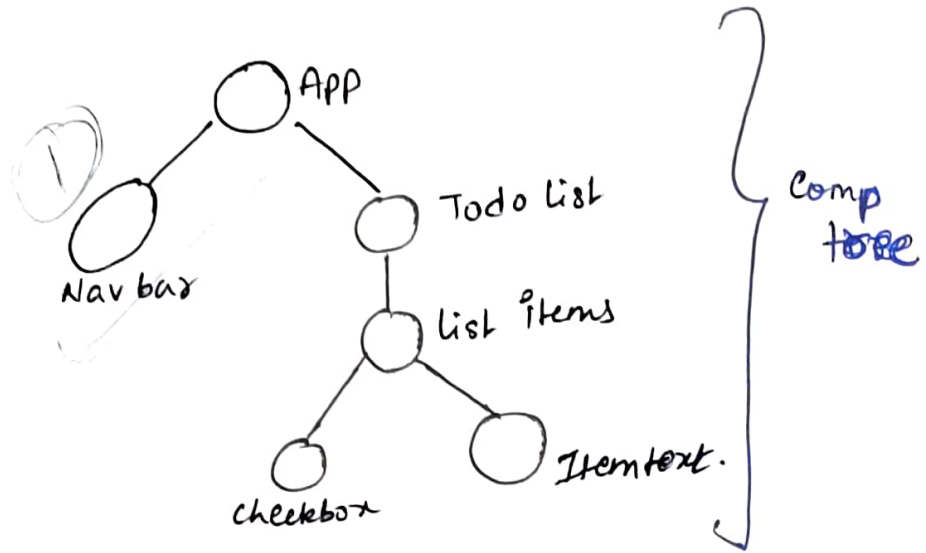


Section 33 → React.JS

- ① What is React? → A JS front end library to build user interfaces.
→ Breakdown things to build into component tree.



- More clean code and simpler to debug. [Eg: of navbar given].
- We had refrained from the exercise of mixing html, css & JS code in the past but react benefits from this.
i.e it concentrates more on individual component than code.
and each component has it's own html, css & JS and can be separate from other things that load & take time.
- Compares old vs New code & compares & only changes that code, making it faster.

③ Code Sandbox & Structure of Learning

→ Online editor for react in code sandbox.

Skill → Practice → Project
Theory → editor → React.

∴ we will be using online editor initially before going to atom.

④ JSX and Babel

→ `<body>`

`<div id = "root"> </div>` } std in all react applications.
↳ ①

→ We will rarely do work in index.html, after typing std boiler plate and ①. Add React & ReactDOM dependencies.

& require them in index.js.

```
var React = require("react");
// ...
ReactDOM.render(, document.getElementById("root"));
```

→ Now we use render func. (Takes only single element)
- div used.

② ReactDOM.render()

↳ three inputs (what to show, where, optional callback)

∴ ReactDOM.render(`<h1>Hello world! </h1>`, document.getElementById("root"));

→ we wrote something on our page without even touching html, this is possible by of JSX. & dependency (React) which has Babel (A JS compiler which converts html to JS before executing it into web page).

→ ∴ we can use next gen code & Babel will convert it to std JS for browser to execute easily (even for internet exp).

→ ** Instead of that the new method is

```
import React from "react";
import ReactDOM from "react-dom";
```

④

5) JSX Code Practice

→ A basic task given to complete using React.js on what learned in prev video class.

→ If the tag is empty $\langle \text{li} \rangle \langle / \text{li} \rangle$ it will turn
(sand) it into a self closing tag $\langle \text{li} / \rangle$ that does work.

6) JS Expressions in JSX

ES6 Template Literals

→ JSX not only lets you insert JS and type HTML in it. It further allows you to insert more JS inside that HTML



→ You can insert JS in HTML by placing that code b/w $\{ \}$.

But only expressions can work, not statements.

($3+4$, const, var)
(give a value)

(if, else, logic).
(makes comp do work.)

→ ES6 Template Literals → Injecting strings in piece of JS.
(optional, just for reference). → $\{ \text{'\$ \{Name\} \$\{Name\}'} \}$

7) JSX Practice in JS inside HTML

→ Another basic task related to above content.

const currentDate = new Date()

JSX Attributes and React Styling.

→ for adding styling (CSS) to HTML inside JS code we have to use 'className' not 'class' like in normal HTML. Though syntax is same.

→ `<script test/JavaScript "> </script>`
↓
change it to JSX.

→ All attributes that you specify (like id, class, lang, title, etc) in JSX though might be of same name as HTML, they follow camel casing.

→ Kebab casing followed in case of CSS. (img-fluid-02)

→ Press Alt & select 3 lines → You can type in all three lines simultaneously.

```
import .....  
const var = "Tyagi"  
ReactDOM.render(  
  <div>  
    <h1> My Name is {var} </h1>  
  </div>  
  document.getElementById("root")  
)
```

Even var can be given @s something dynamic as data can be given.

Std procedure.

JSX is.
Very strict on syntax

Inline styling for React Elements.

→ External styling is always recommended, but you should go through all types of styling. (to understand others code @s to get the feel of the lang).

→ `<h1 style = {{ color: "red" }} > Hello! </h1>`

css name. ↙ in JS format ↘ 2 brackets.

→ (or) you can, ↘ use commas inst of ; (in CSS) ; (in JS) ^{generally used}

→ `const customStyle = {`

Define color, etc, props here

}

Then write → `{ customStyle }` → here

(10)

CSS Styling Practice.

→ Getting time & using if, else to say Good morning, aftern, evening.
Inline CSS used to change color wot time.

(11) React Components ★

→ We discussed component tree in the start of this module.

→ Let's see what components are & how to (you) use them.

→ For this we create fn (whose name should be in capital).

and this fn is cut/paste into a new file made specifically for it. (The fn = component). [Eg:- `Heading.jsx`]

we write everything & return

→ Then we use import, export to connect the new file to our original `js` file.

There 2 names need not be same but good practice.

[import Heading from './Heading';] } both in diff files.
[export default Heading]