**Section 5: Components & Databinding Deep Dive**

**Local References:**

Example of how to use it:

…

<input

      type="text"

      class="form-control"

      #serverNameInput> <!--Local reference example-->

…

Send local reference to typescript:

    <button

      class="btn btn-primary"

      (click)="onAddServer(serverNameInput)">Add Server</button> <!--Using the Local reference example-->

Use local reference in typescript:

  onAddServer(nameInput: HTMLInputElement) {

    console.log(nameInput.value);

}

**@ViewChild() in Angular 8+**

In **Angular 8+**, the @ViewChild() syntax which you'll see in the next lecture needs to be changed slightly:

Instead of:

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 }.

Another way to access local references