

Lecture 5: Introduction to Angular

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TWEB

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Haute Ecole d'Ingénierie et de Gestion
du Canton de Vaud

Today's agenda

14h00 - 15h00	60'	JavaScript 101 reminders (10') Immediately invoked functions Lecture (20') Introduction to AngularJS: modules, scopes, controllers, directives and services. Activity 1: JSON-P (15'+15')
15h00 - 15h10	10'	Break
15h10 - 16h25	75'	Activity 2: CORS (15' + 15') Lecture (10') Making AJAX requests with AngularJS Exercise: Angularize your project (25'+10') Angularize your project home page



What is an immediately invoked anonymous function and why is it useful?

#1 Imagine that we write an HTML page and that we load a first JS script with the following code:

```
<html>
  <body>
    <h1>Do not pollute the global scope</h1>

    <script src="js/tweb-library.js"></script>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
var config = { homeUrl : "http://tweb.heig-vd.ch" };
function fetchData() { ... };
```

#2 The config variable is defined on the global scope. Why is this **dangerous**?

#3 What happens if a second script does the same thing? We have a **name collision** and lose one of the config objects!

```
<html>
  <body>
    <h1>Do not pollute the global scope</h1>

    <script src="js/tweb-library.js"></script>
    <script src="js/graph-library.js"></script>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
var config = { homeUrl : "http://tweb.heig-vd.ch" };
function fetchData() { ... };
```

```
var config = { defaultColor : red };
function drawLogo() { ... };
```

#4 We could ask all developers to adopt naming **conventions**, to support a form of **namespace** (and **hope** for the best...):

```
<html>
  <body>
    <h1>Do not pollute the global scope</h1>

    <script src="js/tweb-library.js"></script>
    <script src="js/graph-library.js"></script>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
var twebConfig = { homeUrl : "http://tweb.heig-vd.ch" };
function fetchData() { ... };
```

```
var graphConfig = { defaultColor : red };
function drawLogo() { ... };
```

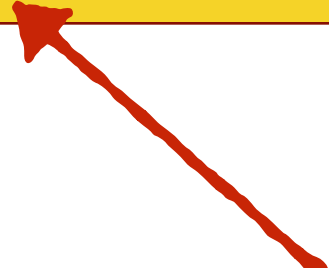
#5 A better and safer approach is to hide the variables in an (anonymous) function:

```
function () {  
  /*  
   * config is now in the scope of a function and we do not pollute  
   * the global scope!  
   */  
  var config = { homeUrl : "http://tweb.heig-vd.ch" };  
  function fetchData() { ... };  
}
```

#6 But how do we make sure that this code is invoked? Right now, nothing will happen when the HTML page is loaded...?

#7 You can **immediately invoke** your anonymous function!

```
(function () {  
  /*  
   * config is now in the scope of a function and we do not pollute  
   * the global scope!  
   */  
  var config = { homeUrl : "http://tweb.heig-vd.ch" };  
  function fetchData() { ... };  
})();
```



You invoke your anonymous function here, so the code above is executed as soon as the browser loads this script



Introduction

What is AngularJS?

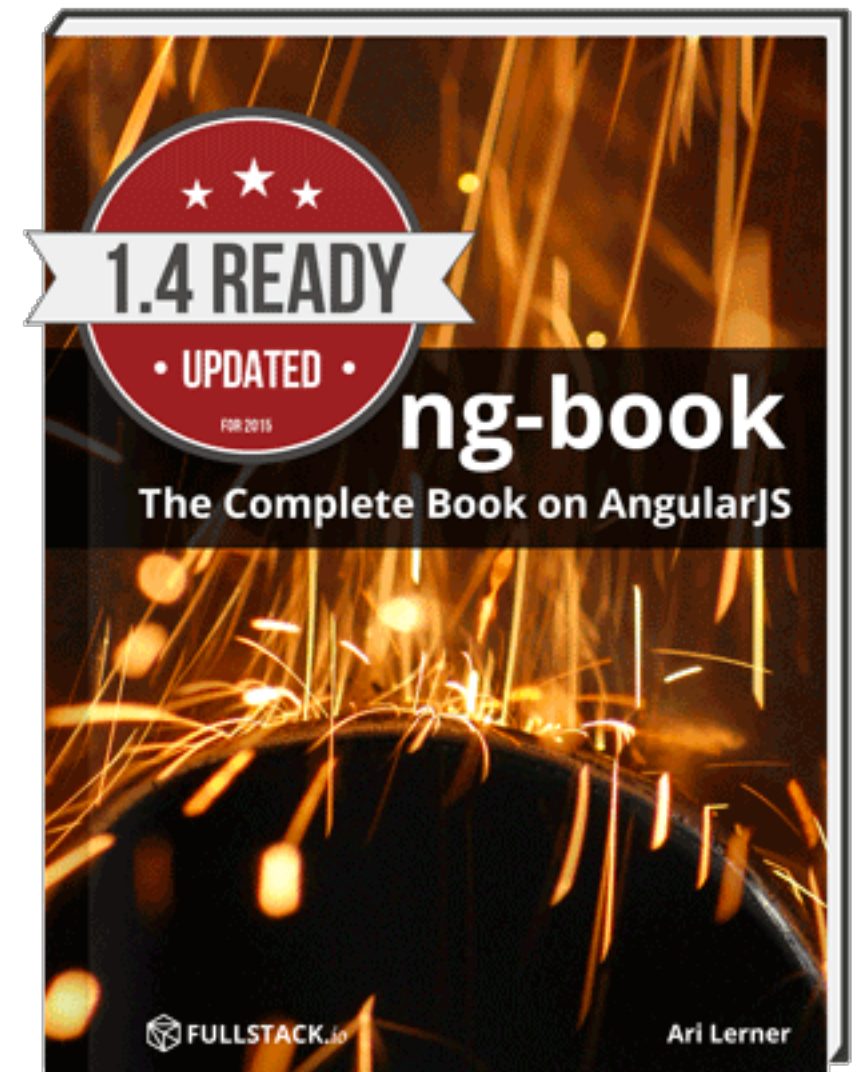
- **Client-side** JavaScript framework
- Implements the **MVC design pattern** on the client side
- Designed to create **Single-Page Applications** (SPAs), as opposed to “server-side MVC applications”.
- Initially released in **2009**. Has become one of the most popular frameworks (see job offers!).
- **Large community** (many third-party modules, learning resources, etc.). Open source project with major contributions from **Google**.
- Current version: 1.4.7.
- Angular 2.0 (currently in alpha) will be a major upgrade.

What is the best way to learn AngularJS?

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- There are **many books**. I have found this one to be particularly helpful:
 - <https://www.ng-book.com/>
- There are many sites with **tutorials and webcasts**. Here is a good example:
 - <https://egghead.io/technologies/angularjs>
- One of the most efficient ways is to study and play with **existing code**:
 - Browse through GitHub repos.
 - Use a yeoman generator
- There are often different ways to do one thing. It is important to adopt coding conventions. See:
 - <https://github.com/johnpapa/angular-styleguide>



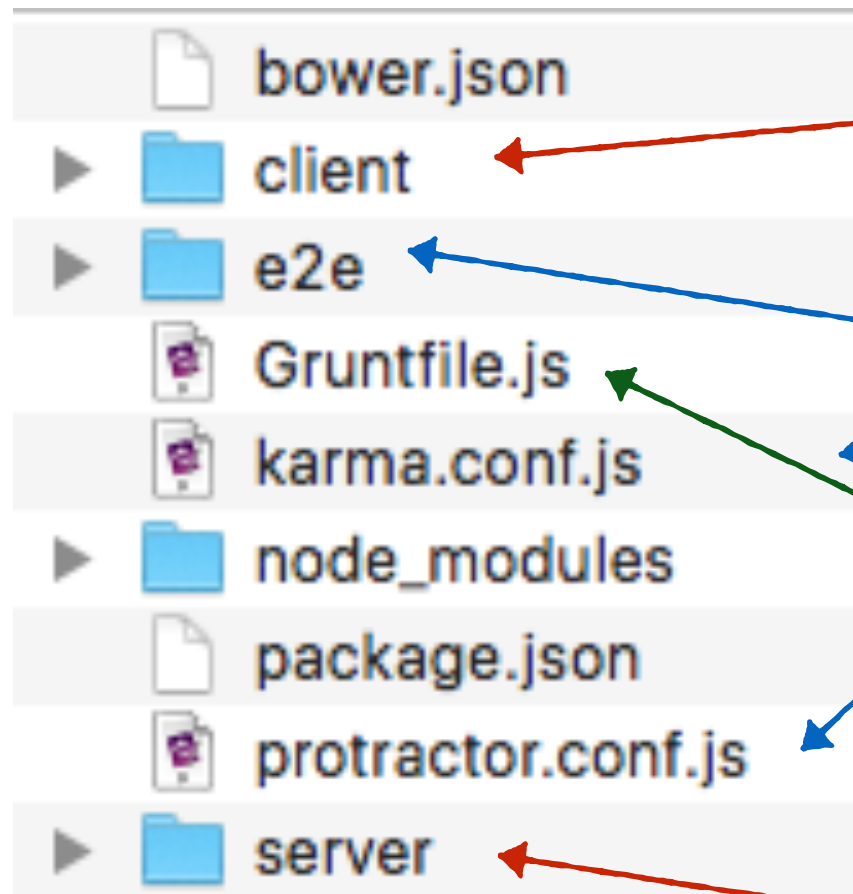
<https://www.ng-book.com/>

What is the best way to learn AngularJS?

```
$ mkdir sandbox  
$ cd sandbox/  
$ yo angular-fullstack
```

Advice: create a “**sandbox**” project. Use it **while you learn** about the AngularJS concepts (modules, controllers, etc.).

Read the code (step-by-step). **Modify the code** to confirm your understanding. Use the **debugger** to really understand what is happening.

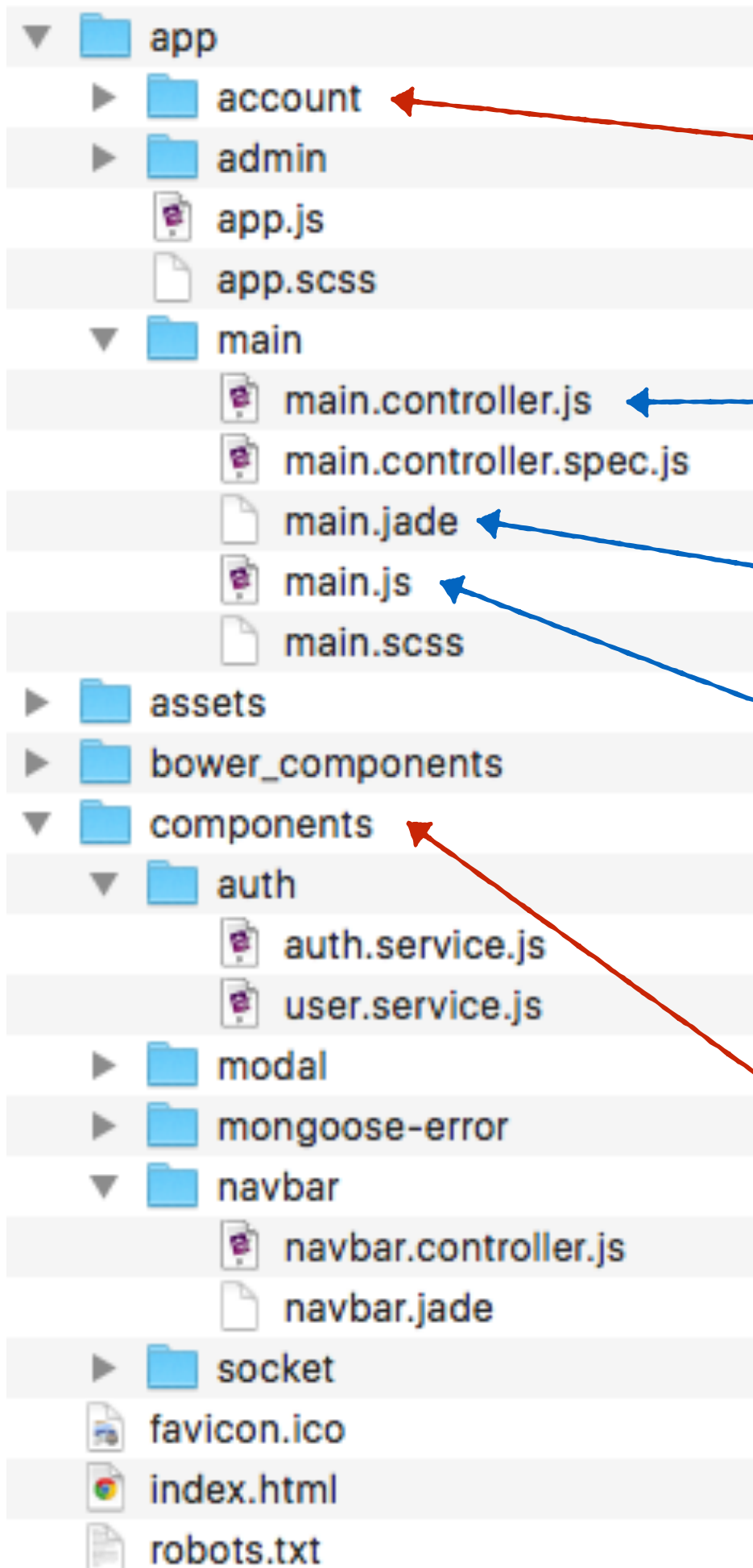


This is the **AngularJS code**. These static files are served by the express.js server and executed in the browser.

These files are used for end-to-end testing (don't worry about this right now)

This is the **build file**. It is powerful but rather complex and a bit overwhelming. You don't need to understand everything at first.

This is the **express.js code**. These scripts are executed on the server side. They serve the static content and implement the REST API (and talk to MongoDB).



The AngularJS components are organized **by feature** (in a hierarchy). This is now the best practice.

This file attaches a **controller** to the main module. The controller is used from the main.jade page fragment.

This file defines a **page fragment**. It contains AngularJS **directives**.

This file is used to manage the **layout** (navigation).

The components folder contains AngularJS scripts that are **reused across features** (mostly services).

How do I bootstrap AngularJS?

- To get started with AngularJS, you first need to **load the core framework** script. You can either use a **CDN**, download the file yourself, or use **bower**.
- You write **your code** in several scripts, which must also be loaded from index.html. In this example, all the code is in one script.

```
<html ng-app="tweb-demo-app">
  <body>
    <h1>Bootstrapping AngularJS</h1>

    <!-- load core AngularJS before any other AngularJS module -->
    <script src="js/angular.js"></script>

    <!-- load my AngularJS module -->
    <script src="js/tweb-demo-app.js"></script>
  </body>
</html>
```

Your script defines a **module** named "tweb-demo-app"

We **declare a new module** and give it a **name** ('twebApp'). Later, we will be able to lookup this module with `angular.module('twebApp')`, in other words by calling the module function without the second argument.

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```
angular.module('twebApp', [  
  'ngCookies',  
  'ngResource',  
  'ngSanitize',  
  'btford.socket-io',  
  'ui.router',  
  'ui.bootstrap'  
)
```

This will **lookup** the twebApp module.



```
<body ng-app="twebApp">
```

```
<!-- build:js({client,node_modules}) app/vendor.js -->  
<!-- bower:js -->  
<script src="bower_components/jquery/dist/jquery.js"></script>  
<script src="bower_components/angular/angular.js"></script>  
<script src="bower_components/angular-resource/angular-resource.js"></script>  
<script src="bower_components/angular-cookies/angular-cookies.js"></script>  
<script src="bower_components/angular-sanitize/angular-sanitize.js"></script>  
<script src="bower_components/angular-bootstrap/ui-bootstrap-tpls.js"></script>  
<script src="bower_components/lodash/dist/lodash.compat.js"></script>  
<script src="bower_components/angular-socket-io/socket.js"></script>  
<script src="bower_components/angular-ui-router/release/angular-ui-router.js"></script>  
<!-- endbower -->  
<script src="socket.io-client/socket.io.js"></script>  
<!-- endbuild -->
```

We **declare** that our module depends on 6 other modules (in this case, they are AngularJS and third-party modules). The corresponding *.js files must be **loaded in index.html**.

How does AngularJS implement MVC?

M

Scopes chain

```
{  
  msg : 'hello',  
  greet : function() {}  
}
```

Modules

C

Controller

```
$scope.msg = 'hello';  
$scope.greet = function() {};
```

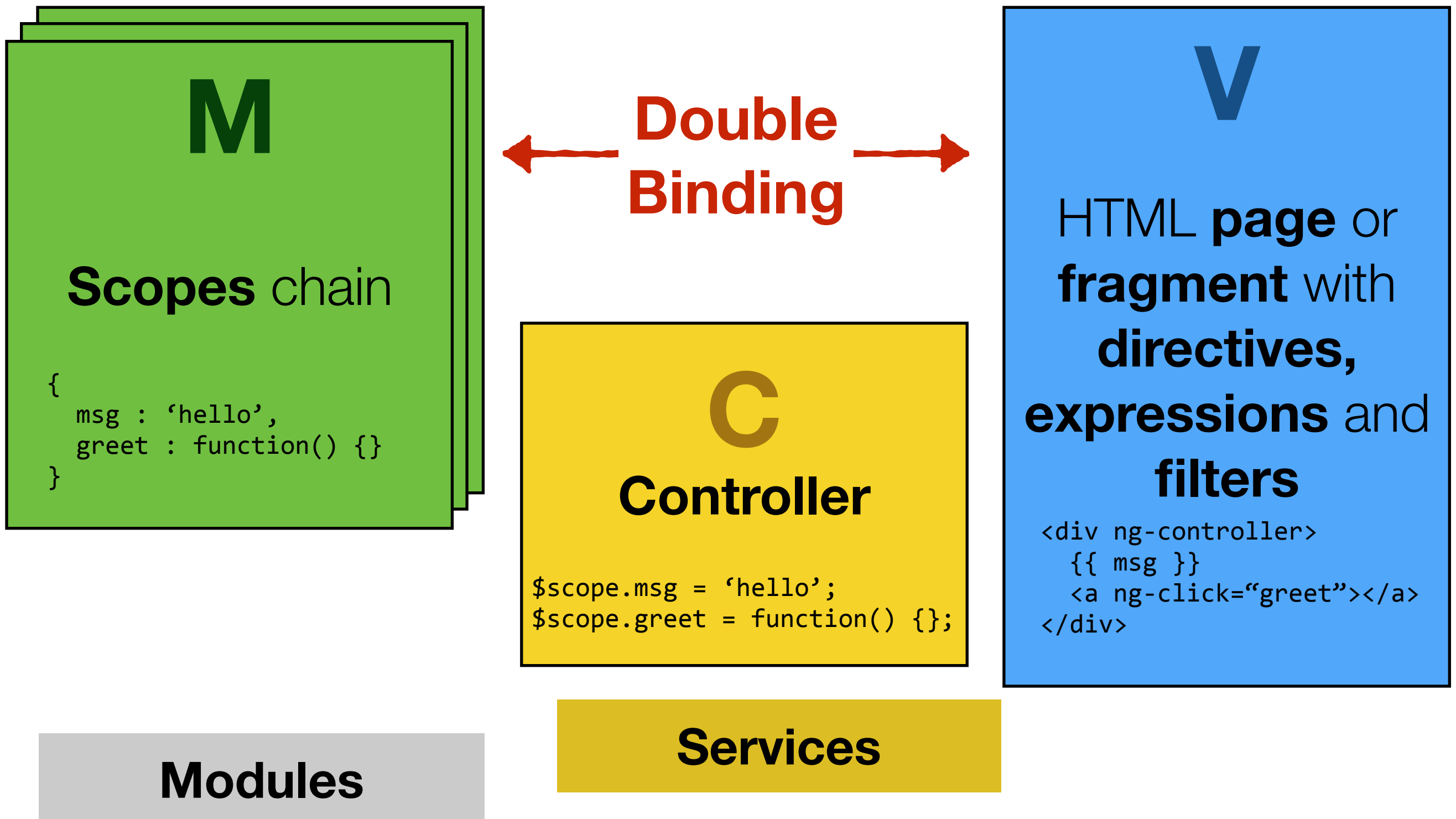
Services

V

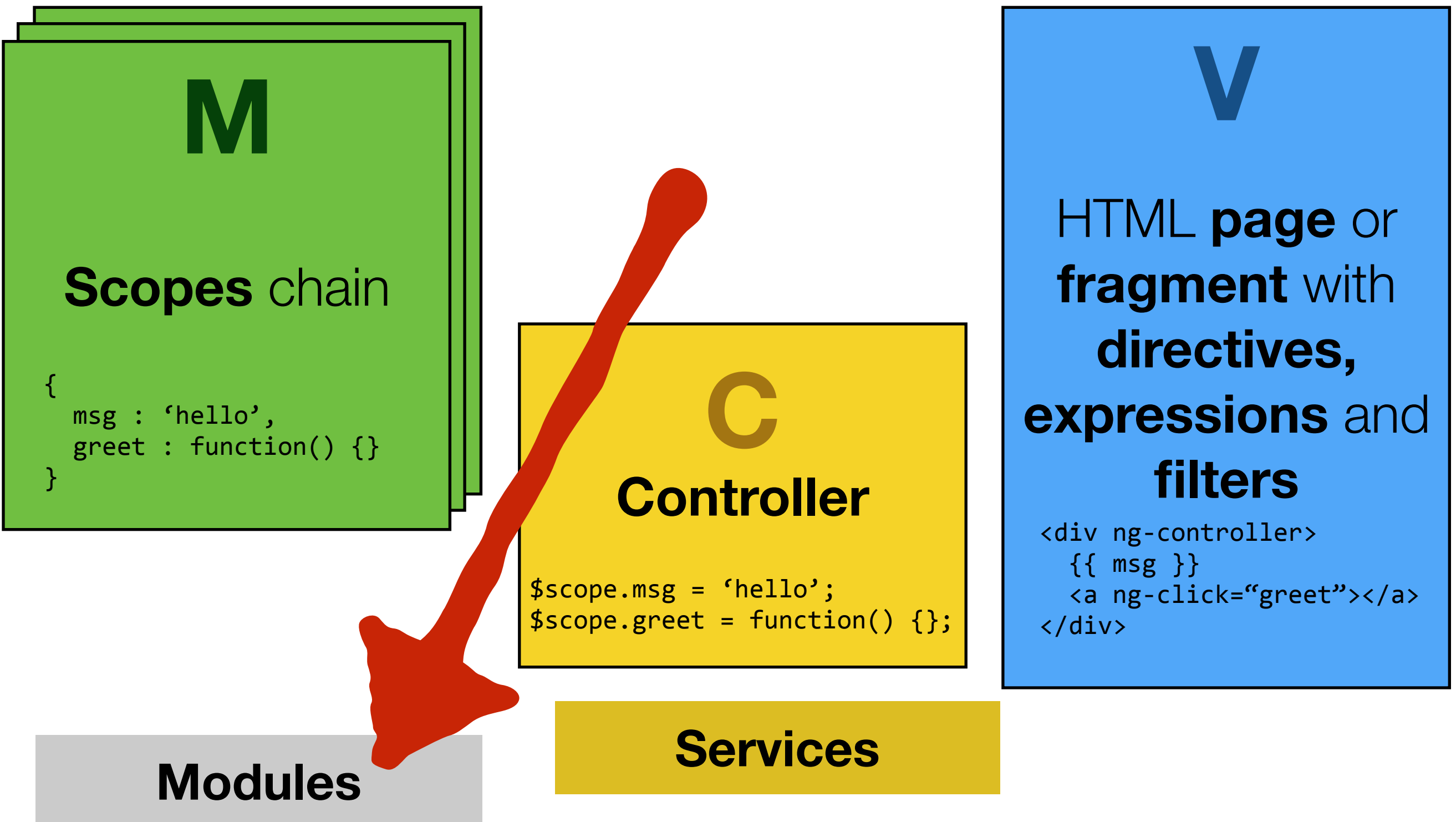
HTML **page** or
fragment with
directives,
expressions and
filters

```
<div ng-controller>  
  {{ msg }}  
  <a ng-click="greet"></a>  
</div>
```

How does AngularJS implement MVC?



How does AngularJS implement MVC?



What is a Module?

- When you develop an AngularJS application, you create **controllers**, **services**, **directives**, etc.
- At the minimum, you need to put your components in an application “**module**”, which is loaded during the application **bootstrap**.
- If you have a large application, or if you want to share/reuse some of your components, it is a good idea to create **several modules**.
- You can think of modules as “**containers of components**”.
- Modules can have **dependencies** on other modules.

This creates a new module, named ‘tweb.users’.
AngularJS will add it to its registry. The empty brackets mean that the module has no dependency on other modules.

```
angular.module('tweb.users', []);
```

This looks up the module named ‘tweb.users’ in the AngularJS registry.

```
angular.module('tweb.users');
```

Modules in angular-fullstack

- 1 **Create a new 'twebApp' module**, which depends on other modules. Those starting with "ng" are also provided by AngularJS (but in their own .js files). The others are provided by the community.

```
angular.module('twebApp', [  app/app.js
  'ngCookies',
  'ngResource',
  'ngSanitize',
  'btford.socket-io',
  'ui.router',
  'ui.bootstrap'
])
```

2

- 2 **Lookup the 'twebApp' module**, so that we can attach a controller to it.



```
angular.module('twebApp')
  .controller('MainCtrl', function ($scope, $http, socket) {
    $scope.awesomeThings = [];

    $http.get('/api/things').success(function(awesomeThings) {
      $scope.awesomeThings = awesomeThings;
      socket.syncUpdates('thing', $scope.awesomeThings);
    });

    ...
  })
```

app/main/main.controller.js

Naming conventions for modules

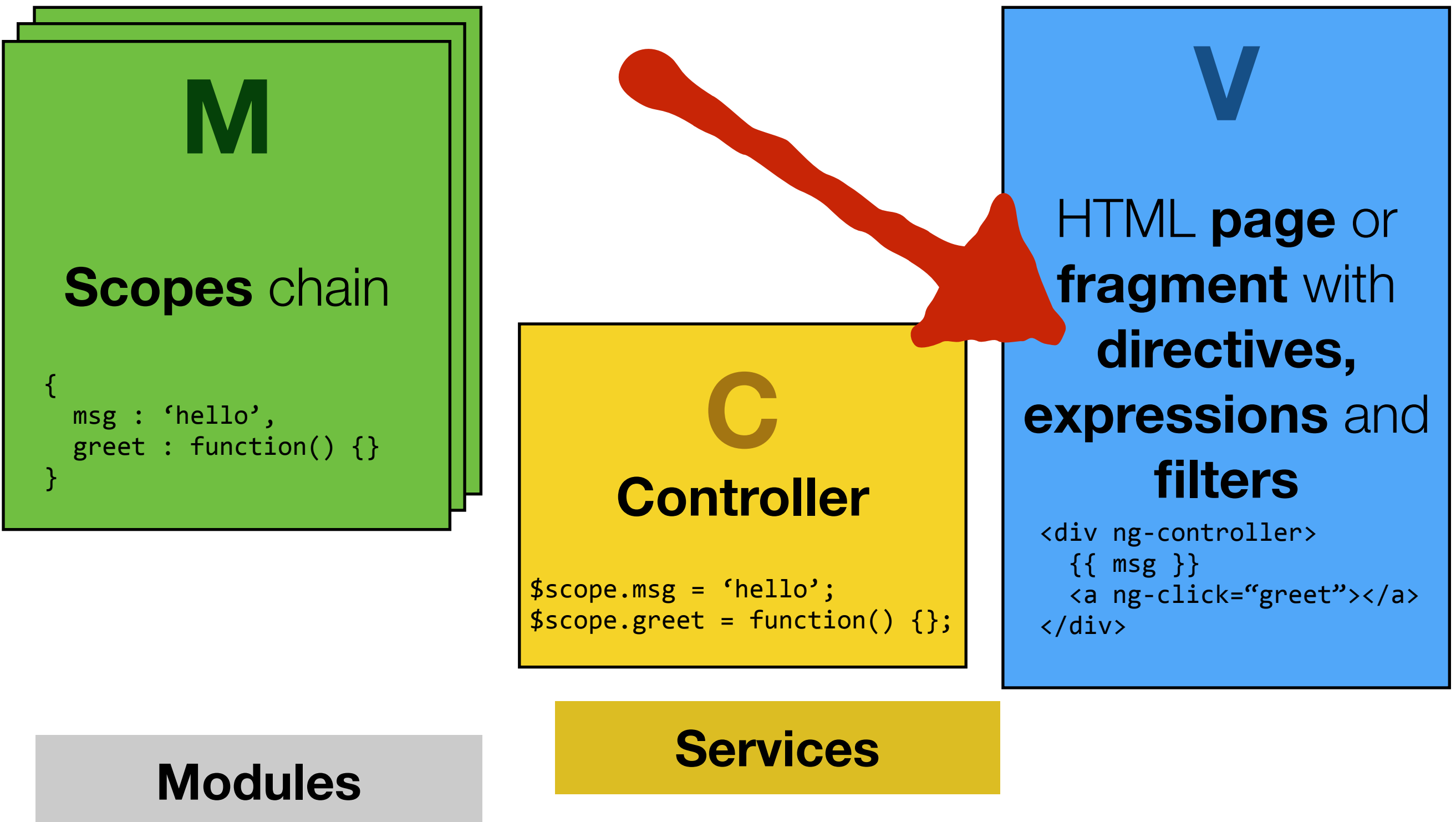
- You could give any **name** to your Angular modules.
- However, it is important that you **define and follow some conventions** if you don't want to loose control of your codebase (and if you want new developers to easily understand it!)

```
angular.module('tweb.security', []);
```

```
angular.module('tweb-security', []);
```

```
angular.module('twebSecurity', []);
```

How does AngularJS implement MVC?



What is a Directive?

- An AngularJS directive is an **HTML extension** (e.g. a custom element, a custom attribute, which you include in your markup to **trigger some behavior**).
- AngularJS comes with a collection of **built-in directives**.
- **Third-party developers** have created additional directives.
- **You** can write your own directives.

Directive components in ng

Name	Description
<code>ngJq</code>	Use this directive to force the angular.element library. This should be used to force either jqLite by leaving ng-jq blank or setting the name of the jquery variable under window (eg. jQuery).
<code>ngApp</code>	Use this directive to auto-bootstrap an AngularJS application. The <code>ngApp</code> directive designates the root element of the application and is typically placed near the root element of the page - e.g. on the <code><body></code> or <code><html></code> tags.
<code>a</code>	Modifies the default behavior of the html A tag so that the default action is prevented when the href attribute is empty.
<code>ngHref</code>	Using Angular markup like <code>{{hash}}</code> in an href attribute will make the link go to the wrong URL if the user clicks it before Angular has a chance to replace the <code>{{hash}}</code> markup with its value. Until Angular replaces the markup the link will be broken and will most likely return a 404 error. The <code>ngHref</code> directive solves this problem.
<code>ngSrc</code>	Using Angular markup like <code>{{hash}}</code> in a <code>src</code> attribute doesn't work right: The browser will fetch from the URL with the literal text <code>{{hash}}</code> until Angular replaces the expression inside <code>{{hash}}</code> . The <code>ngSrc</code> directive solves this problem.
<code>ngSrcset</code>	Using Angular markup like <code>{{hash}}</code> in a <code>srcset</code> attribute doesn't work right: The browser will fetch from the URL with the literal text <code>{{hash}}</code> until Angular replaces the expression inside <code>{{hash}}</code> . The <code>ngSrcset</code> directive solves this problem.
<code>ngDisabled</code>	This directive sets the <code>disabled</code> attribute on the element if the expression inside <code>ngDisabled</code> evaluates to truthy.

Which directives will use quickly?

ngApp	Use this directive to auto-bootstrap an AngularJS application. The ngApp directive designates the root element of the application and is typically placed near the root element of the page - e.g. on the <body> or <html> tags.
ngController	The ngController directive attaches a controller class to the view . This is a key aspect of how angular supports the principles behind the Model-View-Controller design pattern.
ngModel	The ngModel directive binds an input,select, textarea (or custom form control) to a property on the scope using NgModelController, which is created and exposed by this directive.
ngRepeat	The ngRepeat directive instantiates a template once per item from a collection . Each template instance gets its own scope , where the given loop variable is set to the current collection item, and \$index is set to the item index or key.
ngClick	The ngClick directive allows you to specify custom behavior when an element is clicked .
ngInclude	Fetches, compiles and includes an external HTML fragment .
ngClass	The ngClass directive allows you to dynamically set CSS classes on an HTML element by databinding an expression that represents all classes to be added.

How does AngularJS implement MVC?

M

Scopes chain

```
{  
  msg : 'hello',  
  greet : function() {}  
}
```

C

Controller

```
$scope.msg = 'hello';  
$scope.greet = function() {};
```

V

HTML **page** or
fragment with
directives,
expressions and
filters

```
<div ng-controller>  
  {{ msg }}  
  <a ng-click="greet"></a>  
</div>
```

Modules

Services

What is a Scope?

- An Angular **scope** is a JavaScript **object**, created by the framework.
- It has **properties**, some of which are **functions**. The properties can be displayed in the view. The functions can be called from the view.
- Scopes are created at different levels of the **DOM** (e.g. at the level of a <DIV> node).
- Scopes are organized in a **prototypal inheritance chain**:
 - A scope often extends another scope.
 - The common ancestor of most scopes (i.e. non isolated scopes) is called **\$rootScope**.

```
{  
  'title' : 'TWEB',  
  'getMessage' : function() {  
    return this.title;  
  }  
}
```

prototypal inheritance



```
{  
  'subTitle' : 'Web Technologies',  
  'getMessage' : function() {  
    return this.title + ", " +  
      this.subtitle;  
  }  
}
```

These 3 directives create a new scope

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What is a Scope?

```
<div class="show-scope-demo">
  <div ng-controller="GreetController">
    Hello {{name}}!
  </div>
  <div ng-controller="ListController">
    <ol>
      <li ng-repeat="name in names">{{name}} from {{department}}</li>
    </ol>
  </div>
</div>
```

The scope created by this directive inherits from the scope created by ListController, which inherits from \$rootScope

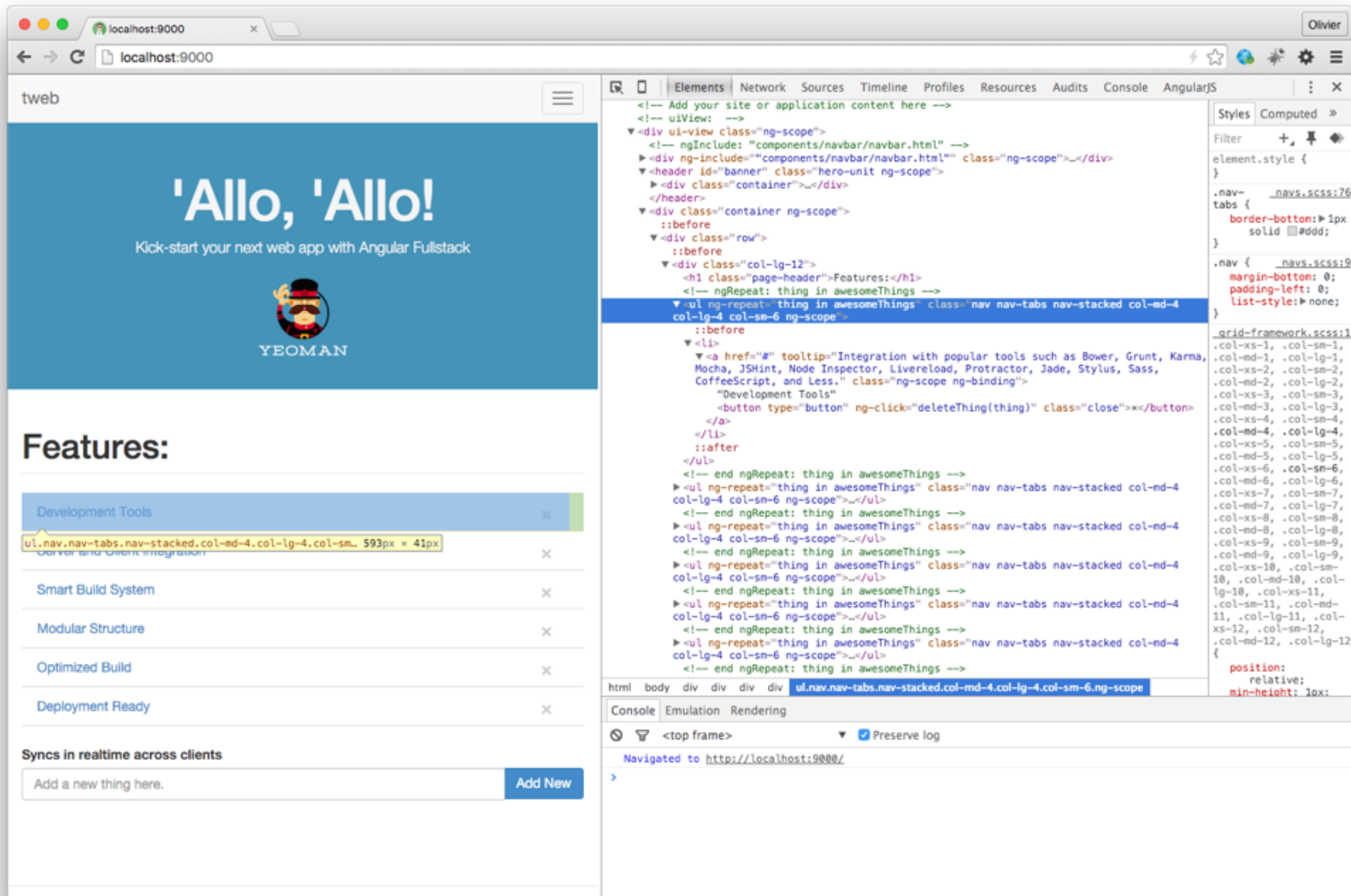
Hello World!

1. Igor from Angular
2. Misko from Angular
3. Vojta from Angular

```
angular.module('scopeExample', [])
```

```
.controller('GreetController', ['$scope', '$rootScope',
function($scope, $rootScope) {
  $scope.name = 'World';
  $rootScope.department = 'Angular';
}])
```

```
.controller('ListController', ['$scope', function($scope) {
  $scope.names = ['Igor', 'Misko', 'Vojta'];
}]);
```




localhost:9000

localhost:9000

tweb

'Allo, 'Allo!

Kick-start your next web app with Angular Fullstack



YEOMAN

Features:

Development Tools

Server and Client Integration

Smart Build System

Modular Structure

Optimized Build

Deployment Ready

Synchs in realtime across clients

Add a new thing here.

Add New

ModelsPerformanceDependenciesOptionsHelpEnable

Scopes

```
< Scope (1)
  < Scope (187)
    < Scope (188)
      < Scope (189)
        < Scope (191)
          < Scope (205)
            < Scope (206)
          < Scope (207)
            < Scope (208)
          < Scope (209)
            < Scope (210)
          < Scope (211)
            < Scope (212)
          < Scope (213)
            < Scope (214)
          < Scope (215)
            < Scope (216)
```

Models for (205)

```
{
  thing: {
    _id: 563a32f7dfd725258010b8b2
    name: Development Tools
    info: Integration with popular tools s
      uch as Bower, Grunt, Karma, Mocha, JSH
      int, Node Inspector, Livereload, Protr
      actor, Jade, Stylus, Sass, CoffeeScrip
      t, and Less.
    __v: 0
  }
}
```

Enable Inspector

ConsoleEmulationRendering

<top frame> Preserve log

Navigated to http://localhost:9000/

>

localhost:9000/#

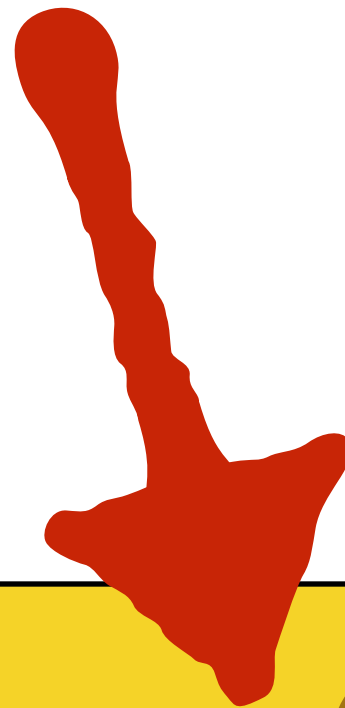
How does AngularJS implement MVC?

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Scopes chain

```
{  
  msg : 'hello',  
  greet : function() {}  
}
```

Modules



C

Controller

```
$scope.msg = 'hello';  
$scope.greet = function() {};
```

Services

V

HTML **page** or
fragment with
directives,
expressions and
filters

```
<div ng-controller>  
  {{ msg }}  
  <a ng-click="greet"></a>  
</div>
```

What is a Controller?

- An AngularJS controller is used to **initialize a scope** and to **attach behavior** (functions) to it.

This will create a new scope, which will be managed by an instance of a controller named “SpicyController”.

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We can access the scope properties and invoke the functions.

```
<div ng-controller="SpicyController">
  <input ng-model="customSpice">
  <button ng-click="spicy('chili')">Chili</button>
  <button ng-click="spicy(customSpice)">Custom spice</button>
  <p>The food is {{spice}} spicy!</p>
</div>
```

This adds a controller named “SpicyController” to our “spicyApp2” module.

This initializes the “customSpice” and the “spice” properties (they will be available in the view).

```
var myApp = angular.module('spicyApp2', []);

myApp.controller('SpicyController', ['$scope', function($scope) {
  $scope.customSpice = "wasabi";
  $scope.spice = 'very';

  $scope.spicy = function(spice) {
    $scope.spice = spice;
  };
}]);
```

This adds function to the scope. It will be available in the view.

<https://docs.angularjs.org/guide/controller>

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```
{  
  msg : 'hello',  
  greet : function() {}  
}
```

C

Controller

```
$scope.msg = 'hello';  
$scope.greet = function() {};
```

V

HTML **page** or
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filters

```
<div ng-controller  
  {{ msg }}  
  <a ng-click="greet"></a>  
</div>
```

Modules

Services

What is a Service?

- AngularJS services are **singleton objects** that can be injected in controllers and that provide some functionality.
- It is a good practice to keep **controllers small**. For this reason, most of the complex behavior should be delegated to a service.
- A good example is the code that deals with **AJAX** requests.
- AngularJS provides a list of **built-in services**.
- You can implement **your own services**.

service

\$anchorScroll

\$animate

\$animateCss

\$cacheFactory

\$compile

\$controller

\$document

\$exceptionHandler

\$filter

\$http

\$httpBackend

\$httpParamSerializer

\$httpParamSerializerJQLike

\$interpolate

\$interval

\$locale

\$location

\$log

\$parse

\$q

\$rootScope

\$rootScope

\$sce

\$sceDelegate

\$templateCache

\$templateRequest

\$timeout

\$window

\$xhrFactory



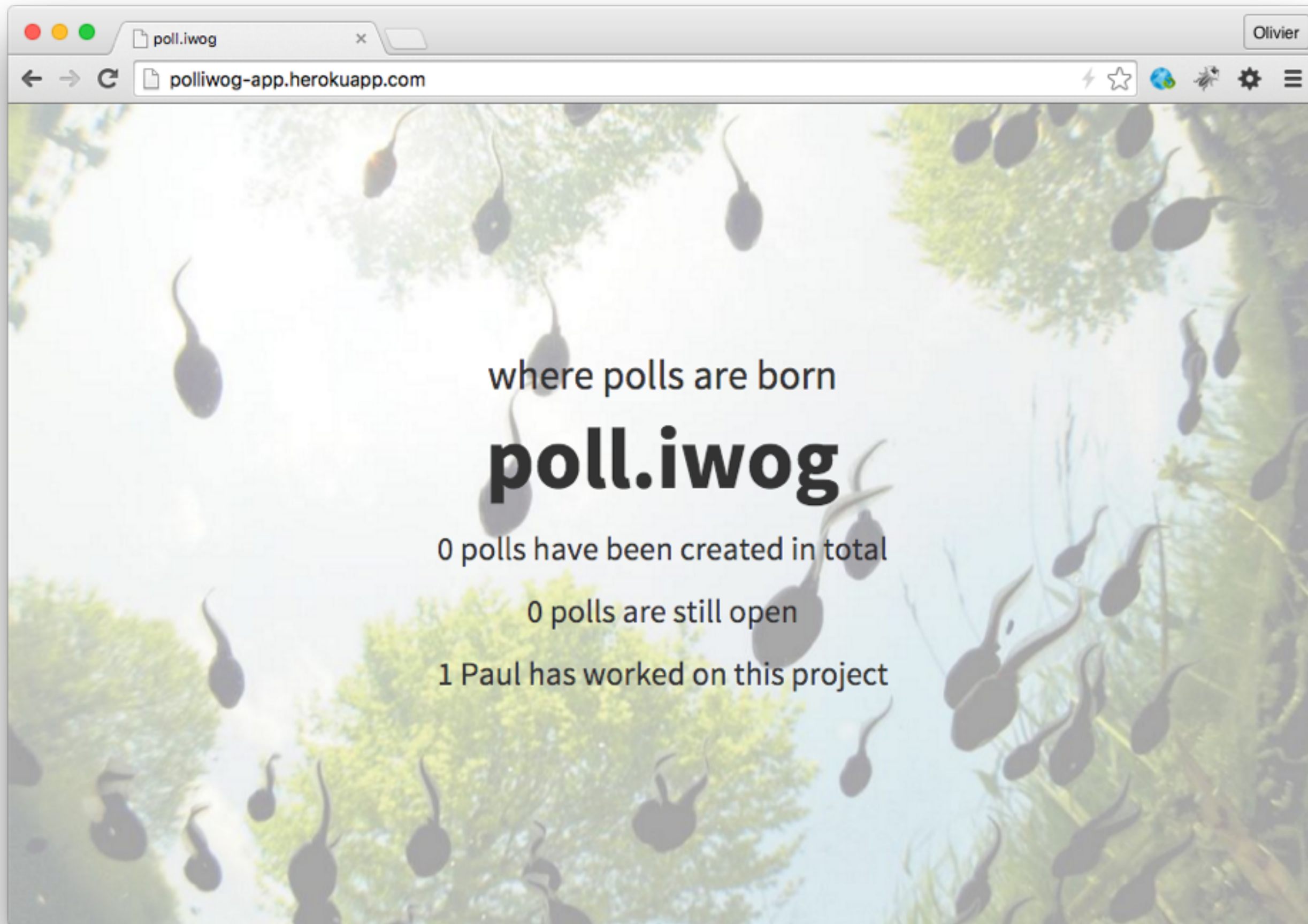
AJAX, Security & Same Origin Policy

Activity 1: JSON-P

- **Start by reading and analyzing in details the following article:**
 - <http://schock.net/articles/2013/02/05/how-jsonp-really-works-examples/>
- **Prepare answers to the following questions:**
 - What is the **problem** addressed by JSON-P? Illustrate with a concrete example.
 - What needs to be done on the **client side** in order to implement JSON-P (explain what happens at the **lowest level** and how libraries can help)?
 - What needs to be done on the **server side** in order to implement JSON-P?
- **You have 15 minutes to prepare yourself. I will ask a few students to present their solutions.**
- **Other helpful resources:**
 - <https://developer.github.com/v3/#jsonp-callbacks>
 - <https://johnnywey.wordpress.com/2012/05/20/jsonp-how-does-it-work/>
 - <http://www.uitrick.com/javascript/jsonp-and-its-usages/>

Activity 2: CORS

- **Start by reading and analyzing in details the following article:**
 - <http://www.eriwen.com/javascript/how-to-cors/>
 - Prepare answers to the following questions:
 - What is the **problem** addressed by CORS? Illustrate with a concrete example.
 - What needs to be done on the **client side** in order to implement CORS?
 - What needs to be done on the **server side** in order to implement CORS?
 - Illustrate the process with a sequence diagram.
- **You have 15 minutes to prepare yourself. I will ask a few students to present their solutions.**
- **Other helpful resources:**
 - https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Access_control_CORS
 - <http://www.w3.org/TR/cors/#introduction>
 - <http://www.html5rocks.com/en/tutorials/cors/>



where polls are born

poll.iwog

0 polls have been created in total

0 polls are still open

1 Paul has worked on this project



HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-type: text/html
...

GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: ...
Accept: text/html

```
if poll_count == 1
  h3 #{poll_count} poll has been created in total
else
  h3 #{poll_count} polls have been created in total
if active_count == 1
  h3 #{active_count} poll is still open
else
  h3 #{active_count} polls are still open
h3 1 Paul has worked on this project
```

views/stats.jade

```
// All other routes are redirected to landing page
app.get('/*', function stat_view(req, res) {
  var Poll = require('./api/poll/poll.model');
  Poll.find(function (err, polls) {
    if(err) {return res.status(500).send(err); }
    var active_count = polls.filter(function (x) { return x.active; }).length;
    res.render('stats', {poll_count: polls.length, active_count: active_count});
  });
});
```

routes.js

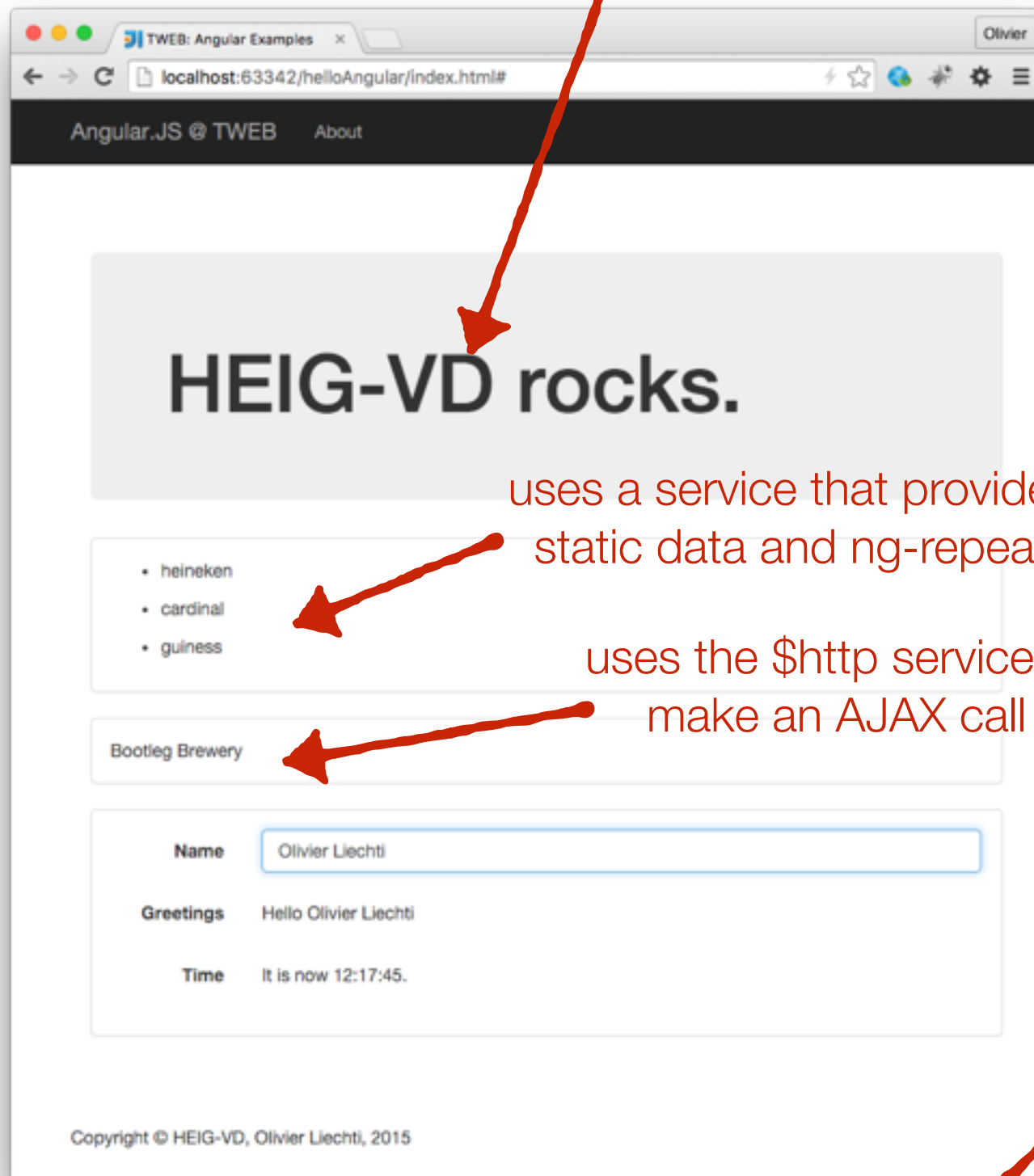
<https://github.com/SoftEng-HEIGVD/Teaching-HEIGVD-TWEB-Examples-Angular>

Binding from scope to view
(expression displays scope property)

ng-click calls a function attached to
the scope

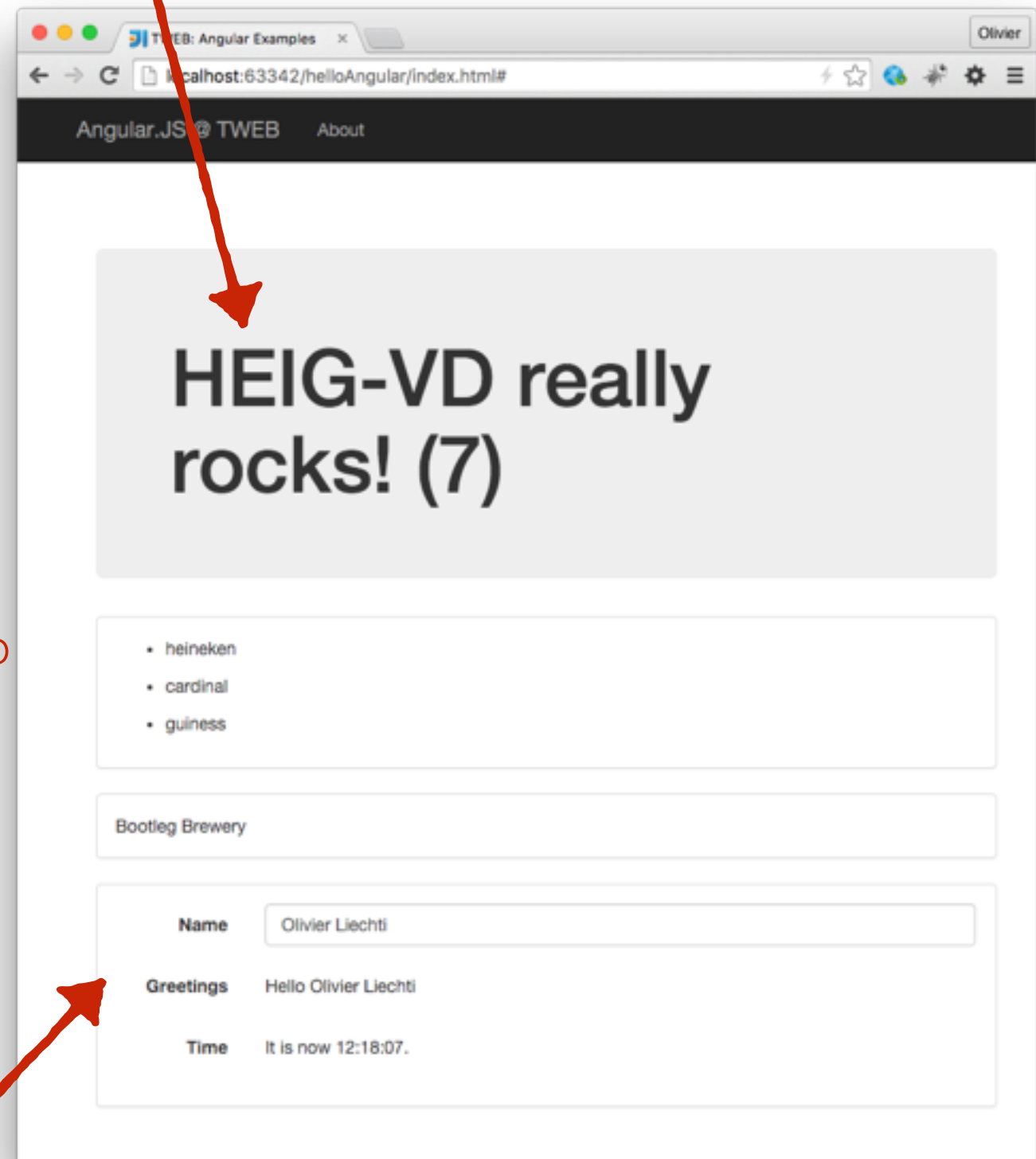
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du Canton de Vaud



uses a service that provides
static data and ng-repeat

uses the \$http service to
make an AJAX call



Double binding with ng-model: input field updates the scope
and expression displays updated value in Greetings