Angular Guards

How to prevent unauthorized access?

Introduction

- You can defined so called **guards** for **Angular routes** to prevent unauthorized access
- There are many different kind of guards. The two most important are:
 - 1. CanActive
 - 2. CanDeactivate

Creating a guard

• You create a guard using the Angular CLI:

```
ng generate guard core/Auth
```

- This generates a class which implements for example the **CanActivate** interface.
- The return value of the **canActive()** method defines if the page may be navigated to or not.

Example for a guard

- Let's say, we would like to use a **login page** before a certain page in our app can be accessed.
- We simulate this by storing some kind of **token** in the **sessionStorage**.

```
export class LoginComponent {
    login(): void {
        sessionStorage.setItem('token', 'abcdef');
    }
    logout(): void {
        sessionStorage.removeItem('token');
    }
}
```

Example for a guard (cont.)

• Implement the guard in auth.guards.ts

Example for a guard (cont.)

• Secure the protected routes:

Example for a guard (cont.)

• Automatically forward to the protected page.

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```
export class LoginComponent {
    constructor(private activatedRoute, private router: Router) {}

    login(): void {
        sessionStorage.setItem('token', 'abcdef');
        this.activatedRoute.paramMap.subscribe(x => {
            const url = x.get('originalUrl');
            this.router.navigate([url]);
        });
    }
}
```

CanDeactivate

• Use this guard to secure a page from **beeing left** (e.g. there are unsafed items).

CanDeactivate (cont.)

• Component needs to implement the **CheckSaveComponent** interface.

```
export class PageOneComponent implements CheckSaveComponent {
   isSaved = false;
   save(): void {
```

```
this.isSaved = true;
}
hasSaved(): boolean {
    return this.isSaved;
}
```

• Secure the page as expected: