ROUTING

REUSE COMPONENTS

- Angular create a components
- As packed in the directory as each component

APPLICATION

• Reuse by calling the component to

In filenotfound
 In menu
 In service
 In students
 In add
 In its
 In view
 In students
 In the students
 In the

ROUTING

 Framework to call the implemented component to place in the Single page application

SINGLE PAGE APPLICATION

· Question I What is a Single Page Application

SET THE CONFIGURATION

- The app.module as the configuration
- · Create the path
- RegEx matching for the path
- Matching by order
- When Match
- · Call the component

```
const appRoutes: Routes = [
 {path: 'view',component: StudentsViewComponent},
 {path: 'add', component: StudentsAddComponent},
 {path: 'list', component: StudentsComponent},
 { path: '',
   redirectTo: '/list',
  pathMatch: 'full'
 {path: '**', component: FileNotFoundComponent}
```

CONTROLLING THE COMPONENT

- · CBSD must be able to config the framework
- The configuration file must not update the source code of the components
- Question 2 What are the components we used in the lab?

SETUP THE TARGET

- The target in the HTML file (app.component.html)
- · Where the component will be placed
- Set up the route to the application

@NgModule({ declarations: [AppComponent, StudentsComponent, StudentsAddComponent, StudentsViewComponent, TimeComponent,
MenuComponent, FileNotFoundComponent], imports: (BrowserModule FormsModule HttpM RouterModule.forRoot(appRoutes)], providers:[StudentsDataService] export class AppModule {}

<div class="col-sm-9 col-md-8"> <router-outlet></router-outlet>

ADD THE HTML LINK

- The angular tag provide the better link location tag
- · Directive the tag that can be used in the Html

```
role="presentation" routerLinkActive="active"><a routerLink="/view">View</a>
```

Q4 where is the reference of the routerLinkActive

SEPARATE THE CONCERNS

- Move the information to the app.route
- And import it to the app.module

```
|BigModule(()
| declarations: [AppComponent,
| StudentsComponent,
| StudentsAddComponent,
| StudentsViewComponent,
| TimeComponent, FileNotFoundComponent],
| imports: [BrowserModule, FormaModule, HttpModule,
| AppRowtingModule],
| bootstray: [AppComponent],
```

MODULARIZE THE PROJECT

- Separate the concerns
- App.module => define the module to be used in the project
- The route information should not be there
- Question 3. where the route information should be? And why?

MAKING THE STUDENT COMPONENTS MORE MODULAR

- · Make the student components o be used easier in other project
- To make it simple
- Only students package can be copy with the link information
- Move the link information to the package

```
    In filenotfound
    Immenu
    In service
    In students
    In students
    In view
    In students
    In students
    In student-routing-module.ts
```

MORE MODULARIZE COMPONENT

Move the routing information to the package

```
▼ In students

► In add

► In list

► In view

► If student.ts

■ Student.routing.module.ts
```

Import the configuration

```
@lphodule({
    declarations: [AppComponent,
    StudentsComponent,
    StudentsAddComponent,
    StudentsAddComponent,
    StudentsAddComponent,
    TimeComponent,
    TimeComponent,
    FileNotFoundComponent],
    imports: [BrowserModule, FormsModule, HttpModule,
    StudentsModule],
```

PRESET DATA IN THE ROUTING

- · Components must be configurable
- · Initial data can be inject via the routing component
- Send the data to the application

FIRST COME, FIRST SERVES

```
const appRoutes: Routes = {
    (path: '**', component: FileNotFoundComponent),
};

@NgModule({
    imports: {
      RouterModule.forRoot(appRoutes)
    },
      exports: {
      RouterModule
    }
})
export class AppRoutingModule {
}
```

AppRoutingModule, StudentRoutingModule],

DATA INPUT AS THE OBSERVABLE OBJECT

```
{path: 'view', component: StudentsViewComponent
,
data: {
   student: {
        id" 2,
        "studentId": "SE-001,
        "name": "Prayuth,
        "surname": "Pre minister",
        "gopa": 3.59,
        "image": "images/tu.jpg",
        "reatured": false,
        "penAmount": 15,
        "description": "The great man ever!!!"
   }
},
```

RETRIEVE THE DATA

· As observable object

```
export class StudentaWiewTomponent /
constructor private route: ActivatedRoute) }
studentisEnulent;
nothInix() /
this.route
   .data.subscribe(inputData=>{this.student = (inputData as any).student;});
}
```

RETRIEVE PATH PARAMETER

- Knowing another component
- · Reading the Path

QUESTION

• How can we find the other parameters for the routing?

MOCKING THE OBSERVABLE OBJECT

- The data service to be mocking
- Mocking for the real DB service
- · Which connects via Http object
- · Can be inject easily

USING ARRAY AS DATABASED

LOCATION STRATEGY

- HTML 5 pushState
- · Change a location without triggering a server page request
- "natural" url

localhost:3000/students

- Newer
- Hash URL (#)
- The request will be handle after a "#"

localhost:3000/#/students

· Location and path must be after the hash

RETURNING THE OBSERVABLE OBJECT

```
getStudentsData() {
  return new Observable<Student[]>((<u>subscriber</u>:Subscriber<Student[]>)=><u>subscriber</u>.next(this.students));
}

getStudent([id:number) {
  let student = this.students.find(<u>student</u>>> <u>student</u>.id === +id);
  return new Observable<Student>((<u>subscriber</u>:Subscriber<Student>)=><u>subscriber</u>.next(student));
}
```

ANGULAR2 PROVIDER

- PathLocationStrategy
- Default style
- Set for the "HTML 5 pushState" style
- HashLocationStrategy
- The "hash URL" style
- · To use, we need to inject it

USING HASH URL

· Change the providers

- Why
- The Lite Server is not support the HTML push state when using the path value
- · Check your server later

Q/A



SHOW THE LINK OF ALL COMPONENTS

- Including
- ActiveRoutes
- Routes
- And any other component in the TS file