React Training - Day 1 - Part I

React Ecosystem and Tools

About Me

- Productboard (since March 2025)
 - Product Staff Engineer
 - Tech Lead Nucleus Guild, member of FE guild
- React Experience
 - React Lover (10+ years)
 - Consultant
 - Courses & Workshops
 - React, Next.js, QA
 - Video courses for Skillmea



Agenda

- 1. React Router 7
 - Declarative-way
 - Data-way
- 2. State Management in Pure React
- 3. Styling Approaches
 - CSS Modules
 - Tailwind CSS
 - Styled Components
 - CSS-in-JS Comparison
- 4. Forms & Validation

React Ecosystem & Tools

Project Structure

- Monorepo with Yarn Workspaces
- Two apps demonstrating different approaches:
 - data-way: Traditional React Router
 - declarative-way: Modern patterns

Tech Stack

- React 19
- React Router
- Libs React-hook-form, Zod

Project Structure Demo

React Router 7

React Router Approaches

1. Declarative-way (Old)

2. Data-way (Modern)

```
// Routes.tsx
export const router = createBrowserRouter([
    path: '/',
    element: <Layout />,
    children: [
        index: true,
        element: <Home />,
]);
```

3. Framework

We will not cover

Client-side Routing

```
// Programmatic navigation
const navigate = useNavigate();
navigate('/users/new');
// Link component
<Link to={\'users/${user.id}\'}>View Details</Link>
// Active link detection
<NavLink
  to="/users"
  className={({ isActive }) =>
    isActive ? 'text-blue-600' : 'text-gray-600'
>
  Users
</NavLink>
```

Route Parameters

```
// Accessing route params
const { userId } = useParams();

// Search params
const [searchParams, setSearchParams] = useSearchParams();
const query = searchParams.get('search');
```

React Router Demo

React Router

API + Availability Table

State Management

Local State - useState

```
// useState for simple state
const [isLoading, setIsLoading] = useState(false);
const [error, setError] = useState<Error | null>(null);
```

Local State - useReducer

useReducer docs

```
// useReducer for complex state
const [state, dispatch] = useReducer(appReducer, initialState);
```

Global State Manegement with Context API

```
// Context definition
export const AppStateContext = createContext<AppState | null>(null);
export const AppDispatchContext = createContext<AppDispatch | null>(null);
// Context Provider
export const AppProvider = ({ children }) => {
  const [state, dispatch] = useReducer(appReducer, initialState);
  return (
    <AppStateContext.Provider value={state}>
      <AppDispatchContext.Provider value={dispatch}>
        {children}
      </AppDispatchContext.Provider>
    </AppStateContext.Provider>
};
```

Scaling Up with Reducer and Context

Docs

State Management Demo

Declarative-way App (AppContext)

Styling Approaches

CSS Modules

```
// UserCard.module.css
.card {
  padding: 1rem;
  border-radius: 0.5rem;
  background: white;
  box-shadow: 0 1px 3px rgba(0,0,0,0.1);
.title {
  font-size: 1.25rem;
  color: #1e40af;
  margin-bottom: 0.5rem;
// UserCard.tsx
import styles from './UserCard.module.css';
export const UserCard = ({ user }) => (
  <div className={styles.card}>
    <h2 className={styles.title}>{user.name}</h2>
  </div>
```

Tailwind CSS

Styled Components

```
// UserCard.tsx
import styled from 'styled-components';
const Card = styled.div`
  padding: 1rem;
  border-radius: 0.5rem;
  background: white;
  box-shadow: 0 1px 3px rgba(0,0,0,0.1);
const Title = styled.h2`
  font-size: 1.25rem;
  color: #1e40af;
  margin-bottom: 0.5rem;
export const UserCard = ({ user }) => (
  <Card>
    <Title>{user.name}</Title>
  </Card>
```

Styling Demo

Data-way App (styling)

CSS-in-JS Comparison

Pros and Cons

Approach	Pros	Cons
CSS Modules	Scoped stylesNo runtime overheadFamiliar CSS syntax	- No dynamic styles - Limited composition
Tailwind	Utility-firstHighly customizableGreat DX	- Large CSS bundle - Learning curve
Styled Components	Dynamic stylesComponent-basedTheme support	- Runtime overhead - Bundle size

Forms and Validation

Controlled Components

```
// CreateUser.tsx
export const CreateUser = () => {
  const [formData, setFormData] = useState({
    name: ''
    email: ''
  });
  const handleSubmit = (e: FormEvent) => {
    e.preventDefault();
   // Validation and submission
  };
  return (
    <form onSubmit={handleSubmit}>
      <Input
        value={formData.name}
        onChange={e => setFormData(prev => ({
          ...prev,
          name: e.target.value
        }))}
      />
    </form>
```

Form Validation with useActionState

```
// CreateUser.tsx
export const CreateUser = () => {
  const [state, submitForm, isPending] = useActionState<ActionState, FormData>(
    async (_, formData) => {
    { success: null, errors: {} }
  return (
    <form action={submitForm}>
      <button type="submit" disabled={isPending}>
        {isPending ? 'Creating...' : 'Create User'}
      </button>
    </form>
```

Form Validation with Zod

```
// userSchema.ts
const userSchema = z.object({
  name: z.string().min(2, 'Name is too short'),
  email: z.string().email('Invalid email'),
});
// Usage in component
const validateForm = (data: FormData) => {
  try {
    return userSchema.parse(data);
  } catch (error) {
    if (error instanceof z.ZodError) {
      return { errors: error.errors };
    throw error;
```

Form Validation with React Hook Form

```
// CreateUserForm.tsx
import { useForm } from 'react-hook-form';
import { zodResolver } from '@hookform/resolvers/zod';
export const CreateUserForm = () => {
  const {
    register,
    handleSubmit,
    formState: { errors, isSubmitting }
  } = useForm({
    resolver: zodResolver(userSchema),
    defaultValues: {
      name: ''.
     email: '
 });
  const onSubmit = async (data: UserFormData) => {
    . . .
 };
  return (
    <form onSubmit={handleSubmit(onSubmit)}>
      <div>
        <input {...register('name')} />
      </div>
      <button type="submit" disabled={isSubmitting}>
        {isSubmitting ? 'Creating...' : 'Create User'}
      </button>
    </form>
```

Form Validation with React Router action

```
// CreateUser.tsx
export const action = async ({ request }: { request: Request }) => {
  const formData = await request.formData();
  const name = formData.get('name');
  const email = formData.get('email');
 try {
    const user = await createUser({ name, email });
    return redirect(`/users/${user.id}`);
  } catch (error) {
    return json({ errors: { form: 'Failed to create user' } }, { status: 400 });
```

Form and Validation Demo

Declarative-way App - useActionState

Data-way App - Action, Zod, RHF

Form Handling Best Practices

1. Validation

- Client-side validation for immediate feedback
- Server-side validation for security
- Clear error messages
- Disable form during submission

2. State Management

- Use useActionState for form submission
- Handle loading and error states
- Provide feedback on success/failure
- Maintain form state during validation

3. User Experience

- Disable submit button during submission
- Show loading indicators
- Clear error messages on new input
- Provide clear success/error feedback

4. Accessibility

- Proper label associations
- Error message announcements
- Keyboard navigation
- Focus management

Resources

- React Documentation
- React Router Documentation
- TypeScript Documentation
- Tailwind CSS Documentation
- Zod Documentation

Thank You!

Questions?

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