

DATA BINDING IN ANGULARJS

FROM MODEL TO VIEW



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TYPES OF DATA BINDING

- One way (model to view)
- Two-way data binding

FROM VIEW TO MODEL

- Javascript DOM **Event** model: Event, KeyboardEvent, MouseEvent...
- Easy to **bind** model to view in Angular directives

```
app.directive('input', function () {
  return {
    restrict: 'E',
    scope: false,
    link: function (scope, element, attrs) {
      element.bind('input', function (event) {
        scope.$apply(function () {
          scope.model = element.val();
        });
      });
    }
  };
});
```

FROM MODEL TO VIEW

- No events or notifications fired when a value changes in EcmaScript 5
- Observers are for the future (EcmaScript 6)

```
Object.observe(myObj, function observer(changes) {  
  /* Do something */  
  changes.forEach(function (change) {  
    console.log(change.name, change.type, change.oldValue);  
  });  
});
```

A WAY TO OVERCOME THIS: DIRTY CHECKING

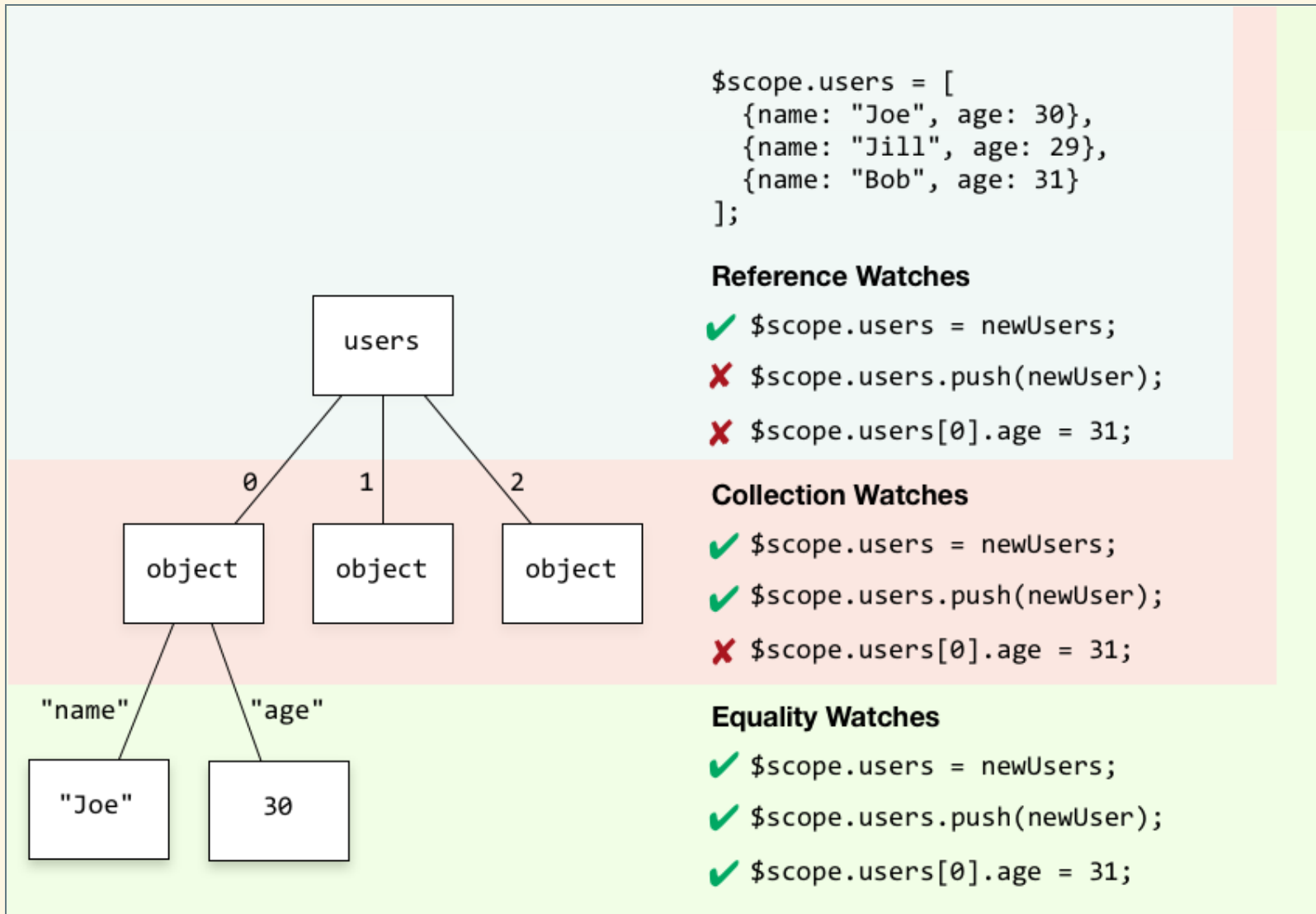
WATCHERS

```
// Object.observe(myObj, function observer(changes) {  
//     changes.forEach(function (change) {  
//         console.log(change.name, change.type, change.oldValue);  
//     });  
// });  
  
$scope.$watch(watchExpression, function listener(newValue, oldValue) {  
    // Do something  
    console.log(newValue, oldValue);  
});
```

- **watchExpression** can be an expression (string)
It is evaluated in the context of the `$scope` using `$parse`
- Or it can be a function returning a value
- Watched values can be primitives, array or objects
- The **listener** function is executed if the **watchExpression** result has changed since the last check.
- `$scope.$watch()` returns a deregistration function

WATCHING DEPTHS

- **`$scope.$watch(watchExpr, listener)`**
for watching primitives or object references
- **`$scope.$watchCollection(watchExpr, listener)`**
for watching additions and deletions in Arrays
- **`$scope.$watch(watchExpr, listener, true)`**
for objects and arrays equality (using `angular.equals`)



Credits: Tero Parviainen, <http://teropa.info/blog/2014/01/26/the-three-watch-depths-of-angularjs.html>

WHICH DIRECTIVES ADD WATCHERS?

- **\$watch:**
{{ }}, ngBind, ngBindTemplate, ngModel
ngShow, ngHide, ngIf, ngSwitch
ngSelected, ngChecked, ngDisabled, ngRequired, etc...
- **\$watchCollection:**
ngRepeat
- **\$watch with object equality:**
ngClass, ngStyle

THE DIGEST PROCESS

- `$scope.$digest()` digests a scope and its children
- Cannot run concurrently
- Evaluates all watch expressions and functions
- If at least one listener is fired, it will re-evaluate all watch expressions
- The digest process stops when no more listeners have been fired
- Stops at 10 times and throws an infinite digest loop

WHAT TRIGGERS A DIGEST?

- \$digest usually not called directly

```
// Apply changes: execute function and call $digest
$scope.$apply(function () {
    $scope.myModel = 'Hello';
});
```

- Services: \$http, \$timeout, \$interval
- Directives: ngClick, ngChange, ngFocus, ngPaste, etc...
- When inside a watch listener, no need to trigger a digest!

ISSUE #1: PERFORMANCE

To measure performance improvements we have created a crude benchmark of a table of 20 columns (a repeater) and 100 rows (another repeater) and placed a binding in each cell for a total of 2000 cells. We then proceeded to change a small portion of the model to see the performance characteristics of the update. The result is summarized below.

- Dirty checking: 40ms
- Observers: 1-2ms

ISSUE #2: SUSTAINABILITY

- The more the watchers, the more processing required
- The more processing, the more time it takes

SOLUTION

- Limiting the number of watchers!

SCOPES AND DATA

- A variable can be available when the scope is instantiated: use of `resolve`, or synchronous initialisation
- A variable can be available after the scope is instantiated: fetching data asynchronously
- A variable can be changing multiple times during a scope's life

THE THREE CASES OF WATCHING DATA

A watcher is watching...

- data available at scope creation which will never change
- data available after scope creation which will never change thereafter
- data available immediately or not, which will change once or more

DEMO

QUESTIONS