

Angular JS

About Me

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 - Been doing java since jdk 1.2
 - Been with IBM, ANZ, HCL-HP, my own startup Leviossa..
 - Total 16 years programming C, C++, Java, Javascript, Ruby, Perl, Python, PHP, etc

What Is It

- Its an open-source javascript web application framework maintained by Google and by a community of individual developers and corporations to address many of the challenges encountered in developing single-page applications.

- Wikipedia

MVC in Angular

- Models - Javascript Object
- Controller - Javascript Functions
- View - html + angular's template language
 - Views are declarative and not imperative unlike in many javascript frameworks

Setup Angular

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <script src="scripts/angular.js"></script>
</head>
<body ng-app="myapp">
  <div ng-controller="HelloController" >
    <h2>{{helloTo.title}} !</h2>
  </div>
  <script>
    angular.module("myapp", [])
      .controller("HelloController", function($scope) {
        $scope.helloTo = {};
        $scope.helloTo.title = "Hello World, AngularJS";
      });
  </script>
</body>
</html>
```

View

Model

Controller Function

Execution Flow

- HTML loads into browser and so does angular.js
- Angular scans the document views and apps to hook them up
- Controller functions are executed and view rendered with expression evaluation
- Event handlers are registered as part of parsing of some of the directives

Angular Vs JQuery

- DOM Manipulation is decoupled from application logic
- Angular is more heavily targeted at SPAs unlike complex DOM Manipulation thats needed to achieve the same in JQuery
- UI design is declaratively connected to the behaviour code

Expressions

- `{{4+10}}`, `{{'Hello'+ 'World'}}`, `{{user.name}}`,
`{{items.index}}`
- Angular expressions do not have access to global variables like `window`, `document` or `location`
- Instead use services like `$window` and `$location` in functions called from expressions. Such services provide mockable access to globals.

Directives

- A Directive is a marker on a HTML tag that tells Angular to run some Javascript code when the element is loaded
- Example ng-repeat iterates over a list or keys of an object and repeats the content of the element
 - `<div ng-repeat="(key, value) in myObj">` this line is repeated `</div>`

ng-show/ng-hide

- ng-show and ng-hide directives enable and disable visibility of fields. Expression is a boolean value

```
<div ng-show="loading">I am visible when $scope.loading=true</div>
```

Use ng-repeat (1)

- Create a UserController that's going to create a hardcoded list of user objects (with name and age fields) in \$scope
- Use ng-repeat to render this list

- Download myotherdb.zip from github and unzip
- Change hibernate.cfg.xml to refer to this new directory instead of mydb and restart tomcat
- Test the url to get some data: <http://localhost:8080/AngularDynWeb/rest/user>

Angular Services

- Angular has many built in services to perform basic tasks
 - \$http - facilitates communication with the remote HTTP servers via the browser's XMLHttpRequest object or via JSONP.

```
$http.get('/someUrl').  
success(function(data, status, headers, config) {  
    // this callback will be called asynchronously  
    // when the response is available  
}).  
error(function(data, status, headers, config) {  
    // called asynchronously if an error occurs  
    // or server returns response with an error status.  
});
```

- \$log - Simple service for logging. provides different level of logging methods \$log.warn(), \$log.debug(), \$log.error()

Dependency Injection

- Services needed by the controller are dependency injected

```
app.controller('UserController',function($http, $log, $scope){})
```

use ng-show and \$http(1)

- Use \$http service to load the list of users from rest/user url.
- Use ng-show to render the images/loading.gif till the data is loaded. Once data is loaded hide it. For this setup a boolean field in scope in the controller

Scope Hierarchy

- There is a root scope, and the root scope has one or more child scopes
- Each view has its own \$scope (which is a child of the root scope), so whatever variables one view controller sets on its \$scope variable, those variables are invisible to other controllers.

```
<div ng-controller="myController1">  
  {{data.theVar}}  
</div>  
<div ng-controller="myController2">  
  {{data.theVar}}  
</div>
```


Event Listeners

- DOM events are attached using these event directives
- ng-click
- ng-dbl-click
- ng-mousedown
- ng-mouseup
- ng-mouseenter
- ng-mouseleave
- ng-mousemove
- ng-mouseover
- ng-keydown
- ng-keyup
- ng-keypress
- ng-change

Using Event Directives

- we can evaluate expressions or call scope defined functions in response to DOM events
- `ng-click="someboolean=true"`
- `ng-click="somefunc()"`
 - in controller: `$scope.somefunc = function(){}`

Forms

- Form fields can be bound to model fields using ng-model.

```
<form name="userForm">  
  <input type="text" ng-model="user.name"></input>  
  <input type="number" ng-model="user.age"></input>  
</form>
```

- Two way data binding happens between form fields and scope object. The model is updated as we type in the form fields

use ng-click and forms (2)

- Create a button “Add User” and in ng-click set a boolean value:
showForm=true
- Create a form for adding users in the same html below the table and put this in a div. Use ng-show to only show this form if the showForm field is true
- Create a button in form. use ng-click to call a function addUser(user)
- Define the addUser function to add the user using \$http.post to url “rest/user”
`$http.post("rest/user",user)`
 - After successfully adding the user, add that user to the list used by userList above the form and also hide the form used for adding
- Provide a cancel button to hide the form without adding

Issues With Post

- \$http.post() is sending json data to the server while the server is expecting form url encoded data.
- For now, lets replace \$http.post with jquery post method \$.post() which sends form url encoded data by default

```
$.post("rest/user",user,function(data){  
    $log.debug(data);  
    $scope.users.push(user);  
});
```

Data Binding on Changes

- When external callbacks modify angular \$scope data, binding does not update.
- Data binding in angular works based on three fundamental functions:
 - \$watch()
 - The \$scope.watch() function creates a watch of some variable.
 - \$digest()
 - iterates through all the watches in the \$scope and calls the value function for each watch. If the value has changed the listener function for that watch is called.
 - \$apply()
 - The \$scope.\$apply() function takes a function as parameter which is executed, and after that \$scope.\$digest() is called internally.

edit user(3)

- Add a link to each row of display and set an ng-click event handler function that will accept the user of that row, set it in `$scope.user` and set the form to be visible
 - Note: Form hidden fields are not needed since it refers to loaded user model
 - Notice how the data in the list is getting updated as we type
- Provide a new form button “update” that will call a different update routine that does `$http.put` with the data

Filters

- Angular supports a new syntax of transforming data via filters.
- {{ 12345.67 | currency }}
- {{ "12345.67" | currency:"USD" }}
- {{ 1288323623006 | date }}
- Standard filters: <https://docs.angularjs.org/api/ng/filter>

Custom Filters

- We can write our own filters too. (Ideally this should have been called a map function though)
- Filters can be written and registered on the app.
Later referenced in expressions

```
app.filter('checkmark', function() {  
    return function(input) {  
        return input ? '\u2713' : '\u2718';  
    };  
});
```

```
{{data | checkmark}}
```

use filters (4)

- Use date filters on another column to print user.joinDate formatted as dd/mm/yyyy
- Add date field to user form. Enter date yyyy-MM-dd format
- Write a filter that returns a color based on user age and use it on the row that displays the user

```
<tr ng-repeat="user in users" style="background-color: {{user | colorCodeAge}}">
```

Implement delete(5)

- We need a new link for delete
- A new controller function that calls `$http.delete`
- On successful deletion the object should be removed from the collection in `$scope` (Hint: use `splice()` function to remove item from array)

List Filters

- Angular provides built in list filters that match the search string to all properties of the object in list:
`ng-repeat="friend in friends | filter:searchText"`
- Custom filters that act as list filters can be implemented with angular: `ng-repeat="friend in friends | nameFilter:searchName"`

```
app.filter('nameFilter', function($log) {  
    return function(friends, searchName) {  
        //return a list thats filtered based on params passed  
    };  
});
```

Implement Custom Filter (6)

- Implement a text box on top of the users list that is bound to a model field
- Filter the user list based on that model field using a custom implemented filter
- Change it to use built-in filter

Includes

- ng-include directive fetches, compiles and includes an external HTML fragment.
- `<div ng-include="expression"></div>`
- If the expression is a string literal, then use single quotes around it

Directives

- We can create our own directives

- Element directives

```
myapp.directive('message', function() {  
    var directive = {};  
    directive.restrict = 'E';  
    directive.template = "<div>{{textToInsert}}</div>";  
    return directive;  
});
```

<message></message>

- Attribute directives

```
myapp.directive('message', function() {  
    var directive = {};  
    directive.restrict = 'A';  
    directive.template = "<div>{{textToInsert}}</div>";  
    return directive;  
});
```

<div message></div>

Controllers For Directives

- Directives can have their own controllers

```
app.directive('directiveName', function(){  
    return {  
        //Configuration object for directive definition  
        restrict: 'E',  
        templateUrl: 'directive-template.html',  
        controller: function(){  
  
        },  
        controllerAs: ctrl  
    }  
});
```


Isolating \$scope for directive

The directive.scope.user property is set to "=user". That means, that the directive.scope.user property is bound to the property in the scope property (not in the isolate scope) with the name passed to the user attribute of the <userinfo> element. Used like this: <userinfo user="user1"></userinfo>

```
myapp.directive('userinfo', function() {  
    var directive = {};  
    directive.restrict = 'E';  
    directive.template = "User : {{dispUser.firstName}}  
{{dispUser.lastName}}";  
    directive.scope = {  
        dispUser : "=user"  
    }  
    return directive;  
})
```

Implement Product Listing(7)

- Use product service at rest/products url to implement a products view in this layout (There are images in the images/products/ folder based on ids):

```
<div style="float: left;"></div>
<div style="height: 100px">
<h2>Samsung Galaxy</h2>
$300.0
Stock: 3
</div>
```

- Move this into an include first
- Then move this into a directive so that it can render any product like this: `<product product="prod"></product>`

Directives With Code

- Directives can also be implemented with code not just by replacing it with a template.
- The `compile()` and `link()` functions define how the directive is to modify the HTML that matched the directive.
- `compile()` function is called once for each occurrence of the directive in the HTML page. The `compile()` function can then do any one-time configuration needed of the element containing the directive.
- The `compile()` function finishes by returning the `link()` function. The `link()` function is called every time the element is to be bound to data in the `$scope` object.

Example Directive

```
myapp.directive('userinfo', function() {  
  var directive = {};  
  directive.restrict = 'E';  
  directive.compile = function(element, attributes) {  
    // do one-time configuration of element.  
    var linkFunction = function($scope, element, attributes) {  
      // bind element to data in $scope  
    };  
    return linkFunction;  
  }  
  return directive;  
});
```

Directives With Transclusion

- If we wanted a directive to wrap elements inserted into the directive body by us? For instance:
`<mytransclude>This is a transcluded directive
{{firstName}}</mytransclude>`
- Mention this config setting: `directive.transclude = true;`
- In our template we put a `ng-transclude` directive to act as a place holder for the embedded html

Implement a Shopping Cart(8)

- Implement a shopping cart custom directive using the structure below. It should show products in the cart.

```
<div style="border:1px solid black; width: 500px"><h2>Here is your  
cart.</img></h2>  
<div>  
    <!-- Show products here -->  
</div>  
<button type="button"></button>  
</div>
```

- For now just use the products listing service to get products for the cart

Form Validation

- Form Validation on Angular is much more alive and works on CSS
- First up we turn off the default browser validations with `<form name="userForm" novalidate>`
- Use attribute directives for the form fields that need validation
- `<input type="text" ng-model="user.name" required>`

Indicating Validation Status

- The input boxes get these different annotations as we are typing through them:
 - ng-invalid - field is having invalid data
 - ng-dirty - user has edited this field
 - ng-pristine - user has not yet touched this field
 - ng-valid - field has valid data
- We setup styles for these classes to indicate live validation status

```
<style type="text/css">
.ng-invalid.ng-dirty {
  border-color: red;
}
.ng-valid.ng-dirty {
  border-color: green;
}
</style>
```


Indicating Validation Status

- All forms have the following status fields that can be used in expressions to disable submit buttons for example
 - \$valid, \$invalid, \$pristine, \$dirty

`ng-disabled="!userForm.$valid" ng-click="userForm.$valid && updateUser(user)"`

- Validation status can be indicated with a message with ng-show attributes like this:

```
<span style="color:red" ng-show="userForm.name.$dirty && userForm.name.$invalid">  
  <span ng-show="userForm.name.$error.required">Username is required.</  
span>  
</span>
```

Implement Form Validation(9)

- Provide class based colour coding of forms.
- Setup validation of required and date fields
- Setup error messages on validation failures
- Make sure form cannot be submitted without validation success by disabling the submit button