

GUIDE TO CODE AND RUN ANGULAR PROJECT

Author: *By VAMOS Team*

Date: January 17, 2024

I. Prerequisite

- Local machine must have:

- Node: 20.10.0
- Angular: 17.0.10
 - Run this command to install (Must have node) -> **npm install -g @angular/cli 17.0.10**

II. Create the project

- Use command line provided by AngularCLI to create a project:

ng new <name> [options] or ng n <name> [option]

- <name>: project name
- [option]: some options (flags) that we want to automatically config while creating project
 - List of available option: <https://angular.io/cli/new>

Note:

- Since Angular 17, Angular projects will be generated as “**standalone**” by default. To avoid that you can add a flag for it before creating projects:
 - **ng new <name> --standalone false**
- By default, AngularCLI will set the “**strict**” mode on. Strict mode **enforces stricter type-checking and coding practices** in your Angular application. You can turn it off (Optional) by using:
 - **ng new <name> --strict=false**
- You can combine multiple flags in one command
 - **ng new <name> --strict=false --standalone false [options]**

III. How to run project

- With a project that was created by AngularCLI, we only need to run this command:
 - **ng serve**
- But with a project pulled from git or a project that is missing a node_modules folder. We need to run additional command line before run the project:
 - **npm install.**

IV. Generate items in project

- It's recommended to use AngularCLI to generate items

ng generate <schematic> <name> or ng g <schematic> <name>

➤ List of available schematic: <https://angular.io/cli/generate>

- Angular support these schematics (and their shortcut name):
 - class (cl)
 - guard (g)
 - module (m)
 - component (c)
 - interceptor

- pipe (p)
- directive (d)
- interface (i)
- service (s)
- enum (e)

Note:

- In <name>, you can specify the directory you want to create in.

Example:

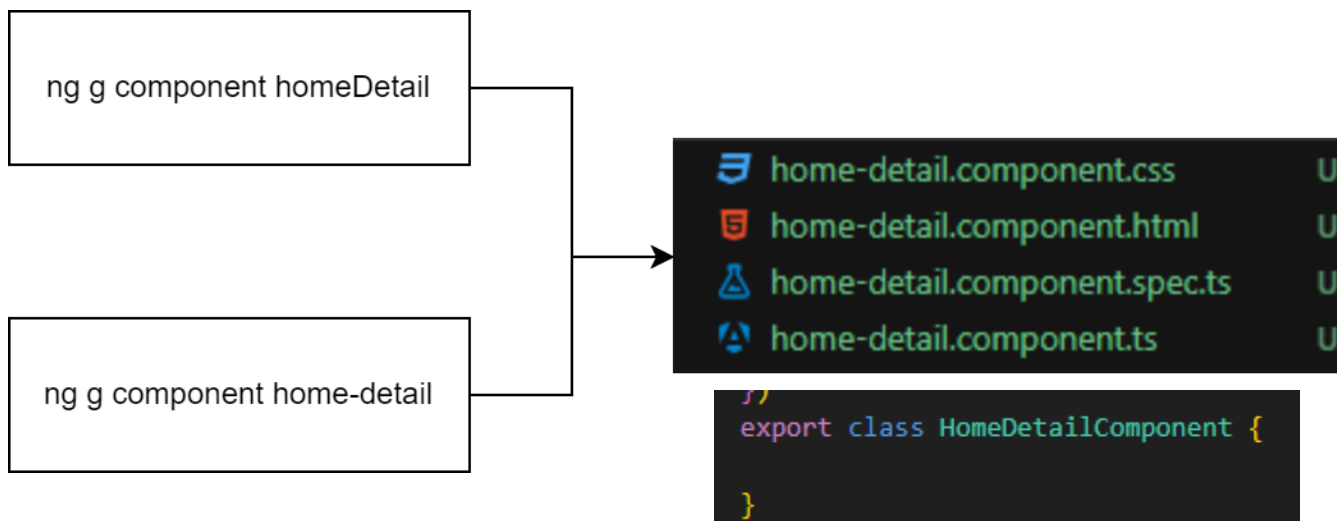
ng generate component modules/home

-> This will automatically create a new folder **home** containing

HomeComponent inside **modules** directory

- If <name> using camelCase or separate with '-', it will generate the same result.

Example:



V. Convention

1. Order of variables and functions

Order should follow this order:

```
export class ItemsComponent implements OnInit {

  @Input() items: Item[];
  @Output() deleteItem = new EventEmitter<number>();
  totalAmount = 0;
}

constructor() {}

ngOnInit() {}

delete(index: number): void {}

private changeAmount(): void {}
}
```

Variables

Constructor

Lifecycle hooks

Public functions

Private functions

2. Naming convention

Type	Rules	Examples
classes	UpperCamelCase. Nouns or noun phrases Always end with the purpose of the class (Ex: Component, Service, ...)	<pre>export class HomeDetailComponent { }</pre>
methods	lowerCamelCase. Verbs or verb phrases Must always have a return type	<pre>updateEmployee(): void { }</pre>
variables	lowerCamelCase Must have a return type	<pre>courseList: Course[]</pre>
constants	All uppercase with words separated by underscores Must have a return type	<pre>const URL_PATH : string = "localhost:8080"</pre>

1. Component break-down

- If a component is reused in many places in your application. You should create a new component for it and put it in **shared components** folder:

```
|-- app
|   |-- core
|   |   |-- guards
|   |   |-- interceptors
|   |   |-- models
|   |   |-- services
|   |   |-- core.module.ts
|   |-- shared
|   |   |-- components
|   |   |-- directives
|   |   |-- pipes
|   |   |-- shared.module.ts
|   |-- modules
```

- If a page contains hundreds lines of code or the code is complex. You should create a new component and put it in **components** folder of the **same** directory:

```
- auth
|   |-- components
|   |-- services
|   |-- auth-routing.module.ts
|   |-- auth.module.ts
```

References:

- [2021 08 09 Angular Tips TrungAtom 1703140899779](#)
- <https://angular.io/cli/generate>
- [CodeConvention Vamos2024](#)