Angular | Lecture 2

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Agenda

- Recap last lecture topics
- UI Libraries
- Directives
- Life cycle Methods
- Types & Interfaces

UI Libraries

Angular Material

https://material.anghttps://material.angular.io/ular.io/

Ng Bootstrap

https://ng-bootstrap.github.io/#/getting-started

PrimeNG

https://primeng.org/installation

Directives

Directives

Directives are classes that add additional behavior to elements in your Angular applications.

https://angular.dev/guide/directives

Directives are kind of instructions to the DOM , Directives are components without a view. They are components without a template. Or to put it another way, components are directives with a view.

There’s different types of directives :

- Component Directives
- Structural Directives
- Attribute Directives

Directives

Directives are kind of instructions to the DOM.

There’s different types of directives :

- Component Directives - directives with a template.
- Structural Directives - change the DOM layout by adding and removing DOM elements.
- Attribute Directives - change the appearance or behavior of an element, component, or another directive.

Directives

Structural directives:

Structural directives are responsible for HTML layout. They shape or reshape the DOM's structure, typically by adding, removing, or manipulating elements.

- NgIf
- NgFor
- NgSwitch [Self-Study]

Directives

NgFor (Old versions before v17)

If using standalone components you need to import commonModule in the imports array of component.

```
<li *ngFor="let person of people; let i = index"> (1)
   {{ i + 1 }} - {{ person.name }} (2)
 </li>
```

Directives

With built in @for

The @for block renders its content in response to changes in a collection. Collections can be any JavaScript iterable, You can optionally include an @empty section immediately after the @for block content. The content of the @empty block displays when there are no items.

```
@for (user of users; track user.id) {
  {{ user.name }}
} @empty {
  Empty list of users
}
```

Directives

Track key

- When Angular renders a list of elements with @for, those items can later change or move. Angular needs to track each element through any reordering, usually by treating a property of the item as a unique identifier or key.

- This ensures any updates to the list are reflected correctly in the UI and tracked properly within Angular

- Loops over immutable data without trackBy as one of the most common causes for performance issues across Angular applications. Because of the potential for poor performance, the track expression is required for the @for loops. When in doubt, using track $index is a good default.

Directives

NgIf (Old versions before v17)

The NgIf directive is used when you want to display or remove an element based on a condition.

If the condition is false the element the directive is attached to will be removed from the DOM.

```
<div *ngIf="loggedIn; else anonymousUser">
  The user is logged in
</div>
<ng-template #anonymousUser>
  The user is not logged in
</ng-template>
```

Directives

With built in @if

```
@if (loggedIn) {
  The user is logged in
} @else {
  The user is not logged in
}
```

*ngIf then and else (legacy before v17)

<div *ngIf="condition; then thenBlock else elseBlock">

<ng-template #thenBlock>Content to render when condition is true.</ng-template>

<ng-template #elseBlock>Content to render when condition is false.</ng-template>

More info for *ngIf

https://angular.io/api/common/NgIf

Directives

Attribute directives

You should add CommonModule to imports array or import NgClass and NgStyle separated in imports.

- **ngClass :** It changes the class attribute that is bound to the component or element it's attached to.

  <div [ngClass]="isSpecial ? 'special' : ''">This div is special

- **ngStyle :** It's used to modify or change the element's style attribute. This attribute directive is quite similar to using style metadata in the component class.

  <div [ngStyle]="{'background-color': isSpecial? 'green' : 'red' }">This div is special</

Component lifecycle

Component lifecycle

- A component instance has a lifecycle that starts when Angular instantiates the component class and renders the component view along with its child views.
- You don't have to implement all (or any) of the lifecycle hooks, just the ones you need.
- After your application instantiates a component or directive by calling its constructor, Angular calls the hook methods you have implemented at the appropriate point in the lifecycle of that instance.

Component lifecycle

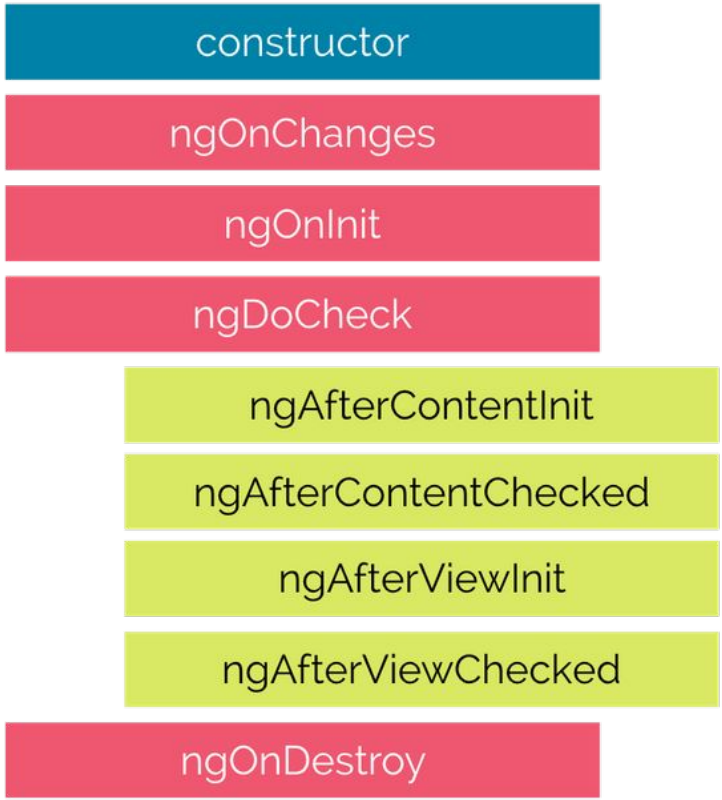
ngOnInit()

Initialize the directive or component after Angular first displays the data-bound properties and sets the directive or component input properties.

ngOnDestroy()

Cleanup just before Angular destroys the directive or component. Unsubscribe Observables and detach event handlers to avoid memory leaks.

https://angular.dev/guide/components/lifecycle



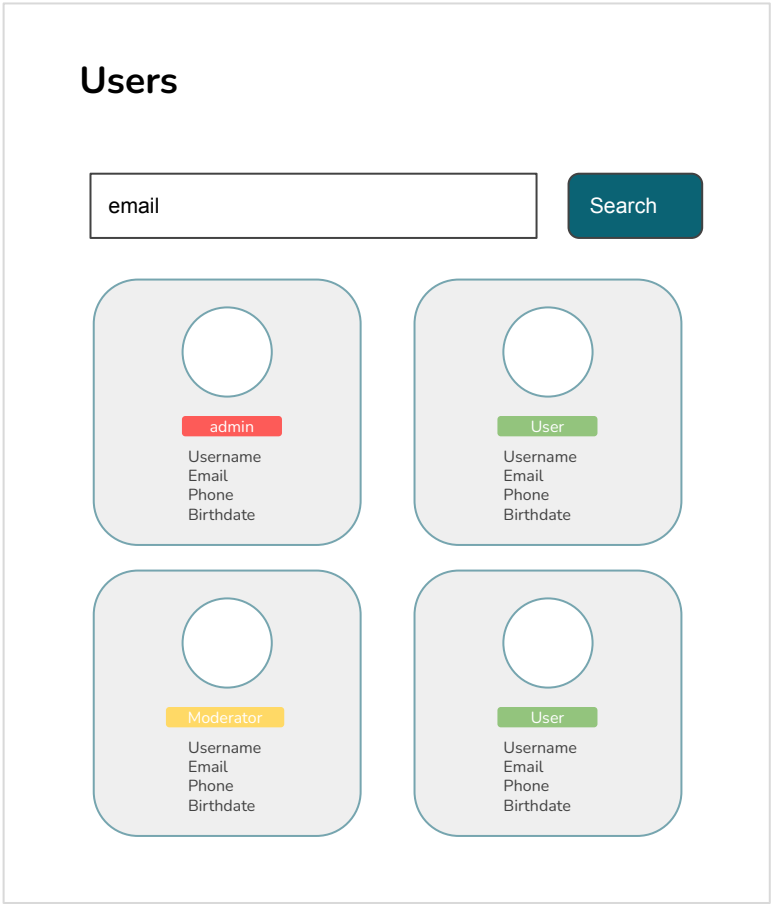
Thank you

Lap

Users list

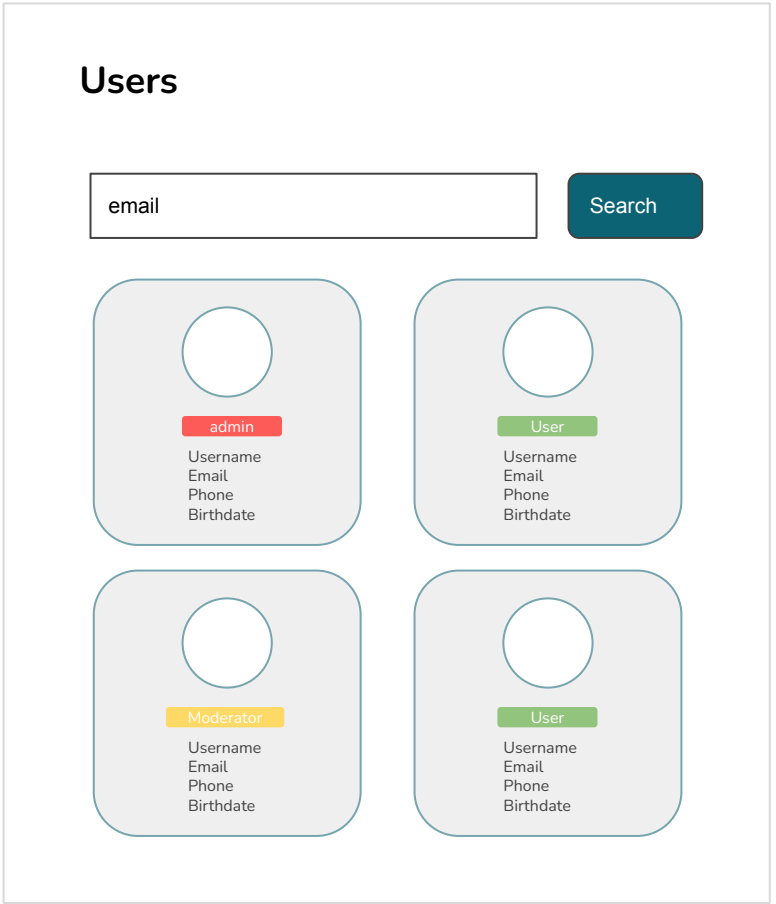
- Using the provided users list to render the users cards with the following:
  - Profile picture
  - Username
  - Email
  - Phone number
  - Birthdate
  - Role chip

- Based on the user role show a chip with different color. If admin show chip with red, if user show with green, if moderator show chip with yellow



Users list

- [Bonus] Also you can search and in the users list by Email and After user search, reset button will appear when click will reset the fields and show all users again.
- [Bouns] How to read data from JSON file



To-do App

Create a to-do app to create self-notes with the following features:

- User can add new task
- User can delete Task
- User can mark as completed, and when marked as completed, it will be marked with a linethrough. [Bonus]