

# More Angular JS

# Easier REST

- Since rest services are the backbone of most angular apps, angular ships with a module called ngResource that helps rest service programming
- ngResource is a service that provides an API like interface to deal with server side REST apis without using the raw \$http syntax

# Backend

- ngResource module expects the backend to be a proper REST backend

URL	HTTP Verb	POST Body	Result
<a href="http://yourdomain.com/api/entries">http://yourdomain.com/api/entries</a>	GET	empty	Returns all entries
<a href="http://yourdomain.com/api/entries">http://yourdomain.com/api/entries</a>	POST	JSON String	New entry Created
<a href="http://yourdomain.com/api/entries/:id">http://yourdomain.com/api/entries/:id</a>	GET	empty	Returns single entry
<a href="http://yourdomain.com/api/entries/:id">http://yourdomain.com/api/entries/:id</a>	PUT	JSON string	Updates an existing entry
<a href="http://yourdomain.com/api/entries/:id">http://yourdomain.com/api/entries/:id</a>	DELETE	empty	Deletes existing entry

# Using ngResource

- To use \$resource inside your controller/service you need to declare a dependency on \$resource. The next step is calling the \$resource() function with your REST endpoint

```
app.controller('UserController', function($http, $log, $scope, $resource){
```

```
    var userResource = $resource('rest/user/:id', { id: '@_id' }, {
        update: {
            method: 'PUT' // this method issues a PUT request
        }
    });
```

# Available APIs

- All \$resource created objects have the following API methods:
  - get()
  - query()
  - save()
  - remove()
  - delete()

# Invoking APIs

```
userResource.query(function(data) {})
```

```
userResource.save(user, function(){})
```

```
userResource.update(user, function(data){})
```

# use ngResource(11)

- Prepare the server side resource to consume JSON (Modify createUser and updateUser methods)

```
@Consumes(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)
//@Consumes(MediaType.APPLICATION_FORM_URLENCODED)
//public void createUser(@FormParam("name") String name,@FormParam("age") Integer
age,@FormParam("emailId") String emailId){
    public void createUser(User u){
```

- include angular-resource.js
- Provide dependency of ngResource for the app  
`var app = angular.module('Airlines',['ngResource']);`
- Change all \$http calls to use \$resource created object

# Separating Code

- Controllers, filters, services, etc that belong to an app can be split over multiple files.
- Any number of js files can carry the module line. If such a module has already been created, we just get a reference to the existing module and it wont create new.

```
var app = angular.module('Airlines',[]);
```

- We can register controllers in different js files and include them all



# Inter-Controller Communication

- The fundamental design philosophy of MVC is to ensure that each view is responsible for itself.
- Allowing another controller to change variables in a controller's scope violates this principle
- Hence all inter-controller communication happens via events.

# Broadcast and Listen

- We can broadcast events from one controller and listen to them in another controller

- Inject `$rootScope` into the controller and then call broadcast

```
$rootScope.$broadcast('eventname', eventdata);
```

- In any controller that's interested in the events call `$on` method on `$scope`

```
$scope.$on('eventName', function(event, eventdata){});
```

# SPA Problems

- Single Page Applications are rich and interactive but they are not usable in the traditional web sense
  - Users cant use the back and next buttons
  - The links to pages cant be book marked
  - Inspite of templating, HTML starts getting too complicated

# Routes

- Routes help bring the sense of traditional apps to SPAs
- Changing URLs need complicated server side implementations.
- Angular provides routes by using in-page markers: [www.mysite.com/index.html#admin](http://www.mysite.com/index.html#admin), [www.mysite.com/index.html#users](http://www.mysite.com/index.html#users)

# Routes

- angular-route.js is a separate inclusion module
- Declare a dependency on ngRoute module to be able to use it  
`var module = angular.module("sampleApp", ['ngRoute']);`

```
module.config(['$routeProvider',  
  function($routeProvider) {  
    $routeProvider.  
      when('/route1', {  
        templateUrl: 'angular-route-template-1.jsp',  
        controller: 'RouteController'  
      }).  
      when('/route2', {  
        templateUrl: 'angular-route-template-2.jsp',  
        controller: 'RouteController'  
      }).  
      otherwise({  
        redirectTo: '/'  
      });  
  }]);
```

**Dependent Modules**



# ng-view

- ngView is a directive that complements the \$route service by including the rendered template of the current route into the main layout (index.html) file.
- In the index.html place the `<div ng-view></div>` where you need the route replacements to be sitting

# Implement Routes(10)

- Separate the user listing and products listing/cart into two separate routes.
- Also move the controllers in two separate files.
- Create a new section at the top of the page above the ng-view the displays the current user count in the system. This count should be updated as we add/remove users. This count is initialized when the user listing is opened

# Modules

- Main component types in Angular
  - Value
  - Factory
  - Service
- These core types can be injected into each other using AngularJS dependency injection mechanism.



# Value

- A value is a simple object. It can be a number, string or JavaScript object. Values are typically used as configuration which is injected into factories, services or controllers.

```
var myModule = angular.module("myModule", []);  
myModule.value("numberValue", 999);  
myModule.controller("MyController", function($scope,  
                                           numberValue) {  
    console.log(numberValue);  
});
```

# Factory

- Its a function that can return other values

```
var myModule = angular.module("myModule", []);  
myModule.factory("myFactory", function() {  
    return "a value";  
});  
myModule.controller("MyController", function($scope,  
                                              myFactory) {  
    console.log(myFactory);  
});
```

# Services

- A service in AngularJS is a singleton JavaScript object which contains a set of functions.

- Services are defined like constructor functions

```
function MyService() {  
    this.doIt = function() {  
        console.log("done");  
    }  
}  
  
var myModule = angular.module("myModule", []);  
myModule.service("myService", MyService);  
myModule.controller("MyController", function($scope, myService) {  
    myService.doIt();  
});
```

# Module Dependencies

- a module needs to declare a dependency on the module which contains the values, factories and services it wants to use.

```
var myUtilModule = angular.module("myUtilModule", []);  
myUtilModule.value ("myValue" , "12345");  
var myOtherModule = angular.module("myOtherModule",  
['myUtilModule']);  
myOtherModule.controller("MyController", function($scope, myValue) {  
  
}
```

# Create an Utils Module(14)

- Separate the custom filters and custom directives in a separate js file called appUtils.js and declare them in a different module called “MyUtils”
- in the main app.js make MyUtils a dependency for our app module so that it can use filters and directives from there

```
var app = angular.module('Airlines', ['ngRoute', 'MyUtils']);
```

# Minification Safe Code

- When you minify JavaScript the JavaScript minifier replaces the names of local variables and parameters with shorter names.

```
var myapp = angular.module("myapp", ['myservices']);  
myapp.controller("AController", ['$scope', function(p1) {  
    p1.myvar = "the value";//p1 is $scope  
}]);
```

```
var myutil = angular.module("myutil", []);  
myutil.value("safeValue", "a safe value");  
myutil.factory("safeFactory", ['safeValue', function(p1) {  
    return { value : p1 };  
}]);
```

# Unit Testing

- Unit Testing in Angular is very important because code coverage is needed with javascript
- Due to dependency injection, angular is easy to test. Angular mock allows for mocking of most framework components.
- We need to use a test runner such as Karma and a test framework such as Jasmine

# Unit Testing

- Since tests are run from development environment, it has to run without a browser. Nodejs is used for unit testing
- Nodejs is a command line javascript runner used on server side aswell.
- Karma is a nodejs based commandline test runner for jasmine



# Test Cases In Jasmine

```
describe('UserController', function() {  
  
    //Called before each execution of test assertions  
    beforeEach(function(){  
        //Fire the test case here  
    });  
  
    it('Loading should be true.', function() {  
        //Assertions after calling beforeEach function  
        expect(scope.loading == true);  
    });  
  
});
```

# Testing Demo

- We can test a controller with jasmine and karma:  
View code...