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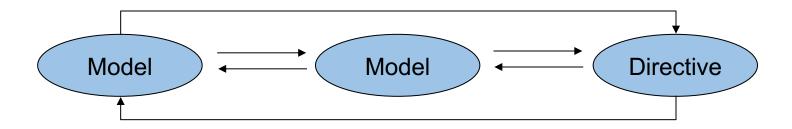
- How does data binding work (underneath the covers)?
- Performance-Tuning with OnPush



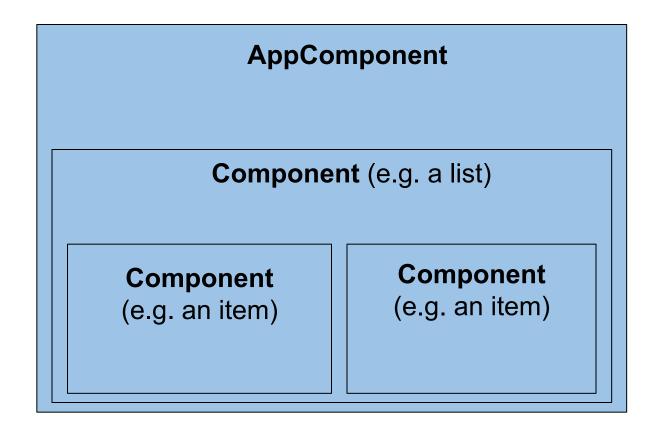
Data Binding



Data Binding in AngularJS 1.x



Component Tree in Angular 2+

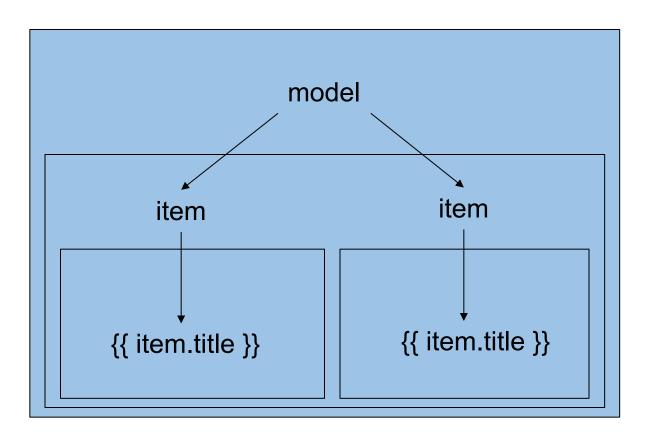


Rules for Property-Bindings

- 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"



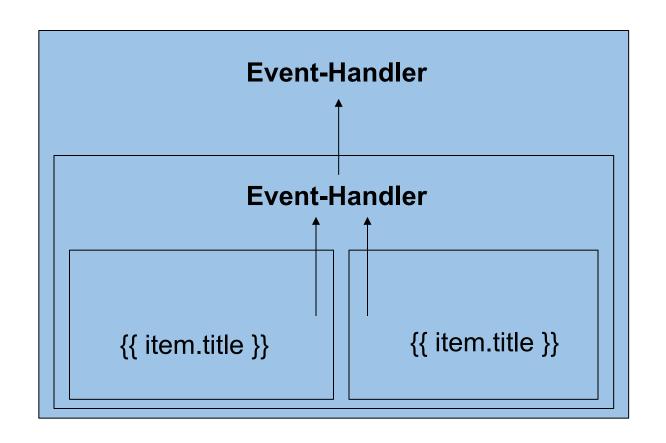
Property Binding



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



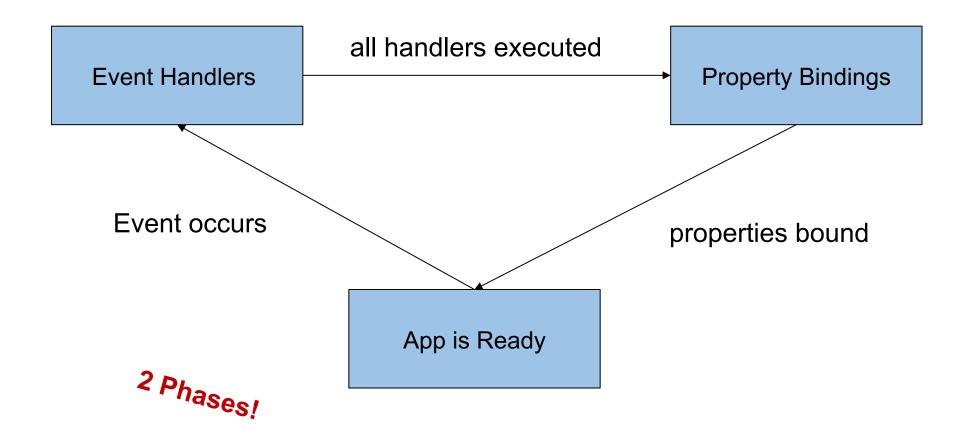
Event Bindings (One-Way, Bottom/Up)



Event Bindings (One-Way, Bottom/Up)

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

Property- and Event-Bindings



View

```
<button [disabled]="!von || !nach" (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



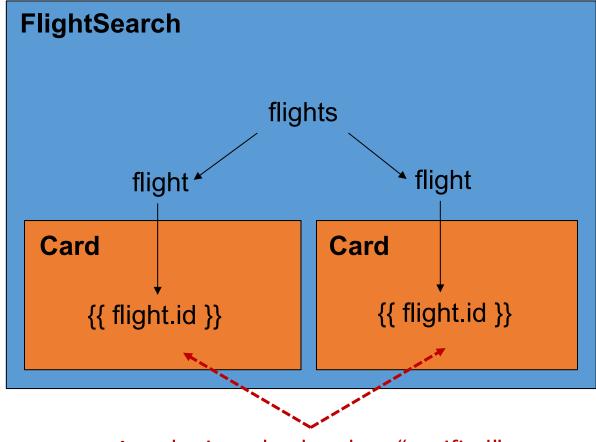
Performance Tuning with OnPush



DEMO



OnPush



Angular just checks when "notified"



"Notify" about change?

- Change bound data (@Input)
 - OnPush: Angular just compares the object reference!
 - e. g. oldFlight === newFlight
- Raise event within the component
- Notify a bound observable
 - {{ flights\$ | async }}
- Trigger it manually
 - Don't do this at home ;-)
 - At least: Try to avoid this



Activate OnPush

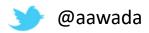


DEMO



Summary

- Event Bindigs → Property Bindings
- No cycles allowed!
- OnPush
- Immutables & Observables



LAB

