

1.What are the main blocks can contain architecture diagram of angular application?

Ans: The architecture diagram identifies the eight main building blocks of an Angular application

1.Modules

2.Components

3.Templates

4.Metadata

5.Data binding

6.Directives

7.Services

8.Dependency injection

2.Explain about modules?

Ans: Angular apps are modular and Angular has its own modularity system called Angular modules or NgModules.

Every Angular app has at least one Angular module class, the root module, conventionally named AppModule with @NgModule decorator.

3.Explain about Components?

Ans: Components are the most basic building block of an UI in an Angular application. An Angular application is a tree of Angular components. Angular components are a subset of directives. Unlike directives, components always have a template and only one component can be instantiated per an element in a template.

4.What is template in angular?

Ans: The Angular application manages what the user sees and can do, achieving this through the interaction of a component class instance (the component) and its user-facing template.

5.Why metadata ?

Ans: Metadata is used to decorate a class so that it can configure the expected behavior of the class.

6.What is directive?

Ans: Directive is a way we separate the re-usable function/ feature.

7.Explain about services in angular?

Ans: A service is used when a common functionality needs to be provided to various modules. For example, we could have a database functionality that could be reused among various modules. And hence you could create a service that could have the database functionality.

8.What is Dependency injection?

Ans: Dependency injection is an important application design pattern. Angular has its own dependency injection framework, and you really can't build an Angular application without it. It's used so widely that almost everyone just calls it DI.

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