

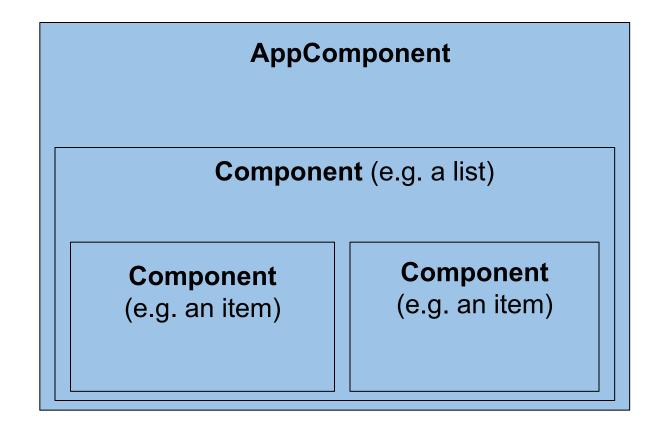
Contents

- How does data binding work (underneath the covers)?
- Performance-Tuning with OnPush

Data Binding



Component Tree in Angular 2+

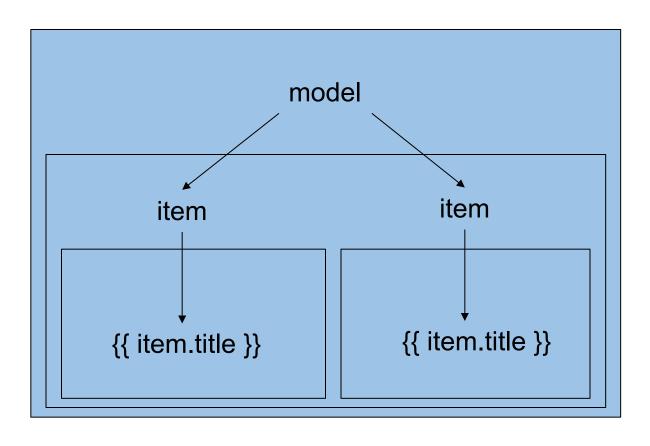


Rules for Property-Bindings

- 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"



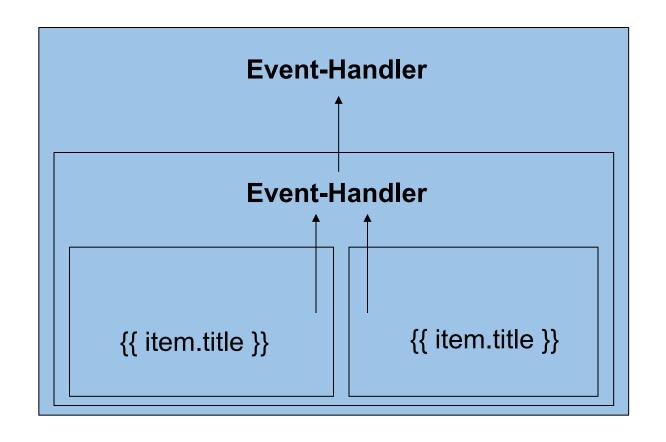
Property Binding



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



Event Bindings (One-Way, Bottom/Up)



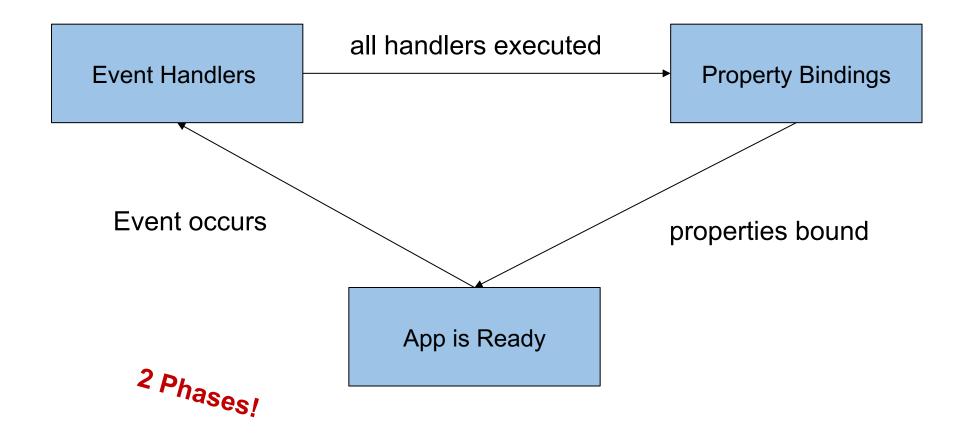


Event Bindings (One-Way, Bottom/Up)

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



Property- and Event-Bindings





View

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

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)">



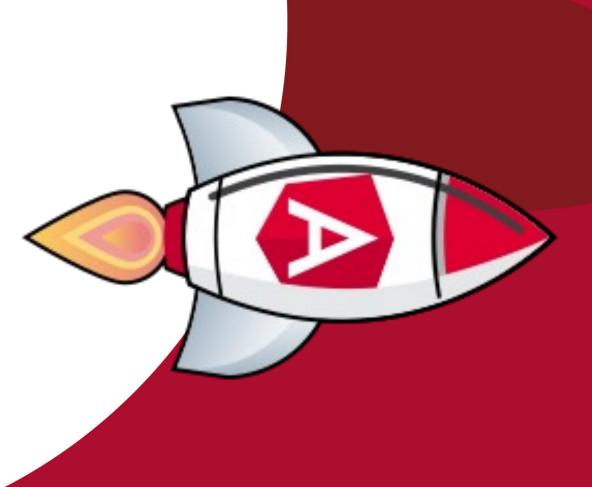
Property and Event Bindings



DEMO

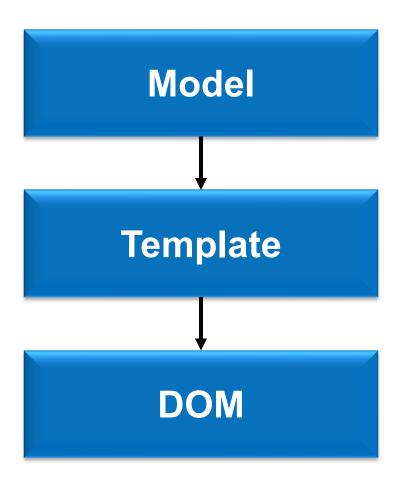


Change Detection in Angular





DOM Rendering





Change Detection

• 1.) User or App changes the model (e.g. @Input() Binding)

• 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

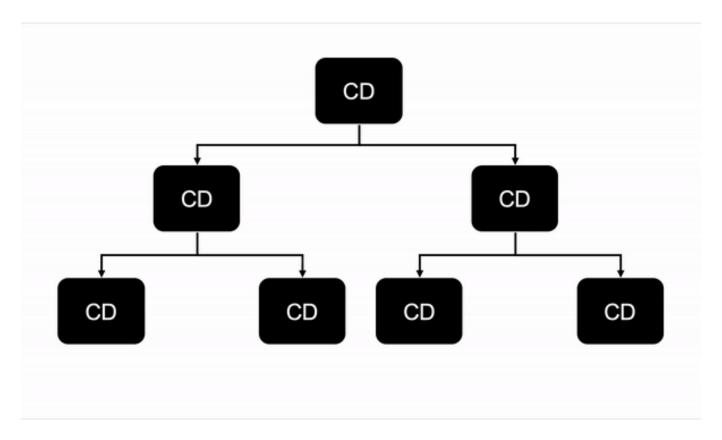
• 3.) If yes then update / rerender the component's view (DOM)



DEMO



Change Detection – From Root To Leaves



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

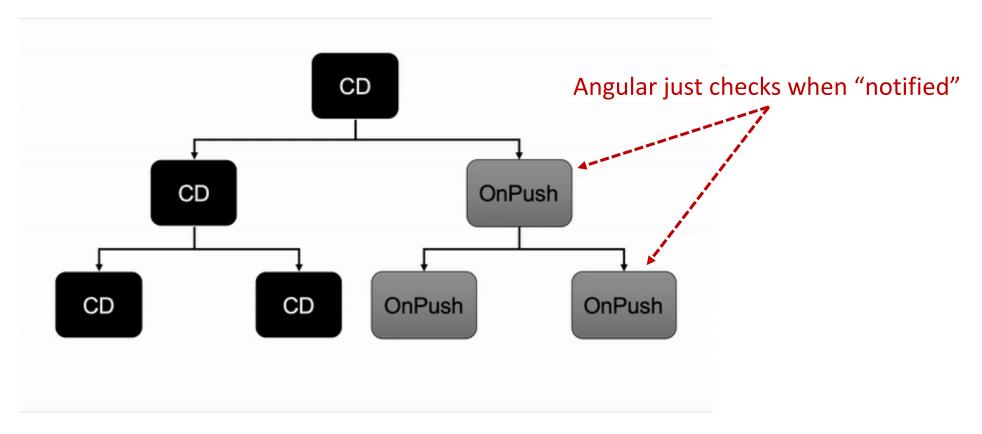




Performance-Tuning with OnPush



Change Detection – OnPush Strategy



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



"Notify" about change?

- Change bound data (@Input)
 - OnPush: Angular just compares the object reference!
 - e. g. oldFlight !== newFlight (BTW: like ngOnChanges)
- Raise event within the component and its children (e.g. @Output)
- Emit in a bound observable into the async pipe
 - {{ flights\$ | async }}
- Do it manually (cdr.markForCheck())
 - Don't do this at home ;-)
 - Try to avoid this but there are reasonable cases



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 it's children respecting the its/their CD strategy
 - Useful when you've updated the model after angular has run it's change detection, or if the update hasn't been in Angular world at all
 - For the whole Application you can to ApplicationRef.tick()



Activate OnPush Strategy

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



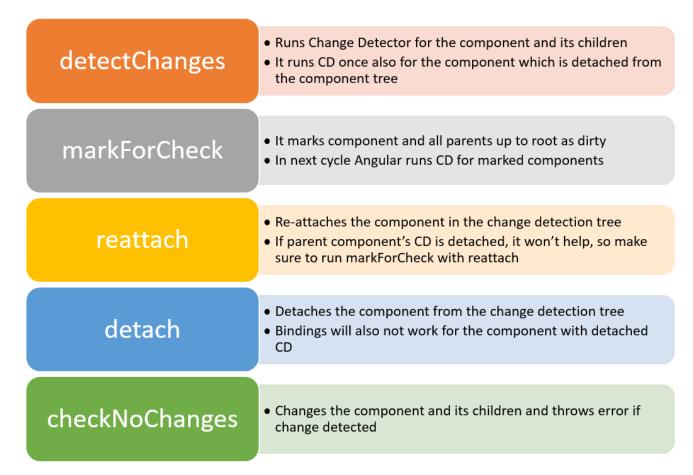
DEMO



LAB



One more thing: ChangeDetectorReference



Img src: https://www.telerik.com/blogs/simplifying-angular-change-detection/



For a performance deep dive Check out my special workshop

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



Summary

- Event Bindigs → Property Bindings
 - Two-way bindings
- CD Strategy OnPush
 - ChangeDetectorReference

