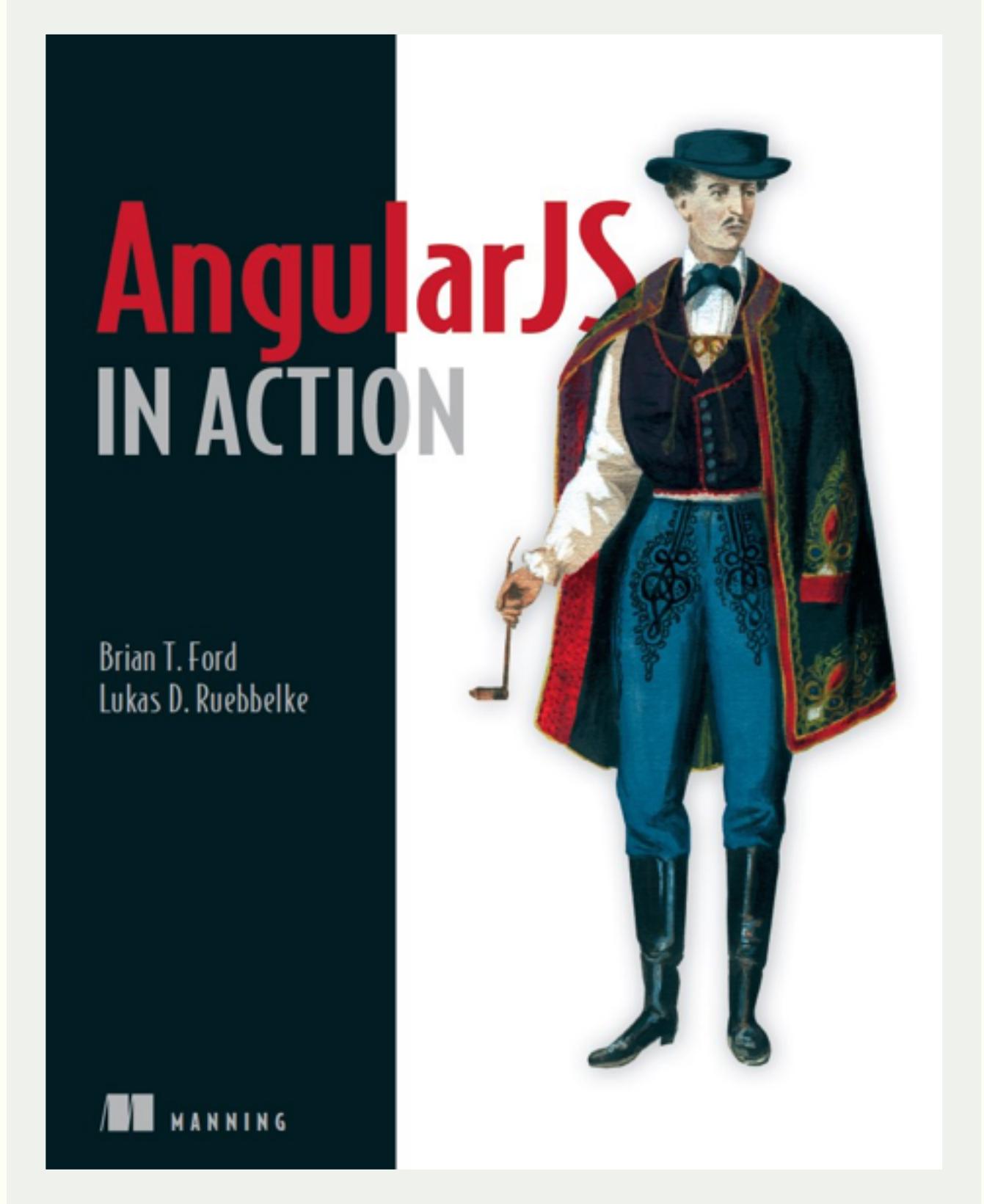








# ANGULARJS IN DEPTH



# LUKAS RUEBBELKE

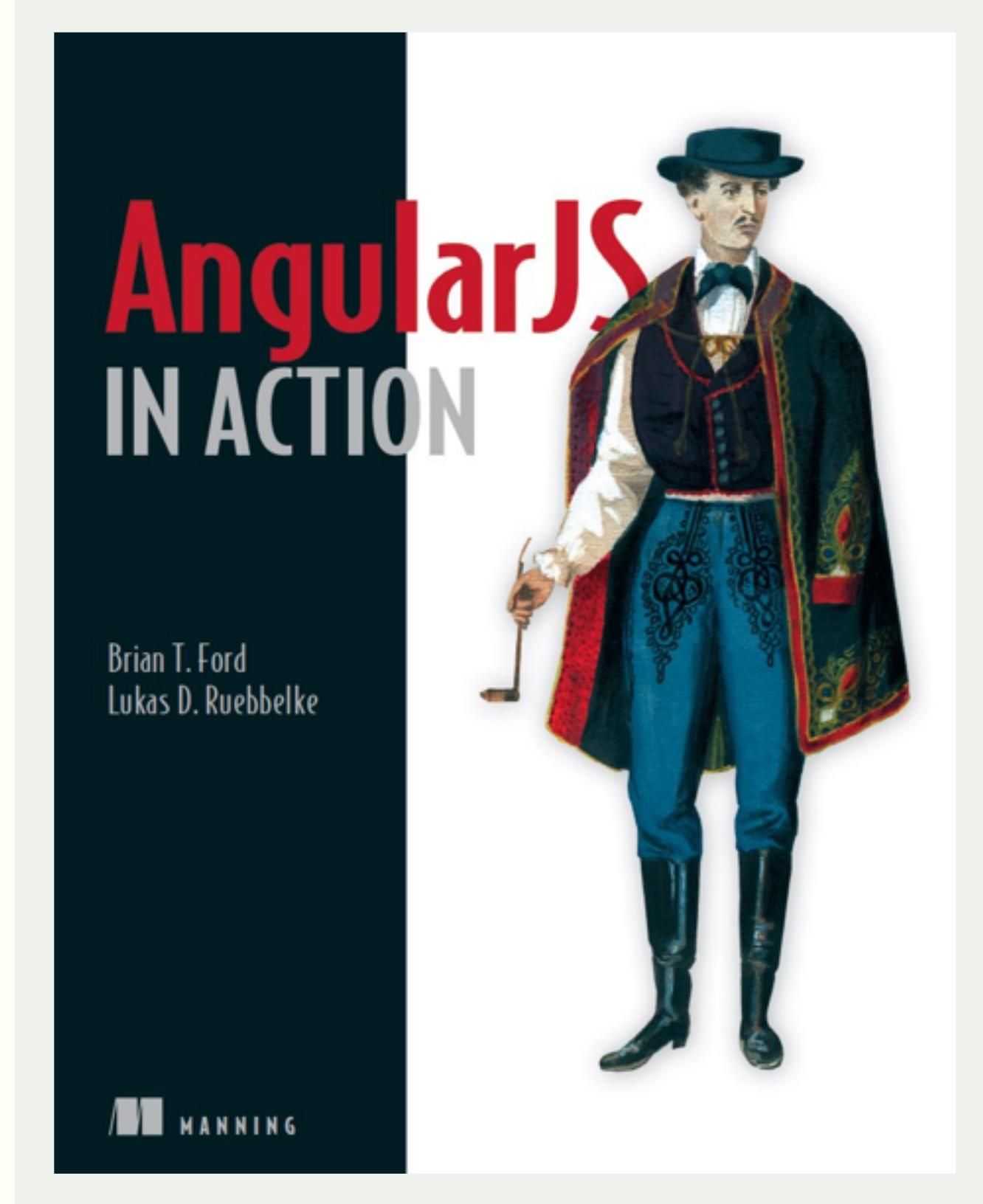
Co-author of **AngularJS in Action**

Blog at <http://onehungrymind.com/>

Run the **Phoenix Web Application User Group**

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Twitter me at [@simpulton](https://twitter.com/simpulton)





# THE SCHEDULE

- Hello AngularJS
- Build a Strong AngularJS Foundation
- AngularJS Directive Basics
- Server Side Integration with AngularJS
- Testing with AngularJS
- Advanced AngularJS Directives
- AngularJS Animations



# HELLO ANGULARJS

- › History of AngularJS
- › AngularJS Elevator Pitch
- › Hello AngularJS From Scratch
- › Hello AngularJS with Yeoman



# THE HISTORY OF ANGULARJS

Developed in **2009** by **Misko Hevery**.

**Publicly** released as version **0.9.0** in **October 2010**

**Currently** at version **1.0.7** stable or **1.2.0rc1** unstable





# THE ANGULARJS ELEVATOR PITCH

An intuitive framework that makes it **easy** to organize your code.

Testable code makes it **easier** to sleep at night.

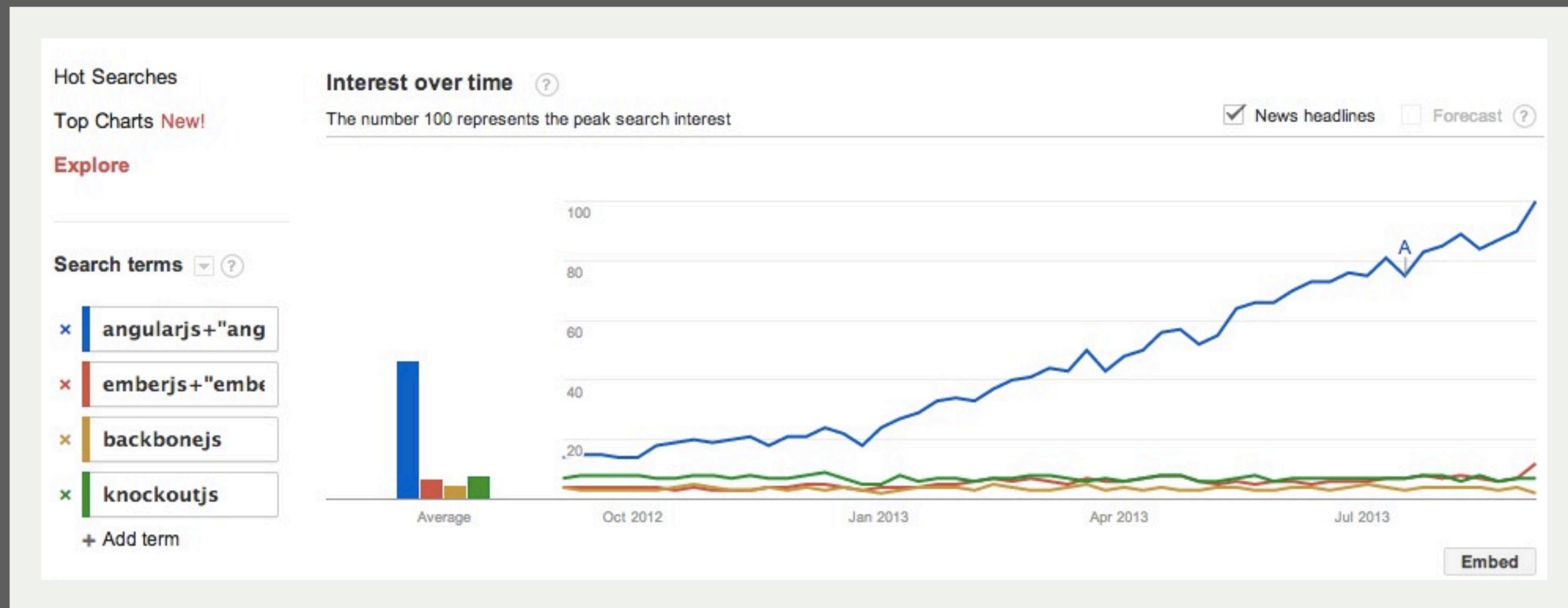
Two-way data binding **saves** you **hundreds** of lines of code.

Templates that are HTML means you **already** know how to write them.

Data structures that are just JavaScript make integration **really easy**.

**99 Problems but scope ain't one of them!**









# BY HAND

```
// script.js
angular.module('MyApp', [])
.controller('MainCtrl', function($scope) {
  $scope.world = 'Front End Masters';
});
```

```
<!-- index.html -->
<html ng-app="MyApp">

<body ng-controller="MainCtrl">
  <h1>Hello {{world}}</h1>
</body>
```



YO



GRUNT



BOWER



# WITH YEOMAN

npm install -g yo

npm install -g generator-angular

mkdir **noterious** && cd **\$\_**

yo angular **noterious**

grunt server

grunt test

grunt



# THE 80/20 RULE

The **majority** of the work you are going to do with  
**AngularJS** will fall within a **core** set of **AngularJS**  
components.



# BUILD A STRONG ANGULARJS FOUNDATION

- The AngularJS players
  - \$compile
  - \$digest and \$apply
  - Model View Whatever
- 
- Controller and \$Scope
  - View and Templates
  - Models and Services
  - Routes

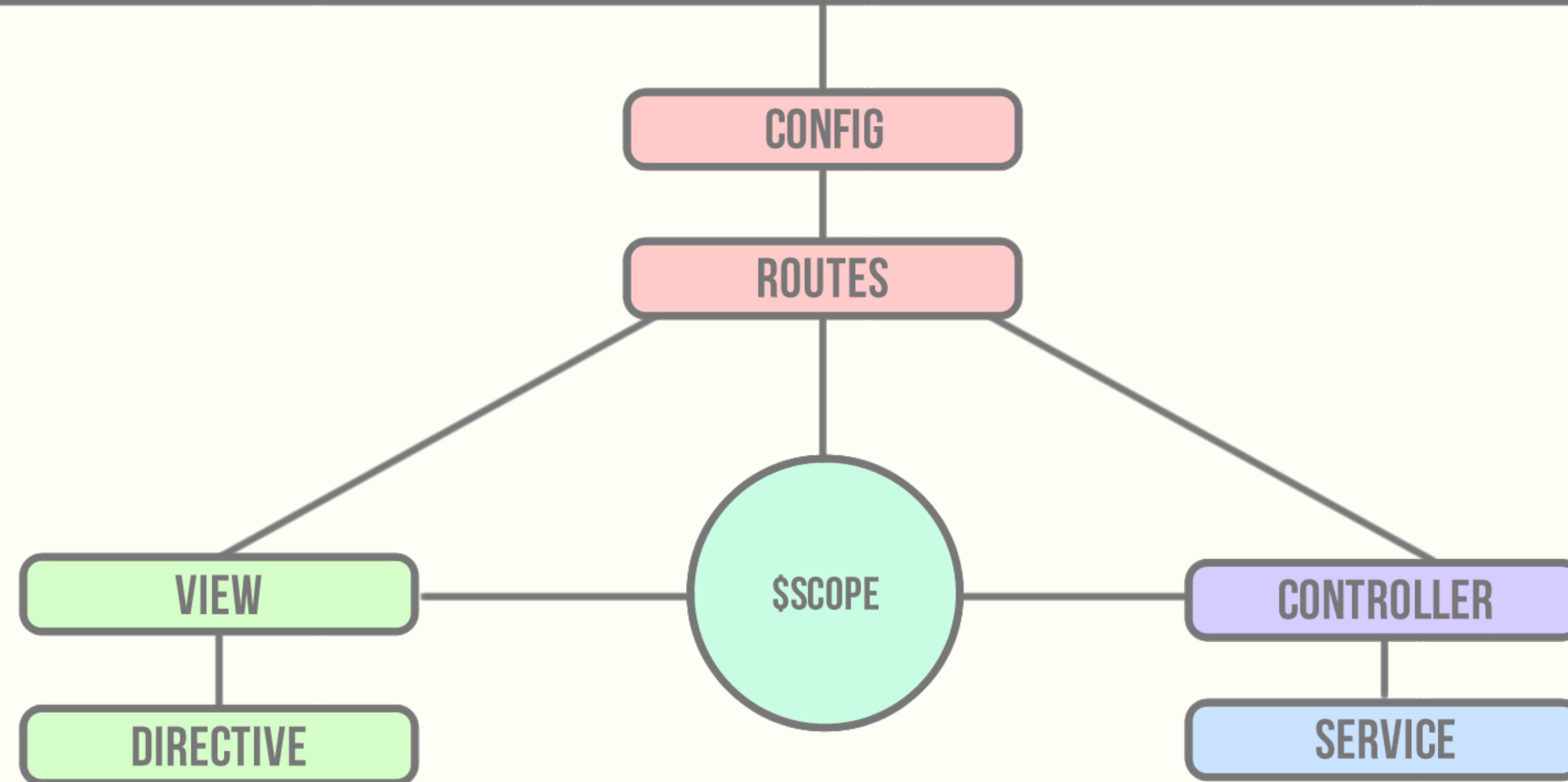


# THE MAJOR **ANGULARJS** PLAYERS

Who are the **major** players in AngularJS?

How do they **fit** together?

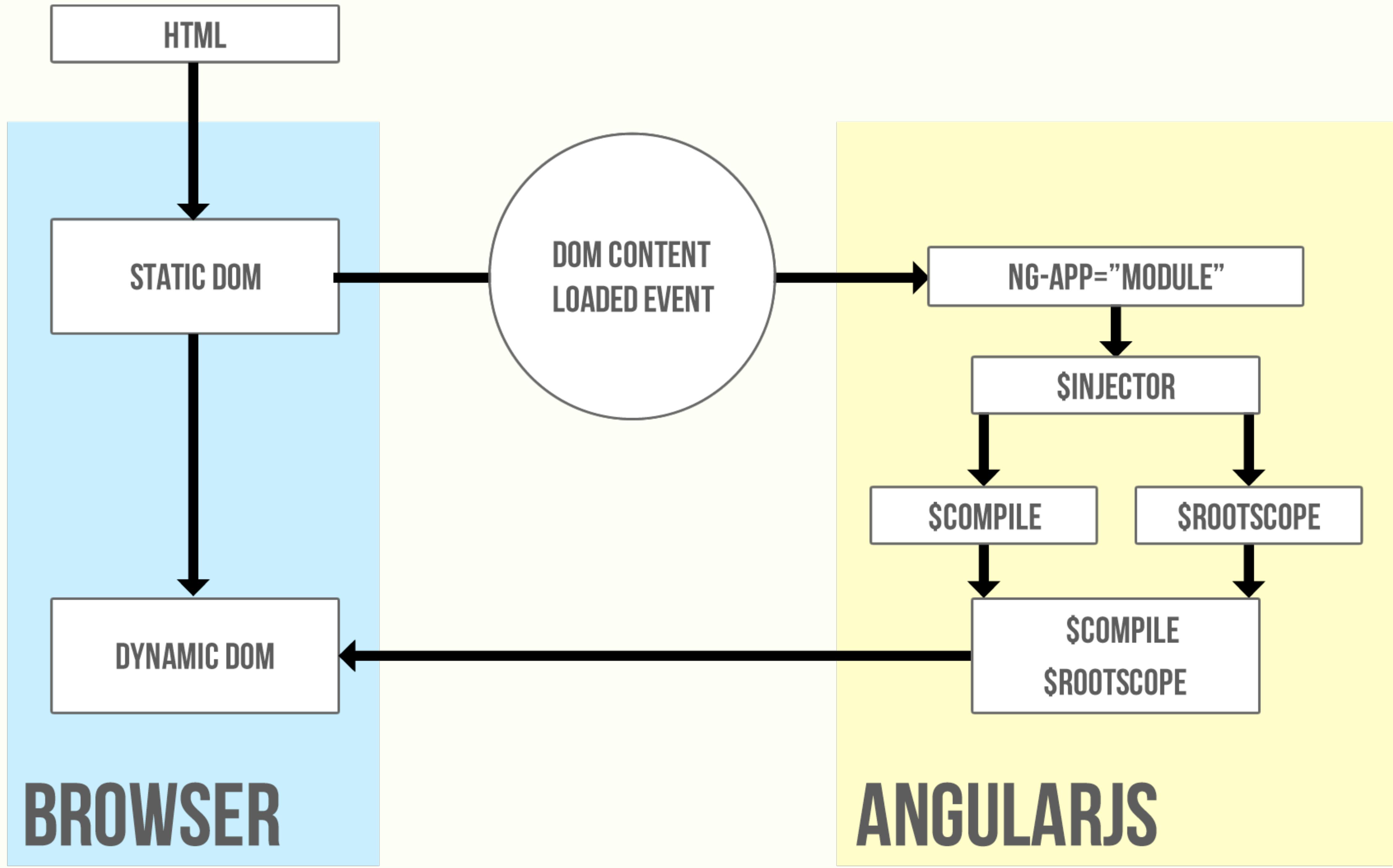
**MODULE**  
`<HTML NG-APP="MODULENAME">`





# \$COMPILE

**\$compile** compiles DOM into a template function that can then be used to link scope and the View together



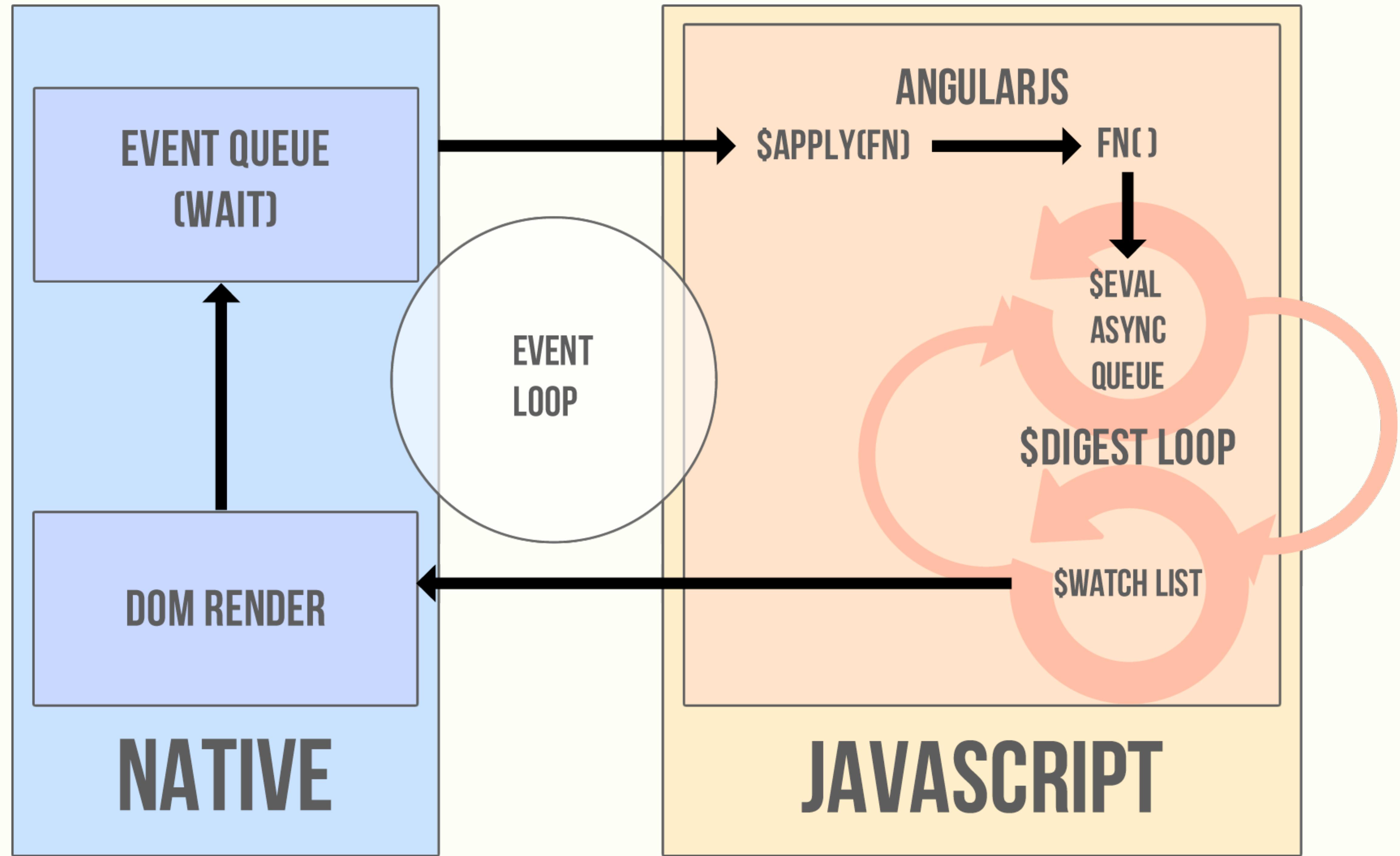


# **\$DIGEST AND \$APPLY**

**\$digest** processes all of the watchers of the current scope

**\$apply()** is used to notify that something has happened outside of the AngularJS domain

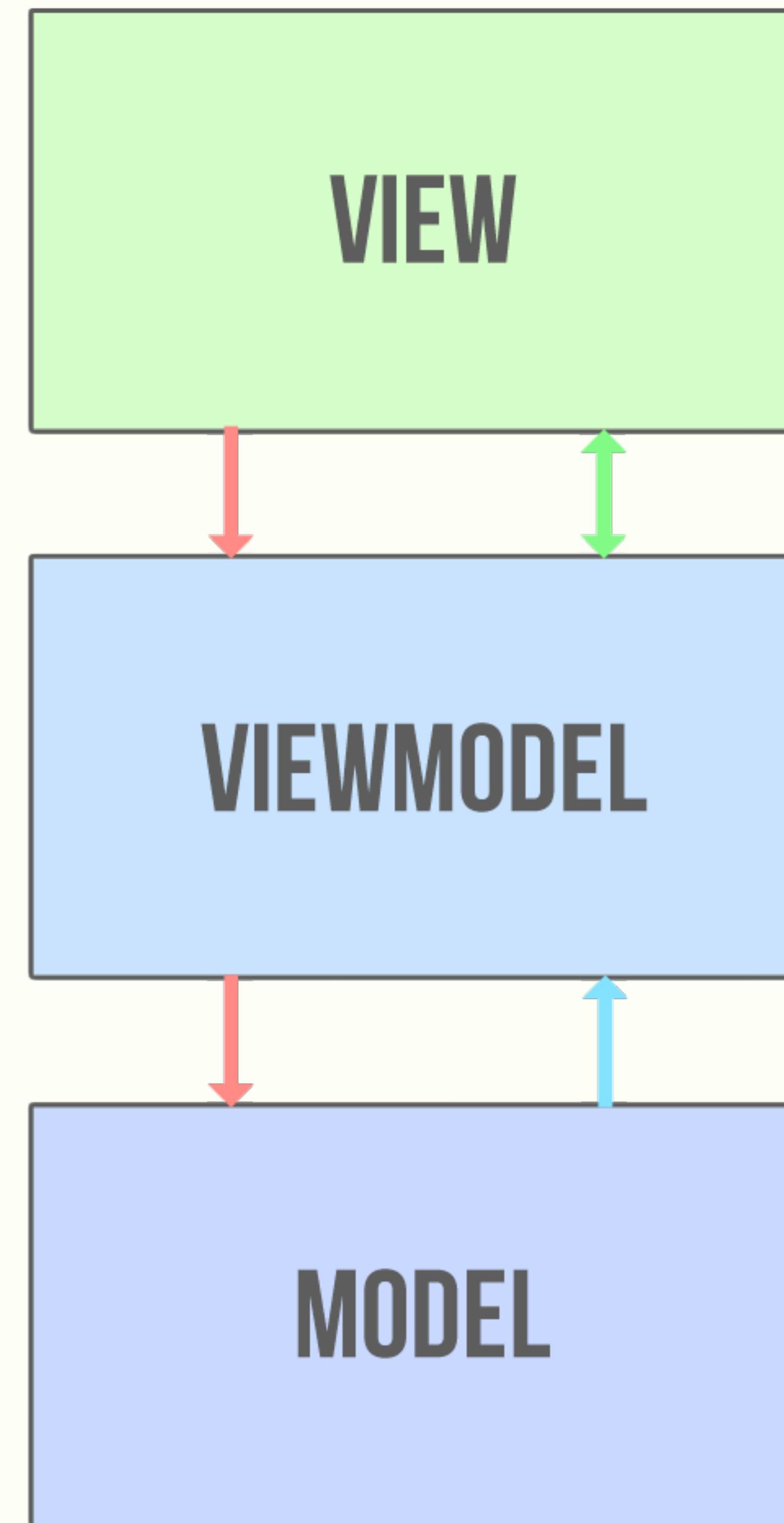
**\$apply** forces a **\$digest** cycle





# MVWHATEVER

Choose whichever pattern helps you be more productive



**MVVM**  
**COMMANDS**  
**DATA BINDINGS**  
**CHANGE NOTIFICATION**



# CONTROLLER AND \$SCOPE

**\$scope** is the **glue** between the Controller and the View

The Controller is responsible for constructing the model on

**\$scope** and providing commands for the View to act upon

**\$scope** provides context

**CONTROLLER**  
**IMPERATIVE**  
**BEHAVIOR**

**SCOPE**  
**GLUE**

**VIEW (DOM)**  
**DECLARATIVE**  
**VIEW**



# BEST PRACTICES

## Controllers should...

Not know Anything about the view they control

be small and focused

Should not talk to other controllers

Should NOT own the domain model

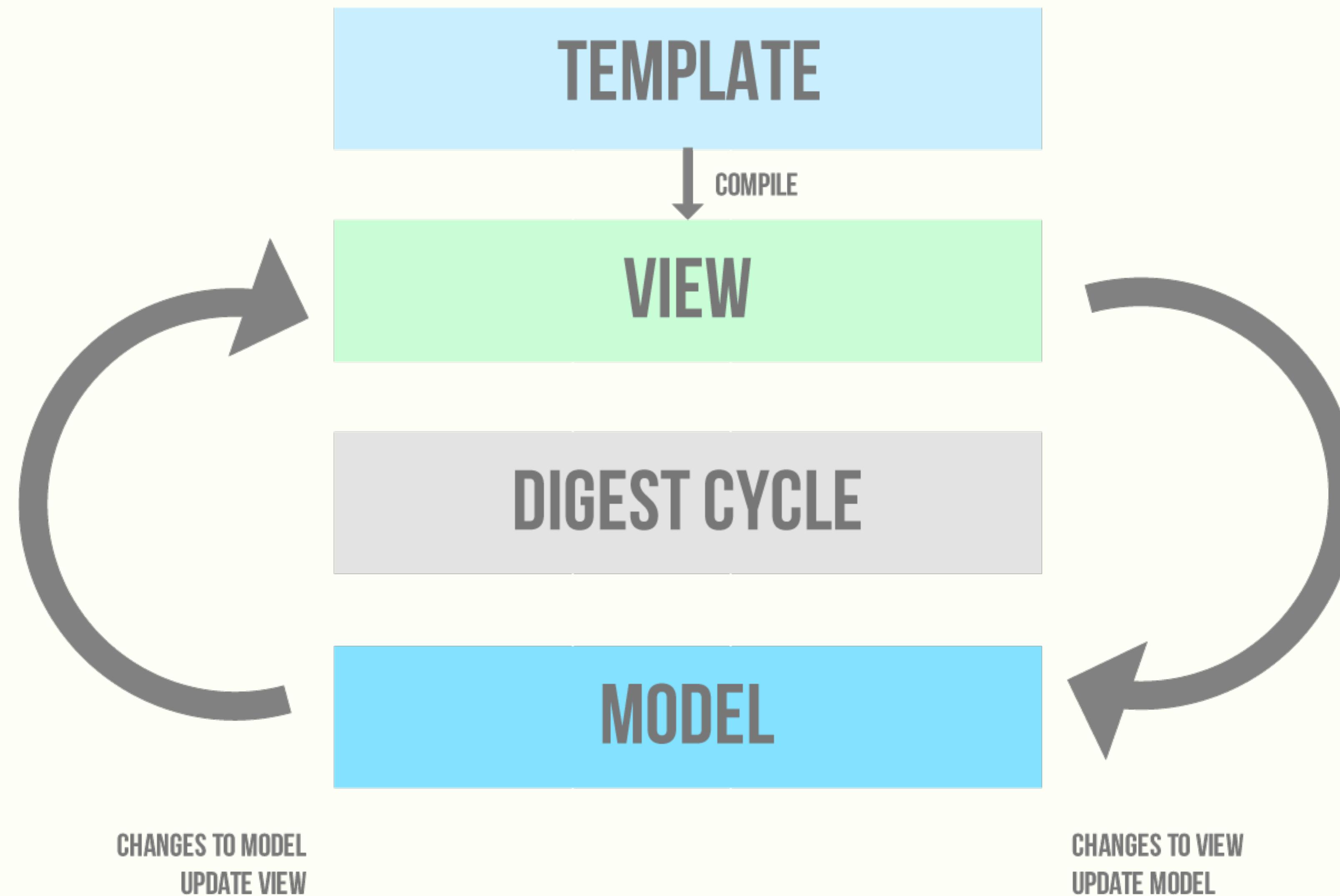


# VIEW AND TEMPLATE

The View is AngularJS compiled DOM

The View is the product of \$compile merging the HTML  
template with \$scope

DOM is no longer the single source of truth.





# MODEL AND SERVICES

Services carry out common tasks specific to the web application

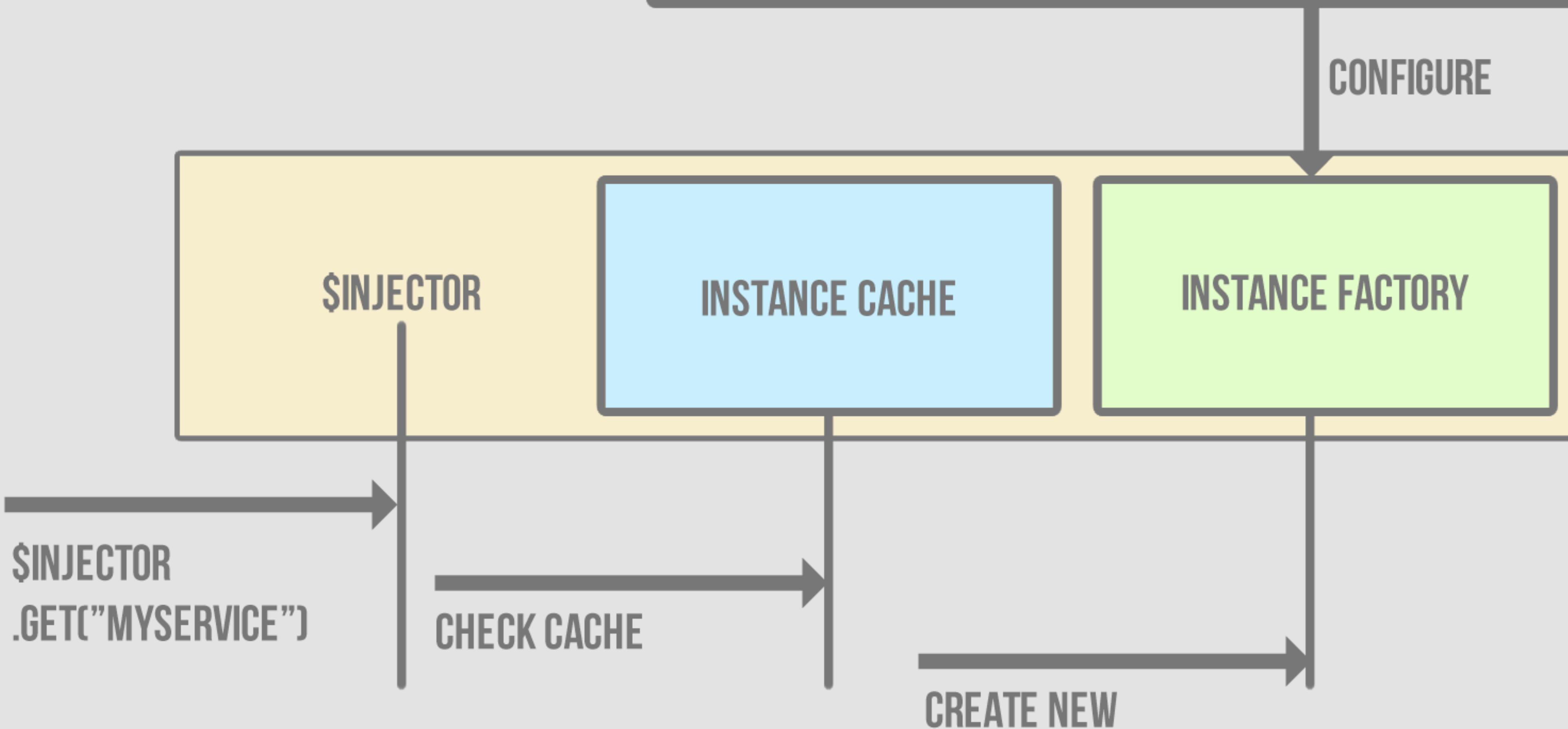
Services are consumed via the **AngularJS** Dependency Injection subsystem

Services are application singletons

Services are instantiated lazily

NG-APP="MYMODULE"

MYMODULE.FACTORY("MYSERVICE", ...)





# ROUTES

**\$route** is used for deep linking URLs to Controllers and Views

Define routes using **\$routeProvider**

Typically used in conjunction with **ngView** directive and

**\$routeParams** service



# ANGULARJS DIRECTIVE BASICS

- Directives as a DSL
- The Simplified World View
- Directive Definition Object
- The Controller Function
- The Link Function



# WHY A DSL?

People find DSLs valuable because a well-designed DSL can be much easier to program with than a traditional library. This improves programmer productivity, which is always valuable. In particular it may also improve communication with domain experts, **which is an important tool for tackling one of the hardest problems in software development.**

**Martin Fowler**



# FIXED LANGUAGES ARE BROKEN

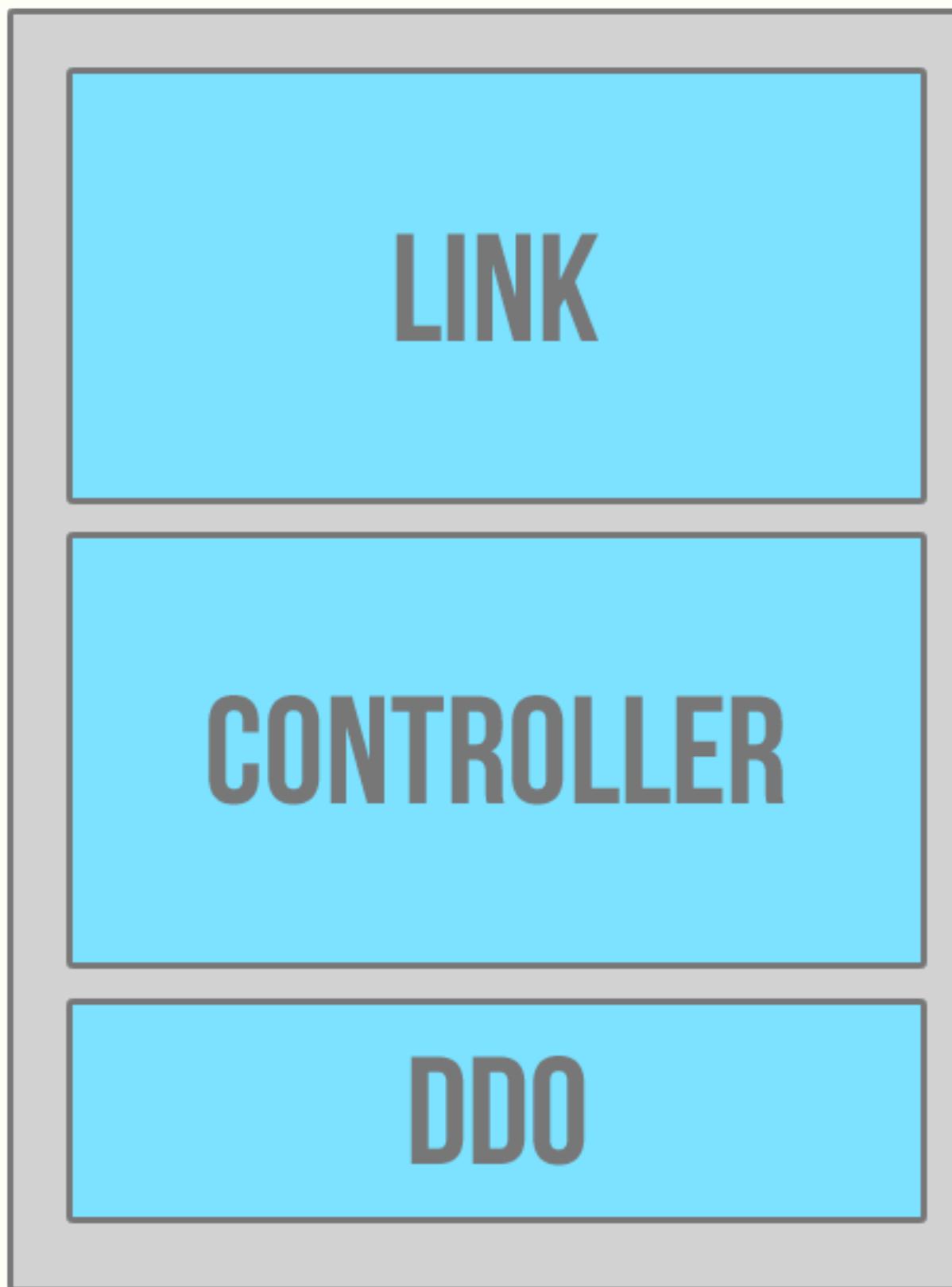
[Without the ability to reprogram the language] programmers resort to repetitive, error-prone workarounds. **Literally millions of lines of code have been written to work around missing features in programming languages.**

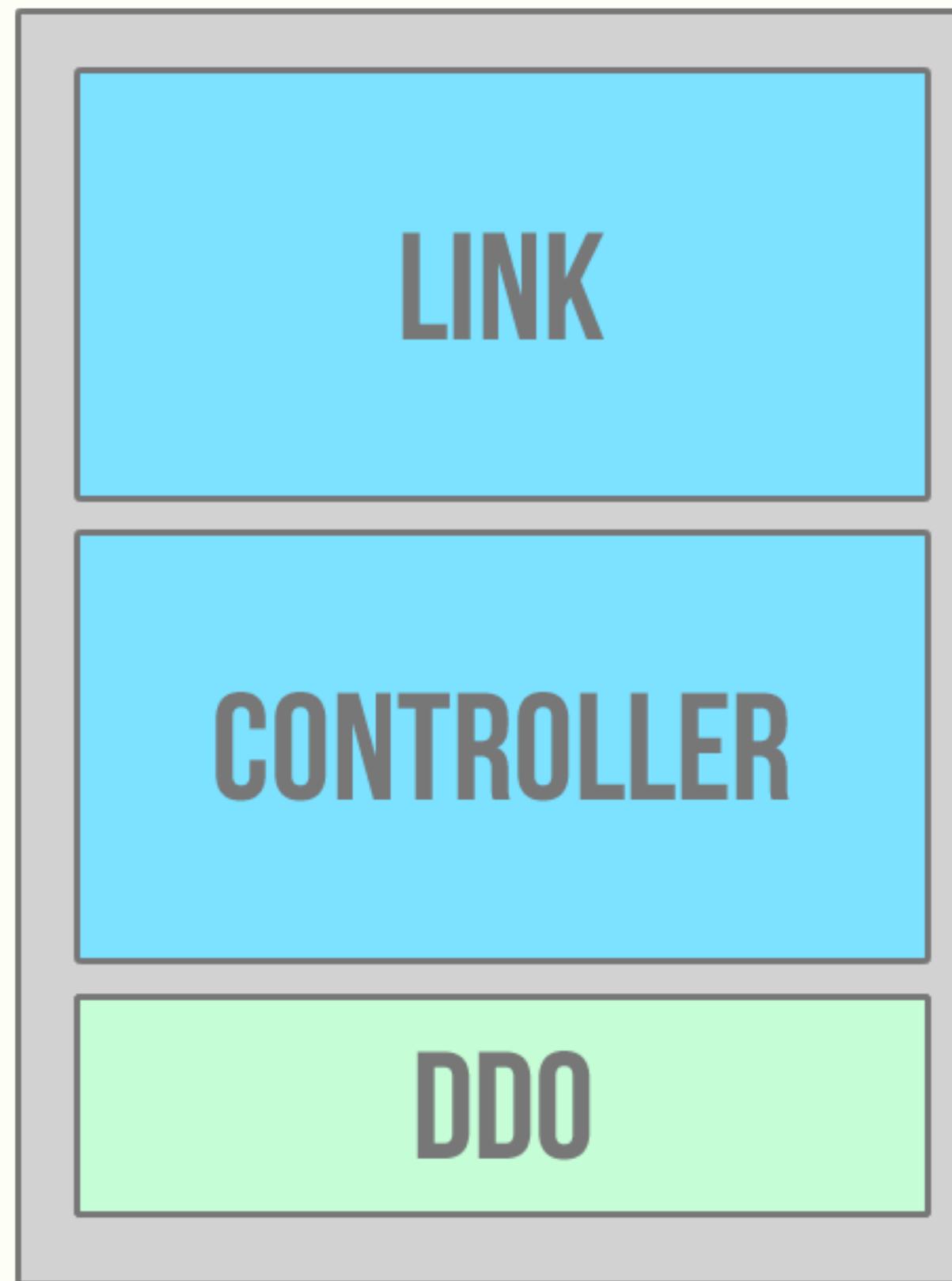
**Stuart Halloway**



# THE SIMPLIFIED WORLD VIEW

Most simple directives consist of three things (or less)  
Having a firm grasp on these three things will make advanced  
directives much more approachable



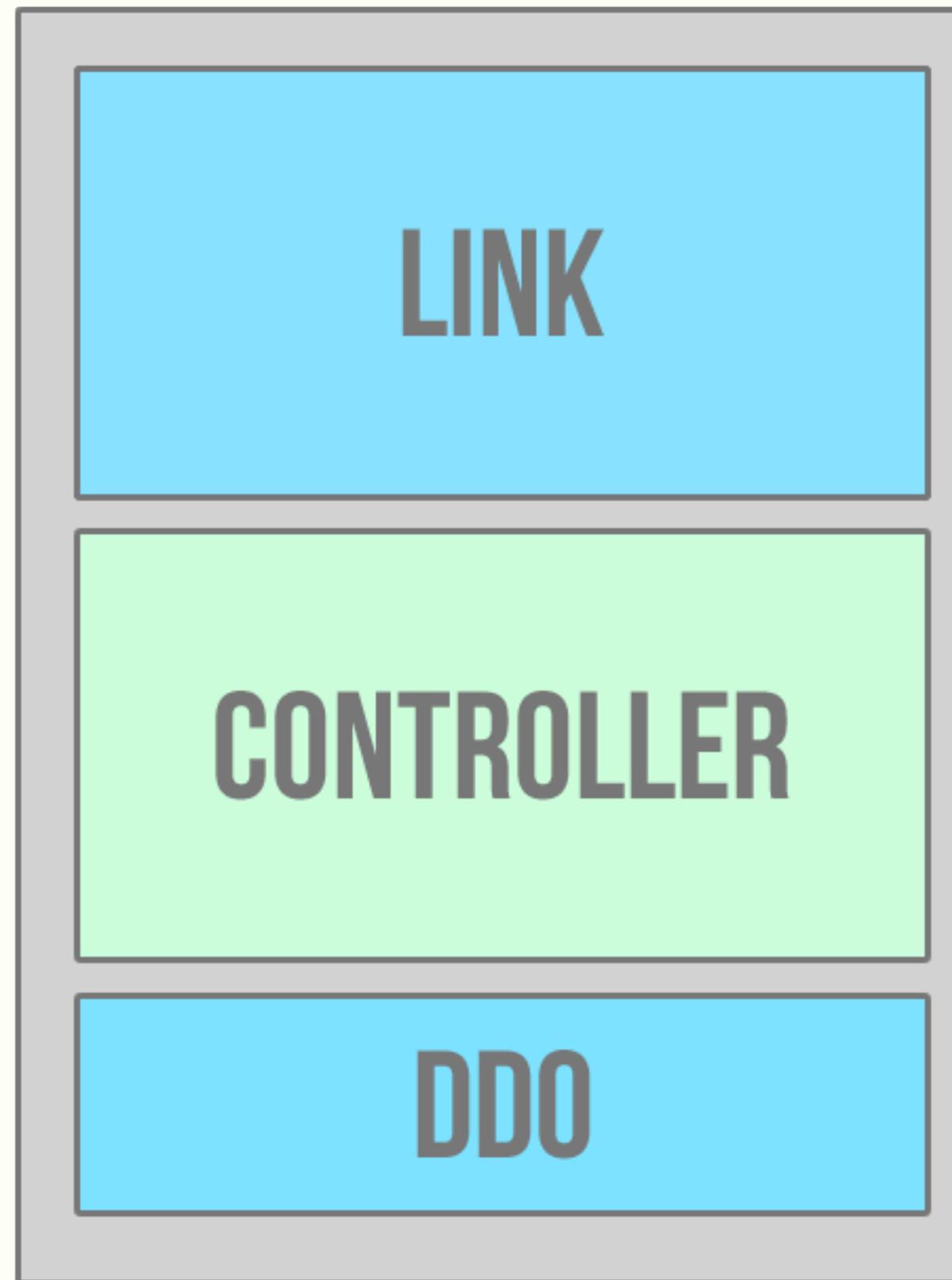




# DIRECTIVE DEFINITION OBJECT

The Directive Definition Object (DDO) tells the compiler how a directive is supposed to be assembled

Common properties are the **link** function, **controller** function, **restrict**, **template** and **templateUrl**

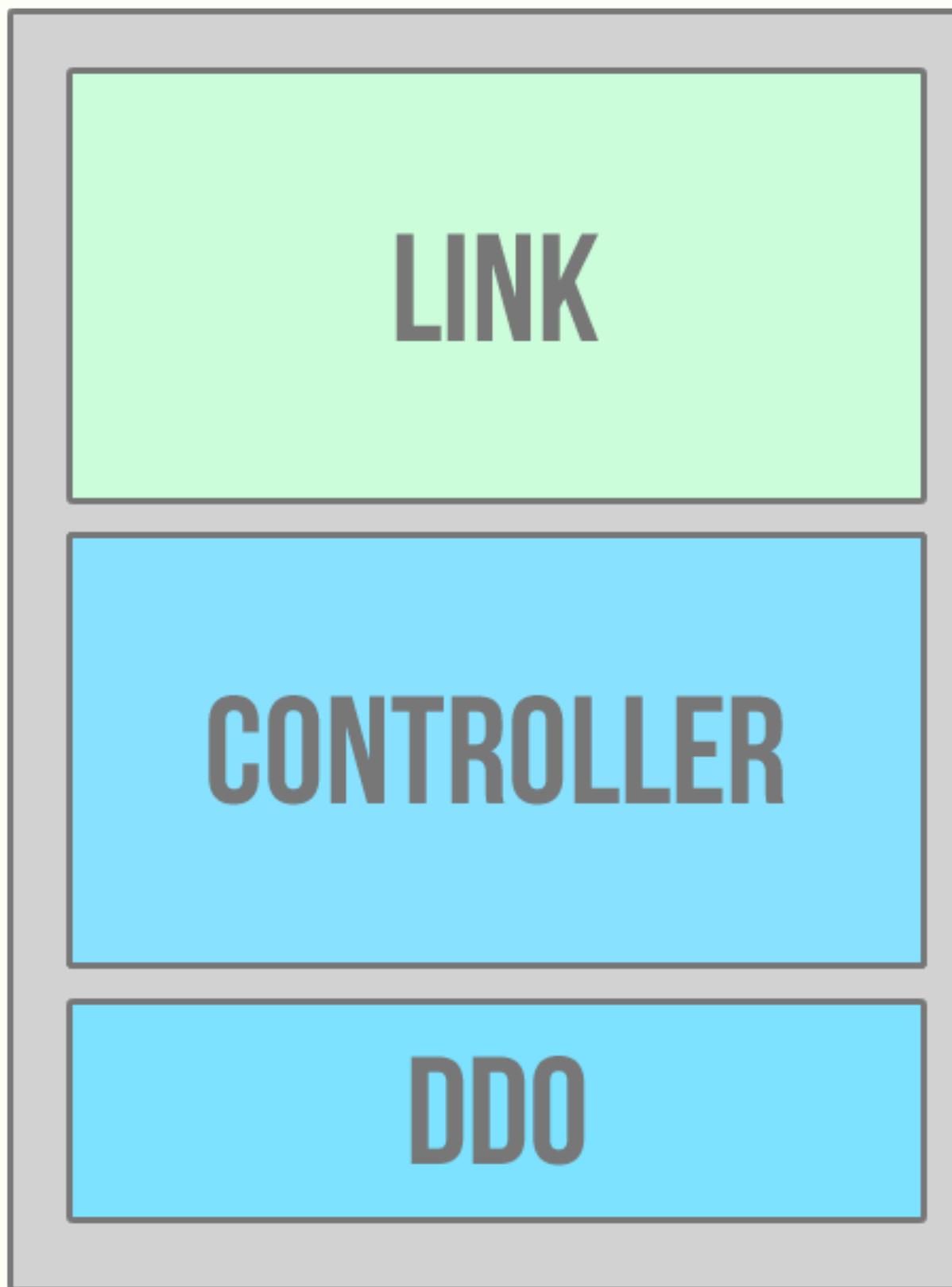




# THE CONTROLLER FUNCTION

The controller is constructed during the pre-linking phase

Receives \$scope which is the current scope for the element





# THE LINK FUNCTION

The link function is where DOM manipulation happens

The link function comes with **scope**, **element** and **attrs**

**scope** is the the same **\$scope** in the controller function

**element** is a jQuery\* instance of the DOM element the directive is declared on

**attrs** is a list of attributes declared on the element



# SIMPLE DIRECTIVE

Boards directive.



# SIMPLE DIRECTIVE WITH JQUERY

jQuery Transmit



# SERVER SIDE INTEGRATION WITH ANGULARJS

- REST and \$HTTP
- Promises
- Real Time Communication



# \$HTTP

The **\$http** service is a core Angular service that facilitates communication with the remote HTTP servers via the browser's **XMLHttpRequest** object or via **JSONP**.

The **\$http** API is based on the deferred/promise APIs exposed by the **\$q** service



# \$HTTP SHORTCUT METHODS

\$http.get

\$http.head

\$http.post

\$http.put

\$http.delete

\$http.jsonp



# PROMISES

The returned value of calling **\$http** is a **promise**

You can use the **then** method to register callbacks

These callbacks receive a single argument - an object  
representing the response



# REAL TIME COMMUNICATION

Firebase.



# E2E TESTING WITH ANGULARJS

- › The Environment
- › Unit Testing
- › E2E Testing



# THE ENVIRONMENT

Karma is the current scenario runner

Karma is testing framework agnostic

The easiest way to get up and running with Karma is with  
Yeoman



# UNIT TESTING

Test isolated pieces or units of logic

We accomplish this with matchers and spies



# MATCHERS

Expectations are built with the function **expect** which takes a value, called the **actual**. It is chained with a **Matcher** function, which takes the expected value.

```
expect(a).toBe(b);
```

```
expect(a).not.toBe(null);
```



# SPIES

Jasmine's test doubles are called **spies**. A spy can stub any function and tracks calls to it and all arguments. There are special matchers for interacting with spies.

```
spyOn(mockUserService, 'userExists').andCallThrough();
```

```
scope.userExists();
```

```
expect(mockUserService.userExists).toHaveBeenCalled().
```



# E2E TESTING

Used for simulating user interactions

You will write **scenarios** to describe behavior based on interactions

Scenarios consist of **commands** and **expectations**

**beforeEach** runs before each **it** block

**afterEach** runs after each **it** block



# ADVANCED ANGULARJS DIRECTIVES

- › Isolated Scope
- › Compile
- › Transclusion
- › 3rd Party Integration



# ISOLATED SCOPE

Isolated scope does not prototypically inherit from its parent  
This prevents your directive from accidentally modifying data  
in the parent scope

This in a sense defines the API for the directive



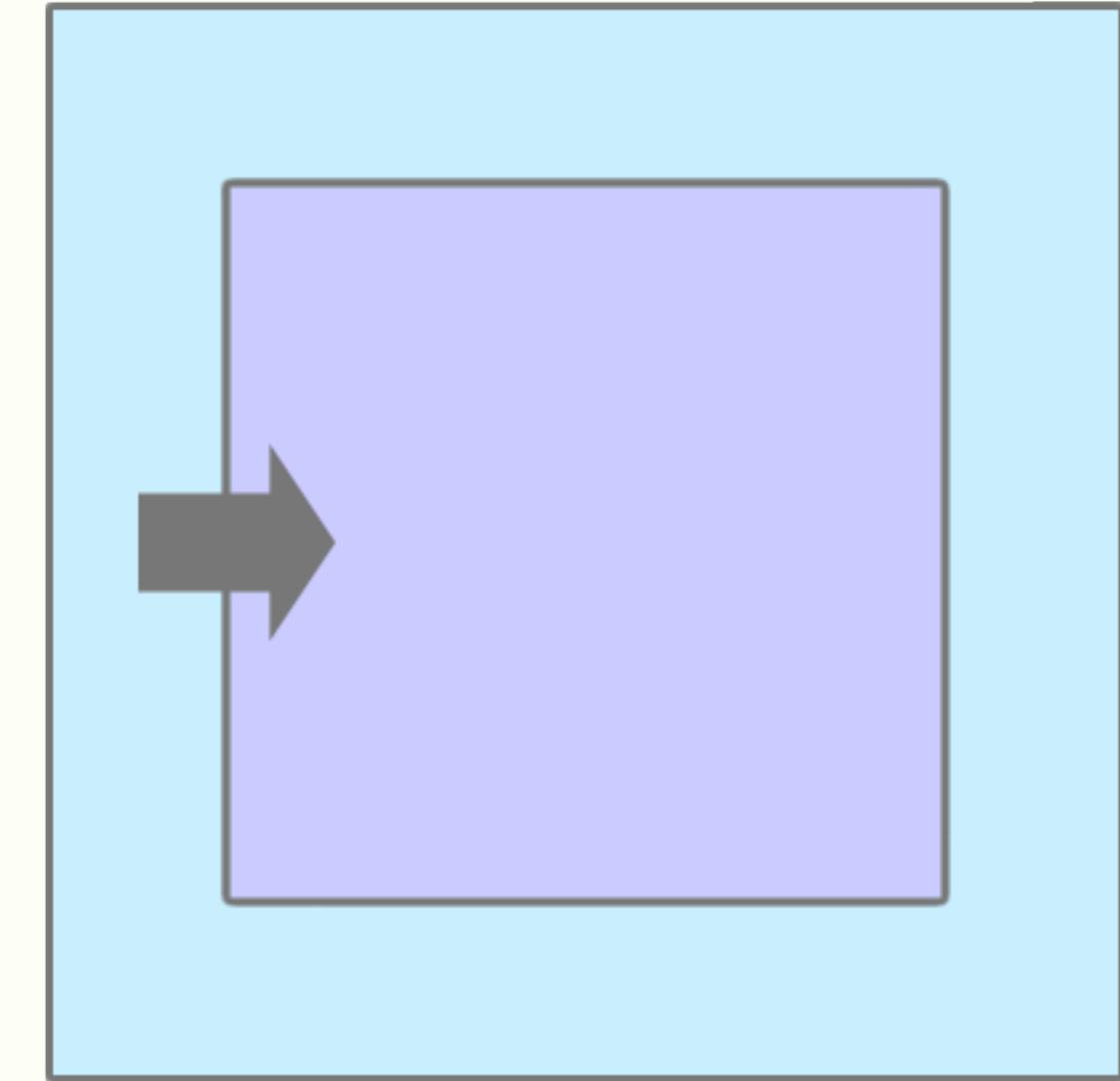
# ATTRIBUTE ISOLATED SCOPE

Defined with an @ symbol

Binds a local scope property to the value of a DOM attribute

The binding is uni-directional from parent to directive

The result is always a string because DOM attributes are strings



**“I’ll let you  
know when  
this has  
changed.”**

**“Cool!”**



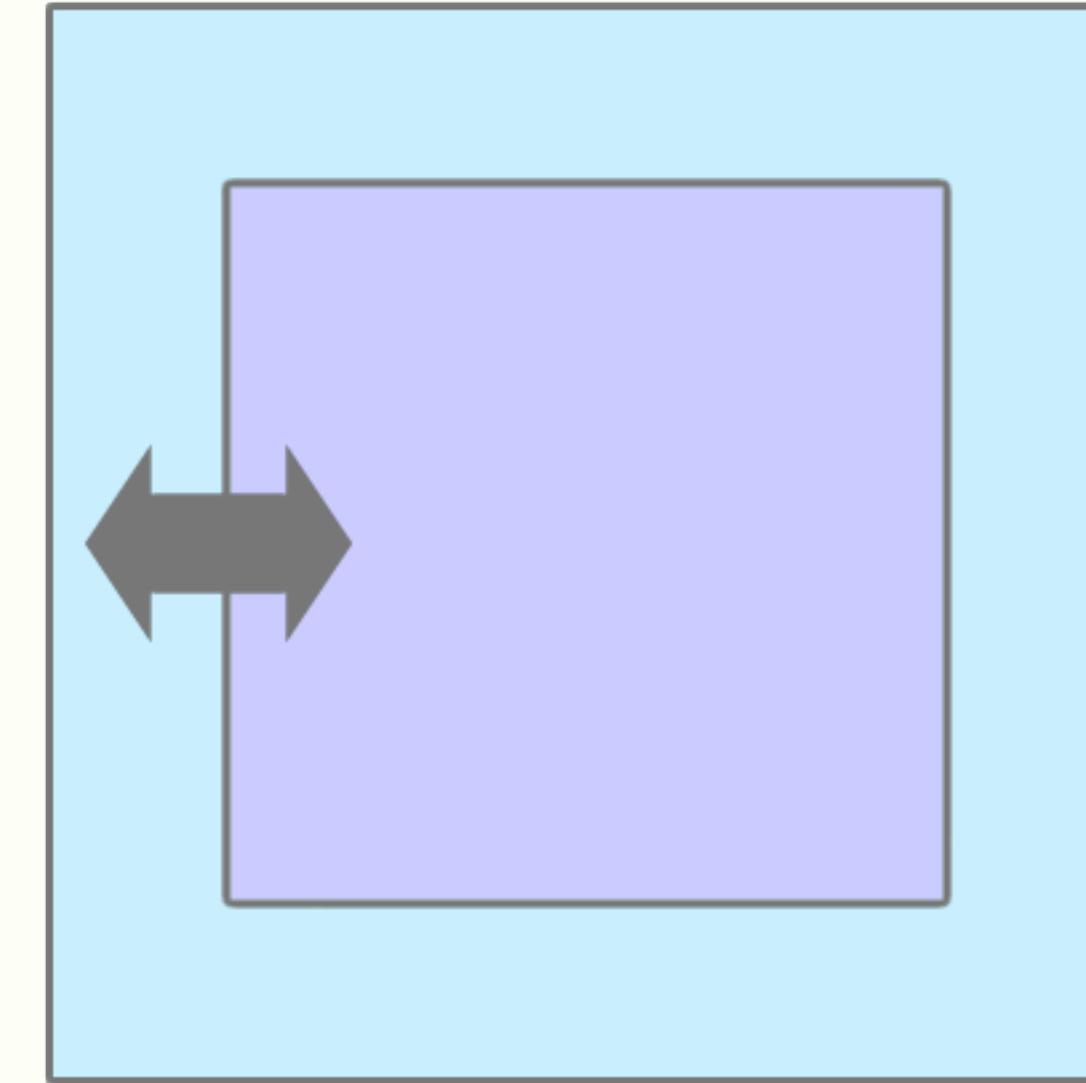
# BINDING ISOLATED SCOPE

Defined with an = symbol

Bi-directional binding between parent and directive

You can define the binding as optional via =?

Optimal for dealing with objects and collections



**“Let’s keep  
each other  
in the loop”**  
**“Bromance”**

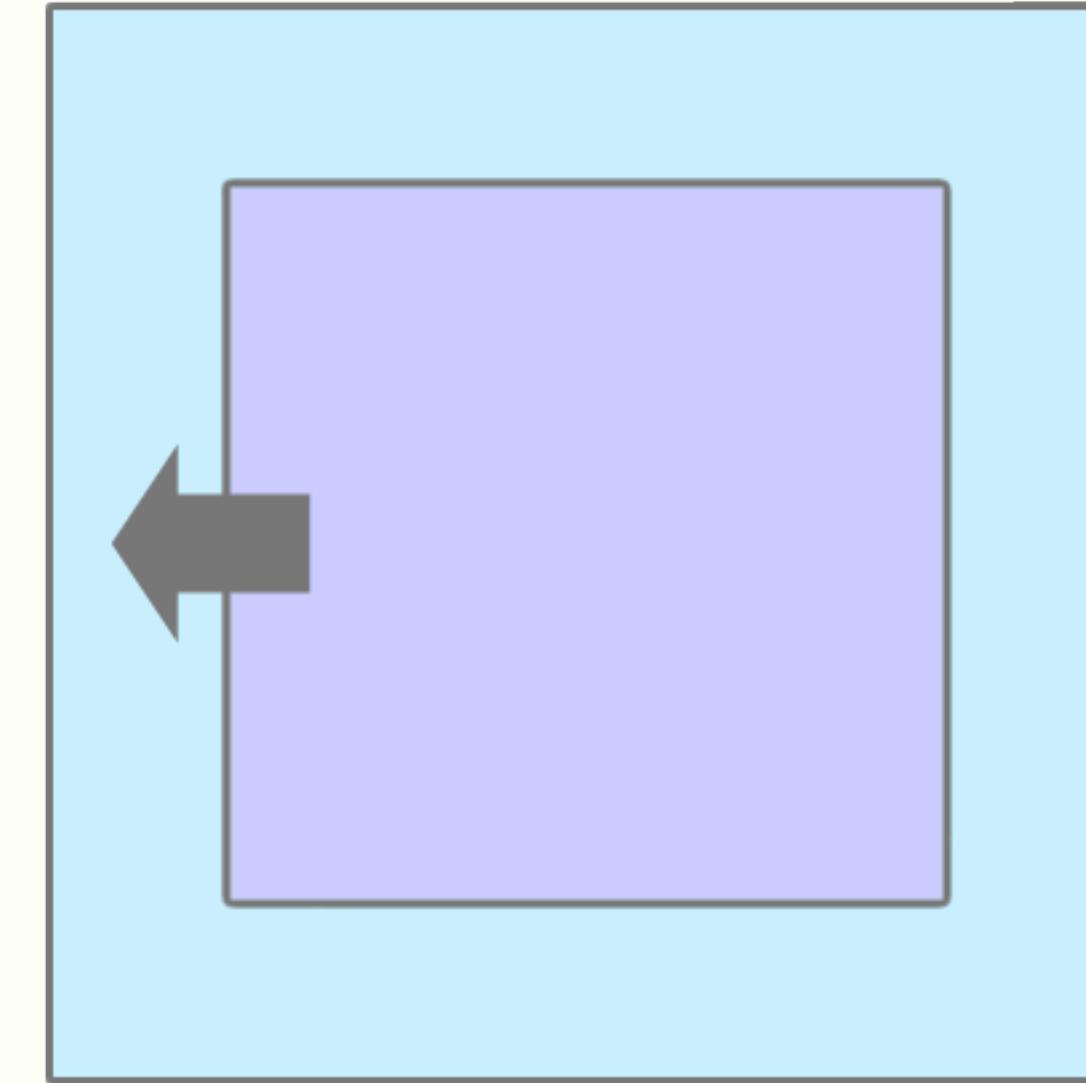


# EXPRESSION ISOLATED SCOPE

Defined using an & symbol

Allows you to execute an expression on the parent scope

To pass variables from child to parent expressions you must  
use an object map



**“Let me know  
if you need  
me to do  
anything.”**

**“Go get me  
a juice box!”**



# TRANSCLUSION

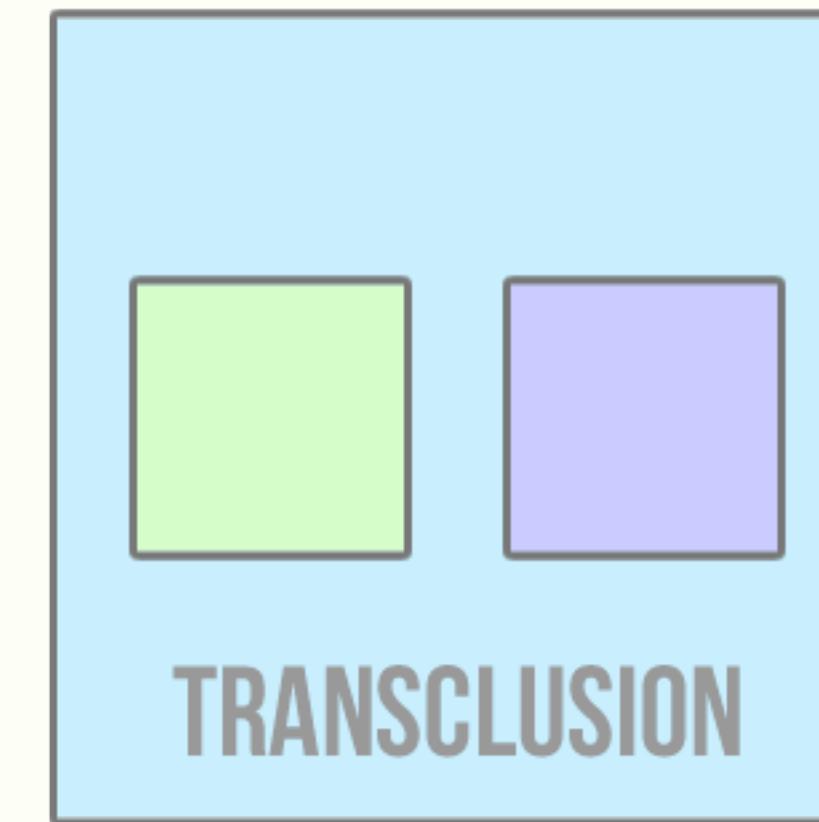
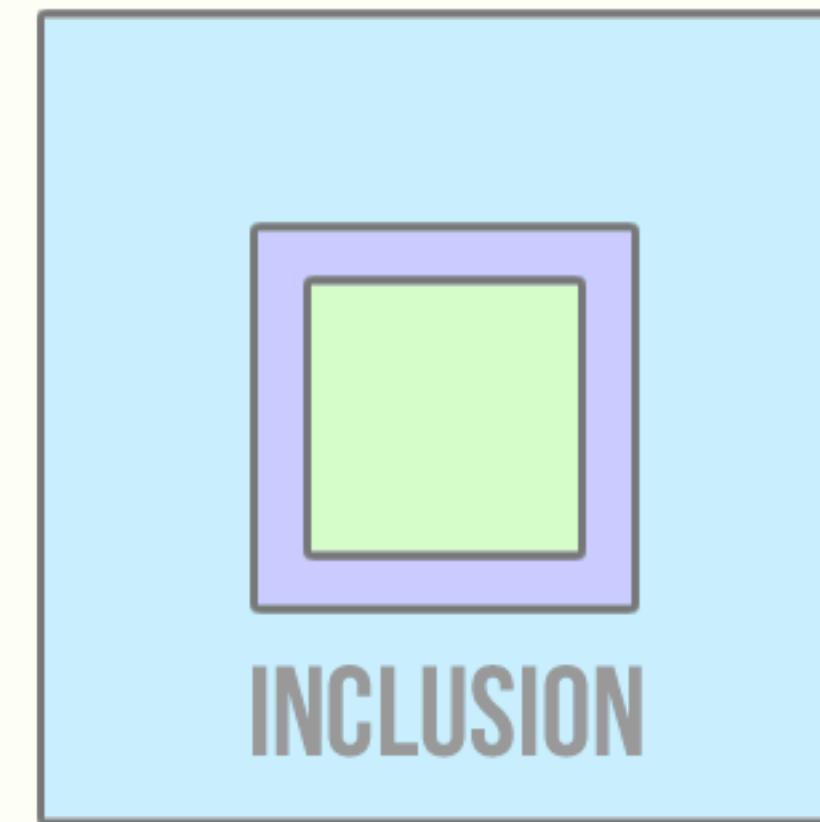
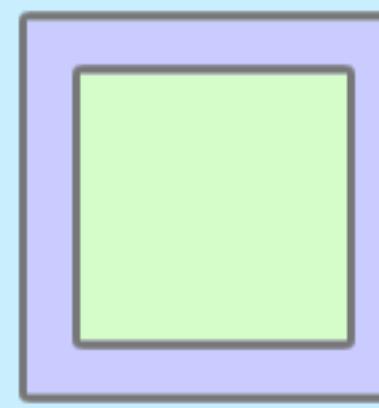
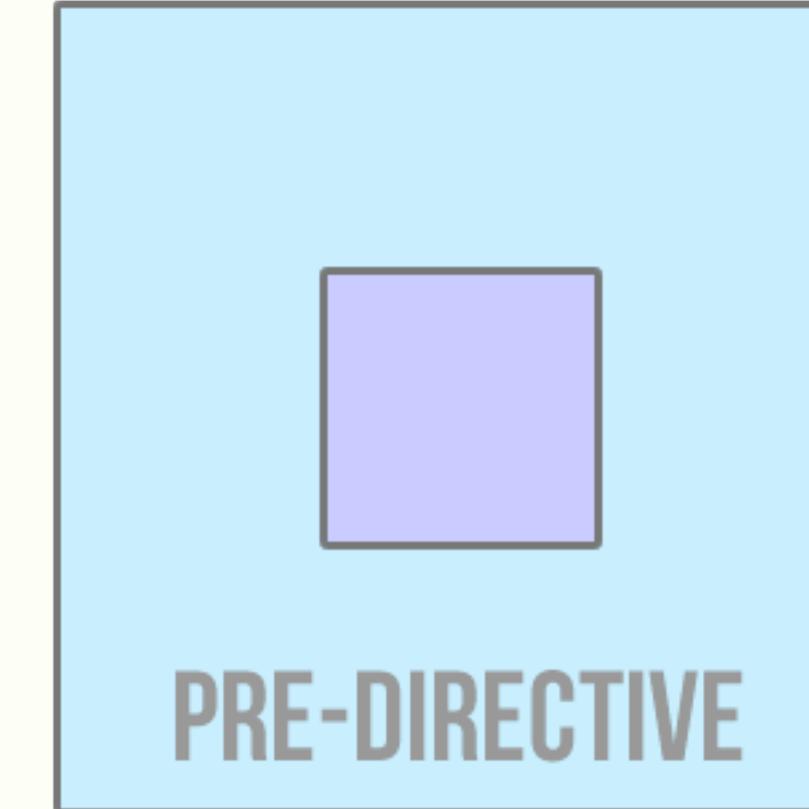
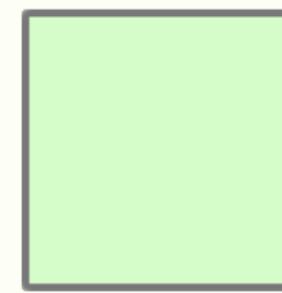
Compiles the contents of the element and makes it available to the directive

The transcluded contents are bound to the parent scope

The directive contents are bound to an isolate scope

The two scopes are siblings

This is good for decorating an existing element with a directive without destroying it





# COMPILE

Responsible for transforming the template DOM



# MORE 3RD PARTY INTEGRATION

Content pending.



# ANGULARJS ANIMATIONS

- The Animation Naming Convention
- CSS Transitions
- CSS Animations
- Javascript Animations



# THE ANIMATION NAMING CONVENTION

The pattern is [class][event][destination] and stack on each other

.repeat-item.ng-enter.ng-enter-active

.my-elm.ng-hide-add.ng-hide-add-active

.my-animation.CLASS-add.CLASS-add-active



# CSS TRANSITIONS

The **easiest** and **fastest** way to attach animations

Support by every browser except for IE9 and below

As long as the matching CSS class is present then **AngularJS**  
will pick up the animation



# CSS ANIMATIONS

More extensive than transitions

Supported by every browser except IE9 and below

Does not require the destination class styling aka **-active** class



# JAVASCRIPT ANIMATIONS

Allows for more control over your animations

Define your animations with the **animation** service

Naming convention is still class based

Make sure to call the **done()** function when the animation is over

