

Routing



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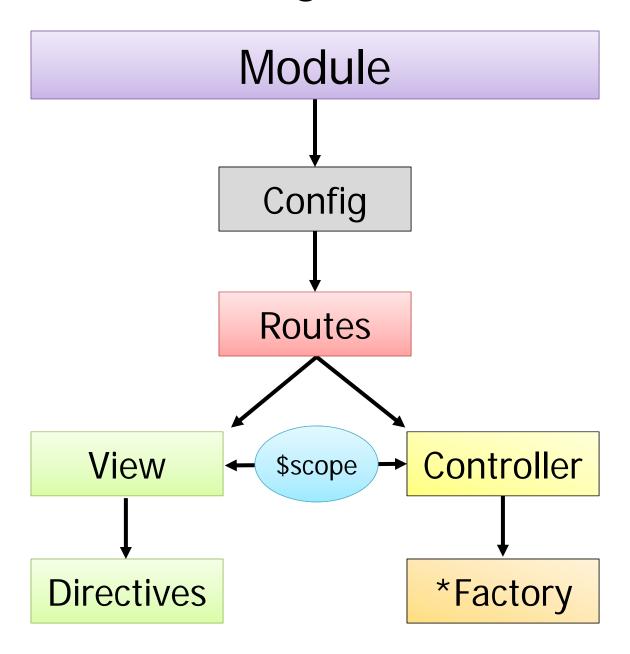
Routing Overview

Referencing the ngRoute Module

Configuring Routes

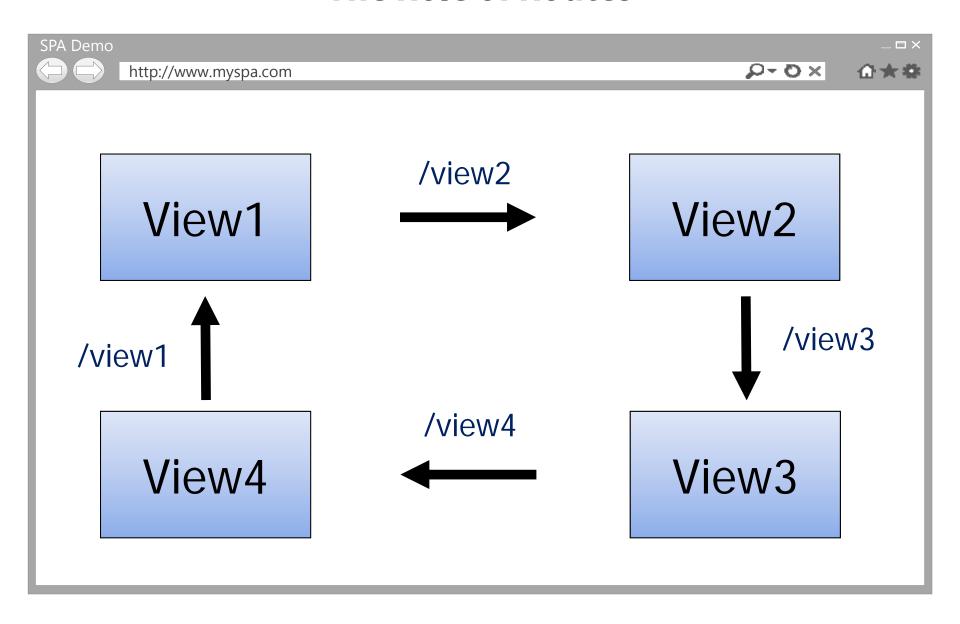
Using the ng-view Directive

The Big Picture



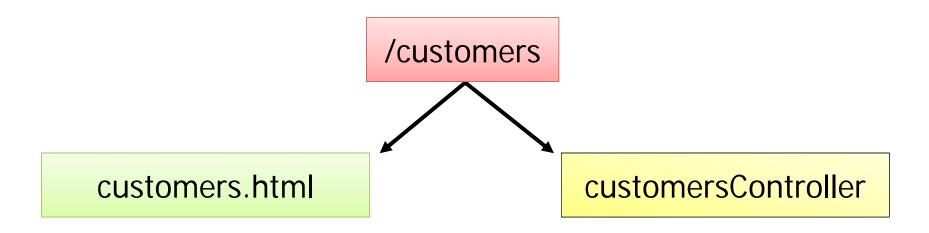
Routing Overview

The Role of Routes



Routing Overview

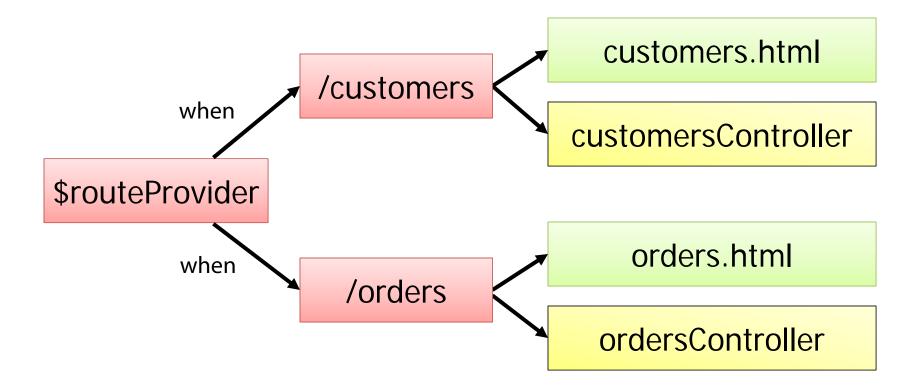
AngularJS routes associate a view with a controller



- Relies on ngRoute module (separate script)
- Routes configured using \$routeProvider

Routing and Modules

- Routes configured by calling angular.module.config()
- \$routeProvider injected dynamically



Referencing the ngRoute Module

The ngRoute Module

- AngularJS routing functionality is located in the ngRoute module
- Add a <script> that loads angular-route.js
- Reference ngRoute in your module:

```
var demoApp = angular.module('demoApp', ['ngRoute']);
```

Configuring Routes

Using \$routeProvider to Configure Routes

Defining Routes using angular.config()

```
var app = angular.module('customersApp', ['ngRoute']);
app.config(function ($routeProvider) {
    $routeProvider
        .when('/',
                controller: 'CustomersController',
                templateUrl: '/app/views/customers.html'
            })
        .when('/orders',
                controller: 'OrdersController',
                templateUrl: '/app/views/orders.html'
            })
        .otherwise({ redirectTo: '/' });
});
```

Route Parameters

Route parameters can be defined using the : character

Example Route: /editCustomer/254

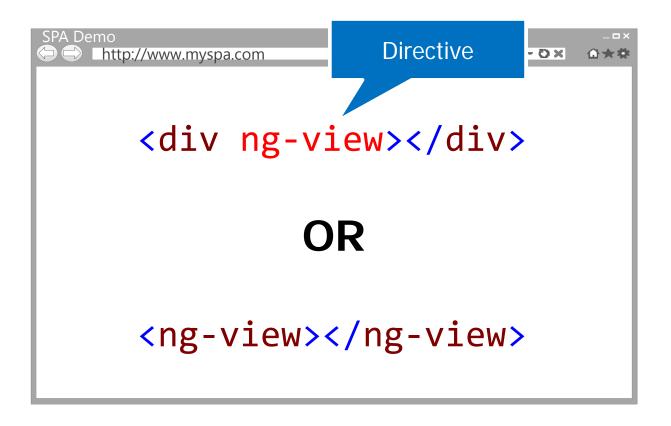
Accessing Route Parameters in a Controller

 Route parameters can be accessed through the \$routeParams provider:

Using the ng-view Directive

Using the ng-view Directive

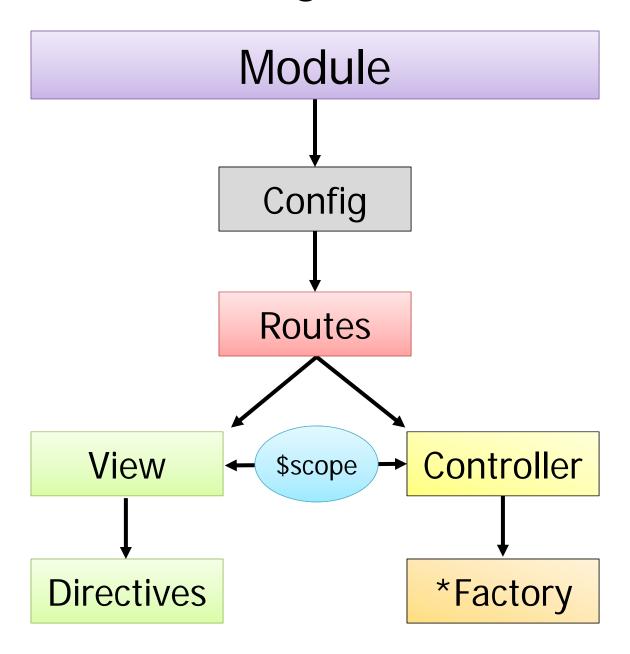
Dynamically loaded views are injected into the shell page as a module loads:



View1

Summary

The Big Picture



Summary

- AngularJS provides built-in support for routing and history management
- Routes associate a view with a controller
- Reference the ngRoute module
- \$routeProvider injected into angular.module.config()