

Angular Routing



Agenda

- Routing Basics
- Parameterized Routes
- Child Routes
- Route Guards
- Module Lazy Loading

Routing Basics

Routing

- Routing is the process of navigation from one "page" (view) to another
- Routing can be initiated by:
 - Entering an URL
 - Using the browser Back Button or History
 - Clicking a Link
 - Programatically
- Routes are declared in `app.module.ts` by default

Angular Router

- Angular Router enables navigation from one view to the next
- Depends on RouterModule, Routes from @angular/router
- Has one singleton instance of the Router service

```
@NgModule({  
  declarations: [  
    AppComponent,  
    HomeComponent,  
    ...  
  ],  
  imports: [  
    BrowserModule,  
    RouterModule.forRoot(appRoutes, { enableTracing: false })  
  ],  
})
```

```
import { RouterModule, Routes } from '@angular/router';  
import { HomeComponent } from '../home/home.component';  
import { VouchersComponent } from '../vouchers/vouchers.component';  
...  
const appRoutes: Routes = [  
  { path: '',  
    component: HomeComponent  
  },  
  { path: 'vouchers',  
    component: VouchersComponent  
  },  
  { path: 'voucher/:id',  
    component: VoucherComponent  
  },  
];
```

Redirects & Wildcards

- Allows to redirect from one route to another (catch misspelled route)
- Requires a pathMatch property to tell the router how to match a URL
- ** corresponds to a wildcard route

```
const appRoutes: Routes = [  
  { path: '',  
    component: HomeComponent  
  },  
  { path: 'vouchers',  
    component: VouchersComponent  
  },  
  {  
    path: 'wotschers',  
    redirectTo: 'vouchers',  
    pathMatch: 'full'  
  },  
  { path: '**',  
    component: PageNotFoundComponent  
  }  
];
```

Router Link

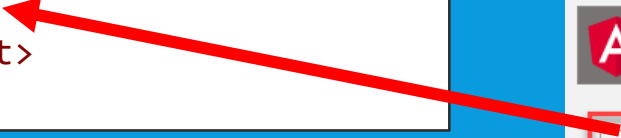
- Replacement for HTML anchor tags using Angular Route component
- Support event model (NavigationStart, NavigationEnd,)

```
<nav>  
  <a routerLink="/" routerLinkActive="active">Home</a>  
  <a routerLink="/vouchers" routerLinkActive="active">Vouchers</a>  
  <a routerLink="/assets" routerLinkActive="active">Assets</a>  
</nav>
```

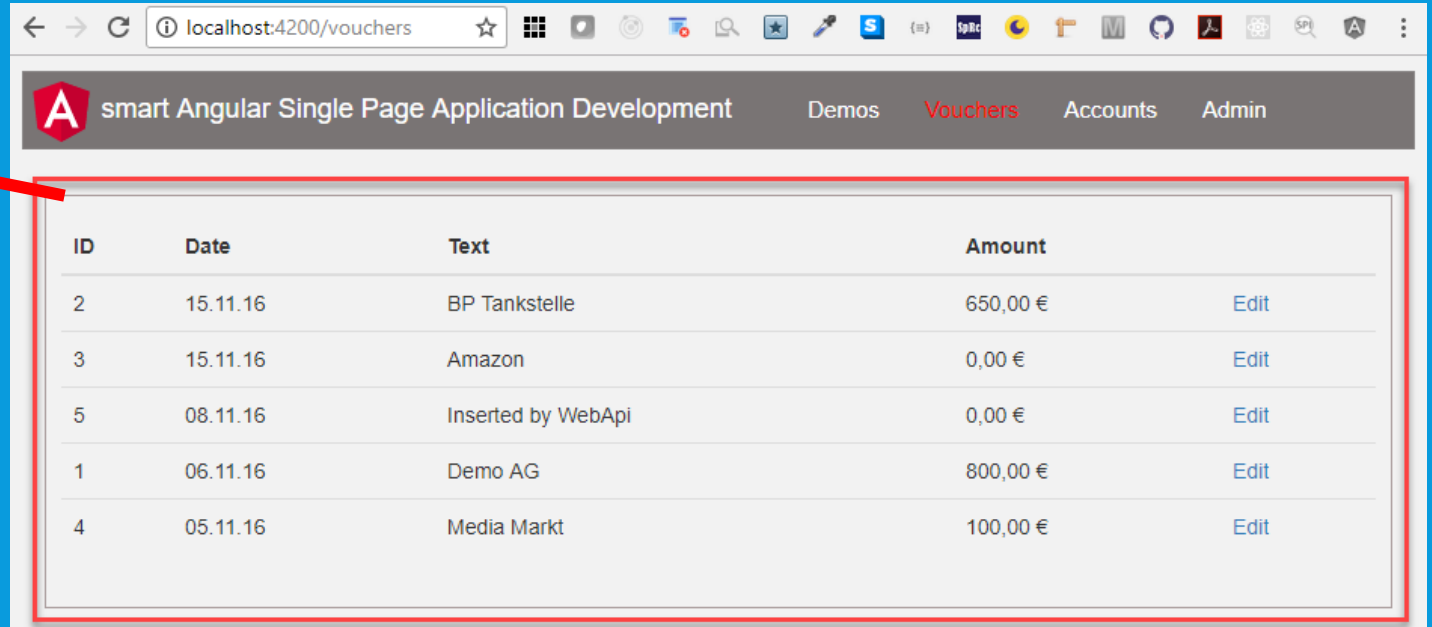
Router Outlet

- Provides a container where the current view (Component) of the router is injected

```
<div style="border: 1px solid">  
<router-outlet>  
  
</router-outlet>  
</div>
```



```
const appRoutes: Routes = [  
  { path: '',  
    component: HomeComponent  
  },  
  { path: 'vouchers',  
    component: VouchersComponent  
  },  
  { path: 'voucher/:id',  
    component: EditVoucherComponent  
  },  
]
```



ID	Date	Text	Amount	
2	15.11.16	BP Tankstelle	650,00 €	Edit
3	15.11.16	Amazon	0,00 €	Edit
5	08.11.16	Inserted by WebApi	0,00 €	Edit
1	06.11.16	Demo AG	800,00 €	Edit
4	05.11.16	Media Markt	100,00 €	Edit

Named Router Outlet

- Named Router Outlets enable us to specify the target outlet of a rout (if more than one outlet exist)
- Make use of the "name" attr of the outlet and use "outlet" in route const

```
{ path: 'persons',  
  component: PersonsComponent,  
  outlet: 'persons'  
},
```



```
<div>  
<router-outlet name='persons'></router-outlet>  
</div>
```

Programtic Routing

- Achieved by injecting the Router into the Component
- Use the navigate or navigateByUrl method
- Can use NavigationExtras for granular configuration

```
import { Router } from '@angular/router';  
  
...  
export class HomeComponent implements OnInit {  
  
  constructor(private router: Router) { }  
  
  onShowAssets() {  
    this.router.navigate(['/assets'])  
  }  
}
```

```
home.component.html x  
1 <p>  
2   home works!  
3 </p>  
4  
5 <button (click)="onShowAssets()">Show Assets</button>
```

Parameterized Routes

Parameterized Routes

- The colon (:) in the path indicates that :id is a placeholder for a specific id
- Import ActivatedRoute from @angular/router
- ActivatedRoute.snapshot.params is used to gain access to param in detail component

```
<tbody>
<tr *ngFor="let v of vouchers" (click)="showVoucher(v.ID)">
  <td>{{v.ID}}</td>
  <td>{{v.Text}}</td>
  <td><a [routerLink]="[ '/voucher', v.ID ]">Edit</a></td>
</tr>
```

```
export class EditVoucherComponent implements OnInit {
  voucher: MinVoucher = new MinVoucher();
  constructor(private route: ActivatedRoute) { }
  ngOnInit() {
    this.voucher.ID = this.route.snapshot.params['id'];
  }
}
```

Query Params & Fragments

- Possible to pass Query Params and Fragments (#) with a link
- Existing Params can be preserved or merged using
 - queryParamsHandling merge | preserve

```
<a [routerLink]="['/voucher', 2]" [queryParams]="{readonly: true}" fragment="stophere" >Show Readonly Voucher by id</a>
```

```
ngOnInit() {  
  this.voucher.ID = this.route.snapshot.params['id'];  
  var qryParam = this.route.snapshot.queryParams;  
  var fragment = this.route.snapshot.fragment;  
}
```

Outsourced Routes

- Good advice to keep routes in its own module
- Steps:
 - Create a RouteModule i.e. app-routing.module.ts
 - Move Route constants there
 - Import & export routes to / from RouterModule
 - Register in app.module.ts

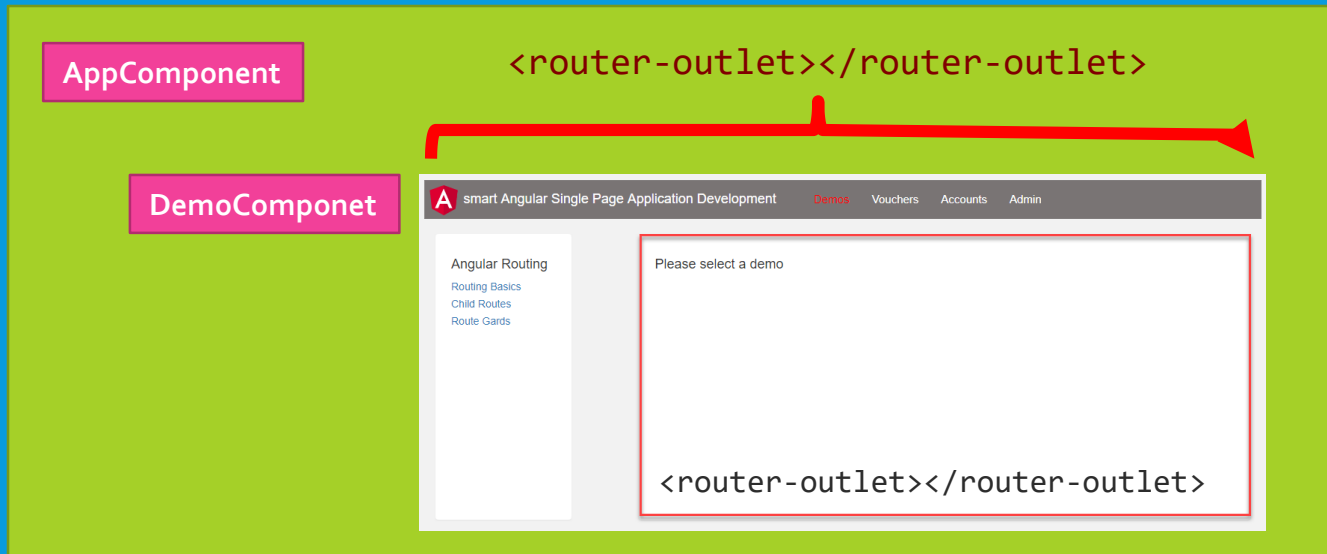
```
@NgModule({  
  imports: [RouterModule.forRoot(appRoutes, { enableTracing: false})],  
  exports: [RouterModule]  
})  
export class AppRoutingModule{  
  
}
```

Child Routes

Child Routes

- Enables us to have "child" or "nested" routes

```
const appRoutes: Routes = [  
  { path: '',  
    component: HomeComponent,  
    children: [  
      { path: 'routingbasics', component: RoutingBasicsComponent },  
      { path: 'childroutes', component: ChildRoutesComponent },  
      { path: 'routeguards', component: RouteGardsComponent }  
    ]  
  }  
]
```



Route Gards

Route Gards

- Route Gards allow execution before a Routing event takes place
- Implement custom class
- Implement one of the following Interfaces:
 - CanActivate
 - CanActivateChild
 - CanDeactivate
 - Resolve – prefetching data

Route Gards implementation

- Use ActivatedRouteSnapshot & RouterStateSnapshot

```
{  
  path: 'assets',  
  component: AssetsComponent,  
  data: { title: 'Assets' },  
  canActivate: [RouteGuard]  
},
```

app.routing.module.ts

```
@Injectable()  
export class RouteGuard implements CanActivate, CanActivateChild {  
  
  allow: boolean = true;  
  constructor(private router: Router) {}  
  canActivate(route: ActivatedRouteSnapshot, state: RouterStateSnapshot): Observable<boolean> | Promise<boolean> | boolean {  
    if(this.allow){  
      return true;  
    }  
    else{  
      this.router.navigate(['/']);  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Module Lazy Loading

Module Lazy Loading

- Lazy Loading loads Modules only when they are used
- Configured in the Router Module

```
{ path: 'demos', loadChildren: 'app/user/demo.module#DemoModule'}
```

```
@NgModule({  
  imports: [  
    CommonModule,  
    FormsModule,  
    ReactiveFormsModule,  
    RouterModule.forChild(demoRoutes)  
  ],  
  declarations: [  
    DemoHomeComponent,  
    DemoABCComponent  
  ],  
  providers: []  
})  
export class DemoModule { }
```