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| S.no | Question and Answer. |
| 1. | What is Angular? |
| A. | Angular is a Typescript – based open source web-application framework used to build dynamic single-page applications. |
| 2. | What is Typescript? |
| A. | Typescript is a language that extends Java script by adding static typing, this means that developers can specify types of variables, function parameters, and function return values in their code. This can help catch errors at compile-time instead of runtime, leading to more readable and maintainable code. |
| 3. | What is Component in Angular |
| A | A component in Angular is a building block of an application’s UI that controls a portion of the screen, consisting of an HTML template and a Typescript class.  Here, we import the component decorator from @angular/core. The @Component decorator is used to define the metadata of the component. We define a class called HelloComponent and use the @Component decorator to associate it with selector ‘app-hello’. The selector is used to identify the component when it is used in other templates. The template property defines HTML template for the component. In this case, simply contains an<h1> heading tag with the text “Hello world: |
| 4. | What is a template in Angular? |
| A. | A template is a form of HTML that tells Angular how to render the component. |
| 5. | What is a Module in Angular? |
| A. | A module in Angular is a container for a group of related components, directives, pipes, and services.  For example, in any module it is decorated with the @NgModule decorator, which provides the metadata for the module. The **declarations property** lists the components that belong to this module.  The **imports property** specifies the dependencies of the module.  The **exports property** specifies which components, directives, or other artifacts should be accessible to other modules that import this module. |
| 6. | What is a directive in Angular? |
| A. | A directive in Angular is a class that adds behaviour to an element or component.   1. **<div \*ngIf = “showElement”> This element is conditionally shown</div>** the ngIf directive conditionally adds or removes elements from the DOM based on a given expression. 2. **<ul>  <li \*ngFor=”let item of items”>{{ item }}</li> </ul>** The ngFor directive iterates over a collection and generates HTML elements for each item. 3. **<input type=”text” [(ngModel)]=”username”>** The ngModel directive provides two-way data binding between a form control element and a component property. |
| 7. | What is the difference between a directive and a component in Angular? |
| A. | A directive in Angular is used to modify the behaviour or appearance of an element in the DOM, while a component is a self-contained UI element that defines its own view and behaviour. |
| 8. | What is ngModel directive in Angular? |
| A. | The ngModel directive in Angular is used for two-way data binding, allowing you to bind the value of an input element to a property in the component’s class. |
| 9. | What is ng-content directive in Angular? |
| A. | The ng-content directive in Angular is used to project content from a parent component into a child component’s template, it allows you to create reusable components with customizable content.  **Note**: Needs to practice this. |
| 10. | What is ng-template directive in Angular? |
| A. | The ng-template directive in Angular is used to define a template that can be reused and rendered dynamically in different parts of your application. we use ng-template within ng-container & apply the template using the \*ngTemplateOutlet directive. We reference the template using the local variable #myTemplate defined in the component. the \*ngTemplateOutlet directive instructs Angular to render the template at that location. |
| 11. | What is an ng-container in Angular? |
| A. | The ng-container is a structural directive that provides a way to group elements and apply structural directives like ngIf or ngFor without introducing an additional element into the component.  Use cases of ng-container:   1. Grouping content you can use ng-container to group multiple elements together without introducing an extra element in the DOM. 2. Conditional Rendering ng-container can be used with ngIf to conditionally render a block of elements based on a condition without wrapping them in an additional HTML element. 3. Looping with ngFor ng-container can be used with ngFor to iterate over a collection and render multiple elements without adding an extra element to the DOM.it allows you to apply the top directive to a group of elements. |
| 12. | What is ngClass directive in Angular? |
| A. | The ngClass directive is used to conditionally apply one or more CSS classes to an element based on a specified condition. It allows you to add or remove CSS classes dynamically based on the component’s logic or state. Use cases of ngClass:   1. Object Syntax: in this syntax, the CSS class ‘class-name’ will be added to the <div> element if the condition is true. If the condition is false, the class will be removed. 2. Array Syntax In this syntax, multiple CSS classes are applied to the <div> element. The classes will be added to the element without any condition. 3. String Interpolation 4. Expression Syntax <div [ngClass]=”getClasses()”</div> In the above syntax, a method (getClasses()) is called, which returns an object or an array of CSS classes dynamically based on the components logic. The returned classes will be applied to the element. |
| 13. | What is ngStyle directive in Angular? |
| A. | The ngStyle directive is a built-in directive in Angular that allows you to dynamically set inline styles for HTML elements.  With ngStyle, you can bind an expression to an element’s style property, which enables you to apply styles based on the component’s properties or dynamically calculated values. |
| 14. | What is \* ngFor directive in Angular? |
| A. | The \*ngFor directive is a structural directive in Angular that allows you to iterate over a collection and generate HTML elements for each item in the collection. |
| 15. | What is ngIf directive in Angular? |
| A. | In Angular, **ngIf** is a structural directive used to conditionally include or exclude an element from the DOM (Document Object Model) based on a boolean expression.  <div \*ngIf="isLoggedIn; else loggedOut">  Welcome, User!  </div>  <ng-template #loggedOut>  <div>  Please log in.  </div>  </ng-template> |
| 16. | What is ngSwitch directive in Angular? |
| A. | In Angular, the **ngSwitch** directive is another structural directive that allows you to conditionally render one of multiple elements based on a provided value. It's useful when you have a single expression that can take different values, and you want to render different content based on each value.  <div [ngSwitch]="color">  <div \*ngSwitchCase="'red'">You selected red</div>  <div \*ngSwitchCase="'blue'">You selected blue</div>  <div \*ngSwitchCase="'green'">You selected green</div>  <div \*ngSwitchDefault>Invalid color selection</div>  </div> |
| 17. | What is interpolation in Angular? |
| A. | Interpolation in Angular refers to the process of binding data from a component class to the HTML template. It allows you to dynamically insert values of properties from the component class into the HTML template. |
| 18. | What is data binding in Angular? |
| A. | Data binding in Angular refers to the synchronization of data between the component class and the HTML template.  **Interpolation ({{ }}):** Interpolation allows you to bind data from the component class to the HTML template by placing expressions inside double curly braces. This type of binding is unidirectional, meaning data flows from the component to the template.  Example: {{ name }}  **Property binding ([ ]):** Property binding allows you to bind a property of an HTML element to a property of the component class. It sets the property of the target element to the value of the specified component property.  Example: [src]="imageUrl"  **Event binding (( )):** Event binding allows you to bind an event from the HTML template to a method in the component class. When the specified event occurs, the corresponding method in the component class is executed.  Example: (click)="onClick()"  **Two-way binding ([(ngModel)]):** Two-way binding allows you to bind data in both directions, meaning changes in the UI update the component class and changes in the component class update the UI. It combines property binding and event binding into a single notation.  Example: [(ngModel)]="username" |
| 19. | What is property binding in Angular? |
| A. | Property binding in Angular is a mechanism used to set the value of an HTML element's property to the value of a property in the component class. It allows you to dynamically update HTML element properties based on data or expressions from the component class.  import { Component } from '@angular/core';  @Component({  selector: 'app-my-component',  templateUrl: './my-component.component.html',  })  export class MyComponent {  imageUrl: string = 'https://example.com/image.jpg';  }  Html:  <img [src]="imageUrl" alt="Example Image"> |
| 20. | What is event binding in Angular? |
| A. | Event binding in Angular is a mechanism used to listen for and respond to events raised by HTML elements in the template. It allows you to execute methods in the component class in response to user interactions or other events occurring in the UI.  import { Component } from '@angular/core';  @Component({  selector: 'app-my-component',  templateUrl: './my-component.component.html',  })  export class MyComponent {  handleClick() {  console.log('Button clicked!');  }  }  HTML: <button (click)="handleClick()">Click me</button> |
| 21. | What is two way binding in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 22. | What is attribute binding in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 23. | What is class binding in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 24. | What is style binding in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 25. | What is a service in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 26. | What is dependency injection in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 27. | What is the @Injectable decorator in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 28. | What is a Router & Router service in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 29. | What is RouterLink directive in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 30. | What is a pipe in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 31. | What is the async pipe in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 32. | What is the pure pipe in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 33. | What is impure pipe in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 34. | What is an observable in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 35. | What is RxJS in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 36. | What is AOT in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 37. | What is JIT in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 38. | What is subscription class in RxJS? |
| A. |  |
| 39. | What is BehaviourSubject class in RxJs? |
| A. |  |
| 40. | What is Subject class in RxJS? |
| A. |  |
| 41. | What is guard in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 42. | What is Resolve guard in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 43. | What is ActivatedRoute service in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 44. | What is canActivate in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 45. | What is canDeactivate in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 46. | What is @Input decorator in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 47. | What is @Output decorator in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 48. | What is EventEmitter class in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 49. | What is @ViewChild decorator in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 50. | What is @ContentChild decorator in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 51. | What is @ContentChildren decorator in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 52. | What is @ViewChilden decorator in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 53. | What is @NgModule decorator in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 54. | What is @HostBinding decorator in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 55. | What is @HostListner decorator in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 56. | What is common Module in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 57. | What is Brower Module in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 58. | What is HttpClient in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 59. | What is HttpClientTesting Module in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 60. | What is FormsModule in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 61. | What is RouterModule in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 62. | What is lazy-loading in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 63. | What is changeDetectionStrategy in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 64. | What is ngZone service in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 65. | What is FormBuilder service in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 66. | What is Rendere2 service in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 67. | What is trackBy function in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 68. | What is template reference variable in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 69. | What is ElementRef class in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 70. | What is viewEncapsulation in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 71. | What is Angular Universal in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 72. | What is Angular Ivy compiler in Angular? |
| 73. | What is view Engine in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 74. | What is QueryList class in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 75. | What is ActivateRouteSnapShot class in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 76. | What is RouterStateSnapShot class in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 77. | Learn Validators class in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 78. | What is HttpHeaders class in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 79. | What is HttpParams class in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 80. | What is HttpInterceptor interface in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 81. | What is component and Module archtechture in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 82. | What is about Angular Architechture? |
| A. |  |
| 83. | What is FormArray class in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 84. | What is NPM in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 85. | What is Life cycle Hooks in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 86. | What is Singleton Service in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 87. | What is slice pipe in Angular? |
| A. |  |
| 88. | What are the similarities & differences between constructor & ngOnIt in Angular? |