FORK, CLONE AND FOLLOW THE SETUP INSTRUCTIONS github.com/CodeSequence/ngrx-workshop-ngconf2020



A REACTIVE STATE OF MIND

WITH ANGULAR AND NGRX



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Open source libraries for Angular

Built with reactivity in mind

State management and side effects

Community driven

SCHEDULE

- Demystifying NgRx
- Actions
- Reducers
- Store
- Selectors
- Effects
- Entity
- Meta-reducers

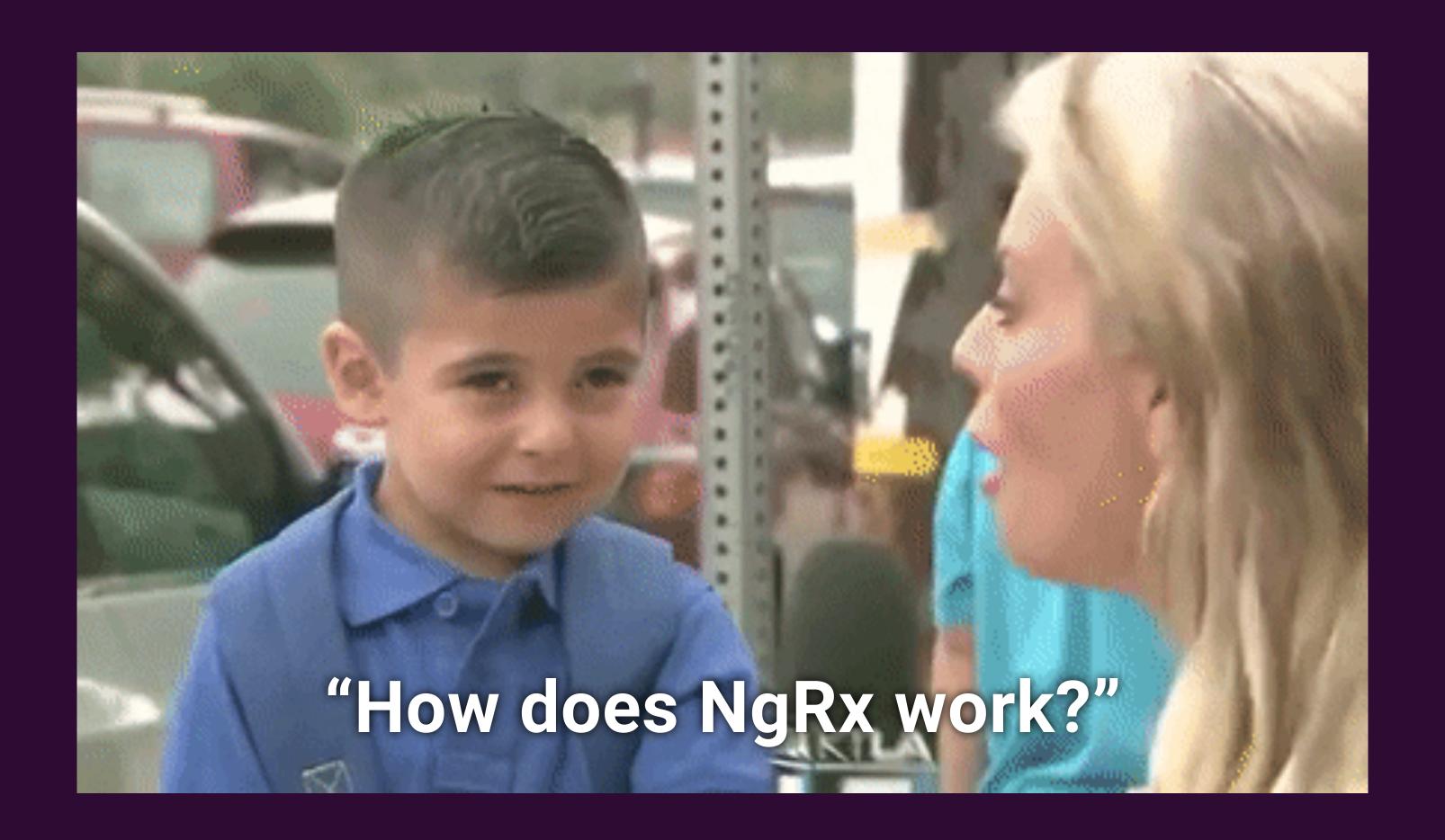
FORMAT

- 1. Concept Overview
- 2. Demo
- 3. Challenge
- 4. Solution

The Goal Understand the architectural implications of NgRx and how to build Angular applications with it



DEMYSTIFYING NGRX



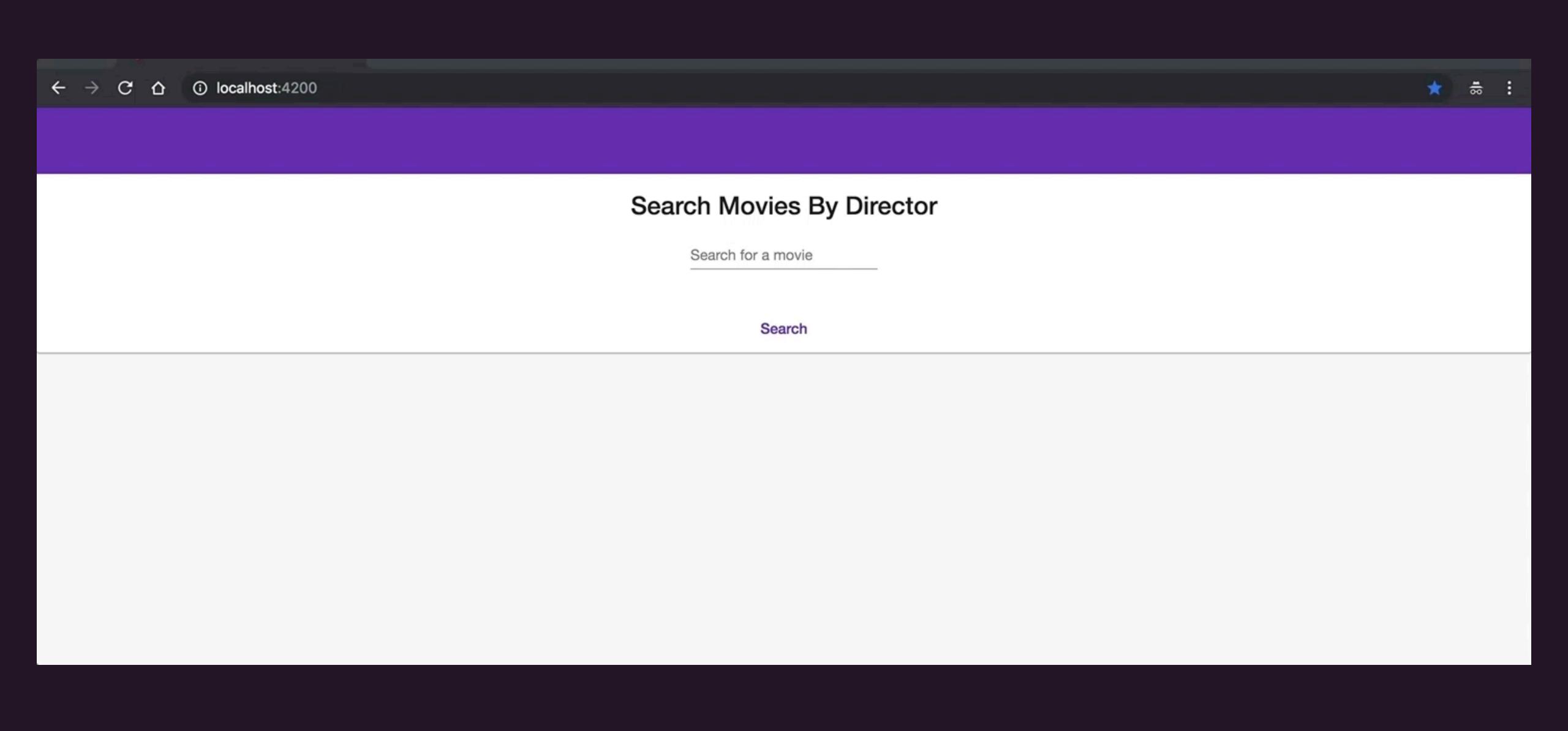
- NgRx prescribes an architecture for managing the state and side effects in you Angular application. It works by deriving a stream of updates for your application's components called the "action stream".
- You apply a pure function called a "reducer" to the action stream as a means of deriving state in a deterministic way.
- Long running processes called "effects" use RxJS operators to trigger side effects based on these updates and can optionally yield new changes back to the actions stream.



Let's try this a different way

You already know how NgRx works

COMPONENTS



<movies-list-item/>

<movies-list/>

<search-movies-box/>

<search-movies-page/>

Search Movies By Director

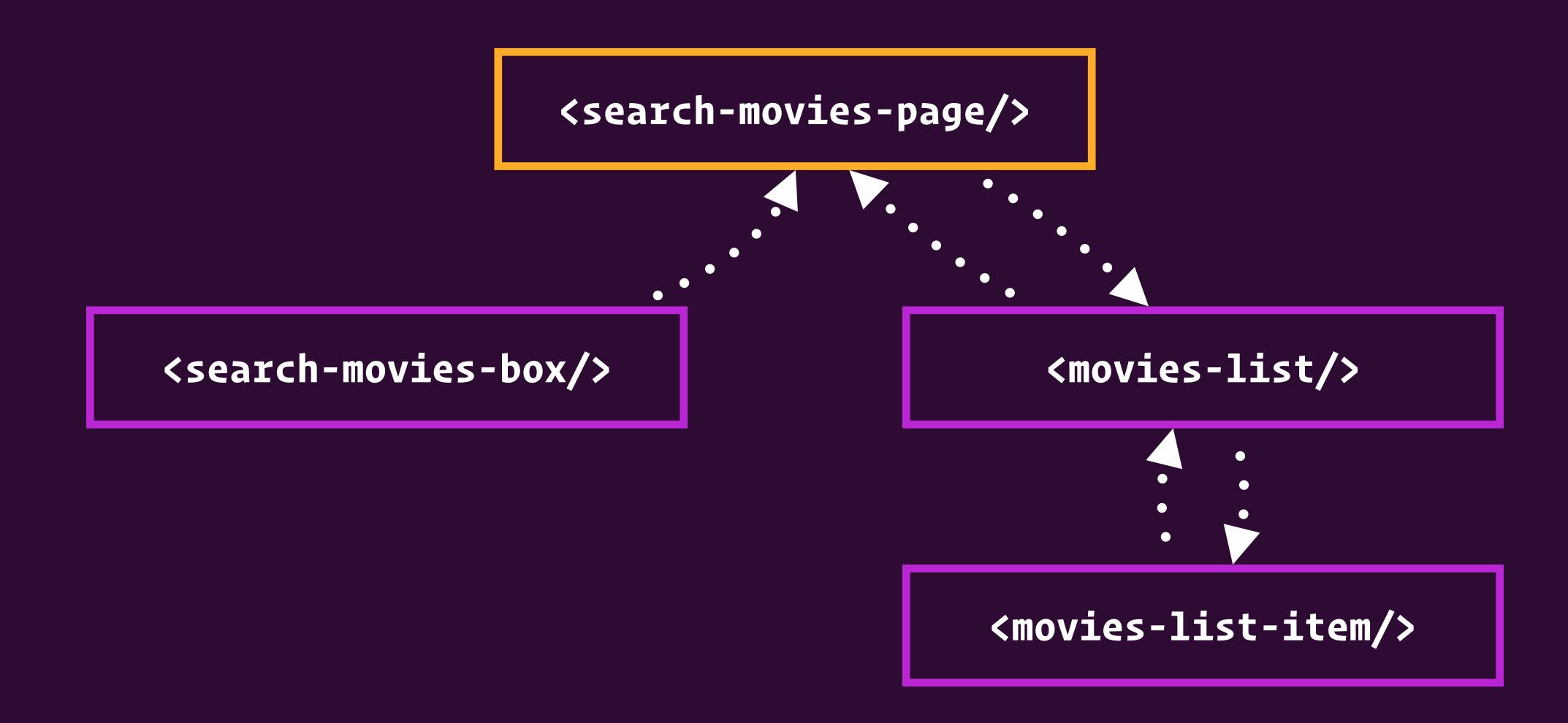
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Search

Inception

Cobb, a skilled thief who commits corporate espionage by infiltrating the subconscious of his targets is offered a chance to regain his old life as payment for a task considered to be impossible: "inception", the implantation of another person's idea into a target's subconscious.

Favorite



```
@Component({
  template:
    <search-movies-box (search)="onSearch($event)"></search-movies-box>
      [movies]="movies"
      (favoriteMovie)="onFavoriteMovie($event)">
class SearchMoviesPageComponent {
  movies: Movie[] = [];
  onSearch(searchTerm: string) {
   this.moviesService.findMovies(searchTerm)
      subscribe(movies => {
       this.movies = movies;
                              STATE
```

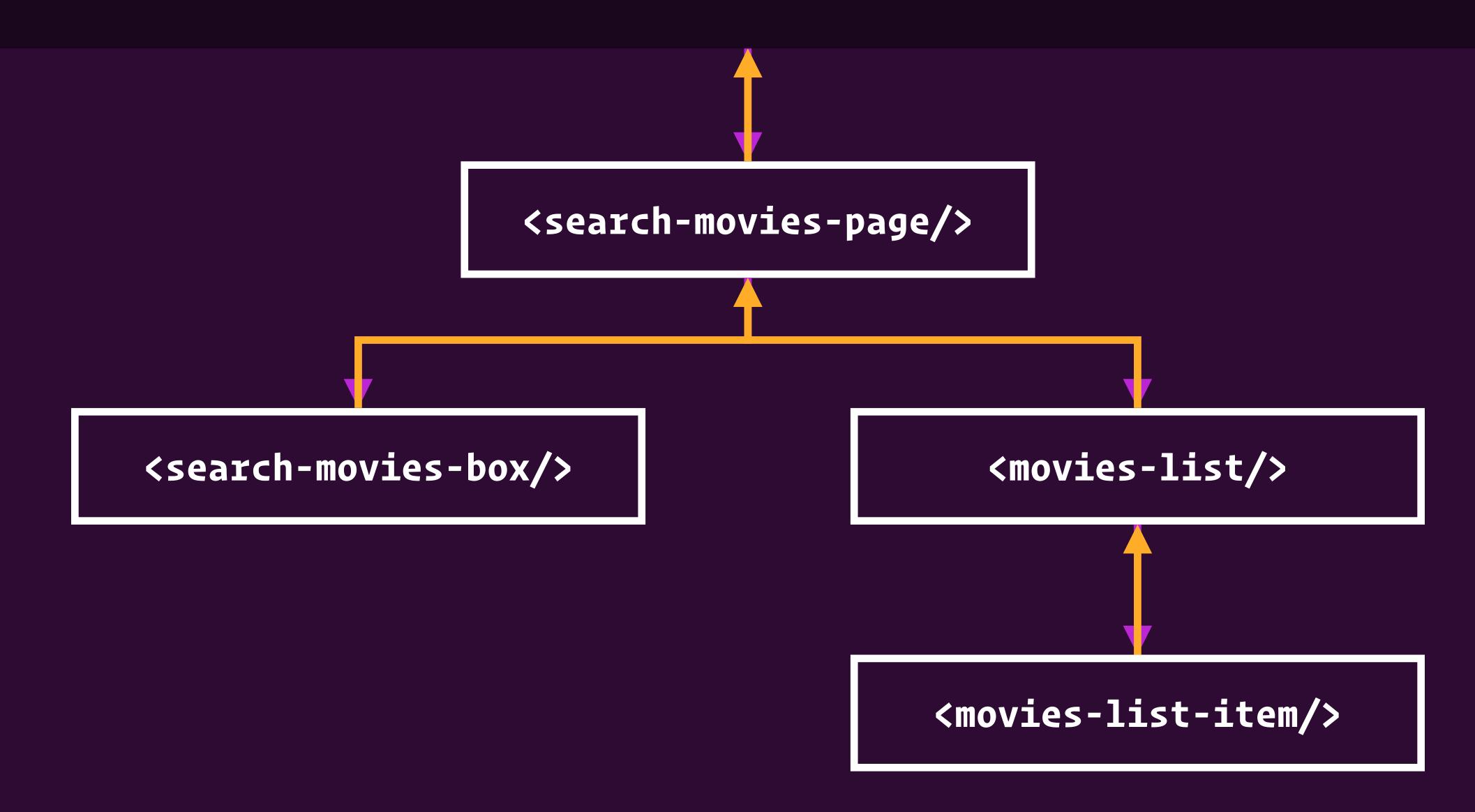
```
@Component({
  template:
   <search-movies-box (search)="onSearch($event)"></search-movies-box>
      [movies]="movies"
      (favoriteMovie)="onFavoriteMovie($event)">
class SearchMoviesPageComponent {
  movies: Movie[] = [];
  onSearch(searchTerm: string) {
    this.moviesService.findMovies(searchTerm)
      .subscribe(movies => {
       this.movies = movies;
      });
                         SIDE EFFECT
```

```
@Component({
  template:
   <search-movies-box (search)="onSearch($event)"></search-movies-box>
      [movies]="movies"
      (favoriteMovie)="onFavoriteMovie($event)">
class SearchMoviesPageComponent {
  movies: Movie[] = [];
  onSearch(searchTerm: string) {
   this.moviesService.findMovies(searchTerm)
      .subscribe(movies => {
       this.movies = movies;
      });
                     STATE CHANGE
```

<search-movies-page/>

- Connects data to components
- Triggers side effects
- Handles state transitions

OUTSIDE WORLD





NGRX MENTAL MODEL

State flows down, changes flow up



<search-movies-page/>

- Connects data to components
- Triggers side effects
- Handles state transitions

Single Responsibility Principle

<search-movies-page/>

Connects data to components

@Input() and @Output()

Does this component know who is binding to its input?

```
@Component({
    selector: 'movies-list-item',
})
export class MoviesListItemComponent {
    @Input() movie: Movie;
    @Output() favorite = new EventEmitter<Movie>();
}
```

Does this component know who is listening to its output?

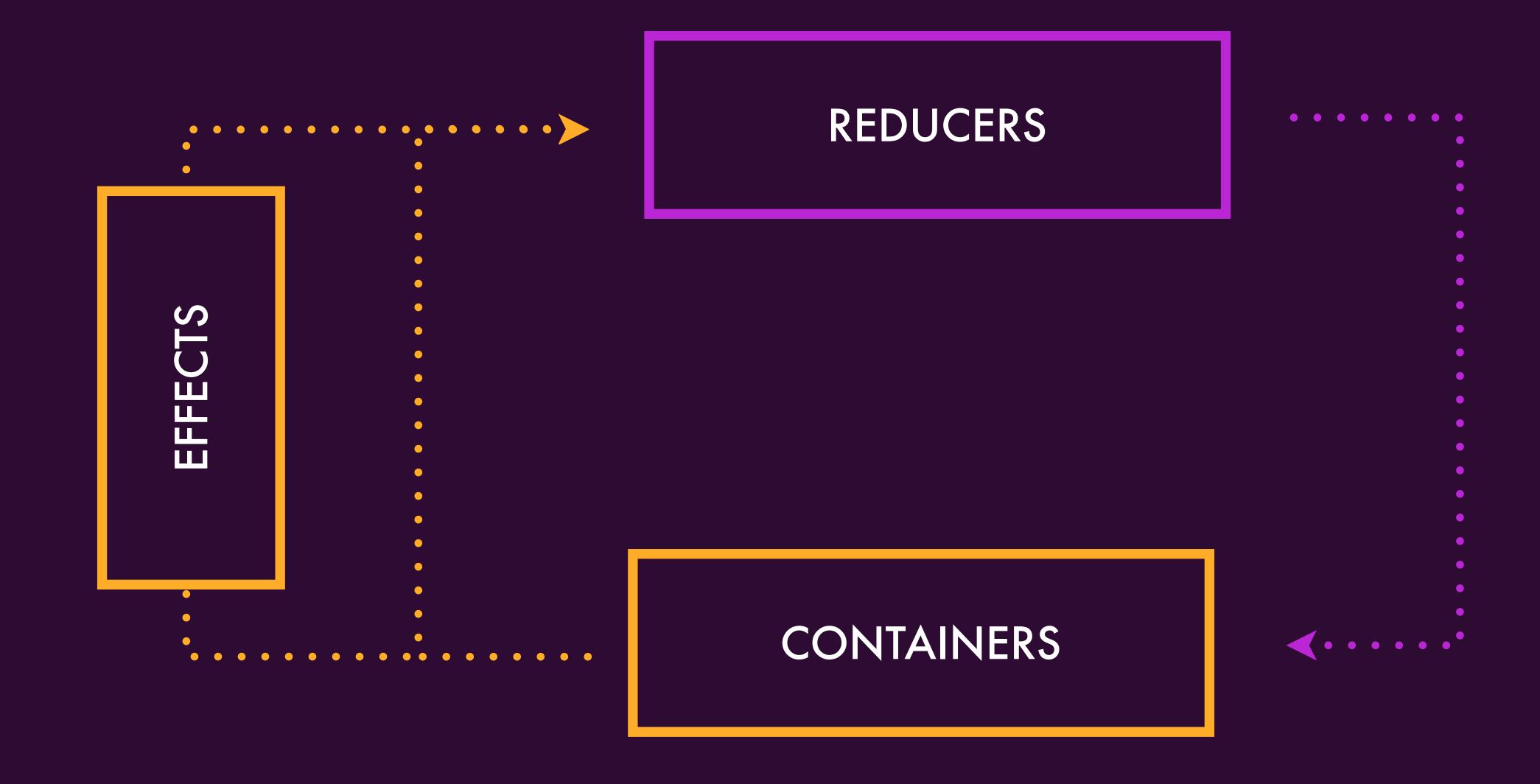
```
@Component({
    selector: 'movies-list-item',
})
export class MoviesListItemComponent {
    @Input() movie: Movie;
    @Output() favorite = new EventEmitter<Movie>();
}
```

Inputs & Outputs offer Indirection

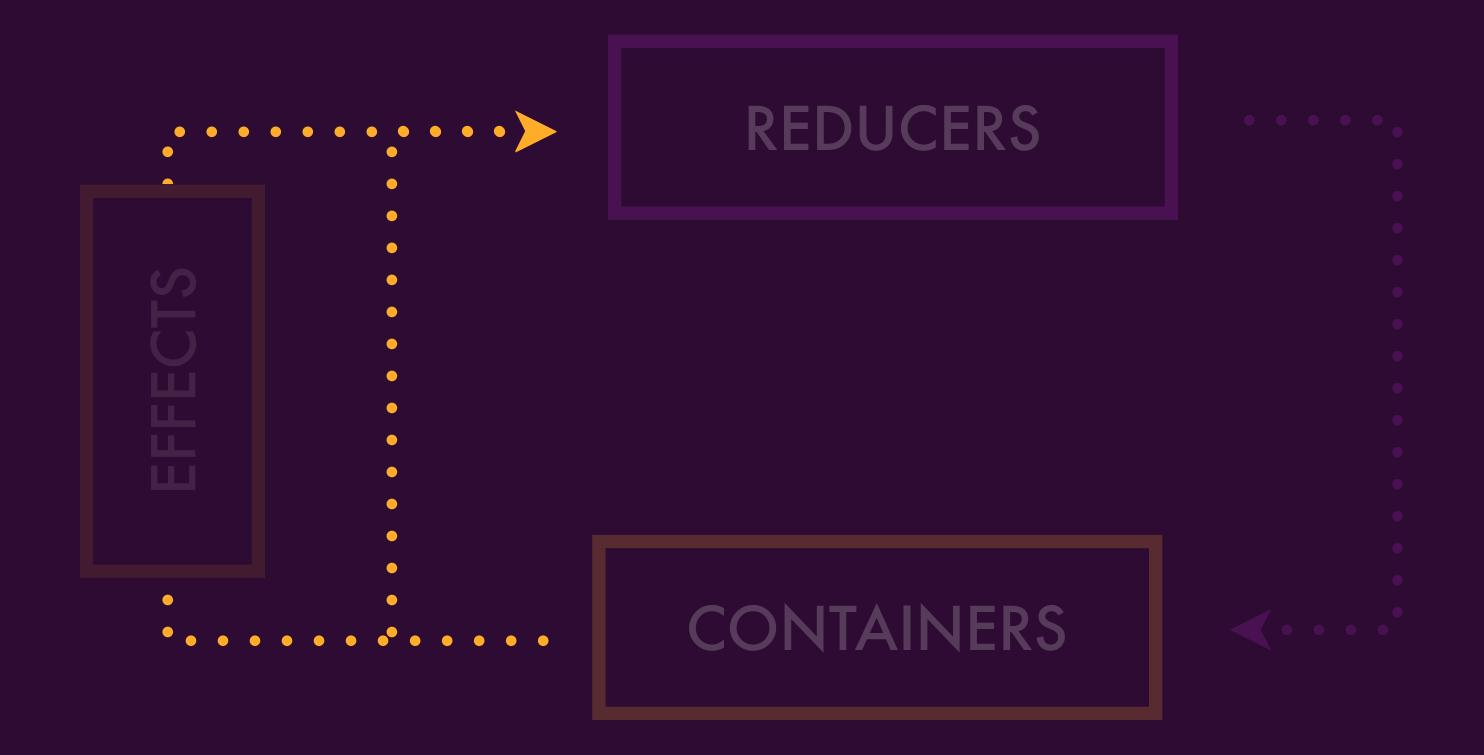


NGRX MENTAL MODEL

There is indirection between consumer of state, how state changes, and side effects



ACTIONS

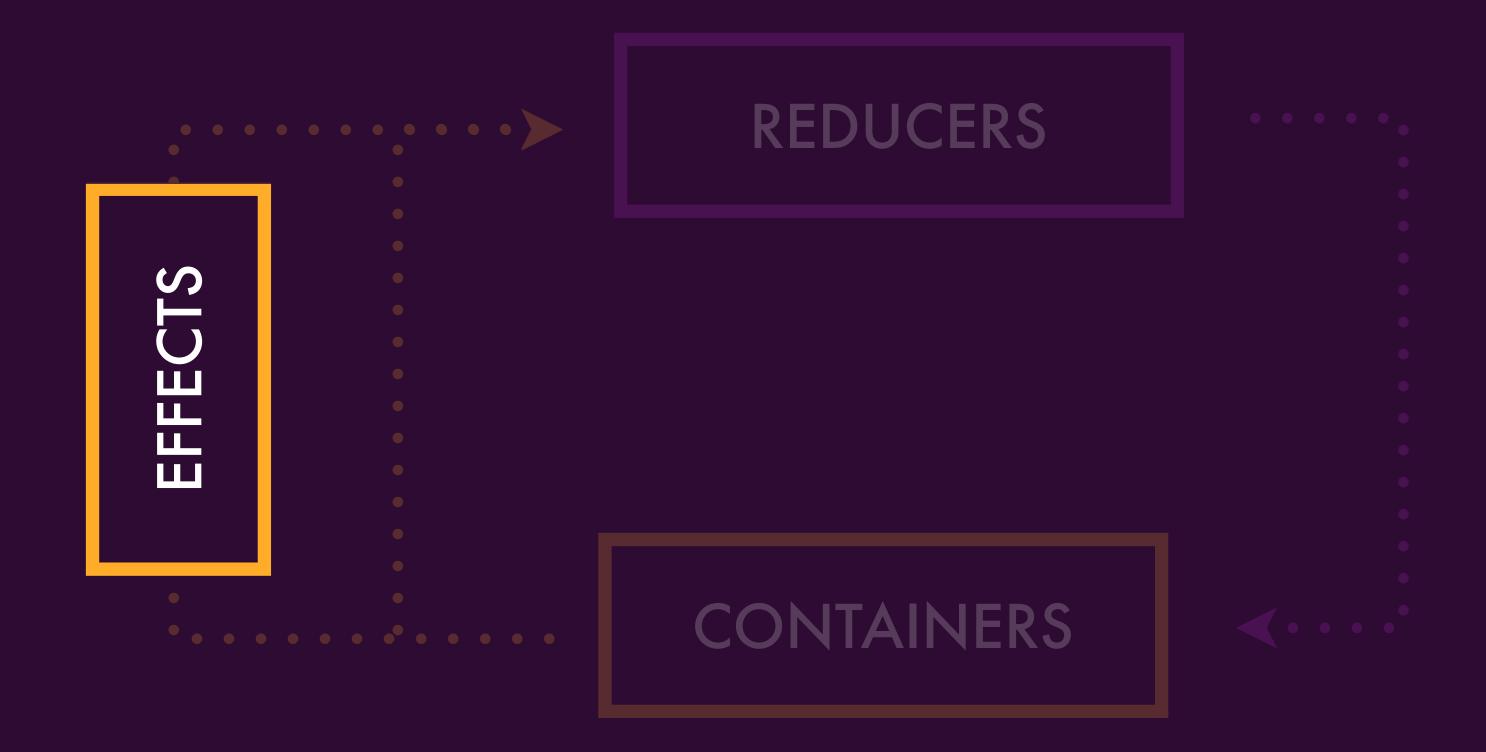


```
interface Action {
  type: string;
}
```

```
this.store.dispatch({
   type: 'MOVIES_LOADED_SUCCESS',
   movies: [{
     id: 1,
     title: 'Enemy',
     director: 'Denis Villeneuve',
   }],
});
```

Global @Output() for your whole app

EFFECTS



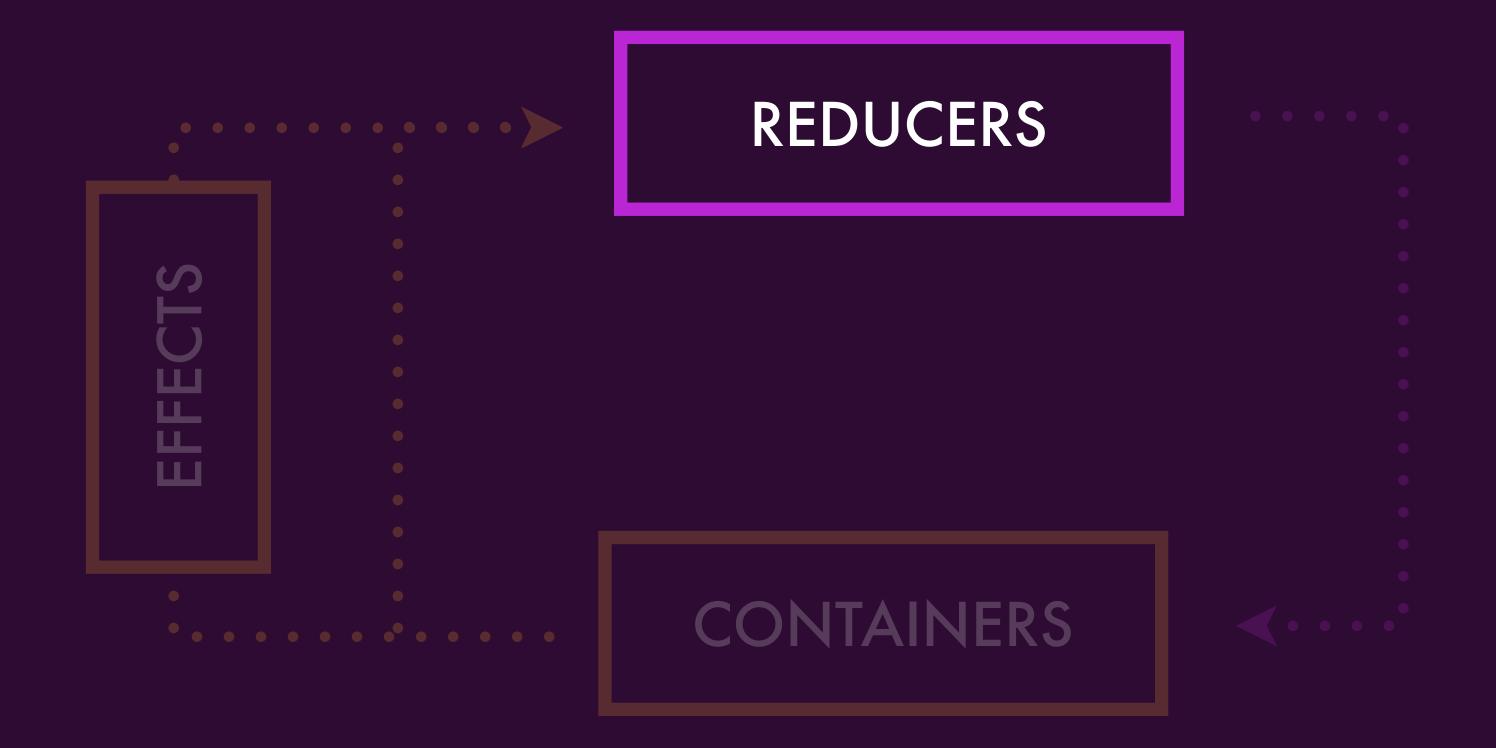


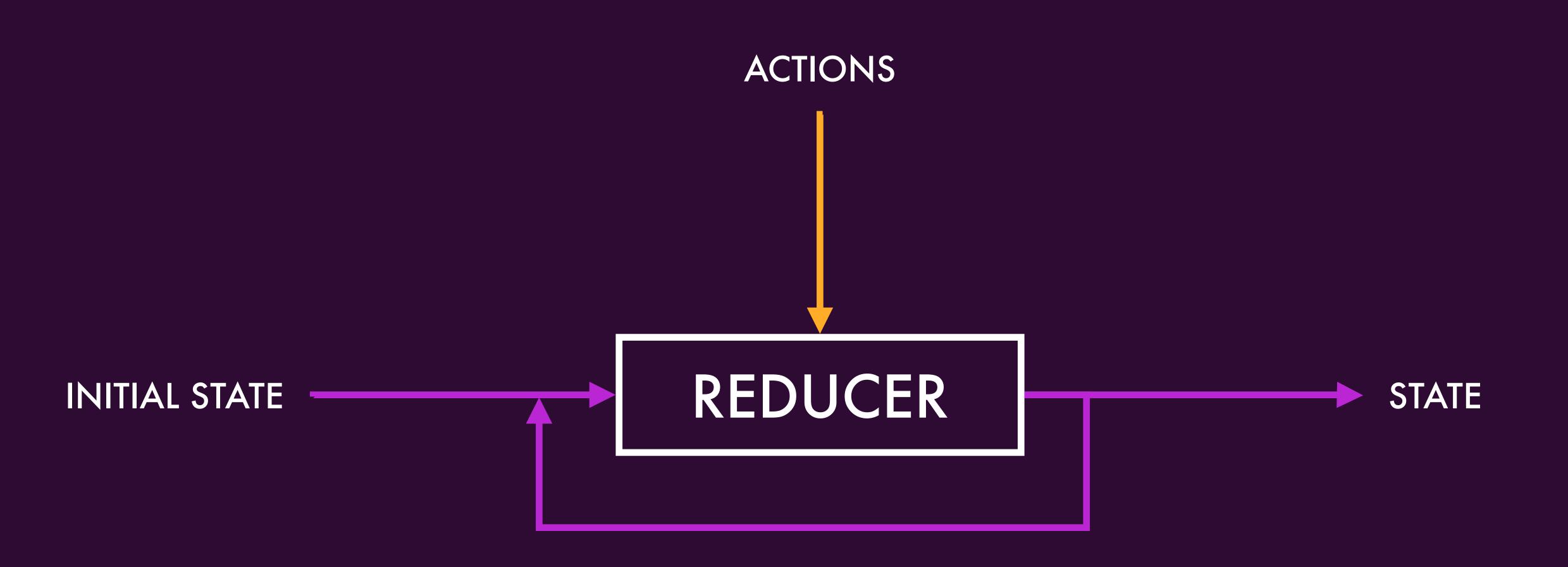
```
createEffect(() =>
  this.actions$.pipe(
    ofType("SEARCH_MOVIES"),
    switchMap(action =>
      this.moviesService
        .findMovies(action.searchTerm)
        -pipe(
          map(movies => moviesLoadedSuccessAction(movies))
```

```
createEffect(() =>
 this.actions$.pipe(
    ofType("SEARCH_MOVIES"),
    switchMap(action =>
      this.moviesService
        .findMovies(action.searchTerm)
        -pipe(
          map(movies => moviesLoadedSuccessAction(movies))
```

```
createEffect(() =>
 this.actions$.pipe(
    ofType("SEARCH_MOVIES"),
    switchMap(action =>
      this.moviesService
        .findMovies(action.searchTerm)
        -pipe(
          map(movies => moviesLoadedSuccessAction(movies))
```

REDUCERS





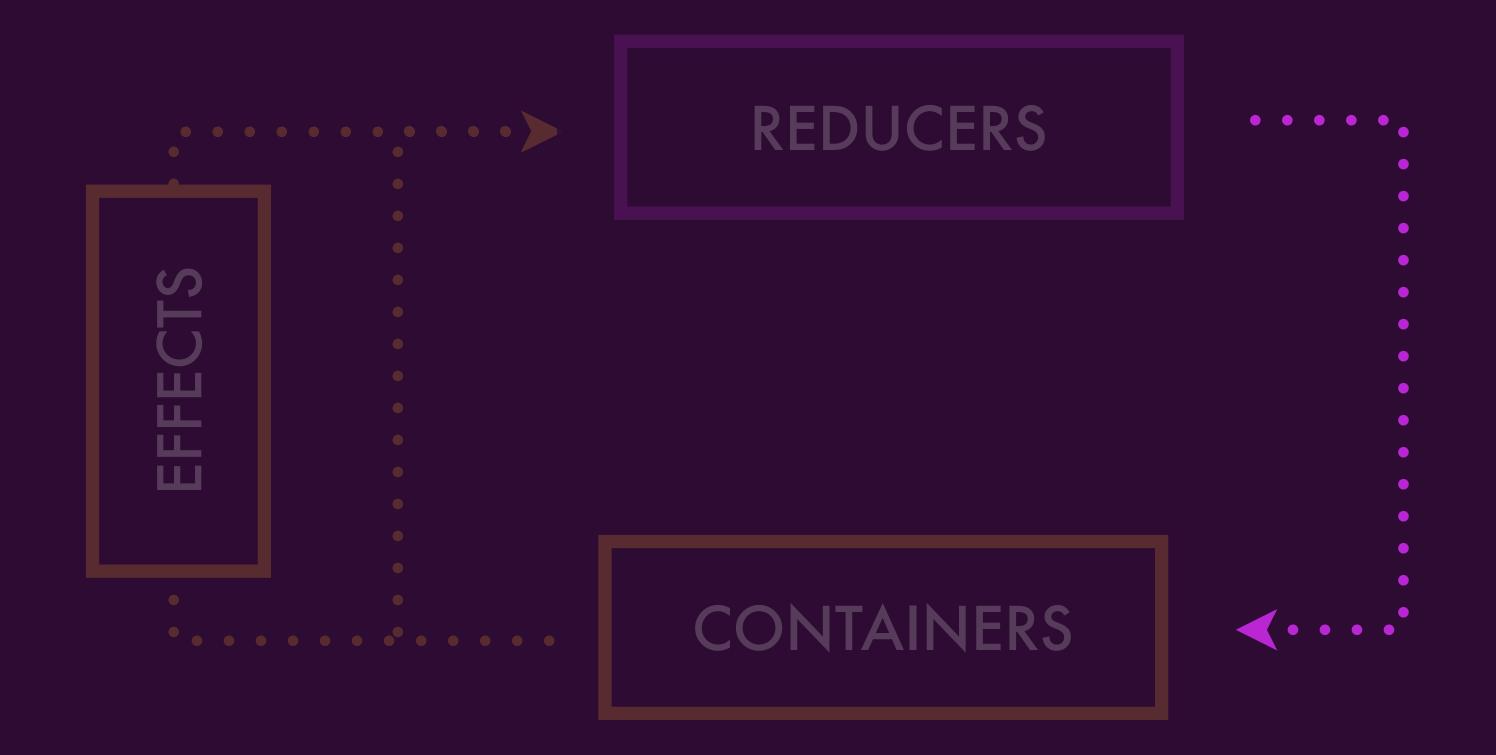
```
const initialState: Movie[] = [];
createReducer(
 initialState,
  on(moviesLoadedSuccessAction, (state, action) => {
    return action.movies;
```

```
const initialState: Movie[] = [];
createReducer(
  initialState,
  on(moviesLoadedSuccessAction, (state, action) => {
   return action.movies;
```

```
const initialState: Movie[] = [];
createReducer(
 initialState,
  on(moviesLoadedSuccessAction, (state, action) => {
    return action.movies;
```

```
const initialState: Movie[] = [];
createReducer(
 initialState,
  on(moviesLoadedSuccessAction, (state, action) => {
    return action.movies;
```

SELECTORS



STORE

·····??? ···· COMPONENTS

```
function selectMovies(state) {
  return state.moviesState.movies;
}
```

Global @Input() for your whole app

CONTAINERS



```
@Component({
  template:
    <search-movies-box (search)="onSearch($event)"></search-movies-box>
    <movies-list</pre>
      [movies]="movies$ | async"
      (favoriteMovie)="onFavoriteMovie($event)">
    </movies-list>
})
export class SearchMoviesPageComponent {
  movies$: Observable<Movie[]>;
  constructor(private store: Store<AppState>) {
    this.movies$ = store.select(selectMovies);
  3
  onSearch(searchTerm: string) {
    this.store.dispatch(searchMoviesAction(searchTerm));
```

```
@Component({
  template:
    <search-movies-box (search)="onSearch($event)"></search-movies-box>
      [movies]="movies$ | async"
      (favoriteMovie)="onFavoriteMovie($event)">
export class SearchMoviesPageComponent {
  movies$: Observable<Movie[]>;
  constructor(private store: Store<AppState>) {
    this.movies$ = store.select(selectMovies);
  3
  onSearch(searchTerm: string) {
   this.store.dispatch(searchMoviesAction(searchTerm));
```

```
@Component({
  template:
    <search-movies-box (search)="onSearch($event)"></search-movies-box>
      [movies]="movies$ | async"
      (favoriteMovie)="onFavoriteMovie($event)">
export class SearchMoviesPageComponent {
  movies$: Observable<Movie[]>;
  constructor(private store: Store<AppState>) {
   this.movies$ = store.select(selectMovies);
  onSearch(searchTerm: string) {
    this.store.dispatch(searchMoviesAction(searchTerm));
```

@Input() movies: Movie[]

store.select(selectMovies)

@Output() search: EventEmitter<string>()

this.store.dispatch(searchMoviesAction(searchTerm));



NGRX MENTAL MODEL

Select and Dispatch are special versions of Input and Output

RESPONSIBILITIES

- Containers connect data to components
- Effects triggers side effects
- Reducers handle state transitions



NGRX MENTAL MODEL

Delegate responsibilities to individual modules of code



- State flows down, changes flow up
- Indirection between state & consumer
- Select & Dispatch => Input & Output
- Adhere to single responsibility principle

github.com/CodeSequence/ngrx-workshop-ngconf2020



Demo

Challenge

1. Clone the repo at github.com/CodeSequence/ngrx-workshop-ngconf2020

Branch: challenge

- 2. Checkout the challenge branch
- 3. Familiarize yourself with the file structure
- 4. What state does the BooksPageComponent have?
- 5. How do the methods on the BooksService get called?
- 6. How can the user interact with the Books Page?



ACTIONS

- Unified interface to describe events
- Just data, no functionality
- Has at a minimum a type property
- Strongly typed using classes and enums

```
type: "[Movies Page] Select Movie";
movie: MovieModel;
}
```

```
class MoviesComponent {
  createMovie(movie) {
    this.store.dispatch({
      type: "[Movies Page] Create Movie",
      movie
    3);
```

GOOD ACTION HYGIENE

- Unique events get unique actions
- Actions are grouped by their source
- Actions are never reused

```
"[Movies Page] Select Movie"
"[Movies Page] Add Movie"
"[Movies Page] Update Movie"
"[Movies Page] Delete Movie"
```

export const enter = createAction("[Movies Page] Enter");

store.dispatch(enter());

```
export const createMovie = createAction(
  '[Movies Page] Create Movie',
  props<{ movie: MovieRequiredProps }>()
);
```

```
store.dispatch(createMovie({
   movie: movieRequiredProps
}));
```

```
export const enter = createAction("[Movies Page] Enter");
export const createMovie = createAction(
  "[Movies Page] Create Movie",
  props<{ movie: MovieRequiredProps }>()
);
export const selectMovie = createAction(
  "[Movies Page] Select Movie",
  props<{ movie: MovieModel }>()
```

```
import { Store } from "@ngrx/store";
import { State } from "src/app/shared/state";
import { MoviesPageActions } from "../actions";
export class MoviesPageComponent implements OnInit {
  constructor(private store: Store<State>) {}
  ngOnInit() {
    this.store.dispatch(MoviesPageActions.enter());
```

EVENT STORMING

EVENT STORMING

- 1. Using sticky notes, as a group identify all of the events in the system
- 2. Identify the commands that cause the event to arise
- 3. Identify the actor in the system that invokes the command
- 4. Identify the data models attached to each event



Demo

Challenge

- 1. Open books-page.actions.ts
- Create strongly typed actions that adhere to good action hygiene for entering the books page, selecting a book, clearing the selection, creating a book, updating a book, and deleting a book.
- 3. Update **books-page.components.ts** to inject the Store and dispatch the actions



http.get("/api/v1/movies").subscribe();

"[Movies API] Get Movies Success"
"[Movies API] Get Movies Failure"



Demo

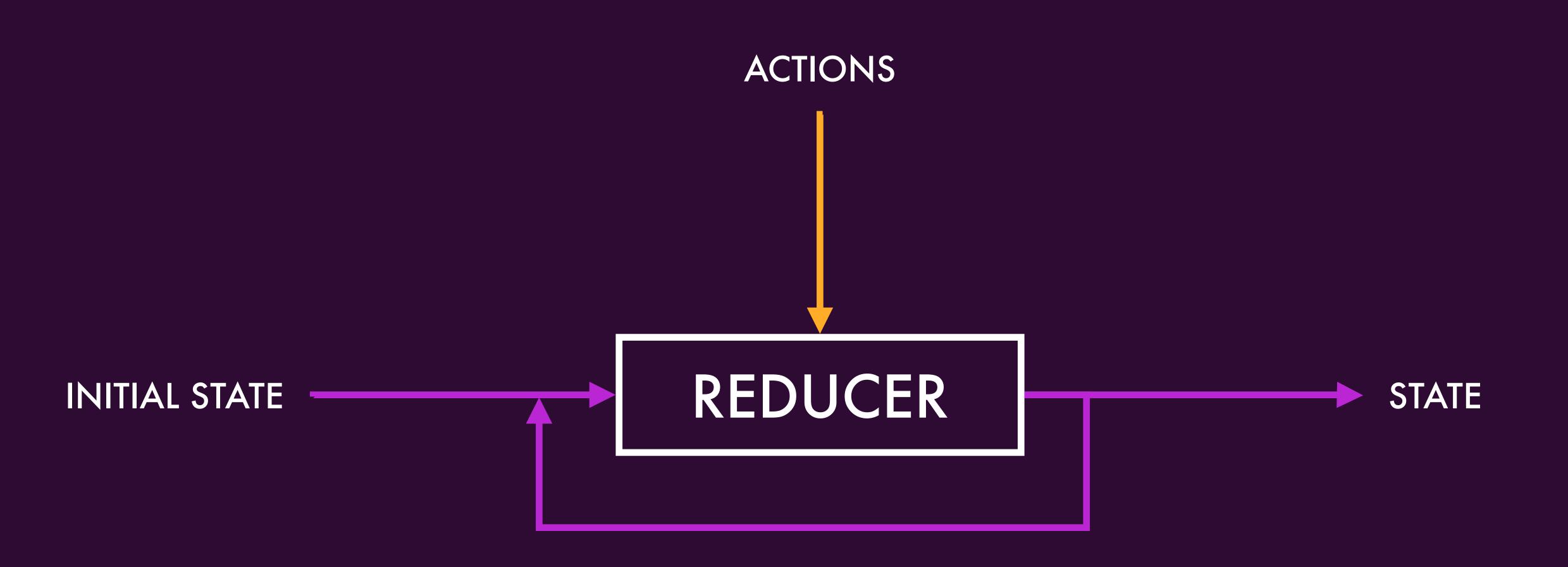
Challenge

- 1. Open books-api.actions.ts
- 2. Create **strongly typed actions** that adhere to **good action hygiene** for getting all of the books, updating a book, creating a book, and deleting a book. Don't worry about failure actions for this exercise.
- 3. Update **books-page.components.ts** to dispatch the actions when the corresponding request completes



REDUCERS

- Produce new states
- Receive the last state and next action
- Listen to specific actions
- Use pure, immutable operations



```
export interface State {
  collection: MovieModel[];
  activeMovieId: string | null;
}
```

```
export const initialState: State = {
  collection: [],
  activeMovieId: null
};
```

```
export const moviesReducer = createReducer(
 initialState,
  on(MoviesPageActions.enter, (state, action) => {
    return {
      collection: state.collection,
      activeMovieId: null
    };
```

```
export const moviesReducer = createReducer(
 initialState,
  on(MoviesPageActions.enter, (state, action) => {
    return {
      collection: state.collection,
      activeMovieId: null
```

```
export const moviesReducer = createReducer(
  initialState,
  on(MoviesPageActions.enter, (state, action) => {
    return {
      collection: state.collection,
      activeMovieId: null
```

```
export const moviesReducer = createReducer(
  initialState,
  on(MoviesPageActions.enter, (state, action) => {
   return {
      collection: state.collection,
      activeMovieId: null
```

```
export const moviesReducer = createReducer(
  initialState,
  on(MoviesPageActions.enter, (state, action) => {
    return {
      collection: state.collection,
      activeMovieId: null
    };
```

```
export const moviesReducer = createReducer(
 initialState,
  on(MoviesPageActions.enter, (state, action) => {
    return {
      collection: state.collection,
      activeMovieId: null
    };
```

```
export const moviesReducer = createReducer(
  initialState,
  on(MoviesPageActions.enter, (state, action) => {
    return {
      ...state,
      activeMovieId: null
    };
```

```
export const moviesReducer = createReducer(
  initialState,
 on(MoviesPageActions.enter, (state, action) => {
   return {
      ...state,
      activeMovieId: null
   };
 3),
  on(
   MoviesPageActions.clearSelectedMovie,
    (state, action) => {
      return {
        ...state,
        activeMovieId: null
      3;
```

```
export const moviesReducer = createReducer(
  initialState,
  on(
    MoviesPageActions.enter,
    MoviesPageActions.clearSelectedMovie,
    (state, action) => {
      return {
        ...state,
        activeMovieId: null
      };
```

```
export const moviesReducer = createReducer(
 initialState,
 on(MoviesPageActions.selectMovie, (state, action) => {
   return {
      ...state,
      activeMovieId: action.movieId
   };
```

```
export const moviesReducer = createReducer(
 initialState,
  on(MoviesPageActions.selectMovie, (state, action) => {
   return {
      ...state,
      activeMovieId: action.movieId
```

```
export const moviesReducer = createReducer(
 initialState,
 on(MoviesPageActions.selectMovie, (state, action) => {
   return {
      ...state,
      activeMovieId: action.movieId
   };
```



Demo

Challenge

- 1. Open **books.reducer.ts** and define a **State** interface with properties for the **collection** and the **activeBookId**
- 2. Define an **initialState** object that implements the **State** interface
- 3. Create a booksReducer using createReducer
- 4. Use the on function in the reducer to handle the enter, clearSelectedBook, and selectBook actions from BooksPageActions



SETTING UP THE STORE

STORE

- State contained in a single state tree
- State in the store is immutable
- Slices of state are updated with reducers

```
export interface State {
  collection: MovieModel[];
  activeMovieId: string | null;
}
```

export const moviesReducer = createReducer(...);

```
export const moviesReducer = createReducer(...);
export function reducer(state: State | undefined, action: Action) {
   return moviesReducer(state, action);
}
```

```
import * as fromMovies from "./movies/movies.reducer";
export interface State {
  movies: fromMovies.State;
export const reducers: ActionReducerMap<State> = {
  movies: fromMovies.reducer
```

```
@NgModule({
  imports: [
    // imports ...
    StoreModule.forRoot(reducers),
    StoreDevtoolsModule.instrument({ maxAge: 5 }),
export class AppModule {}
```



- Open books.reducer.ts and create an AOT-compatible wrapper function for the booksReducer called reducer
- 2. Import everything from books.reducer.ts in state/index.ts
- 3. Add the books State interface to the global State interface
- 4. Add the books reducer to the application's reducers map



BACK TO REDUCERS

```
const createMovie = (
 movies: MovieModel[],
 movie: MovieModel
) => [...movies, movie];
const updateMovie = (
 movies: MovieModel[],
  changes: MovieModel
) =>
 movies.map(movie => {
    return movie.id === changes.id
      ? Object.assign({}, movie, changes)
      : movie;
  });
const deleteMovie = (
 movies: MovieModel[],
 movieId: string
) => movies.filter(movie => movieId !== movie.id);
```

```
const createMovie = (
  movies: MovieModel[],
  movie: MovieModel
) => [...movies, movie];
```

```
const updateMovie = (
  movies: MovieModel[],
  changes: MovieModel
 movies.map(movie => {
    return movie.id === changes.id
      ? Object.assign({}, movie, changes)
      : movie;
```

```
const deleteMovie = (
   movies: MovieModel[],
   movieId: string
) => movies.filter(movie => movieId !== movie.id);
```



- 1. Create a reducer handler for the booksLoaded action
- 2. Use the createBook helper to create a reducer handler for the bookCreated action
- 3. Use the updateBook helper to create a reducer handler for the bookUpdated action
- 4. Use the **deleteBook** helper to create a **reducer handler** for the **bookDeleted** action



SELECTORS

SELECTORS

- Allow us to query our store for data
- Recompute when their inputs change
- Fully leverage memoization for performance
- Selectors are fully composable

```
export const selectMovies = (state: State) => {
  return state.collection;
};
```

```
export const selectActiveMovieId = state => {
  return state.activeMovieId;
};
```

```
export const selectActiveMovie = (state: State) => {
  const movies = selectMovies(state);
 const activeMovieId = selectActiveMovieId(state);
 return (
   movies.find(movie => movie.id === activeMovieId) || null
 );
```

```
export const selectActiveMovie = createSelector(
  selectMovies,
  selectActiveMovieId,
  (movies, activeMovieId) => {
    return (
      movies.find(movie => movie.id === activeMovieId) ||
      null
```

```
export const selectEarningsTotals = createSelector(
   selectAll,
   movies => {
     return calculateGrossMoviesEarnings(movies);
   }
};
```

```
export const selectEarningsTotals = createSelector(
   selectAll,
   calculateGrossMoviesEarnings
);
```



- Open books.reducer.ts and define two getter selectors: selectAll to select the collection and selectActiveBookId to select the activeBookId
- 2. Use createSelector to define a complex selector called selectActiveBook that uses selectAll and selectActiveBookId
- 3. Use createSelector to define another complex selector called selectEarningsTotals that uses calculateBooksGrossEarnings as the projector function



USING SELECTORS

```
export const selectActiveMovie = createSelector(
  selectMovies,
  selectActiveMovieId,
  (movies, activeMovieId) => {
    return (
      movies.find(movie => movie.id === activeMovieId) ||
      null
```

```
export const selectMoviesState = (state: State) => {
  return state.movies;
};
export const selectActiveMovie = (state: State) => {
  const moviesState = selectMoviesState(state);
  return fromMovies.selectActiveMovie(moviesState);
```

```
export const selectMoviesState = (state: State) => {
  return state.movies;
};
export const selectActiveMovie = createSelector(
  selectMoviesState,
  fromMovies.selectActiveMovie
```



- Open state/index.ts and add a getter selector at the bottom called selectBooksState that selects the books state
- 2. Use createSelector and selectBooksState to export global selectors for selectAllBooks, selectActiveBook, and selectBooksEarningsTotals

```
class MoviesPageComponent {
  movies: MovieModel[] = [];
}
```

```
class MoviesPageComponent {
 movies$: Observable<MovieModel[]>;
  constructor(store: Store<State>) {
    this.movies$ = store.select(selectAllMovies);
```

```
<app-books-list
  [books]="books"
  (select)="onSelect($event)"
  (delete)="onDelete($event)"
></app-books-list>
```

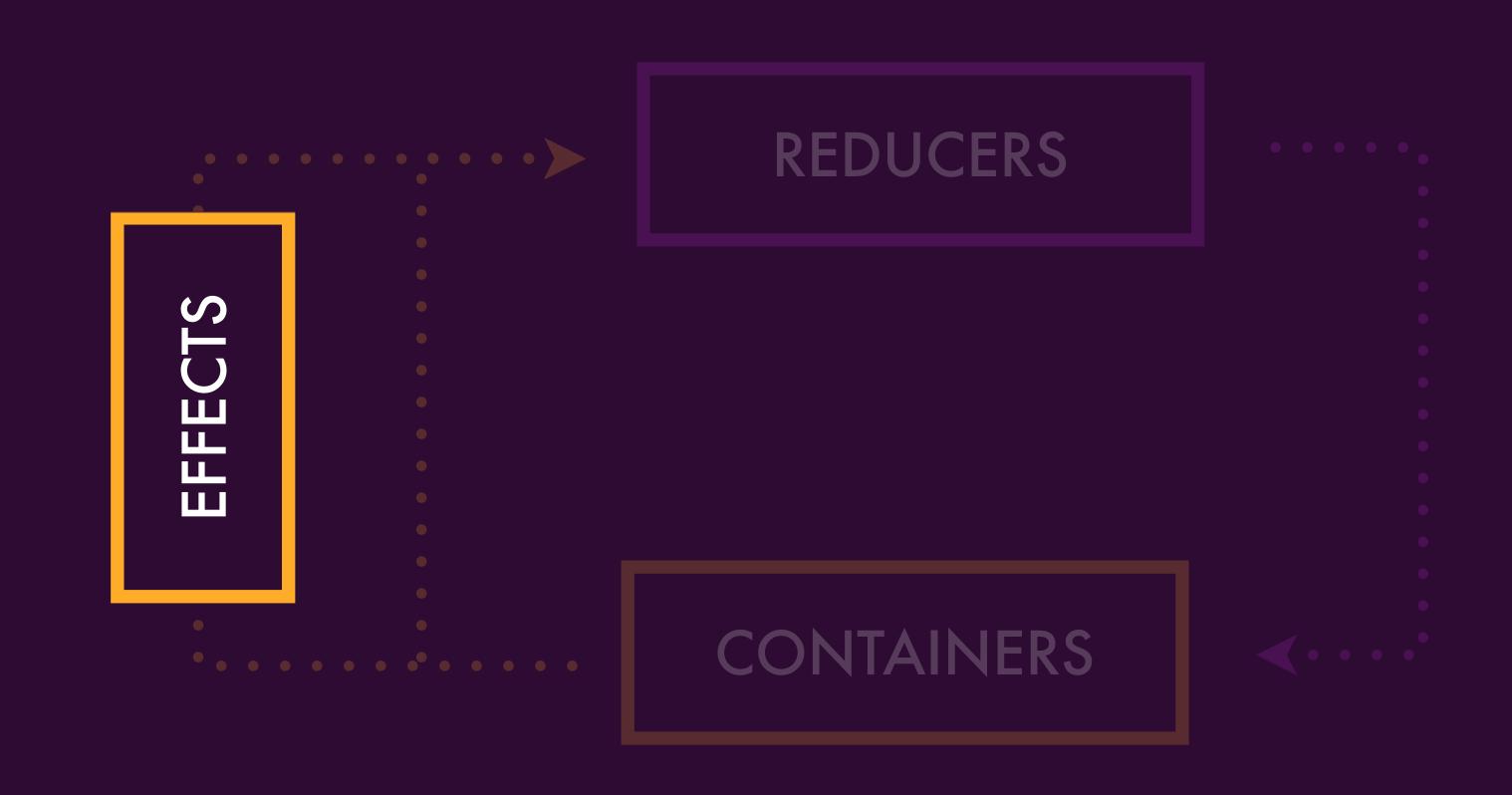
```
<app-books-list
  [books]="books$ | async"
  (select)="onSelect($event)"
  (delete)="onDelete($event)"
></app-books-list>
```



Challenge

- 1. Open **books-page.component.ts** and replace the local state properties **books**, **activeBook**, and **total** with observable properties
- 2. Initialize the observable state properties in the constructor using the Store service and the global selectors exported in state/index.ts
- 3. Update **books-page.component.html** to use the **async pipe** for value bindings
- 4. Cleanup any remaining references to the local state in books-page.component.ts





EFFECTS

- Processes that run in the background
- Connect your app to the outside world
- Often used to talk to services
- Written entirely using RxJS streams

```
const BASE_URL = "http://localhost:3000/movies";
@Injectable({ providedIn: "root" })
export class MoviesService {
  constructor(private http: HttpClient) {}
 load(id: string) {
    return this.http.get(`${BASE_URL}/${id}`);
```

```
@Injectable()
export class MoviesEffects {
  constructor(
    private actions$: Actions,
    private moviesService: MoviesService
 ) {}
```

```
class MoviesEffects {
 @Effect() loadMovies$ = this.actions$.pipe(
    ofType(MovesPageActions.enter),
    mergeMap(() =>
      this.moviesService.all().pipe(
        map(movies =>
          MoviesApiActions.moviesLoaded({ movies })
```

```
class MoviesEffects {
  @Effect() loadMovies$ = this.actions$.pipe(
    ofType(MovesPageActions.enter),
   mergeMap(() =>
     this.moviesService.all().pipe(
        map(movies =>
          MoviesApiActions.moviesLoaded({ movies })
```

```
class MoviesEffects {
  @Effect() loadMovies$ = this.actions$.pipe(
    ofType(MovesPageActions.enter),
   mergeMap(() =>
     this.moviesService.all().pipe(
       map(movies =>
          MoviesApiActions.moviesLoaded({ movies })
```

```
class MoviesEffects {
  @Effect() loadMovies$ = this.actions$.pipe(
    ofType(MovesPageActions.enter),
    mergeMap(() =>
      this.moviesService.all().pipe(
        map(movies =>
          MoviesApiActions.moviesLoaded({ movies })
```

```
class MoviesEffects {
  @Effect() loadMovies$ = this.actions$.pipe(
    ofType(MovesPageActions.enter),
    mergeMap(() =>
      this.moviesService.all().pipe(
        map(movies =>
          MoviesApiActions.moviesLoaded({ movies })
```

```
class MoviesEffects {
 @Effect() loadMovies$ = this.actions$.pipe(
    ofType(MovesPageActions.enter),
    mergeMap(() =>
      this.moviesService.all().pipe(
        map(movies =>
          MoviesApiActions.moviesLoaded({ movies })
```

```
class MoviesEffects {
 @Effect() loadMovies$ = this.actions$.pipe(
    ofType(MovesPageActions.enter),
    mergeMap(() =>
      this.moviesService.all().pipe(
        map(movies =>
          MoviesApiActions.moviesLoaded({ movies })
```

EffectsModule.forFeature([MoviesEffects]);



Demo

Challenge

- Create a file at app/books/books-api.effects.ts and add an effect class to it
- 2. Define an effect called loadBooks\$ that calls BooksService.all() and maps the result into a booksLoaded action
- 3. Register the effect using EffectsModule.forFeature([]) in books.module.ts
- 4. Remove the getBooks() method in books-page.component.ts that gets all of the books



ADVANCED EFFECTS

```
class MoviesEffects {
 @Effect() loadMovies$ = this.actions$.pipe(
    ofType(MovesPageActions.enter),
    mergeMap(() =>
      this.moviesService.all().pipe(
        map(movies =>
          MoviesApiActions.moviesLoaded({ movies })
```

```
class MoviesEffects {
  @Effect() loadMovies$ = this.actions$.pipe(
    ofType(MovesPageActions.enter),
    mergeMap(() =>
      this.moviesService.all().pipe(
        map(movies =>
          MoviesApiActions.moviesLoaded({ movies })
        catchError(() => EMPTY)
```

WHAT MAP OPERATOR SHOULD I USE?

mergeMap	Subscribe immediately, never cancel or discard
concatMap	Subscribe after the last one finishes
exhaustMap	Discard until the last one finishes
switchMap	Cancel the last one if it has not completed

RACE CONDITIONS!

mergeMap

Subscribe immediately, never cancel or discard

exhaustMap

Discard until the last one finishes

switchMap

Cancel the last one if it has not completed

CONCATMAP IS THE SAFEST OPERATOR

...but there is a risk of back pressure

BACKPRESSURE DEMO

https://stackblitz.com/edit/angular-kbvxzz

mergeMap	Deleting items
concatMap	Updating or creating items
exhaustMap	Non-parameterized queries
switchMap	Parameterized queries

```
class MoviesEffects {
 @Effect() loadMovies$ = this.actions$.pipe(
   ofType(MovesPageActions.enter),
    exhaustMap(() =>
      this.moviesService.all().pipe(
        map(movies =>
          MoviesApiActions.moviesLoaded({ movies })
```



Demo

Challenge

- Open books-api.effects.ts and update the loadBooks\$ effect to use the exhaustMap operator
- 2. Add an effect for **creating** a book using the **BooksService.create()** method and the **concatMap** operator
- 3. Add an effect for **updating** a book using the **BooksService.update()** method and the **concatMap** operator
- 4. Add an effect for **deleting** a book using the **BooksService.delete()** method and the **mergeMap** operator
- 5. Remove the BooksService from BooksPageComponent



EFFECTS EXAMPLES

```
@Effect() tick$ = interval(/* Every minute */ 60 * 1000).pipe(
   map(() => Clock.tickAction(new Date()))
);
```

```
@Effect() ws$ = fromWebSocket("/ws").pipe(map(message => {
  switch (message.kind) {
    case "book_created": {
      return WebSocketActions.bookCreated(message.book);
    case "book_updated": {
      return WebSocketActions.bookUpdated(message.book);
    case "book_deleted": {
      return WebSocketActions.bookDeleted(message.book);
```

```
@Effect()
createBook$ = this.actions$.pipe(
  ofType(BooksPageActions.createBook.type),
  mergeMap(action =>
    this.booksService.create(action.book).pipe(
      map(book => BooksApiActions.bookCreated({ book })),
      catchError(error => of(BooksApiActions.createFailure({
        error,
        book: action.book,
      })))
```

```
@Effect() promptToRetry$ = this.actions$.pipe(
  ofType(BooksApiActions.createFailure),
  mergeMap(action =>
    this.snackBar
      .open("Failed to save book.", "Try Again", {
        duration: /* 12 seconds */ 12 * 1000
      })
      .onAction()
      .pipe(
        map(() => BooksApiActions.retryCreate(action.book))
          Failed to save book.
                                                TRY AGAIN
```

```
@Effect()
createBook$ = this.actions$.pipe(
  ofType(
    BooksPageActions.createBook,
    BooksApiActions.retryCreate,
  ),
  mergeMap(action =>
    this.booksService.create(action.book).pipe(
      map(book => BooksApiActions.bookCreated({ book })),
      catchError(error => of(BooksApiActions.createFailure({
        error,
        book: action.book,
      })))
```

```
@Effect({ dispatch: false })
openUploadModal$ = this.actions$.pipe(
  ofType(BooksPageActions.openUploadModal),
  tap(() => {
    this.dialog.open(BooksCoverUploadModalComponent);
```

```
@Effect() uploadCover$ = this.actions$.pipe(
 ofType(BooksPageActions.uploadCover),
  concatMap(action =>
    this.booksService.uploadCover(action.cover).pipe(
      map(result => BooksApiActions.uploadComplete(result)),
      takeUntil(
        this.actions$.pipe(
          ofType(BooksPageActions.cancelUpload)
```



ENTITY

- Working with collections should be fast
- Collections are very common
- Common set of basic state operations
- Common set of basic state derivations

```
interface EntityState<Model> {
  ids: string[] | number[];
  entities: { [id: string | number]: Model };
}
```

```
export interface MoviesState extends EntityState<Movie> {
   activeMovieId: string | null;
}
export const adapter = createEntityAdapter<Movie>();
export const initialState: Movie = adapter.getInitialState(
   {
     activeMovieId: null
   }
);
```

```
export interface MoviesState extends EntityState<Movie> {
   activeMovieId: string | null;
}
export const adapter = createEntityAdapter<Movie>();
export const initialState: Movie = adapter.getInitialState(
   {
     activeMovieId: null
   }
);
```

```
export const {
   selectIds,
   selectEntities,
   selectAll,
   selectTotal
} = adapter.getSelectors();
```

```
export const booksReducer = createReducer(
  initialState,
  on(BooksApiActions.booksLoaded, (state, action) => {
    return {
      ...state,
      collection: action.books
```

```
export const booksReducer = createReducer(
  initialState,
  on(BooksApiActions.booksLoaded, (state, action) => {
    return adapter.addAll(action.books, state);
  })
);
```

```
export const selectActiveBook = createSelector(
  selectAll,
  selectActiveBookId,
  (books, activeBookId) => {
    return (
      books.find(book => book.id === activeBookId) || null
```

```
export const selectActiveBook = createSelector(
  selectEntities,
  selectActiveBookId,
  (entities, activeBookId) => {
    return activeBookId? entities[activeBookId] : null;
```



Demo

Challenge

- 1. Update books.reducer.ts to use EntityState to define State
- 2. Create an unsorted entity adapter for State and use it to initialize initialState
- 3. Update the reducer to use the adapter methods
- 4. Use the adapter to replace the selectAll selector and to create a selectEntities selector
- 5. Update the **selectActiveBook** selector to use the **selectEntities** selector instead of the **selectAll** selector

```
it("should return the initial state when initialized", () => {
  const state = reducer(undefined, {
    type: "@@init"
  } as any);

expect(state).toBe(initialState);
});
```

```
const movies: Movie[] = [
  { id: "1", name: "Green Lantern", earnings: 0 }
];
const action = MovieApiActions.loadMoviesSuccess({
 movies
3);
```

const state = reducer(initialState, action);

```
const movie: Movie = {
 id: "1",
  name: "mother!",
  earnings: 1000
};
const firstAction = MovieApiActions.createMovieSuccess({ movie });
const secondAction = MoviesPageActions.deleteMovie({ movie });
const state = [firstAction, secondAction].reduce(
  reducer,
  initialState
```

```
const movies: Movie[] = [
  { id: "1", name: "Green Lantern", earnings: 0 }
];
const action = MovieApiActions.loadMoviesSuccess({
  movies
3);
const state = reducer(initialState, action);
expect(selectAllMovies(state)).toEqual(movies);
```

```
expect(state).toEqual({
  ids: ["1"],
  entities: {
    "1": { id: "1", name: "Green Lantern", earnings: 0 }
  }
});
```

SNAPSHOT TESTING

expect(state).toMatchSnapshot();

```
in: shared/state/_snapshots_/movie.reducer.spec.ts.snap
```

```
exports[
  `Movie Reducer should load all movies when the API loads them all successfully 1`
] = `
Object {
  "activeMovieId": null,
  "entities": Object {
    "1": Object {
      "earnings": 0,
      "id": "1",
      "name": "Green Lantern",
    3,
  3,
  "ids": Array [
```

SNAPSHOT TESTING

- Avoid writing out manual assertions
- Verify how state transitions impact state
- Can be used with components
- Creates snap files that get checked in



Demo

Challenge

- 1. Write a test that verifies the books reducer returns the initial state when no state is provided using the toBe matcher
- 2. Write tests that verifies the books reducer correctly transitions state for loading all books, creating a book, and deleting a book using the toMatchSnapshot matcher
- 3. Write tests that verifies the behavior of the selectActiveBook and selectAll selectors

OBSERVABLE TIMELINES

```
import { timer } from "rxjs";
import { mapTo } from "rxjs/operators";
timer(50).pipe(mapTo("a"));
```



timer(30).pipe(mergeMap(() => throwError('Error!')))



```
const source$ = timer(50).pipe(mapTo("a"));
const expected$ = cold("----a|");
expect(source$).toBeObservable(expected$);
```

```
const source$ = timer(30).pipe(
  mergeMap(() => throwError("Error!"))
);
const expected$ = cold("---#", {}, "Error!");
expect(source$).toBeObservable(expected$);
```

10ms of time a b c ... Emission of any value Error Completion

COLD AND HOT OBSERVABLES

L

J

Cable TV

Actions

Hot Observable

HttpClient

Cold Observables

Store

Hot Observable

fromWebSocket

Cold Observable

```
let actions$: Observable<any>;
beforeEach(() => {
  TestBed.configureTestingModule({
    providers: [provideMockActions(() => actions$)]
  });
3);
actions$ = hot("---a---", {
  a: BooksPageActions.enter
```

```
const inputAction = MoviesPageActions.createMovie({
 movie: {
    name: mockMovie.name,
    earnings: 25
  3
});
const outputAction = MovieApiActions.createMovieSuccess({
  movie: mockMovie
});
actions$ = hot("--a---", { a: inputAction });
const response = cold("--b|", {b: mockMovie});
const expected$ = cold("----c--", { c: outputAction });
mockMovieService.create.mockReturnValue(response$);
expect(effects.createMovie$).toBeObservable(expected$);
```

JASMINE MARBLES

- Make assertions about time
- Describe Rx behavior with diagrams
- Verify observables behave as described
- Works with hot and cold observables



Demo

Challenge

- 1. Open books-api.effects.spec.ts and declare variables for the actions\$, instance of the effects, and a mock bookService
- Use the TestBed to setup providers for the effects, actions, and the book service
- 3. Verify the behavior of the createBook\$ effect using mock actions and test observables



FOLDER LAYOUT

LIFT

- Locating our code is easy
- Identify code at a glance
- Flat file structure for as long as possible
- Try to stay DRY don't repeat yourself

```
src/
shared/
// Shared code

modules/
${feature}/
// Feature code
```

```
modules/
  ${feature}/
    actions/
      ${action-category}.actions.ts
      index.ts
    components/
      ${component-name}/
        ${component-name}.component.ts
        ${component-name}.component.spec.ts
    services/
      ${service-name}.service.ts
      ${service-name}.service.spec.ts
    effects/
      ${effect-name}.effects.ts
      ${effect-name}.effects.spec.ts
    ${feature}.module.ts
```

```
modules/
 book-collection/
    actions/
      books-page.actions.ts
      index.ts
    components/
      books-page/
        books-page.component.ts
        books-page.component.spec.ts
    services/
      books.service.ts
      books.service.spec.ts
    effects/
      books.effects.ts
      books.effects.spec.ts
    book-collection.module.ts
```

ACTION BARRELS

```
import * as BooksPageActions from "./books-page.actions";
import * as BooksApiActions from "./books-api.actions";
export { BooksPageActions, BooksApiActions };
```

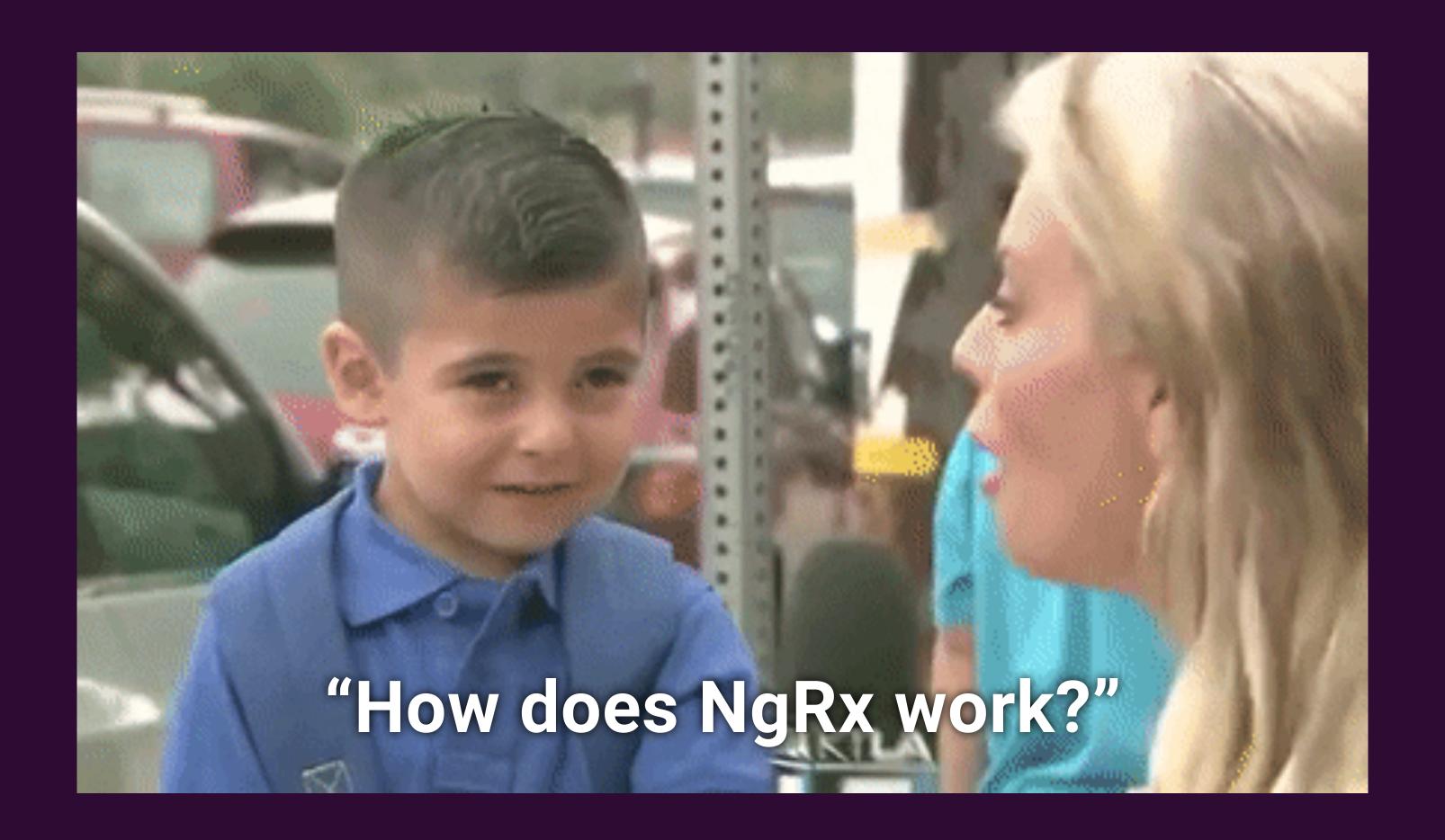
import { BooksPageActions } from "app/modules/book-collection/actions";

```
src/
  shared/
    state/
     ${state-name}/
        ${state-key}/
          ${state-key}.reducer.ts
          ${state-key}.spec.ts
          index.ts
        ${feature-name}.state.ts
        ${feature-name}.state.spec.ts
        ${feature-name}.state.module.ts
        index.ts
   effects/
     ${effect-name}/
        ${effect-name}.effects.ts
        ${effect-name}.effects.spec.ts
        ${effect-name}.actions.ts
        ${effect-name}.module.ts
        index.ts
```

```
src/
  shared/
    state/
      core/
        books/
          books.reducer.ts
          books.spec.ts
        core.state.ts
        core.state.spec.ts
        core.state.module.ts
        index.ts
    effects/
      clock/
        clock.effects.ts
        clock.effects.spec.ts
        clock.actions.ts
        clock.module.ts
```

FOLDER STRUCTURE

- Put state in a shared place separate from features
- Effects, components, and actions belong to features
- Some effects can be shared
- Reducers reach into modules' action barrels





- State flows down, changes flow up
- Indirection between state & consumer
- Select & Dispatch => Input & Output
- Adhere to single responsibility principle

ACTIONS

- Unified interface to describe events
- Just data, no functionality
- Has at a minimum a type property
- Strongly typed using classes and enums

REDUCERS

- Produce new states
- Receive the last state and next action
- Switch on the action type
- Use pure, immutable operations

STORE

- State contained in a single state tree
- State in the store is immutable
- Slices of state are updated with reducers

SELECTORS

- Allow us to query our store for data
- Recompute when their inputs change
- Fully leverage memoization for performance
- Selectors are fully composable

EFFECTS

- Processes that run in the background
- Connect your app to the outside world
- Often used to talk to services
- Written entirely using RxJS streams

"How does NgRx work?"



HELP US IMPROVE

FOLLOW ON TALKS

"Good Action Hygiene" by Mike Ryan

https://youtu.be/JmnsEvoy-gY

"Reactive Testing Strategies with NgRx" by Brandon Roberts & Mike Ryan

https://youtu.be/MTZprd9tl6c

"Authentication with NgRx" by Brandon Roberts

https://youtu.be/46IRQgNtCGw

"You Might Not Need NgRx" by Mike Ryan

https://youtu.be/omnwu_etHTY

"Just Another Marble Monday" by Sam Brennan & Keith Stewart

https://youtu.be/dwDtMs4mN48



- @ngrx/schematics
- @ngrx/router-store
- @ngrx/data

ngrx.io

THANK YOU!

- @MikeRyanDev
- @brandontroberts

THANKYOU