



ANGULAR
ARCHITECTS
INSIDE KNOWLEDGE

Data Binding and Change Detection

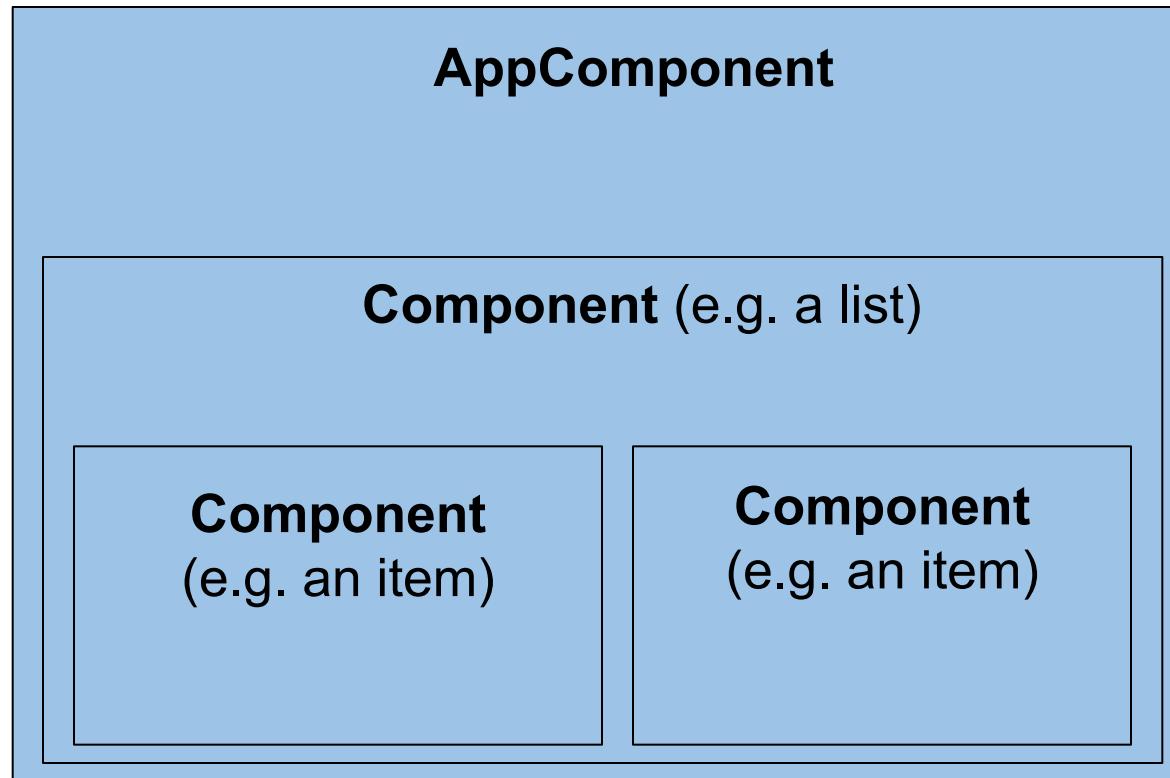
Alex Thalhammer

Contents

- How does data binding work (underneath the covers)?
- Smart vs Dumb Components
- Performance-Tuning with ChangeDetection OnPush

Data Binding

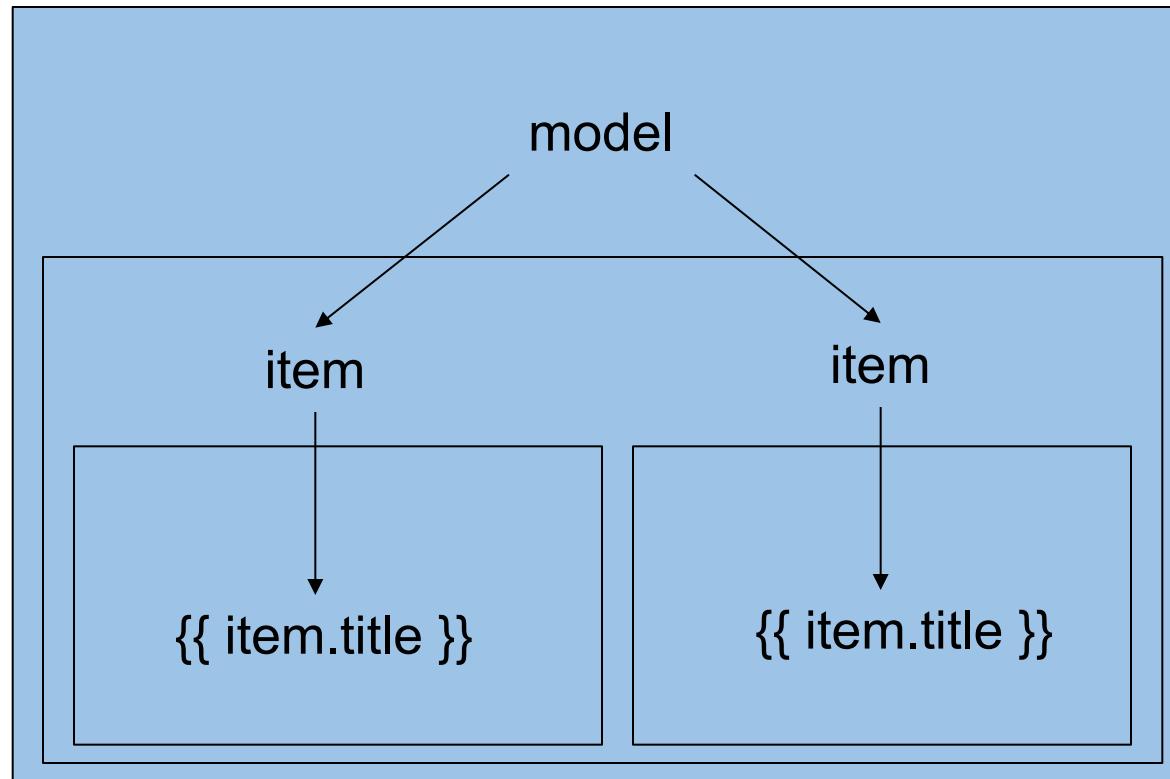
Component Tree in Angular 2+



Rules for Property-Bindings

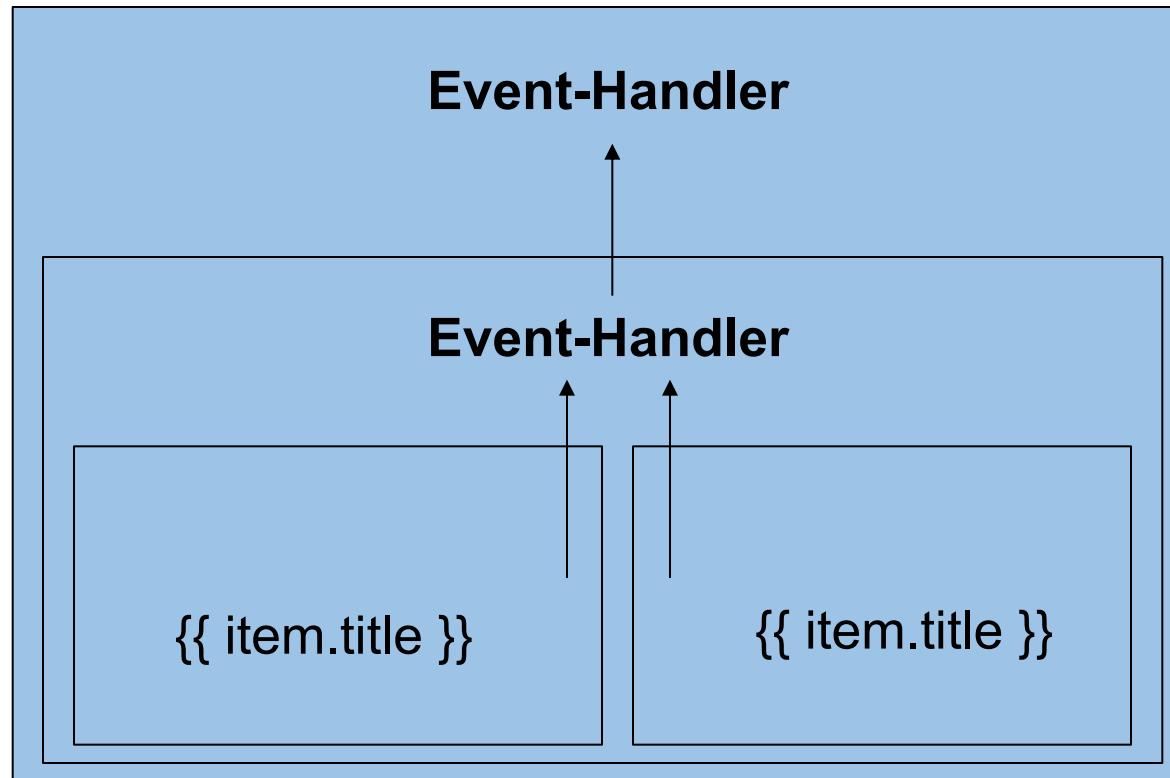
- Data flows top/down
 - Parent can send data to children
 - Children **cannot** send data to parent
- Dependency graph is a tree
- Angular only needs one "digest"

Property Binding



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

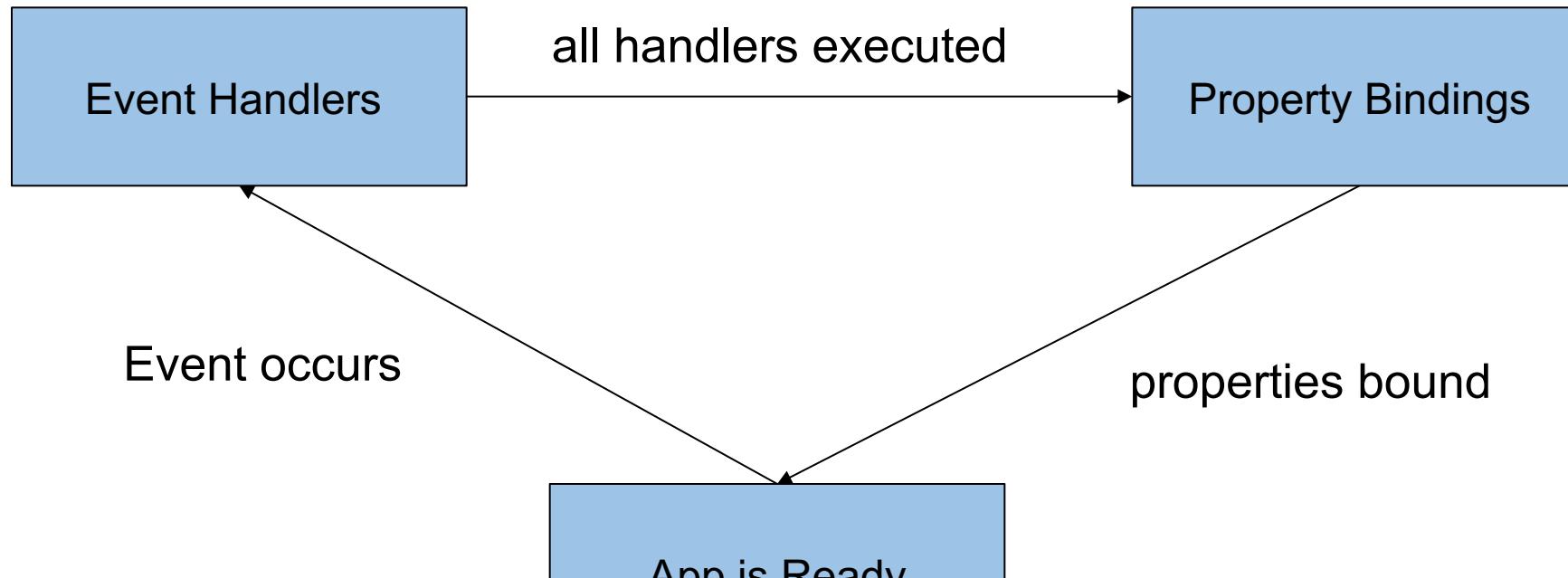
Event Bindings (One-Way, Bottom/Up)



Event Bindings (One-Way, Bottom/Up)

- Cheap: No "digest" needed!
- However: Events can change data → Property Binding

Property- and Event-Bindings



2 Phases!

View

```
<button [disabled]="!from || !to" (click)="search()">  
  Search  
</button>  
  
<table>  
  @for (flight of flights; track flight.id) {  
    <tr>  
      <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>
```

DEMO

Recap

- Property-Binding: One-Way; Top/Down
- Event-Binding: One-Way; Bottom/Up
- Two-Way-Binding?
- Two-Way = Property-Binding + Event-Binding

Property and Event Bindings

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

Property and Event Bindings

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

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

Property + Change

New Value

DEMO



ANGULAR
ARCHITECTS
INSIDE KNOWLEDGE



SOFTWARE
ARCHITECT

Thought experiment

- What if <app-flight-card> would handle use case logic?
 - e.g. communicate with API
- Number of requests ==> Performance?
- Traceability?
- Reusability?

Smart vs. Dumb Components

Smart / Controller

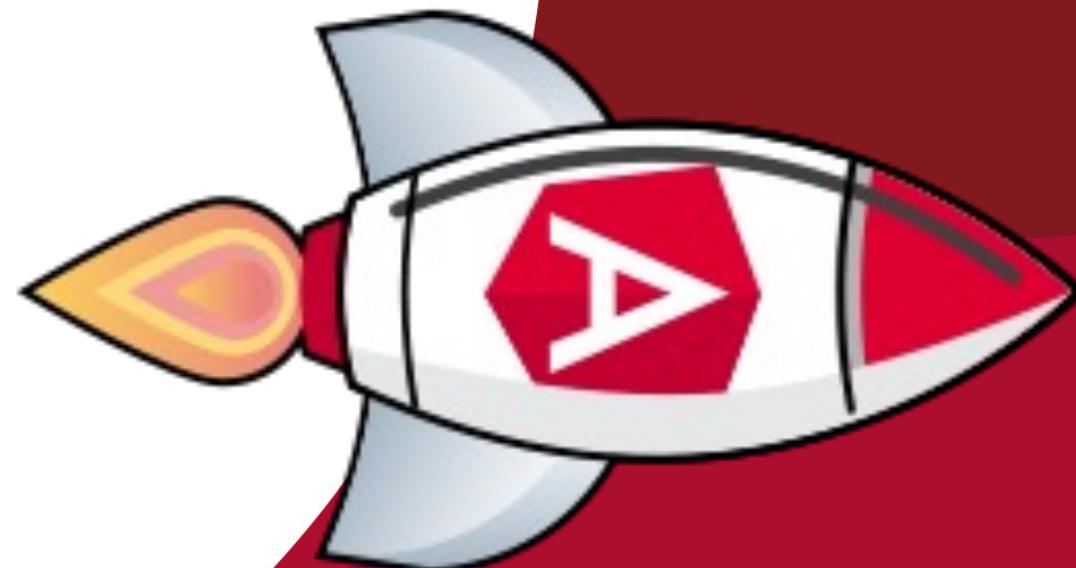
- 1 per feature / use case / route
- Business logic
- Container

Dumb / Presentational

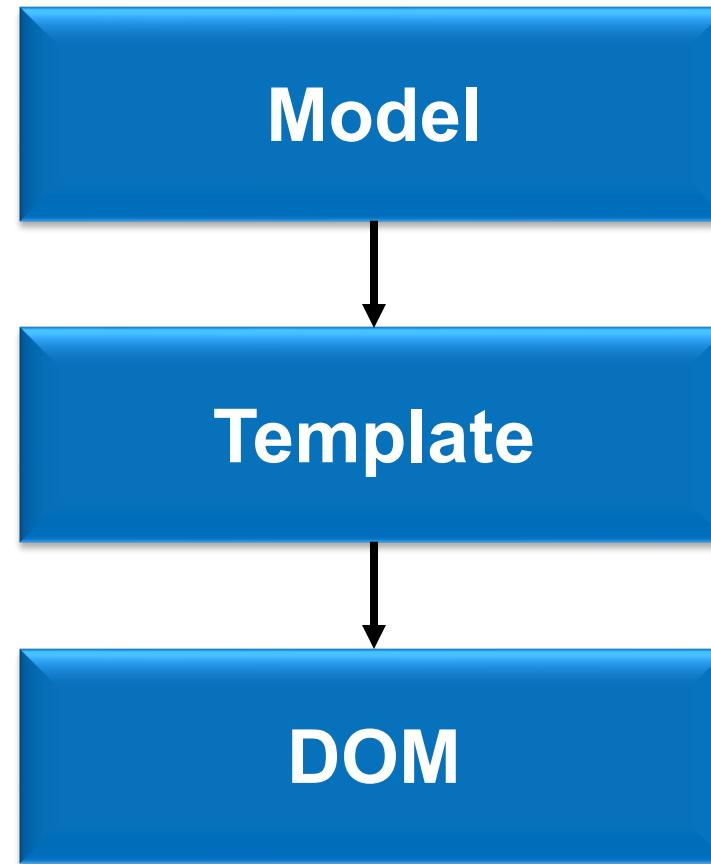
- Independent of Use Case
- Reusable
- Leave

DEMO

Change Detection in Angular



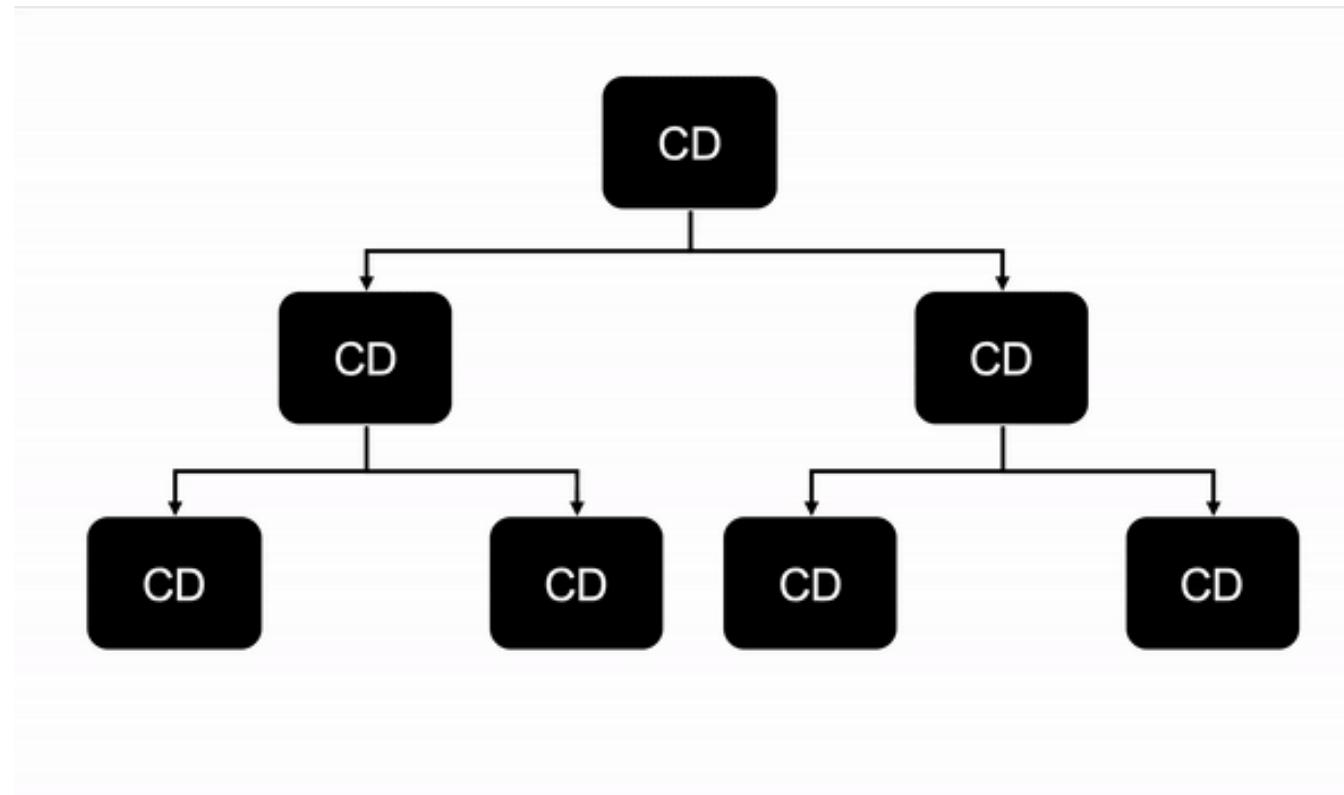
DOM Rendering



Change Detection

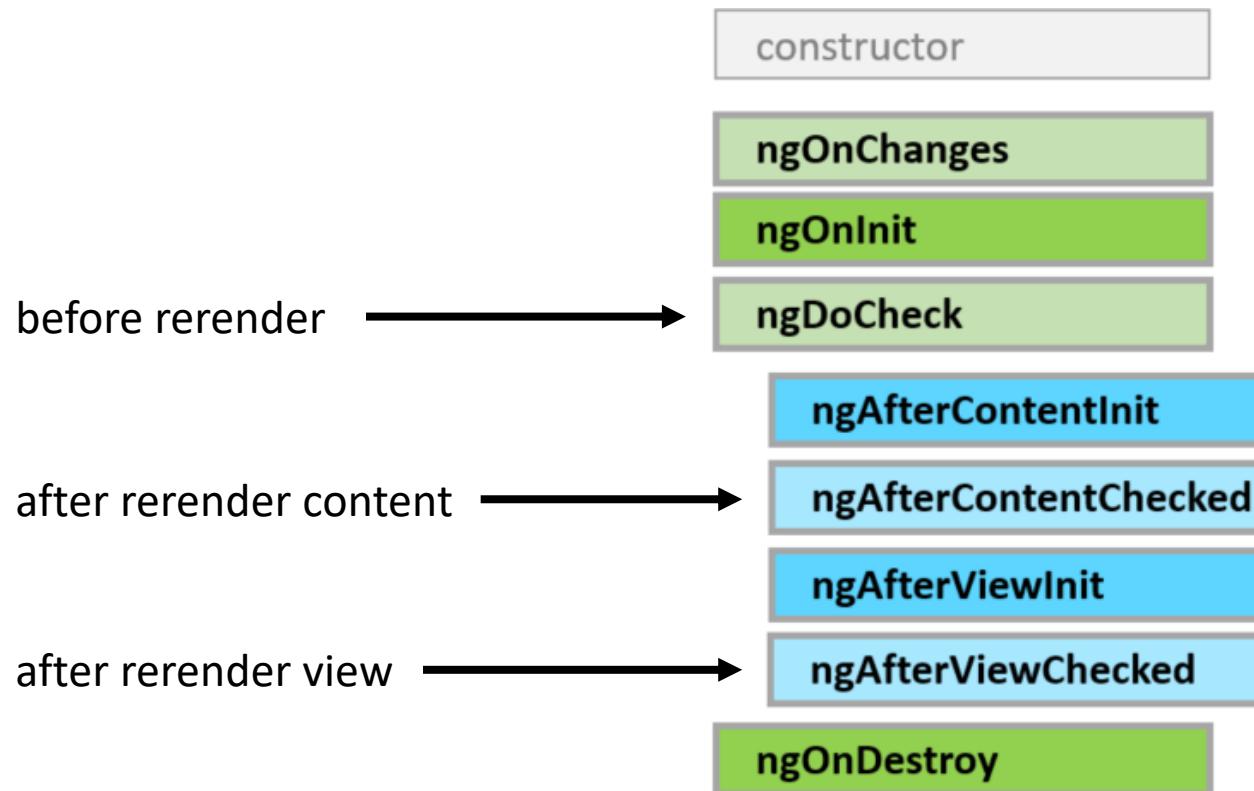
- 1.) User or App changes the model (e.g. input, blur or click)
- 2.) NG CD checks for **every component (from root to leaves)** if the corresponding component model has changes and thus its view (DOM) needs to be updated
- 3.) If yes then update / rerender the component's view (DOM)

Change Detection – From Root To Leaves



Img src: <https://mokkapps.de/blog/the-last-guide-for-angular-change-detection-you-will-ever-need/>

Change Detection – Rerender Components



DEMO – ChangeDetection



Performance- Tuning with OnPush

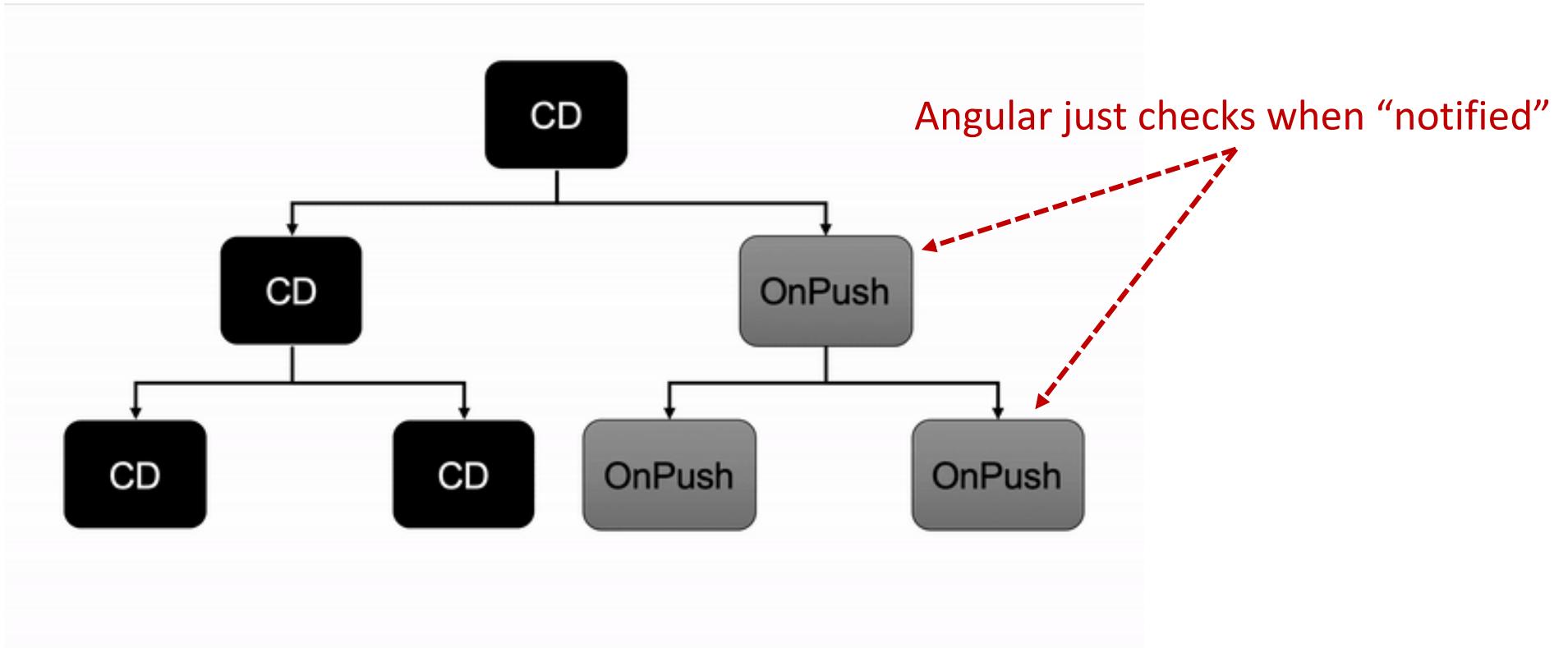


ANGULAR
ARCHITECTS
INSIDE KNOWLEDGE



SOFTWARE
ARCHITECT

Change Detection – OnPush Strategy



<https://mokkapps.de/blog/the-last-guide-for-angular-change-detection-you-will-ever-need/>

Activate OnPush Strategy

```
@Component({
  [...]
  changeDetection: ChangeDetectionStrategy.OnPush
})
export class FlightCard {
  [...]
  @Input({ required: true }) flight;
}
```

"Notify" about change?

- 1 Change bound data (**@Input**)
 - OnPush: Angular just compares the object reference!
 - e. g. `oldFlight !== newFlight` (BTW: like `ngOnChanges`)
- 2 Raise event within the component and its children (e.g. **@Output**)
- 3 Emit in a bound observable into the `async` pipe | or update a signal
 - `{{ flights$ | async }} | {{ flightsSignal() }}`
- 4 Do it manually (`cdr.markForCheck()`)
 - Don't do this at home ;-)
 - But there are reasonable cases (where we can neither use 1 nor 3)

CDR - markForCheck() vs detectChanges()

- Use CDR.**markForCheck()** to notify the next CD cycle if using **OnPush**
 - Useful when you're bypassing the ChangeDetectionStrategy.OnPush e.g. by mutating some data or you've just updated the components model
- Use CDR.**detectChanges()** to trigger CD immediately for this view and its children respecting the its/their CD strategy
 - Useful when you've updated the model after angular has run its change detection, or if the update hasn't been in Angular world at all
 - For the whole Application you can to ApplicationRef.tick()

DEMO – OnPush

LAB

Set OnPush as default

- Add to angular.json schematic / project.json generator
- Add a lint rule

One more thing: ChangeDetectorReference

detectChanges

- Runs Change Detector for the component and its children
- It runs CD once also for the component which is detached from the component tree

markForCheck

- It marks component and all parents up to root as dirty
- In next cycle Angular runs CD for marked components

reattach

- Re-attaches the component in the change detection tree
- If parent component's CD is detached, it won't help, so make sure to run markForCheck with reattach

detach

- Detaches the component from the change detection tree
- Bindings will also not work for the component with detached CD

checkNoChanges

- Changes the component and its children and throws error if change detected

<https://www.telerik.com/blogs/simplifying-angular-change-detection/>

Summary

- Event Bindigs → Property Bindings
 - Two-way bindings
- CD Strategy OnPush (as default)
 - ChangeDetectorReference

For a performance deep dive
Check out my special workshop

<https://www.angulararchitects.io/schulungen/angular-performance-workshop/>