

# **React JS**



# Agenda

- What is React JS
- Components
- JSX
- React Ecosystem
- How to create a React app
- Props
- State



# React JS - What it is and why it's useful



#### React JS

 = a Javascript library for building user interfaces, easier and faster.

#### 3 main benefits of learning React:

- React makes it painless to create interactive UIs. Design simple views for each state in your application, and React will efficiently update and render just the right *components* when your data changes. Declarative views make your code more predictable and easier to debug.
- Build encapsulated components that manage their own state, then compose them to make complex UIs.
- React can also render on the server using Node and power mobile apps using React Native



# Components

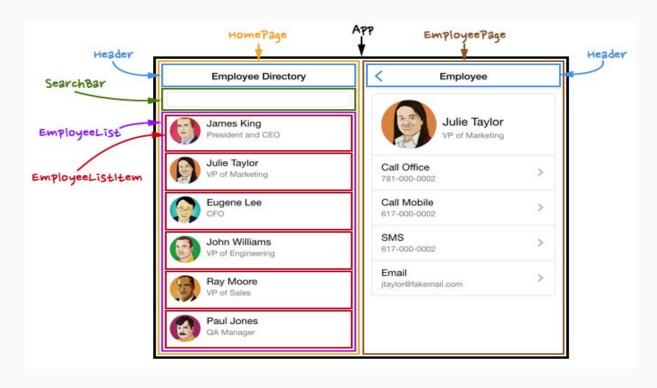


## **Components**

- let you split the UI into independent, reusable pieces, and think about each piece in isolation
- Conceptually, components are like JavaScript functions
  - They <u>accept</u> arbitrary <u>inputs</u> (called "props") and
  - return React elements describing what should appear on the screen
- Can be defined as functions or classes. They are the same from the React point of view.
- Component's name should start with an uppercase letter



# **Components**



- Let's use React as we would use a regular library
- Requirement: Display "Hello World" in a div with id "root"

```
const element = React.createElement(
    'h1', {},
    'Hello, world!'
);
ReactDOM.render(element, document.getElementById('root'));
```

#### • 2 libraries:



#### One more library:

# JSX



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#### **JSX**

- "The funny syntax" that is neither JS nor HTML
- It is a syntax extension to JavaScript
- used with React to describe what the UI should look like
- Looks like a template language, but it comes with the full power of JavaScript
- https://reactjs.org/docs/introducing-jsx.html



#### Hands on

- Let's create a timer component together
- Display the current time below the "Hello World" component
- Use functional components syntax
- Install <u>React Developer Tools</u>



# React Ecosystem and how to create a React app



## **React Ecosystem**

- 1. Javascript Modules
- 2. Node Package Manager (npm)
- 3. Webpack
  - Creates a tree of dependencies
  - Brings all files as IIFEs and puts them in a single file
  - Pre and post "compilation" (web pack plugins)
- 4. Babel
  - Transpiles code from ES6 (and any future JS feature) into standard (supported by browsers) JS
  - Converts JSX to JS



## How to create a React App (easily)

- Create React App package (getting started)
  - Abstracts the basic setup so you can start writing your components like in a regular project
- Code Sandbox (<u>link</u>)
  - Online tool for starting up and sharing React code (project) examples



- Use Create React App
  - Create the timer using create react app
  - Create a separate component for the actual timer



# **Props & State**



# (More on) Props

- Most components can be customized when they are created, with different parameters.
- These creation parameters are called props.
- Props are read-only
  - A component must never modify its own props!
  - In other words, all React components must act like pure functions with respect to their props.
- Hands-on
  - Change "Hello World" to display "Hello {name}"

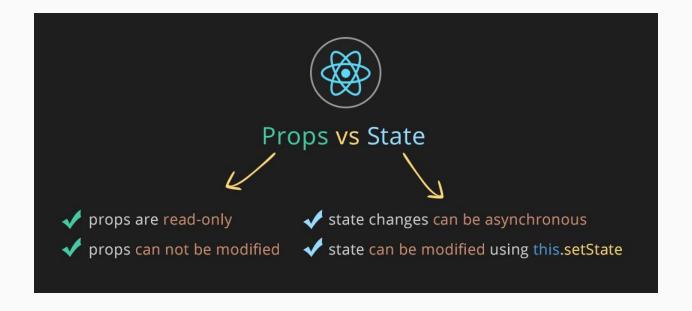


#### **State**

- Props cannot be changed, but the data on the UI is dynamic (it changes). To keep this data, use component's internal state
  - Internal => It is visible and can only be updated by that component
- Try to keep a component's internal state as simple as possible, avoid having a deep structure stored on it
- <u>Initial state</u> this is set in *constructor* function as the initial state of your component
- To update the state, use <u>setState</u> a predefined React method
  - setState is an async function!
  - Never update this.state directly!



# **Props vs State**



# Component Lifecycle



## **Component Lifecycle**

Each component has several "lifecycle methods" that you can override to run code at particular times in the process:

- Methods prefixed with "will" are called right before something happens
- Methods prefixed with "did" are called right after something happens

Official docs: <a href="https://reactjs.org/docs/react-component.html">https://reactjs.org/docs/react-component.html</a>

#### Hands on

- Let's reuse the timer component created together
- Use functional components and class components syntax



## **Functional vs class components**

#### You can convert a functional component to a class in five steps:

- 1. Create an ES6 class, with the same name, that extends React.Component.
- 2. Add a single empty method to it called render().
- 3. Move the body of the function into the render() method.
- 4. Replace props with this.props in the render() body.
- 5. Delete the remaining empty function declaration.



# Handling events



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# **Handling events**

- Very similar to handling events on DOM elements
- Syntactic differences:
  - React events are named using camelCase, rather than lowercase
  - With JSX you pass a function as the event handler, rather than a string

Docs: <a href="https://reactjs.org/docs/handling-events.html">https://reactjs.org/docs/handling-events.html</a>



## Hands on

- Let's reuse the timer component created together
- Add a start and a stop button for the timer



#### Resources

https://reactjs.org

https://medium.freecodecamp.org/javascript-modules-a-beginner-s-guide-783f7d7a5fcc

https://docs.npmjs.com/getting-started/what-is-npm

https://medium.freecodecamp.org/all-the-fundamental-react-js-concepts-jammed-into-this-single-medium-article-c83f9b53eac2

https://www.codecademy.com/learn/react-101

https://reactjs.org/tutorial/tutorial.html

