



Angular Fundamentals

Module 2 - Databinding



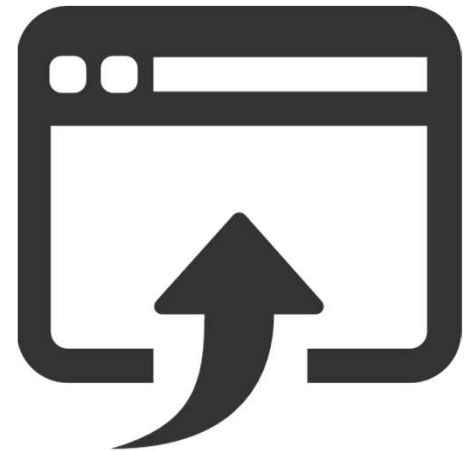
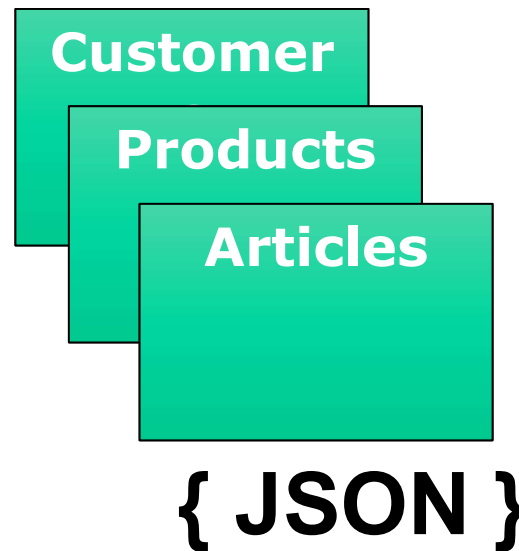
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Hoofdstuk 3
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Wat is databinding

- Gegevens (data) tonen in de user interface
- Data afkomstig uit:
 - Controller / class
 - Database
 - User input
 - Andere systemen



Declaratieve syntaxis

- Vier manieren voor databinding in HTML-views/templates.
 1. Simple data binding
 2. Event binding
 3. One-way data binding
 4. Two-way data binding



1. Simple Data binding

Class-properties binden in de template

1. Simple data binding syntax

Ongewijzigd ten opzichte van Angular 1. Dus nog steeds dubbele accolades:

```
<div>Stad: {{ city }}</div>
```

```
<div>Voornaam: {{ person.firstname }}</div>
```

Altijd: samenwerking met component/class

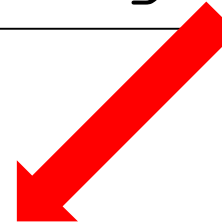
```
import {Component} from '@angular/core';
@Component({
  selector: 'hello-world',
  template: `<h1>Hello Angular</h1>
    <h2>Mijn naam is : {{ name }}</h2>
    <h2>Mijn favoriete stad is : {{ city }}</h2>
  `
})
export class AppComponent {
  name = 'Peter Kassenaar';
  city = 'Groningen'
}
```

Of: properties later instellen

```
export class AppComponent {  
  name: string;  
  city: string;  
  
  constructor() {  
    this.name = '...';  
    this.city = '...';  
  }  
  
  ngOnInit() {  
    this.name = 'Peter Kassenaar';  
    this.city = 'Groningen';  
  }  
}
```

BEST PRACTICE:

use `ngOnInit()`



Binden via een lus: *ngFor

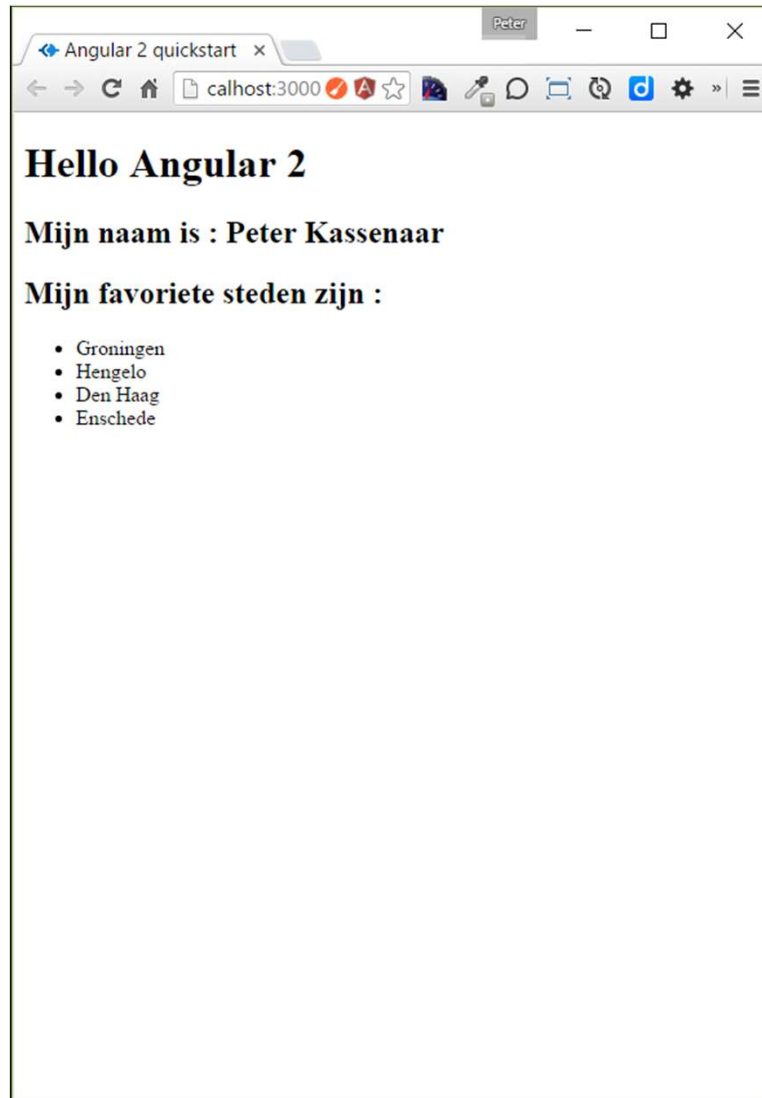
Template:

```
<h2>Mijn favoriete steden zijn :</h2>
<ul>
  <li *ngFor="let city of cities">{{ city }}</li>
</ul>
```

Class:

```
// Class met properties, array met cities
export class AppComponent {
  name:string;
  cities:string[];

  ngOnInit() {
    this.name = 'Peter Kassenaar';
    this.cities = ['Groningen', 'Hengelo', 'Den Haag', 'Enschede']
  }
}
```



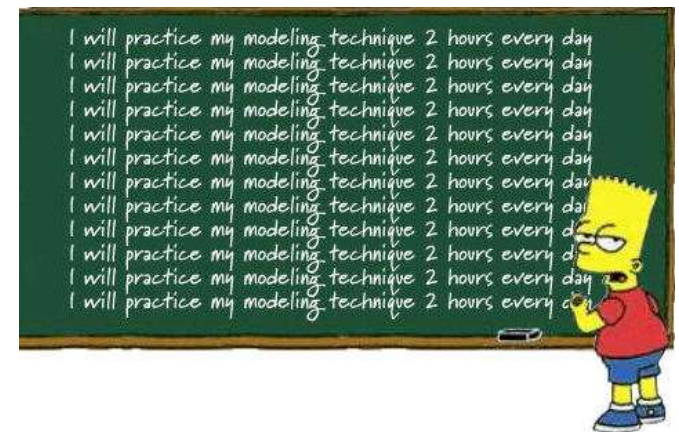
Meer info:

<https://angular.io/guide/displaying-data>

Checkpoint

- Simple data binding `{{ ... }}`
- Properties van de class worden gebonden
- Lussen via `*ngFor`
- Data staat in een array
- Oefening 2a) en 2b)

Oefening....



Model maken (als in: MVC)

Class met properties die wordt geëxporteerd:

```
export class City{  
  constructor(  
    public id: number,  
    public name: string,  
    public province: string,  
  ){ }  
}
```

Let op de shorthand notatie bij `public id : number :`

1. Maakt lokale parameter
2. Maakt publieke parameter met zelfde naam
3. Initialiseert parameter bij instantiëring van de class met `new`

Model gebruiken

1. Model-class importeren

```
import {City} from './city.model'
```

2. Component aanpassen

```
export class AppComponent {  
  name = 'Peter Kassenaar';  
  cities = [  
    new City(1, 'Groningen', 'Groningen'),  
    new City(2, 'Hengelo', 'Overijssel'),  
    new City(3, 'Den Haag', 'Zuid-Holland'),  
    new City(4, 'Enschede', 'Overijssel'),  
  ]  
}
```

3. View aanpassen

```
<li *ngFor="let city of cities">{{ city.id }} - {{ city.name }}</li>
```

Andere optie: interface

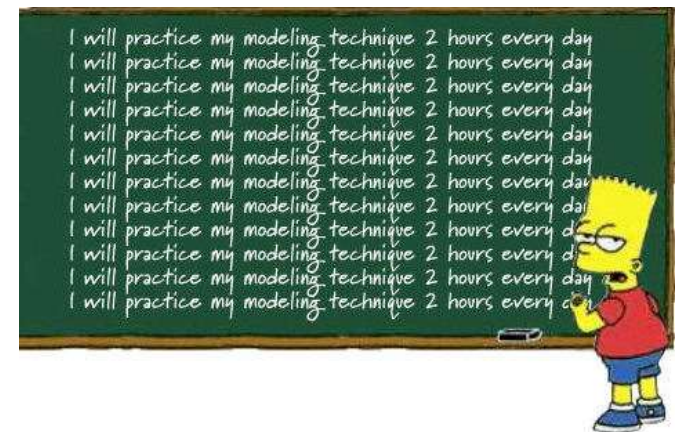
- Interface beschrijft alleen de structuur van de data
- Geen keyword `new`
- Geen functionaliteit in de instanties

```
interface ICity {  
    id: number;  
    name: string;  
    province: string;  
}
```

Checkpoint

- Model maken en gebruiken: Class of interface
- Denk aan de juiste `import`-statements
- Best practice; plaats je class (of interface) in de map `/shared`.
- Oefening 2c)
- Voorbeeld: `../examples/101-databinding`

Oefening....



Voorwaardelijk tonen met *ngIf

Gebruik de directive *ngIf (let op het sterretje!)

```
<h2 *ngIf="cities.length > 3">Jij hebt veel favoriete steden!</h2>
```



Externe templates

Als je niet van inline HTML houdt:

```
@Component({  
  selector    : 'hello-world',  
  templateUrl: './app.component.html'  
})
```



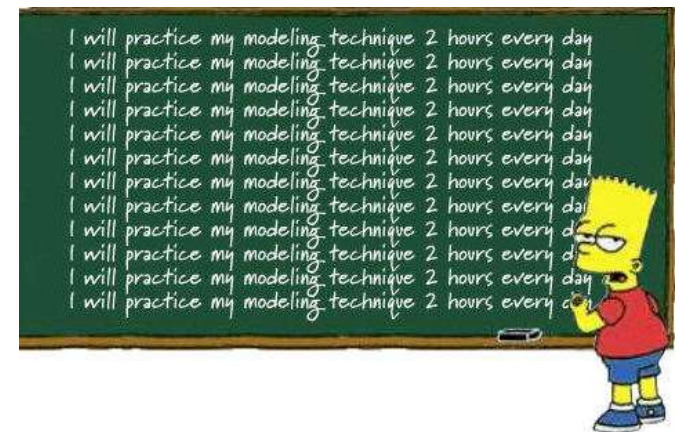
Bestand `app.component.html`

```
<!-- HTML in externe template -->  
<h1>Hello Angular 2</h1>  
<p>Dit is een externe template</p>  
<h2>Mijn naam is : {{ name }}</h2>  
<h2>Mijn favoriete steden zijn :</h2>  
...
```

Checkpoint

- Simple data binding `{{ ... }}`
- Gebruik bij voorkeur een Model (class of interface)
- Lussen en voorwaardelijke statement via `*ngFor` en `*ngIf`
- Eventueel : externe HTML-templates
- Oefening 2c) en 2d)

Oefening....





2. User input en event binding

Reageren op mouse, keyboard, hyperlinks en meer



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Event binding syntax

Gebruik ronde haken voor events:

Angular 1:

```
<div ng-click="handleClick()">...</div>
```

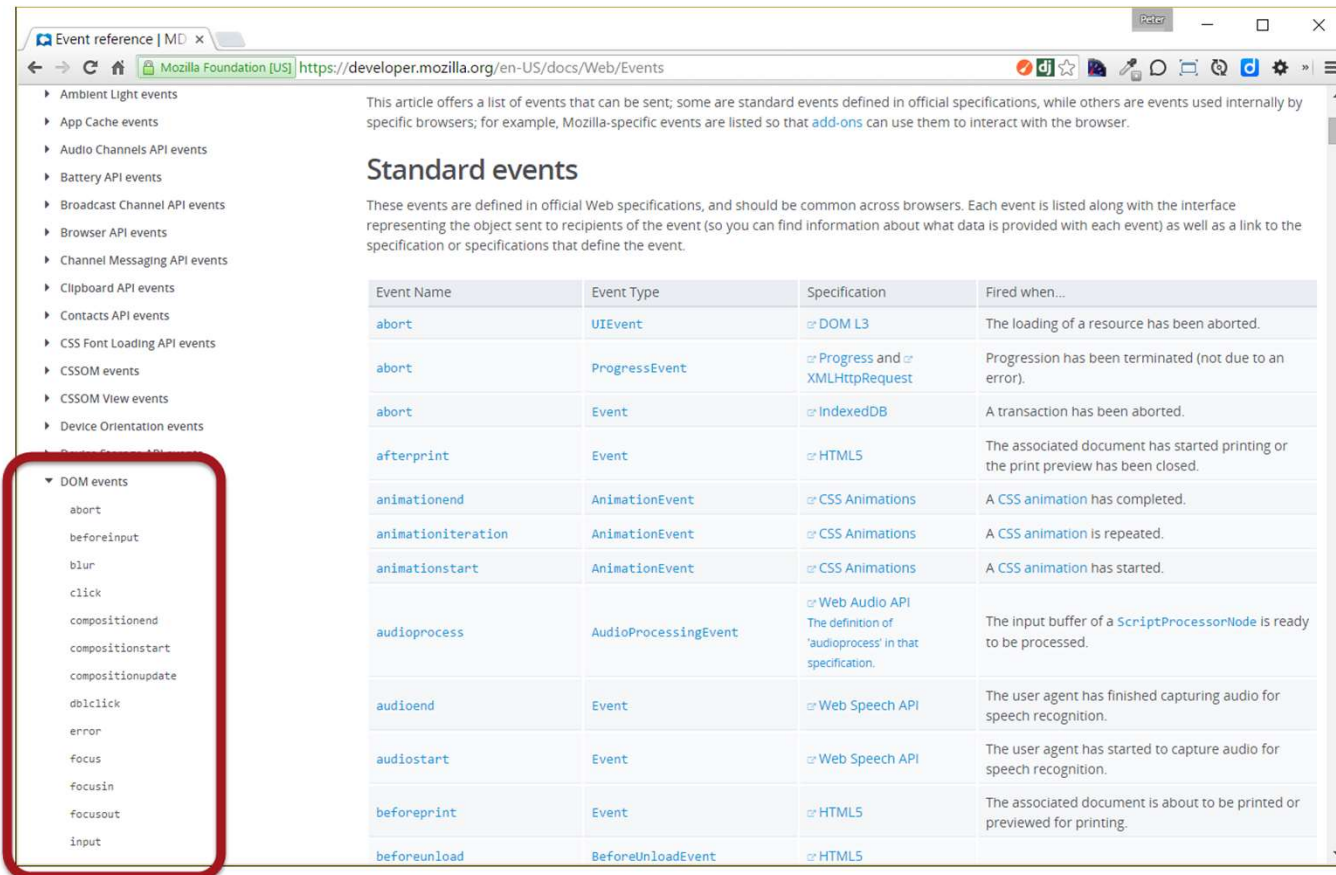
Angular 2:

```
<div (click)="handleClick()">...</div>
```

```
<input (blur)="onBlur()">...</div>
```

DOM-events

Angular2+ kan naar *e/k* DOM-event luisteren, zonder dat er een aparte directive voor nodig is:



This article offers a list of events that can be sent; some are standard events defined in official specifications, while others are events used internally by specific browsers; for example, Mozilla-specific events are listed so that [add-ons](#) can use them to interact with the browser.

Standard events

These events are defined in official Web specifications, and should be common across browsers. Each event is listed along with the interface representing the object sent to recipients of the event (so you can find information about what data is provided with each event) as well as a link to the specification or specifications that define the event.

Event Name	Event Type	Specification	Fired when...
abort	UIEvent	DOM L3	The loading of a resource has been aborted.
abort	ProgressEvent	Progress and XMLHttpRequest	Progression has been terminated (not due to an error).
abort	Event	IndexedDB	A transaction has been aborted.
afterprint	Event	HTML5	The associated document has started printing or the print preview has been closed.
animationend	AnimationEvent	CSS Animations	A CSS animation has completed.
animationiteration	AnimationEvent	CSS Animations	A CSS animation is repeated.
animationstart	AnimationEvent	CSS Animations	A CSS animation has started.
audioprocess	AudioProcessingEvent	Web Audio API The definition of 'audioprocess' in that specification.	The input buffer of a ScriptProcessorNode is ready to be processed.
audioend	Event	Web Speech API	The user agent has finished capturing audio for speech recognition.
audiostart	Event	Web Speech API	The user agent has started to capture audio for speech recognition.
beforeprint	Event	HTML5	The associated document is about to be printed or previewed for printing.
beforeunload	BeforeUnloadEvent	HTML5	

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Events>

Voorbeeld event binding

HTML

```
<!-- Event binding voor een button -->  
<button class="btn btn-success"  
    (click)="btnClick()">Ik ben een button</button>
```

Class

```
export class AppComponent {  
    ...  
    counter: number = 0;  
  
    btnClick(){  
        alert('Je hebt ' + ++this.counter + ' keer geklikt');  
    }  
}
```

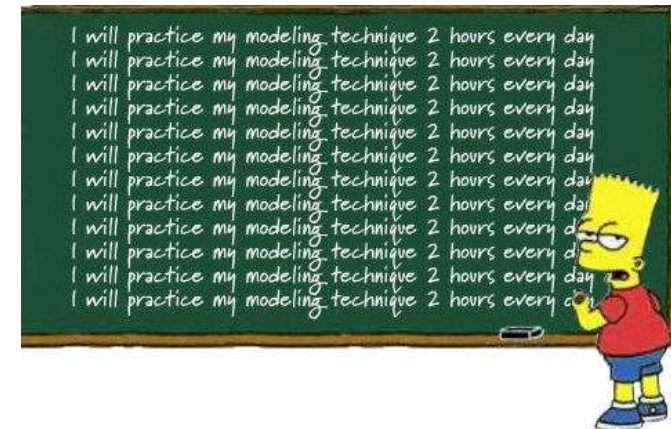


- Veel editors geven intellisense voor de beschikbare events

Checkpoint

- Event binding wordt aangegeven met `(eventname) = "..."`
- Events worden altijd genoteerd in kleine letters.
- Je mag meerdere events aan één element koppelen.
- Evens worden *niet* gerenderd in de DOM-tree van de browser
- Events worden afgehandeld door een event handler-functie in de component
- Voorbeeld `../examples/102-event-binding`
- Oefening 3a)

Oefening....



2a. Niet-DOM events binden

- Niet-DOM events binden: `@HostListener()`
- Luister naar events op het `window`-object, decoreer Event Listener functie.
- Doorgeven van `$event` is optioneel
- Bijvoorbeeld:

```
// Decorator voor capture van non-DOM events  
@HostListener('window:offline', ['$event'])  
onOffline(event) {  
    this.msg = 'We zijn offline!';  
    console.log('we zijn nu offline ==>', event);  
}
```

```
// Luisteren naar niet-DOM events: gebruik
// de decorator @HostListener()
@HostListener('window:offline', ['$event']) // $event is optioneel
onOffline(e) {
    console.log(e);
    this.msg = 'We zijn offline!';
    console.log('We zijn offline!');
}

@HostListener('window:online')
onOnline() {
    this.msg = 'We zijn weer online! Ga synchroniseren';
    console.log('We zijn online!');
}
```



Waarden van tekstvelden uitlezen

Een variabele maken van je tekstveld

a. Event-parameters: \$event

HTML

```
<input type="text" class="input-lg" placeholder="Plaatsnaam..."  
      (keyup)="onKeyUp($event)"><br>  
  
<p>{{ txtKeyUp }}</p>
```

Class

```
// 2. Binden aan keyUp-event in de textbox  
onKeyUp(event:any){  
    this.txtKeyUp = event.target.value + ' - ';  
}
```

b. Event-parameters: local template variable

Declareer *local template variable* met # → Het hele element wordt doorgegeven aan de component

HTML

```
<input type="text" class="input-lg" placeholder="Plaatsnaam..."  
      #txtCity (keyup.enter)="betterKeyUp(txtCity)">  
<h3>{{ txtCity.value }}</h3>
```

Class:

```
// 3. Binden aan keyUp-event via local template variable  
betterKeyUp(txtCity:HTMLInputElement){  
    //... Doe iets met txtCity...  
}
```

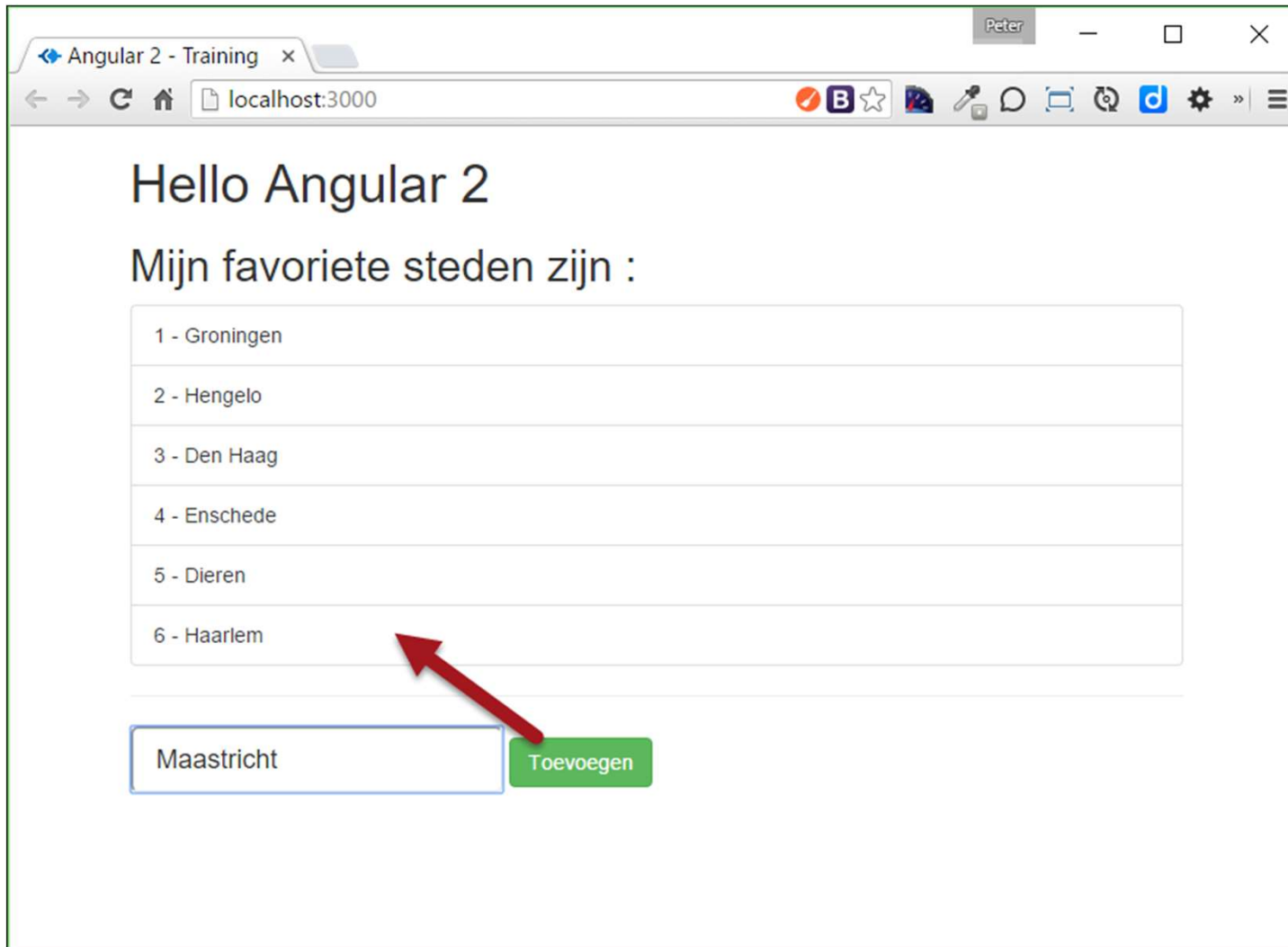
Putting it all together...

HTML

```
<input type="text" class="input-lg" placeholder="Plaatsnaam..." #txtCity>  
<button class="btn btn-success"  
    (click)="addCity(txtCity)">Toevoegen  
</button>
```

Class

```
export class AppComponent {  
    // Properties voor de component/class  
    ...  
    addCity(txtCity:HTMLInputElement) {  
        let newID    = this.cities.length + 1;  
        let newCity = new City(newID, txtCity.value, 'Onbekend');  
        this.cities.push(newCity);  
        txtCity.value = '';  
    }  
}
```

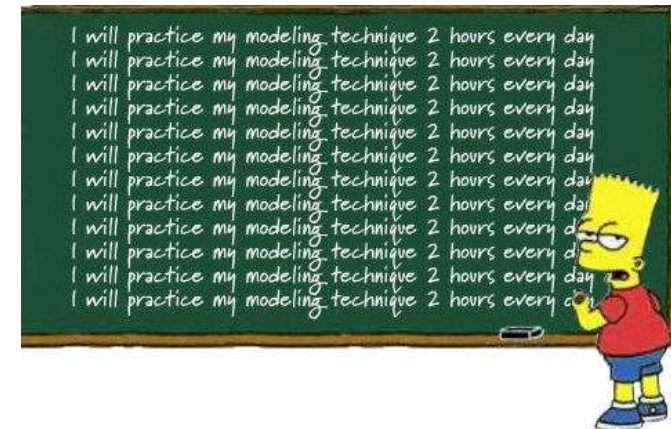


Verder lezen/meer informatie: <https://angular.io/docs/ts/latest/guide/user-input.html>

Checkpoint

- Event binding wordt aangegeven met `(eventName) = "..."`
- Events worden afgehandeld door een event handler-functie in de component
- Gebruik `$event` om het complete, ruwe browserevent door te geven aan de controller
- Gebruik `#` voor *local template variable*
- Op deze manier zijn eenvoudige client-sided CRUD-operations te realiseren.
- Voorbeeld: `../examples/102-data-binding`
- Oefening 3b), 3c), 3d), 3e)

Oefening....





3. Attribute & property binding

Eigenschappen binden aan HTML-attributen en DOM-properties

Attribute binding syntax

Rechtstreeks binden aan properties van HTML-elementen.

Ook wel: *one-way binding*.

Gebruik blokhaken syntaxis

Angular 1:

```
<div ng-hide="true|false">...</div>
```

Angular 2:

```
<div [hidden]="true">...</div>
```

Of :

```
<div [hidden]="person.hasEmail">...</div>
```

```
<div [style.backgroundColor]="myBgColor">...</div>
```

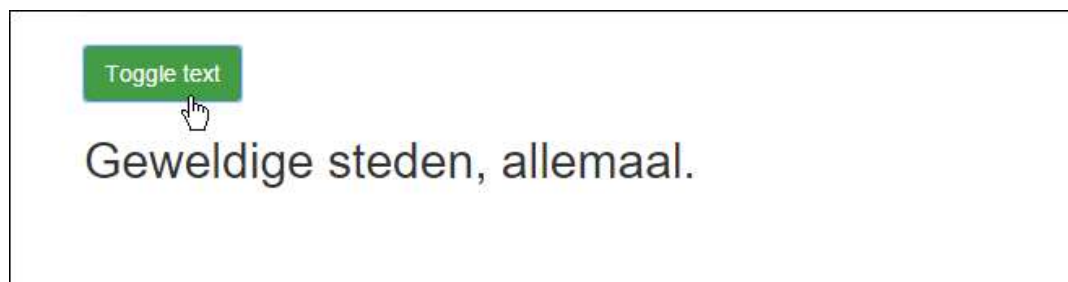
Voorbeeld attribute binding

HTML

```
<!-- Attribute binding -->  
<button class="btn btn-success" (click)="toggleText()">Toggle text</button>  
<h2 [hidden]="textVisible">Geweldige steden, allemaal.</h2>
```

Class

```
// attribuut toggelen: tekst zichtbaar/onzichtbaar maken.  
toggleText(){  
  this.textVisible = !this.textVisible;  
}
```



Bijvoorbeeld...

HTML

```
<li *ngFor="let city of cities" class="list-group-item"
  (click)="updateCity(city)">
  {{ city.id }} - {{ city.name }}
</li>
```

Class

```
export class AppComponent {
  // ...
  currentCity:City    = null;
  cityPhoto:string    = '';

  // Geselecteerde city updaten in de ui. Nieuw : ES6 String interpolation
  updateCity(city:City) {
    this.currentCity = city;
    this.cityPhoto   = `img/${this.currentCity.name}.jpg`;
  }
}
```

Demo:

..\103-attributebinding\app\app-02.html en

..\app-02.component.ts

Hello Angular 2

Mijn favoriete steden zijn :

1 - Groningen

2 - Hengelo

3 - Den Haag

4 - Enschede



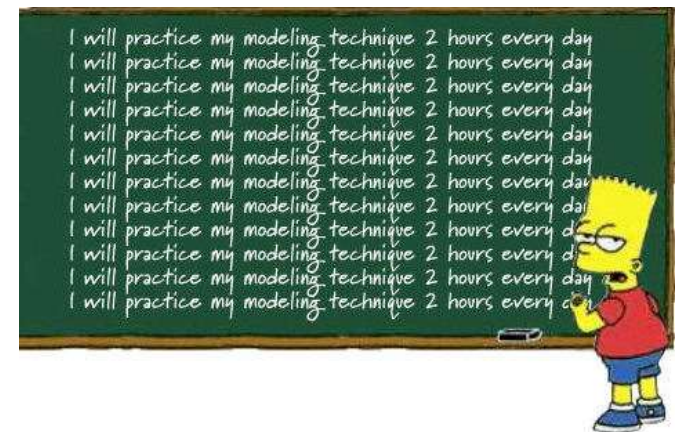
mijn stad: Groningen

Meer informatie: <https://angular.io/docs/ts/latest/guide/template-syntax.html#!#property-binding>

Checkpoint

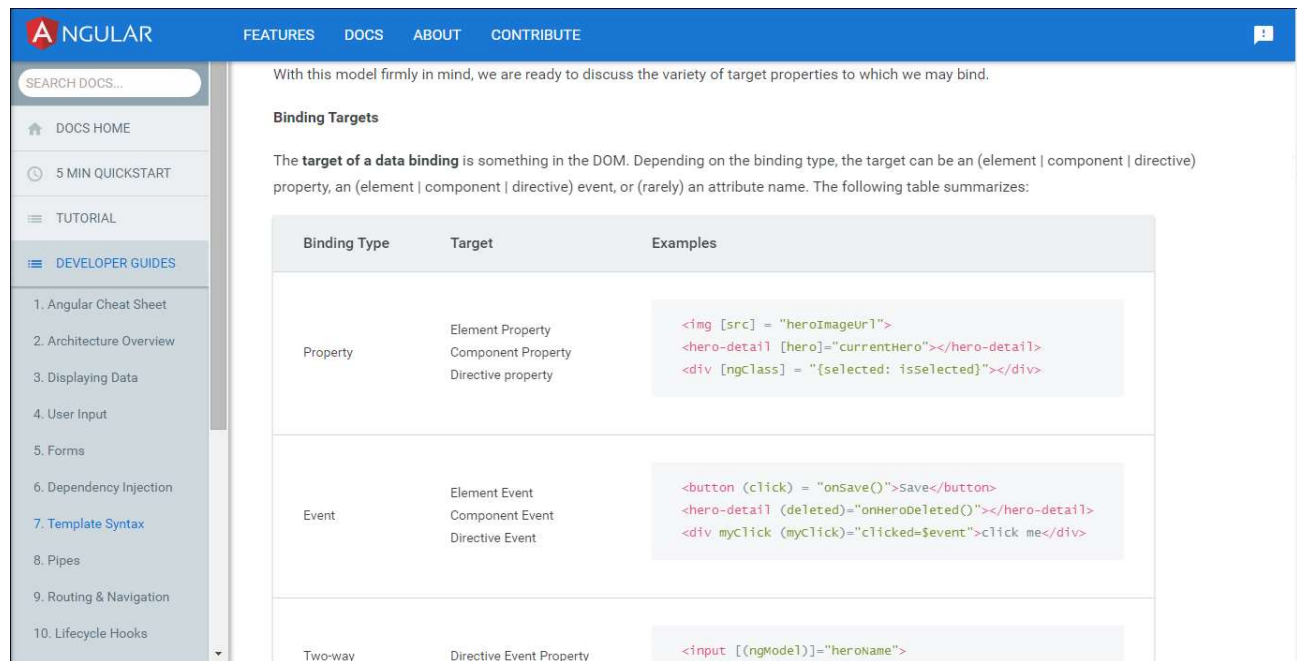
- Attribute binding is addressed with `[attrName]="..."`
- Attributes are bound to a variable on the class.
- You can calculate the variable in the `.ts`-file
- Exercise: 4a) and 4b)
- Example code is in `../103-attribute-binding`

Exercise....



Meer binding-opties

- Attribute binding en DOM-property binding
- Class binding
- Style binding
- <https://angular.io/docs/ts/latest/guide/template-syntax.html>



The screenshot shows the Angular Developer Guides page. The left sidebar contains a search bar and a list of navigation links: DOCS HOME, 5 MIN QUICKSTART, TUTORIAL, DEVELOPER GUIDES, and a numbered list of guides (1-10). The main content area is titled 'Binding Targets' and explains that the target of a data binding is something in the DOM. It includes a table summarizing binding types and targets.

Binding Type	Target	Examples
Property	Element Property Component Property Directive property	<pre> <hero-detail [hero]="currentHero"></hero-detail> <div [ngClass] = "{selected: isSelected}"></div></pre>
Event	Element Event Component Event Directive Event	<pre><button (click) = "onSave()">Save</button> <hero-detail (deleted)="onHeroDeleted()"></hero-detail> <div myClick (myClick)="clicked=\$event">click me</div></pre>
Two-way	Directive Event Property	<pre><input [(ngModel)]="heroName"></pre>



4. Two-way binding

User interface en logica gelijktijdig updaten

Two way binding syntax

Is een tijdje weg geweest uit Angular 2, maar op veler verzoek toch teruggekeerd

Angular 1:

```
<input ng-model="person.firstName" />
```

Angular 2: de notatie is een beetje bizar:

```
<input [ (ngModel) ]="person.firstName" />
```

[(ngModel)] gebruiken

HTML

```
<input type="text" class="input-lg" [(ngModel)]="newCity" />  
<h2>{{ newCity }}</h2>
```

Dat is shorthand-notatie voor:

```
<!-- Two-way binding met uitgebreide syntaxis-->  
<input type="text" class="input-lg"  
      [value]="newCityExtended"  
      (input)="newCityExtended = $event.target.value" />  
<h2>{{ newCityExtended }}</h2>
```

FormsModule importeren

- Vroeger maakte de Formulier-functionaliiteit standaard deel uit van Angular.
- Nu niet meer – apart importeren in `app.module.ts`!
- `import {FormsModule} from "@angular/forms";`
- ...
- `imports : [BrowserModule, FormsModule],`

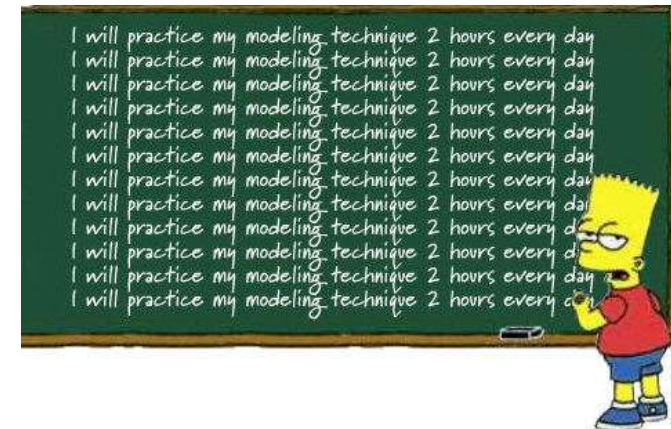
Dus: data doorgeven van View → Controller

1. Using `$event`
2. Using a Local Template Variabele `#NameVar`
3. Using `[(ngModel)]` (to be used in simple situations, mostly not on complex forms)
4. `HostBinding/@HostListener` (via `@`-decorators)
5. `Decorator @ViewChild()`

Checkpoint

- Attribute binding wordt aangegeven met
`[attributeName]="..."`
- Op deze manier maak je attributen van HTML-tags dynamisch
- Aan de rechterkant plaats je een variabele van de component
- Via `[(ngModel)]` kun je in Angular two-way binding gebruiken
- Oefening 4a) , 4b) , 4c)

Oefening....



Binding cheat sheet

The screenshot shows the Angular 2 for TypeScript Cheat Sheet page. The page has a blue header with the Angular logo and navigation links: FEATURES, DOCS, ABOUT, and CONTRIBUTE. A search bar is located in the top left. On the left side, there is a sidebar with a list of developer guides, including '1. Angular Cheat Sheet', '2. Architecture Overview', '3. Displaying Data', '4. User Input', '5. Forms', '6. Dependency Injection', '7. Template Syntax', '8. Pipes', '9. Routing & Navigation', '10. Lifecycle Hooks', '11. Attribute Directives', '12. Structural Directives', and '13. Hierarchical Injectors'. The main content area has a blue header with the title 'ANGULAR CHEAT SHEET' and a sub-header 'Angular 2 for TypeScript'. Below this, a note states: 'This cheat sheet is provisional and may change. Angular 2 is currently in Beta.' The main content is titled 'Angular for TypeScript Cheat Sheet (v2.0.0-beta.0)'. It contains two sections: 'Bootstrapping' and 'Template syntax'. The 'Bootstrapping' section shows the code `import {bootstrap} from 'angular2/angular2';` and `bootstrap(MyAppComponent, [MyService, provide(...)]);`, with a description: 'Bootstraps an application with MyAppComponent as the root component and configures the DI providers.' The 'Template syntax' section shows three examples of Angular template syntax: `<input [value]="firstName">` (binds property value to the result of expression `firstName`), `<div [attr.role]="myAriaRole">` (binds attribute `role` to the result of expression `myAriaRole`), and `<div [class.extra-sparkle]="isDelightful">` (binds the presence of the CSS class `extra-sparkle` on).

ANGULAR

FEATURES DOCS ABOUT CONTRIBUTE

SEARCH DOCS...

DOCS HOME

5 MIN QUICKSTART

TUTORIAL

DEVELOPER GUIDES

1. Angular Cheat Sheet

2. Architecture Overview

3. Displaying Data

4. User Input

5. Forms

6. Dependency Injection

7. Template Syntax

8. Pipes

9. Routing & Navigation

10. Lifecycle Hooks

11. Attribute Directives

12. Structural Directives

13. Hierarchical Injectors

ANGULAR CHEAT SHEET

Angular 2 for TypeScript

This cheat sheet is provisional and may change. Angular 2 is currently in Beta.

Angular for TypeScript Cheat Sheet (v2.0.0-beta.0)

Bootstrapping	
<code>import {bootstrap} from 'angular2/angular2';</code>	
<code>bootstrap(MyAppComponent, [MyService, provide(...)]);</code>	Bootstraps an application with MyAppComponent as the root component and configures the DI providers.

Template syntax	
<code><input [value]="firstName"></code>	Binds property <code>value</code> to the result of expression <code>firstName</code> .
<code><div [attr.role]="myAriaRole"></code>	Binds attribute <code>role</code> to the result of expression <code>myAriaRole</code> .
<code><div [class.extra-sparkle]="isDelightful"></code>	Binds the presence of the CSS class <code>extra-sparkle</code> on

<https://angular.io/docs/ts/latest/guide/cheatsheet.html>

Samenvatting...

- Databinding in is Angular belangrijk
- Leer werken met de notatie voor DOM- en Attribute binding, event binding en two-way binding
- Pas altijd de Component en de bijbehorende View aan.
- Veel concepten komen overeen, de uitwerking is anders dan in Vue, React en Angular 1

Samenvatting

- Vier manieren voor databinding in HTML-views/templates.
 1. Simple data binding met `{{ ... }}`
 2. Event binding met `(...)`
 3. One-way data binding met `[...]`
 4. Two-way data binding met `[(ngModel)]`