**Phase 1**

**Day 1**

**24-05-2021**

**Web Developer**

**MERN Stack :**

**Mongo DB/MySQL Express Module React JS Node JS**

**Phase 1 :**

**Agile, Git, HTML,CSS, JavaScript**

**Project**

**Simply blogging**

**Phase 2**

**ES6 Features and React JS with Redux.**

**Project, Node JS Module**

**Building a To-Do App**

**Phase 3**

**Node JS Modules file handling, http module,**

**Express module (REST API),**

**Mongo DB,**

**Connecting Mongo DB data through Node JS**

**MongoDB and Mongoose**

**Socket programming**

**Project**

**Chatbox**

**Phase 4**

**Testing modules**

**Docker**

**Jenkin**

**AWS Overview ( ES3, RDS, S3 etc).**

**SVN : Java**

**Client1 or dev1 or Local Repository**

**Client2 or dev2 or Local RepositoryServer**

**Repository**

**Client3 or dev3 or Local Repository**

**GIT : Git is known as Sub Version Control System.**

**It is use to records the changes done in file or folder or application or projects.**

**Online shopping application**

**Git provide distributed sub version control system.**

**Login Module**

**Customer Module**

**Order Module**

**Manager module**

**Git commands**

**To make the folder as local repository as**

**git init**

**if you want to check the last command status we have run the command as**

**git status**

**If we want to move file from untrack phase to staging area. We have to run the command as**

**git add filename**

**if we want to move this file from staging area to local repository (folder).**

**git commit –m “Commit Message”;**

**git config --global user.email "you@example.com"git config --global user.name "Your Name"**

**git config –-global user.email “**[**abc@gmail.com**](mailto:abc@gmail.com)**”**

**git config -–global user.name “userName”**

**github : github is a part of Microsoft which provide remote repository for the git.**

**AWS**

**Azure**

**Google cloud**

**Oracle cloud**

**Etc**

**git add . ( all files and folder) adding the staging area.**

**Command to connect local repository to remote repository**

**git remote add origin URL**

**now to push the data to remote repository we have to use the command as**

**git push –u origin HEAD (u means upstream and HEAD last commit in that branch).**

**If we do any changes in local repository means created new file, updated existing file or deleted files**

**git add .**

**git commit –m “Message for that task”**

**git push –u origin HEAD**

**Steps :**

**git init**

**git status**

**git add .**

**git status**

**git commit –m “message for task”**

**git status**

**data store in local repository**

**git remote add origin URL**

**git push –u origin HEAD**

**next time or again and again whenever you do any changes in project or folder.**

**git add .**

**git commit –m “commit for task”**

**git push –u origin HEAD**

**Another way to make local folder as a local repository**

**git clone URL**

**git branch : A branch is simply light weighted movable pointer which hold more than one commit details.**

**When we create local repository we can see default branch ie master or main.**

**Syntax to create the branch**

**git branch branchname**

**To view branch names**

**git branch**

**To move use-defined branch**

**git checkout branchName**

**To delete the branch**

**git branch –D branchName**

**Command to create the branch and switch the branch**

**git branch branchname**

**git checkout branchName**

**Or**

**git checkout –b branchName**

**Manager**

**Manager create sample code and push in remove repository.**

**Ali Ajay**

**Git clone done by both developer**

**Login Application**

**BranchName BranchName**

**Ali\_Login Ajay\_Application**

**Git clone URL**

**: First time to download or clone remote repository in local machine.**

**And**

**git pull**

**: This command is use to updated new changes from remote repository to local existing repository.**

**git pull : we have run this command in default branch ie main or master.**

**git push : we have to push use-defined branch to remote repository**

**If we want to check all commit details**

**git log**

**Day 2**

**25-05-2021**

**HTML,CSS,JS ES5 and ES6. Bootstrap.**

**Web Application**

[**https://www.google.com**](https://www.google.com) **: URL**

**http: hypertext transfer protocol : set of rules**

**s : secure**

**www : world wide web**

**google : domain**

**com : commercial**

**Uniform Resource locator**

**Req(https/http)---🡪**

**Client Server**

**🡨-----Res (http/https)**

**HTML/HTML5**

**CSS/CSS3**

**JS (JavaScript)**

**HTML/HTML5--🡪 Display the content on web page**

**Display simple message**

**Add the image**

**Hyper link**

**List**

**Table**

**EmployeeDetails**

**Id Name Salary**

**100 Raju 12000**

**101 Ramesh 14000**

**Attribute : Attribute is known as properties of tags. Attribute we have to write in opening in the form of key-value pairs. Value may be single quote or double quote or without quote.**

**<tagName name=”value”> </tagName>**

**Forms**

**HTML/HTML5 Form tag by default method consider as get.**

**If method is get the information send through URL in the form of query params. Like**

**URL?key=value&key=value&key=value**

**In Get method data send through url ie through head part. And body is empty.**

**Post method**

**The data send through body part of request.**

**CSS/CSS3---🡪 Apply presentation logic or look and feel for that content.**

**CSS : Cascading Style Sheet :**

**CSS provide lot of pre-defined properties which help to apply good look and feel application.**

**Using CSS we can achieve separation concern. Means actual contents and formatting style of separate.**

**Types of CSS files**

1. **Inline CSS**
2. **Internal CSS or embedded CSS**
3. **External CSS**

**Inline CSS**

**<tagName style=”property:value;property:value”>**

**</tagName>**

**Internal or Embedded CSS**

**Syntax**

**In between head tag we have to style stag**

**<style type=”text/css”>**

**selector {property : value;property:value}**

**</style>**

**Type of selector**

1. **Universal selector : \***
2. **Specific selector : tagname p, h1, to h6, div, span etc**
3. **Multi specific selector : tagname,tagName,tagName{property : value}**
4. **Class selector (local class selector ) :**

**tagName.className {property:value;property:value;}**

1. **Class selector ( global class selector )**

**.className {property:value;property:value;}**

1. **Id selector**

**#idName {property:value}**

1. **Child selector**

**parentNametag childTagName {property:value;}**

**Class Vs id**

**class : group of tags. So we can write more than one tag same class.**

**id : if we want to make unique ness between two tag when we have to use id.**

**<div>**

**<p class=”abc” id=”p1”>First para</p>**

**<p class=”xyz” id=”p2”>Second para</p>**

**<p class=”abc” id=”p3”>Third para</p>**

**<p class=”xyz” id=”p4”>Fourth para</p>**

**</div>**

**Using the id in JS we can read, write or update html contents(DOM).**

**External CSS file**

**JavaScript --🡪 Action(Events) on content or programming on web page or contents.**

**UI Developer : IDE**

**Micro soft : VSCode**

**MEAN Stack and MERN Stack**

**JavaScript : ES5**

**JavaScript was object based interpreter scripting language.**

**Object based or prototype based style Vs object oriented**

**OOPs : Object Oriented Programming system**

**Object, class, Inheritance, Polymorphism, Encapsulation, Abstraction etc.**

**Like C++, Java, Python, C# etc**

**Interpreter Vs Compiler**

**Both are translator : converting one format to another format.**

**Interpreter : it check the code line by line and convert : JavaScript**

**Compiler : Convert whole code at time. C, Java**

**Scripting Vs Programming**

**In programming language it generate another file which help to run the program like byte code, exe file or object file.**

**But in scripting directly we get the output.**

**JavaScript tags syntax**

**<script type=”text/JavaScript”> opening tag**

**</script> closing tag**

**This tag we have to write in between head tag or body tag of html we page.**

**We can write more than one tag in one html page.**

**If we want to display message through JavaScript we have to use pre-defined object ie document and write if function part of document object.**

**In JavaScript it is not mandatory every statement end with semicolon.**

**Variable and data types**

**To declare the variable in JavaScript we are using var keyword**

**var variableName**

**var a;**

**var n=10; // number type consider**

**var m=10.10; // number type consider**

**var fname=”Ajay Kumar”; //string type consider**

**var result = true; //Boolean type consider**

**var obj = new Date(); //object reference consider**

**document.write(a);// undefined (data type consider)**

**Operator :**

**Arithmetic Operator : +, -, \*, /, %**

**Conditional operator : >, >=, <, <=, ==, ===, !=**

**Logical operator : &&, ||, !**

**Assignment operator : =**

**Increment and decrement : ++, --**

**Ternary operator : condition ? true : false**

**typeof function or operator :**

**Day 3**

**26-05-2021**

**If statements**

**Simple if**

**if(condition){**

**true block**

**}**

**if else**

**if(condition) {**

**}else {**

**}**

**Nested if : if within another if.**

**if(condition) {**

**if(condition) {**

**}else {**

**}**

**}else {**

**if(condition) {**

**}**

**}**

**If else if or if ladder**

**if(condition) {**

**}else if(condition) {**

**}else if(condition) {**

**}else {**

**}**

**switch :**

**syntax**

**switch(variableName) {**

**case label1: block1;**

**break;**

**case label2: block2;**

**break;**

**case label3: block3;**

**break;**

**default default bock**

**break;**

**}**

**switch, case, break and default are keywords.**

**Looping : it is use to execute the set of statement again and again till the condition becomes false.**

**While loop**

**Do while loop**

**For loop**

**Initialization start and end**

**Condition true**

**Coding**

**Increment / decrement**

**Normal Function**

**Function is use to write set of instruction to perform a specific task.**

**Syntax to write normal function**

**User-defined function**

**function functionName(parameterList) {**

**}**

**JavaScript function can return any type of values without return keywords or return type.**

1. **Function no passing parameter and no return type.**
2. **Function passing parameter but no return type.**
3. **Function passing parameter and return type.**
4. **Function no passing parameter but return the value.**

**Pre-defined global function**

1. **alert(“Message”): pop up message.**
2. **prompt(): This function help to take the value through keyboards.**
3. **parseInt() : it is use to convert string to integer.**
4. **parseFloat() : it is use to convert string to float.**
5. **eval() : it is use to convert string to number (with or without decimal).**
6. **confirm() : This function display pop message with 2 button ok and cancel. If you click on ok button it return true if click on cancel it return the false.**

**do {**

**alert 1: Add 2 Sub**

**prompt(): to receive choice**

**switch(){**

**case 1 take x and y value and display sum**

**case 2 take x and y value and display sub**

**}**

**Do you want to continue : confirm**

**}while()**

**alert(“thank you”)**

**events : event is a interaction between user and html tags or components or form tags.**

**Event provide bridge between html and JavaScript code.**

**Type of events**

**In JavaScript all events are start with on prefix followed by event name.**

**Type of events**

**onClick : button or p or div tags**

**onDblClick : button or p or div tag**

**onMouseOver : image tag**

**onMouseOut : image tag**

**onKeyUp : AJAX Google search engine**

**onKeyDown : chatting application**

**onFocus : enter in text field**

**onBlur : exit from text field**

**onChange : dropdown**

**onSubmit : Validation Form validation**

**onLoad : body tag**

**onUnload : body tag**

**Dropdown**

**<select name=”city” onChange=””>**

**<option value=”Bangalore”>Bangalore</option>**

**<option value=”Delhi”>Delhi</option>**

**<option value=”Mumbai”>Mumbai</option>**

**</select>**

**etc**

**Listener : Listeners are function which help to listen the generated events.**

**To generate the events we have to register the event on dom(Document Object Model) or HTML tags.**

**DOM : Document Object Model**

**index.html**

**In browser memory dom hierarchy will created.**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<title>Message</title>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<p>Welcome to Web Page</p>**

**<script type=”text/JavaScript”>**

**for(var i=0;i<10;i++){**

**document.write(“Welcome”)**

**}**

**</script>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

**DOM means HTML tags**

**HTML**

**HEAD BODY**

**TITLE P**

**TextNode –Message TextNode: Welcome to**

**If we want to write (add), remove, update dom elements or tags dynamically.**

**Read, Write and Update : dynamically**

**DOM API : Document Object Model (Application Programming interface).**

**Java, Asp.net, Python, C/C++, JavaScript they provide DOM API to read, write and update data in html dynamically.**

**DOM API using JavaScript**

**If we want to read text field value using JavaScript**

**1st way**

**document.formname.textfieldname.value**

**2nd way**

document.getElementsByName("user")[0].value;

**3rd**

**document.getElementById(“user”).value**

**Form Validation**

**Using JavaScript**

**Using HTML5 Features**

**OOPs using ES5**

**objects :**

**object : any real world entity**

**properties or state – have –fields/variables**

**Person**

**behaviour –do/does -- functions / methods**

**Bank**

**Animal**

**Car**

**Employee**

**Etc**

**In JavaScript object are divided into two types.**

**Pre-defined objects**

**JavaScript follow object hierarchy**

**Object -🡪 properties or state**

**behaviour**

**object 🡪 property or state**

**behaviour**

**object -🡪property**

**behaviour**

**object**

**BOM : Browser object Model**

**window is top most object in BOM Hierarchy**

**DOM : Document object Model**

**document is top most object in DOM Hierarchy**

**User-defined objects**

**Day 4**

**25-05-2021**

**BOM : Browser Object Model :**

**In BOM hierarchy window is a top most object.**

**window.alert(“Welcome to JavaScript”)**

**or**

**alert(“Welcome to JavaScript”);**

**window.prompt(“Enter the name”)**

**or**

**alert(“Enter the name”)**

**window.document.write(“Welcome to JavaScript”)**

**or**

**document.write(“Welcome to JavaScript”)**

**synchronous and asynchronous communication**

**Statement level**

**L1**

**L2**

**L3**

**L4**

**Function call**

**dis1();**

**dis2();**

**dis3();**

**dis4();**

**Promise()**

**1st Req**

**2nd Req**

**3rd Req**

**4th Req**

**Client Server**

**In JavaScript window object contains setTimeout(), setInterval() and clearInterval() function. Which help to achieve asynchronous operations.**

**document.write(“1st Statement”) syn**

**document.write(“2nd Statement”): asyn**

**document.write(“3rd Statement”) asyn**

**document.write(“4th Statement “) syn**

**CSS style property in DOM CSS property**

**color:red color=red**

**font-size:24px; fontColor=24px;**

**background-color:yellow backgroundColor=yellow**

**Creating User-defined object using ES5 style (function style)**

**Up to ES5 no class keyword to create the objects. To create the user defined object we are using function itself.**

**Object : any real world entity**

**properties**

**behaviour**

**object is a concept.**

**If we want to describe the object we have to take the help of function in ES5 JavaScript.**

**In function style object creation we can add dynamic property.**

**ES6 Features**

**ES : ECMA :European Computer Manufacture Association**

**ECMA Script : it is a concept.**

**ES5**

**ES6 and ES7 new**

**JavaScript is a one of the implementation of ES5 as well as ES6.**

**TypeScript is a super set of JavaScript which support all features of ES6. Where Javascript support few features of ES6 or partial support of ES6.**

**TypeScript is also one of the implementation of ES6 Features.**

**Adding external JavaScript file**

**From ES6 onwards we can declare variable using var, let and const keyword.**

**Using var we can re-declare same variable once again. But using let we can’t re-declare same variable once again.**

**Using var we can declare global variable but using let we can declare local or block scope.**

**const : if we declare variable using const keyword we can’t change the value of that variable.**

**If we want to declare constant value using const keyword.**

**Normal function call may before or after function declaration.**

**But expression style calling must be after declaration.**

**IIFE : immediately invoked function expression**

**Syntax**

**1st 2nd**

**(functionBody)(functionCall)**

**This type of function we can call immediately and only once.**

**Callback function : passing the function it self or function name or function body to another function as a parameter is known as callback function.**

**Array with retrieve value using different ways**

**array : array is use to store more than one value of same or different types.**

**syntax to create the array**

**Literal style**

**let num1 =[100,200,300,400,500];**

**Object style**

**let num2 = new Array(100,200,300,400,500);**

**Day 5**

**30-05-2021**

**arrow function :**

**arrow function short cut syntax for the anonymous function with express style.**

**Syntax**

**Let/var functionName = ()=>document.write(“Arrow function”)**

**By default arrow function return result without return keyword.**

**If we want to write more than one line code in arrow function we have to use curly braces with or without return keyword.**

**Array methods**

**Push() : add the element at last**

**Unshift() add the element at beginning**

**Pop() : remove element from last**

**Shift() : remove element from beginning**

**Splice(): This method is use to add, remove and update the elements.**

**Array de structure concept.**

**Rest Operator and Spread Operator**

**Syntax Rest and Spread operator**

**…variableName**

**We can use with array**

**For Rest Operator …variablename on the left side of the de structure syntax.**

**For Spread operator …variable name on the right side of the array variable.**

**Spread operator**

1. **spread operator is use to create the clone of the array or duplicate array.**
2. **Spread operator is use to merge more than one array object.**
3. **Using spread operator we can merge two use-defined object property into one objects.**

**We can use with function**

**Creating user-defined object using ES6 style**

**ES6 style OOPs concept.**

**From ES6 onward we create to describe object we are using class keywords.**

**ES6 style**

**class className {**

**variableName = value;**

**variableName= value;**

**functionName() {**

**}**

**}**

**constructor**

**constructor is a type of special function which help to create the object.**

**Up ES5 function itself is behave like a constructor.**

**But from ES6 they provide constructor. If we want to write constructor from ES6 we have to create a function with name as constructor in lower case.**

**Constructor get called automatically when we create the objects.**

**But in ES6 we can write only one constructor means we can’t write more than one constructor.**

**Day 6**

**31-05-2021**

**DOM Operation Insert and Delete DOM Element dynamically.**

**Project Details**

**Name\_Organization\_MERN\_Stack\_Repotitory :Repository**

**Local Machine**

**Create one folder**

**Phase 1**

**Create a Phase1 Project**

**Phase 2**

**Phase 3**

**You have to push this code in git repository.**

**Web Service :**

**Req java(req)**

**Client SBI XML/JSON HSBC**

**Spring boot asp.net**

**Res python**

**Node js Non java res**

**Web Service : Giving the Service for web application when two application running using different technologies.**

**SOAP Base only XML format**

**REST API Web Service xml and non xml ie json**

**Any other format.**

**JSON : JavaScript Object Notation**

**JSON is use to store the data in the form of key value pairs. Where key must in string format and value may be number, Boolean, string, array, complex object.**

**Syntax**

**{“key”:value,”key”:value,”key”:value}**

**In View side we have understand how to convert string to json and json to string.**

**Promise : Promise is a pre-defined object provided by JavaScript which help to handle asynchronous action’s eventually may be success values or failure values.**

**User-defined promise**

**Let pr = new Promise((res,rej)=> {**

**res(“successfully done”)**

**})**

**//promise handle asynchronous event data if promise resolved then callback function get called if promise rejected catch callback function call.**

**pr.then().catch()**

**JavaScript provide pre-defined method/function fetch() which help to consume/produce REST API from backend technologies develop in any language Java(Spring boot), Asp.net, Python, or Node JS.**

**Fetch() function return type of promise objects.**

**Rest API**

**Representational State Transfer Application Programming interface.**

**Backend technologies like Java, .net, python or Node JS expose their data (services) in the form of JSON using Rest API.**

**URL if they given data in the form of JSON (XML) They are REST api develop in any technologies.**

**HTML5 : Storage API**

**sessionStorage and localStorage**

**If we want to share the data between more than one JavaScript file may be ES5 or ES6 we can take the help of Storage API.**

**store.js**

**var a=10;**

**retrieve.js**

**document.write(a)**

**If we want to share the data between two js file then we can take help of sessionStorage or localStorage**

**sessionStorage.setItem(“key”,value);**

**localStorage.setItem(“key’,value);**

**key must be string**

**sessionStorage.getItem(“key”);**

**localStorage.getItem(“key”);**

**using key we can get the value from session scope.**

**This value is available till application close. Once application close the value form session store destroy.**

**Some time if you want to remove the value from session storage we can call**

**sessionStorage.removeItem(“key”);**

**If we store the value in localStorage it store the secondary memory. After close the after still we can get the value we open the application once again.**

**localStorage.removeItem(“key”);**

**Day 7**

**01-06-2021**

**Bootstrap**

**Bootstrap is a free open source front end CSS framework for HTML and CSS for develop responsive web application.**

**Meta view port tag ensure proper rendering or view and touch zooming.**

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"/>

Using this tag we can make our web page as responsive web application.

Bootstrap provided set of pre-defined CSS classes which store in external CSS file.

Bootstrap provided CSS classes for all DOM elements or tags

Like div, p, button, form, table, etc.

If we want to add the bootstrap features to our web page

1st way

Refer the bootstrap URL using CDN (Content Delivery Network).

2nd way

Download the bootstrap file on our machine and link to that file.

3rd download the bootstrap using node js.

**Div tags classes**

**container : container is a fixed width size.**

**container-fluid : This type of classes take the full width of the viewport.**

**Button classes**

**Grid Layout**

**Bootstrap grid system allow up to 12 column across page.**

**You can divided the container or container-fluid in row and each row in column with space multiply by 12.**

**Container**

**row**

**col**

**jQuery : It is a external library function which contains lot of pre-defined function which internally connected to each other to read, write and update DOM element very easily.**

**$(“select tag using selector”).doActionOnThatTag()**

**Phase 2**

**Day 1**

**06-06-2021**

**Node JS Overview**

**jQuery is a type of external JavaScript library**

**Angular Framework is a type of JavaScript open source**

**framework.**

**Node JS : Node JS is not a library like jQuery nor framework like Angular Framework. It is a run time environment for JavaScript program it may be library or framework.**

**Like a JRE in Java.**

**Before Node JS JavaScript is known as Client Side scripting language running on browser.**

**After node JS script is known as client side as well as server side scripting language.**

**Node JS provide lot of pre-defined module (local module or external Module) which help to do file handling programing, creating web application, creating web service, connecting database(Using JavaScript).**

**Frontend backend**

**HTML/CSS/JavaScript JEE (Java)**

**Asp.net**

**Python**

**Php**

**Node JS**

**In Node JS (JavaScript Program (Server side scripting )) we can’t use window and document objects.**

**In Node JS we can’t use BOM and DOM hierarchy.**

**Why node js program we run through command prompt.**

**TypeScript**

**TypeScript is a super set of JavaScript which support all features of ES6, ES7.**

**ES6 using JavaScript doesn’t support data types.**

**But TypeScript support data types concept.**

**Like number, string, Boolean etc.**

**TypeScript file is .ts (TypeScript). We can’t include ts file in html page.**

**Transpiler : It is also type of compiler.**

**Transpiler is a tool or command that translate between source code at the same level of abstraction.**

1. **Typescript : This transpiler help to convert ts file to js file. Which we can include in html web page.**
2. **Babel**
3. **Traceur**

**With node we get by default another command ie npm**

**npm (node package manager).Like MVN (in Maven (Java))**

**This command is use to install external module or dependencies of JavaScript or Node JS.**

**Syntax**

**npm install –g moduleName (globally)**

**or**

**npm install moduleName (locally)**

**To convert ts to js it require command as tsc**

**To enable tsc we have to install typescript module**

**npm install –g typescript**

**Angular Framework : 2 to 12**

**Typescript is required mandatory.**

**React JS :**

**We can use ES5 JavaScript**

**We can use ES6 JavaScript**

**We can use typescript**

**Babel**

**Babel is a type of transpiler which help to convert ES6 to ES5 JavaScript(browser compatibility) with Pure JavaScript program.**

**Babel with React JS :**

**JSX (JavaScript and XML) : This JSX code can’t understand by browser so we have to convert JSX code to ES5 or ES6 JavaScript code which can be understand by browser.**

**Babel configuration to convert ES6 to ES5 code.**

**In Node Js application it require package.json file.**

**This file hold the all application configuration details, build details, module version details (dependencies details) etc.**

**npm init (this command is use to create package.json file)**

**Then install two external babel module**

**Installing locally.**

**npm install babel-cli**

**npm install babel-preset-env**

**then to convert demo.js (ES5 javascript code)**

**babel demo.js –d output**

**output is folder where file will generate.**

**Using babel demo.js –d output we have to convert each time to es5 file.**

**Create src folder and keep all JavaScript(Es6) files.**

**webpack:**

**webpack is a static module bundle.**

**Webpack treat all files and assets as module.**

**Module is a collection of variable, function, classes etc.**

**Using Webpack we can create dependency graph which describe how all modules are related to each other using require (import) and ­ statement between more than one files.**

**Using web pack we will create static bundle file which traverses all modules(files) to build the graph.**

**This static bundle file we can include in view page ie html page.**

**To connect to two file we have to take the help of import / require and export concept.**

**If you want to use the webpack features we have to install module**

**npm install –g webpack**

**npm install –g webpack-cli**

**please create one file with name**

**webpack.config.js file**

**React JS**

**React JS is a JavaScript library for building User Interface or UI Components.**

**React JS is front-end JavaScript library developed by Facebook. It is use to handle the view layer or presentation logic for web as well as mobile application (React native).**

**It is one of the most popular JavaScript library and has strong foundation community behind it.**

**React JS a open source.**

**React JS is a not a framework. It is library.**

**jQuery Vs React JS**

**Angular Vs React Vs Vue**

**jQuery do all operation on actual DOM But react JS provide Virtual dom if we any change it apply on virtual dom and then apply on actual dom.**

**jQuery is light weighted library where React is heavy compare to jquery.**

**Angular is a framework But react JS is a library.**

**Library only helps you in one aspect but where as framework helps us in many aspect.**

**Library Vs Framework**

**Angular is a framework React JS is a library.**

**Library is not standard. They focus on only one area depending upon type of library. Where framework is standard. The implementation of all design pattern (best practise) is taken care by framework. Framework is very big they do lot of task.**

**If we are planning to develop the application using framework 70 to 80% task is taken care by framework. Hardly we have to write 20 to 30% code to make final product.**

**Framework is like a template or protocol but not a final product.**

**Framework are heavy but library are light weighted.**

**Angular Vs React JS**

**React JS is library and Angular is a framework.**

**React JS is a library it only focus only UI not on look and feel.**

**MVC : Model View Controller : Angular framework base upon MVC Design pattern.**

**But React JS only focus on View in MVC.**

**React JS a open source library which help to improve the UI.**

**React JS provide virtual dom features.**

**React API : Application Programming interface.**

**Two modules**

**react : It is a open source js library or module which help to develop UI. If is fully component base UI.**

**react-dom : react-dom is a open source library or module which provide glue between react and actual DOM. When we want to show react component on DOM we need to use ReactDOM.render().**

**React JS as well as Angular framework is use to create SPA means Single page application.**

**Multi page application**

**One.html welcome.html**

**Hyperlink**

**Using button**

**Submit button**

**Using JavaScript function**

**In multipage application whole page loaded once again in browser memory.**

**Using SPA we can load the only part of the page rather than whole page.**

**Component is use to control the view or part of view on web page.**

**Using Component we can create user-defined tags whenever we use that tag the code written in component get display on view page.**

****

**Day 2**

**07-06-2021**

**Online editor to do React JS program**

**Codepen**

**React provide two library react and react-dom**

**react library help us to create react component.**

**read-dom provide the bridge between react and actual dom.**

**Creating react component**

**1st way : React.createElement()**

**const element = React.createElement("p",{},"Welcome to React JS");**

**const element = React.createElement("p",{"class":"myClass"},"Welcome to React JS");**

**const root = document.querySelector("#root");**

**ReactDOM.render(element,root);**

**2nd way : using normal function or arrow function style**

**function functionName() {**

**}**

**function MyComponent() {**

**const element = React.createElement("p",{"class":"myClass"},"Welcome to React JS");**

**return element;**

**}**

**const root = document.querySelector("#root");**

**ReactDOM.render(MyComponent(),root);**

**JSX : JavaScript and XML**

**While writing function name we have to follow pascal naming rules. Means first letter of function name must be upper case.**

**3rd way : using class style ES6**

**React library provide features to create user-defined tags using function or class style. Those function or class return JSX code.**

**<b>Welcome </b>**

**<abc color=”red”>hello</abc>**

**Facebook provide create-react-app external node module which help to create the project.**

**If we create project using create-react-app it add all external dependencies which require to run the react js program like installing react, react-dom, babel, webpack still more.**

**npm install –g create-react-app**

**After installation successfully create create-react-app we have to create a project**

**create-react-app project-name**

**Ex :**

**create-react-app welcome-app**

**Here**

**create-react-app is command or module or library**

**welcome-app is a project name**

**create-react-app is a external module provided by facebook which help to create sample react js projects.**

**After created project successfully move inside a project using a command**

**cd project-name**

**cd welcome-app**

**open this project in Vs code**

**1st option code .**

**Or open any other way**

**Then run project we have to run the commands**

**(terminal or command prompt must be open inside a project folder ie where package.json)**

**npm start**

**After executed project 100% it automatically open the default browser using URL as**

[**http://localhost:3000**](http://localhost:3000)

**Project structure**

**node\_module : This folder contains all required node js external module or dependencies which help to run the project.**

**public : This folder contains first page of the react js application.**

**index.html**

**if you want any static content depending upon project you can write but not advisable.**

**In this page you can find div tag with id attribute with value as root.**

<div id="root"></div>

**In div tag component get render (send or display) using ReactDOM.render() function.**

**In public folder you can keep all static resource resources for the project like images.**

**package.json : This file contains all react js configuration details.**

**Next expand the src folder.**

**Then open the App.js file**

**If we export using default then in another page we can import without curly braces that component or variable or class.**

**In one file we can export default only one component or variable or functions.**

**In one file we can export default only one and more than normal export.**

**React Component**

**A component is a small, reusable chunk of code that is responsible for one job. That job is often to render some HTML code.**

**In React JS we can create the component using Normal function style (ES5 style), using arrow function style (ES6 style) as well as class style (ES6 style).**

**Every component return React.createElement may one tag or more than one tag with help of JSX.**

**The component allow you to split your UI or application into independent, reusable piece of code.**

**Header component**

**Footer component**

**JSX must be return only one tag.**

**If we are planning to return more than one tag it must be wrap in another like div tag.**

**<div>**

**Set of tags**

**</div>**

**<>**

**Set of tags**

**</>**

**JSX : JavaScript and XML : Using JSX features we can write html code inside a JavaScript function.**

**That html code can contains static data as well as dynamic data.**

**JSX expression**

**{5+2}**

**{10/2}**

**{variableName}**

**{objectValue}**

**In React JS we will use more ternary operator to do some condition.**

**Ternary operator**

**condition ? true : false**

**According to JSX every dom element when retrieve using map we have to provide unique id ie known as key.**

**Using key JSX maintain the unique ness between two tags if two tags contains same information or different information.**

**Creating component using class style**

**When creating class component first we have to import it**

import React from "react"

**Then we have write simple code**

class MyClass extends React.Component{

    render(){

      return <div>This is Class component Example</div>

    }

}

**Phase 2 : Day 3**

**08-09-2021**

**create-react-app create-state-and-props**

**React Component contains two type of variable**

**props (properties)**

**state**

**If component created using ES6 class style we can use props and state variables.**

**If component created using ES5 function style or ES6 arrow style we can use only props no state. From new version of React JS using react hook methods we can use state in function or arrow function components.**

**props :**

**Component’s props (obviously short for properties) in React.**

**Props are similar to argument for function component(normal function or arrow function) or constructor in ES6 class style.**

**Props are ready-only to component (immutable) can’t change.**

**A component’s props is an object. It hold the information about that components.**

**Props can hold number, string, Boolean, object, json or function etc.**

**If you want to access props in class component we have to use this.props but in function component we can use directly props no this.**

**<SayHello user=”Ravi”></SayHello>**

**<font color=”red”> Hi </font>**

**<font color=”green”> Hello </font>**

**<font color=”blue”> How r you </font>**

**Using props we are creating user-defined attribute for components.**

**Props is use to receive the value for attribute of that component.**

**Using props we can pass the value from parent component to child component.**

**It advisable inside one file we have to create only one components.**

**State : Unlike props, state is a private variable and strictly belong to single components. Component state we can modified or change over time in response to user action.**

**State is a heart of react component which help describe the component behaviour**

**These states are use to store the information or data about that component.**

**If we created component using class syntax we can create or initialize the state variable inside a constructor using syntax as**

**After super keyword.**

**this.state = {key:value}**

**value may be number, string, Boolean, array type or object type.**

**We can change the state using**

**setState({key:value}) using some events.**

**React form and events with setState**

**create-react-app react-form-and-events**

**React Events :**

**Handling event with react js is very similar to handling events on DOM element using JS.**

**React event type are named using camelCase like**

**In JavaScript**

**onclick**

**onClick**

**But in React JS**

**onClick**

**onDblClick**

**onMouseOver**

**onChange**

**onSubmit**

**etc**

**HTML with DOM**

**<input type=”button” value=”click” onclick=”fun()”/>**

**in React JS we have to use syntax as**

**<input type=”button” value=”click” onClick={this.fun}/>**

**In normal function we can’t access this ie current object or component instance.**

**But in arrow ES6 this ie current object or component instance bound automatically to arrow functions.**

/without bind we can't access component object.

**So if you want to access this ie current objet or component object in normal function we have to bind that function in constructor.**

**In App component create id, name and salary, gender, hobbies, as state variable then assign the value through forms and display those details in Child component DisplayEmployee. Hint pass the value using props to DisplayEmployee components.**

**Display in property format.**

**App must be class component and DisplayEmployee must be functional components.**

**Functional component takes props as parameter and return JSX.**

**Component communication : sharing the data.**

**Life cycle of component**

**How to call REST API using fetch and axios**

**Get, post, put and delete.**

**Hook and Redux**

**React JS with Redux**