

WPF MVVM in Depth

MVVM PATTERN FUNDAMENTALS



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MVVM Pattern Fundamentals

What

Why

Where

How



Model-View-ViewModel
(MVVM)
is mostly about
trying to achieve good
Separation of Concerns



No Separation of Concerns



Easy to put clothes away

Really hard to get dressed

Good Separation of Concerns

A bit more work to put
things where they belong

Makes getting dressed
easy



No Separation of Concerns

```
private void ComputeCustomerOrdersTotal(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
```

```
    var selectedCustomer = this.customerDataGrid.SelectedItem as Customer;
    var orders = (from order in dbContext.Orders.Include("OrderItems")
                  where order.CustomerId == selectedCustomer.Id
                  select order);
```

```
    var sum = 0;
    foreach (var order in orders)
    {
        foreach (var item in order.OrderItems)
        {
            sum += item.UnitPrice * item.Quantity;
        }
    }
```

```
    this.customerOrderTotal.Text = sum.ToString();
}
```

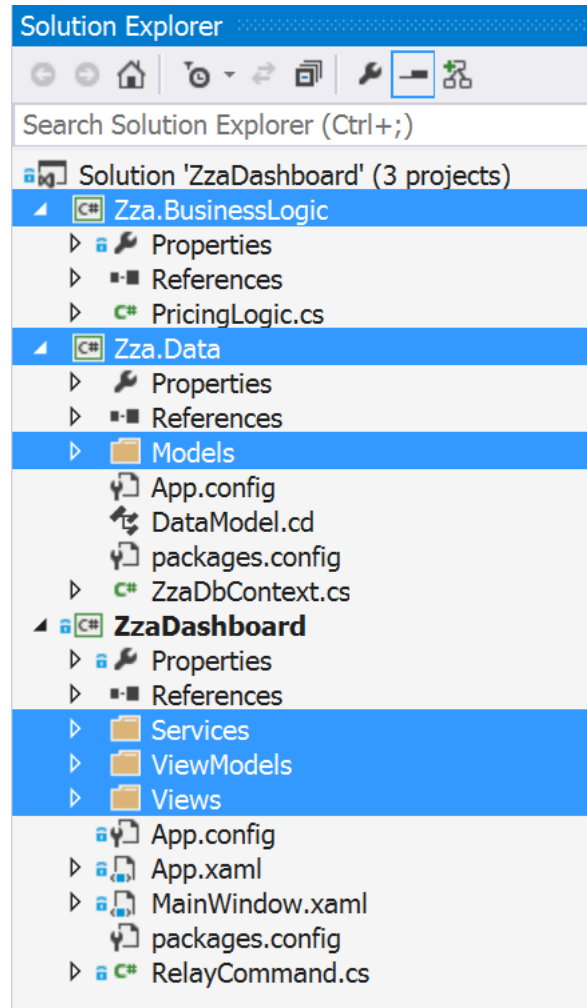
Data Access

UI Element Access

Interaction/Business Logic



Good Separation of Concerns



← **Business Logic**

← **Data Access**

← **Model Entities**

← **Shared Client Logic**
← **View Interaction Logic**
← **UI Element Access**



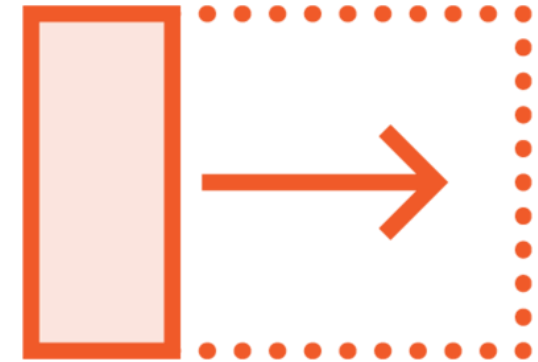
MVVM Goals/Benefits



Maintainability



Testability



Extensibility

Model-View-Controller (MVC)



Dates back to early 1970's

Favored by modern Web platforms

Lifetime separation between Controller and View

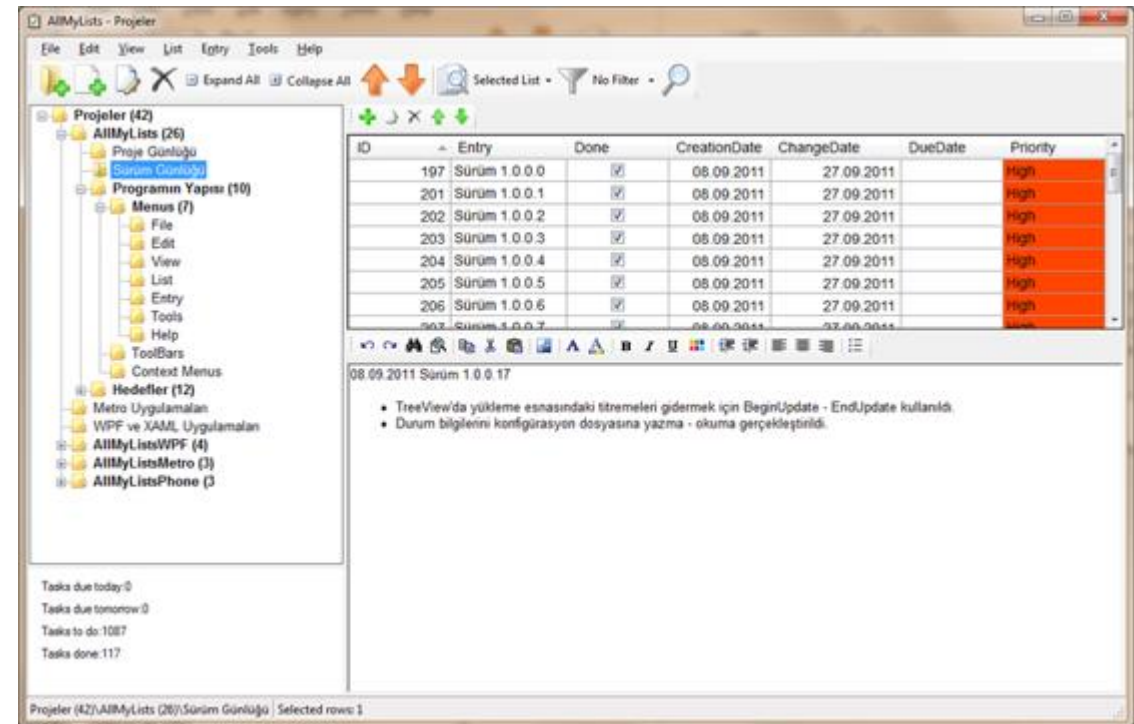


Model-View-Presenter (MVP)

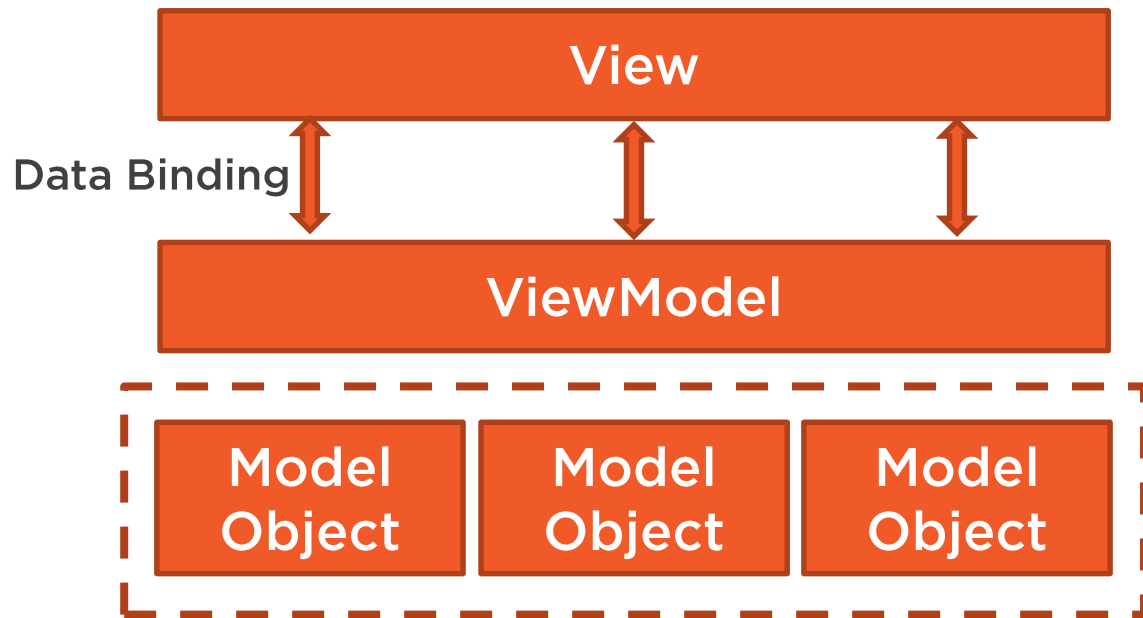
Mid-2000's rich/smart
client apps

Ongoing communication
between View and
Presenter

Primarily method calls
back and forth – interface
decoupling



Model-View-ViewModel (MVVM)



Ongoing interaction
between View and
ViewModel

Data flow and
communications primarily
through data binding



MVVM Across Platforms

Windows Desktop

WPF

Silverlight

Windows 8
Windows Runtime

Windows 10
UWP



MVVM Across Platforms

SPA Clients



Knockout



AngularJS



VueJS

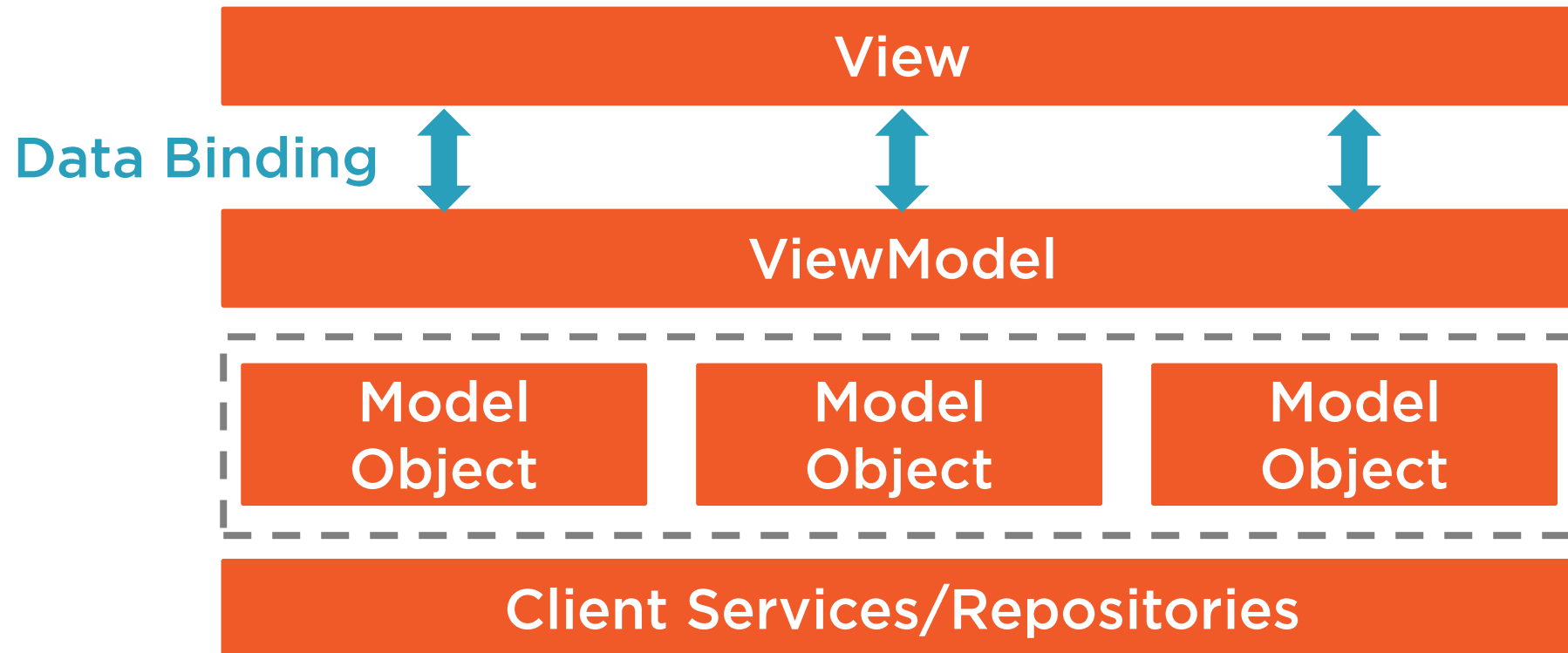


MVVM Across Platforms

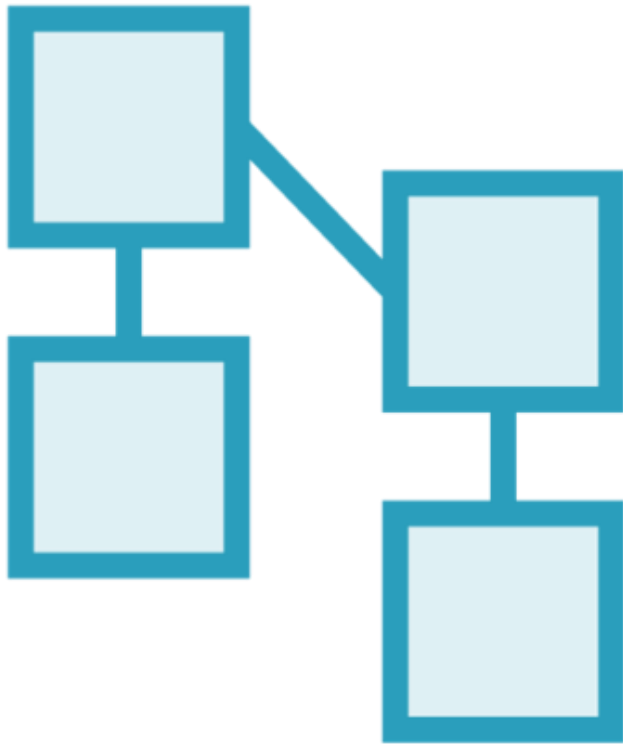
Mobile Clients



MVVM Responsibilities



Model Responsibilities



Contain the client data

Expose relationships between model objects

Computed properties

Raise change notifications

`INotifyPropertyChanged.PropertyChanged`

Validation

`INotifyDataErrorInfo/IDataErrorInfo`

View Responsibilities



Structural definition of what the user sees on the screen

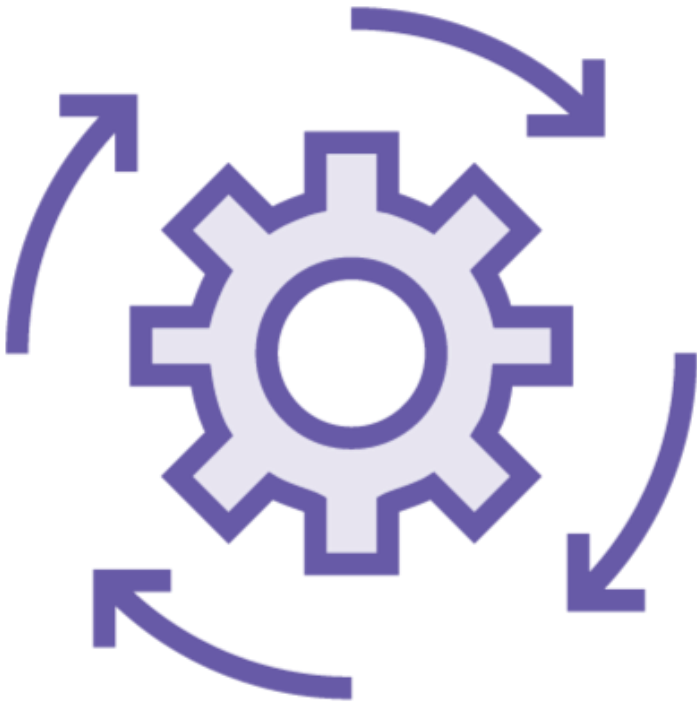
- Static and dynamic

Goal: “No Code Behind”

- Always have at least constructor
- Avoid event handling, interaction logic, and data manipulation in code behind
- Code that works directly with UI elements sometimes needed



ViewModel Responsibilities



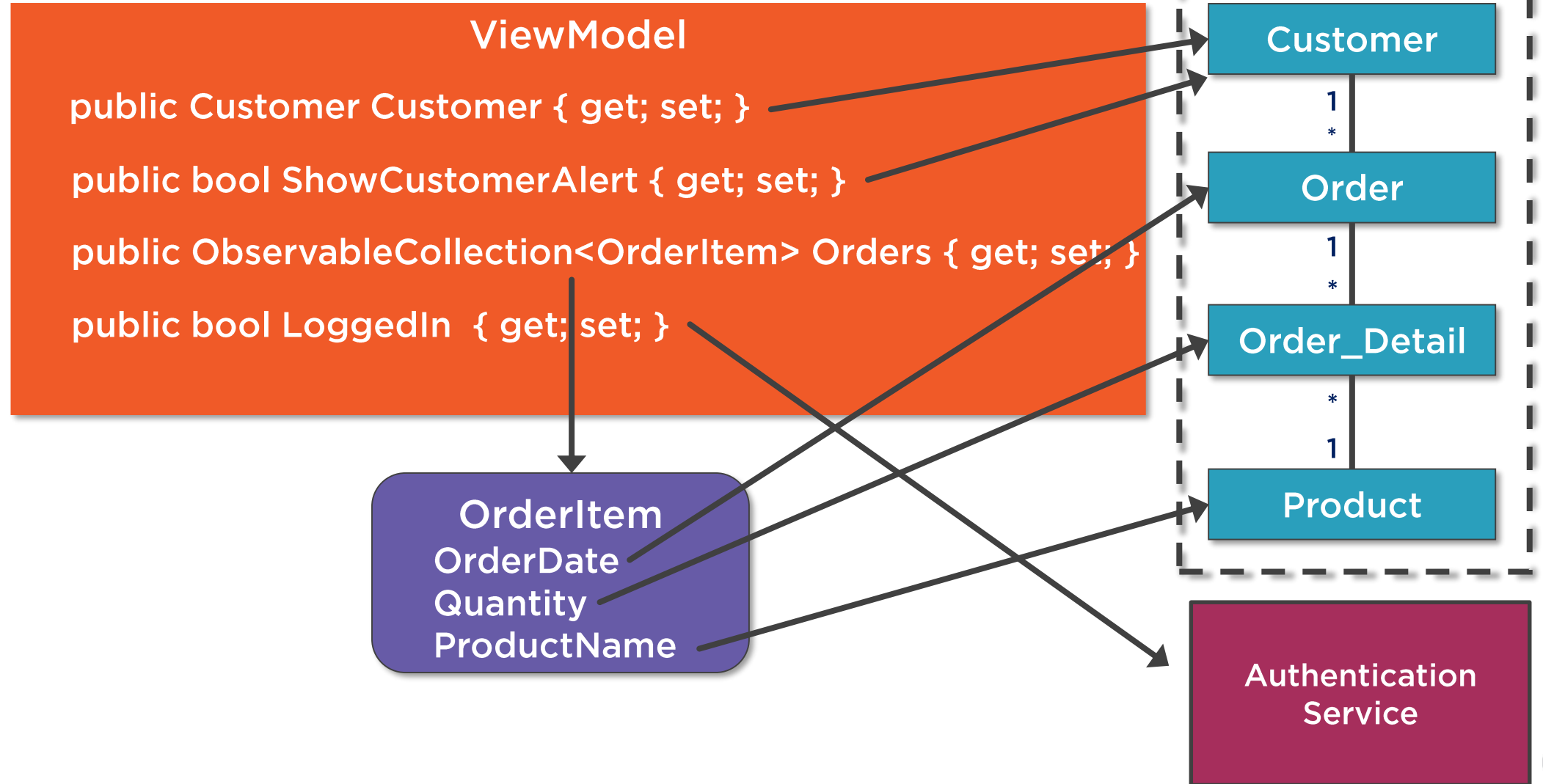
Expose data to the view for presentation and manipulation

Encapsulate interaction logic

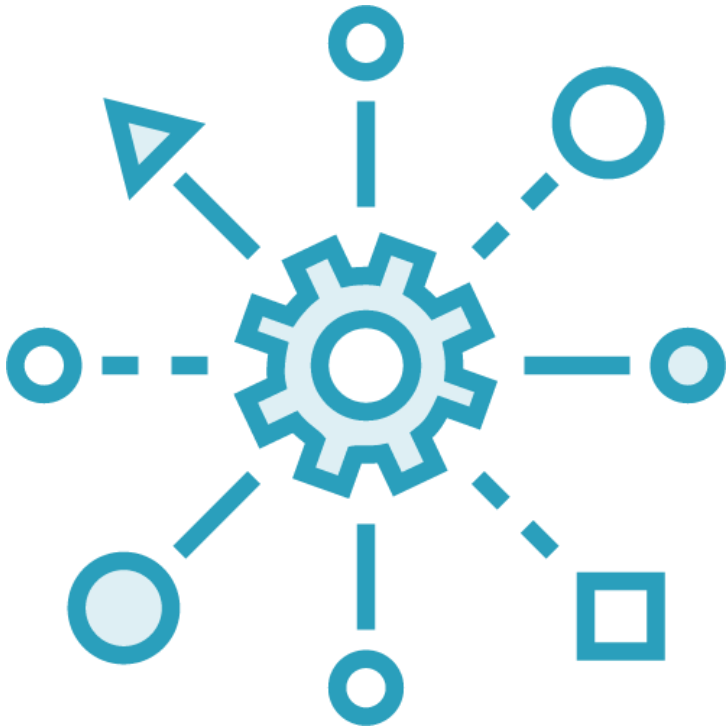
- Calls to business/data layer/service
- Navigation logic
- State transformation logic

ViewModel Data

“Expose”
“Wrapped”
Client State



Client Services/Repositories



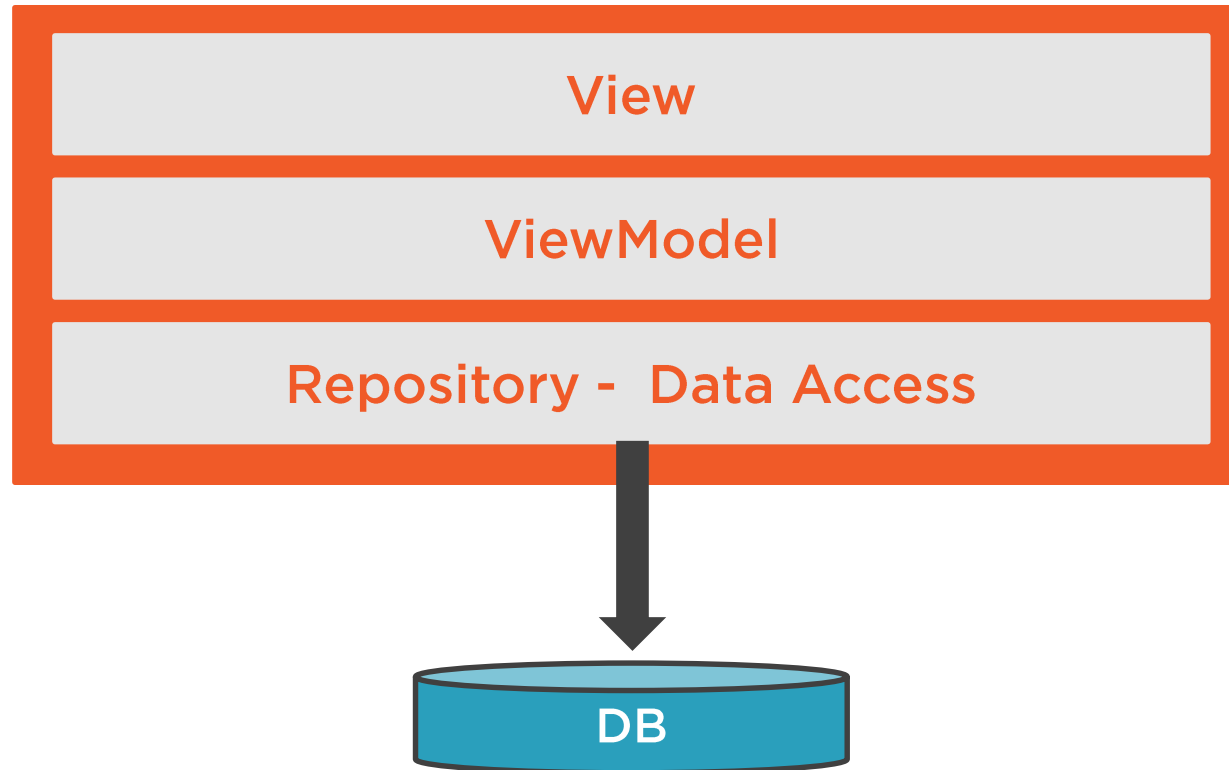
Encapsulate shared logic or data access

Consumed by one or more ViewModels

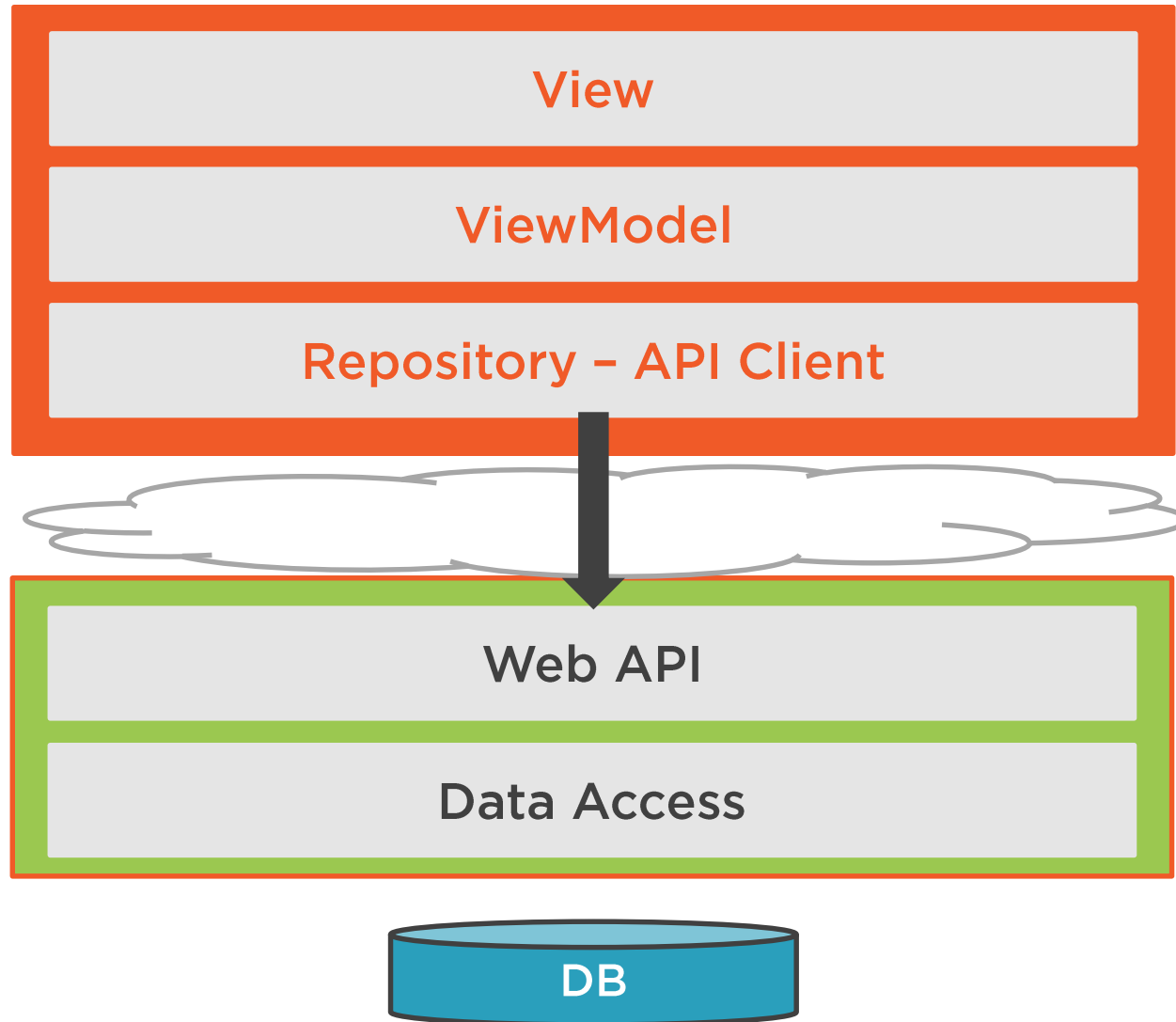
Decouples ViewModels from external dependencies

- Data access
- Shared functionality or data
- Web service calls
- Data caching

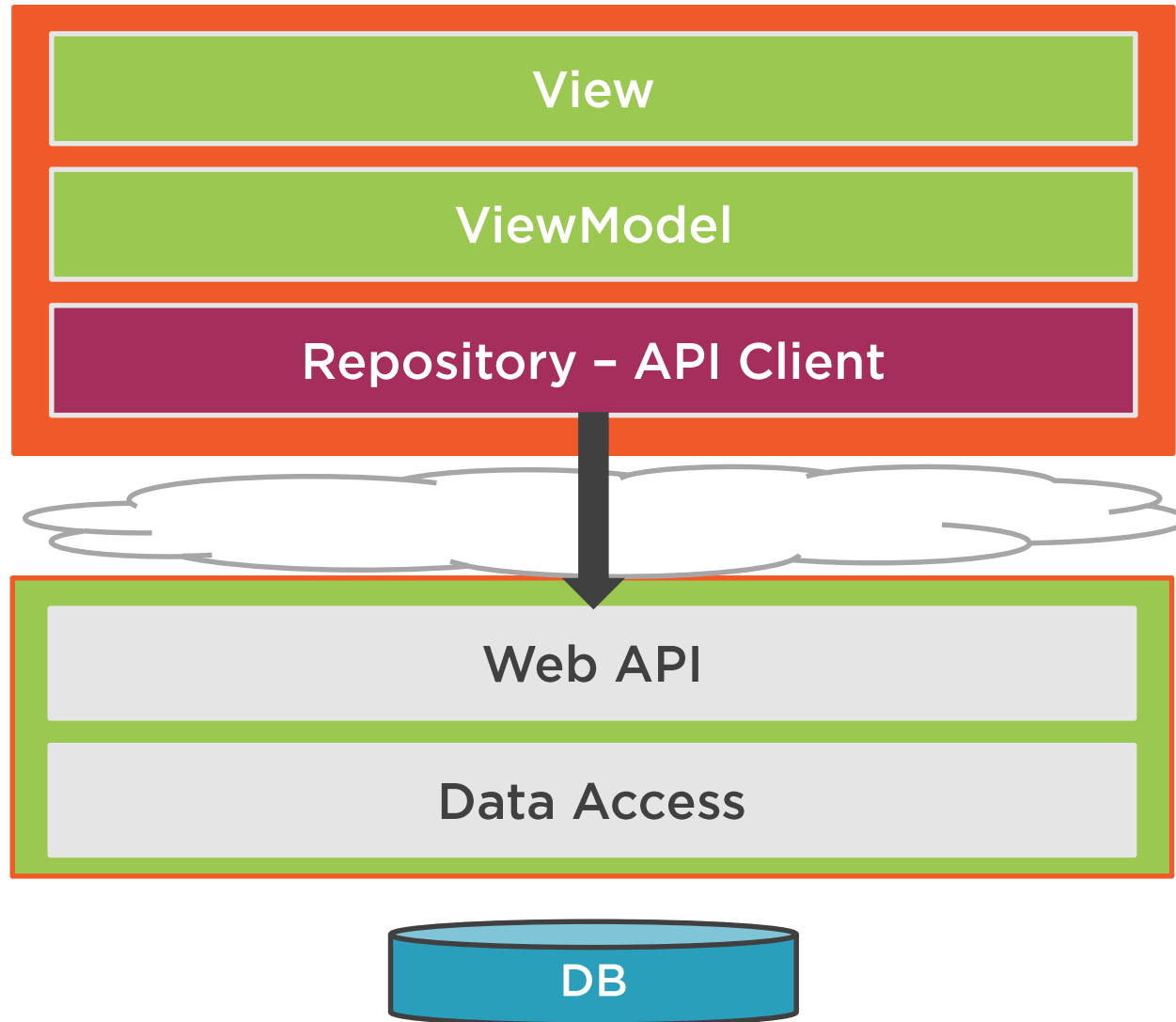
Client Services/Repositories



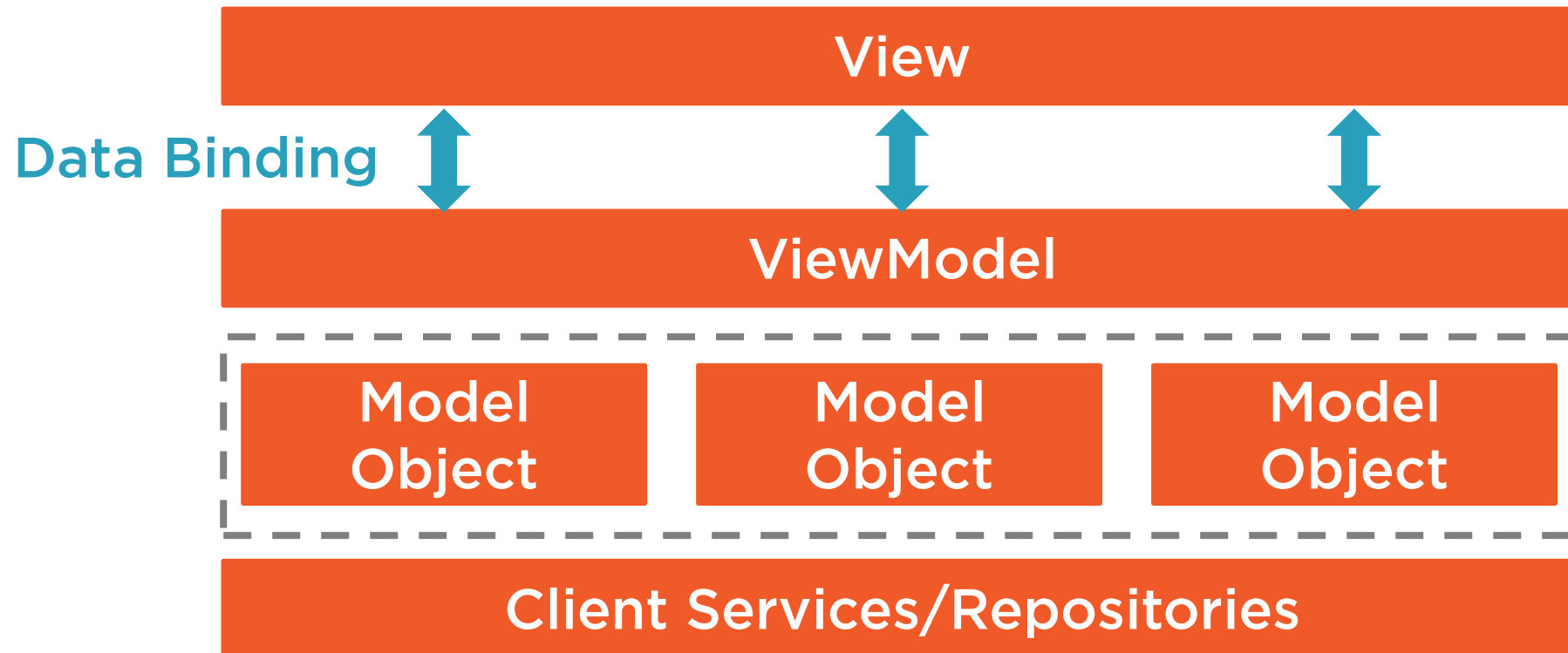
Client Services/Repositories



Client Services/Repositories



MVVM Responsibilities



Fundamental equation of
MVVM:

$$\text{View.DataContext} = \text{ViewModel}$$


View/ViewModel Instantiation

View-First

View is constructed first

ViewModel gets constructed and attached to DataContext via View

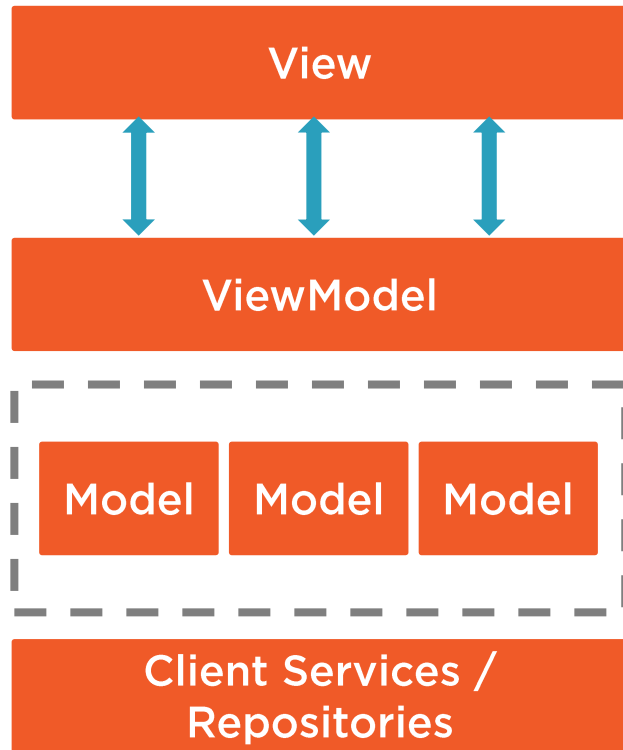
ViewModel-First

ViewModel is constructed first

View is constructed as a consequence of ViewModel being added to UI



MVVM Concepts Summary



MVVM helps you build better structured apps

Each part has a specific responsibility

`View.DataContext = ViewModel`

