

Building Completely Custom Flex Components

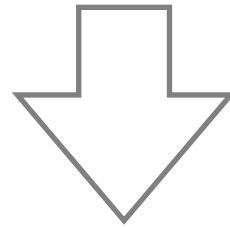
There are many ways...

- **creating a composite MXML component**
- **extending an existing component**
- **extending UIComponent**

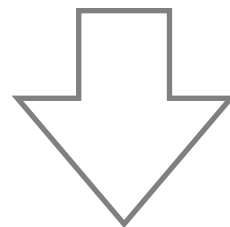
To extend the
UIComponent we need to
know the...

UIComponent Life-cycle

Initialization Phase



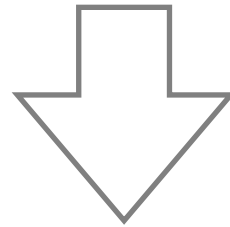
Update Phase



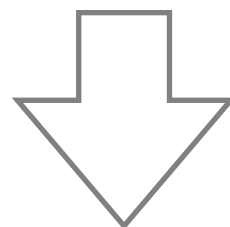
Destruction Phase

Initialization Phase

Construction Stage



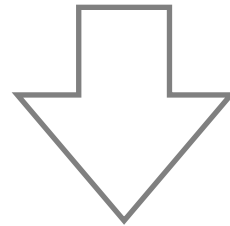
Update Phase



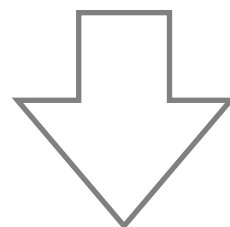
Destruction Phase

- **the constructor is called**
- **don't create display objects in the constructor**
- **set initial values of component properties**
- **add event listeners**
- **initialize other objects**

Initialization Phase



Update Phase



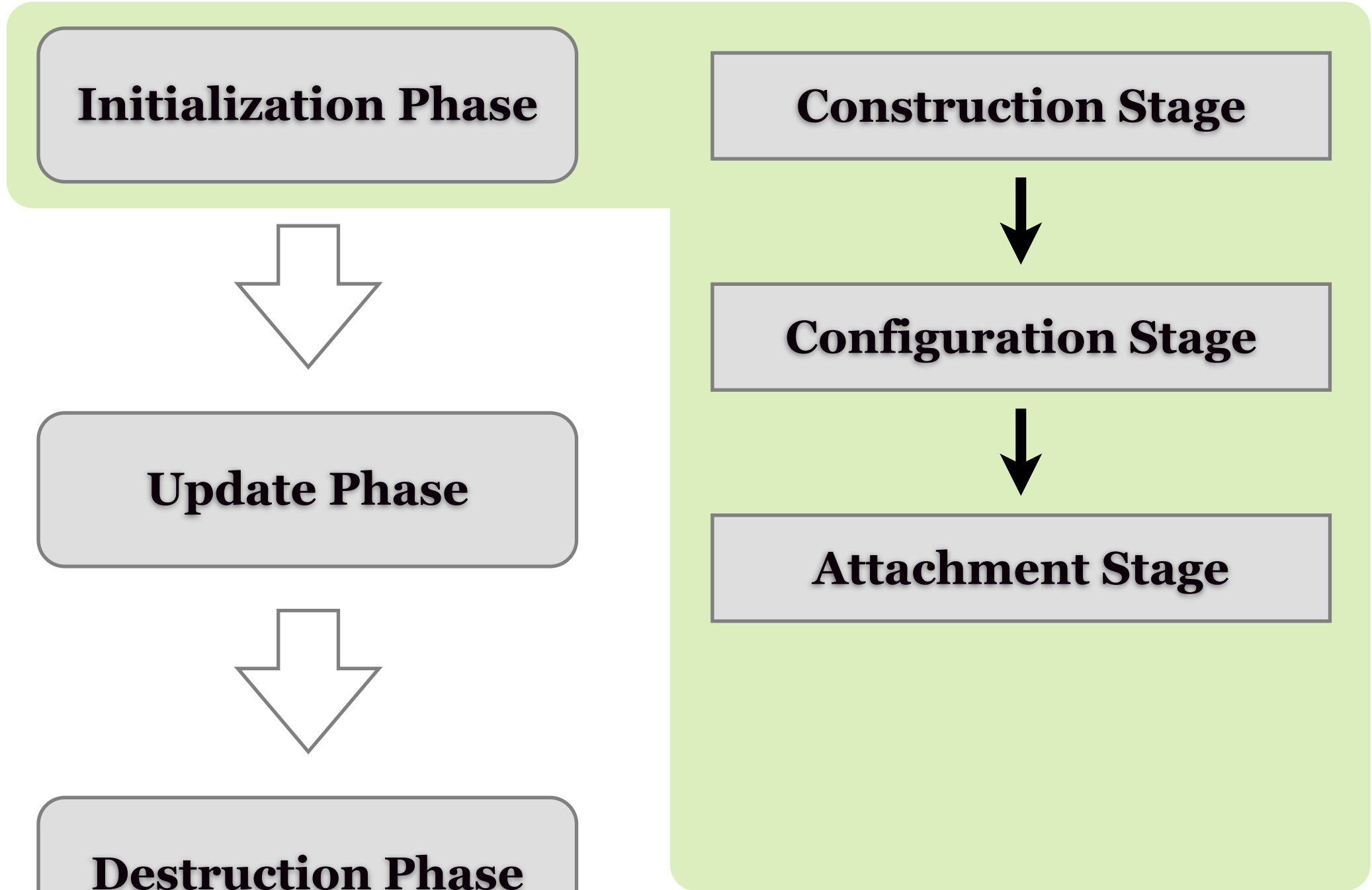
Destruction Phase

Construction Stage



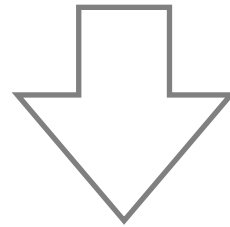
Configuration Stage

- **configuring the newly-constructed instance**
- **properties**
- **styles**
- **event handlers**

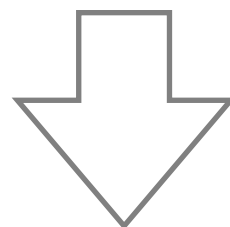


- the component is added to the display list
- now the component has a parent
- calls *initialize()* automatically to move to the initialization stage

Initialization Phase



Update Phase



Destruction Phase

Construction Stage



Configuration Stage

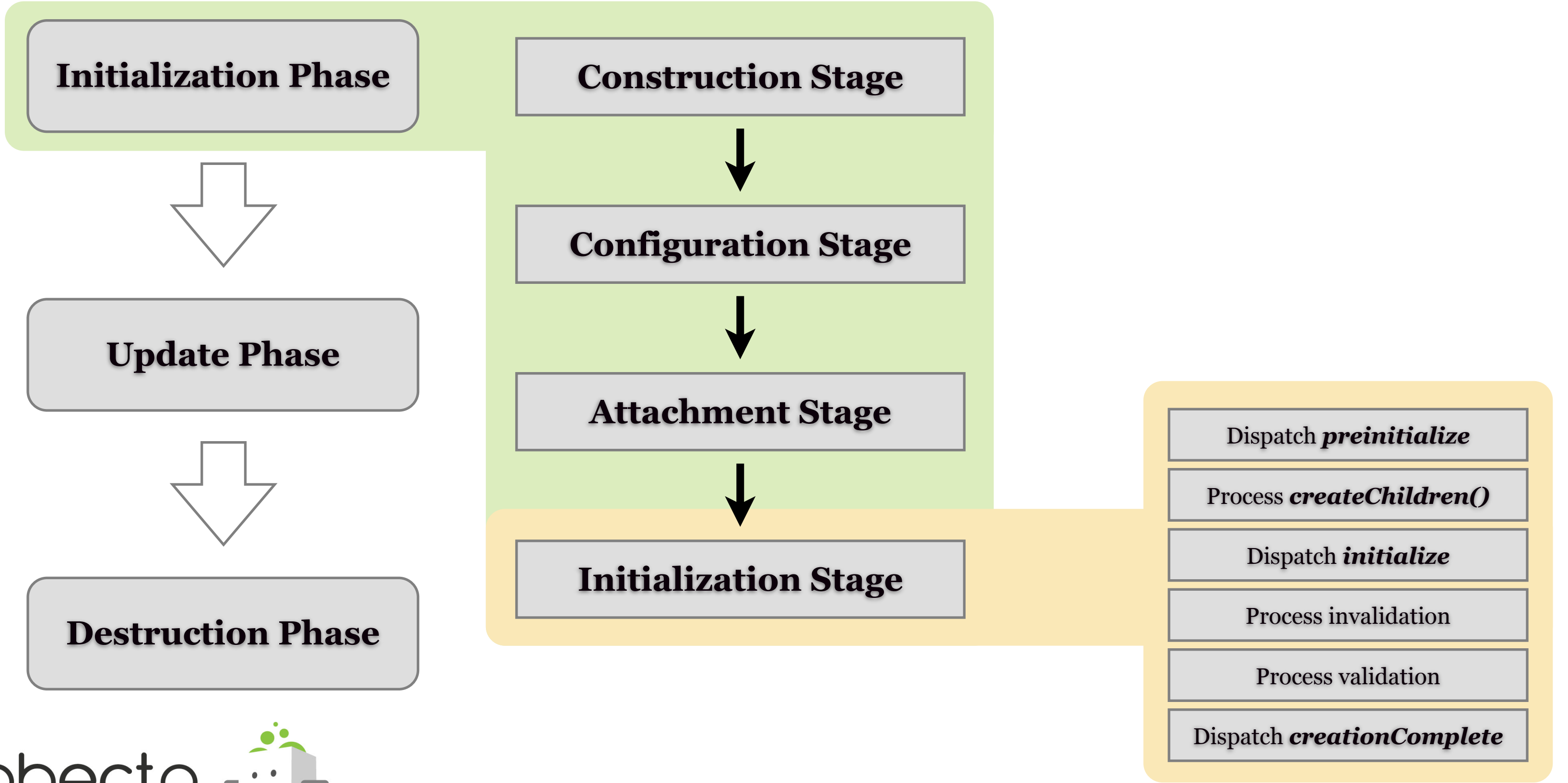


Attachment Stage

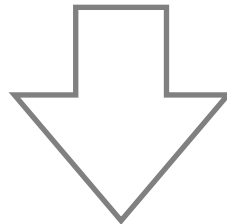


Initialization Stage

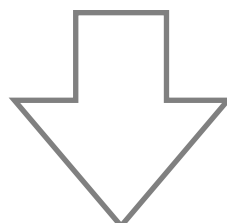
- **create children objects**
- **sizing and positioning**
- **applying the configured properties and styles**



Initialization Phase



Update Phase



Destruction Phase

Construction Stage



Configuration Stage



Attachment Stage



Initialization Stage

Dispatch *preinitialize*

Process *createChildren()*

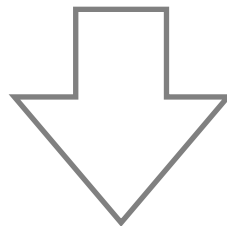
Dispatch *initialize*

Process invalidation

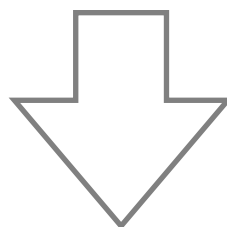
Process validation

Dispatch *creationComplete*

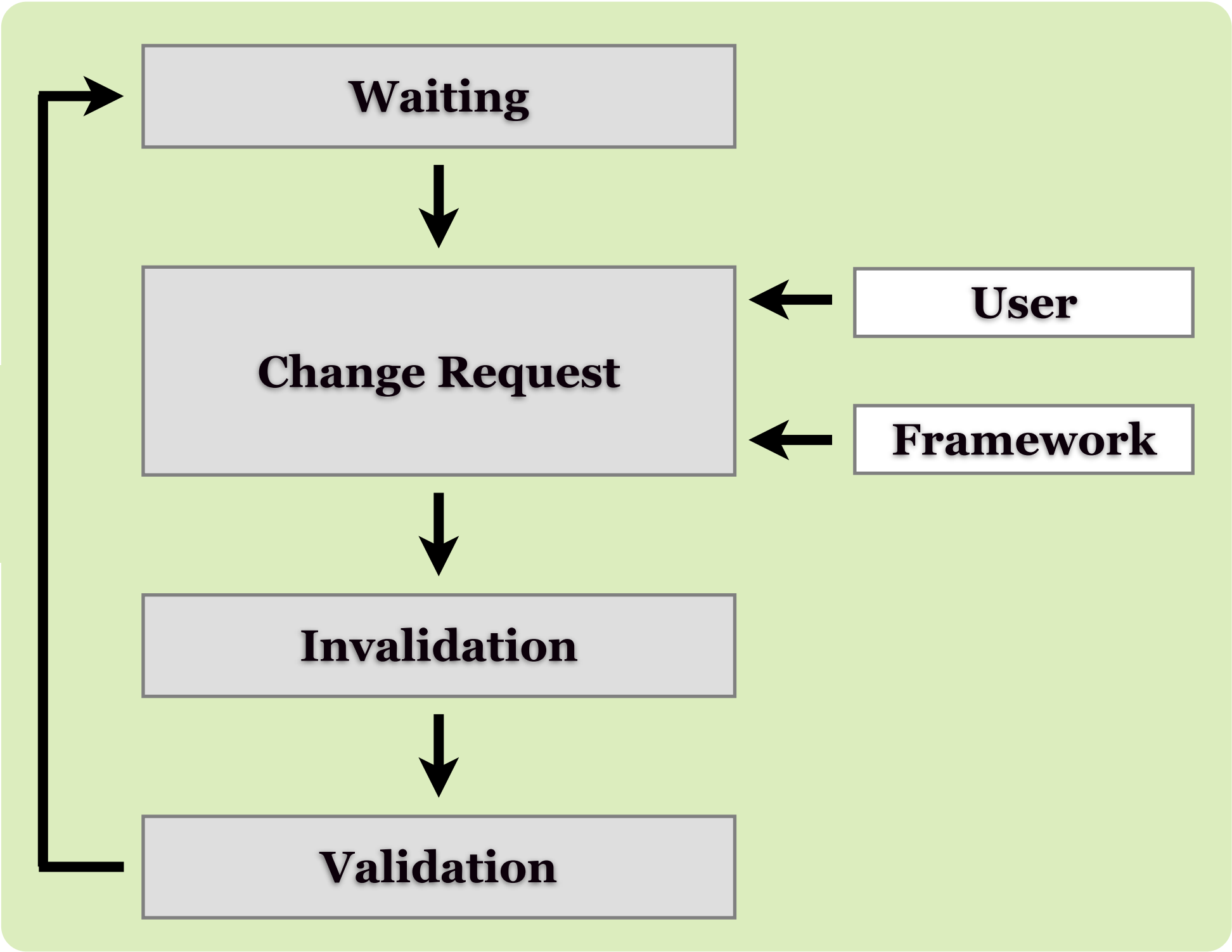
Initialization Phase



Update Phase



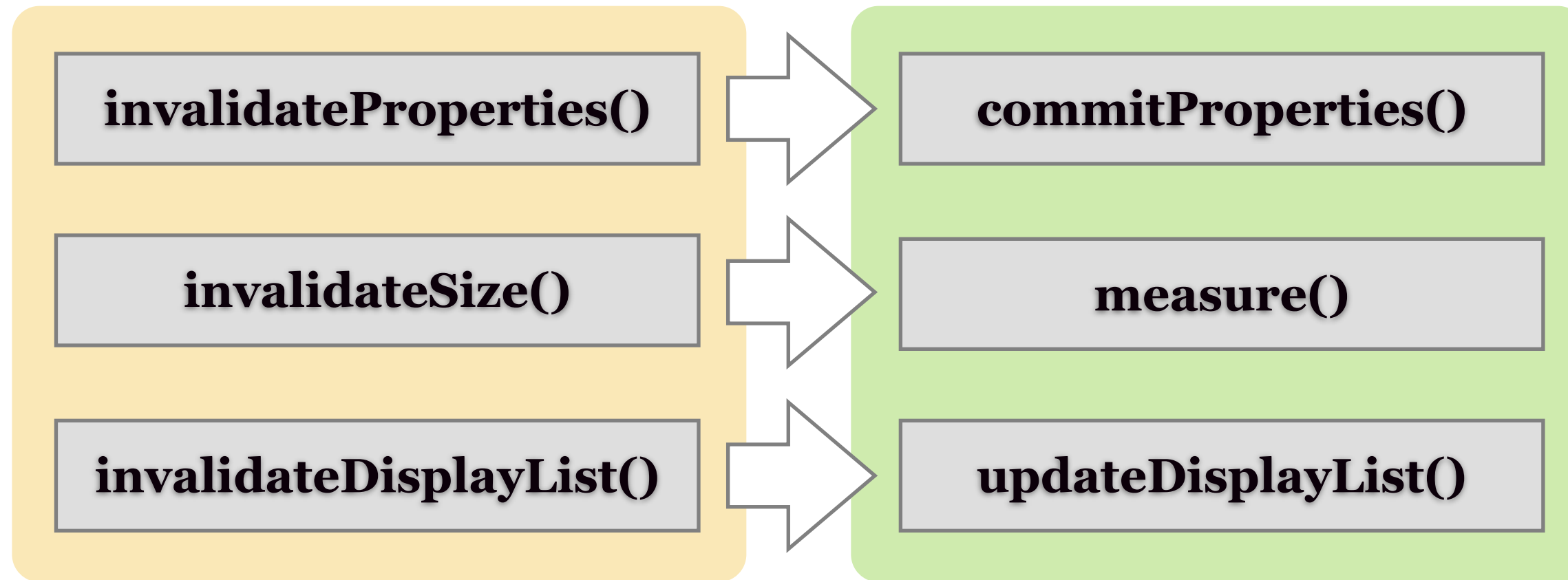
Destruction Phase



The Invalidation Mechanism

Invalidation

Validation



- avoids sequential coupling, or at least such coupling can be located only in the *commitProperties()* method instead of forcing a protocol to the component's clients
- some kind of optimization - prevents unnecessary work in case of setting the property multiple times

invalidateProperties()

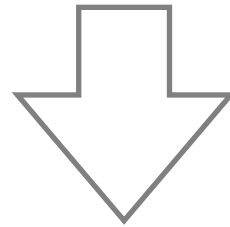
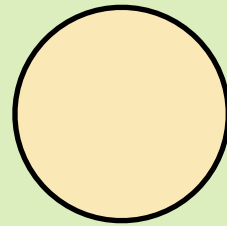
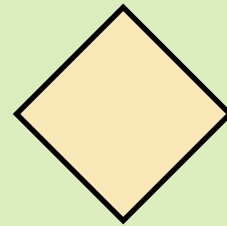
```
public function invalidateProperties():void
{
    if (!invalidatePropertiesFlag)
    {
        invalidatePropertiesFlag = true;

        if (parent && UIComponentGlobals.layoutManager)
            UIComponentGlobals.layoutManager.invalidateProperties(this);
    }
}
```

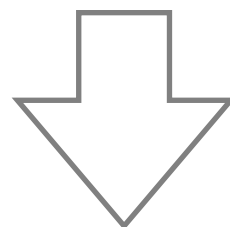
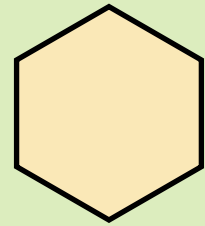
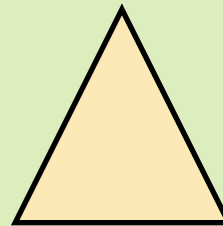
LayoutManager - the engine behind Flex's measurement and layout

**Layout is performed in
three phases**

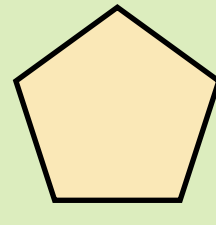
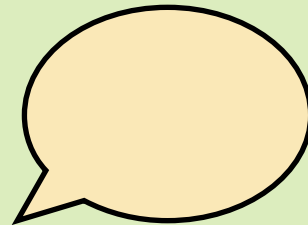
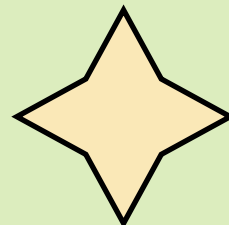
Commit



Measurement

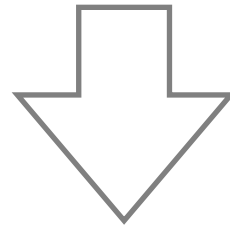
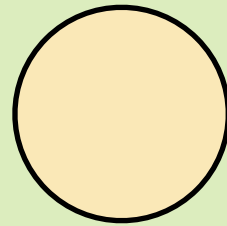
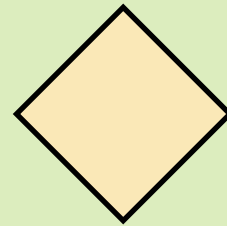


Layout

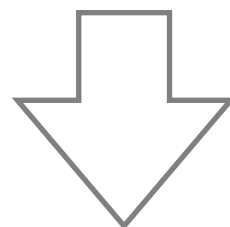


- each phase is processing different UIComponents
- prior to moving to the next phase all components from the current phase are processed
- requests for components to be reprocessed may occur
- such requests are queued for the next run of the phase

Commit



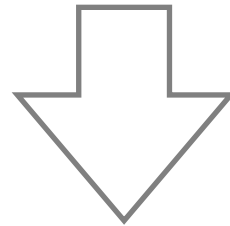
Measurement



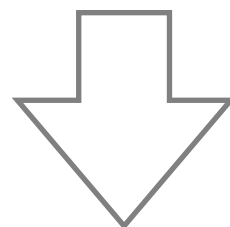
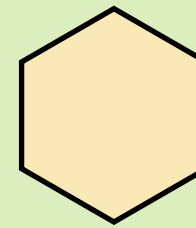
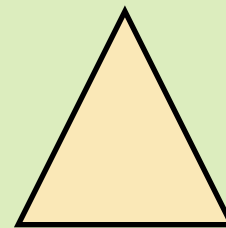
Layout

- **commit begins with a call to *validateProperties***
- ***validateProperties* walks through a list of objects and calls their *validateProperties***
- **the list is sorted by reversed nesting level (top-down or outside-in ordering)**

Commit



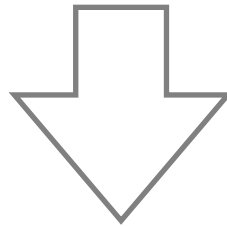
Measurement



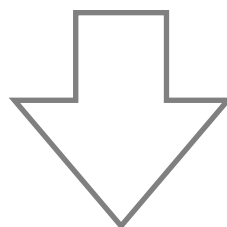
Layout

- begins with a call to *validateSize*
- *validateSize* walks through a list of objects and calls their *validateSize*-method
- the list is sorted by nesting level (starting from the most deeply nested objects)
- if the size or position have changed the object is queued for the layout phase
- additionally, the object's parent is marked for measurement and layout

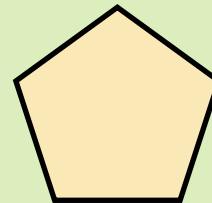
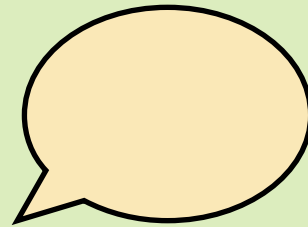
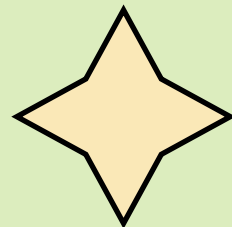
Commit



Measurement



Layout



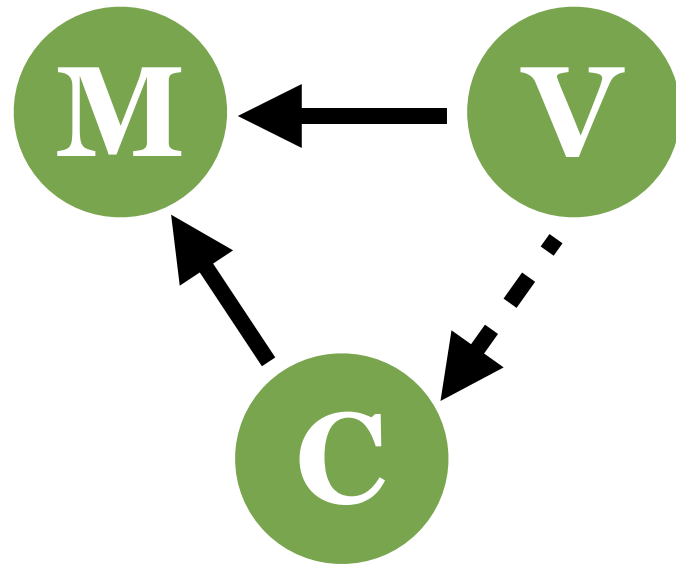
- **starts with a call to *validateDisplayList***
- **now the list of objects is sorted by reversed nesting order**

usePhasedInstantiation

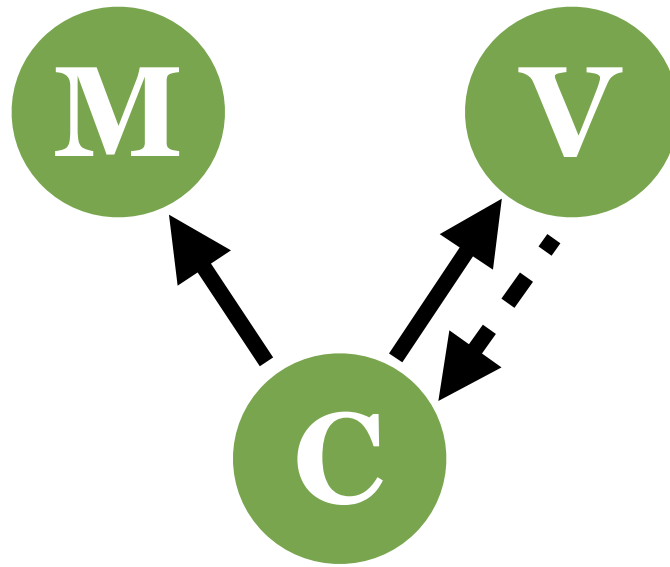
- *LayoutManager.usePhasedInstantiation* is a flag that indicates whether the **LayoutManager** allows screen updates between phases
- if *true* measurement and layout are done in phases, one phase per screen update
- if *false* all three phases are completed before the screen is updated

MVC Again...

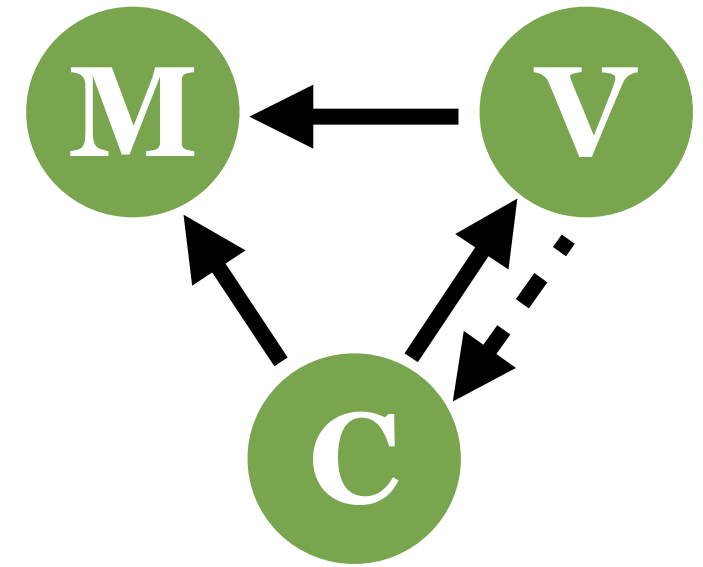
All these are MVCs



*view is autonomous,
controller only
updates the model*



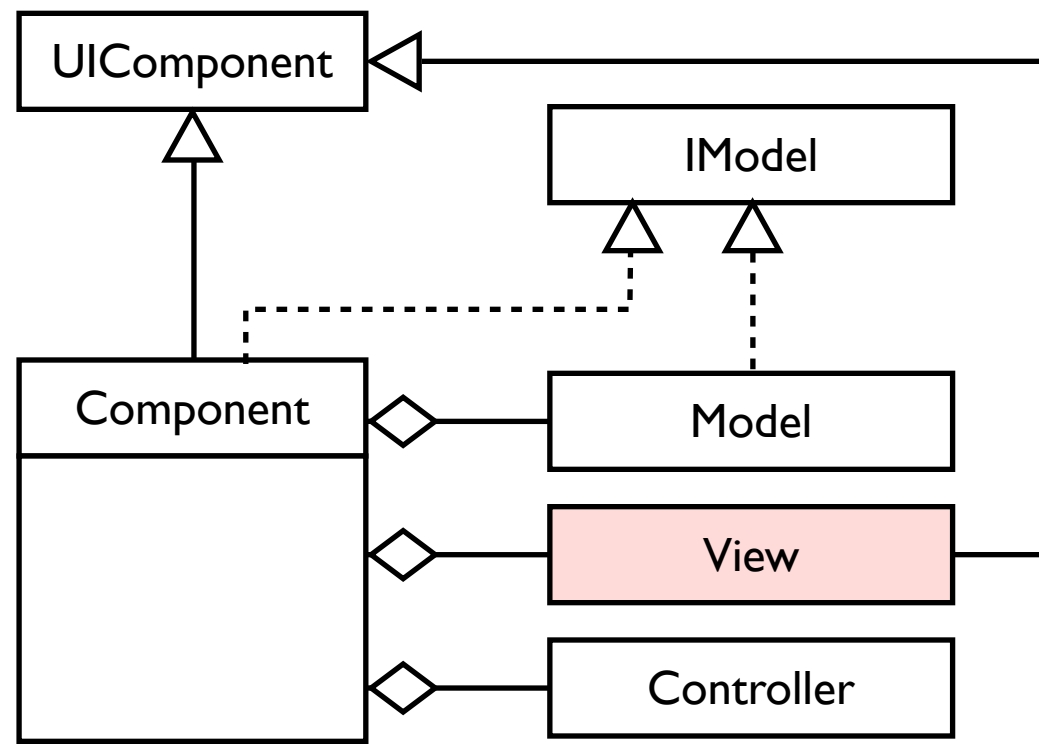
*the controller is
responsible to update
the view*



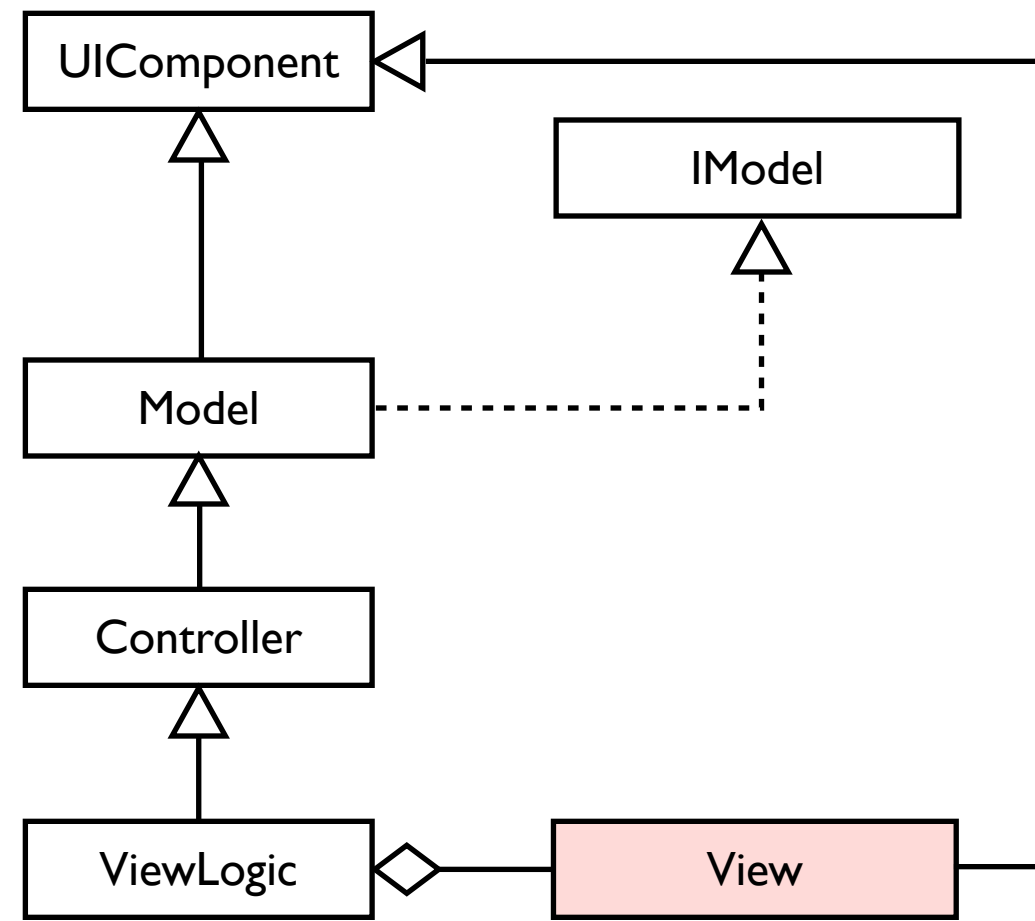
*the controller can
also command the
view*

ways to build an MVC...

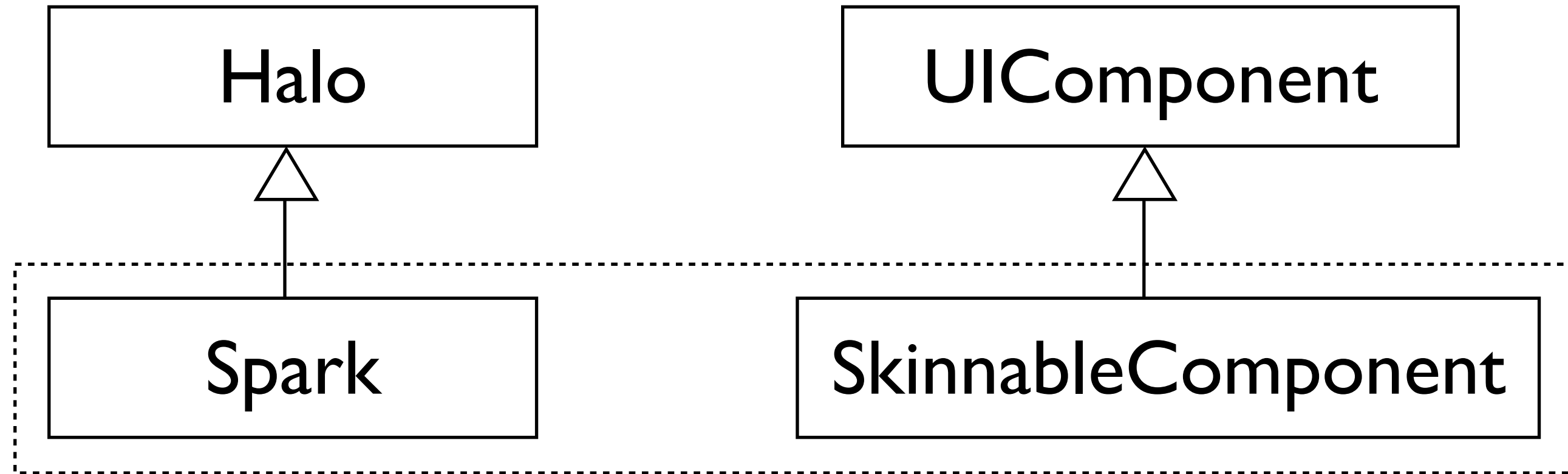
Composition



Inheritance



What is Spark?



*SkinnableComponent has
a bit extended life-cycle...*

Initialization Stage

Dispatch *preinitialize*

Process *createChildren()*

Dispatch *initialize*

Process invalidation

Process validation

Dispatch *creationComplete*

attachSkin()

findSkinParts()

invalidateSkinState()

partAdded()

- *findSkinParts()* would ensure the designer-developer contract is fulfilled
- *partAdded()* is executed for each part from the contract
- override *partAdded()* to perform additional initialization (e.g. add listeners)

Let's Build a Spark MVC Component



Model

```

package component.support.periodSelector
{
import spark...SkinnableComponent;

public class TimeRange
    extends SkinnableComponent
{
    [Bindable] public var minDate:Date;
    [Bindable] public var maxDate:Date;
    [Bindable] public var startDate:Date;
    [Bindable] public var endDate:Date;
}
}

```

Controller

```

package component
{
import component.support.periodSelector.Thumb;
import component.support.periodSelector.TimeRange;
import component.support.periodSelector.Timeline;
import spark.components.Button;

[SkinState("normal")]
[SkinState("startDatePopup")]
[SkinState("endDatePopup")]
public class TimePeriodSelector extends TimeRange
{
    [SkinPart(required="true")]
    public var timeline:Timeline;

    [SkinPart(required="true")]
    public var thumb:Thumb;

    [SkinPart(required="true")]
    public var startDateButton:Button;

    [SkinPart(required="true")]
    public var endDateButton:Button;
}
}

```

View (a.k.a. Skin)

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<s:Skin xmlns:fx="http://ns.adobe.com/mxml/2009"
xmlns:s="library://ns.adobe.com/flex/spark"
xmlns:mx="library://ns.adobe.com/flex/mx"
xmlns:periodSelector="...periodSelector.*">

    <fx:Metadata>
        [HostComponent("co...TimePeriodSelector")]
    </fx:Metadata>

    <s:states>
        <s:State name="normal" />
        <s:State name="startDatePopup" />
        <s:State name="endDatePopup" />
    </s:states>

    <!-- SkinParts -->
    <s:Button id="startDateButton"/>
    <s:Button id="endDateButton"/>
    <periodSelector:Timeline id="timeline"/>
    <periodSelector:Thumb id="thumb"/>
</s:Skin>

```

Summary

- **there are many ways to create and extend Flex Components**
- **the UIComponent life-cycle**
- **the invalidating mechanism**
- **the LayoutManager phases**
- **different MVCs**
- **what is Spark?**
- **the SkinnableComponent life-cycle**
- **sample Spark MVC Component**