

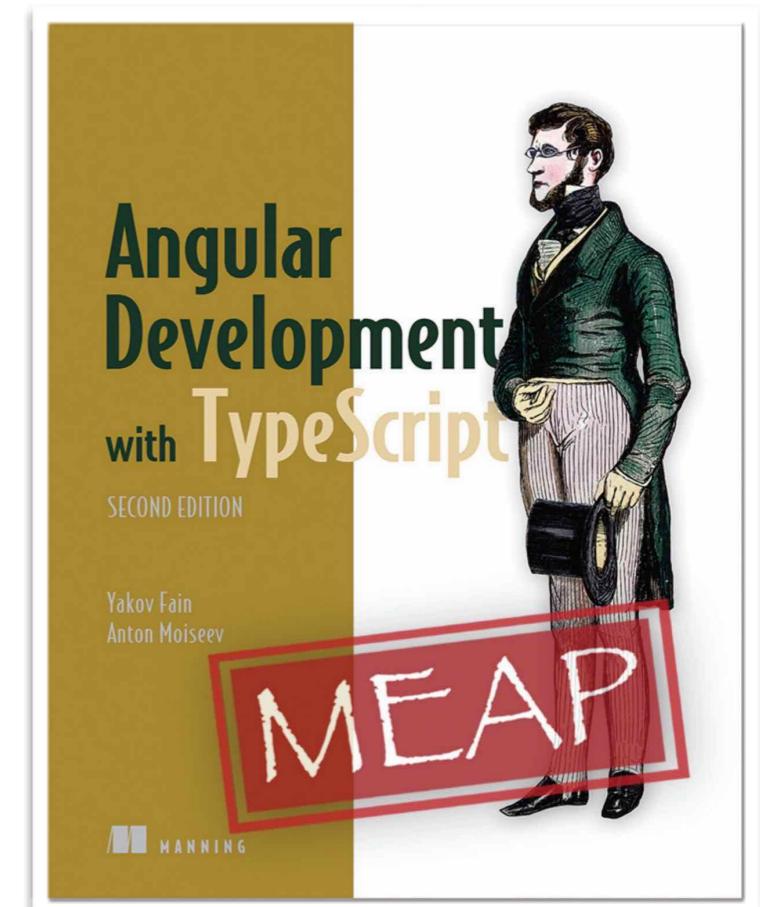
Implementing inter-component communications in Angular



@yfain

About myself

- Work for Farata Systems
- Angular consulting and training
- Java Champion
- Co-authored two editions of the book
“Angular Development with TypeScript”
- Working on a book
“Get Programming with TypeScript”



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@yfain

In this unit

- `@Input` and `@Output` properties
- A parent component as a mediator
- An injectable service as a mediator
- The ngrx store as a mediator
- Passing params via the router
- Projection of HTML

Input and Output Properties

- Think of a component as a black box with entry and exit doors
- Properties marked as `@Input()` are used for getting data from the parent component
- The parent component can pass data to its child using bindings to input properties
- Properties marked as `@Output()` are used for sending events (and data) from a component

Parent binds to input props

```
@Component({
  selector: 'app',
  template: `
    <input type="text" placeholder="Enter stock (e.g. AAPL)" (change)="onInputEvent($event)"
    <br/>
    <order-processor [stockSymbol]="stock" quantity="100">
    </order-processor>
  `
})
class AppComponent {
  stock:string;

  onInputEvent({target}):void{
    this.stock=target.value;
  }
}
```

Binding

No binding

The diagram illustrates a parent component's template and its corresponding class definition. In the template, an input field has a change event handler that calls the parent's onInputEvent method. A child component, 'order-processor', receives a 'stockSymbol' prop from the parent. Two annotations point to specific parts of the code: a red arrow labeled 'Binding' points to the 'stockSymbol' prop in the child component's declaration, indicating that the child component binds to a parent prop; another red arrow labeled 'No binding' points to the 'quantity' attribute in the child component's declaration, indicating that the child component does not bind to a parent prop.

Input Properties in Child

```
@Component({
  selector: 'order-processor',
  template: `
    Buying {{quantity}} shares of {{stockSymbol}}
  `)
class OrderComponent {

  → @Input() quantity: number;

  private _stockSymbol: string;

  → @Input()
    set stockSymbol(value: string) {
      this._stockSymbol = value;
      if (this._stockSymbol != undefined) {
        console.log(`Sending a Buy order to NASDAQ: ${this.stockSymbol} ${this.quantity}`);
      }
    }

  get stockSymbol(): string {
    return this._stockSymbol;
  }
}
```

Output properties in a child

```
@Component({
  selector: 'price-quoter',
  template: `<strong>Inside PriceQuoterComponent:
    {{stockSymbol}} {{price | currency:'USD'}}</strong>`,
  styles:[` :host {background: pink;} `]
})
class PriceQuoterComponent {

  → @Output() lastPrice: EventEmitter<IPriceQuote> = new EventEmitter();

  stockSymbol: string = "IBM";
  price:number;

  constructor() {
    setInterval(() => {
      let priceQuote: IPriceQuote = {
        stockSymbol: this.stockSymbol,
        lastPrice: 100*Math.random()
      };
      this.price = priceQuote.lastPrice;
      this.lastPrice.emit(priceQuote);
    }, 1000);
  }
}
```

↑
pipe

```
interface IPriceQuote {
  stockSymbol: string;
  lastPrice: number;
}
```

A child emits events
via output properties

The parent listens to the lastPrice event

```
@Component({
  selector: 'app',
  template: `
    <price-quoter (lastPrice)="priceQuoteHandler($event)"></price-quoter><br>
      AppComponent received: {{stockSymbol}} {{price | currency:'USD'}}
  `})
class AppComponent {

  stockSymbol: string;
  price:number;

  priceQuoteHandler(event:IPriceQuote) {
    this.stockSymbol = event.stockSymbol;
    this.price = event.lastPrice;
  }
}
```

Use of EventEmitter

- Use EventEmitter only to emit custom events to a parent component
- Even though EventEmitter extends Subject, don't manually subscribe to EventEmitter
- For TypeScript-toTypeScript communications use Subject

Implementing the Mediator Design Pattern

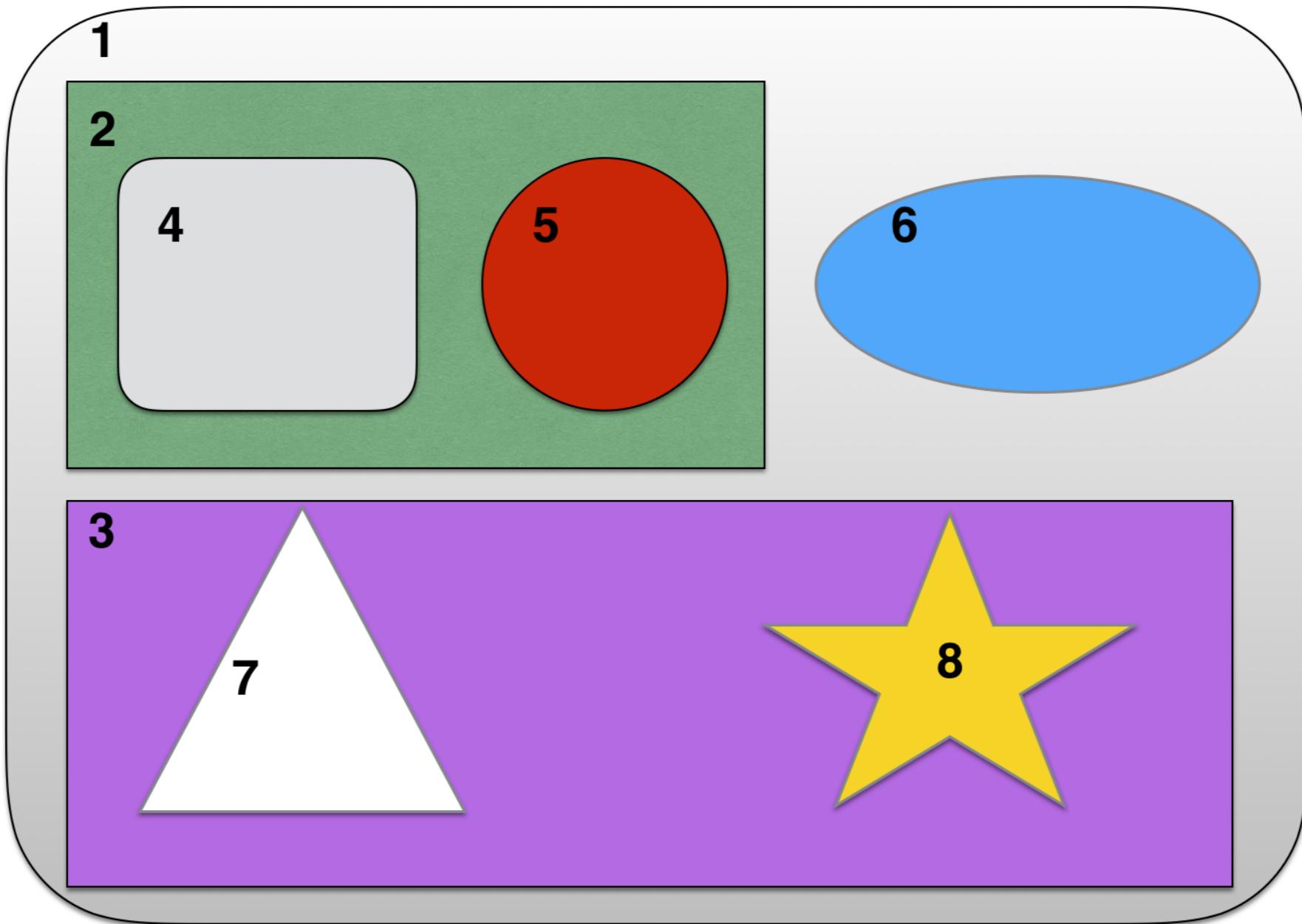
Loosely-Coupled Components

- The Mediator acts as a man in the middle
- A component A sends the data to a mediator, which passes the data to a component B
- A **parent component** can mediate siblings' communications
- An **injectable service** can mediate communication between any components
- A **library** can mediate communication between any components (e.g. ngrx)

A simple Angular app

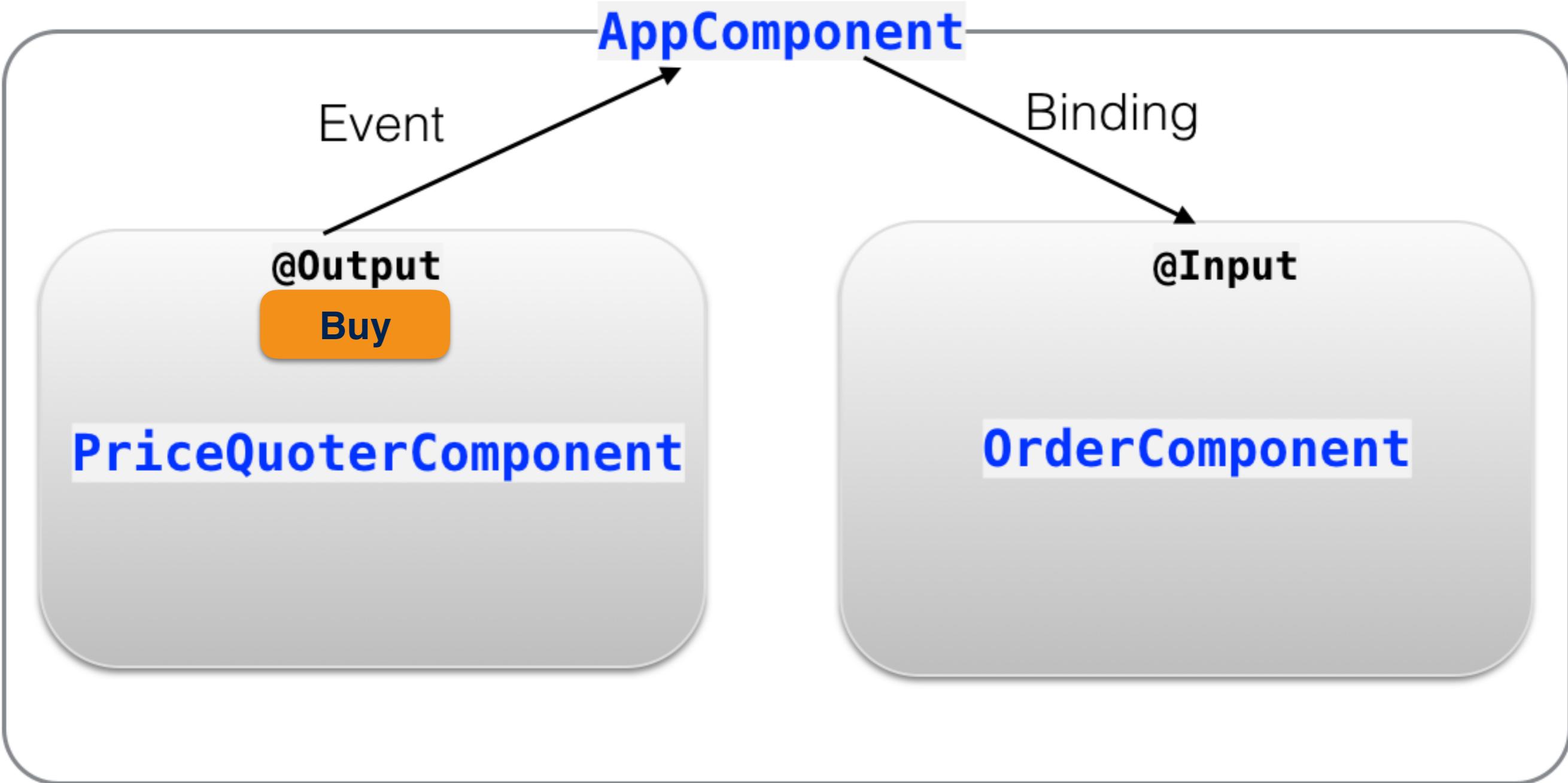


Parent components as mediators



QUIZ: How the number 7 can send the data to number 6?

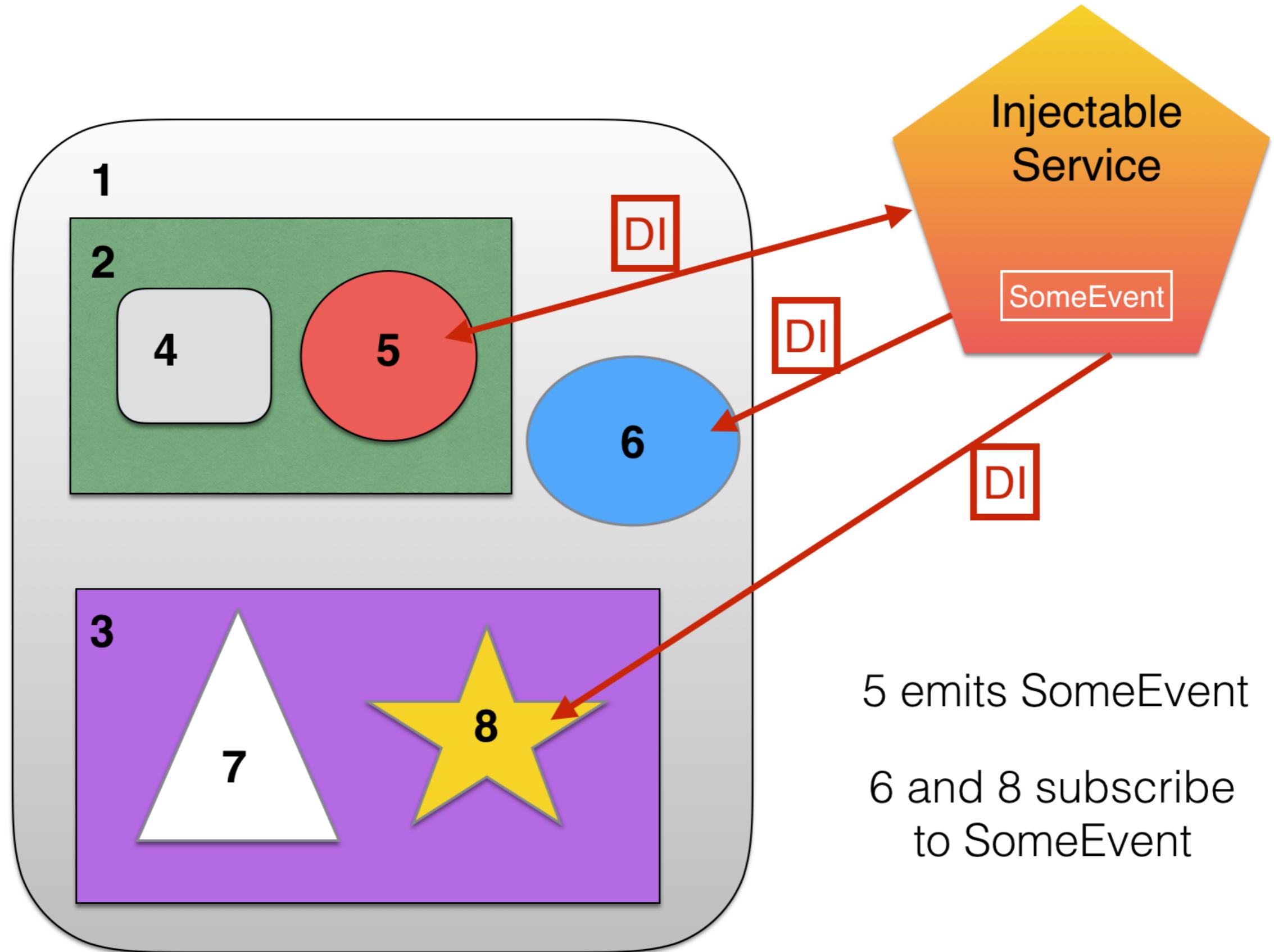
Parent as a mediator



Demo: Mediator parent

```
ng serve --app mediator-parent
```

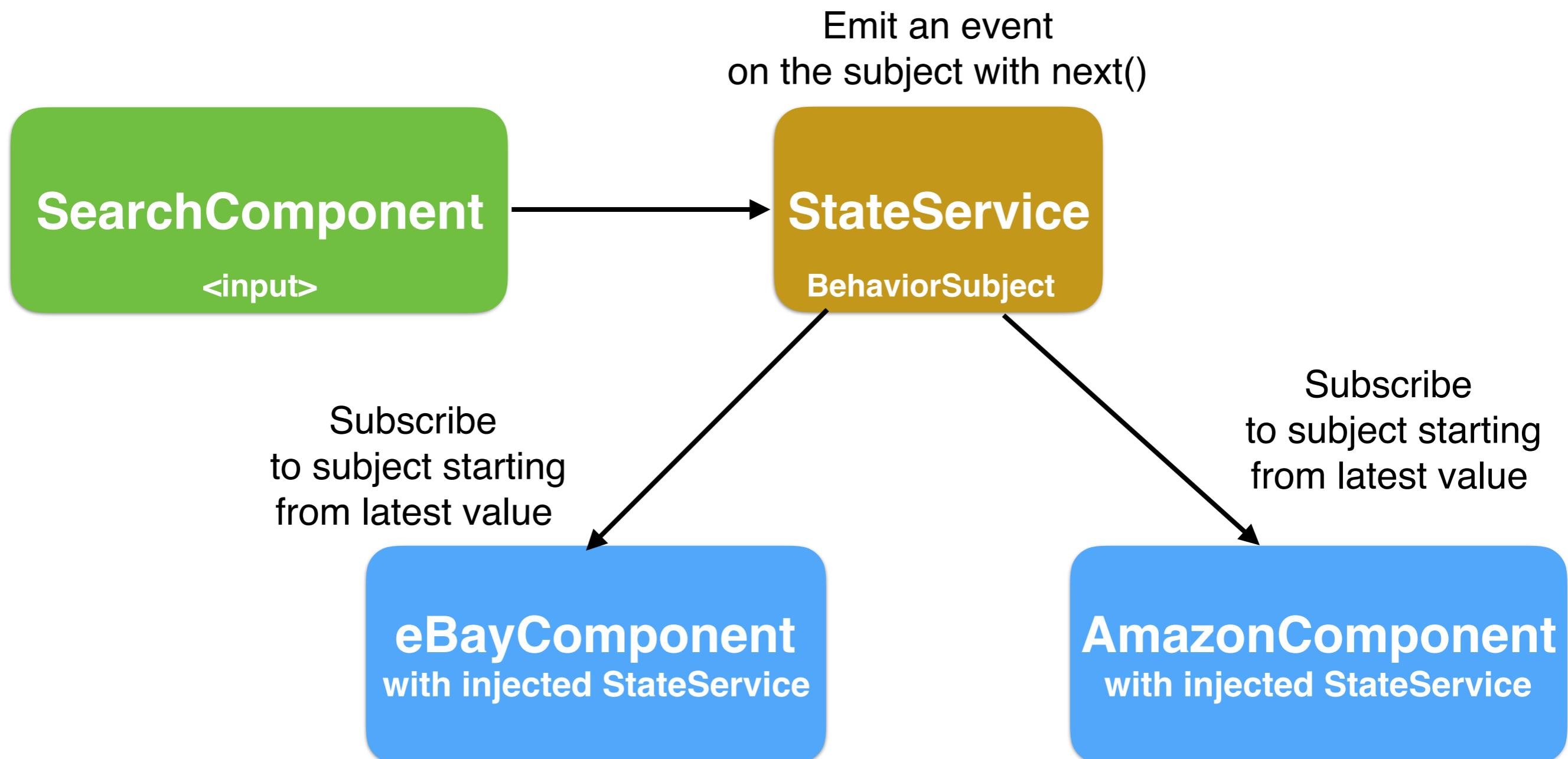
Injectable service as a mediator



BehaviorSubject

- Includes an observable and observer(s)
- Remembers the last emitted value
- Every subscriber gets the initial or the latest value emitted by the BehaviorSubject
- Examples: login status, state

Inter-component communications with BehaviorSubject



```
export class StateService{  
  
    stateEvent: BehaviorSubject<string> = new BehaviorSubject('');  
  
    set searchCriteria(value: string) {  
  
        this.stateEvent.next(value);  
    }  
}
```



```
export class SearchComponent {  
  
    searchInput: FormControl;  
  
    constructor(private state: StateService){  
        this.searchInput = new FormControl('');  
  
        this.searchInput.valueChanges  
            .debounceTime(300)  
            .subscribe(searchValue =>  
                this.state.searchCriteria = searchValue);  
    }  
}
```

```
export class EbayComponent implements OnDestroy {  
  
    searchFor: string;  
    subscription: Subscription;  
  
    constructor(private state: StateService){  
  
        this.subscription = state.stateEvent  
            .subscribe(event => this.searchFor = event);  
    }  
  
    ngOnDestroy() {  
        this.subscription.unsubscribe(); // a must  
    }  
}
```

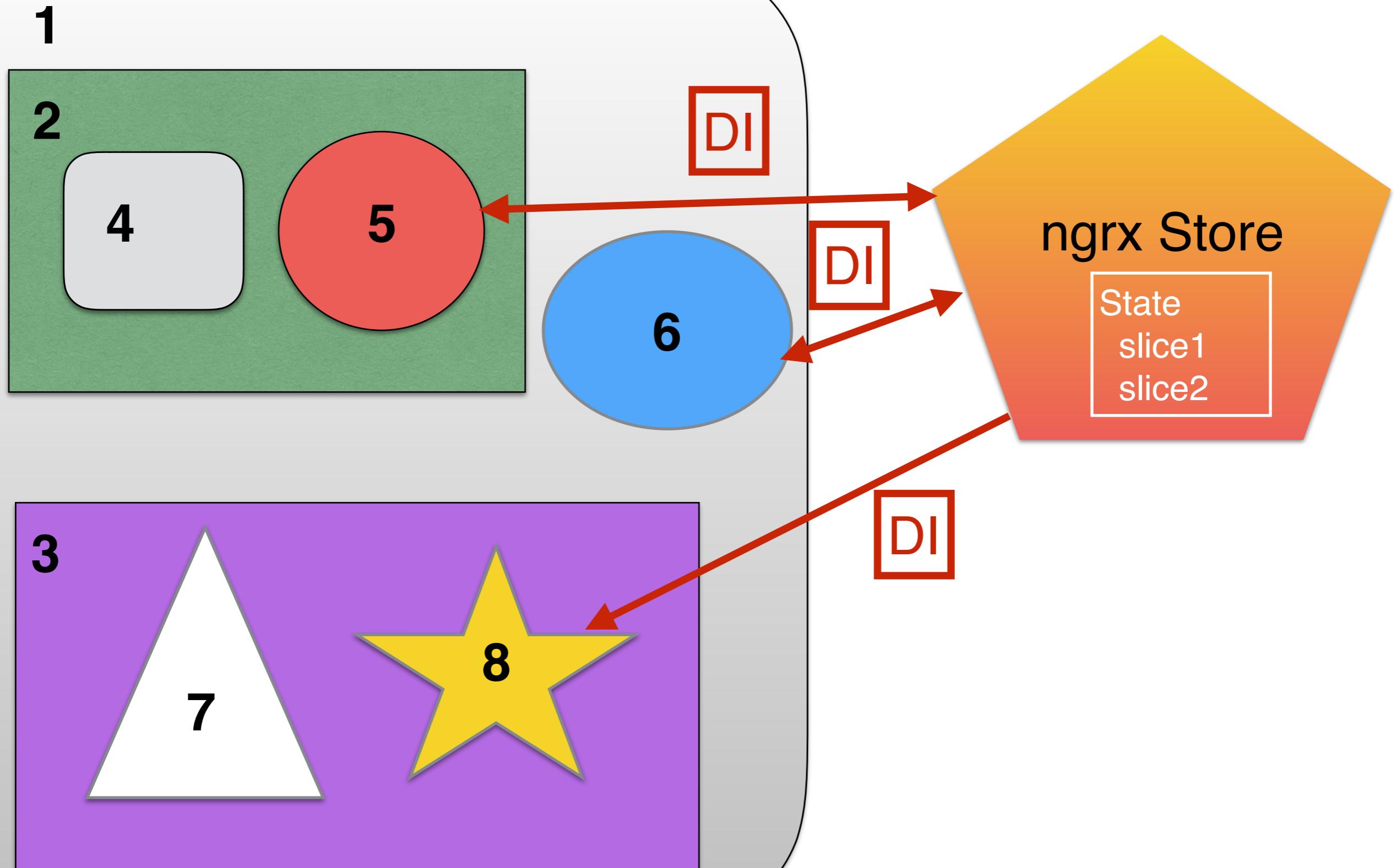
Whenever the eBayComponent subscribes,
the BehaviorSubject sends the latest value of the search criteria

Demo

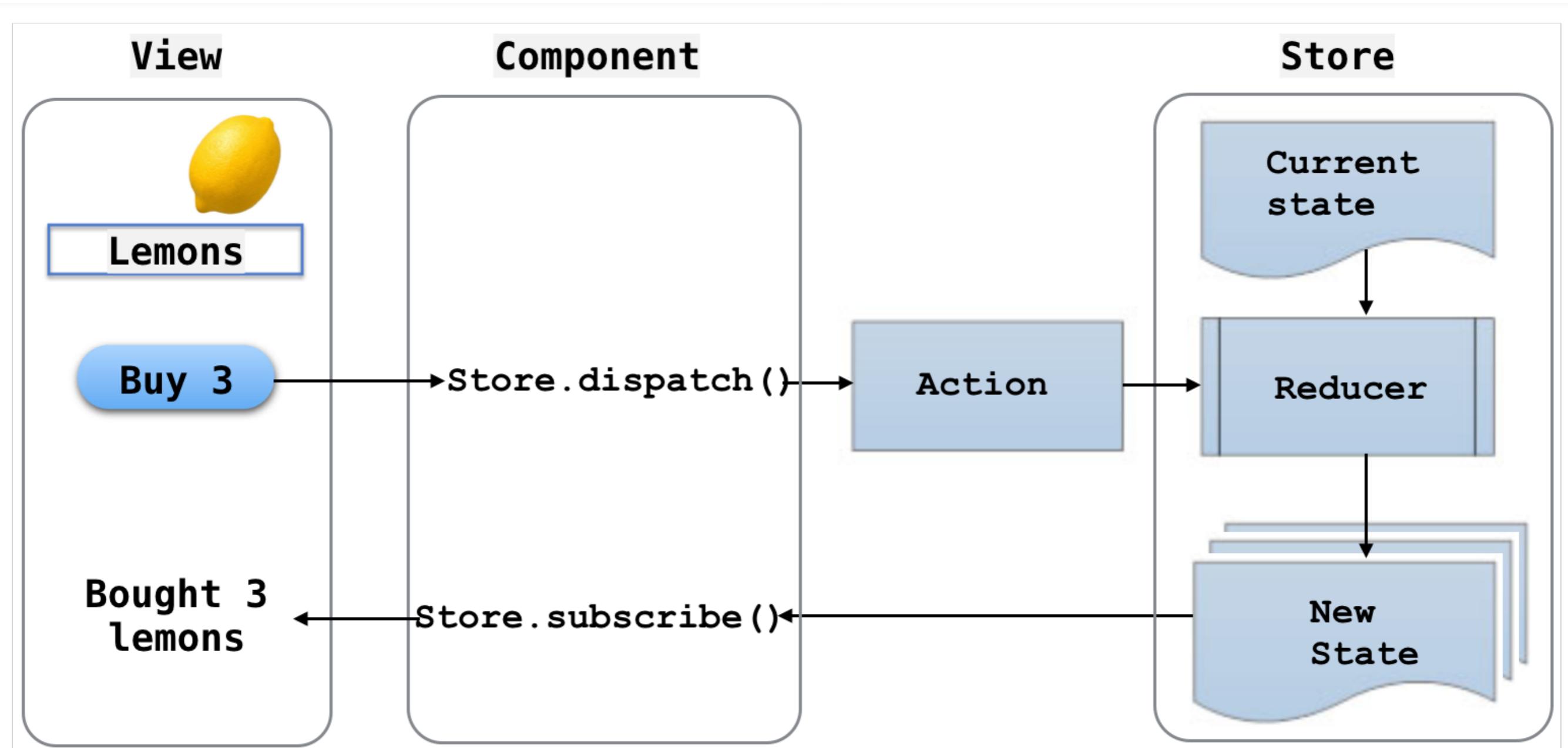
ng serve --app mediator-service

ngrx: a state container and
mediator

A Store as a state container/mediator



Redux data flow



What's ngrx?

- A redux-inspired library for managing state in Angular apps
- ngrx is Redux married with RxJS



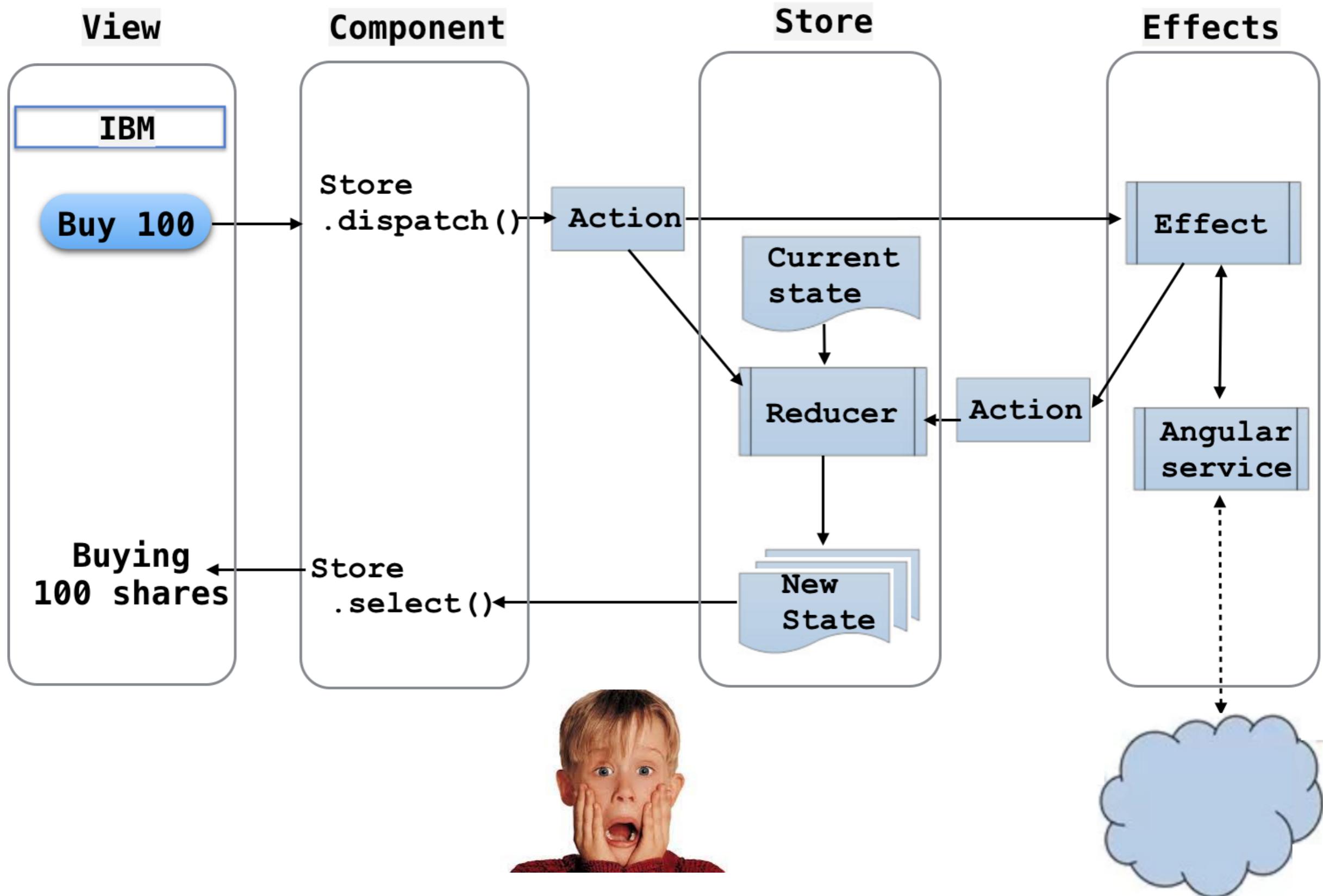
```
class Store<T> extends Observable<T> implements Observer<Action>
```

An alternative to ngrx is ngxs: <https://github.com/ngxs>

ngrx principles

- A Store is a single source of truth
- State is read-only
- When state has to change, a new state is created with pure functions
- Communications with external parties is done in the *Effects* classes

ngrx data flow



Demo: a counter with ngrx store as a mediator

Projecting HTML fragments to the
templates of child components

Projection

- Allows to change a template's content at runtime
- You can pass one or more HTML fragments to a child component
- If a child's template includes `<ng-content>`, it will be replaced by an HTML fragment given by the parent
- In AngularJS projection was called **transclusion**

Basic projection

```
@Component({
  selector: 'child',
  styles: ['.wrapper {background: lightgreen;}'],
  template:
    <div class="wrapper">
      <h2>Child</h2>
      <div>This div is defined in the child's template</div>

      <ng-content></ng-content>      ←----- insertion point

    </div>`,
  encapsulation: ViewEncapsulation.Native
})
class ChildComponent {}
```

Child

←----- insertion point

Basic projection

```
@Component({
  selector: 'child',
  styles: ['.wrapper {background: lightgreen;}'],
  template:
    <div class="wrapper">
      <h2>Child</h2>
      <div>This div is defined in the child's template</div>

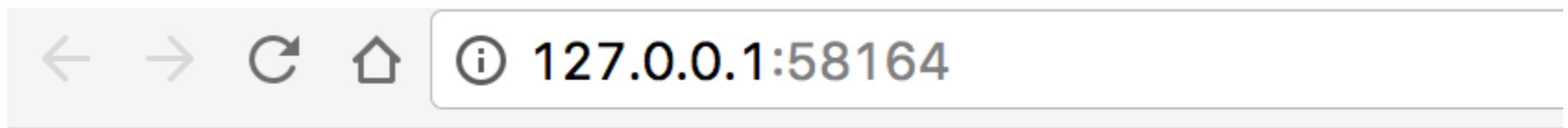
      <ng-content></ng-content>           ←----- insertion point
    </div>`,
  encapsulation: ViewEncapsulation.Native
})
class ChildComponent {}
```

Child

```
@Component({
  selector: 'app',
  styles: ['.wrapper {background: cyan;}'],
  template:
    <div class="wrapper">
      <h2>Parent</h2>
      <div>This div is defined in the Parent's template</div>
      <child>
        <div><h3>Parent projects this div onto the child </h3></div>
      </child>
    </div>
  `,
  encapsulation: ViewEncapsulation.Native
})
class AppComponent {}
```

Parent

Projecting a <div> from parent to child



Parent

This div is defined in the Parent's template

Child

This div is defined in the child's template

→ **Parent projects this div onto the child**

Projecting into multiple areas

- A component can have more than one `<ng-content>` tag in its template
- The attribute `select` allows to distinguish `<ng-content>` areas

```
<ng-content select=".header" ></ng-content><p>  
<div>This content is defined in child</div><p>  
<ng-content select=".footer"></ng-content>
```

```
@Component({
  selector: 'app',
  styles: ['.wrapper {background: cyan;}'],
  template: `
    <div class="app">
      <h2>Parent</h2>
      <div>This div is defined in the Parent's template</div>
      <child>

        <div class="header" ><i>Child got this header from parent {{todaysDate}}</i></div>

        <div class="footer"><i>Child got this footer from parent</i></div>
      </child>
    </div>
  `
})
class AppComponent {
  todaysDate: string = new Date().toLocaleDateString();
}
```

Parent

```
@Component({
  selector: 'child',
  styles: ['.wrapper {background: lightgreen;}'],
  template: `
    <div class="child">
      <h2>Child</h2>
      <ng-content select=".header"></ng-content><p>
        <div>This content is defined in child</div></p>
      <ng-content select=".footer"></ng-content>
    </div>
  `
})
class ChildComponent {}
```

Child

Shadow DOM Support

- Every web page is represented by a tree of DOM objects
- Shadow DOM allows to encapsulate a subtree of the HTML elements to create a boundary between them
- Such subtree is rendered as a part of the HTML document, but its elements are not attached to the main DOM tree
- With Shadow DOM, the CSS styles of the HTML elements won't be merged with the main DOM CSS

encapsulation property of @Component

encapsulation: ViewEncapsulation.**None**

- ViewEncapsulation.Emulated - Emulate encapsulation of the Shadow DOM (default)
- ViewEncapsulation.Native - Use the Shadow DOM natively supported by the browser
- ViewEncapsulation.None - Don't use the Shadow DOM encapsulation

ViewEncapsulation.Native

Parent

This div is defined in the Parent's template

Child

Child got this header from parent 1/3/2017

This content is defined in child

Child got this footer from parent

The screenshot shows the browser's developer tools with the 'Elements' tab selected. The DOM tree is displayed, highlighting the shadow DOM structure used in Angular's ViewEncapsulation.Native mode.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>...</head>
  ...<body> == $0
    <app-root ng-version="2.4.1">
      <#shadow-root (open)> ←
        <style>.wrapper {background: cyan;}</style>
        <div class="wrapper">
          <h2>Parent</h2>
          <div>This div is defined in the Parent's template</div>
          <child>
            <#shadow-root (open)> ←
              <style>.wrapper {background: lightgreen;}</style>
              <div class="wrapper">
                <h2>Child</h2>
                <div class="header">...</div>
                <p>
                  </p>
                <div>This content is defined in child</div>
                <p>
                  <div class="footer">
                    <i>Child got this footer from parent</i>
                  </div>
                </p>
              </div>
            </child>
          </div>
        </app-root>
        <script type="text/javascript" src="inline.bundle.js"></script>
        <script type="text/javascript" src="vendor.bundle.js"></script>
        <script type="text/javascript" src="main.bundle.js"></script>
        <div id="viewPortSize" class="bottom_right" style="display: none; background-color: red; width: 10px; height: 10px; position: absolute; right: 0; bottom: 0;"></div>
    </body>
</html>
```

Two red arrows point to the opening tags of the two shadow roots within the `<app-root>` element, illustrating where the native view encapsulation boundaries are located.

ViewEncapsulation.Emulated

Parent

This div is defined in the Parent's template

Child

Child got this header from parent 1/3/2017

This content is defined in child

Child got this footer from parent

The screenshot shows the browser's developer tools with the 'Elements' tab selected. The DOM tree is displayed, highlighting the structure of an Angular application. The root node is `<app-root ng-version="2.4.1" _ngcontent-yip-0>`. It contains a child node `<div _ngcontent-yip-0 class="wrapper">`, which in turn contains an `<h2 _ngcontent-yip-0>Parent</h2>` element and a `<div _ngcontent-yip-0>This div is defined in the Parent's tem` (note the spelling error). Below this is another `<child _ngcontent-yip-0 _ngcontent-yip-1>` node, which has its own `<div _ngcontent-yip-1 class="wrapper">` child, containing an `<h2 _ngcontent-yip-1>Child</h2>` and a `<div _ngcontent-yip-0 class="header">` child. The `<div _ngcontent-yip-0 class="header">` contains an `<i _ngcontent-yip-0>Child got this header from parent 1,` followed by a closing `</div>`. Below this is a `<p _ngcontent-yip-1>` node with a closing `</p>`, and then another `<div _ngcontent-yip-1>This content is defined in child</d:` (note the spelling error). This is followed by a `<p _ngcontent-yip-1>` node, which has a child `<div _ngcontent-yip-0 class="footer">`. This footer node contains an `<i _ngcontent-yip-0>Child got this footer from parent<`, followed by a closing `</div>`. The entire structure is enclosed within a `</child>` node, which is itself within a `<div _ngcontent-yip-1>` node, which is within the `<app-root>` node. The `<app-root>` node also contains `<script type="text/javascript" src="inline.bundle.js"></script>`, `<script type="text/javascript" src="vendor.bundle.js"></script>`, and `<script type="text/javascript" src="main.bundle.js"></script>` elements. At the bottom of the page, there is a `<div id="viewPortSize" class="bottom_right" style="display: none; background-color: red; width: 100px; height: 100px;">` element.

ViewEncapsulation.None

Parent

This div is defined in the Parent's template

Child

Child got this header from parent 1/3/2017

This content is defined in child

Child got this footer from parent

The screenshot shows the Chrome DevTools Elements tab with the DOM tree. The tree starts with the root `<!DOCTYPE html>`, followed by `<html>`, `<head>`, and `<body>`. Inside the body, there is an `<app-root ng-version="2.4.1">` element, which contains a `<div class="wrapper">` element. This wrapper contains a `<h2>Parent</h2>` heading and a `<div>` element containing the text "This div is defined in the Parent's template". Below this is a `<child>` element, which contains another `<div class="wrapper">` element. This inner wrapper contains a `<h2>Child</h2>` heading, a `<div class="header">` element, a `<p>` element with the text "Child got this footer from parent", and a `<div class="footer">` element containing the text "Child got this footer from parent". Red arrows point to the two `<div class="wrapper">` elements in the DOM tree.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>...</head>
  ...<body> == $0
    <app-root ng-version="2.4.1">
      <div class="wrapper"> ←
        <h2>Parent</h2>
        <div>This div is defined in the Parent's template</div>
      <child>
        <div class="wrapper"> ←
          <h2>Child</h2>
          <div class="header">...</div>
          <p>
            </p>
          <div>This content is defined in child</div>
          <p>
            <div class="footer">
              <i>Child got this footer from parent</i>
            </div>
            </p>
          </div>
        </child>
      </div>
    </app-root>
    <script type="text/javascript" src="inline.bundle.js"></script>
    <script type="text/javascript" src="vendor.bundle.js"></script>
    <script type="text/javascript" src="main.bundle.js"></script>
    <div id="viewPortSize" class="bottom_right" style="background-color: font-size: 12px; display: none;">...</div>
  </body>
</html>
```

Demo: Projection

```
ng serve --app projection -o
```

Passing params to routes

Passing parameters to a route

```
const routes: Routes = [
  {path: '', component: HomeComponent},
  {path: 'product/:id', component: ProductDetailComponentParam}
];

@Component({
  selector: 'app',
  template: `
    <a [routerLink]="/">Home</a>
    <a [routerLink]="/product", productId>Product Details</a>
    <router-outlet></router-outlet>
  `
})
class AppComponent {
  productId: number=1234;
}
```

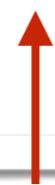
Receiving params in ActivatedRoute

- Inject ActivatedRoute into a component to receive the route params during navigation
- Use ActivatedRoute.snapshot to get params once
- Use ActivatedRoute.paramMap.subscribe() for receiving multiple params over time

Receiving params in a route with a snapshot

```
@Component({
  selector: 'product',
  template: `<h1 class="product">Details for product {{productID}}</h1>`,
  styles: ['.product {background: cyan}']
})
export class ProductDetailComponentParam {
  productID: string;

  constructor(route: ActivatedRoute) {
    this.productID = route.snapshot.paramMap.get('id');
  }
}
```



ActivatedRoute (fragment)

```
export declare class ActivatedRoute {  
    /** An observable of the URL segments matched by this route */  
    url: Observable<UrlSegment[]>;  
    /** An observable of the matrix parameters scoped to this route */  
    params: Observable<Params>;  
    /** An observable of the query parameters shared by all the routes */  
    queryParams: Observable<Params>;  
    /** An observable of the URL fragment shared by all the routes */  
    fragment: Observable<string>;  
    /** An observable of the static and resolved data of this route. */  
    data: Observable<Data>;  
    /** The outlet name of the route. It's a constant */  
    readonly paramMap: Observable<ParamMap>;  
    readonly queryParamMap: Observable<ParamMap>;  
    toString(): string;  
    ...  
}
```

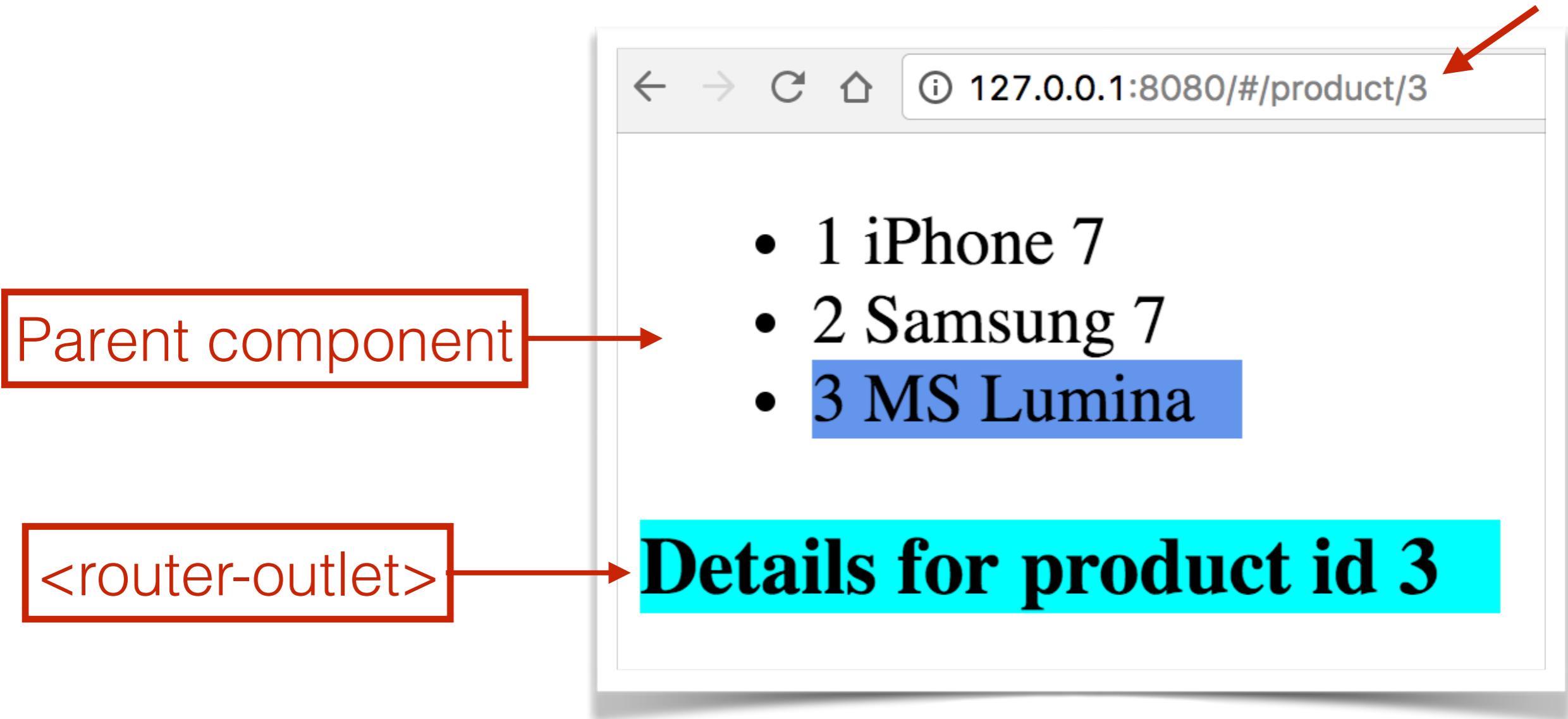
Receiving params in a route by subscription

```
@Component({
  selector: 'product',
  template: `<h1 class="product">Details for product {{productID}}</h1>`,
  styles: ['.product {background: cyan}']
})
export class ProductDetailComponentParam {
  productID: string;

  constructor(route: ActivatedRoute) {
    // this.productID = route.snapshot.paramMap.get('id');

    route.paramMap.subscribe(←
      params => this.productID = params.get('id');
    );
  }
}
```

Master-Detail with Router



```
const routes: Routes = [
  {path: 'productDetail/:id', component: ProductDetailComponentParam}
];
...
class AppComponent {
  ...
  constructor(private _router: Router){}
  onSelect(prod: Product): void {
    this._router.navigate(['/productDetail', prod.id]);
  }
}
```

```
export class ProductDetailComponentParam {
  productID: number;

  constructor(private route: ActivatedRoute) {
    this.route.paramMap
      .subscribe(
        params => this.productID = params.get('id')
      );
  }
}
```

Demo

ng serve --app router -o

What have we learned

- Component can receive data from their parents via @Input properties
- Components can send data to their parents by emitting events via @Output properties
- A mediator design pattern is used for arranging inter-component communication in a loosely-coupled manner
- Using injectable services offers the most flexible way of inter-component communications
- A state-management library can serve as a mediator
- You can pass html fragments from one component to another

Thank you!

- Code samples:

<https://bit.ly/2r8L71N>

- Video “When ngrx is an overkill”:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xLTIDs0CDCM>

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