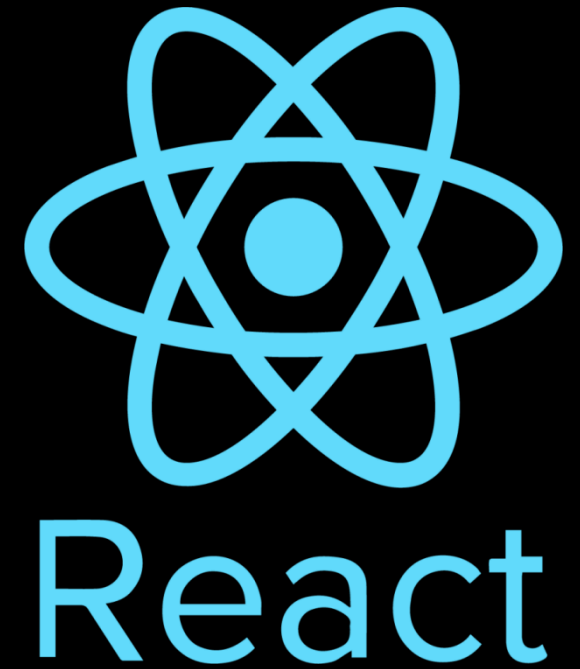


INTRODUCTION TO

A JavaScript Library

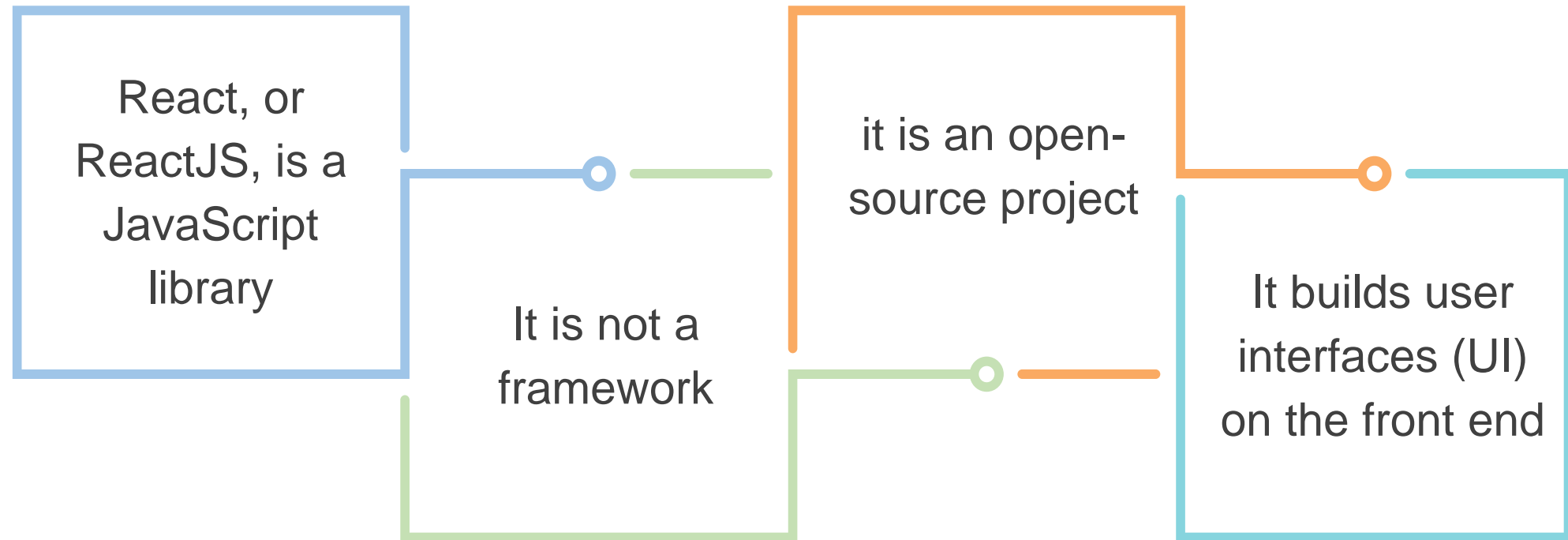




WHAT IS REACT?

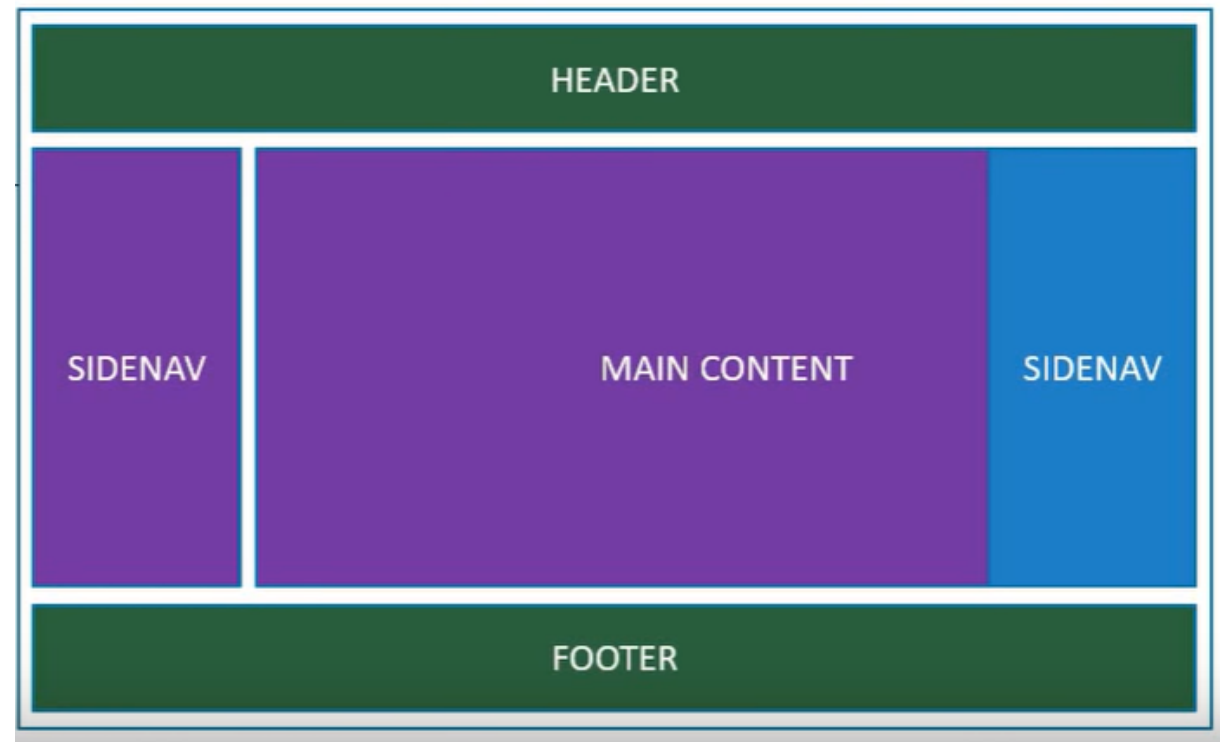
- React is a popular JavaScript library for building user interfaces (UIs).
- It was developed by Facebook and is widely used for creating dynamic and interactive web applications.
- React follows a component-based architecture, which means the UI is divided into reusable components that can be composed together to form complex interfaces.
- React introduces a declarative approach to building UIs, where developers describe how the UI should look at any given time, and React automatically updates and renders the components as necessary when the underlying data changes.
- This makes it easier to build and maintain large-scale applications by providing a clear separation between the UI and application logic.

WHY REACT?



REACT COMPONENTS

- As React is a component-based architecture, developers can divide the application into individual units.
- Each component is responsible for:
 - Rendering a specific part of the UI
 - Handling its own logic
 - Creating a hierarchy





WHY FUNCTIONAL COMPONENTS

Simplicity & Readability

Reusability

Good Performance

Hooks

Testing



CREATE COMPONENTS

- Create components for
 - Header
 - Footer
 - Slider
 - Some Featured Section
- Bootstrapping application:
 - 2 ways
 - Install bootstrap: `npm i bootstrap`
 - Direct copy paste CDN in index.html file inside public folder
 - You can also use React-Bootstrap

JSX (JAVASCRIPT EXTENSION)



JSX is a syntax extension for JavaScript that allows developers to write HTML-like code within JavaScript files.

It is primarily used in the context of React, a popular JavaScript library for building user interfaces.

JSX combines the power of JavaScript and HTML into a single language, making it easier and more efficient to create interactive UI components.

At runtime, JSX code is transformed into regular JavaScript using a transpiler like Babel.

ACTIVITY : JSX USAGE IN REACT COMPONENT

```
import React from 'react';

function HelloWorld() {
  return <h1>Hello, World!</h1>;
}

export default HelloWorld;
```

Basic Rendering

```
import React from 'react';

function Greeting() {
  let name="sonam soni";
  return <h1>Hello, {name}!</h1>;
}

export default Greeting;
```

Dynamic Rendering

ACTIVITY : JSX USAGE IN REACT COMPONENT

```
import React from 'react';
function Greeting() {
  const isLoggedIn = false;
  return(
    <div>
      <button>{isLoggedIn?'logout':'Login'}</button>
    </div>
  )
}

export default Greeting;
```

Conditional Rendering

ACTIVITY : JSX USAGE IN REACT COMPONENT

```
const divStyle = {  
  color: 'blue',  
  backgroundColor: 'lightgrey',  
  padding: '10px'  
};  
function StyledComponent() {  
  return <div style={divStyle}>  
    This is a styled component!  
  </div>;  
}  
export default StyledComponent;
```

Styling with JSX

ACTIVITY : JSX USAGE

```
function FragmentExample() {  
  return (  
    <>  
      <h1>Heading</h1>  
      <p>This is a paragraph inside a fragment.</p>  
    </>  
  );  
}  
  
export default FragmentExample;
```

Use of Fragment <></>

ACTIVITY : JSX USAGE

```
function ActionButton() {  
  const handleClick = () => {  
    alert('Button clicked!');  
  };  
  
  return (  
    <button onClick={handleClick}>  
      Click me  
    </button>  
  );  
}
```

Event handling

```
export default ActionButton;
```

```
function NumberList() {  
  const numbers = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7];  
  const listItems = numbers.map((number) =>  
    <li key={number.toString()}>  
      {number}  
    </li>  
  );  
  return (  
    <ul>{listItems}</ul>  
  );  
}
```

Display objects

```
export default NumberList;
```

ACTIVITY: DISPLAY JSON DATA

- Create one JSON files named products.json
- Import it to your component:
 - Import products from 'products.json';
 - This products variables work as an array you can directly map it
- Render the data into your component using Table format

STATE USING USESTATE() HOOK

- The useState hook is a fundamental hook in React that allows you to add state to functional components

```
function Counter() {  
  const [count, setCount] = useState(0);  
  
  return (  
    <div>  
      <p>You clicked {count} times</p>  
      <button onClick={() => setCount(count + 1)}>  
        Click me  
      </button>  
    </div>  
  );  
}
```

Basic state

STATE WITH BOOLEAN

```
function Toggle() {  
  const [isToggled, setIsToggled] = useState(false);  
  
  return (  
    <div>  
      <p>{isToggled ? 'ON' : 'OFF'}</p>  
      <button onClick={() => setIsToggled(!isToggled)}>  
        Toggle  
      </button>  
    </div>  
  );  
}
```


STATE WITH FORM INPUTS

```
function Form() {  
  const [name, setName] = useState('');  
  ⚡ const handleChange = (event) => {  
    setName(event.target.value);  
  };  
  const handleSubmit = (event) => {  
    alert('A name was submitted: ' + name);  
    event.preventDefault();  
  };  
  return (  
    <form onSubmit={handleSubmit}>  
      <label>  
        Name:  
        <input type="text" value={name} onChange={handleChange} />  
      </label>  
      <button type="submit">Submit</button>  
    </form>  
  );  
}
```

MANAGING MULTIPLE STATES

```
function MultiState() {  
  const [name, setName] = useState('');  
  const [age, setAge] = useState(0);  
  
  const handleNameChange = (event) => {  
    setName(event.target.value);  
  };  
  
  const handleAgeChange = (event) => {  
    setAge(event.target.value);  
  };  
}
```

USE OBJECTS IN STATE

```
function UserInfo() {  
  const [user, setUser] = useState({ name: '', email: '' });  
  
  const handleChange = (event) => {  
    const { name, value } = event.target;  
    setUser({  
      ...user,  
      [name]: value  
    });  
  };  
};
```

```
return (  
  <div>  
    <input  
      type="text"  
      name="name"  
      placeholder="Name"  
      value={user.name}  
      onChange={handleChange}  
    />  
    <input  
      type="email"  
      name="email"  
      placeholder="Email"  
      value={user.email}  
      onChange={handleChange}  
    />  
  </div>  
)
```

ARRAY AS A STATE

```
function ArrayState() {  
  const [items, setItems] = useState([]);  
  
  const addItem = () => {  
    setItems([...items, {  
      id: items.length,  
      value: Math.floor(Math.random() * 10) + 1  
    }]);  
  };  
}
```

```
  return (  
    <div>  
      <button onClick={addItem}>Add a number</button>  
      <ul>  
        {items.map(item => (  
          <li key={item.id}>{item.value}</li>  
        ))}  
      </ul>  
    </div>  
  );
```

ACTIVITY: TODO APP USING STATE

- Create state todo: takes input from the user
- Create state todos: array type which will handle all the inputs
- Write function to add todo which takes todo input field and store it in todos array
- Display all array values in the list form
- Also implement delete functionality to delete todo.

COMPONENT LEVEL INTERACTION

- Parent Child Communication
- If you want to pass data from parent component to child component then you can use props

```
function Welcome(props) {  
  return <h1>Hello, {props.name}</h1>;  
}  
export default Welcome;
```

```
function App() {  
  return (  
    <div>  
      <Welcome name="Alice" />  
      <Welcome name="Bob" />  
    </div>  
  );  
}
```

PASSING MULTIPLE PROPS

```
function UserInfo(props) {  
  return (  
    <div>  
      <h1>{props.name}</h1>  
      <p>{props.email}</p>  
    </div>  
  );  
}
```

```
function App() {  
  return (  
    <div>  
      <UserInfo name="Alice" email="alice@example.com" />  
      <UserInfo name="Bob" email="bob@example.com" />  
    </div>  
  );  
}
```


PASSING OBJECTS AS PROPS

```
function UserCard(props) {  
  return (  
    <div>  
      <h1>{props.user.name}</h1>  
      <p>{props.user.email}</p>  
    </div>  
  );  
}
```

```
function App() {  
  const user = {  
    name: 'Alice',  
    email: 'alice@example.com' };  
  return (  
    <div>  
      <UserCard user={user} />  
    </div>  
  );  
}
```

PASSING FUNCTION AS PROPS

```
function Button(props) {  
  return <button onClick={props.onClick}>{props.label}</button>;  
}
```

```
function App() {  
  const handleClick = () => {  
    alert('Button clicked!');  
  };  
  return (  
    <div>  
      <Button onClick={handleClick} label="Click Me" />  
    </div>  
  );  
}
```

DEFAULT PROPS

```
function Greeting(props) {  
  return <h1>Hello, {props.name}</h1>;  
}  
  
Greeting.defaultProps = {  
  name: 'Guest'  
};  
export default Greeting;
```

```
function App() {  
  return (  
    <div>  
      <Greeting />  
      <Greeting name="Alice" />  
    </div>  
  );  
}
```

PROPTYPES

```
function Profile(props) {  
  return (  
    <div>  
      <h1>{props.name}</h1>  
      <p>Age: {props.age}</p>  
    </div>  
  );  
}  
Profile.propTypes = {  
  name: PropTypes.string.isRequired,  
  age: PropTypes.number.isRequired  
};
```

```
function App() {  
  return (  
    <div>  
      <Profile name="Alice" age={25} />  
    </div>  
  );  
}
```

CONDITIONAL RENDERING BASED ON PROPS

```
function Status(props) {  
  if (props.isLoggedIn) {  
    return <h1>Welcome back!</h1>;  
  } else {  
    return <h1>Please sign up.</h1>;  
  }  
}
```

```
function App() {  
  return (  
    <div>  
      <Status isLoggedIn={true} />  
      <Status isLoggedIn={false} />  
    </div>  
  );  
}
```

UPDATE PARENT STATE FROM CHILD

- Create Parent Component
- Declare one state inside the parent component
- Pass the state value as well as function as props to child component
- Now trigger the update set function from props and check the parent state updated or not

```
function App() {  
  const [parentState, setParentState] = useState('Initial State');  
  
  const updateParentState = (newState) => {  
    setParentState(newState);  
  };  
  
  return (  
    <div>  
      <h1>{parentState}</h1>  
      <ChildComponent updateParentState={updateParentState} />  
    </div>  
  );  
}
```

CHILD COMPONENT

```
function ChildComponent(props) {  
  return (  
    <div>  
      <button onClick={() => props.updateParentState('Updated from child')}>  
        Update Parent State  
      </button>  
    </div>  
  );  
}
```


ACTIVITY: STATE PROPS

Customers List

Id	First Name	Last Name	Email
1	Sundar	Pichai	sundar.pichai@google.com
2	Satya	Nadella	satya.nadella@microsoft.com
3	Jeff	Bezos	jeff.bezos@amazon.com
4	Sergey	Brin	sergey.brin@google.com
5	Larry	Page	larry.page@google.com

Add Customer

First Name

Last Name

Email

Submit

Customer Details

ID : 2

First Name : Satya

Last Name: Nadella

Email: satya.nadella@microsoft.com



DESCRIPTION

- Create 3 components
- CustomerList (parent)
 - addCustomer
 - viewCustomer
- Pass some props from parent to child for interaction
- addCustomer will pass object of customer from child to parent
- Viewcustomer will take customer details to display from parent to child

USE EFFECT HOOK

- The useEffect hook in React allows you to perform side effects in function components.
- It serves as a combination of lifecycle methods like componentDidMount, componentDidUpdate, and componentWillUnmount in class components

```
function Counter() {  
  const [count, setCount] = useState(0);  
  
  useEffect(() => {  
    document.title = `You clicked ${count} times`;  
  });  
  
  return (  
    <div>  
      <p>You clicked {count} times</p>  
      <button onClick={() => setCount(count + 1)}>  
        Click me  
      </button>  
    </div>  
  );  
}
```

LIFECYCLE USING USEEFFECT()

```
function WelcomeMessage() {  
  useEffect(() => {  
    console.log('Component did mount');  
  
    return () => {  
      console.log('Component will unmount');  
    };  
  }, []);  
  
  return <h1>Welcome!</h1>;  
}  
  
export default WelcomeMessage;
```

FETCH DATA

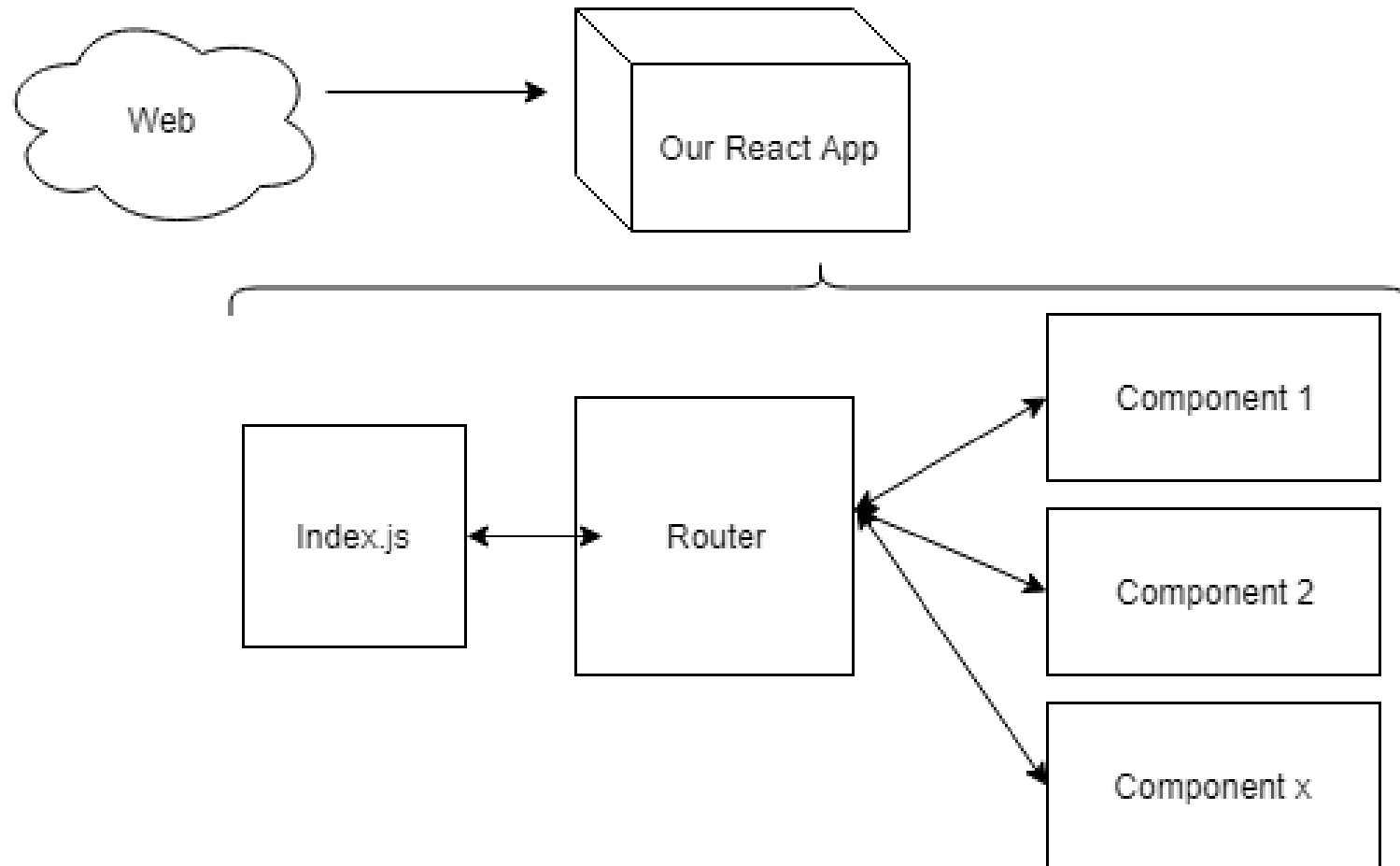
```
function FetchData() {  
  const [data, setData] = useState(null);  
  
  useEffect(() => {  
    fetch('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts/1')  
      .then(response => response.json())  
      .then(data => setData(data));  
  }, []);  
  
  return (  
    <div>  
      {data ? <p>{data.title}</p> : <p>Loading...</p>}  
    </div>  
  );  
}
```

DEPENDENCY ARRAY IN USEEFFECT

- By Default useEffect hooks run everytime when any state changes of the component.
- If you want to run use effect to run only once then use [] (empty array) as dependency.
- If you want to execute useeffect incase of a perticular state chnages of the component then pass that state name to the dependency array.

```
function Incrementer() {  
  const [count, setCount] = useState(0);  
  
  useEffect(() => {  
    console.log(`Count is: ${count}`);  
  }, [count]);  
  
  return (  
    <div>  
      <p>Count: {count}</p>  
      <button onClick={() => setCount(count + 1)}>  
        Increment  
      </button>  
    </div>  
  );  
}
```

REACT ROUTER



HOW TO SETUP?

- Install dependency: npm install react-router-dom

```
function App() {  
  return (  
    <Router>  
      <nav>  
        <Link to="/">Home</Link>  
        <Link to="/about">About</Link>  
      </nav>  
      <Routes>  
        <Route path="/" element={<Home />} />  
        <Route path="/about" element={<About />} />  
      </Routes>  
    </Router>  
  );  
}
```

Browser Router

Root tag Routes → add
Route

DYNAMIC ROUTES

```
function App() {  
  return (  
    <Router>  
      <nav>  
        <Link to="/user/1">User 1</Link>  
        <Link to="/user/2">User 2</Link>  
      </nav>  
      <Routes>  
        <Route path="user/:userId" element={<User />} />  
      </Routes>  
    </Router>  
  );  
}
```

```
function User() {  
  let { userId } = useParams();  
  return <h2>User ID: {userId}</h2>;  
}
```

PROGRAMMATIC NAVIGATION

```
function App() {  
  return (  
    <Router>  
      <Routes>  
        <Route path="/" element={<Home />} />  
        <Route path="/about" element={<About />} />  
      </Routes>  
    </Router>  
  );  
}
```

```
function Home() {  
  const navigate = useNavigate();  
  const goToAbout = () => {  
    navigate('/about');  
  };  
  return (  
    <div>  
      <h2>Home</h2>  
      <button onClick={goToAbout}>  
        Go to About</button>  
    </div>  
  );  
}  
  
function About() {  
  return <h2>About</h2>;  
}
```

HANDLING 404 ERROR

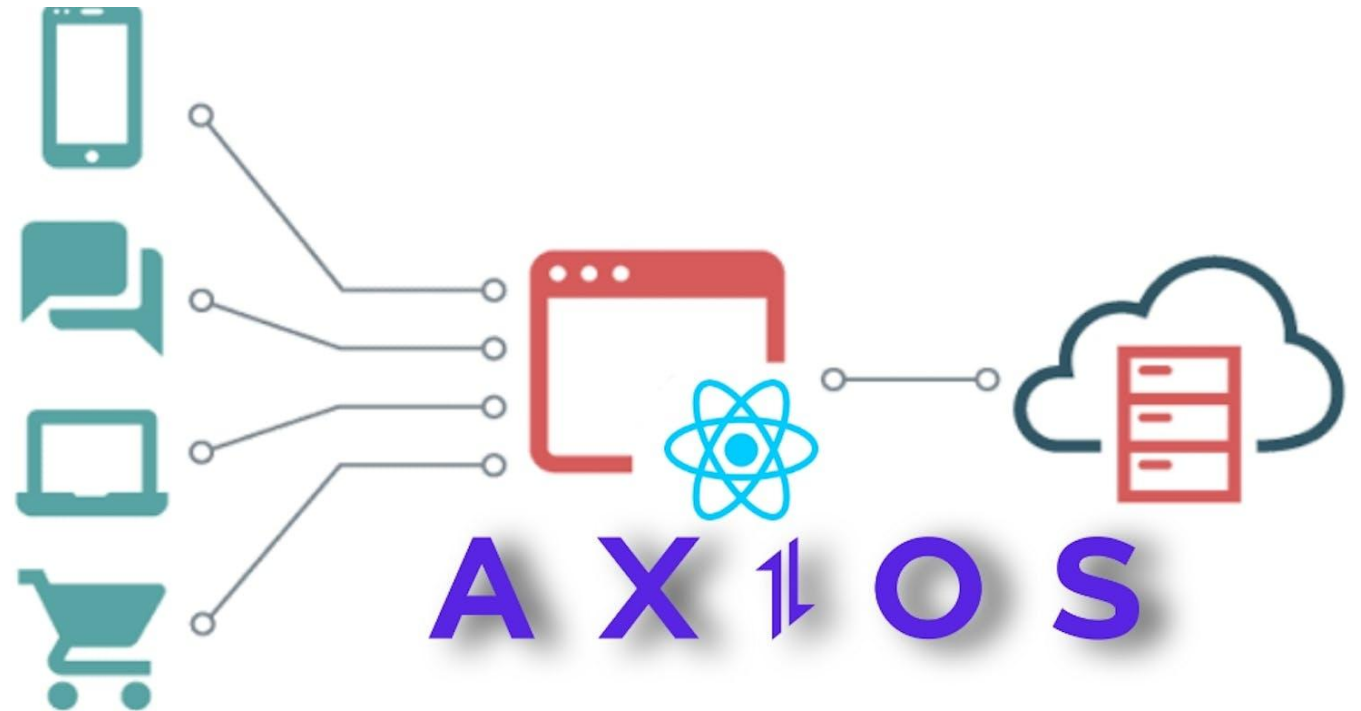
```
function App() {  
  return (  
    <Router>  
      <nav>  
        <Link to="/">Home</Link>  
        <Link to="/about">About</Link>  
        <Link to="/non-existent-page">Non-existent Page</Link>  
      </nav>  
      <Routes>  
        <Route path="/" element={<Home />} />  
        <Route path="/about" element={<About />} />  
        <Route path="*" element={<NotFound />} />  
      </Routes>  
    </Router>  
  );  
}
```

AXIOS

Axios is a popular JavaScript library for making HTTP requests.

It can be used with both JavaScript and TypeScript, and it works in both browser and Node.js environments.

Using axios we can trigger post, get, put & delete method directly.



GET DATA USING AXIOS

```
function FetchData() {
  const [data, setData] = useState(null);
  const [loading, setLoading] = useState(true);
  const [error, setError] = useState(null);

  useEffect(() => {
    axios.get('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts/1')
      .then(response => {
        setData(response.data);
        setLoading(false);
      })
      .catch(error => {
        setError(error);
        setLoading(false);
      });
  }, []);
}
```

```
if (loading) return
<p>Loading...</p>;
if (error) return
<p>Error: {error.message}</p>;

return (
  <div>
    <h2>{data.title}</h2>
    <p>{data.body}</p>
  </div>
);
}
```


POST DATA

```
const handleSubmit = async (event) => {  
  event.preventDefault();  
  try {  
    const result = await axios.post('BASE_URL', {  
      title,  
      body  
    });  
    setResponse(result.data);  
  } catch (error) {  
    console.error('Error creating post:', error);  
  }  
};
```


ACTIVITY: CRUD OPERATION

- Let's create one dummy JSON server
- Create React application
- Trigger methods
 - Get
 - Post
 - Put
 - delete