



Angular 8 : Online Class

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Parameterize Route



A route can receive the parameters either using a **snapshot property** of the ActivatedRoute or by **subscribing to its property param**.

Example:

```
route.snapshot.param  
route.snapshot.paramMap  
route.param.subscribe  
route.paramMap.subscribe
```

The paramMap supports retrieving a single value with `get()` or multiple values with `getAll()`.

`get(name: string): string | null` :

Retrieves a single value for a parameter.

The parameter's single value, or the first value if the parameter has multiple values, or null when there is no such parameter.

`getAll(name: string): string[]`

Retrieves multiple values for a parameter.

An array containing one or more values, or an empty array if there is no such parameter.

The Angular Router provides two different methods to get route parameters:

1. Using the route snapshot,
2. Using Router Observables

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The Snapshot Way:

The Snapshot Way: The router provides us with a snapshot of the current route.

The Angular Router provides an [ActivatedRoute](#) that we can inject into our classes. This will be the main tool we'll use to grab route parameters. We inject the `ActivatedRoute` into this component via the constructor.

The snapshot approach fails if we are navigating from one component back to the same component. The reason is that Angular needs to figure out whether it needs to initialize the new component or if it can reuse the same component. If we are navigating back to the same component, Angular reuses the same component. This is why our view is not getting updated.

The Observable/Stream Way:

The Observable/Stream Way: By subscribing to its property param. Now there is a property `paramMap` that allows you to either get a particular parameter by using the method `get()` or get all parameters by invoking `getAll()`.

We are getting the updated value even on navigation on the same component. You can see the URL value is getting changed and also making the view updated. Clicking on any record will give you the updated view.

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1. When to use `route.snapshot.paramMap` ?

If you intend not to update your URL parameter within the same component you are accessing it, then you can use the snapshot.

As the name suggests, the parameter would only be accessed once, when the component loads. Hence, it won't be updated, even if you change its value from within the same component.

```
ngOnInit() {  
  this.car = this.route.snapshot.paramMap.get("carBrand")  
}
```

2. When to use `route.paramMap.subscribe` ?

If you intend to update the URL parameter within the same component, then you have to use a subscription.

The good news is that it works just like any other subscription in your Angular app.

This technique is only useful if you plan to change the URL parameters within the current route.

```
ngOnInit() {  
  this.route.paramMap.subscribe(params => {  
    this.car = params.get("carBrand")  
  })  
}
```