

Data Bindings:

The “data binding” is the relation between “component” and the “template”.

When the value of “component” is changed, the “template” will be changed automatically.

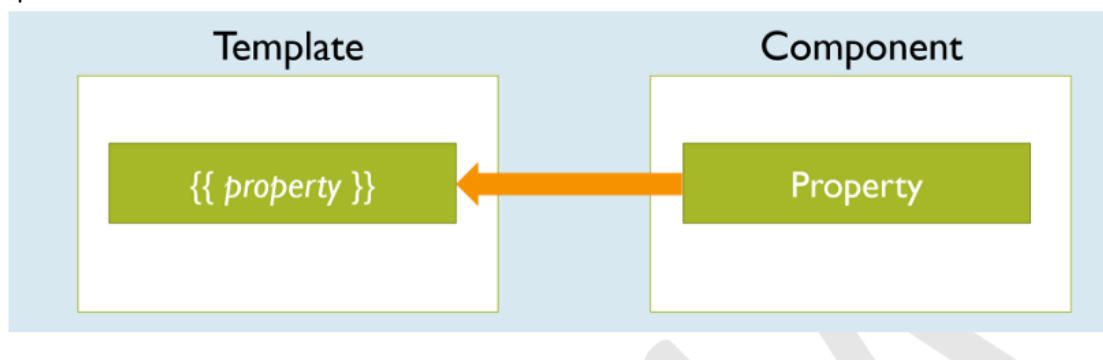
When the value of “template” is changed, the “component” will be changed automatically.

Data binding is four types:

- A) Interpolation Binding
- B) Property Binding
- C) Event Binding
- D) Two-Way Binding

A) Interpolation Binding

- Syntax: `{{property}}`
- It displays the value of the property in the template.
- When the value of the property is changed, the same value will be automatically updated in the template.

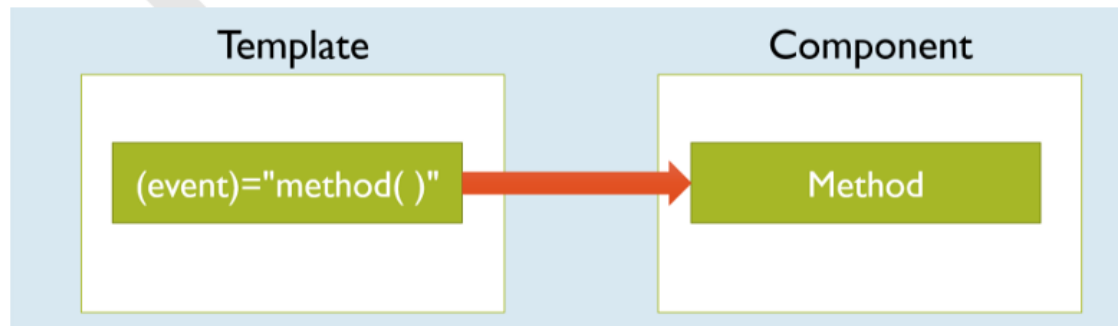


B) Property Binding

- Syntax: `<tag [attribute]=" property "> </tag>`
- “Property binding” is used to send data from component to template and assign the same into an attribute of the tag.
- When the value of the property is changed, the same value will be automatically updated in the template.

C) Event Binding

- Syntax: `<tag (event)="method()"> </tag>`
- It is used to pass event notifications from template to component.



D) Two-Way Binding

- Syntax: `<tag [(ngModel)]="property"> </tag>`
- “Two Way Binding” (a.k.a Two-Way Data Binding) is a combination of both “property binding” and “event binding”.
- When you change the value of “property”, the same will be automatically updated in the “html element”.
- When you change the value of “html element”, the same will be automatically updated in the “property”.
- The “ngModel” is a pre-defined directive, which is used to create two-way binding.
- Two-Way Binding is applicable only for `<input>` and `<select>` tags.
- “FormsModule” must be imported in order to use two-way binding.

