Angular 2 :

**Run by : localhost:4200**

For single page application :

Angular2 cli .With cli it is easy. Need node js. Npm manager for various package manager.

1)Install angular-cli through the npm

npm install angular-cli –g

2)Create new project with name first-app inside the folder

ng new first-app

3)Start the development server :

ng serve

It also build our application.Angular 2 uses typescript.It converts the typescript back to the javascript. **Note** : Browser can not be able to run the typescript

Structure of the folder.

1. src/app folder contains all the ts files (Components).Type script
2. app.component.ts

import { Component } from '@angular/core';

@Component({

selector: 'app-root',

templateUrl: './app.component.html',

styleUrls: ['./app.component.css']

})

export class AppComponent {

title = 'app works!';

}

AppComponent is the typescript class.The @component decorator is attached to this class. The @Component decorator is imported from the angular2/core. It allows us to transform the normal typescript class into something else.Each component in our application need some html to display.

**Note** : stylesUrl is optional not the template.It is array so, we can use multiple files here for the css.

**Selector** : Allows us to use the component inside the html .Our custom html element. It decides how we want to insert the component to our html code.The **app-root** here refers to the html element app-root.It tells the angular 2 what to do when it enconter’s this  **app-root** inside the html **.**

**Different ways the selector are used :**

a)**#app-root**  - This is used whenever we are using the app-root as an id.

b)**.app-root** – This is used when we are using the app-root as an class of html element.ex : <span class=”app-root”></span>

Above we can see the decorator with @ sign.

Note : Angular 2 use the components to render our web application.each component not only contains the typescript but also have some html to display.

Template of AppComponent is stored in **app.component.html**

Css of AppComponent is stored in app.component.css.It is array type means it can contain more then one css.

**Now let’s see the html fir this file.**

<h1>

{{title}}

</h1>

{{}} is known as the string interpolation.It can display any property of our component dynamically.Here title is the property of the AppComponent class.

Inside the app folder we do have the spec file that is usually for the unit testing.

The different files are :

a)app.component.html – This is template for our component

b)app.component.css – This is css for out component

c)app.component..ts – This is out component file with ts extension that is typescript.

d)index.ts – This file keeps trak of all the files present inside the app fiolder. So, that the export from our folder can be easier.

**Environment Folder**

This folder contains some of the configurations which is needed for the compilation of our app. The default here is fine so, we not need to do any change here.Same for the other files. These are the files used by our cli(**Angular-cli**) to build our application.

The main files are :

a)**main.ts** : This is file that just starts our angular 2 application.

2)**styles.css**  - This file is used to apply the global css. That is applied to our whole application. While the styles applied to our app folder is applied directly to that component only.

3)**angular-cli.json**  - This files allow us to just change the setting of our angular-cli. For example where we want to store our source file etc.

4)**node\_modules** - contains all the dependencies of our project, We never change it . It is simply managed by our cli.

5)**dist folder**  - This is the folder where we never do any of the change. All the compiled codes are stored here by the cli. This we can deploy to the server for example.

**Note :** We mainly works inside the app folder.

**Typescript**

With creating the application with the help of angular-cli , the typescript get’s automatically installed but we can install it globally with the help of npm tool.

**npm install typescript –g**

**index.html –** Angular2 is a single page application.So it is not the component that is loaded but it is the index.html that is loaded.It the file that is loaded by our server.It is the single page application.

<!doctype html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="utf-8">

<title>FirstApp</title>

<base href="/">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

<link rel="icon" type="image/x-icon" href="favicon.ico">

</head>

<body>

<app-root>Loading...</app-root>

</body>

</html>

Above we can see **<app-root>Loading...</app-root>**.This is our component

**How the angular 2 app gets started ?**

Ans : There is no script we are seeing here.

Let us see our browser and see the source code there. We can see the 3 scripts download here.

a)inline.js

b)styles.bundle.js

c)main.bundle.js - **Imp**

These files are added during the compile time. **Main.bundle.js** contains all our code + angular2 code + all 3rd party package code. This also starts our angular application.

**Now, how it is started (main.ts)**

We can see the main.ts : It is the first file that get started by the bundle.It bootstrap our application.It starts our application by below line.

platformBrowserDynamic().bootstrapModule(**AppModule**);

**How the angular2 come to know which component to load ?**

Angular does not load the whole component. It just see it inside the AppModule.

Where the declaration of component is there. Just see the app.module.ts.

],

providers: [],

**bootstrap: [AppComponent]**

It bootstrap the AppComponent here.This tells the angular 2 that this component is the root component of the application. This is also present inside the index.html

**Understanding the AppModule Component**

import { BrowserModule } from '@angular/platform-browser';

import { NgModule } from '@angular/core';

import { FormsModule } from '@angular/forms';

import { HttpModule } from '@angular/http';

import { AppComponent } from './app.component';

@NgModule({

declarations: [ **//Tells which directive we use in our application. Directives are the instructions that tells angular2 what to do.**

AppComponent

],

imports: [ /**/Tells which other modules do I use in our application.**

BrowserModule, **//These are predefined modules.**

FormsModule, **//when working with input fields**

HttpModule **//When working with http access**

],

providers: [],

bootstrap: [AppComponent]

})

export class AppModule { }

Here we have **@NgModule** decorator that we are importing from the @angular/core. It tells what belongs to our app.

**Using template and styles :**

The templateUrl is replaced by the **template**

Can use template instead of templateUrl.

**template** : `

Multiple lines can come here.

Line 1

Line 2

`,

**styles** : [ `

h1 {

color : red

}

`]

Q1)Create an task for assigning the styles for h1(red),h2(green),h3(blue).Apply the attribute values like first,second,third

**Creating the new component :**

**Through the cli command.**

ng generate component other

If we want this component to show on the screen.Do small change in the **app.module.ts** : bootstrap: [**OtherComponent**] **.** Also we need to change the selector inside the index.html. **<app-other>Loading...</app-other>**

**App component is already running.** So we will use the other component inside the AppComponent.

template: `

<h1>{{first}} item</h1>

<h2>{{second}} item</h2>

<h3>{{three}}</h3>

<app-other></app-other>

`

Multiple lines template :

Q1)Create 4 modules with name refrigerator , television , radio , microvan

Use then inside the appcomponent.

Q2)Again same as above , but use 2-2 modules with id reference and class reference.

**Note : Give the selectors unique name…**fa-refrigerator

**Custom ng generate command**

ng g c another –flat –inline-styles –inline-template

or

ng g c another –flat –is –it

q1)generate modules like apple , banana , strawberry without the template and the css

**View encapsulation and binding**

The problem is that when we applied the css for the h1 tag inside the main component . It does not gets applied to other component h1 element.

This problem is solved by the **view encapsulation**

**The shadow DOM** : It means that the html element has it’s different DOM behind the scene. So, all the **h1** element has there own shadow DOM there.Inspect the page and show it for the **h1** tag.

\_ngcontent-unc-0

**Note :** We can see the h1 declaration in the head tag of the inspect page.

**Inserting content with ng-content**

So, inside the radio template define <section><ng-content></ng-content></section>.Also define the css for that like border : 1px solid black

Now, whatever we pass through the main component html gets displayed here.

Like :

template: `

<h1>{{first}} item</h1>

<h2>{{second}} item</h2>

<h3>{{three}}</h3>

<app-other></app-other>

<app-refrigerator></app-refrigerator>

<app-television></app-television>

<app-radio>

radio radio

</app-radio>

<app-microvan></app-microvan>

`

Radio radio gets displayed inside the article tag.

Q1)create an application .Make sub modules as Sachin , dravid , ganguly. Assign the ng-content to each component template .Also assign the div css.At last assign the values from the main component html file.

Thus we can make reusable containers.If we use in this way

<app-radio>

radio radio

</app-radio>

It will be red taking the css for the appComponent.

**Data binding :**

String interpolation {{}}

Property binding : <button [disabled] = “expression resolving to required value type”></button>. So disabled is the property of the button.

Event binding : <button (click)=”expression handling the event:”>

Click is the event for the button.

Two way data binding :

<input [(ngModel)]=”bound model (eg object)”>

**Note :** Angular 2 does not supports the 2 way data binding .It is uni directional. But by using [()] Property binding + event binding we can have the 2 way data binding.

Dom property :

<img [src]=””>

<img (click)=””>

Directive Property :

<div [ngClass]=””>

<div (ngSubmit)=””>

Component Property :

<div [initObj] >

<div (eventDom) >

Q1)write a script to have the string interpolation for the firstName and the lastName. Again do for the value property binding.

It is not now a simple html attribute instead

**<input type="text" [value]="first">**

It is referring to the DOM value property.And I am binding

<p [ngClass]=”myClass : true/false”>All is well</p>

.ngClass {

color : red

}

**Or**

<p [ngClass]=”{myClass : testIt()}”>All is well</p>

Inside trhe component class describe :

testIt(){

return true;

}

**Custom property binding**

For this stay on the same component folder and create a new component by command :

Ng g c property-binding –flat –is –it

Generate component property-binding –flat(inside the same folder) –inline-template –inline-style

Ref : <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/39658186/angular-2-component-directive-not-working>

**Event binding** in angular 2 :

<button (click)=”showMe()”>Click Me</button>

showMe(){

alert(‘Feeling good’);

}

**Custom event binding :**

**Need to give some time .**

If we do not use the decorator then we need to use **inputs : [].** Also remove the

**Two way data binding :**

import { Component, OnInit } from '@angular/core';

@Component({

selector: 'app-two-way-binding',

template: `

<input type="text" [(ngModel)]="person.name"><br>

<input type="text" [(ngModel)]="person.name">

`,

styles: []

})

export class TwoWayBindingComponent {

person = {name : 'Mohan',age : 27}

}

**Component lifecycle (Lifecycle Hook)**

ngOnChanges – To hook some activity once it is changed. Called many times.

ngOnInit : That is called after component after looking for the changes. Called only once

ngDoCheck : After every change detection cycle.

ngAfterContentInit : After inserting content. <ng-content>.If not using the bg-content then it is irrelevant hook for you.

ngAfterContentChecked : After every check of inserted content

ngAfterViewInit : After initializing the Component View / Child view.

ngAfterViewChecked :

ngOndestroy : Called just after the component gets destroyed.