

Applied MVVM – Validation and Dependency Injection



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Introduction



Visual Studio data sources designer

Validation

Dependency injection

MVVM toolkits



Visual Studio Data Sources Designer



Can use it to quickly scaffold data bound forms



Generates non-MVVM structured data binding hook-up



Can quickly morph into MVVM structure



Validation in MVVM



Data entry forms can still leverage WPF data binding validation features

Validation logic belongs in the Model or ViewModel, not the View

Can use any of:

- Exceptions
- IDataErrorInfo
- INotifyDataErrorInfo
- ValidationRules

Favor INotifyDataErrorInfo



Dependency Injection

Data binding decouples Views and
ViewModels

Need something to decouple
ViewModels from client services

Interfaces and dependency injection
provide that decoupling



Dependency Injection and Inversion of Control



Inversion of Control (IoC) and Dependency Injection (DI) are closely related

A “container” is infrastructure code that does both for you

The container is responsible for:

- Constructing an object when asked
- Determining what that object depends on
- Constructing those dependencies
- Injecting them into the object being constructed
- Recursively doing this process

There are many DI libraries to choose from

- Unity, AutoFac, Ninject, StructureMap, etc.

MVVM Frameworks and Toolkits



Prism



MVVM Light



Caliburn Micro



MVVM Cross



Prism Framework

MVVM

Modularity

UI composition/
regions

Navigation

Commands

Pub-sub events



Summary



Visual Studio Data Sources designer can scaffold out data-centric views quickly

Validation logic belongs in the Model and/or ViewModel

Dependency injection lets you keep ViewModels loosely coupled with Client Services

Using a good MVVM Framework eliminates the need to write your own MVVM infrastructure code

