



Agenda



Directives



There are three kinds of directives in Angular:

Components

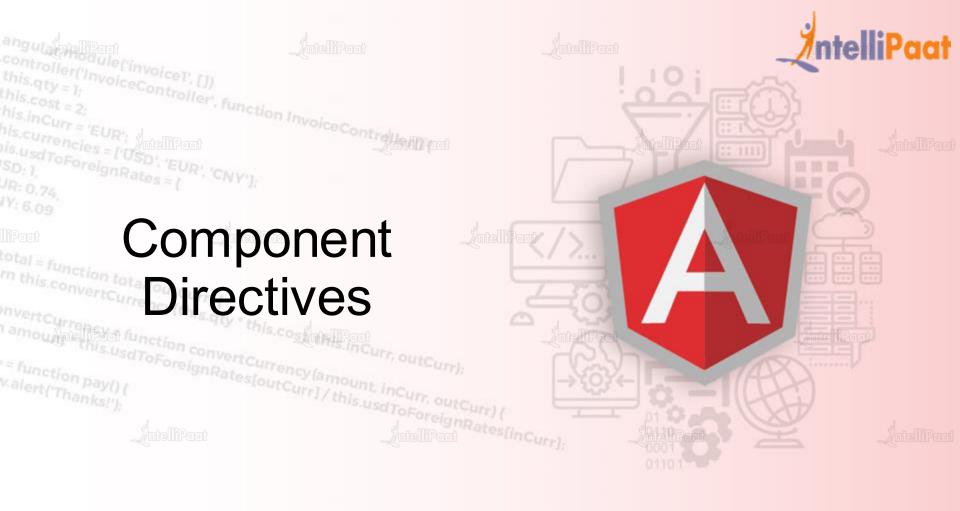
• Component directives form the main class. It possesses the details about how the component should be instantiated, processed and utilized at runtime.

Structural

- change the DOM layout by adding and removing DOM elements.
- Ex: ngForOf,ngIf, ngSwitch

Attribute

- change the appearance or behavior of an element, component.
- Ex ngStyle, ngClass, ngModel.



Component



Template

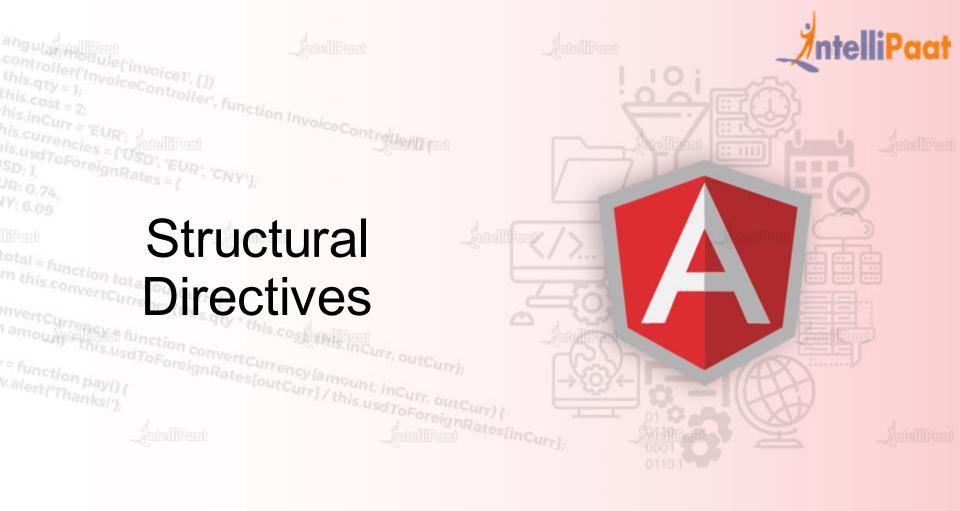
- View
- HTML

Class

- Code
- TypeScript
- Data & Methods

Metadata

- Information
- Decorator



Structural Directives





What are Structural Directives?

- They shape or reshape the DOM's *structure*, typically by adding, removing, or manipulating elements.
- Structural directives are easy to recognize. An asterisk (*)
 precedes the directive attribute name. like *nglf, *ngForOf,
 *ngSwitch
- These directive belong to @angular/common/src/directives

Built-in Structural Directives



•nglf

 conditionally add or remove an element from the DOM

ngSwitch

 a set of directives that switch among alternative views

ngForOf

 repeat a template for each item in a list



nglf Syntax

• Simple form:

```
<div *nglf="condition">...</div>
<ng-template [nglf]="condition"><div>...</div></ng-template>
```

Form with else block:

```
<div *nglf="condition; else elseBlock">...</div>
<ng-template #elseBlock>...</ng-template>
```

Form with then and else block:

```
<div *nglf="condition; then thenBlock else elseBlock"></div>
<ng-template #thenBlock>...</ng-template>
<ng-template #elseBlock>...</ng-template>
```

Form with storing the value locally:

```
<div *nglf="condition as value; else elseBlock">{{value}}</div>
<ng-template #elseBlock>...</ng-template>
```



ngSwitch Syntax

```
<div [ngSwitch]="color">
```

```
<div *ngSwitchCase="red">You picked red</div>
```

```
<div *ngSwitchCase="blue">You picked blue</div>
```

</div>



ngFor Syntax

```
{{i}}/{{users.length}} {{user}} {{isFirst}}
```

index: number: The index of the current item in the iterable. first: boolean: True when the item is the first item in the iterable. last: boolean: True when the item is the last item in the iterable. even: boolean: True when the item has an even index in the iterable.

odd: boolean: True when the item has an odd index in the iterable.



Attribute Directives





Attribute directives listen to and modify the behavior of other
 HTML elements, attributes, properties, and components.

 They are usually applied to elements as if they were HTML attributes, hence the name. like: ngClass, ngStyle and ngModel.

Built-in Attribute Directives



•ngClass

 add and remove a set of CSS classes dynamically
 for a element.

ngStyle

 add and remove a set of HTML styles dynamically for a element.

ngModel

two-way data binding to an
 HTML form element



ngStyle Syntax

- <some-element [ngStyle]="{'font-style': 'italic', 'max-width.px': widthExp}">...</some-element>
- <some-element [ngStyle]="{'font-size.px': 24}">...</some-element>
- <some-element [ngStyle]="objExp">...</some-element>



ngClass Syntax

- <some-element [ngClass]="{'text-success': true}">...</some-element>
- <button [ngClass]="{'btn btn-primary'}">...</some-element>
- <button [ngClass]="{['btn', 'btn-primary']}">...</some-element>



Custom Directives



- Create the directive class file in a terminal window with the CLI command
 ng generate directive appHighLight
- Apply in template :appHighLight>



Custom Directives using Listeners

```
import { Directive, ElementRef } from '@angular/core';
@Directive({ selector: '[appHighlight]' })
export class HighlightDirective
{constructor(private e1:ElementRef) {
@HostListener('mouseenter') onMouseEnter() {
this.highlight('yellow');
@HostListener('mouseleave') onMouseLeave() {
this.highlight(null);
private highlight(color: string) {
this.e1.nativeElement.style.backgroundColor = color;
}}
```











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