

# DevCon 2016 – Bangalore

Date – 30<sup>th</sup> Nov – 2<sup>nd</sup> Dec

## Introduction to Angular 2

**Name of the Speaker :** Naveen Pete

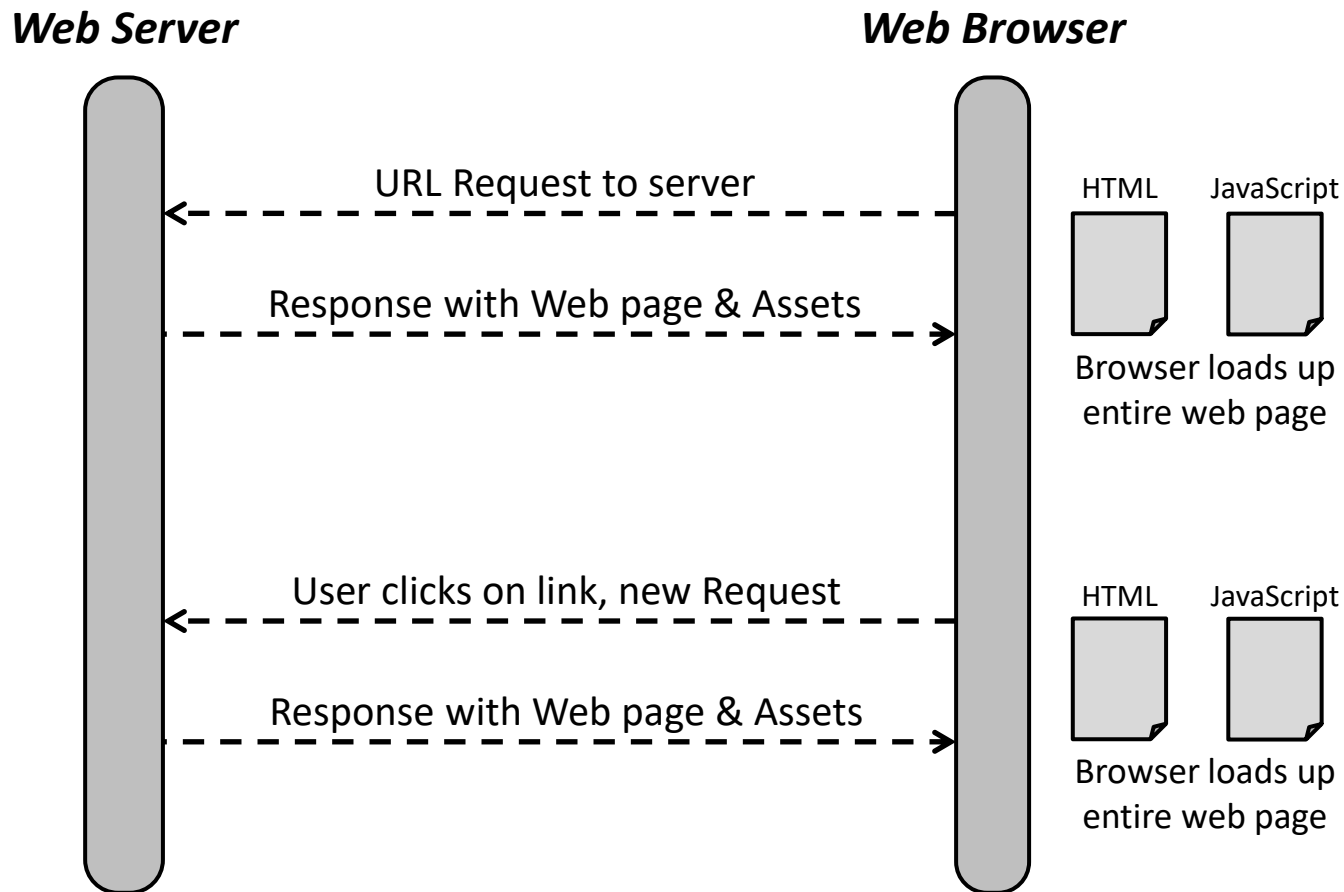
**Place:** Bengaluru

## Agenda

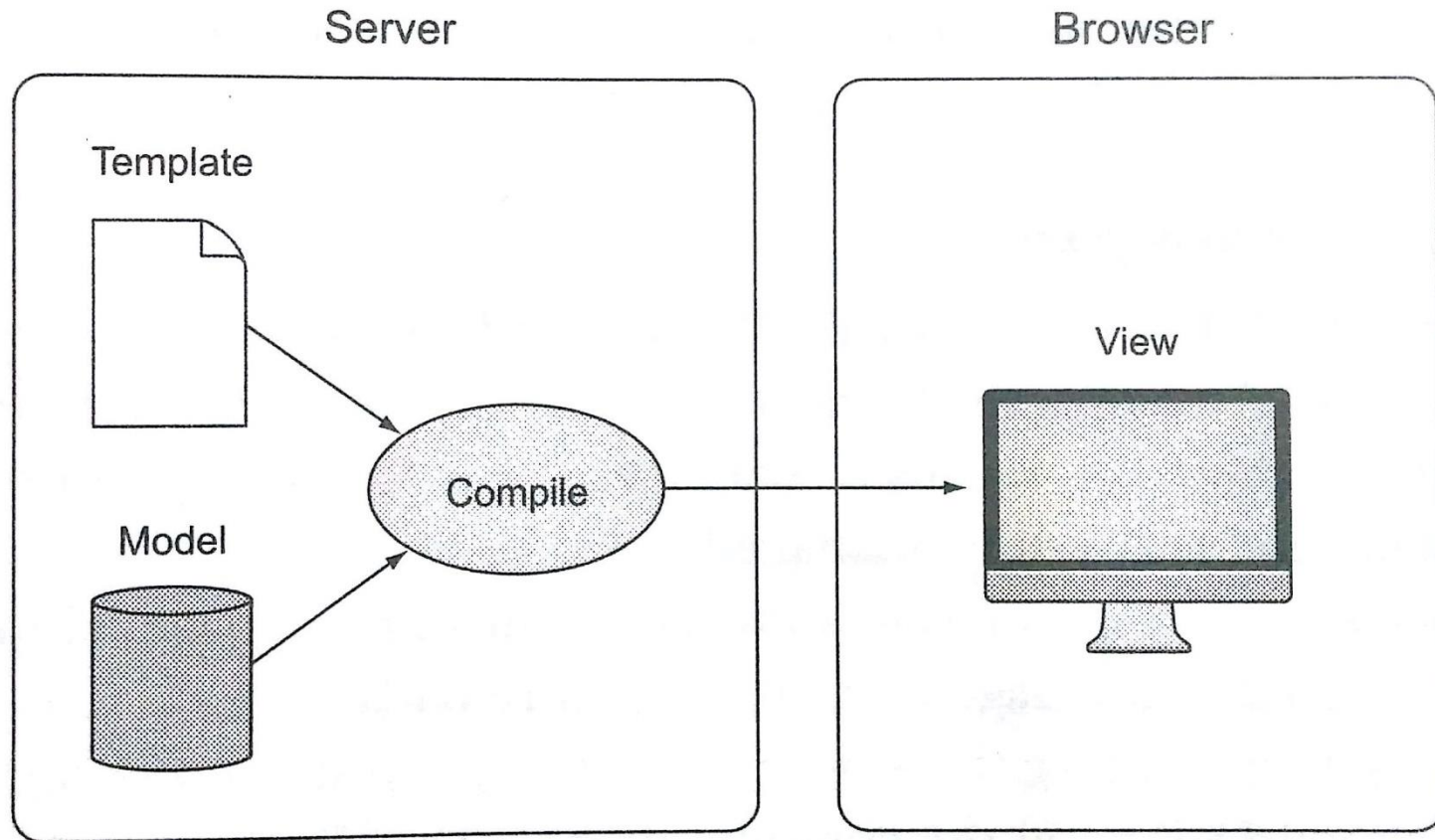
1. Why Library or Framework?
2. Introducing Angular
3. TypeScript
4. Setting up Angular 2
5. Angular 2 Building Blocks
6. Code Walk-thru & Demo
7. Q & A

## 1. Why Library or Framework?

## Traditional Page Refresh



## Data Binding



## Benefits of Library or Framework

- Abstracts complexities of development
- Increases developer productivity
- Moving the application code forward in the stack
  - Reduces server load, thus reducing cost
  - Crowd-sourcing of computational power



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## 2. Introducing Angular

## Introducing Angular

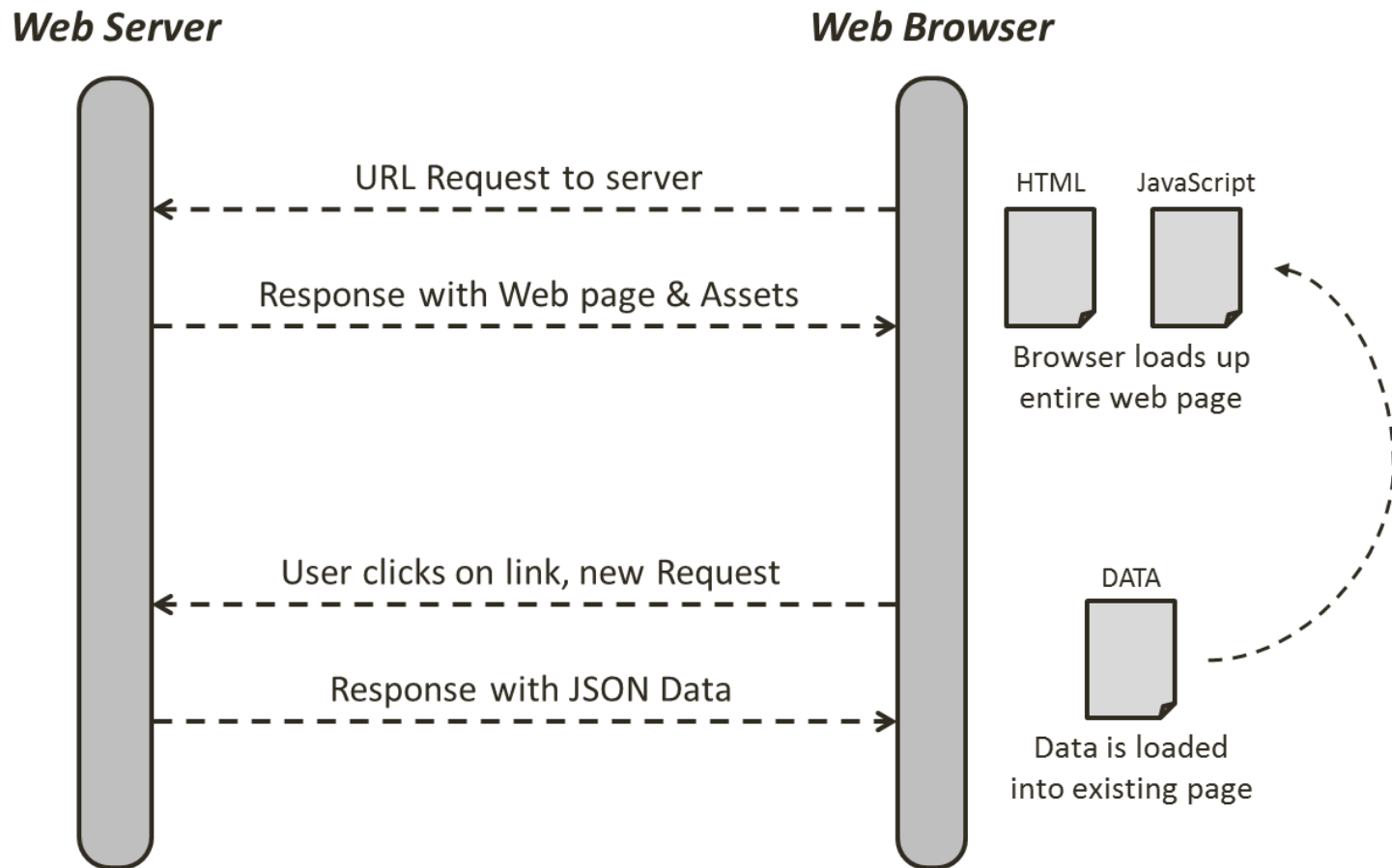
- Developed in 2009 by Misko Hevery
- Structural framework for building dynamic web apps
- Front-end SPA, RIA framework
- Build modular, maintainable and testable apps
- Current Release Versions
  - Angular 1.5.9
  - Angular 2.2



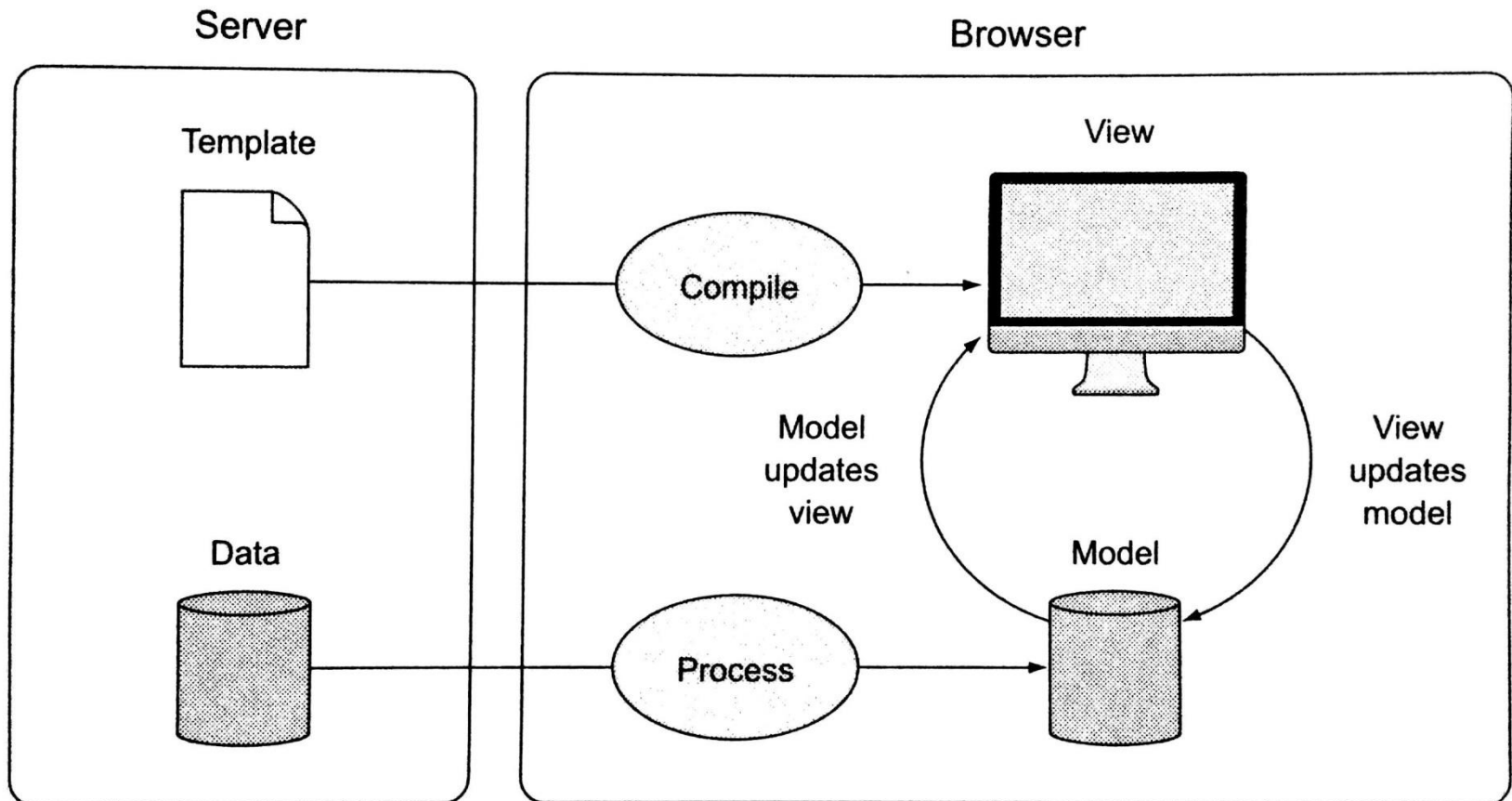
## Angular Benefits

- Build responsive apps for different platforms
- Helps you organize your code
- Data Binding and Dependency Injection eliminates much of the manual code
- Decouple DOM manipulation from app logic
  - Improves testability
- Decouple client side of an app from the server side
  - Allows reuse
  - Allows parallel development

## Responsive Page using Angular (or any other framework)



## Two-Way Data Binding





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## 3. TypeScript

# TypeScript

- Superset of JavaScript
- Chosen as main language by Angular 2
- By far most documentation & example-base uses TypeScript
- Why TypeScript?
  - *Strong Typing*
    - reduces compile-time errors, provides IDE support
  - *Next Gen JS Features*
    - Modules, Classes, Import, Export, ...
  - *Missing JS Features*
    - Interfaces, Generics, ...

## Install TypeScript

```
[sudo] npm install -g typescript
```

## 4. Setting up Angular 2

## Setting up Angular

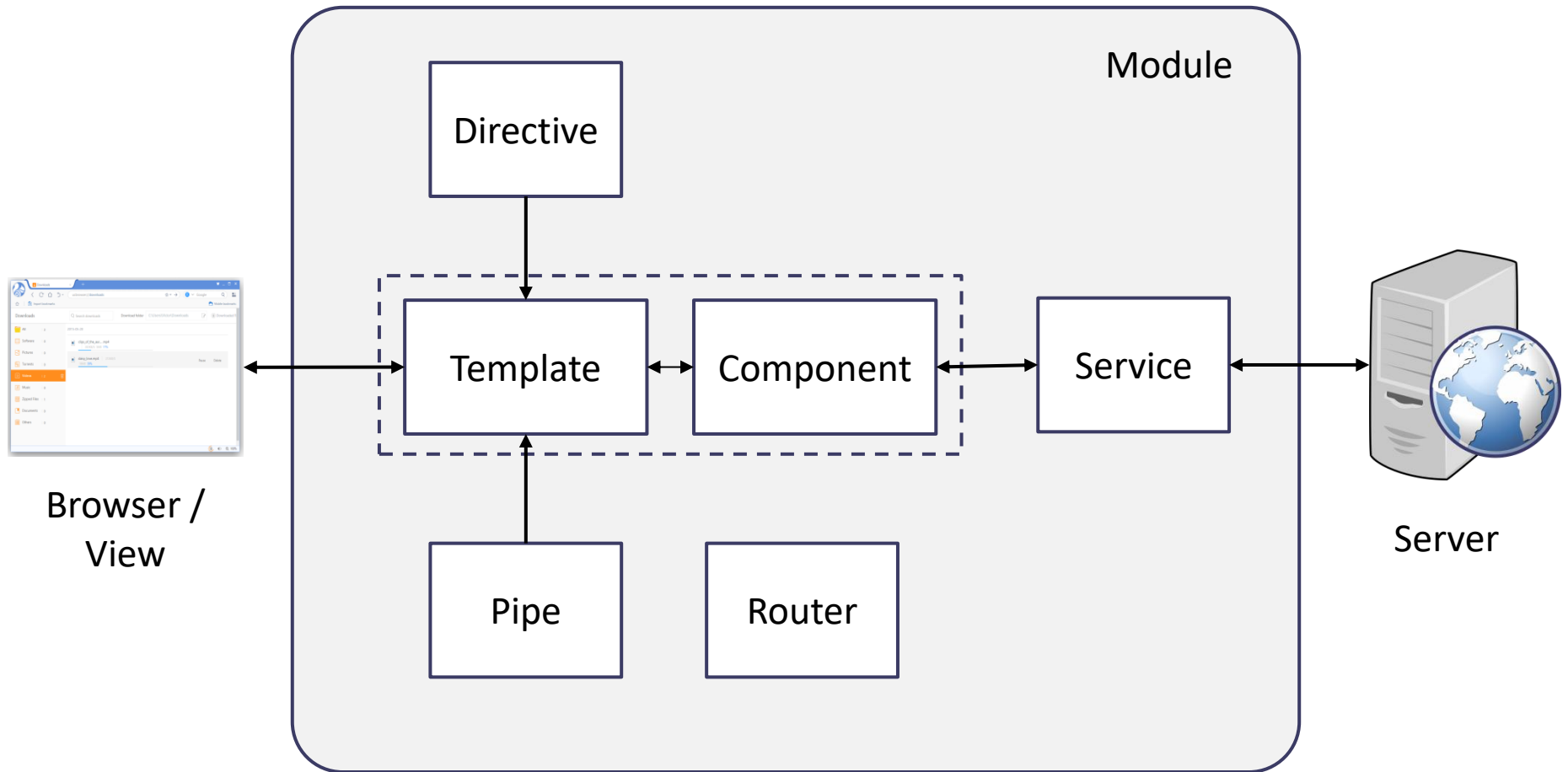
- Install Node (<https://nodejs.org/en/>)
- Install TypeScript – This is optional
- Install Angular CLI (<https://cli.angular.io/>)

- Create new Angular App
- Start the app
  - `ng serve`
    - Starts up development server
    - Builds the app

```
> npm install -g typescript
> npm install -g angular-cli
> ng new first-app
> cd first-app
> ng serve
```

## 5. Angular 2 Building Blocks





## Module (NgModule)

- A block of highly related classes
- Organizes an application into cohesive blocks of functionality
- Every app has at least one module, called AppModule

```
@NgModule({  
  imports: [module1, module2, ...],  
  declarations: [  
    component(s), directive(s), pipe(s), ...  
  ],  
  exports: [class1, class2, ...],  
  providers: [service1, service2, ...]  
})  
export class AppModule{ }
```

AppModule

# Component

- Encapsulates the template, data and the behavior of a view
- Every app has at least one component, called AppComponent
- Completely decoupled from the DOM

## Creating Component

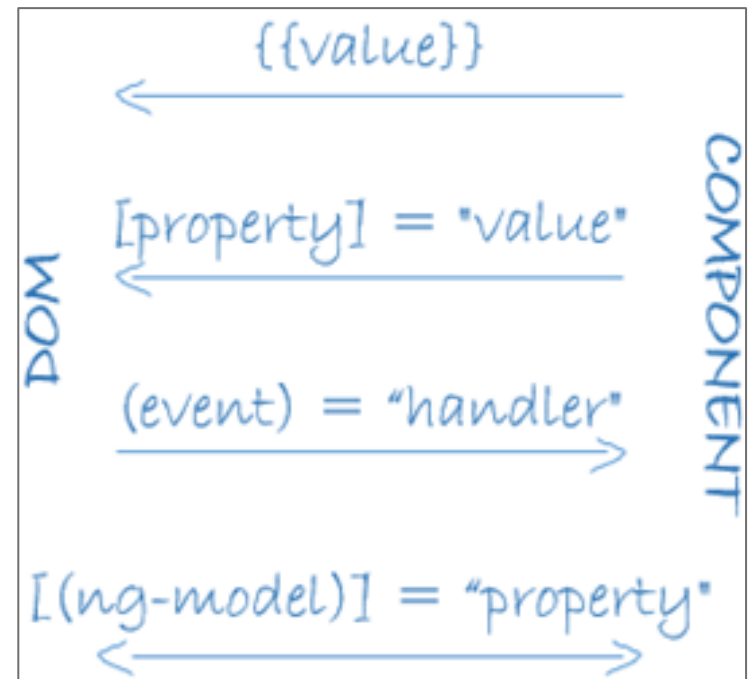
```
> ng g c product
```

```
AppComponent  
HeaderComponent  
RecipesComponent  
ShoppingListComponent
```

```
@Component({  
  selector: 'rating',  
  templateUrl: './rating.component.html',  
  styleUrls: ['./rating.component.css']  
})  
export class RatingComponent {  
  averageRating: number;  
  
  setRating(value) {  
    ...  
  }  
}
```

## Template & Data Binding

- Defines component's view
- Uses HTML and Angular's template elements & attributes
- Data Binding
  - Interpolation
    - `<h1>{{hero.name}}</h1>`
  - Property binding
    - `<img [src]="heroImageUrl">`
  - Event binding
    - `<li (click)="selectHero(hero)"></li>`
  - Two-way data binding
    - `<input [(ngModel)]="hero.name">`



## Template & Data Binding

Examples:

ShoppingListComponent

RecipeItemComponent

RecipeDetailComponent

## Directive

- Helps you to extend HTML to support dynamic behavior
- Transforms the DOM according to instructions given
- Can be built-in or custom
- Two kinds
  - Structural – alter the layout. E.g. \*ngFor, \*ngIf
  - Attribute – alter the appearance or behavior. E.g. ngModel, ngClass

### Creating Custom Directive

```
> ng g d rating
```

```
ShoppingListComponent  
ShoppingListAddComponent
```

```
@Directive({  
  selector: '[appRating]`  
})  
export class RatingDirective {  
  ...  
}
```

## Service

- Allows organizing and sharing code across an app
  - AJAX calls
  - Business rules
  - Calculations
  - Share data between components

### Creating Service

```
> ng g s product
```

```
RecipeService  
ShoppingListService
```

```
@Injectable()  
export class ProductService {  
    ...  
}
```

## Dependency Injection

- **Dependency:** An object that can be used (a service)
- **Injection:** Passing of a dependency to a dependent object so that it can use it. The client does not need to build the object
- Angular 2 uses constructor injection

```
@Component ({  
  selector: 'rb-recipe-list',  
  templateUrl: './recipe-list.component.html',  
  providers: [RecipeService]  
})  
export class RecipeListComponent implements OnInit {  
  constructor(private recipeService: RecipeService) { }  
}
```

```
RecipeListComponent  
ShoppingListComponent
```



## Pipe

- Transforms displayed values within a template
- Does not modify underlying data
- Built-in pipes
  - CurrencyPipe, DatePipe, JsonPipe, LowerCasePipe, UpperCasePipe

### Creating Custom Pipe

```
> ng g p my-currency
```

# Router

- Enables navigation from one view to the next as users perform application tasks
- Maps a URL path to a component
- Steps
  - Define array of routes using 'Routes'
  - Register routes with router module using 'Router.forRoot()'
  - Add the resulting module to 'imports' array of 'AppModule'
  - Add <router-outlet> element to the template
  - Use 'routerLink' attribute directive in <a> tag to navigate to a specific route
    - <a [routerLink]="['/recipes']">Recipes</a>

```
app.routing.ts  
app.module.ts  
app.component.html  
header.component.html
```

```
recipe-item.component.html  
recipe-detail.component.ts
```

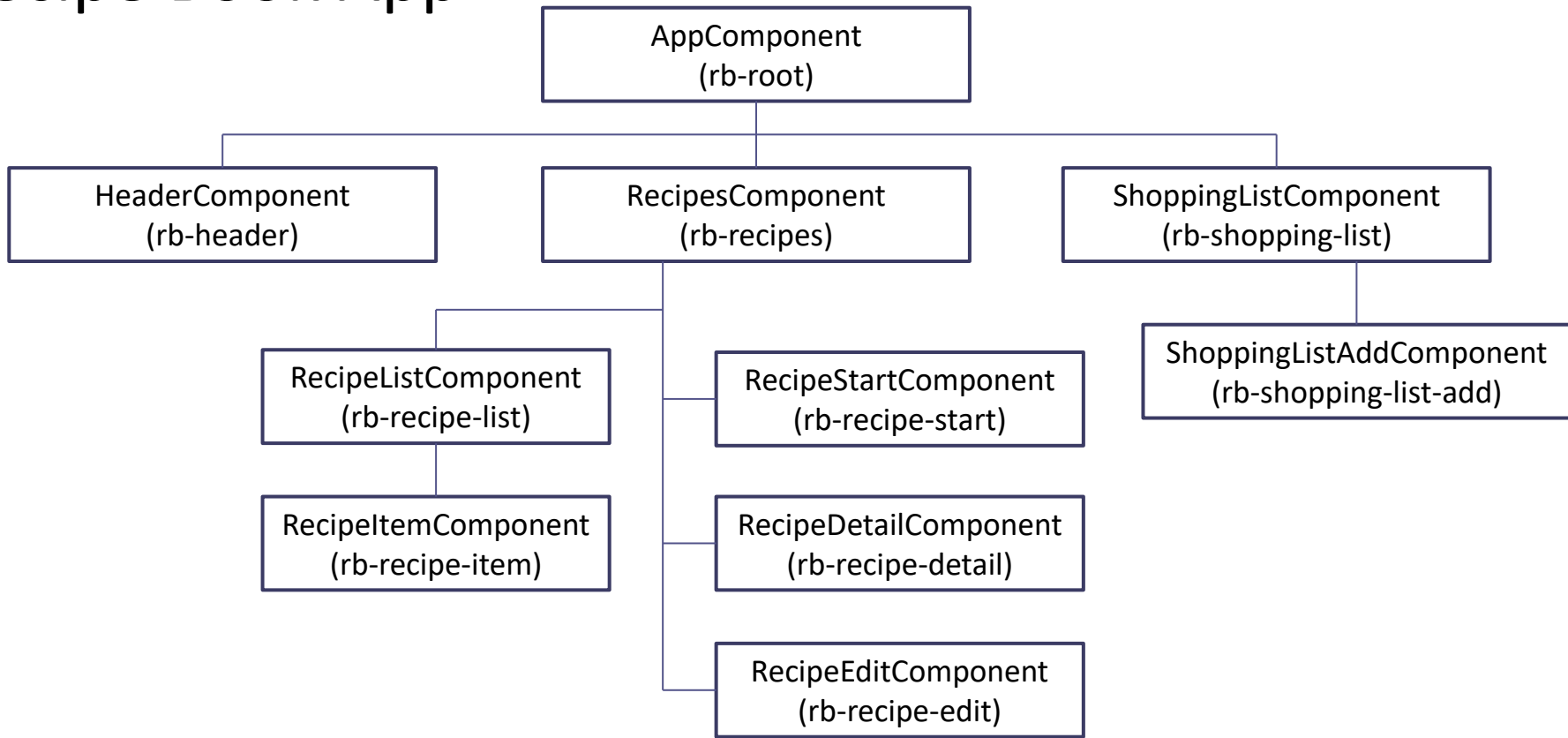
## Server Communication – Angular Http Client

- Communicates with remote servers using HTTP protocol
- Uses browser's XMLHttpRequest object
- Methods
  - get()
  - post()
  - put()
  - delete()
- Methods return Observable<Response>

```
RecipeService
```

## 6. Code Walk-thru & Demo

# Recipe Book App



<https://github.com/naveen-pete/ng-2> (Project: recipe-book)



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## 7. Q & A



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# THANK YOU

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