1)What is Angular.

Angular is **a platform and framework for building single-page client applications using HTML and TypeScript**. Angular is written in TypeScript.

- A component-based framework for building scalable web applications
- A collection of well-integrated libraries that cover a wide variety of features, including routing, forms management, client-server communication, and more
- A suite of developer tools to help you develop, build, test, and update your code

2)What is Template in Angular.

A template is a form of HTML that tells Angular how to render the component. Views are typically organized hierarchically, allowing you to modify or show and hide entire UI sections or pages as a unit. The template immediately associated with a component defines that component's host view.

3)List commands to install Angular and create components.

Node -v

Npm -v

Ng v

ng new employee_ui

ng generate component header

ng serve

ng g class User

[formGroup]

`FormGroup` is used with `FormControl` to track the value and validate the state of form control. In practice, `FormGroup` aggregates the values of each child `FormControl` into a single object, using each control name as the key. It calculates its status by reducing the status values of its children so that if one control in a group is invalid, the entire group is rendered invalid.

formControlName

FormControlName is used to sync a FormControl in an existing FormGroup to a form control element by name.
Syntax:

```
<form [FormControlName] ="name">
```

- Create the Angular app to be used
- In app.component.ts make an object that contain value for the input.
- In app.component.html use FormControlName to get values.
- Serve the angular app using ng serve to see the output.

FormControl

`FormControl` is a class in Angular that tracks the value and validation status of an individual form control. One of the three essential building blocks in Angular forms — along with `FormGroup` and `FormArray` — `FormControl` extends the `AbstractControl` class, which enables it to access the value, validation status, user interactions, and events.

(ngSubmit)

The **ngSubmit()** method is called when the 'submit' event is triggered on the ngForm.

Syntax:

```
<form (ngSubmit)='method($event)'></form>

template: `

    <form #f="ngForm" (ngSubmit)="onSubmit(f)" novalidate>
      <input name="first"  ngModel  required #first="ngModel">
      <input name="last"  ngModel>
      <button>Submit</button>
    </form>

    <p>First name value: {{ first.value }}</p>
    <p>First name valid: {{ first.valid }}</p>
    <p>Form value: {{ f.value | json }}</p>
    <p>Form valid: {{ f.valid }}</p>
`
```

5)Significance of App.module.ts

the root app module is a necessary portion of every Angular app. By default, this module is named `AppModule`, although it is possible to rename this module if you so choose. The `AppModule` is the entry point to your app.

6)Significance of package .json file.

This package. json is **used by all projects in the workspace, including the initial application project that is created by the CLI when it creates the workspace**. Initially, this package. json includes a starter set of packages, some of which are required by Angular and others that support common application scenarios.