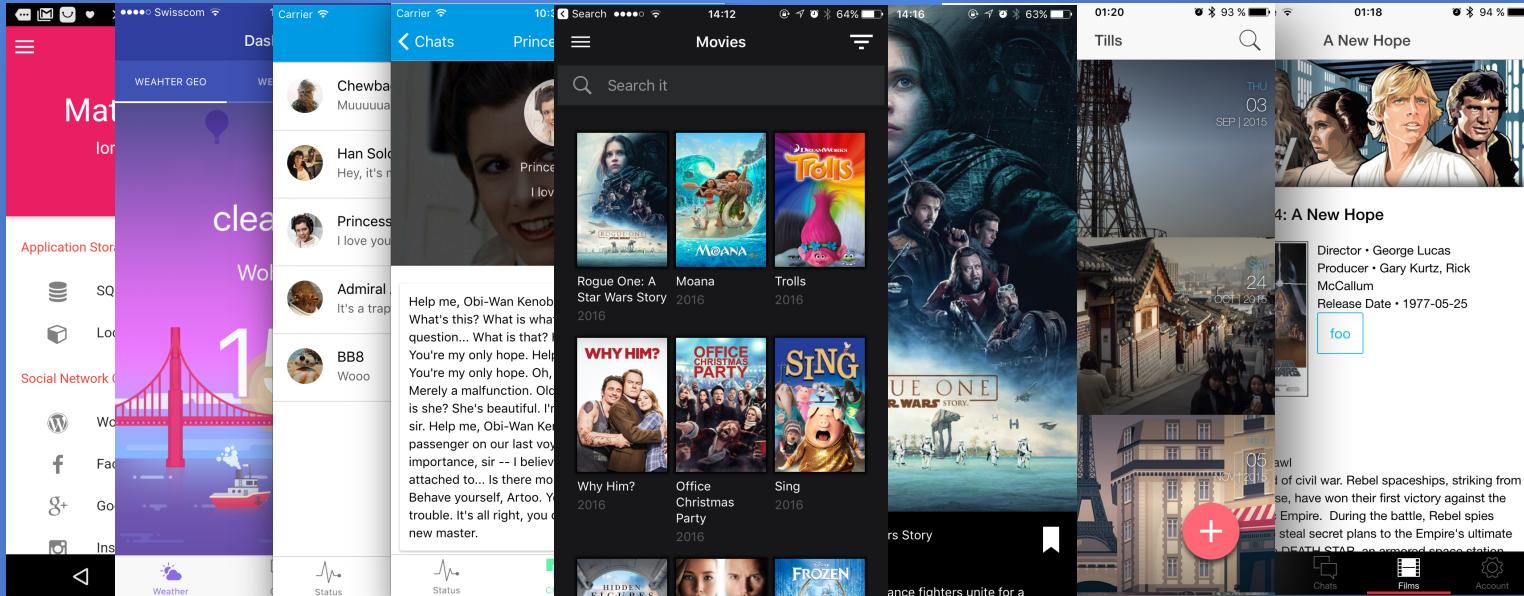




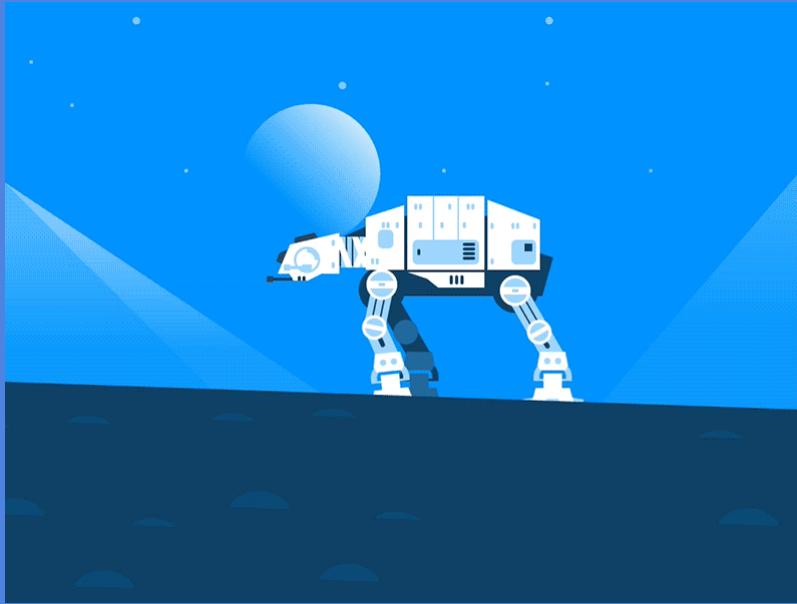
ionic

Building Hybrid Apps with Angular and Ionic

Demo Time



Coding Time



Template expressions {{...}}

{{title}}

Will be evaluated first and then converted to a string

```
<!-- "The sum of 1 + 1 is 2" -->  
<p>The sum of 1 + 1 is {{1 + 1}}</p>
```

```
<!-- "The sum of 1 + 1 is not 4" -->  
<p>The sum of 1 + 1 is not {{1 + 1 + getVal()}}</p>
```

home.html

```
<h1>{{title}}</h1> <!-- will be evaluated as my app -->
```

home.ts

```
title: string; //member variable can be used with this.  
this.title = "my app";
```

Two-way data binding

To use two-way data binding use “the banana in a box” syntax

home.html

```
<ion-label>Name:</ion-label>
<ion-input [(ngModel)]="name"
(ngModelChange)= "showInput()"></ion-input>

<p>you are typing: {{ name }}</p>
```

home.ts

```
name: string;
showInput(){
  console.log(this.name);
}
```

Two-way data binding -> when data changes in the view, binded data will be changed in the controller/model and vise versa

TypeScript Basic Types

Boolean

```
let isDone: boolean = false;
```

Number

All numbers in TypeScript are floating point values

```
let decimal: number = 6;
```

String

```
let color: string = "blue";  
color = 'red';
```

Array

```
let list: number[] = [1, 2, 3];  
let list: Array<number> = [1, 2, 3];
```

Any

```
let notSure: any = 4;
```

(click) (tap) tappable 300ms

You can call a function by using

- (click) event will call the function when tapping on an element and even when pressing and holding it then releasing it.

```
<button ion-button primary (click)="back()"> Click Me </button>
```

- (tap) event will call the function when tapping on an element. Pressing and resting your finger on that element and releasing your finger won't call the function.

```
<button ion-button primary (tap)="viewItem(this.movie)"> Tap Me </button>
```

tappable

Elements clicked which are not a button or <a> will have a 300ms delay. To remove the 300ms use the attribute **tappable** to remove it like so:

```
<div tappable (click)="viewItem(this.movie)">
```

Generate a new page

- Type the following line into your console to create a new page

ionic generate page myView

- This will generate the html, ts and scss files for you

- app/pages/my-page/my-view.html
 - app/pages/my-page/my-view.ts
 - app/pages/my-page/my-view.module.ts (for lazy loading)
 - app/pages/my-page/my-view.scss

Import a new page

- Then import and add the new page to your module list in `src/app/app.module.ts`

```
import { MyViewPage } from './pages/my-view/my-view';
@NgModule({
  declarations: [
    MyApp,
    MyViewPage
  ],
  imports: [
    IonicModule.forRoot(MyApp)
  ],
  bootstrap: [IonicApp],
  entryComponents: [
    MyApp,
    MyViewPage
  ],
  ....
```

Push & Pop Pages (1)

- To navigate to a new page make sure you have NavController imported on your starting page and injected to your constructor
 - import { NavController } from 'ionic-angular';
 - constructor(public navCtrl: NavController, ...){...}
- Import the destination page into your starting page
 - import { MyDestinationPage } from '././my-destination/my-destination';

Push & Pop Pages (2)

- Push to destination page from starting page

myDestination.ts

```
itemTapped(event, item) {  
  this.navCtrl.push(MyDestinationPage, {  
    item: item  
  });  
}
```

myDestination.html

```
<button ion-button secondary  
(click)="itemTapped($event, name)">Send my  
Param</button>
```

Push & Pop Pages (3)

- Receive at destination page
- Make sure that NavParams and NavController are imported
 - import { ..., NavController, NavParams } from 'ionic-angular';
 - Also add them to your Constructor
 - Create a variable to save the NavParam – exp myParam:any;
 - Bind to the transferred NavParam:

myDestination.ts

```
constructor(public navCtrl: NavController, public navParams: NavParams) {
  this.myParam = navParams.get('item');
}
```

myDestination.html

```
<h1>{{myParam}}</h1>
```

Generate a new service/provider

- Type the following line into your console to create a new provider
ionic g provider MyData
- This will generate the ts file for you
 - app/providers/my-data/my-data.ts

Import new service/provider

- Then import and add the new provider to your provider list in `src/app/app.module.ts`

```
import { MyDataProvider } from './providers/my-data/my-data';
```

```
...
```

```
providers: [  
  StatusBar,  
  SplashScreen,  
  {provide: ErrorHandler, useClass: IonicErrorHandler},  
  MyDataProvider ]
```

```
...
```

If you make a http call, don't forget to import `HttpClientModule` in your `app.module.ts` imports list!

//Ionic 3 uses kebab-casing for file names (`my-about-page.html`) and css classes (`.my-about-page`), and uses PascalCasing for JavaScript classes in ES6/TypeScript (`MyAboutPage`).

SASS

Define in src/theme/variables.scss

```
$colors: (  
  primary: #387ef5,  
  secondary: #32db64,  
  danger: #f53d3d,  
  light: #f4f4f4,  
  dark: #222  
)
```

Use:

```
<ion-navbar color="secondary">
```

Defining variables in your components .scss file like so to make use of variables:

```
$my-variable: red;  
.my-class{  
  background-color: $my-variable;  
}
```

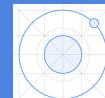
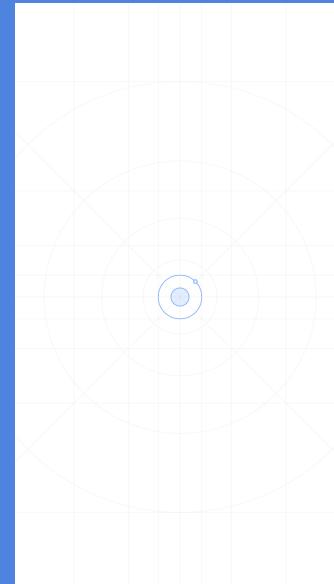
To change Ionics preset plattform variables, override them in your variables.sccs file.

You can find all variables on:

<http://ionicframework.com/docs/theming/overriding-ionic-variables/>

App icon and splash screen

- Place your icon and splash (png, psd or ai) in the resources directory of the root of your app
-> myapp/resources/icon.png
- Icon min 1014x1024px and **NO** rounded corners
- Splash min 2732x2732px
- For different icons/splash per platform place icon into resources/android/icon.png and resources/ios/icon.png



App icon and splash screen

- Generate app icons
 \$ ionic resources --icon
- Generate splash screen
 \$ ionic resources --splash
- Generate ionc & splash
 \$ ionic resources

