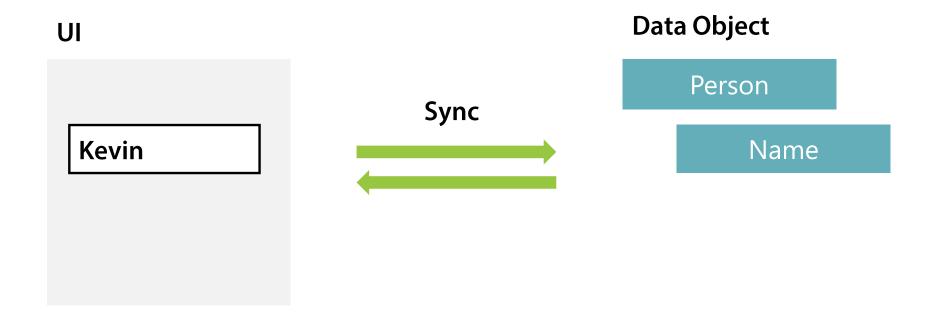
Data Binding Essentials





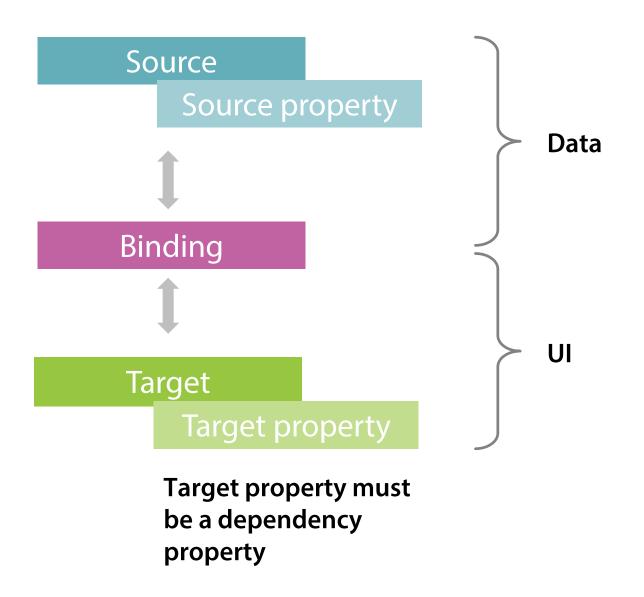




In essence, data binding is a way to keep your model and UI in sync

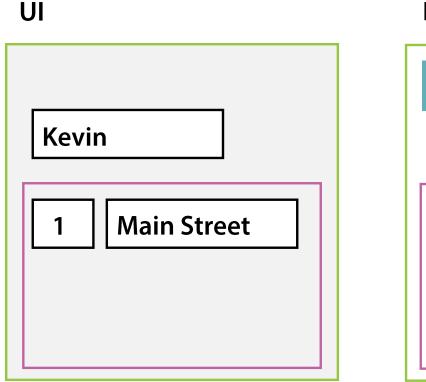
It results in less repetitive code, less error-prone, better decoupling & reuse, easier testing through design patterns

Source, Target and Binding Explained

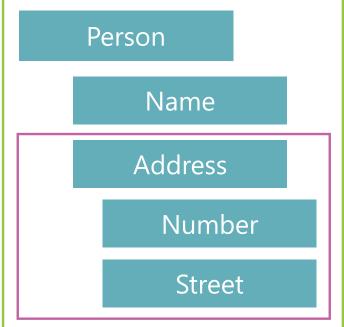


On DataContext and Scope

The DataContext property is defined on FrameworkElement. It's the data source used for data binding







Binding Modes

The binding mode allows us to specify how we want to sync between source and target

Different binding modes

- OneWay: changes to the source property update the target property, but not the other way around
- **TwoWay:** changes to source or target properties to automatically update the other
- OneWayToSource: only update the source property when the target property changes
- OneTime: a OneWay binding that only propagates once: to initialize the target property

Notifying the UI

The UI isn't auto-notified of a change on a backing class



- Performance
- Dependent notifications





Controlling Sync Timing: UpdateSourceTrigger

For binding modes that update the source, we can specify the timing of these updates with UpdateSourceTrigger

TextBox-based controls

- **Default:** when the focus is lost
- **PropertyChanged:** on each keystroke
- **Explicit:** when UpdateSource() is called from code

Working With Converters

A value converter allows us to provide custom logic to a binding to convert from source to target type (and back), so we can bind between properties that have incompatible types

To use a converter

- Create a class implementing
 IValueConverter
- Implement Convert, and optionally ConvertBack
- Assign an instance of the class to the Converter property of the Binding markup extension

Summary

- Source, Target & the Binding markup extension
- DataContext and scope
- Binding Modes
 - How to sync
 - Notifying the UI
- Control synchronization timing
- Converters
 - Binding different property types