What Is a Component?

The component is a logical piece of code. The component consists of :
- the template (that contains the HTML (or URL) that needs to be rendered),
- class (class that defines properties and methods that supports the view)
- styles

What are the Lifecycle Hooks in Angular?

The set of processes that Angular goes through from initiation through end together are called as lifecycle hooks.

ngOnChanges	This method is called when the value of a data-bound property changes
ngOnInit	This is called whenever the initialization of the directive/component happens.
ngDoCheck	This method is for detecting and taking action on changes that Angular won't detect on its own.
ngAfterContentInit	This is called in response after Angular projects any external content into the component's view.
ngAfterContentChecked	This is called in response after Angular checks the content projected into the component.
ngAfterViewInit	This is called in response after Angular initializes the component's views and child views.
ngAfterViewChecked	This is called in response after Angular checks the component's views and child views.
ngOnDestroy	This is the clean-up done before Angular destroys the directive/component.

What Are Class Decorators in Angular?

Class decorator contains the metadata of the suitable class type. It appears just before the class definition and declares the class to be of a certain type. Some class decorators are: @Component, @NgModule, @Pipe, @Directive, @Injectable.

Talk About Some Differences Between Promise and Observable

Promise	**Observable**
Executes immediately as soon as created	Executes only when the subscription starts
Used with .then() clause	Has chaining and subscription to handle complex applications
Errors are pushed to child promises	Centralized and predictable error handling by the use of subscribe() method
Provides only one value	Can provide multiple values over time

What is Angular?

Angular is an open-source front-end web framework. It is one of the most popular JavaScript frameworks that is mainly maintained by Google. It provides a platform for easy development of web-based applications and empowers the front end developers in curating cross-platform applications. It integrates powerful features like declarative templates, an end to end tooling, dependency injection and various other best practices that smoothens the development path.

What are the advantages of using Angular?

A few of the major advantages of using Angular framework are listed below:

- It supports two-way data-binding
- It follows MVC pattern architecture
- It supports static template and Angular template
- You can add a custom directive
- It also supports RESTfull services
- Validations are supported
- Client and server communication is facilitated
- Support for dependency injection
- Has strong features like Event Handlers, Animation, etc.

What is Angular mainly used for?

Angular is typically used for the development of SPA which stands for Single Page Applications. **Angular** provides a set of ready-to-use modules that simplify the development of single page applications. Not only this, with features like built-in data streaming, type safety, and a modular CLI, Angular is regarded as a full-fledged web framework

What is `@NgModule`?

An `NgModule` class describes how the application parts fit together. Every application has at least one `NgModule`, the root module that we bootstrap to launch the application.