Angular -8

Class Binding, Style Binding, Event Binding

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Class Binding in Angular

- > The Angular Class binding is used to add or remove classes to and from the HTML elements
- > You can add CSS Classes conditionally to an element, hence creating a dynamically styled element.
- The Angular provides the three ways to add/remove classes to and from the element
 - √ className
 - ✓ class
 - √ ngClass



Style binding in Angular

- > We can set the inline styles of a HTML element using the style binding in angular.
- The syntax resembles the syntax of the property binding.
- > You can add styles conditionally to an element, hence creating a dynamically styled element.

Syntax:

[style.style-property] = "style-value"

The Style Binding uses the [] brackets. Place the CSS Style property (binding target) inside the square bracket. The CSS Style property must begin with 'Style' followed by a dot (.) and then style name.

Note: To Apply Multiple Styles to single HTMLElement use ngStyle



Event Binding

- > Event binding allows us to bind events such as keystroke, clicks, hover, touche, etc to a method in component
- > It is one way from view to component
- > By tracking the user events in the view and responding to it, we can keep our component in sync with the view
- For Example, when the user changes to an input in a text box, we can update the model in the component, run some validations, etc. When the user submits the button, we can then save the model to the backend server.

Syntax

<target-event)="TemplateStatement"



Event Binding

\$event PayloadDOM

- > Events carries the event payload. I.e the information about the event. We can access the event payload by using \$event as an argument to the handler function.
- > The properties of a \$event object vary depending on the type of DOM event.
- > Remember you need to use the variable as \$event in the Template statement.

Template reference variable

- > We can also make use of the template reference variable to pass the value instead of \$event
- Template reference variable starts with # symbol





Thank You

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