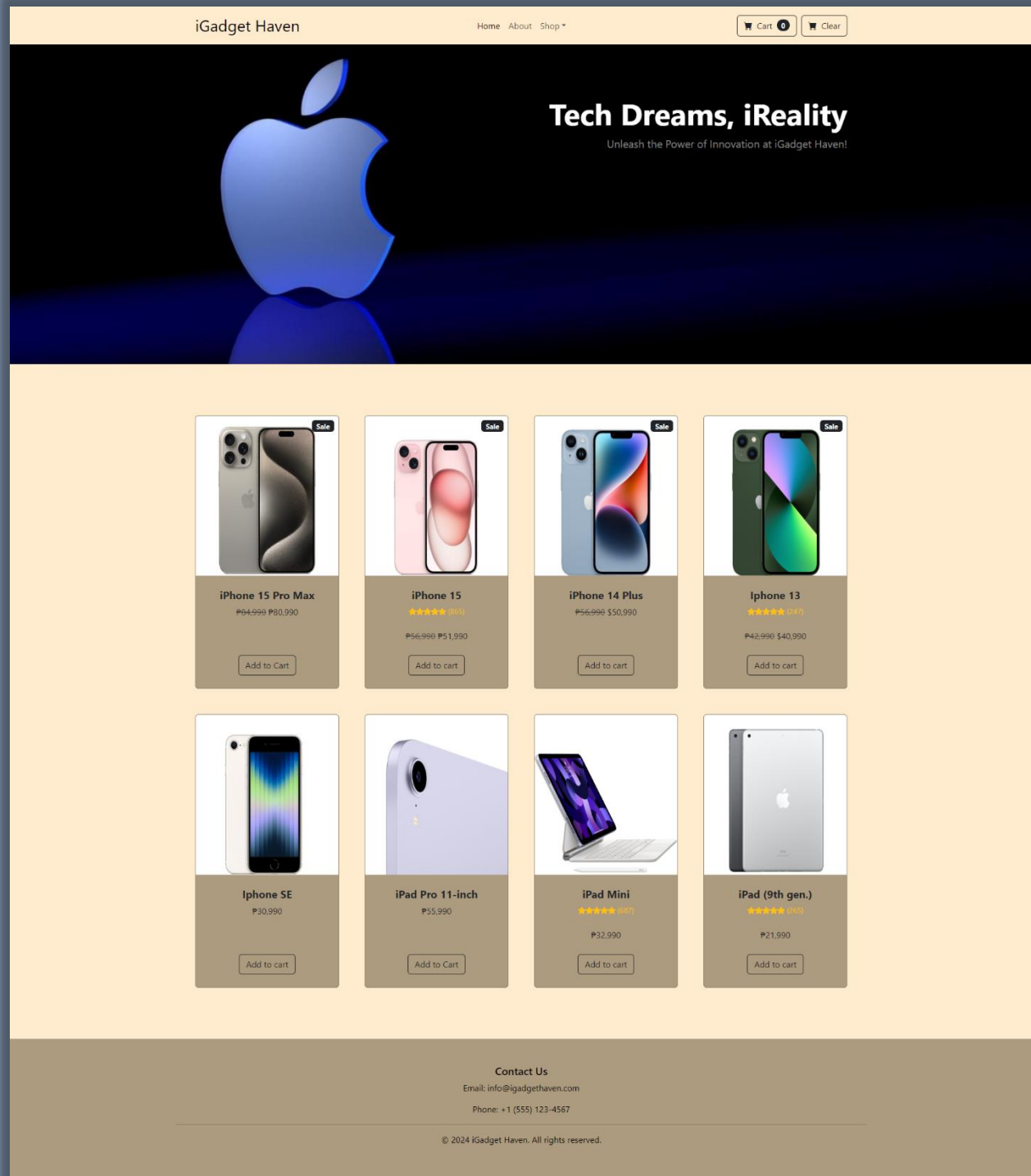
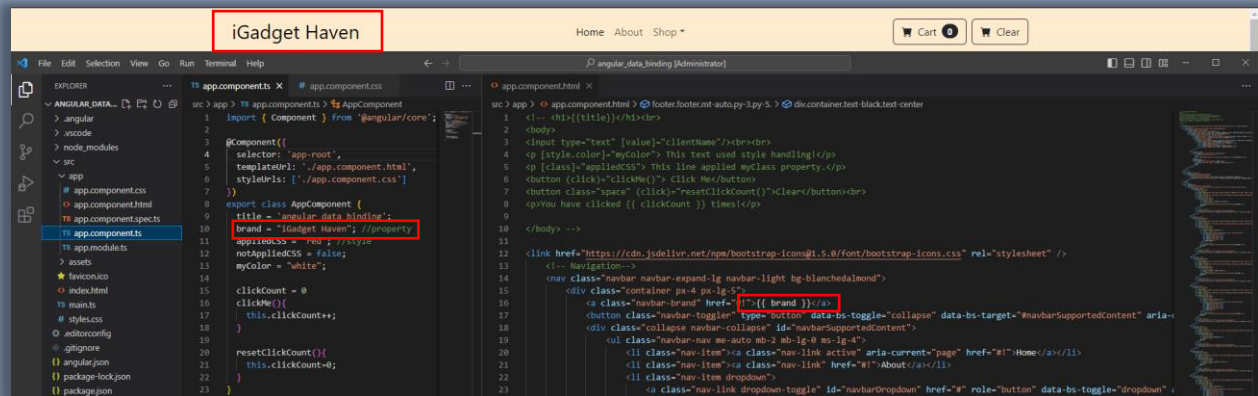


Lab Activity 3: Building an SPA for a Small Business (BOOTSTRAP)

Website

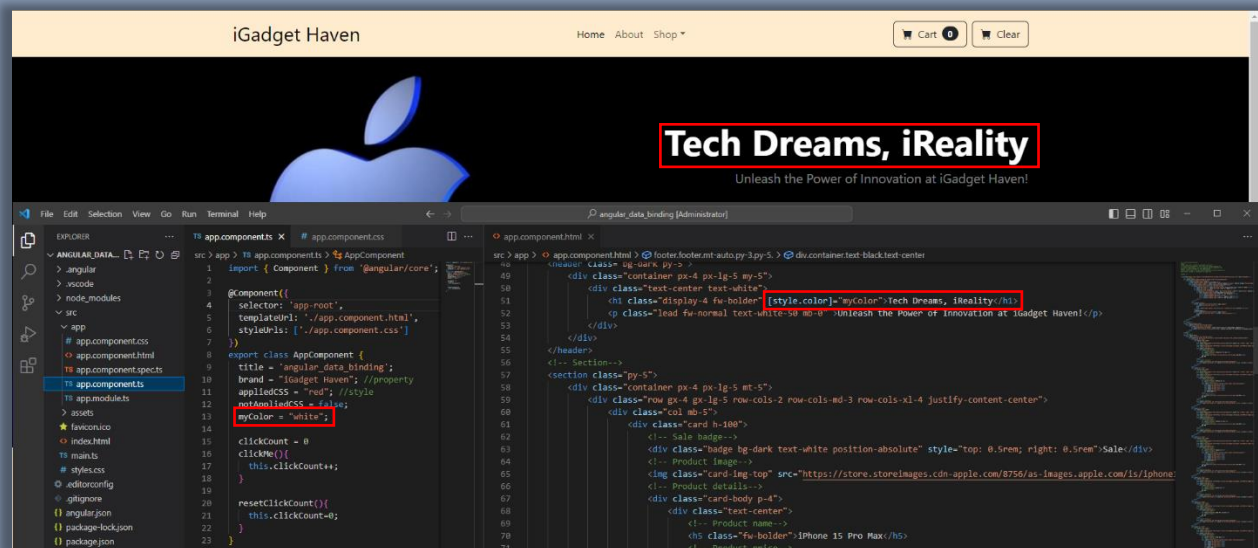


Interpolation involves embedding expressions within double curly braces (`{{ }}`) in the HTML template. For instance, the `brand` property in the component class, set to "iGadget Haven," is interpolated within the anchor tag text:



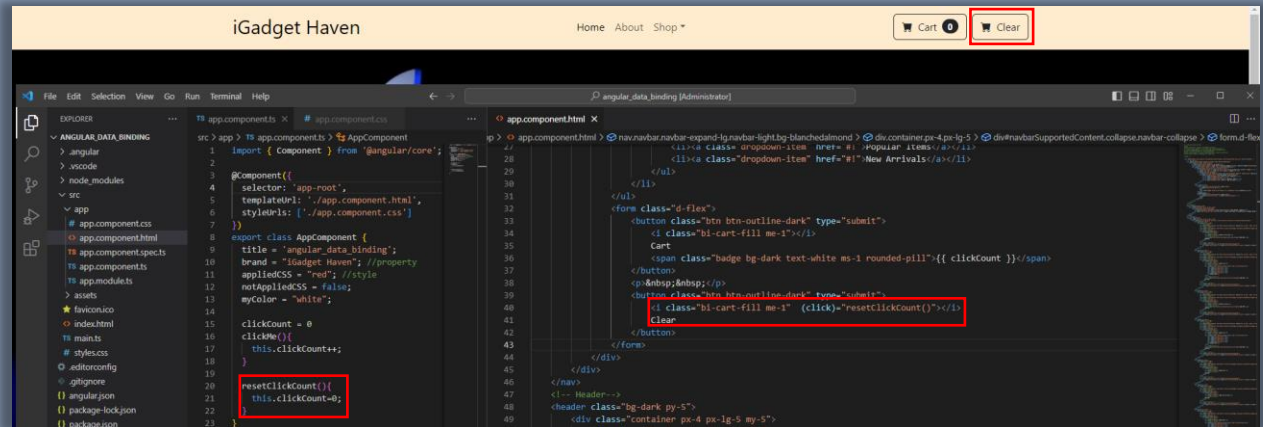
This ensures that the content of the anchor tag dynamically reflects the value of the `brand` property from the TypeScript code.

Property Binding is exemplified by the `[property]="expression"` syntax. In the code, the color of the heading is bound to the `myColor` property in the TypeScript class:



By updating the `myColor` property in the code, the style color of the heading is automatically adjusted.

Event Binding is implemented through the (event)="expression" syntax, facilitating the response to user interactions. For instance, the "Clear" button triggers the `resetClickCount` method when clicked it becomes 0:



Same as `resetClickCount` it is an event binding and the "Add to Cart" button triggers the `clickMe` method when clicked:



This means that every time the "Add to Cart" button is clicked, the `clickMe` method in the code is executed. Within the `clickMe` method, the `clickCount` property is incremented.

In this way, the `clickCount` property serves as a counter to keep track of how many times the "Add to Cart" button has been clicked, providing a dynamic and interactive element to the application. If you don't longer want the cart you've add you can clear it up by pressing "Clear".

In summary, data binding in Angular harmonizes the interaction between the component and the template, enhancing the flexibility and responsiveness of the application.