# Navigation and Routing Additional Techniques



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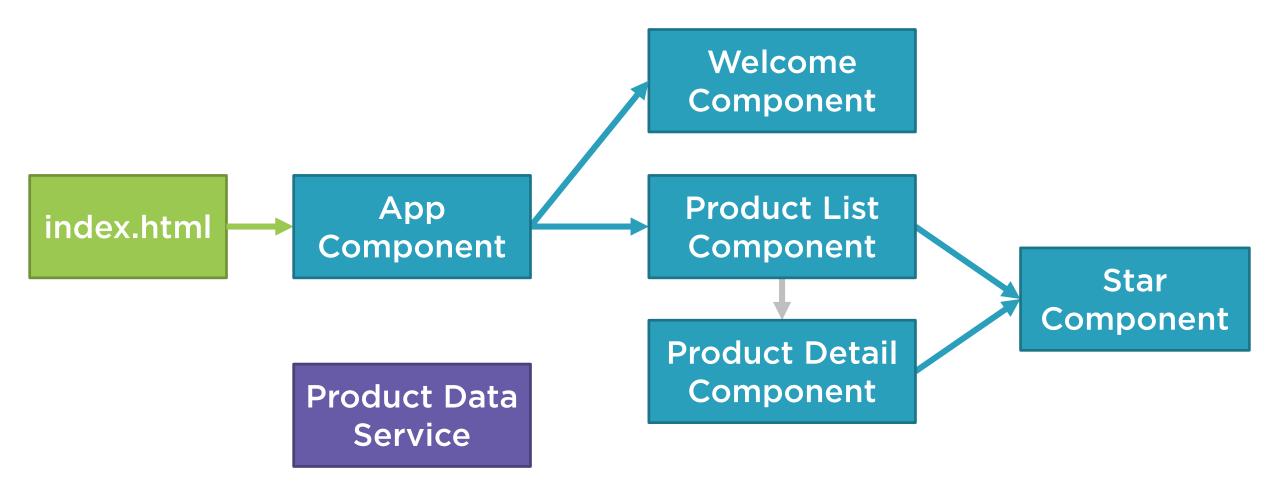
# Module Overview



Passing Parameters to a Route
Activating a Route with Code
Protecting Routes with Guards

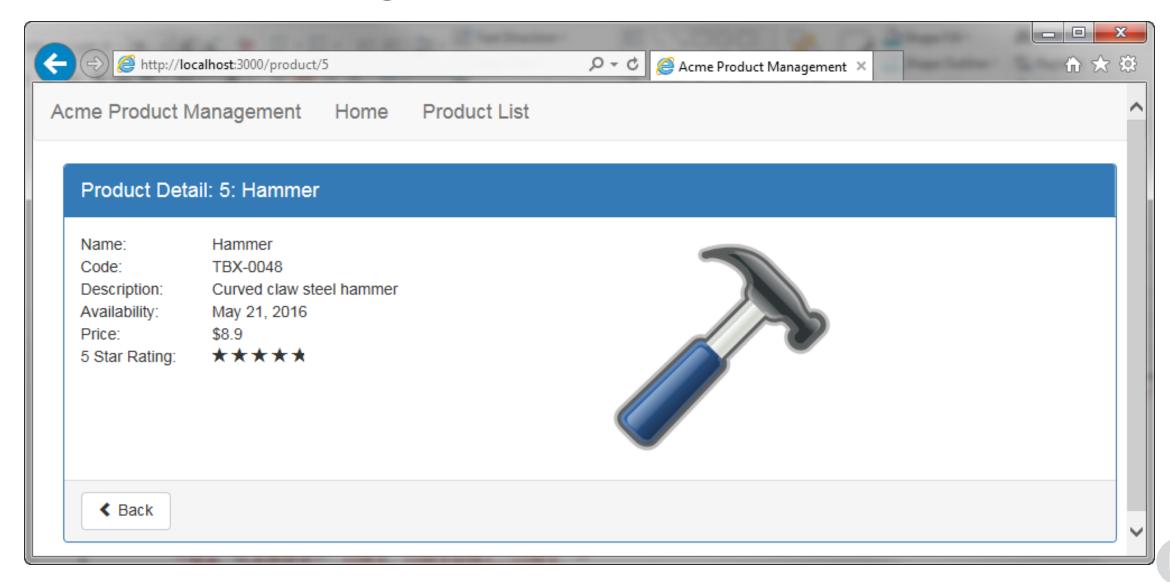


# Application Architecture





# Passing Parameters to a Route



## Passing Parameters to a Route

```
@NgModule({
  imports: [
    RouterModule.forRoot([
      { path: 'products', component: ProductListComponent },
      { path: 'products/:id', component: ProductDetailComponent },
      { path: 'welcome', component: WelcomeComponent },
      { path: '', redirectTo: 'welcome', pathMatch: 'full' },
      { path: '**', redirectTo: 'welcome', pathMatch: 'full' }
  declarations: [...],
  bootstrap: [ AppComponent ]
})
export class AppModule { }
```

# Passing Parameters to a Route

#### product-list.component.html

```
{ path: 'products/:id', component: ProductDetailComponent }
```

# Reading Parameters from a Route

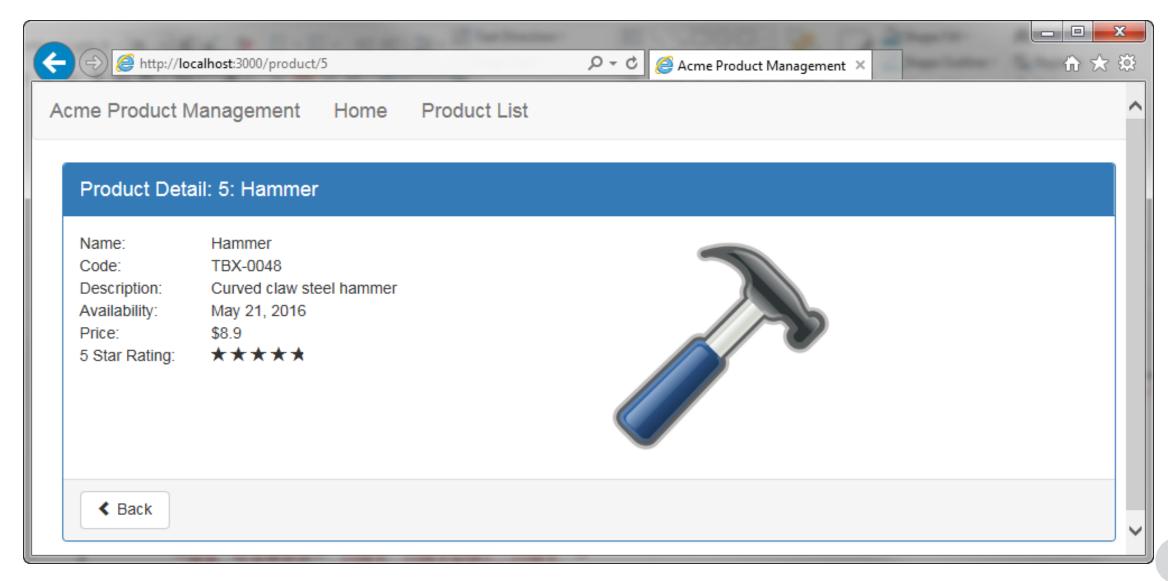
#### product-detail.component.ts

```
import { ActivatedRoute } from '@angular/router';

constructor(private _route: ActivatedRoute) {
   console.log(this._route.snapshot.paramMap.get('id'));
}
```

```
{ path: 'products/:id', component: ProductDetailComponent }
```

# Activating a Route with Code



# Activating a Route with Code

#### product-detail.component.ts

```
import { Router } from '@angular/router';
...
    constructor(private _router: Router) { }
    onBack(): void {
        this._router.navigate(['/products']);
    }
```

# Protecting Routes with Guards



#### CanActivate

- Guard navigation to a route

#### CanDeactivate

- Guard navigation from a route

#### Resolve

- Pre-fetch data before activating a route

#### CanLoad

- Prevent asynchronous routing



# Building a Guard

#### product-guard.service.ts

```
import { Injectable } from '@angular/core';
import { CanActivate } from '@angular/router';
@Injectable()
export class ProductGuardService implements CanActivate {
    canActivate(): boolean {
```

# Registering a Guard

```
import { ProductGuardService } from './products/product-guard.service';

@NgModule({
  imports: [...],
  declarations: [...],
  providers: [ ProductGuardService ],
  bootstrap: [ AppComponent ]
})
export class AppModule { }
```

## Using a Guard

```
@NgModule({
  imports: [
    RouterModule.forRoot([
      { path: 'products', component: ProductListComponent },
      { path: 'products/:id',
        canActivate: [ProductGuardService],
        component: ProductDetailComponent },
      . . . ] )
  declarations: [...],
  bootstrap: [ AppComponent ]
export class AppModule { }
```

# Routing Checklist: Passing Parameters

#### app.module.ts

```
{ path: 'products/:id', component: ProductDetailComponent }
```

#### product-list.component.html

#### product-detail.component.ts

```
import { ActivatedRoute } from '@angular/router';

constructor(private _route: ActivatedRoute) {
   console.log(this._route.snapshot.paramMap.get('id'));
}
```

# Routing Checklist: Activate a Route with Code



#### Use the Router service

- Import the service
- Define it as a dependency

# Create a method that calls the navigate method of the Router service

- Pass in the link parameters array

#### Add a user interface element

Use event binding to bind to the created method



# Routing Checklist: Protecting Routes with Guards



#### Build a guard service

- Implement the guard type (CanActivate)
- Create the method (canActivate())

#### Register the guard service provider

- Must be in an Angular module

Add the guard to the desired route



# Summary



Passing Parameters to a Route
Activating a Route with Code
Protecting Routes with Guards



# Learning More



#### "Angular Routing"

- Required, optional, & query parameters
- Prefetching with route resolvers
- Child and secondary router outlets
- Router guards
- Lazy loading



