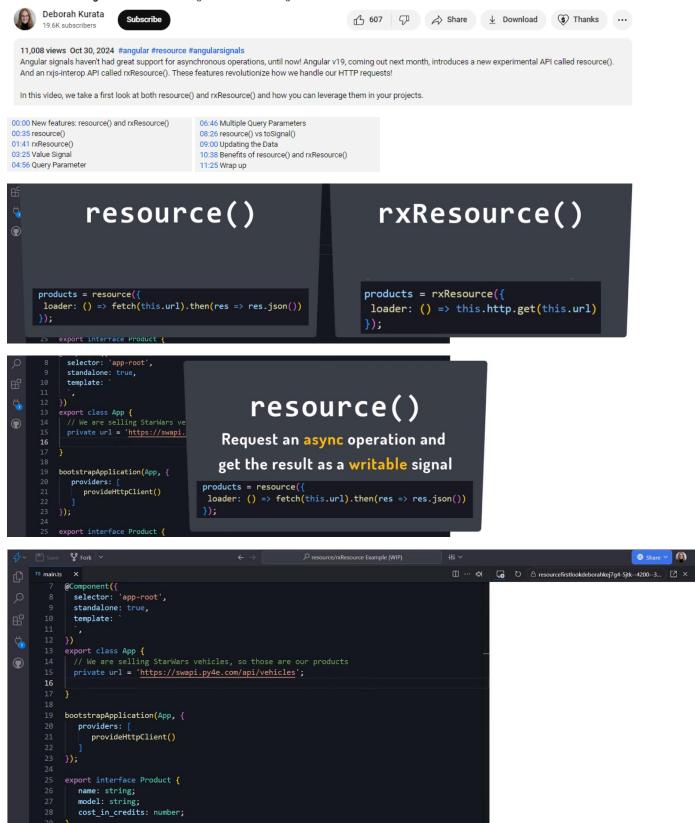
First Look at Angular's new resource() and rxResource()



We want to retrieve products when our component is initialized,

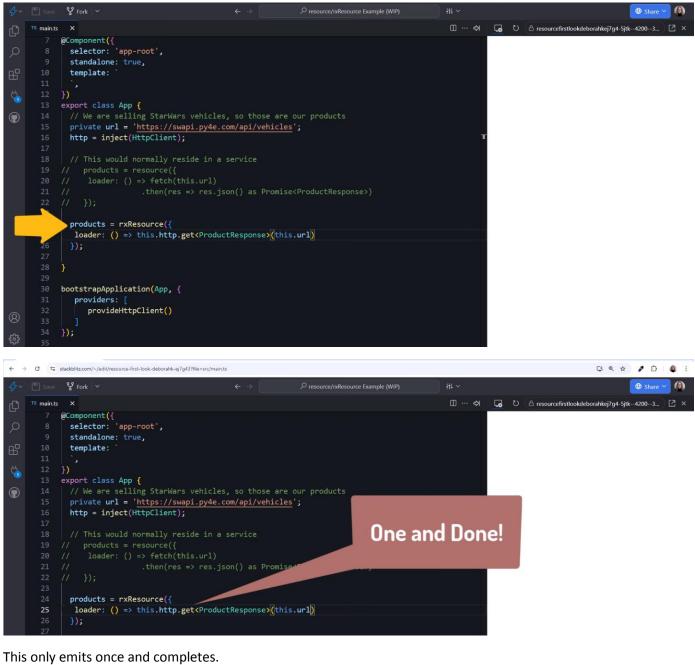
export interface ProductResponse {

count: number;
next: string;
previous: string;
results: Product[]

```
□ ··· ◆ □ ひ 🖰 resourcefirstlookdeborahkej7g4-5jtk--4200--3... 🖸 ×
          @Component({
            selector: 'app-root',
            standalone: true,
            template:
          export class App {
private url = 'https://swapi.py4e.com/api/vehicles';
            products = resource({
            loader: () => fetch(this.url)
                       .then(res => res.json() as Promise<ProductResponse>)
          bootstrapApplication(App, {
               provideHttpClient()
          export interface Product {
            name: string;
            model: string;
             cost_in_credits: number;
                                                                                             □ ··· ◆ □ ○ △ resourcefirstlookdeborahkej7g4-5jtk--4200--3... □ ×
          @Component({
    selector: 'app-root',
            standalone: true,
            template:
          export class App {
           // We are selling StarWars v
                                               so those are our products
                                             com/api/vehicles';
            private url = 'https://swapi.
            (property) App.products: ResourceRef<ProductResponse>
            prcducts = resource({
             loader: () => fetch(this.url)
                        .then(res => res.json() as Promise<ProductResponse>)
            Component({
    selector: 'app-root',
            standalone: true,
            template:
                                              rxResource()
          export class App {
           // We are selling StarWa
                                           Request an async operation and
           private url = 'https://s
                                          get the result as a writable signal
            products = resource({
            loader: () => fetch(this
                                          products = rxResource({
                       .then(res =
                                            loader: () => this.http.get(this.url)
```

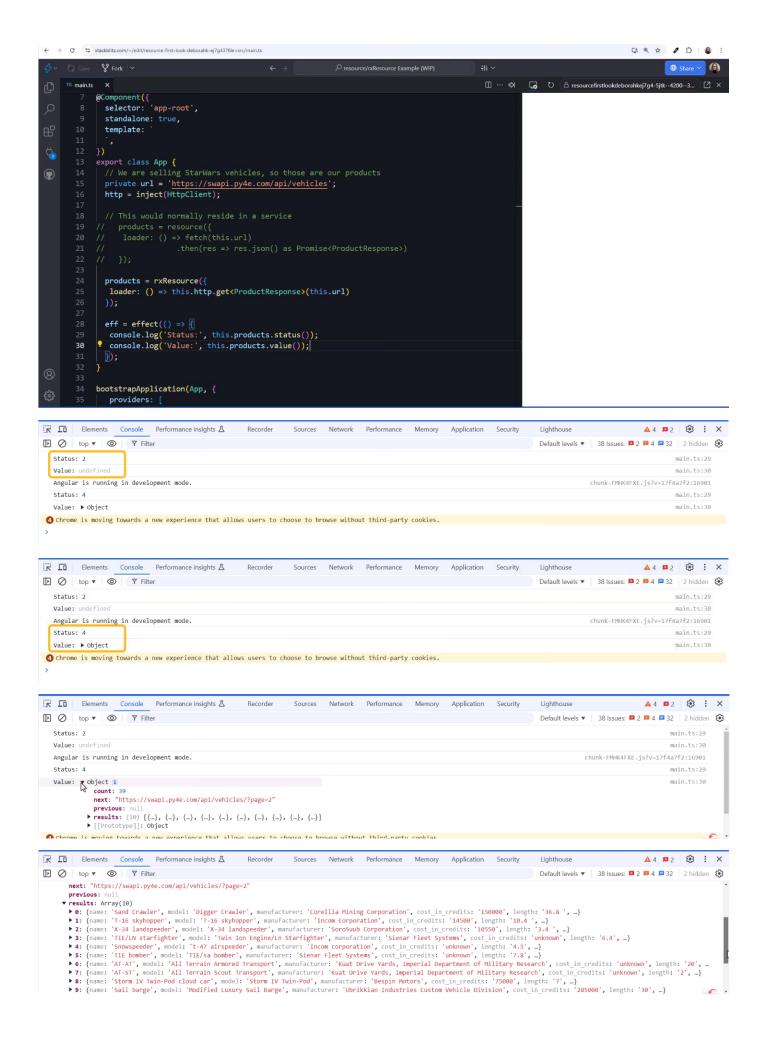
You can use rxResource() if you want to still use the HTTP client to return an Observable instead of a Promise.

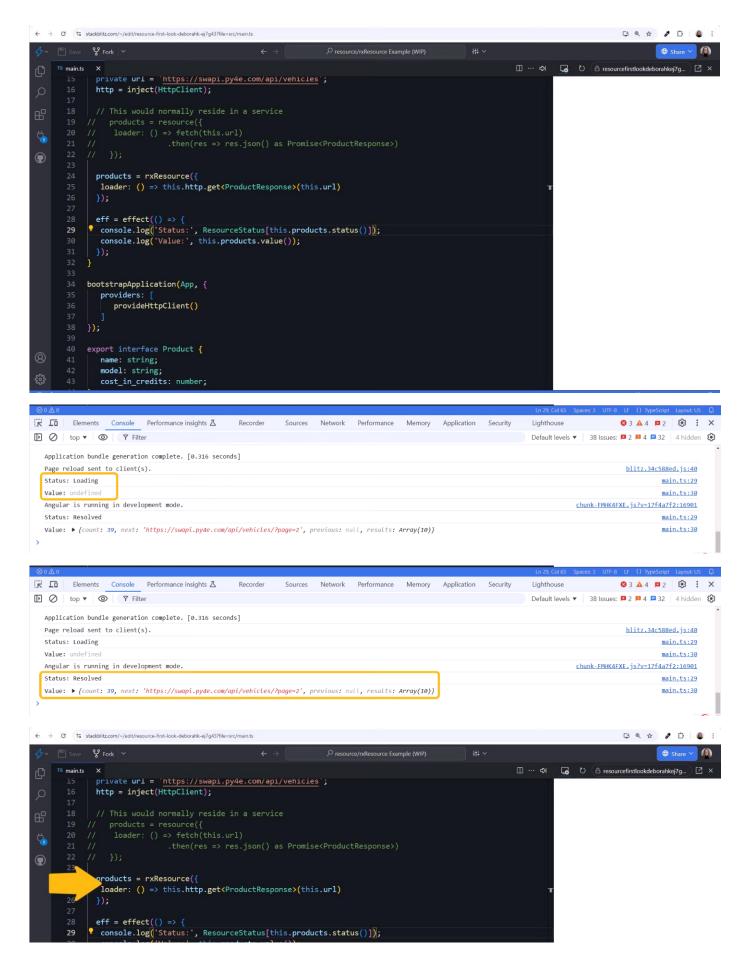




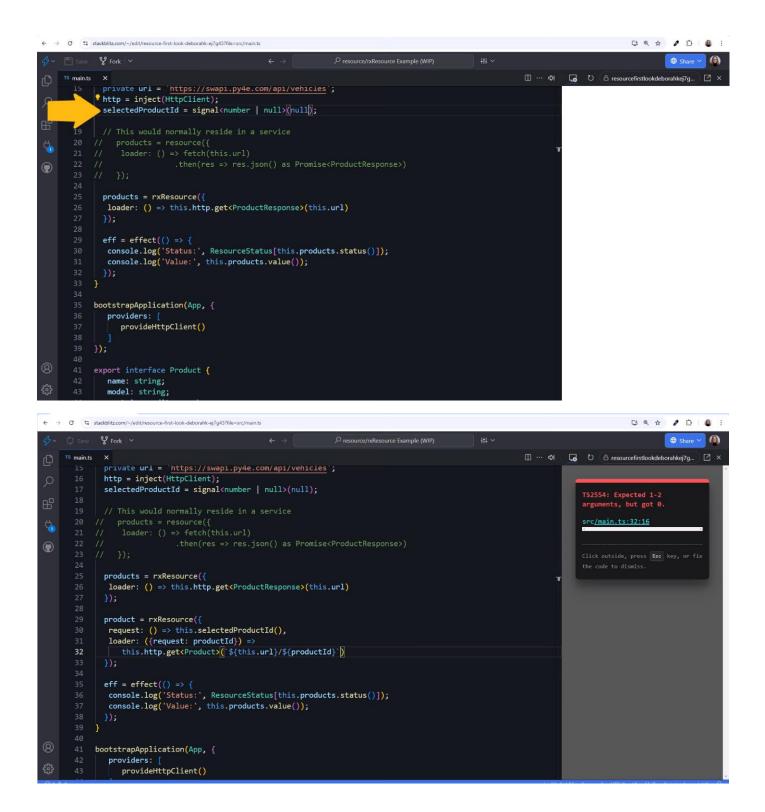
```
// This would normally reside
     loader: () => fetch(this
                                    son() as Promise<ProductResponse>)
  (property) App.products: ResourceRef<ProductResponse>
  products = rxResource({
   loader: () => this.http.get<ProductResponse>(this.url)
bootstrapApplication(App, {
   providers:
      provideHttpClient()
```

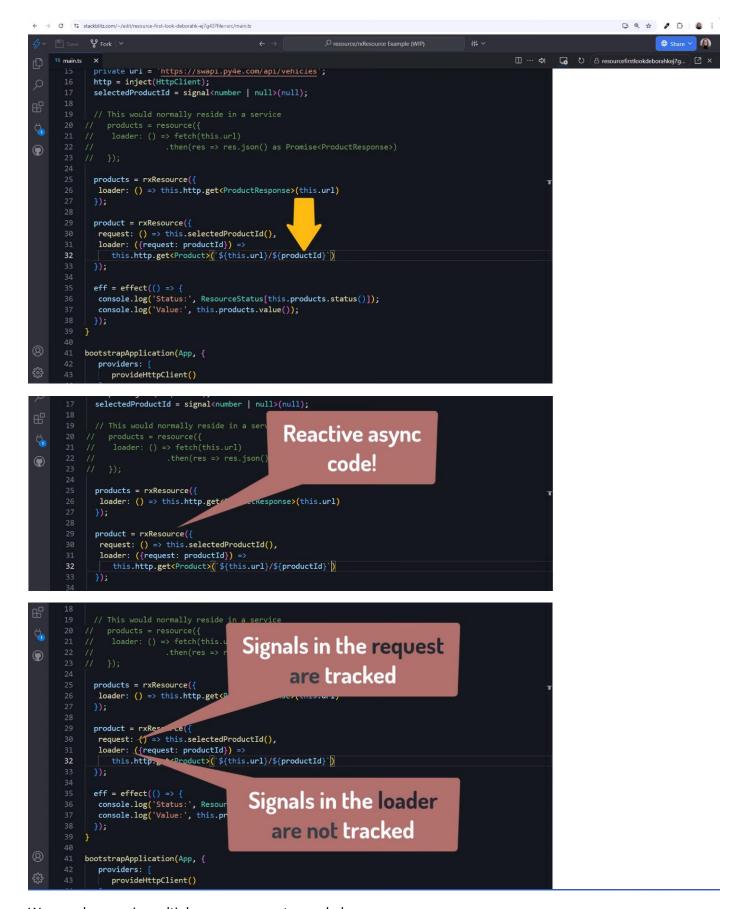
We now need to get the value of the HttpResponse as a signal as below



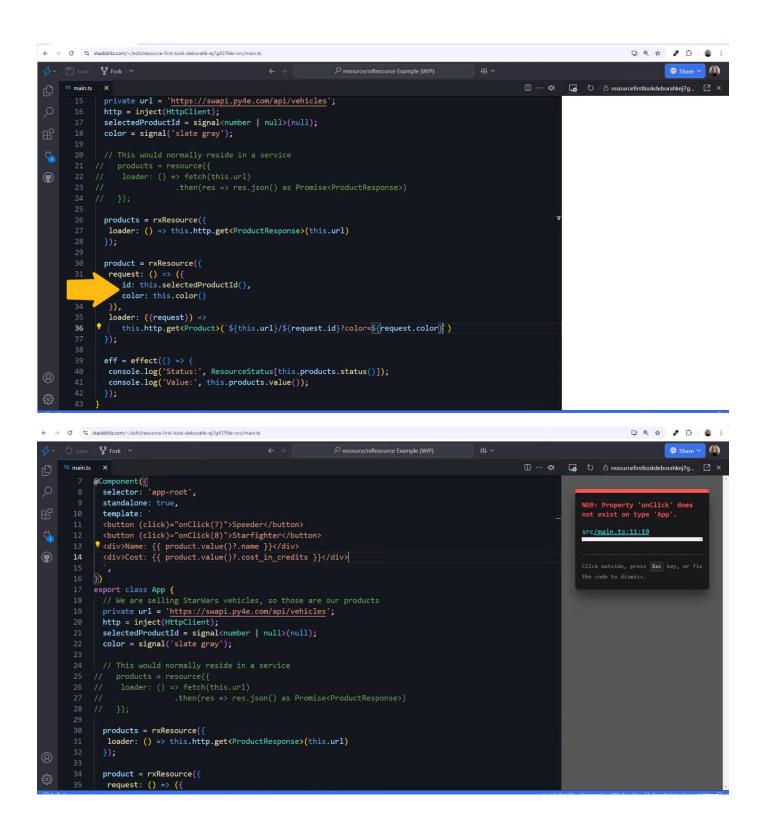


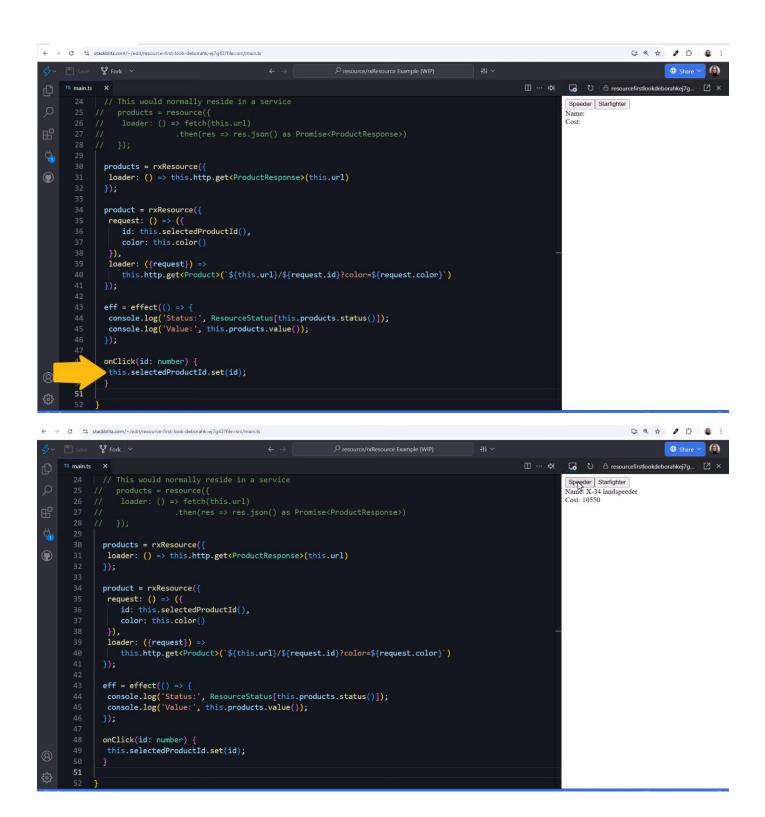
Next, let us see how we can pass in parameters for our API call as below

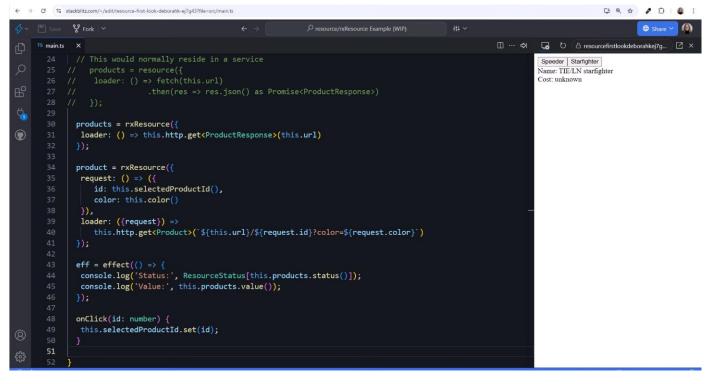




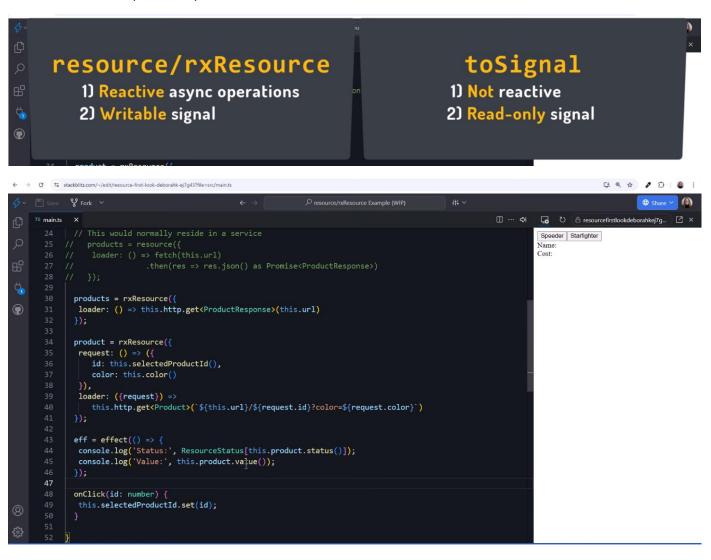
We can also pass in multiple query parameters as below

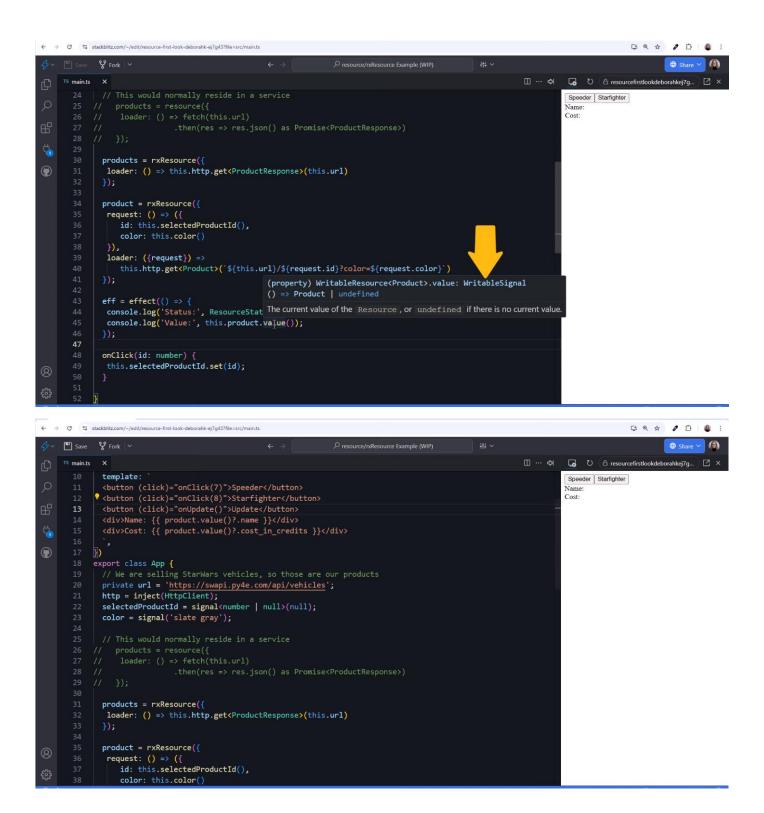


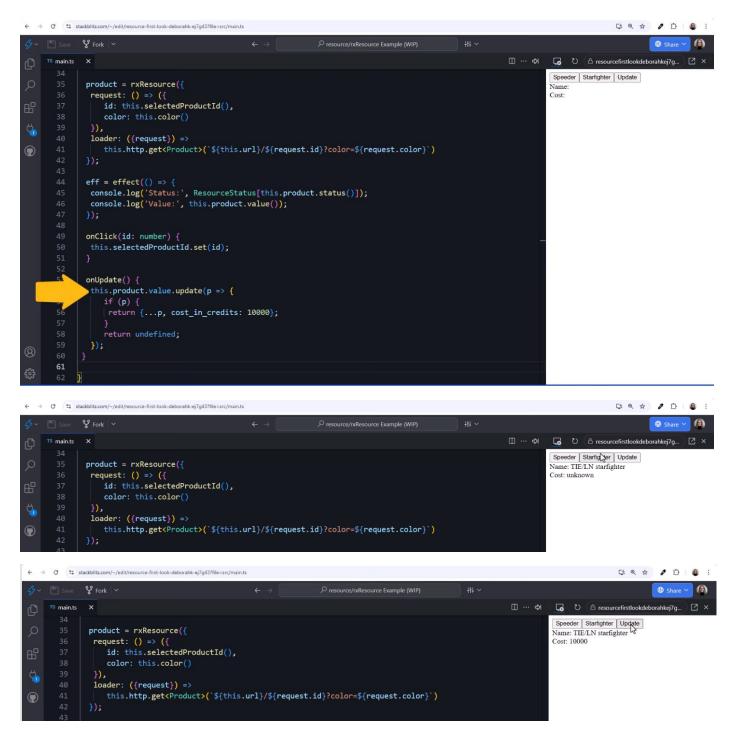




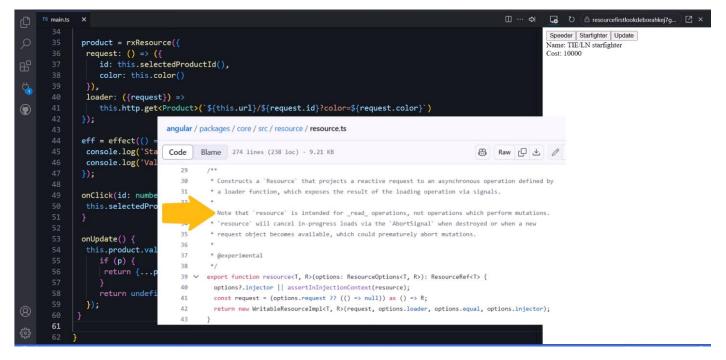
It works too. Let us update the price from undefine



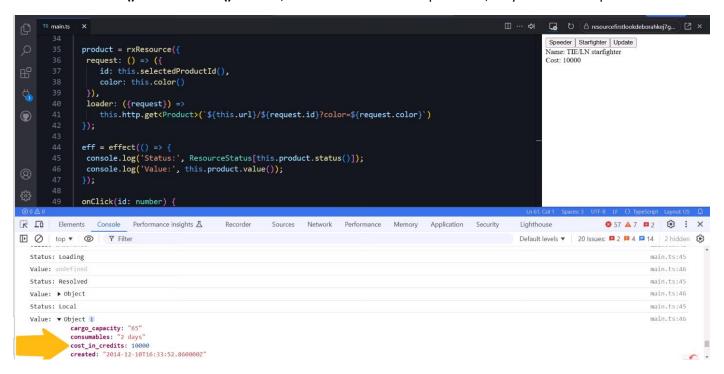




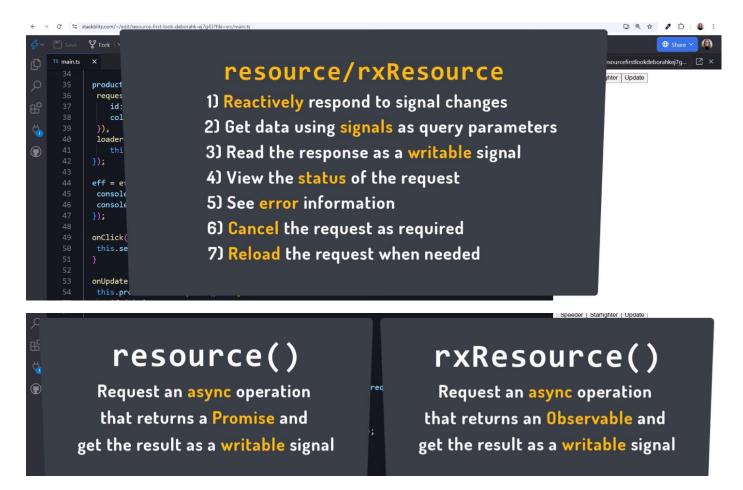
The value is now updated, we could post the updated value back to the server but it is only for read only.



Don't use resource() or rxResource() for PUT, POST or DELETE HTTP operations, only for the GET operation.



This is the update for the data locally.



These features will be experimental in Angular v19 in Nov 2024.