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# Change angular template tags

a framework . Mobile & desktop. Photo Samuel Zeller in UnsplashAngularInDepth is moving away from the medium. More recent articles have been hosted on the new inDepth.dev platform. Thanks for being part of the indepth movement!‹ 05 categories of pattern reference variables with instructions07 use content instructions ›Props rendered have been making waves react in society recently, but the corresponding pattern in the angular world has been getting almost as much press. I've written before that TemplateRefs are Angular's Render props and I hope to give you a good simple example of that here. Note: TemplateRef is the class name and the html tag - they are both <ng-template>reference is the same thing. Chances are you will use more in your code, but it's easier to find online information under the term TemplateRef since it gives you a lot of results related to tag <ng-template > <ng-template > <template>html5. Our existing implementation uses custom content guidelines to work well if the component author knows in the fore before all the ways that the parent component will want to use magic, but what if the parent component needs to use juggling mode in the way we plan for? Objective: Provide juggling mode directly to the parent component and allow it to provide perspective. Implementation <ng-template>Construction:The right component is suitable for this use.1 Toggle ComponentThe <toggle>component gets a reference to the by <ng-template>searching for a ContentChild and then provides that template with the state that it needs to do the view rendering. The code looks like this:Here is used as a placeholder when you can attach the *ngTemplateOutlet instructions, which all work. LayoutTemplate is the template name that is being rendered and the field is used to register all the state that the toggle component is provided to <ng-container>layoutTemplate.2. The parents of componentThe state transferred from the toggle component expressly stated by the parent component in the use of the feature <ng-template>permission. Let's feature is made as follows: let-templatevar=inputvar where templatevar is the name used to refer the value inside and inputvar is the variable name provided by the component to the template <ng-template > <toggle>. This syntax allows the parent component to avoid a name collision, if there is already an input on the parent domain. Outcome:Alert reader Z Ye noted that the @Input in layoutTemplate in this example is unnecessary – which is true. It does offer some flexibility though. The parent component now has the option to adopt the template as a reference or as a child. For example: It's not particularly useful if you just want to define the template next to the component, but there can be scenarios where the template is defined elsewhere in your application and you want to pass it through multiple components or using a service <toggle>. Angular 4 using <ng-template>from as </ng-template> </toggle> </toggle> </ng-template> </ng-container> </ng-template> </toggle> </ng-template> </template> </ng-template> </ng-template> </ng-template> </ng-template> به جای آن <template> در Angular2 استفاده می شود. دلیل تغییر زاویه ای ۴ به این دلیل است که یک تضاد نام بین تگ <template> و اج تی ام ال وجود <ng-template> <template> دارد <template>:برچسب استاندارد. کاملاً جلوتر میره. این یکی از تغییرات عمده در زاویه ۴ است. اجازه دهید ما در حال حاضر استفاده از قالب همراه با شرط اگر دیگر و دیدن خروجی. app.component.html <!--The content below is only a placeholder and can be replaced.--><div style=text-align:center><h1> به {{title}} خوش آمدید. </h1></div><div> ماه‌ها: <select (change)=changemonths($event) name=month><option *ngfor=let i of months>{{i}}</select></div><br><div>شرط <span *ngif=isavailable;then condition1 else condition2>معتبر است.</span> شرط <ng-template #condition1=>از قالب شرط معتبر</ng-template> است از قالب <ng-template #condition2=>نامعتبر است</ng-template></div>روی <button (click)=myClickFunction($event)>من کلیک کنید</button> برای برچسب Span، شوند نامیده می شود، در غیر این صورت condition2. app.component.ts import { Component } from '@angular/core'; @Component({ selector: 'app-root', templateUrl: './app.component.html', styleUrls: ['./app.component.css'] }) export class AppComponent { title = 'Angular 4 Project!'; //array of months. months = [January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December]; isavailable = false; myClickFunction(event) { this.isavailable = false; } changemonths(event) { alert(Changed month from the Dropdown); console.log(event); } } ما بیانیه اگر با شرط دیگر اضافه شده است و شرط قالب تماس بگیرید1، شرط دیگر2. قالب ها قرار است به صورت زیر فراخوانی شوند – <ng-template #condition1=>Condition</ng-template> معتبر است از قالب <ng-template #condition2=>Condition</ng-template> از قالب نامعتبر است اگر شرط درست باشد، آنگاه قالب condition1 خروجی در مرورگر به صورت زیر است – متغیر در دسترس نادرست است بنابراین قالب condition2 دارد. اگر مرورگر را بازرسی کنید، خواهید دید که دم تگ دهانه را در دم دریافت نمی کنید. مثال زیر به شما کمک خواهد کرد که همین را درک کنید. اگر مرورگر را بازرسی کنید، خواهید دید که هرگز برچسب دهانه را در دسترس نادرست است بنابراین قالب شده است. اگر روی دکمه کلیک کنید، قالب مربوطه فراخوانی خواهد شد. It has the Condition is invalid from template in the dom. خط زیر از کد در html به ما کمک خواهد کرد تا برچسب دهانه در dom. <!--The content below is only a placeholder and can be replaced.--><div style=text-align:center><h1> به {{title}} خوش آمدید. </h1></div><div> ماه‌ها: <select (change)=changemonths($event) name=month><option *ngfor=let i of months>{{i}}</select></div><br><div>شرط <span *ngif=isavailable; else condition2>معتبر است.</span> شرط <ng-template #condition1=>از قالب شرط معتبر</ng-template> است از قالب <ng-template #condition2=>نامعتبر (click)=myClickFunction($event)>Click Me If we remove the then condition, we get the condition is valid message in the browser and the span tag is also available in the dom. Show/hide table of error contents loading this resource there. Please try again later. ngTagsInput comes with default templates for both tagsInput and autoComplete instructions and you can replace them with your custom templates easily. This guide will show you how. Creating custom template templates can be remote or line. A remote template is just an HTML file on your server, and an inline template is a marking piece wrapped within a script label with the feature type set to text/ng-template. Here's an example of an inline template: It's important to mention that all templates are rendered in a separated range and can access different things depending on the field they are used (tags or autocomplete) <script type=text/ng-template id=my-custom-template> ... </script> be. To use a custom template for each tag, you need to set the template option to an identifier (inline template) or a URL (remote format): a tag format has access to the following properties/methods: data: includes current tag data; $index: includes tag index. $getDisplayText($removeTag): Returns the display text according to the display option.html; Sticky: If you inspect the template domain you will notice some properties starting with $$. Those properties are considered private and you should not use them in your custom templates as they may change or be removed in the future. Below you can see a working example of a custom tag template: Autocomplete template just like the Labels-Input instructions, you can change the default auto template by setting the template option: you can use the following properties/methods to assemble your custom template: data: include match data; $index: include match index; $getDisplayText(): Return the display text according to the display option; auto-complete source=loadTags($query) template=my-custom-template>>/auto-complete>$highlight(text): receives a text and highlights the query typed by the user <auto-complete source=loadTags($query) template=/path/to/my-custom-template>>lt;/auto-complete> Slow. You can see a functional example below: Putting it all together here is a perfect example using custom templates for both labels and autocomplete: important things to keep in mind that custom templates are rendered for each tag and every autocomplete offer. Complex templates with many connections should be carefully designed so you get yourself in a sasquatch situation. Try using one-time connections instead of regularwhenever possible . Possible.

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