In **Angular 8+**, the <a href="https://www.next.ecture">@ViewChild()</a> syntax which you'll see in the next lecture needs to be changed slightly:

```
1    @ViewChild('serverContentInput') serverContentInput: ElementRef;
USE

1    @ViewChild('serverContentInput', {static: true}) serverContentInput:
    ElementRef;
The same change (add { static: true } as a second
argument) needs to be applied to ALL usages of @ViewChild()
(and also @ContentChild() which you'll learn about later) IF you
plan on accessing the selected element inside of ngOnInit().

If you DON'T access the selected element in ngOnInit (but
anywhere else in your component), set static: false instead!

If you're using Angular 9+, you only need to add { static: true
} (if needed) but not { static: false }.
```

In **Angular 8+**, the <a href="https://www.next.ecture">@ViewChild()</a> syntax which you'll see in the next lecture needs to be changed slightly:

```
1  @ViewChild('serverContentInput') serverContentInput: ElementRef;
Use

1  @ViewChild('serverContentInput', {static: true}) serverContentInput:
    ElementRef;
The same change (add { static: true } as a second
argument) needs to be applied to ALL usages of @ViewChild()
(and also @ContentChild() which you'll learn about later) IF you
plan on accessing the selected element inside of ngOnInit().

If you DON'T access the selected element in ngOnInit (but
anywhere else in your component), set static: false instead!

If you're using Angular 9+, you only need to add { static: true
} (if needed) but not { static: false }.
```

In **Angular 8+**, the <a href="@ViewChild()" syntax which you'll see in the next lecture needs to be changed slightly:</a>

```
1    @ViewChild('serverContentInput') serverContentInput: ElementRef;
USE

1    @ViewChild('serverContentInput', {static: true}) serverContentInput:
    ElementRef;
The same change (add { static: true } as a second
argument) needs to be applied to ALL usages of @ViewChild()
(and also @ContentChild() which you'll learn about later) IF you
plan on accessing the selected element inside of ngOnInit().

If you DON'T access the selected element in ngOnInit (but
anywhere else in your component), set static: false instead!

If you're using Angular 9+, you only need to add { static: true
} (if needed) but not { static: false }.
```

In **Angular 8+**, the <a href="https://www.next.ecture">@ViewChild()</a> syntax which you'll see in the next lecture needs to be changed slightly:

```
1  @ViewChild('serverContentInput') serverContentInput: ElementRef;
USE

1  @ViewChild('serverContentInput', {static: true}) serverContentInput:
    ElementRef;
The same change (add { static: true } as a second
argument) needs to be applied to ALL usages of @ViewChild()
(and also @ContentChild() which you'll learn about later) IF you
plan on accessing the selected element inside of ngOnInit().

If you DON'T access the selected element in ngOnInit (but
anywhere else in your component), set static: false instead!

If you're using Angular 9+, you only need to add { static: true
} (if needed) but not { static: false }.
```

In **Angular 8+**, the <a href="@ViewChild()">@ViewChild()</a> syntax which you'll see in the next lecture needs to be changed slightly:

```
1  @ViewChild('serverContentInput') serverContentInput: ElementRef;
USE

1  @ViewChild('serverContentInput', {static: true}) serverContentInput:
    ElementRef;
The same change (add { static: true } as a second
argument) needs to be applied to ALL usages of @ViewChild()
(and also @ContentChild() which you'll learn about later) IF you
plan on accessing the selected element inside of ngOnInit().

If you DON'T access the selected element in ngOnInit (but
anywhere else in your component), set static: false instead!

If you're using Angular 9+, you only need to add { static: true
} (if needed) but not { static: false }.
```