



## BTI425

Web Programming for Apps and Services

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## Angular component interaction

In React, you learned about *contained components*, in the `react-tania-updated` code example.

Specifically, you learned how to pass a value from a parent component (`App.js`) to a child component (`Table.js`). In the child component, the passed-in value was available in the `props` property.

In this note, you will learn how it's done in Angular. Open the `component-interaction` code example as you work your way through this content.

### Containment

The app was generated in the standard way. Then, four components were created:

1. parent
2. child-one
3. child-two
4. child-three

In the `app-component.html` template code, the “parent” element was added:

```
<div>
  <h2>Angular component interaction</h2>
  <p>Shows containment and passing data</p>
</div>
<hr>
<app-parent></app-parent>

<router-outlet></router-outlet>
```

Then, in the `parent-component.html` template code, the elements for each “child” were added. To make it look nice, they were contained in a Bootstrap row-and-panel structure:

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Shows containment and passing data



## Pass data from parent to child

In the code example, it was decided that the top-level app component would initialize some data properties, and pass the data on to the “parent”, which in turn will pass data on to each “child”.

### Setup

Here’s the setup:

First declare some data properties in the top-level app component class:

```
courseName: string;
enrolledStudentCount: number;
// Professor is a class that has "name" and "age" properties
professors: Professor[];
```

Next, in its constructor, set their values:

```
this.courseName = "BTI425 - Web Programming for Apps and Services";
```

```
this.enrolledStudentCount = 90;
this.professors = [
  { name: "Peter McIntyre", age: 45 },
  { name: "Tanvir Alam", age: 35 }
];
```

Let's assume that we want to pass on the `courseName` value. Open the app component's template for editing. Edit the markup for the `app-parent` element.

```
<app-parent [courseNameInParent]="courseName"></app-parent>
```

The attribute name - in brackets - is the name of the *property* in the target or destination component class.

The attribute value is the name of the property in this source ("app") component class.

Now, open the destination component class (`parent-component.ts`) for editing. Add the "Input" symbol to the top-most import statement:

```
import { Component, OnInit, Input } from '@angular/core';
```

Declare a data property to hold the passed-in value. Prefix it with an `@Input()` decorator:

```
@Input()
courseNameInParent: string;
```

Finally, open the template code, and render the result:

```
<p>{{ courseNameInParent }}</p>
```

In summary, to pass data from one component to another:

Step	Task	Where done
1	Declare and initialize a data property	Parent class
2	Add <code>[targetPropertyName]="sourceValue"</code> to the markup	Parent template
3	Declare a decorated data property	Child class
4	Render <code>targetPropertyName</code> in the markup	Child template

## Do more

Above, we declared and initialized other data properties in the top-level app component. Now it's time to pass them on.

Edit the `app.component.html` markup, to pass on the other two properties.

In the `parent.component.html` markup, pass on the enrolled students number to component #1, and pass on the professor info to component #2.

If all goes well, this shows the result. The yellow-background content is the passed-in data.

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Shows containment and passing data

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The screenshot shows a web application with three components arranged horizontally. Each component has a title bar and a content area. Component 1's content area shows 'child-one works!' followed by four 'asdf' lines and a yellow-highlighted line 'There are 90 students enrolled in the course'. Component 2's content area shows 'child-two works!' followed by 'Course professors:' and a bulleted list of two professors, each on a yellow-highlighted line. Component 3's content area shows 'child-three works!' followed by four 'asdf' lines.

## Learn more

[There's much more to this topic](#), but you now have enough knowledge to use it.

## Summary of interaction patterns

Some of this is nicely covered in the Angular docs section titled [Binding syntax: an overview](#).

For the following, assume that the component has a property named `info` and a method named `getInfo()` etc. For example:

```
info: string = "Peter";
photo: string = "https://example.com/people/123";

getInfo(): string {
  return "Peter";
}
```

```
}  
  
doSomething() {  
  // some task (no return value)  
}
```

Here's a brief summary of data display, usage, and interaction patterns.

## Display data in an element

Interpolation:

```
<h3>Customer name is {{ info }}</h3>  
<!-- or... -->  
<h3>Customer name is {{ getInfo() }}</h3>
```

## Use data in an element

Property binding:

```
<img [src]="photo" alt="Customer photo">
```

## Pass data to a component

```
<app-child [infoInChild]="info"></app-child>
```

## Handle an event in an element

Template statement:

```
<div (mouseover)="doSomething()">  
<!-- or... -->  
<div (click)="doSomething()">  
<!-- or... -->  
<div (click)="doSomething($event)">
```

## Two-way binding in a form

Two-way binding:

```
<input [(ngModel)]="info" required placeholder="Customer name">
```

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