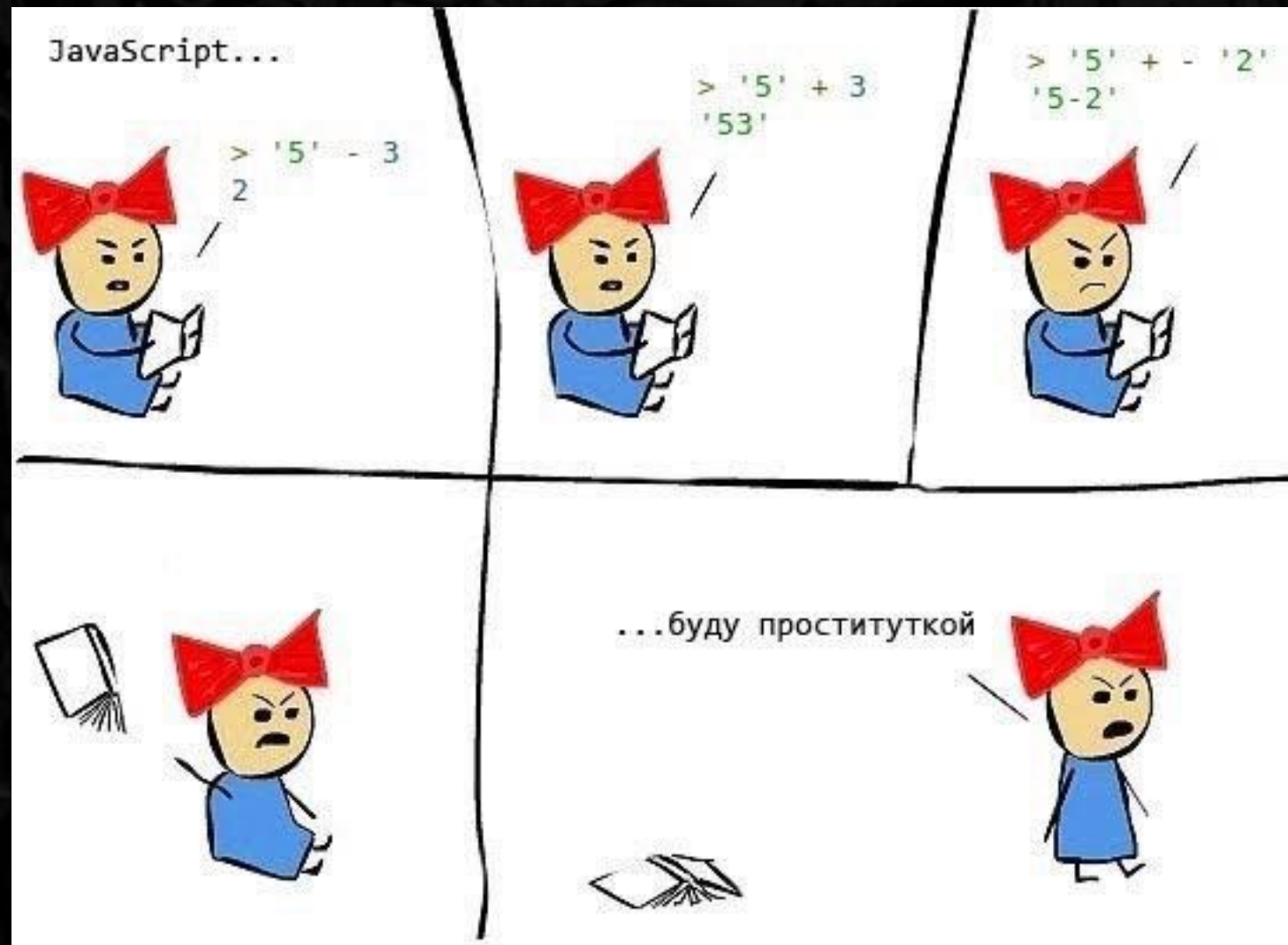




Pre-material Angular2 by Artem Koziar

JavaScript: Dynamic Typing



JavaScript: Environments



React Native, MongoDB, Widgets, Nginx, WinJS, ...

JavaScript: ***JS



JS Core

JavaScript: Declarations

```
(function test() {  
  
  if (1) {  
    globalVar = 'No no David Blaine';  
    var functionVar = 'Old school style';  
    // ES6  
    let variable = 'is ok';  
    const IMMUTABLE_IN_GENERAL = 'some const';  
    IMMUTABLE_IN_GENERAL[1] = 'OK O_o';  
    IMMUTABLE_IN_GENERAL = 'ne ok';  
  
    // Functions  
    function oldStyleFunction() {}  
    // ES6  
    const f1 = () => {}; // Arrow Function  
    let f2 = () => {};  
    f2 = 1;  
    f2();  
  }  
  
  console.log(globalVar, functionVar); // OK  
  
  console.log(variable, IMMUTABLE_IN_GENERAL); // ne OK  
  
  oldStyleFunction(); // OK  
  f1(); // ne  
  
})();
```

JavaScript: Types

Six data types that are primitives:

- Boolean
 - Null
 - Undefined
 - Number
 - String
 - Symbol (new in ECMAScript 6)
- and Object

```
(function test() {  
    let a = 1;  
    let b = 'a';  
    let c = true;  
    let d = {};  
    let e = function () {};  
    let f = () => {};  
    let g = null;  
    let h = undefined;  
  
})();
```




Angular 2

for Kantar



by Artem Koziar

Plan

1. History from Peas King to Angular
2. Angular vs React
3. Angular 2 overview
4. CLI tool for Angular2
- 5. TypeScript**
- 6. Angular 2 Components**
7. Template syntax
8. Observables
9. Router
- 10.Q

Front-end Milestones

- 1996 — LiveScript/ECMAScript/JavaScript (Brendan Eich)
- 1997 — Dynamic HTML
- 1997 — ES v1.0
- 1998 — ES v2.0
- 1999 — XMLHttpRequest
- 1999 — JS v3.0
- 2001 — JSON, a JavaScript-based data exchange format
- 2005 — Ajax, browser-based desktop-class applications
- 2006 — jQuery, helping with DOM manipulation
- 2008 — V8, proving JavaScript can be fast
- 2009 — Node.js, implementing JavaScript on the server
- 2009 — ES v5.0
- 2010 — AngularJS
- 2011 — ES v5.1
- 2013 — ReactJS
- 2014 — HTML5
- 2015 — ES v6.0 (ES2015)
- 2016 — ES2016
- 2016 — Angular2

jQuery

AngularJS vs ReactJS

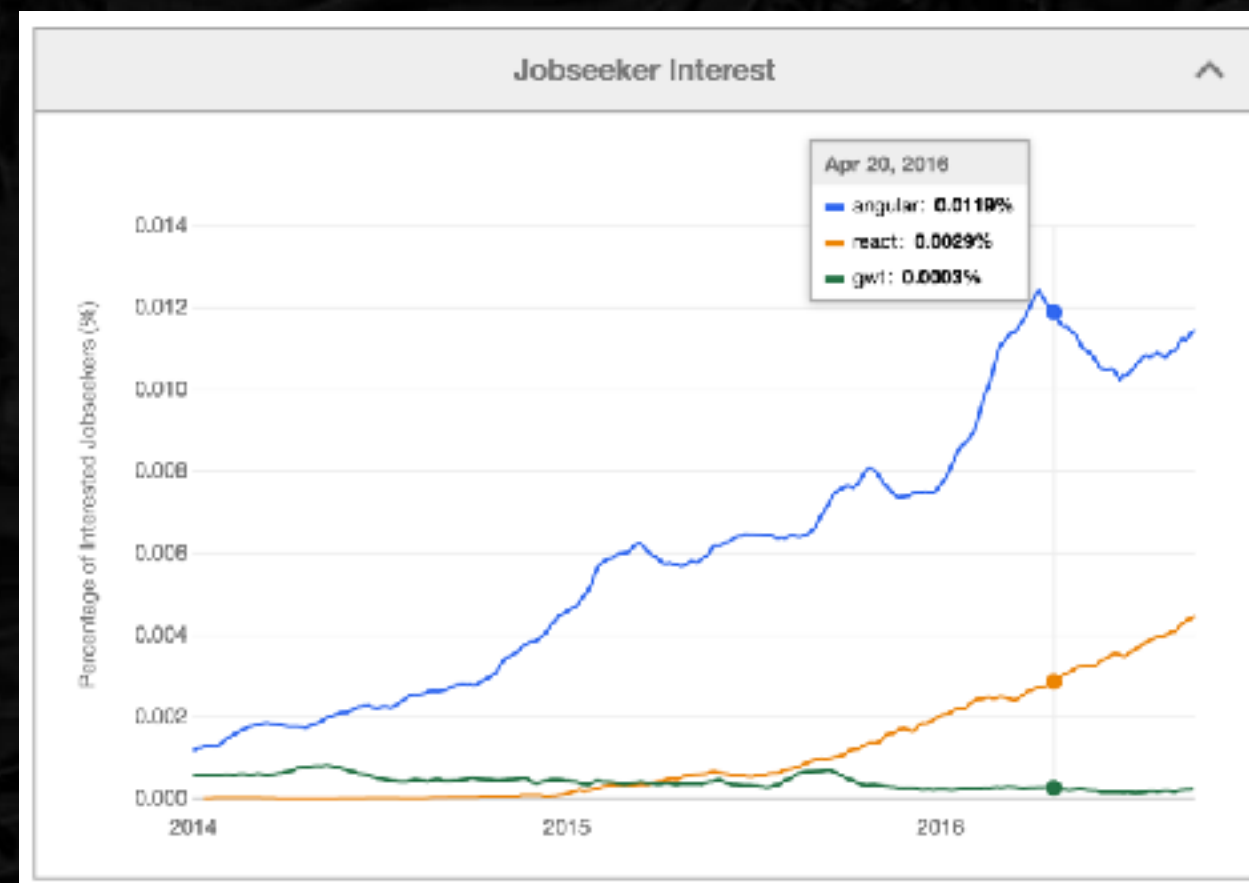
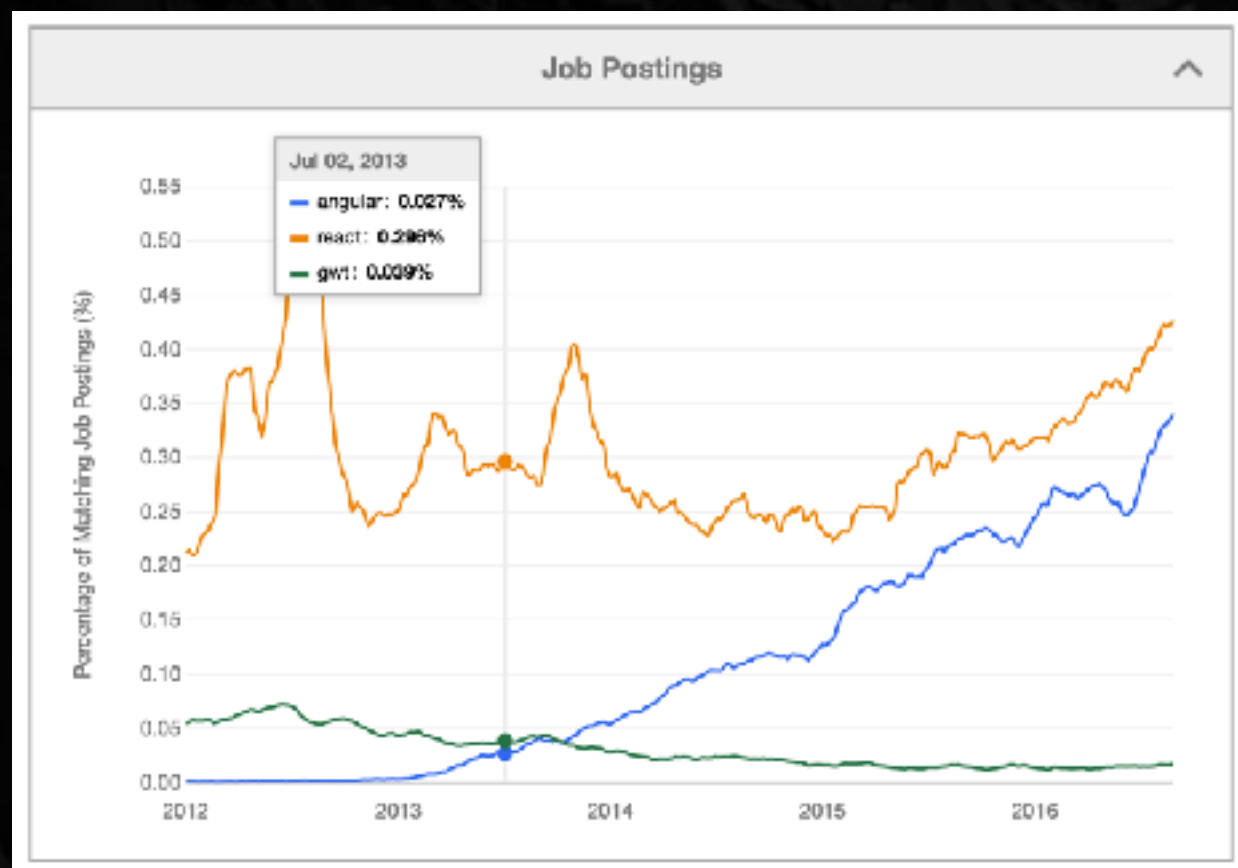
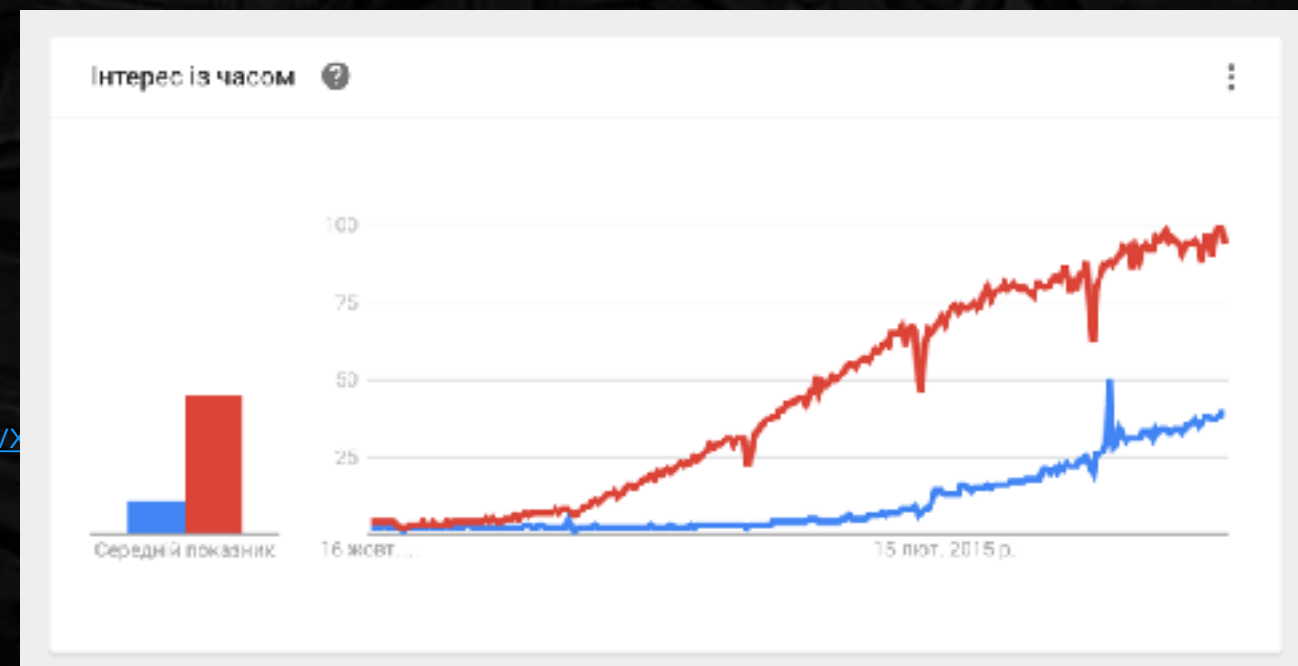
Angular 1 — 52.6k stars

Angular 2 — 17.1k stars

React — 51.3k stars

<https://www.google.com.ua/trends/explore?q=%2Fm%2F012l1v>

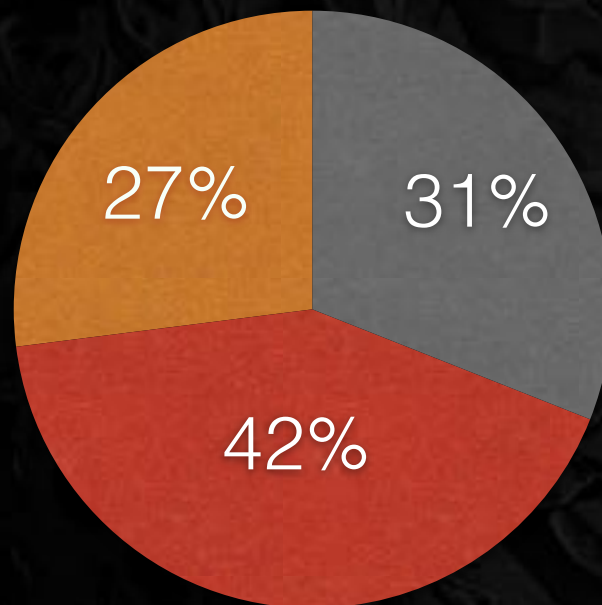
<http://www.indeed.com/jobtrends/q-angular-q-react-q-gwt.html>



Baba Vanga

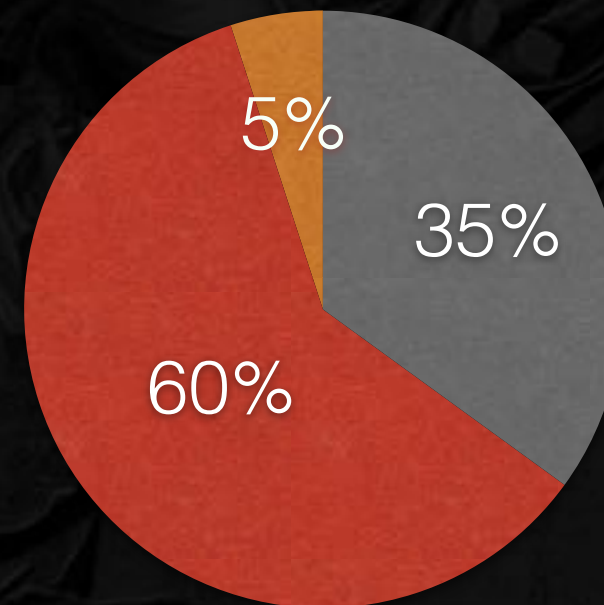
● React
● Angular 2
● Angular 1

2016



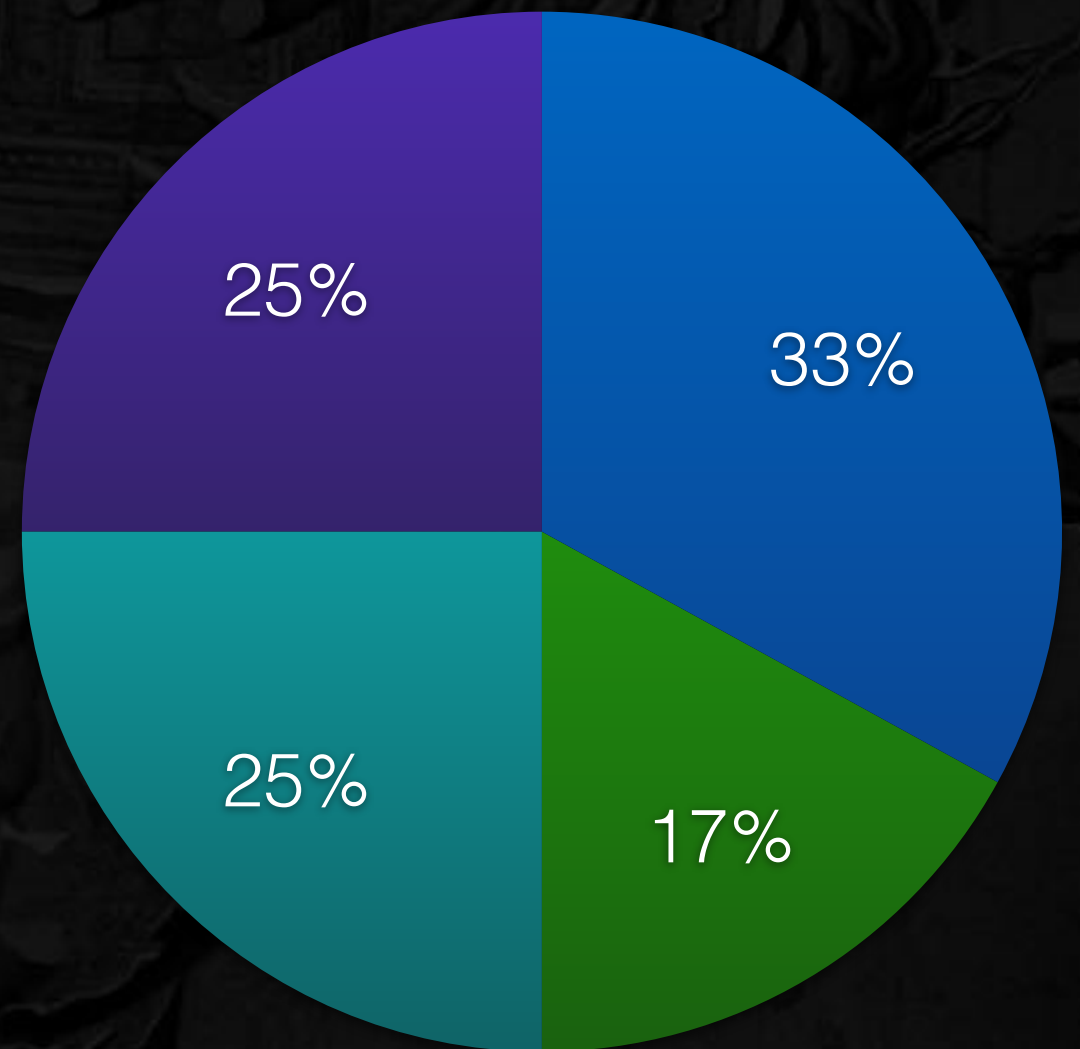
● React
● Angular 2
● Angular 1

2017



What we do

- 1/3 (33%) Planning;
- 1/6 (17%) Writing programs;
- 1/4 (25%) Component testing;
- 1/4 (25%) System testing.





Angular 2



15 Sep 2016 — Final Release

22 Oct 2016 — KRVR Release!

Angular 2: Links

- <https://angular.io/>
- <https://github.com/angular/angular/>
- <https://angular.io/styleguide>
- <https://github.com/angular/angular-cli>

Angular 2: Overview

1. TypeScript and Decorators
2. Components
3. Observables
4. Dependency injection
5. Routing
6. Change detection strategies
7. (Forms)

CLI tool for Angular2

```
> npm install -g angular-cli  
> ng --help  
  
> ng new PROJECT_NAME  
> cd PROJECT_NAME  
> ng serve  
  
> ng g component my-new-component  
> ng g service my-new-service  
> ng g directive my-new-directive  
> ng g interface my-new-interface  
> ng g enum my-new-enum
```

<https://github.com/angular/angular-cli>

Organize File Structure

```
/src
  app/
    shared/
      todo.service.ts
      todo.service.spec.ts
      todo.ts
    todo-list/
      todo-list.component.ts
      todo-list.component.html
      todo-list.component.css
      todo-list.component.spec.ts
    todo-details/
    .../
    app.component.ts
    app.component.spec.ts
  assets/
    imgs/
    fonts/
  index.html
  main.ts
```

<https://angular.io/styleguide>

TypeScript



TypeScript

ES6:

- classes
- modules

ES7:

- decorators

TypeScript:

- types
- annotations



```
> npm install -g typescript
```

TypeScript

- JavaScript's types also exist in TypeScript
- TypeScript also adds **enum**, **any** & **void** (like **undefined**)
- **Interface** allows for custom, abstract types
- Function Signatures can be typed Using **Interfaces**
- **Classes** also define types
- *If it walks like a duck, it is a duck, types with the same shapes are compatible*



TypeScript: Simple types

- `let a = 123; // Number`
- `let b: number = 123; // Number`

the same other types (boolean, string and objects etc)

- `let a1: string[] = []; // Array of Strings (define empty array)`
- `let a2: string[]; // Array of Strings (undefined)`
- `let a3: Array<string> // Array of Strings (undefined)`
- `let a4 = ["a", "b"]; // Array of Strings`

TypeScript: Interface

```
interface User {  
  name: string;  
}  
  
class UserModel {  
  constructor(public name: string, private age?: number) {}  
}  
  
let u: User = { name: 'foo' };  
  
u = new UserModel('bar');  
  
function useUser(user: UserModel) {  
  console.log(user.name);  
}
```

TypeScript: Parameters

optional parameter

```
interface User {  
  name: string;  
}  
  
class UserModel {  
  constructor(public name: string,  
    private age?: number,  
    private city? = 'Kyiv') {}  
}
```

```
let u: User = { name: 'foo' };  
  
u = new UserModel('bar');
```

optional parameter
with predefined value

```
function useUser(user: UserModel) {  
  console.log(user.name);  
}
```

TypeScript: Functions

```
interface CallbackForUser {  
  (userName: string, age: number): number;  
}  
  
class UserModel {  
  constructor(public name: string, private age?: number, private city? = 'Kyiv') {}  
  
  doSome(cb: CallbackForUser) {  
    cb(this.name, this.age);  
  }  
}  
  
let u: UserModel = new UserModel('bar');  
  
// 1  
u.doSome((name: string, age: number) => {  
  console.log(`User ${name} is ${age} years old`);  
  return age * 100;  
});  
  
// 2  
  
let cb: CallbackForUser = (name: string, age: number) => {  
  console.log(`User ${name} is ${age} years old`);  
  return age * 100;  
};  
u.doSome(cb);
```


Angular 2 Components

Component

```
<app-hello-world>
```

```
  <app-header></app-header>
```

```
  <app-user-list>
```

```
    <app-user-item></app-user-item>
```

```
    <app-user-item></app-user-item>
```

```
    <app-user-item></app-user-item>
```

```
    <app-user-item></app-user-item>
```

```
  </app-user-list>
```

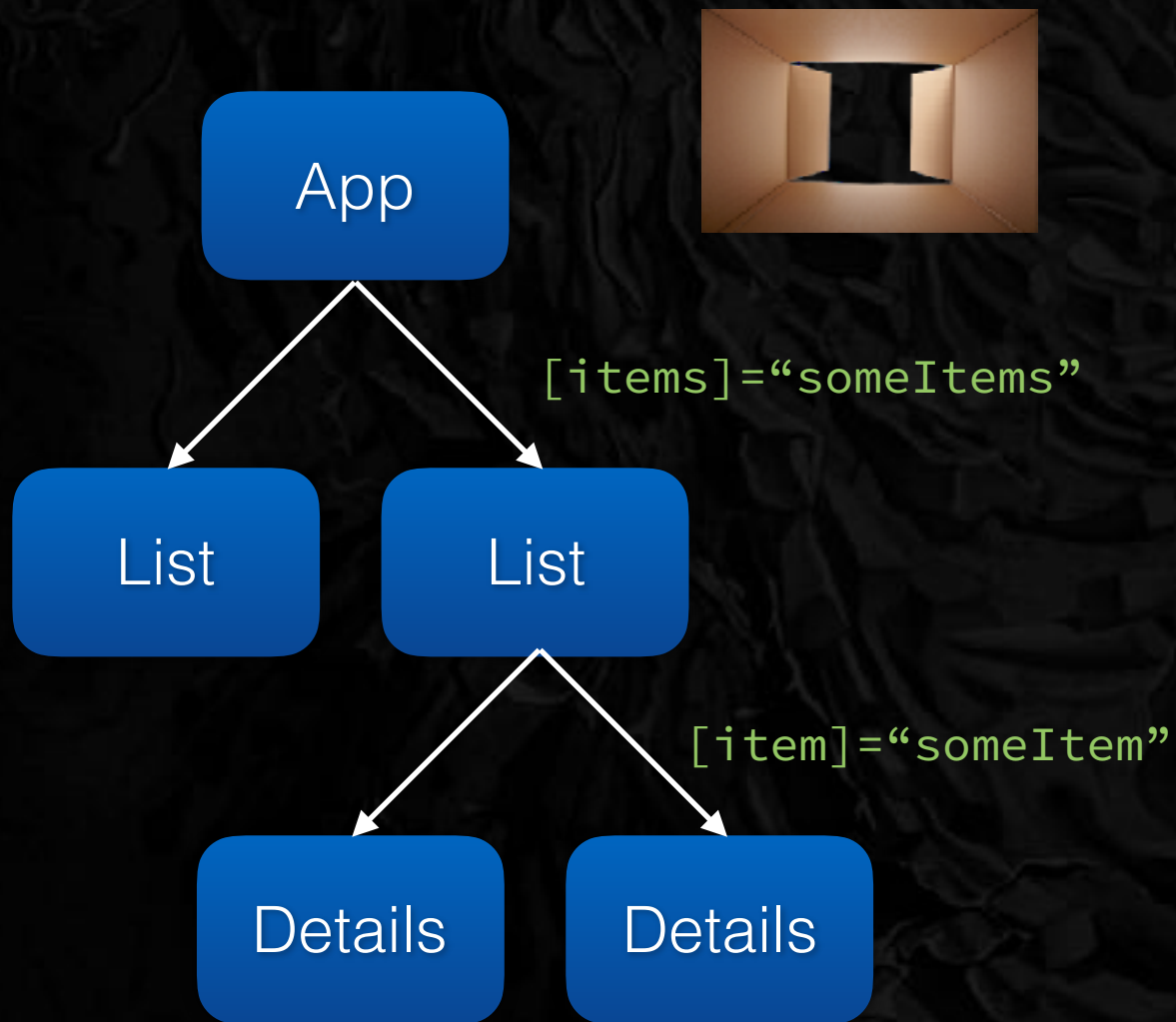
```
  <app-add-user-form></app-add-user-form>
```

```
  <app-footer></app-footer>
```

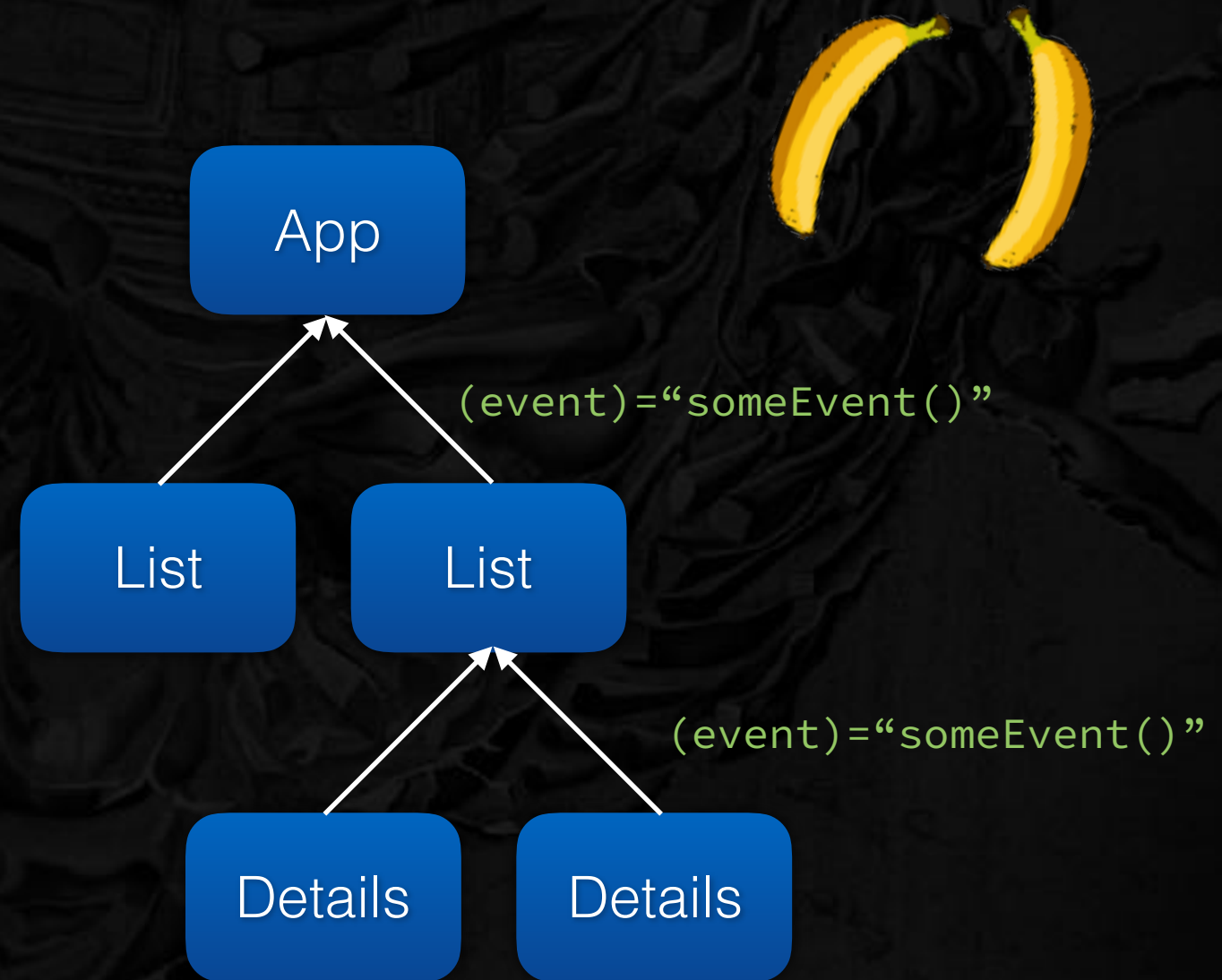
```
</app-hello-world>
```

Data Binding

Data
[Parent->Child]



Event
(Child->Parent)



Decorators

- Decorators — functions that operate on a “target”
- “Target” are classes, methods, properties and parameters
- Decorators invoked with leading @ like **@Component()**
- Angular 2 decorators always use training brackets, like **@Inject()**
- Decorators do not get follower by ;



Component

```
// > ng g component hello-world

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

@Component({
  selector: 'app-hello-world',
  template: '<p>Hello, {{ title }}</p>',
})
export class HelloWorldComponent {

  title: string;

  constructor() {
    this.title = 'World';
  }

}

// <app-hello-world></app-hello-world>
```



Component: Input/Output

```
// <app-counter [title]="someTitle" (result)="onResult()"></app-counter>

import { Component, Input, Output, EventEmitter } from '@angular/core';

@Component({
  selector: 'app-counter',
  template: `
    <div>
      <h2>{{ title }}</h2>
      <span>{{ counter }}</span>
      <p>
        <button (click)="inc()" class="inc">inc</button>
      </p>
    </div>
  `,
})
export class CounterComponent {

  @Input()
  title: string = '';

  counter: number = 0;

  @Output()
  result: EventEmitter<number> = new EventEmitter();

  inc() {
    this.counter++;
    this.result.emit(this.counter);
  }
}
```



Two-Way Data Binding

Combines the input and output binding into single notation using the **ngModel** directive.

```
<input [(ngModel)]="user.name">
```

[()] = BANANA IN A BOX

<https://angular.io/docs/ts/latest/guide/template-syntax.html>



= "someValue"

Component Lifecycle hooks

```
import { Component, Input, OnInit } from '@angular/core';
import { TodoService } from '../shared/todo.service';
@Component({
  selector: 'app-hello-world',
  template: `<p>Hello, {{ title }}!</p>`
})
export class HelloWorldComponent implements OnInit {

  @Input()
  title: string;

  constructor(private todoService: TodoService) {
    // if (!this.title) {
    //   this.title = 'World';
    // }
    console.log('constructor', this.title); // undefined
  }

  ngOnInit() {
    if (!this.title) {
      this.title = 'World';
    }
    console.log('ngOnInit', this.title);
  }
}
```

constructor

ngOnChanges

ngOnInit

ngDoCheck

ngAfterContentInit

ngAfterContentChecked

ngAfterViewInit

ngAfterViewChecked

ngOnDestroy

Template Syntax

```
<ul>
  <li>{{title}}</li>
  <li *ngFor="let menu of menus" [ngClass]="{'active': menu === activeMenu}"><a
routerLink="{{menu.link}}" (click)="onClick(menu)">{{menu.title}}</a></li>
</ul>

<div *ngIf="currentHero">Hello, {{currentHero.firstName}}</div>

<div [class.hidden]="isSpecial">Hide with class</div>
<div [style.display]="isSpecial ? 'block' : 'none'">Show with style</div>
<div [ngClass]="{'first': true, 'second': true, 'third': false}">...</div>

<select [(ngModel)]="employee.manager" (ngModelChange)="change($event)">
  <option *ngFor="let manager of managers" [ngValue]="manager">{{ manager.name }}</
option>
</select>

<span [ngSwitch]="toeChoice">
  <span *ngSwitchCase="'Eenie'">Eenie</span>
  <span *ngSwitchCase="'Meanie'">Meanie</span>
  <span *ngSwitchCase="'Miney'">Miney</span>
  <span *ngSwitchCase="'Moe'">Moe</span>
  <span *ngSwitchDefault>other</span>
</span>
```

<https://angular.io/docs/ts/latest/guide/template-syntax.html>

Observables (ES7)

- Observables open up a continuous channel of communication in which multiple values of data can be emitted over time.
- From this we get a pattern of dealing with data by using array-like operations to parse, modify and maintain data.
- Angular 2 uses observables extensively - you'll see them in the HTTP service and the event system.

<http://rxmarbles.com/#filter>

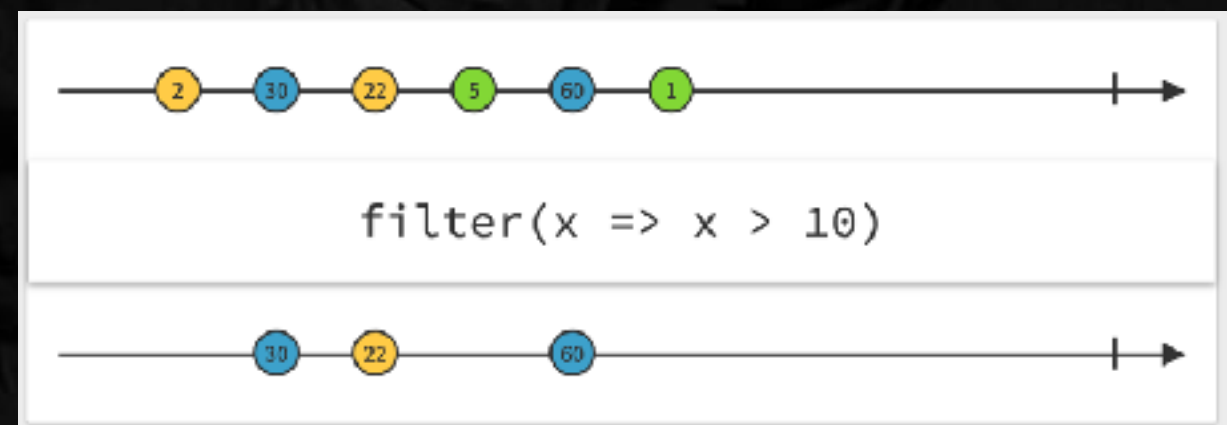
Observables: Example

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

import { Http } from '@angular/http';
import './rxjs-operators';
import { Observable } from 'rxjs/Observable';

@Component({
  selector: 'app-test'
})
export class TestSomponent {
  constructor(private http: Http) {}

  getHeroes (): Observable<Hero[]> {
    return this.http.get(this.heroesUrl)
      .map(res => res.json())
      .filter(data => data.age > 18)
      .subscribe((data) => {
        this.data = data;
      });
  }
}
```



Router

```
import { ModuleWithProviders } from '@angular/
core';
import { Routes, RouterModule } from '@angular/
router';
```

```
import { HomeComponent } from './home/
home.component';
import { TodoListComponent } from './todo-list/
todo-list.component';
import { TodoDetailsComponent } from './todo-
details/todo-details.component';
```

```
const appRoutes: Routes = [
  {
    path: '',
    component: HomeComponent
  },
  {
    path: 'todo',
    component: TodoListComponent
  },
  {
    path: 'todo/:id',
    component: TodoDetailsComponent
  }
];
```

```
export const routing: ModuleWithProviders =
RouterModule.forRoot(appRoutes);
```

```
<a [routerLink]="['/todo/', todo.id]">{{ todo.title }}</a>
```

```
export interface Route {
  path?: string;
  pathMatch?: string;
  component?: Type<any>;
  redirectTo?: string;
  outlet?: string;
  canActivate?: any[];
  canActivateChild?: any[];
  canDeactivate?: any[];
  canLoad?: any[];
  data?: Data;
  resolve?: ResolveData;
  children?: Route[];
  loadChildren?: LoadChildren;
}
```



Artem Koziar

<http://temich.in.ua/>

a@temich.in.ua

artko@ciklum.com

artem.Koziar@kantarretail.com

Skype: [IsharkichI](#)

Self: <http://temich.in.ua/-i/angular2-4kantar.pdf>



TNX

