

Outline

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



Lifecycle Hooks



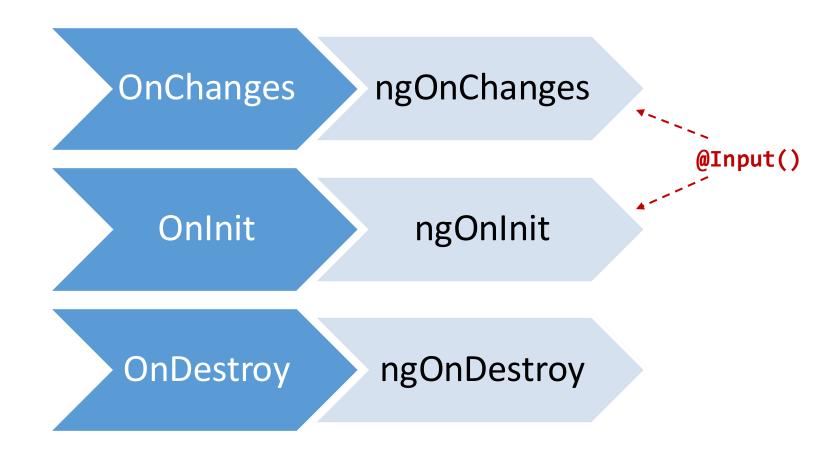
What are Lifecycle Hooks?

Built in methods in our components & directives

Will be called at a certain time by Angular



Lifecycle Hooks (selection)





Usage

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



DEMO



Data binding



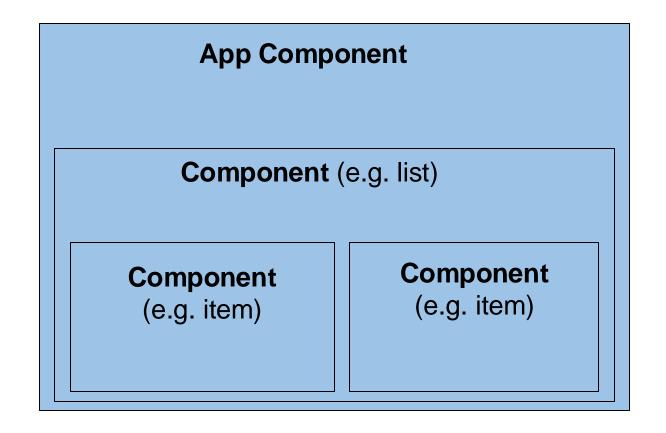
Performance

Components

Predictability

Architecture goals in Angular

Component tree in Angular 2+

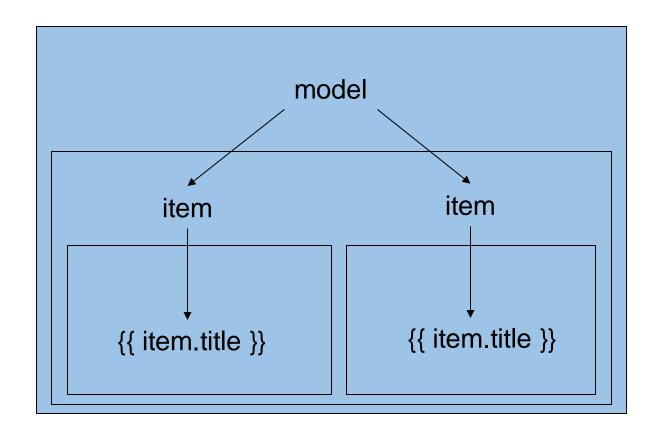


Rules for input/property binding []

- 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)



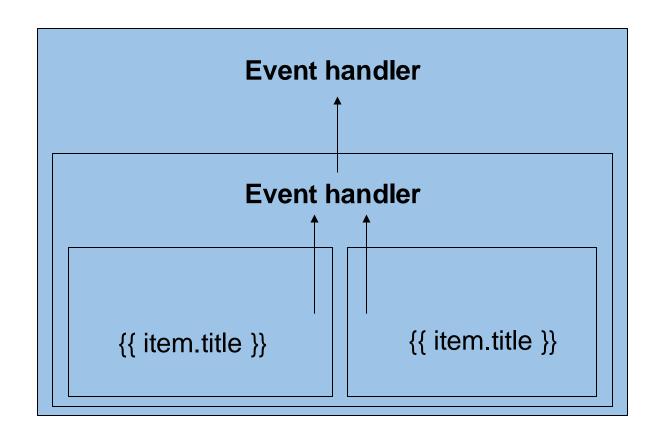
Input/property binding []



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



Ouptout/event bindings (one way bottom/up)



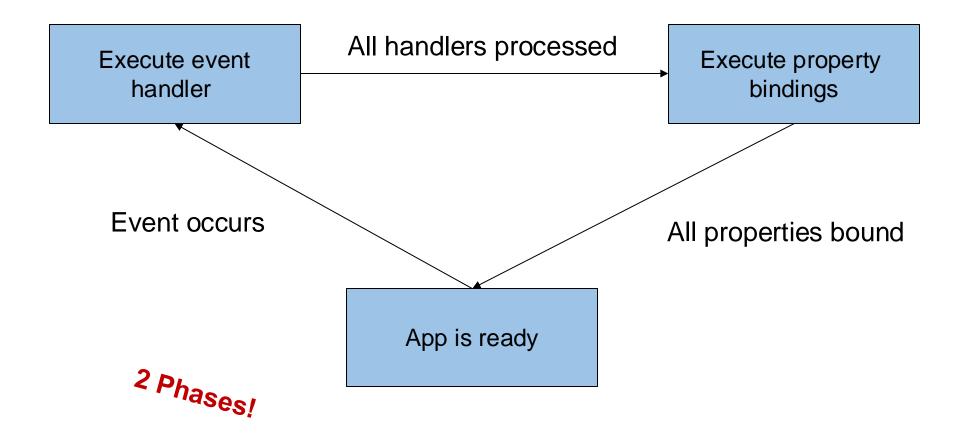


Event bindings (one way, bottom/up)

• 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



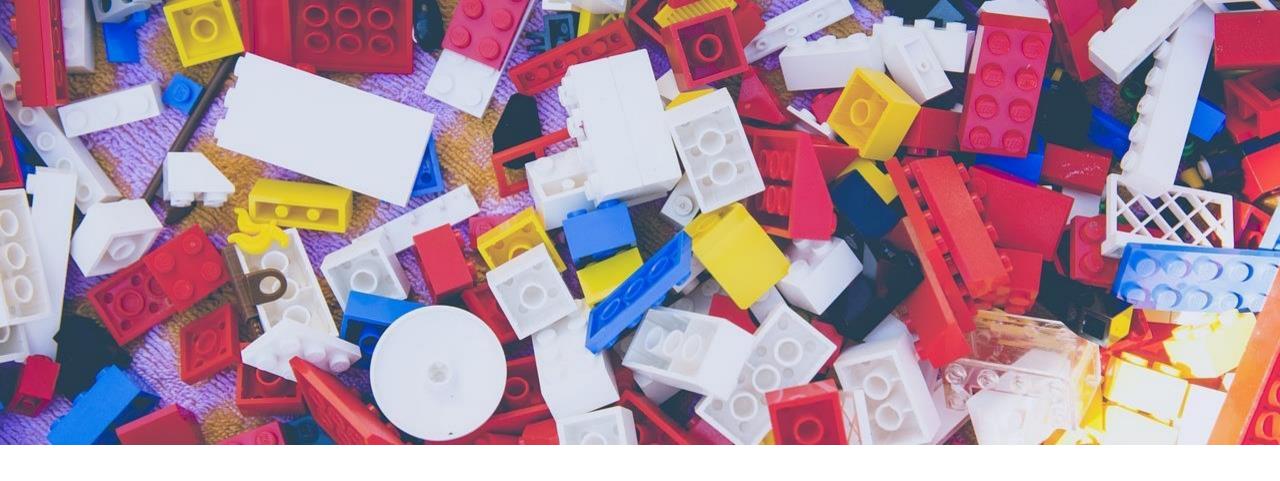
Property + event binding

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



Property + event binding





Components data bindung

Example: app-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: app-flight-card

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Flight-No.: #3

Date: 26.01.2020 09:07

Remove

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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;

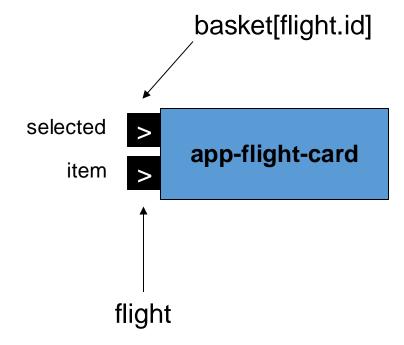
basket[4] = false;

basket[5] = true;
```

Example: app-flight-card in flight-search.html



app-flight-card



Example: app-flight-card

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



Example: app-flight-card

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



View Template



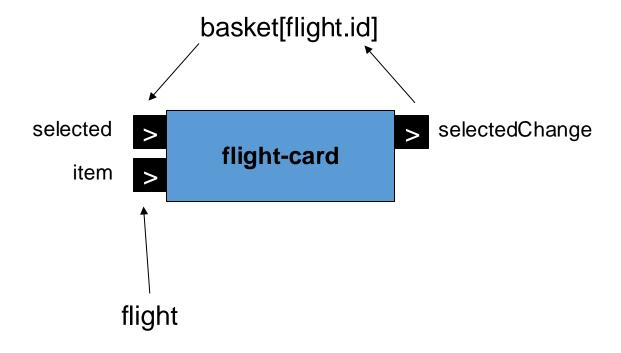
View Template – Alternative





Event bindings

flight-card



Example: flight-card event selectedChange



Example: flight-ca

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

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



Example: flight-card event two-way binding

```
@for (flight of flights; track flight.id) {
  <app-flight-card [item]="flight" [selected]="basket[flight.id]" />
@for (flight of flights; track flight.id) {
  <app-flight-card [item]="flight" [(selected)]="basket[flight.id]" />
```

DEMO



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View vs. Content

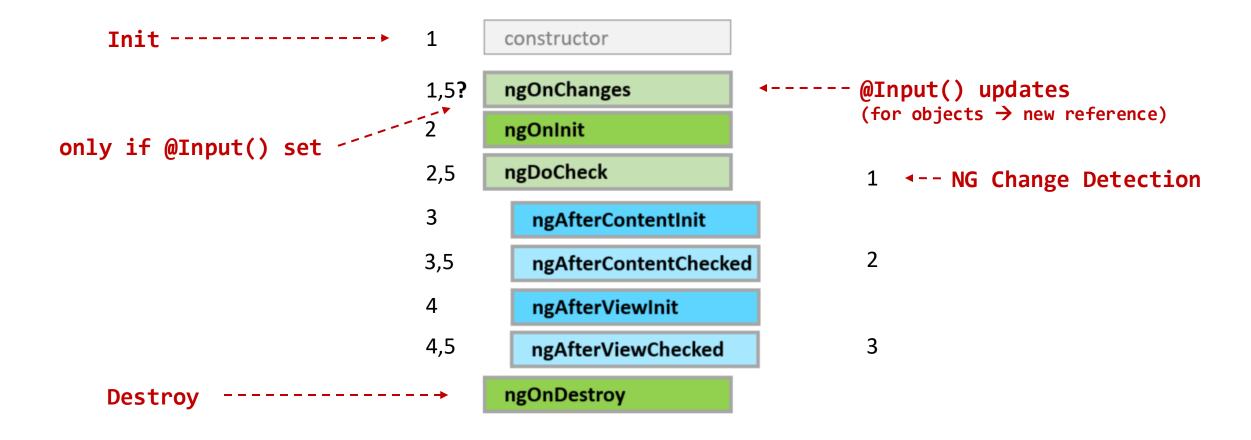


View vs. Content

```
@Component({
                                                    <app-tab title="Booked">
selector: 'app-tab',
                                                                                   Content
                                     View
                                                     > Sample Text ...
<u>template: `</u>
    @if (visible) {
        <h1>{{title}}</h1>
                                                    </app-tab>
        <div>
             <ng-content>No content</ng-content>
        </div>
export class TabComponent {
    @Input() title = ";
    visible = true;
```



Lifecycle Hooks (in order of execution)





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 use case / route
- Business logic
- Container

Dumb / Presentational

- Independent of Use Case
- Reusable
- Often Leafs



DEMO



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Signal Components

(Starting with Angular 17.1)





Signal Based Components (V17.1)



Signal Inputs (readonly, V17.1)

```
@Component({
selector: 'app-temperature',
template: `
 C: {{ celsius() }}
 F: {{ fahrenheit() }}
export class TemperatureComponent {
// celsius = input(0); // InputSignal<number>
// celsius = input.required(0); // InputSignal<number>
celsius = input.required<number>(); // InputSignal<number>
fahrenheit = computed(() => this.celsius() * 1.8 + 32);
```

```
<!-- parent component template --> <app-temperature [celsius]="25" />
```



Why Signal Inputs

- Will automatically mark OnPush components as dirty
- Type safety
 - Required inputs do not require initial values! ©
 - or tricks to tell TypeScript that an input always has a value
 - Transforms are automatically checked
- Values can be easily derived upon changes using computed()
- Monitoring thru effect() instead of ngOnChanges()



Signal Outputs (V17.3)

```
@Component({...})
export class TemperatureComponent {
  tempChange = output<number>(); // OutputEmitterRef<number>

// or
  tempChangeSubject = new Subject<number>();
  tempChange = outputFromObservable(this.tempChangeSubject); // OutputEmitterRef<number>
}
```

```
<!-- parent component template -->
<app-temperature (tempChange)="handleTempChange($event)" />
```



Why Signal Outputs

• The API is conceptually aligned with the new APIs for signal inputs

Simpler API and removed complexity that isn't relevant for outputs

Automatic clean-up of outputs upon destruction (no unsubscribing)

Improved type safety for new outputs & classical EventEmitters



Signal Model (V17.3)

```
@Component({...})
export class TemperatureComponent {
  temperature = model(0); // writeable InputSignal<number> & OutputEmitterRef<number>
}

<!-- parent component template -->
  <app-temperature [(temperature)]="myTemperature" />

<!-- parent component template with signal -->
  <app-temperature [temperature]="temperature" (temperatureChange)="updateTemperature($event)" />
```



DEMO



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Signal Based Components

Work w/o Zone.js

Interop with traditional components

Fine-grained CD

No need to update code!

