



ANGULAR
ARCHITECTS
INSIDE KNOWLEDGE

Implement own Components with Angular

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Outline

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

Data binding



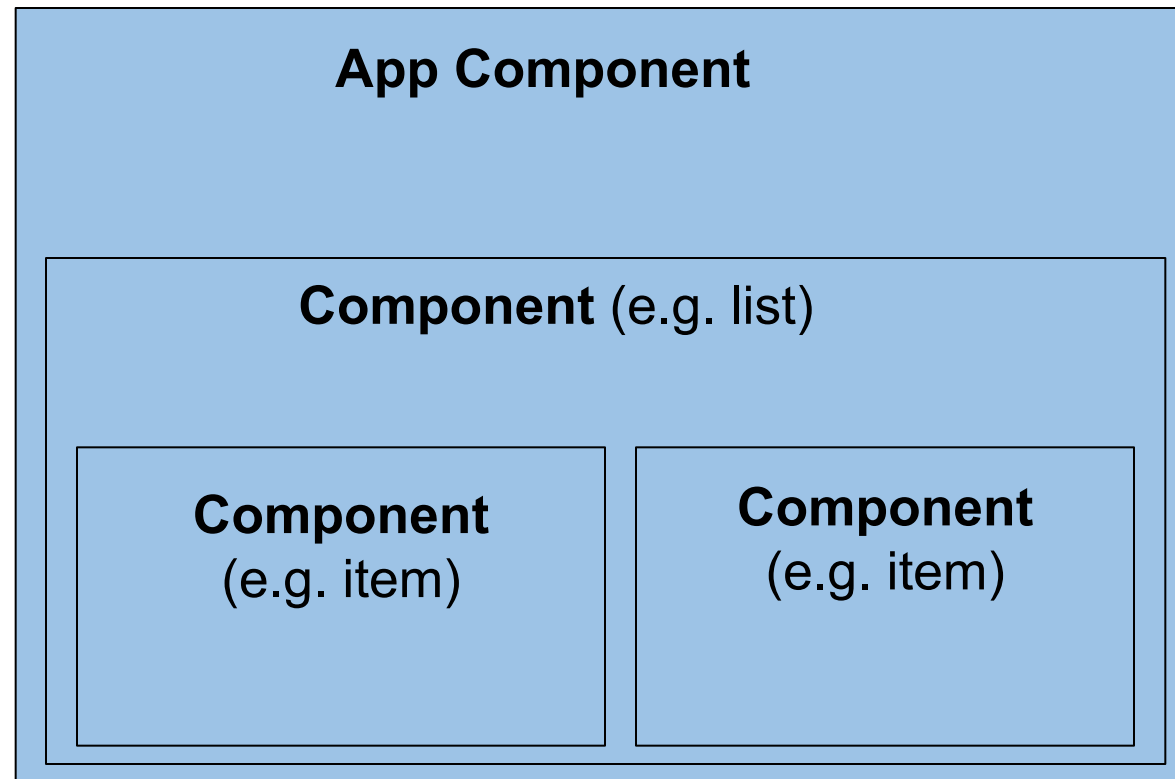
Performance

Components

Predictability

Architecture goals in Angular

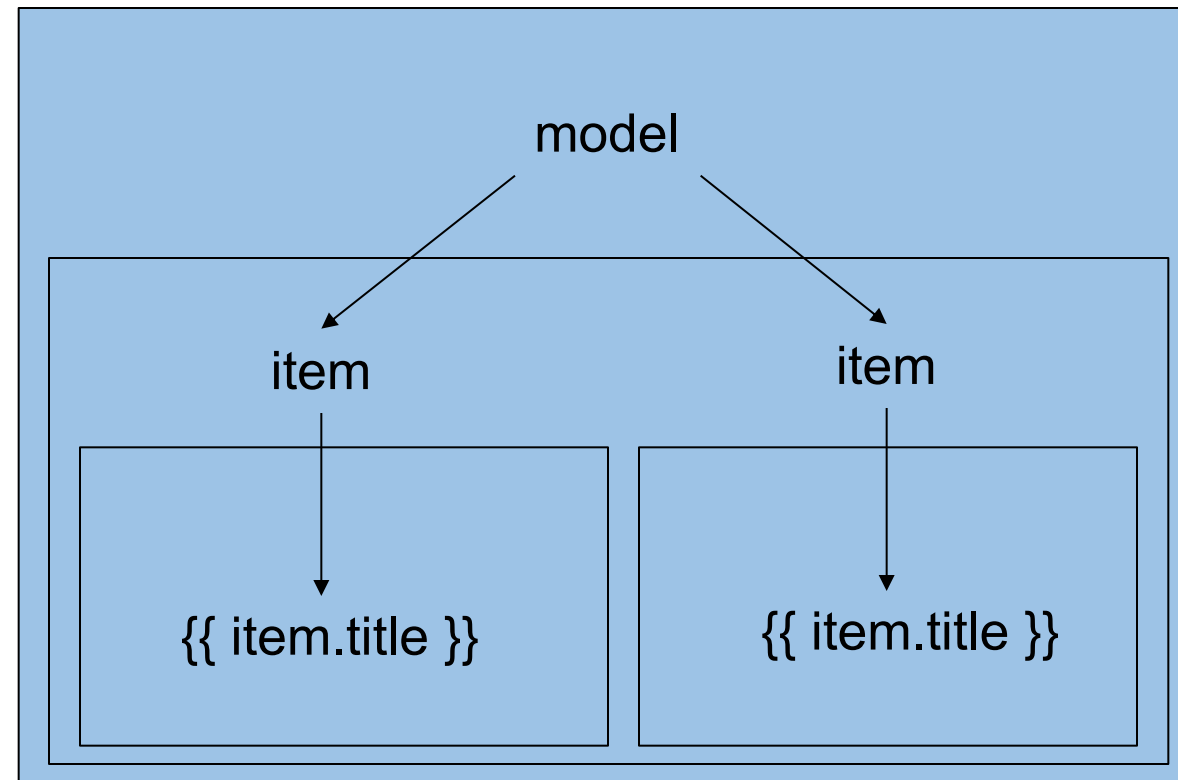
Component tree in Angular 2+



Rules for property binding

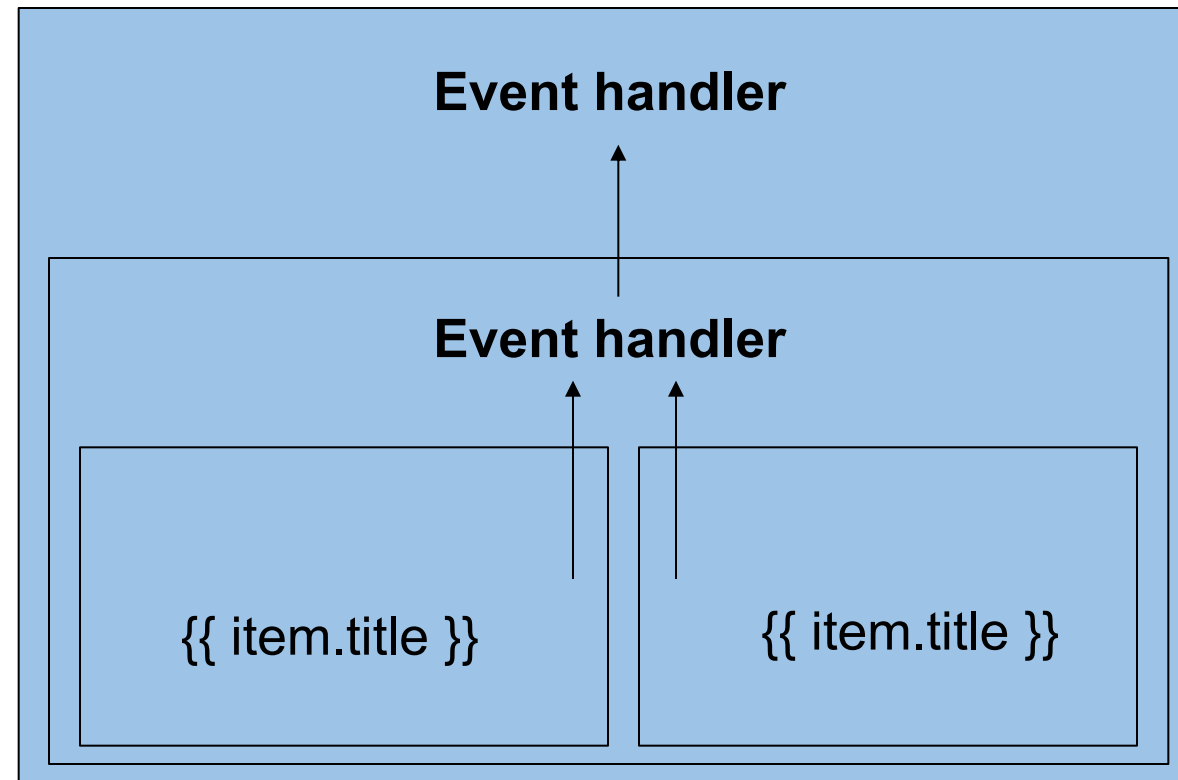
- Data can only be passed from top to bottom (top/down)
 - Parent can pass data to children
 - Children cannot pass data to parent (we need events for that)
- Dependency graph is a tree
- Angular just takes a digest to compare tree with the browser DOM

Property binding



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

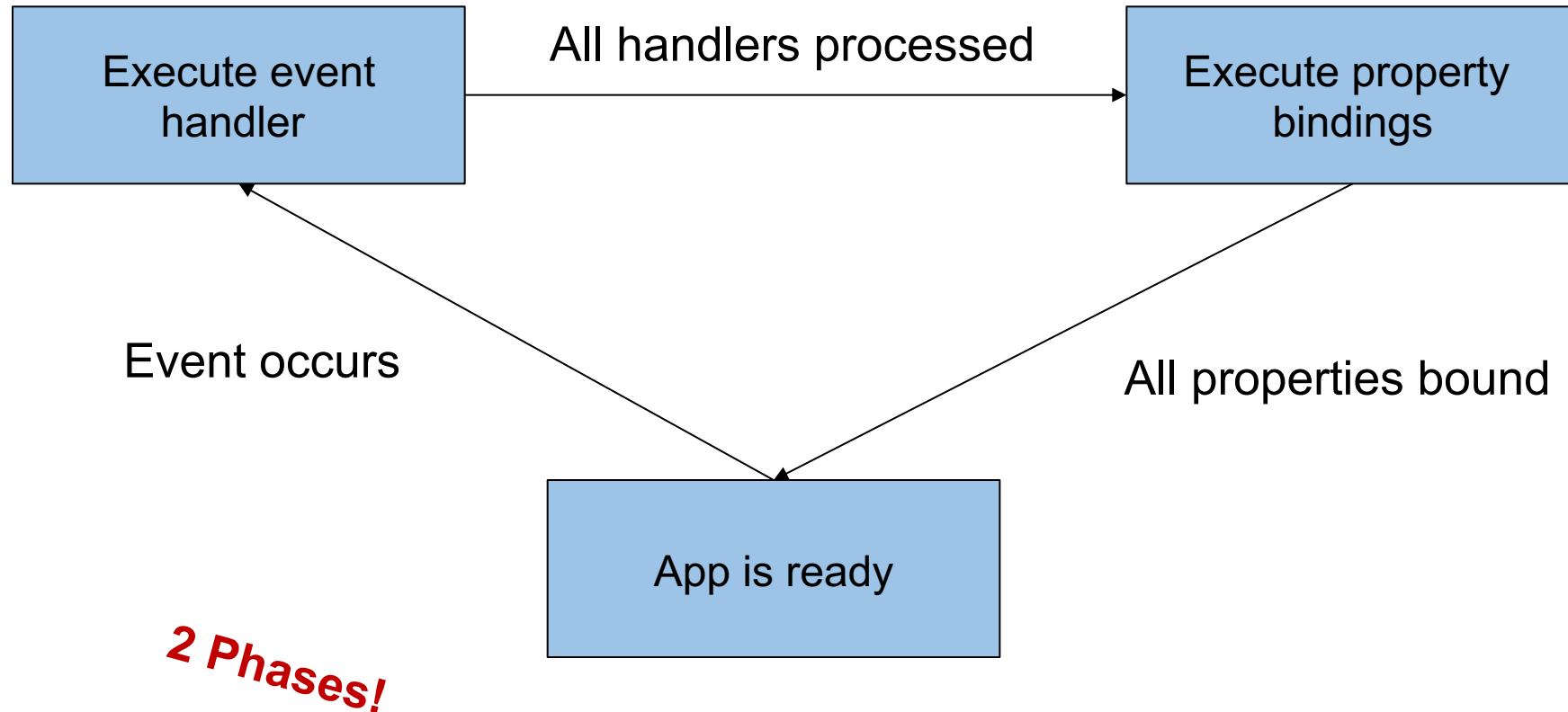
Event bindings (one way, bottom/up)



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>
```

```
<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



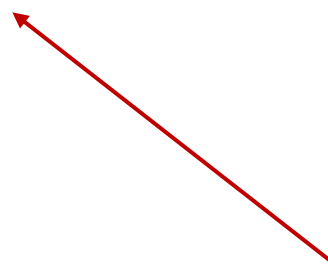
Property + event binding

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



Property + event binding

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



Property + *Change*

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



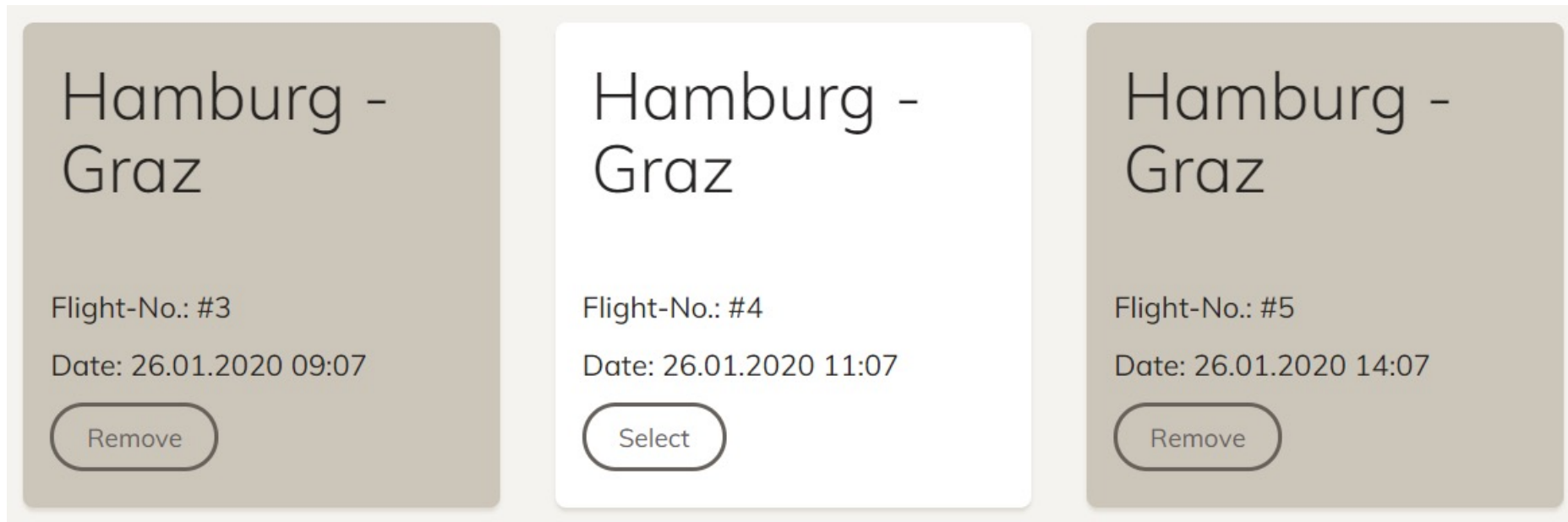
Changed value





Components data binding

Example: flight-card



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:

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

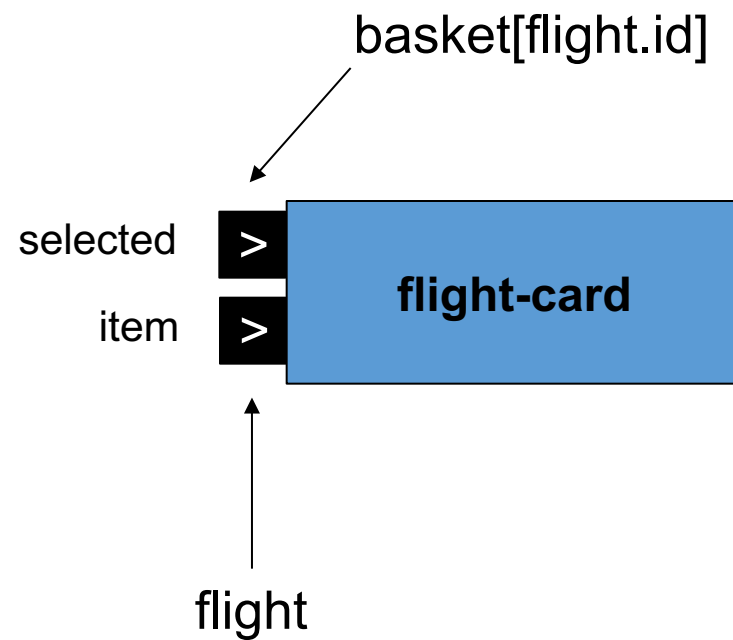
public basket = {};
[...]
basket[3] = true;
basket[4] = false;
basket[5] = true;

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.component.html'  
})  
export class FlightCard {  
  
  [...]  
  
}
```



Example: flight-card

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



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>
```



Register component

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



DEMO





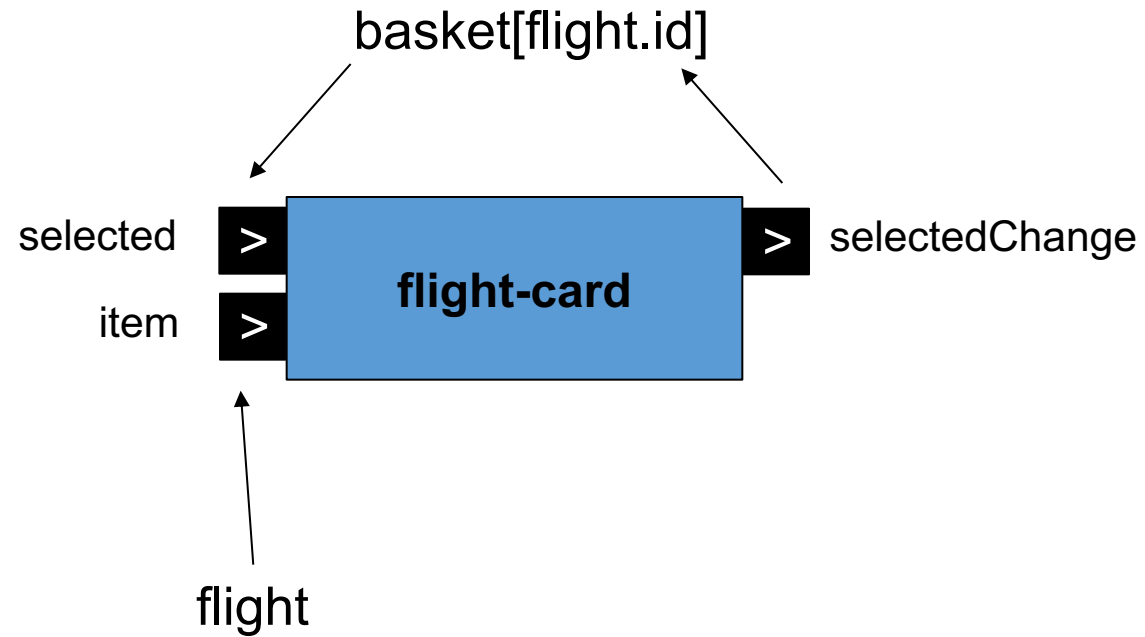
Event bindings

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>
```


DEMO



LAB



Thought experiment

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

Smart vs. Dumb Components

Smart Component

- Use Case controller
- Container

Dumb

- Independent of Use Case
- Reusable
- Leave



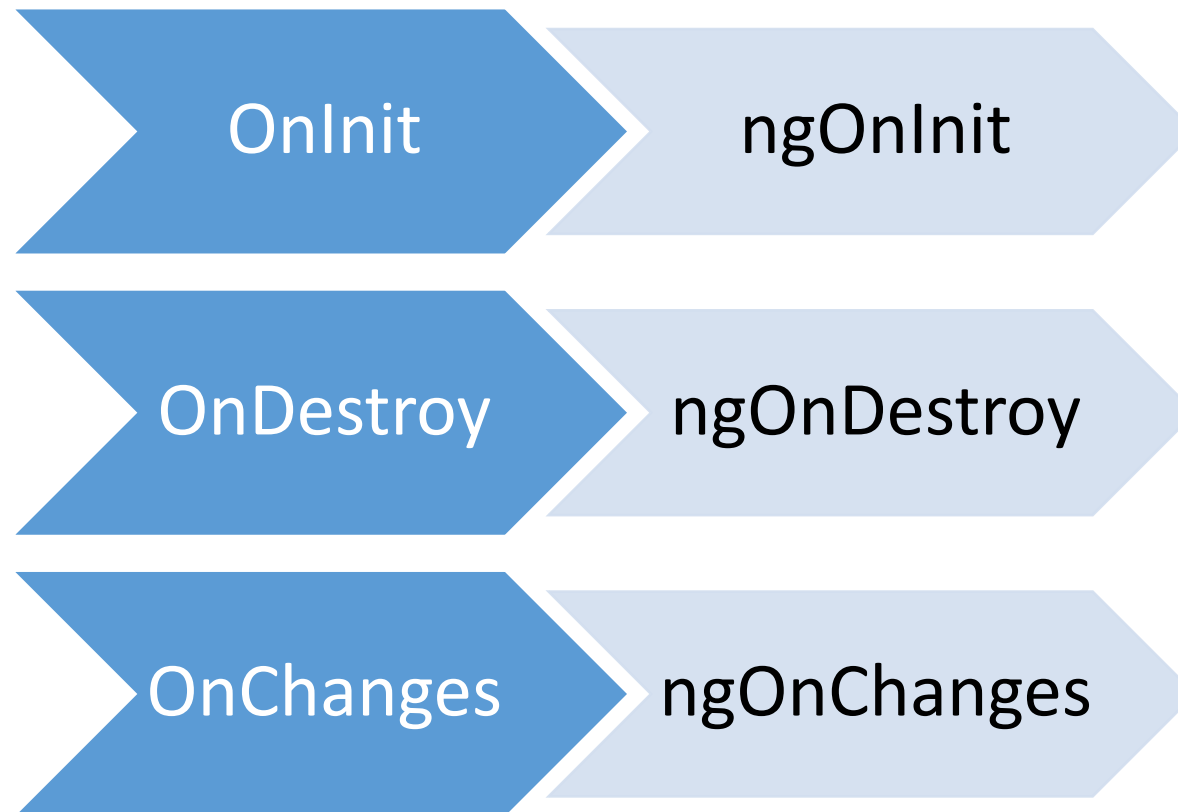
Life Cycle Hooks



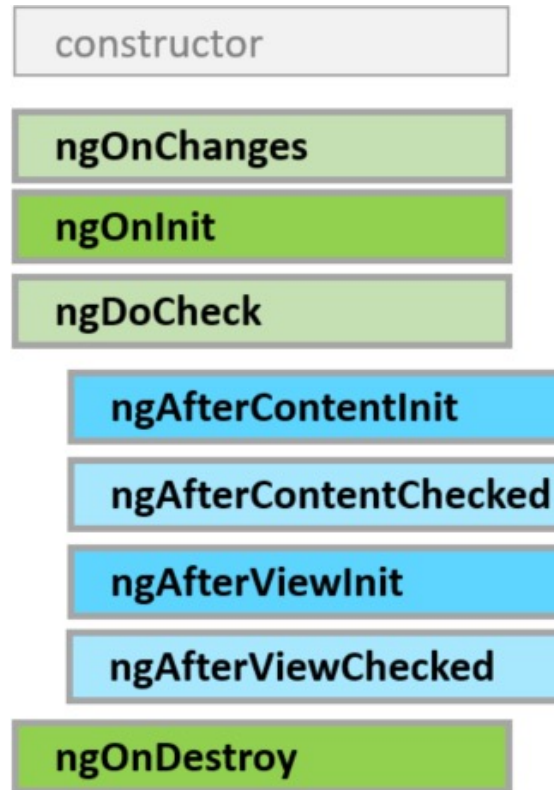
What are Life Cycle Hooks?

- 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;  
  
  ngOnChanges(changes: SimpleChanges): void {  
    [...]  
  }  
  
  ngOnInit(): void {  
    [...]  
  }  
}
```



DEMO

