React Components – Basic Idea

How to Compose in React ?

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#react

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Syntax, Functional and Class Components

Components Overview

- Components let you
  - Split the UI into **independent** and **reusable pieces**
  - Think about **isolation**
- React let you define components as
  - **Functions**
  - **Classes**

Functional Component

- **Functional component** is a JS function which
  - Accepts single argument called **props** (object with data)
  - Returns a **React Element**

```
function Person(props){
  return <div>My name is {props.name}</div>
}
```

Class Component

- To define a **React component class**, you need to extend **React.Component**

```
class Person extends React.Component {
  render() {
    return <h1>My name is {this.props.name}</h1>
  }
}
```

  - The only method you must define is called **render()**

Component Syntax

- Names always start with **UpperCase**
- Tags always must be **closed**
- **Information** is passed via **props**

```
function SimpleComponent(props) {
  return (
    <div>
      <h1>{props.title}</h1>
      <p>{props.description}</p>
    </div>
  );
}
```

Component Props and State

Overview

Props and State Overview

- In React **props** and **state** represent the rendered values
- Both are plain JavaScript **objects**
- Both hold information that influences the output of render

Props and State Overview

- They are different in one important way
  - **Props** get passed to the component (like function params)
  - **State** is managed within the component (like local variables)

Component Props

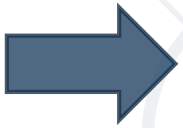
- **Props** is short for **properties**
  - Are received from above (parent)
  - **Immutable** as far as the component receiving them is concerned
- A component **cannot change** its own props, but it is responsible for putting together the props of its child components

Passing Props to Nested Components

- We use props to **pass data** from parent to child

```
const BookList = () => {
  return (
    <ul>
      <Book
        title="IT"
        author="Stephen King"
        price="20"
      />
      <Book
        title="The Hunger Games"
        author="Suzanne Collins"
        price="10"
      />
    </ul>
  );};
```

Prop name should start with lowercase letter



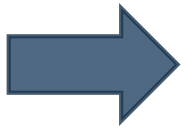
Use className to set css classes

```
const Book = (props) => {
  return (
    <li className="book">
      <div>{props.title}</div>
      <div>{props.author}</div>
      <div>{props.price}</div>
    </li>
  );
};
```

Children Property

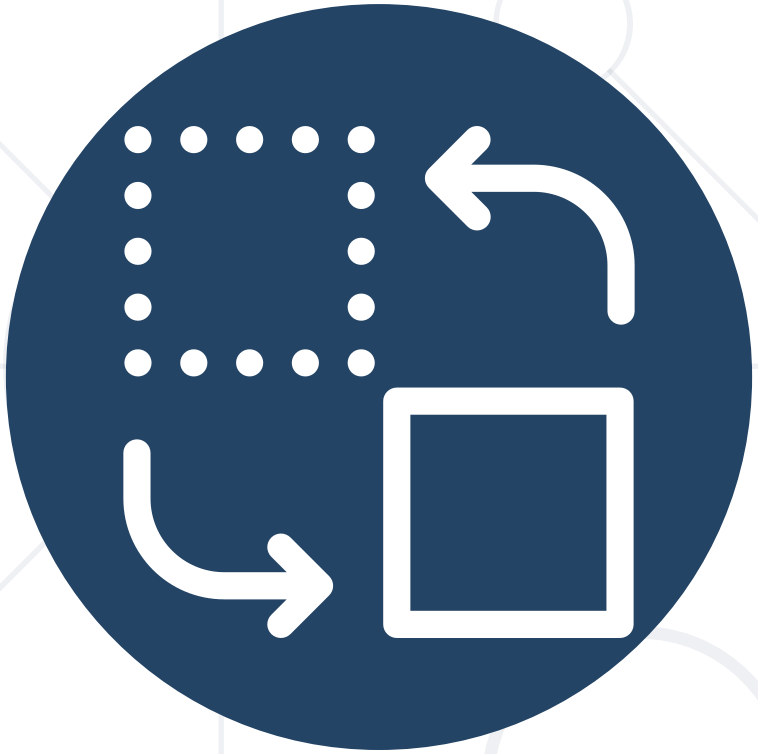
- Use **children** property to access information between **opening** and **closing** tags

```
const BookList = () => {
  return (
    <ul>
      <Book
        title="IT"
        author="Stephen King"
        price="20">
        <span>
          Some value here
        </span>
      </Book>
    </ul>
  );};
```



```
const Book = (props) => {
  return (
    <li className="book">
      …
        <div>{props.children}</div>
    </li>
  );
};
```

Could be plain text or nested HTML



Storing and Modifying Data

Component State

Component State Overview

- The heart of every React component is its "**state**"
  - It determines how the component **renders** and **behaves**
  - State allows you to create components that are **dynamic** and **interactive**

State

- **State** starts with default value when a component mounts
  - After mounts, suffers from **mutations** in time
  - Its **serializable**
- Component manages its own state internally

State Hook

State Hook

- Hook is a special function that lets you "hook into" React features
  - `useState` is a Hook that lets you add **React state** to function components
  - You don't have to convert functional component into class to use state

State Hook

- Calling **useState** inside functional component to add some local state to it

```
import { useState } from 'react';
```

- React will preserve this state between re-renders
- **useState** returns a pair `const [count, setCount] = useState(0);`
  - Current state **value**
  - **Function** that lets you update it
  - The only argument to **useState** hooks is the **initial state**

State Hook

- You can use the **State Hook** more than once in a single component

```
const registerComponent = () {
  const [email, setEmail] = useState("");
  const [age, setAge] = useState("0");
  const [password, setPassword] = useState("");
  // ...
}
```

- The initial state argument is only used during the **first render**

Handling Events

Handling Events

- Handling events with React elements is very similar to handling event on **DOM elements**
- The syntactic differences are:
  - React events are named using **camelCase**
  - With JSX you pass a function as the **event handler**

Handling Events

- When using React you should generally
  - **Not** need to call **`addEventListener`** to add listeners to a DOM element after it is created
  - Just provide a listener when the element is initially rendered

```
<button onClick={clickHandler}
  Click me! I'm a counter
</button>
```

Handling Events

```
import { useState } from 'react';

const counter = () {
  const [count, setCount] = useState(0);
  return (
    <div>
      <p>Counter: {count}</p>
      <button onClick={() => setCount(count + 1)}>
        Click me
      </button>
    </div>
  );
}
```

Handling Events

- There are two ways to pass an event handler
  - Using **function reference**

```
<button onClick={deleteRow}>
  Delete Row
</button>
```

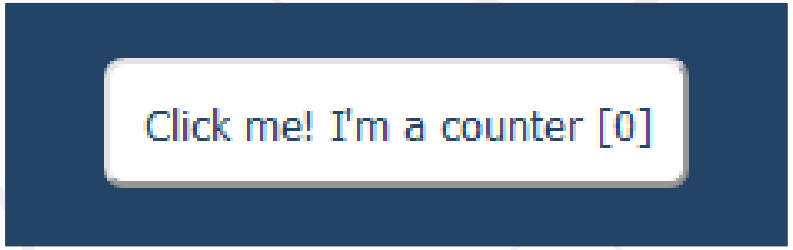
  - Using **inline arrow functions**

```
<button onClick={(e) => deleteRow(id, e)}>
  Delete Row
</button>
```

Handling Events

```
const [clicks, setClicks] = useState(0);
const clickHandler = (e) => {
   setClicks(c => c + 1)
}
```

```
<Button
  clickHandler={clickHandler}
  clicks={clicks}
/>
```

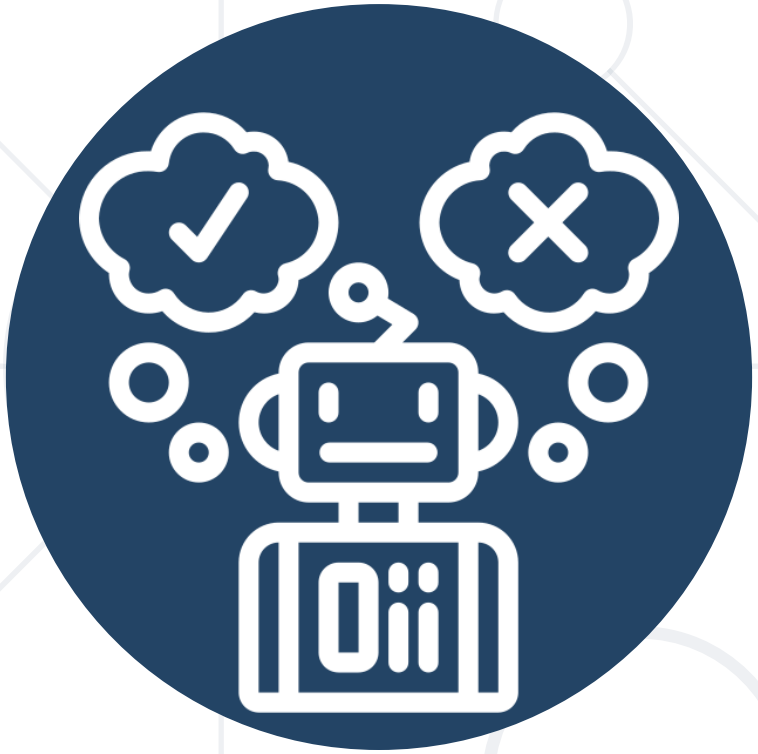



```
const Button = (props) => (
   <button className="counter" onClick={props.clickHandler}>
       Click me! I'm a counter [{props.clicks}]
   </button>
);
```

SyntheticEvent

- Event handlers will be passed instances of `SyntheticEvent`
  - It has the same interface as the browser's native event
    - Including `stopPropagation()` and `preventeDefault()`
    - Except the events work identically across all browsers

```
function onClick(event) {
  console.log(event);
  console.log(event.type);
  const eventType = event.type;
}
```



Conditional Rendering

Conditional Rendering

- Conditional rendering in React works the same way conditions work in JavaScript using:
  - Multiple **returns**
  - Operators like **if** and **switch**
  - Conditional (**ternary**) operators
  - Boolean operators

Conditional Rendering

- Using **if** operator

```
function UserGreeting(props) {
  return <h1>Welcome back!</h1>;
}

function GuestGreeting(props) {
  return <h1>Please sign up.</h1>;
}
```

```
function Greeting(props) {
  const isLoggedIn = props.isLoggedIn;
    if (isLoggedIn) {
      return <UserGreeting />;
    }
  return <GuestGreeting />
}
```

Conditional Rendering

- Using **ternary** operator

```
function UserGreeting(props) {
  return <h1>Welcome back!</h1>;
}

function GuestGreeting(props) {
  return <h1>Please sign up.</h1>;
}

function Greeting(props) {
  return (
    <div>
      { props.isLoggedIn ? < UserGreeting /> : <GuestGreeting /> }
    </div>
  )}
```

React Debugging

Debugging React Components

- Debugging is a **critical** skill in development. It helps identify and fix issues within your code
- React applications can have **complex** component hierarchies. Debugging ensures components work as expected

Debugging Using React Developer Tools

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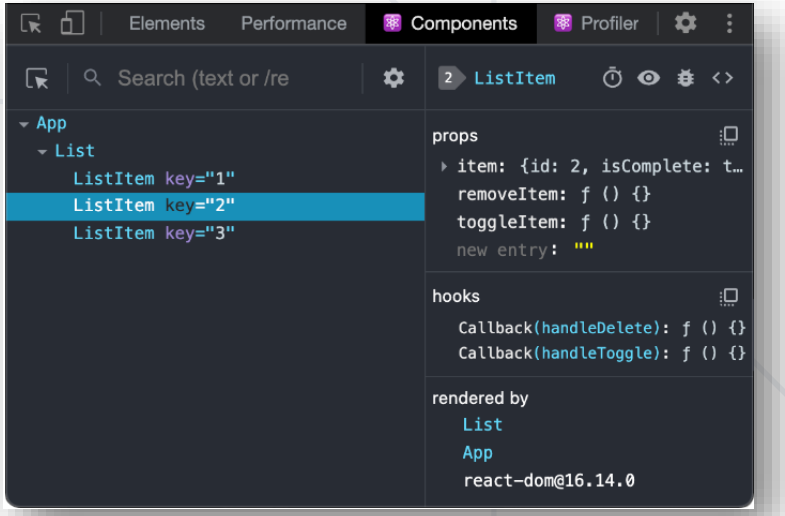
- The easiest way to debug websites built with React is to install the React Developer Tools **browser extension**
  - It help inspect the React component hierarchy, view props and state, and track component re-renders
  - Here you can find **download** links and more info

react.dev/learn/react-developer-tools



Debugging React Apps Using Visual Studio Code

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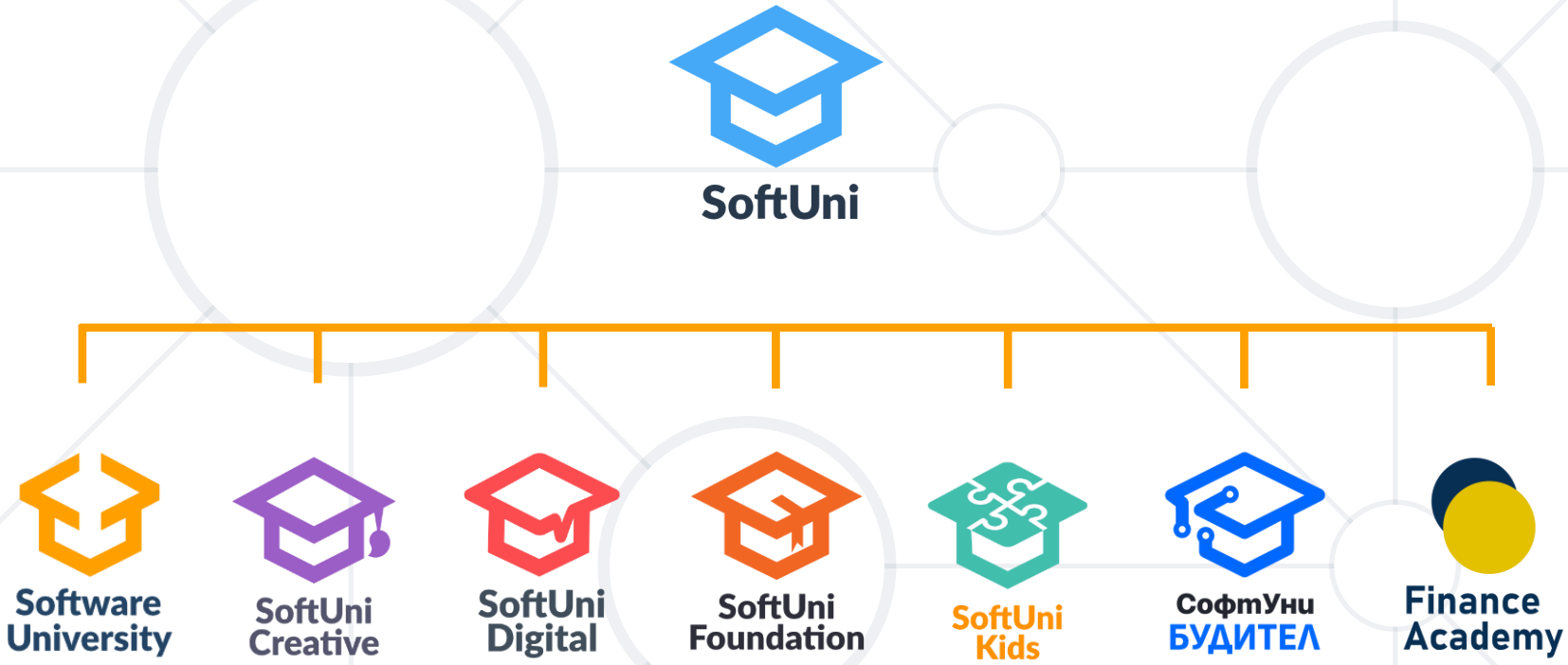
- Open your React app project folder in VS Code
- Click on the "**Run and Debug**"
- Select "**Web App (Chrome)**" for debugger
- Modify the generated "**launch.json**" by changing **URL** to match your app address
- Press **F5** button

```
"version": "0.2.0",
"configurations": [
    {
        "type": "chrome",
        "request": "launch",
        "name": "Launch Chrome against localhost",
        "url": "http://localhost:5173",
        "webRoot": "${workspaceFolder}"
    }
]
```

Summary

- Components reusable elements
  - Functional and Class
- Props are used to pass down data
- State is used to hold component data
- Handling Events in React
- Conditional Rendering
  - If and ternary operators
- Debugging in React

Questions?



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