

COMENIUS UNIVERSITY IN BRATISLAVA

FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS AND INFORMATICS

TWO-WAY DATABINDING OF MODELS AND
VIEWS IN DART

Diploma thesis

2014

Bc. Jakub Uhrík

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Diploma thesis

Study programme: Computer Science

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Department: FMFI.KI - Department of Computer Science

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Univerzita Komenského v Bratislave
Fakulta matematiky, fyziky a informatiky

ZADANIE ZÁVEREČNEJ PRÁCE

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Jazyk záverečnej práce: anglický
Sekundárny jazyk: slovenský

Názov: Obojsmerné previazanie dát s pohľadmi v jazyku Dart / *Two-way databinding of models and views in Dart*

Cieľ: Porovnajte rôzne spôsoby obojsmerného previazania modelov s pohľadmi vo webových aplikáciách. Vyberte si prístup navrhnutý Angular-om resp. Model Driven Views, alebo prístup, ktorý používa Facebook React, implementujte tento prístup v jazyku Dart. Zdôvodnite svoje rozhodnutie a odôvodnite, prečo je zvolený prístup pre Dart vhodnejší.

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Dátum zadania: 28.10.2013

Dátum schválenia: 29.10.2013

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I would like to thank my supervisor RNDr. Tomáš Kulich, PhD. for his guidance, support, and encouragement throughout writing this thesis.
Special thanks belong to my family for all their support.

Bc. Jakub Uhrík

Abstract

Abstract in english.

Key words: Databinding, Dart, Facebook React, AngularJS, ...

Abstrakt

Abstrakt v slovincine.

Kľúčové slová: Databinding, Dart, Facebook React, AngularJS, ...

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Introduction

As one of the results of this magister thesis is our new databinding library in dart, which is called **tiles**. In next text, we will use only **tiles** to mention *our new databinding library in dart*.

Chapter 1

Motivation - why databinding

The first question, as always should be, is the motivation of this work. What is the motivation to create another library, that will handle databinding in dart?

We will start with small introduction to the history of how websites and later web-applications were created. Then we define a set of features required for **tiles**.

1.1 History

1.1.1 Plain documents

1.1.2 Simple PHP

1.1.3 Server side frameworks

1.1.4 Simple JavaScript/jQuery

1.1.5 JavaScript MVC frameworks

1.2 Objectives

From previous overview of "history" we can produce a set of the features, which should be contained in **tiles**.

1.2.1 Server-side rendering

1.2.2 Programmer friendly API

1.2.3 Easy concept

1.2.4 Two way databinding

Chapter 2

Databinding

In this chapter we will introduce the area of databinding more deeply than in introduction.

2.1 One way databinding

Discuss one way databinding.

2.2 Two way databinding

Discuss two way databinding.

Chapter 3

Existing solutions

There are two main approaches in data-binding based on main concepts of rendering content, template driven and component driven. These two concepts implements data-binding by different architecture design.

3.1 Template driven

Template driven approach is, as name predicts, based on usage of some template engine. These template engines take template and data and create HTML representation of passed data in the form of the template. They can be considered as a function $t : \mathbb{D} \mapsto \mathbb{H}$ where \mathbb{D} is a set of all possible data and \mathbb{H} is a context-free language of valid HTML.

An easy example of a template, for example using *handlebars.js* can look like this one (from *handlebars.js* website):

```
<div class="entry">
  <h1>{{title}}</h1>
  <div class="body">
    {{body}}
  </div>
</div>
```

When programmer want to use this template, he should create data object, which minimal version in JSON format is in next example:

```
{
  "title": "Some title",
  "body": "This is the content of the page"
}
```

When template is filled by this data, following HTML will be produced

```

<div class="entry">
  <h1>Some title</h1>
  <div class="body">
    This is the content of the page
  </div>
</div>

```

Most of template engines also offer logic markup:

```

<h1>Comments</h1>

<div id="comments">
  {{#each comments}}
    <div class="entry">
      {{#if author}}
        <h1>{{firstName}} {{lastName}}</h1>
      {{else}}
        <h1>Unknown Author</h1>
      {{/if}}
      <div>{{body}}</div>
    </div>
  {{/each}}
</div>

```

Template driven view are highly used because of they looks like resulting HTML. It is easy to convert HTML produced by graphic designer to template used in source code. Also programmers used to work in HTML more easily write templates then some other representation of the view.

Different libraries work with templates in different way. Some of them really parse input template as a string, recognize DOM tree in it and work with them that way. Others uses in-browser html parser to parse template and then fill it with data. This approach, because of this usage of tools accessible from browser, is more difficult to render on the server.

Table [Comparison of template driven libraries](#) compares some of existing solutions which are standalone libraries or MVC frameworks.

Solution	Language	Standalone	In browser	On server	Tricky on se
handlebars	JavaScript	yes	yes	yes	no
mustache	JavaScript, python...	yes	yes	yes	no
dust	JavaScript	yes	yes	yes	no
AngularJS	JavaScript	no	yes	no	yes
meteor	JavaScript	no	yes	no	yes
EmberJS	JavaScript	no	yes	yes	no
Derby	JavaScript	no	yes	yes	no
Polymer	JavaScript	yes	yes	no	yes
Polymer.dart	Dart	yes	yes	not now	yes

Table 3.1: Comparison of template driven libraries

Solution	Language	Standalone	In browser	On server	Tricky on server
React	JavaScript	yes	yes	yes	no

Table 3.2: Comparison of component driven libraries

3.2 Component driven

Component driven views, in opposite to template driven, don't use any additional type of data like templates. Whole view representation of data is stored in structure of so called *components*, which are native objects connected to tree structure to represent DOM.

When tree of components is constructed, it is rendered to DOM by depth-first search of the component tree. When components and HTML elements are connected by stored association, every change in component structure can be applied to DOM tree.

In addition, if we have tree of components, we can easily, by similar depth-first search, create markup string representing HTML of the component tree. By this we can render whole component tree on server.

For this purpose programmer should not use browser specific features in part of component, which is called in initial built of component tree.

We decided to use similar approach as is used in React library, so we briefly describe it.

3.2.1 React

React is JavaScript UI library from facebook. Its main concept is to pack parts of the web application into reusable components, which are represented as object in JavaScript.

This components can be mounted into elements in DOM, for now, we will call it *mount root*. This will create *virtual DOM* "mounted" to *mount root*. This virtual DOM is then reflexed into the real DOM under the *mount root*.

Components are organized to virtual DOM tree, where data flows from root component to leaves. This data flow is implemented by props of the component, which are read-only. Component have also own state, which should be stored in state attribute and updated by methods `setState` and `replaceState`. State shouldn't be updated directly to preserve invariant, that real DOM always represents actual state of the virtual one.

Component create structure under it by its method `render`, which should return one instance of a component, which will be the child of this component. In render function, it can add to this rendered component props, which is the way, how data is flowing down, and children, which is the way, how to create spreading tree, not just a line. If the child component get children, it will be in `children` attribute. Component can reuse them in `render` method or ignore them.

This is because React maps all components to HTML elements and want to create more than one tree children only in components representing real DOM elements.

Components can listen to events on the DOM components (internal react components, representing DOM elements). They are attached trough props by event listeners.

When event occurs, it bubble up to *mount root* where is caught by React. Then React simulate event bubbling from DOM component, which represents target element in virtual DOM, with synthetic event, which manage browser compatibility.

When this event is caught by some custom component, this component can react on that. It can change state, call some functions, store some data or what ever it wants.

State change(by mentioned methods) trigger redrawing of virtual DOM. This will use render methods to create new children of the components and process whole tree by depth-first search, which produce list of changes needed to get real DOM to state representing virtual one.

For this purpose, React implements some component life-cycle methods, which we will not discuss here. They are the superset of life-cycle methods we implement in Tiles library.

For more information about react and it's architecture and API reader can go to

the website of the React project [<http://facebook.github.io/react/>]

3.3 Conclusion

Here should be described, why we decided to use component driven approach and take inspiration from React library.

Chapter 4

Our solution

We decided to use component-driven approach of databinding, because one of our main requirements is to be possible to render as on server, so in browser. We decided to take inspiration from Facebook **React** library, mainly in API of the library, which is component based, with some differences in architecture.

As we work in Dart language, which guarantees some browser compatibility and add some functionality that JavaScript doesn't have, we don't have to implement some of React's additional features like:

- Synthetic events (*Dart unified events*)
- Mixins (*Dart support native mixins as a part of a language*)
- Props type checking (*Dart is optional-typed language*)
- Get default props and initial state (*Dart work with classes which have constructors*)
- Changed class name (*Map in dart use string, so string "class" is no more reserved word*)
- Test utilities (*Dart has own unittest library and we work with classes and with native events, it is easily tested*)

In this next sections of this chapter we will introduce and deeply describe our Dart library **Tiles**.

4.1 Requirements

When we designed **Tiles** library, we take into account some basic requirements.

Need
decision,
if write
tiles
with
small
or
capital
T

Rendering in both, browser and server

One of the main advantages of this library is possibility to render the same content, with the same code as on the server, so in the browser. This resolved into package architecture and several architectural decisions.

No template usage

To achieve possibility to render content on both, browser and server, we decided not to use templates, because to parse template into something independent from DOM is far more difficult, then just use own structure clearly in one programming language.

Easy to use API

Solution can be very interesting and powerful, but if it don't offer reasonably easy to use API, almost no one will use it.

React-like API

Because we use similar concept as JavaScript library React, which is widely used and known, if we offer similar API, more people will more quickly get used to it.

Performance

We want to offer useful library, and if want someone to use it, we need to offer good performance in the competition of Dart and JavaScript UI libraries.

Something more?

How we fulfilled these requirements is in detail described in next sections of this chapter.

4.2 Architecture

In this section we describe our architecture from several points of view like [High level idea](#), [Structure](#), [Core](#), [Life-cycle](#), [Events](#), [Rendering](#) and [Injecting](#).

We will focus on good understanding of how library works. We will not discuss API a lot, this is the focus of next section.

But, of cause we add some examples, so we will show some parts of api in this section too, but they don't will be so much described as in next section.

4.2.1 High level idea

Our high level idea is based on facebook React library attitude. We created api, whose main class is **Component**, which represents construct very similar to react's **Component**.

This component is mounted to an element, where it renders itself. This relationship is described on figure [Idea](#).

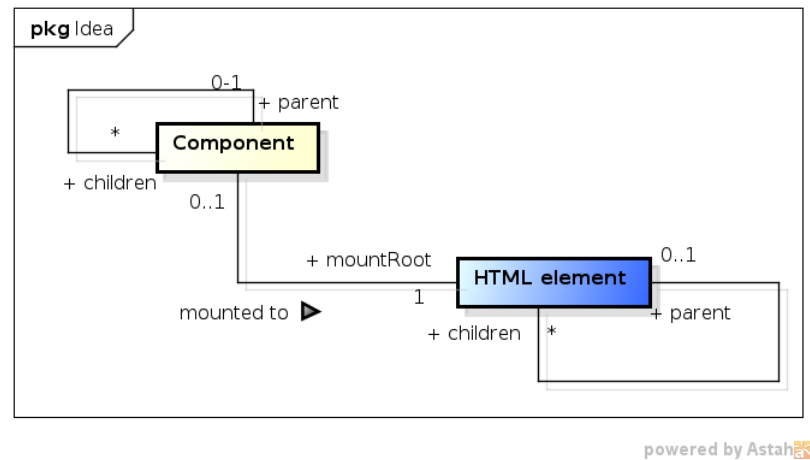


Figure 4.1: Idea

These components are placed into tree structure, which represents **Virtual DOM**, which is then translated to the real DOM of client's browser or to the markup rendered by server application.

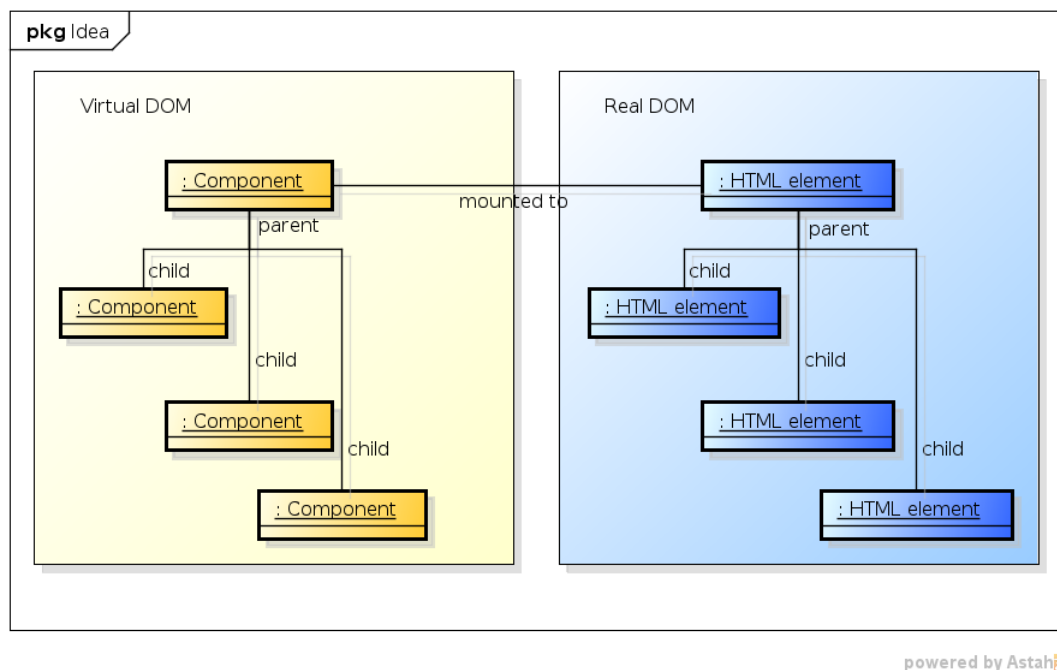


Figure 4.2: Virtual DOM

There can be the event listeners attached to these components. The **events**¹ are then bubbled through a virtual DOM, instead real one. By this there can be the listener

¹We work at Dart, which create browser compatibility for us, so we don't have to create synthetic events like react.

attached to a custom component, which doesn't have element representing it in a real DOM.

As we work in Dart language, it is natural to try to reuse the most of code on the both, client and server side. The next important part of idea is **server-side rendering**. which should do and easy rendering of the same content on server as on the client's browser. It is very important for SEO purposes and smooth user experience.

4.2.2 Structure

We split our library into 3 partially dependent packages.

Tiles

Tiles package creates the core component's of library, focused to create and maintain virtual DOM and provide API for programmer. This package should be included by programmer in the files, where he defines custom components. These components then can be used on both, server and browser sides.

Tiles Browser

This package is used for mounting components to the HTML elements. It maintains relationships between elements and components, simulates events bubbling and keeps real DOM in sync with virtual one.

Tiles Server

Tiles Server package maintains server-side rendering. It offers an API to render component structure to string with markup based on DOM components.

Based on the mentioned packages structure, it is quiet obvious what are the dependences between these packages. **Tiles** package is independent, and both of **Tiles Browser** and **Tiles Server** are dependent on **Tiles** package. These dependences are shown on figure [Packages](#).

4.2.3 Core

There are 4 main classes in the core of the library.

Component represents closed block of user interface, that should be rendered in application.

Node is a vertex in a tree of virtual DOM. It contains an instance of [Component], which represents the type of this **Node**.

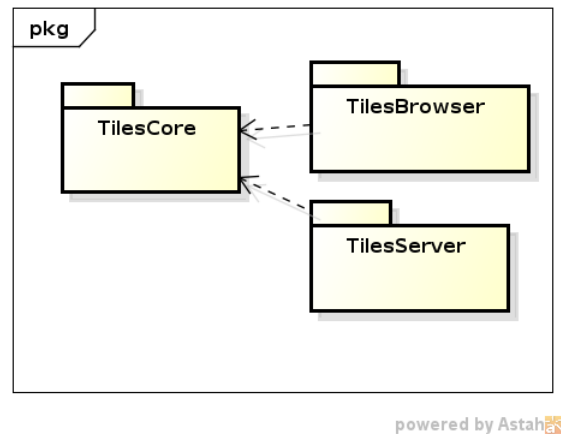


Figure 4.3: Packages

ComponentDescription is self-explanatory. It is returned from the component to describe it's children. The principles are described later at this document.

NodeChange represents one change in a virtual DOM, which should be applied into the real DOM. This way, we are able to achieve minimal changing of the real DOM. Types of change are: **CREATED**, **UPDATED**, **MOVED**, **DELETED**

In contrast with facebook React **Component**, our component provides only an API to a programmer. This class is the main class for a programmer using our library. He doesn't need to use any other class created by our library. Just some methods.

We also have an inspiration from React with idea of **virtual DOM**. Vertices of an virtual DOM are represented by the class **Node** instead of the class **Component** to separate the functionality.

Each node contain an instance of **Component**. The node represents the component in a virtual DOM.

The diagram of relationships is shown on figure [Core of the library](#). In the next chapters we describe the main classes more in details.

Component

The Component is the main building brick of application(library). It offers api to the programmer with life-cycles, props etc.

Component is a class, which represents functionality of certain part of UI² in an application. It is created with some props and children acting as parameters of a function. Main purpose of the component is to create a structure below³ it, add the event listeners and update itself based on event listener input.

²UI = User Interface

³From the virtual DOM tree point of view

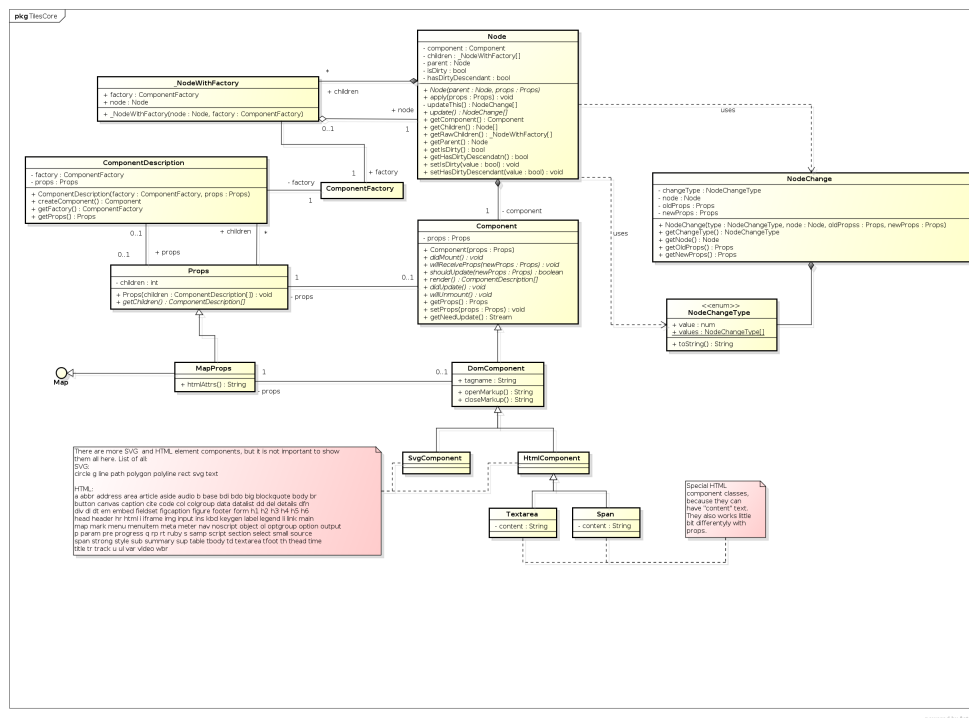


Figure 4.4: Core of the library

The main method of the `Component` is `List<ComponentDescription> render()`. By this method component describes its substructure. It will return list of children of this component, represented by instance of the class `ComponentDescription`. Node, which owns this component (and called its render method) will manage the rest. Basically, it will return the message like *"This is how I should look like"*.

Second important method is `void redraw()`, which trigger redraw of the component. This redraw will be executed on the next animation frame.

Redraw is powered by `needUpdate` stream offered by `Component`, which is automatically created in default constructor of class `Component`, so it is very important, to call superclass constructor in each custom component class.

`ComponentDescriptionFactory registerComponent(ComponentFactory factory)` is additional method helping programmer for easier `ComponentDescription` creation. Factories are described late in section [API](#)

DomComponent

DomComponent is a subclass of class **Component**. This is specialized class, which represents HTML elements in the component structure.

It has `props` saved as `Map`, because HTML element has attributes saved in `Map`. `render` method returns `children` member variable and `svg` and `pair` flags.

Specific HTML elements are created based on different `ComponentFactory` and

`ComponentDescriptionFactory`. `ComponentDescriptionFactory` is used to easily create `ComponentDescriptions` of `DomComponent` in a custom component render method.

ComponentDescription

`ComponentDescription` is a description of the component. It describes which type of the component should be rendered by using which parameters.

For this purpose, it needs 4 types of information:

- **Type of the component**

To create instance of a component, we need to know, what type (class) of the component it should be. This information is represented by `ComponentFactory`, which is function with 2 parameters, `props` and `children`, which returns instance of a subclass of a `Component`.

- **Properties**

Data which should be passed to the factory. This data are used as a properties of the component.

- **Children**

Children of described component. This is useful mainly when programmer wants to render more complex structure of `DOMComponents`.

- **Key**

Key is an identifier of a child. If component's function `render` returns list of children with keys, and after update it returns the same children but in different positions, tiles only reorder this children and not remove, add them or change their properties.

rewrite

Description is once created with all the parameters and then these parameters can't be changed. All these parameters is set up by constructor.

`ComponentDescription` has one important method, which is `Component createComponent()`, which creates `Component` instance with `props` and `children` from the description.

Node

`Node` is the most important and complex class in the library. It provides following functionality:

- creates virtual DOM tree, maintains creating and updating of the tree based on results of component's `render` method,
- listens to component's `needUpdate` stream and marks self as *"dirty"* when it's component need update,
- and handles updating process that is rearranging children of the `Node`.

Children are stored through class `NodeChild`, which represents all information about child (node, component's factory and key). By this encapsulation, when update is triggered, we can compare factory of a component description and factory of a child and decide, if we need to replace this child or it is enough to update it.

As the key is also stored in `NodeChild`, we also compare old children with next one when doing update, and if there exists child in old children with the same key as in the next one, this child "step out of the line" and only move around without replacing.

REMOVE
NODE
CHILD

`Node` has two important flags: `isDirty` and `hasDirtyDescendant`. These flags represent information, whether the node, or its descendants, needs to be redrawn. If `isDirty` is true, the node needs to be updated, because component of this node called `redraw` method. If `hasDirtyDescendant` is true, there exist a descendant of this node, which wants to be updated. When `hasDirtyDescendant` is true and `isDirty` is false, the node doesn't have to update itself, it is enough to call update on child nodes.

Method `List<NodeChange> update()` is executing the update process.

It returns list of changes, which was needed to put node in new state. This update is mainly called by browser part of a library and this list is used to translate changes in virtual DOM to real one. Method consists of several main steps.

changed

1. check, if update is needed by flags `isDirty` and `hasDirtyDescendant`, if no, return,
2. if component of this node needs to update (`isDirty == true`), update this node with rearrangement of children,
3. add results of update calls on children to result,
4. set this node as not dirty and not have dirty descendant.

changed

The algorithm of rearrangement of children by calling `render` method of this component and adapting node's children to returned descriptions is fully documented in the source code related to this work: https://github.com/cleandart/tiles/blob/master/lib/src/core/node_update_children.dart

NodeChange

NodeChange takes place as a record of a change in the virtual DOM. It is used to mirror changes in the virtual DOM with the real DOM.

When some node in the virtual DOM is updated by method **update**, the list of **changed** changes is returned. This list is subsequently processed by browser part of a library, which mirrors changes to the real DOM.

NodeChange class has no methods (except constructor) and acts as a data chunk dedicated just for it's purpose. It contains node, type of change, old and next properties.

Type is stored as an instance of **NodeChangeType** enum and can be one of: **CREATED**, **UPDATED**, **MOVED** and **DELETED**. When type is **UPDATED**, old props and new props take effect.

4.2.4 Life-cycle

Every instance of **Component** has its own life-cycle. As every object, first it is created. Subsequently, it is mounted and rendered into the virtual DOM, and then in to real DOM.

When a "higher" node wants to update the node of the component, the component will first receive props, then it is asked, if it should be updated, and if yes, then it is rendered. After that, it was updated, of course.

Sometimes the component wants to update itself (e.g. because event occurs). It then redraws, then, it will be asked if really should update, and if yes, it is rendered and updated.

At the end of component's life in the real DOM, component should be notified about that.

The whole life-cycle is shown on the figure [Life cycle of a Component](#).

Create

The create part of life-cycle is implemented by constructor of **Component**. It will receive props and optionally children as arguments and it should prepare the whole state of object to live.

An trivial example of constructor of **Component** is displayed below.

```
class MyComponent extends Component {
  MyComponent(props, [children]): super(props, children) {}
}
```

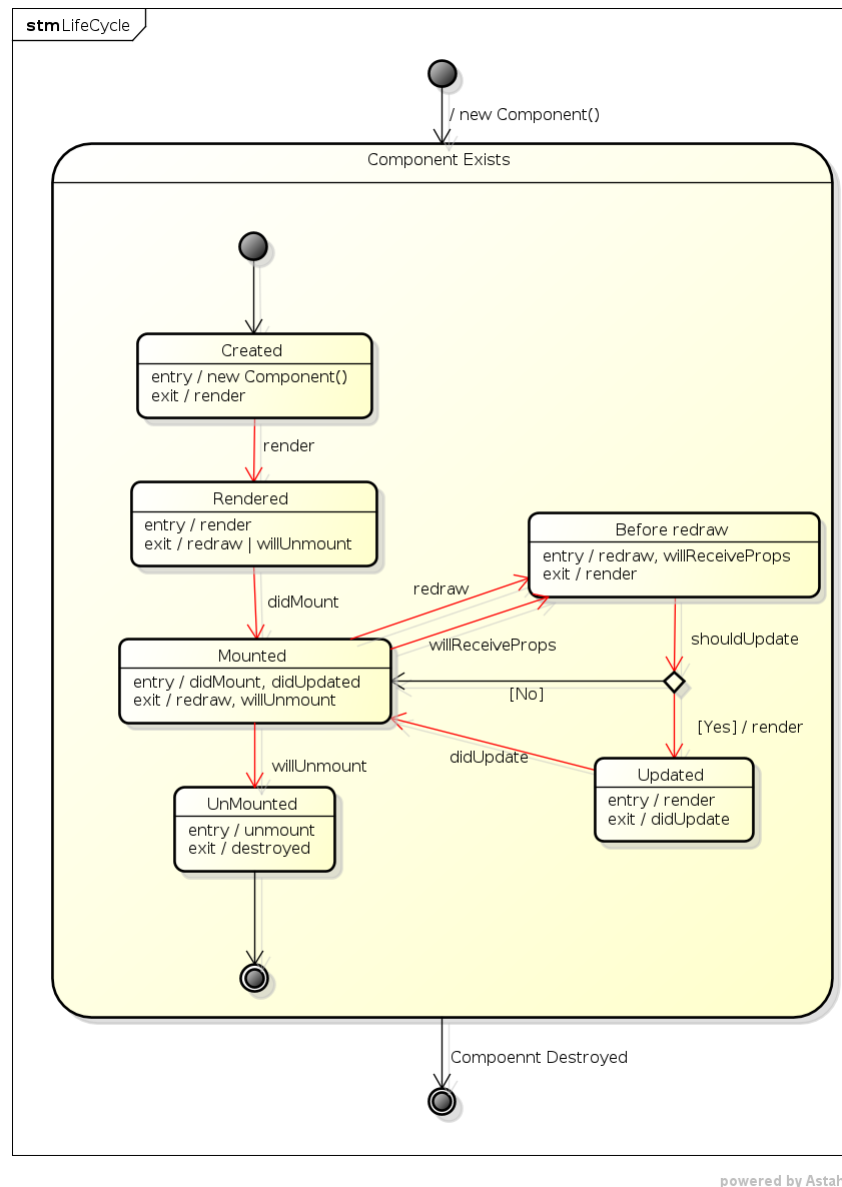


Figure 4.5: Life cycle of a Component

Constructor of an example only calls constructor of superclass **Component**.

Example of more complex constructor should be e.g. the **Todo** component example:

```

class MyTodoComponent extends Component {
  Todo todo;
  MySearchComponent(props, [children]): super(props, children) {
    if (props != null && props.todo is Todo) {
      this.todo = props.todo
    } else {
      this.todo = new Todo();
    }
  }
}
  
```

```

    }
  }

  // ...

}

```

Did mount

Component life-cycle **Did mount** event is implemented by method `didMount`. It is called after component is mounted to the real DOM.

This is the correct place to initialize for example the timers, stream listeners etc.

For example, in our `MyTodoComponent` we should listen for change of the todo on the server, and if it was changed, we can redraw component.

```

class MyTodoComponent extends Component {
  Todo todo;
  StreamSubscription subscription;

  // ...

  didMount() {
    this.subscription = this.todo.changedOnServer.listen((change) {
      this.redraw();
    });
  }

  // ...

}

```

Will receive props

Will receive props life-cycle method is `willReceiveProps`. It is called every time, when component will receive new props, except first time, when these props are passed to constructor.

This is place, where old props and new props can be compared, so this is right place to make changes based on difference in old and new props.

Example of `willReceiveProps` in our `MyTodoComponent` should compare `todo` of old and new props and there are not equal, it can update change listener.

```
class MyTodoComponent extends Component {
  Todo todo;
  StreamSubscription subscription;

  // ...

  willReceiveProps(dynamic newProps) {
    if (this.todo != newProps.todo) {
      this.subscription.cancel();
      this.subscription = newProps.todo.changedOnServer.listen((change) {
        this.redraw();
      });
    }
  }

  // ...
}
```

Should update

Should update is partly lifecycle, partly not. It is a question, if component should update on this props-change.

This "life-cycle" is implemented by method `shouldUpdate`. This method is used mainly for speed up performance. By default it returns true, so if it is not implemented in custom component, it will update always.

In basic scenario this method recognize, if it will be rendered differently with new props. If not, it return false, else it return true.

Example in `MyTodoComponent` should look like this:

```
class MyTodoComponent extends Component {
  Todo todo;
  StreamSubscription subscription;

  // ...

  shouldUpdate (newProps, oldProps) {
```

```
    if (newProps.todo == oldProps.todo) {
      return false;
    }
    return true;
  }

  // ...

}
```

Render

Render is the main part of the Component.

It is implemented by method `render`, which have no attributes. It should return array of component descriptions which should be considered as *"this is how this component should look like"*.

For example, in our `MyTodoComponent` render will return `<div>` which contains title and description of `todo`.

```
class MyTodoComponent extends Component {
  Todo todo;
  StreamSubscription subscription;

  // ...

  render () {
    return div ({class: "todo"}, [
      h2 ({}, todo.title),
      p ({}, todo.description)
    ]);
  }

  // ...

}
```


Did update

When life-cycle method `didUpdate`, by which is implemented this life-cycle event, is triggered, component, and programmer, can be sure, that component is mounted and there exist elements in DOM for each `DomComponent` descendant.

Will unmount

This event is implemented by method `willUnmount`, which contain no arguments.

It is called right before it is unmounted from dom.

This is the correct place to stop all timers and listeners.

```
class MyTodoComponent extends Component {
  Todo todo;
  StreamSubscription subscription;

  // ...

  willUnmount () {
    subscription.cancel();
  }

  // ...

}
```

4.2.5 Rendering

The main target of our library is rendering of a content. By `Component` and `Node` we can create virtual DOM tree, but now we want to render this structure into something independent from our library.

As our work is in the scope of web applications, we want to render it into DOM (browser rendering), and also into textual representation of a DOM (server rendering).

As we described earlier in subsection [Structure](#), these rendering types are separated to separate packages from the core package and are independent from each other.

Server side

On the server, we don't have DOM elements available, because of that we want to render our virtual DOM structure into a string, which user of this library can return as a response to browser request.

When we have string, which represents markup of DOM created from virtual DOM, created by our library, we can do server-side databinding, which can be reuse in the browser to smooth user experience.

Our target, render virtual DOM into markup string is quiet easy. From the programmers point of view, he will use `ComponentDescription` to describe, what component he want to render. Our server-side package of library will get this description, creates component from it, puts it into node and perform update of node. By this, virtual DOM is created.

Now, as we have virtual DOM, we can render it's markup by depth-first search of it's tree. In the search, when we came into node, we will do something like this algorithm (pseudo-code):

Data: node in virtual DOM

Result: String with markup of subtree of virtual DOM with root in setted node

```

if component is DomComponent then
  | if component is not pair then
  |   | write markup with attributes from props;
  | else
  |   | write open markup;
  |   | write markup for all children recursively;
  |   | write close markup;
  | end
else
  | write markup for all children recursively;
end

```

Algorithm 1: Write node into string.

In browser

Rendering in browser is quiet more difficult than rendering to string. We can use same render to string method, but we will need some connections between nodes and elements, so we can't do it this simply.

Initial mount First the user of the library need to do is to mount component to the HTML element. Of cause, he will mount component description, not component directly. When component is mounting, it is created, placed into the node and after this, node is "updated". It is initial update which creates virtual DOM.

When virtual DOM is created, we need to construct real DOM under the root element (element, which was component mounted to) from "virtual image".

For now, we describe case, that root element is empty (has no child element or node). Case, when it is not empty we discussed in the subsection [Injecting](#). The mount is easily described by next algorithm:

Data: node in virtual DOM and HTML element, to mount node to

(mountRoot)

Result: Mounted node into element

if *node.component is DomComponent* **then**

if *node.component is not pair* **then**

 create element representing component;

 add created element to mountRoot;

else

 create element representing component;

 add created element to mountRoot;

for *child in node.children* **do**

 run recursively with created element as mountRoot and child as node;

end

end

 save relations between created element and node;

else

if *node.component is tex component* **then**

 create HTML text node with text from component;

 add text node to mountRoot;

 save relations between created text node and node;

else

for *child in node.children* **do**

 run recursively with mountRoot and child as node;

end

end

end

Algorithm 2: Write node into string.

As we can see, algorithm is recursive and skips custom components. Also it creates relations between created elements and nodes. Which are these relations we discuss later, when we need them.

By this algorithm, it is obvious, that we have real DOM with the same structure, if we can obtain from virtual DOM by removing nodes with custom components and connect their children with their parent.

Update Later, there can be situation, that virtual DOM want to be updated. This is when some node was marked as *dirty*. Then framework perform update of this node, which triggers update of the subtrees with roots in dirty nodes. This updates return lists of changes in virtual DOM, which should be applied to browser element structure.

These updates should be processed by it's type. But for every type we need the information about which HTML element represents some node. This is first relation, which we need to remember, when we initialize mounted relation, relation `Node` \rightarrow `Element`. This relation is stored by map `Map<Node, Element>`.

But what happened when we want to apply node change into real DOM structure? For each type of change something different of cause:

CREATED when new node is created, it should be mounted into the DOM. If it has `DomComponent` inside, HTML element will be created and placed at the correct place. If it has some custom component, this change will be ignored.

UPDATED If node was updated, then if it has `DomComponent`, it's element is updated with setted props.

MOVED Node or it's children(if it is node with custom component) is moved to new position.

DELETED Element of node or elements of its descendants(if it is node with custom component) are removed from DOM.

4.2.6 Events

As we were created dart library which creates virtual DOM, composed from nodes, which contains components, it is obvious that we can "simulate" event bubbling trough this virtual DOM.

This is useful to offer user of library possibility to catch events in DOM and react on them by update of state and triggering of redraw of the component, if needed. So the question is, how add this possibility to programmer.

It is important from performance point of view, because by this, we can add only one event listener for each event type in whole virtual DOM. We will discuss this later in chapter [Performance](#).

To enable this synthetic bubbling, we need to find out, which component belongs to element on which was event triggered.

We maintain relationship between nodes, components and HTML elements, so we can store this relations. By these relations we can listen to all events on root HTML element (element, which is whole our virtual DOM mounted to), and then, by stored

relations mentioned above, assign DOM component to element on which was event triggered.

When we have this component, we can simulate bubbling of event through our virtual DOM. This brings opportunity to "listen to events" on custom components. But this is really questionable feature.

If custom component automatically "listen to events" if have event listener in props, it enable programmer to listen to event on, for example, custom button which is composed from more child DOM components. But this is additional functionality of DOM, which don't have to be desirable.

On the other hand, if custom component don't automatically listens to event, props, it will lighten library from functionality, component will not have some additional functionality from that, which is created by programmer, and in addition, it is easily possible component, to pass event listener, which it got from props, some of it's child components.

decide,
and
add
decision
here

We decided to **ADD WHAT WE DECIDED TO DO.**

Now, we will describe, how these synthetic event bubbling works.

Synthetic bubbling

When component is mounting, we store relation between HTML element, and node, which contain this component. Then we check, if this component have event listeners in it. If it has, we add event listener of the same event type to root HTML element, which is associated to root node of virtual DOM. Of course, we will add only one listener of one event type to this element, although when there is more than one descendant, which "listens" to this event type.

Then, when this type of event occurs in HTML DOM subtree which represents our virtual DOM, it will bubble up to the root HTML element, there it is caught by our event listener. This event listener will recognize on which HTML element was event triggered, find representing node in virtual DOM, and start "bubbling" from it.

Bubbling is done by checking if component of this node have event listener for this type of event in it's props. If it contain it, listener is called with event and components as arguments.

We pass component as an argument because this listener is not created by this component itself, but by component above it, and it should be informed, on which component this listener was called.

If this listener didn't returns **false**, bubbling continues to parent node. When root is achieved, bubbling stops and real event listener, which simulate internal event bubbling, ends.

There exist better solution for stopping synthetic event bubbling then returning false from event listener by calling `stopPropagation` method on event, which stop bubbling in real DOM. But there exist no official way of getting this information from event object.

This is resolvable, in multiple ways. For example, by creating "synthetic" event which should encapsulate real event object and store information that `stopPropagation` was called. But this solution creates some problems, e.g. multiple types of events in dart, represented by different classes with not the same api. Because of this, we decided to not add this ideal functionality for now, while there not exists official way this information from event object.

Other solution, and in our opinion best one, is to add official way of getting information if `stopPropagation` was called to core Dart `Event` class. But this is out of the scope of our library, so we created feature request to Dart developers and hope they will implement it.

4.2.7 Injecting

We added possibility to render whole HTML structure on server and add it to requested HTML.

This is good for user experience, because user of the application can see the result of his request event before JavaScript/Dart is loaded. But if our browser package replace this structure with new DOM structure, generated from virtual DOM, it should be annoying for user of the application, because the part of the page, which is represented by virtual DOM, will disappear for a short time and then appear back in the same look.

To prevent this, we created injecting system, which will inject existing DOM structure and rebuild it to represent virtual DOM.

When the `ComponentDescription` is mounting, basic implementation can erase whole content of element to which is description mounted to. Instead of this, we will reuse existing structure by iterating trough virtual DOM and reusing every element, which match virtual DOM.

When we iterate trough virtual DOM and get to node with DOM component, we will look at the currently processed HTML element. If it match the type of DOM component (by tag name), it is associated with this node, adapted to represent it in real DOM⁴, used to mount children of this node under it with the same process recursively, and processing of elements move to next sibling of current element.

⁴By changing attributes to correct state

When current element don't match type of DOM component, new HTML element is inserted before it and paired with this node. By this, other DOM component at the same layer of the DOM component tree ⁵ can reuse this not matching element. When one layer of the DOM component tree is finished (which is when iteration go to the node, which contain DOM component associated with parent HTML element), rest of the original HTML elements in this layer of DOM is erased.

By these simple and lightweight comparisons, if the html was created by the same components with the same data on server, library will reuse whole html with no change and inject needed relations to the virtual DOM to the real one.

Moreover if there exist some similar structure, not generated by same components on the server, our library will reuse as much as possible with not too complex and heavy comparison machinery.

4.3 API

One product of this work is open source UI library. To use this library, user need to know the application programming interface(API) of it.

In `tiles` library, user interface rendered by it consist of components, represented by the class `Component`. This class is used to create functional logic of part of the UI.

To use it, mount it, add it to other component as a child, it is necessary to create `ComponentFactory`, `ComponentDescription` and optionally `ComponentDescriptionFactory`.

ComponentFactory is a function with two positional optional arguments **props** and **children**, which return instance of the `Component`, ideally new with setted **props** and **children**. The easiest and most common way to create `ComponentFactory` is shown in next example:

```
class MyComponent extends Component {
  MyComponent(props, [children]): super(props, children) {}
}
```

```
ComponentFactory factory =
  ([dynamic props, dynamic children]) => new MyComponent(props, children);
```

ComponentDescription is something, what describes component. It is used as argument to mounting functions and as result of **render** method. It is mostly not

⁵ By DOM component tree we mean derived tree from virtual DOM tree, which can be constructed by removing nodes with custom components and connecting nodes with DOM components to closest ancestor in virtual DOM tree with DOM component in it.

used directly, but by `ComponentDescriptionFactory`, which is method with the same arguments as `ComponentFacotry`, and returns instance of `ComponentDescription`.

It can be created by programmer himself, but mainly, it is created by `registerComponent` function, which accept one argument of `ComponentFacotry` type. This method created `ComponentDescriptionFactory`, which returns description with passed `ComponentFacotry`. Usage is shown on following example:

```
ComponentDescriptionFactory myComponent = registerComponent(factory);
```

This `ComponentDescriptionFactory` is then used to create description or directly in mounting into HTML element:

```
Element mountRoot = querySelector("#container");
```

```
var props = {};
```

```
var children = [];
```

```
ComponentFacotry myComponentDescription = myComponent(props, childre);
```

```
// Or directly in mountComponent
```

```
mountComponent(myComponent(props, children), mountRoot);
```

4.3.1 Component

`Component` class is the main class of the API. Every custom component should extend or implement it.

It contains constructor, life-cycle methods, `render` and `redraw` method, `props`, `children` and offer `needUpdate` stream. The whole default `Component` is this:

```
class Component {
    dynamic props;
    List<ComponentDescription> children;
    final StreamController _needUpdateController;
    Stream<bool> get needUpdate => _needUpdateController.stream;

    /**
     * Life cycle
     */

    Component(this.props, [this.children]):
```



```

    this._needUpdateController = new StreamController<bool>() {}
    didMount() {}
    willReceiveProps(dynamic newProps) {}
    shouldUpdate(dynamic newProps, dynamic oldProps) => true;
    List<ComponentDescription> render() {}
    didUpdate() {}
    willUnmount() {}

    redraw([bool now = false]) {
      _needUpdateController.add(now);
    }
  }
}

```

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celý
komponent
aj s
komentármi?

The easier way to create own component is by extending, not by implementing it, because extending add default functionality. Simple component should look like this:

```

class MyComponent extends Component {
  MyComponent(props, [children]): super(props, children) {}

  render() {
    return div(null, [
      span(null, "This is simple component")
    ]);
  }
}

```

We can see, that this `MyComponent` only renders `ComponentDescription` of `div` DOM component which contain children with `span` description. ⁶

4.3.2 DOM component API

There are prepared `ComponentDescriptionFactory` functions for each of standard HTML elements, which gets standard arguments. They will create new `ComponentDescription`, with correct factory, which created `DomComponent` with appropriate tag name.

These factories can be used like on example of `MyComponent` in `render` function.

⁶DOM component API will be discussed later.

4.3.3 Browser specific API

There are 3 main addition when components are rendered in browser.

- Mounting
- References
- Event listeners

Mounting is implemented by `mountComponent` function, which have 2 arguments, `ComponentDescription` description and `Element` `mountRoot`. It will mount described component into `mountRoot` element.

```
mountComponent(myComponent(props, children), mountRoot);
```

References are part of props. If component have in `props["ref"]` instance of internal class `_Ref`, which is only function returning void with one `Component` argument, then when this component is created and mounted, this `_Ref` is called with it.

It is useful, when some custom component want to have reference to element associated to some of it's descendant. Example of usage is something like this:

```
class MyComponent extends Component {
  /* ... */
  Element input;

  render() {
    return input({"ref": (component){
      this.input = getElementForComponent(component);
    }});
  }
}
```

Event listeners are also represented as part of props. They should be instance of `EventListener` class, which is function with 2 arguments, event and component and returns boolean. They are used in the same way as references, by adding to props with key in format `onEventType`:

```
input({"onClick": (event, component){
  print("Input clicked.");
}});
```

4.3.4 Server specific API

There is only one thing we want to do on the server, and that is to create markup for some `ComponentDescription`. For this purpose we created method `mountComponentToString`, which accepts 1 `ComponentDescription` argument and returns markup, which is identical to what browser part of library should create in DOM.

```
String markup = mountComponentToString(  
    span({"class": "my-span"}, "Text it the span")  
);  
markup == '<span class="my-span">Text in the span</span>' // is true
```

Chapter 5

Performance

Chapter 6

Benchmarks

Conclusion

Here will be conclusion of wholw thesis

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