

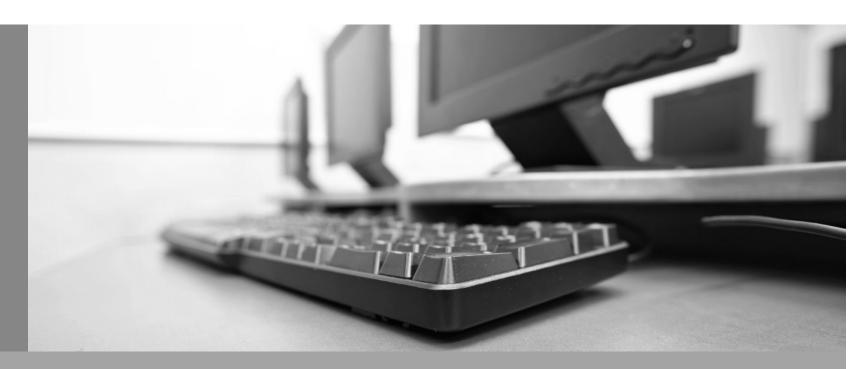
Ember 2

Section 7 - Components

Component Essentials
Building Complex Components



- Be able to define a Component
- Understand the Component lifecycle
- Be able to pass properties to a Component
- Be able to wrap content in a Component
- Be able to customize the Component's Element
- Be able to return values from the Component to be used in a block expression
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- Be able to create a Component that filters results



Components

Component Essentials

Component EssentialsBuilding Complex Components

■ ember g component note-row

- Creates a template and a source file that contains properties and actions to be used by the component
- Used in a template by it's name: {{note-row}}
- Can use the {{component <name> <attributes=values>}} helper if the specific component will be determined at runtime
- Must have at least one dash in its name to prevent clashing with current or future HTML elements



Defining a Component

- Aligns with the W3C Custom Elements spec
- The template is wrapped in a <div>

```
app/templates/components/foo-component.hbs
                                                                     HBS
1 <h3>Hello from foo!</h3>
 {{post.body}}
app/templates/components/bar-component.hbs
                                                                     HBS
1 <h3>Hello from bar!</h3>
2 <div>{{post.author}}</div>
app/routes/index.js
  import Ember from 'ember';
  export default Ember.Route.extend({
    model() {
       return this.get('store').findAll('post');
  });
app/templates/index.hbs
1 {{#each model as |post|}}
    {{!-- either foo-component or bar-component --}}
    {{component post.componentName post=post}}
  {{/each}}
```

https://guides.emberjs.com/v2.11.0/components/defining-a-component/



Lab 6 – Component Definition

- Create a component for folder rows similar to what we did for the note-row.
 - Model:
 - title (string)
 - selected (boolean)
 - edit (boolean)



Component Lifecycle

On Initial Render

- 1. init()
- didReceiveAttrs()
- 3. willRender()
- 4. didInsertElement()
- 5. didRender()

On Re-Render

- didUpdateAttrs()
- 2. didReceiveAttrs()
- 3. willUpdate()
- 4. willRender()
- 5. didUpdate()
- 6. didRender()



Component Lifecycle

- On Component Destroy
 - willDestroyElement()
 - 2. willClearRender()
 - 3. didDestroyElement()

```
notes-folder.hbs
```

```
{{#each model.notes as |note|}}
{{#link-to 'note' note}}
{{note-row note=note selectNote=(action "showNote")
editMode=model.editMode
}}
{{/link-to}}
{{/each}}
```



Wrapping Content in a Component

Use the component in block form and wrap the content between the tags

Must use the {{yield}} within your template to indicate where to render the wrapped content



Components

Building Complex Components

Component Essentials **Building Complex Components**



Customizing the Component's Element

- By default, the component is wrapped in a <div>
- To change it to a different element, set the component's 'tagName' property

```
export default Ember.Component.extend({
   tagName: 'nav'
});
```

You can add class names to the component's element by using it's 'classNames' property

```
export default Ember.Component.extend({
   tagName: 'nav',
   classNames: ['nav-bar']
});
```



Customizing the Component's Class

You can add class names to the component's element by using it's 'classNames' property

```
export default Ember.Component.extend({
   tagName: 'nav',
   classNames: ['nav-bar']
});
```

Add the class directly to the component placeholder,

```
{{app-nav class='nav-bar'}}
```

Use class name bindings

```
export default Ember.Component.extend({
   tagName: 'nav',
   classNameBindings: ['selected'],
   selected: false
});

JS
```



ClassName Binding Options

If your property is camel-case, the class name will be hypenated

```
export default Ember.Component.extend({
    tagName: 'nav',
    classNameBindings: ['isSelected'],
    isSelected: true
});
```

You can customize your class name like so

```
export default Ember.Component.extend({
   tagName: 'nav',
   classNameBindings: ['isSelected:selected'],
   isSelected: true
});
```

```
<nav class='selected'></nav>
```



ClassName Binding Options

■ You can also provide a class name if the binding is false

```
export default Ember.Component.extend({
   tagName: 'nav',
   classNameBindings: ['isEnabled:enabled:disabled'],
   isEnabled: false
});

<nav class='disabled'></nav>

hbs
```

■ If you only want a class name when the result if false

```
export default Ember.Component.extend({
    tagName: 'nav',
    classNameBindings: ['isEnabled::disabled'],
    isEnabled: false
});
```

```
<nav class='disabled'></nav>
```

hbs



ClassName Binding Options

If the bound value is a string, then the value will be used as the class name

```
export default Ember.Component.extend({
   classNameBindings: ['status'],
   status: 'error'
});

<div class='error'></div>
hbs
```

 Using your component as a block parameter allows you to wrap other content and share data with that content

```
{{blog-post post=model}}

{{yield post.title post.body post.author}}

{{#blog-post post=model as |title body author|}}

<hr/>
<h2>{{title}}</h2>
by {{author}}
<hiv class="post-body">{{body}}</div>
{{blog-post.hbs}}
```



Supporting Block and Non-Block Usage

 Using the 'hasBlock helper will allow you to handle the component rendering in block form or non-block form

```
{{#blog-post post=model as |title body author|}}

<h2>{{title}}</h2>
by {{author}}
<div class="post-body">{{body}}</div>
{{blog-post}}
```

```
{{#if hasBlock}}
    {{yield post.title}}
    {{yield post.body}}
    {{yield post.author}}

{{else}}
    <h1>{{post.title}}</h1>
    Authored by {{post.author}}
    {{post.body}}
{{/if}}
```

- Handle events on your component by using the available event methods outlined below and the following slides
- To allow your events to bubble up to their parent, return true;

Touch Events

- touchStart()
- touchMove()
- touchEnd()
- touchCancel()



Keyboard Events

- keyDown()
- keyUp()
- keyPress()

■ Form Events

- submit()
- change()
- focusIn()
- focusOut()
- input()



Mouse Events

- mouseDown()
- mouseUp()
- contextMenu()
- click()
- doubleClick()
- mouseMove()
- focusIn()
- focusOut()
- mouseEnter()
- mouseLeave()



■ HTML 5 Drag-n-Drop

- dragStart()
- drag()
- dragEnter()
- dragLeave()
- dragOver()
- dragEnd()
- drop()



1. Create the component

2. Design the Action

- In the parent, decide how you want to react to the action
- In the component, decide when to tell the parent when to initiate the action



3. Implement the Action

notes-folder.js

```
actions: {
    showNote(note) {
        this.set('model.selectedNote', note);
        this.get('model.notes').forEach((current_note) => {
            current_note.set('selected', false);
            if(current_note === note) {
                current_note.set('selected', true);
            }
        });
    }
}
```



Implement the child component

```
note-row.js
actions: {
    selectNote() {
        if(!this.get('editMode')) {
            this.set('selected', true);
            this.sendAction('showNote', this.get('note'));
    }
                               OR
                                                 note-row.js
actions: {
    selectNote() {
        if(!this.get('editMode')) {
            this.set('selected', true);
            this.get('selectNote')(this.get('note'));
        }
    }
```

```
actions: {
    selectNote() {
        if(!this.get('editMode')) {
            this.set('selected', true);
            this.get('selectNote')();
        }
    }
}
```

■ Let's see how we might filter notes by their folder

```
{{input value=value key-up=(action 'filterNotes') class="light"
    placeholder="Filter By City"}}
{{yield results}}
```

■ Let's see how we might filter notes by their folder

■ Filter Component

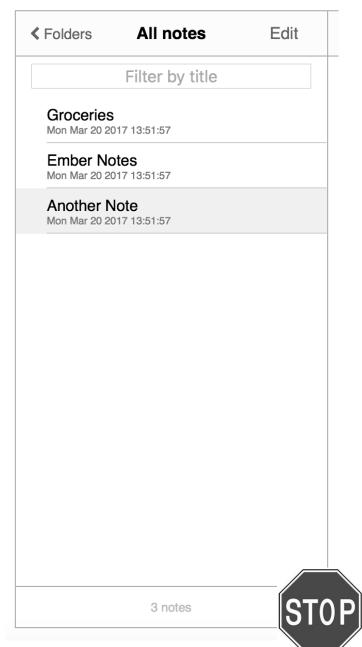
Parent Template

actions: {
 filterByFolder(param) {
 let notes = this.get('store').peekAll('note');
 if (param == '') {
 return notes;
 } else {
 return notes.filter((note) => note.folder === param);
 }
}



Lab 7 – Notes Filter

- Filter the notes under their folder.
 (Hint: Design first and think through it based on your current architecture)
- Implement a search filter for notes within a folder.
 (Hint: You will need to use the component didUpdatedAttrs() to update notes under custom folders when adding new notes to update the results)





Lab 8 – Refactor to Components

- Refactor markup that is being duplicated into components
 - master header
 - toolbar
- Reuse the 'note-row' component for the folder rows in the notes template. You will have to genericize your component to work for both. Be sure to spend time designing before jumping into the code.





Lab 9 – Delete Action

- Provide the implementation for the Delete Button
 - HINT: User unloadRecord(<record>) from the store.



Section Review

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■ This slide is purposely devoid of any information