React.js and Node.js

Pre-requisites:

HTML

CSS

JavaScript

Software’s Required

1. Editor - Visual Studio Code : <https://code.visualstudio.com/download>
2. Node.js - Runtime environment for Javascript to run at the backend: <https://nodejs.org/en/>
3. Browser - Runtime environment for Javascript to run at the frontend
4. Internet - Open internet to download node-modules

Things to know before going to React.js & Node.js

* HTML
  + div, p, h1,..h6, table, form, img and so on.
* CSS
  + id, class, properties & values
* Javascript
  + Fundamentals
  + Functions & Variables
  + New Features of Javascript (EcmaScript latest features)
    - classes, let, const, super, extends
    - Arrow functions, template string literals
    - Rest & Spread operators
    - Default arguments
    - PadStart & PadEnd
    - Exponential operators
    - Generators

Refresher on JavaScript

There are mainly 3 ways you can print the output in the Javascript

* document
* alert
* console

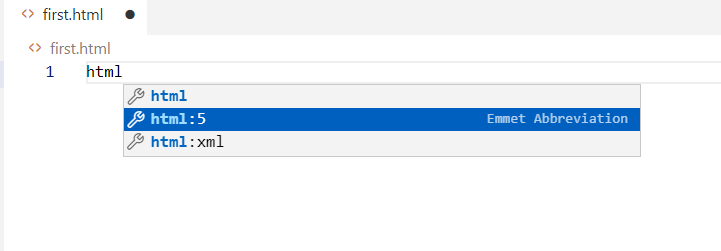
document: It is an inbuilt Javascript object that helps you to access the browser DOM (Document Object Model), it helps to access various functions like write(), getElementById(), getElementsByTagName() and so on.

alert: It is mainly to show the pop-up box, for any kind of warning or some messages

console: It is mainly to debug the javascript if you want to see any output you use log(), or if Javascript has any errors those are logged in the console.

first.html

You can use html in the beginning to see the html default template in the VScode which is auto-created



Then you see as





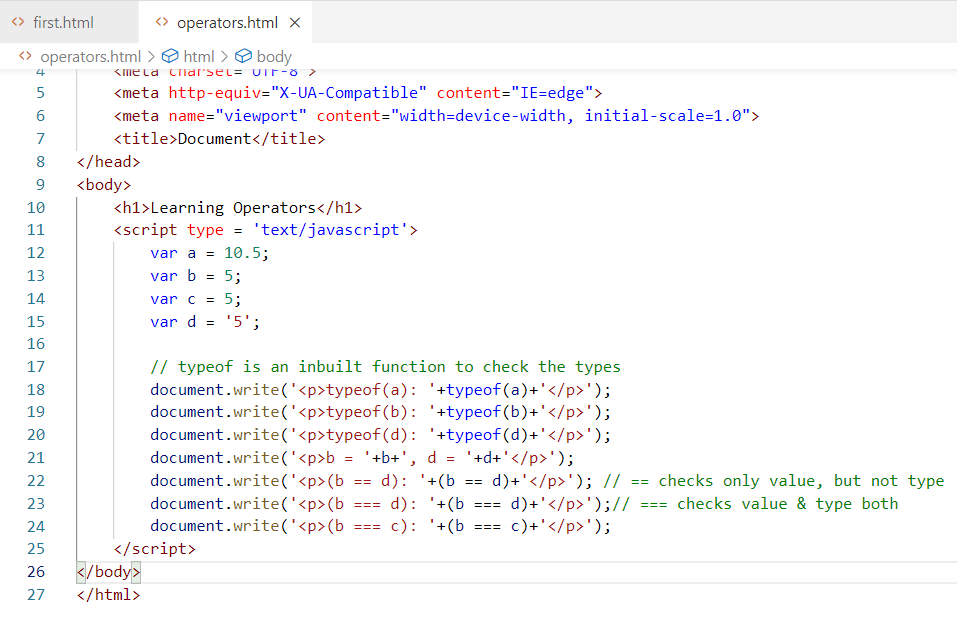
Output:



Fundamentals of JavaScript

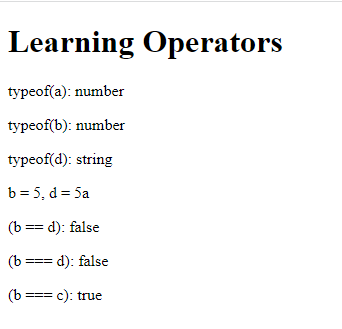
* operators: ++, --, \*, /, +, -, =, <, >, <=, >=, ==, ===, !=
* arrays
* loops: for, while, do-while
* conditions: if, if - else, if else if, else, swtich
* functions
* objects
* events

operators.html



Here typeof checks the data type, in Javascript we have datatypes like number, string, boolean, object, Date,

Output:



Activity:

1. Try out other operators like <=, >=, !=, ++, -- to understand how they work

Arrays: It is a collection of data, in Javascript you can have arrays with various types in a single collection, it used by []

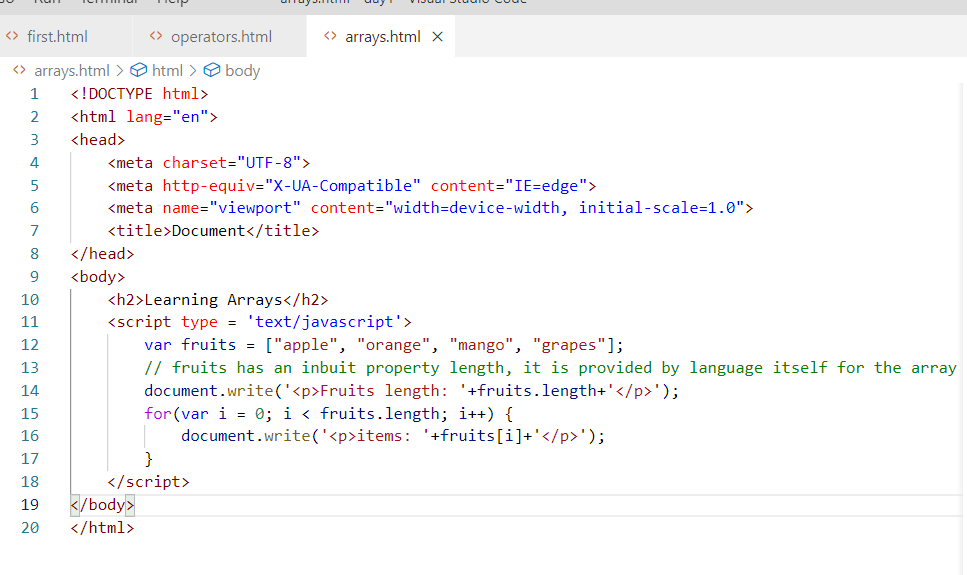
items = [2, 1, 6, 7]; // valid

items = [“hello”, “test”, “demo”]; // valid

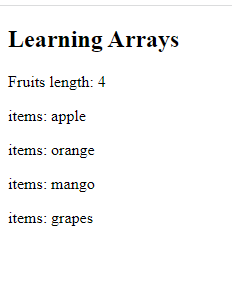
items = [2, “test”, “demo”, true, 5.15]; // valid

You can always use loops to iterate the array

arrays.html



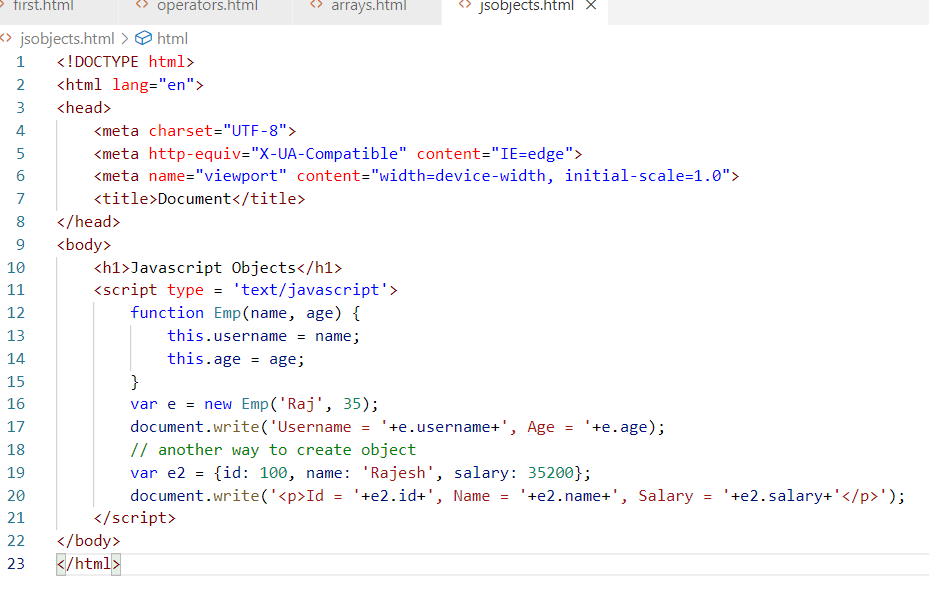
Output:



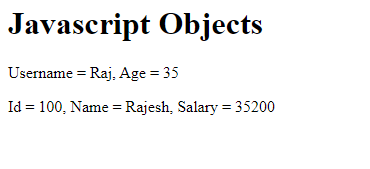
Creating Objects in Javascript

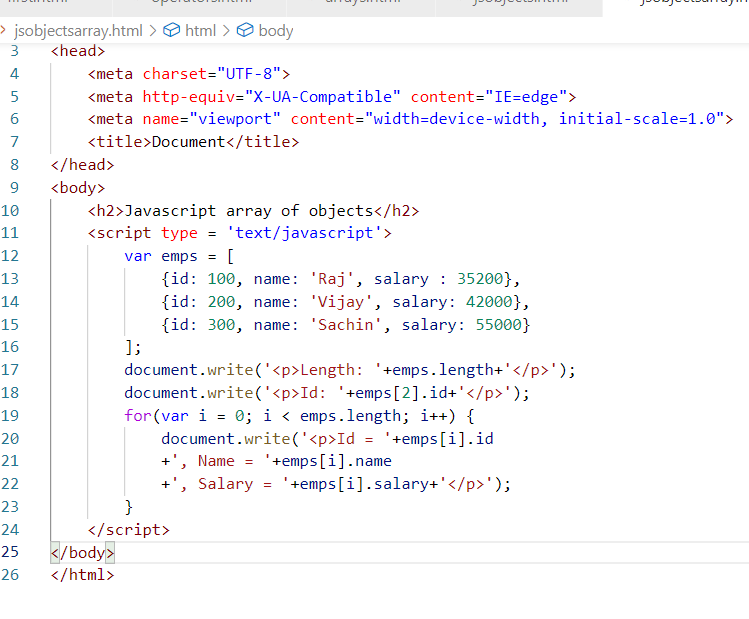
There are two ways you can create object in Javascript

1. Creating an object with {} having properties & values
2. Creating a constructor function that initializes the object

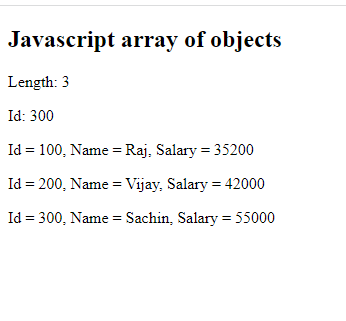


Output:





Output:



How to handle events:

Events are the things which are generated when user does some action on the HTML elements like click, mouseover, submit, change and so on.

In Javascript we can handle this event using the event attributes and their corresponding handler called function to handle.



Output:



There are many ways to get the element

1. event.target
2. document.getElementById()

Activities:

1. Try out all the above examples
2. With your own examples try different operators like <, >, <=, >=, !=
3. Try while & do while loops in Javascript and check out how it works
4. Display the array of employees in a table having rows & columns, use <table> tag to create tables and use the array having employee objects as below

 var emps = [

            {id: 100, name: 'Raj', salary : 35200},

            {id: 200, name: 'Vijay', salary: 42000},

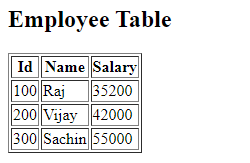
            {id: 300, name: 'Sachin', salary: 55000}

        ];

Solution:



Output:



ECMAScript (European Computer Manufacturing Association):

It is a standard that specifies set of features so that their specifications can implement, ECMAScript specifications are

* Javascript
* Typescript
* JQuery
* Node.js
* Browser
* JSX

ECMA Script is also called as ES it has released lot of new features from V6 onwards till now, V6 was released in 2015, all these new features are understood by browser, node.js and even Javascript.

New Features of ECMAScript

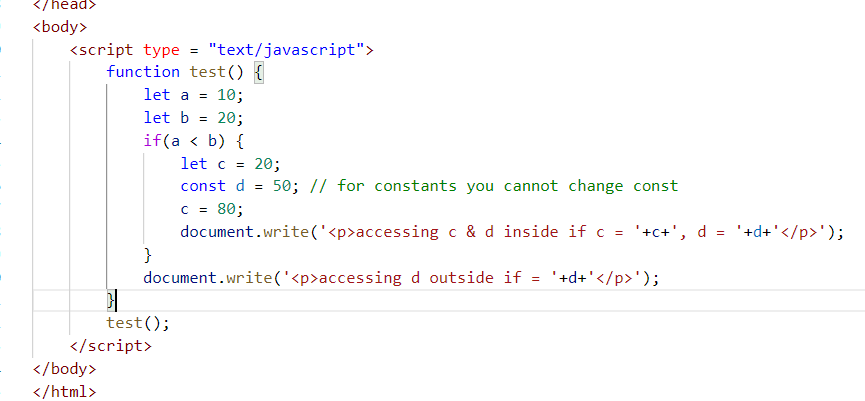
These simplifies writing Javascript code

1. let, const, class, extends, super, constructor
2. Template Strings
3. Rest, Spread & Default Parameters
4. Arrow Functions
5. Destructuring
6. padStart & padEnd
7. Exponential Operator
8. Optional Chain
9. Object entries & values
10. static keyword

let & const

These are the two keywords you can use to declare variables in Javascript apart from var, let & const creates scopes for the variables.

var is always global, means you create variables with var it will be considered as global variable it is not part of any block of code, sometime you want to protect your variables within a block of code then through var its not possible, but possible through let & const



const variables can’t be modified

Output:



Callbacks: These are functions that are called after some time but not immediately, this is mainly used to perform asynchronous operation

function abc() {   
  
}

abc();

x = 10;

y = 20;

abc();

z = 30;

The above statements are synchronous, every statement waits for their previous statements to complete first

Asynchronous calls are the calls that doesn’t block the next statement to execute, the asynchronous calls may happen at any time but other statements doesn’t wait for asynchronous call to complete, it can be achieved only by callbacks

x = 10;

asynch call

y = 20;

z = 30;

asynch call

a = 50;

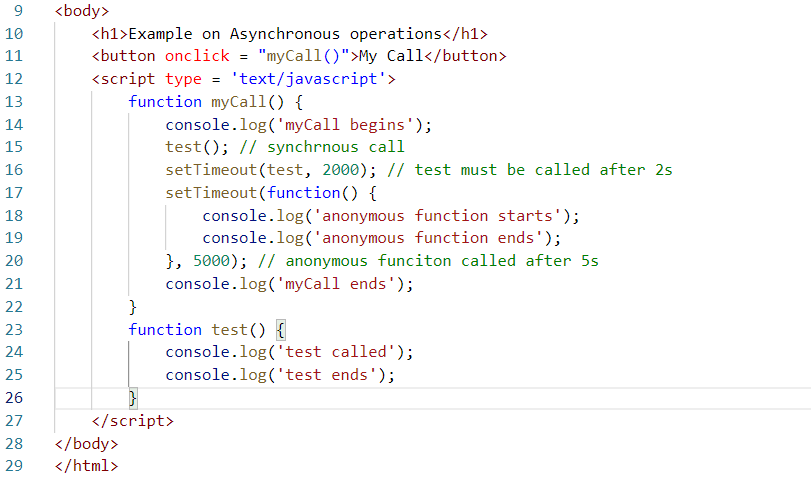
Asynchronous calls don’t block you to do the next operation, these calls may give response late but user doesn’t need to wait for the response to perform the next operations.

ex: Google search let user enter input and it sends each input to the server to fetch the response, but user can continuously enter the input without waiting for the response their previous request

Callbacks are the special kind of functions they are called separately to make operations asynchronous & we wouldn’t be having idea when they are going to complete.

Best example is we can use setTimeout(callback, time);

setTimeout: It is a function that takes callback as an argument, i.e., function as an argument which is called after a specific duration mentioned, but the other statements after setTimeout() is not blocked for callbacks to complete.



Here the 15th line is executed and after it completes then the 16th line is executed once it completes then 17th line is executed, but the callback passed as an argument at 16th is not going to block 17th line to begin the execution, they are callbacks which are executed once the specific duration mentioned is completed, here the callbacks passed to setTimeout at 16th line & 17th line doesn’t block 21st line at all, because these callbacks are executed later without blocking 21st line.

Note: setTimeout is not an asynchronous function, it takes the callback to execute after some time, that callback is an asynchronous.

Note: Not all callbacks are asynchronous

When to use asynchronous functions or callbacks

Suppose you have a script that has statements which needs to fetch the data from the server then the script doesn’t need to wait for the data to be available, because we don’t know when the data will be available, till that time you can’t block the script from execution, hence the fetching data must be Asynchronous, similarly lot of File IO operations can be asynchronous.

There are some callbacks which are not asynchronous, we can still write them without naming the function i.e., anonymous functions.

ex: forEach(), map() and so on.

Two ways of iterating the arrays using callbacks

1. forEach(): it iterates the array & invokes the callback for each iteration and callback will have 2 arguments 1st one is item that is iterated & 2nd one is the index of the item.

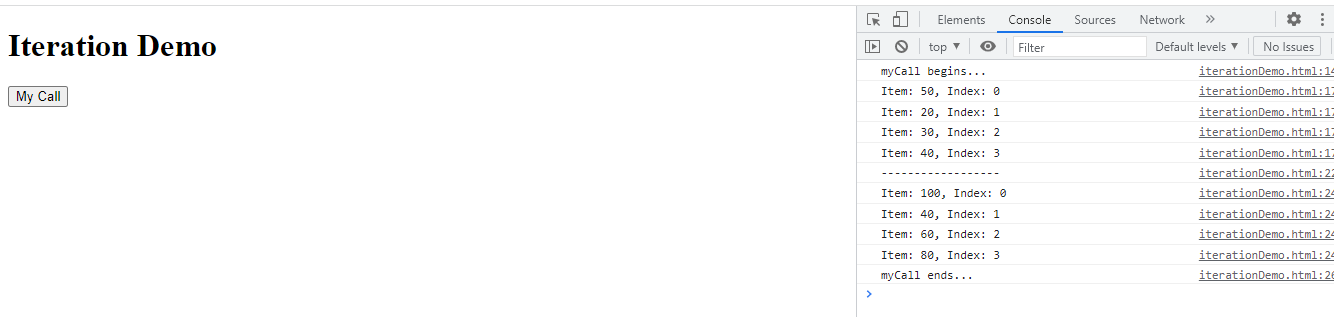
Note: callback argument names can be anything, but we can use item, index to understand

1. map(): it iterates the arrays & invokes the callback for each iteration but returns the new array, it is used to iterate and perform some operations on the iterated item, it is used when you want to convert data to another data

Note: the callback of map also takes 2 arguments similar to forEach



Output:



Arrow function:

It is a new feature of ECMAScript that simplifies writing anonymous functions or callbacks, it doesn’t need any function keyword and doesn’t need body of the function to have {} if its one line statement, doesn’t need return if its one line statement

They are written with () => statement

Some of the way of writing arrow functions

() => 20; similar to function() { return 20; }

(x, y) => x + y; similar to function(x, y) { return (x + y) }

() => console.log(‘hi’); similar to function() { console.log(‘hi’) }

If arrow functions need to be written with morethan one line they you need { }

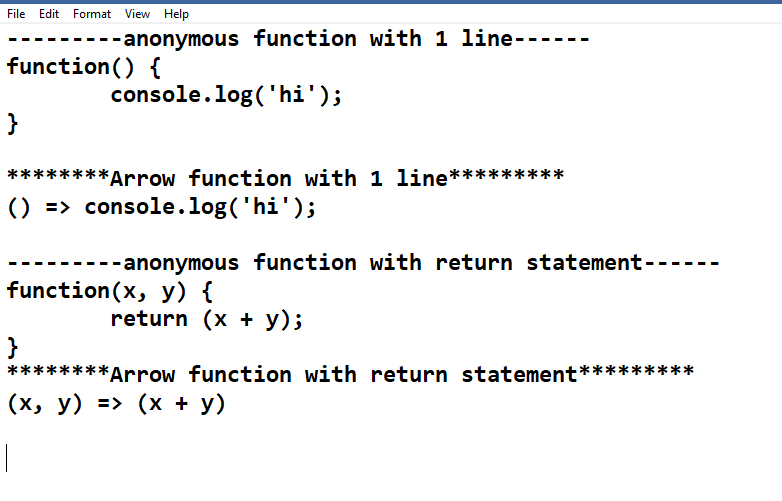
() => { console.log(‘hi’); return 20; }

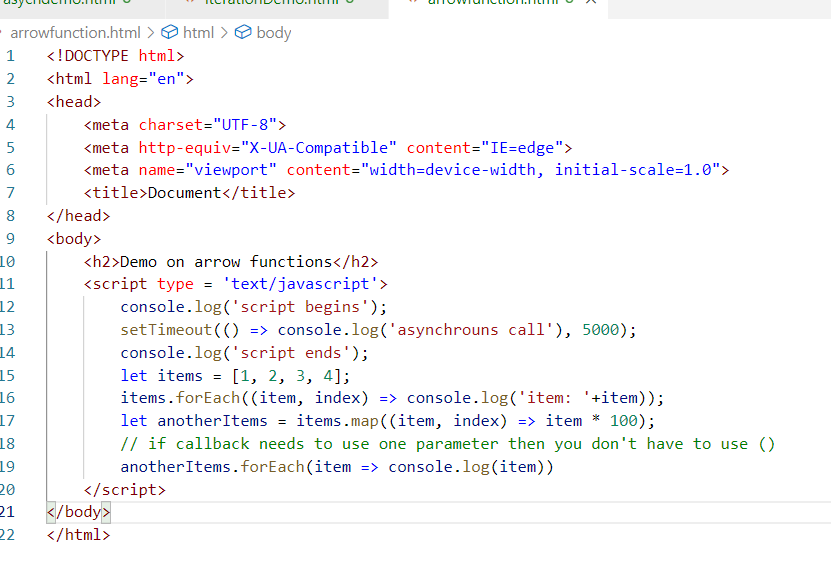
The above code is similar to

function() {  
 console.log(‘hi’);

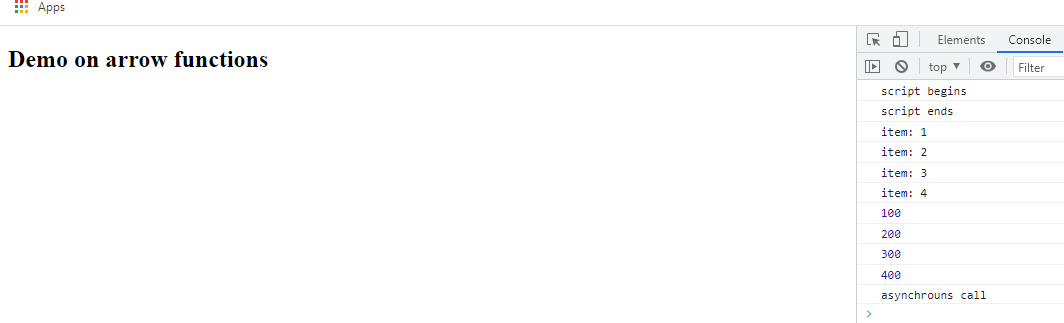
return 20;  
}

The arrow function needs to use return statement mandatorily once {} are used





Output:



ECMAScript new features like Rest, Spread operators

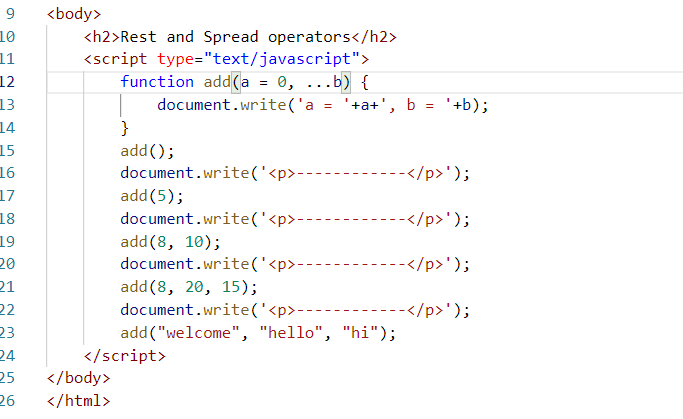
These two solves certain problems while passing arguments to the functions while calling.

Rest: It is a parameter that can accept 0 or more number of arguments, it is going to take rest of the data while accepting the data

Spread: It is to share the data to multiple parameters of a function, it is going to spread data to multiple parameter of a function

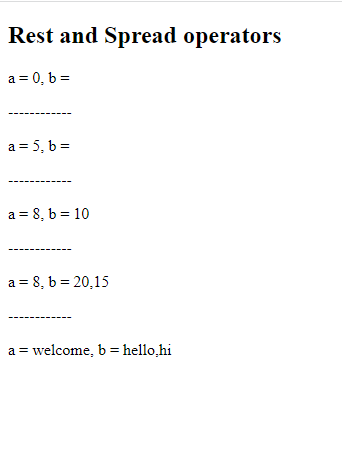
Rest operator:

It is a parameter that accepts 0 or more values and it needs to be at the end of the function parameter, if in case a function has more than one parameter



add(a = 0, …b) means a accepts 0 if in case add() is called without any value to a, b anyways by default will be an empty array, you can always iterate rest parameter variable using for loop.

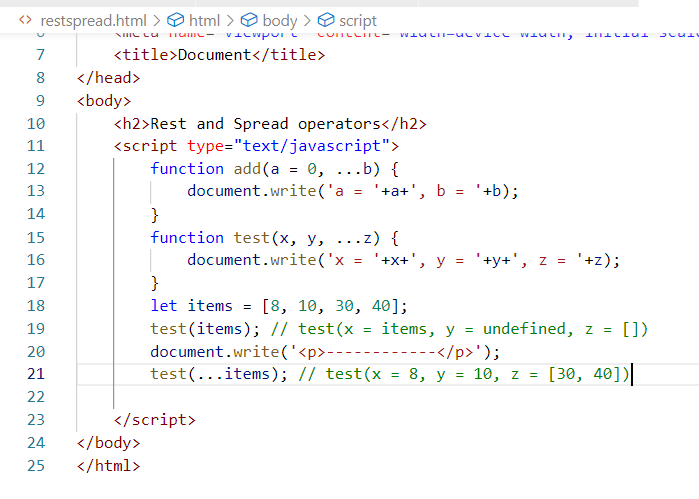
Output:

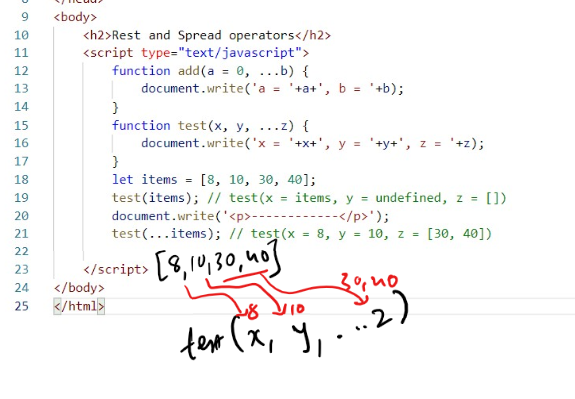


Note: In Javascript a variable can take any kind of value, there’s no specific that it accepts only a specific type of value

Spread operator

When you have multiple values in an array you can spread them to a function matching to multiple parameters

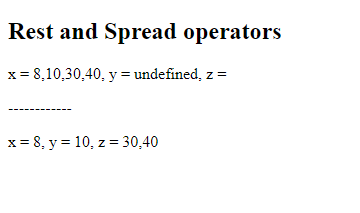




Here the 19th line is accepting the array hence the test(x, y, …z) will accept the array for x variable, but y & z doesn’t get any value

But 21st line is using spread(…), hence the values of array is spread to the parameters of the function that matches to the number of elements in the array, since items has 4 elements & test() accepts 3 arguments and the last one is rest operator, then the 1st two elements are assigned to 1st two parameters i.e., x = 8, y = 10, z = [30, 40], whereas z is rest operator hence it accepts rest of the elements.

Output:



The above code uses 3 new features of Javascript

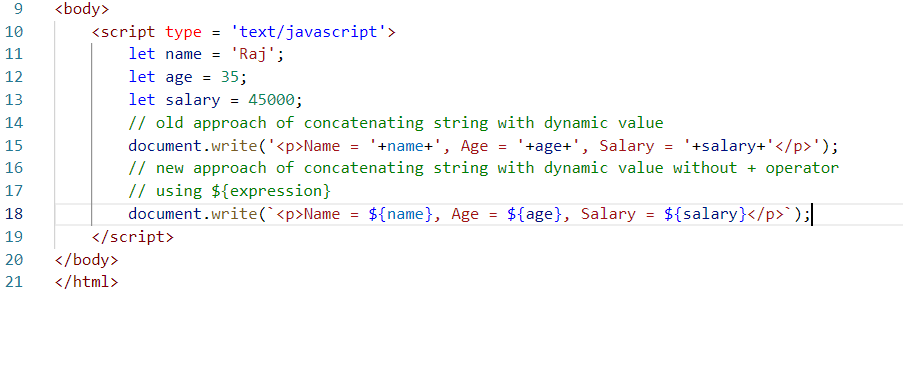
1. Rest Operator
2. Spread Operator
3. Default argument

Default arguments: It is an argument to a function if the value is not supplied then the default is taken

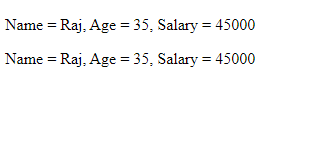
function test(a = 0, y = 0){ } if test is called without values then a & y will be 0, if test is called by passing values like test(20), then a will be 20, y will be 0, if its called test(20, 30) then a = 20, y = 30.

Template String literals

It is used to create strings with dynamic value without breaking the strings with + operator, because when you concatenate the strings with dynamic value you need to break the string with + operator and concatenate the dynamic value, to avoid that we have a template string literals.

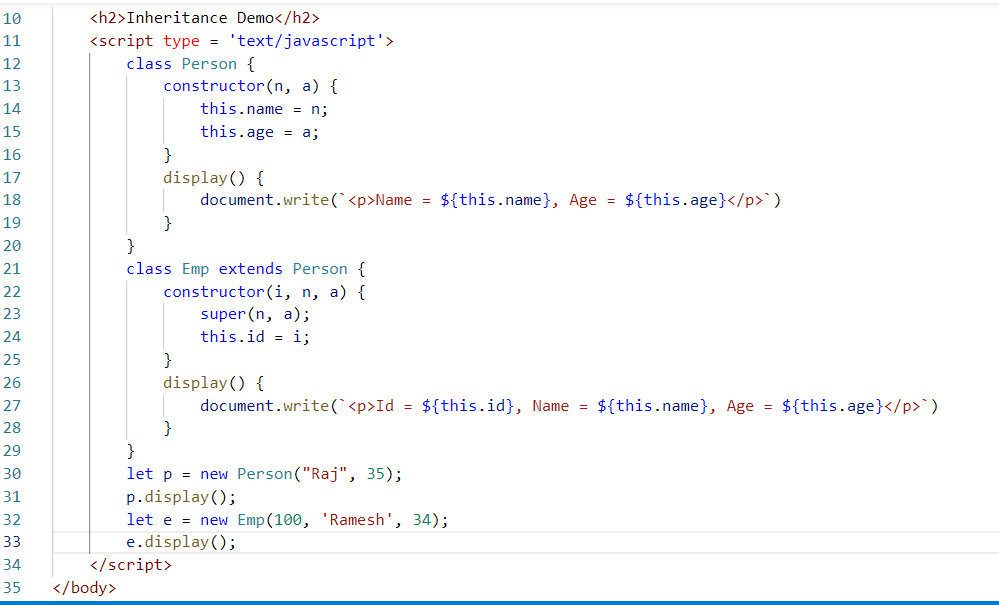


Output:

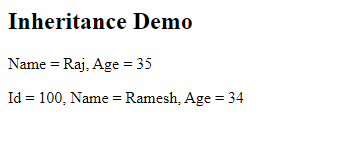


class, constructor, extends, super keyword

These are the new keywords added in Javascript to easily create the functions part of the object & also inherit the object from another object



Output:



ECMAScript new features like exponential operator, trailing commas, optional chain

Exponential Operator: You can easily find the power of 2 numbers using \*\* now, suppose you write 2 \*\* 3 then it returns 2 power 3 i.e., 8, if you use 3 \*\* 3 then it returns 3 power 3, i.e., 27

Trailing commas: Javascript ignores the extra commas if in case you did a mistake while creating arrays, earlier it was an error, but now Javascript ignores it as extra commas are trailed ie., removed

Suppose you write [10, 20, 30, ] here after 30 an extra comma is automatically removed.

Optional Chain: It allows you to access a nested property with a condition like if exists access else don’t access, earlier developers need to write many conditional statements to check the existence of nested properties

i.e., users = [{id: 100, name: ‘Raj’, address: {state: ‘ka’, city: ‘blr’}, {id: 122, name: ‘Ajay’}]

Here users is an array, where first user object has address.state & address.city, however the second user object doesn’t have address property so we can use optional chain

Here when you iterate you usually iterate the item by accessing each property & their property, but chances are there you could get error, as address is not there in the 2nd object.

you can use optional chain in each iteration so that it access address if exists else doesn’t access.

item.address.state : chance of error, if address is undefined

item?.address?.state: will access address if exists else not



The 15th line has extra comma, which is ignored, the 19th & 20th line will access name and address only if they exists, so that you get no errors, 22nd line is using exponential operator.

Output:

