NG-UPGRADE

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Upgrading Strategies

- □ Big bang
- Incremental
- Multi Tab/IFrame
- Modern AngularJS
- Don't touch

Preparations

- The AngularJS side does not require any preparations
- However, running Angular code requires
 - Module loader
 - Typescript
 - Polyfills
- Only certain type of directives can be reused inside the Angular side
 - ng-controller is out of the game ⊗

Starting Point

```
<br/>
<body>
<br/>
<div ng-controller="AppCtrl as $ctrl">
<h1>Hello AngularJS</h1>

ng-repeat="contact in $ctrl.contacts">
<span>{{contact.name}}</span>

</div>
<br/>
<script src="node_modules/angular/angular.js"></script>
<script src="app.module.js"></script>
<script src="app.ctrl.js"></script>
</body>
```

```
const appModule = angular.module("myApp", []);
```

```
class AppCtrl {
  contacts: Contact[];
  constructor() {
    this.contacts = [
      {"id": 1, "name": "Ori"},
      {"id": 2, "name": "Roni"},
      {"id": 3, "name": "Udi"},
      {"id": 4, "name": "Tommy"},
    ];
interface Contact {
 id: number;
 name: string;
appModule.controller("AppCtrl", AppCtrl);
```

Install Angular

- @angular/core
- @angular/platform-browser
- @angular/platform-browser-dynamic
- @angular/common
- @angular/compiler
- @angular/upgrade
- □ rxjs
- zone.js
- reflect-metadata

tsconfig.json

- Enable commonis modules
- Enable decorator support

```
"compilerOptions": {
  "module": "commonjs",
  "target": "es5",
  "sourceMap": true,
  "lib": ["dom", "es2015"],
  "experimentalDecorators": true,
  "emitDecoratorMetadata": true
},
  "exclude": [
  "node_modules"
]
```

Bootstrapping with Angular

Remove ng-app and use the following

```
import {NgModule} from '@angular/core';
import {BrowserModule} from '@angular/platform-browser';
import {UpgradeModule} from '@angular/upgrade/static';
import {platformBrowserDynamic} from '@angular/platform-browser-dynamic';
@NgModule({
  imports:
    BrowserModule,
    UpgradeModule,
 ],
})
export class AppModule {
  constructor(private upgrade: UpgradeModule) {
  ngDoBootstrap() {
    this.upgrade.bootstrap(document.body, ['myApp'], { strictDi: true });
platformBrowserDynamic().bootstrapModule(AppModule);
```

Module Loader - Webpack

```
const path = require('path');
module.exports = {
  devtool: 'inline-source-map',
  entry: './main.ts',
  resolve: { extensions: ['.ts', '.tsx', '.js'] },
  module: {
    rules:
         test: /\.ts$/,
         use: [{
             loader: 'ts-loader',
             options: {
                compilerOptions: {
                  noEmit: false,
           { loader: "angular2-template-loader" }]
       { test: /\.html$/, use: 'raw-loader' }
  output: {
    filename: 'bundle.js',
    path: path.resolve(__dirname, 'dist')
};
```

Polyfills & Bundle

```
<body>
    <script src="node_modules/angular/angular.js"></script>
    <script src="app.module.js"></script>
    <script src="app.ctrl.js"></script>

    <script src="dist/bundle.js"></script>
</body>
```

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```
<div ng-controller="AppCtrl as $ctrl">
    <h1>Hello AngularJS</h1>
    <app-new-contact (on-added)="$ctrl.onAdded($event)"></app-new-contact>
    ul>
     <span>{{contact.name}}</span>
     </div>
Angular
Component
                                             Note the unsual
                                              kebab-case
```

Implementation

```
import {Component, EventEmitter, Output} from "@angular/core";
@Component({
  selector: "app-new-contact",
  templateUrl: "./newContact.component.html",
export class NewContactComponent {
  name: string;
  @Output() onAdded: EventEmitter<Contact> = new EventEmitter<Contact>();
  constructor() {
                                                   <input [(ngModel)]="name">
  add() {
                                                   <button (click)="add()">Add</button>
    const contact: Contact = {
      id: -1.
      name: this.name,
    };
    this.onAdded.emit(contact);
```

Register the Component

- Must add to the declarations section
- □ Also need to add to the entryComponents

```
@NgModule({
  imports: [
    BrowserModule,
   UpgradeModule,
   FormsModule,
  declarations: [
    NewContactComponent,
  entryComponents: [
    NewContactComponent,
})
```

Downgrading a Component

- Bu default Angular component is not visible to the AngularJS part
- We need to upgrade the component manually

appModule.directive('appNewContact', downgradeComponent({
 component: NewContactComponent }) as angular.IDirectiveFactory);

Upgrading a Service

```
class AppService {
}
appModule.service("appService", AppService);
```

```
const AppServiceProvider = {
    provide: AppService,
    useFactory: function($injector) {
      return $injector.get("appService");
    },
    deps: ['$injector']
};
```

```
@NgModule({
    providers: [
        AppServiceProvider,
    ]
})
export class AppModule {
}
```

Downgrade a Service

appModule .factory('appService', downgradeInjectable(AppService));

```
class AppCtrl {
    static $inject = ["appService"];

    constructor(private appService) {
    }

    onAdded(contact) {
        this.appService.add(contact);
    }
}
```

Upgrading a Component

- Only the following directive can be upgraded
 - restrict: 'E'
 - scope: {}
 - bindToController: {}
 - controller & controllerAs
 - template or templateUrl
- The following is restricted
 - compile
 - replace

AngularJS 1.5 component API

 To allow easier definition of AngularJS that is upgradable you should use the component API

```
class ContactIndexComponent {
   onRefresh: ()=>void;

  constructor() {
   }

  refresh() {
     this.onRefresh();
   }
}
```

```
appModule.component("appContactIndex", {
   controller: ContactIndexComponent,
   template: `<div>
        <button ng-click="$ctrl.refresh()">Refresh</button>
        </div>`,
   bindings: {
        "onRefresh": "&",
     }
});
```

UpgradeComponent class

```
@Directive({
    selector: 'app-contact-index'
})
export class ContactIndexUpgraded extends UpgradeComponent {
    @Output() onRefresh: EventEmitter<any> = new EventEmitter();

constructor(elementRef: ElementRef, injector: Injector) {
    super('appContactIndex', elementRef, injector);
    }
}
```

<app-contact-index (onRefresh)="onRefresh()"></app-contact-index>

Routing

- No special support
- The trick is to use both routers
- Let each router handle only its own routes
- Let each router has its own placeholder
 - ng-view
 - router-outlet

Summary

- Running both AngularJS and Angular in the same application is challenging
- "Well written" AngularJS directives can be upgraded
- Angular component can be downgraded
- Services can be upgraded/downgraded