CMSC335

Web Application Development with JavaScript



React Introduction

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React Intro

- **React Library** for implementing user interfaces
 - https://react.dev/
- Created by Facebook
- Used to implement single-page applications
 - Single-page app the page does not need to be completely reloaded when a new state is displayed
- React follows a component approach to build an interface
 - The application is composed of building blocks
- A component is defined using a function that returns the structure of the component
- React has two major APIs
 - React Component API Parts of the page rendered by ReactDOM
 - ReactDOM API that renders on a web page
- React can target more than the browser as it abstract the target rendering environment from the components
 - React Component → React DOM → Browser
 - React Component → React Native → Mobile App
 - React employs a virtual DOM
- Reach employs a virtual DOM

JSX

- JSX is a syntax extension for JavaScript that allows you to create components and elements relatively easily. A component is defined using a function
- Example of a component named Hello (using JSX):

```
function Hello({ name }) {
  return <h2>Hola {name}!</h2>;
}
```

- **Example:** HelloComponent
 - To run open index.html using Live Server
 - Not using Node.js
- JSX
 - JSX (JavaScript XML) XML/HTML markup used to create React components
 - Language used to describe user interfaces that rely on React
 - Tools like Vite and Babel transform JSX into JavaScript
- React
 - Supports standard HTML tags When writing JSX, you treat them as regular HTML elements
 - Supports all standard events (onClick, onChange, onSubmit, etc.)
 - Example: StandardComponents

Using Vite

- You can use Vite to create an environment for developing a React App
- npm i vite
- npm init vite folderName (e.g., npm init vite CarDealership)
 - Select React
- cd CarDealership
- npm install
- npm run dev
 - Starts the server, and changes you make will be reflected automatically
 - Select the local link (e.g., http://localhost:5173/)
- File Organization
 - index.html defines the root element (div id="root") where the app will be rendered
 - src folder has your components and support files for those components
 - » App.jsx the component you would like to display
 - » App.css style information for the component
 - » index.css included by main.jsx
 - » main.jsx calls the render() method that will display the app
 - You could remove the <StrictMode></StrictMode> to see better the role of render()
- The displayed page will be refreshed automatically if you edit the source files
- npm run build
 - To deploy (dist folder will be created)

App: University

- **Example:** University (notice we removed some of the default files/folders created by Vite)
 - To run app
 - » cd university
 - » npm i
 - » npm run dev
- We use functions to define components. To explore components, let's update the root.render() method in in main.jsx to include components one at a time. Notice how we use import to import the components
- Example: Campus.jsx, CampusCity.jsx
- Parentheses in the return statement
 - Groups multiple JSX elements into a single expression to return
 - Avoid issues with JavaScript automatic semicolon insertion
- The return structure of a component can only have one root element
- **Example:** Student.jsx We can pass parameters (props, from properties) to a component. We use { } to enclose JavaScript expressions in JSX. The parameter will be defined using { }, and when we need access to a property in JSX, we will use { }

App: University

- Example: Faculty.js JSX can render arrays we create using JavaScript (e.g., using map).
 Also, we can add an event handler to a button. To add comments in a component, include the comments in { /* a comment */ }. Any variable referenced in JSX (e.g., a local variable) must also be included in { }
- **Example:** University.js
 - Remember that tags (lowercase) in JSX are not HTML elements; they are React elements
 - React fragment (<></>) is like an invisible container that groups a list of child elements without creating a DOM node (e.g., we can avoid an unnecessary <div></div>)
- Deployment
 - npm run build
 - » Creates a dist folder
 - » You will need to adjust path (e.g., /assets to ./assets in index.html)

React Components vs React Elements

- React Components start with an uppercase
- React Elements (e.g., <h1>) start with a lowercase

Create React App Command Line Tool

- Create React App is a command-line tool that sets up a basic React project structure, a
 development server, and required dependencies. It is no longer recommended as there
 are better alternatives (e.g., vite)
 - See https://react.dev/blog/2025/02/14/sunsetting-create-react-app

Using Vite

- You can use Vite to create an environment for developing with vanilla JavaScript
 - npm init vite VanillaExample
 - » Select Vanilla
 - » Select JavaScript
 - npm run dev
- File Organization
 - src folder with your js and css files
 - » main.js has your entry point to your code
 - index.html includes src/main.js
- Deployment
 - npm run build
 - » Creates a dist folder
 - » You will need to adjust path (e.g., /assets to ./assets in index.html and vite.svg in .js file)
 - VanillaExampleDist has the paths updated
 - » Due to CORS, you need to run using a web server (e.g., Live Server)

Reference

- React, The Comprehensive Guide (https://www.sap-press.com/react-5705/)
- React and React native, Fifth Edition, Mikhail Sakhniuk, Adam Boduch (https://www.packtpub.com/en-ic/product/react-and-react-native-9781805127307)