

ENSF 381

Full Stack Web Development

Lecture 21: Props & Router

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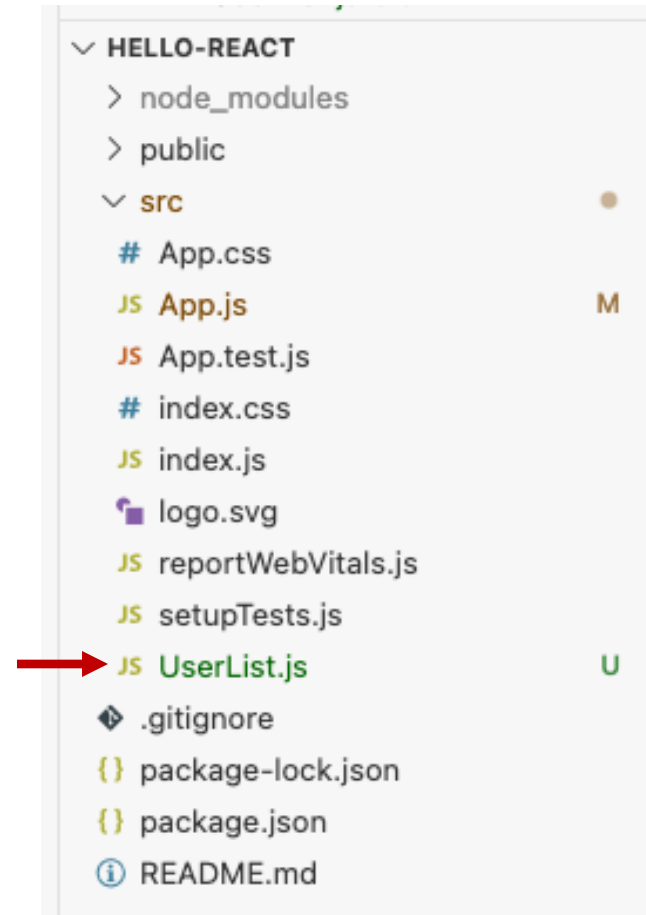
Instructor: Novarun Deb, PhD

Outline

- Recap.
- Props.
- Events.
- Router.

Recap - Modularization

- We need to modularize the code to enhance its maintainability and readability.
- Create the list in a separate file:



Recap - Modularization (UserList component)

```
import React from 'react';
const list = [
  {
    title: 'React',
    url: 'https://reactjs.org/',
    author: 'Jordan Walke',
    num_comments: 3,
    points: 4,
    objectID: 0,
  },
  {
    title: 'Redux',
    url: 'https://redux.js.org/',
    author: 'Dan Abramov, Andrew Clark',
    num_comments: 2,
    points: 5,
    objectID: 1,
  },
];
```

```
function UserList() {
  return list.map(function(item) {
    return (
      <div id={item.objectID}>
        <div>
          <a href={item.url}>{item.title}</a>
        </div>
        <div>{item.author}</div>
        <div>{item.num_comments}</div>
        <div>{item.points}</div>
      </div>
    );
  });
}
export default UserList;
```

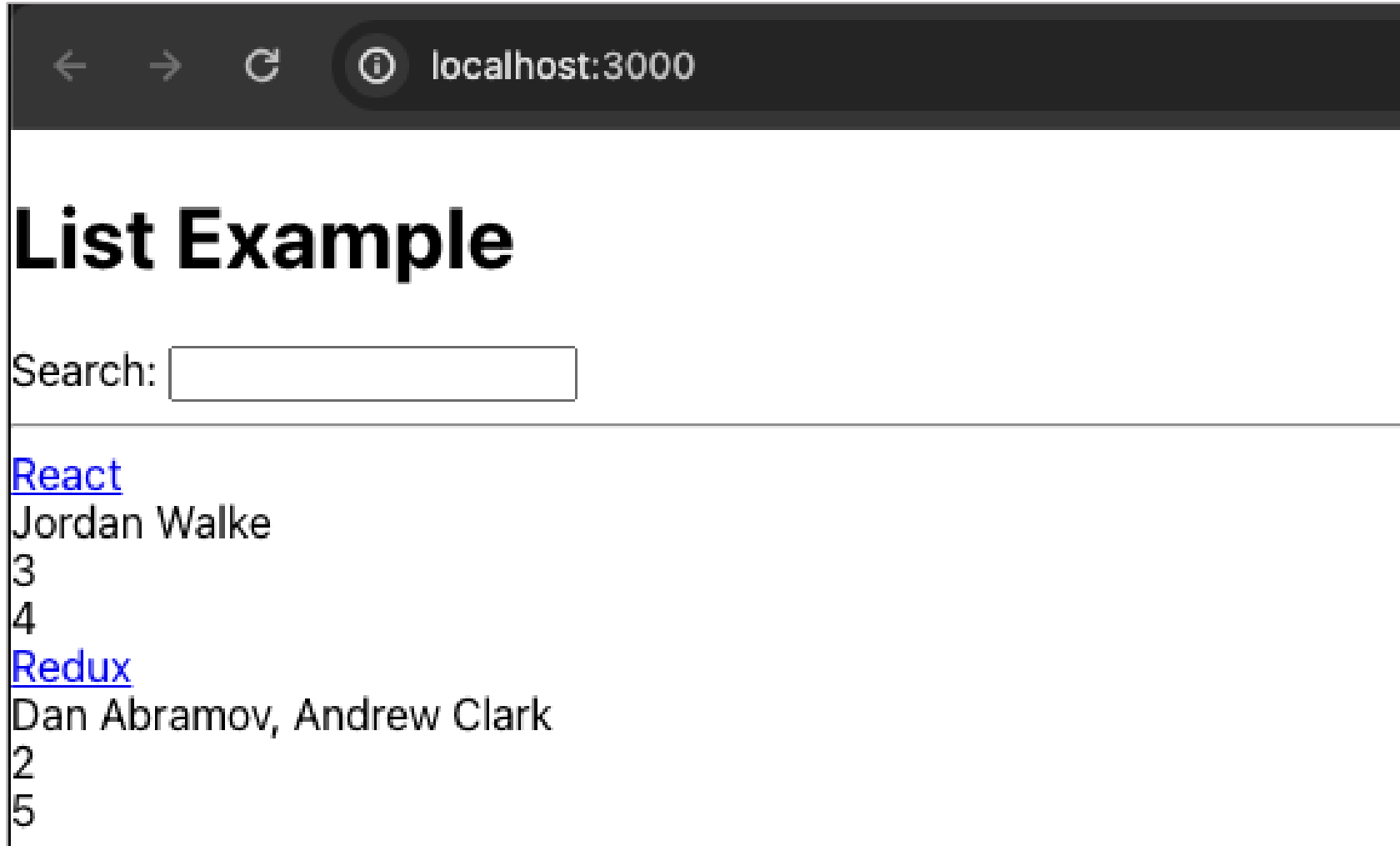
Recap - Modularization (App component)

```
import React from 'react';
import UserList from './UserList';

function App() {
  return(
    <div>
      <h1>List Example</h1>
      <label htmlFor="search">Search: </label>
      <input id="search" type="text" />
      <hr />
      <UserList />
    </div>
  );
}

export default App;
```

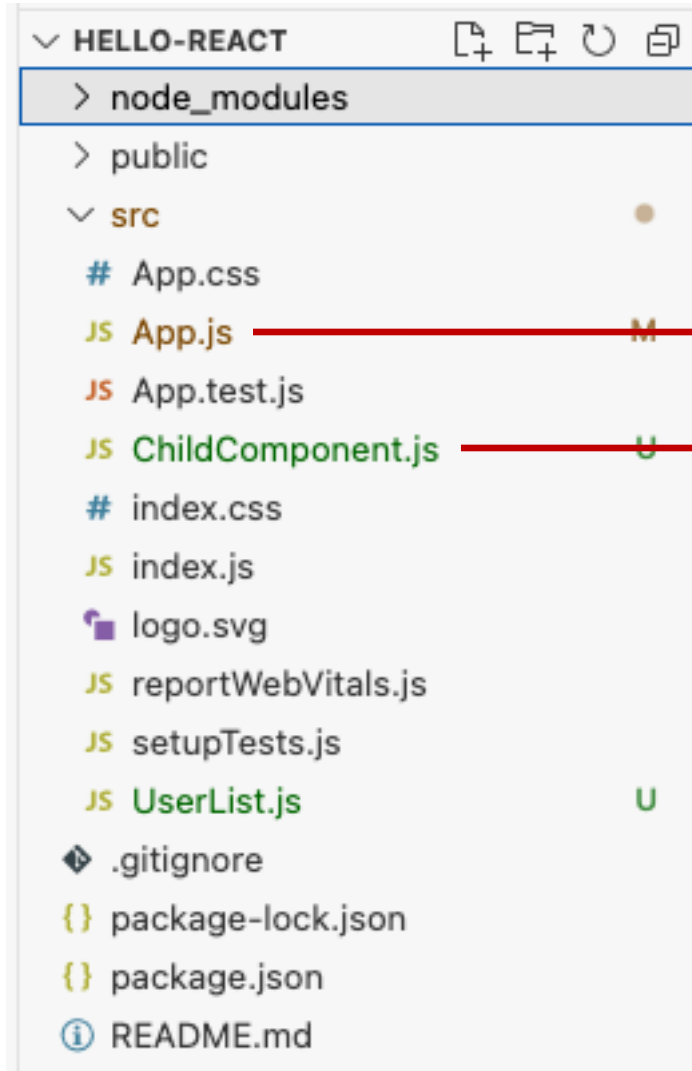
Recap - Modularization



Customizing component behavior and appearance with Props

- Pass data from a parent component to a child component.
- A set of arguments that are passed to a React component.
- These arguments are **similar to parameters in a function**, providing a way to customize the behavior and appearance of a component.
- **Props are read-only**: components can not modify the props they receive; they are considered immutable.
- "props" is an abbreviation for "properties".

Props – Example



Parent component

Child component

Props – Example (App Component)

```
import React from 'react';  
import ChildComponent from './ChildComponent.js';
```

```
function App() {  
  const dataToPass = "Hello from Parent!";
```

```
  return (  
    <div>  
      <ChildComponent message={dataToPass} />  
    </div>  
  );  
}
```

Pass the 'message' from the parent component (App) to the child component (ChildComponent).

```
export default App;
```

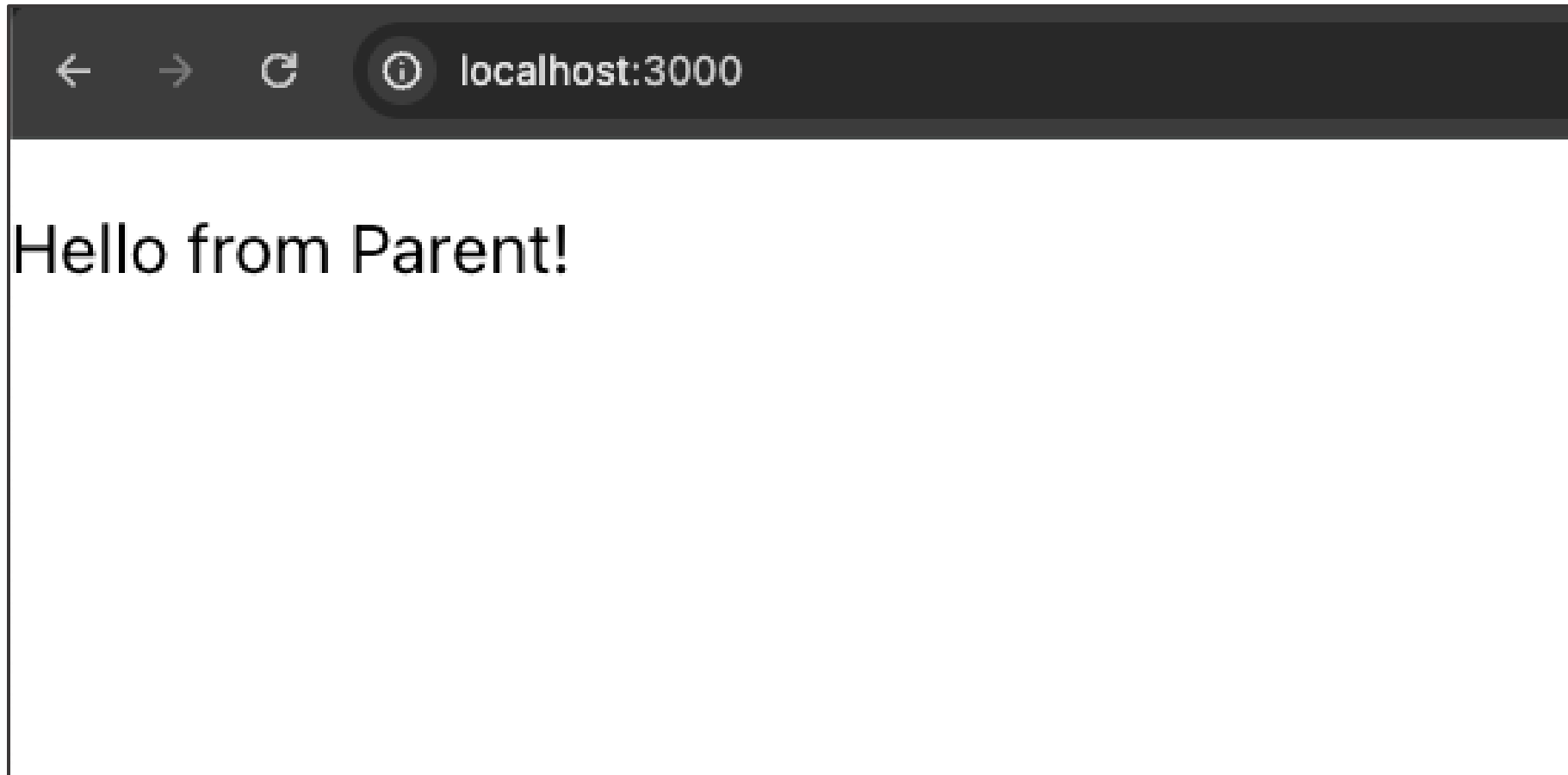
Props – Example (ChildComponent)

```
import React from 'react';
```

```
function ChildComponent (props) {  
  return (  
    <div>  
      <p>{props.message}</p>  
    </div>  
  );  
};
```

```
export default ChildComponent;
```

Props – Example



Passing multiple parameters using props – Example (App component)

```
import React from 'react';
import UserList from './UserList';

const list = [
  {
    title: 'React',
    url: 'https://reactjs.org/',
    author: 'Jordan Walke',
    num_comments: 3,
    points: 4,
    objectID: 0,
  },
  {
    title: 'Redux',
    url: 'https://redux.js.org/',
    author: 'Dan Abramov, Andrew Clark',
    num_comments: 2,
    points: 5,
    objectID: 1,
  }
];

function App() {
  return(
    <div>
      <h1> List Example </h1>
      <label htmlFor="search">Search: </label>
      <input id="search" type="text" />
      <hr />
      <UserList list= {list} name="John"/>
    </div>
  );
}

export default App;
```

Passing multiple parameters using props – Example (UserList component)

```
import React from 'react';

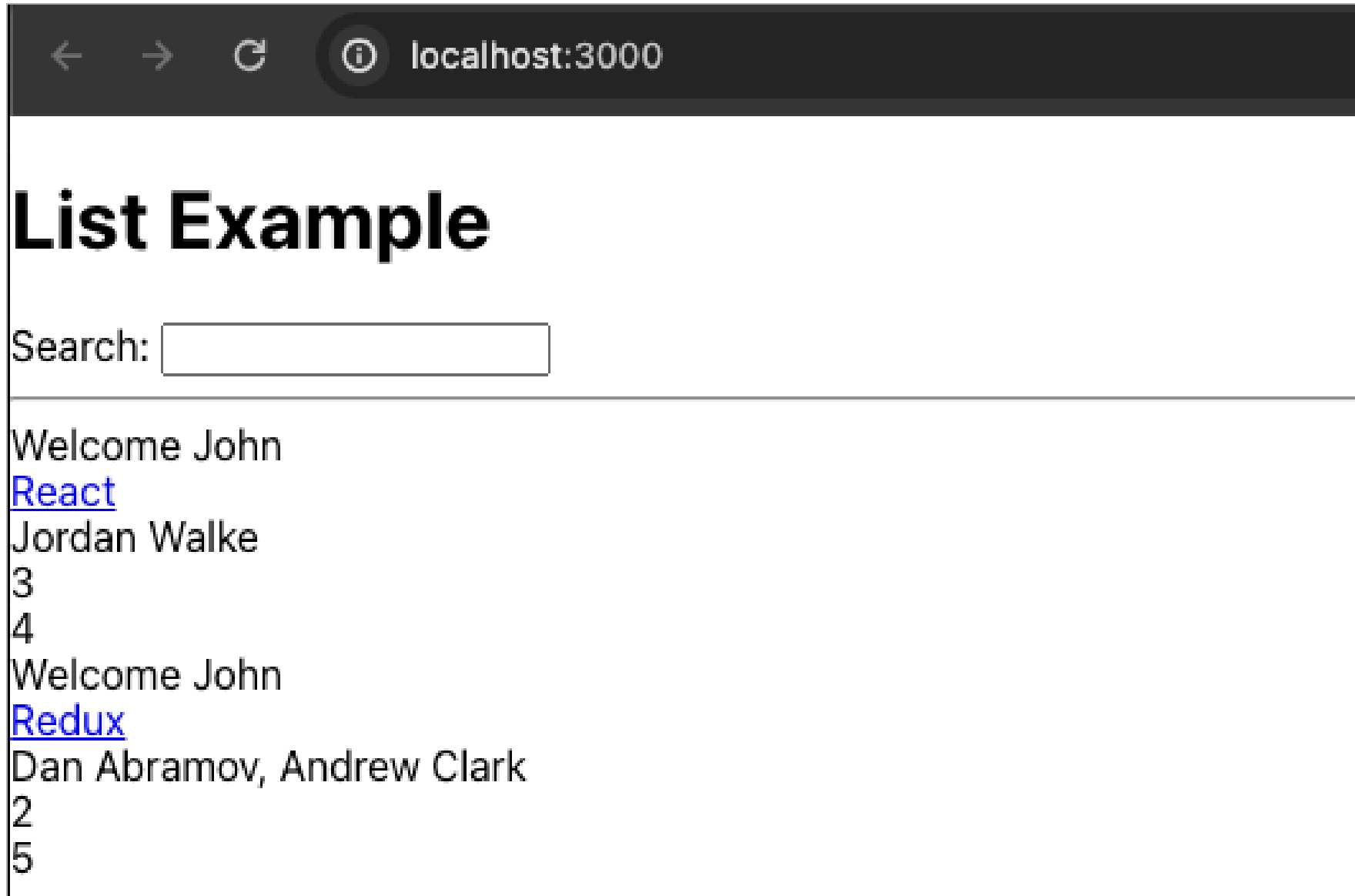
function UserList(props) {

  return props.list.map(function(item) {
    return (

      <div id={item.objectID}>
        <div> Welcome {props.name}</div>
        <div>
          <a href={item.url}>{item.title}</a>
        </div>
        <div>{item.author}</div>
        <div>{item.num_comments}</div>
        <div>{item.points}</div>
      </div>
    );
  });
}

export default UserList;
```

Props – Example 2



Events in React

- Actions or occurrences that can be detected and handled by React components.
- React has the same events as HTML.
- React abstracts the browser's native events, providing a **consistent way** to handle interactions in the applications.
- Here are some common events:
 - onClick
 - onChange
 - onMouseOver, onMouseOut
 - onLoad

Events - Example

```
import React from 'react';
```

```
function handleClick() {  
  console.log(document.getElementById("name_input_field").value);  
};
```

```
function handleChange(event) {  
  console.log(event.target.value);  
};
```

```
function App() {
```

```
  return (  
    <div>
```

```
      <input  
        id="name_input_field"  
        type="text"  
        placeholder="Enter text..."  
        onChange={handleChange}
```

```
      <button onClick={handleClick}>Send Text</button>
```

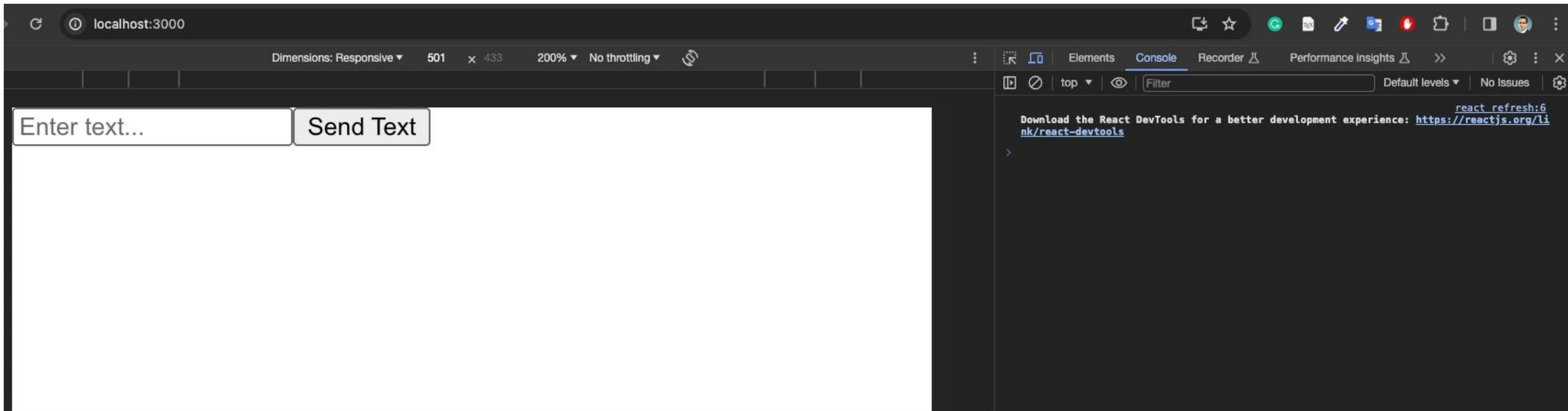
```
    </div>
```

```
  );}
```

```
  export default App;
```

→ We call the functions without ().

Events - Example



React Router

- A popular library for handling navigation and routing in React applications.
- It enables the creation of **single-page applications** by allowing developers to define different "routes" within their application and rendering the appropriate components based on the current URL.
- We need to install the React Router Library*:

```
npm install react-router-dom
```

Router - Syntax

```
import React from 'react';
import { BrowserRouter, Routes, Route } from 'react-router-dom';

function App() {
  return (
    <BrowserRouter> → This component is the root of the routing configurations.
      <Routes> → Used to define your application's routes and contains the individual route configurations.
        <Route path="/" element={<Home />} />
        <Route path="/about" element={<About />} /> } Specifies a particular route and
      </Routes> the component to be rendered
    </BrowserRouter> when that route is matched.
  );
};

export default App;
```

Router - Syntax

- Path: The path attribute specifies the URL path for which this route should be active.
- Element: The element attribute specifies the React element that should be rendered when this route is matched.

Router - Example

In this example, we will have three pages:

- Home Page
- About Us Page
- Contact Us Page

Router – Example (App)

```
import React from 'react';
import { BrowserRouter, Routes, Route } from 'react-router-dom';
import Home from './Home';
import AboutUs from './AboutUs';
import ContactUs from './ContactUs';
```

```
function App() {
  return(
```

```
<BrowserRouter>
  <Routes>
    <Route path="/" element={<Home />} />
    <Route path="/About" element={<AboutUs />} />
    <Route path="/ContactUs" element={<ContactUs />} />
  </Routes>
</BrowserRouter>
```

```
);
}
```

```
export default App;
```

Router – Example (Home)

```
import React from 'react';

function Home() {
  return (
    <div>
      <h1>Welcome to the home page!</h1>
      <a href='/'> Home </a>
      <a href='/About'> About Us</a>
      <a href='/ContactUs'> Contact Us</a>
    </div>
  );
};

export default Home;
```

Router – Example (AboutUs)

```
import React from 'react';

function AboutUs() {
  return
    <h1>
      This is About Us page!
    </h1>;
};

export default AboutUs;
```


Router – Example (ContactUs)

```
import React from 'react';

function ContactUs() {
  return
    <h1>
      For any question, please contact us at: info@info.com
    </h1>;
};

export default ContactUs;
```

Router – Example



Router – Navigate to another page using Event (ContactUs)

```
import React from 'react';
import {useNavigate } from 'react-router-dom';

function ContactUs() {

  const navigate = useNavigate(); // This hook is used for programmatic navigation in a React application

  function handleClick(){
    navigate("/About")
  }

  return (
    <div>
      <h1>For any question, please contact us at: info@info.com</h1>
      <button onClick={handleButtonClick}>Go to About Us page!</button>
    </div>
  );
};

export default ContactUs;
```

Router – Navigate to another page using Event (ContactUs)



What is the output?

```
import React from 'react';
import ChildComponent from './ChildComponent.js';

function App() {
  const dataToPass = "Hello from Parent!";

  return (
    <div>
      <ChildComponent message={dataToPass} />
    </div>
  );
}

export default App;
```

What is the output?

```
import React from 'react';

function ChildComponent (props) {
  props.message = 'Hello ENSF381'
  return (
    <div>
      <p>{props.message}</p>
    </div>
  );
};

export default ChildComponent;
```

What is the output?

Uncaught runtime errors:

ERROR

```
Cannot assign to read only property 'message' of object '#<Object>'
TypeError: Cannot assign to read only property 'message' of object '#<Object>'
    at ChildComponent (http://localhost:3000/main.9d398a22ecc54796f846.hot-update.js:24:17)
    at renderWithHooks (http://localhost:3000/static/js/bundle.js:24639:22)
    at updateFunctionComponent (http://localhost:3000/static/js/bundle.js:27519:24)
    at beginWork (http://localhost:3000/static/js/bundle.js:29231:20)
    at HTMLUnknownElement.callCallback (http://localhost:3000/static/js/bundle.js:14235:18)
    at Object.invokeGuardedCallbackDev (http://localhost:3000/static/js/bundle.js:14279:20)
    at invokeGuardedCallback (http://localhost:3000/static/js/bundle.js:14336:35)
    at beginWork$1 (http://localhost:3000/static/js/bundle.js:34200:11)
    at performUnitOfWork (http://localhost:3000/static/js/bundle.js:33448:16)
    at workLoopSync (http://localhost:3000/static/js/bundle.js:33371:9)
```

Questions



References

- <https://legacy.reactjs.org/docs/events.html>