Curs 4

Lifecycle hooks, Angular Routing & Angular Forms

I Lifecycle hooks

A component instance in Angular has a lifecycle that represents a number of different phases it goes through, that starts when Angular instantiates the component class and ends when the component is destroyed.

The lifecycle includes the change detection, as Angular checks to see when data-bound properties change, and updates both the view and the component instance as needed.

Respond to events in the lifecycle of a component or directive by implementing one or more of the lifecycle hook interfaces in the Angular core library.

II Angular Routing

In a Single Page Application (SPA), all of your app's functions exist in a single HTML page. As users access your app's features, the browser needs to render only the parts that matter to the user, instead of loading a new page. This pattern can significantly improve your app's user experience.

To define how users navigate through your app, you use routes. Add routes to define how users navigate from one part of your app to another. You can also configure routes to guard against unexpected or unauthorized behavior.

III Angular Forms

Apps use forms to enable users to log in, to update a profile, to enter sensitive information, and to perform many other data-entry tasks.