Intro to Ionic

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Today's goals

- Overview of Ionic and Setting Up
- Ionic Components
 - Structural, Item, Inputs, Lists
- Services
- Routing
- Create a simple project
 - Showcase components
 - Showcase navigation

Setting Up Ionic

Install Ionic

```
npm info ionic
                           // Check current versions of ionic
       npm install -g @ionic/cli
       ionic -v
                                  // Check ionic version

    Create Ionic project

       ionic start [project name]

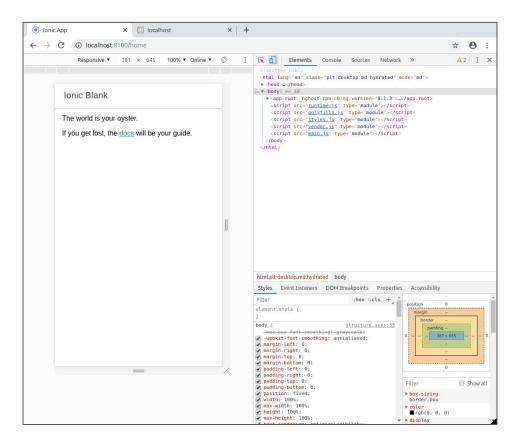
    Serve Ionic project

      cd [project name]
                                  // Change directory to project
       ionic serve
                                  // Default: localhost:8100

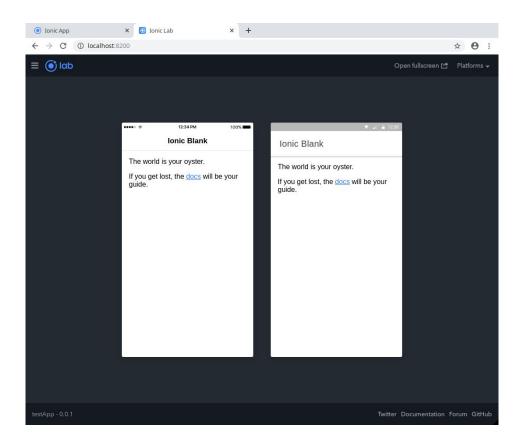
    Serve Ionic project in a lab

       cd [project name]
                         // Change directory to project
       npm install @ionic/lab // Install lab in the project (NO -g flag)
       ionic serve -1
                       // Default for lab: localhost:8200
```

Ionic Project in Browser



Ionic Lab in Browser



Ionic Introduction

- Cross-platform
 - Shares same code across multiple platforms (iOS, Android, desktop, web etc)
 - Means that we can deploy apps that are **native** to its platform!
 - E.g., generate APK file for Android
- Web Standards-based
 - o Ionic Framework is **built on top of** HTML, CSS, Javascript using modern Web APIs
 - The framework becomes (somewhat) independent from a specific platform

Ionic Structural Components

```
<ion-header>
 <ion-toolbar>
  <ion-title>
   Home Page
  </ion-title>
 </ion-toolbar>
</ion-header>
<ion-content>
  content
</ion-content>
<ion-footer>
 <ion-toolbar>
  <ion-title>Ionic Footer</ion-title>
 </ion-toolbar>
</ion-footer>
```

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Home Page		
content		
Ionic Footer		

Ionic Items

- <ion-item> is a basic component
- Essentially like <div>
- Creates a block, so its content become a "row"
- Contain other components (e.g.: a button):

```
<ion-content>
    <ion-item>
        <ion-button (click)="goToPage2()">
            Go to Page2
        </ion-button>
        </ion-item>
</ion-content>
```

Ionic Inputs

- Ionic supports various inputs
 - Today we'll only focus on text input
- Use [(ngModel)]= to bind to the variable

```
<ion-input type="text" placeholder="Item" [(ngModel)]="item"></ion-input>
<ion-button (click)="addItem()"> Add </ion-button>
```



Ionic Lists

- Display rows of information
- Items in lists are very customizable

```
<ion-list *ngFor="let item of list">
    <ion-item>
        <ion-label>{{item}}</ion-label>
    </ion-item>
</ion-list>
```

```
<ion-list>
  <ion-card>
   <ion-card-header>
    <ion-card-title>My Groceries</ion-card-title>
   </ion-card-header>
 </ion-card>
  <ion-card *ngFor="let item of list">
   <ion-item>
    <ion-label>{{item}}</ion-label>
   </ion-item>
  </ion-card>
</ion-list>
```

Ionic Services

- Works very similarly with Angular Services
- Generate service
 - ionic generate service [service_name]
- Must include in the "providers" in the app.module.ts
- Injecting services work the same way as Angular

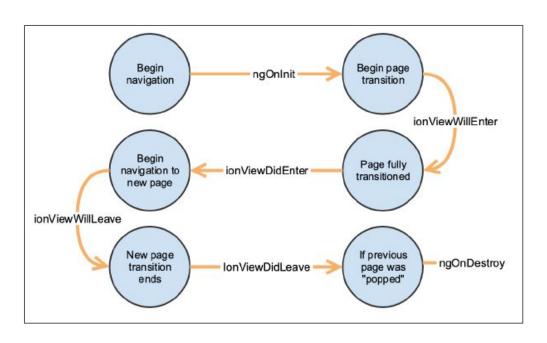
Ionic Routing

- lonic has largely two types of views: component and pages
 - Page is a component that acts as an entire view (with some nested components)
 - o Components are "smaller"
- To navigate around multiple pages, lonic uses the app-routing.module.ts
 - Using Ionic CLI to generate pages fills out the app-routing.module.ts for you
 - Generate page: ionic generate page [page_name]
- Two different ways to navigate
 - o In view
- <ion-button href="page2"> Go to page 2 </ion-button>

- In controler
 - More intuitive with an example, so will be explained in the live demo

Ionic Page Lifecycle

- Various events are fired between when a page is generated to its closure
- Mostly used are
 - o ngOnInit
 - Fired once when a page is loaded
 - ngOnDestroy
 - Fired right before the view is destroyed.



Ionic Live Demo

