



Rabobank

Angular Advanced @ngrx/store – Action Payloads



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State & Store abstraction

Updating state with arbitrary content, often called *payload*

OLD way: 1st gen: define actions in an object

```
// city.actions.ts
```

```
// An object, holding all possible actions on the store
```

```
export const ACTIONS = {  
  ADD_CITY    : 'ADD_CITY',  
  REMOVE_CITY: 'REMOVE_CITY',  
  EDIT_CITY   : 'EDIT_CITY'  
};
```

```
addCity(city: HTMLInputElement) {  
  // add city to store  
  this.store.dispatch({type: ACTIONS.ADD_CITY, payload: city.value});  
  city.value = '';  
}
```



OLD way: 2nd gen: define Action Creators

- Create Constants for Actions...
- Create classes that use these constants and add optional payload to the constructor

```
// counter.action.ts  
// import Action interface for static typing later on  
import {Action} from '@ngrx/store';
```

```
// *** Action constants  
// These are the strings for the actions  
export const INCREMENT = '[COUNTER] - increment';  
export const DECREMENT = '[COUNTER] - decrement';  
export const RESET = '[COUNTER] - reset';
```

```
// *** Action Creators  
export class CounterIncrement implements Action {  
  readonly type = INCREMENT;  
  constructor(public payload?: number) {}  
}
```

NEW way: 3rd gen: add creator function

- **Step 1**


- Pass a *payload creator function* to `createAction()` as the second parameter.
- Optional: give payload an initial value

```
// 1. Increment with an optional payload as property
export const increment = createAction(
  'COUNTER - increment',
  // 2. Dispatching a default value '0', if no number is provided,
  // otherwise, dispatch an object with payload key/value pair
  (num = 0) => ({payload: num})
);
```

Step 2 – update reducer to use the payload

- Add payload to the reducer function

```
// Internal variable/function with reducer.  
const reducer = createReducer(initialState,  
  on(increment, (state, {payload}) => state + payload),  
  on(decrement, state => state - 1),  
  on(reset, state => initialState)  
);  
  
// The actual reducer function  
export const counterReducer = (state = initialState, action: Action) => {  
  return reducer(state, action);  
};
```



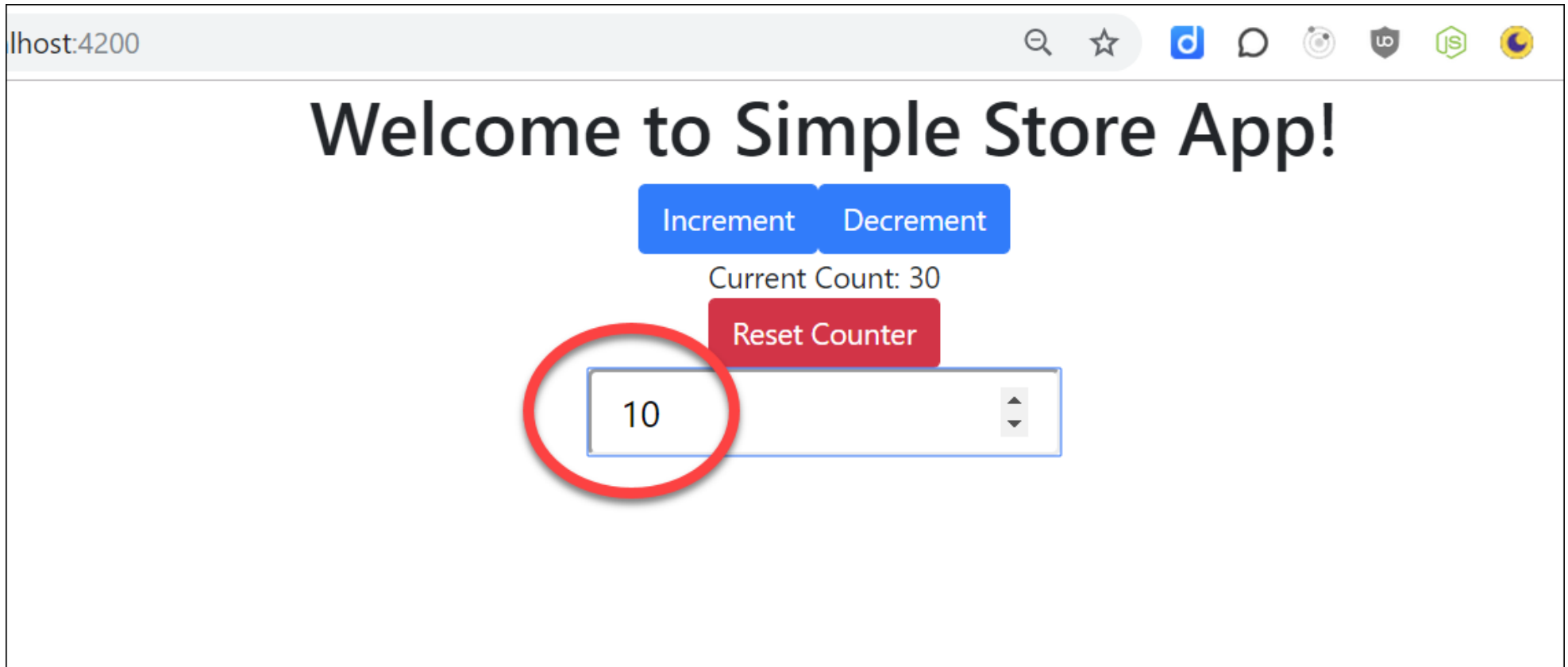
Step 3 – Update the Component

Update the dispatchers if a payload is provided with the action

```
// dispatch actions for the store. They are imported above
increment(num: number) {
  // if a number is provided, dispatch the increment action with
  // that number (casted to a number);
  if (num) {
    this.store.dispatch(increment(num));
  } else {
    this.store.dispatch(increment(1));
  }
}
```

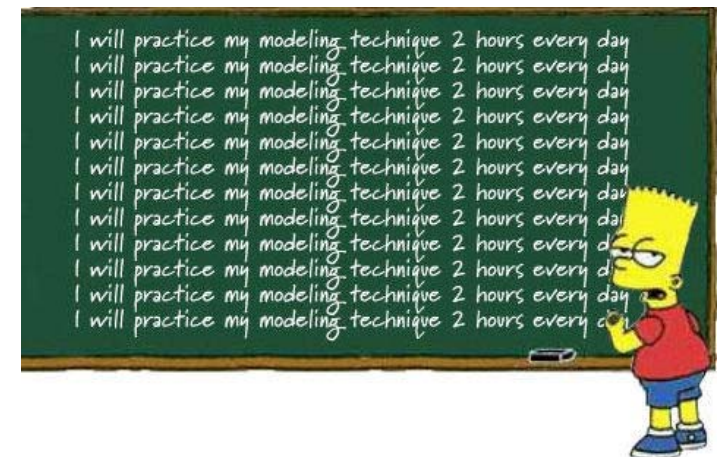
**With optional
payload**

Result



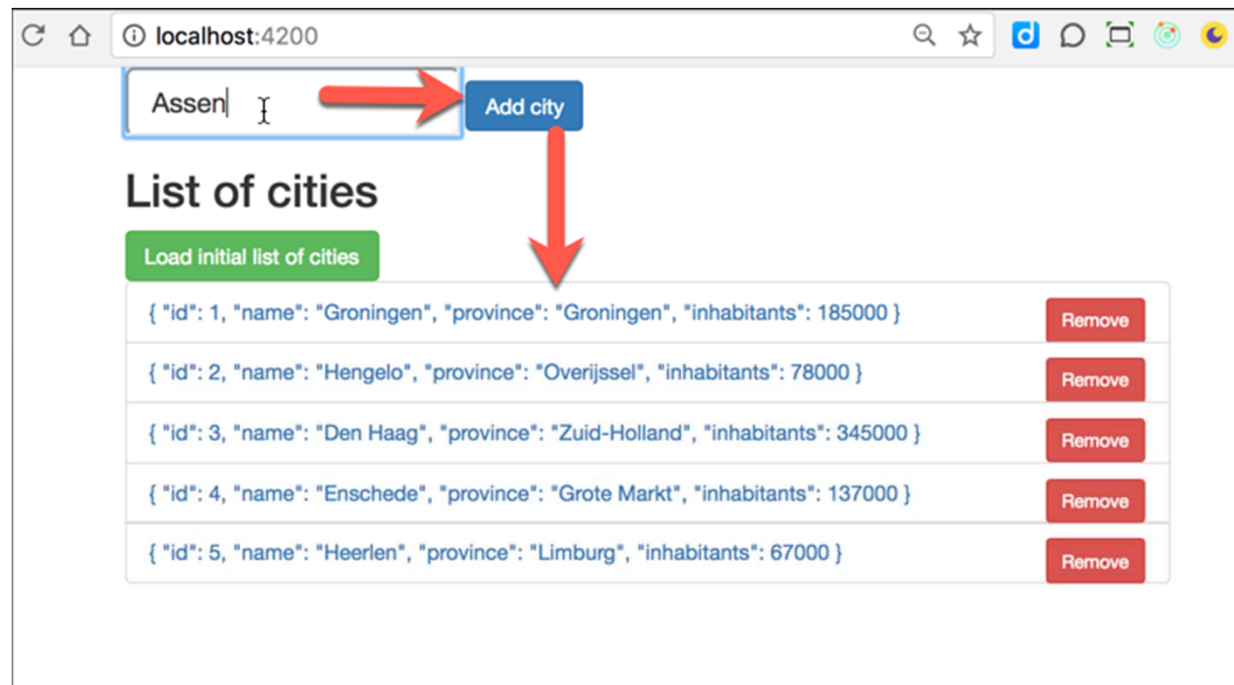
Workshop

- Start from `../203-ngrx-action-payload`
- Create:
 - A new component, holding a textbox
 - Text that is typed in, is send to the store and displayed in the component AND in the counter-component
- Todo: create a new action, reducer, update the module with it and display in the component.
- The UI and logic is (partly) there, but try from scratch first!

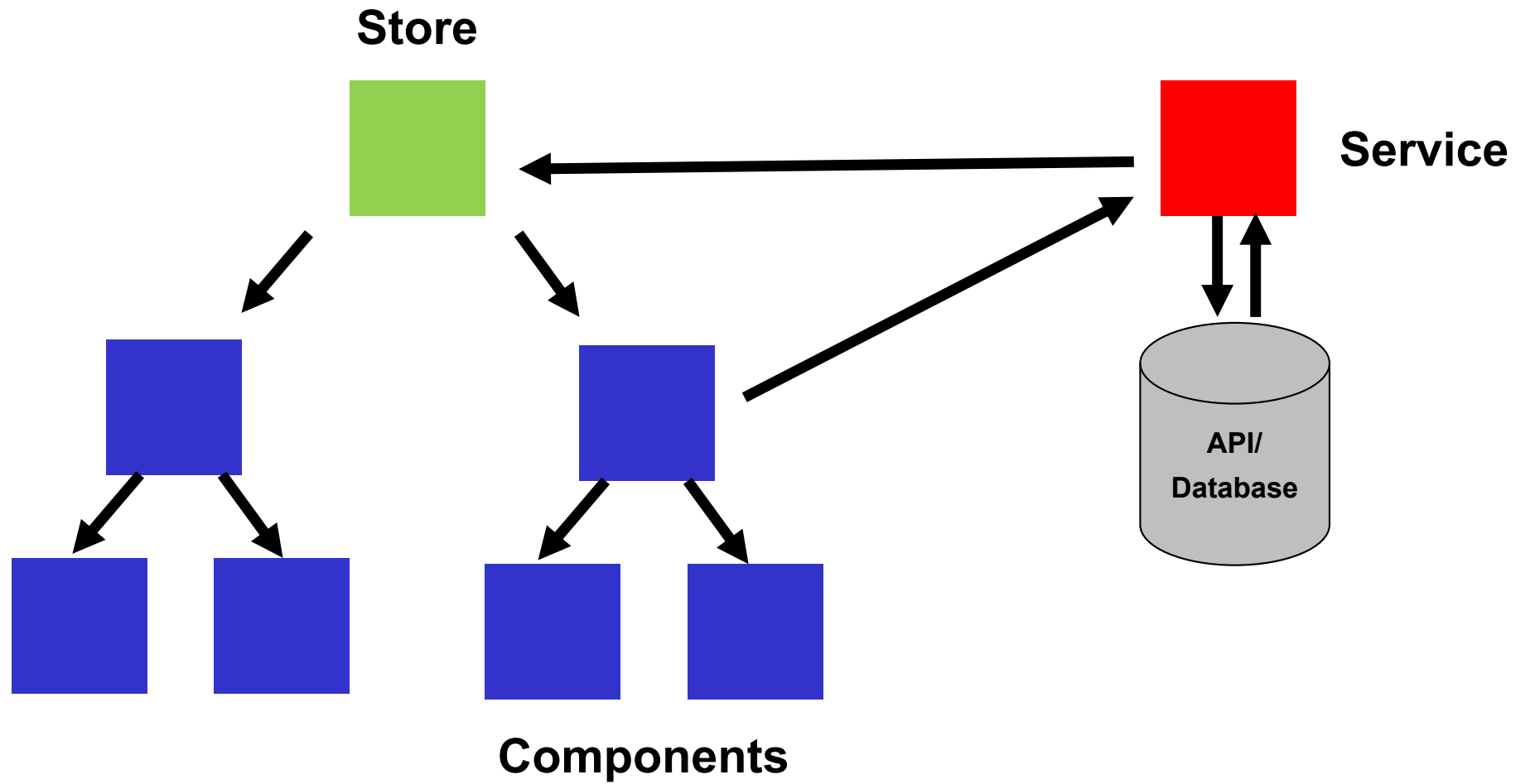


Working with complex types

- Real Life Applications – Complex, custom types
- `../207-ngrx-store-complex-types`
- Start with your Component, then Actions, work Clockwise in the diagram



Store architecture - #2 with a store



Short overview

- Cities are provided via a `CityService` – which holds static data
- In the component we have a `cities$: Observable<City[]>`
- In `ngOnInit()` we initialize the store/current state
- The component now calls methods in the service
 - It doesn't dispatch actions directly anymore

```
...
ngOnInit(): void {
  // Bind observable this.cities$ to state from the store
  this.cities$ = this.store.pipe(
    select('cities')
  );
}

// Load initial cities on mouseclick
loadCities() {
  this.cityService.loadCities();
}
...
```

Cities.actions.ts

- We compose actions that load, update, add and remove cities from the store.
- They are called from the service
- Make sure to understand the `props<>()` call
 - It is a complex form of the *payload creator function* for simple types

```
...  
// 1. Action for adding one or more cities in an array to the store  
export const loadCities = createAction(  
  'CITIES - Load cities',  
  props<{ cities: City[] }>()  
)  
...
```

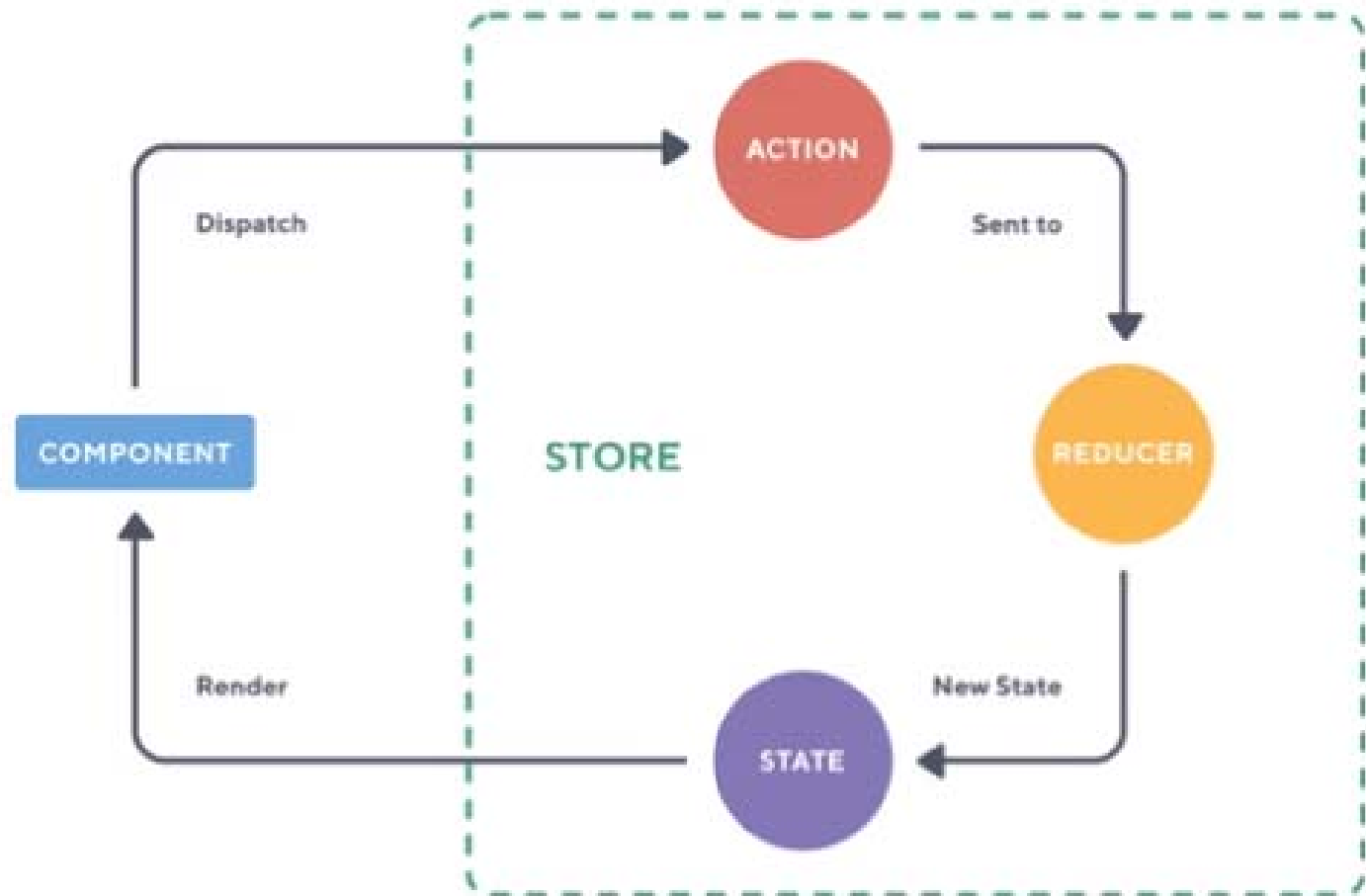
Cities.reducer.ts

- The reducer now works with complex types
- Make sure to understand the *Spread operator* like `...payload.cities`

```
const reducer = createReducer(  
  initialState,  
  on(loadCities, (state, payload) =>  
    [...payload.cities]),  
  on(removeCity, (state, payload) =>  
    [...state.filter(city => city !== payload.city)])  
);
```

REDUX ARCHITECTURE

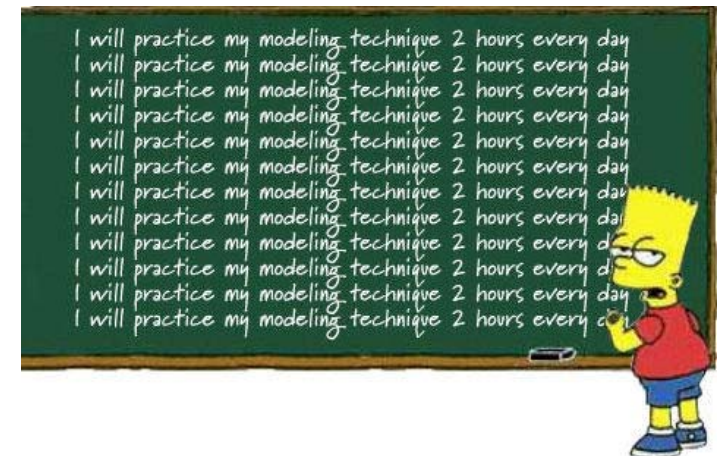
One-way dataflow



<https://platform.ultimateangular.com/courses/ngrx-store-effects/lectures/3788532>

Workshop - A

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Workshop - B

- Start from `../207-ngrx-store-complex-types`
- Create new Actions and Reducer functions. Goal: Add a new City to the store
 - Update `cities.actions.ts`
 - Update `cities.reducer.ts`
 - Edit component so the user can type a city in the textbox, dispatched to the Reducer and added to the store.
- Optional Goal: Create an Edit Action, so the user can update the name of the City

