

X:Bind

Compiled databinding in UWP

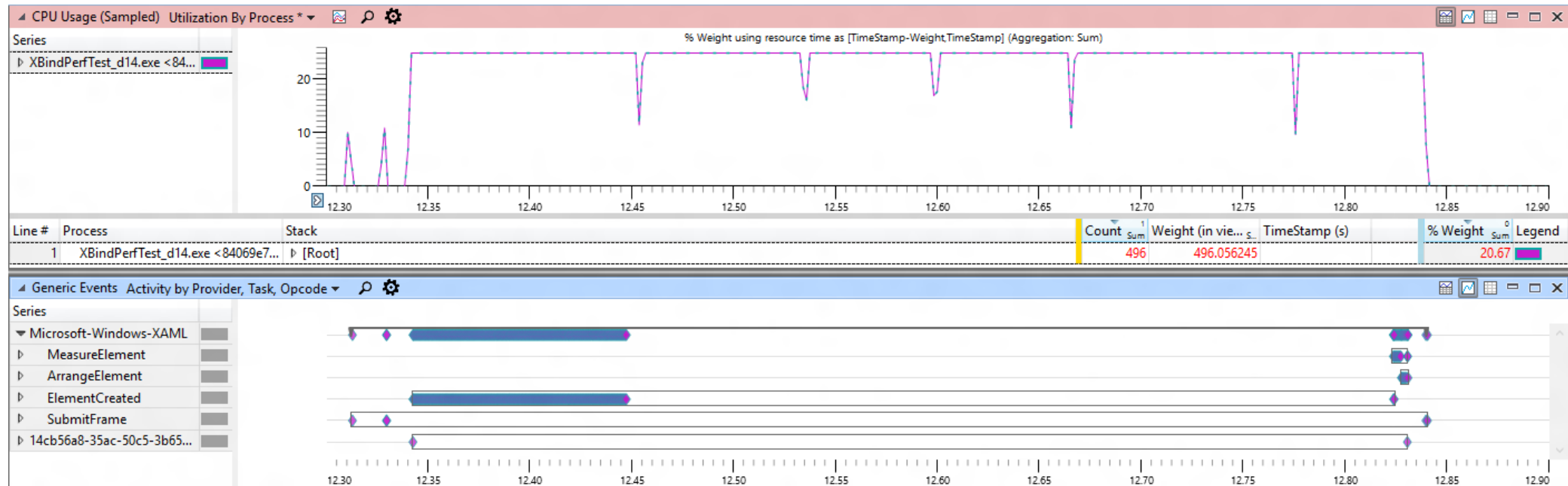
Introducing compiled binding

How do we keep the power of data binding but make it faster?

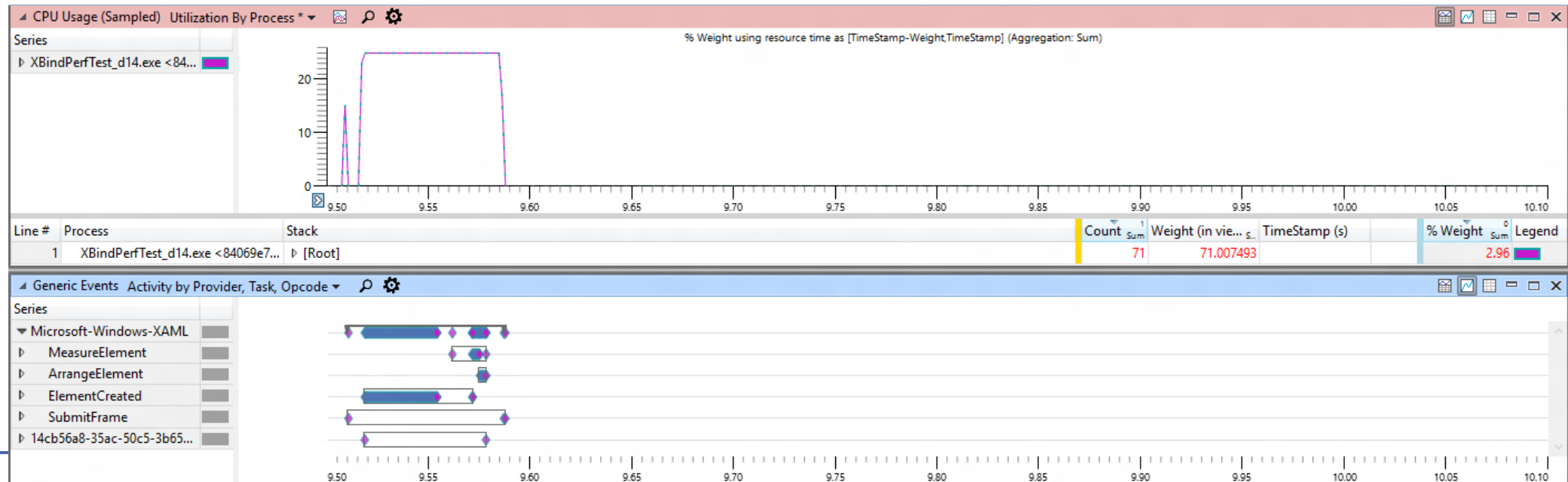
- New mechanism for data binding in Xaml Apps
- Heavy lifting is done at project build time rather than at runtime
 - Declarative bindings are converted into generated code behind
 - Eliminates need for slow runtime “reflection” operations
 - Code can be inspected and debugged
- x:Bind bindings are validated at build time

What is the problem with classic
data binding?

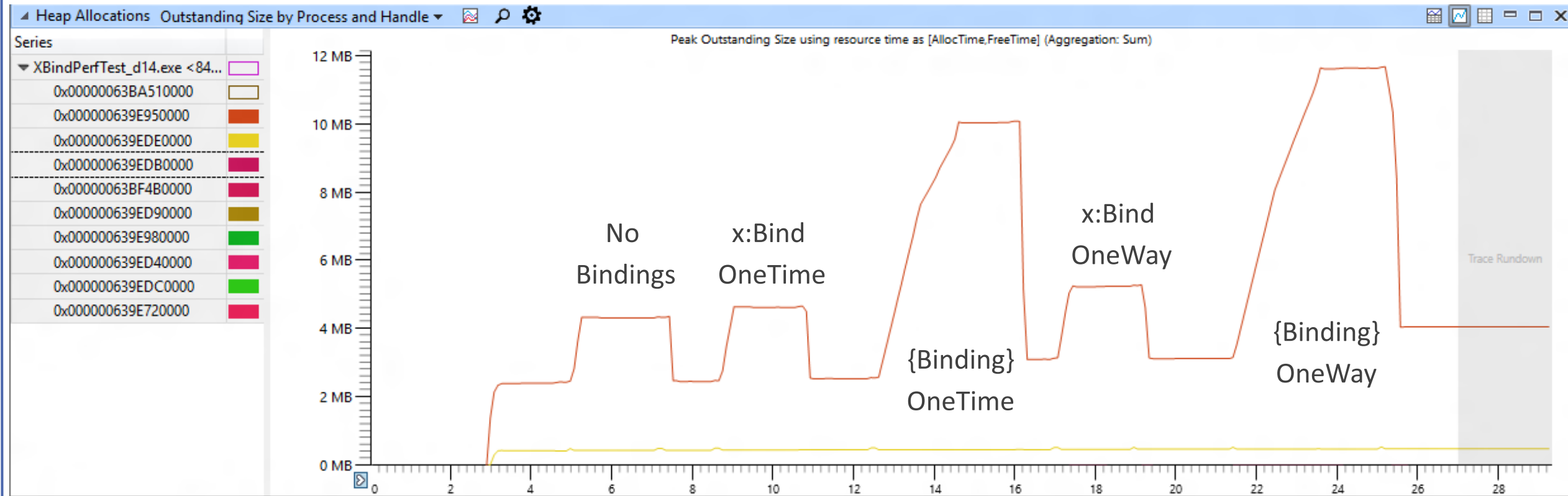
Classic Binding



Compiled Binding



Memory Comparison



1600 borders with their background databound

x:Bind

- Compiled binding
 - Bindings are committed at compile-time
- Strongly-typed binding
 - Duck binding is not supported
- Default mode is OneTime
 - OneWay and TwoWay are still available
- Standard binding approaches
 - INotifyPropertyChanged, IObservableVector, INotifyCollectionChanged

The data context of x:Bind
is the code-behind class!!!

Syntax

```
<TextBox Text="{Binding  
    Converter  
    ConverterLanguage  
    ConverterParameter  
    ElementName  
    FallbackValue  
    Mode  
    Path  
    RelativeSource  
    Source  
    TargetNullValue  
    UpdateSourceTrigger}"
```

```
<TextBox Text="{x:Bind  
    Converter  
    ConverterLanguage  
    ConverterParameter  
ElementName  
FallbackValue  
Mode  
Path  
RelativeSource  
Source  
TargetNullValue  
UpdateSourceTrigger}"
```


Data Templates



```
<ListView ItemsSource="{x:Bind ViewModel.Employees}">
```



```
<ListView.ItemTemplate>
```

```
<DataTemplate x:DataType="model:Employee">
```



```
<Grid>
```

```
<TextBlock Text="{x:Bind Name}"/>
```

```
</Grid>
```

```
</DataTemplate>
```

```
</ListView.ItemTemplate>
```

```
</ListView>
```

Syntax differences

```
<ListView ItemsSource="{Binding Items}" Header="Classic" Grid.Column="0">
  <ListView.ItemTemplate>
    <DataTemplate>
      <TextBlock Text="{Binding Title}" />
    </DataTemplate>
  </ListView.ItemTemplate>
</ListView>
```

```
<ListView ItemsSource="{x:Bind ViewModel.Items}" xmlns:m="using:Blank3.Models"
  Header="Compiled" Grid.Column="1">
  <ListView.ItemTemplate>
    <DataTemplate x:DataType="m:TodoItem">
      <TextBlock Text="{x:Bind Title}" />
    </DataTemplate>
  </ListView.ItemTemplate>
</ListView>
```

Improve performance by simplifying your
templates

Resource dictionaries

```
<ResourceDictionary
```

```
  x:Class="MyNamespace.MyTemplates"  
  xmlns:model="using:xBindSampleModel">
```



```
  <DataTemplate
```

```
    x:Key="MyTemplate"  
    x:DataType="model:Employee">
```

```
      <TextBlock Text="{x:Bind Name}" />
```

```
    </DataTemplate>
```



```
</ResourceDictionary>
```

```
namespace MyNamespace  
{  
    public class MyTemplates  
    {  
        public MyTemplates()  
        {  
            InitializeComponent();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Referencing a dictionary

```
</UserControl.Resources>  
    <ResourceDictionary>  
        <ResourceDictionary.MergedDictionaries>  
            <local:MyTemplates/>  
            <ResourceDictionary Source="filename" />  
        </ResourceDictionary.MergedDictionaries>  
    </ResourceDictionary>  
</UserControl.Resources>
```

Use Bindings.Update()
for async data (incl. OneTime)

Binding for Events

```
<Button Click="PokeEmployee">Poke Employee</Button>
```

```
<Button Click="{x:Bind Employee.Poke}">Poke Employee</Button>
```

Signature

Have no parameters - void Poke()

Match event parameters - void Poke(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)

Match event base types - void Poke(object sender, object e)

Overloading is not supported

Because all events are eligible:

This may replace ICommand & EventToCommand

Note: this does not include parameter or CanExecute

Bindings.StopTracking()
pauses compiled bindings

How do I?

RelativeSource = Self & ElementName

Reference elements by name in `Text="{x:Bind MyElement.Text}"`

RelativeSource = TemplatedParent

Cannot use `x:Bind` in control templates; `TemplateBinding` is already optimized

Source / DataContext

Add a `ViewModel` to your code-behind

Page.ViewModel

```
public sealed partial class MainPage : Page
{
    public MainPage()
    {
        InitializeComponent();
        this.DataContextChanged += (s, e) =>
        {
            ViewModel = DataContext as ViewModels.MainPageViewModel;
        };
    }

    // strongly-typed view models enable x:bind
    public ViewModels.MainPageViewModel ViewModel { get; set; }
}
```

$\{x:\text{Bind}\}$ is not for
every situation

When to use classic binding

- Duck Typing
 - Text="{Binding Age}" works for both PersonModel & WineModel
- Dictionary graphs
 - Use {Binding} with JSON or other untyped objects
- Code-behind binding
 - Can add/remove {x:Bind} @ runtime
- Use in a style
 - {x:Bind} can't be used in a style for setters
 - {x:Bind} can be used in a DataTemplate that is defined in the style

x:Bind can meet your binding needs most of the time