⊕ Angular Interview Questions and Answers (1–50)

1. What is Angular?

Answer: Angular is a TypeScript-based open-source front-end web application framework developed by Google for building dynamic single-page applications (SPAs).

2. What are the key features of Angular?

Answer: Components, TypeScript, Dependency Injection, Directives, Routing, Services, RxJS.

3. What is a component in Angular?

Answer: A component controls a part of the UI and consists of a template, class, and metadata.

4. How do you create a component in Angular?

Answer: Using CLI: ng generate component component-name

5. What is a module in Angular?

Answer: A module groups components, services, pipes, and other modules. The root module is AppModule.

6. What is the difference between components and modules?

Answer:

- Component: Controls a view
- Module: Organizes components and other code

7. What is data binding in Angular?

Answer: The mechanism to bind data between the component and the view. Includes:

- Interpolation
- Property Binding
- Event Binding
- Two-way Binding

8. What is two-way data binding?

Answer: It allows synchronization between the model and the view using [(ngModel)].

9. What are directives in Angular?

Answer: Instructions in the DOM. Types:

- Structural (*ngIf, *ngFor)
- Attribute (ngClass, ngStyle)

10. What is the purpose of ngIf and ngFor?

Answer:

- ngIf: Conditionally includes/excludes elements
- ngFor: Iterates over a list

11. What is a service in Angular?

Answer: A reusable piece of logic that can be shared across components via Dependency Injection.

12. How do you create a service?

Answer: Using CLI: ng generate service service-name

13. What is Dependency Injection in Angular?

Answer: A design pattern where components are given their dependencies rather than creating them.

14. What is a lifecycle hook?

Answer: Methods called during component life (e.g., ngOnInit, ngOnDestroy).

15. What is ngOnInit()?

Answer: A lifecycle hook called after Angular initializes the component's data-bound properties.

16. What is routing in Angular?

Answer: Navigation mechanism to switch between views/components using @angular/router.

17. How do you enable routing?

Answer: Use RouterModule and define routes in app-routing.module.ts.

18. What is a router outlet?

Answer: A placeholder in the template where routed components are displayed.

19. What is lazy loading in Angular?

Answer: Loading modules only when needed to improve performance.

20. What is a guard in Angular?

Answer: A mechanism to control route access (CanActivate, CanDeactivate, etc.).

21. What is Angular CLI?

Answer: A command-line interface tool to create and manage Angular projects.

22. What command is used to create a new Angular project?

Answer: ng new project-name

23. How do you run an Angular application?

Answer: ng serve

24. What is interpolation in Angular?

Answer: Binding data from the component to the view using {{ expression }}.

25. What is property binding?

Answer: Binding DOM properties using [property]="expression".

26. What is event binding?

Answer: Handling user actions using (event)="handler()".

27. What is a pipe in Angular?

Answer: A pipe transforms data in the template (e.g., date, uppercase, custom).

28. How do you create a custom pipe?

Answer: Implement PipeTransform and use @Pipe decorator.

29. What is the purpose of ngModel?

Answer: Binds form input fields to component properties using two-way binding.

30. What are template-driven and reactive forms?

Answer:

- Template-driven: Easy to use, uses directives
- Reactive: More control, uses FormGroup/FormControl

31. What is a FormGroup?

Answer: A group of FormControls that tracks form state and validity.

32. What is a FormControl?

Answer: Tracks value and validation status of an individual form element.

33. What are observables in Angular?

Answer: Part of RxJS used for handling asynchronous data streams.

34. What is RxJS?

Answer: Reactive Extensions for JavaScript – a library for reactive programming using observables.

35. What is the purpose of the subscribe() method?

Answer: To execute and listen to observable changes.

36. What is the difference between observable and promise?

Answer:

- Observable: Multiple values over time, cancellable
- Promise: Single value, not cancellable

37. What are Angular decorators?

Answer: Functions that add metadata to classes and members (@Component, @NgModule).

38. What is @Input() and @Output()?

Answer:

- @Input(): Pass data from parent to child
- @Output (): Emit events from child to parent

39. How do you communicate between components?

Answer: Using @Input, @Output, shared services, or BehaviorSubject.

40. What is a resolver in Angular?

Answer: Pre-fetches data before the route is activated.

41. What is Ahead-of-Time (AOT) compilation?

Answer: Compiles Angular HTML and TypeScript code into JS before the browser loads it.

42. What is difference between AOT and JIT?

Answer:

• AOT: Compilation at build time

• JIT: Compilation at runtime

43. What is change detection?

Answer: Angular's mechanism to update the view when the model changes.

44. What is trackBy in *ngFor?

Answer: Improves performance by tracking items using unique identifiers.

45. How to handle HTTP requests in Angular?

Answer: Using HttpClient from @angular/common/http.

46. What are HttpInterceptors?

Answer: Intercept and modify HTTP requests or responses globally.

47. What is the async pipe?

Answer: Automatically subscribes to observables and unsubscribes when the component is destroyed.

48. What are schematics in Angular CLI?

Answer: Code generators like ng generate component, ng generate service.

49. What is ngZone in Angular?

Answer: A service that helps Angular detect and respond to async operations for change detection.

50. What are best practices in Angular?

Answer:

• Use lazy loading

- Organize code using modules
 Use services for business logic
 Avoid logic in templates
 Use strong typing and linting