**Lesson13 Two Way Binding in Angular**

**Notes:-**

**1-If we want to make 2 way binding, we can make in 2 ways:-**

**\*On the view we apply the following code**

**A-(We see that the [value] ="FullName" is binding from the component to the element property on the view)**

**B-(We see that (input)='FullName = $event.target.value' is binding from the element property on the view to the component variable)**

**C-name = $event.target.value - This expression updates the value in the name property in the component class**

**D-{{name}} - This interpolation expression will then display the value on the web page.**

**On the view we write the following code**

<input type="text" [value]="FullName" (input)='FullName = $event.target.value' />

<h1>{{FullName}}</h1>

**On the component we write the following code**

public FullName:string;

ngOnInit() {

this.FullName = "TOM";

}

**2-So in short two-way data binding in Angular is a combination of both Property Binding and Event Binding.**

**3-you can make shortest way such as ngModel and it’s an Angular system module called FormsModule. For us to be able to use ngModel directive in our root module - AppModule, we will have to import FormsModule first.**

**Steps of using ngModel :-**

**A-Go to the app.module**

**B-Include the following import statement in it**

**C-include FormsModule in the 'imports' array of @NgModule  
    imports: [BrowserModule, FormsModule]**

import { NgModule } from '@angular/core';

import { FormsModule } from '@angular/forms';

@NgModule({

declarations: [

AppComponent,

EmployeeComponent

],

imports: [

BrowserModule,

HttpClientModule,

FormsModule

],

providers: [EmployeeService],

bootstrap: [AppComponent]

})

)

**D-on the view ,we type the following code**

<input [(ngModel)]='FullName'>

<h1>{{FullName}}</h1>