

# AngularJS

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# What is AngularJS

- Javascript Framework
- MVC
- for Rich Web Application Development
- by Google

# Why AngularJS

“Other frameworks deal with HTML’s shortcomings by either abstracting away HTML, CSS, and/or JavaScript or by providing an imperative way for manipulating the DOM. Neither of these address the root problem that HTML was not designed for dynamic views”.

- Lightweight ( < 36KB compressed and minified)
- Free
- Separation of concern
- Modularity
- Extensibility & Maintainability
- Reusable Components

# What we used previously.

- Allows for DOM Manipulation
- Does not provide structure to your code
- Does not allow for two way binding

# What we used previously.

Interest over time. Web Search. Worldwide, 2004 - present.



[View full report in Google Trends](#)

```
<p>Select value: {{theValue}}</p>
<select ng-model="theValue">
  <option value="1">1</option>
  <option value="2">2</option>
</select>
```

```
<p>Select value: <span
id="theValue"></span></p>
<select id="theSelect">
  <option value="1">1</option>
  <option value="2">2</option>
</select>
```

```
$(function() {
  $('#theSelect').on('change',
function() {
  var value = $(this).val();
  $('#theValue').text(value);
}
});
```

# Some Features

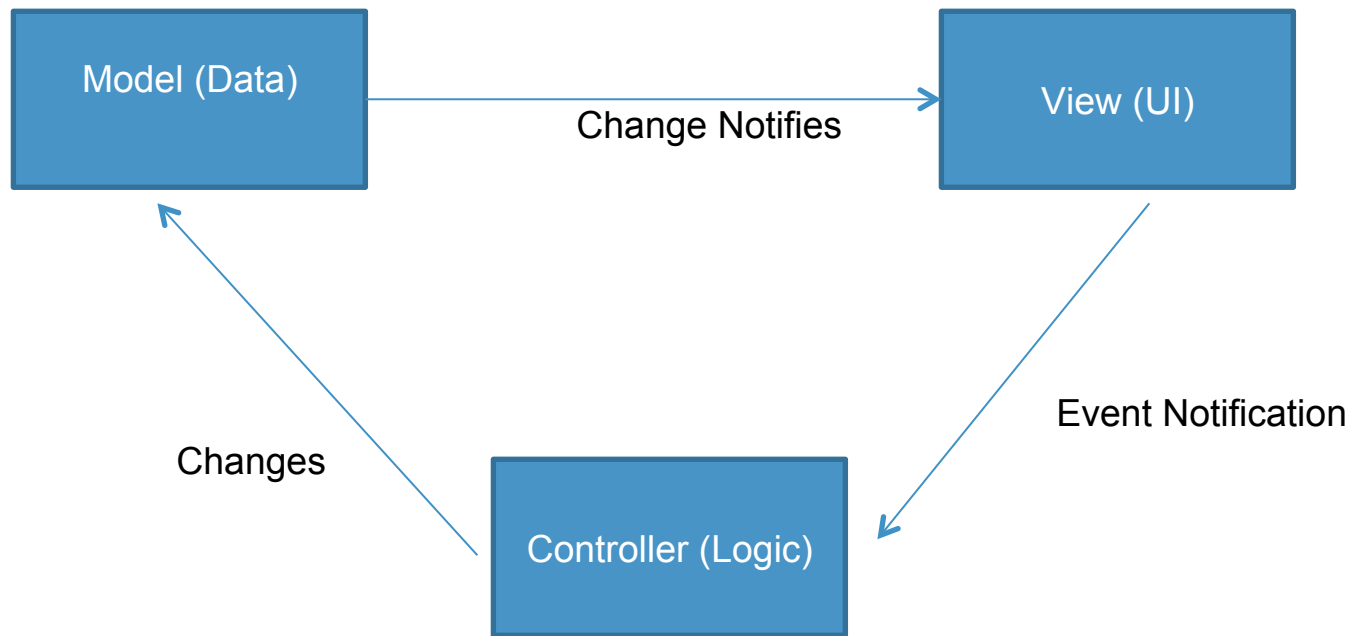
- Two-way Data Binding – Model as single source of truth
- Directives – Extend HTML
- MVC
- Dependency Injection
- Testing
- Deep Linking (Map URL to route Definition)
- Server-Side Communication

# Simple Example

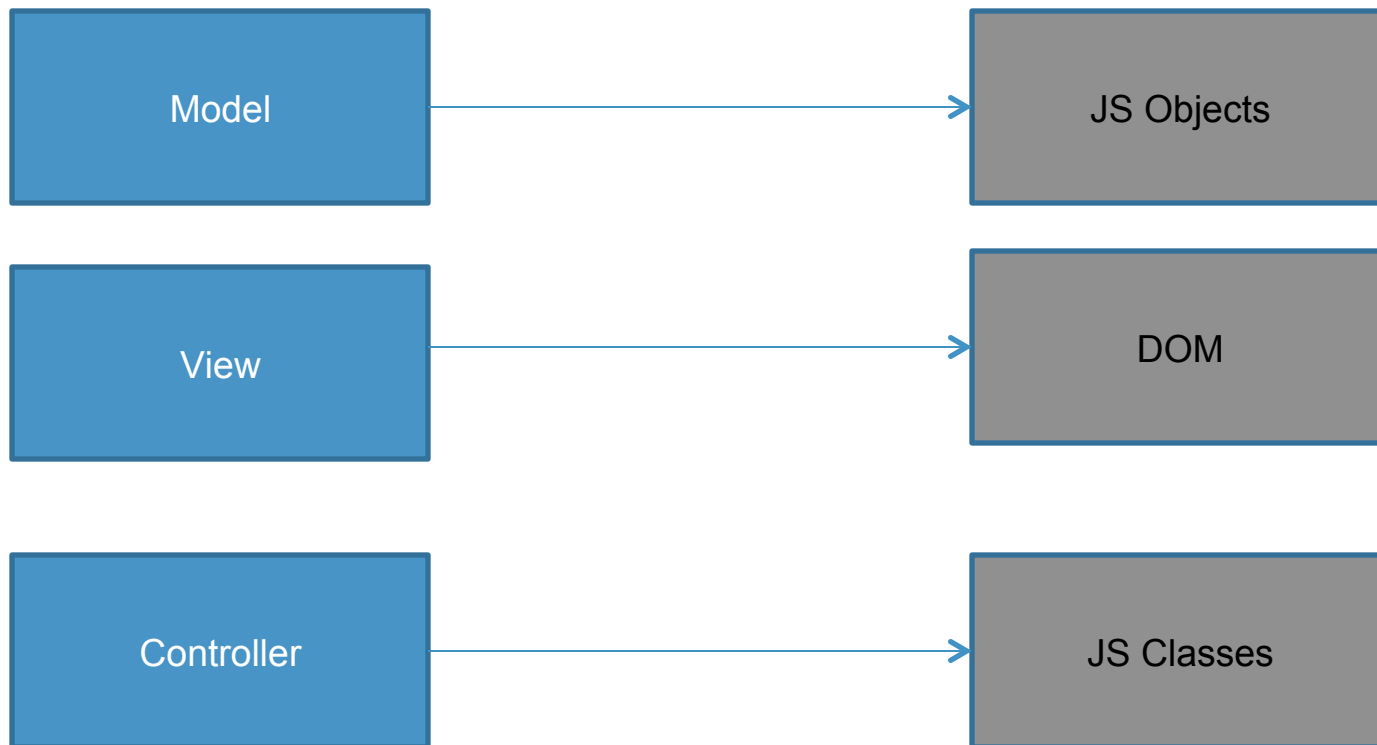
```
<html ng-app>
<head>
  <script src='angular.min.js'></script>
</head>
<body>
  <input ng-model='user.name'>
  <div ng-show='user.name'>Hi
  {{user.name}}</div>
</body>
</html>
```



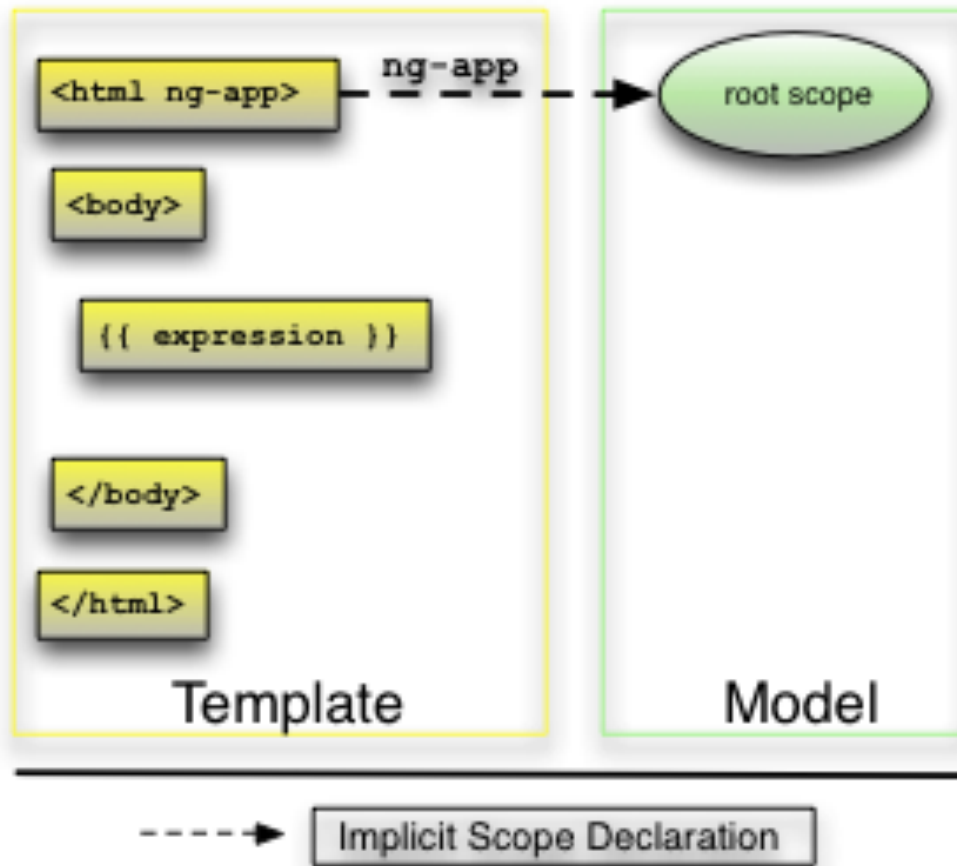
# MVC



# MVC



# Bootstrapping



# Expressions

AngularJS binds data to HTML using Expressions.

```
<div>  
  <p>My first expression: {{ 5 + 5 }}</p>  
</div>
```

```
<div ng-app="" ng-init="points=[1,15,19,2,40]">  
<p>The third item is <span ng-bind="points[2]"></span></p>  
</div>
```

# Directives

AngularJS lets you extend HTML with new attributes called Directives.

```
<div ng-app="" ng-init="firstName='John'">
```

```
<p>Name: <input type="text" ng-model="firstName"></p>
```

```
<p ng-bind="firstName"></p>
```

```
</div>
```

# Directives

```
<div ng-app="" ng-init="names=[  
{name:'Jani',country:'Norway'},  
{name:'Hege',country:'Sweden'},  
{name:'Kai',country:'Denmark'}]">
```

```
<ul>
```

```
  <li ng-repeat="x in names">
```

```
    {{ x.name + ', ' + x.country }}
```

```
  </li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
</div>
```

# Controllers

AngularJS controllers *control the data* of AngularJS applications.

```
<div ng-app="myApp" ng-controller="personCtrl">

  First Name: <input type="text" ng-
  model="firstName"><br>
  Last Name: <input type="text" ng-
  model="lastName"><br>
  <br>
  Full Name: {{fullName()}}

</div>

<script>
var app = angular.module('myApp', []);
app.controller('personCtrl', function($scope) {
  $scope.firstName = "John";
  $scope.lastName = "Doe";
  $scope.fullName = function() {
    return $scope.firstName + " " + $scope.lastName;
  }
});
</script>
```

# Filters

Filter is used to do some transformation of the scoped Data. Filter is applied using the symbol | (pipe).

<b>Filter</b>	<b>Description</b>
currency	Format a number to a currency format.
filter	Select a subset of items from an array.
lowercase	Format a string to lower case.
orderBy	Orders an array by an expression.
uppercase	Format a string to upper case.

```
<div ng-app="myApp" ng-controller="costCtrl">
```

```
<input type="number" ng-model="quantity">
```

```
<input type="number" ng-model="price">
```

```
<p>Total = {{ (quantity * price) | currency }}</p>
```

```
</div>
```



# Server Interaction

\$http is an AngularJS service for reading data from remote servers.

```
{
  "records": [
    {
      "Name" : "Alfreds Futterkiste",
      "City" : "Berlin",
      "Country" : "Germany"
    },
    {
      "Name" : "Berglunds snabbköp",
      "City" : "Luleå",
      "Country" : "Sweden"
    },
    {
      "Name" : "Centro comercial Moctezuma",
      "City" : "México D.F.",
      "Country" : "Mexico"
    }
  ]
}
```

# Server Interaction

\$http is an AngularJS service for reading data from remote servers.

```
<div ng-app="myApp" ng-controller="customersCtrl">
<ul>
  <li ng-repeat="x in names">
    {{ x.Name + ', ' + x.Country }}
  </li>
</ul>
</div>
```

```
<script>
var app = angular.module('myApp', []);
app.controller('customersCtrl', function($scope, $http) {
  $http.get("http://www.w3schools.com/angular/customers.php")
    .success(function(response) {$scope.names = response.records;});
});
</script>
```

# Modules

A module is a container for the different parts of an application. All application controllers should belong to a module.

```
<body>
<div ng-app="myApp" ng-controller="myCtrl">
  {{ firstName + " " + lastName }}
</div>
```

```
<script>
var app = angular.module("myApp", []);
app.controller("myCtrl", function($scope) {
  $scope.firstName = "John";
  $scope.lastName = "Doe";
});
</script>
</body>
```

# \$Scope

“Scope is an object that refers to the application model. It is an execution context for expressions. Scopes are arranged in hierarchical structure which mimic the DOM structure of the application. Scopes can watch expressions and propagate events.” - From Angular website

→ `{{firstName + " " + lastName}}` is an expression executed within scope

→ Scope can be hierarchal with DOM nesting of directives

→ Watches can be used to watch for changes to scope ex:

```
$scope.$watch("firstName", function(value) {  
    //update the DOM with the new value  
});
```

# \$scope .emit/.on

```
$rootScope = {
```

## Index Controller

```
$scope = {  
  people: [{}, {}, {}]
```

### DIRECTIVE (RENDERING HTML!)

```
ng-repeat="person in people"  
John Culviner  
Jane Doe,  
John Doe
```

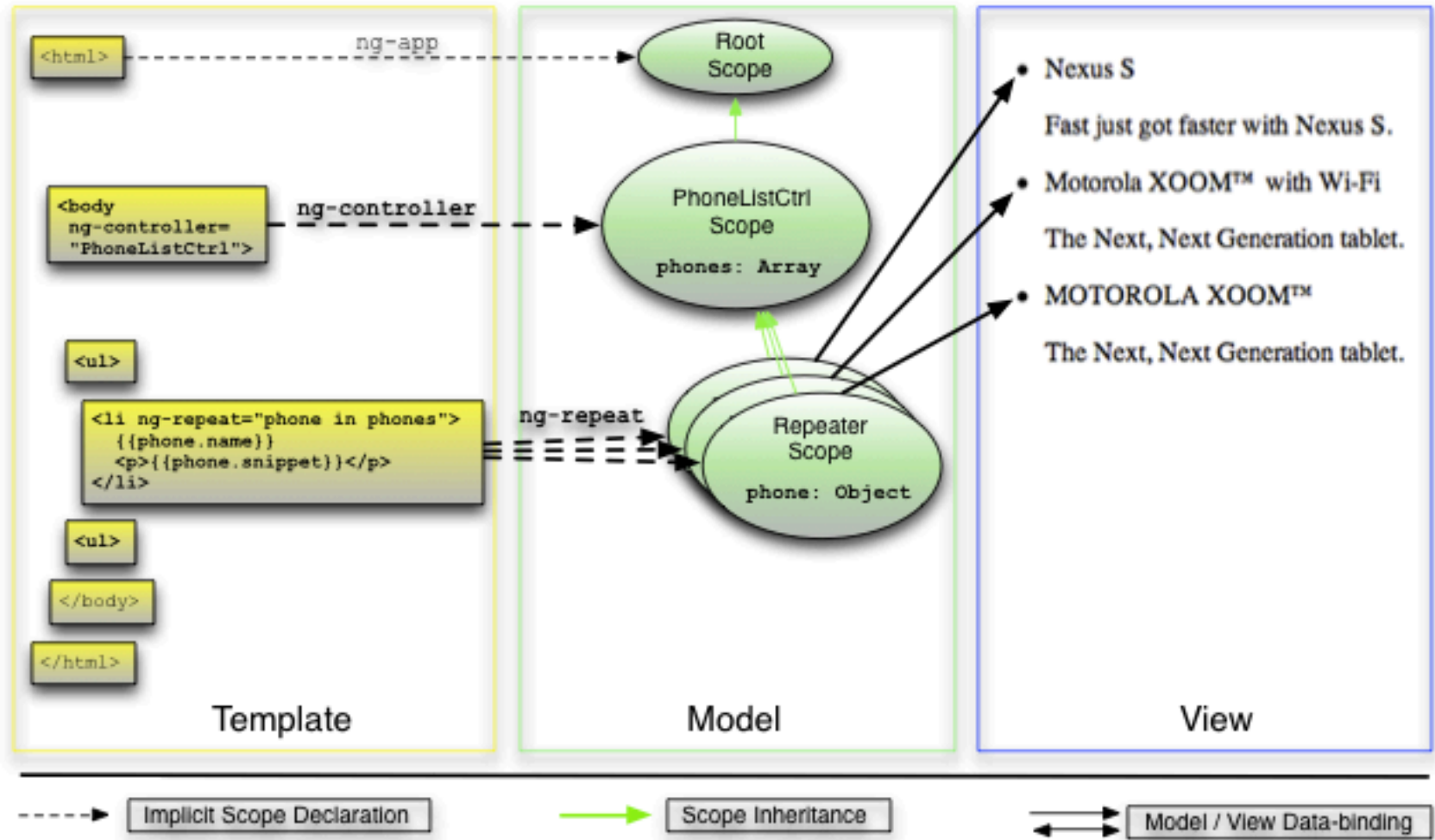
## Person Controller

```
$scope: {  
  person: {  
    firstName: "John",  
    lastName: "Culviner"  
  }  
  updatePerson: function()  
  {  
    //save a person  
  }  
}
```

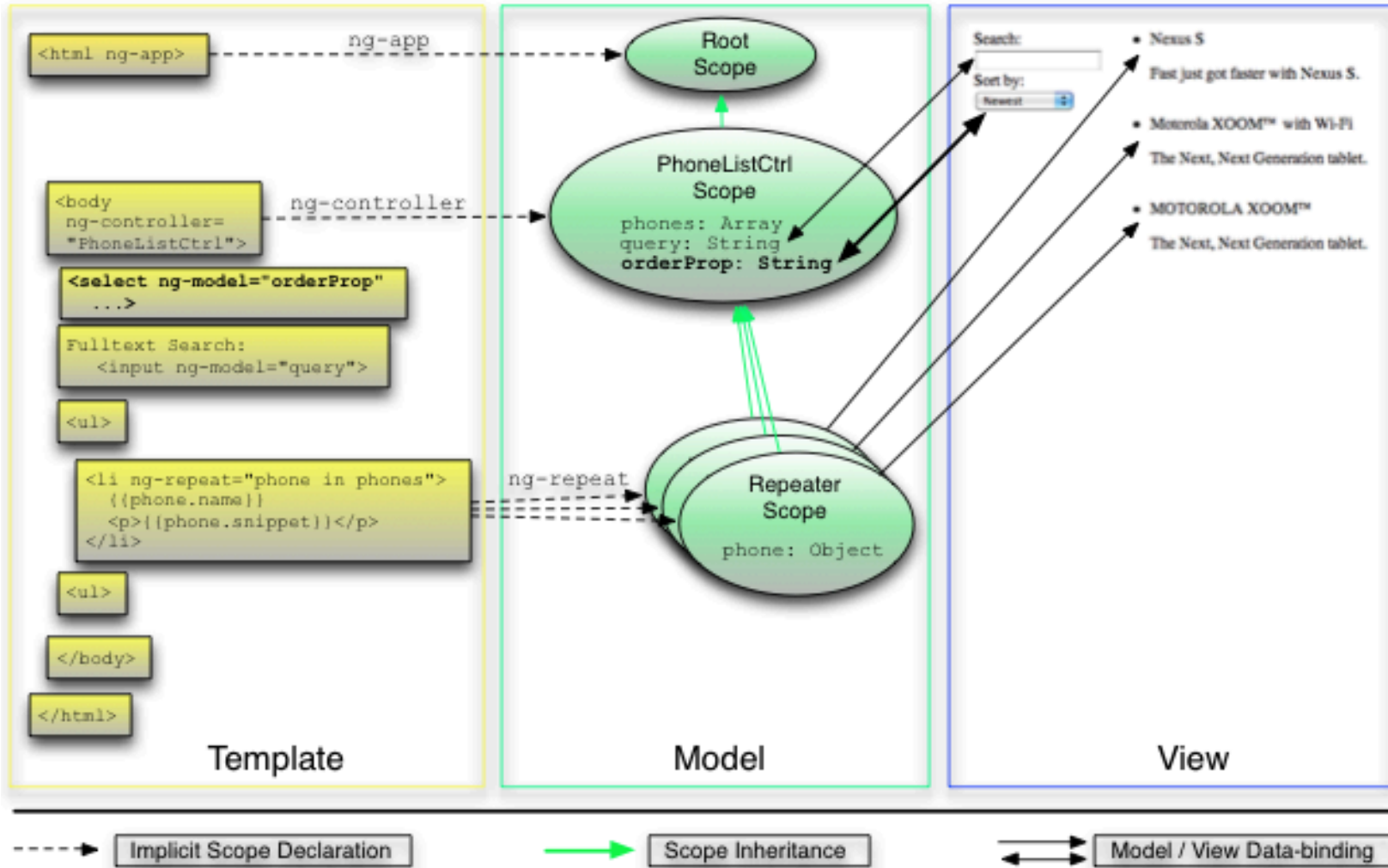
**Hey John  
changed!  
Refresh!**

- Scopes can "message" parent/child scopes
  - `$scope.$emit(...)`  
Message upward
  - `$scope.$broadcast(...)`  
Message downward
- Here:
  - When a person changes
  - Notify the "Index" controller to refresh it's list (which has now changed)

# Putting it on Together



# Two way data Binding



# \$ngRoutes

“Application routes in Angular are declared via the \$routeProvider, which is the provider of the \$route service. This service makes it easy to wire together controllers, view templates, and the current URL location in the browser. Using this feature, we can implement deep linking, which lets us utilize the browser's history (back and forward navigation) and bookmarks.” - Angularjs.org

```
var phonecatApp = angular.module('phonecatApp', [  
  'ngRoute',  
  'OtherDepedencies'  
]);
```



# \$ngRoutes

```
phonecatApp.config(['$routeProvider',
function($routeProvider) {
  $routeProvider.
    when('/phones', {
      templateUrl: 'partials/phone-list.html',
      controller: 'PhoneListCtrl'
    }).
    when('/phones/:phoneId', {
      templateUrl: 'partials/phone-detail.html',
      controller: 'PhoneDetailCtrl'
    }).
    otherwise({
      redirectTo: '/phones'
    });
}]);
```

# \$ngRoutes

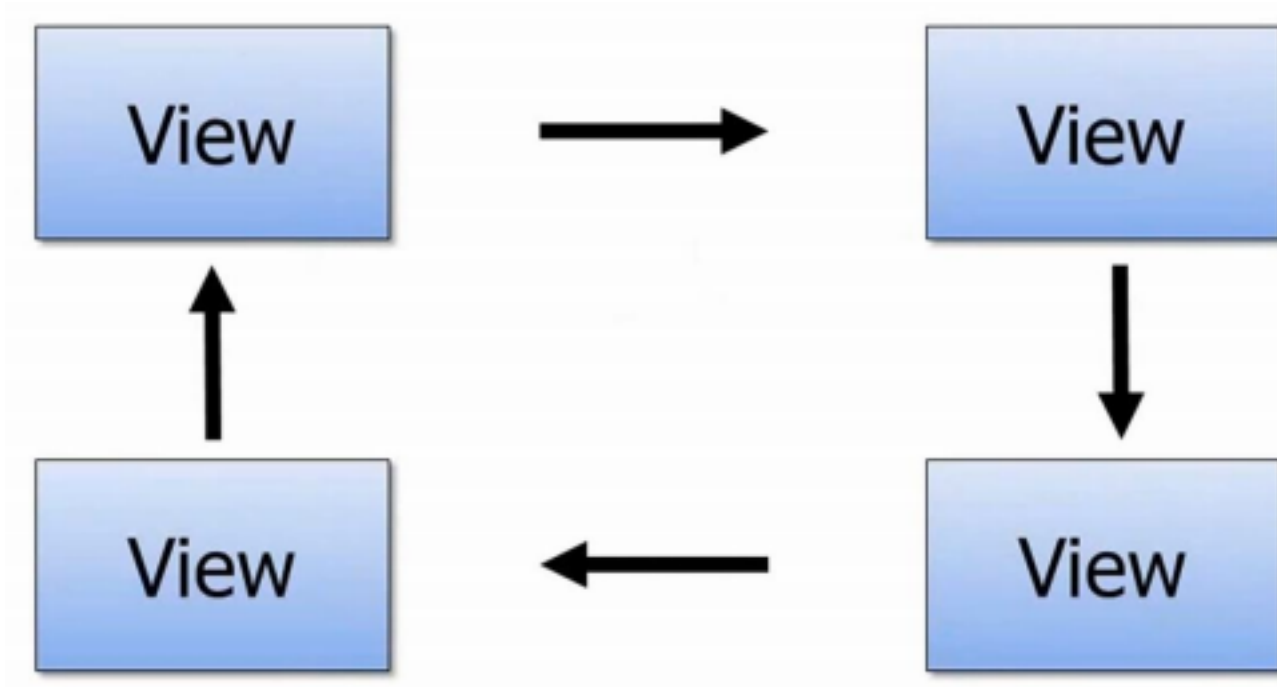
....

```
<ul class="phones">
  <li ng-repeat="phone in phones | filter:query | orderBy:orderProp"
class="thumbnail">
    <a href="#/phones/{{phone.id}}" class="thumb"></a>
    <a href="#/phones/{{phone.id}}">{{phone.name}}</a>
    <p>{{phone.snippet}}</p>
  </li>
</ul>
```

....

Full example can be found in [https://docs.angularjs.org/tutorial/step\\_07](https://docs.angularjs.org/tutorial/step_07)

# Single Page application



# Single Page application

## The Challenge with SPAs

DOM Manipulation

History

Module Loading

Routing

Caching

Object Modeling

Data Binding

Ajax/Promises

View Loading

