Introduction State management
Building a custom RxJS Store

Peter Kassenaar
info@kassenaar.com

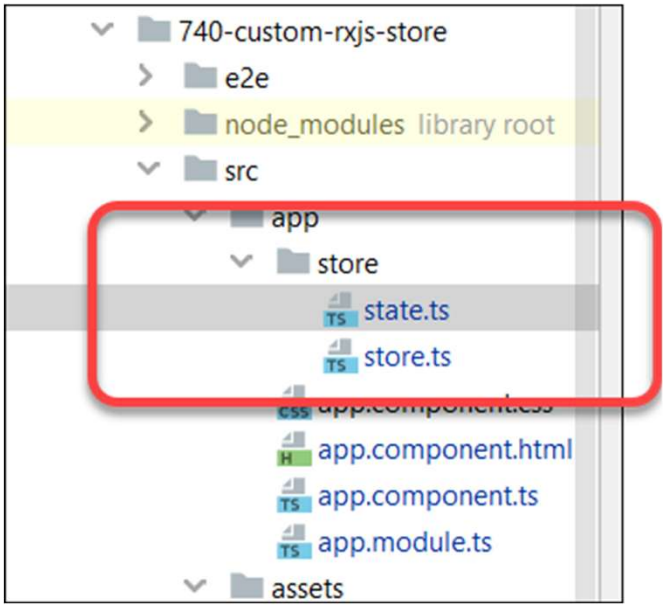
Building a store from scratch

Using observables, standard RxJS techniques and custom code, without a library

Steps

1. Create a `../store` folder and `store.ts` file, add it to the module
2. Create interface `State` for the data you want to 'store' (duh…)
3. Create a constant `state` of type `State`
4. Create a subject of type `BehaviorSubject` with type `State`, initialize it with inital `state`.
5. Expose the subject as an observable
6. Create `.set()` method and `.select()` methods

Step 1 – create store, and Step 2) state




```ts
// state.ts
export interface Todo {
  id: number;
  name: string;
  done: boolean;
}
export interface State {
  todos: Todo[];
  // other slices of the store
}
```

We are now creating a *simple store*, for one application, with one (1) module.

With `@ngrx/store` things can get – way – more complex. This example is to demonstrate how store concept works.

Step 3 – create state, and Step 4) `BehaviorSubject`

```
// store.ts
import {State} from './state';

const state: State = {
  todos: undefined
};

export class Store {
  // use behaviorsubject to create a subject with initial state
  // the last value is also passed to new subscribers.
  // The behaviorsubject holds the data (i.e. state)
  private subject = new BehaviorSubject<State>(state);
}
```

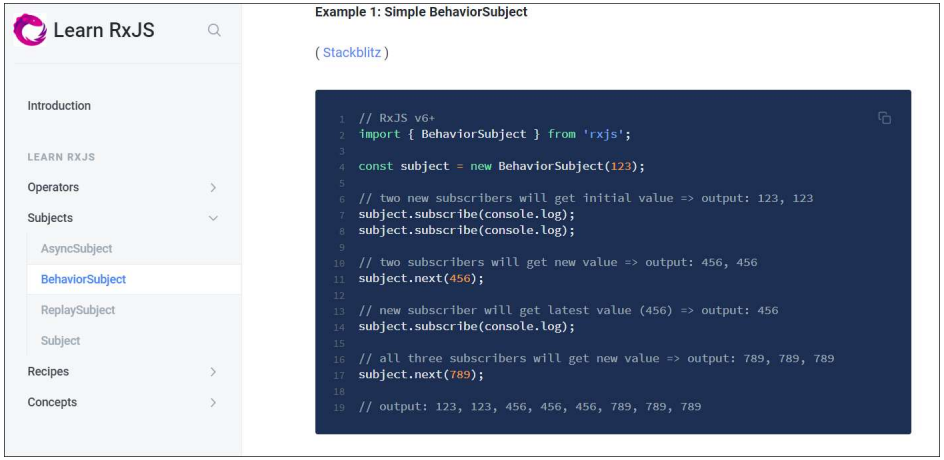
So the state is initially a list of undefined `Todo`'s.

We're going to set them later from the code. Of course you can fetch them from a backend and so on.

We use `BehaviorSubject` to create initial state. A `Subject` cannot do that.

On `BehaviorSubject<Type>()`

- `BehaviorSubject` can hold a variable (i.e. state), where a `Subject` can not.
- New subscribers get a copy of that data, i.e. the last emitted state, which of course is very useful in a store scenario.
- You pass a new piece of data to the `BehaviorSubject` with the `.next()` method.



https://www.learnrxjs.io/learn-rxjs/subjects/behaviorsubject

Step 5 - Expose the subject as an observable

```
// store.ts
export class Store {
  // use behaviorsubject to create a subject with initial state
  // the last value is also passed to new subscribers.
  // The behaviorsubject holds the data (i.e. state)
  private subject = new BehaviorSubject<State>(state);
  private store = this.subject.asObservable()
    .pipe(
      distinctUntilChanged() // make it a little bit smoother, don't overnotify the subscribers
    );
}
```

The `store` is the variable we expose to the outer world later on, so components and services deal with an observable instead of a subject directly

Step 6 – create `.set()` and `.select()` methods

- Also create a helper `get` property that returns the current value of the state

```
// store.ts
export class Store {
   …
  // internal helper function, return the current
  // value of the subject.
  get value(): any {
    return this.subject.value;
  }

  // set a new piece in the store. Update the
  // current store, using the spread operator (favor immutability)
  set(name: string, payload: any): void {
    this.subject.next({
      ...this.value, [name]: payload
    });
  }

  // select a slice from the store, use pluck to only fetch the
  // requested branch of the json-tree from the store
  select<T>(name: string): Observable<T> {
    return this.store.pipe(
      pluck(name),
    );
  }
}
```

Getter (internal)

Setter, using .next()

Dynamically set the name of the property in the store. If it doesn't exists, it creates it

Selector, using .pluck()

Access our store, only return the selected slice

This is all we need to do to create a reactive store!

Use the store in the component

- Import the store in the component
  - set data, retrieve that data and bind it to the UI

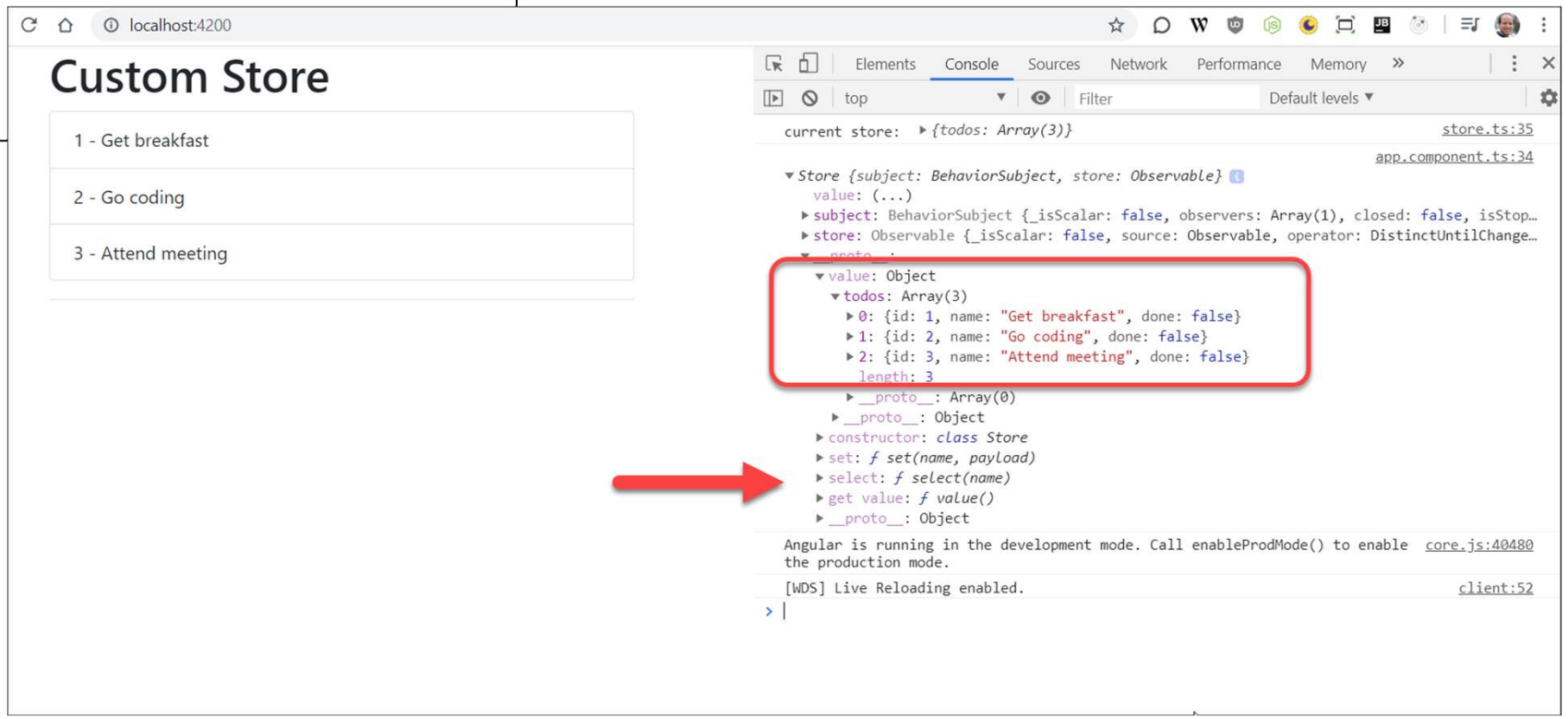
```
// app.component.ts
export class AppComponent implements OnInit {
  todo$: Observable<any>;

  constructor(private store: Store) {
  }

  ngOnInit(): void {
    // just some dummy data in the store, you can fetch this from a backend of course
    const someTodos: Todo[] = [
      {id: 1, name: 'Get breakfast', done: false},
      {id: 2, name: 'Go coding', done: false},
      {id: 3, name: 'Attend meeting', done: false},
    ];
    this.store.set('todos', someTodos);   // 1. don't set a component property directly! Instead, set data in the store
    this.todo$ = this.store.select<Todo[]>('todos'); // 2. Fetch data from the store, assign it to local property
    console.log(this.store);  // 3. Just some logging, to see if the store works
  }
}
```

Import store

Note: no callbacks here. Everything is reactive (as one would expect from a reactive store)

Result

```
<div class="container">
  <h1>Custom Store</h1>
  <ul class="list-group">
    <li class="list-group-item"
      *ngFor="let todo of todo$ | async">
      {{ todo.id }} - {{ todo.name }}
    </li>
  </ul>
  <hr>
</div>
```



Updating the store

Writing new values in the store by writing a custom `.update()` method

Update the list of Todo's in the store

```
// Update the store, in this case a list of todos
updateTodo(name: string, payload: Todo): void {
  // 1. fetch the correct slice from the store (even if we only have one)
  const value = this.value[name];
  const newTodos: Todo[] = value.map((todo: Todo) => {
    // 2. loop over our todos and update the given item
    if (payload.id === todo.id) {
      return {...todo, ...payload};
    } else {
      return todo;
    }
  });
  // 3. Set the store with the new value of newTodos
  this.set(name, newTodos);
  // 4. Optional - write state to localStorage, save todos in backend, etc.
}
```

Get correct slice

Loop over items, use array mapping (!)

Return updated item…

Or simply return if not applicable

Write new array in the store

Update the UI and logic for component

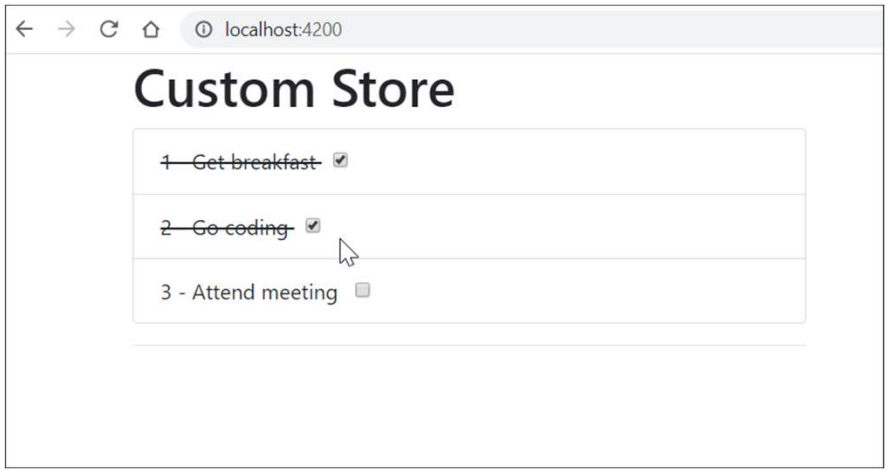
```
<ul class="list-group">
  <li class="list-group-item"
    *ngFor="let todo of todo$ | async">
    <span [ngClass]="{'todo-done': todo.done}">
      {{ todo.id }} - {{ todo.name}}
    </span>
     
    <input type="checkbox" [checked]="todo.done" (change)="updateTodo(todo)">
  </li>
</ul>
```

custom CSS class

Add behavior

```
// update the state of a todo item
updateTodo(todo: Todo) {
  // toggle the state of item
  todo.done = !todo.done;
  this.store.updateTodo('todos', todo);
}
```

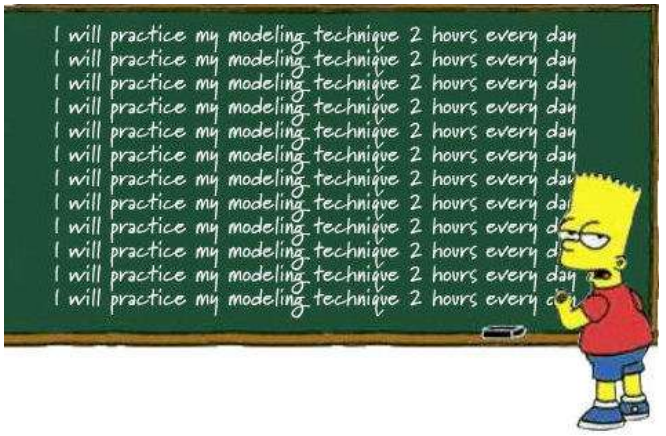
Toggle state and update the store



Result

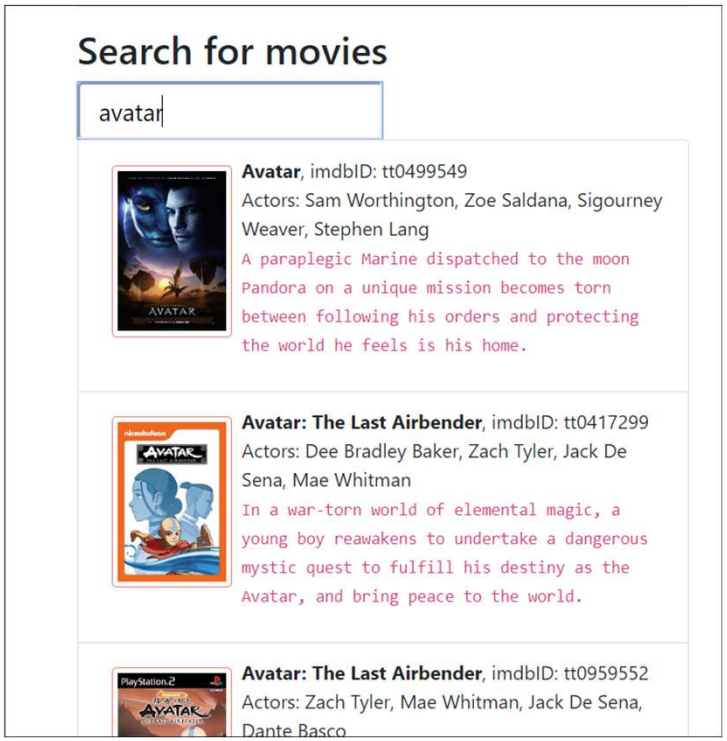
Workshop - 1

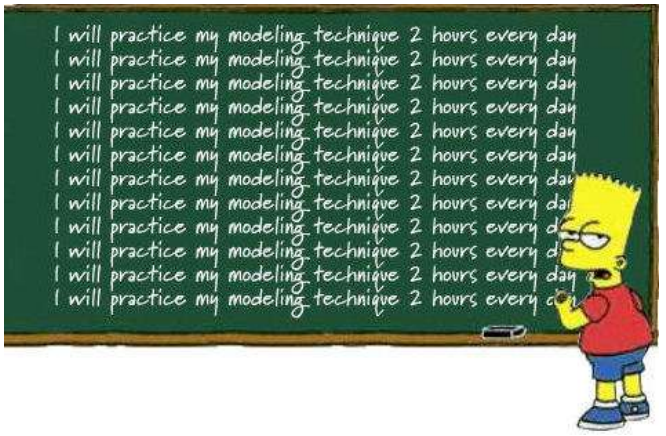
- Create a new app, Create a custom store, as described in the slides
- OR: Start from `../740-custom-rxjs-store`
- Create a `counter$` property and add it to the store.
  - In your component: show buttons to `increment()`, `decrement()` and `reset()` the `counter` in the store
  - Add it –for now – to the *same* component, for simplicity
- Some UI and logic is already available in the example, but first try it yourself!



Workshop - 2

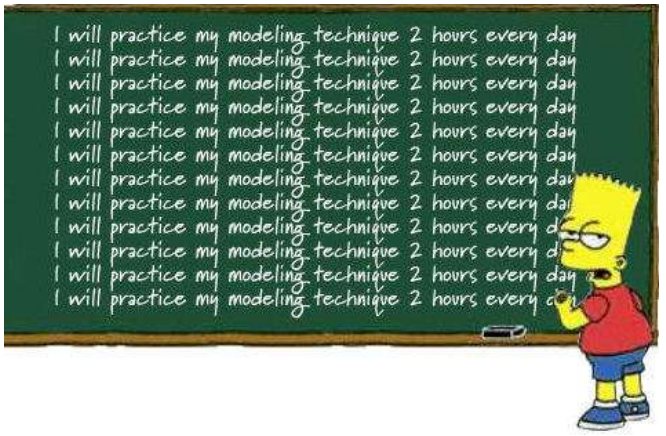
- Create a `movies$` property and add it to the store.
- Add a textbox to search for movies, put movies in the store.
- Search for movie details, based on the imdbID which is now available.
- Some UI and logic is already available in the example, but first try it yourself!



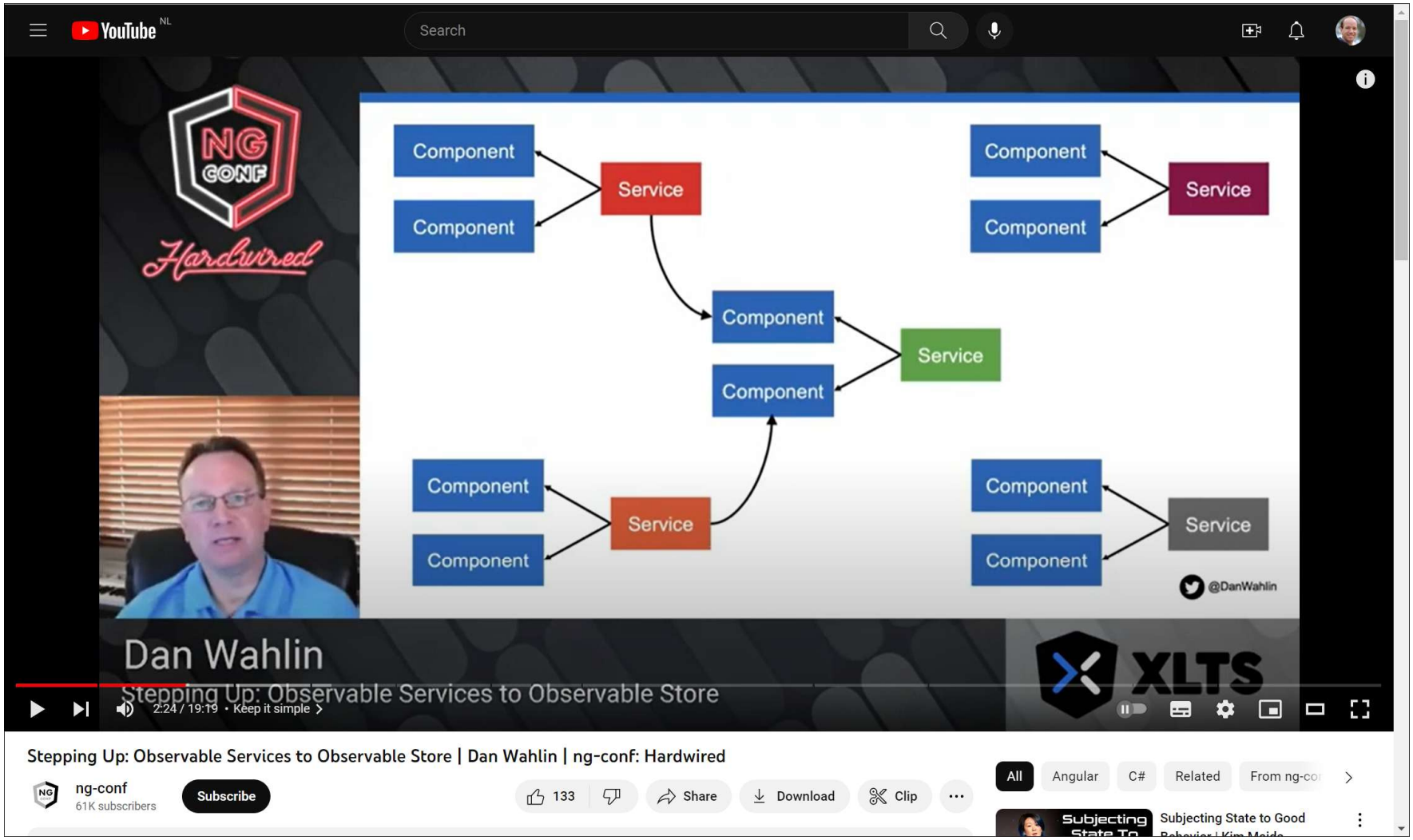


Optional workshop - 3

- Add the router, (like in `../740-custom-rxjs-store`)
- Make sure that the store contents survive a switch in components.
  - E.g. Movies retain in the store, the counter value is preserved, and so on.
- Tip: *don't reinitialize* the store in the `ngOnInit()` of every component, instead, do it once in app.component.ts and work from there.

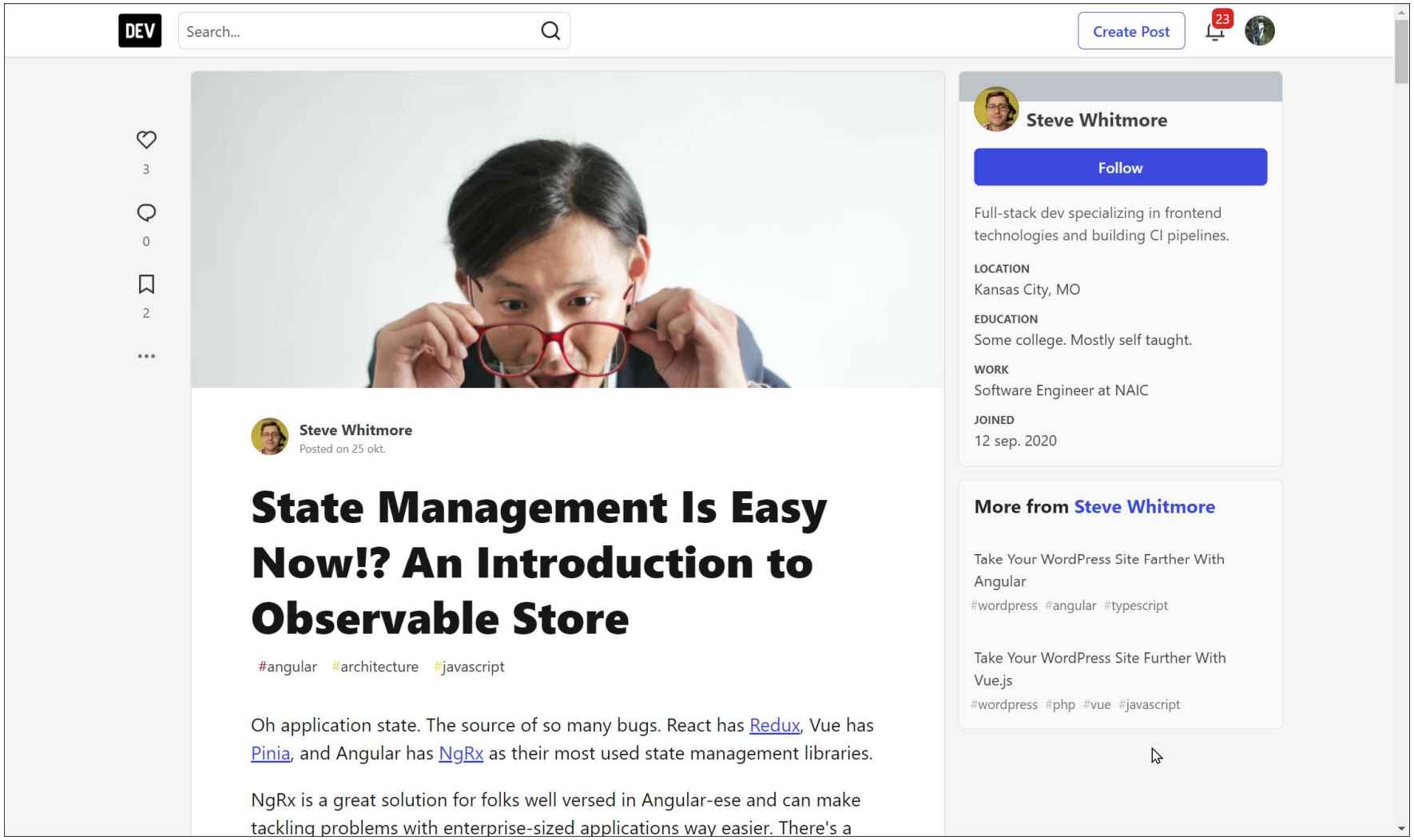


Simple (KISS) Observable Store by Dan Wahlin



https://github.com/DanWahlin/Observable-Store

Blogpost on Observable Store



https://dev.to/stevewhitmore/state-management-is-easy-now-an-introduction-to-observable-store-15ij