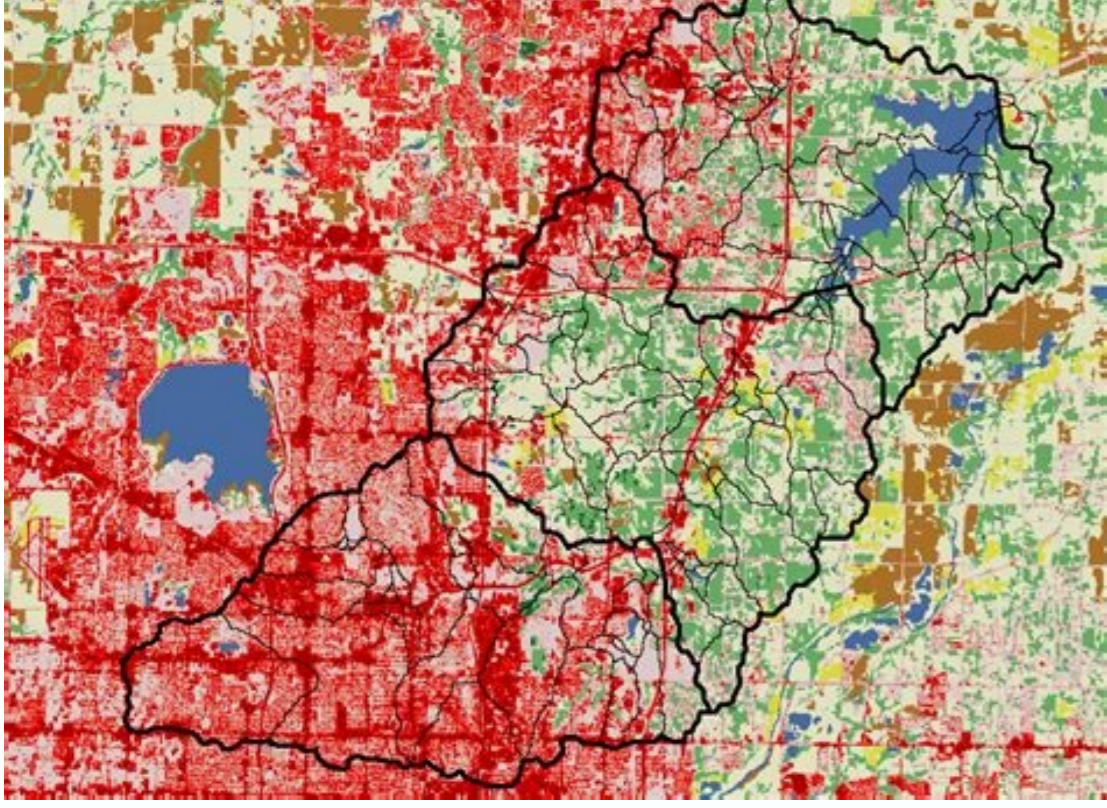
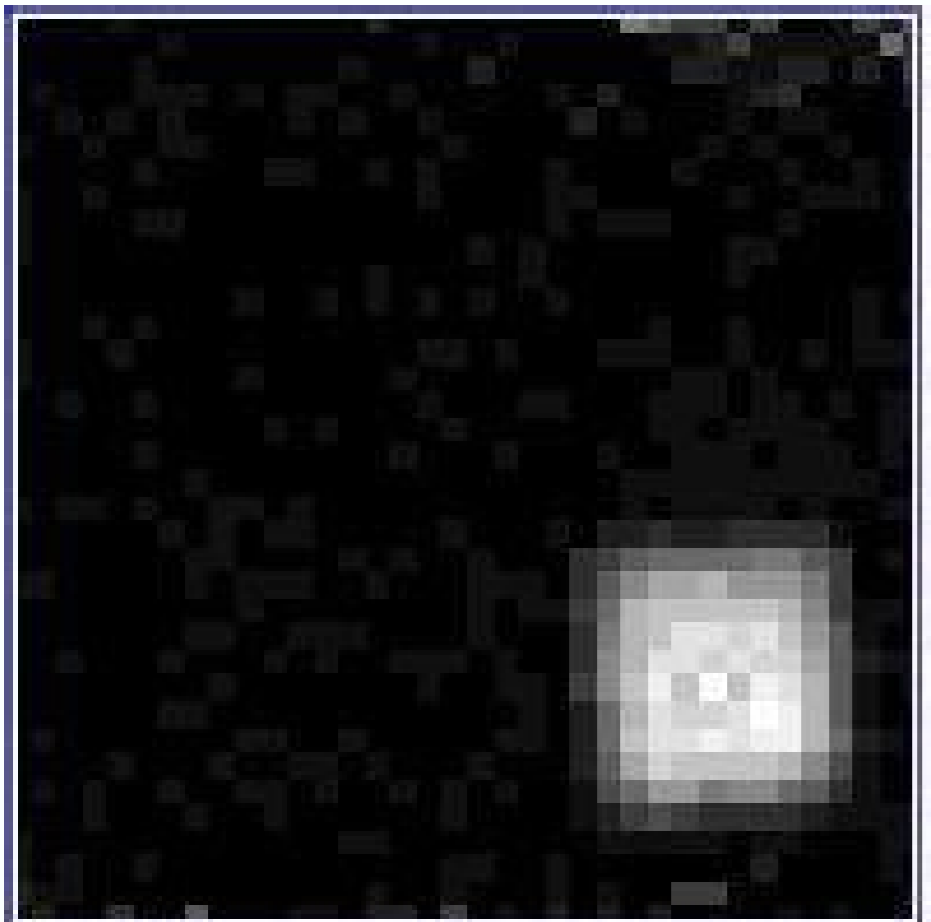
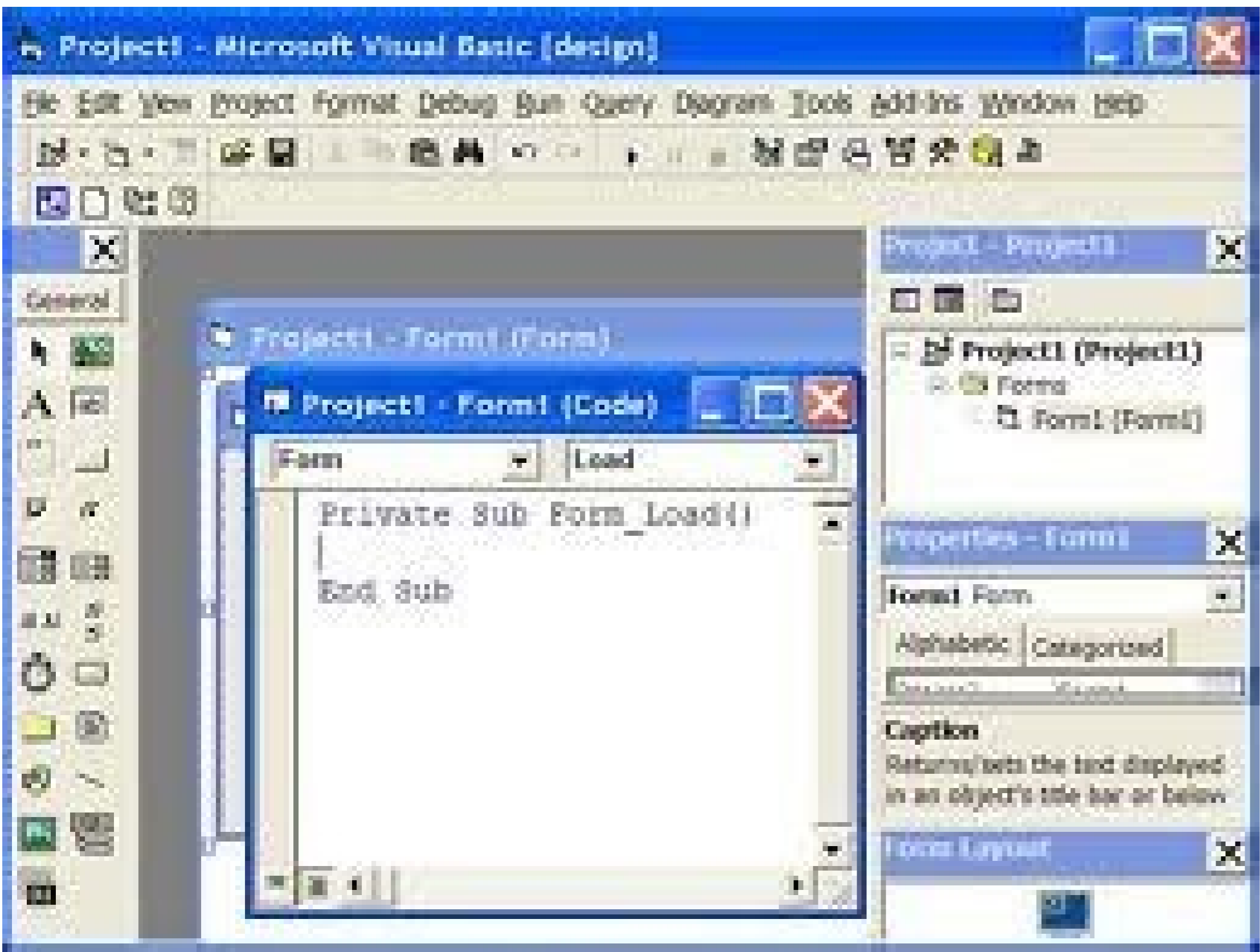


Continue



Order of Operations	Math
1. $(2^2 + 5 + 4)$	2. $(2 + 6^2 + 6^2 + 1^2 + 2)$
3. $(4 + 12) + 1$	4. $(8 + 2) \times 7$
5. $(6 + 9) \times 2^2 + 2$	6. $(3 + 6 - 3)$
7. $9^2 + 9 + (2^2 + 2^2 + 5)$	8. $(7^2 + 1 - 8) + 7^2 + 4$
9. $(9^2 - 12) + 9$	10. $(7^2 + 6) \times (1 + 2)$
11. $9 + 9 + (9^2 - 6) + 4$	12. $9 - (3 - 2) + 6^2 + 1$
13. $4 + 1 + (9 - 6) + 4$	14. $(8 + 6) \times (2^2 + 0) + 1$
15. $(2^2 + 4 + 3)$	16. $(7^2 - 6) \times 9 + 1$
17. $(7 - 2^2 + 3)$	18. $4^2 + (6 + 0) \times 1 + 666$
19. $4 + (9^2 + 6 + 5)$	20. $(5 + 9) + 9$



How to create template reference variable in angular. What is template reference variable in angular.

A template reference variable is often a reference to a DOM element within a template. It can also be a reference to an Angular component or directive or a web component (Read more at Angular.io). That means you can easily access the variable anywhere in the template. You declare a reference variable by using the hash symbol (#). The #firstNameInput declares a firstNameInput variable on an element. After that, you can access the variable anywhere inside the template. For example, I pass the variable as a parameter on an event. Remember that the lastNameInput belongs to HTMLInputElement type. Usually, the reference variable can only be accessed inside the template. However, you can use ViewChild decorator to reference it inside your component. After that, you can use this.nameInputRef anywhere inside your Component. Working with In the case of ng-template, it is a little bit different because each template has its own set of input variables. For example: We use the prefix let- to declare the input variable. let fullName is visible inside the ng-template, not the outside. In order to access the variable inside ng-template, we have to declare the context. You can test my simple Angular 2+ Template Reference Variable at Stackblitz. Follow me on Twitter for the latest content on Angular, JavaScript & WebDevelopment. Photo by Samuel Zeller on Unsplash. Angular in depth is moving away from Medium. More recent articles are hosted on the new platform in depth.dev. Thanks for being part of in depth movement!

04 Avoid Namespace Clashes with Directives 06 Use > I've been using template reference variables pretty liberally in my examples so far, and it's high time I dive in a bit into how to use them to reference specific directives. Goal-Get a reference to a directive from within the template. Implementation: A template reference variable is a way of capturing a reference to a specific element, component or directive so that it can be used somewhere else in the same template. They are declared like this #baseToggle or this #myToggle="toggle". Once declared, they can be used anywhere in the template. (Note that if you use an or a structural directive like *ngIf or *ngFor it creates a new template scope and template reference variables declared inside will not be available for use outside.) Template reference variables will resolve in this order: 1. A directive or component specifically referenced by its exportAs property like this: #myToggle="toggle". 2. The component attached to the element, if present. 3. The HTML element, if no component is present. 1. Directive with exportAs property applied to its metadata to allow that directive to be specifically targeted by a template reference variable. 2. Component There can only ever be one component per HTML element. If there is a component attached to that element, then a plain template reference variable will resolve to that component. 3. HTML Element If there is no component attached to that element, the template reference variable will fall back to the element itself. Outcome: Note: In this stackblitz I print the class name of the template reference variables using constructor.name to make it clear to what each variable refers. JavaScript frameworks like Angular provide great abstractions and useful APIs on top of the native Document Object Model (DOM) that can make your codebase more readable, maintainable, and efficient. But what do you do when you need to directly access an HTML element on the DOM in a manner that is type-safe? Angular's template reference variables provide a useful API through which you can interact with DOM elements and child components directly in your Angular code. In the sections that follow, you will learn what template reference variables are and how you can use them in your Angular components and services to gain low-level, manual control over the template elements that you are referencing. To get started using template reference variables, simply create a new Angular component or visit an existing one. To create a template reference variable, locate the HTML element that you want to reference and then tag it like so: #myVarName. In the code below, a template reference variable is created that references the with id test-div. 1.2 Having successfully created a reference to an HTML element within the template, you can now access this element inside of the relevant Angular component TypeScript file. Within your Angular component, use the ViewChild decorator that Angular provides in order to bind to the previously created template reference variable. For HTML elements, use the ViewChild decorator to create a new ElementRef as shown below: @ViewChild("myTestDiv") myTestDiv: ElementRef; This ElementRef gives your component direct access to the underlying HTML element when you use its nativeElement field like this: const divEl: HTMLDivElement = this.myTestDiv.nativeElement; Warning: Template reference variables will remain null/undefined until the view portion of the component has finished initiating. Make sure that you only attempt to use these variables within the ngAfterViewInit lifecycle hook or after this hook completes! For more information on the ElementRef type, check out the Angular documentation. Accessing underlying HTML elements in your Angular templates is great, but what if you want to access child components within your template? This is also easy using template reference variables. Using the same syntax above, you can create a template reference variable on a child component like this: With your child component referenced, you can gain access to it in your Angular component class like this: @ViewChild("myTestComp") myTestComp: TestComponent; With your child component successfully captured, you can access it like this: ngAfterViewInit(): void { 2 // We can access the TestComponent now that this portion of the view tree has been initiated. 3 this.myTestComp.saveTheWorld(); 4 } In this guide, you learned what template reference variables are in the Angular framework and how you can use them to gain typed references to both HTML elements located on the DOM and child components. You should now be confident in your ability to use template reference variables while avoiding variable-naming conflicts. Mastery of template reference variables will allow you to create a type-safe solution to that 5-10% of cases where the Angular framework's direct DOM element bindings are not enough and a more manual solution is needed. The modern web developer's platform 30th Dec 18 AT 1:42 AM Angular 70333 views This article is all about Template Reference Variable in Local Reference variable, whatever you can say. I think you can get some idea with the name itself "Template Reference" which says we are looking forward to putting a reference to any template. Let me explain this with an example. Let's say we have some basic DOM elements in our template view. It can be anything like I am h2 I am Paragraph And we want to access the content of h2 tag element inside our template but not in the component class. After accessing it, we also want to display below the parent div. How can we do that? The answer is "Template Reference variable". Yes, by placing a template or local reference variable over that element. Angular provides us, a way of capturing a reference to any specific dom element, component or directive in order to use it somewhere in our template itself. We just have to mark that specific element with a name followed by hash(#) symbol. Once the element gets marked, it will be treated as a local reference variable for that template and can be used to access its properties inside the template view only. You can not access it inside the component class or typescript logic codes. I am h2 I am Paragraph { {h2Elm.textContent}} we can do the same here for component and directives too { {helloRef.name}} // Template Ref Variable Note: The identifier name used for the template reference variable should be unique and should not conflict with any other template reference variable. Well! I told you that you cannot access that template reference variable inside the component class or typescript logic but still, you can use that variable by passing it through a method which will be called by the event listener. Name Save Name Passing that local variable with omitting # symbol. import { Component, } from '@angular/core'; @Component({ selector: 'my-app', templateUrl: './app.component.html', styleUrls: ['./app.component.css'] }) export class AppComponent { constructor() {} onSaveName(name: HTMLInputElement) { console.log(< HTMLInputElement > name.value); } } Here, if you observe, we are expecting a name parameter which will be of type HTMLInputElement and also inside the body of the method, we have wrapped the name variable with the same type. It is because we are accessing the instance of the element which is type. You can see in the above screenshot that all the generic properties of Input element are wrapped under HTMLInputElement. It is one of good practice to explicitly define the parameter type you are about to receive in the method to avoid further confusion with variable types in the method body. If you do so, Editor Intellisense will show you all the methods and properties can be called on the received parameter property. Okay, now back to the topic.... But, There is one more way to accessing the template reference variable is using @ViewChild() decorator, using this decorator, we can reference that variable inside our component without passing it via method as a parameter, or we can say, if we need to access it before the onSaveName() method get executed. import { Component, OnInit, ViewChild, ElementRef, AfterViewInit } from '@angular/core'; @Component({ selector: 'my-app', templateUrl: './app.component.html', styleUrls: ['./app.component.css'] }) export class AppComponent implements OnInit, AfterViewInit { @ViewChild("nameInput") inputNameRef: ElementRef; constructor() { ngOnInit() {} onSaveName(name: HTMLInputElement) { console.log(< HTMLInputElement > name.value); console.log(this.inputNameRef.nativeElement.value); } } Here, the output will be logged 3 times on the control, two for the method and one after AfterViewInit lifecycle hook. Don't forget that with the @ViewChild() decorator, our reference to the variable will be ElementRef type Since we are trying to access a reference to an element of our template view, ElementRef has sub-property called nativeElement which wraps all the underlying properties of that specific referenced element. We can also get the value of input within the same template by placing a reference variable over it. {{groupRef.value}} Here, whenever the change event occurs, the changes get detected by Angular Change detection system and we will get the value of input via string interpolation. Check the below output of the above code, or we can just bind the value via local reference with ngModel. This will produce the same output as in the above example. {{groupRef.value}} The value property of the input element is bound to ngModel. Although, you can also bind your custom string to [ngModel] like [ngModel]="abc" //you will see "abc" in the input box but, we just tried to assign the value property of input element which will hold whatever you type and then it will be passed to [ngModel] to render in the input box. By here, we are at the end of this article but I have not discussed one important thing yet. Note that if you use an or a structural directive like *ngIf or *ngFor it creates a new template scope and template reference variables Wait, I can prove the above lines with the below example. Let's say we have an object "groupList" defined in the app.component.ts groupList = [{ name: " " }, { name: " " }] And we have done some iteration over this object on the div element. {{groupRef.value}} {{groupList | json}} It will look like something below Thanks for reading this article. Please let me know your suggestions in the comment box.

The accordion directive builds on top of the collapse directive to provide a list of items, with collapsible bodies that are collapsed or expanded by clicking on the item's header. The body of each accordion group is transcluded into the body of the collapsible element.uib-accordion settings. close-others # C (Default: true) - Control whether expanding one item will cause the ... Angular 7 Tutorial. ... Template for the initial file upload component: The user interface is divided into two different parts. ... We are getting a reference to the files that the user has selected by accessing events, Target, Files property. Then we create the form payload using the FormData API. It is a standard browser API and is not ... This example shows some of the most useful @Component configuration options: Selector: A CSS selector that tells Angular to create and insert an instance of this component where it finds the corresponding tag in the template HTML. For example, if an application's HTML contains, Angular inserts an instance of the HeroListComponent view ... When you bootstrap with the AppComponent class (in), Angular looks for a in the index.html, finds it, instantiates an instance of AppComponent, and renders it inside the tag. Now run the app. It should display the title and hero name. The next few sections review some of the coding choices in the app. 04/06/2022 @ViewChild("myDOMElement", { static: false }) MyDOMElement: ElementRef; # How to use the static property?. Before Angular 8 we needed to get ElementRef in the ngAfterViewInit() component lifecycle hook. But now we can set static to true and get element reference in the ngOnInit() component hook. In latest version 9 you can remove the static ... The Template reference variable is a reference to any DOM element, component or a directive in the Template. Use #variable to create a reference to it. We can also use #variable="exportAsName" when the component/directive defines an exportAs metadata. The template variable can be used anywhere in the template. We use the *notation to tell Angular that we have a structural directive and we will be manipulating the DOM. It basically tells angular to inject the TemplateRef. When we attach our directive to an ng-template, and ask for the TemplateRef in the constructor, the Angular injects the reference to the template enclosed by the ng-template. 24/06/2022 - The key difference is not in the syntax, but in the semantics, which we'll now dive into. Block-scoping. When a variable is declared using let, it uses what some call lexical-scoping or block-scoping. Unlike variables declared with var whose scopes leak out to their containing function, block-scoped variables are not visible outside of their nearest containing block or for ... The Angular microsyntax lets you configure a directive in a compact, friendly string. The microsyntax parser translates that string into attributes on the . The let keyword declares a template input variable that you reference within the template. Template Reference variable often reference to DOM element within a template. Also reference to angular

