

Outline

Motivation

Configuration

Routing parameters

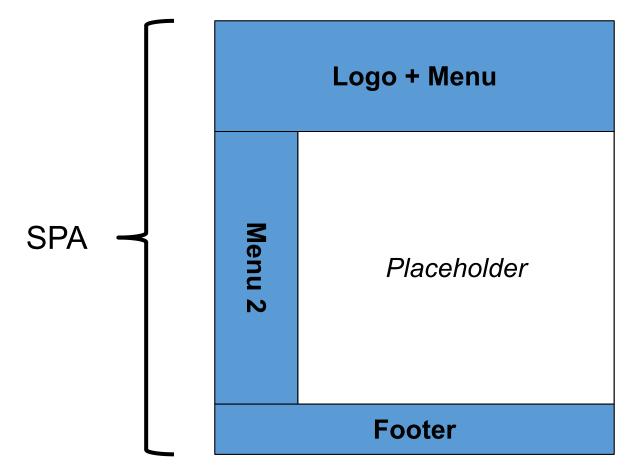


Motivation

- SPAs → single page application
- Simulate pages → routes
- URL should direct to the routed component
 - Bookmarks
 - Back button



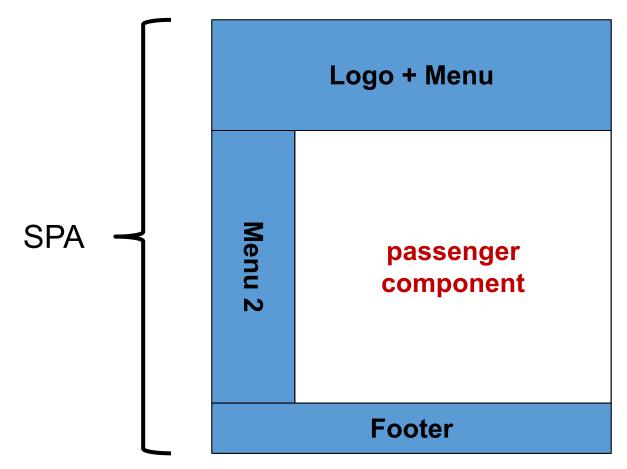
Routing in Angular





Routing in Angular

/flight-demo/passenger





Routing via hash fragment

- /flight-demo#passenger
- Hash-Fragment wird nie zum Server gesendet



Routen via History API

- /flight-demo/passagier
- Whole URL will be send to the server
- Server responds with the SPA
- Server can render the inital view
 - Performance, SEO, ...
- SPA informs the browser which part of the URL belongs:
 - to the server
 - to the Angular Route





Angular Router

Preparation

- ES6/TypeScript-Module: @angular/router
- Angular Module: RouterModule
- Definition of the limit between URL and Angular Route with the History API:
 - Options to define:
 - angular.json
 - <base href="/"> in index.html
 - Token: APP_BASE_HREF (@angular/common)



```
export const APP_ROUTES: Routes = [
        path: '',
        redirectTo: 'home',
        pathMatch: 'full'
    },
        path: 'home',
        component: HomeComponent
    },
        path: 'flight-search',
        component: FlightSearchComponent
```

```
export const APP_ROUTES: Routes = [
        path: '',
        redirectTo: 'home',
        pathMatch: 'full'
    },
        path: 'home',
        component: HomeComponent
    },
                                           Last route!!!
        path: '**',
        redirectTo: 'home'
```

```
// app.module.ts
@NgModule({
    imports: [
        BrowserModule,
        HttpModule,
        FormsModule,
        RouterModule.forRoot(APP_ROUTES)
                                                 for feature module: for Child
    [...]
})
                                 for root module
export class AppModule {}
```



View von AppComponent

```
<a [routerLink]="'/">Home</a>
<a [routerLink]="'/flight-search">Search flight</a>
<div>
<router-outlet></router-outlet>
</div>
```



View von AppComponent

Programatic routing

```
export class AppComponent {
    constructor(private router: Router) {}
    navigateToFlightSearch(): void {
        this.router.navigate(['/flight-search']);
    }
}
```

DEMO





Routing with parameters

Parameters

• passenger/7

• passenger/7;details=true;page=7

• passenger/7;details=true;page=7/flights

```
const APP_ROUTES: Routes = [
    [...]
        path: 'flight-search',
        component: FlightSearchComponent
    },
        path: 'flight-edit/:id',
        component: FlightEditComponent
```



Parse parameters

```
export class FlightEditComponent {
    public id: string;
    constructor(private route: ActivatedRoute) {
    ngOnInit(): void {
       this.route.paramMap.subscribe(
            params => {
                this.id = params.get('id');
                [...]
        );
```

Links of routes with parameters

```
<a [routerLink]="['/flight-edit', flight.id]">Edit</a>
```



Links of routes with parameters

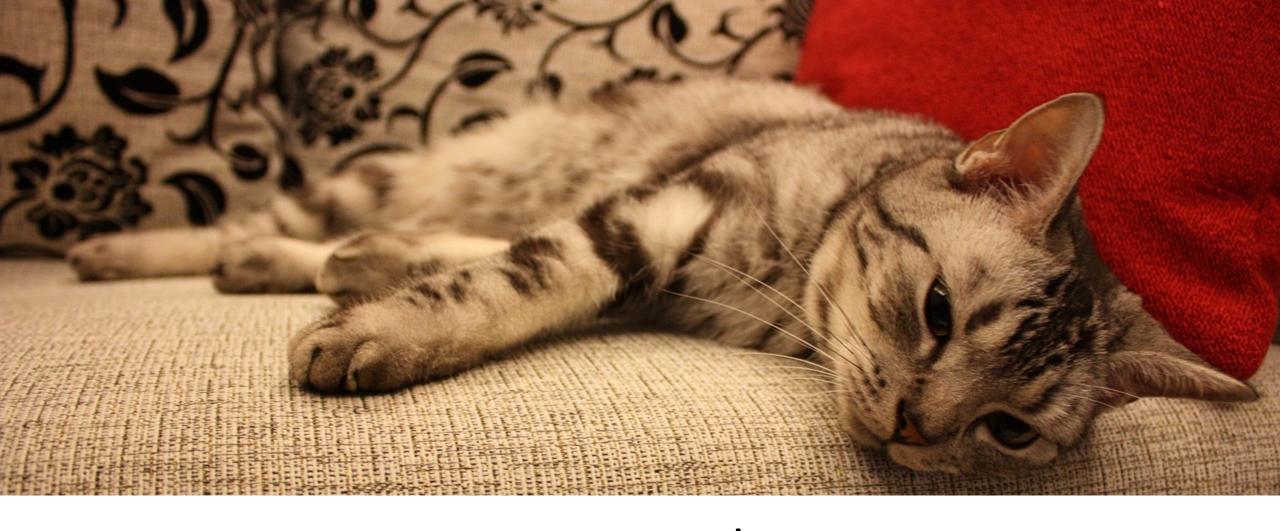
```
<a [routerLink]="['/flight-edit', flug.id, {showDetails:true}]">Edit</a>
```

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Lazy Loading

Why Lazy Loading?

Load modules when they are needed

• Improve initial load (performance → very important!)

Root module with Lazy Loading

```
const APP ROUTE CONFIG: Routes = [
        path: '',
        redirectTo: 'home',
        pathMatch: 'full'
    },
        path: 'home',
        component: HomeComponent
    },
        path: 'flights',
        loadChildren: () =>
              import('[...]flight-booking.module')
                .then(m => m.FlightBookingModule)
];
```

Routes for feature module



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Preloading

Idea

 Once the initial load (the important one) is complete load the lazy loaded modules (before they are even used)

• Once the module will come into use it's immediately accessable



Use preloading (very easy!)



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