



Angular Components

Hosted by Alex Thalhammer

Outline

- Take a closer look on data binding
 - Property binding with @Input()
 - Event binding with @Output()
- Use component bindings
- Life Cycle Hooks



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Data binding



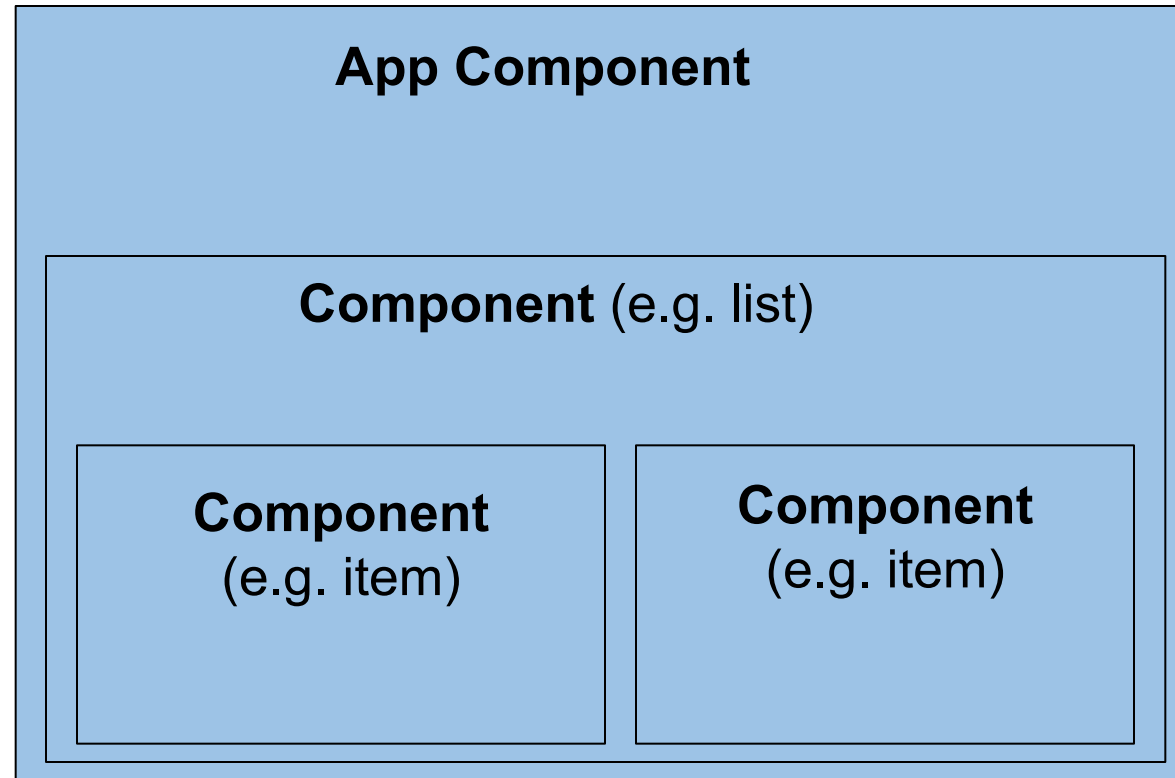
Performance

Components

Predictability

Architecture goals in Angular

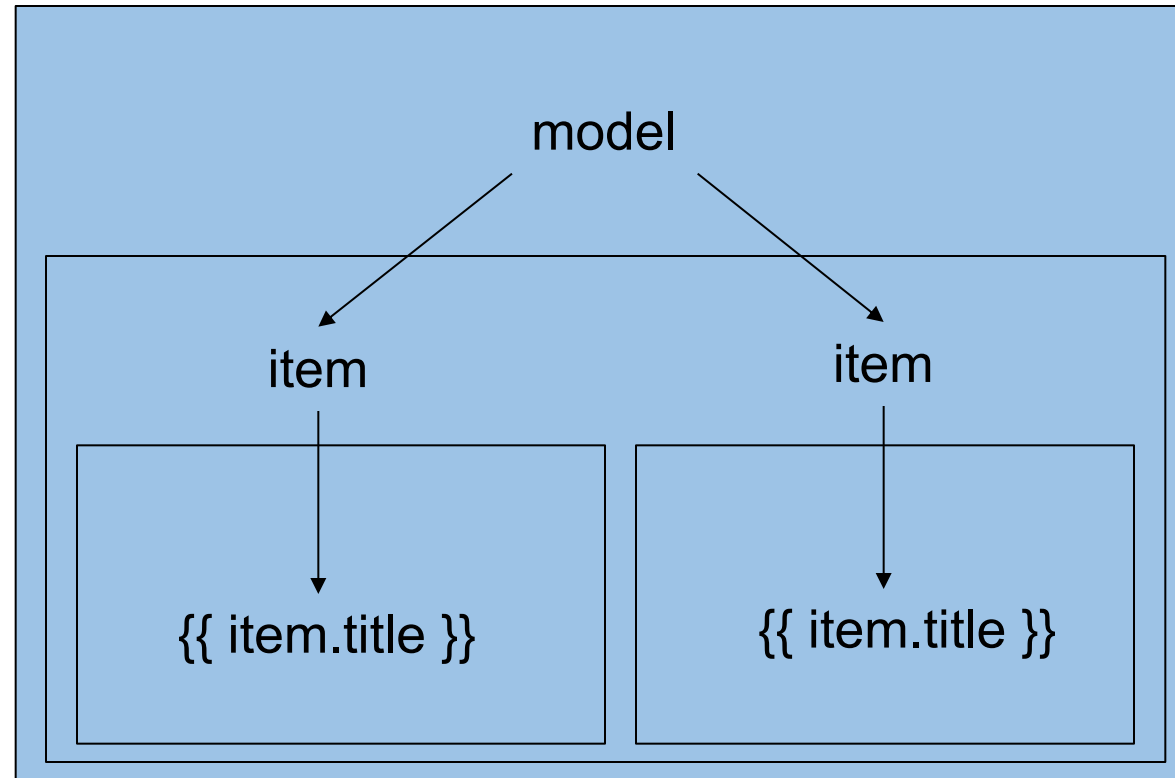
Component tree in Angular 2+



Rules for property binding

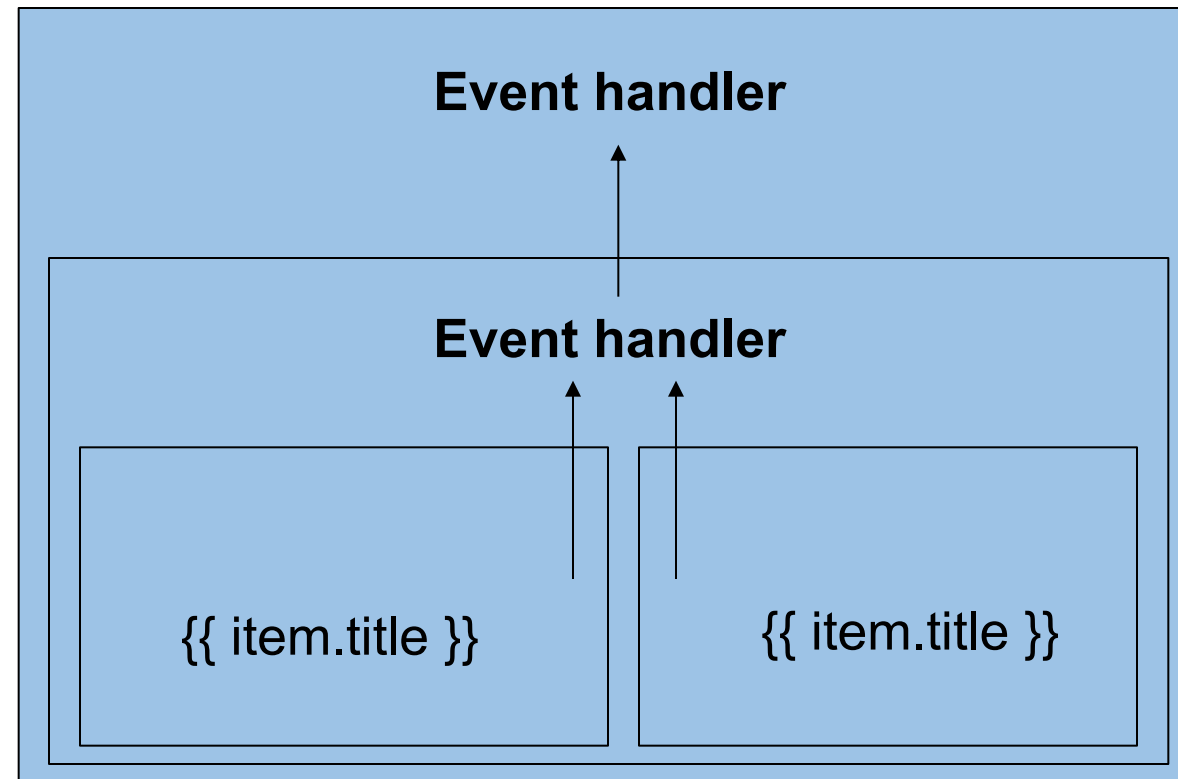
- Data can only be passed from top to bottom (top/down)
 - Parent can pass data to children
 - Children cannot pass data to parent (we need events for that)
- Dependency graph is a tree
- Angular just takes a digest to compare tree with DOM

Property binding



[<http://victorsavkin.com/post/110170125256/change-detection-in-angular-2>]

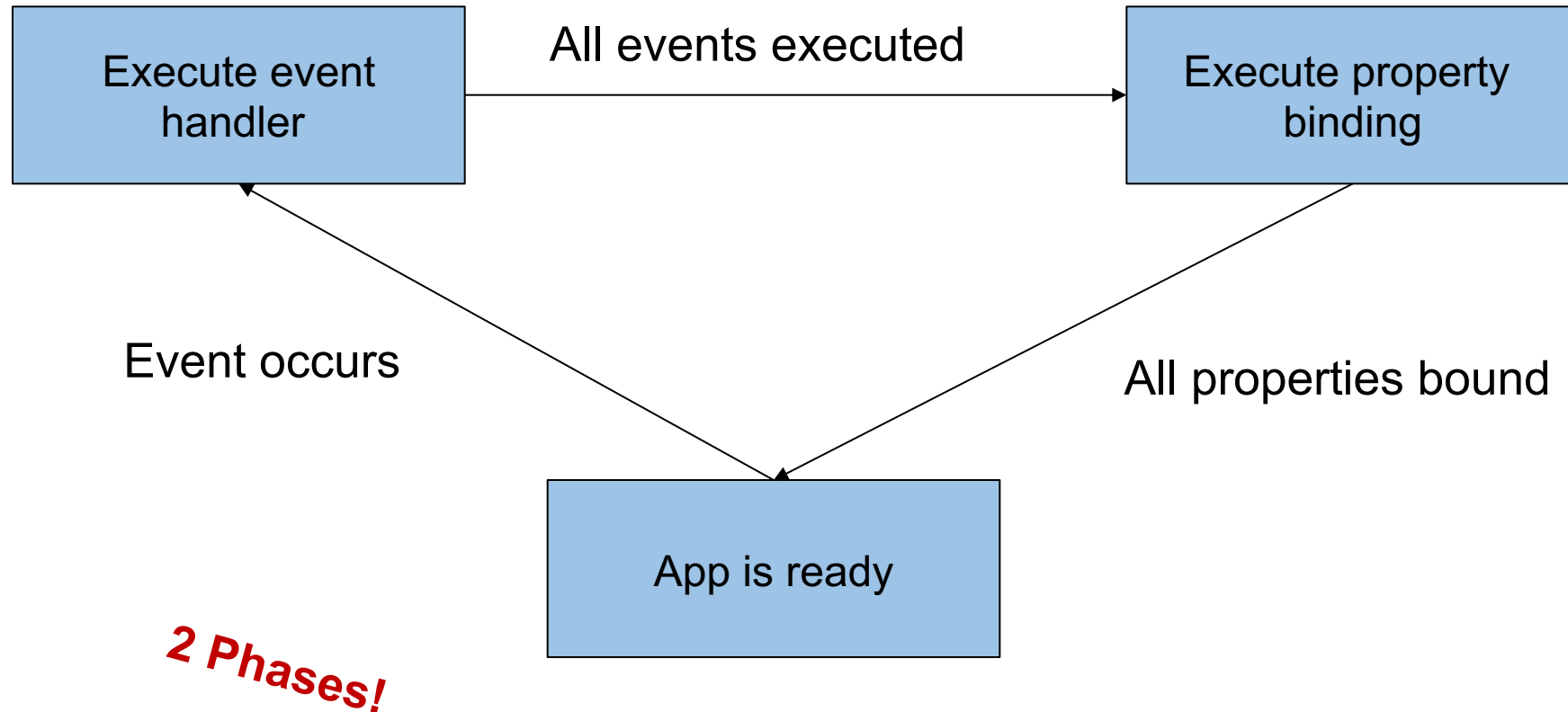
Event bindings (one way, bottom/up)



Event bindings (one way, bottom/up)

- But: Events can trigger data change → Property Binding

Property and event bindings



View

```
<button [disabled]="!from || !to" (click)="search()">  
  Search  
</button>
```

```
<table>  
  <tr *ngFor="let flight of flights">  
    <td>{{flight.id}}</td>  
    <td>{{flight.date}}</td> ← - - - - - > <td [text-content]="flight.date"></td>  
    <td>{{flight.from}}</td>  
    <td>{{flight.to}}</td>  
    <td><a href="#" (click)="selectFlight(flight)">Select</a></td>  
  </tr>  
</table>
```



Recap

- Property binding: one way; top/down
- Event binding: one way; bottom/up
- Two way bindings?
- Two way = property binding + event binding

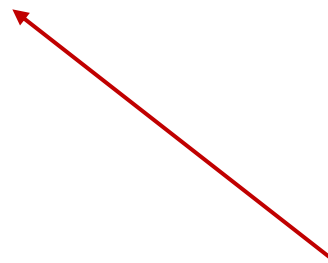


Property binding + event binding

```
<input [ngModel]="from" (ngModelChange)="update($event)">
```

Property und Event-Bindings

`<input [ngModel]="from" (ngModelChange)="from = $event">`



Property + *Change*

`<input [(ngModel)]="from">`



Changed value





Components data binding

Example: flight-card

Hamburg - Graz

Flugnr. #3

Datum: 14.01.2017

Entfernen

Hamburg - Graz

Flugnr. #4

Datum: 14.01.2017

Auswählen

Hamburg - Graz

Flugnr. #5

Datum: 14.01.2017

Auswählen

Example: flight-card

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Auswählen

Hamburg - Graz

Flugnr. #5

Datum: 14.01.2017

Entfernen

Warenkorb

```
{  
  "3": true,  
  "4": false,  
  "5": true  
}
```

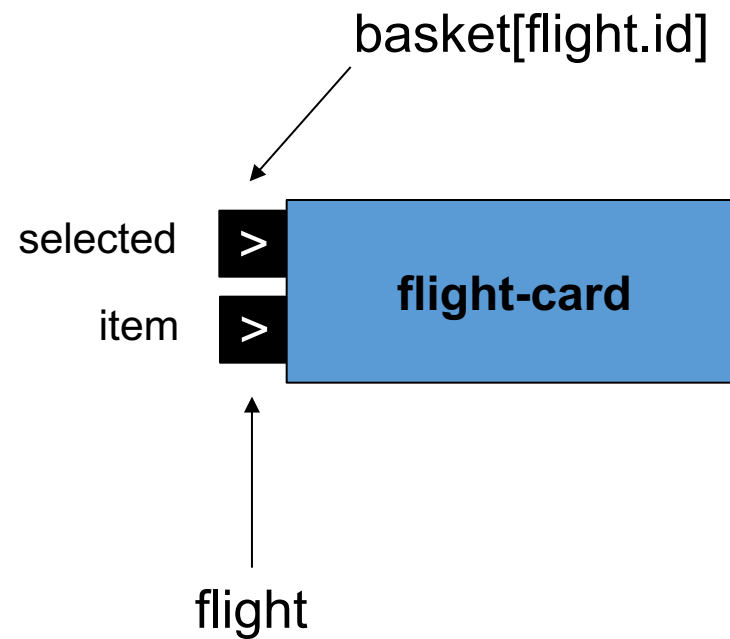
```
public basket = {};  
[...]  
basket[3] = true;  
basket[4] = false;  
basket[5] = true;
```

Example: flight-card in flight-search.html

```
<div *ngFor="let f of flights">  
  
  <flight-card [item]="f" [selected]="basket[f.id]">  
  </flight-card>  
  
</div>
```



flight-card



Example: flight-card

```
@Component({  
  selector: 'flight-card',  
  templateUrl: './flight-card.html'  
})  
export class FlightCard {  
  
  [...]  
  
}
```



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Example: flight-card

```
export class FlightCard {  
  
    @Input() item: Flight;  
    @Input() selected: boolean;  
  
    select(): void {  
        this.selected = true;  
    }  
  
    deselect(): void {  
        this.selected = false;  
    }  
}
```



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Template

```
<div style="padding:20px;"
    [ngStyle]="{ 'background-color':
        (selected) ? 'orange' : 'lightsteelblue' }" >

    <h2>{{item.from}} - {{item.to}}</h2>
    <p>Flightnr. #{{item.id}}</p>
    <p>Date: {{item.date | date:'dd.MM.yyyy'}}</p>

    <p>
        <button *ngIf="!selected" (click)="select()">Select</button>
        <button *ngIf="selected" (click)="deselect()">Remove</button>
    </p>
</div>
```



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Register component

```
@NgModule({
  imports: [
    CommonModule, FormsModule, SharedModule
  ],
  declarations: [
    AppComponent, FlightSearchComponent, FlightCardComponent
  ],
  providers: [
    FlightService
  ],
  bootstrap: [
    AppComponent
  ]
})
export class AppModule {
}
```





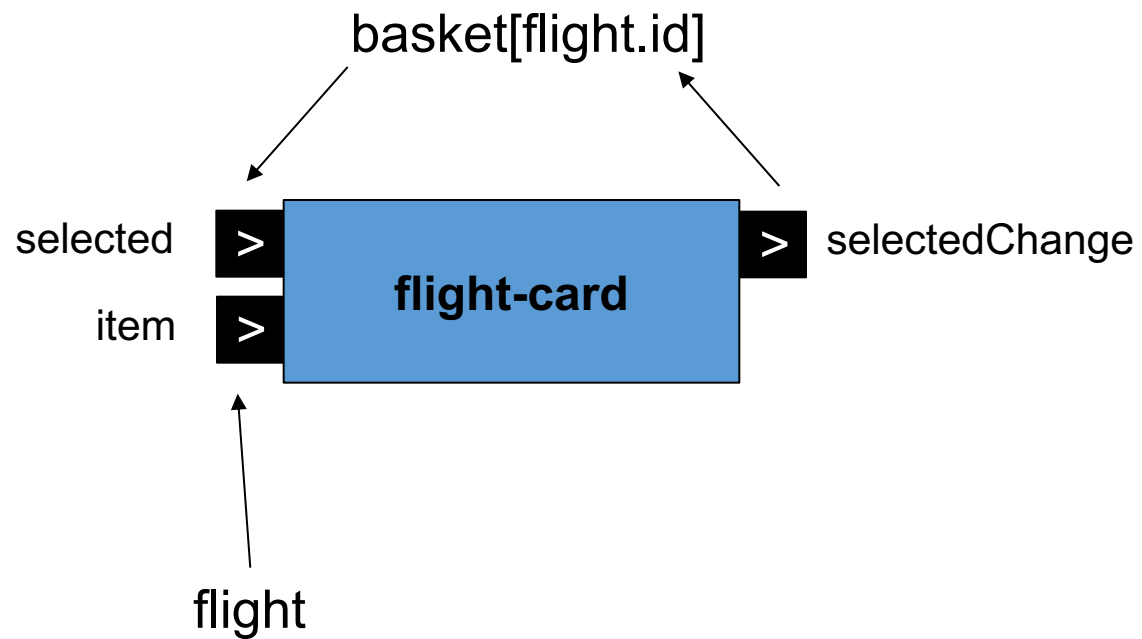
Event bindings

Example: flight-card event *selectedChange*

```
<div *ngFor="let f of flights">  
  
  <flight-card [item]="f"  
              [selected]="basket[f.id]"  
              (selectedChange)="basket[f.id] = $event">  
  
  </flight-card>  
  
</div>
```



flight-card



Example: flight-ca

```
export class FlightCard {
```

```
  @Input() item: Flight;
```

```
  @Input() selected: boolean;
```

```
  @Output() selectedChange =
```

```
    select() {  
      this.selected = true;  
      this.selectedChange.next(this.selected);  
    }
```

```
    deselect() {  
      this.selected = false;  
      this.selectedChange.next(this.selected);  
    }
```

```
  }
```

```
<div *ngFor="let f of flights">  
  <flight-card [item]="f"  
    [selected]="basket[f.id]"  
    (selectedChange)="basket[f.id] = $event">  
  </flight-card>  
</div>
```



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Thought experiment

- What would you think about our <flug-card> controlling some use case logic?
 - e.g. communicate with API
- Number of requests ==> Performance?
- Traceability?
- Reusability?



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Smart vs. Dumb Components

Smart Component

- Use Case controller
- Container

Dumb

- Independent of Use Case
- Reusable
- Leave



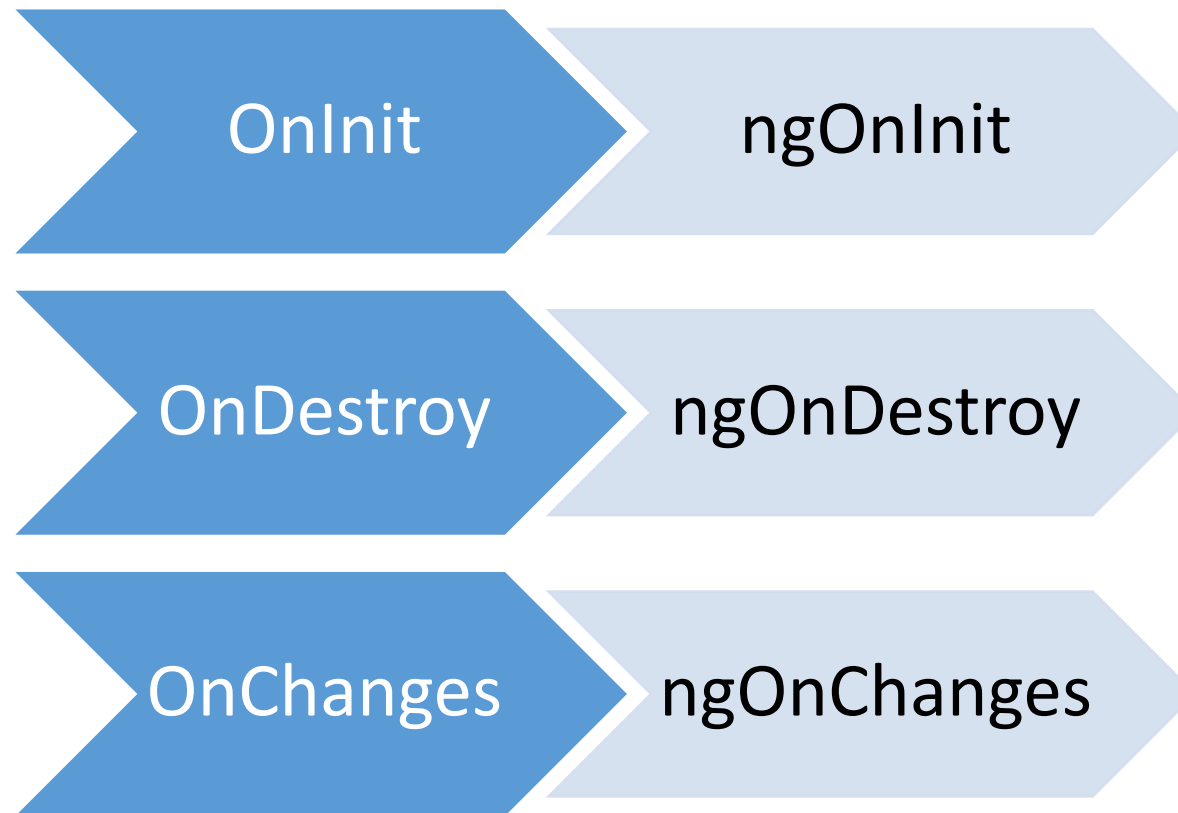
Life Cycle Hooks



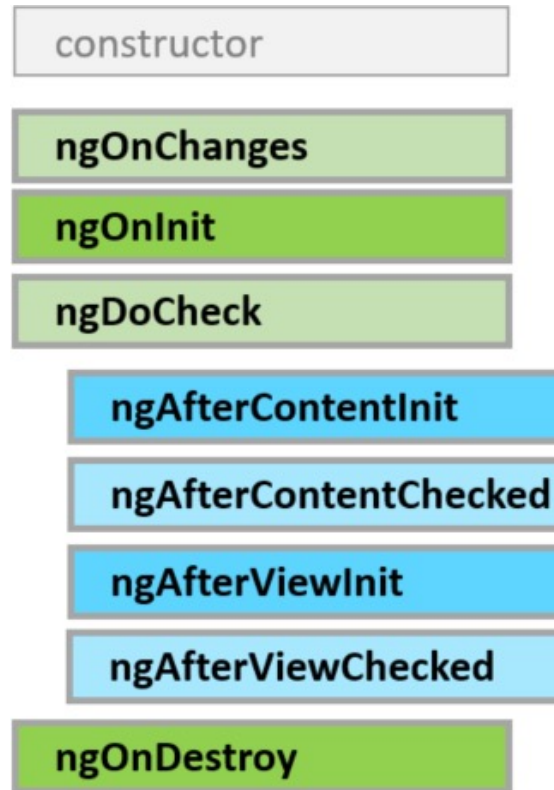
What are life cycle hooks?

- Built in methods in our components
- Will be called at a certain time by Angular

Life-Cycle-Hooks (selection)



Life-Cycle-Hooks (all, in order)



Usage

```
@Component({
  selector: 'my-component',
  [...]
})
export class Component implements OnChanges, OnInit {

  @Input() someData;

  ngOnInit(): void {
    [...]
  }

  ngOnChanges(): void {
    [...]
  }
}
```



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