

Angular 2 Tooling

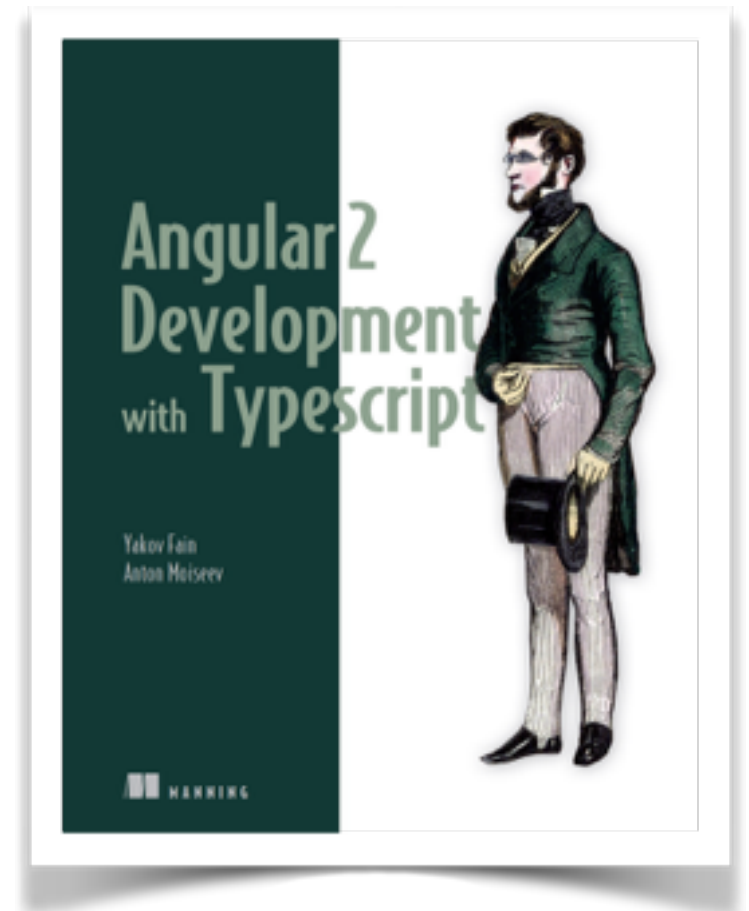
Yakov Fain, Farata Systems



@yfain

About myself

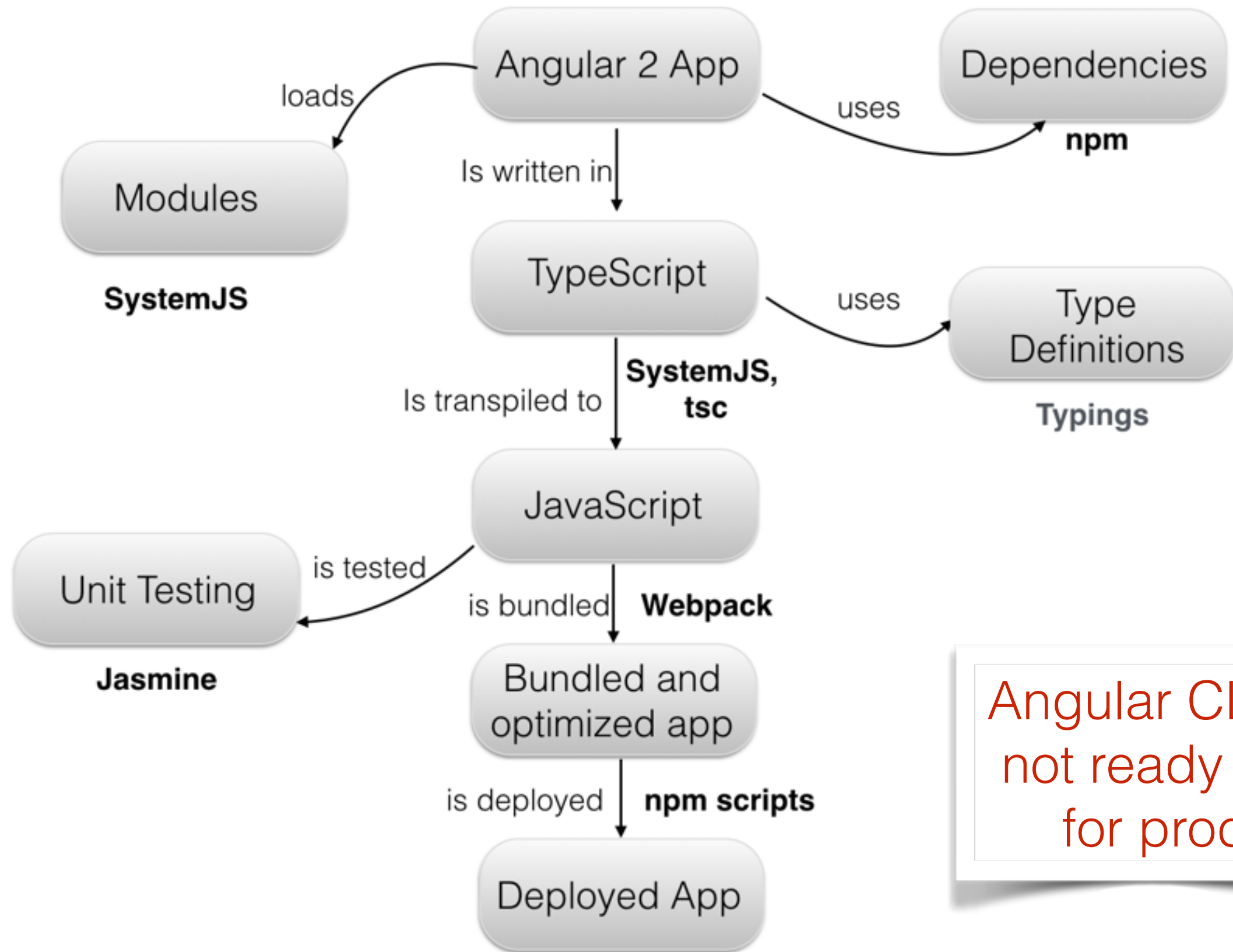
- Co-founder of two companies:
 - Farata Systems
 - SuranceBay
- Java Champion
- Recently co-authored the book
Angular Development with TypeScript



The Agenda

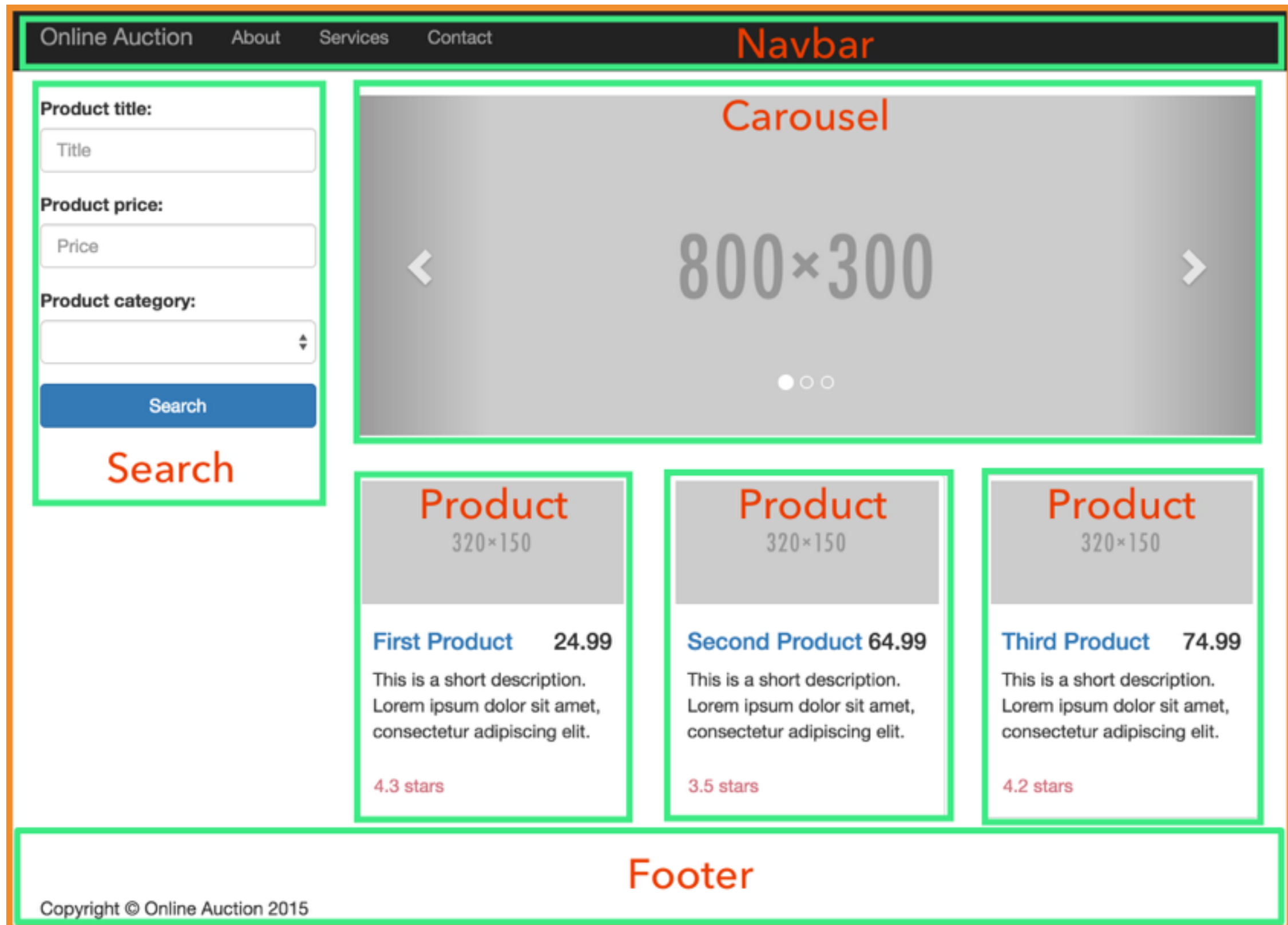
- Configuring an Angular 2 project
- Module loader SystemJS
- Type definition files and Typings manager
- Unit Testing
- Build automation with Webpack

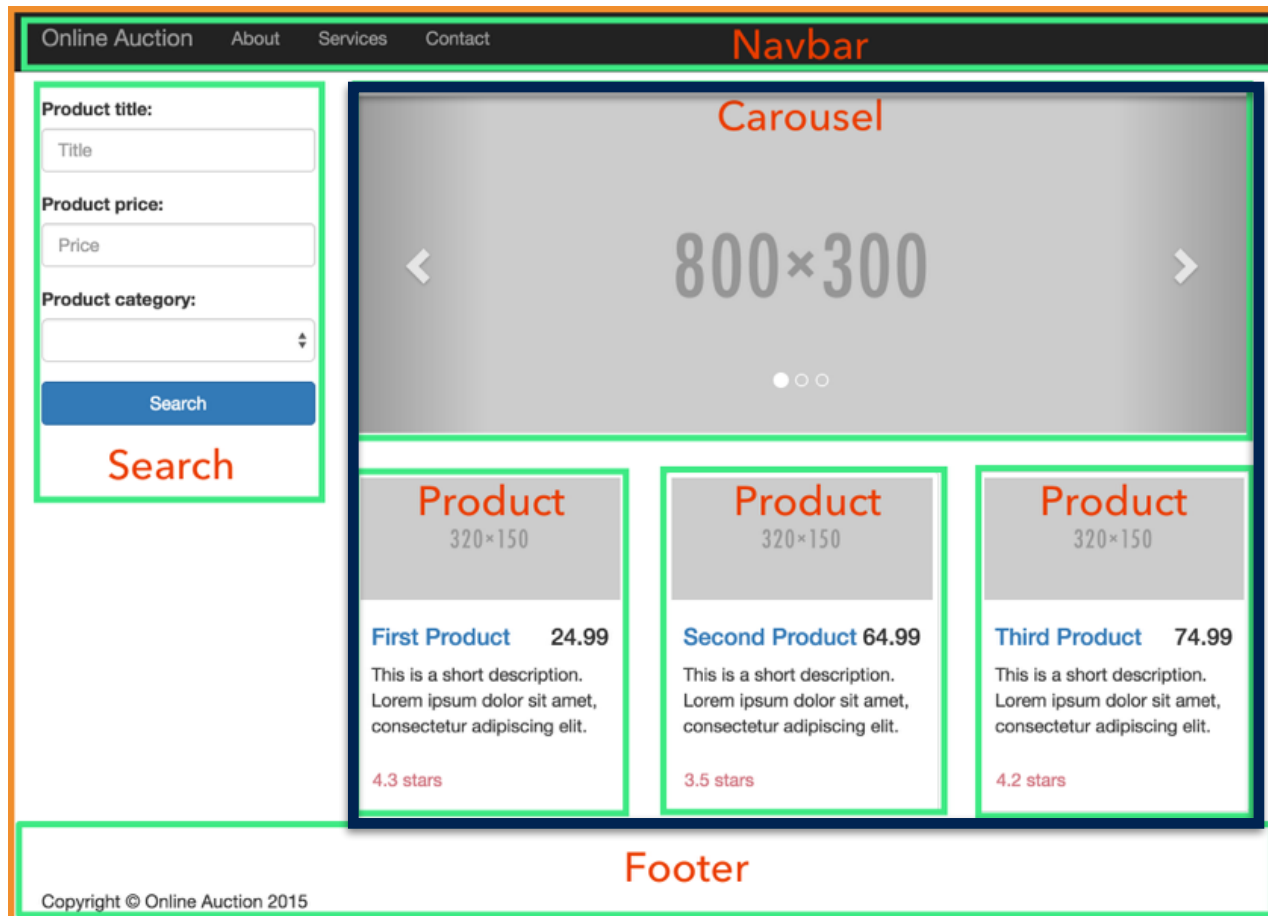
The tools that can be used today



Angular CLI is
not ready yet
for prod

An app is a tree of components





SystemJS
loads
components



```
import {Component} from '@angular/core';
import { Routes, ROUTER_DIRECTIVES } from '@angular/router';

import HomeComponent from '../home/home';
import NavbarComponent from '../navbar/navbar';
import FooterComponent from '../footer/footer';
import SearchComponent from '../search/search';
import ProductDetailComponent from "../product-detail/product-detail";

@Component({...})
@Routes([...])
export default class AppComponent {...}
```

Sample Project Structure

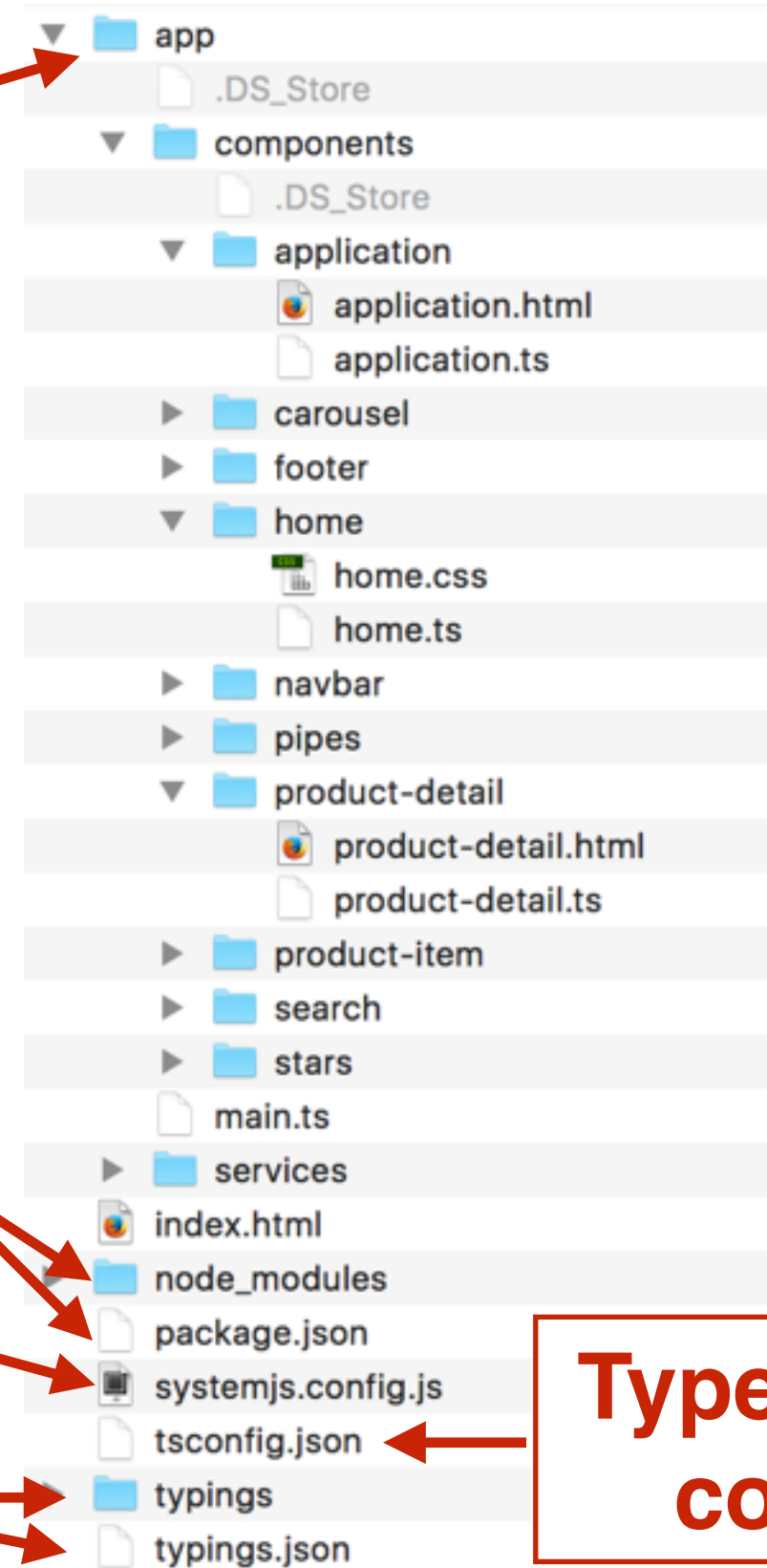
App code

App dependencies

SystemJS config

Type definitions

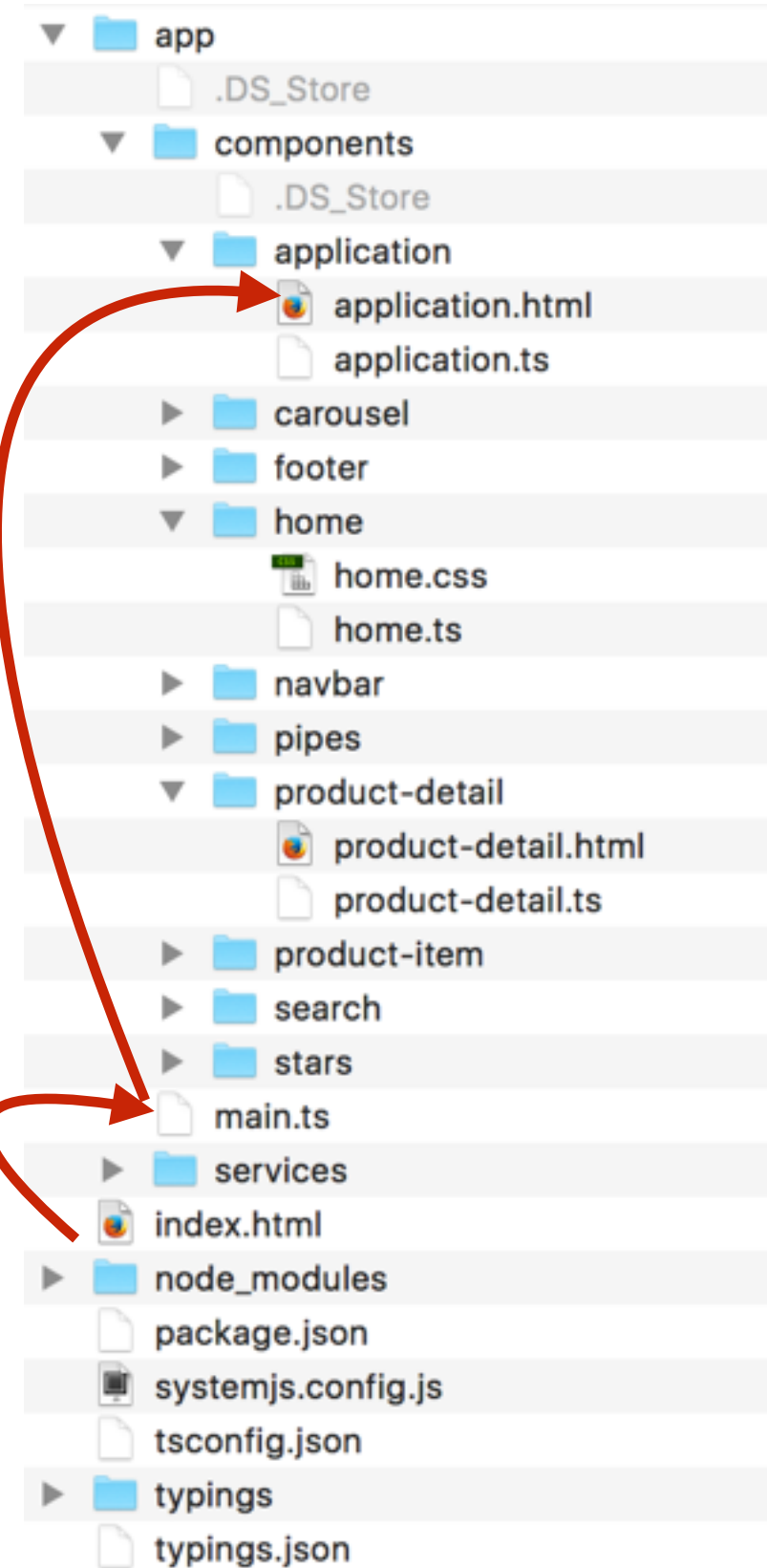
TypeScript config



Sample Project Structure

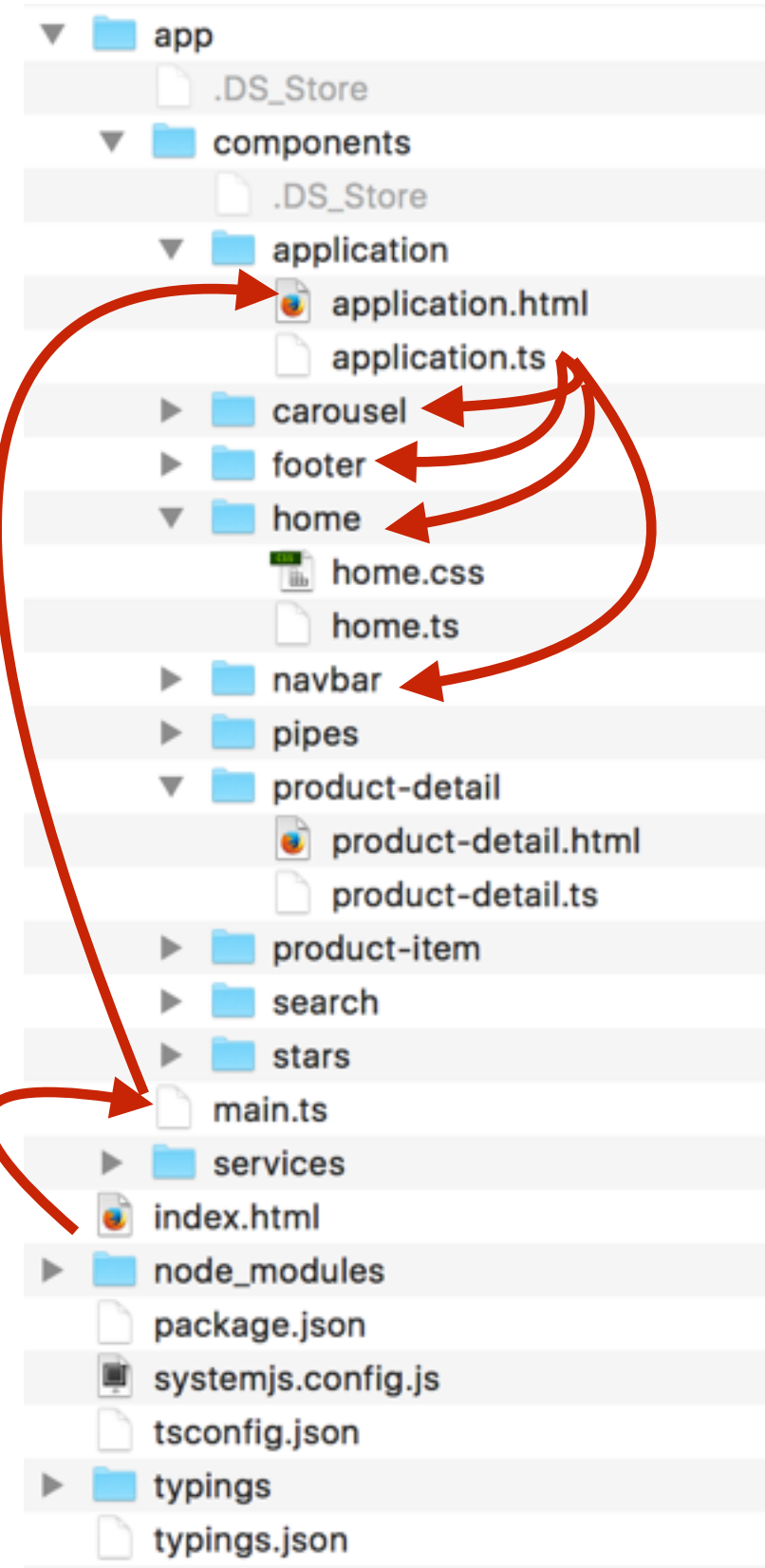
**SystemJS
transpiles TS
and loads JS
modules**

`bootstrap(ApplicationComponent)`



Sample Project Structure

`bootstrap(ApplicationComponent)`



The npm package manager

- Package managers: npm, jspm, bower...
- npm comes with Node.js
- npmjs.org is a repository of 250K+ packages

Installing npm packages

- To install a package xyz globally:

```
npm install xyz -g
```

- App dependencies are configured in the file `package.json`
- Local install of xyz in your project's dir `node_modules`:

```
npm install xyz
```

package.json (cont.)

- package.json is for reproducible builds
- Install **xyz** and add it to **dependencies** section:
`npm install xyz --save`
- Install **xyz** with adding it to **devDependencies** section:
`npm install xyz --save-dev`

package.json

npm docs:
<https://docs.npmjs.com>

To run from
cmd window

App
dependencies

Dev
dependencies

```
{
  "name": "test_samples",
  "description": "A sample Weather app",
  "private": true,
  "scripts": {
    "start": "live-server",
    "test": "karma start karma.conf.js"
  },
  "dependencies": {
    "@angular/common": "2.0.0-rc.1",
    "@angular/compiler": "2.0.0-rc.1",
    "@angular/core": "2.0.0-rc.1",
    "@angular/http": "2.0.0-rc.1",
    "@angular/platform-browser": "2.0.0-rc.1",
    "@angular/platform-browser-dynamic": "2.0.0-rc.1",
    "@angular/router": "2.0.0-rc.1",
    "reflect-metadata": "^0.1.3",
    "rxjs": "5.0.0-beta.6",
    "systemjs": "^0.19.27",
    "zone.js": "^0.6.12"
  },
  "devDependencies": {
    "jasmine-core": "^2.4.1",
    "karma": "^0.13.22",
    "karma-chrome-launcher": "^0.2.3",
    "karma-firefox-launcher": "^0.1.7",
    "karma-jasmine": "^0.3.8",
    "live-server": "0.8.2",
    "typescript": "^1.8.10"
  }
}
```

Starting a new Angular project with npm

1. Generate *package.json* for your project:
`npm init -y`
2. Add dependencies to *package.json*
3. Download dependencies into the dir *node_modules*:
`npm install`
4. Install live-server locally:
`npm install live-server --save-dev`

index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Basic Routing Samples</title>
  <script src="node_modules/zone.js/dist/zone.js"></script>
  <script src="node_modules/typescript/lib/typescript.js"></script>
  <script src="node_modules/reflect-metadata/Reflect.js"></script>
  <script src="node_modules/systemjs/dist/system.src.js"></script>
  <script src="systemjs.config.js"></script>

  <script>
    System.import('app')
      .catch(function (err) {console.error(err);});
  </script>
</head>
<body>
  <my-app></my-app>
</body>
</html>
```



systemjs.config.js

```
System.config({
  transpiler: 'typescript',
  typescriptOptions: {emitDecoratorMetadata: true},
  map: {
    'app' : 'app',
    'rxjs': 'node_modules/rxjs',
    '@angular' : 'node_modules/@angular',

    packages: {
      'app' : {main: 'main.ts', defaultExtension: 'ts'},
      'rxjs' : {main: 'index.js'},
      '@angular/core' : {main: 'index.js'},
      '@angular/common' : {main: 'index.js'},
      '@angular/compiler' : {main: 'index.js'},
      '@angular/router' : {main: 'index.js'},
      '@angular/platform-browser' : {main: 'index.js'},
      '@angular/platform-browser-dynamic' : {main: 'index.js'},
      '@angular/http' : {main: 'index.js'}
    }
  }
});
```



Demo

CH9: test_weather
npm start

<https://github.com/Farata/angular2typescript>

Type Definitions

Type definitions files

- Type definition files (*.d.ts) declare types for JavaScript or TypeScript libraries and frameworks
- *.d.ts files help IDE with type-ahead help
- TypeScript Static Analyzer uses *.d.ts files to report errors

Type Definitions (cont.)

- **ambient** types are defined with the keyword `declare`. They're not linked to the actual JS code.
- <http://definitelytyped.org> has the largest collection of type definitions
- Type definition manager installs `*.d.ts` files in the dir **typings**

Type Definitions (end)

- You could refer a d.ts file in your TypeScript files:

```
/// <reference path="typings/jquery.d.ts" />
```

- But tsc searches for all d.ts files in subdirs starting from the root dir specified as `rootDir` in `tsconfig.json`
- An IDE shows a type in **red**, if it can't find the definition for this type. Install the required d.ts file.

Type Definition Managers

- **tsd** is deprecated
Installs type definitions files only from definitelytyped.org
- **Typings**
Installs definitions from various repositories
- To install Typings globally:

`npm install -g typings`

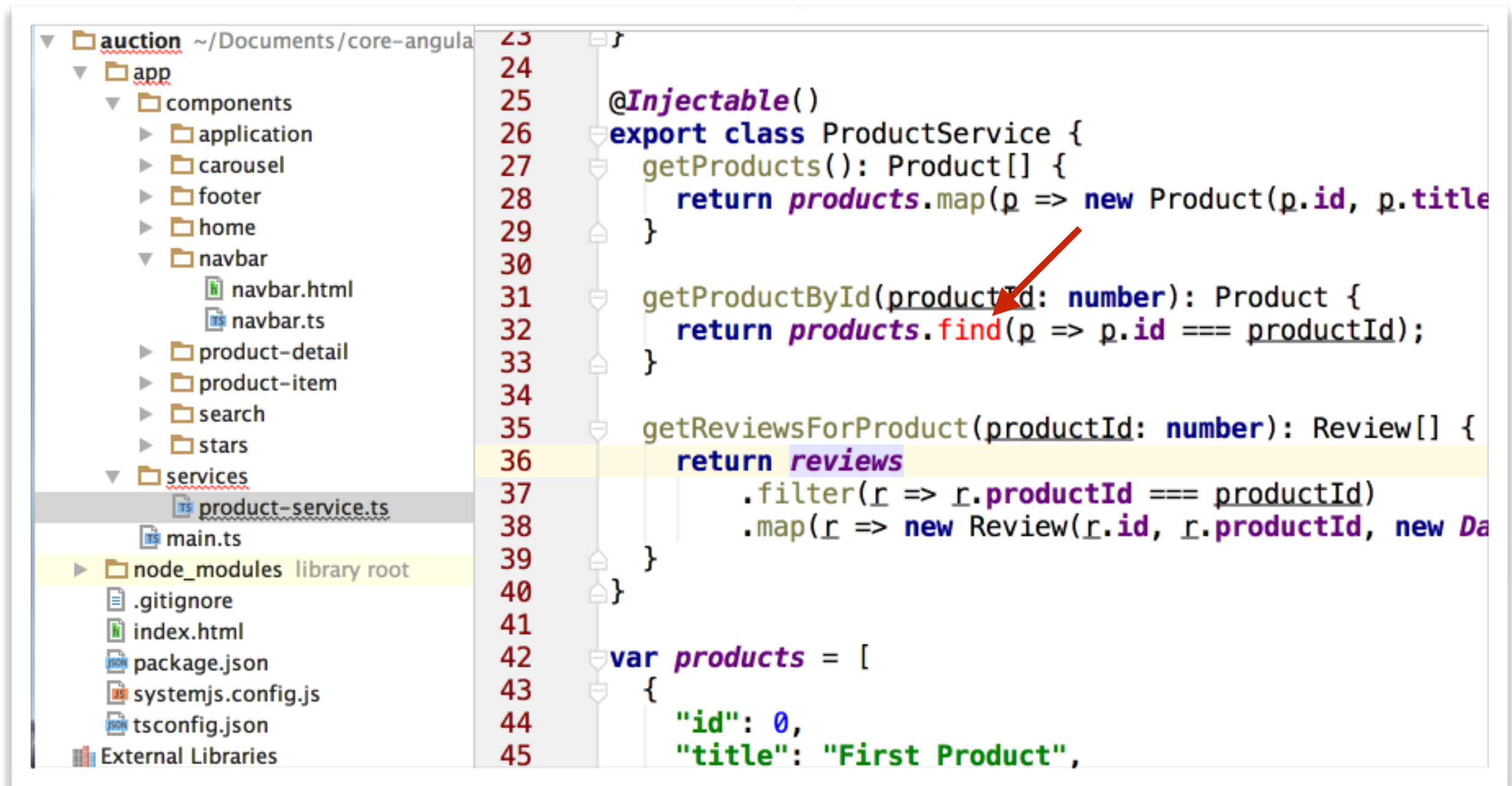
How to install definitions for a JS lib

- To install jQuery type definitions and save config in typings.json:

`typings install jquery --ambient —save`

- Without `—ambient` Typings will try to find *.d.ts in its own registry <https://github.com/typings/registry>

tsc target ES5, no type definitions for ES6



```
23 }
24
25 @Injectable()
26 export class ProductService {
27   getProducts(): Product[] {
28     return products.map(p => new Product(p.id, p.title));
29   }
30
31   getProductById(productId: number): Product {
32     return products.find(p => p.id === productId);
33   }
34
35   getReviewsForProduct(productId: number): Review[] {
36     return reviews
37       .filter(r => r.productId === productId)
38       .map(r => new Review(r.id, r.productId, new Date()));
39   }
40 }
41
42 var products = [
43   {
44     "id": 0,
45     "title": "First Product",
```

The screenshot shows an IDE with a file explorer on the left and a code editor on the right. The file explorer shows a project named 'auction' with a subdirectory 'app' containing 'components' and 'services'. The 'services' directory contains 'product-service.ts' and 'main.ts'. The code editor shows the 'product-service.ts' file with TypeScript code. A red arrow points to the 'find' method call in the 'getProductById' method.

typings install es6-shim --ambient --save

The image shows a code editor with a file explorer on the left and a code editor on the right. The file explorer shows a project structure with folders like navbar, product-detail, product-item, search, stars, services, and typings. The typings folder is expanded, showing subfolders like browser, main, and ambient, and files like index.d.ts, browser.d.ts, main.d.ts, .gitignore, index.html, package.json, systemjs.config.js, tsconfig.json, and typings.json. A red arrow points to the typings folder. The code editor shows a TypeScript file with a class ProductService and a variable products. A red arrow points to the @Injectable() decorator.

```
23
24
25 @Injectable()
26 export class ProductService {
27   getProducts(): Product[] {
28     return products.map(p => new Product(p.id, p.title));
29   }
30
31   getProductById(productId: number): Product {
32     return products.find(p => p.id === productId);
33   }
34
35   getReviewsForProduct(productId: number): Review[]
36   return reviews
37     .filter(r => r.productId === productId)
38     .map(r => new Review(r.id, r.productId, new
39
40 }
41
42 var products = [
43 {
44   "id": 0,
45   "title": "First Product",
46   "price": 24.99,
47   "rating": 4.2
```

How tsc finds node modules

We set "module": "commonjs" in tsconfig.json and tsc applies the Node strategy:

- Look for ambient declarations (`import {Component} from 'angular2/core'`)
- Check if the path is relative (`import {Product} from './product.service'`)
 - Look for **product.service.ts** file
 - Look for **product.service.d.ts** file
 - If not found, look in the dir **node_modules**

Unit Testing

Types of testing for Angular apps

- **Unit testing** asserts that a small unit of code accepts the expected data and returns the expected result.

Jasmine

- **End-to-end testing** asserts that the entire application works as expected.

Protractor

Installing Jasmine and type definitions

- `npm install jasmine-core --save-dev`
- `typings install jasmine --ambient --save-dev`
- `typings install es6-shim --ambient --save-dev`

Jasmine spec files

- TypeScript test files have name extensions `.spec.ts`
- A test (a.k.a. spec) is written in the function `it()`
- A test suite is written in `describe()` that includes one or more `it()`

```
import ApplicationComponent from './application';  
→ describe('ApplicationComponent', () => {  
  → it('is successfully instantiated', () => {  
    const app = new ApplicationComponent();  
    → expect(app instanceof ApplicationComponent).toEqual(true);  
  });  
});
```

Matcher

A fragment from HTML runner

```
<body>
<script>
  var SPEC_MODULES = [
    'app/components/app.spec',
    'app/components/weather.spec',
    'app/services/weather.service.spec'
  ];

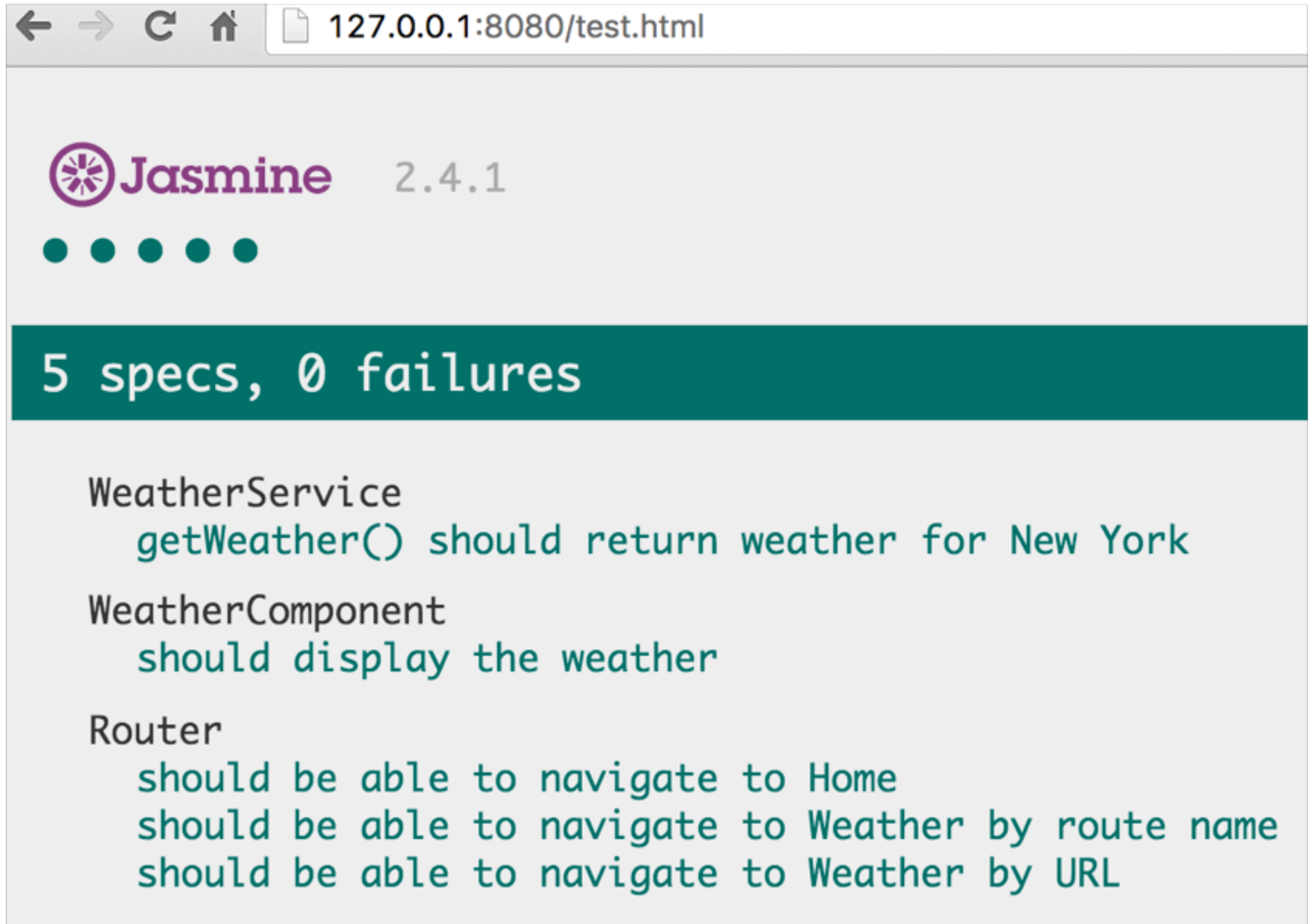
  Promise.all([
    System.import('@angular/core/testing'),
    System.import('@angular/platform-browser-dynamic/testing')
  ])
  .then(function (modules) {
    var testing = modules[0];
    var browser = modules[1];

    testing.setBaseTestProviders(
      browser.TEST_BROWSER_DYNAMIC_PLATFORM_PROVIDERS,
      browser.TEST_BROWSER_DYNAMIC_APPLICATION_PROVIDERS);

    // Load all the spec files.
    return Promise.all(SPEC_MODULES.map(function (module) {
      return System.import(module);
    }));
  })
  .then(window.onload)
  .catch(console.error.bind(console));
</script>
</body>
```

← App specs

The output of Jasmine HTML Runner



Setup and teardown phases

- **Setup.** Write the code to execute before each test or suite in `beforeAll()` and `beforeEach()`.
- **Teardown.** Write the code to execute after each test or suite in `afterAll()` and `afterEach()`.

Angular testing lib

- Includes wrappers for Jasmine's functions `describe()`, `it()` et al.
- Adds new functions: `beforeEachProviders()`, `inject()`, `async()`, `fakeAsync()` and more.
- Adds new matchers: `toBePromise()`, `toBeAnInstanceOf()` et al.

Jasmine matchers: <https://github.com/JamieMason/Jasmine-Matchers>

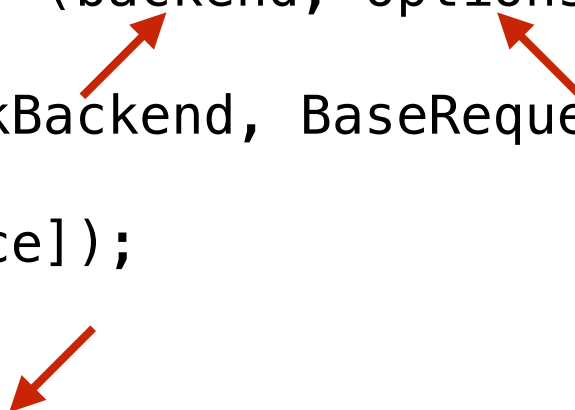
Demo

CH9: test_weather

1. npm start
2. localhost:8080/test.html

inject()

```
beforeEachProviders(() => [  
  MockBackend,  
  BaseRequestOptions,  
  provide(Http, {  
    useFactory: (backend, options) => new Http(backend, options),  
    deps: [MockBackend, BaseRequestOptions]  
  }),  
  WeatherService]);  
  
beforeEach(inject([WeatherService], (service) => {  
  // the setup code goes here  
})));
```

The diagram consists of three red arrows. One arrow points from the `MockBackend` parameter in the `useFactory` function to the `MockBackend` element in the `deps` array. A second arrow points from the `BaseRequestOptions` parameter in the `useFactory` function to the `BaseRequestOptions` element in the `deps` array. A third arrow points from the `inject` function in the second code block to the `WeatherService` parameter in the `provide` block of the first code block.

async()

async() runs in the zone and will complete only after its code is done executing

```
it(' does something', async(inject([AClass], object => {  
  myPromise.then(() => {  
    expect(true).toEqual(true);  
  })), 3000));
```

fakeAsync()

Speeds up the testing of asynchronous services by simulation the passage of time

```
it('should be able to navigate to weather using commands API',
  fakeAsync(inject([Router, Location], (router: Router, location: Location) => {
    router.navigate(['/weather']);
    tick(1000);
    expect(location.path()).toBe('/weather');
  })
));
```

Testing Services

1. Define providers

2. Inject services

```
beforeEachProviders(() => [
  MockBackend,
  BaseRequestOptions,
  WeatherService
  { provide: Http,
    useFactory: (backend, options) => new Http(backend, options),
    deps: [MockBackend, BaseRequestOptions]
  }
]);

beforeEach(inject([MockBackend, WeatherService], (_mockBackend, _service) => {
  mockBackend = _mockBackend;
  service = _service;
})));
```

Testing Services (cont.)

3. Write the it() block

```
it('getWeather() should return weather for New York', async(() => {  
    let mockResponseData = {  
        cod: '200',  
        list: [{  
            name: 'New York',  
            main: {  
                temp: 57,  
                humidity: 44  
            }  
        }]  
    };  
  
    mockBackend.connections.subscribe((connection: MockConnection) => {  
        let responseOpts = new ResponseOptions({body:  
            JSON.stringify(mockResponseData)});  
        connection.mockRespond(new Response(responseOpts));  
    });  
  
    service.getWeather('New York').subscribe(weather => {  
        expect(weather.place).toBe('New York');  
        expect(weather.humidity).toBe(44);  
        expect(weather.temperature).toBe(57);  
    });  
}));  
});
```


Testing Components

- `TestComponentBuilder` has methods that returns `ComponentFixture`
- `ComponentFixture` has references to both the component and the native HTML element.
- Via the fixture you access component's properties and find specific HTML elements within the component's template.

```
let testComponentBuilder: TestComponentBuilder;  
  
beforeEachProviders(() => [TestComponentBuilder]);  
  
beforeEach(inject([TestComponentBuilder], (tcb) => {  
  testComponentBuilder = tcb;  
}));
```

Testing Components

- `TestComponentBuilder` has methods that returns `ComponentFixture`
- `ComponentFixture` has references to both the component and the native HTML element.
- Via the fixture you access component's properties and find specific HTML elements within the component's template.

Testing Components (cont.)

1. Define providers including TestComponentBuilder
2. Inject TestComponentBuilder and services

```
let component: WeatherComponent;
let testComponentBuilder: TestComponentBuilder;

beforeEachProviders(() => [
  TestComponentBuilder,
  WeatherComponent,
  {provide: WeatherService, useClass: MockWeatherService}
]);

beforeEach(inject([TestComponentBuilder, WeatherComponent], (tcb, cmp) => {
  testComponentBuilder = tcb;
  component = cmp;
}));

// the it() blocks go here
```

Testing Components (cont.)

3. Write the `it()` block and invoke `detectChanges()` on the fixture.

4. Run `expect()` to check the rendered values

```
it('should display the weather ', fakeAsync(() => {  
  let fixture = testComponentBuilder.createFakeAsync(WeatherComponent);  
  let element = fixture.nativeElement;  
  let component = fixture.componentInstance;  
  component.weather = {place: 'New York', humidity: 44, temperature: 57};  
  
  fixture.detectChanges();  
  
  expect(element.querySelector('h3').innerHTML).toBe('Current weather in New York:');  
  expect(element.querySelector('li:nth-of-type(1)').innerHTML).toBe('Temperature: 57F');  
  expect(element.querySelector('li:nth-of-type(2)').innerHTML).toBe('Humidity: 44%');  
}));
```

Testing Component Router

- `beforeEachProviders(() => [ROUTER_FAKE_PROVIDERS]);`
- Use router's methods `navigate()` or `navigateByUrl()`
- In `navigate()` specify the path of the configured route
- In `navigateByUrl()` specify the URL segment

Testing Component Router (cont.)

```
describe('Router', () => {  
  beforeEachProviders(() => [ROUTER_FAKE_PROVIDERS]);  
  
  it('should be able to navigate to home using commands API',  
    fakeAsync(inject([Router, Location], (router: Router, location: Location) => {  
      router.navigate(['/']);  
      tick();  
      expect(location.path()).toBe('');  
    })  
  );  
  
  it('should be able to navigate to weather using commands API',  
    fakeAsync(inject([Router, Location], (router: Router, location: Location) => {  
      router.navigate(['/weather']);  
      tick();  
      expect(location.path()).toBe('/weather');  
    })  
  );  
});
```

Karma test runner

- Karma runs from the console
- Karma can run tests against multiple browsers

To install Karma:

```
npm install karma karma-jasmine karma-chrome-launcher karma-firefox-launcher --save-dev
```

Karma config file: karma.conf.js

```
module.exports = function (config) {
  config.set({
    browsers: ['Chrome', 'Firefox'],
    frameworks: ['jasmine'],
    reporters: ['dots'],
    singleRun: true,

    files: [
      'node_modules/typescript/lib/typescript.js',
      'node_modules/reflect-metadata/Reflect.js',
      'node_modules/systemjs/dist/system.src.js',
      'node_modules/zone.js/dist/zone.js',
      'node_modules/zone.js/dist/async-test.js',
      'node_modules/zone.js/dist/fake-async-test.js',

      {pattern: 'node_modules/rxjs/**/*.js', included: false, watched: false},
      {pattern: 'node_modules/rxjs/**/*.js.map', included: false, watched: false},
      {pattern: 'node_modules/@angular/**/*.js', included: false, watched: false},
      {pattern: 'node_modules/@angular/**/*.js.map', included: false, watched: false},

      {pattern: 'karma-systemjs.config.js', included: true, watched: false},
      {pattern: 'karma-test-runner.js', included: true, watched: false},

      // Application
      {pattern: 'app/**/*.ts', included: false, watched: true}
    ],
    proxies: {
      '/app/': '/base/app/'
    },
    plugins: [
      'karma-jasmine',
      'karma-chrome-launcher',
      'karma-firefox-launcher'
    ]
  })
};
```


Karma script to run tests: karma-test-runner.js

```
Error.stackTraceLimit = Infinity;

jasmine.DEFAULT_TIMEOUT_INTERVAL = 1000;

__karma__.loaded = function () {};

function resolveTestFiles() {
  return Object.keys(window.__karma__.files)
    .filter(function (path) { return /\.spec\.ts$/.test(path); })
    .map(function (moduleName) { return System.import(moduleName); });
}

Promise.
  all([
    System.import('@angular/core/testing'),
    System.import('@angular/platform-browser-dynamic/testing')
  ]).
  then(function (modules) {
    var testing = modules[0];
    var browser = modules[1];

    testing.setBaseTestProviders(
      browser.TEST_BROWSER_DYNAMIC_PLATFORM_PROVIDERS,
      browser.TEST_BROWSER_DYNAMIC_APPLICATION_PROVIDERS);
  }).
  then(function () { return Promise.all(resolveTestFiles()); }).
  then(function () { __karma__.start(); },
    function (error) { __karma__.error(error.stack || error); });
```

Demo

Chapter 9, test_weather app

`npm test`

Building and Deploying Apps with Webpack

Objectives

- A SystemJS-based project makes too many requests and downloads megabytes

We want:

- Minimize the number of requests
- Reduce the download size
- Automate the build in dev and prod

Module Loaders

1. Traverse the tree of JS modules starting from an endpoint
2. Work with multiple module formats (ES6, CommonJS, AMD, UMD, global)
3. Can pre-process loaded resources (transpile, minimize, etc.)
4. Can work with different resources
5. Can load modules in the browser, can prepare bundles “offline”
6. Can perform “dead code elimination”

Webpack bundler

1. Gained popularity after it was adopted by Instagram
2. It's a powerful and production-ready tool
3. The config file is compact
4. Has its own loader (doesn't use SystemJS)

Webpack Hello World

main.js

```
document.write('Hello World!');
```

Create a bundle:

```
webpack main.js bundle.js
```

webpack.config.js

```
module.exports = {  
  entry: './main',  
  output: {  
    path: './dist',  
    filename: 'bundle.js'  
  },  
  watch: true,  
  devServer: {  
    contentBase: '.'  
  }  
};
```

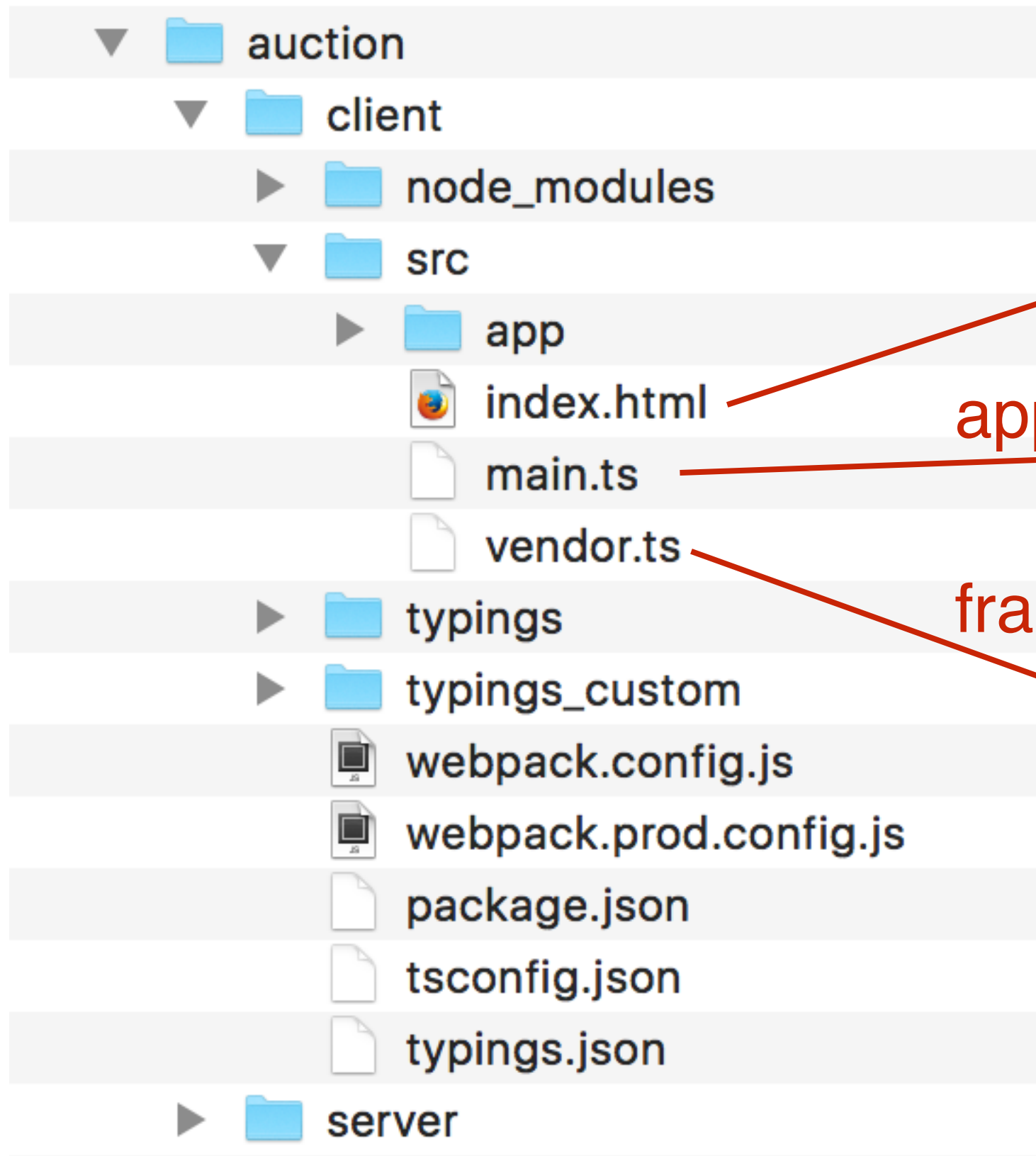
index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head></head>  
<body>  
  <script src="/dist/bundle.js"></script>  
</body>  
</html>
```



Source Code

Deployed Code



index.html

app code

bundle.js.gz

frameworks

vendor.bundle.js.gz

Webpack Dev Server

Webpack Dev Server

In-memory

index.html

bundle.js

vendor.bundle.js

Prod Server

On file system

index.html

bundle.js.gz

vendor.bundle.js.gz

webpack.prod.config

```
const path = require('path');

const CommonsChunkPlugin = require('webpack/lib/optimize/CommonsChunkPlugin');
const CompressionPlugin = require('compression-webpack-plugin');
const CopyWebpackPlugin = require('copy-webpack-plugin');
const DedupePlugin = require('webpack/lib/optimize/DedupePlugin');
const DefinePlugin = require('webpack/lib/DefinePlugin');
const OccurrenceOrderPlugin = require('webpack/lib/optimize/OccurrenceOrderPlugin');
const UglifyJsPlugin = require('webpack/lib/optimize/UglifyJsPlugin');

const ENV = process.env.NODE_ENV = 'production';
const metadata = {
  env: ENV
};

module.exports = {
  debug: false,
  devtool: 'source-map',
  entry: {
    'main' : './src/main.ts',
    'vendor': './src/vendor.ts'
  },
  metadata: metadata,
  module: {
    loaders: [
      {test: /\.css$/, loader: 'to-string!css', exclude: /node_modules/},
      {test: /\.css$/, loader: 'style!css', exclude: /src/},
      {test: /\.html$/, loader: 'raw'},
      {test: /\.ts$/, loader: 'ts', query: {compilerOptions: {noEmit: false}}}
    ]
  },
  output: {
    path : './dist',
    filename: 'bundle.js'
  },
  plugins: [
    new CommonsChunkPlugin({name: 'vendor', filename: 'vendor.bundle.js', minChunks: Infinity}),
    new CompressionPlugin({regexp: /\.css$|\.html$|\.js$|\.map$/}),
    new CopyWebpackPlugin([{'from': './src/index.html', to: 'index.html'}]),
    new DedupePlugin(),
    new DefinePlugin({'webpack': {'ENV': JSON.stringify(metadata.env)}}),
    new OccurrenceOrderPlugin(true),
    new UglifyJsPlugin({
      compress: {screw_ie8 : true},
      mangle: {screw_ie8 : true}
    })
  ],
  resolve: {extensions: ['', '.ts', '.js']}
};
```

index.html after Webpack build

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <meta charset=UTF-8>
  <title>Angular Webpack Starter</title>
  <base href="/">
</head>
<body>
  <my-app>Loading...</my-app>
  <script src="vendor.bundle.js"></script>
  <script src="bundle.js"></script>
</body>
</html>
```

Demo

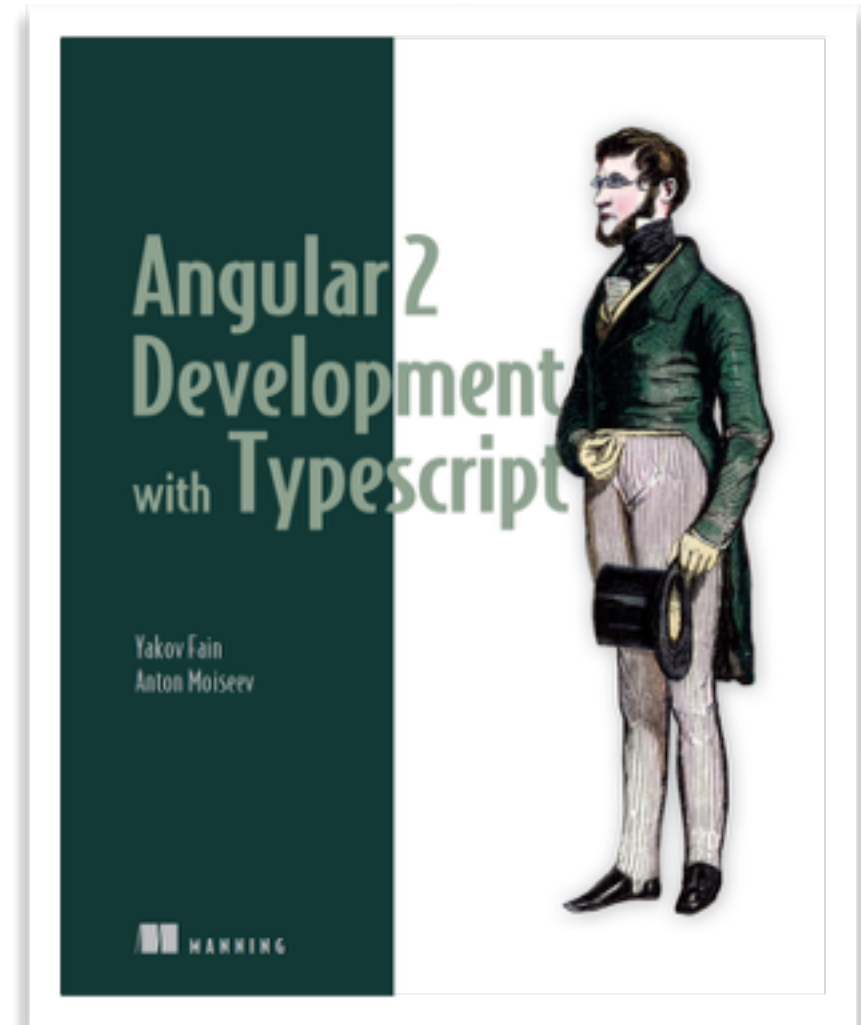
Chapter 10, angular2-webpack-starter

<https://github.com/Farata/angular2typescript/tree/master/chapter10/angular2-webpack-starter>

For more comprehensive Angular/Webpack starter see
<https://github.com/AngularClass/angular2-webpack-starter>

Thank you!

- Book code samples:
<https://github.com/Farata/angular2typescript>
- Our company: faratasystems.com
- Blog: yakovfain.com
- Twitter: [@yfain](https://twitter.com/yfain)



discount code: faindz