

Lesson 03 Demo 02

Accessing Routing Parameter

Objective: To implement routing parameters

Tools required: Ubuntu, Visual Studio, Nodejs

Prerequisites: Knowledge of JavaScript, Typescript, and Node.js

Steps to be followed:

1. Implement route parameter
2. Save the file and run it on browser

Step 1: Implement route parameter

1.1 Go to the **app-routing.module.ts** file and replace the code as below. Here we have added new routes for demonstrations purpose:

```
import { NgModule } from '@angular/core';
import { Routes, RouterModule } from '@angular/router';
import { ClientsComponent } from './clients/clients.component';
import { ServicesComponent } from './services/services.component';
import { TestimonialsComponent } from './testimonials/testimonials.component';
import { SimplilearnComponent } from './simplilearn/simplilearn.component';
import { AngularComponent } from './angular/angular.component';

const routes: Routes = [
  {
    path: 'clients',
    component: ClientsComponent,
```

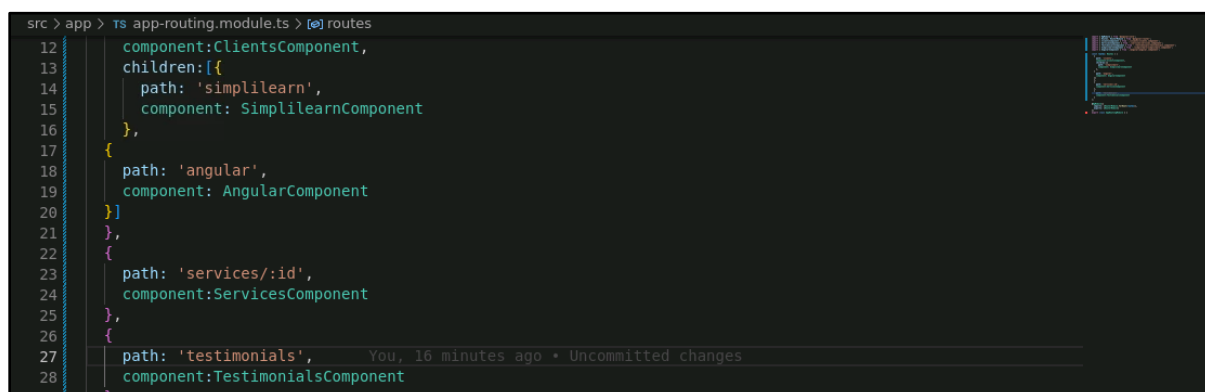
```

    children:[{
      path: 'simplilearn',
      component: SimplilearnComponent
    },
    {
      path: 'angular',
      component: AngularComponent
    }]
  },
  {
    path: 'services/:id',
    component: ServicesComponent
  },
  {
    path: 'testimonials',
    component: TestimonialsComponent
  }
];

@NgModule({
  imports: [RouterModule.forRoot(routes)],
  exports: [RouterModule]
})
export class AppRoutingModule { }

```

Note: the only change here is the addition of the id parameter, as shown in the screenshot below.



```

src > app > ts app-routing.module.ts > routes
12     component: ClientsComponent,
13     children: [{
14       path: 'simplilearn',
15       component: SimplilearnComponent
16     },
17     {
18       path: 'angular',
19       component: AngularComponent
20     }]
21   },
22   {
23     path: 'services/:id',
24     component: ServicesComponent
25   },
26   {
27     path: 'testimonials',
28     component: TestimonialsComponent
29   }

```

You, 16 minutes ago • Uncommitted changes

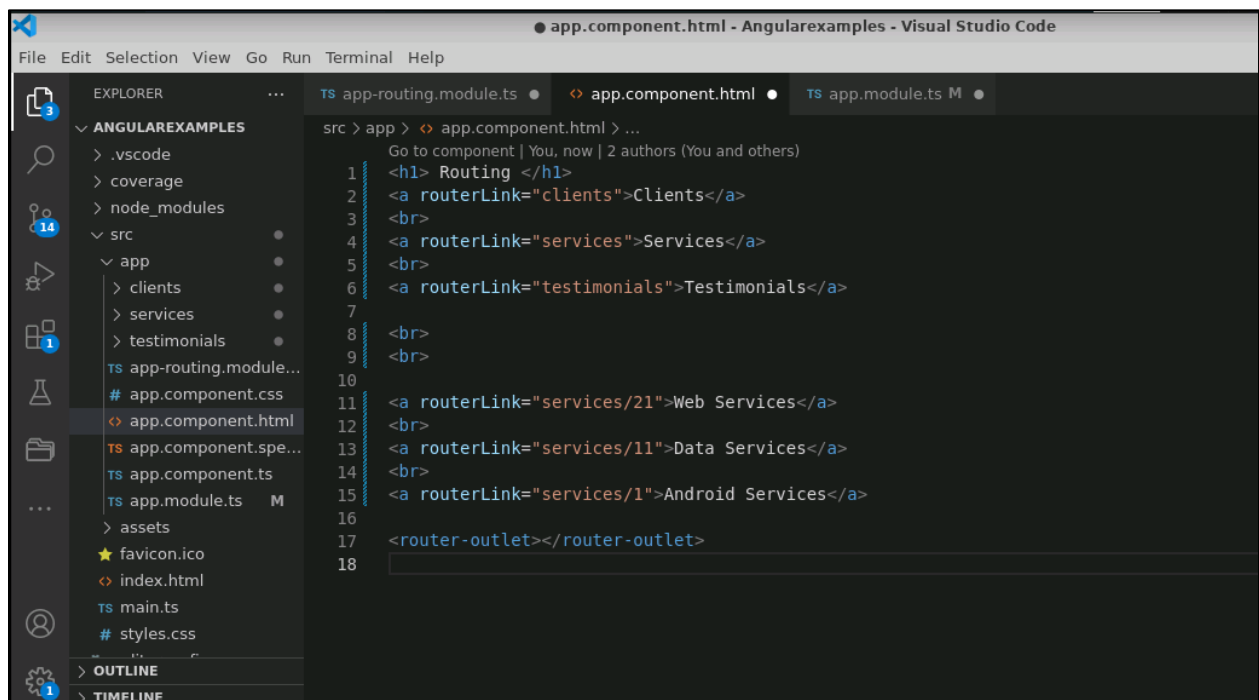
1.2 Go to the **app.component.html** file and replace the code as below:

```
<h1> Routing </h1>
<a routerLink="clients">Clients</a>
<br>
<a routerLink="services">Services</a>
<br>
<a routerLink="testimonials">Testimonials</a>

<br>
<br>

<a routerLink="services/21">Web Services</a>
<br>
<a routerLink="services/11">Data Services</a>
<br>
<a routerLink="services/1">Android Services</a>

<router-outlet></router-outlet>
```



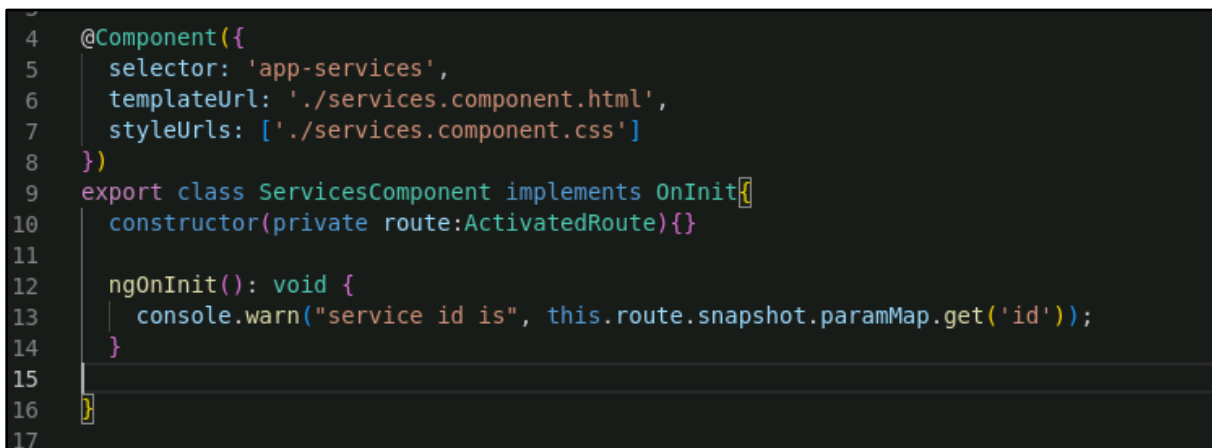
1.3 Go to the **service.component.ts** file and replace the code as below:

```
import { Component, OnInit } from '@angular/core';
import { ActivatedRoute } from '@angular/router';

@Component({
  selector: 'app-services',
  templateUrl: './services.component.html',
  styleUrls: ['./services.component.css']
})
export class ServicesComponent implements OnInit {
  constructor(private route:ActivatedRoute){}

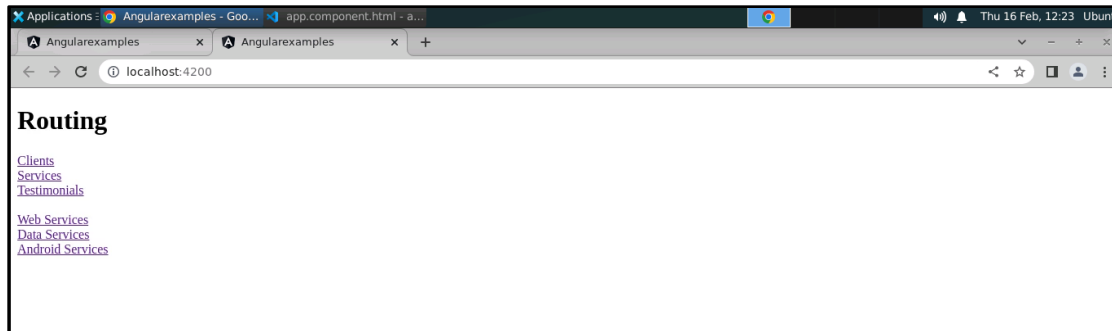
  ngOnInit(): void {
    console.warn("service id is", this.route.snapshot.paramMap.get('id'));
  }
}
```

Please note that we are printing the id in the console, per the code in the screenshot below:



```
4  @Component({
5    selector: 'app-services',
6    templateUrl: './services.component.html',
7    styleUrls: ['./services.component.css']
8  })
9  export class ServicesComponent implements OnInit {
10   constructor(private route:ActivatedRoute){}
11
12   ngOnInit(): void {
13     console.warn("service id is", this.route.snapshot.paramMap.get('id'));
14   }
15 }
16
17
```

Step 2: Save the file and run it on browser



2.1 Inspect the element and go to the console to observe the id parameter. Click on any of the route and you will see the service id in the console and in the browser.

