

TLC:

i) In the first pass, draw rectangular boxes and Identify the immediate children
(Don't go to next level children, their children and grand-children. Go only one level.)

- TLC.component.html
 - `<header-component></header-component>`
 - `<nav-items-list></nav-items-list>`
(list of homogeneous items, when opened its own html there will be `*ngFor` for `<nav-item></nav-item>`)
 - `<feed-and-status-container></feed-and-status-container>`
(it's a wrapper of heterogeneous items, based on my highly strict and disciplined naming convention, if I open **feed-and-status-container.component.html**, I will see `<feed-component></feed-component>` and `<status-component></status-component>`, in any order. The order itself depends on **feed-and-status-container.component.css**)
- TLC.component.ts
- TLC.component.css
- TLC.module.ts
- TLC.routes.ts

Naming convention should be independent of your layout choices(position), for e.g. **LeftNavItemsList** is not recommended, instead use **NavItemsList**

ii) Now if I make a second pass with the same rules, I observe that feed-component is a list of homogeneous items, therefore the committee recommends the name should be `<feed-items-list></feed-items-list>`

iii) In the third pass, we go through the identified immediate children and see any of them depends on route changes(for e.g. if url matches `../top/a/b`), if yes, we replace that particular child tag name with

`<router-outlet></router-outlet>` and you have to create a new entry in the routing table (TLC.routes.ts -> appRoutes will have a new entry)

`<router-outlet name="jaggu"></router-outlet>`
`<router-outlet name="girishubabu"></router-outlet>`

TLC (markup)

- **A**
 - A_X
 - <router-outlet name='jaggu'></router-outlet> // **<f-tag></f-tag> // component F is placed here**
 - A_Y
 - **A_Y_Q**
 - <router-outlet name='girishu'></router-outlet>
- B
 - B_Z
 - **B_W**
 - <router-outlet name='ababu'></router-outlet>

Items in bold - all 3 of them have - one <router-outlet></router-outlet> each inside their respective .component.html's (A, A_Y_Q, B_W)

Master detail(chatslist -> list of individual items (on click) -> individual chat item), UI pattern
Chat item detail

Chat List (Master) -> Chat Item (individual, looped in general)

Chat Item (interactive interface) ---- (on interaction: touch, drag, mouseover, click, dblclick) ----> Chat Item Preview (Detail)

(This is called Master Detail Pattern)

My requirement is that:

Whenever the URL hits this path or path-pattern:

localhost:8734/top/a/b

component A should change its behaviour or display state
& component B_W should change its behaviour or display state
& component A_Y_Q should change something within it (or in other words, component A_Y_Q should be designed as RESPONSIVE to URL changes / path changes / route changes)

Sub-requirement:

When top/a/b path is hit, component A's responsive sub-part should load component NNN,
component B_W's responsive sub-part should load UUU &
Component A_Y_Q's responsive sub-part should load F

TLC.routes.ts

appRoutes = [

```

        {path: 'path1', component: D}, {path: 'path2', component: E}, {...}, {path:
'top/a/b', component: F }
    ];
    TLCModule.forRoot(appRoutes);

```

appRoutes will change now to:

```

appRoutes = [
    {path: 'path1', component: D},
    {path: 'path2', component: E},
    {...},
    {path: 'top/a/b', name: 'jaggu', component: NNN },
    {path: 'top/a/b', name: girishu, component: UUU },
    {path: 'top/a/b, name: ababu, component: F }
];

```


HeaderComponent.component.html:

```

<div class="fb-header-container">
    <home></home>
    <search-bar></search-bar>
    <profile></profile>
    <home></home>
    <user-profile-navigation-links></user-profile-navigation-links>
    <help></help>
    <user-profile></user-profile>

</div>

```

Best practice:

- Only in TLC use the <router-outlet>, whereas inside, the child components, use the named router-outlet(s), for e.g. <router-outlet name="jaggu"></router-outlet>
- In the overall app, there can be at most one unnamed <router-outlet>
- **router-outlet is a empty placeholder dummy tag, to be used at run time**
-

Revision Notes:

1. Router Table is generated by Angular, by somehow going through all the routes, inside the app it generates key-value pairs,
2. Key - paths, value - Component,
3. <router-outlet> is an empty placeholder, dummy tag, inside which run time dynamic content can be loaded,
4. Since there can be multiple router-outlet(s), any action which triggers a route change, should also inform inside which router-outlet that dynamic content can be loaded, For e.g.,

Final Routing Table as constructed by Angular (What to load for a given path)

Key('path')	Value (Component)	
'/a'		
	Outlets(Where to load)	Component(What to load)
	insideBPlaceholder	AComponent
	insideQPlaceholder	XComponent
'/a/b'	Like above, multiple outlet - component pairs can be specified	
'/c'	Like above, multiple outlet - component pairs can be specified	
'/c/:id'	Like above, multiple outlet - component pairs can be specified	

Final DOM structure as constructed by Angular: (Where to load)

```
<html>
  <body>
    <TLC>
      <router-outlet>
      <AComponent>
        <BComponent>
          <router-outlet name="insideAPlaceholder">
        <CComponent>
          <router-outlet name="insideCPlaceholder">
```

RouterLinks / programmatic route changes by Router.navigate() method call

RouterLink can specify both the parameters, what path and where (outlets)

5. An example RouterLink can be,

```
<a [routerLink]="/a/b">
```

```
<a [routerLink]="{path: '/a/b', where: 'insideCPlaceholder'}">
```