

STEP 15: Routing In Angular

1. A routed Angular application has one singleton instance of the Router service. When browser's URL changes, that router looks for a corresponding Route from which it can determine the component to display. A router has no routes until configured
2. Open app.routing.module.ts file
3. To configure routes, add paths and the corresponding component name to be displayed for that path as follows:

```
const routes: Routes = [  
  {path:'employees', component: EmployeeListComponent},  
  {path:'add', component:EmpformComponent },  
];
```

4. Need to tell angular which part of the html page content of component will be displayed. So add below in app.component.html and comment out rest of the code except header and footer

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

5. Next go to the browser and type in below and see the component content getting displayed

localhost:4200/employees

localhost:4200/add

6. Lets add links instead of typing the url manually in header component:

```
<nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg navbar-light bg-light">  
  <div class="container-fluid">  
    <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">EMS</a>  
    <button class="navbar-toggler" type="button" data-bs-toggle="collapse" data-  
bs-target="#navbarSupportedContent" aria-controls="navbarSupportedContent"  
aria-expanded="false" aria-label="Toggle navigation">  
      <span class="navbar-toggler-icon"></span>  
    </button>  
    <div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="navbarSupportedContent">  
      <ul class="navbar-nav me-auto mb-2 mb-lg-0">  
        <li class="nav-item">  
          <a class="nav-link" routerLinkActive="active"  
routerLink="/employees">Employees List</a>  
        </li>  
        <li class="nav-item">  
          <a class="nav-link" routerLinkActive="active" routerLink="/add">Add  
Employee</a>  
        </li>  
      </ul>  
    </div>  
  </div>
```

```
</div>
</nav>
```

The RouterLink directives on the anchor tags give the router control over the elements. The navigation paths are fixed, so you can assign a string to the routerLink (a "one-time" binding).

The RouterLinkActive directive on each anchor tag helps visually distinguish the anchor for the currently selected "active" route

7. Now if we route to any other path apart from configured we get error cannot match any routes.
To handle all other routes apart from one's configured use wild route as follows :

```
{path:'**',component:PagenotfoundComponent}
```

Make sure to add the above route as the last route since wild route accepts requests for all routes

CREATE A COMPONENT FOR PAGENOTFOUND and below content in html

```
<div class="main">
<h1>This page does not exist</h1>
<div>Click here to go to main page
<a routerLink="/employees">Home</a>
</div>
</div>
```

8. When first the page loads, show the default page. To achieve this we create an empty path as follows

```
{path:" ,redirectTo:'employees',pathMatch:'full'}
```

For the special case of an empty URL we also need to add the pathMatch: 'full' property so Angular knows it should be matching exactly the empty string and not partially the empty string.

9. Create a component as follows
ng g c profile
10. Add a route for view profile
{path:'employees/:id', component:ProfileComponent}
11. Add a button View Profile in the employees list along side edit and delete..
<button class="btn btn-primary" (click)="viewProfile(emp.id)">Profile</button>
12. Clicking on view should update the url with the current id of the employee whose profile we need to view. Since this will be dynamic we cannot use routerLink to

route for this component. Complete the viewProfile function in employees list component as follows:

```
viewProfile(id:number)
{

    this.router.navigate(['employees', id])

    // Above is absolute routing. If the /employees url changes this code will
    break. Hence uncomment below line and comment above line to add relative route
    //this.router.navigate([id], {relativeTo:this.route})
}
```

13. To get access of id in the ProfileComponent, inject Router , ActivatedRoute and employee http service in the constructor, update ngOnInit to access the value of path parameter passed and the corresponding html of profile component as follows:

```
employee:Employee;
constructor(private route:ActivatedRoute, private es :EmphttpService,
    private router:Router) {
    this.employee = {eid:0,ename:"",phone:"",email:"",address:{country: ""}}
}
```

```
// localhost:4200/employees/1
ngOnInit(): void {
    this.route.params.subscribe(data => {
        console.log(data.id)
        this.es.getEmployeeById(parseInt(data.id))
            .subscribe(emp => this.employee = emp);
    })
}
```

```
<div class="container">
<p> name : {{employee.ename}} </p>
<p> country : {{employee.address.country}} </p>
</div>
```