Pending

1. Create custom validator – password and confirmpassword match - <https://blog.thoughtram.io/angular/2016/03/14/custom-validators-in-angular-2.html>
2. <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/41672578/filter-on-multiple-columns-using-one-pipe-angular-2>
3. ChangeDetectionStrategy?
4. Angular 2 security

* Angular by default considers all values as untrusted and satinizes all values before putting value into dom.
* To bind application data containing html and to render that html, use [innerHtml] instead of interpolation {{htmlsnippet}}.
* Avoid script tag.
* Avoid generating dynamic template.
* To mark a value as trusted, inject [DomSanitizer](https://angular.io/api/platform-browser/DomSanitizer).
* In a common anti-XSRF technique, the application server sends a randomly generated authentication token in a cookie. The client code reads the cookie and adds a custom request header with the token in all subsequent requests. The server compares the received cookie value to the request header value and rejects the request if the values are missing or don't match.

1. AOT compiler

* Ahead of time compiler
* Compiler at build time

1. Different types of metadata – host?
2. Pagination - <https://www.npmjs.com/package/ngx-pagination>
3. <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/38236313/angular2-inject-external-component-into-other-component-via-directive-not-worki>
4. How to inject another module component into another module’s component?

Try to export it

@NgModule({

declarations: [TaskCardComponent],

imports: [MdCardModule],

exports: [TaskCardComponent] <== this line

})

exportclassTaskModule{}

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/39601784/angular-2-use-component-from-another-module>

1. How to use one’s component properties into another component? – using service
2. Metadata tells Angular how to process a class. It's not a component until you tell Angular about it. To tell Angular that HeroListComponent is a component, attach **metadata** to the class. In TypeScript, you attach metadata by using a **decorator**.
3. In two-way binding, a data property value flows to the input box from the component as with property binding. The user's changes also flow back to the component.
4. Apply conditional class

<div [class.active]=”row === 2”></div>

**Structural** directives alter layout by adding, removing, and replacing elements in DOM. (\*ngFor, \*ngIf)

1. The backtick (`)—which is not the same character as a single quote (')—allows you to compose a string over several lines.
2. **Attribute** directives alter the appearance or behavior of an existing element. (\*ngModel)
3. With \*ngIf, Angular isn't showing and hiding the message. It is adding and removing the paragraph element from the DOM.
4. Template expressions cannot refer to anything in the global namespace. They can't refer to window or document. They can't call console.log or Math.max.
5. <button [style.color]="isSpecial ? 'red' : 'green'">
6. <img [src]="heroImageUrl"> or <imgbind-src="heroImageUrl">
7. Property binding or interpolation

<p><imgsrc="{{heroImageUrl}}"> is the <i>interpolated</i> image.</p><p><img [src]="heroImageUrl"> is the <i>property bound</i> image.</p>

1. <button [style.color]="isSpecial ? 'red': 'green'">Red</button>
2. <button [style.background-color]="canSave ? 'cyan': 'grey'">Save</button>
3. <buttonon-click="onSave()">On Save</button>
4. \*ngFor with trackBy - <https://netbasal.com/angular-2-improve-performance-with-trackby-cc147b5104e5>

With no trackBy, both buttons trigger complete DOM element replacement.

With trackBy, only changing the id triggers element replacement.

1. ngSwitch

<div [*ngSwitch*]="testNgSwitch">

<div \**ngSwitchCase*="'1'">Displayed 1 as per ngswitch condition</div>

<div \**ngSwitchCase*="'2'">Displayed 2 as per ngswitch condition</div>

</div>

**Bind to**[ngSwitch]. You'll get an error if you try to set \*ngSwitch because [NgSwitch](https://angular.io/api/common/NgSwitch) is an attribute directive, not a structural directive. It changes the behavior of its companion directives. It doesn't touch the DOM directly.

**Bind to**\*ngSwitchCase**and**\*ngSwitchDefault. The [NgSwitchCase](https://angular.io/api/common/NgSwitchCase) and [NgSwitchDefault](https://angular.io/api/common/NgSwitchDefault) directives are structural directives because they add or remove elements from the DOM.

1. <input #phoneplaceholder="phone number">

<!-- lots of other elements -->

<!-- phone refers to the input element; pass its `value` to an event handler <button (click)="callPhone(phone.value)">Call</button>

1. <form (ngSubmit)="onSubmit(heroForm)" #heroForm="ngForm">

<divclass="form-group">

<labelfor="name">

Name <inputclass="form-control"name="name"required [(ngModel)]="hero.name"></label></div><buttontype="submit" [disabled]="!heroForm.form.valid">Submit</button></form>

1. The Angular **safe navigation operator (**?.**)** is a fluent and convenient way to guard against null and undefined values in property paths.

The current hero's name is {{currentHero?.name}}

1. **The non-null assertion operator ( ! ) -** disallow null and undefined by default. The type checker throws an error if you leave a variable unassigned or try to assign null or undefined to a variable whose type disallows null and undefined.
2. @Component({

selector:'my-child-view',

template:'<input [(ngModel)]="hero">'

})

exportclassChildViewComponent{

hero ='Magneta';

}

template:`

<div>-- child view begins --</div>

<my-child-view></my-child-view>

<div>-- child view ends --</div>`

exportclassAfterViewComponentimplementsAfterViewChecked,AfterViewInit{

private prevHero ='';

@ViewChild(ChildViewComponent) viewChild:ChildViewComponent;

}

1. Difference between AfterView and AfterContent? - <https://scotch.io/tutorials/angular-2-transclusion-using-ng-content>
2. ngOnDestroy()

{

// prevent memory leak when

this.subscription.unsubscribe();

}

1. Angular 2 does not recognize the card-body tag. card-body is neither a directive nor a component. A quick way to get around this error is to add schema metadata property in your module, set value to NO\_ERRORS\_SCHEMA in your module file.

@NgModule({

schemas: [ NO\_ERRORS\_SCHEMA ]

})

1. <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/42297791/why-we-use-moduleidmodule-id-in-angular2>
2. Use the :host pseudo-class selector to target styles in the element that hosts the component (as opposed to targeting elements inside the component's template).

:host { display: block; border:1px solid black;}

1. use [ComponentFactoryResolver](https://angular.io/api/core/ComponentFactoryResolver) to add components dynamically.
2. Apply animations
3. <input #box (keyup.enter)="onEnter(box.value)">
4. The alterEgo is optional, so the constructor lets you omit it; note the question mark (?) in alterEgo?.
5. Apply form validation min/max length

<inputtype="text"id="name"class="form-control"requiredminlength="4"maxlength="24"name="name" [(ngModel)]="hero.name" #name="ngModel">

<div [hidden]="!name.errors.minlength"> Name must be at least 4 characters long. </div>

1. **Only**declarables — components, directives and pipes — belong in the declarations array. Do not put any other kind of class in declarations; not [NgModule](https://angular.io/api/core/NgModule) classes, not service classes, not model classes.
2. [BrowserModule](https://angular.io/api/platform-browser/BrowserModule) registers critical application service providers. It also includes common directives like [NgIf](https://angular.io/api/common/NgIf) and [NgFor](https://angular.io/api/common/NgFor), which become immediately visible and usable in any of this module's component templates.
3. [BrowserModule](https://angular.io/api/platform-browser/BrowserModule) provides services that are essential to launch and run a browser app. [BrowserModule](https://angular.io/api/platform-browser/BrowserModule) also re-exports [CommonModule](https://angular.io/api/common/CommonModule) from @angular/common, which means that components in the AppModule module also have access to the Angular directives every app needs, such as [NgIf](https://angular.io/api/common/NgIf) and [NgFor](https://angular.io/api/common/NgFor).

Do not import [BrowserModule](https://angular.io/api/platform-browser/BrowserModule) in any other module. Feature modules and lazy-loaded modules should import [CommonModule](https://angular.io/api/common/CommonModule) instead.

1. entryComponents array is used to define ONLY component that are not found in html and created dynamically with ComponentFactoryResolver.
2. Components vs Directives

* Write a component when you want to create a reusable set of DOM elements of UI with custom behaviour. Write a directive when you want to write reusable behaviour to supplement existing DOM elements.
* Componentis also a type of directive with template,styles and logic part

1. How to create pop up

* <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/41762870/angular-2-popup-window>
* Set default view container in parent component

constructor(*vcRef*: **ViewContainerRef**, public*modal*: **Modal**) {

modal.overlay.defaultViewContainer = vcRef;

}

* Add below in root or respective module

declarations: [ ParentComponent, MyHighLightDirective, LoginModal ],

entryComponents: [ LoginModal ]

* Import ModalModule, BootstraoRootModle
* @NgModule({

Import: [

ModalModule.forRoot(),

BootstrapModalModule

]

})

1. Angular automatically creates and attaches an [NgForm](https://angular.io/api/forms/NgForm) directive to the <form> tag.
2. What mean <base href=”/” />? - The <base href="/"> tells the Angular router what is the static part of the URL. The router then only modifies the remaining part of the URL.

<head>

1. Each input element has an id property that is used by the label element's for attribute to match the label to its input control.

<div class="form-group">

<label for="alterEgo">AlterEgo</label>

<input type="text"class="form-control" id="alterEgo"[(ngModel)]="model.alterEgo" name="alterEgo">

</div>

1. Each input element has a name property that is required by Angular forms to register the control with the form.
2. "pristine" means the user hasn't changed the value since it was displayed in this form.
3. Reactive forms are synchronous. Template-driven forms are asynchronous.
4. Modal driven forms - reactive forms

this.form = new FormGroup({

name: new FormControl('', Validators.required)),

street: new FormControl('', Validators.minLength(3)),

city: new FormControl('', Validators.maxLength(10)),

zip: new FormControl('', Validators.pattern('[A-Za-z]{5}'))

});

1. Forms – Templeate driven vs recative - <http://blog.angular-university.io/introduction-to-angular-2-forms-template-driven-vs-model-driven/>
2. form validation logic cannot be unit tested in template driven forms.
3. As we add more and more validator tags to a field or when we start adding complex cross-field validations the readability of the form decreases in template driven forms.
4. Create custom validator – password and confirmpassword match
5. ComponentResolverFactory - <https://blog.thecodecampus.de/angular-2-dynamically-render-components/>
6. <https://scotch.io/@ibrahimalsurkhi/match-password-validation-with-angular-2>
7. Lazy loading –

<https://plnkr.co/edit/PNwh0Mn2ZJighpSoOTtw?p=info>

const routes: Routes = [

{ path: '', redirectTo: 'eager', pathMatch: 'full' },

{ path: 'eager', component: EagerComponent },

{ path: 'lazy', loadChildren: 'app/lazy/lazy.module#LazyModule' }

];

1. Angular vs angular 2

* Lazy loading
* Aot compiler
* Mobile support
* Zone –charge detections
* Trackby
* Typescript, es6

1. The RouterLinkActive directive toggles css classes for active RouterLinks based on the current RouterState
2. <https://www.codeproject.com/Articles/1169073/Angular-Interview-Questions>
3. <http://www.webdevelopmenthelp.net/2016/12/angularjs2-interview-questions.html>
4. <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/18697745/apply-vs-digest-in-directive-testing>