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Node is required by the Angular CLI like the most frontend tools nowadays. Step 5 — Adding Angular Routing After creating the Angular components, let's add them to the Router. I'll be using Visual Studio Code. Go to the src/app/app-routing.module.ts file, that routing configuration, and import the components then add the following routes: import { NgModule } from '@angular/core'; import { Routes, RouterModule } from '@angular/router'; import { HomeComponent } from './home/home.component'; import { AboutComponent } from './about/about.component'; const routes: Routes = [{ path: '', redirectTo: 'home', pathMatch: 'full' }, { path: 'home', component: HomeComponent }, { path: 'about', component: AboutComponent },]; @NgModule({ imports: [RouterModule.forRoot(routes)], exports: [RouterModule] }) export class AppRoutingModule { } Step 6 — Setting up Angular 11 Material After adding routing to the various components of our application, let's see how to add Angular Material to style the UI. If the key already exists, the value is appended to the original value for that key, delete(); used to delete a key-value pair, entries(); returns an Iterator object that you can use to loop through the list the key value pairs in the object, get(); used to return the value for a key. Angular CLI is the official tool for initializing and working with Angular projects. MatToolbar that contains a container for headers, titles, or actions. Go to the src/app/app.component.html file and add the following code: ngImageUpload Home About We created the shell of our application containing a top bar with two navigation buttons for the home and about components. FormData is a data structure that can be used to store key-value pairs. These are the available methods on FormData objects: append(); used to append a key-value pair to the object, MatButton that contains a native or element enhanced with Material Design styling and ink ripples. MatProgressBar that contains a horizontal progress-bar for indicating progress and activity. Angular 11 Tutorial, Step 1 — Setting up Angular CLI In this step, we'll install the latest Angular CLI 11 version (at the time of writing this tutorial). Next, open the src/styles.css file and add a theme: @import '~email-protected/material/prebuilt-themes/indigo-pink.css'; Each Angular Material component exists in its separate module that you need to import before you can use the component. This is a screenshot at this point: You should now leave the development server running and start a new terminal for running the CLI commands of the next steps. Head back to your terminal and run the following command to generate a new service: \$ ng generate service upload Next, open the src/app/upload.service.ts file and start by adding these imports: import { HttpClient, HttpEvent, HttpResponse, HttpEventType } from '@angular/common/http'; import { map } from 'rxjs/operators'; Next, inject HttpClient and define the SERVER_URL variable which will contain the address of the file upload server: @Injectable({ providedIn: 'root' }) export class UploadService { SERVER_URL: string = ''; constructor(private httpClient: HttpClient) { } Next, add the upload() method which simply calls the post() method of HttpClient to send an HTTP POST request with form data to the file upload server: public upload(formData) { return this.httpClient.post(this.SERVER_URL, formData, { reportProgress: true, observe: 'events' }); } Step 9 — Creating a File Upload UI with Material Icon, Card, Button, and ProgressBar Components After creating the service that takes care of sending FormData to the file upload server, let's now create the UI for uploading images to the server. By following this tutorial, you'll learn the following skills: How to upload single and multiple image files in TypeScript and Angular 11. How to set up HttpClient in your Angular 11 project. How to listen for file upload progress events using HttpClient. How to use FormData to create forms in TypeScript. How to use Angular Material MatProgressBar component to indicate the percentage of file upload in real-time. Choose CSS. Step 4 — Creating Angular Components After setting up Angular HttpClient, let's create the Angular components that control our application UI. Next, you need to add these modules in the imports array: @NgModule({ declarations: [AppComponent, HomeComponent, AboutComponent], imports: [BrowserModule, AppRoutingModule, HttpClientModule, BrowserAnimationsModule, MatToolbarModule, MatIconModule, MatCardModule, MatProgressbarModule], providers: [], bootstrap: [AppComponent] }) export class AppModule { } Next, let's add a toolbar to our application. Next, we sent the form data to the server by invoking the Upload() method of UploadService. Note: These instructions are also valid for Angular 10. Head back to your terminal and run the following commands: \$ cd ~ \$ ng new angular-upload-example The CLI will ask you a couple of questions — If Would you like to add Angular routing? How to use various RxJS operators like map() and catchError(). If multiple values are appended, it returns the first value, getAll(): used to return all the values for a specified key, has(): used to check if there's a key, keys(): returns an Iterator object which you can use to list the available keys in the object, set(): used to add a value to the object, with the specified key. Open your example project with a code editor or IDE. Type y for Yes and Which stylesheet format would you like to use? This will instruct the CLI to automatically set up routing in our project so we'll only need to add the routes for our components to implement navigation in our application. Next, open the src/app/app.module.ts file, import HttpClientModule and add it to the imports array of the module as follows: import { BrowserModule } from '@angular/platform-browser'; import { NgModule } from '@angular/core'; import { AppRoutingModule } from './app-routing.module'; import { AppComponent } from './app.component'; import { HttpClientModule } from '@angular/common/http'; @NgModule({ declarations: [AppComponent], imports: [BrowserModule, AppRoutingModule, HttpClientModule], providers: [], bootstrap: [AppComponent] }) export class AppModule { } That's all, we are now ready to use the HttpClient service in our project but first we need to create two, home and about, components of our app. This is going to replace the value a key already exists, values(); returns an Iterator object for the values of the FormData object. It's designed for holding form data and can be used with JavaScript to build an object which corresponds to an HTML form. Let's get started with a quick introduction to FormData. Step 3 — Setting up Angular 11 HttpClient After initializing our Angular project using Angular CLI, let's continue by setting up HttpClient in our example. Note: If you don't want to install a local environment for Angular development but still want to try the code in this tutorial, you can use Stackblitz, an online IDE for frontend development that you can use to create an Angular project compatible with Angular CLI. Next, define the uploadFiles() method which can be used to upload multiple image files: private uploadFiles() { this.fileUpload.nativeElement.value = ''; this.files.forEach(file => { this.uploadFile(file); }); } Next, define the onClick() method: onClick() { const fileUpload = this.fileUpload.nativeElement;fileUpload.onchange = () => { for (let index = 0; index < fileUpload.files.length; index++) { const file = fileUpload.files[index]; this.files.push({ data: file, inProgress: false, progress: 0 }); this.uploadFiles(); } fileUpload.click(); } Next, we need to create the HTML template of our image upload UI. We'll see how to use Angular Material ProgressBar for indicating activity when uploading images and how to use HttpClient along with the RxJS map() method to listen for file upload progress events. You can call many methods on the object to add and work with pairs of data. Open the src/app/app.module.ts file and add the following imports: import { MatToolbarModule, MatIconModule, MatCardModule, MatButtonModule, MatProgressbarModule } from '@angular/material'; These are the modules we imported: MatIcon that makes it easy to use vector-based icons in your app. You can also refer to your specific system instructions for how to install Node using a package manager. Angular Material provides Material Design components that allow developers to create professional UIs. Go to your terminal, and run the following command from the root folder of your project: \$ ng add @angular/material You'll be prompted to choose a theme. Let's go with Indigo/Pink. These are the steps of this tutorial: Step 1 — Setting up Angular CLI Step 2 — Initializing a New Angular 11 Project Step 3 — Setting up Angular HttpClient Step 4 — Creating Angular Components Step 5 — Adding Angular Routing Step 6 — Setting up Angular Material Step 7 — Creating a File Upload UI with Material Icon, Card, Button, and ProgressBar Components We'll not create a server application for file upload since this is out of the scope of this tutorial. Creating an Angular 11 File Upload Service Now, let's create an Angular service that encapsulates the code for image file uploading in our project. For the other questions — Set up HammerJS for gesture recognition? The name of this key needs to be where your server expects to find the file other wise the server will not be able to extract the file. Step 2 — Initializing a New Angular 11 Project After installing Angular CLI, let's create our example project. HttpClient lives in a separate Angular module, so we'll need to import it in our main application module before we can use it. We've used various Angular Material components, such as MatCard, MatButton, MatIcon, and MatProgressBar, to create the UI layout. Open your web browser and navigate to the address to see your app up and running. Open the src/app/home/home.component.html file and add the following content: file_upload Upload Next, open the src/app/home/home.component.css file and add the following CSS code: ul, li { margin: 0; padding: 0; list-style: none; } This is a screenshot of our application when uploading four images files: Conclusion As a wrap-up of our Angular 11 tutorial, we've seen how to upload single and multiple image files to a server using HttpClient to send POST requests with FormData. Next, navigate to your project's folder and run the local development server using the following commands: \$ cd angular-upload-example \$ ng serve A local development server will start listening on the address. You can simply go to the download page of the official website and download the binaries for your operating system. And set up browser animations for Angular Material? What's FormData? A local development machine with Node 8.9+, together with NPM 5.5.1+ installed. As a recap of our tutorial to this point: We have installed Angular CLI, initialized a new project and created a couple of components with routing. We have configured HttpClient and Angular Material in our project and added an app shell that contains a topbar and navigation. To install it, open a new command-line interface and run the following command: \$ npm install -g @angular/cli At the time of writing this tutorial, angular/cli v11 will be installed on your system. Now, let's proceed to our tutorial starting with the prerequisites. Prerequisites In this tutorial, we'll create an example application with Angular 11, so you will need to have a few prerequisites: A development environment with NodeJS and NPM installed Basic knowledge of TypeScript. Next, let's create the about component using the following command: \$ ng generate component about Next, open the src/app/about/about.component.html and add the following code: Angular 8 tutorial & example — How to upload multiple image files with FormData & HttpClient We'll leave the home component for the next steps. It's mostly useful when you need to send form data to RESTful API endpoints, for example, to upload single or multiple files using the XMLHttpRequest interface or any HTTP client library. The recommended way though is using NVM — Node Version Manager — a POSIX-compliant bash script to manage multiple active Node.js versions. Instead, we'll be using a service for uploading and sharing files online. Head back to a new terminal and run the following commands: \$ cd ~/angular-upload-example \$ ng generate component home The CLI created four files for the component and added it to the declarations array in the src/app/app.module.ts file. In the next step, we'll learn how to initialize a new example project from the terminal. Press Enter in your keyboard to choose the default answers. You can create a FormData object by instantiating the FormData interface using the new operator as follows: const formData = new FormData() The formData reference refers to an instance of FormData. Each pair has a key and value. Particularly the familiarity with Object-Oriented concepts such as TypeScript classes and decorators. MatCard that contains a content container for text, photos, and actions in the context of a single subject. In this tutorial, we'll see by example how to upload multiple image files using FormData, HttpClient (for posting multipart/form-data), Angular 11 and TypeScript. Open the src/app/home/home.component.ts file, and start by adding the following imports: import { Component, OnInit, ViewChild, ElementRef } from '@angular/core'; import { HttpEventType, HttpResponse } from '@angular/common/http'; import { of } from 'rxjs'; import { catchError, map } from 'rxjs/operators'; import { UploadService } from './upload.service'; Next, define the fileUpload and files variables and inject UploadService as follows: @Component({ selector: 'app-home', templateUrl: './home.component.html', styleUrls: ['./home.component.css'] }) export class HomeComponent implements OnInit { @ViewChild('fileUpload', {static: false}) fileUpload: ElementRef; files = []; constructor(private uploadService: UploadService) { } Next, define the uploadFile() method: uploadFile(file) { const formData = new FormData(); formData.append('file', file.data); file.inProgress = true; this.uploadService.upload(formData).pipe(map(event => { switch (event.type) { case HttpEventType.UploadProgress: file.progress = Math.round(event.loaded * 100 / event.total); break; case HttpEventType.Response: return event; } }), catchError(error: HttpResponse) => { file.inProgress = false; return of({file.data.name} upload failed.); }).subscribe(event: any) => { if (typeof(event) === 'object') { console.log(event.body); } }); } We created an instance of FormData and appended the file to a field named file.

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