Angular vs. AngularJS: What's the Difference?

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The digital landscape continues to evolve. In particular, technologies that contribute to the function and structure of the internet rapidly progress and change. Requirements change, forcing developers to build better, more efficient versions of software. This may require them to use new tools and frameworks.

In this article, we discuss what Angular is and what AngularJS is and compare the differences between Angular vs. AngularJS.

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What is Angular?

Angular is a TypeScript-based framework used to develop single-page applications. It's an open-source front-end web application with a modular design that uses both HTML and TypeScript. New versions of Angular, such as Angular 2 and Angular 4, continue to become available as improvements occur, but most of the latest versions are backwards compatible with earlier versions.

Angular provides a framework that may be easy to develop. The modular design places the core functionality in various modules, allowing for a lighter, faster core. The various templates and support within Angular also allow for successful reactive programming.

The Angular framework features an Ahead-of-Time (AOT) compilation. It converts HTML and TypeScript into JavaScript during the build time process and compiles the code, which the browser then loads to achieve faster rendering. The framework also includes the Command Line Interface (CLI) to assist with project building, making testing accessible and creating and serving angular applications.

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What is AngularJS?

AngularJS is a JavaScript-based framework often used to develop single-page web applications. It's an open-source front-end framework that involves JavaScript and uses HTML as its template language. This often makes AngularJS intuitive to use. In fact, the original purpose of AngularJS was for designers to use it, not web developers.

AngularJS provides front-end developers with a comprehensive solution. It does not rely on other plugins or frameworks to function, but it does include reusable components. AngularJS features a ready unit testing feature that continuously updates, allowing developers to use their own code to easily find any defects within the code.

The AngularJS framework uses directives to enrich existing HTML. Its simple architecture often allows developers to quickly develop mobile and web applications. Also, its Model View Controller (MVC) structure allows for two-way data binding to speed up development and achieve an interface with less code in the project.

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Angular vs. AngularJS

Angular and AngularJS are both front-end open-source platforms capable of creating dynamic single-page applications. Large technology organizations maintain both of these frameworks, ensuring the availability of extensive community support. However, each platform has unique features, components and abilities.

Each framework may have unique benefits based on your needs, such as the desire to create a project quickly or develop a scalable website application. It's important to determine the goal of your project to influence if Angular or AngularJS is the better framework for you. Personal preferences and coding experience are often also important factors to consider when making this decision.

Here are some differences between Angular vs. AngularJS:

Architecture

The AngularJS framework uses a Model View Controller (MVC) architecture. With this system, you input logic in the model and your desired output in the controller. AngularJS receives the input, converts it to commands and sends them to model and view. MVC acts as a central component of the AngularJS framework, assisting with managing data, rules and logic and expressing how an application behaves.

The Angular framework uses components and directives. Each component is a directive with a pre-defined template, and there are two types of directives that affect the Document Model Objectives (DOM). Structure directives replace elements to change the DOM's layout, and attributive directives change how a DOM behaves and how elements appear.

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Routing

AngularJS uses $routeprovider. When (). to configure routing. Angular uses @RouteConfig{(...)} to configure routing. The Angular framework provides direct routing that interprets a URL as a directive. This allows it to easily navigate a simple path to a client-view.

Management

Management

AngularJS can be difficult to manage, especially when increasing the size of source code. However, Angular generally has a better structure. This makes it easier to manage and create bigger applications and source code.

Components

AngularJS and Angular have different components based on their differing base languages. Angular is component-based with a hierarchy of components, and AngularJS uses directives. Angular uses a version of TypeScript with a superset of ES6 and backwards compatibility with ES5. AngularJS uses JavaScript and includes controllers and terms of scope.

Language base

AngularJS is a JavaScript-based platform. Angular is a TypeScript-based platform. However, Angular also includes other language choices for writing codes, including Dart, ES5 and ES6.

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Mobile support

AngularJS and Angular have different levels of mobile support. Angular creates mobile browser-friendly applications and offers mobile support. AngularJS, however, does not provide mobile support.

Expression syntax

Angular uses ( ) and [ ] to bind data between view and model. AngularJS often uses {{ }} to bind data. However, some methods may also use ng-bind to bind data.

Dependency injection

Dependency injection refers to objects receiving other objects it depends on. AngularJS does not use dependency injection, but Angular does. Angular uses a hierarchal dependency injection system. This often helps boost framework performance.

Performance and speed

The upgraded framework of Angular provides better structure, helping improve performance and speed. Angular may create and maintain bigger applications more efficiently. The two-way binding features of AngularJS help reduce effort and time of construction, ideally improving speed and performance. However, this requires more processing in client-side aspects, leading to longer loading times of pages.

Tool support

AngularJS and Angular both use tools to ensure proper functioning. AngularJS uses third-party tools like WebStorm and IDE to support its framework. Angular reduces time spent creating applications through the use of the Command Line Interface (CLI).

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