### Intro to



SOLIDIS

for React Developers (or anyone else)



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## Solid Feels Familiar to React Devs

```
import { render } from "solid-js/web";
import { createSignal } from "solid-js";
function Counter() {
  const [count, setCount] = createSignal(0);
  const increment = () => setCount(count() + 1);
  return (
    <button type="button" onClick={increment}>
      {count()}
render(() => <Counter />, document.getElementById("app")!);
```

### Solid uses JSX, Components and Props

```
function Welcome(props) {
  return Welcome, {props.name};
}
```

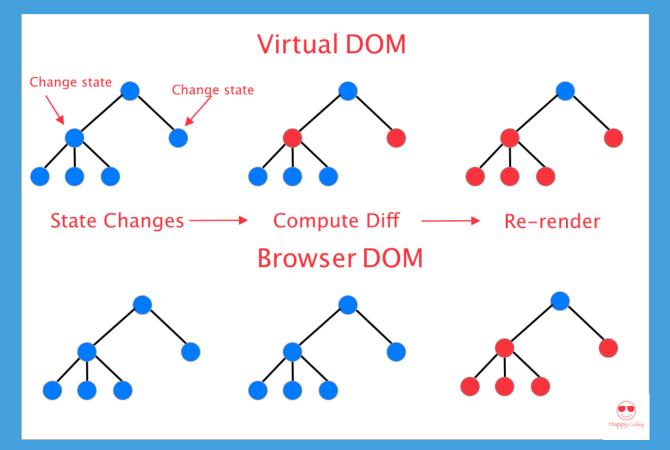
## Solid primitives use a "Hook-like" API

```
const [user, setUser] = createSignal();
createEffect(() => {
      qetUser(props.id)
      .then(user => {
              setUser(user)
```

# Solid is not a drop-in replacement of React

# Reactivity instead of VDOM

#### React VDOM



#### Reactivity



Solid JS will surgically update only those parts of the App that are dependent on reactive values

### How does it do it?

Solid is a compiled framework

Suit of "fine-grained" reactive primitives

Solid does all the difficult work wiring up the reactivity during compilation

# It's all about the Primitives

Components in Solid "disappear" after the initial render.

Solid is built on "fine-grained" reactive primitives.

Everything in Solid can be broken down into a Signal, a Memo, or an Effect.

#### createSignal

Signals are simply functions that return a value

```
const [count, setCount] = createSignal(0);
The current count is: {count()}
```

#### createEffect

### Effects let you do actions based on when signals update

```
createEffect(() => {
  document.title = `The current count is: ${count()}`;
});
```

\*No Dependency Array needed

#### createMemo

It is both and effect and a signal

```
const fullName = createMemo(() => `${firstName()} ${lastName()}`);{fullName()}
```

Works best for expensive calculations

#### Simple Counter Example

```
function Counter() {
const [count, setCount] = createSignal(0);
createEffect(() => {
 document.title = `The current count is: ${count()}`;
});
return (
   <div>
     The current count is: {count()}
     <button onClick={() => setCount(count() + 1)}>Plus
   </div>
```

#### Primitives don't follow React's Hook rules

```
export const [count, setCount] = createSignal(0);
function Counter(props) {
if (props.logCount) {
  createEffect(() => {
   console.log(count());
  });
return (
   <div>
     The current count is: {count()}
     <button onClick={() => setCount(count() + 1)}>Plus
   </div>
```

# Gotchas coming from React

### "False Friends" in Spanish

English

Spanish

University



Universidad

President



Presidente

**Embarrassed** 



Embarazada?

### Solid has it's "false friends" for React Devs



### Don't return early

```
function DataDisplay(props) {
   if(props.data === undefined) {
      return <div>Loading...</div>
   }
   return <div>{/* display props.data */}</div>
}
```



## Instead, use Control Flow components

Other Control Flow components like Switch, For, ErrorBoundries, and Suspense.



## Don't do logic outside of JSX or reactive primitives

```
function DoubleCounter() {
const [count, setCount] = createSignal(0);
const doubleCount = count() * 2 //NO NO
return (
   <div>
     The double count is: {doubleCount} 
     <button onClick={() => setCount(count() + 1)}>Plus
   </div>
```



## Derive the value in a function

```
function DoubleCounter() {
const [count, setCount] = createSignal(0);
const doubleCount = () => count() * 2
return (
   <div>
     The double count is: {doubleCount()}
     <button onClick={() => setCount(count() + 1)}>Plus
   </div>
```



### In the JSX directly

```
function DoubleCounter() {
const [count, setCount] = createSignal(0);
return
   <div>
     The double count is: {count()*2}
     <button onClick={() => setCount(count() + 1)}>Plus
   </div>
```



### Don't destructure Props

```
function Greeting({salutation, name}) {
       return {salutation}, {name}
function Greeting(props) {
       const {salutation, name} = props
       return {salutation}, {name}
```

### Prop values could be reactive

```
<Greeting salution="Hello" name={userName()}/>
```

```
props = {
   salutation:'Hello',
   get name() {
      return userName()
   }
}
```



### Instead use props in JSX

```
function Greeting(props)) {
    return {props.salutation}, {props.name}
}
```

Solid also provide the **splitProps** and **mergeProps** utility functions. These utilities allow you to safely split or merge props without breaking reactivity



## There is no need for useRef or useCallback

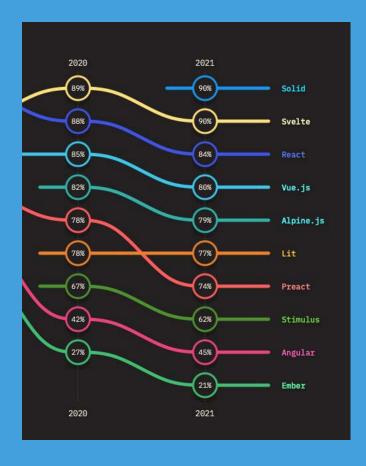
```
import { onMount } from "solid-js";
function MyForm() {
 const handleSubmit = (e) => {
  };
 let myInput;
 onMount(() => myInput.focus());
 return (
   <form onSubmit={handleSubmit}>
    <input ref={myInput} />
```

### Before you give up There is an eslint plugin

```
npm install --save-dev eslint eslint-plugin-solid
# or
pnpm add --save-dev eslint eslint-plugin-solid
yarn add --dev eslint eslint-plugin-solid
# optional, to create an ESLint config file
npx eslint --init
# or
pnpm eslint --init
yarn eslint --init
```

### Why Bother Learning Solid

#### Solid has the highest Satisfaction rating



StateofJS 2021 results

## Solid.JS is Performant by default



## Solid.JS has a robust ecosystem

https://www.solidjs.com/ecosystem

- Routers
- UI Components
- Tooling
- Starters

Shameless plug for Solid Bedrock Layout

### Solid Start Meta Framework

https://start.solidjs.com/gettingstarted/what-is-solidstart

# Where do I go from here?

### solidjs.com

Tutorial: https://www.solidjs.com/tutorial/introduction\_basics

Playground:

https://playground.solidjs.com/

### Solidjs Discord



https://discord.gg/solidjs

### Thank You

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