**Answers**

1: - Service A as a Singleton for the application we would have to?

There are two ways to make a service a singleton in Angular:

* Set the providedIn property of the @Injectable() to "root".
* Include the service in the AppModule or in a module that is only imported by the AppModule.

2: - An output in a component should be?

@Output decorator binds a property of a component to send data from one component (child component) to calling component (parent component). This is one way communication from child to parent component. @Output binds a property of the type of angular EventEmitter class. This property name becomes custom event name for calling component. @Output decorator can also alias the property name as @Output(alias) and now this alias name will be used in custom event binding in calling component.

3: - Restrict the access to certain route of our application we could use?

Route Guards allow you to restrict access to a route/component depending on different senarios. Such senarios can be the user's authentication status (not logged in) or level (not an admin), or the need to fetch data before displaying a component

4: - Use ComponentA of Module A in Module B then Component A should be?

The selectors which are applicable during compilation of a component template are determined by the module that declares that component, and the transitive closure of the exports of that module's imports.

What should I export?

Export declarable classes that components in other modules should be able to reference in their templates. These are your public classes. If you don't export a class, it stays private, visible only to other component declared in this module.

5: - Parent-child components communication is:

Component communication is something which you will be required to implement even in the simplest of Angular Application. When it comes to passing data from parent to child component we use property binding. In this case, we send the data from the parent component to the child component using an attribute. This attribute can then be accessed within the child component using the @input decorator.

Whereas in the case of a child to parent communication we capture the change in data due to any event or async operations within the child component. This event is then propagated to the parent component using the @Output decorator and Eventemitter.

6: - For Loop Syntax in Angular 2

<li \*ngFor="let person of people; let i = index"> (1)

{{ i + 1 }} - {{ person.name }} (2)

</li>

7: Which is True?

Components are Directives.

8: - what is used for transclusion and show the inner content witihin our component template in angular 2

Ng-Content

9: - Bind Callback for certain event on the host of a directive , we use

#### @HostBinding() Decorator

In Angular, the @HostBinding() function decorator allows you to set the properties of the host element from the directive class.

#### ****@HostListener() Decorator****

In Angular, the @HostListener() function decorator allows you to handle events of the host element in the directive class.