

34 - Herramienta Angular CLI - comando: ng serve

Otro comando que hemos utilizado en cada uno de los proyectos que hemos implementado es 'serve' (desde el principio hemos utilizado la opción -o):

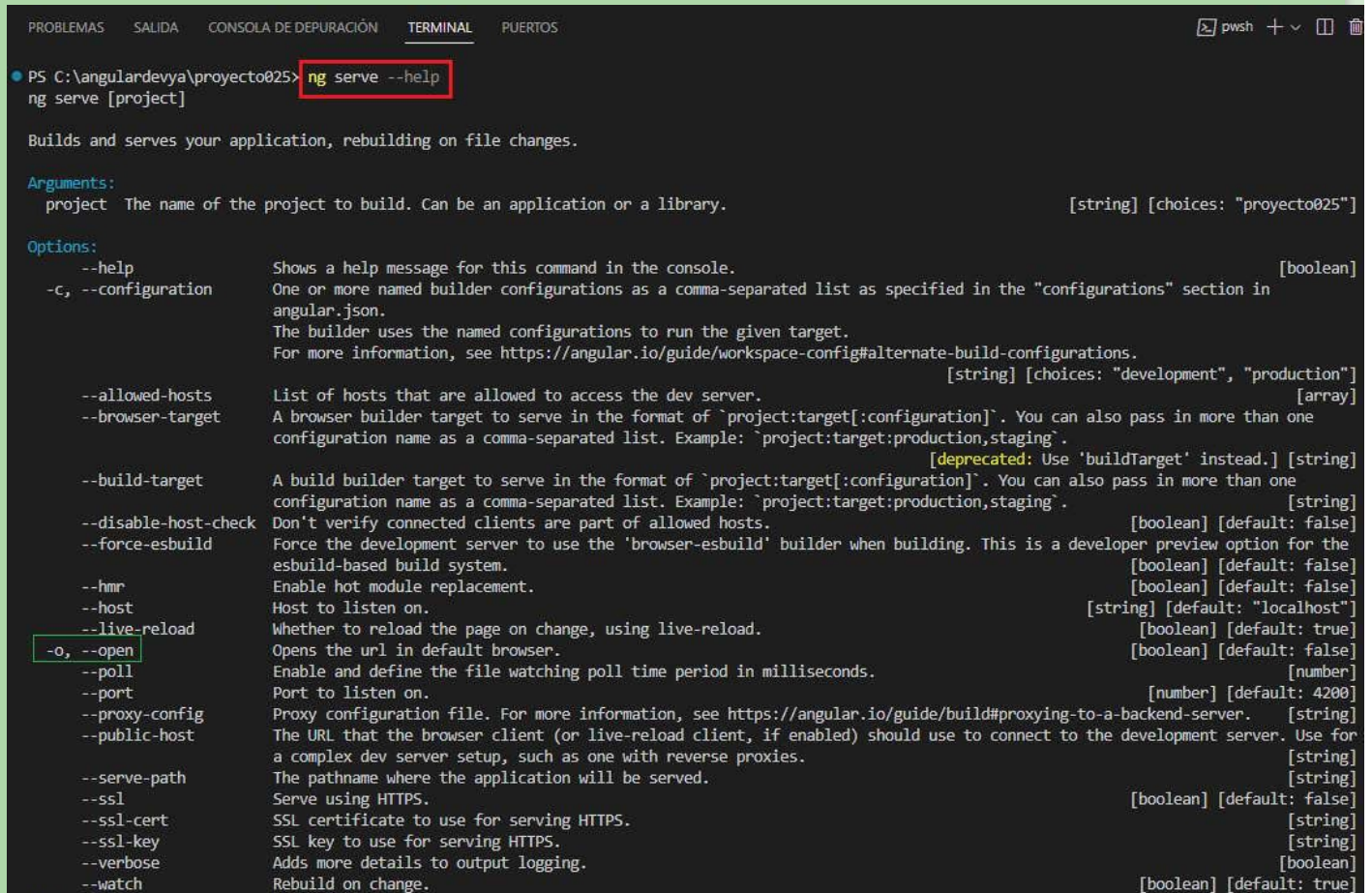
```
ng serve -o
```

Recordemos que debemos ejecutar el comando serve en la carpeta donde se haya nuestra aplicación Angular. Al disponer la opción -o se abre automáticamente el navegador web. La sintaxis larga pero que produce la misma acción es:

```
ng serve --open
```

Para conocer todas las opciones disponibles en un comando de Angular CLI debemos acceder a la opción --help:

```
ng serve --help
```



```
PS C:\angulardevya\proyecto025> ng serve --help
ng serve [project]

Builds and serves your application, rebuilding on file changes.

Arguments:
  project  The name of the project to build. Can be an application or a library. [string] [choices: "proyecto025"]

Options:
  --help                Shows a help message for this command in the console. [boolean]
  -c, --configuration  One or more named builder configurations as a comma-separated list as specified in the "configurations" section in angular.json. The builder uses the named configurations to run the given target. For more information, see https://angular.io/guide/workspace-config#alternate-build-configurations. [string] [choices: "development", "production"]
  --allowed-hosts       List of hosts that are allowed to access the dev server. [array]
  --browser-target       A browser builder target to serve in the format of `project:target[:configuration]`. You can also pass in more than one configuration name as a comma-separated list. Example: `project:target:production,staging`. [string] [deprecated: Use 'buildTarget' instead.]
  --build-target         A build builder target to serve in the format of `project:target[:configuration]`. You can also pass in more than one configuration name as a comma-separated list. Example: `project:target:production,staging`. [string]
  --disable-host-check  Don't verify connected clients are part of allowed hosts. [boolean] [default: false]
  --force-esbuild       Force the development server to use the 'browser-esbuild' builder when building. This is a developer preview option for the esbuild-based build system. [boolean] [default: false]
  --hmr                Enable hot module replacement. [boolean] [default: false]
  --host               Host to listen on. [string] [default: "localhost"]
  --live-reload        Whether to reload the page on change, using live-reload. [boolean] [default: true]
  -o, --open           Opens the url in default browser. [boolean] [default: false]
  --poll              Enable and define the file watching poll time period in milliseconds. [number]
  --port              Port to listen on. [number] [default: 4200]
  --proxy-config       Proxy configuration file. For more information, see https://angular.io/guide/build#proxying-to-a-backend-server. [string]
  --public-host       The URL that the browser client (or live-reload client, if enabled) should use to connect to the development server. Use for a complex dev server setup, such as one with reverse proxies. [string]
  --serve-path        The pathname where the application will be served. [string]
  --ssl              Serve using HTTPS. [boolean] [default: false]
  --ssl-cert          SSL certificate to use for serving HTTPS. [string]
  --ssl-key           SSL key to use for serving HTTPS. [string]
  --verbose           Adds more details to output logging. [boolean]
  --watch            Rebuild on change. [boolean] [default: true]
```

Opción --port

Por defecto el servidor web local que crea Angular CLI se ejecuta en el puerto 4200, si necesitamos que el servidor web se ejecute en otro puerto podemos indicarlo con la opción --port en el momento de iniciarlo:

```
ng serve -o --port 4444
```

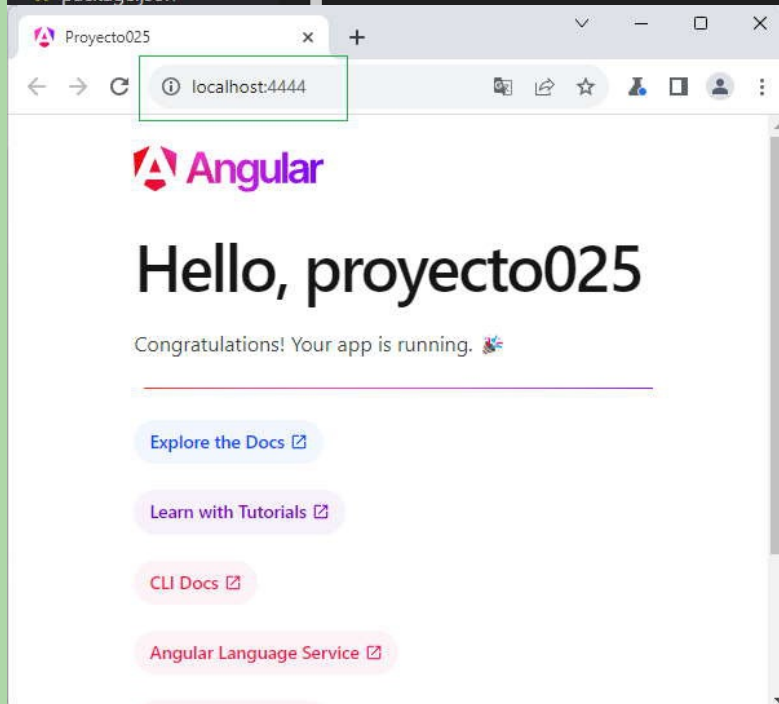
```
EXPLORADOR ...
PROYECTO025
├── .angular
├── .vscode
├── node_modules
├── src
│   └── app
│       ├── app.component.css
│       ├── app.component.html
│       ├── app.component.spec.ts
│       ├── app.component.ts
│       ├── app.config.ts
│       ├── app.routes.ts
│       ├── assets
│       ├── favicon.ico
│       ├── index.html
│       ├── main.ts
│       ├── styles.css
│       ├── .editorconfig
│       ├── .gitignore
│       ├── angular.json
│       ├── package-lock.json
│       └── package.json
└── ...

src > app > app.component.html > ...
Go to component
1 <!-- ***** -->
2 <!-- ***** The content below ***** -->
3 <!-- ***** is only a placeholder ***** -->
4 <!-- ***** and can be replaced. ***** -->
5 <!-- ***** Delete the template below ***** -->
6 <!-- ***** to get started with your project! ***** -->
7 <!-- ***** -->
8 <!-- ***** -->
9
10 <!-- ***** -->

PROBLEMAS SALIDA CONSOLA DE DEPURACIÓN TERMINAL PUERTOS
PS C:\angulardevya\proyecto025> ng serve -o --port 4444

Initial Chunk Files | Names | Raw Size
polyfills.js | polyfills | 82.71 kB
main.js | main | 23.41 kB
styles.css | styles | 95 bytes
| Initial Total | 106.21 kB

Application bundle generation complete. [1.571 seconds]
Watch mode enabled. Watching for file changes...
→ Local: http://localhost:4444/
```



Opción --watch (alias: -w)

Por defecto cada vez que modificamos nuestro proyecto y grabamos los cambios el resultado se actualiza en el navegador en forma automática. En algunas situaciones si queremos que no se actualice debemos utilizar la opción 'watch' pasando el valor false:

```
ng serve -o --watch false
```

Retornar