#angular: What are Directives?

- Directives are instructions in the DOM.
- They allow us to manipulate the DOM or alter the appearance and behavior of the HTML element.

There are different ways, we can categorize directives:

e.g.

- Built-in directives
- Custom directives

e.g.

- Components These are directives with an associated template.
- Structural directives These add or remove elements from DOM. e.g. nglf, ngFor, ngSwitch
- Attribute directives These modify the appearance or define a custom behavior of a DOM element. e.g. ngStyle, ngClass

following command is used to create directive: ng generate directive name-of-directive or ng g d name-of-directive

Yes, we can also create our own customized Directives.

How custom directive looks like in general:

```
@Directive(
selector: '[appTurnGreen]'
)
export class TurnGreenDirective{
...
}
Now we can use above directive in our HTML file:
<div appTurnGreen>App Container</div>
```

use cases:

1. Displaying data conditionally

- The nglf directive adds or removes an HTML element in the DOM, based on the evaluation of an expression.
- You have probably noticed the asterisk, *, that prepends nglf. Structural
 directives have such an asterisk. It is syntactic sugar that acts as a
 shortcut for a more complicated syntax.
- The else statement refers to a noHero variable that is activated if the condition of the nglf directive is not satisfied.
- The noHero variable is a template reference variable

2. Iterating through data

```
*ngFor="let hero of heroes">{{hero.name}}
```

- The ngFor directive allows us to loop over a collection of items and render a template for each one.
- We turn each object fetched from the heroes array into a hero local reference so that we can easily bind the name property in our template using interpolation.

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