



Front End Development 1

Sesi 21



Angular + Expressions

Template Expressions

Expression adalah kode sederhana yang menghasilkan value. Template Expression dalam Angular hampir mirip dengan Expression dari Javascript. Dalam Angular, value yang dihasilkan akan convert menjadi string dengan interpolasi `{{ }}`

Kita tidak bisa menggunakan javascript expression yang menyebabkan *side-effects* (mengubah suatu value variable yang sudah ada). Termasuk:

- Assignments (`=`, `+=`, `-=`, ...)
- Operators seperti: `new`, `typeof`, atau `instanceof`
- Chaining expressions with `;` or `,`
- increment dan decrement operators: `++` `--`
- Beberapa ES2015+ operators

Template Expressions: Contoh

```
<!-- "The sum of 1 + 1 is 2" -->  
<p>The sum of 1 + 1 is {{1 + 1}}</p>
```

```
<h4>{{recommended}}</h4>  
<img [src]="imageUrl2">
```

```
<label>Type something:  
  <input #customerInput>{{customerInput.value}}  
</label>
```

```
<ul>  
  <li *ngFor="let customer of customers">{{customer.name}}</li>  
</ul>
```

Variabel Template

Dalam template, kita bisa menggunakan simbol **#** untuk mendeklarasi variabel template. Variabel Template dapat dideklarasikan di komponen, tag html, ng-template. Value yang diassign ke variabel template, tergantung dimana kita mendeklarasikan variabel ini.

```
<input #phone placeholder="phone number" />
```

```
<!-- lots of other elements -->
```

```
<!-- phone refers to the input element: pass its `value` to an event handler -->
```

```
<button (click)="callPhone(phone.value)">Call</button>
```

Deklarasi variabel template di tag input. Dengan nama **phone**

Karena variabel **phone** adalah tag input, maka `.value` bisa dipanggil





Angular + Directives

Angular Directives

Directives adalah class-class yang menambah behavior dalam elemen di aplikasi ANGular. Kita bisa menggunakan built-in directives untuk manage forms, list, styles dan apapun yang user akan lihat.

Tipe-tipe Directives dalam Angular:

- **Components:** directives dengan template.
- **Directive Attribute:** Directive yang mengganti penampilan atau perilaku dari suatu elemen, komponen atau directive lainnya
- **Directive Structural:** Directive yang mengganti layout DOM dengan menambah dan menghapus elemen DOM

Structural Directives

Beberapa Built-in Directive Structural:

- **NgIf:** Membuat kondisi untuk membuat atau menghapus subview dari suatu template
- **NgFor:** Mengulangi node dari setiap item dalam suatu list.
- **NgSwitch:** Dapat menukar/mengganti dengan alternatif view lainnya.

Structural Directives: NgIf

```
isLoggedIn = true  
nullValue = null  
currentUser = { username: "adida" }
```

Dalam file .component.ts

```
<h2>ngIf - will be shown if value true</h2>  
<p *ngIf="isLoggedIn">You have logged in.</p>  
<p *ngIf="isLoggedIn && currentUser">  
  hello, {{currentUser.username}}  
</p>  
<p *ngIf="nullValue">  
  Will not be shown, because it is null  
</p>
```

Dalam file .component.html

ngIf - will be shown if value true

You have logged in.

hello, adida

Output di browser

Untuk elemen-elemen yang tidak muncul karena **jika value tidak terpenuhi, maka elemen tidak akan muncul pada dom html.**

Structural Directives: NgIf template

```
isLoggedIn = true  
nullValue = null  
currentUser = { username: "adida" }
```

Dalam file .component.ts

```
<ng-template [ngIf]="currentUser">  
  <h2>NgIf with template</h2>  
  <div>{{currentUser.username}}</div>  
</ng-template>
```

Dalam file .component.html

NgIf with template

adida

Output di browser

Structural Directives: NgIf Component

Parent Component:

```
isActive = true
heroes = [
  { id: 1, name: 'Dr Nice', emotion: 'happy' },
  { id: 2, name: 'Narco', emotion: 'sad' },
  { id: 3, name: 'Windstorm', emotion: 'confused' },
  { id: 4, name: 'Magenta' }
];
```

```
<h2>ngIf Component</h2>
<app-item-detail *ngIf="isActive" [hero]="heroes[0]"></app-item-detail>
```

Child Component:

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

@Component({
  selector: 'app-item-detail',
  templateUrl: './item-detail.component.html',
  styleUrls: ['./item-detail.component.css']
})
export class ItemDetailComponent {
  @Input() hero: any;
}
```

```
<p>Hero Detail is here:</p>
<div>{{hero.id}} - {{hero.name}} - {{hero.emotion}}</div>
<hr>
```

ngIf Component

Hero Detail is here:

1 - Dr Nice - happy

Structural Directives: NgFor

```
heroes = [  
  { id: 1, name: 'Dr Nice', emotion: 'happy'},  
  { id: 2, name: 'Narco', emotion: 'sad' },  
  { id: 3, name: 'Windstorm', emotion: 'confused' },  
  { id: 4, name: 'Magneta'}  
];
```

Dalam file .component.ts

```
<h2 id="ngFor">*ngFor Heroes</h2>  
<div class="box">  
  <div *ngFor="let hero of heroes">{{hero.id}}. {{hero.name}}</div>  
</div>
```

Dalam file .component.html

*ngFor Heroes

1. Dr Nice
2. Narco
3. Windstorm
4. Magneta

Output di browser



Structural Directives: NgFor template

```
heroes = [  
  { id: 1, name: 'Dr Nice', emotion: 'happy'},  
  { id: 2, name: 'Narco', emotion: 'sad' },  
  { id: 3, name: 'Windstorm', emotion: 'confused' },  
  { id: 4, name: 'Magneta'}  
];
```

Dalam file .component.ts

```
<h2 id="ngFor">template ngForOF Heroes</h2>  
<ng-template ngFor let-hero [ngForOf]="heroes" let-i="index">  
  <div>({{i}}) {{hero.name}}</div>  
  <div>emotion: {{hero.emotion ? hero.emotion : '-'}}</div>  
</ng-template>
```

Dalam file .component.html

template ngForOF Heroes

(0) Dr Nice
emotion: happy
(1) Narco
emotion: sad
(2) Windstorm
emotion: confused
(3) Magneta
emotion: -

Output di browser

Structural Directives: NgFor component

Parent Component:

```
<h2 id="ngFor">Component ngFor</h2>
<app-item-detail *ngFor="let hero of heroes" [hero]="hero"></app-item-detail>
```

Child Component:

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

@Component({
  selector: 'app-item-detail',
  templateUrl: './item-detail.component.html',
  styleUrls: ['./item-detail.component.css']
})
export class ItemDetailComponent {
  @Input() hero: any;
}
```

```
<p>Hero Detail is here:</p>
<div>{{hero.id}} - {{hero.name}} - {{hero.emotion}}</div>
<hr>
```

Referensi: <https://angular.io/guide/structural-directives>

Component ngFor

Hero Detail is here:

1 - Dr Nice - happy

Hero Detail is here:

2 - Narco - sad

Hero Detail is here:

3 - Windstorm - confused

Hero Detail is here:

4 - Magneta -



HACKTIV8

Study Case

Diketahui data orang beserta asal negara. Bagaimana cara menampilkan warna text berdasar asal negara?

- USA - text merah
- HK - text hijau
- UK - text biru
- Selain 3 diatas, text hitam

```
people: any[] = [  
  {  
    "name": "Douglas Pace",  
    "age": 35,  
    "country": 'MARS'  
  },  
  {  
    "name": "McLeod Mueller",  
    "age": 32,  
    "country": 'USA'  
  },  
  {  
    "name": "Day Meyers",  
    "age": 21,  
    "country": 'HK'  
  },  
  {  
    "name": "Aguirre Ellis",  
    "age": 34,  
    "country": 'UK'  
  },  
  {  
    "name": "Cook Tyson",  
    "age": 32,  
    "country": 'USA'  
  }  
];
```

- Douglas Pace (MARS)
- McLeod Mueller (USA)
- Day Meyers (HK)
- Aguirre Ellis (UK)
- Cook Tyson (USA)

Sturdy Case: Solusi Menggunakan NgIf

```
.text-red{  
  color: red  
}  
  
.text-green{  
  color: green  
}  
  
.text-blue{  
  color: blue  
}
```

Dalam file .component.css

```
people: any[] = [  
  {  
    "name": "Douglas Pace",  
    "age": 35,  
    "country": 'MARS'  
  },  
  {  
    "name": "McLeod Mueller",  
    "age": 32,  
    "country": 'USA'  
  },  
  {  
    "name": "Day Meyers",  
    "age": 21,  
    "country": 'HK'  
  },  
  {  
    "name": "Aguirre Ellis",  
    "age": 34,  
    "country": 'UK'  
  },  
  {  
    "name": "Cook Tyson",  
    "age": 32,  
    "country": 'USA'  
  }  
];
```

Dalam file .component.ts

```
<h2>NgIf</h2>  
<ul *ngFor="let person of people">  
  <li *ngIf="person.country === 'UK'"  
    class="text-blue">{{ person.name }} ({{ person.country }})  
  </li>  
  <li *ngIf="person.country === 'USA'"  
    class="text-red">{{ person.name }} ({{ person.country }})  
  </li>  
  <li *ngIf="person.country === 'HK'"  
    class="text-green">{{ person.name }} ({{ person.country }})  
  </li>  
  <li *ngIf="person.country !== 'HK' && person.country !== 'UK' && person.country !== 'USA'">  
    {{ person.name }} ({{ person.country }})  
  </li>  
</ul>
```

Using NgIf

- Douglas Pace (MARS)
- McLeod Mueller (USA)
- Day Meyers (HK)
- Aguirre Ellis (UK)
- Cook Tyson (USA)

Structural Directives: Solusi Menggunakan NgSwitch

```
.text-red{  
  color: red  
}  
  
.text-green{  
  color: green  
}  
  
.text-blue{  
  color: blue  
}
```

Dalam file .component.css

```
people: any[] = [  
  {  
    "name": "Douglas Pace",  
    "age": 35,  
    "country": 'MARS'  
  },  
  {  
    "name": "McLeod Mueller",  
    "age": 32,  
    "country": 'USA'  
  },  
  {  
    "name": "Day Meyers",  
    "age": 21,  
    "country": 'HK'  
  },  
  {  
    "name": "Aguirre Ellis",  
    "age": 34,  
    "country": 'UK'  
  },  
  {  
    "name": "Cook Tyson",  
    "age": 32,  
    "country": 'USA'  
  }  
];
```

Dalam file .component.ts

```
<h2>NgSwitch</h2>  
<ul *ngFor="let person of people" [ngSwitch]="person.country">  
  <li *ngSwitchCase="'UK'"  
    class="text-blue">{{ person.name }} ({{ person.country }})  
  </li>  
  <li *ngSwitchCase="'USA'"  
    class="text-red">{{ person.name }} ({{ person.country }})  
  </li>  
  <li *ngSwitchCase="'HK'"  
    class="text-green">{{ person.name }} ({{ person.country }})  
  </li>  
  <li *ngSwitchDefault>{{ person.name }} ({{ person.country }})  
  </li>  
</ul>
```

NgSwitch

- Douglas Pace (MARS)
- McLeod Mueller (USA)
- Day Meyers (HK)
- Aguirre Ellis (UK)
- Cook Tyson (USA)

Structural Directives: Struktur NgSwitch

NgSwitch merupakan set yang terdiri dari 3 directive:

- **NgSwitch**
- **NgSwitchCase**: struktural directive yang menambah elemen dalam DOM ketika value sama dengan switch value. Dan menghapus elemen ketika value tidak sama dengan switch value,
- **NgSwitchDefault**—structural directive yang menambah elemen ke dalam DOM ketika tidak satupun kondisi **NgSwitchCase** terpenuhi.

Attribute Directives

Built-in attribute directives:

- **NgClass:** Menambah dan menghapus set CSS class.
- **NgStyle:** Menambah dan menghapus HTML style.
- **NgModel:** Menambah two-way data binding ke elemen form HTML.

Attribute Directives: NgClass

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

@Component({ ...
})
export class AppComponent {
  isSpecial = true;
}
```

```
<h2> ngClass Binding</h2>
<div [ngClass]="isSpecial ? 'special' : ''">This div is special</div>
<div [ngClass]="{'helpful':false, 'study':true, 'course':true}">Study course</div>
```

Hasil Generate DOM:

```
<div _ngcontent-ehv-c51 ng-reflect-ng-class="special" class="special">This div is
special</div>
<div _ngcontent-ehv-c51 ng-reflect-ng-class="[object Object]" class="study course">
Study course</div>
```



Attribute Directives: NgStyle

```
isSpecial = true
isItalic = true

currentStyles = {
  'font-style': this.isItalic ? 'italic' : 'normal',
  'font-weight': 'bold',
  'font-size': '24px'
}
```

NgStyle Binding

```
<div [style.font-size]="x-large">x-large</div>
<div [style.font-size]="smaller">smaller</div>
<div [style.font-size]="isSpecial ? 'x-large' : 'smaller'">
  This div is x-large or smaller ?
</div>

<div [ngStyle]="currentStyles">
  This div is initially italic, bold, and extra large (24px).
</div>
```

Hasil Generate DOM:

```
<h2 _ngcontent-ubn-c12>NgStyle Binding</h2>
<div _ngcontent-ubn-c12 style="font-size: x-large;">x-large</div>
<div _ngcontent-ubn-c12 style="font-size: smaller;">smaller</div>
<div _ngcontent-ubn-c12 style="font-size: x-large;"> This div is x-large or
smaller ? </div> == $0
<div _ngcontent-ubn-c12 ng-reflect-ng-style="[object Object]" style="font-style:
italic; font-weight: bold; font-size: 24px;"> This div is initially italic, bold,
and extra large (24px). </div>
```

NgStyle Binding

x-large
smaller

This div is x-large or smaller ?

This div is initially italic, bold, and extra large (24px).



Attribute Directives: NgModel

```
app.module.ts M x
src > app > app.module.ts > ...
1 import { NgModule } from '@angular/core';
2 import { BrowserModule } from '@angular/platform-browser';
3
4 import { AppComponent } from './app.component';
5 import { FormsModule, ReactiveFormsModule } from "@angular/forms";
6
7
8 @NgModule({
9   declarations: [
10     AppComponent
11   ],
12   imports: [
13     BrowserModule,
14     FormsModule,
15     ReactiveFormsModule
16   ],
17   providers: [],
18   bootstrap: [AppComponent]
19 })
20 export class AppModule { }
```

Import FormsModule dan ReactiveFormsModule di app.module, agar binding input dapat berjalan di angular app.

Referensi: <https://angular.io/guide/attribute-directives>

```
isItalic = true
isBold = true
```

```
<h2>NgModel</h2>
<label>italic: <input type="checkbox" [(ngModel)]="isItalic"></label> |
<label>normal: <input type="checkbox" [(ngModel)]="isBold"></label>

<div>
  {{ isItalic ? "italic": "plain"}},
  {{ isBold ? "normal weight" : "bold" }}
</div>
```

NgModel

italic: ☐ | normal: ☒
plain, normal weight

