

1. Briefly explain the two types of Angular Forms.

Template-driven Forms:

- built using Angular template syntax,
- form structure is defined in the template using directives such as `ngModel` for two-way data binding,
- Angular automatically tracks and manages the form state,
- suitable for simple scenarios and quick implementations.

Reactive Forms:

- built programmatically using TypeScript code,
- form structure is defined in the component class using `FormBuilder` service and `FormGroup`/`FormControl` classes,
- they provide more control and flexibility, making it suitable for complex scenarios and enable dynamic manipulation of the form structure and validation rules.

2. What does data-binding in Angular allow you to do?

Data-binding in Angular allows for the exchange of data between the application's model and view. It enables communication between the component and the template, ensuring that any changes in the data reflect automatically in the UI and the other way around.

3. What is interpolation?

Interpolation in Angular is a way to bind expressions into the HTML. It is a one-way data binding technique. The syntax for interpolation uses double curly braces `{{ expression }}`. Inside the braces, you can include variables, component properties, or simple expressions, and Angular will replace them with their corresponding values when rendering the view.