Difference between [] and {{}} for binding state to property?

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Here is an template example:

```
<span count="{{currentCount}}"></span>
<span [count]="currentCount"></span>
```

Here both of them does the same thing. Which one is preferred and why?

angular angular2-template

asked Apr 26 '16 at 10:49

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2 Answers

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`[]` is for binding from a value in the parent component to an `@Input()` in the child component. It allows to pass objects.

`{{}}` is for binding **strings** in properties and HTML like

```
<div somePropOrAttr="{{xxx}}">abc {{xxx}} yz</div>
```

where the binding can be part of a string.

`()` is for binding an event handler to be called when a DOM event is fired or an `EventEmitter` on the child component emits an event

```
@Component({
```

```
export class ChildComponent {
  @Output() notify = new EventEmitter();
  @Input() title;

  notifyParent() {
    this.notify.emit('Some notification');
  }
}


@Component({
    selector: 'my-app',
    directives: [ChildComponent]
    template: `
    <h1>Hello</h1>
    <child-comp [title]="childTitle" (notify)="onNotification($event)"></child-comp>
    <div>note from child: {{notification}}</div>
    `,
})
export class AppComponent {
  childTitle = "I'm the child";

  onNotification(event) {
    this.notification = event;
  }
}
```

Plunker example

More details in https://angular.io/docs/ts/latest/guide/template-syntax.html#!#binding-syntax

edited Apr 26 '16 at 11:42

answered Apr 26 '16 at 10:54

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I wanted difference between [] and {{}} not [] and (). – Narayan Prusty Apr 26 '16 at 11:39

> Interpolation is a special syntax that Angular converts into property binding. It's a convenient alternative to property binding.

This implies that **under the hood it yields a similar outcome**. However, string interpolation has one important limitation. This is that everything within string interpolation will first be evaluated (trying to find a value from the model ts file):

- if this value cannot be found there then the value within the string interpolation will be evaluated to a string.
- If this value is found in the model the value which is found gets coerced to a string and is used.

This has some implications on how you can use the 2 methods. For example:

1. String concatenation with string interpolation:

```
<img src=' https://angular.io/{{imagePath}}'/>
```

2. String interpolation cannot be used for anything else than strings

```
<myComponent  [myInput]="myObject"></myComponent>
```

When `myInput` is an `@Input()` of `myComponent` and we want to pass in an object, we have to use property binding. If we were to use string interpolation the object would be turned into a string and this would be passed in as a value for `myInput` .

answered Oct 14 '18 at 8:39

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