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AngularJS Routing

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The **ngRoute** module helps your application to become a Single Page Application.

What is Routing in AngularJS?

If you want to navigate to different pages in your application, but you also want the application to be a SPA (Single Page Application), with no page reloading, you can use the **ngRoute** module.

The **ngRoute** module *routes* your application to different pages without reloading the entire application.

Example:

Navigate to "red.htm", "green.htm", and "blue.htm":

```
<body ng-app="myApp">

<p><a href="#/!">Main</a></p>

<a href="#!red">Red</a>
<a href="#!green">Green</a>
<a href="#!blue">Blue</a>

<div ng-view></div>
```



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```
var app = angular.module("myApp", ["ngRoute"]);
app.config(function($routeProvider) {
  $routeProvider
    .when("/", {
      templateUrl : "main.htm"
    })
    .when("/red", {
      templateUrl : "red.htm"
    })
    .when("/green", {
      templateUrl : "green.htm"
    })
    .when("/blue", {
      templateUrl : "blue.htm"
    });
});
</script>
</body>
```

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What do I Need?

To make your applications ready for routing, you must include the AngularJS Route module:

```
<script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/angularjs/1.6.9/
angular-route.js"></script>
```

Then you must add the `ngRoute` as a dependency in the application module:

```
var app = angular.module("myApp", ["ngRoute"]);
```



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Use the `$routeProvider` to configure different routes in your application:

```
app.config(function($routeProvider) {  
  $routeProvider  
    .when("/", {  
      templateUrl : "main.htm"  
    })  
    .when("/red", {  
      templateUrl : "red.htm"  
    })  
    .when("/green", {  
      templateUrl : "green.htm"  
    })  
    .when("/blue", {  
      templateUrl : "blue.htm"  
    });  
});
```

Where Does it Go?

Your application needs a container to put the content provided by the routing.

This container is the `ng-view` directive.

There are three different ways to include the `ng-view` directive in your application:

Example:

```
<div ng-view></div>
```

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Example:



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Example:

```
<div class="ng-view"></div>
```

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Applications can only have one `ng-view` directive, and this will be the placeholder for all views provided by the route.

\$routeProvider

With the `$routeProvider` you can define what page to display when a user clicks a link.

Example:

Define a `$routeProvider` :

```
var app = angular.module("myApp", ["ngRoute"]);
app.config(function($routeProvider) {
  $routeProvider
    .when("/", {
      templateUrl : "main.htm"
    })
    .when("/london", {
      templateUrl : "london.htm"
    })
    .when("/paris", {
      templateUrl : "paris.htm"
    });
});
```



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Define the `$routeProvider` using the `config` method of your application. Work registered in the `config` method will be performed when the application is loading.

Controllers

With the `$routeProvider` you can also define a controller for each "view".

Example:

Add controllers:

```
var app = angular.module("myApp", ["ngRoute"]);
app.config(function($routeProvider) {
  $routeProvider
    .when("/", {
      templateUrl : "main.htm"
    })
    .when("/london", {
      templateUrl : "london.htm",
      controller : "londonCtrl"
    })
    .when("/paris", {
      templateUrl : "paris.htm",
      controller : "parisCtrl"
    });
});
app.controller("londonCtrl", function ($scope) {
  $scope.msg = "I love London";
});
app.controller("parisCtrl", function ($scope) {
  $scope.msg = "I love Paris";
});
```

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The "london.htm" and "paris.htm" are normal HTML files, which you can add AngularJS expressions as you would with any other HTML sections of your AngularJS application.



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london.htm

```
<h1>London</h1>
<h3>London is the capital city of England.</h3>
<p>It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a
metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.</p>
<p>{{msg}}</p>
```

paris.htm

```
<h1>Paris</h1>
<h3>Paris is the capital city of France.</h3>
<p>The Paris area is one of the largest population centers in
Europe, with more than 12 million inhabitants.</p>
<p>{{msg}}</p>
```

Template

In the previous examples we have used the `templateUrl` property in the `$routeProvider.when` method.

You can also use the `template` property, which allows you to write HTML directly in the property value, and not refer to a page.

Example:

Write templates:

```
var app = angular.module("myApp", ["ngRoute"]);
app.config(function($routeProvider) {
  $routeProvider
    .when("/", {
      template : "<h1>Main</h1><p>Click on the links to change
this content</p>"
    })
    .when("/banana", {
```



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```
    })
    .when("/tomato", {
      template : "<h1>Tomato</h1><p>Tomatoes contain around 95%
water.</p>"
    });
  });
```

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The otherwise method

In the previous examples we have used the `when` method of the `$routeProvider`.

You can also use the `otherwise` method, which is the default route when none of the others get a match.

Example:

If neither the "Banana" nor the "Tomato" link has been clicked, let them know:

```
var app = angular.module("myApp", ["ngRoute"]);
app.config(function($routeProvider) {
  $routeProvider
    .when("/banana", {
      template : "<h1>Banana</h1><p>Bananas contain around 75%
water.</p>"
    })
    .when("/tomato", {
      template : "<h1>Tomato</h1><p>Tomatoes contain around 95%
water.</p>"
    })
    .otherwise({
      template : "<h1>None</h1><p>Nothing has been selected</p>"
    });
});
```

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