



Angular 2.0

Router and DI Preview

Exciting, Flexible and Modern Routing and DI for 2.0

Presented by
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Introductions ...

- ⦿ Peter Pavlovich
 - ⦿ Front-End Evangelist and Technology Addict
 - ⦿ Current: Principal Architect, EnerNOC, Inc.
(Energy Intelligence Software)
 - ⦿ Angular/Meteor/Polymer/Aurelia, Node,
Scala/Java, OrientDB/Titan/MongoDB
 - ⦿ Entrepreneur, Open Source Contributor
and Community Member
 - ⦿ Instructor, Mentor, Speaker and Leader.
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Session Plan

- Component Router
 - General Discussion
 - Using the new router!
 - in 2.0
 - in 1.X
- Dependency Injection

Component Router

Outline

- ⦿ Brief History
- ⦿ Current State of routing
- ⦿ General
 - ⦿ Basic Features
 - ⦿ Dynamic Loading
 - ⦿ Embedded Applications
 - ⦿ Screen Activation
 - ⦿ Auxiliary Routes
- ⦿ Design principles
 - ⦿ Construction via pipeline
 - ⦿ How to customize for your app

History Lesson

History of the project

- Brian Ford + Rob Eisenberg (project leads)
- Researched Routers from other frameworks:
 - ngRoute 1.x
 - uiRouter
 - Ember.js's router
 - Durandal's router
 - Passport (express middleware)

History of the project

- ⦿ Detailed design -> asked for feedback.
- ⦿ Solicited Use cases from the community
- ⦿ Ported to 1.3 -> 1.4 -> 1.5

Current Routing Options

NgRoute

Simple

No Nested Views

No Sibling Views

ui-router

Useful now

No migration path
Component Router
inspired by it

Basic Features

Basic Features

- Configuration
- Default/missing route handling
- History Manipulation
- Configuration by convention
- Navigation Model
- Document Title Updates

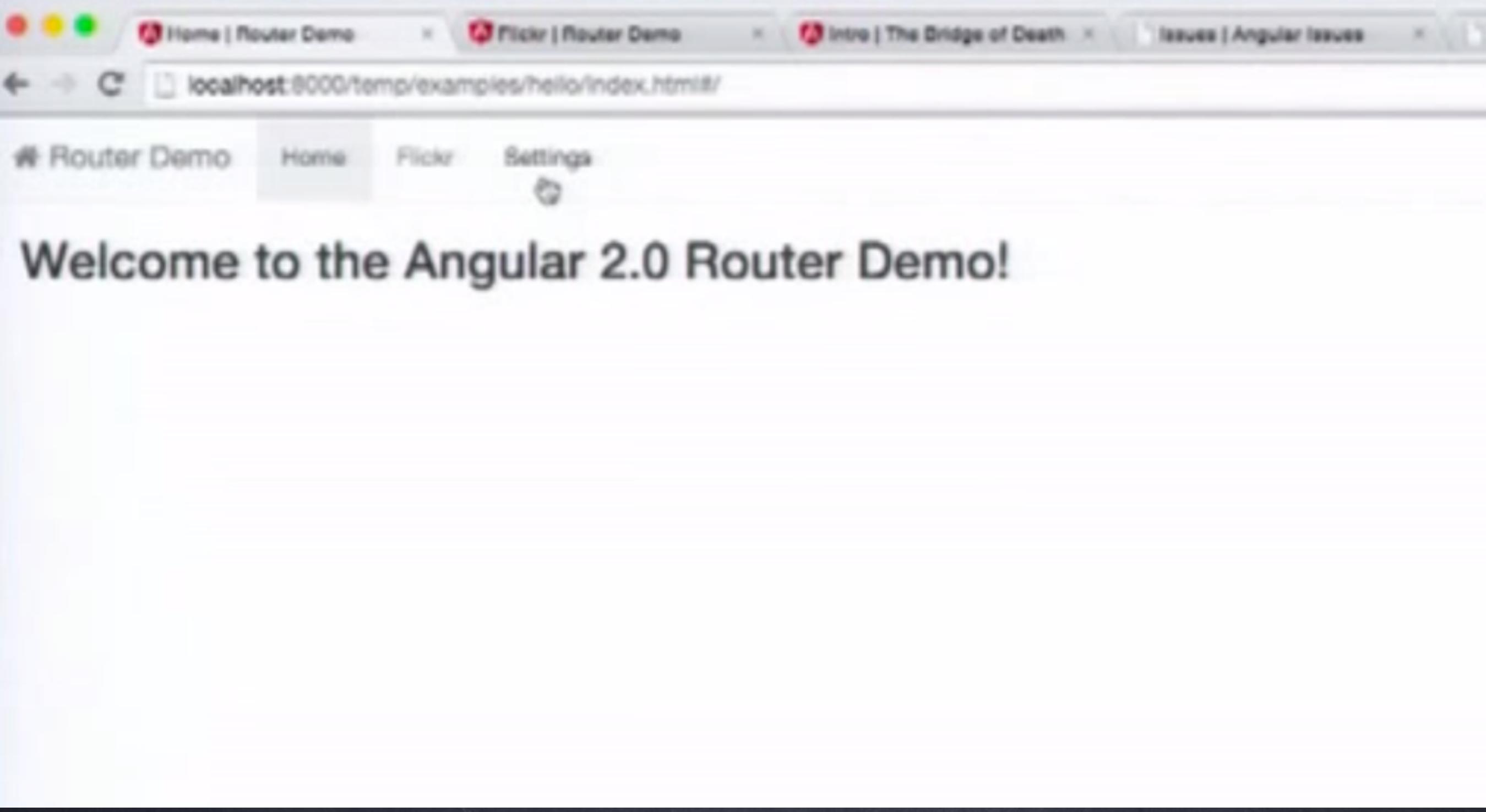
Additional Features (rumored/partial)

Dynamic Loading

Embedded Applications

Embedded (Child) Apps

- Top-level, App Router
- Child Routers
- State Management
- Component Reuse (optimization)
- Sibling Components/Controllers



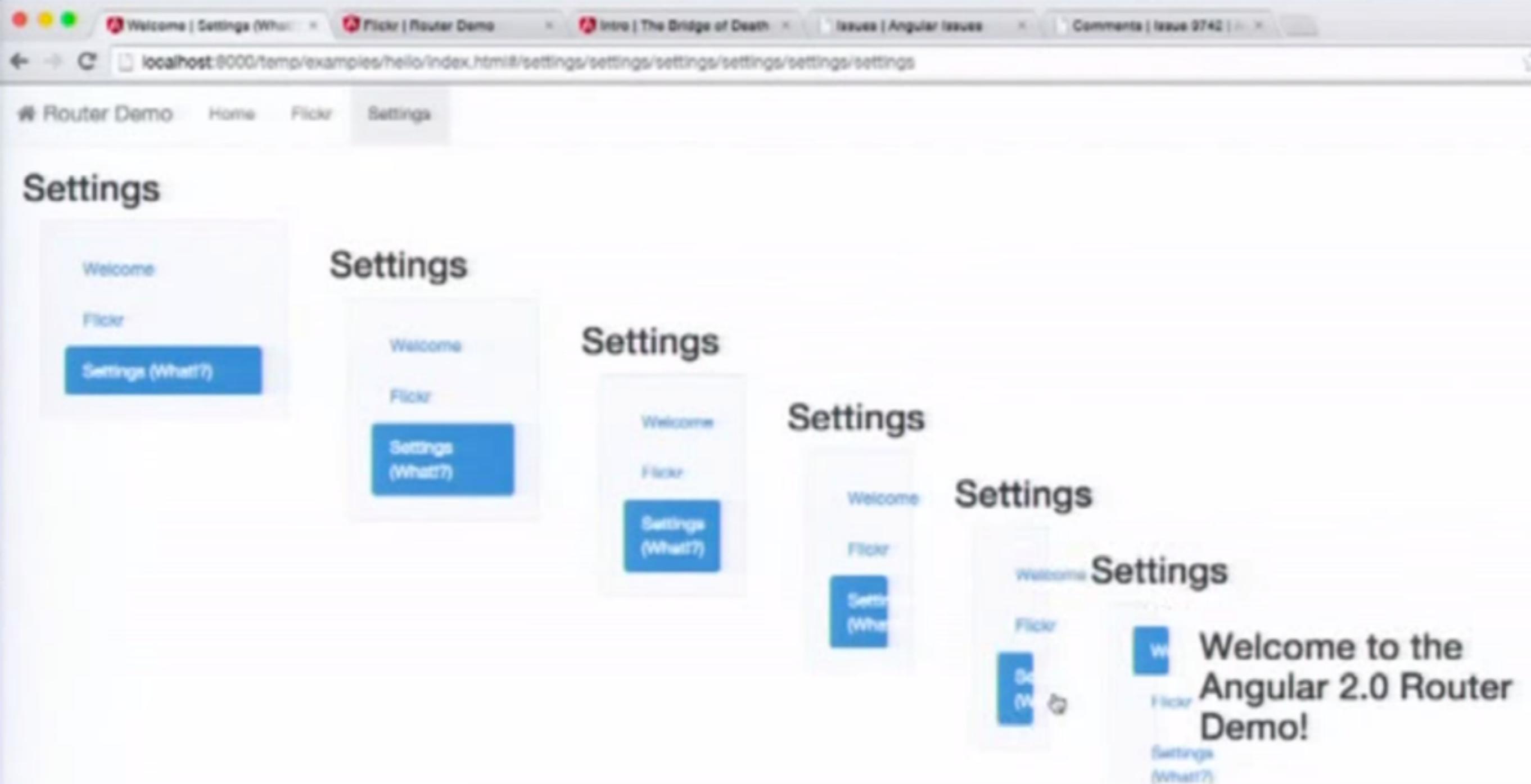
localhost:8000/temp/examples/hello/index.html#/settings

[Router Demo](#) [Home](#) [Flickr](#) [Settings](#)

Settings

[Welcome](#)[Flickr](#)[Settings \(What?\)](#)

Welcome to the Angular 2.0 Router Demo!





Angular Issues

Number	Title
9743	docs(form.FormController): add 'date' token to FormController \$error property
9742	\$routeProvider - optional unnamed group + trailing slash
9741	docs(\$templateCache): clarify inline template
9740	ngRepeat: \$previous and \$next
9738	docs(guide/Expressions): some punctuations are missing
9737	IE9 Angularjs not rendering the body and redirecting with hash # in url
9736	DocC: searching for \$q only returns error/\$q
9735	A scope question when transclude and isolate scope both exist
9733	Using a certain number of ng-ero attributes on a page cause it to go blank
9732	(Performance) Array comprehensions - ish
9731	Route inherited param fix
9730	fix(\$location): throw a MinErr when base path has the wrong case #4082
9729	Add warning message when a module is reset/replaced

Angular Issues

9742 \$routeProvider - optional named group + trailing slash

From (\$routeProvider documentation) ([https://docs.angularjs.org/api/ngRoute/provider/\\$routeProvider](https://docs.angularjs.org/api/ngRoute/provider/$routeProvider)): > If \$location.path contains \$location.path will be updated to add or drop the trailing slash to exactly match the route definition. It seems this does not work for "/page/:name?". In that case an encoded question mark will appear in the URL, if you will navigate to "/page/index/" (notice the trailing slash) (<http://plnkr.co/edit/n22pMLJuRCokMcSYiav0?p=preview>).

Comments

Events



Narrettz

Seems to be the same issue as in <https://github.com/angular/angular.js/pull/8200>. But I'll keep it open in case the PR goes stale.

Screen Activation

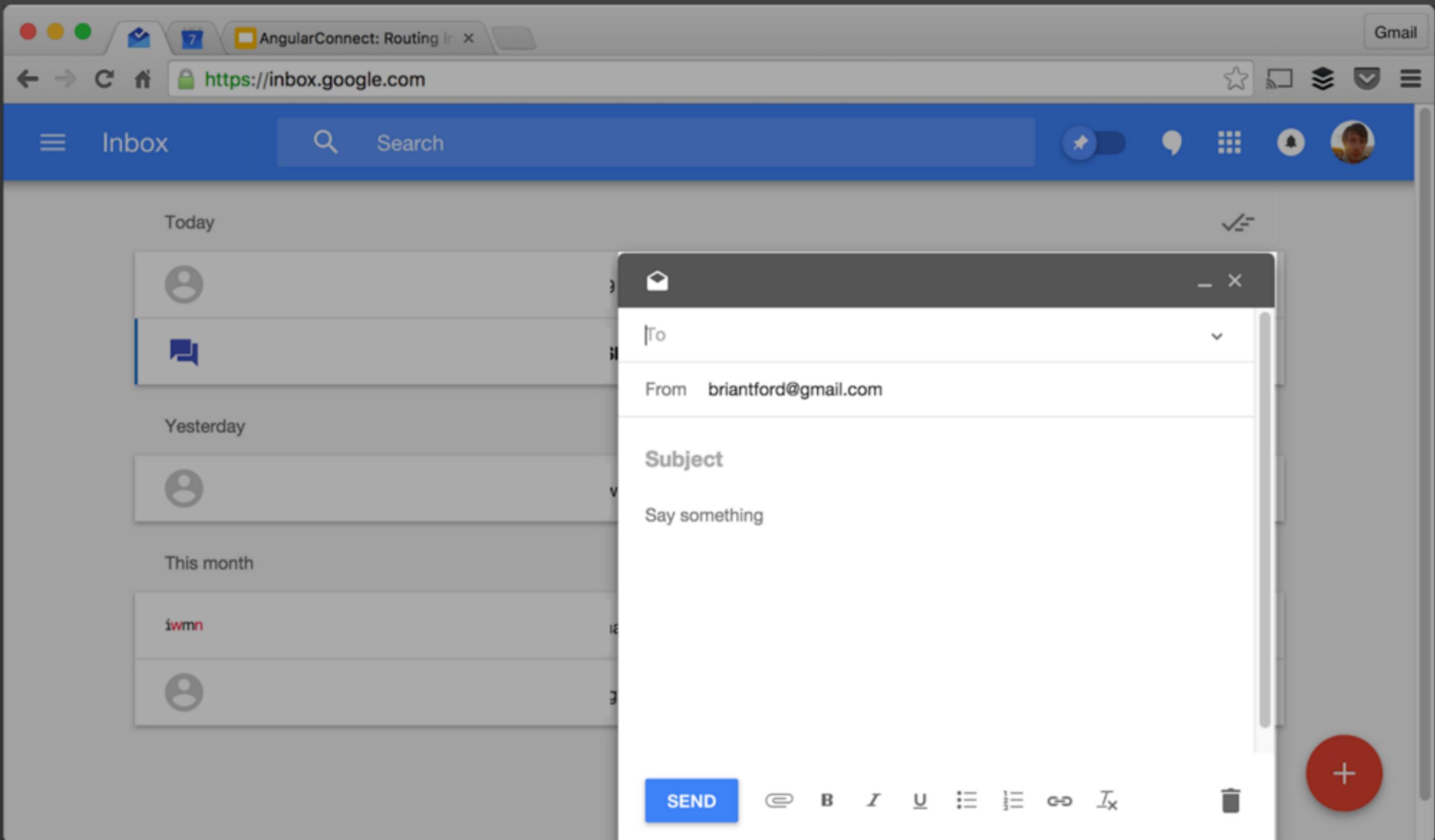
Navigation lifecycle hooks

- canDeactivate: Allow deactivation?
- deactivate: allows clean up after deactivation
- canActivate: allow activation?
- activate: component activated ... initialize?

Return values for hooks

- Hooks can return any of the following:
 - Boolean: true - allow, false - stop, revert.
 - NavigationCommand: take control of router
 - Promise: async return Boolean/Nav Command

Auxiliary Routes



Router as a Pipeline

Navigation Pipeline

- ⌚ Navigation Instruction
- ⌚ Navigation Context
- ⌚ Pipeline

Customization

Customization Options

- Configuration/Conventions (use as you will)
- NavigationInstruction (steps: write your own!)
- NavigationCommand (write your own!)
- Pipeline (pull out / insert / replace steps)
- History (DI : pull it out and replace it!)
- Viewport

Using the Router!

Components in General

- consist of:
 - View
 - Controller
 - Router (optional)

Use in 1.4+

```
<script src="https://code.angularjs.org/1.5.0-beta.1/angular-route.js"></script>
```

ui-router vs comp router

ui.router

`$stateProvider.state()`

`<ui-view>`

`ui-sref`

ngComponentRouter

`$router.config()`

`<ng-outlet>`

`ng-link`

ui-router config

```
$stateProvider
.state({
  url          : '/articles',
  templateUrl : 'components/articles/articles.html',
  controller   : 'ArticlesController',
  controllerAs: 'articles'
});
```

Component Router Conventions

```
| -- components/  
|   | -- articles/  
|   |   | -- articles.js  
|   |   | -- articles.html  
| -- app.js
```

Component Router configuration.

```
$router.config([
  { path: '/articles', component: 'articles' }
]);
```

Convention

Template

```
./components/<component_name>/<component_name>.html
```

Controller

```
<Component_name>Controller
```

Controller As

```
<component_name>
```

Example 1.4 'component'

Template

```
./components/articles/articles.html
```

Controller

```
ArticlesController
```

Controller As

```
articles
```

Migration strategies

- What if my app doesn't match this convention?

This is my app structure

```
| -- controllers/  
|   | -- articles.js  
| -- views/  
|   | -- articles.html  
| -- app.js
```

Custom Controller Name

```
$componentMapper  
  .setCtrlNameMapping(function(name) {  
    return name + 'Ctrl';  
});
```

Custom Template Location

```
$componentMapper  
  .setTemplateMapping(function(name) {  
    return './views/' + name + '.html';  
});
```

Controller configures where to find its view

Module

```
ArticlesCtrl.$templateUrl = 'views/articles.html';  
function ArticlesCtrl {}
```

Component Mapper Config

```
$componentMapper  
.setTemplateMapping(function(comp) {  
  var ctrl = $componentMapper.controller(comp);  
  var template = $controllerIntrospector(name, '$templateUrl');  
  
  return template;  
});
```

Upgrade options

- Move/rename the files to match conventions
- Change the conventions globally
- Use `$controllerIntrospector` to have the controller define where its view is.

Use in 2.0

<http://goo.gl/DFSq5o>

Components in 2.0

```
@Component({  
  selector: 'articles'  
})  
  
@View({  
  inline: "<div>Look! I'm at {{ confName }}!</div>"  
})  
  
class ArticlesComponent {}
```

Angular 1 with \$controllerIntrospector

```
ArticlesCtrl.$templateUrl = 'views/articles.html';
function ArticlesCtrl {}
```

Angular 2 Component

```
@View({ templateUrl: 'views/articles.html' })
class ArticlesComp {}
```

UI router -> Component Router

- Add new dependencies to our module def
- Set routing configuration
- Change the directives we use in our template

Angular 1.5 Component

```
angular
  .module('...')

  .component('articles', {
    selector: 'articles',
    controller: 'ArticlesController',
    templateUrl: 'views/articles.html'
  });
}
```

Using the Router now

Basic Configuration

- <base href>
 - Added as an HTML element below <head>
 - Tells the router how to compose navigation URLs.
- Optional service == not part of Angular core
 - part of @angular/router

Basic Configuration

- Configure using `@RouteConfig` decorator
 - apply to the router's host component.

```
@Component({ ... })
@Routes([
  {path: '/crisis-center', component: CrisisListComponent},
  {path: '/heroes', component: HeroListComponent},
  {path: '/hero/:id', component: HeroDetailComponent}
])
export class AppComponent implements OnInit {
  constructor(private router: Router) {}

  ngOnInit() {
    this.router.navigate(['/crisis-center']);
  }
}

}
```

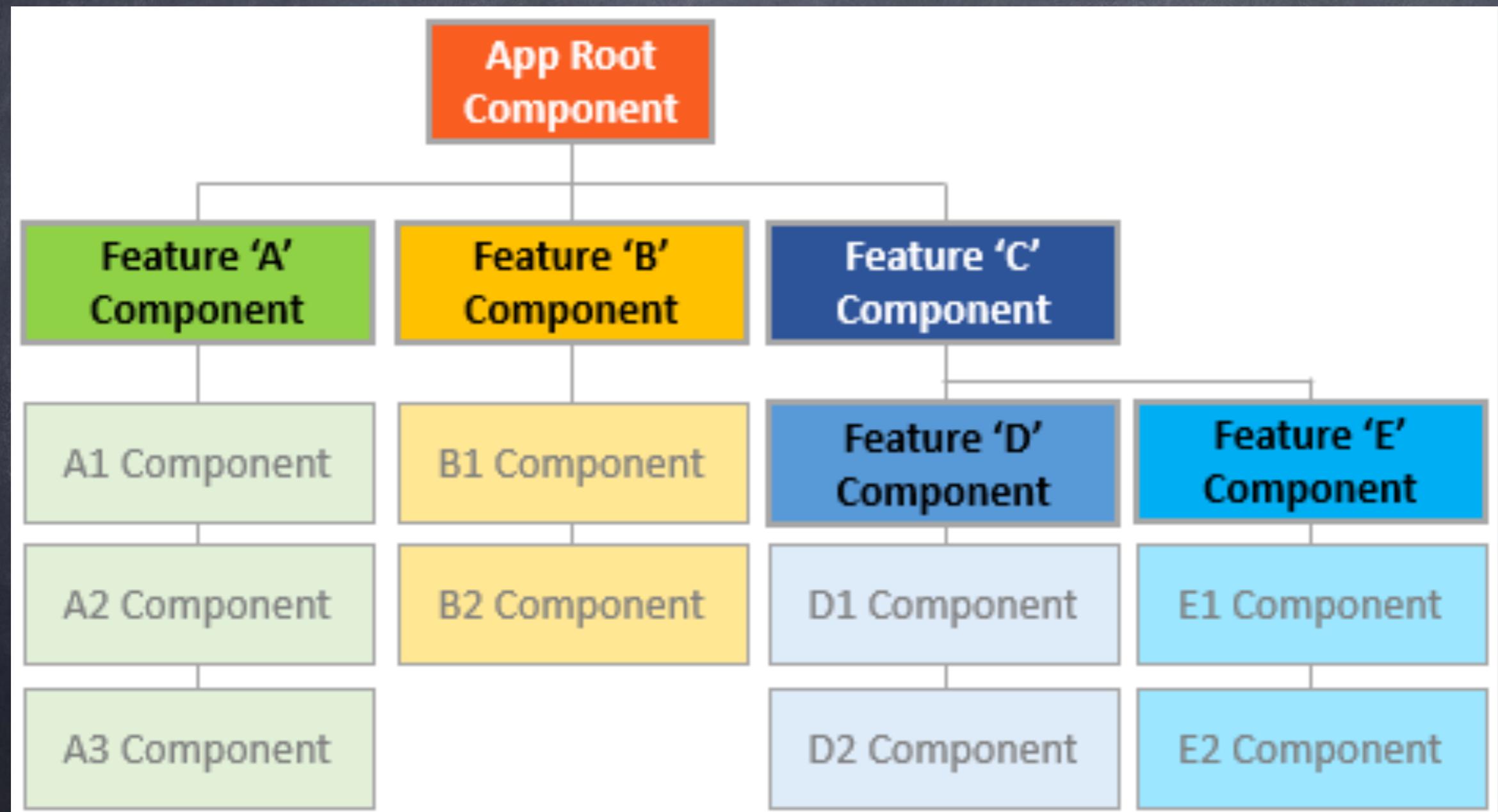
Route or Query params?

- There is no hard-and-fast rule.
- Prefer a route parameter when:
 - the value is required.
 - the value is necessary to distinguish one route path from another.
- Prefer a query parameter when
 - the value is optional.
 - the value is complex and/or multi-variate.

Basic Use

- Set up a `<router-outlet></router-outlet>` in your main component's template to receive the route-specific content.
- Set up some basic routes using the `Routes` decorator.
- Navigate either in HTML or JS
 - `<a [routerLink]=["'/heroes']>Heroes`
 - `onSelect(hero: Hero) {this.router.navigate(['/hero', hero.id]);}`

More advance structure



Router Terminology

Router Part	Meaning
Router	Displays the application component for the active URL. Manages navigation from one component to the next.
@RouteConfig	Configures a router with <code>RouteDefinitions</code> , each mapping a URL path to a component.
RouteDefinition	Defines how the router should navigate to a component based on a URL pattern.
Route	The most common form of <code>RouteDefinition</code> consisting of a path, a route name, and a component type.
RouterOutlet	The directive (<code><router-outlet></code>) that marks where the router should display a view.
RouterLink	The directive for binding a clickable HTML element to a route. Clicking an anchor tag with a <code>routerLink</code> directive that is bound to a <i>Link Parameters Array</i> triggers a navigation.
Link Parameters Array	An array that the router interprets into a routing instruction. We can bind a <code>RouterLink</code> to that array or pass the array as an argument to the <code>Router.navigate</code> method.
Routing Component	An Angular component with an attached router.

Dependency Injection

What is DI?

- Look at DI as a design pattern
- Look at DI as a framework

As a design pattern

```
function CoffeeMaker() {  
    var grinder = new Grinder();  
    var pump = Pump.getInstance();  
    var heater = app.get('Heater');  
  
    this.brew = function() {  
        grinder.grind();  
        heater.on();  
        pump.pump();  
    };  
}
```

As a design pattern

```
function CoffeeMaker(grinder, pump, heater) {  
    this.brew = function() {  
        grinder.grind();  
        heater.on();  
        pump.pump();  
    };  
}
```

As a design pattern

```
function main() {  
    var electricity = new Electricity();  
    var grinder = new Grinder(electricity);  
    var heater = new Heater(electricity);  
    var pump = new Pump(heater, electricity);  
    var coffeeMaker = new CoffeeMaker(grinder, pump,  
                                    heater);  
  
    coffeeMaker.brew();  
}
```

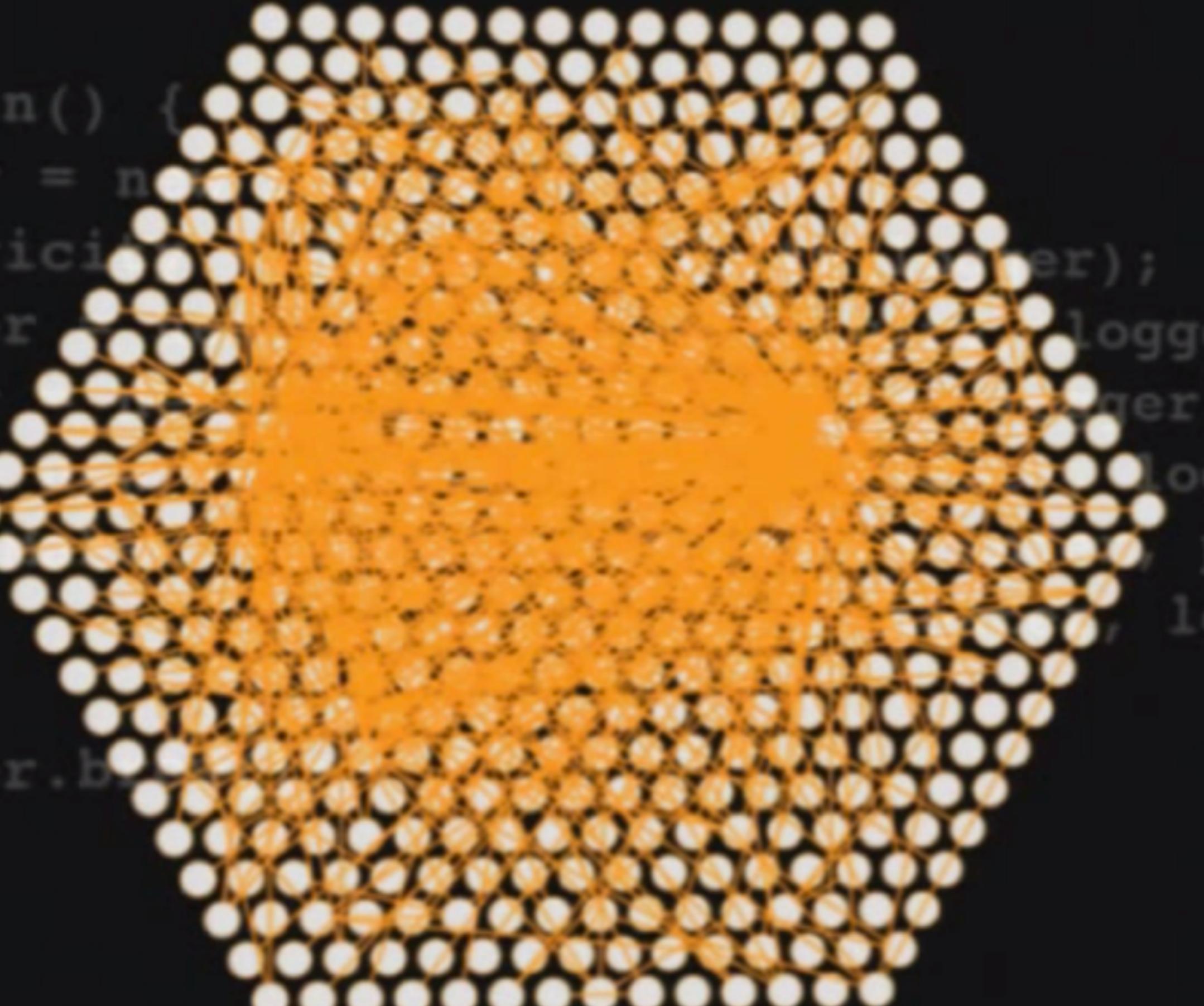
As a design pattern

```
function main() {  
    var logger = new Logger();  
    var electricity = new Electricity(logger);  
    var grinder = new Grinder(electricity, logger);  
    var heater = new Heater(electricity, logger);  
    var pump = new Pump(heater, electricity, logger);  
    var coffeeMaker = new CoffeeMaker(grinder, pump,  
                                    heater, logger);  
  
    coffeeMaker.brew();  
}
```

Dependency map of e.g.



```
ain() {  
    er = n  
    trici  
    der  
    er  
    =  
    ee  
    ker.b
```



```
er);  
logg  
ger  
lo  
l
```

So, what's wrong with 1.X's DI?

- Uses an internal cache
 - Dependencies are served as singletons.
- Requests for dependencies are synchronous
- Limited Namespace: all keys are strings
- Integrated in framework

DI in V2

```
import {Inject} from 'di/annotations';

import {Grinder} from './grinder';
import {Pump} from './pump';
import {Heater} from './heater';

@.Inject(Grinder, Pump, Heater)
export class CoffeeMaker {
    constructor(grinder, pump, heater) {
        // ...
    }

    brew() {
        console.log('Brewing a coffee...');

    }
}
```

DI in V2

```
import {Injector} from 'di/injector';
import {CoffeeMaker} from './coffee_maker';

function main() {
  var injector = new Injector();
  var coffeeMaker = injector.get(CoffeeMaker);

  coffeeMaker.brew();
}
```

No need for angular.module

- We used angular.module to group 'stuff' to inject as dependencies into other modules.
- New framework can inject anything that is a component. Period.
- If you want coarser granularity, create a module that declares dependencies (through injection) on other modules and inject that.

What about mocks?

```
import {Provide} from 'di/annotations';
import {Heater} from './coffee_maker/heater';

@Provide(Heater)
class MockHeater {
  on() {
    console.log('Doing nothing...');

  }
}
```

'Main' function for mocks

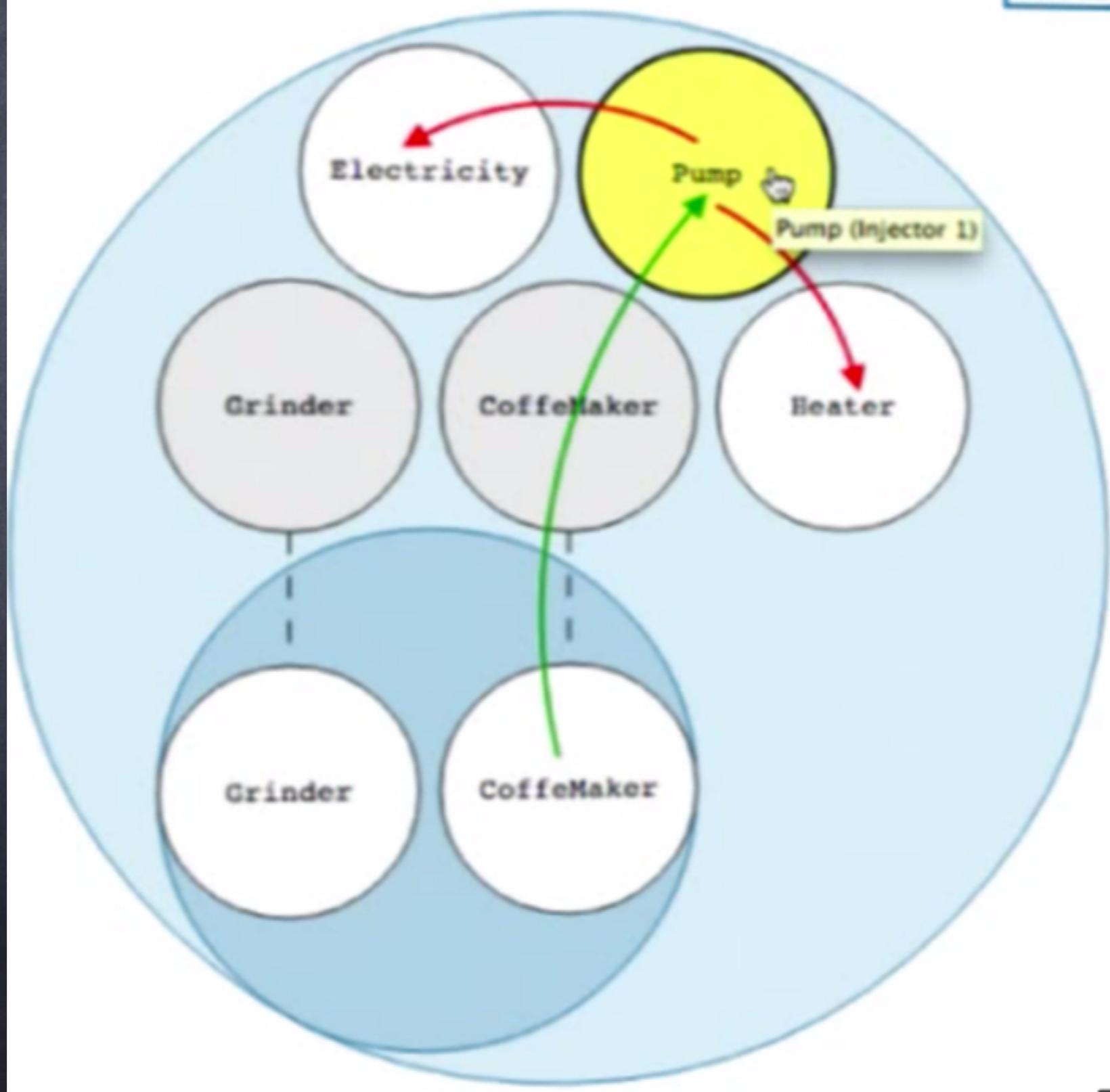
```
import {Injector} from 'di/injector';
import {CoffeeMaker} from './coffee_maker';
import {MockHeater} from './mocks/heater';

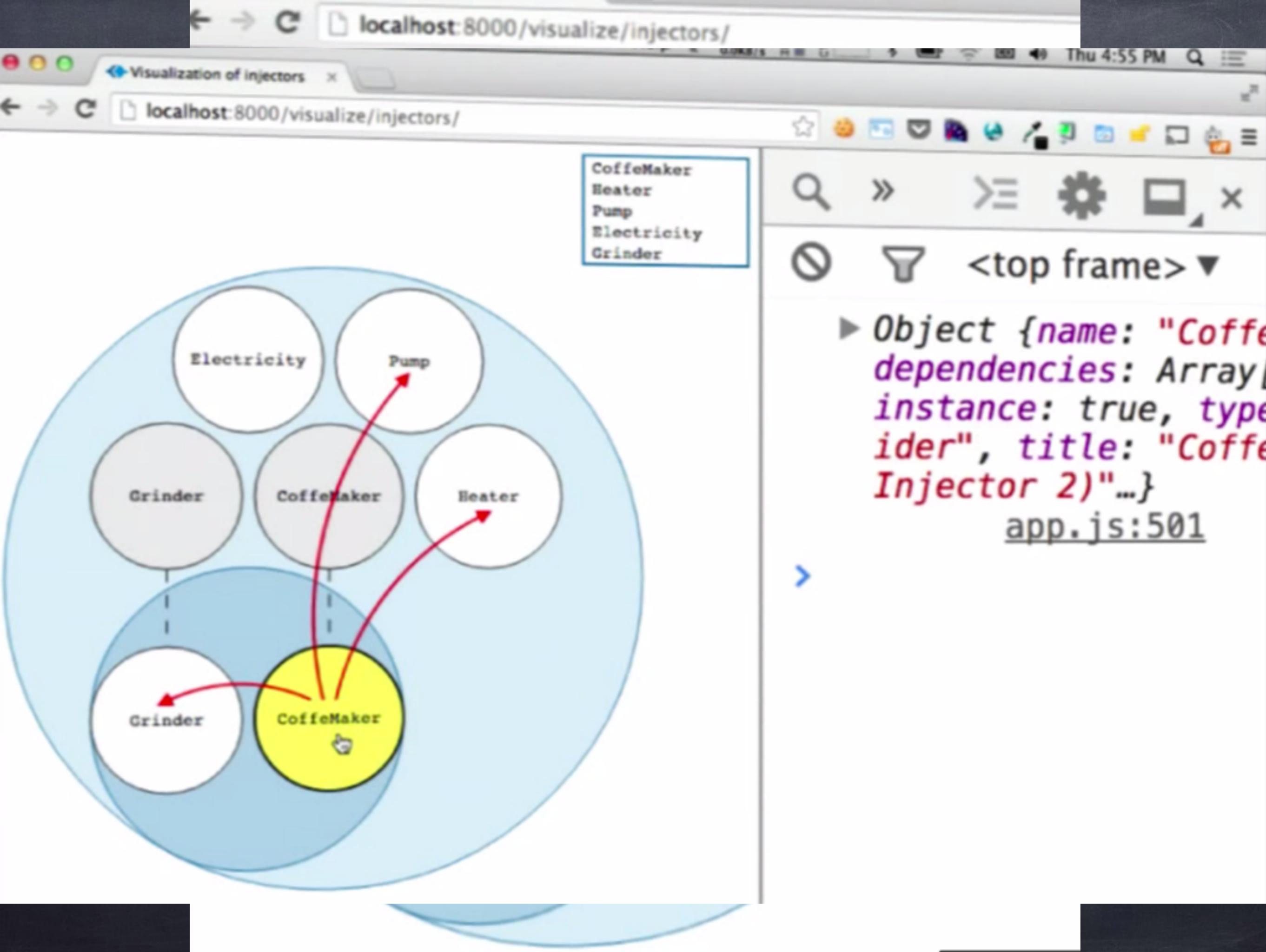
function main() {
  var injector = new Injector([MockHeater]);
  var coffeeMaker = injector.get(CoffeeMaker);

  coffeeMaker.brew();
}
```

And ... we can nest them!

CoffeMaker
Heater
Pump
Electricity
Grinder





Parent Injector

`Injector.resolveAndCreate([Car, Engine, Tires, Doors]);`

Child Injector

`Injector.resolveAndCreateChild([Car, Engine]);`

Child Injector

`Injector.resolveAndCreateChild([Car]);`

Car

Engine

Tires

Doors

This allows memory management by route

- As you change routes, the router can work with the component injectors as well as its own (each gets one)
- You can load/unload/reuse injected components depending on how you define things.
- No longer needed components can be unloaded from memory!

Questions?

Materials Sources and References/Thanks!

Component Router:

Angular 2 Weekly meeting notes: <https://goo.gl/JKeMe5>

Rob Eisenberg: New Router Talk @ ng-europe: <https://goo.gl/zGatYQ>

Chris Sevilleja's ng-vegas presentation on the new router: <https://goo.gl/Ua9aJJ>

Good blog entry on the new router: <http://goo.gl/dd8922>

Good slide deck on the router: <http://goo.gl/zZcVRq>

Dependency Injection

Vojta Jina's talk on DI in 1.X: <http://goo.gl/KL1zNO>

Great article on DI in 2.0: <http://goo.gl/9Ca02H>