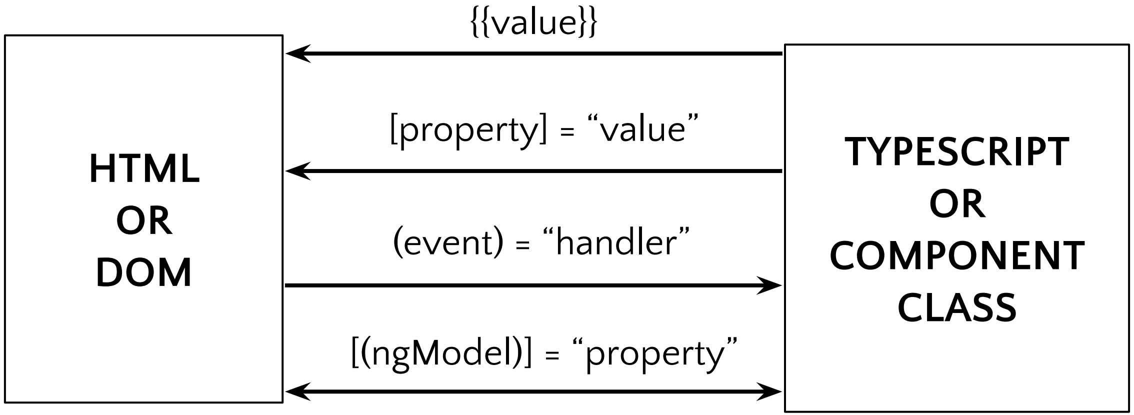
Bindings

Component Bindings



String Interpolation - {{...}}

- Embedding expressions in {{ }}
- {{ }} are the default delimiter for the String Interpolation Syntax.
- Usage – {{ someProp }} or {{ ‘Text on the fly’ }} or {{ someMethod() }}
- Angular first evaluates the expression and then converts it to string.
- Flows from Component TypeScript Class to Component HTML View.
- Example StackBlitz for reference.
- Read more about String Interpolation Syntax here.

Property Binding - [...] = “...”

- Anything between the square braces([]) represent the name of a property on an Angular Element or HTML Element.
- Anything between “ “ represents the value that we intend to assign to that property.
- This can be a component property name, an expression that resolves to a value, a method that returns a value or a value that was generated on the fly.
- Flows from Component TypeScript Class to Component HTML View.
- Example StackBlitz for reference.
- Read more about Property Binding Syntax here.

Event Binding - (...) = “fn()”

- Anything between the parenthesis() represent the name of the event on an Angular Element or HTML Element.
- Anything between “ “ represents the Class method or an expression that we intend to execute.
- Usage: (eventName)=”someExpression” or (eventName)=”someMethod(someArg.)”
- Flows from Component HTML View to Component TypeScript Class.
- Example StackBlitz for reference.
- Read more about Event Binding Syntax here.

Two Way Data Binding - [()]

- An Angular Component or Directive can:
  - Accept someInput as an @Input Property
  - Emit someInputChange as an @Output property.
- Whatever is then assigned to it can be considered as binded two ways.
- Consider this as a Blueprint for writing Two Way Data Binding Syntax.
- Data Flows from Component HTML View to Component TypeScript Class and vice-versa.
- Example StackBlitz for reference.
- Read more about Two Way Data Binding Syntax here.

Attribute Binding - [attr.]

- Use attribute binding when there is no element property to bind to.
- ARIA, SVG, and table span attributes are pure attributes for eg.
- Use to set attributes that don't correspond to element properties.
- Example StackBlitz for reference.
- Read more about Attribute Binding Syntax here.

Difference between Properties and Attributes in HTML

Class Binding - [class.name]

- Using [class]=”overridingCSSClassPropertyName” or [attr.class]=”overridingCSSClassPropertyName” would override all the classes applied on an HTML Element.
- If you just want to toggle a specific CSS class on an HTML Element, use [class.cssClassToToggle]=”booleanPropertyName”
- NgClass Directive is preferred though.
- Example StackBlitz for reference.
- Read more about Class Binding Syntax here.

Style Binding - [style.name]

- Similar to Class Binding Syntax.
- Instead of class name in [], prefix a ‘style’, followed by . and then style name.
- Egs:
  - [style.color]="isValid ? 'green' : 'red'"
  - [style.fontSize.px]="isBig ? 30 : 10"
  - [style.background-color]=”isValid ? 'cyan' : 'grey'”
- CSS Class or the NgStyle Directive is preferred though.
- Example StackBlitz for reference.
- Read more about Style Binding Syntax here.

Component Lifecycle Hooks

Next Video

@SiddAjmera

Credits

Special thanks to all the people who made and released these awesome resources for free:

- Presentation template by SlidesCarnival
- Photographs by Unsplash