

Angular

by Jason Swett

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Day 1 Overview

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 - Bootstrap
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Day 1 Overview

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- Data Binding
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 - Property Binding
 - Variables
 - Template Statements
 - Two-Way Binding
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About Me

- Jason Swett
- Consultant, Trainer, Mentor
- Author of *Angular for Rails Developers*, Ruby Rogues panelist
- Coding since about 1996
- Background is Angular, Rails, and before that, PHP and other technologies
- I live in Sand Lake, Michigan, USA
- 33 years old, wife and two kids (4 and 6)

Where I Live



Where I Live



My Family



About You

- Your name
- Brief technology background
- Angular experience (if any)
- What you're hoping to get out of this class

Class Material

- [https://github.com/jasonswett/
may-2017-angular-class](https://github.com/jasonswett/may-2017-angular-class)

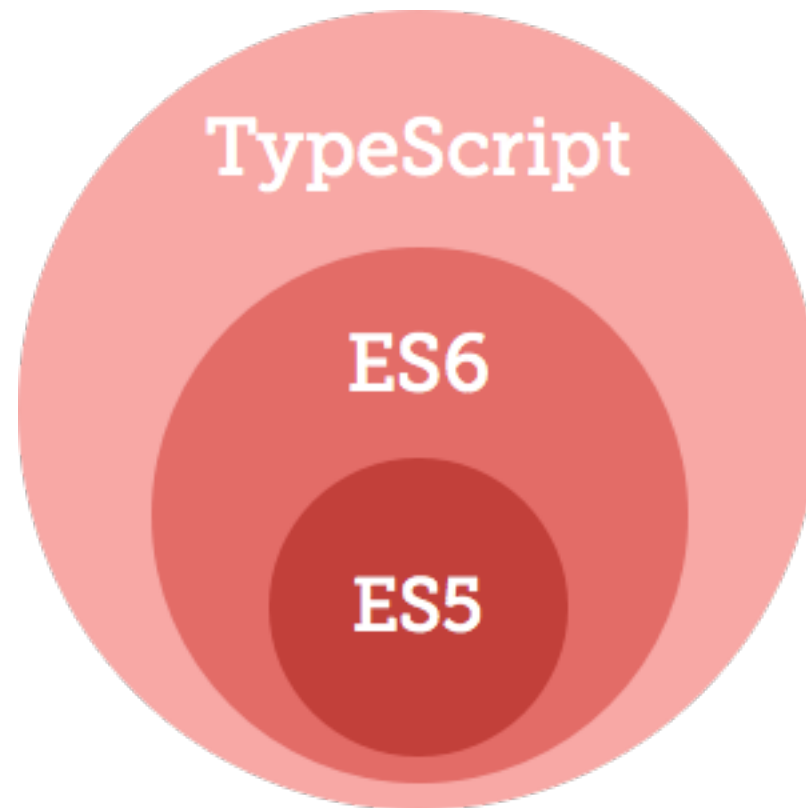
Why Angular?

- Provides structure on the front-end (frameworks like jQuery provide some tools but not much structure)
- Richer UI functionality (example: Gmail)
- Faster (potentially)
- Decoupled front-end/back-end development

Lab: Angular Hello World

- Clone the Angular QuickStart repo at <https://github.com/angular/quickstart>
- Run `npm start` to run the server

TypeScript



TypeScript

- “TypeScript is a typed superset of JavaScript that compiles to plain JavaScript”
- Created by Microsoft
- TypeScript is a superset of ES6 which is a superset of ES5
- Not supported by browsers, so must be transpiled

ES5/ES6 Class Syntax

ES5:

```
function Book(name) {  
    this.name = name;  
}
```

ES6:

```
class Book {  
    constructor(name) {  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
}
```

ES6/TypeScript Class Syntax

ES6:

```
class Book {  
    constructor(name) {  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
}
```

TypeScript:

```
class Book {  
    constructor(public name: string) {}  
}
```

Decorators

- A TypeScript thing, not an Angular thing
- “A Decorator is a special kind of declaration that can be attached to a class declaration, method, accessor, property, or parameter. Decorators use the form `@expression`, where expression must evaluate to a function that will be called at runtime with information about the decorated declaration.”

Decorator Example

```
@Directive({  
    selector: '[myHighlight]'  
})  
  
export class HighlightDirective {}
```

TypeScript Compiler (tsc)

- Transpiles TypeScript into ES5
- `npm install -g typescript`

ES6 Module Loading Syntax

```
export class HighlightDirective {}
```

```
import { HighlightDirective } from './highlight.directive';
```

Doesn't have good browser support yet

Lab: ES5 to ES6 to TypeScript

1. Create a tiny program in ES5
2. Modify the ES5 program to take advantage of ES6 features
3. Modify the ES6 program to take advantage of TypeScript features
4. See how `tsc` transpiles TypeScript to ES5

Lab: ES5 to ES6 to TypeScript

- Two concepts: an Author with a name and a list of books, and a Book with a title and a year of publication
- No UI, just send output to the log
- I'll go through it, then I'll have you go through it

Directives

- One of the main building blocks of Angular, especially when built as a component
- There are three types of directives

Directives

- Components—directives with a template.
- Structural directives—change the DOM layout by adding and removing DOM elements.
- Attribute directives—change the appearance or behavior of an element, component, or another directive.

Structural Directive Example

```
<ul>
```

```
  <li *ngFor="let book of books">{{ book.name }}</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

Attribute Directive Example

```
<p myHighlight>Highlight me</p>
```


@Directive Decorator

```
@Directive({  
    selector: '[myHighlight]'  
})  
  
export class HighlightDirective {}
```

@Input

- A decorator that allows values to be passed from template to directive

@Input

In directive:

```
@Input() highlightColor: string;
```

In markup:

```
<p myHighlight  
highlightColor="yellow">Highlighted in  
yellow</p>
```

Lab: Write an Attribute Directive

Overview:

1. Clone the Angular QuickStart repo at <https://github.com/angular/quickstart> and run `npm install`
2. Get a directive called `myHighlight` to show up on the page
3. Change the directive to respond to user-initiated events
4. Pass values into the directive with `@Input`
5. Bind to a second property

Lab: Write an Attribute Directive (1)

- Go to <https://angular.io/docs/ts/latest/guide/attribute-directives.html> (google “angular 2 attribute directives”)
- Complete the first step

Lab: Write an Attribute Directive (2)

- Complete the steps under “Respond to user-initiated events”
- Text should be highlighted as you hover over it

Lab: Write an Attribute Directive (3)

- Complete the steps under “Pass values...”
- Radio buttons should be present and text should highlight according to which radio button is selected

Lab: Write an Attribute Directive (4)

- Complete the steps under “Bind to a second property”
- The two pieces of text should have different default colors

Modules

- Allow you to make your Angular application more modular

Modules

```
import { NgModule } from '@angular/core';
import { BrowserModule } from '@angular/platform-browser';
import { AppComponent } from './app.component';
import { HighlightDirective } from './highlight.directive';

@NgModule({
  imports: [ BrowserModule ],
  declarations: [
    AppComponent,
    HighlightDirective
  ],
  bootstrap: [ AppComponent ]
})
export class AppModule { }
```

Module is Defined as a Class

```
import { NgModule } from '@angular/core';
import { BrowserModule } from '@angular/platform-browser';
import { AppComponent } from './app.component';
import { HighlightDirective } from './highlight.directive';

@NgModule({
  imports: [ BrowserModule ],
  declarations: [
    AppComponent,
    HighlightDirective
  ],
  bootstrap: [ AppComponent ]
})
export class AppModule { }
```

@NgModule Decorator

Contains Config for the Module

```
import { NgModule } from '@angular/core';  
import { BrowserModule } from '@angular/platform-browser';  
import { AppComponent } from './app.component';  
import { HighlightDirective } from './highlight.directive';
```

```
@NgModule ({  
  imports: [ BrowserModule ],  
  declarations: [  
    AppComponent,  
    HighlightDirective  
  ],  
  bootstrap: [ AppComponent ]  
})  
export class AppModule { }
```

imports

Makes the exported declarations of other modules available in the current module

```
import { NgModule } from '@angular/core';
import { BrowserModule } from '@angular/platform-browser';
import { AppComponent } from './app.component';
import { HighlightDirective } from './highlight.directive';
```

```
@NgModule({
  imports: [ BrowserModule ],
  declarations: [
    AppComponent,
    HighlightDirective
  ],
  bootstrap: [ AppComponent ]
})
export class AppModule { }
```

(BrowserModule provides services and directives like ngIf, ngFor)

declarations

Makes directives in the current module available to other directives in the current module

```
import { NgModule } from '@angular/core';
import { BrowserModule } from '@angular/platform-browser';
import { AppComponent } from './app.component';
import { HighlightDirective } from './highlight.directive';
```

```
@NgModule({
  imports: [ BrowserModule ],
  declarations: [
    AppComponent,
    HighlightDirective
  ],
  bootstrap: [ AppComponent ]
})
export class AppModule { }
```


providers

Makes services and other values **injectable**

```
import { NgModule } from '@angular/core';
import { BrowserModule } from '@angular/platform-browser';
import { AppComponent } from './app.component';
import { HighlightDirective } from './highlight.directive';

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

Dependency Injection

Dependency Injection

- Global entities mean implicit dependencies
- Global entities can be get or set by any part of the system
- Global entities means namespace pollution and potential naming conflicts
- Dependency injection addresses these issues by requiring all dependencies to be explicitly declared

Dependency Injection

```
import { Component } from '@angular/core';
```

```
import { MyService } from '../my.service';
```

```
@Component({
```

```
  selector: 'my-app',
```

```
  templateUrl: '../app.component.html'
```

```
})
```

```
export class AppComponent {
```

```
  constructor(private myService: MyService) {}
```

```
}
```

Components

Components

- Component = Directive + Template
- One of the main building blocks of Angular

Lab: Write a Component

1. Clone the Angular QuickStart repo at <https://github.com/angular/quickstart> and run `npm install`
2. Create a `MyButtonComponent` in a new file called `my-button.component.ts`
3. Get your button to show up on the page

Data Binding

Data Binding: Interpolation

- Interpolation (`{{ ... }}`)
- `<p>My current hero is {{currentHero.name}}</p>`
- <https://angular.io/docs/ts/latest/guide/template-syntax.html>

Data Binding: Property Binding

- `[property]="expression"`
- `changed`

Data Binding: Variables

- Template input variable:
 - `<div *ngFor="let hero of heroes">{{hero.name}}</div>`
- Template reference variable:
 - `<input #heroInput> {{heroInput.value}}`

Data Binding: Template Statements

- `<button (click)="onSave($event)">Save</button>`
- `<button *ngFor="let hero of heroes" (click)="deleteHero(hero)">{{hero.name}}</button>`
- `<form #heroForm (ngSubmit)="onSubmit(heroForm)"> ... </form>`

Data Binding: Two-Way Binding

```
<input [value]="name" (input)="name =  
$event.target.value">
```

- `[value]="name"` - Binds the expression `name` to the input element's `value` property
- `(input)=""` - Binds an expression to the input element's `input` event
- `$event` - An expression exposed in event bindings by Angular, which has the value of the event's payload
- `name = $event.target.value` - The expression that gets evaluated when the `input` event is fired
- The above comes from <https://blog.thoughttram.io/angular/2016/10/13/two-way-data-binding-in-angular-2.html>

Data Binding

```
<input  
[ngModel]="name" (ngModelChange)="name =  
$event">
```

- ngModel requires FormsModule
- [ngModel]="name" is similar to [value]="name"
- (ngModelChange) is similar to (input)

Data Binding

```
<input [(ngModel)]="name">
```

- “Banana in a box” shorthand

Lab: Data Binding

1. “Manually” bind a component property to an input
2. Bind a property to an input using ngModel
3. Bind a property to an input using “banana-in-a-box” ngModel shorthand

Break

Lab: Contact Manager

- Two inputs: Name and Phone
- Each contact entered should be added to a list on the page
- Bonus: get contacts to save to localStorage
- Bonus 2: refactor application to use a service

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Evaluation Time

<https://goo.gl/gEZ9sd>