Controllers

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# Controllers

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- only **presentation** logic in here
- don't use anonymous functions
- use the “Controller As” syntax with “this” instead of scope
- separate registration, injection, declaration

```
angular.module('app').controller('foo', Foo);  
Foo.$inject = ['$http', '$scope'];  
function Foo($http, $scope){ ... }
```

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# Controllers

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Declare the “Controller As” in ngRoutes, whenever possible, also using **resolve** for bootstrapping logic

```
controller: 'Controller'  
controllerAs: 'ctrl'  
resolve: {  
  message: ['customerService', function(customerService) {  
    return customerService.getGreetingMessage();  
  }]  
}
```

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# Controllers

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The controller can be injected with “message” before the controller is instantiated → good mechanism for bootstrapping logic, better than “app.run” when logic should be specific to the controller

```
Controller.$inject = ['message'];  
function Controller(message){ ... }
```

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# AJAX - sequential requests

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```
$http.get(PRICELIST_URL)
  .then(function (data) {
    pricelist = data['data'];
    console.log('AFTER CALL 1 __ ' + pricelist + '(pricelist)');
    return $http.get(CURRENCY_URL);
  })
  .then(function (data) {
    currency = data['data'];

    var actualUrl = TARIFFS_URL.replace('{priceListId}', pricelist);
    return $http.get(actualUrl);
  })
  .then(function (data){
    console.log('AFTER CALL 3 __ (tariffs) \n' + JSON.stringify(data['data']));
  });
```

# AJAX - parallel requests

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```
$q.all([fn1(), fn2(),]);
```

array of functions each returning a Promise

```
function fn1(){  
    return $http.get(SERVICE_URL);  
}
```

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# Tips

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using value/constant to keep everything in the scope of the application. constants and values can be injected.

```
angular.module('application').constant('origin', 'Sydney');

service('simpleService', ['origin', function (origin) {
    // implementation ...
}])
```

# Tips

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It's usually nice to consider ...

- using ngAnnotate (e.g. `/* @ngInject */`)
  - using jshint (to impose some coding style)
  - using JavaScript
    - especially iterators over arrays:
      - `someArray.forEach(fn)`
      - `someArray.filter(fn)`
      - `someArray.some(fn)`
      - `someArray.every(fn)`
      - `someArray.map(fn)`
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# Unit Testing - installation

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- choose a framework (e.g. Jasmine)
- choose a test runner (e.g. Karma)
- setup:

```
npm install -g karma
```

```
npm install -g karma-cli
```

in the project folder run the following

```
karma init
```

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# Unit Testing - configuring

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- in the project root a karma.conf.js file specifies settings for the tests
    - make sure that the file property in the file references an array of file path where the JS app file and the test are located!
  - Typically, most important things to test are Services, as they're the components which hold business logic
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# Unit Testing - example

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```
describe('testPaymentService', function () {  
  var paymentService, $httpBackend;  
  beforeEach(module('globalServices'));  
  
  beforeEach(function () {  
    inject(function($injector){  
      $httpBackend = $injector.get('$httpBackend');  
      paymentService = $injector.get('paymentService');  
    });  
  });  
  
  afterEach(function() {  
    $httpBackend.verifyNoOutstandingExpectation();  
    $httpBackend.verifyNoOutstandingRequest();  
  });  
  
  it('should check mastercard', function () {  
    $httpBackend  
      .when('GET', REST_API_URL + '/services/payment/validateCreditCard/5105105105105100')  
      .respond('MASTERCARD');  
    var res = paymentService.validateCardNumber('5105105105105100');  
    $httpBackend.flush();  
    expect(res.$$state.value.data).toEqual('MASTERCARD');  
  });  
});
```

# E2E Testing - installation

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- choose a framework (e.g. Jasmine)
- choose a test runner (e.g. Protractor)
- setup:

```
npm install -g protractor
```

in the project folder run the following, to start the Selenium WebDriver

```
webdriver-manager start
```

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# Configuring

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create the configuration file. Copy the following into conf.js:

```
exports.config = {  
  seleniumAddress: 'http://localhost:4444/wd/hub',  
  specs: ['todo-spec.js']  
};
```

This configuration tells Protractor where your test files (specs) are, and where to talk to your Selenium Server (seleniumAddress).

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# Write a test

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A protractor test, manipulates the actual elements in the app launching the browser and picking up stuff in the page through matchers. Run it with **protractor conf.js**

```
describe('Ebuero CSW number fields validation', function () {  
    beforeEach(function () {  
        browser.sleep(2000);  
        browser.get(URL);  
        ...  
    });  
    it('should format, validate and copy the phone, mobile and fax number', function () {  
        companyName.sendKeys('000TEST000 ebuero AG');  
        ...  
        expect(faxNumber.getAttribute('value')).toBe(FORMATTED_PHONE_NUMBER);  
        element(by.cssContainingText('option', 'AG')).click();  
        nextButton1.click();  
        expect(createErrorBox.isDisplayed()).toBeFalsy();  
    });  
});
```

# References

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- [John Papa's course on PluralSight](#)
  - [Style guide](#): <https://github.com/johnpapa/angular-styleguide>
  - [More on Services, Providers](#): <http://slides.wesalvaro.com/20121113/#/2/5>
  - [Possible JSON security threat](#): <http://haacked.com/archive/2008/11/20/anatomy-of-a-subtle-json-vulnerability.aspx/>
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