Assignment 12

Summary:

In our recent class, we discussed the concepts of "One-Way" and "Two-Way" binding in Angular development. One-Way binding facilitates the transfer of data from either the component to the view or vice versa, employing interpolation ({{data}}) for seamless communication from the component to the view.

On the other hand, Two-Way binding establishes bidirectional data flow, utilizing property binding ([property]="data") and the "ng model" directive for efficient communication in both directions. While Two-Way binding simplifies synchronization and reduces boilerplate code, it requires careful consideration in larger applications to manage potential complexities in data flow. Importantly, the integration of the Forms Module for Ng Model is essential for optimal utilization of these binding mechanisms, emphasizing their role in enhancing data communication and simplifying Angular development.

Practice:

(app.component.ts)

```
You, 3 minutes ago | 1 author (You)

import { Component } from '@angular/core';

import { CommonModule } from '@angular/common';

import { RouterOutlet } from '@angular/router';

import { FormsModule } from '@angular/router';

You, 3 minutes ago | 1 author (You)

@Component({
    selector: 'app-root',
    standalone: true,
    imports: [CommonModule, RouterOutlet, FormsModule],
    templateUrl: './app.component.css'
})

styleUrl: './app.component.css'

})

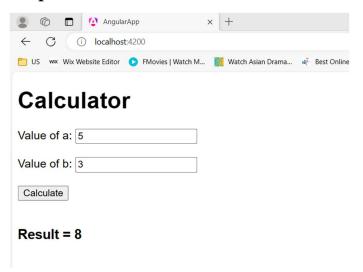
export class AppComponent {
    heading = "Calculator";
    a: number = 0;
    result: number = 0;

result: number = 0;

calculate() {
    this.result = this.a + this.b;
    }
}
```

(app.component.html)

Output:



Github:

