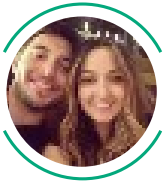


Angular Schematics: Simple Schematic

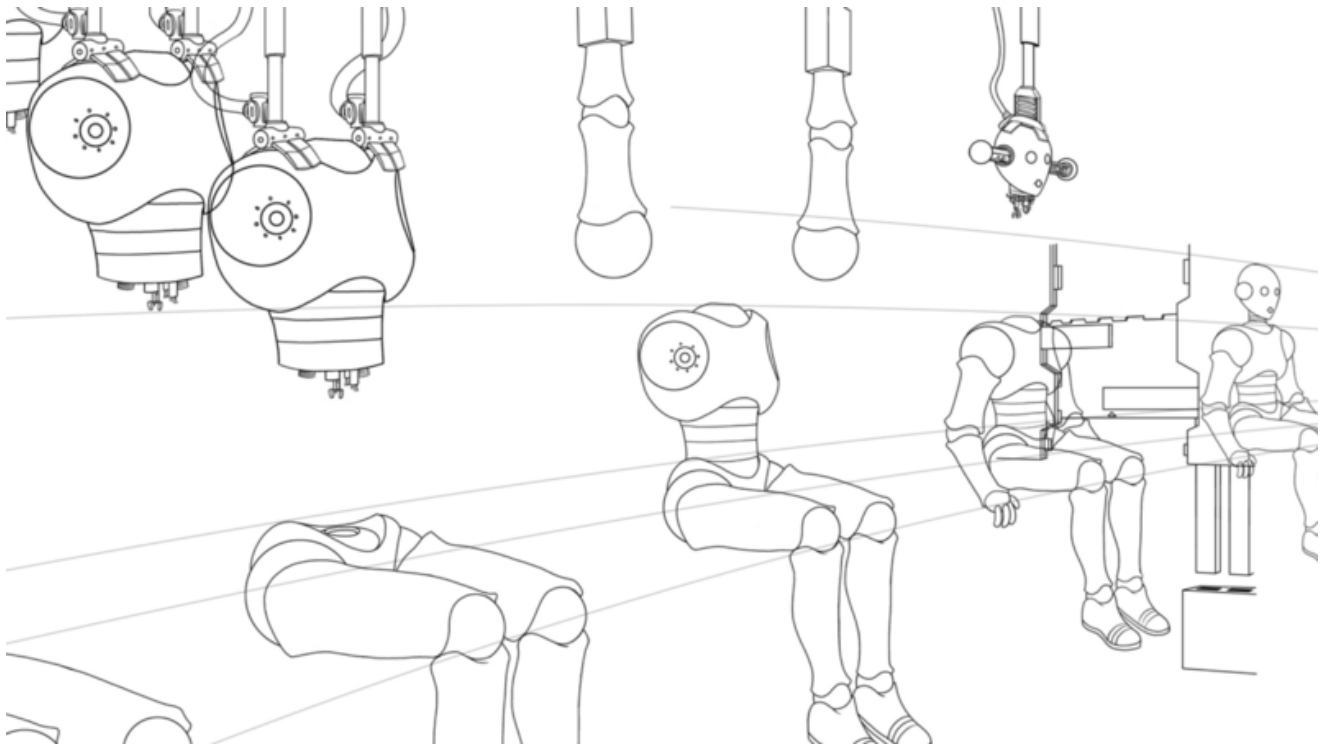


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So, you looked at the [ngMomentum project](#) and decided, “Well if they can make a custom Angular Schematic, so can I”. That is great! I started developing code generators a while back because I am a lazy developer that likes to have pretty code shot out of a generator without me having to repeat myself. It started with [IntelliJ live templates](#) and moved into [Yeoman Generators](#). I was able to use a lot of the templates I created with Yeoman to build the Ng Momentum project. Hopefully, you have some idea of code that you want to replicate over and over again.



start the replication process!

As someone that built many Yeoman Generators, Angular Schematics is a much better way to create template based generators with complex logic. I just miss the mini GUI provided by Yeoman.

You can find all the code created with this post at my GitHub repo:

jonbcampos/schematics

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The Parts of an Angular Schematic

After you spend some time building your own Angular Schematic you'll realize that a Schematic really has 5 parts/files.

1. `collection.json` —The Schematic's definition
2. `index.ts` —The actual Schematic code
3. `schema.json` —The Schematic variable definition
4. `schema.d.ts` —The Schematic variables
5. `files/` —The template files to replicate

There is going to be more files that we need to touch to get a basic Angular Schematic to work, but these are the main parts. After the

basics are working and as you build out more functionality, you will simply end up replicating and customizing these same files over and over again.

Let's just go ahead and start by building our own simple Angular Schematic.

Setup

To follow along there is some system setup that is expected. You will need to install NodeJs on your computer (I recommend using a Package Manager).

Then, with the NodeJs install complete you need to install the Schematics CLI.

```
$ npm install -g @angular-devkit/schematics-cli
```

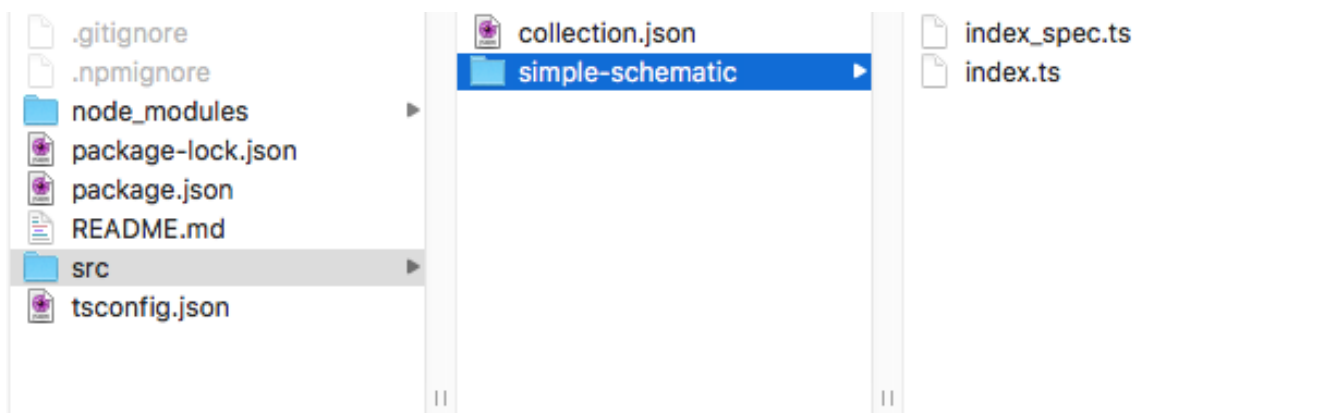
Not too bad. You now have all the basics you'll need to start building your own Angular Schematic.

Starting With A Simple Angular Schematic

With your system set up, it is time to create your first schematic. We will do that by running the following command.

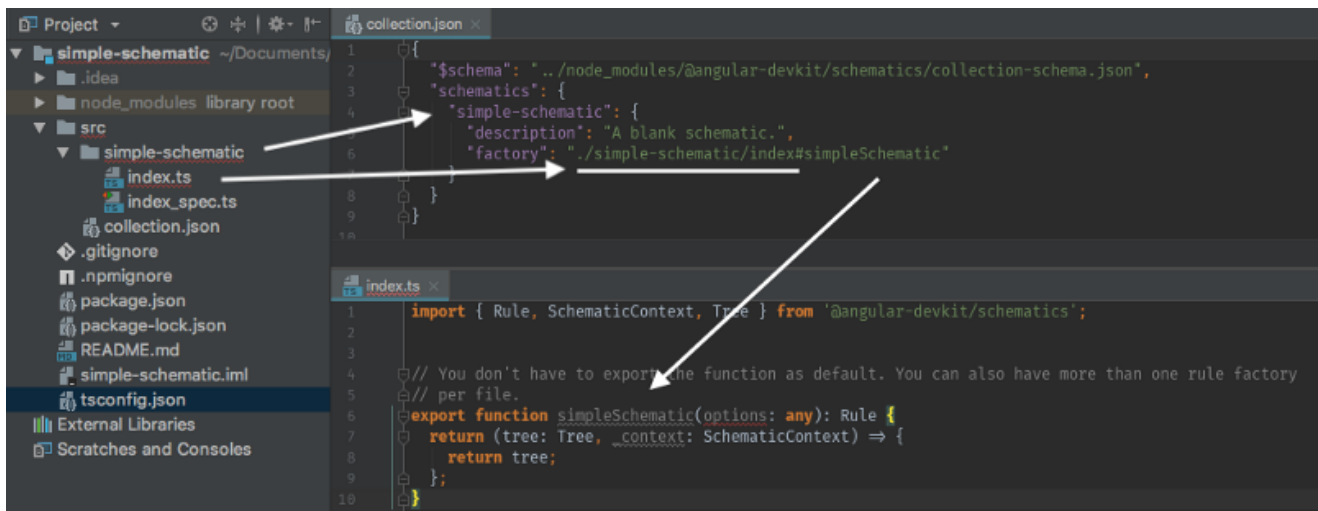
```
$ cd to/wherever/you/want  
$ schematics blank --name=simple-schematic
```

With this process complete you have your `simple-schematic` project prepared and ready for customization. Your current folder structure should look like the following image.



Your Current Folder Structure

Already you can start looking into the files and seeing how to wire up an Angular Schematic. I always find it helpful to quickly see how the wiring is put together so I can't accidentally bust something.



Basic Anatomy Of A Schematic

This image shows how a Schematic Collection

(`src/collection.json`) maps to the actual Schematic code (`src/simple-schematic/index.ts`). Since the basic setup is already set for us we just need to start focusing on the actual Schematic and not the project. We are moving right along! However, there are some niceties that will speed up your development. I personally like to include the base Angular Schematic as there are many files that we can utilize to make our lives easier. As such here are the commands to include those necessary files.

```
$ cd ~/to/wherever/you/want/simple-schematic
$ npm install @angular/cli
```

This will add in all the base Angular CLI components and Schematic files into your project.

Angular Schematic Template Files

Yes, you could totally code an Angular Schematic just in the `index.ts` file. However, it is more fun/difficult/helpful to have complicated template files that we can just inject variables and spit out code. So the first thing we need to do is add a `files/` folder to `src/simple-schematic/` and put a template file in there.

My new file is `/src/simple-schematic/files/hello.ts`.

```
export class Hello {  
  
}
```

Well... great... that doesn't do much. So far our template isn't really using any parameters to customize it and make it useful. Before we do that though let's return to the `index.ts` file and have this Angular Schematic setup to spit out our simple template file.

Setup The `index.ts` File For Templating

Okay, until now the content you've seen could have been pulled from any Angular Schematics' 101 blog post. Now I'm going to go further and properly setup a file. Here are some of the considerations that are going into the following code:

1. Depending on the project that you are adding your Schematic into you may be working with a multi-project workspace. So we need

to make sure we map to the correct project/folder.

2. Do we need to create a folder or is this file just going to be added into some other folder? Because it is more difficult I will assume I'm creating a new folder.
3. Do we need to inject/change variable strings? Then we will need some functions to do that.
4. How are we merging this content with code that might already exist? I'm going to assume we will use the default merge strategy and **NOT** write over existing files/code.
5. Do we want to also produce a `.spec.ts` file for our code or remove those files?

Let's look at what the code looks like to answer each of these bullets.

Automatic Folder Handling For Single and Multi-Project Workspaces

This code is small but very important. We need to get our workspace information, understand what project we are adding this file into, and then build the paths for this project. Here is the code.

```

1  import {getWorkspace} from '@schematics/angular/utility/con
2  import {buildDefaultPath} from '@schematics/angular/utility
3  import {parseName} from '@schematics/angular/utility/parse-
4  import {Tree} from '@angular-devkit/schematics';
5
6  export function setupOptions(host: Tree, options: any): Tre
7      const workspace = getWorkspace(host);
8      if (!options.project) {
9          options.project = Object.keys(workspace.projects)[0
10     }
11     const project = workspace.projects[options.project];
12
13     if (options.path === undefined) {
14         options.path = buildDefaultPath(project);

```

I didn't worry about providing too much annotation as the code is fairly straightforward.

Create A Folder Vs Nested Under Another Folder

For this, we need to determine if we need to move the path of our template generation from the default path to another nested path. In our case, the `options.flat` variable will make the determination for us. We will also use the `@angular-devkit/core`'s `strings` package to help us clean up any naming for our folders.

```

1  const movePath = (options.flat) ?
2      normalize(options.path) :
3      normalize(options.path + '/' + strings.dasherize(options

```


Again, easy and straightforward to read.

Inject Strings And Filter By File Name

I'm combining #3 and #5 from the earlier list because we will handle both with one block of templating code. This code will go grab files from the `./files/` folder, filter out `.spec` files if we choose, inject the template variable naming and user provided `options`, and finally use the `movePath` that we created earlier to move the templated files to their proper home.

```
1  const templateSource = apply(url('./files'), [  
2    options.spec ? noop() : filter(path => !path.endsWith('.  
3    template({  
4      ...strings,  
5      ...options,  
6    })),
```

I bet you thought that amount of functionality would result in a lot of code right? Angular Schematics make our lives much easier.

Merge Strategy

Finally, we need to determine how all of this code will (or will not) merge into our existing project. I'm just sticking with the default option for now.

```
1  const rule = mergeWith(templateSource, MergeStrategy.Default
```

Run The Resulting Rule

The last thing we need to do is return the rule we've created so that it can be run by Angular Schematics.

Wrapping Up The Angular Schematic

So, with all of those assumptions coded for what does our file look like now?

```
1  export function simpleSchematic(options: any): Rule {
2      return (tree: Tree, _context: SchematicContext) => {
3          setupOptions(tree, options);
4
5          const movePath = (options.flat) ?
6              normalize(options.path) :
7              normalize(options.path + '/' + strings.dasheriz
8
9          const templateSource = apply(url('./files'), [
10             options.spec ? noop() : filter(path => !path.en
11             template({
12                 ...strings,
13                 ...options,
14             })),
```

The code really isn't that bad considering the plethora of features we've fit into this little code. That is really the power of Angular Schematics. Next we need to customize the code that is generated within our `/files` folder.

Customizing The Templates

At this point, you have a little Angular Schematic that spits out our `hello.ts` file. While this is nice it isn't very helpful to have our template just keep creating the same Class. As such it is time to add some variables into our template. You can see a before and after below.

Before

```
1  export class Hello {  
2  
3  }
```

After

```
1  export class <%= classify(name) %> {  
2  
3  }
```

What we've done is add in the variable `name` and told Schematics to `classify` the name to ensure the variable looks a specific way. We can even make these changes to the filename.

Before

```
hello.ts
```

After

```
__name@dasherize__.ts
```

This takes the `name` variable and “dasherizes” it. This way we get consistent naming no matter what the user enters.

```
hello-world.ts // name="hello world"  
hello.ts // name="hello"  
hello.ts // name="Hello"  
hello.ts // name="helLo"
```

Note: You can add/wrap the variable in as many functions as you want by chaining them together.

```
__name@dasherize@singularize__.ts
```

The Schema

With all of your code in place and you know the variables that your Angular Schematic takes it is time to write out your Schematic schema. This file is just a JSON file that specifies the variables that are used by

your Angular Schematic, along with any defaults or rules around your variables. This is our current schema file with the name, spec, and flat variables added.

```
1  {
2    "$schema": "http://json-schema.org/schema",
3    "id": "simpleSchema",
4    "title": "Creates a simple schematic.",
5    "type": "object",
6    "properties": {
7      "project": {
8        "type": "string",
9        "description": "The name of the project.",
10       "$default": {
11         "$source": "projectName"
12       }
13     },
14     "path": {
15       "type": "string",
16       "format": "path",
17       "description": "The path to create the simple s
18       "visible": false
19     },
20     "name": {
21       "description": "Specifies the name of the gener
22       "type": "string",
23       "$default": {
24         "$source": "argv",
25         "index": 0
26       }
27     },
28     "spec": {
```

Now you just need to tie everything back together by ensuring everything is wired together in the `collection.json` file. We are now adding the `schema` property to the `simple-schematic` object.

```
1  {
2    "$schema": "../node_modules/@angular-devkit/schematics/co
3    "schematics": {
4      "simple-schematic": {
5        "description": "A basic schematic.",
6        "factory": "./simple-schematic/index#simpleSchematic"
7        "schema": "./simple-schematic/schema.json"
```

We are now ready to run our Angular Schematic in a real project. Let's do that now.

[Quickly] Run Your Schematic

With all of our code put together we now need to just create a new project, include our Angular Schematic and run it. The following command line code does just that.

```
$ cd /to/some/location # put the project somewhere
$ ng new simpletest # create a new angular project
$ cd simpletest # go into project
$ npm link ../path/to/schematic/simple-schematic/ #
link schematic
$ ng g simple-schematic:simple-schematic --name="some
name" # run
```

Now you should have a new Angular project with a new folder in the `src/app/` folder named `some-name/`, including a `some-name.ts` and a `some-name.spec.ts` file. Your Angular Schematic is complete!

Conclusion

That is it! This is all the code necessary to build an Angular Schematic of your own. If you're as good as you think you are though there are still a few steps between you and something that will change the Angular World. In the next articles we will look at writing a unit test for your Schematic along with going a lot further than other series.

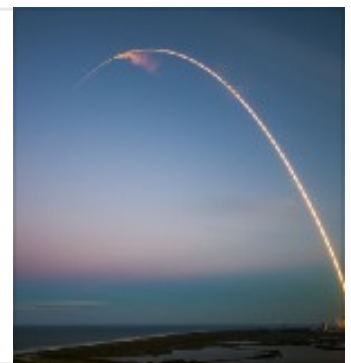
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Jonathan Campos is an avid developer and fan of learning new things. I believe that we should always keep learning and growing and failing. I am always a supporter of the development community and always willing to help. So if you have questions or comments on this story please ad them below. Connect with me on LinkedIn or Twitter and mention this story.

