

React 1: Create React App & JSX

IN608: Intermediate Application Development Concepts

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Last Session's Content

- Heroku deployment
- Heroku PostgreSQL

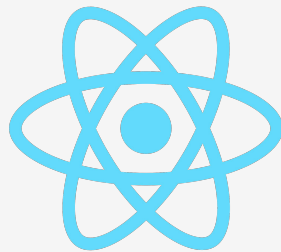
Today's Content

- React
 - Overview
 - Node.js installation
 - NPM (Node package manager)
- Create React App
- JSX
 - Embedding expressions
 - Attributes
 - Injection attacks
 - Objects

React

Overview

- Open-source JavaScript library for creating interactive user-interfaces
- Maintained by Facebook & an open-source community of developers
- React is only concerned with rendering data to the Document Object Model (DOM)
- Additional libraries for state management & routing are required
- Recommended toolchains:
 - Single-page application - Create React App
 - Server-rendered website - Next.js
 - Static content-oriented website - Gatsby
- Alternatives:
 - AngularJS - <https://angularjs.org>
 - Vue.js - <https://vuejs.org>
- Resource: <https://reactjs.org>



Node.js Installation

- Open-source JavaScript runtime environment
- Used on both the client & server side
- Operates on a single-thread event loop, using non-blocking I/O calls
- Resource: <https://nodejs.org/en>

NPM

- Node package manager
- Pre-installed package manager
- Installs Node.js programs from the npm registry
- Resource: <https://www.npmjs.com>

Create React App

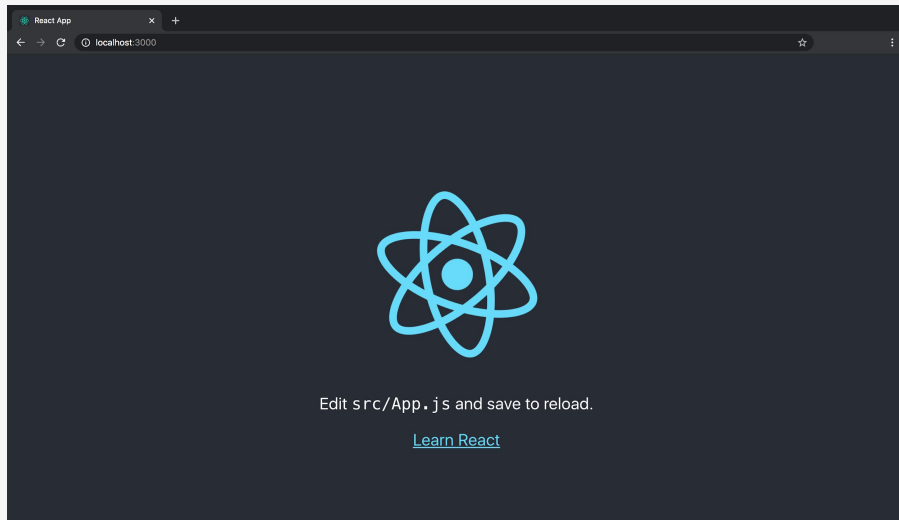
Create React App

- Create React App is the best way to start building a new single-page application in React
- What is a single-page application or SPA?
 - Dynamically rewrites the page with new data from the web server
 - HTML, JavaScript & CSS is either retrieved by the browser with a single page load or dynamically loaded & added to the page in response to user actions
- To create & start a new single-page application using Create React App, run the following commands:

```
npm create-react-app dog
cd dog
npm start
```

Create React App

- The development server will start & navigate you to <http://localhost:3000>



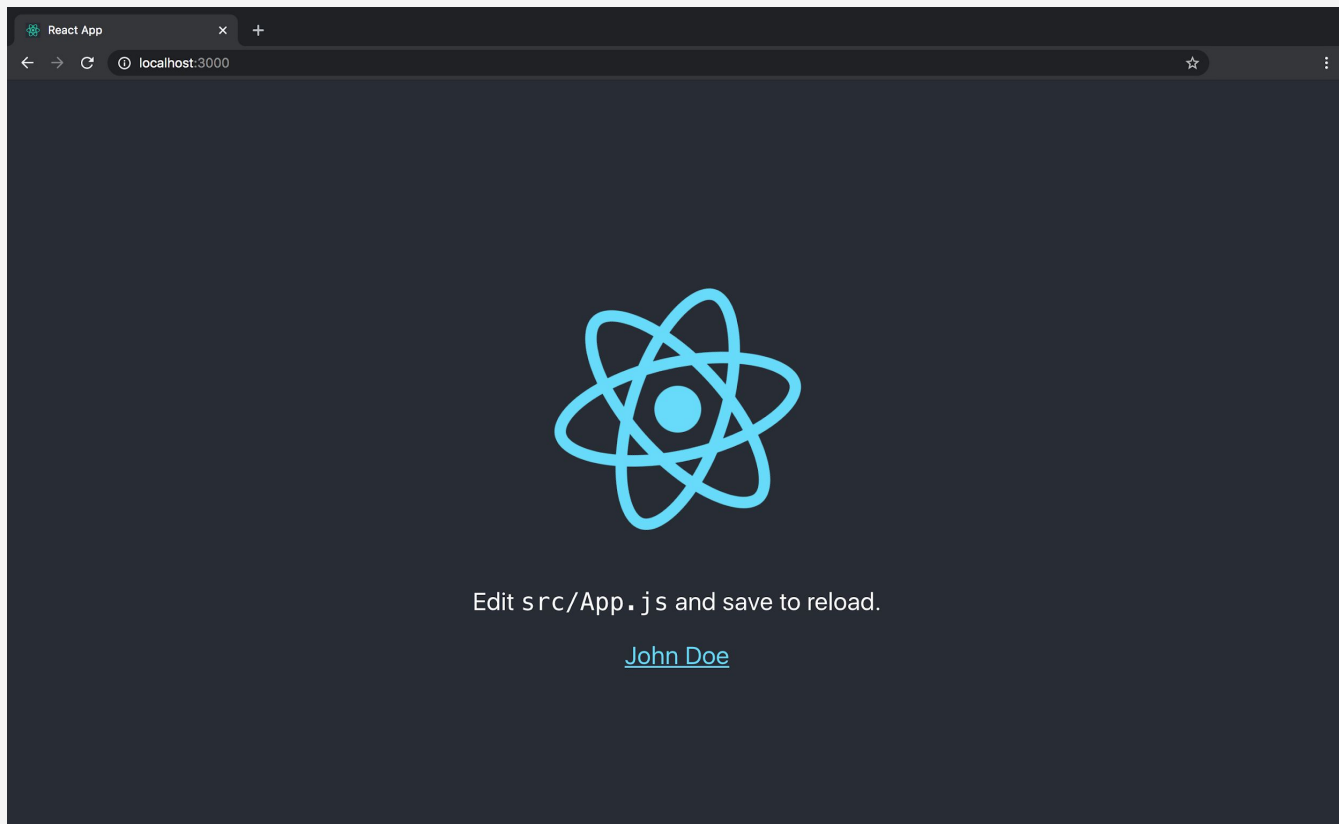
File Structure

- App structure:
 - `node_modules/`
 - `public/`
 - `src/`
 - `.gitignore`
 - `package.json`
 - `package-lock.json`
 - `README.md`

File Structure

- Expand `public/` & `src/` directories
- In `public/`, read the comments in `index.html`
- In `src/`, understand the purpose of each file & how they interact with each other
 - `App.css` - css styles specific to `App.js`
 - `App.js` - each component should have its own `css` & `test.js` file
 - `App.test.js` - tests specific to `App.js`
 - `index.css` - global `css` styles
 - `index.js` - Entry point. This file interacts with `public/index.html`
 - `serviceWorker.js` - required for Progressive Web Apps. You will learn about PWAs in **Adv App Dev Concepts**
 - `setupTests.js` - we will look at this in **React 9: Automation Testing**
- In `src/App.js`, change the text **Learn React** to **<your name>**
- The development server will reload the browser when changes are made & saved
- Navigate to <http://localhost:3000>
- A sample React application has been provided in this directory. Files unrelated to this topic have been removed

Create React App



File Structure

- React does not care how CSS styles are defined, though, CSS classes perform better than inline styles
- Best practice is to define your styles in a separate CSS file & reference them using the `className` property
- In `src/App.css`, remove all styles except `body` & declare the following style:

```
.main-container {  
  display: flex; /* Creates a flex container */  
  flex-direction: column; /* Vertical flex direction */  
  justify-content: center; /* Items centered vertically */  
  align-items: center; /* Items centered horizontally */  
}
```

File Structure

- In `public/index.html`, replace the current HTML with the following:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1" />
    <meta name="description" content="Dog application created using create-react-app" />
    <title>Dog</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <!-- Alternative content displayed to a user who has disabled <script> in their browser or has a browser that does not support <script> -->
    <noscript>You need to enable JavaScript to run this app.</noscript>
    <!-- Everything in the "root" DOM node is managed by React DOM. React applications usually have only one "root" DOM node -->
    <div id="root"></div>
  </body>
</html>
```

JSX

JSX

- Is the following variable declaration HTML? `const element = <h1>Hello, World!</h1>`
- No, this is a syntax extension to JavaScript called JSX
- A semicolon at the end of the JSX is optional
- Using JSX with React to describe what the UI should look like is recommended
- You can think of JSX as a template language, but with the full capabilities of JavaScript
- React separates concerns with loosely coupled units of JSX called components. We will look at this in the next session

Embedding Expressions

- In `App.js`, update the code to the following:

```
import React from 'react'

const App () => {
  const dog = {
    name: 'Bingo',
    breed: 'Afghan Hound'
  }

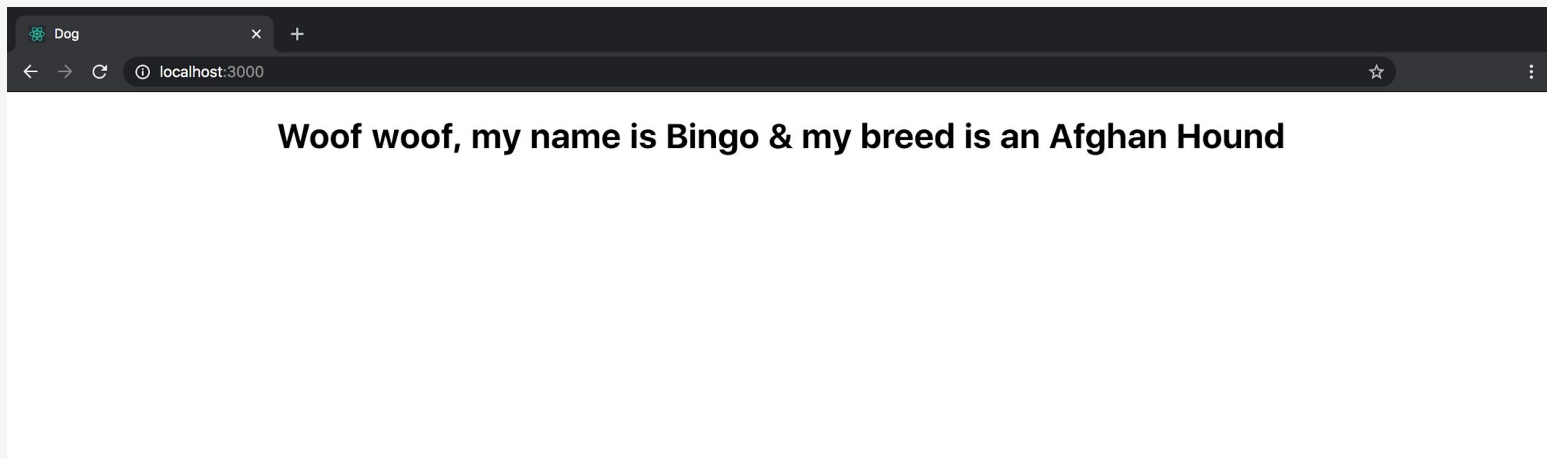
  const formatDog = (dog) => `Woof woof, my name is ${dog.name} & my breed is an ${dog.breed}`

  return (
    <div className='main-container'>
      <h1>{formatDog(dog)}</h1>
    </div>
  )
}

export default App
```

- What is happening?
 - Declare a function called `formatDog()` which accepts one argument called `dog` & returns the `dog` name & breed. **Note:** template literals are enclosed by backticks instead of double or single quotes. Placeholders are indicated by the dollar sign & curly braces
 - `formatDog()` is called in the JSX & accepts the `dog` object as an argument

Embedding Expressions



Embedding Expressions

- In App.js, update the code to the following:

```
import React from 'react'

const App = () => {
  const dog = {
    name: 'Bingo',
    breed: 'Afghan Hound',
    img: afghanHoundImg
  }

  const formatDog = (dog) => `Woof woof, my name is ${dog.name} & my breed is an ${dog.breed}`

  const getGreeting = (dog) => {
    if (dog) {
      return <h1>{formatDog(dog)}</h1>
    }
    return <h1>Uh...who are you?</h1>
  }

  return <div className='main-container'>{getGreeting()}</div>
}

export default App
```

- What is happening?
 - Declare a function called `getGreeting()` which accepts one argument called `dog` & returns JSX if an argument is/is not provided

Embedding Expressions

- In `index.js`

```
import React from 'react'
import ReactDOM from 'react-dom'
import './index.css'
import App from './App'

ReactDOM.render(
  <React.StrictMode>
    <App />
  </React.StrictMode>,
  document.getElementById('root')
)
```

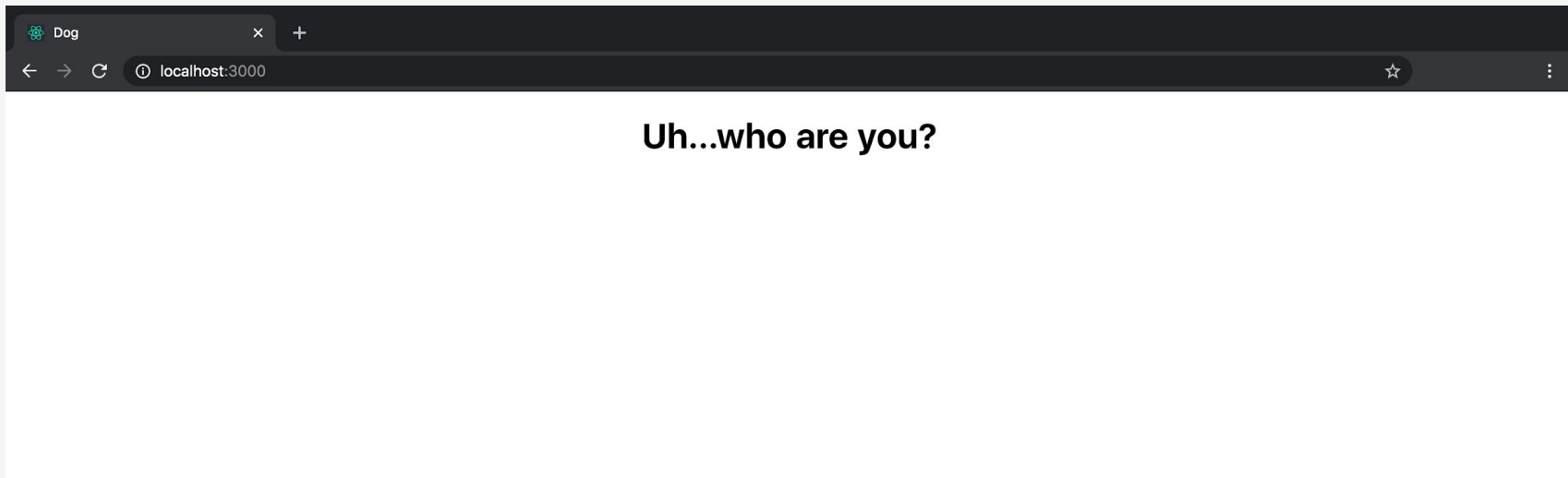
- `React.StrictMode`

- A tool for highlighting potential problems in an application
- Does not render any visible UI
- Activates additional checks & warnings for its descendents
- Checks are run in development mode only
- They do not impact the production build

- What is happening?

- Render a React element into the DOM in the container, i.e., `root` in `/public/index.html` & returns a reference to the component, i.e., `App`

Embedding Expressions



Attributes

- In App.js, update the code to the following:

```
import React from 'react'
import afghanHoundImg from './img/afghan-hound.jpg'

const App = () => {
  const dog = {
    name: 'Bingo',
    breed: 'Afghan Hound',
    img: afghanHoundImg
  }

  const formatDog = (dog) => `Woof woof, my name is ${dog.name} & my breed is an ${dog.breed}`

  const getGreeting = (dog) => {
    if (dog) {
      return <h1>{formatDog(dog)}</h1>
    }
    return <h1>Uh...who are you?</h1>
  }

  return (
    <div className='main-container'>
      {getGreeting()}
      <img src={dog.img} alt='afghan hound' width='300' />
    </div>
  )
}

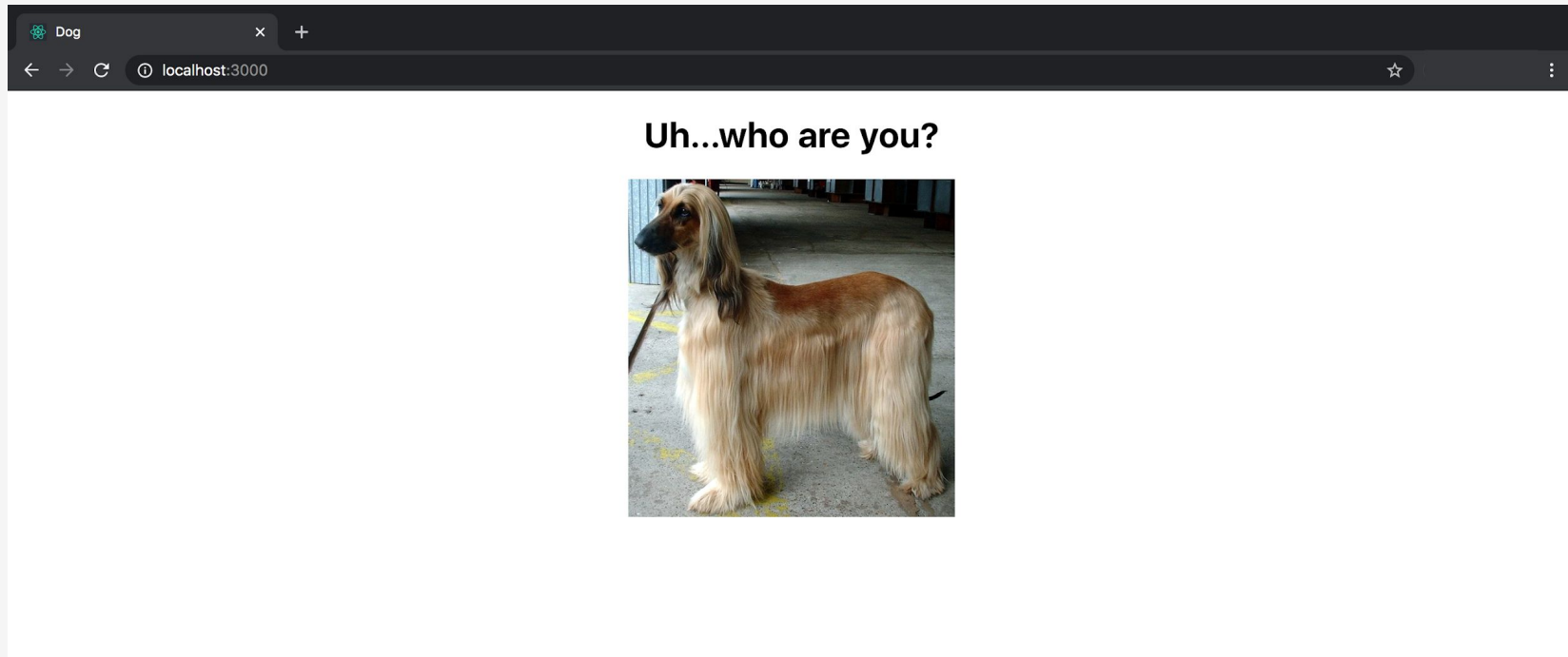
export default App
```

Attributes

- Quotes are used to specify string literals as attributes
- Curly braces are used to embed an expression in an attribute
- React DOM uses camelcase property naming convention, i.e., in JSX, `className` is used instead of the HTML attribute name `class`

```
<img src={dog.img} alt='afghan hound' width='300' />
```


Attributes



Injection Attacks

- Values in JSX are escaped by React DOM before rendering
- Ensures potentially malicious input can never be injected
- Everything is converted to a string before being rendered
- Helps prevent cross-site scripting attacks

Objects

- JSX is compiled down `React.createElement()` calls by Babel
- Babel is used to convert ES6 code into a backwards compatible version of JavaScript in current & older browsers, i.e., Internet Explorer
- Resource: <https://babeljs.io>

```
React.createElement(  
  'div',  
  {  
    className: 'main-container',  
  },  
  getGreeting(),  
  React.createElement('img', {  
    src: dog.img,  
    alt: 'afghan hound',  
    width: '300',  
  })  
)  
  
<div className='main-container'>  
  {getGreeting()}  
  <img src={dog.img} alt='afghan hound' width='300' />  
</div>
```