

# Angular - 8

**Customizing Components ,Data Binding-  
Interpolation,Property Binding**

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# Data Binding in Angular

- Data binding is a technique, where the data stays in sync between the component and the view.
- Whenever the user updates the data in the view, Angular updates the component. When the component gets new data, the Angular updates the view.
- There are many uses of data binding. You can show models to the user, dynamically Change element style, respond to user events, etc
- The data binding in Angular can be broadly classified into two groups. **One way binding** or **Two-way binding**

# Data Binding in Angular

## One way binding

In one way binding data flows from one direction. Either from **view to component** or **from component to view**.

### From Component to View

To bind data from component to view, we make use of **Interpolation & Property Binding**.

### From View to Component

To bind data from view to componet, we make use of **Event Binding**.

# Interpolation in Angular

- Interpolation allows us to include expressions as part of any string literal, which we use in our HTML.
- The angular evaluates the expressions into a string and replaces it in the original string and updates the view
- You can use interpolation wherever you use a string literal in the view.
- Angular interpolation is also known by the name string interpolation. Because you incorporate expressions inside another string.

# Interpolation in Angular

## Interpolation syntax

- The Angular uses the `{{ }}` (double curly braces) in the template to denote the interpolation. The syntax is as shown below

**`{{ templateExpression }}`**

- The content inside the double braces is called Template Expression
- The Angular first evaluates the Template Expression and converts it into a string. Then it replaces Template expression with the result in the original string in the HTML. Whenever the template expression changes, the Angular updates the original string again

# Interpolation in Angular

You can use Interpolation to invoke any method on the component class or to do some mathematical operations etc

## **Interpolation is one-way binding**

Interpolation is one way as values go from the component to the template. When the component values change, the Angular updates the view. But if the values changes in the view components are not updated.

# Interpolation in Angular

## Should not change the state of the app

The Template expression should not change the state of the application. The Angular uses it to read the values from the component and populate the view. If the Template expression changes the component values, then the rendered view would be inconsistent with the model

It means that you cannot make use of the following

- ✓ Assignments (=, +=, -=, ...)
- ✓ Keywords like new, typeof, instanceof, etc
- ✓ Chaining expressions with ; or ,
- ✓ The increment and decrement operators ++ and --
- ✓ bitwise operators such as | and &

# Attribute Vs Property

- Attributes and Properties are not same
- Attributes are defined by HTML
- Properties are defined by DOM (Document Object Model)
- Attributes Initialize DOM Properties and they are done. Attributes values cannot change once they are initialized
- Property Values however can change



# Property Binding in Angular

- The Property binding allows us to bind HTML element property to a property in the component.
- Whenever the value of the component changes, the Angular updates the element property in the View.
- Property binding is one way from component to view

## Property Binding Syntax

**[binding-target]="binding-source"**

- The binding-target (or target property) is enclosed in a square bracket []. It should match the name of the property of the enclosing element.
- Binding-source is enclosed in quotes and we assign it to the binding-target. The Binding source must be a template expression.

# Property Binding in Angular

## app.component.html

```
<h1 [innerText]="title"></h1>  
<h2>Welcome to Uplatz</h2>  
<button [disabled]="isDisabled">I am disabled</button>
```

## app.component.ts

```
export class AppComponent  
{  
  title="Angular Property Binding Example"  
  isDisabled= true;  
}
```



Thank You

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