

5.1 | React Deep dive

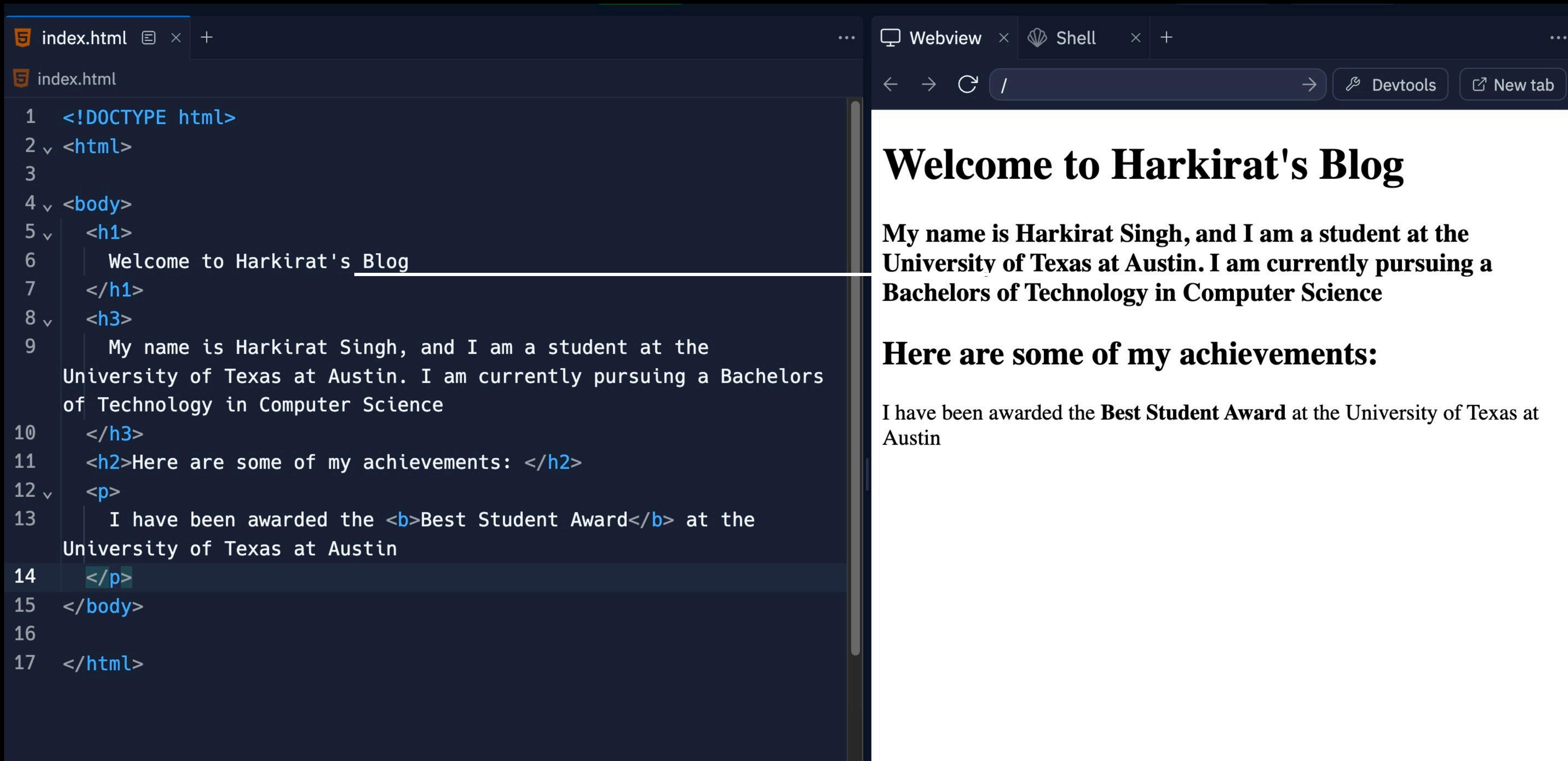
Understanding React from examples

Jargon we'll learn today

Jsx, class vs className, static vs dynamic websites,
State, components, re-rendering

Why do you need React?

For static websites, you don't!



The image shows a split-screen view. On the left is a code editor with a dark theme, displaying the contents of an `index.html` file. On the right is a web browser window titled "Webview".

Code Editor (index.html):

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3
4  <body>
5    <h1>
6      Welcome to Harkirat's Blog
7    </h1>
8    <h3>
9      My name is Harkirat Singh, and I am a student at the
10     University of Texas at Austin. I am currently pursuing a Bachelors
11     of Technology in Computer Science
12   </h3>
13   <h2>Here are some of my achievements: </h2>
14   <p>
15     I have been awarded the <b>Best Student Award</b> at the
16     University of Texas at Austin
17   </p>
18 </body>
19
20 </html>
```

Webview:

Welcome to Harkirat's Blog

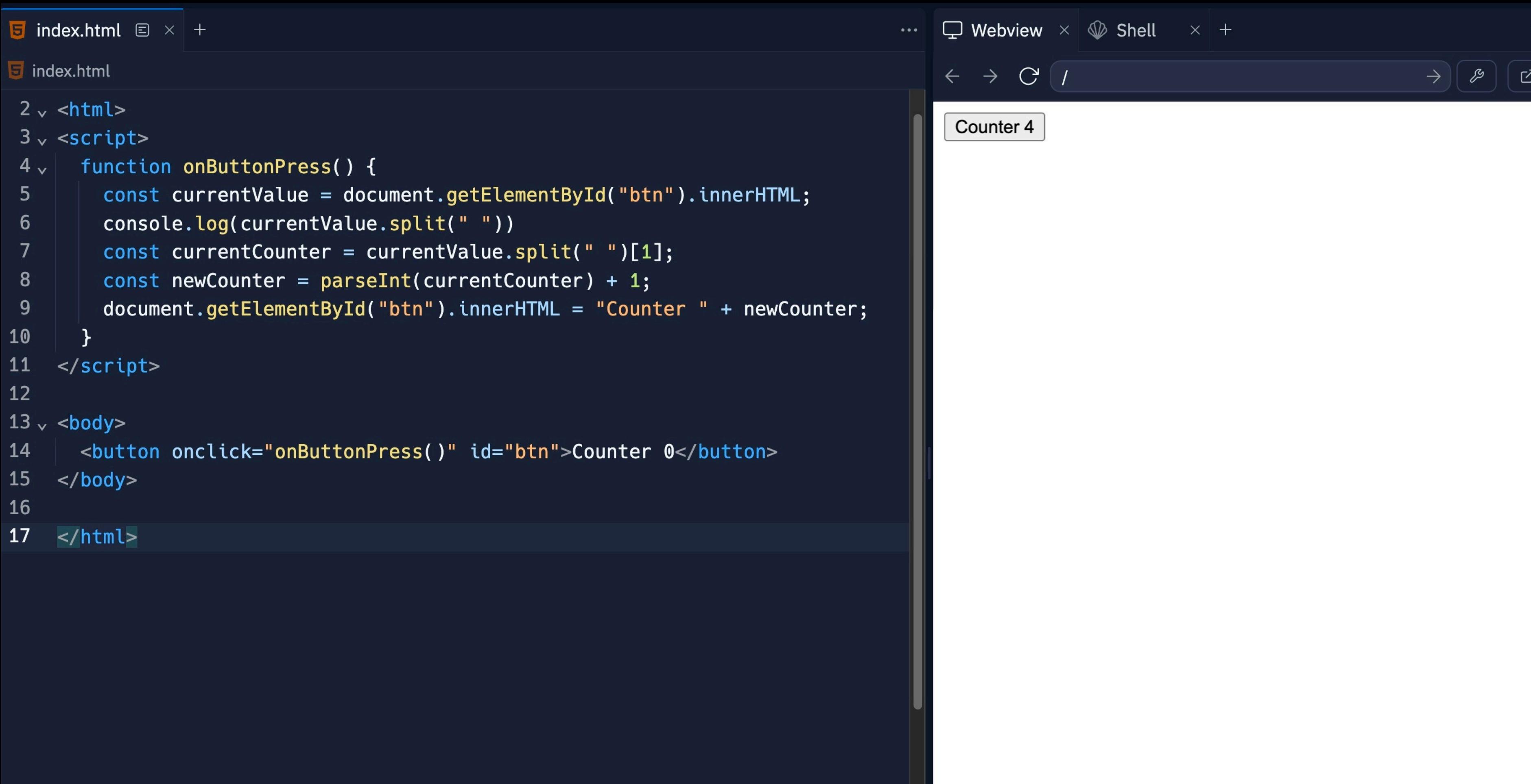
My name is Harkirat Singh, and I am a student at the University of Texas at Austin. I am currently pursuing a Bachelors of Technology in Computer Science

Here are some of my achievements:

I have been awarded the **Best Student Award** at the University of Texas at Austin

Why do you need React?

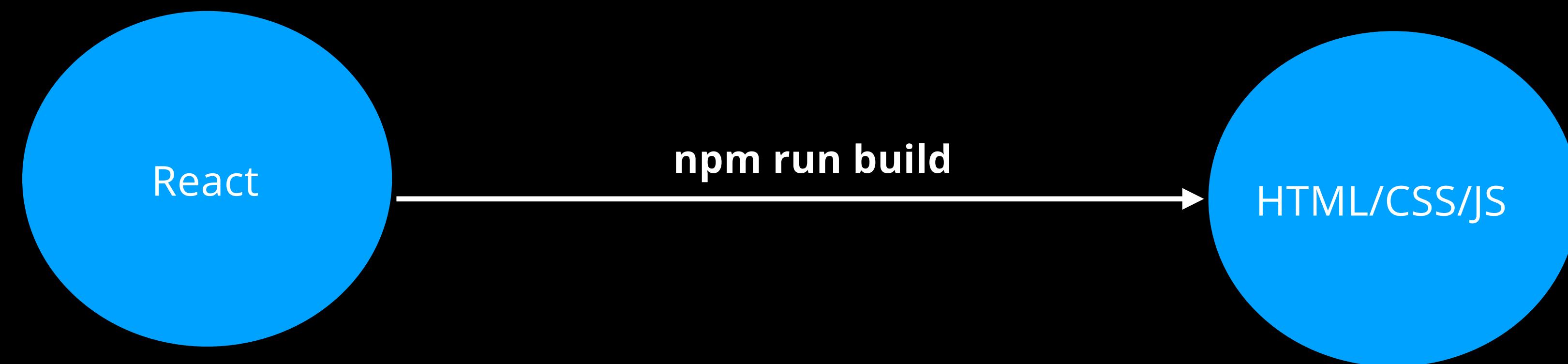
For dynamic websites, these libraries make it easier to do DOM manipulation



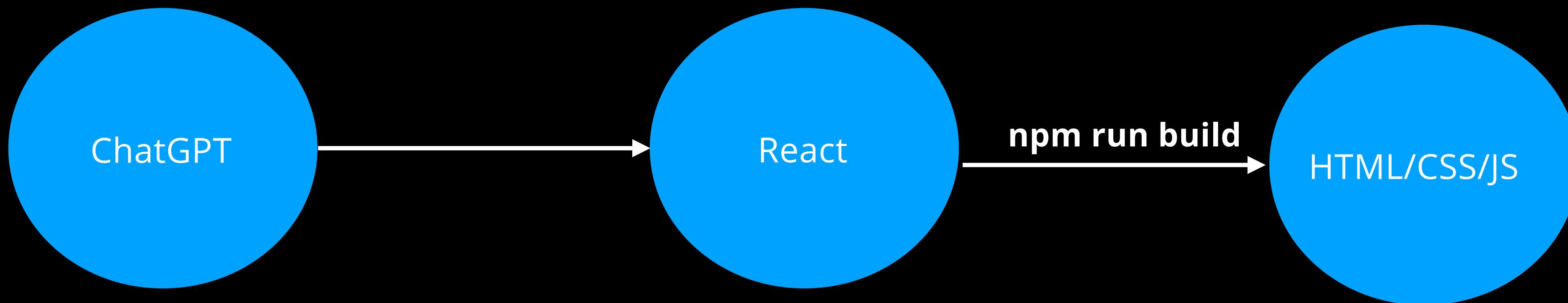
The image shows a split-screen interface. On the left, a code editor displays the file `index.html`. The code contains a script block with a function `onButtonPress` that reads the current value from a button's innerHTML, splits it into an array, takes the second element as the current counter, increments it by 1, and then updates the button's innerHTML to "Counter" followed by the new counter value. Below the script is a button element with an `onclick` attribute pointing to the `onButtonPress` function. On the right, a browser window titled "Webview" shows a single button labeled "Counter 4".

```
2 <html>
3 <script>
4   function onButtonPress() {
5     const currentValue = document.getElementById("btn").innerHTML;
6     console.log(currentValue.split(" "))
7     const currentCounter = currentValue.split(" ")[1];
8     const newCounter = parseInt(currentCounter) + 1;
9     document.getElementById("btn").innerHTML = "Counter " + newCounter;
10  }
11 </script>
12
13 <body>
14   <button onclick="onButtonPress()" id="btn">Counter 0</button>
15 </body>
16
17 </html>
```

React is just an easier way to write normal HTML/CSS/JS
It's a new syntax, that under the hood gets converted to
HTML/CSS/JS



Just how ChatGPT is an easier way to write code,
React is an easier way to write HTML/CSS



Why React?

People realised it's harder to do DOM manipulation the conventional way

There were libraries that came into the picture that made it slightly easy, but still for a very big app it's very hard (JQuery)

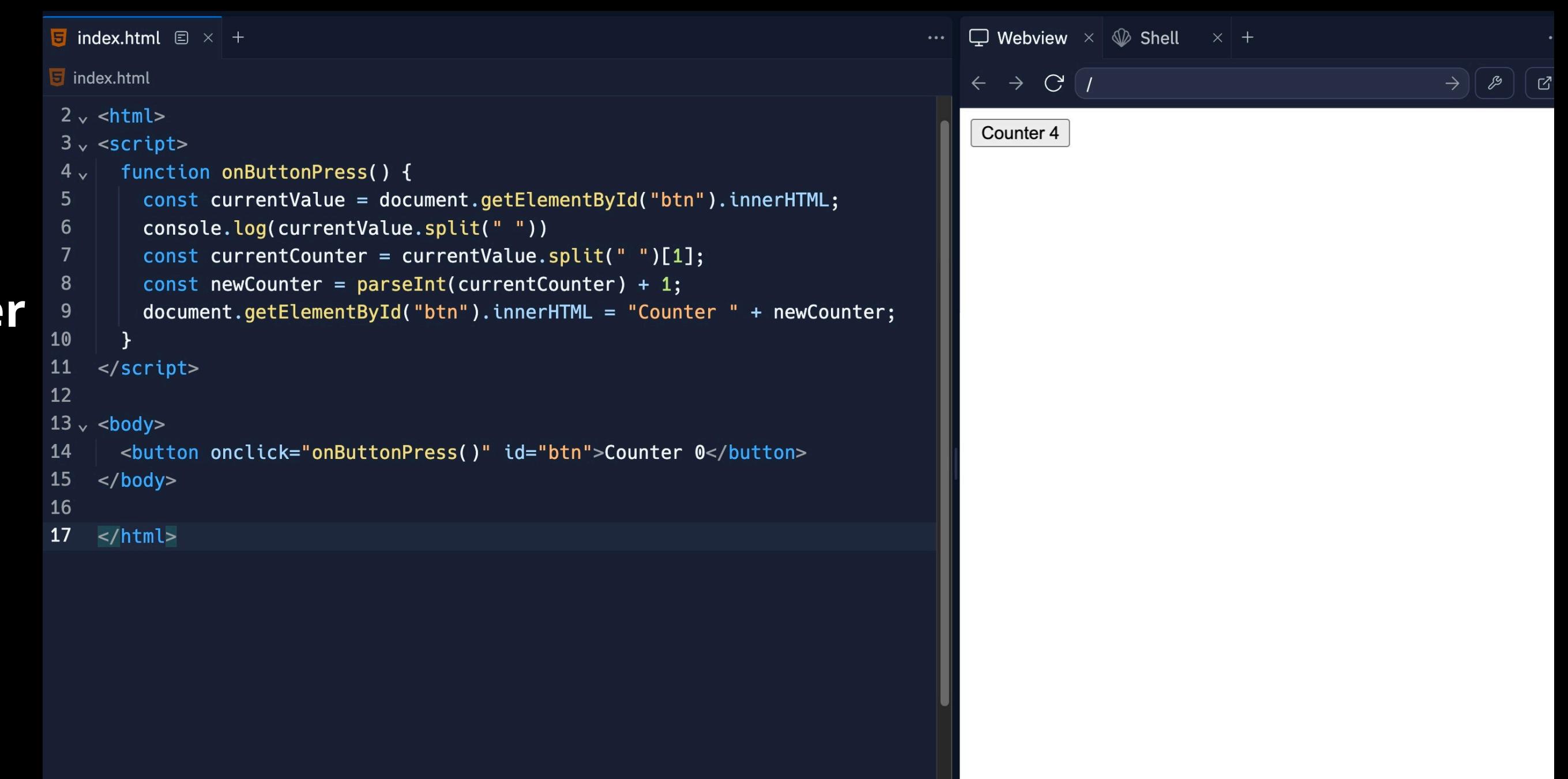
Eventually, VueJS/React created a new syntax to do frontends

Under the hood, the react compiler convert your code to HTML/CSS/JS

Let's look at a simple example

Problem with this approach

1. Too much code you have to write as the developer
2. As your app scales (todo app for eg), this gets harder and harder.



The image shows a code editor and a browser window side-by-side. The code editor on the left displays the file 'index.html' with the following content:

```
index.html
<html>
<script>
  function onButtonPress() {
    const currentValue = document.getElementById("btn").innerHTML;
    console.log(currentValue.split(" "))
    const currentCounter = currentValue.split(" ")[1];
    const newCounter = parseInt(currentCounter) + 1;
    document.getElementById("btn").innerHTML = "Counter " + newCounter;
  }
</script>
<body>
  <button onclick="onButtonPress()" id="btn">Counter 0</button>
</body>
</html>
```

The browser window on the right shows a simple web page with a single button. The button has the text 'Counter 0' and an 'onclick' event listener attached to the 'onButtonPress' function defined in the script. The status bar at the bottom of the browser window indicates the URL is '/'. The browser title bar says 'Webview'.

<https://gist.github.com/hkirat/0c22122a9485d4d592b92677570e6be8>

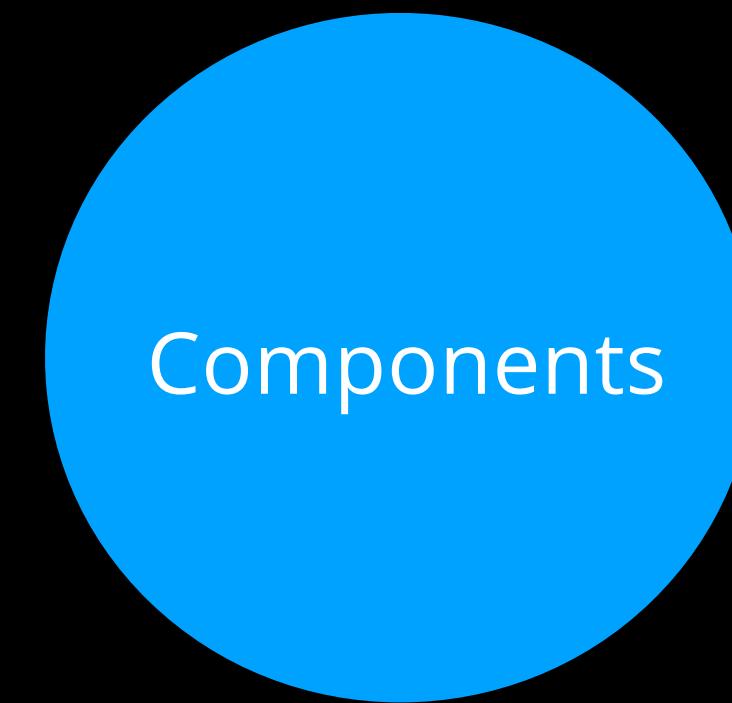
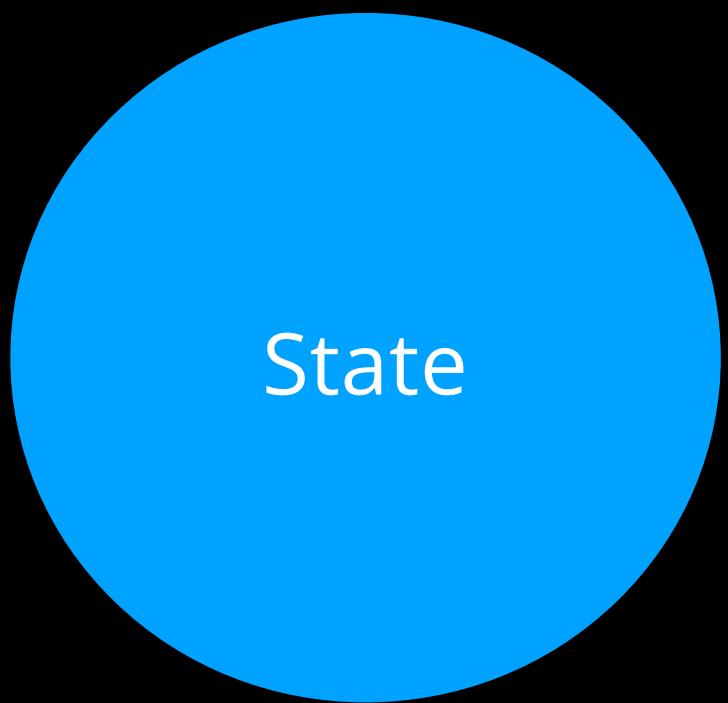
Some react jargon

Some react jargon

To create a react app, you usually need to worry about two things

Some react jargon

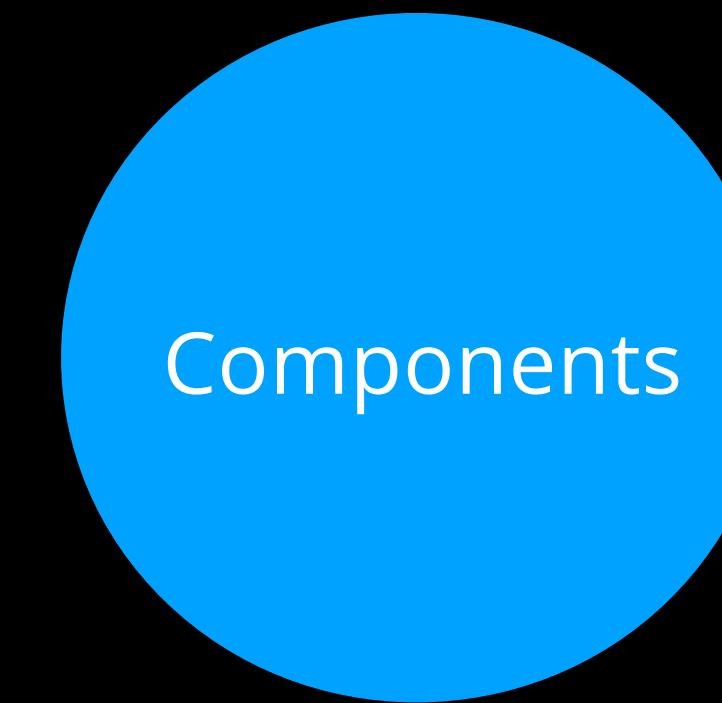
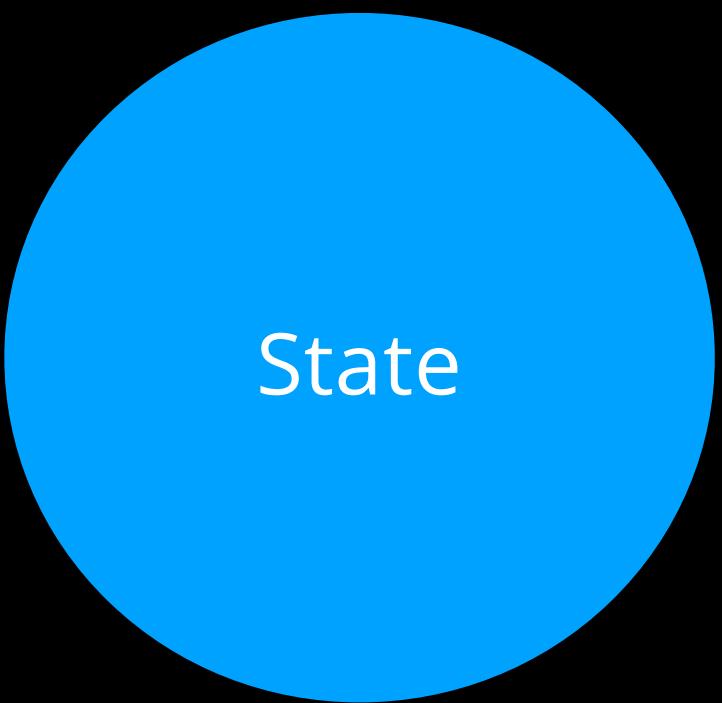
To create a react app, you usually need to worry about two things



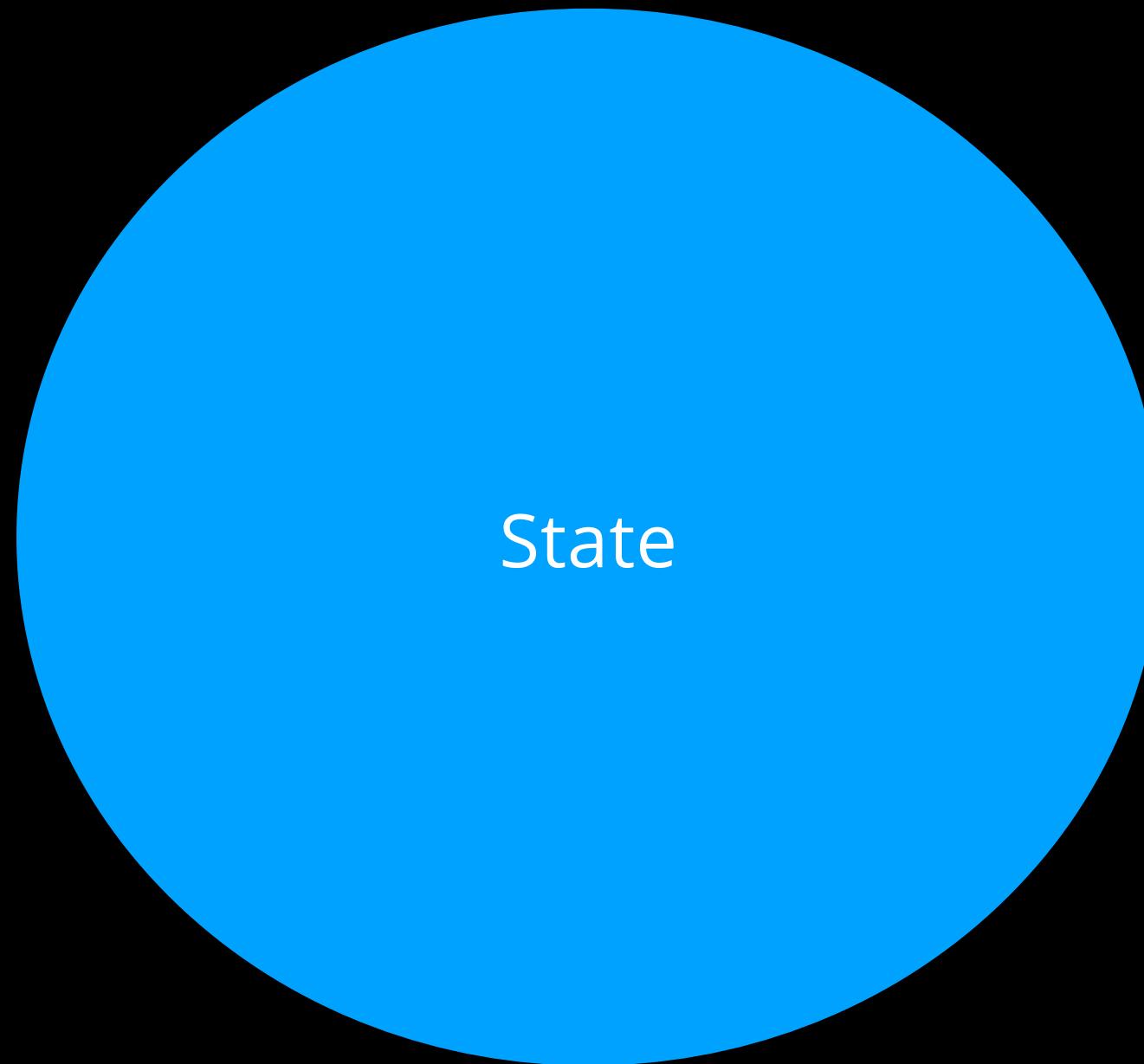
Some react jargon

To create a react app, you usually need to worry about two things

Creators of frontend frameworks realised that all websites can effectively be divided into two parts



State/Components/Re-rendering

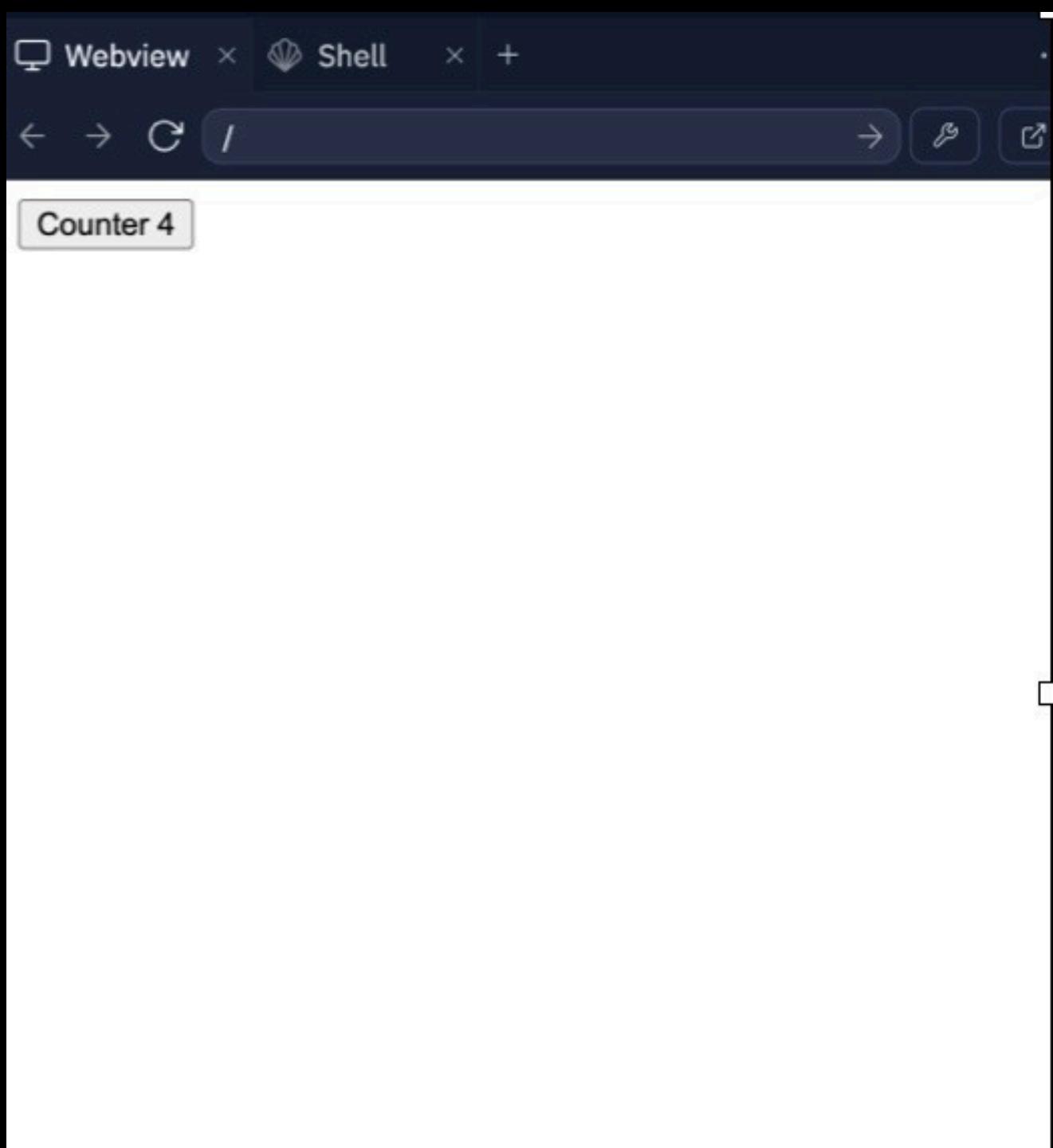


An object that represents the current **state** of the app

It represents the dynamic things in your app (things that change)

For example, the value of the counter

State/Components/Re-rendering



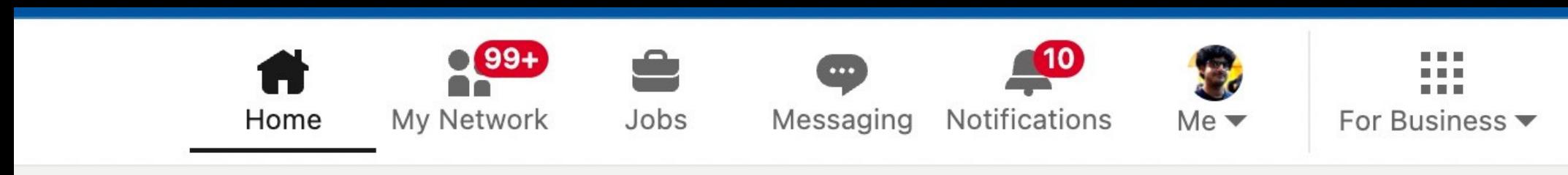
For the counter app, it could look something like this -

A screenshot of a code editor window titled "Untitled-1". The code is as follows:

```
{  
  count: 1  
}
```

State/Components/Re-rendering

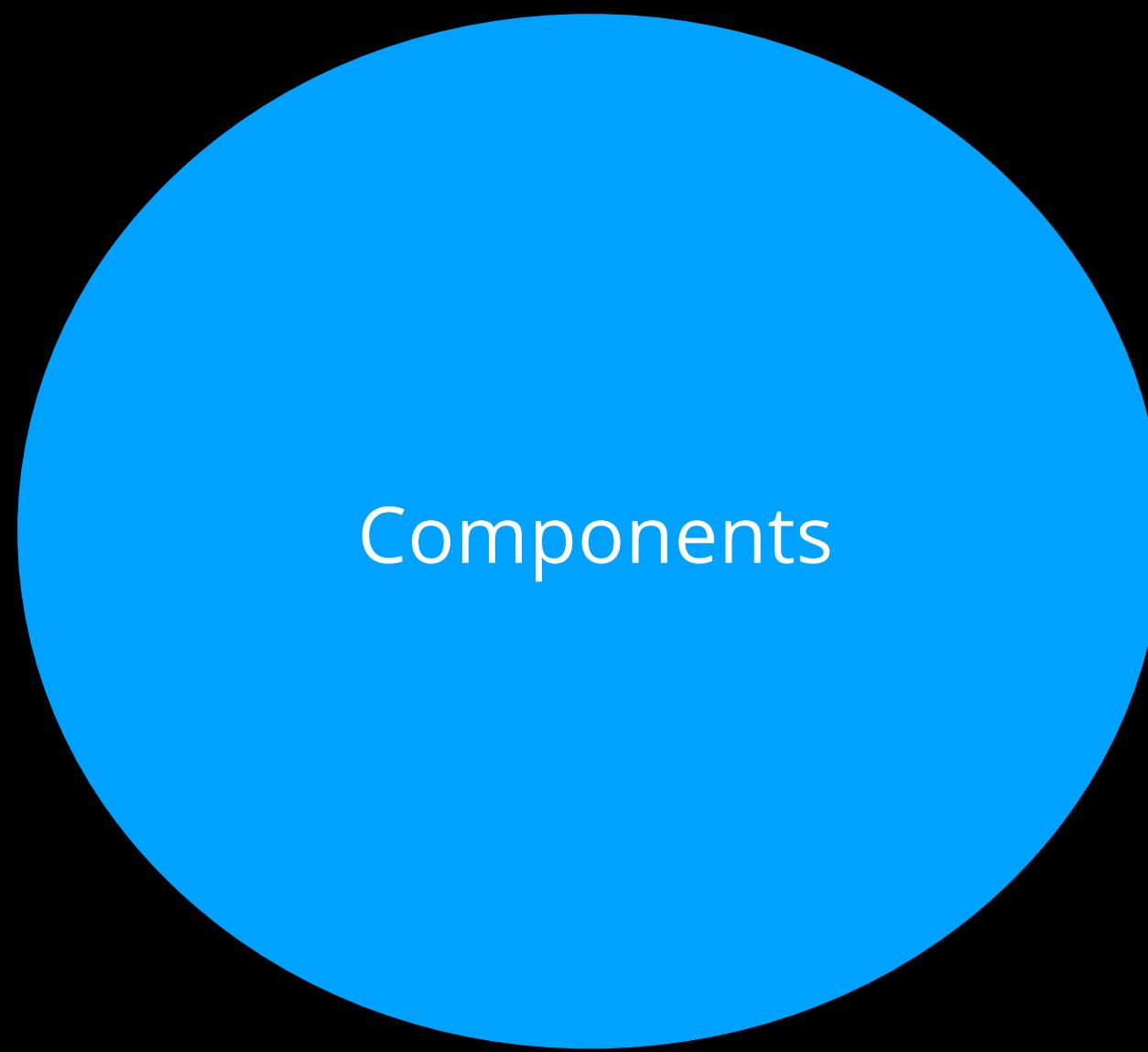
For the LinkedIn Topbar, it could be something like this -



```
Untitled-1

{
  topbar: {
    home: 0,
    myNetwork: "99+",
    jobs: 0,
    messaging: 0,
    notifications: 10
  }
}
```

State/Components/Re-rendering

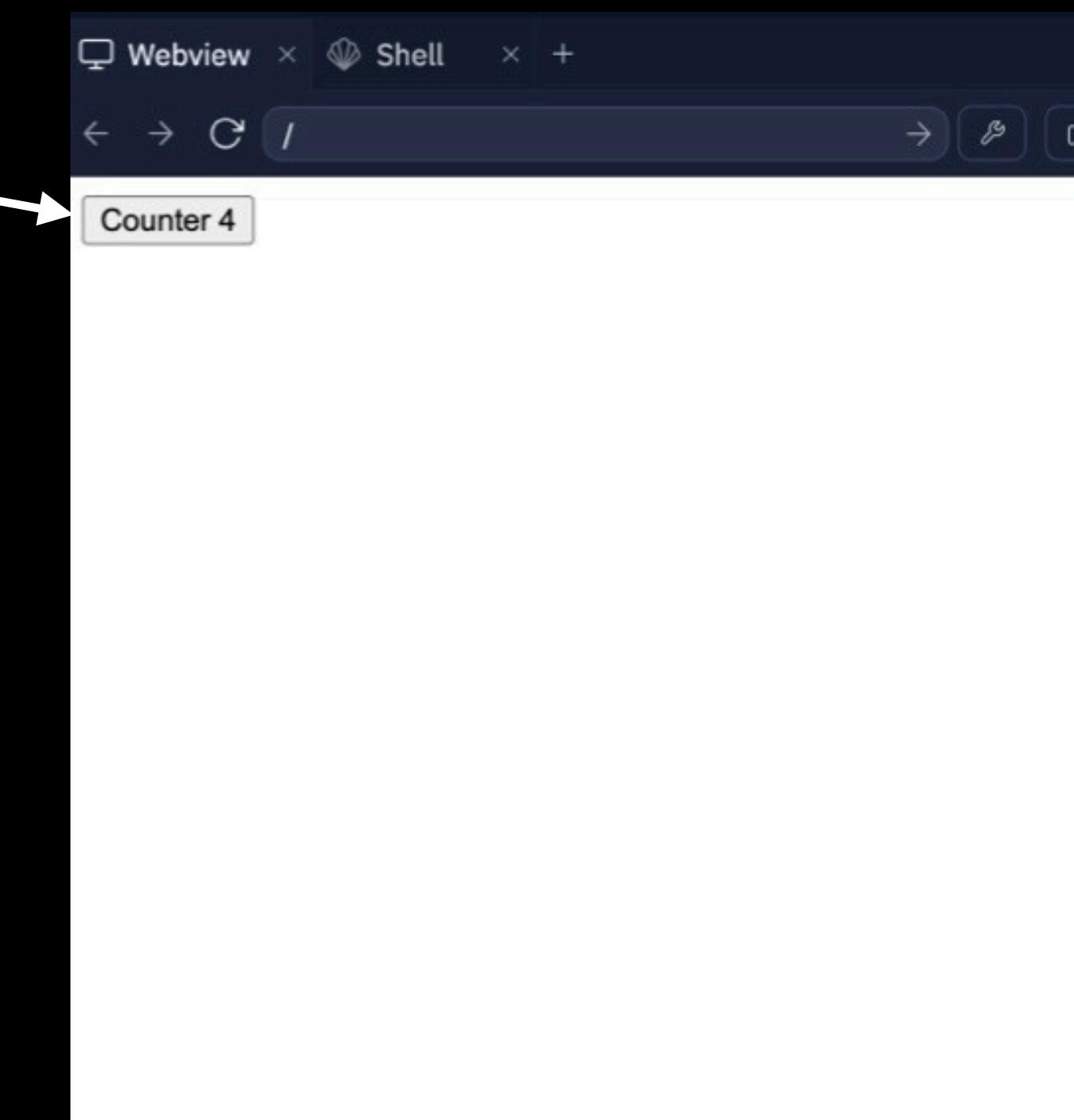


**How a DOM element should render, given a state
It is a re-usable, dynamic, HTML snippet that changes given the state**

State/Components/Re-rendering

This button is a component

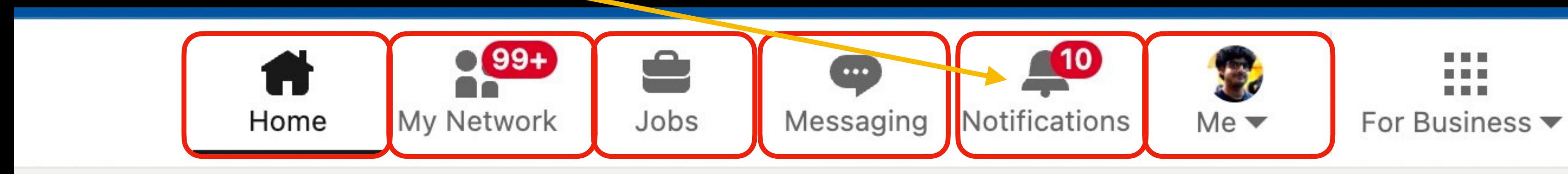
It takes the state (currentCount) as an input
And is supposed to render accordingly



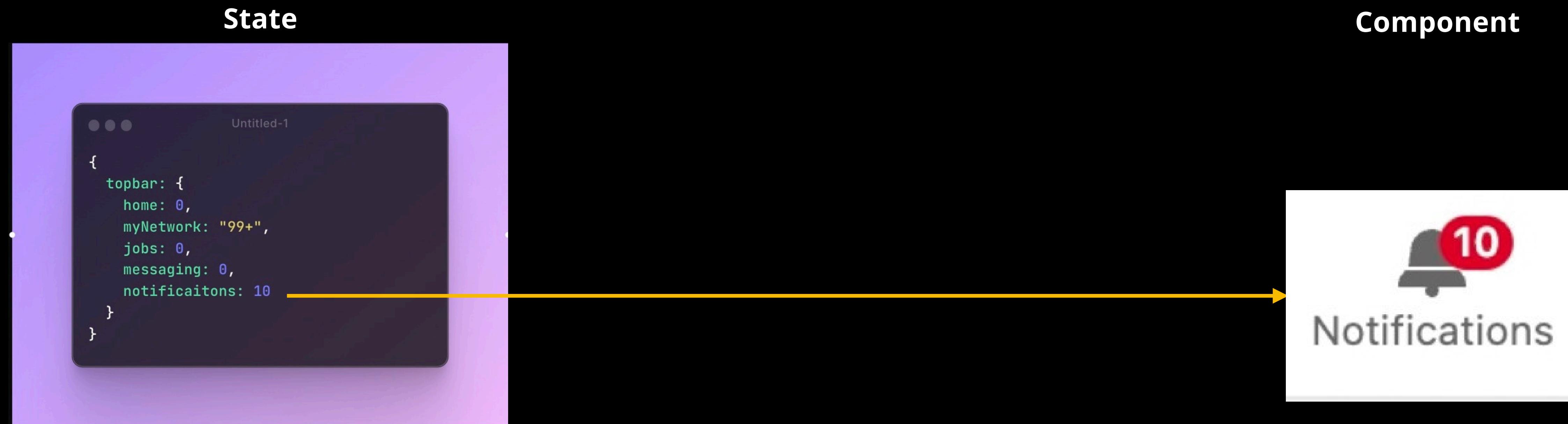
State/Components/Re-rendering

```
Untitled-1

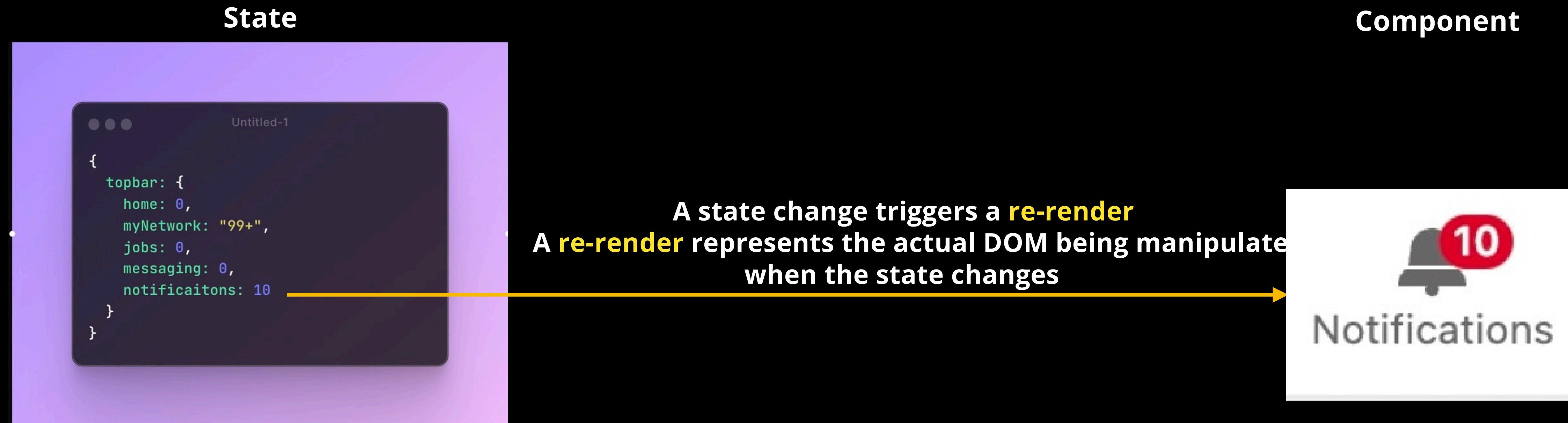
{
  topbar: {
    home: 0,
    myNetwork: "99+",
    jobs: 0,
    messaging: 0,
    notifications: 10
  }
}
```



State/Components/Re-rendering

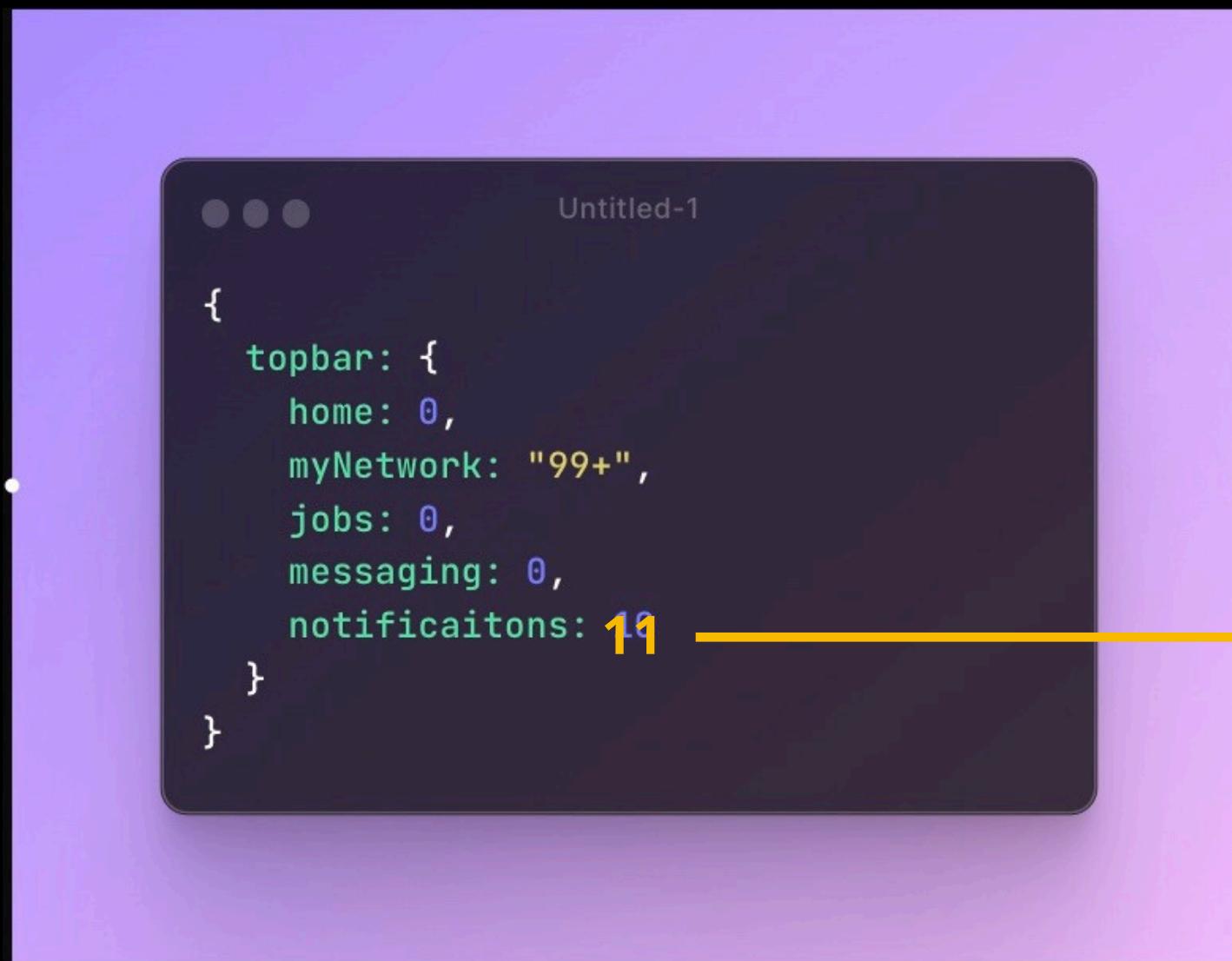


State/Components/Re-rendering



State/Components/Re-rendering

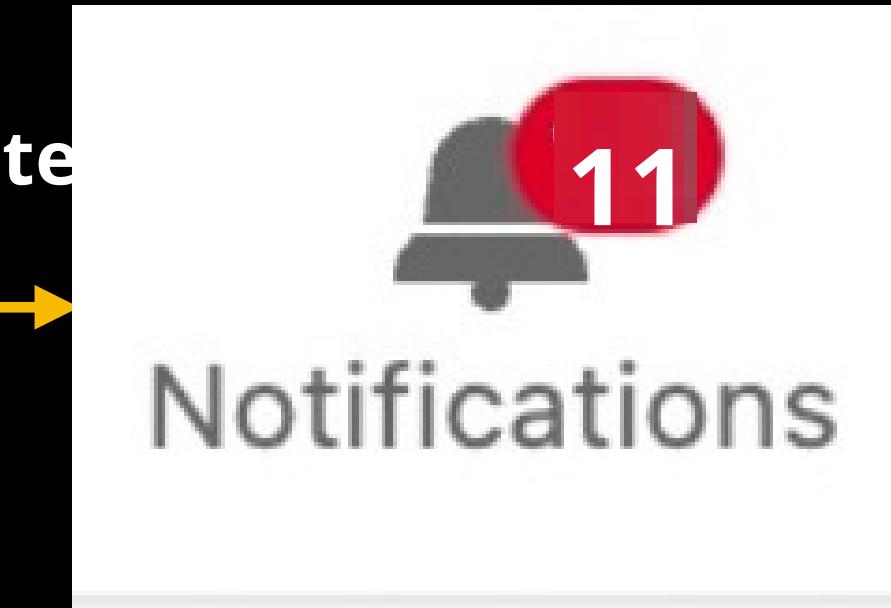
State



```
Untitled-1

{
  topbar: {
    home: 0,
    myNetwork: "99+",
    jobs: 0,
    messaging: 0,
    notifications: 11
  }
}
```

Component



A state change triggers a re-render
A re-render represents the actual DOM being manipulated
when the state changes

State/Components/Re-rendering

**You usually have to define all your components once
And then all you have to do is update the state of your app, React takes care of re-rendering your app**

Let's create a counter app using state/components

The image shows a split-screen development environment. On the left, a code editor displays the file `index.html` with the following content:

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3    <body>
4      <div id="buttonParent">
5      </div>
6      <script>
7        let state = {
8          count: 0
9        }
10
11        function onButtonPress() {
12          state.count++;
13          buttonComponentReRender()
14        }
15
16        function buttonComponentReRender() {
17          document.getElementById("buttonParent").innerHTML = "";
18          const button = document.createElement("button");
19          button.innerHTML = `Counter ${state.count}`;
20          button.setAttribute("onclick", `onButtonPress()`);
21          document.getElementById("buttonParent").appendChild(button);
22        }
23        buttonComponentReRender();
24      </script>
25    </body>
26  </html>
```

On the right, a browser window titled "Webview" shows a button labeled "Counter 17". Below the browser is a developer tools interface with tabs for Console, Elements, Network, Resources, Dom, and Settings. The Console tab is active, showing the message "All Error Warning Info".

<https://gist.github.com/hkirat/c3d98735cec445e718b08f972dda7>

Let's create a counter app using state/components

1. State initialisation

```
Untitled-1

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<body>
<div id="buttonParent">
</div>
<script>
let state = {
  count: 0
}

function onButtonPress() {
  state.count++;
  buttonComponentReRender()
}

function buttonComponentReRender() {
  document.getElementById("buttonParent").innerHTML = "";
  const component = buttonComponent(state.count);
  document.getElementById("buttonParent").appendChild(component);
}

function buttonComponent(count) {
  const button = document.createElement("button");
  button.innerHTML = `Counter ${count}`;
  button.setAttribute("onclick", `onButtonPress()`);
  return button;
}

buttonComponentReRender();

</script>
</body>

</html>
```

Let's create a counter app using state/components

2. Defining the button component

```
Untitled-1

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<body>
  <div id="buttonParent">
  </div>
  <script>
    let state = {
      count: 0
    }

    function onButtonPress() {
      state.count++;
      buttonComponentReRender()
    }

    function buttonComponentReRender() {
      document.getElementById("buttonParent").innerHTML = "";
      const component = buttonComponent(state.count);
      document.getElementById("buttonParent").appendChild(component);
    }

    function buttonComponent(count) {
      const button = document.createElement("button");
      button.innerHTML = `Counter ${count}`;
      button.setAttribute("onclick", `onButtonPress()`);
      return button;
    }

    buttonComponentReRender();

  </script>
</body>

</html>
```

Let's create a counter app using state/components

The react library

```
Untitled-1

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<body>
  <div id="buttonParent">
  </div>
  <script>
    let state = {
      count: 0
    }

    function onButtonPress() {
      state.count++;
      buttonComponentReRender()
    }

    function buttonComponentReRender() {
      document.getElementById("buttonParent").innerHTML = "";
      const component = buttonComponent(state.count);
      document.getElementById("buttonParent").appendChild(component);
    }

    function buttonComponent(count) {
      const button = document.createElement("button");
      button.innerHTML = `Counter ${count}`;
      button.setAttribute("onclick", `onButtonPress()`);
      return button;
    }

    buttonComponentReRender();

  </script>
</body>

</html>
```

The equivalent code in React looks like this

```
Untitled-1

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<body>
  <div id="buttonParent">
    </div>
    <script>
      let state = {
        count: 0
      }

      function onButtonPress() {
        state.count++;
        buttonComponentReRender()
      }

      function buttonComponentReRender() {
        document.getElementById("buttonParent").innerHTML = "";
        const component = buttonComponent(state.count);
        document.getElementById("buttonParent").appendChild(component);
      }

      function buttonComponent(count) {
        const button = document.createElement("button");
        button.innerHTML = `Counter ${count}`;
        button.setAttribute("onclick", `onButtonPress()`);
        return button;
      }

      buttonComponentReRender();

    </script>
  </body>

</html>
```

```
App.js
1 import React from 'react'
2
3 function App() {
4   const [count, setCount] = React.useState(0)
5
6   return (
7     <div>
8       <Button count={count} setCount={setCount}></Button>
9     </div>
10  )
11}
12
13 function Button(props) {
14   function onButtonClick() {
15     props.setCount(props.count + 1);
16   }
17   return <button onClick={onButtonClick}>Counter {props.count}</button>
18 }
19
20 export default App
21
```

The equivalent code in React looks like this

```
src > App.jsx > ...
1 import React from 'react'
2
3 function App() {
4   const [count, setCount] = React.useState(0)
5
6   return (
7     <div>
8       <Button count={count} setCount={setCount}></Button>
9     </div>
10  )
11}
12
13 function Button(props) {
14   function onButtonClick() {
15     props.setCount(props.count + 1);
16   }
17   return <button onClick={onButtonClick}>Counter {props.count}</button>
18 }
19
20 export default App
21 |
```

Lets start small, and then build up to this app

The equivalent code in React looks like this

```
App.jsx > Button
import React from 'react'

function App() {
  const [count, setCount] = React.useState(0)

  return (
    <div>
      <Button count={count} setCount={setCount}></Button>
    </div>
  )
}

function Button(props) {
  function onButtonClick() {
    props.setCount(count + 1);
  }

  return React.createElement(
    'button',
    { onClick: onButtonClick },
    `Counter ${props.count}`
  );
}

export default App
```

Lets start with a simple button component

The equivalent code in React looks like this

Defining Button component

```
App.jsx > Button
import React from 'react'

function App() {
  const [count, setCount] = React.useState(0)

  return (
    <div>
      <Button count={count} setCount={setCount}></Button>
    </div>
  )
}

function Button(props) {
  function onButtonClick() {
    props.setCount(count + 1);
  }

  return React.createElement(
    'button',
    { onClick: onButtonClick },
    `Counter ${props.count}`
  );
}

export default App
```

The equivalent code in React looks like this

Defining Button component

```
Untitled-1

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<body>
  <div id="buttonParent">
    </div>
    <script>
      let state = {
        count: 0
      }

      function onButtonPress() {
        state.count++;
        buttonComponentReRender()
      }

      function buttonComponentReRender() {
        document.getElementById("buttonParent").innerHTML = "";
        const component = buttonComponent(state.count);
        document.getElementById("buttonParent").appendChild(component);
      }

      function buttonComponent(count) {
        const button = document.createElement("button");
        button.innerHTML = `Counter ${count}`;
        button.setAttribute("onclick", `onButtonPress()`);
        return button;
      }

      buttonComponentReRender();

    </script>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
App.jsx > Button
import React from 'react'

function App() {
  const [count, setCount] = React.useState(0)

  return (
    <div>
      <Button count={count} setCount={setCount}></Button>
    </div>
  )
}

function Button(props) {

  function onButtonClick() {
    props.setCount(count + 1);
  }

  return React.createElement(
    'button',
    { onClick: onButtonClick },
    `Counter ${props.count}`
  );
}

export default App
```

The equivalent code in React looks like this

Triggering re-render

```
Untitled-1

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
  <div id="buttonParent">
    </div>
    <script>
      let state = {
        count: 0
      }

      function onButtonPress() {
        state.count++;
        buttonComponentReRender();
      }

      function buttonComponentReRender() {
        document.getElementById("buttonParent").innerHTML = "";
        const component = buttonComponent(state.count);
        document.getElementById("buttonParent").appendChild(component);
      }

      function buttonComponent(count) {
        const button = document.createElement("button");
        button.innerHTML = `Counter ${count}`;
        button.setAttribute("onclick", `onButtonPress()`);
        return button;
      }

      buttonComponentReRender();

    </script>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
App.jsx > Button
import React from 'react'

function App() {
  const [count, setCount] = React.useState(0)

  return (
    <div>
      <Button count={count} setCount={setCount}></Button>
    </div>
  )
}

function Button(props) {
  function onButtonClick() {
    props.setCount(count + 1);
  }

  return React.createElement(
    'button',
    { onClick: onButtonClick },
    `Counter ${props.count}`
  );
}

export default App
```

The equivalent code in React looks like this

Jsx syntax is a cleaner way to wrote components

```
App.jsx > Button
import React from 'react'
```

```
function App() {
  const [count, setCount] = React.useState(0)

  return (
    <div>
      <Button count={count} setCount={setCount}></Button>
    </div>
  )
}

function Button(props) {
```

```
  function onButtonClick() {
    props.setCount(count + 1);
  }

  return React.createElement(
    'button',
    { onClick: onButtonClick },
    `Counter ${props.count}`
  );
}
```

```
export default App
```

```
src > App.jsx > ...
1 import React from 'react'
2
3 function App() {
4   const [count, setCount] = React.useState(0)
5
6   return (
7     <div>
8       <Button count={count} setCount={setCount}></Button>
9     </div>
10  )
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12
13 function Button(props) {
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15     props.setCount(props.count + 1);
16   }
17   return <button onClick={onButtonClick}>Counter {props.count}</button>
18 }
19
20 export default App
21
```

The equivalent code in React looks like this

What Is jsx

JSX stands for JavaScript XML. It is a syntax extension for JavaScript, most commonly used with React, a popular JavaScript library for building user interfaces. JSX allows you to write HTML-like code directly within JavaScript. This makes it easier to create and manage the user interface in React applications.

<https://gist.github.com/hkirat/dcc85803a20639826bf8f64c6be24a31>