GETTING STARTED

Ori Calvo, 2017
oric@trainologic.com
http://trainologic.com



Objectives

- Angular History
- Getting Started with Angular
- Identify Angular dependencies
- Develop basic Angular component
- Use @angular/cli

Industry Trends

Static web

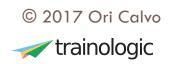
Server side rendering

Progressive enhancements with ¡Query and friends

Single Page Application rameworks War Component based

Angular

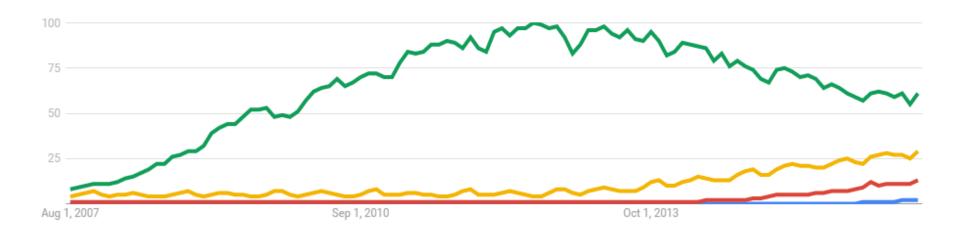
- Almost 3 years of development
- □ Now at version 5
- AngularJS is based on concepts rooted at 2009
- Angular aims to "upgrade" AngularJS with new 2016/2017 concepts
- Not backward compatible
- Does support side by side execution with AngularJS



New Concepts

- Component based architecture
- Unidirectional data flow
- Server side rendering
- Running inside web workers
- Native development
- Pre compilation of views
- Observables
- Hierarchical Dependency Injection





- □ **jQuery**
- □ Angular
- □ React
- □ Angular2

Getting Started

- □ The easiest way is to use @angular/cli
- □ Hold your horses ... lets do it manually
 - Module
 - Component
 - Bootstrapping
 - Polyfills
 - Typescript
 - Webpack

Installing Angular Dependencies

- Start with
 - npm install @angular/platform-browser-dynamic
- □ Fix all "UNMET PEER DEPENDENCY"
 - @angular/platform-browser-dynamic
 - @angular/core
 - @angular/compiler
 - @angular/platform-browser
 - @angular/common
 - rxjs
 - zone.js

Angular Polyfills

- Depends on your browser
- □ At minimum
 - reflect-metadata
 - Reflect API
 - zone.js
 - Not really a polyfill
 - Helps Angular handle asynchronous code

Angular "Minimal" Ingredients

- Module
- Component
- Bootstrapping

Angular Module

```
import { NgModule } from '@angular/core';
2 import { BrowserModule } from '@angular/platform-browser';
  import { AppComponent } from './app.component';
  import { ClockComponent } from "./clock.component",
                                                               Enjoy the public
                                                               content of other
  @NgModule({
        imports: [ BrowserModule ],
        declarations: [ AppComponent, ClockComponent ],
9
        bootstrap: [ AppComponent ]
10 })
11 export class AppModule { }
                                                             Make these
                                                             components
                                                            available to the
                                                              application
                 The component to
                 be loaded when
                  this module is
                  bootstrapped
```



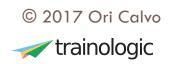
Angular Module

- Consolidates components, directives and pipes into cohesive blocks of functionality
- Provides services
- Can be lazy loaded
- Usually per feature or per library
- Has public/private interfaces

Angular Component

Component metadata is injected using decorators

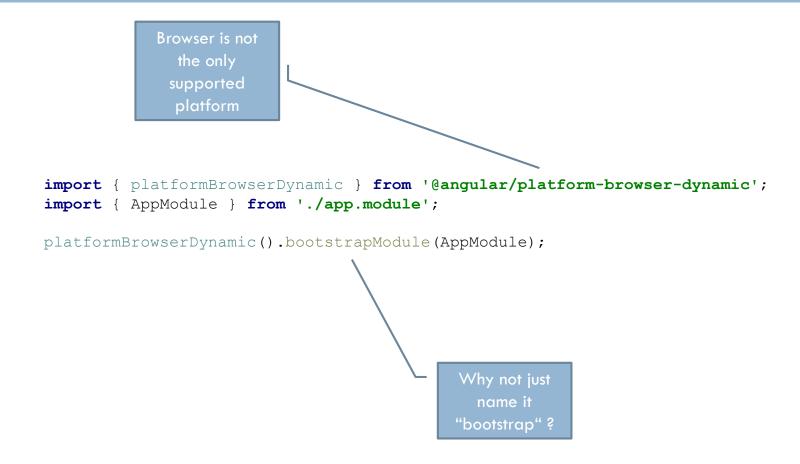
```
HTML element
  import {Component} from "@angular/core";
  @Component({
    selector: "my-app",
    template: "<h1>Hello Angular 2</h1>"
  })
7 export class AppComponent {
            will be injected
          into the component
             host element
```



Angular Component

- The term "controller" is no longer being used by Angular
 - Resembles the industry shift from MVC to component based architecture
- A component consist of
 - Name
 - Logic
 - Template
 - Styles
 - Metadata

Boostrapping





Bootstrapping

- □ No automatic bootstrapping ☺
- You must tell Angular when to initialize the application
 - Allows for easier integration with 3rd party libraries
- Just like AngularJS you specify the root module and Angular does the magic

Configure Typescript

- Run npm install typescript
- Add tsconfig.json
- Angular depends on Typescript decorator support
 - experimentalDecorators
 - emitDecoratorMetadata
- Use lib: ["dom", "es2015"] to support standard libraries that Angular uses

tsconfig.json

```
Resolving non
Convert import
                                                                    relative modules
 to require
                                                                      according to
                                                                   NodeJS convention
                     "compilerOptions": {
                       "target": "es5",
                       "module": "commonjs",
                        "moduleResolution": "node",
                        "sourceMap": true,
                        "emitDecoratorMetadata": true,
                        "experimentalDecorators": true,
Angular relies
                       "removeComments": false,
 heavily on
                       "noImplicitAny": false
 decorators
 metadata
                11
                12 }
```



Compile Your code

- Typescript compiler is located under node_modules
 node_modules/.bin/tsc
- Just execute it and it will read all options from the tsconfig.json
- Ensure you don't get any compilation errors
- You may add a package.json scripts command

```
1 {
2    "scripts": {
3         "tsc": "tsc"
4     }
5 }
```

Compiled main.js

```
1 "use strict";
   2 var platform browser dynamic 1
           = require('@angular/platform-browser-dynamic');
   3 var app module 1
           = require('./app.module');
    4 platform browser dynamic 1.platformBrowserDynamic()
            .boot/strapModule(app module 1.AppModule);
   5 //# sourdeMappingURL=main.js.map
The Typescript
require instead
 of import
```

Module Loader

- The keyword import is not yet supported by browsers
- We need to convert it to different syntax
- The common practice is to use CommonJS modules
- The Typescript compiler can transform "import" to "require"



Module Loader

- Two popular libraries for loading CommonJS modules inside the browser
 - WebPack 8M downloads per month
 - SystemJS 0.5M downloads per month
- Angular prefers Webpack
 - Many options
 - Large eco system
 - Too complex ⊗

Webpack

- □ npm install webpack
- Create webpack.config.js

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

module.exports = {
    entry: './main.js',
    output: {
        filename: 'bundle.js',
        path: path.resolve(__dirname, 'dist')
    }
};
```

node_modules/.bin/webpack --watch

index.html

- Webpack creates bundles under dist folder
- We need to manually include the bundles inside the HTML

- Can be automated using html-webpack-plugin
 - Out of scope

@angular/cli

- Even when using Webpack, implementing build scripts is considered a complex task
- So the Angular team created an abstraction layer on top of Webpack
 - So now you need to learn both ...
- Starting with @angular/cli is easy
- At the long term you understand that customization capabilities resides inside Webpack and not inside angular/cli

@angular/cli



- Very opinionated
- A complete technology stack
- Strict directory structure
- □ Supports unit testing + E2E
- Development server
- Production build
- Scaffolding

@angular/cli Getting Started

- Install CLI tool globally
 - npm install -g @angular/cli
 - yarn global add @angular/cli
- Verify installation: ng -v
- Create new project



Create new project

- □ ng new my-project
- □ A new directory is created with all source files
 - package.json
 - tsconfig.json
 - .angular-cli.json
 - e2e End to end testing
 - src/app Component & Services
 - src/assets Runtime assets
 - More ...

ng new options

- --directory: Name of directory to create, by default this
 is the application name
- --prefix: Component selector prefix
 - Can be overridden per component
- --inline-style: Do not generate CSS file
 - Can be overridden per component
- --inline-template: Do not use inline templates
 - Can be overridden per component



.angular-cli.json

- □ This is @angular/cli configuration file
- Use is to customize aspects of @angular/cli
- For example,
 - defaults/serve/port
 - apps[0]/prefix
 - app[0]/environments

ng serve

- □ Same as npm start
- Starts a development server on port 4200
- JavaScript bundles are created in memory
- Bundles are injected into Index.html
- Any change to the file system triggers re-build
- □ Use --open option to open a browser
 - Can fix the "npm start" command

trainologic

--routing

- Commonly used cli command option to create a new project and automatically add a routing file in order to implement routing in angular app
- □ ng new myapp --routing

The project files tree after the command.

A routing module file is now available

```
src
-app
----app.component.css
----app.component.html
----app.component.spec.ts
----app.component.ts
----app.module.ts
----app-routing.module.ts
-assets
-environments
-favicon.ico
-index.html
-polyfills.ts
-main.ts
-styles.css
-test.ts
-tsconfig.app.json
-typings.d.ts
-tsconfig.spec.json
```



ng generate

- Assists in creating features to the app such as components, modules, services, pipes & directives
- Some options are derived from project level definition
- Some options can be re-defined
- Also have other options such as:
 - --inline-template use an inline template instead of a separate HTML file
 - --inline-style use inline styles instead of a separate CSS file
 - --prefix change prefix selector

--flat

- Do not generate a parent directory when generating a new component
- □ ng g component contactList --flat
- Probably you will want to use it when defining a new root component per feature module
 - To be consistent with app.component.ts

assets

- By default all static files are rejected
 - Except Webpack bundles
- Solution,
 - Put the asset inside the assets directory
 - The directory is part of production build
- In case of images consider using background-image
 - Thus the image is bundled

SCSS

- By default @angular/cli uses simple CSS files
- You may fix that
 - defaults/styleExt → scss
- □ You should also rename app/styles.css

src/style.css

- A global CSS that is injected into index.html
- Use it to
 - Define styling prior Angular load
 - Global application theme

More Commands

- https://github.com/angular/angular-cli/wiki
- □ ng lint
- □ ng test
- □ ng e2e
- ng build
- □ ng get/set
- □ ng eject

@angular/cli stories

- □ https://github.com/angular/angular-cli/wiki/stories
- HMR
- Proxy
- Routing
- Bootstrap
- Many more

- @angular/cli is an abstraction layer on top of Webpack
- As such it makes life easier (short term)
- Consider use ng eject and work directly with Webpack configuration