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What is the @Binding property wrapper?

Updated for Xcode 13.2

< What is the @Environment property

@Binding lets us declare that one value actually comes from elsewhere, and should be shared in both places. This is *not* the same as **@ObservedObject** or **@EnvironmentObject**, both of which are designed for reference types to be shared across potentially many views.

For example, we might have a **ContentView** with an **@State** property storing whether a child view is being presented or not, like this:

That uses **showingAddUser** for the **isPresented** parameter of our sheet, which means when that Boolean becomes true the add user view will be shown. However, how can we allow the add user view to dismiss itself if it needs to – if the user taps a Done button, for example?

What we want to happen is for the add user view to set **showingAddUser** back to false, which will cause **ContentView** to hide it. This is exactly what **@Binding** is for: it lets us create a property in the add user view that says "this value will be provided from elsewhere, and will be shared between us and that other place."

So, we might create an add user view like this:

```
struct AddView: View {
    @Binding var isPresented: Bool

    var body: some View {
        Button("Dismiss") {
            isPresented = false
        }
    }
}
```

That property literally means "I have a Boolean value called **isPresented**, but it's being stored elsewhere." So, when we create that **AddView** to replace the // **show the add user view** comment from earlier, we'd need to provide the value so it can be manipulated:

```
.sheet(isPresented: $showingAddUser) {
   AddView(isPresented: $showingAddUser)
}
```

This allows both **ContentView** and **AddView** to share the same Boolean value – when it changes in one place it also changes in the other.

```
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Thanks for your support, Jay Welshofer!

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