# Implementing Lazy Loading for Performance



Zachary Bennett

Lead Software Developer

@z\_bennett\_ | https://www.linkedin.com/in/zbennett10



## Why Lazy Loading with Routes?



Large apps can still load fast



It works well with a micro-frontend architecture



Application responsiveness is enhanced



It helps you scale!



```
export const routes: Routes = [
    { path: '', redirectTo: 'home', pathMatch: 'full' },
    {
      path: 'home',
      loadComponent: () => import('./home.component').then((m) => m.HomeComponent),
    },
    <snip>
];
```

#### **Loading Standalone Components**

You can use the loadComponent field in the routes configuration to dynamically load a standalone component directly.



# Large apps can meet scaling needs with the use of Angular Guards!

```
<snip>
{
  path: 'heavy-feature',
  canActivate: [canLoadHeavyGuard], // Apply the guard
  loadComponent: () => import('./heavy.component').then(m => m.HeavyComponent)
},
<snip>
```

#### **Conditionally Load Components at Scale**

Guards can help large applications determine whether or not they want to load a heavier, more resource intensive component/module or a more lightweight alternative.



# **Dynamic Imports with Components**

# **Optimizing Dynamic Loading**



### **Preloading Strategies**

You can elect to preload certain components or even use custom strategies

```
routes.ts
```

```
path: 'dashboard',
loadComponent: () => import('./home.component').then(m => m.HomeComponent),
data: { preload: true } // Mark for preloading
},
```



```
@Injectable({ providedIn: 'root' })
export class CustomPreloadingStrategy implements PreloadingStrategy {
   preload(route: Route, load: () => Observable<any>): {
      <snip>
   }
   <snip>
}
```

#### **Custom Preloading Strategy**

The above code demonstrates the scaffolding required when creating a custom preloading strategy.



# **Preloading and Debugging Bundle Sizes**



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