# Angular Advanced short recap – day #1



Peter Kassenaar – info@kassenaar.com

### **Day 1:**

- Some Angular CLI tips & tricks
  - --flags, options
- NG applications with multiple modules
  - Using multiple modules in your app
  - Routing and Lazy loading modules
  - Custom Loading strategies
  - Child Routes, RouterModule.forChild(...)
  - Configure Router with ExtraOptions

```
let routerConfig: ExtraOptions = {
  enableTracing: true
};

@NgModule({
  imports: [RouterModule.forRoot(routes, routerConfig)],
  exports: [RouterModule]
})
```

Routing events are actually Observables.

Which means we can subscribe! And do something like:

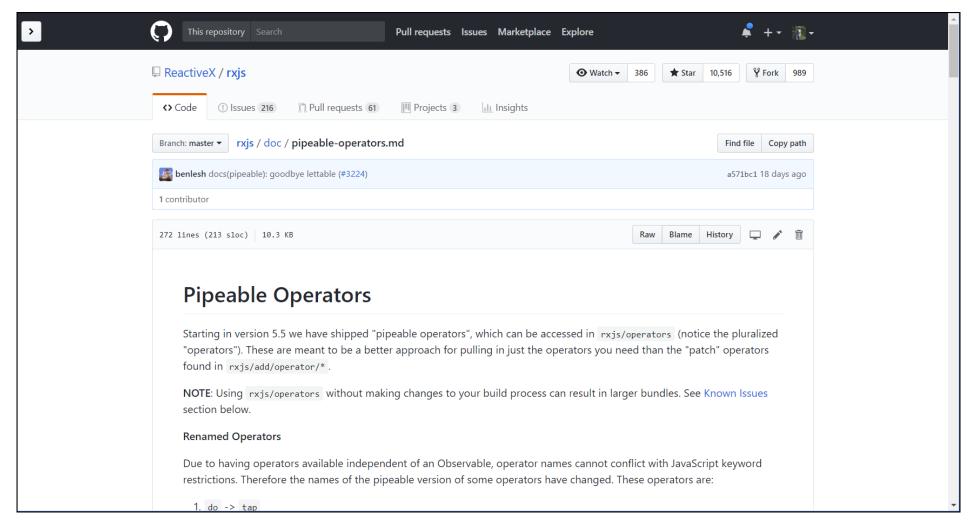
```
this.router.events
    .subscribe(event =>{
       console.log(' router event: ', event);
    })

(Don't forget to inject router:
constructor(private router: Router) { })
```

## Or, in a more reactive way of programming:

```
this.router.events
    .filter(event => event instanceof NavigationEnd)
    .map(...)
    ...
    .subscribe(event =>{
        console.log(' router event: ', event);
    })
```

## RxJS 5.5+: Pipeable operators en .pipe()



https://github.com/ReactiveX/rxjs/blob/master/doc/pipeable-operators.md

```
// new: rxjs 5.5 lettable operators with .pipe()
return
this.http.get<City[]>('assets/data/cities.json')
  .pipe(
    tap(res => console.log(res)),
    catchError(err => {
      console.log(err);
      return Observable.of([])
    })
```

## **Today**

- Content Projection
  - reuse of content inside components
- State Management w/ @ngrx/store
  - Introduction & terminology
  - Simple store, Abstractions
  - Old & New way of using Stores
- Pro's & cons of a single store