React 5: Lists & Keys

IN608: Intermediate Application Development Concepts

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Last Session's Content

- File structure
- Events
- Conditional rendering

Today's Content

Consider the following function component:

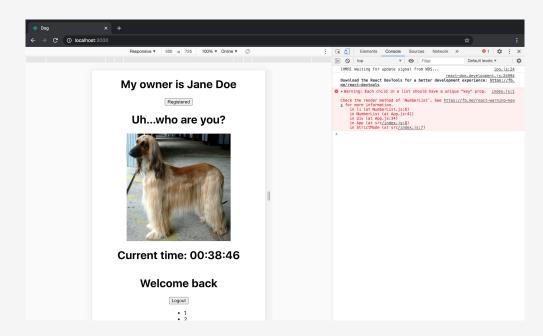
```
const NumberList = (props) => {
  const numbers = props.numbers
  const listItems = numbers.map((number) => {number})
  return {listItems}
}
```

- What is happening?
 - Loop through nums using the map() function
 - Returns an element for each item
 - Assign the resulting array of elements to listItems
 - Return a
 element containing listItems

• In App.js

- What happens when you run this code?
 - You will be given a warning that a key should be provided for the list of elements
- What is a key?
 - They help React identify which items have changed, are added or are removed
 - Given to the elements inside the array for stable identity

- Open Developer Tools in Chrome or Firefox
- How do we fix this?



- Use a string that uniquely identifies a list item among its siblings
- In most cases, you would use an ID from your data as key

If you do not have a stable ID for a rendered item, you may use the item's index as a key

- An index is not recommended if an item's order changes
- Causes negative impact on performance & may cause issues with a component's state

- How do we extract components with keys?
 - Two separate function components
 - ListItem the key is not specified in the
 - NumberList the key is specified in the array

```
// ListItem.js
const ListItem = (props) => {props.value}
// NumberList.js
const NumberList = (props) => {
    const numbers = props.numbers
    const listItems = numbers.map((number) => (
        <ListItem key={number.toString()} value={number} /> ))
    return {listItems}
}
```

- Keys used within arrays should be unique among siblings
- Though, they do not need to be globally unique
- The same keys can be used to produce two different arrays

• In App.js

