



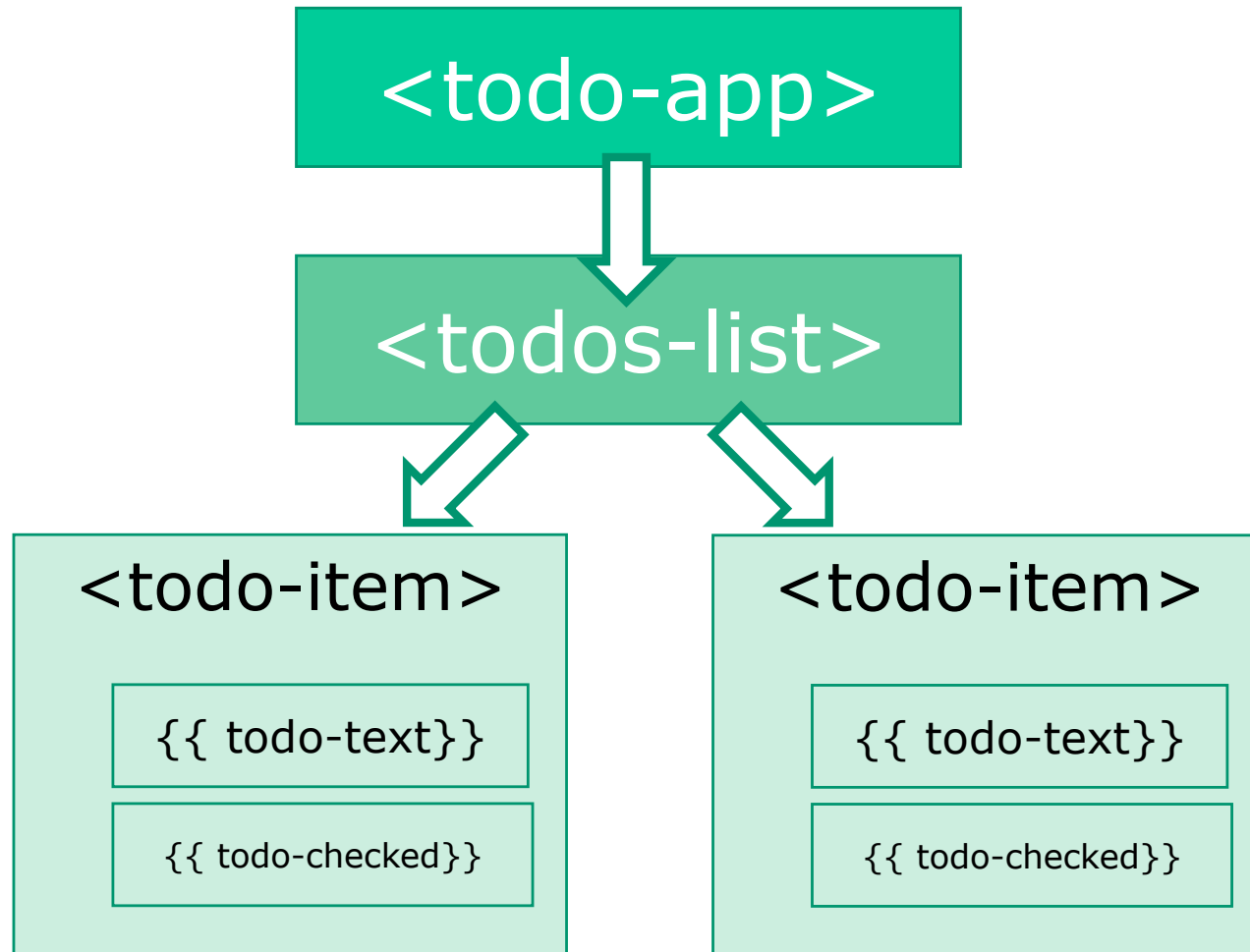
# Angular Fundamentals

## Module – Component Trees



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# Angular-app: Tree of components



# Application as a tree of components

- Multiple components?

1. Create files manually – or let CLI handle this for you

1. `ng generate component <component-name>`

2. `Ng g c <component-name>`

2. Import in module – or (again) let CLI take care of this for you

3. Add to `declarations : [...]` section of `@ngModule`.

4. Add via HTML to `parent-component`

- Repeat for every component

# 1. Detailcomponent toevoegen

```
// city.detail.ts
import { Component } from '@angular/core';

@Component({
  selector: 'city-detail',
  template: `
    <h2>City details</h2>
    <ul class="list-group">
      <li class="list-group-item">Naam: [naam van stad]</li>
      <li class="list-group-item">Provincie: [provincie]</li>
      <li class="list-group-item">Highlights: [highlights]</li>
    </ul>
  `,
})

export class CityDetail{
}
```

Nieuwe selector

Nog in te vullen

## 2. Injection in Module

*// Angular Modules*

...

*// Custom Components*

```
import {AppComponent} from './app.component';  
import {CityDetail} from './city.detail';  
import {CityService} from './city.service';
```

Nieuwe  
component

*// Module declaration*

```
@NgModule({  
  imports      : [BrowserModule, HttpClientModule],  
  declarations: [AppComponent, CityDetail],  
  bootstrap    : [AppComponent],  
  providers    : [CityService]  
})  
export class AppModule {  
}
```

Toevoegen aan  
declarations: [ ]

### 3. Insluiten in HTML

```
<!-- app.html -->
```

```
<div class="row">
```

```
...
```

```
<div class="col-md-6">
```

```
...
```

```
<city-detail></city-detail>
```

```
</div>
```

```
</div>
```



Combineren met overige  
HTML

## 4. Resultaat

### Cities via een service

Mijn favoriete steden zijn :

1 - Groningen
2 - Hengelo
3 - Den Haag
4 - Enschede
5 - Heerlen
6 - Mechelen

### City details

Naam: [naam van stad]
Provincie: [provincie]
Highlights: [highlights]

Nog in te vullen

Doel: details van geselecteerde city tonen in  
child-component



# Data flow tussen componenten

Werken met inputs en outputs

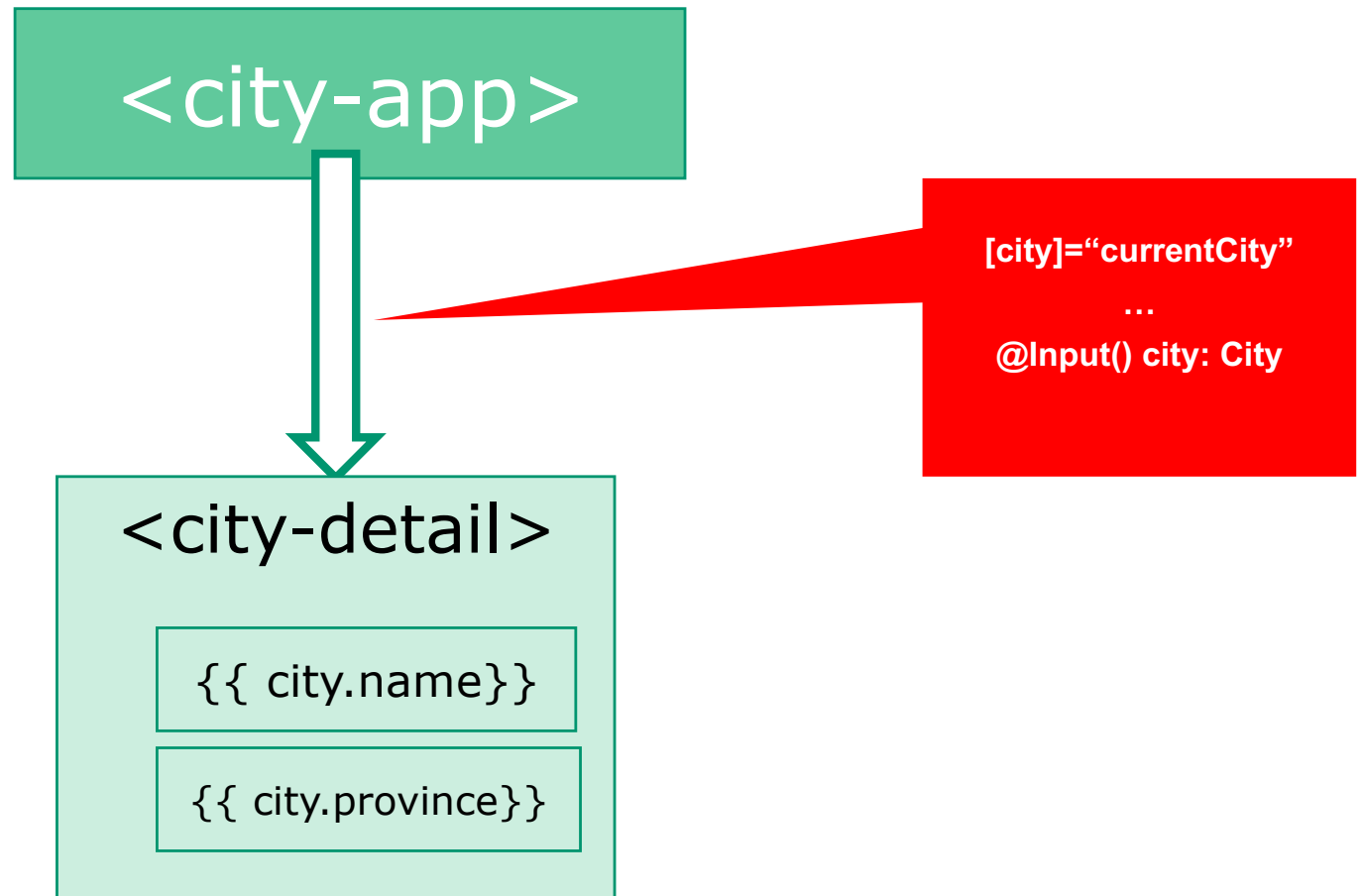


## Data flow tussen components

*"Data flows in to a component via  
@Input() 's"*

*Data flows out of a component via  
@Output() 's"*

# Parent-Child flow: de annotatie @Input ()



# Werken met @Input()

1. Service `Input` importeren in de betreffende component
2. Annotatie `@Input()` gebruiken in de class definition

```
// city.detail.ts
import { Component, Input } from '@angular/core';
import { City } from "../city.model";
```

```
@Component({
  ...
})
```

```
export class CityDetail {
  @Input() city: City;
}
```



Input

# Parent Component aanpassen voor @Input

```
<!-- app.html -->
<div class="row">
  <div class="col-md-6">
    ...
    <ul class="list-group">
      <li *ngFor="#city of cities" class="list-group-item"
        (click)="getCity(city)">
        {{ city.id }} - {{ city.name }}
      </li>
    </ul>
    <button *ngIf="currentCity" class="btn btn-primary"
      (click)="clearCity()">Clear</button>
  </div>
  <div class="col-md-6">
    <div *ngIf="currentCity">
      <city-detail [city]="currentCity"></city-detail>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```

Aanpassing

Aanpassing!

# Parent Component Class uitbreiden

```
export class AppComponent {  
    // Properties voor de component/class  
    public cities:City[];  
    public currentCity:City;  
  
    ...  
  
    getCity(city) {  
        this.currentCity = city;  
    }  
  
    clearCity() {  
        this.currentCity = null;  
    }  
  
    ...  
}
```

# Resultaat

## Cities via een service

Mijn favoriete steden zijn :

1 - Groningen

2 - Hengelo

3 - Den Haag

4 - Enschede

5 - Heerlen

6 - Mechelen

Clear

## City details

Naam: Enschede

Provincie: Grote Markt

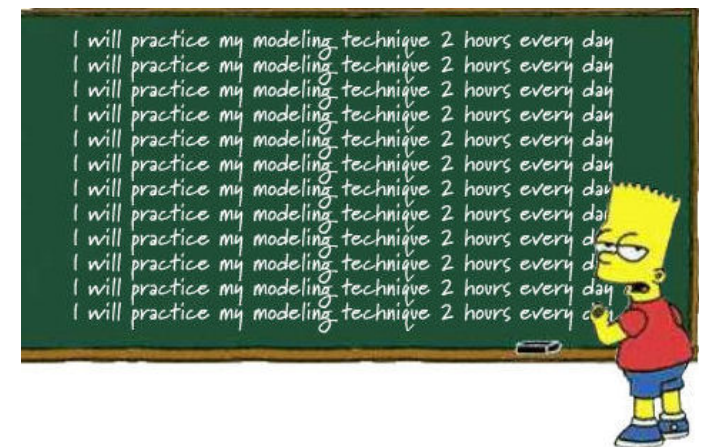
Highlights: Twentse Welle museum



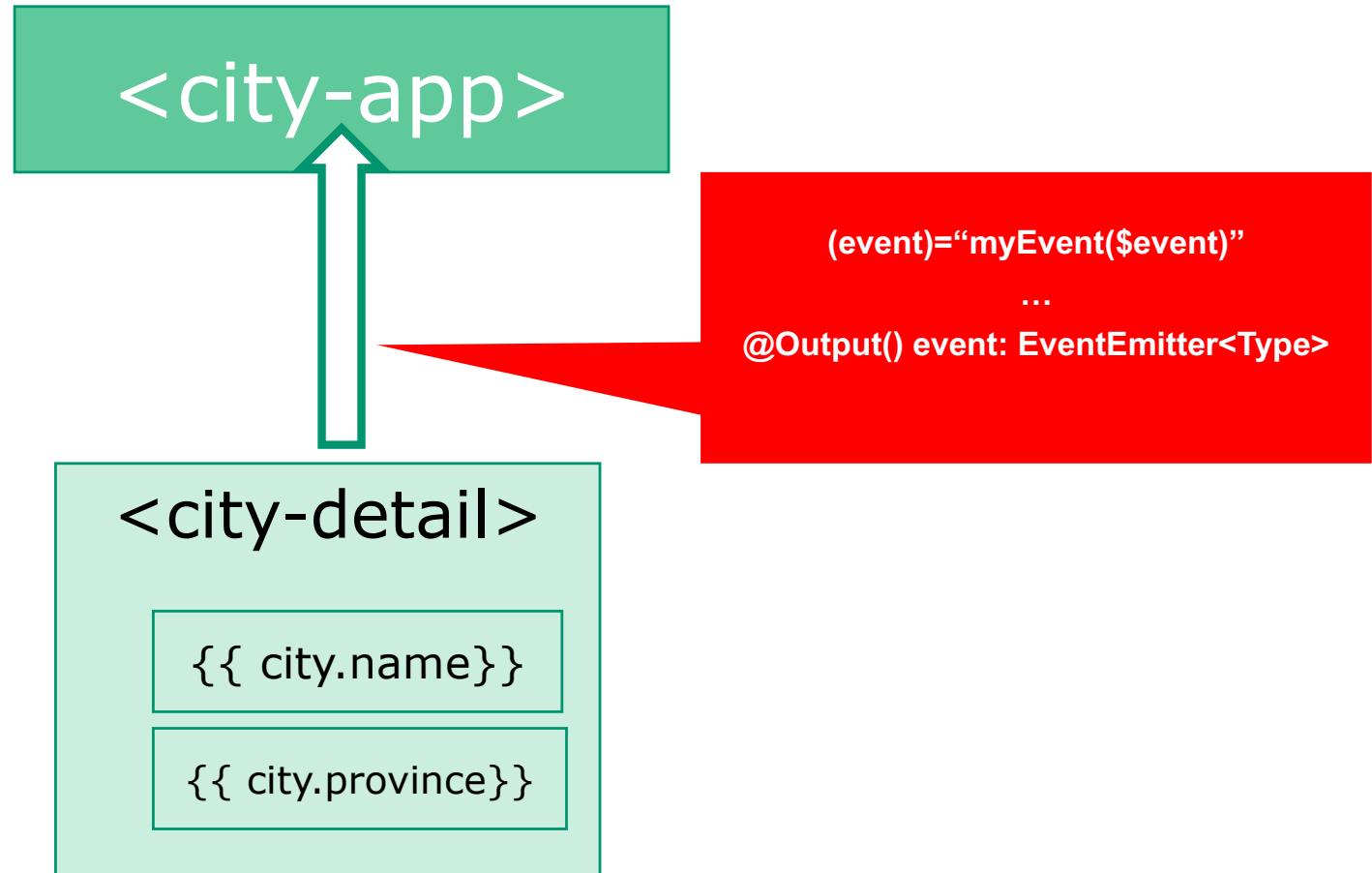
# Checkpoint

- Componenten kunnen binnen componenten worden opgenomen
- Breidt de HTML van de Parent Component uit met declaratie van de Child Component
- Denk er aan Child Component te importeren in de `@ngModule`
- Data flow naar Child Component : werken met `@Input()` en `[propName]="data"`
- Oefening: 6b) en 6c)
- Voorbeeld: [/300-components](#)

## Oefening....



# Child-Parent flow: de annotatie @Output ()





# Werkwijze – idem, maar dan andersom

1. `Service Output` importeren in de betreffende component
2. Annotatie `@Output()` gebruiken in de class definition
3. `EventEmitter` definiëren en optioneel Type Annotation

*“With @Output,  
data flows up the Component Chain”*

# Een rating geven aan Cities

```
// city.detail.ts
import { Component, Input, Output, EventEmitter } from '@angular/core';
```

```
@Component({
  ...
  template: `
    <h2>City details
      <button (click)="rate(1)">+1</button>
      <button (click)="rate(-1)">-1</button>
    </h2>
  `
})
```

Imports

Bind custom  
events to DOM

```
export class CityDetail {
  @Input() city: City;
  @Output() rating: EventEmitter<number> = new EventEmitter<number>();

  rate(num) {
    console.log('rating voor ', this.city.name, ': ', num);
    this.rating.emit(num);
  }
}
```

Define & handle  
custom  
@Output event

# Parent Component voorbereiden op ontvangen custom event

```
<!-- app.html -->
```

```
<div *ngIf="currentCity">
```

```
  <city-detail [city]="currentCity" (rating)="updateRating($event)">
```

```
  </city-detail>
```

```
</div>
```

```
// app.component.ts
```

```
// increase or decrease rating on Event Emitted
```

```
updateRating(rating){
```

```
  this.currentCity.rating += rating;
```

```
}
```

# Rating tonen in HTML

```
<li *ngFor="#city of cities"  
    class="list-group-item" (click)="getCity(city)">  
    {{ city.id }} - {{ city.name }} ({{i}})  
    <span class="badge">{{city.rating}}</span>  
</li>
```



Rating

# Resultaat

## Cities via een service

Mijn favoriete steden zijn :

1 - Groningen	0
2 - Hengelo	0
3 - Den Haag	-3
4 - Enschede	0
5 - Heerlen	2
6 - Mechelen	5

Clear

## City details +1 -1

Naam: Den Haag

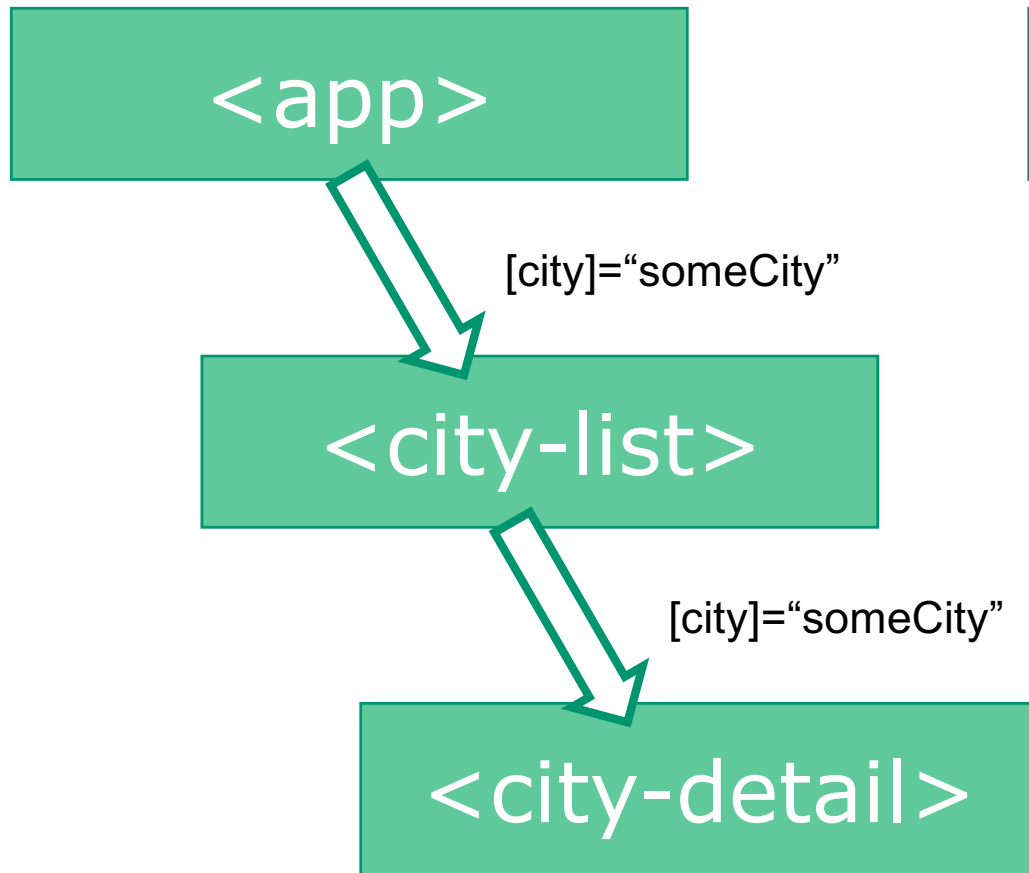
Provincie: Zuid-Holland

Highlights: Binnenhof

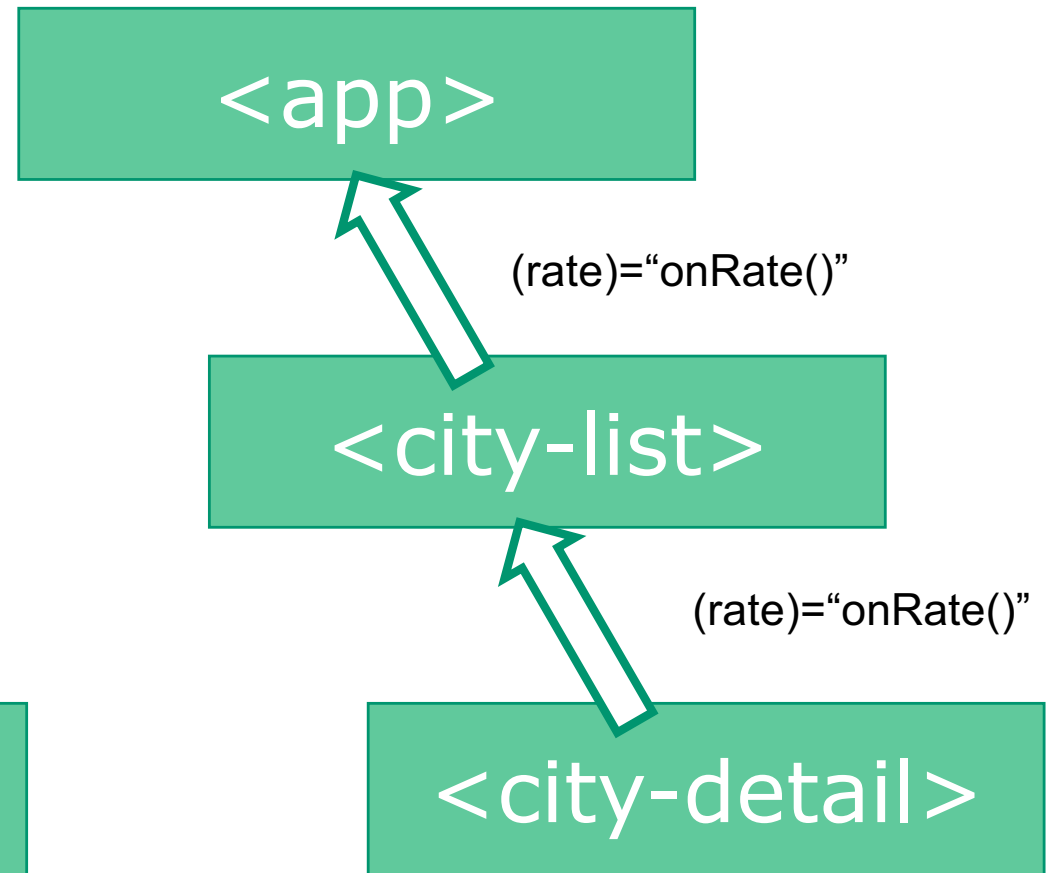


# Samenvatting

Parent → Child



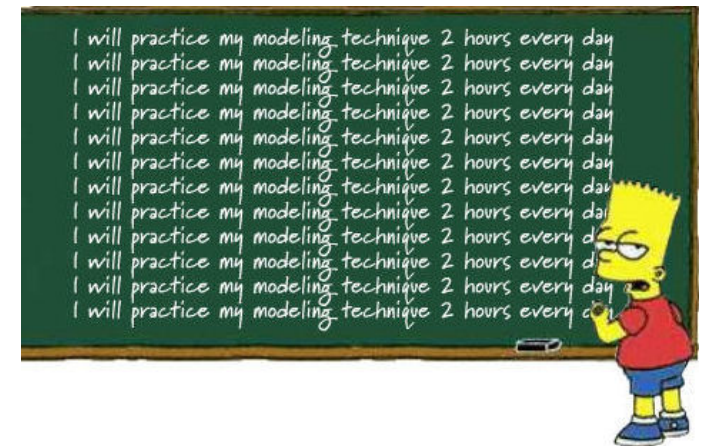
Child → Parent



# Checkpoint

- Data flow naar Parent Component : werken met `@Output()` en `(eventName)="eventHandler($event)"`
- Je kunt *elk type* data uitsturen via de `EventEmitter`.
- Oefening: 6c)
- Voorbeeld: `/302-components-output`
- Meer info: <http://victorsavkin.com/post/118372404541/the-core-concepts-of-angular-2>

## Oefening....





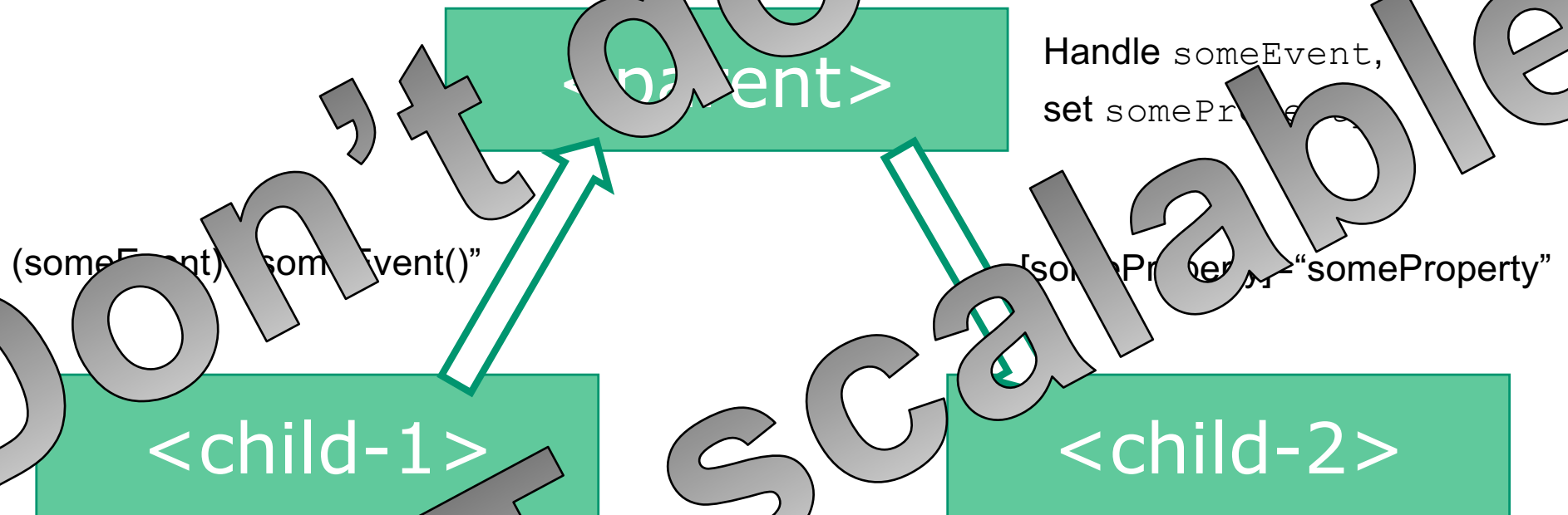
# Sibling communication

Geen directe parent-child relatie



# Communicatie tussen siblings

- via `Output()` van een `childcomponent`, naar een `@Input()` van andere `childcomponent`

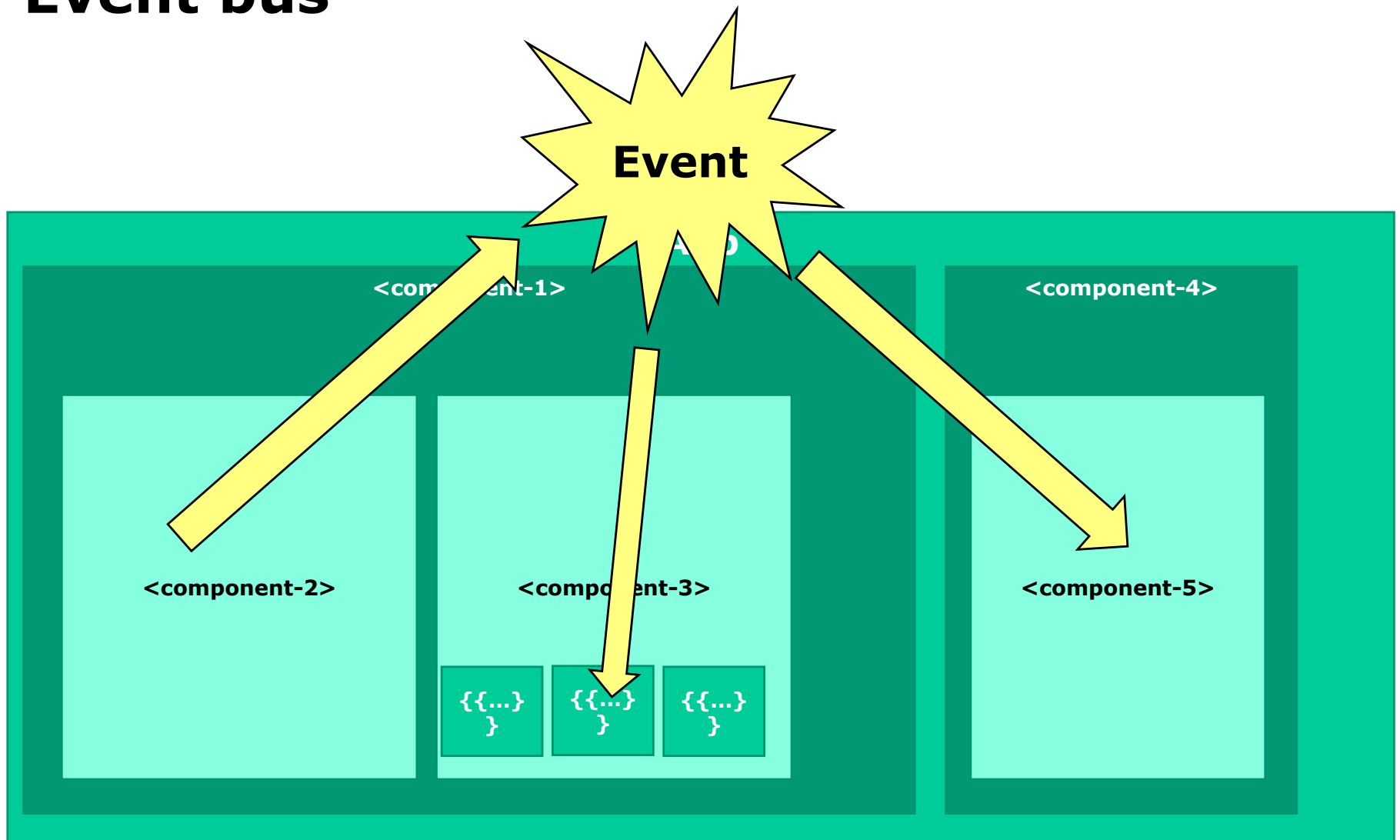


# Mooiere oplossing – Pub/Sub-systeem met Observables

- <http://www.syntaxsuccess.com/viewarticle/pub-sub-in-angular-2.0>

“Custom events,  
gebruik een event bus”

# Event bus

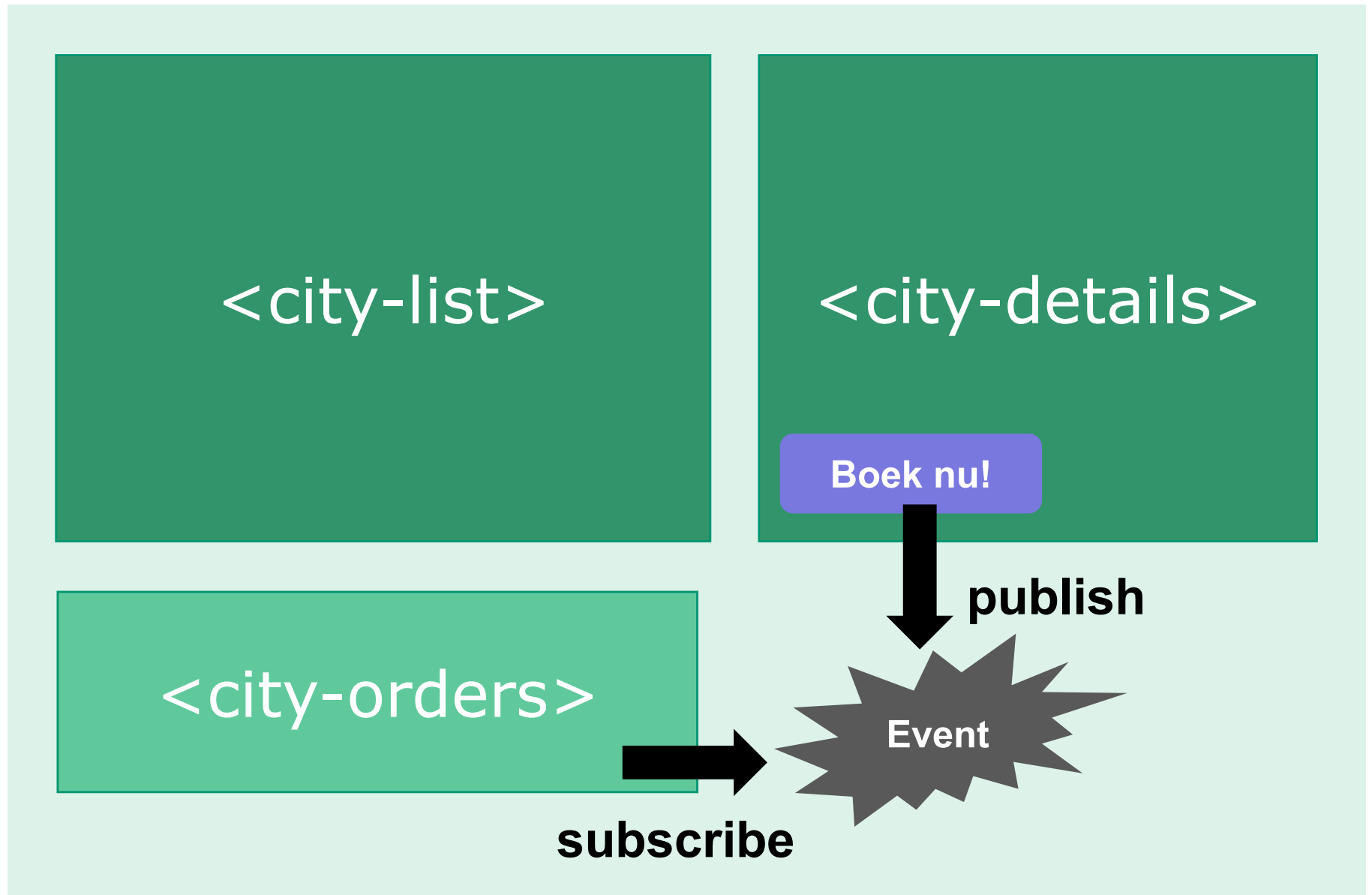


# Opties

Uit RxJs-bibliotheek, werken met:

- `EventEmitter()`
- `Observable()`
- `Observer()`
- `Subject()` (zowel `Observable` als `Observer`)

*"Publish en Subscribe"* – PubSub systeem



# PubSub-service maken

- Stap 1 – Publicatie service maken
- Stap 2 – 'Producer', of 'Publish' – component maken
- Stap 3 – subscriber-component maken, of toevoegen aan bestaande component.

# 1. OrderService

```
// order.service.ts

import {Subject} from "rxjs/Subject";
import {Injectable} from "@angular/core";
import {City} from "../model/city.model";

@Injectable()
export class OrderService {
    Stream:Subject<City>;

    constructor() {
        this.Stream = new Subject<City>();
    }
}
```

## 2. Producer component ('boek nu'-knop)

In de HTML:

```
<h2>Prijs voor een weekendje weg:
{{ city.price | currency:'EUR':true:'1.2' }}
<button class="btn btn-lg btn-info"
  (click)="order(city)">Boek nu!</button>
</h2>
```

In de class:

```
// Order plaatsen. Event emitten voor deze stad.
// Dit gaan opvangen in city.orders.ts
order(city) {
  console.log(`Stedentripje geboekt voor: ${this.city.name}`);
  this.orderService.Stream.next(city);
}
```



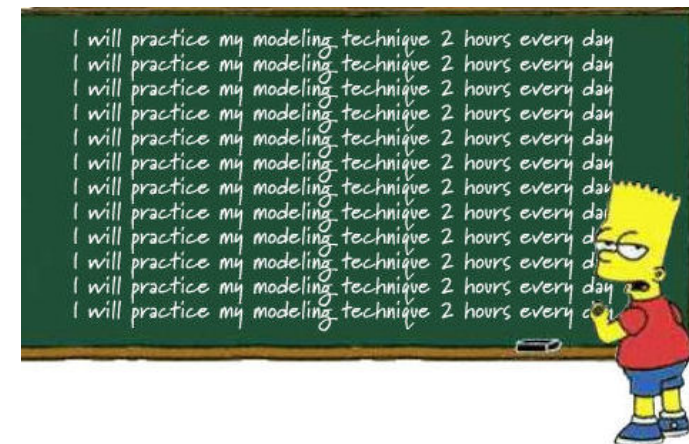
### 3. Subscriber component

```
//city.orders.ts - Een soort 'winkelmandje',  
// bijhouden welke stedentripjes zijn geboekt.  
import ...  
  
@Component({  
  selector: 'city-orders',  
  template: `  
    <div *ngIf="currentOrders.length > 0">  
      ...  
    </div>  
  `,  
})  
  
export class CityOrders {  
  ...  
  ngOnInit() {  
    this.orderService.Stream  
      .subscribe(  
        (city:City) => this.processOrder(city),  
        (err)=>console.log('Error bij verwerken City-order'),  
        ()=>console.log('Complete...')  
      )  
  }  
  ...  
}
```

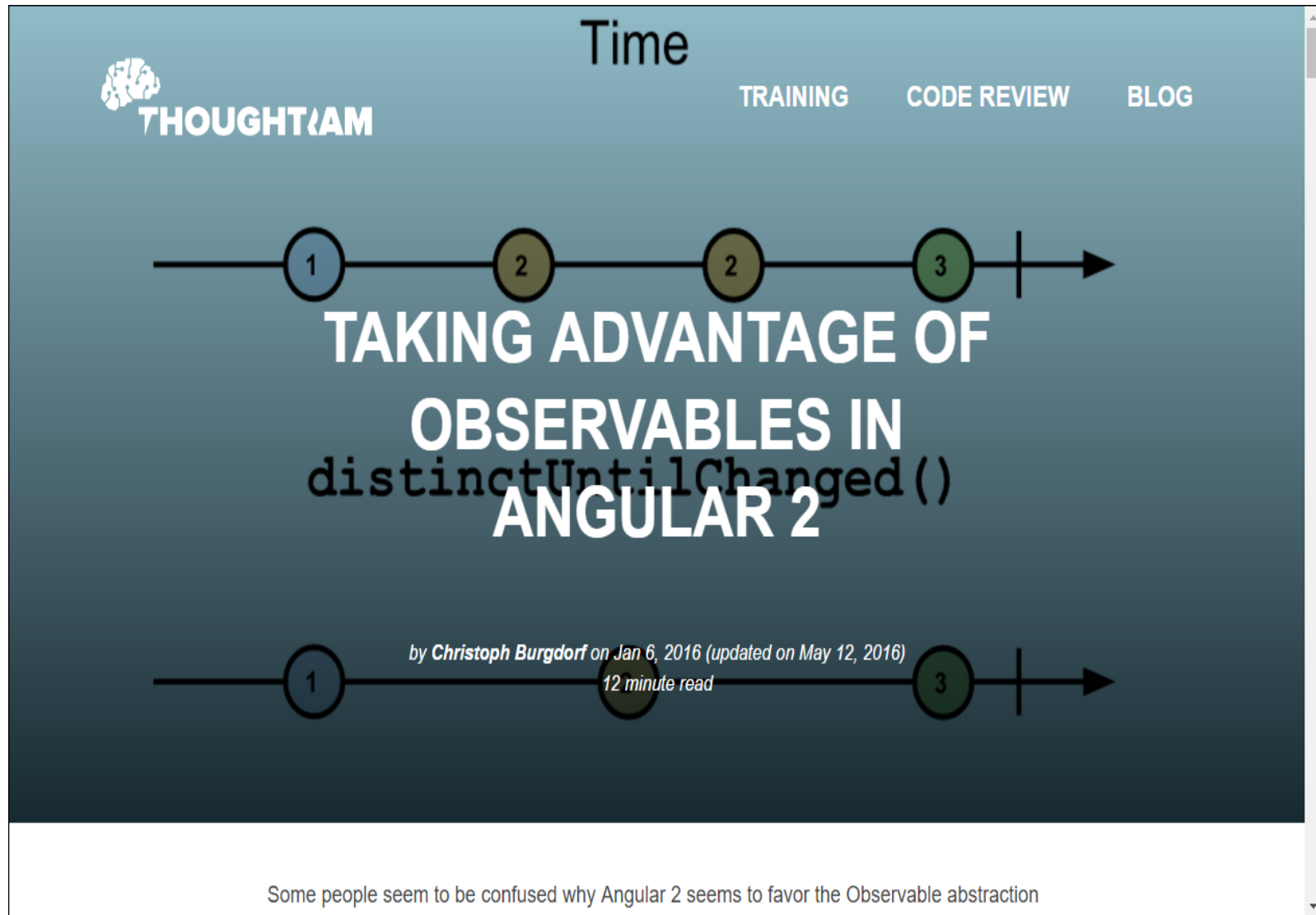
# Checkpoint

- Event Bus : 'onzichtbaar' werken met Streams en Subject
- Er zijn opties voor het werken met Observable Streams.
- Voorbeeld: \303-pubsub-ordercomponent
- Oefening 6e) e-commerce applicatie maken.

## Oefening....




# Meer over Observables



<http://blog.thoughttram.io/angular/2016/01/06/taking-advantage-of-observables-in-angular2.html>



My name is [Cory Rylan](#), Senior Front End Engineer at [Vintage Software](#) and [Angular Boot Camp](#) instructor. I specialize in creating fast, scalable, and responsive web applications.

 Follow @SplinterCode

# Angular 2 Observable Data Services

Nov 17, 2015

Updated May 6, 2016 - 8 min read

Angular 2 brings many new concepts that can improve our JavaScript applications. The first new concept to Angular is the use of Observables. Observables are a proposed feature for ES2016 (ES7). I won't go in depth into Observables but will just cover some of the high level concepts. If you want an introduction to Observables check out my screen cast.

## INTRO TO RXJS OBSERVABLES AND ANGULAR 2

The rest of this post will cover more data and application state management in an Angular 2 application. At the time of this writing Angular is on version [Beta 1](#). This post has been updated as of [Beta 15](#). The syntax of how Observables and their

<https://coryrylan.com/blog/angular-2-observable-data-services>

Check out my [Angular 2.0 article series](#)



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## Observables In Angular 2.0

**Author:** [Torgeir Helgevold](#)

Published: Wed Jan 06 2016

Viewed 3375 times

The RxJs community has presented the idea that any series of events can be modeled as one or many asynchronous or synchronous arrays. In the following post I want to explore this by modeling a series of different user inputs as Observables.

I am still learning about Observables and their potential, but I figured it would be interesting to implement a custom text editor, from scratch, using Observables to represent keyboard and mouse events.

Building a perfect text editor is not really the point here, but I want to see if there is any added value from looking at input sequences as Observables. The first step when building a text editor is identifying which input events to support. In my sample I have decided to focus on adding the ability to input and delete characters. Currently I have limited the input

<http://www.syntaxsuccess.com/viewarticle/observables-in-angular-2.0>