



Outline

- Take a closer look on data binding
 - Property binding with @Input()
 - Event binding with @Output()
 - Two-way bindings
- View vs Content
 - ng content projection
- Component Lifecycle Hooks
- Smart vs dumb components



Data binding



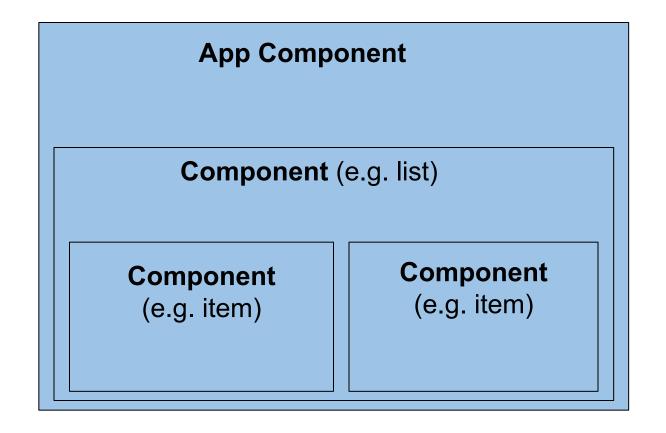
Performance

Components

Predictability

Architecture goals in Angular

Component tree in Angular 2+



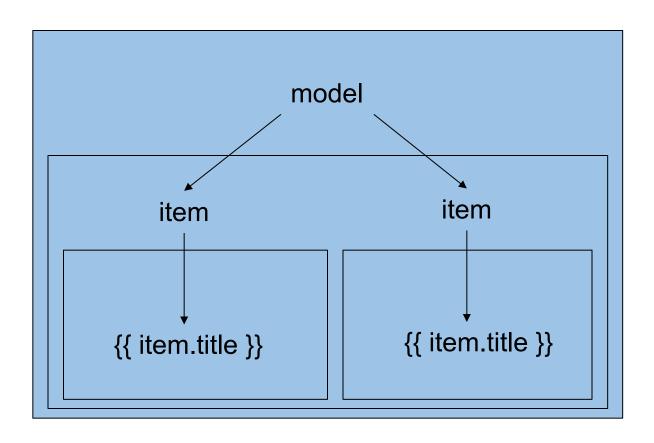


Rules for property binding []

- 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 the browser DOM



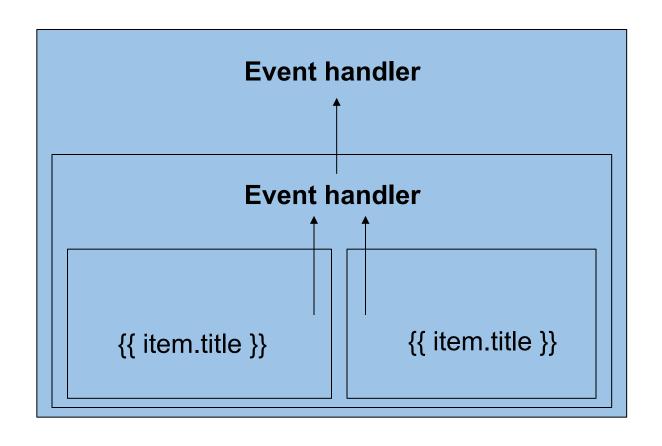
Property binding []



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



Event bindings (one way, bottom/up)



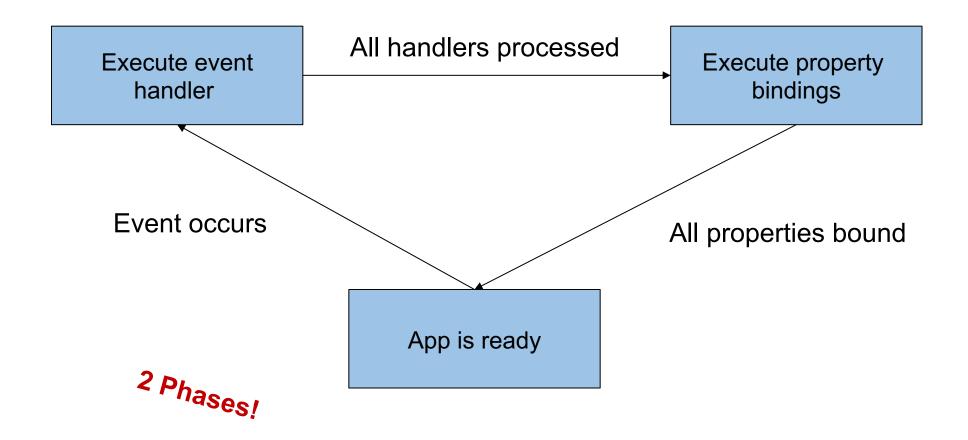


Event bindings (one way, bottom/up)

No digest necessary to send events

But: Events can trigger data change → Property Binding

Property and event bindings





View

```
<button [disabled]="!from || !to" (click)="search()">
 Search
</button>
{{ flight.id }}
                         {{ flight.date }}
  {{ flight.from }}
  {{ flight.to }}
  <a href="#" (click)="selectFlight(flight)">Select</a>
```



Recap

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



Property + event binding

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



Property + event binding



Components data bindung

Example: flight-card

Hamburg -Graz

Flight-No.: #3

Date: 26.01.2020 09:07

Remove

Hamburg -Graz

Flight-No.: #4

Date: 26.01.2020 11:07

Select

Hamburg -Graz

Flight-No.: #5

Date: 26.01.2020 14:07

Remove

Example: flight-card

Hamburg -Graz

Flight-No.: #3

Date: 26.01.2020 09:07

Remove

Hamburg -Graz

Flight-No.: #4

Date: 26.01.2020 11:07

Select

Hamburg -Graz

Flight-No.: #5

Date: 26.01.2020 14:07

Remove

```
Basket: { [id: number]: boolean; } = {};

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

Basket: { [id: number]: boolean; } = {};

[...]

basket[3] = true;

basket[4] = false;

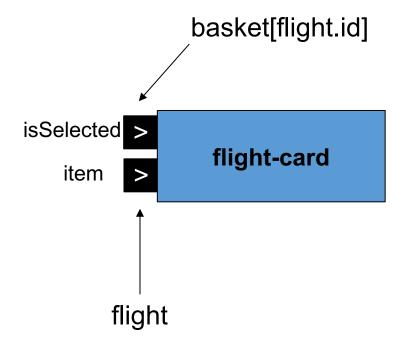
basket[5] = true;
```

Example: flight-card in flight-search.html

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



flight-card



Example: flight-card

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

Example: flight-card

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



Template



Template



Register component

```
@NgModule({
    imports: [
        CommonModule, FormsModule, SharedModule
    ],
    declarations: [
        FlightSearchComponent, FlightCardComponent
    ],
    exports: [
        FlightSearchComponent
    ]
})
export class FlightBookingModule {}
```



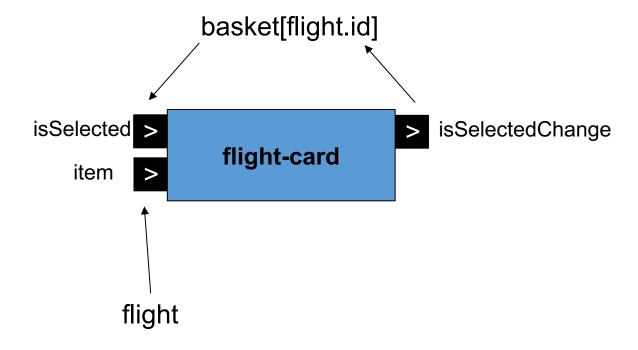
DEMO





Event bindings

flight-card



Example: flight-card event isSelectedChange



Example: flight-ca

```
<app-flight-card [item]="f"</pre>
                                                  [isSelected]="basket[f.id]"
export class FlightCard {
                                           (isSelectedChange)="basket[f.id] = $event">
       @Input({ required: true
       @Input() isSelected = fa
                                    </app-flight-card>
       @Output() isSelectedChan
                                 </div>
       select(): void {
               this.isSelected = true;
               this.isSelectedChange.emit(this.isSelected);
       deselect(): void {
               this.isSelected = false;
               this.isSelectedChange.emit(this.isSelected);
```

<div *ngFor="let f of flights">



Example: flight-card event two-way binding

```
<div *ngFor="let flight of flights">
  <app-flight-card [item]="flight" [isSelected]="basket[flight.id]" />
</div>
<div *ngFor="let flight of flights">
  <app-flight-card [item]="flight" [(isSelected)]="basket[flight.id]" />
</div>
```



DEMO



View vs. Content



View vs. Content

```
@Component({
                                                    <tab title="Booked">
selector: 'tab',
                                                                                    Content
                                     View
                                                      > Sample Text ...
<u>template: `</u>
    <div *ngIf="visible">
                                                    </tab>
        <h1>{{title}}</h1>
        <div>
             <ng-content></ng-content>
        </div>
    </div>
export class TabComponent {
    @Input() title = ";
    protected visible = true;
```



LAB



Lifecycle Hooks



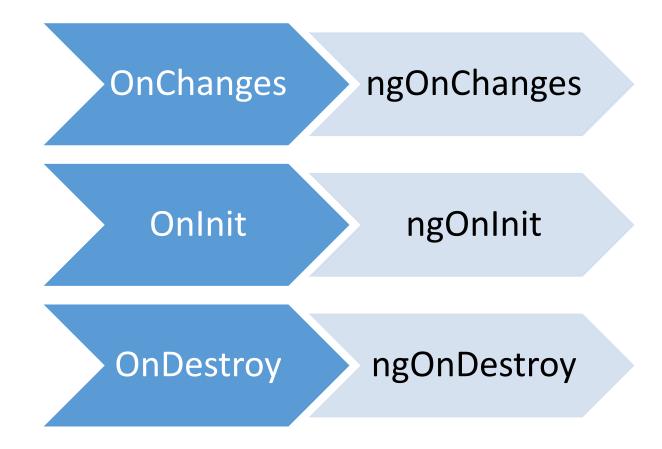
What are Lifecycle Hooks?

Built in methods in our components & directives

Will be called at a certain time by Angular

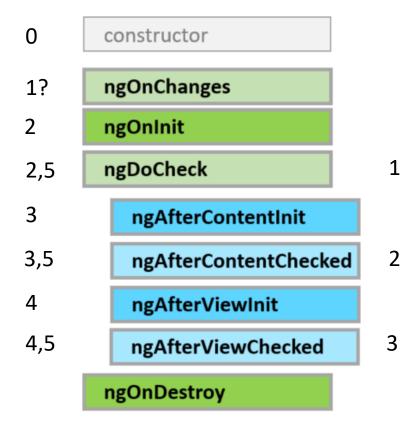


Lifecycle Hooks (selection)





Lifecycle Hooks (all, in order)





Usage

```
@Component({
    selector: 'my-component',
    [...]
})
export class Component implements OnChanges, OnInit {
    @Input() someData;
    ngOnChanges(changes: SimpleChanges): void {
        [...]
    ngOnInit(): void {
        [...]
```



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
- Often Leafs



DEMO

