

Angular Version 9 features, Ivy construct and Capacitor summary

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Abstract—Recently, varied new mobile and web-based application frameworks are free and adopted in each communities of software package development business and analysis. as an example, there are presently the KnockoutJS, BackboneJS and ReactJS frameworks competitor alongside the various (entirely different) versions of ‘Angular’ frameworks. whereas a number of these new frameworks are a lot of common than others, some are specialized in bound forms of applications, et al. have specific advanced options or outstanding capabilities that set them on top of others. Moreover, with the rise usage and demand of mobile applications, the necessity for cross-platform frameworks has considerably inflated likewise. during this paper, we have a tendency to discuss the Ionic capacitance a cross-platform app runtime that produces it straightforward to create net apps that run natively on humanoid, iOS, Elector and therefore the net. **Keywords**—Angular, Ivy and Capacitor

I. INTRODUCTION

Both mobile and web-based application platforms evolve over time to raised serve therequirementsthe wants and requirements of the growing business markets and their demands. Mobile and web-based applications encompass 2 main components: 1) purchasers ide, additionally called front-end, which incorporates the browser and therefore the mobile net app client; and 2) server-side that has all back-end functionalities (database, validations, authorizations and authentications). during this paper, we have a tendency to concentrate on the frontend that has varied dependencies poignant the service performance likewise because the user satisfaction with the ultimate software package resolution. Therefore, there's additionally a growing space of development in terms of latest frameworks, platforms and IDE tools, availing completely different combos of the fundamental and essential software package development functionalities like bundling, logging, compiling, packing, debugging and testing.

The challenge is selecting the most effective framework technology thereto fits the specified resolution and simply integrates with alternative systems leading to the most effective user expertise. Currently, there ar many cross-platform clients-side frameworks. Most of that embody

associate array of libraries and responsive user interactions, usually named as single-page applications.

For instance, if we have a tendency to contemplate the simplicity and accessibility of jQuery as a web-development platform, it might be troublesome to create and manage a medium to a large-sized resolution. though jQuery is manageable and simple to use, it's too low-level as way as application development cares. It even gets a lot of difficult and inefficient as scale and complexness of the project will increase.

In this paper, we have a tendency to tell U.S. concerning re-creation of Angular nine a JavaScript framework and its new options more in version nine and therefore the construct of vine is that the code name for Angular’ s next generation compilation and rendering pipeline. With the version nine unharness of Angular, the new compiler and runtime directions are utilized by default rather than the older compiler and runtime, called read Engine. saying the capacitance ngAdd Schematic. capacitance could be a cross-platform app runtime that produces it straightforward to create net apps that run natively on iOS, Android, Electron, and therefore the net. we have a tendency to decision these apps “Native Progressive net Apps” and that they represent consequent evolution on the far side Hybrid apps

II.A way to update to version 9

In this section, we are going to offer careful info and steerage to update angular to latest version nine visit update.angular.io

First, update to the newest version of 8

```
ng update @angular/cli@8
```

Then, update to 9

```
ng update @angular/cli @angular/core
```

In Angular documentation see change to Angular Version 9 [1] to review the key changes with this update.

Ivy

In this section, we are going to offer careful info Ivy is that the code name for Angular’s next-generation compilation and rendering pipeline [2]. rather than older compiler and runtime, called read Engine Version nine unharness new compiler and runtime directions.

By default, all applications that has version nine use the vine compiler and runtime [3]. vine compiler and runtime offer varied blessings, additionally to many bug fixes and steerage to update angular to latest version nine visit update.angular.io

1. Quicker testing
2. Smaller bundle sizes
3. Higher debugging
4. Improved type checking
5. Improved CSS class and style binding
6. Improved internationalization (i18n)
7. Improved build errors
8. Improved build times, enabling AOT on by default

1 QuickerTesting

New and improved kind of implementation of TestBed [4] in vine to form it a lot of economical. Previously, TestBed recompile all parts between running of every take a look at. In Ivy, TestBed doesn’t recompile parts between tests unless manuallyoverridden element, that avoid recompilation between the grand majority of tests.40-50% quicker take a look at speed to their own application users expect.

2 Smaller bundle sizes

Remove elements of Angular via `tree-shaking`[5] to come up with less code for every Angular component.

Small apps and huge apps will see the foremost dramatic size savings to these below enhancements.

- Tiny apps that don’t use several Angular options.
- Giant apps with severalpartswill profit most from reduced manufacturing plant size.

- Medium-sized apps ought to see bundle sizes that are on par or slightly smaller, since they profit less from tree-shaking and don’t have enough components to truly leverage smaller factories.

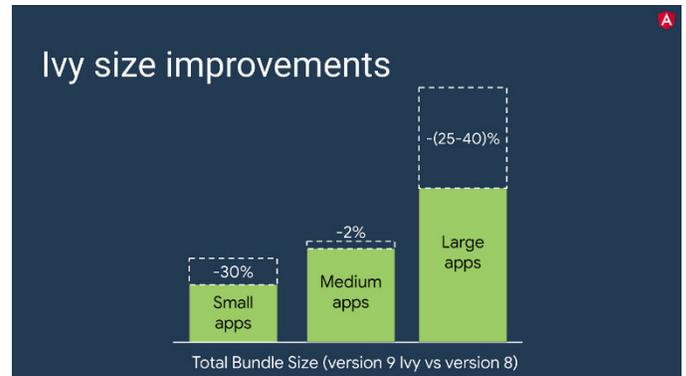


Figure 1: Ivy size enhancements

3 Higher debugging

Ivy provides you with a lot of tools to right your applications. vine offers the new nanogram object for debugging [6] once your application run in development mode with vine runtime. Exposes a collection of functions within the international namespace that are helpful for debugging the present state of your application. These functions are exposed via theworldwide nanogram “namespace” variable mechanically after you import from `@angular/core` and run your application in development mode. These functions don't seem to be exposed once the applying runs in an exceedingly production mode

4 Improved type checking

Some options in Angular compiler will check varieties of your application, and it will apply additional strict rules can assist you and your team catch bugs earlier within the development method.

It supports two main flags for type checks in addition to the default:

- `fullTemplateTypeCheck`– Activating this flag tells the compiler to visualize everything at intervals your guide (`ngIf`, `ngFor`, `ng-template`, etc.)
- `strictTemplate` – Activating this flag can apply the strictest Type System rules for type checking.

See the Template type checking guide [7] in the documentation for more about template type checking options.

5 Improved CSS class and style binding

The vine compiler and runtime provide enhancements for handling designs. With Ivy, the designs are united if Associate in Nursing application contained competitor definitions for a mode during a foreseeable manner.

You can browse guide Syntax guide [8] for additional regarding styling precedence rules within the documentation.

6 Improved internationalization (i18n)

Internationalization has been a core feature of Angular, where you receive extremely optimized and localized applications and build your application once per venue. creating this quicker by up to ten times moving the build-time i18n substitutions later within the build method.

7 Improved build errors

The new Ivy compiler also makes error messages easier to browse.

In version 8 or View Engine, a typical compiler error would appear as if the following:

```
stephenluin:~/workspace/test/v8-errors$ ng build
ERROR in 'non-existent-component' is not a known element:
1. If 'non-existent-component' is an Angular component, then verify that it is part of this module.
2. If 'non-existent-component' is a Web Component then add 'CUSTOM_ELEMENTS_SCHEMA' to the '@NgModule.schemas' of this component to suppress this message. ("[ERROR ->]<non-existent-component>Hi there!</non-existent-component>
<router-outlet></router-outlet>
<!-- </p> ")
```

Figure 2: version 8 error messages

In version 9 with Ivy, a similar error appearance like:

```
stephenluin:~/workspace/test/v9-errors$ ng build
ERROR in src/app/app.component.html:1:1 - error @angular/core: 'non-existent-component' is not a known element:
1. If 'non-existent-component' is an Angular component, then verify that it is part of this module.
2. If 'non-existent-component' is a Web Component then add 'CUSTOM_ELEMENTS_SCHEMA' to the '@NgModule.schemas' of this component to suppress this message.
<non-existent-component>Hi there!</non-existent-component>
src/app/app.component.ts:5:16
  templateUrl: './app.component.html',
  Error occurred in the template of component AppComponent.
```

Figure 3: version 9 error messages

8 Improved build times, enabling Ahead-of-Time compiler by default

Ivy's new design created important enhancements to the compiler's performance in terms of the overhead on high of an understandable matter compilation of Associate in Nursing application, this overhead diminished from zero.8x to 0.5x with vine, Associate in Nursing improvement of nearly four-hundredth builds [9] may be perceptibly quicker of those enhancements.

Thanks to the changes within the compiler and runtime, we tend to conjointly not need entryComponents.

III. Other enhancements with version 9

The Angular team has conjointly been arduous at work continued to enhance the total expertise of mistreatment Angular.

1. More reliable ng update

How ng update works to form it additional reliable and informative to try to made some changes.

- **Always use the latest CLI.** Going forward to beginning with 8.3.19 of the CLI, now we use the destination version of CLI. updates can profit of newer update options mechanically.
- **Easier update debugging.** The version 9 introduces the new update `-create-commits` flag. When running `ng update -create-commits`, the tool commits the state of your codebase when every migration and leaves the mixture changes on disk for you to examine. so you'll be able to step through and perceive or debug the changes creating to your code.
- **Clearer progress updates.** now `ng update` under the hood tell you what's occurring. You'll see data regarding the migration for every migration.

2. New choices for 'providedIn' [10]

In Angular service it should opt for wherever it ought to be accessorial to the contrivance once you produce Associate in Nursing `@Injectable`. you have got 2 extra choices additionally to the previous root and module choices.

- `Platform`--Specifying `providedIn:` `'platform'` makes the service out there during a special singleton platform injector that's shared by all applications on the page.
- `any` -- Provides a singular instance in each module (including lazy modules) that injects the token.

3. Component harnesses

In version nine introducing part harnesses, which supply an alternate thanks to take a look at elements. you'll be able to check that unit tests are properly scoped and fewer brittle by abstracting away the implementation details. Testing elements has relied on mistreatment implementation details like CSS selectors to seek out elements and to trigger events. All tests wishing on elements would wish to be updated whenever a part library modified its implementation.

Most of Angular Material's elements will currently be tested via harnesses, and that we are creating harnesses out there to any part author as a part of the Component Dev Kit (CDK) [11].

4. New Components

Currently you'll be able to embody capabilities from YouTube and Google Maps in your applications.

- New `youtube-player` [12] will render a YouTube player inline at intervals your application. Load the YouTube IFrame player API, this component can profit of it.
- Introducing `google-maps` [13] components to form it simple to render Google Maps, show markers, saving you from eager to learn the full Google Maps API [14]

5. IDE & language service enhancements

Angular language service [14] extension on Visual Studio Marketplace will create important enhancements beside major discipline overhaul to deal with performance and stability problems, long-standing bugs have conjointly been mounted. Besides that, some new options include:

- Allows syntax highlight in each inline and external template using TextMate grammar for Angular Template Syntax.
- "Go to definition" for `templateUrls` and `styleUrls`
- NgModule and type information in hover tooltip

6. TypeScript 3.7 support

Updated to work with TypeScript 3.6 and 3.7, as well as elective chaining feature in TypeScript 3.7

IV. Announcing the Capacitor ngAdd Schematic

Ionic are unleash Angular Schematics for Capacitor. Let's see Capacitor and way to feature it to an Angular project.

Capacitor overview

Let's see what is Capacitor is and the way it relates to alternative cross platform projects out there. Capacitor follows several of the same ideas as Apache Cordova.



Figure 4: Capacitor in Ionic

Ionic release of Angular Schematics for Capacitor. Let's see Capacitor and the way to feature it to an Angular project.

Web layer that renders the app and a native layer at intervals those layers are several technical choices that build the overall user experience and developer a lot of smoother that listens for calls to Native APIs.

Some below principles bring the simplest native development and web development with very little to no friction for developers.

- Cross-platform development makes easier using unified API
- Native Platforms aren't distribution targets, however are committed to version control and can be edited by the developer.
- Trendy native build tools and libraries, such as Android Libraries, Android Studio, XCode,

Cocoapods, provide more visibility into native project changes and better app maintainability.

- Utilize npm and trendy JS tooling to alter adding core plugins and creating new ones.

Capacitor and Angular integration

Capacitor is formed from a pair of packages, the CLI (`@capacitor/cli`) and therefore the core functionality (`@capacitor/core`). Let's begin with an easy Angular App from the Angular CLI to add Capacitor to your projects.

```
ng new capApp --routing --style css
cd capApp
```

Let's add Capacitor to project when app capApp created.

```
ng add @capacitor/angular
```

When the schematic is finished running, developers ought to build our app, and run `npx cap add <ios, android>` or `yarn cap add <ios, android>` and our XCode or Android Studio comes are created.

```
ng run capApp: build
npx cap add ios
```

Pulling back the curtain

What is schematic really doing behind the scenes?

- Installing Capacitor Dependencies

First, it adds Capacitor dependencies to the `package.json`: Core and CLI.

- Installs dependencies

This will simply do a fast npm (or yarn) install then confirm we've the Core and CLI packages for Capacitor.

- Run Capacitor CLI's init script and build the staging required.

To make certain that the condenser project understands your Angular project, the schematic infers plenty of knowledge

supported your angular.json. It'll browse your app's name and use that once making the iOS and humanoid comes, furthermore as browse the build folder therefore it is aware of wherever to repeat your internet code once making ready the native comes. This suggests that your condenser project can want a natural extension of your Angular project. Once added, we tend to do a build of our app, and deploy to either iOS, Android, web, or negatron. For building to iOS or humanoid, you'll got to have the native SDKs and tools put in. For a close guide this, see this guide for iOS and this guide for Android

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