

Introduction à Angular.js



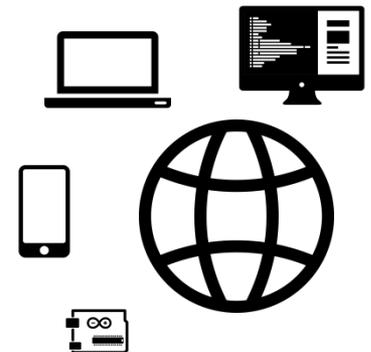
ANGULARJS



**Qu'est ce
qu'Angular.js ?**

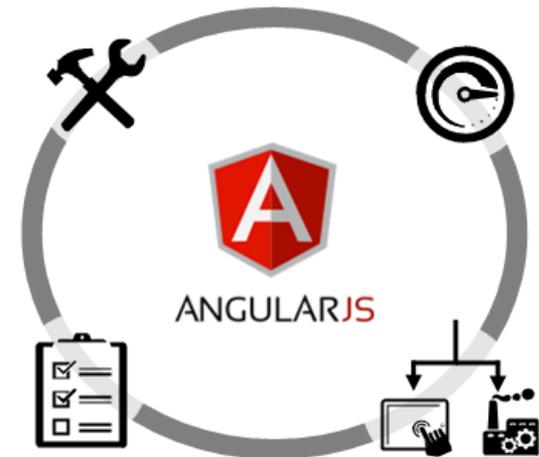
Un internet de Services

- ❑ Nécessiter de fournir des contenus adaptés à chaque terminal:
 - Terminaux mobiles (android, ios, windows)
 - Web browser
 - Machine to Machine (M2M)
- ❑ Découpler l'interface utilisateur de la logique métier
- ❑ Utiliser pleinement la puissance des web browsers
- ❑ Applications Web offline

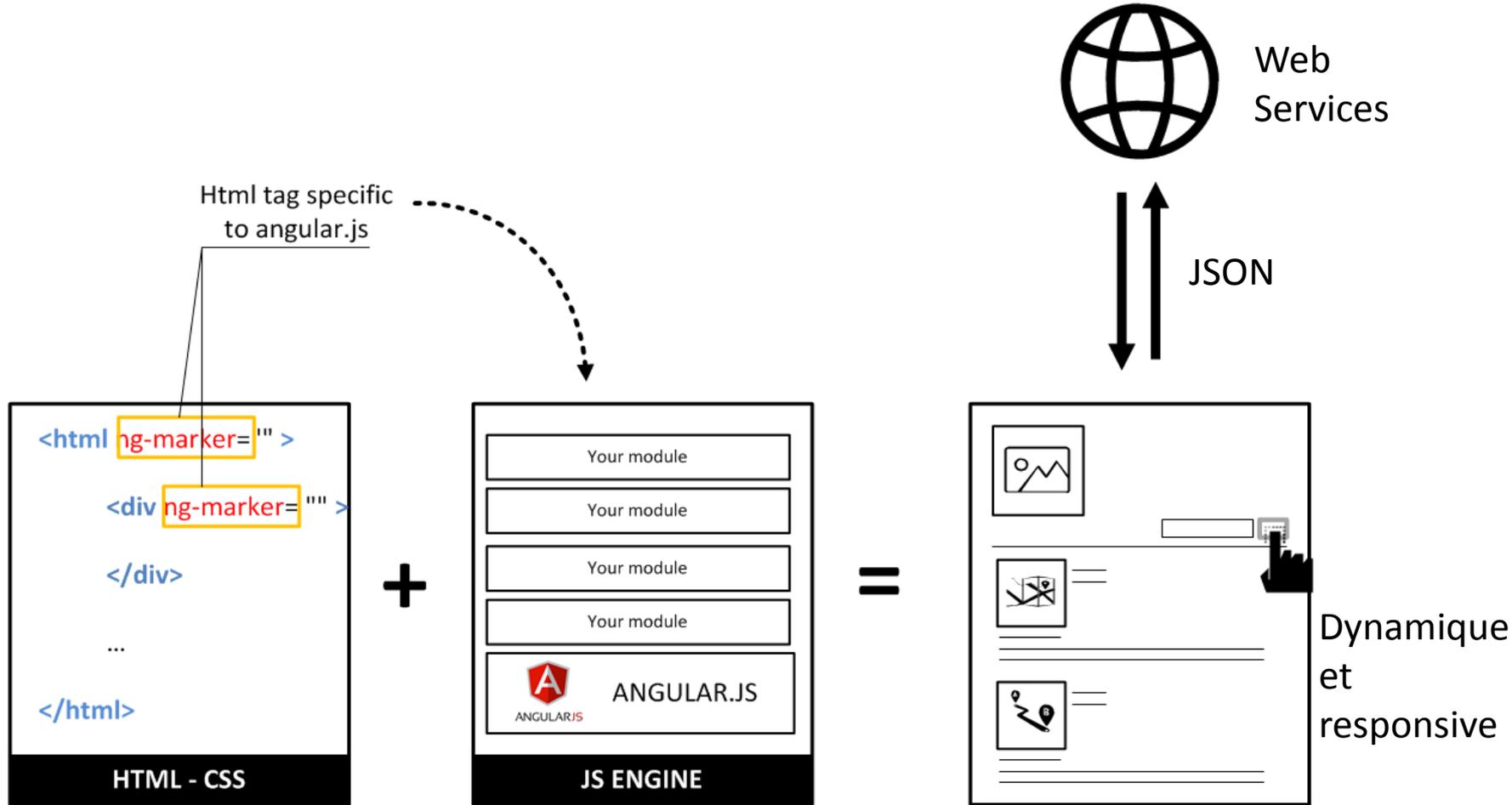


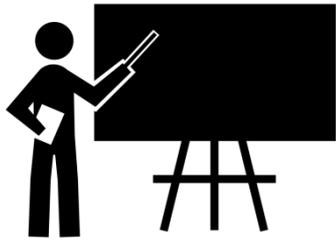
Qu'apporte Angular.js ?

- Organiser le code javascript
- Réelle séparation Modèle Vue Contrôleur
- Du javascript facilement testable
- Possibilité de réutiliser très facilement des modules
- Créer des applications web dynamique et responsive



Comment fonctionne Angular.js ?





Angular.js: les bases

Les Composants (1/2):

- Une **librarie** javascript (<https://angularjs.org/>)
- Des tags html spécifiques à Angular.js appelés **directives**
- Des **expressions**
- Du code javascript réparti en **module**



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html ng-app="sampleApp" >
  <head>
    <link href="css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
  </head>
  <body>
    <div ng-controller="sampleCtrl as crt">

      <h1> {{ "Hello" + ", " + "nice to met you" }}</h1>
      <h2> 1 {{ 1+1 }} {{ 1+1+1 }}</h2>

      <button type="button"
        class="btn btn-default btn-lg"
        ng-click="crt.clickFunction()">
        Click me
      </button>
    </div>

    <script src="angular.min.js"></script>
    <script src="component.js"></script>
  </body>
</html>
```

Tags spécifique Angular.js appliqués
DIRECTIVES

« Framework » Angular.js

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html ng-app="sampleApp" >
  <head>
    <link href="css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
  </head>
  <body>
    <div ng-controller="sampleCtrl as crt " >
      <h1>{{ "Hello" + ", " + "nice to met you" }}</h1>
      <h2>1 {{ 1+1 }} {{ 1+1+1 }}</h2>
      <button type="button"
        class="btn btn-default btn-lg"
        ng-click="crt.clickFunction()">
        Click me
      </button>
    </div>
    <script src="angular.min.js"></script>
    <script src="component.js"></script>
  </body>
</html>
```

Usage du module **application**
SampleApp

Usage du **controller** SampleCtrl
ayant comme **label** crt

Eléments interprétés par le
Framework Angular.js appelé
EXPRESSION

Déclenchement de la fonction du
controller sampleCtrl lors d'un
click

Ajout de notre code javascript
décrivant les modules sampleApp
et sampleCtrl

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html ng-app="sampleApp">
  <head>
    <link href="css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
  </head>
  <body>
    <div ng-controller="sampleCtrl as crt">

      <h1> {{ "Hello" + ", " + "nice to met you" }}</h1>
      <h2> 1 {{ 1+1 }} {{ 1+1+1 }}</h2>

      <button type="button"
        class="btn btn-default btn-lg"
        ng-click="crt.clickFunction()">
        Click me
      </button>
    </div>

    <script src="angular.min.js"></script>
    <script src="component.js"></script>
  </body>
</html>

```

```

// NOT GOOD PRACTICE
var app = angular.module('sampleApp',[]);

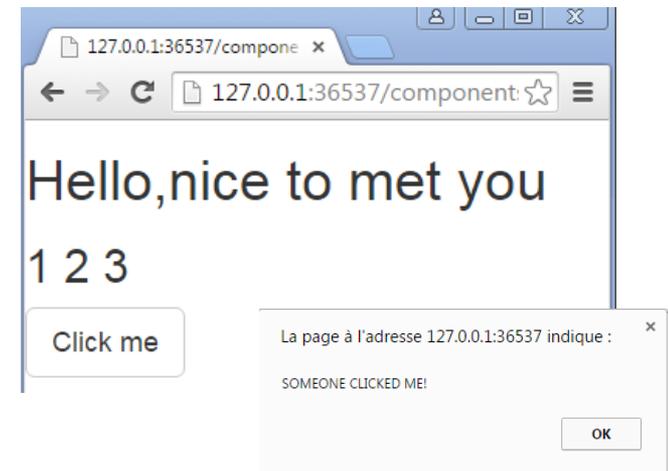
app.controller('sampleCtrl',function(){

  this.clickFunction=function () {

    alert('SOMEONE CLICKED ME!');

  };
});

```



Les Composants (2/2):

- ❑ Module
 - « Main » de notre application Web
 - Possibilité de charger d'autres modules en tant que dépendances
- ❑ Controllers
 - Fonction liée à un module
 - Utilisé pour alimenter le SCOPE du module
 - Initialisation du scope
 - Association de comportement au scope
- ❑ Scope
 - Container d'objets et de données de l'application
 - Organisation hiérarchique de scopes
 - Visible via les expressions



// NOT GOOD PRACTICE

```
var app = angular.module('sampleApp',[]);
```

```
app.controller('sampleCtrl',function() {
```

```
  this.clickFunction=function () {
```

```
    alert('SOMEONE CLICKED ME!');
```

```
  };
```

```
this.currentShip=
```

```
{
```

```
  name: {
```

```
    nickname:'pagme Starship',
```

```
    fullname:'Naboo Royal
```

```
      Starship'
```

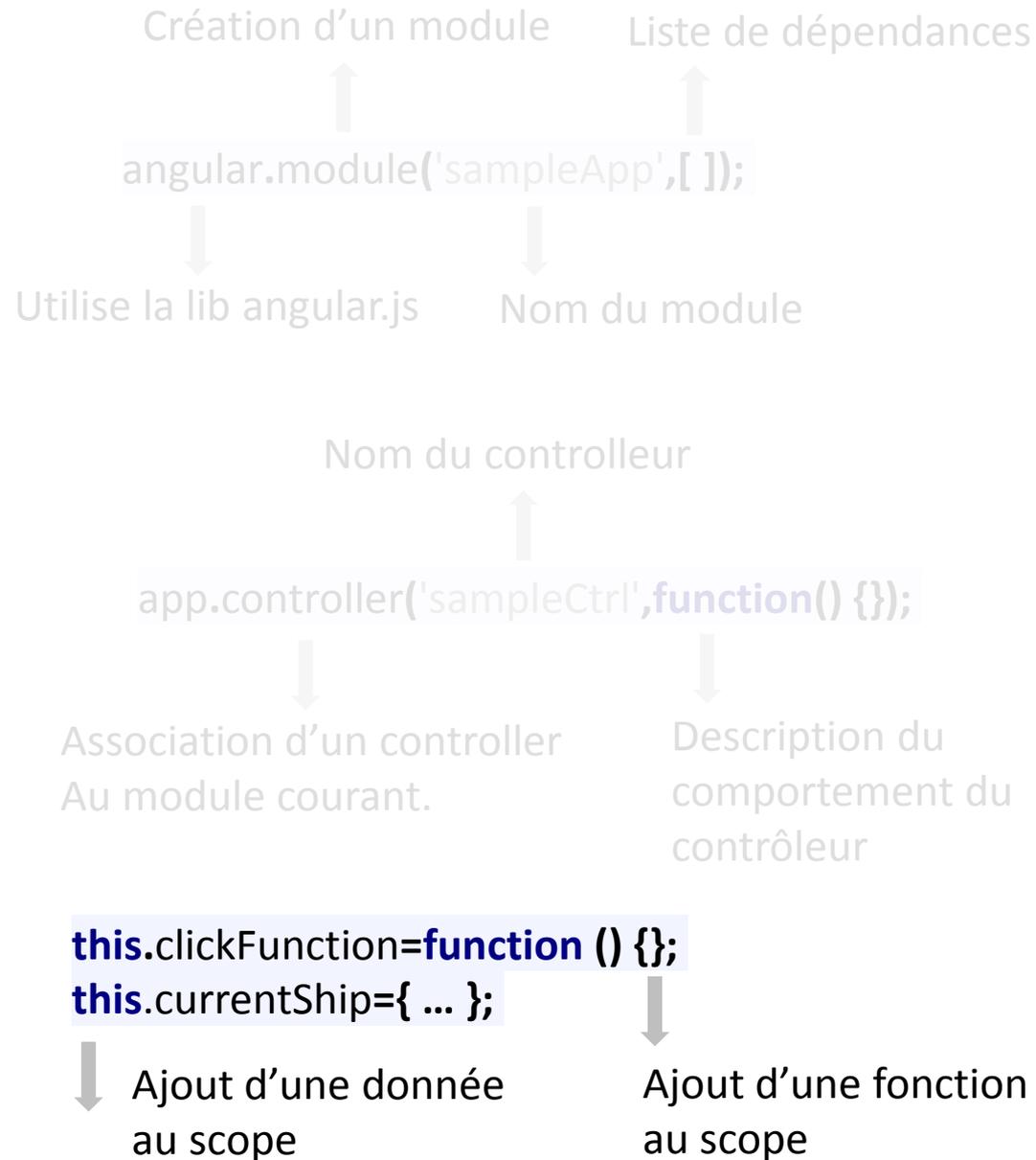
```
  },
```

```
  location:'Naboo',
```

```
  length:76
```

```
};
```

```
});
```



```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html ng-app="sampleApp">
  <head>
    <link href="css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
  </head>
  <body>
    <div ng-controller="SampleCtrl as crt" class="jumbotron">
      <h1> NAME: {{ crt.currentShip.name.nickname }}</h1>
      <h2> <span class="label label-primary">
        LENGTH: {{ crt.currentShip.length }}
      </span>
    </h2>
      <h2> <span class="label label-primary">
        LOCATION: {{ crt.currentShip.location }}
      </span>
    </h2>
      <h2> <span class="label label-primary">
        FULL-NAME: {{ crt.currentShip.name.fullname }}
      </span>
    </h2>
      <button type="button"
        class="btn btn-success btn-lg"
        ng-click="crt.clickFunction()">
        Click me
      </button>
    </div>
    <script src="angular.min.js"></script>
    <script src="component-2.js"></script>
  </body>
</html>

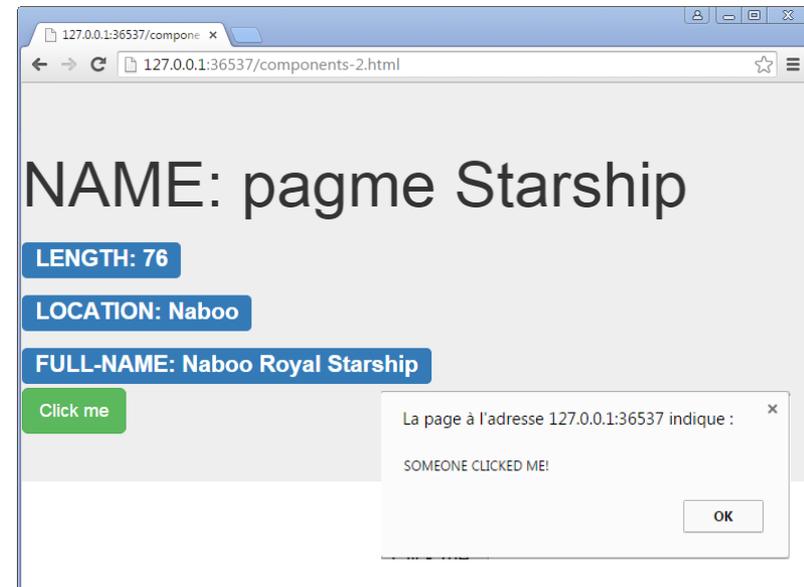
```

```

// NOT GOOD PRACTICE
var app = angular.module('sampleApp', []);
app.controller('sampleCtrl', function() {

  this.clickFunction=function () {
    alert('SOMEONE CLICKED ME!');
  };
  this.currentShip=
  {
    name: {
      nickname:'pagme Starship',
      fullname:'Naboo Roya Starship'
    }, location: 'Naboo', length:76 ;
  };
});

```



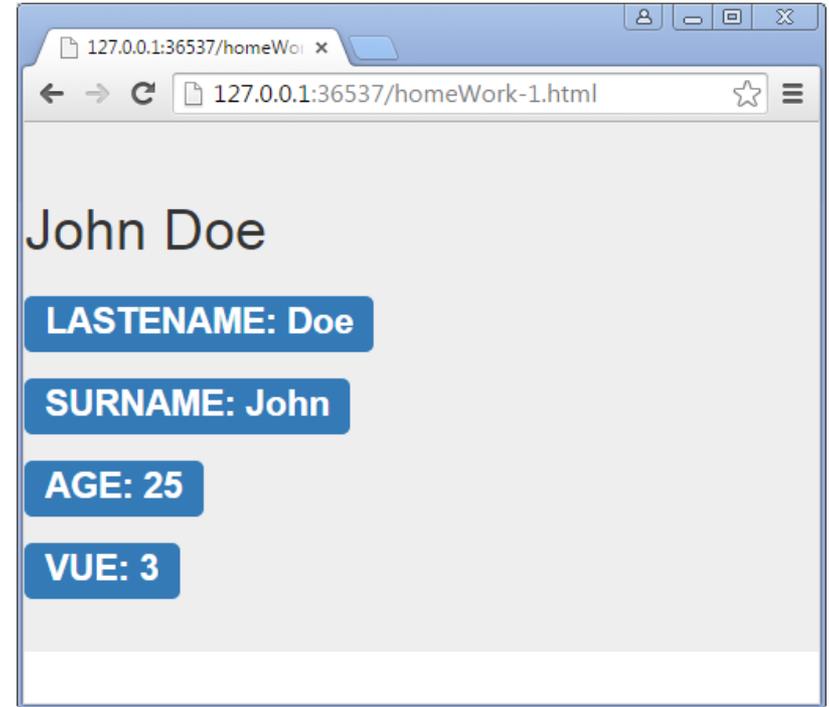
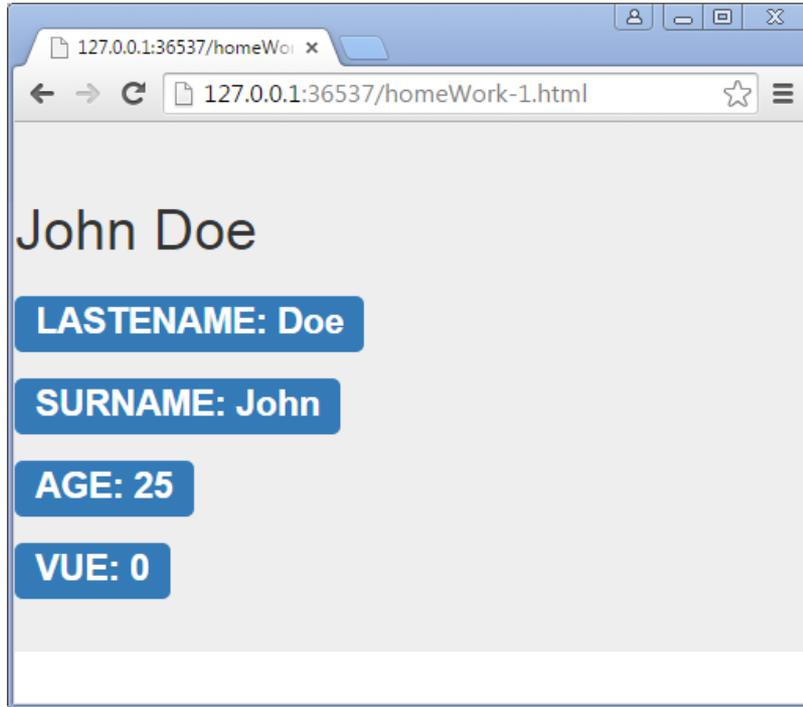
Sum up

- ❑ **DIRECTIVES:** Tags HTML déclenchant des comportements javascript
- ❑ **MODULES:** Conteneur de notre application (données et logique métier)
- ❑ **CONTROLLER:** Définition des comportements de l'application
- ❑ **EXPRESSION:** Décrit comment les données seront affichées dans une page

À vous de jouer !

- ❑ Créer un canvas d'application angular.js
 - .html
 - ng-app, ng-controller
 - .js
- ❑ Afficher les propriétés d'un utilisateur
 - nom, prenom, age ,nbre_de_vue
- ❑ Lier une méthode permettant d'incrémentée le nbre_de_vue à chaque clic sur la div courante







Affichage et Manipulation de données

Les Directives d'affichage:

- ng-repeat
 - Affichage de liste d'information

```
<div ng-repeat="obj in objList">  
  {{obj.att1}}  
  {{obj.att2}}  
</div>
```

```
<div ng-repeat="(key, value) in objMap">  
  {{key}}  
  {{value.att1}}  
</div>
```

- ng-show, ng-hide
 - Affichage conditionnel d'un bloc

```
<div ng-show="objList.length < 1">  
  <h1> No object in database</h1>  
</div>
```

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html ng-app="sampleApp">
  <head>
    <link href="css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
  </head>
  <body>
    <div ng-controller="SampleCtrl as crt">

      <div ng-hide="crt.shipList.length > 0">
        <h1>
          <span class="label label-danger">
            No object in database</span>
        </h1>
      </div>

      <div class="jumbotron" ng-repeat="ship in crt.shipList">
        <h1> NAME: {{ ship.name.nickname }}</h1>
        <h2> LENGTH: {{ ship.length }} </h2>
        <h2> LOCATION: {{ ship.location }} </h2>
        <h2> FULL-NAME: {{ ship.name.fullname }} </h2>

      </div>
    </div>

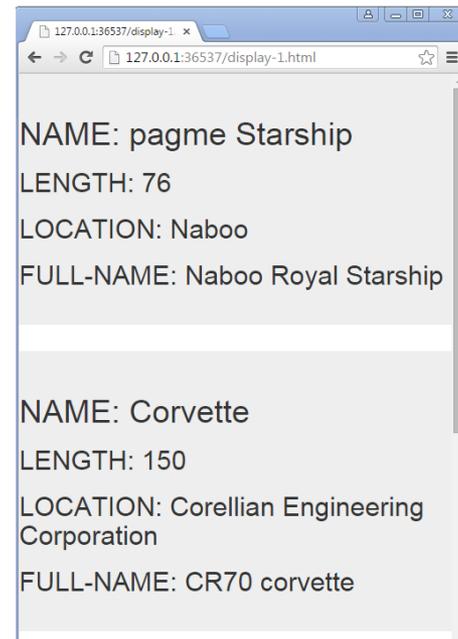
    <script src="angular.min.js"></script>
    <script src="display-1.js"></script>
  </body>
</html>

```

```

var pagmShip={ name: { nickname:'pagme Starship',
                    fullname:'Naboo Royal Starship' },
              location: 'Naboo',
              length:76
              };
var corvetteShip={ name: { nickname:' Corvette',
                        fullname:'CR70 corvette' },
                  location: 'Corellian Engineering Corporation',
                  length:150
                  };
var app = angular.module('sampleApp',[]);
app.controller('SampleCtrl',function() {
  this.shipList=[pagmShip,corvetteShip];
});

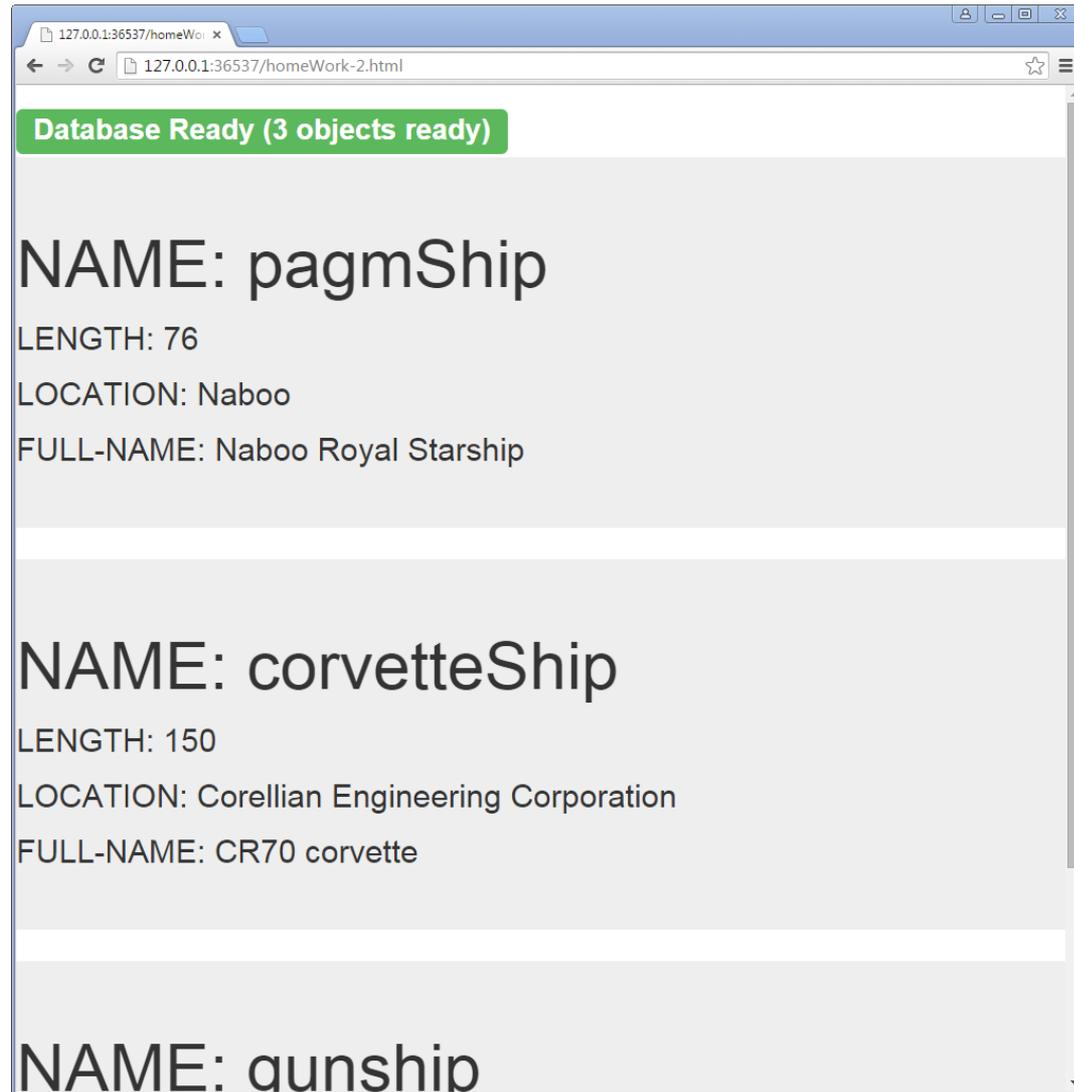
```



À vous de jouer !

- ❑ Afficher une liste d'information provenant d'un dictionnaire de données (Map)
- ❑ Afficher « DATABASE READY (n objects available)» si la taille de la map >0





The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar containing "127.0.0.1:36537/homeWork-2.html". The main content area displays a green notification bar at the top that says "Database Ready (3 objects ready)". Below this, three rows of data are shown, each representing a ship object. The first row is for "pagmShip", the second for "corvetteShip", and the third for "aunship". Each row lists the ship's name, length, location, and full name.

NAME	LENGTH	LOCATION	FULL-NAME
pagmShip	76	Naboo	Naboo Royal Starship
corvetteShip	150	Corellian Engineering Corporation	CR70 corvette
aunship			

Les filtres

- Filtre / formatage des données d'expression

```
{{ data | filter:options }}
```

- Date

```
{{ '1388123412323' | date:'MM/dd/yyyy @ h:mm' }} 12/27/2013 @ 12:50AM
```

- Uppercase / lowercase

```
{{ 'spaceship commander' | uppercase }} SPACESHIP COMMANDER
```

- LimitTo

```
{{ 'My Description' | limitTo:8 }} My Descr
```

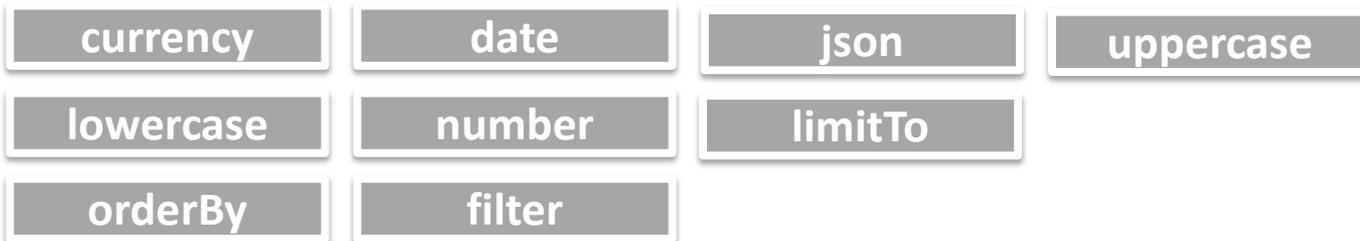
```
<li ng-repeat="ship in crt.shipList | limitTo:2" >
```

- orderBy

```
<li ng-repeat="ship in crt.shipList | orderBy: '-length' " >
```

Les filtres

☐ Listes des options



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

☐ The filter option

- Recherche un pattern dans une liste contenant une expression spécifique

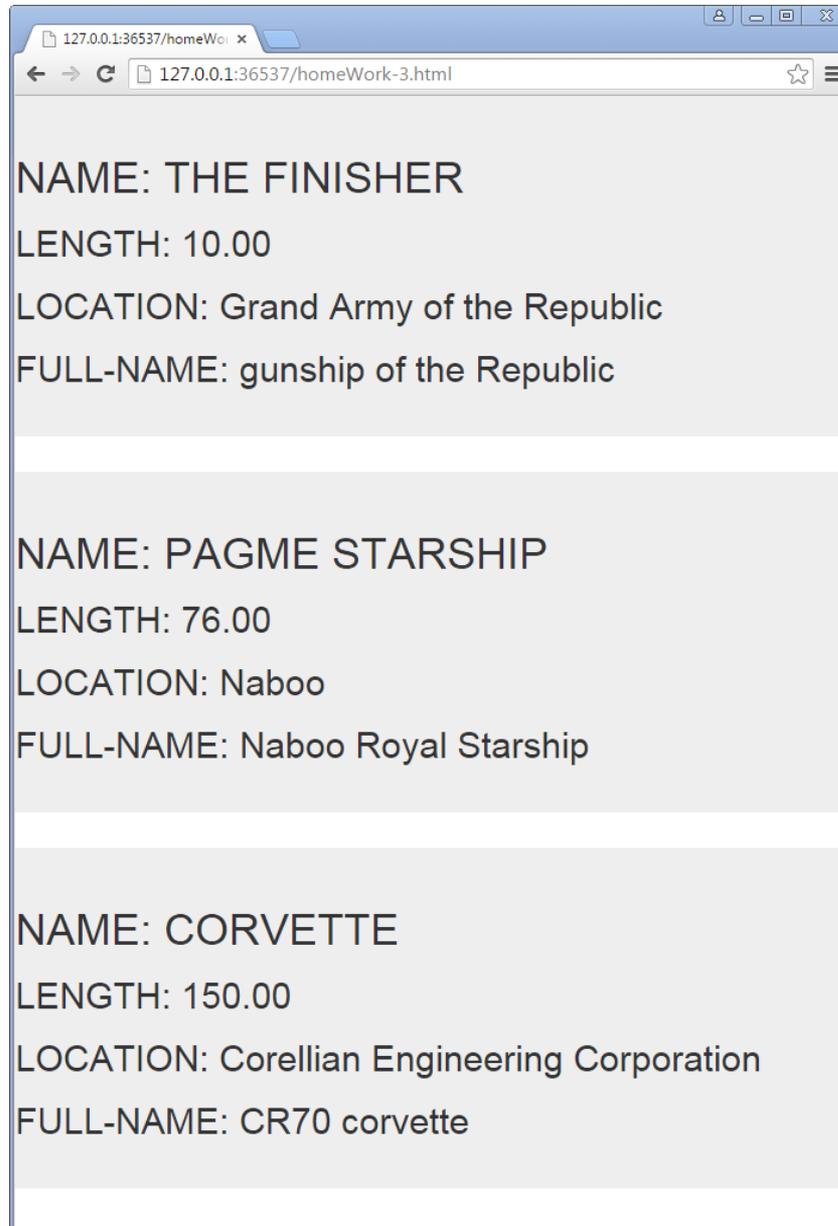
```
<li ng-repeat="ship in crt.shipList | filter: 'ship' " >
```

```
<li ng-repeat="ship in crt.shipList | filter: { location:'Naboo', lenght:76}" >
```

A vous de jouer !

- Afficher une liste d'information provenant d'une liste de données
- Ordonnée les données par ordre croissant sur un attribut numérique (e.g length)
- Afficher le nom principal en capitale
- Afficher le champ numérique avec 2 décimales





127.0.0.1:36537/homeWo: x
127.0.0.1:36537/homeWork-3.html

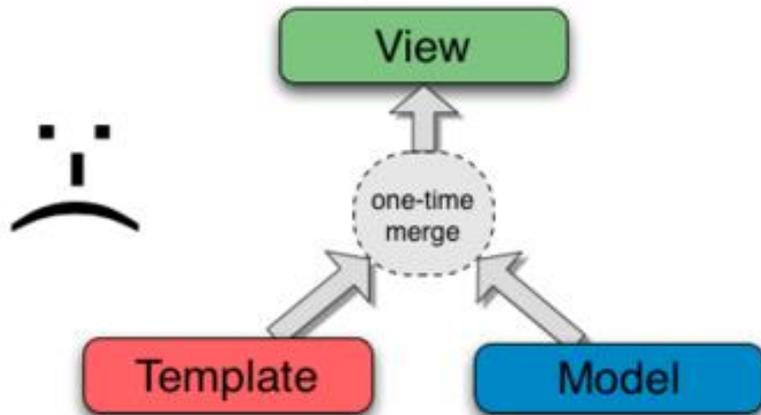
NAME: THE FINISHER
LENGTH: 10.00
LOCATION: Grand Army of the Republic
FULL-NAME: gunship of the Republic

NAME: PAGME STARSHIP
LENGTH: 76.00
LOCATION: Naboo
FULL-NAME: Naboo Royal Starship

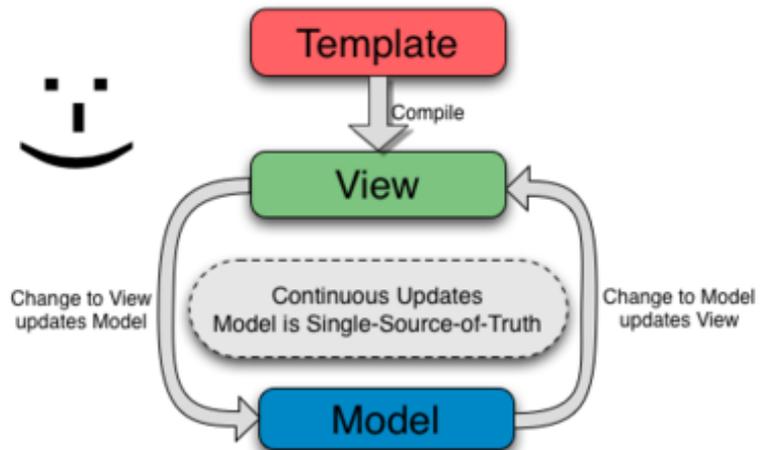
NAME: CORVETTE
LENGTH: 150.00
LOCATION: Corellian Engineering Corporation
FULL-NAME: CR70 corvette

Binding de données

One-Way Data Binding



Two-Way Data Binding

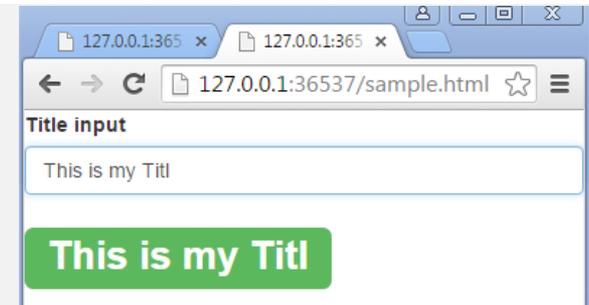


<https://docs.angularjs.org/guide/databinding>

Binding de données

- ng-model and inputs
 - Assigne une expression angular.js au binding de données

```
<form>
  <label for="titleInput">Title input</label>
  <input id="titleInput" ng-model="crt.title">
</form>
<h1> {{crt.title}} </h1>
```



- Directives supplémentaires sur Input
 - Outils supplémentaires de contraintes sur l'input

ng-required

ng-minlength

ng-maxlength

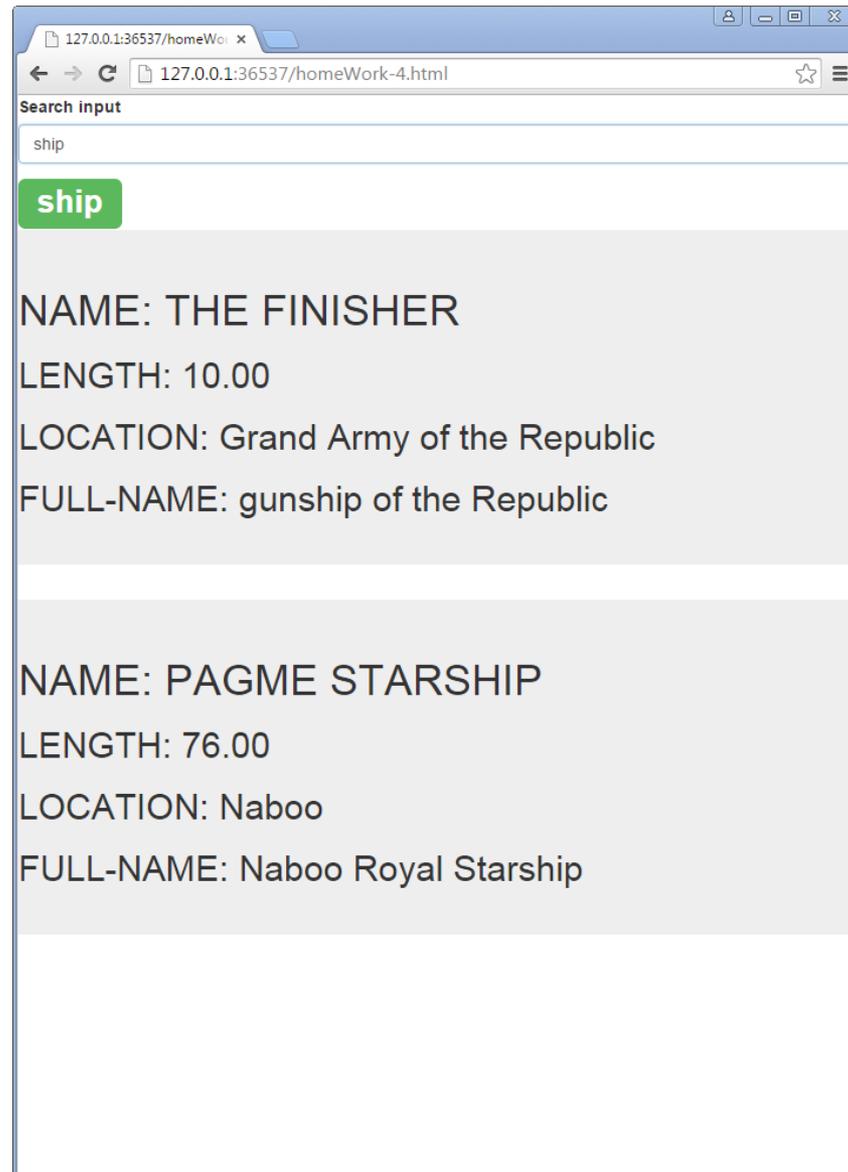
ng-pattern

```
<input id="titleInput"
  ng-model="crt.title" ng-required="« {{crt.shipList.length >0}}"
  ng-ng-minlength="3" ng-maxlength="10"
  ng-pattern=" ' [a-zA-Z-_.]+' ">
```

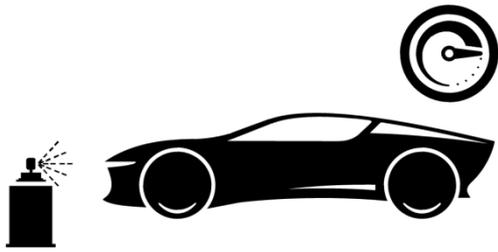
À vous de jouer !

- ❑ Crée un input permettant de définir la chaîne de caractère à chercher dans une liste d'objet





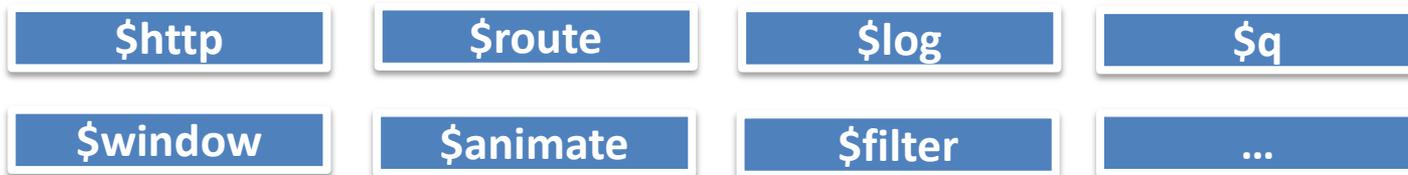
The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "127.0.0.1:36537/homeWork-4.html". Below the address bar is a search input field containing the text "ship". A green button labeled "ship" is positioned below the input field. The search results are displayed in two separate grey rectangular blocks. The first block contains the following text: "NAME: THE FINISHER", "LENGTH: 10.00", "LOCATION: Grand Army of the Republic", and "FULL-NAME: gunship of the Republic". The second block contains: "NAME: PAGME STARSHIP", "LENGTH: 76.00", "LOCATION: Naboo", and "FULL-NAME: Naboo Royal Starship".



Customize your Angular!

Les Services

- Boites à outils d'angular.js
- Ajoutés en tant que dépendances
 - Uniquement instancié slors qu'on composant en dépend
 - Une seule instance pour toute l'application (Singleton)
- Un ensemble d'outils (buildin service start always with \$)



Les Services

- ❑ Usage pour les services ng

```
var app = angular.module('sampleApp', []);  
app.controller('SampleCtrl', ['$scope', '$log', '$window', function($scope, $log, $window) {  
    $log.info('constuction made');  
}]);
```

- ❑ Usage pour les services présents dans d'autres modules

```
var app = angular.module('sampleApp', [ 'ngRoute' ] );  
app.controller('SampleCtrl', [ '$route', function( $route ) {  
}]);
```

Créer vos propres Services

- ❑ Différents type de services
 - ❑ **Factory** : utiliser pour créer des objets, ajouter des propriétés et les retourner
 - ❑ **Service**: utiliser pour fournir des fonctionnalités au controller
 - ❑ **Provider**: utiliser pour modifier la configuration avant de fournir des fonctionnalités aux controllers

```
app.factory('MyFactory', function(){
  var service={};

  service.createUser=function(){
    return {surname:'john',lastname:'doe'};
  };
  return service;
});
```

```
app.service('MyService', function($http,$log){
  var service={};

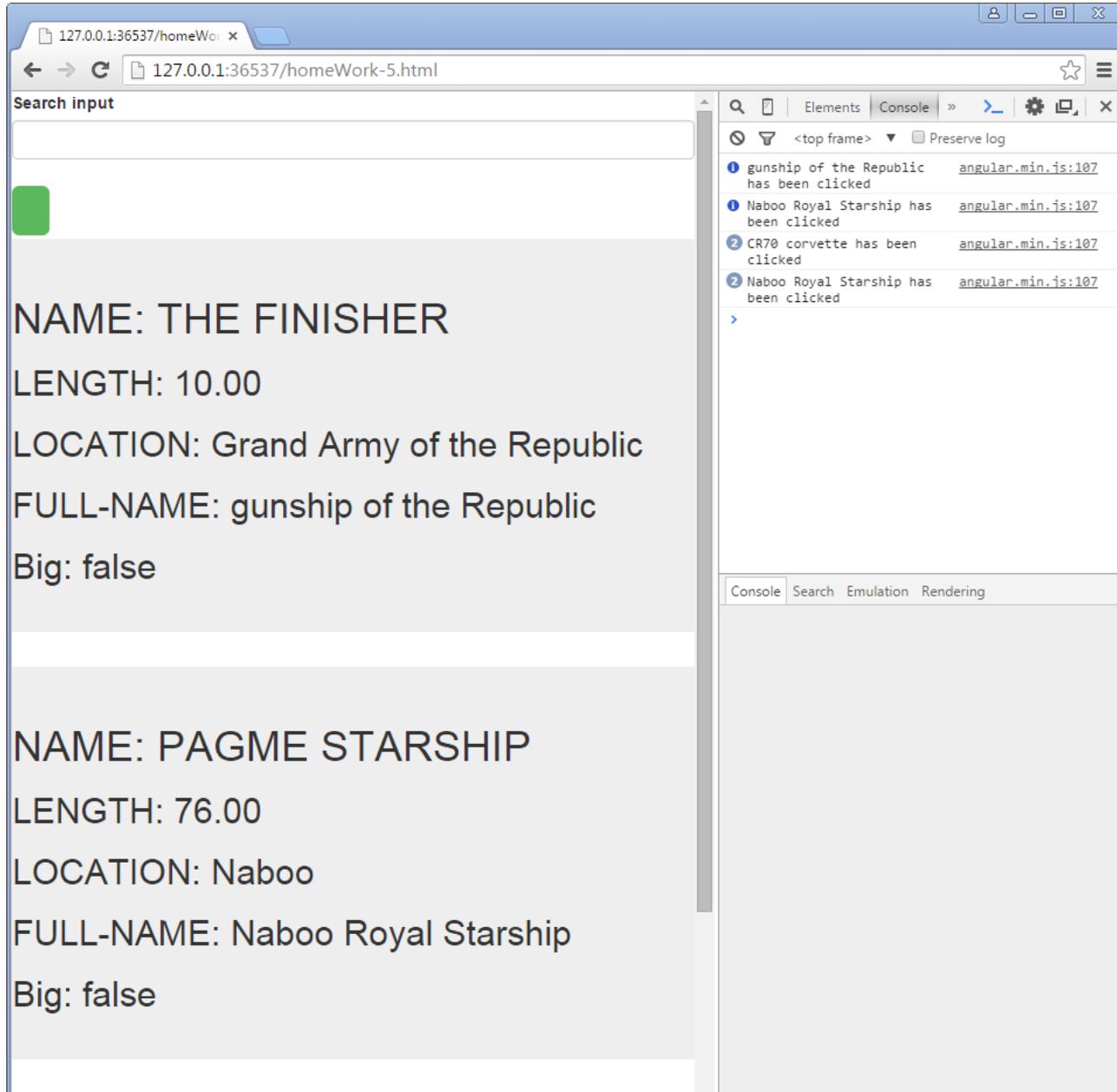
  service.sendData=function(data){
    $http.post('/savePres',data).
      success(function(data, status,
        headers, config) {
        $log.info('Success data sent');
      });
  };
  return service;
});
```

```
app.provider('MyProvider', function(){
  });
```

À vous de jouer !

- ❑ Créer un service permettant de répondre à la question « it is a BigShip ? » retournant vrai si `length > 100`
- ❑ Utiliser le service `$log`, afin d'afficher dans la console le nom du vaisseau cliqué





127.0.0.1:36537/homeWo... x

127.0.0.1:36537/homeWork-5.html

Search input

NAME: THE FINISHER

LENGTH: 10.00

LOCATION: Grand Army of the Republic

FULL-NAME: gunship of the Republic

Big: false

NAME: PAGME STARSHIP

LENGTH: 76.00

LOCATION: Naboo

FULL-NAME: Naboo Royal Starship

Big: false

gunship of the Republic has been clicked [angular.min.js:107](#)

Naboo Royal Starship has been clicked [angular.min.js:107](#)

CR70 corvette has been clicked [angular.min.js:107](#)

Naboo Royal Starship has been clicked [angular.min.js:107](#)

Console Search Emulation Rendering

Créer vos propres Directives

- ❑ Etendre l'usage d'HTML et faciliter l'usage d'angular.js
- ❑ Créer des composants (template) réutilisable facilement

```

app.directive('infoBox', function() {                                Création de la directive
  return {
    scope: true,                                                    Utilisation d'un scope qui hérite du scope parent
    restrict: 'AEC',                                                Définit comment la directive peut être appelée
    templateUrl : 'infoMsg.html'                                     Rendu html inséré
  };
});
    
```

```

<div info-box></div>      <!--restrict A -->
<info-box></info-box>    <!--restrict E -->
<div class="info-box"></div> <!--restrict C -->
    
```

index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html ng-app="myapp">
  <head>
    <link href="css/bootstrap.min.css"
          rel="stylesheet">
  </head>
  <body>
    <div ng-controller="myController as crt">
      <div info-box></div>
    </div>

    <script src="angular.min.js"></script>
    <script src="sample-directive.js"></script>
  </body>
</html>
```

Sample-directive.js

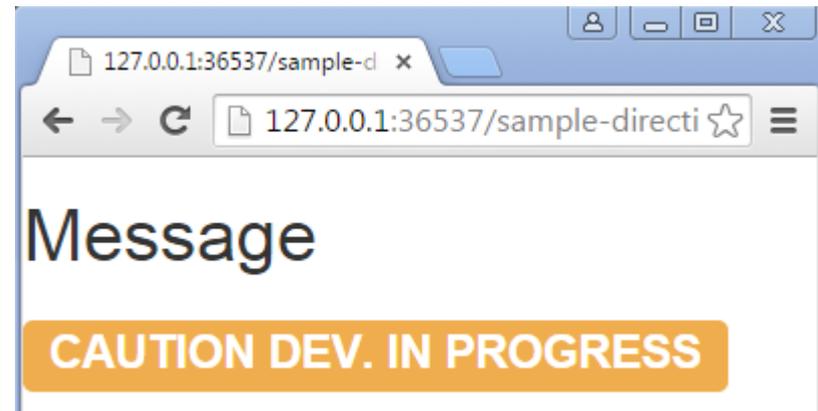
```
var app = angular.module('myapp', []);
app.controller('myController', ['$scope', function($scope){
  $scope.infoMsg={
    type:'WARNING',
    msg:'CAUTION DEV. IN PROGRESS'
  };
}]);

app.directive('infoBox', function() {
  return {
    scope: true,
    restrict: 'AEC',
    templateUrl : 'infoMsg.html'
  };
});
```

InfoMsg.html

```
<h1>Message</h1>
<h2 ng-show="infoMsg.type == 'WARNING'" >
  <span class="label label-warning"> {{infoMsg.msg}}
</span>

</h2>
<h2 ng-show="infoMsg.type == 'INFO'" >
  <span class="label label-primary"> {{infoMsg.msg}}
</span>
</h2>
```



Créer vos propres Directives

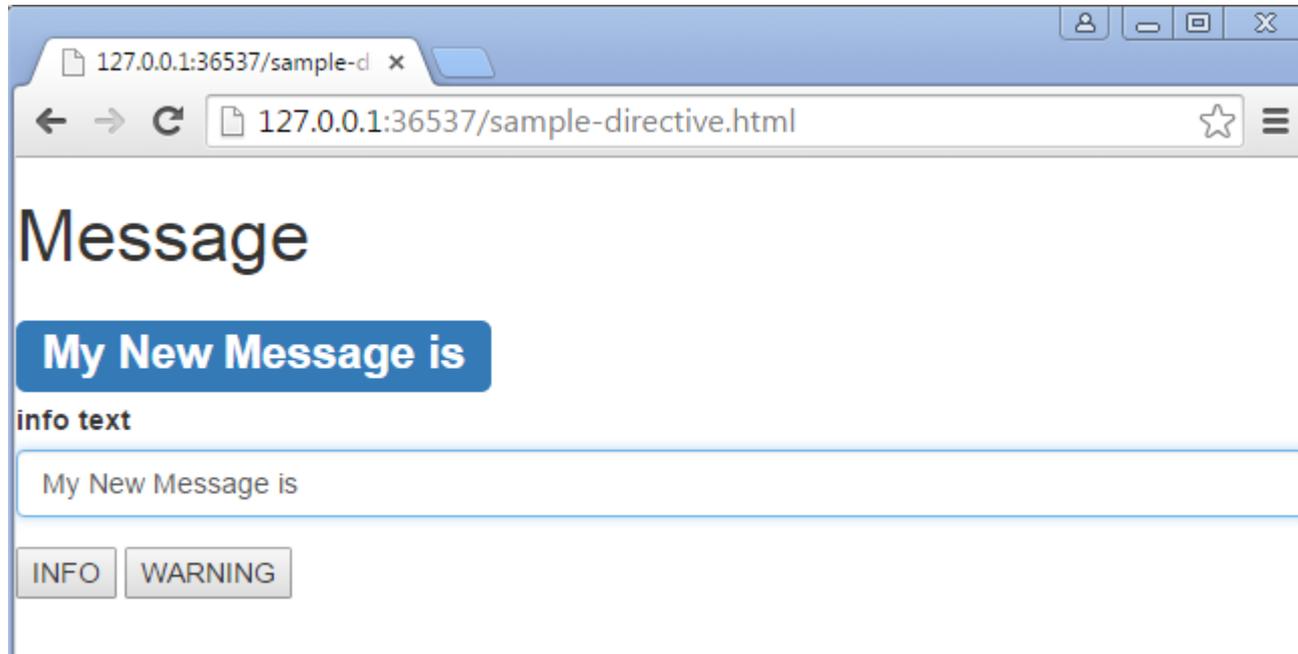
- Et bien plus...
- Interaction avec les scopes, usage des attributs de l'élément
réaction sur évènements...

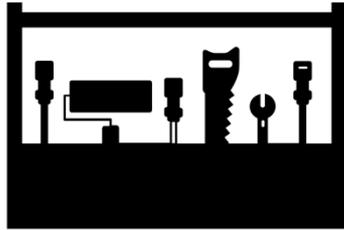
<https://docs.angularjs.org/guide/directive>

A vous de jouer !

- Créer votre propre directive permettant d'afficher un message Warning si type=« WARNING», info si type =« INFO»
- Créer une page Html permettant d'afficher la directive
- Créer 2 boutons 1 settant type=INFO, l'autre type=Warning
- Crée un champ de saisie permettant de modifier le texte du message







Boites à outils et Scope

Comprendre les scopes

- Considéré comme le modèle de l'application
- Représente la glue entre les controllers et la vue
- Fournit une boîte d'outils pour
 - réagir à des changements (\$watch)
 - propager des changements (\$apply)
- Structuré de façon hiérarchique

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html ng-app="myapp">
  <head>
    <link href="css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
  </head>
  <body>
    <div ng-controller="myController1">
      <div class="jumbotron" ng-repeat="user in userList">
        <h1> NAME: {{ user.fullName }}</h1>
        <h2> LOGIN: {{ ship.login }} </h2>
      </div>
      <h1>
        <span class="label label-success">
          {{infoMsg}} </span>
        </h1>
      </div>
    <div ng-controller="myController2">
      <h1>
        <span class="label label-success">
          {{infoMsg}} </span>
        </h1>
      </div>

    <script src="angular.min.js"></script>
    <script src="sample-scope.js"></script>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
var app = angular.module('myapp', []);
app.controller('myController1',
  ['$scope',function($scope){
  $scope.userList=[
    {fullName:'john Doe',
      login:'jDoe'},
    {fullName:'ted Smith',
      login:'tSmith'},
    {fullName:'lucy Yang',
      login:'lYang'}
  ];
}]);
app.controller('myController2',
  ['$scope',function($scope){
  $scope.infoMsg='WELCOME USER';
}]);
```

```
<html >
  <body>
    <div ng-controller="myController1" class="ng-scope">

      <!-- ngRepeat: user in userList -->
      <div class="jumbotron ng-scope" ng-repeat="user in userList">
        <h1 class="ng-binding"> NAME: john Doe</h1>
        <h2 class="ng-binding"> LOGIN: </h2>
      </div><!-- end ngRepeat: user in userList -->

      <div class="jumbotron ng-scope" ng-repeat="user in userList">
        <h1 class="ng-binding"> NAME: ted Smith</h1>
        <h2 class="ng-binding"> LOGIN: </h2>
      </div><!-- end ngRepeat: user in userList -->

      <div class="jumbotron ng-scope" ng-repeat="user in userList">
        <h1 class="ng-binding"> NAME: lucy Yang</h1>
        <h2 class="ng-binding"> LOGIN: </h2>
      </div><!-- end ngRepeat: user in userList -->

      <h1><span class="label label-success ng-binding"> </span></h1>
    </div>

    <div ng-controller="myController2" class="ng-scope">
      <h1><span class="label label-success ng-binding"> WELCOME USER </span></h1>
    </div>

    <script src="angular.min.js"></script>
    <script src="sample-scope.js"></script>

  </body></html>
```

```

<html >
  <body>
    <div ng-controller="myController1" class="ng-scope" >
      <!-- ngRepeat: user in userList -->
      <div class="jumbotron ng-scope" ng-repeat="user in userList" >
        <h1 class="ng-binding" >NAME: john Doe</h1>
        <h2 class="ng-binding" >LOGIN: </h2>
      </div><!-- end ngRepeat: user in userList -->
      <div class="jumbotron ng-scope" ng-repeat="user in userList" >
        <h1 class="ng-binding" >NAME: ted Smith</h1>
        <h2 class="ng-binding" >LOGIN: </h2>
      </div><!-- end ngRepeat: user in userList -->
      <div class="jumbotron ng-scope" ng-repeat="user in userList" >
        <h1 class="ng-binding" >NAME: Lucy Yang</h1>
        <h2 class="ng-binding" >LOGIN: </h2>
      </div><!-- end ngRepeat: user in userList -->
      <h1><span class="label label-success ng-binding" > </span></h1>
    </div>
    <div ng-controller="myController2" class="ng-scope" >
      <h1><span class="label label-success ng-binding" > WELCOME USER </span></h1>
    </div>
    <script src="angular.min.js" ></script>
    <script src="sample-scope.js" ></script>
  </body></html>

```

rootScope

childScope 1

childScope 1.1

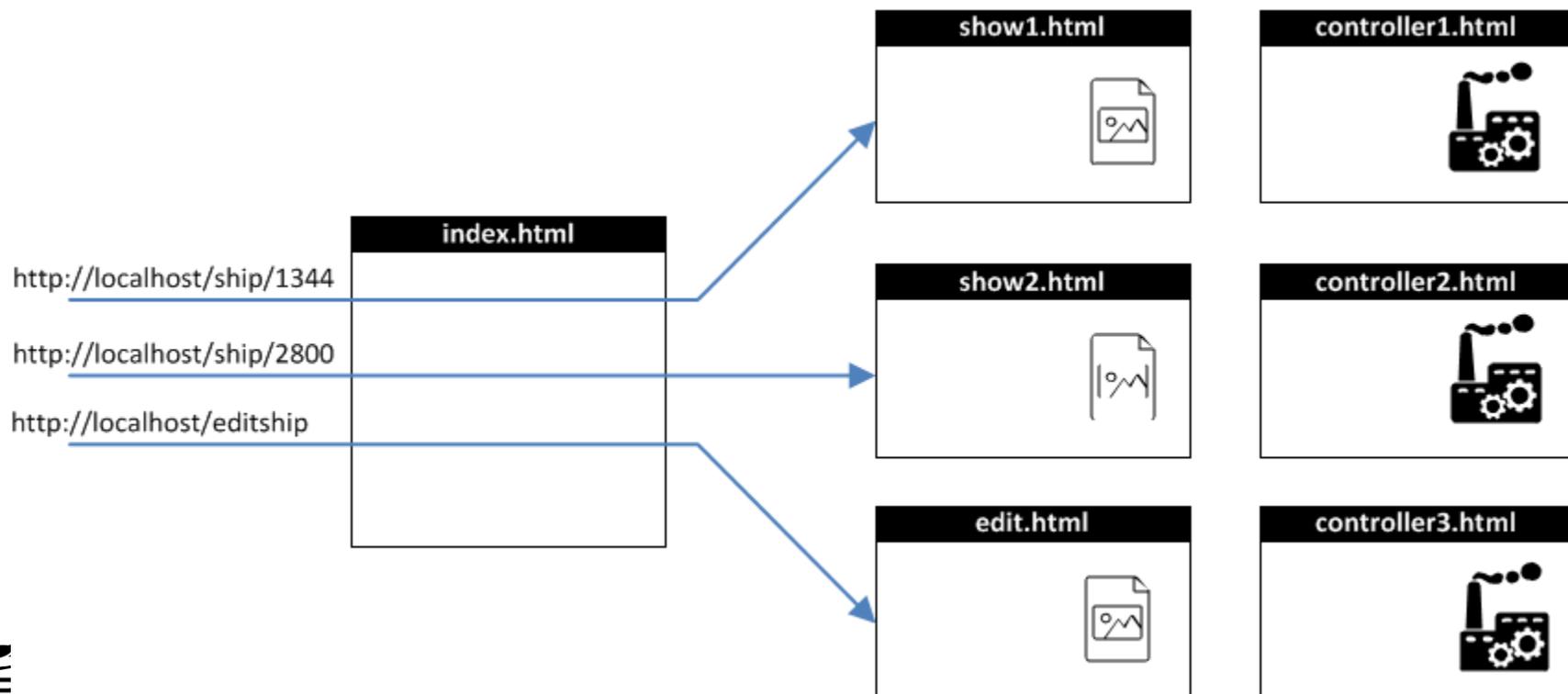
childScope 1.2

childScope 1.3

childScope 2

Routing:

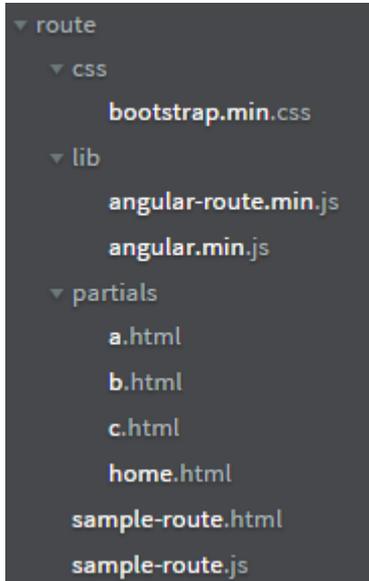
- ❑ Appel de plusieurs vues au sein de notre application
- ❑ Spécification des controllers relatifs à chaque vue
- ❑ Passage d'information entre les vues



Routing:

- Utilisation de **angular-route** ajouter le module ngRoute
 - <https://docs.angularjs.org/api/ngRoute>
- Usage de **ngView**
 - directive permettant l'ajout de vues dans le template courant
- Usage de **\$routeProvider**
 - Service permettant d'orchestrer le comportement lié à des URL
- Définition de **\$routeParams**
 - Définition d'éléments liés à l'URL e.g /ship/:shipId , toutes les variables définies par **:** sont insérées dans **\$routeParams**

File Structure

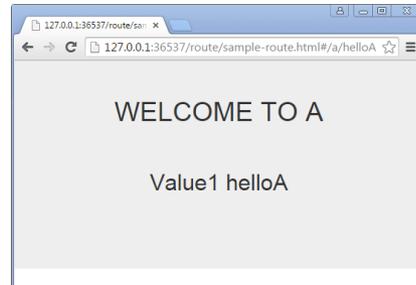


Expected Behavior



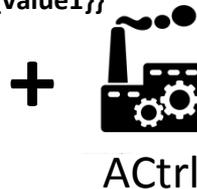
```

<div class="jumbotron ">
  <h1>{{message}}</h1>
  <li>
    <a href="#a/helloA"> go to A</a>
  </li>
  <li>
    <a href="#b/helloB"> go to B</a>
  </li>
  <li><a href="#c"> go to C</a></li>
</div>
    
```



```

<div class="jumbotron ">
  <h1>{{message}}</h1>
  <div class="jumbotron" >
    <h2>
      Value1 {{value1}}
    </h2>
  </div>
</div>
    
```



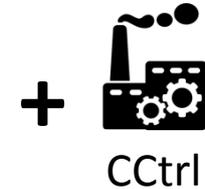
```

<div class="jumbotron ">
  <h1>{{message}}</h1>
  <div class="jumbotron" >
    <h2>
      Value2 {{value2}}
    </h2>
  </div>
</div>
    
```



```

<div class="jumbotron ">
  <h1>{{message}}</h1>
</div>
    
```



```
var app = angular.module('sampleApp', ['ngRoute']);
```

Injection du module de routage

```
app.config(['$routeProvider', function($routeProvider) {
```

```
  $routeProvider.
```

```
    when('/', {  
      templateUrl: 'partials/home.html',  
      controller: 'MainCtrl'
```

Définition du comportement sur l'appel du chemin

```
    }).
```

```
    when('/a/:param1', {  
      templateUrl: 'partials/a.html',  
      controller: 'ACtrl'
```

Définition d'un paramètre passé à \$routeParams

```
    }).
```

```
    when('/b/:param2', {
```

```
      templateUrl: 'partials/b.html',  
      controller: 'BCtrl'
```

Définition de la vue cible

```
    }).
```

```
    when('/c', {  
      templateUrl: 'partials/c.html',  
      controller: 'CCtrl'
```

Définition du contrôleur de la vue cible

```
    }).
```

```
    otherwise({  
      redirectTo: '/'
```

```
    });
```

```
  });
```

```
app.controller('MainCtrl',['$scope',  
function($scope) {
```

Définition des contrôleurs

```
$scope.message='WELCOME TO HOME';
```

```
});
```

```
app.controller('ACtrl',['$scope','$routeParams',  
function($scope,$routeParams) {
```

Injection du service

```
$scope.message='WELCOME TO A';
```

```
$scope.value1=$routeParams.param1;
```

```
});
```

Récupération du paramètre

```
app.controller('BCtrl',['$scope','$routeParams',  
function($scope,$routeParams) {
```

```
$scope.message='WELCOME TO B';
```

```
$scope.value2=$routeParams.param2;
```

```
});
```

```
app.controller('CCtrl',['$scope',  
function($scope) {
```

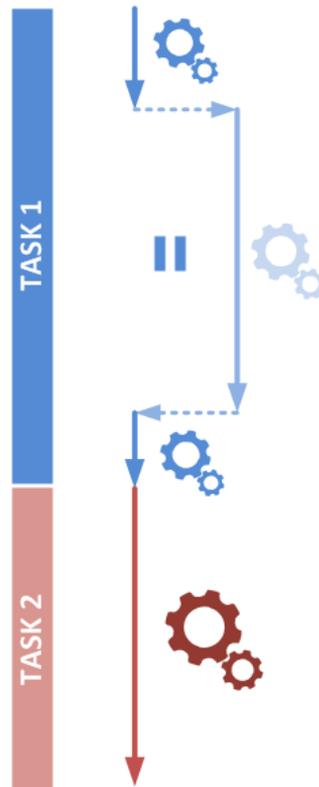
```
$scope.message='WELCOME TO C';
```

```
});
```

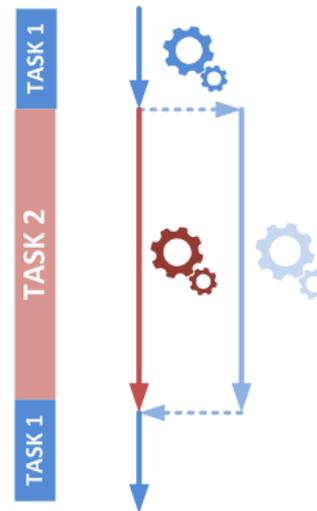
Promise:

- ❑ Retourne un valeur dès que celle-ci est disponible
- ❑ Conserve le caractère asynchrone de l'application

SYNCHRONE



ASYNCHRONES



Promise:

- Disponible via la service \$q
- Création d'un container de données
- Retour du container de données qui sera rempli ultérieurement
- Mise à jour du container de données si la donnée est disponible
- Information du container de données en cas d'erreur

```
var deferred = $q.defer();
```

```
return deferred.promise;
```

```
deferred.resolve(data);
```

```
deferred.reject(status);
```

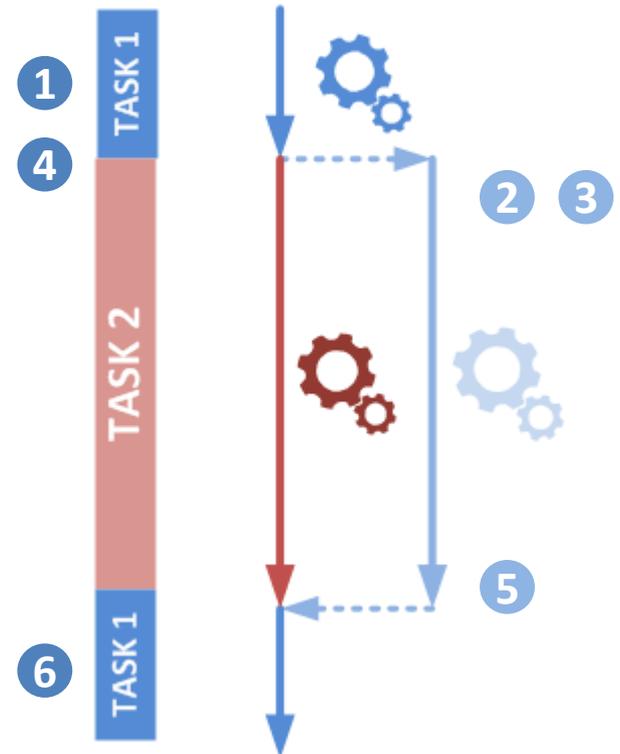
Promise:

```

1 var future_content=processData(param1,param2);
4 future_content.then(
6     function(payload) {
6         //TODO
        },
        function(errorPayload) {
6         //TODO
        });
2 function processData(param1,param2){
    var deferred = $q.defer();
    //Processing data take time
    $http.get('/resources_list').
    success(function(data, status, headers, config) {
5        //Set resolve in case of success
        deferred.resolve(data);
    }).
    error(function(data, status, headers, config) {
5        //OR set reject in case of failure
        deferred.reject(status);
    });
3 //Return container that will be fill later
    return deferred.promise;
};

```

ASYNCHRONES





References

References

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