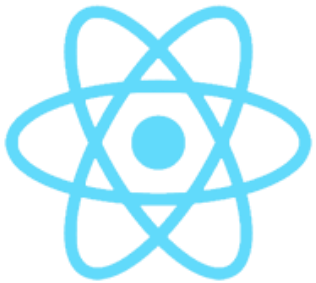
YASH Technologies

Rendering Elements



React

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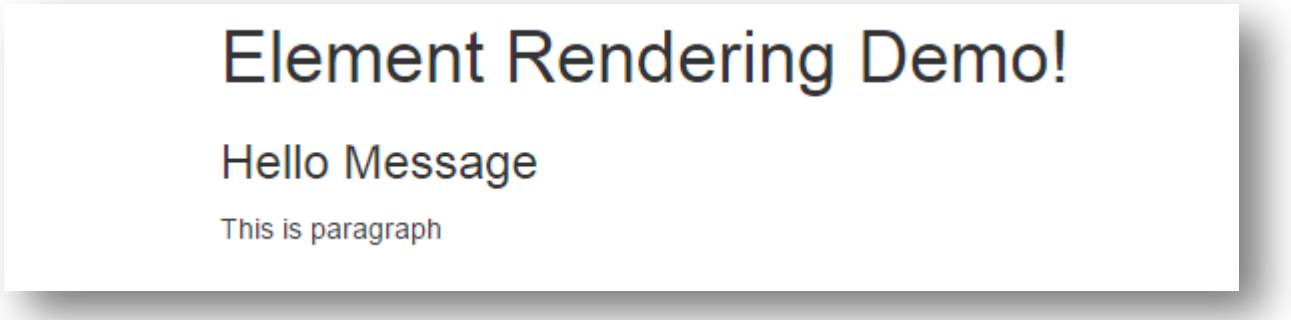
Topics to be covered

- Introduction
- Rendering Element into DOM
- Updating the rendered Element
- React DOM Feature

Introduction

- Elements are the smallest building blocks in React App.
- An element says what you want to see on screen.

Let’s create a simple application as shown below. In the next slide you will get the HTML template.



Introduction

HTML template :

```
Day3/elementrenderingdemo.html
-------------------------------------------------
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
<title>Document</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.7/css/bootstrap.min.css"
/>

</head>
<body>
<div class="container">
<h1>Element Rendering Demo!</h1>
<div id="root">
<!-- React Component will render here-->
</div>
</div>
<!- Write React Code here -->
</body>
</html>
```

Write the code to generate the output as shared in last slide.

Rendering element into DOM

You would have written the code as below.

```
return(
<div>
<h3>Hello Message</h3>
<p>This is paragraph</p>
</div>
);
```

The red coloured code is the element. We can also write the above code as :

```
Day3/elementrenderingdemo.html
-----------------------------------------------
<script src="react.js"></script>
<script src="react-dom.js"></script>
<script src="babel.min.js"></script>
<script type="text/babel">
<!- Write React Code here -->
render(){
const element=<div>
<h3>Hello Message</h3>
<p>This is paragraph</p>
</div>;
return(
element
);
}
}
</body>
</html>
```

Unlike browser DOM elements, React elements are plain objects, and are easy to create. React DOM takes care of updating the DOM to match the React elements.

Updating the Rendered Element & React DOM Feature

React elements are immutable. Once you create an element, you can't change its children or attributes.

The only way to update the UI is to create a new element, and pass it to ReactDOM.render().

Day3/clockdemo.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
<title>clock demo</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.7/css/bootstrap.min.css"
/>
</head>
<body>
<div class="container">
<h1>Updating Rendered Element Demo!</h1>
<div id="root">
<!-- React Component will render here-->
</div>
</div>

-----Continue on next slice
```

Updating the Rendered Element & React DOM Feature


```
Day3/clockdemo.html
-----------------------------------------------
<script src="react.js"></script>
<script src="react-dom.js"></script>
<script src="babel.min.js"></script>
<script type="text/babel">
function clockTick(){
const element=(
<div>
<h3>Tick Tick Clock</h3>
<h2>This is {new Date().toLocaleTimeString()}.</h2>
</div>
);

/* Render React Component */
ReactDOM.render(element,document.getElementById("root"));
}
setInterval(clockTick,1000);
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Now run your application, it should show output as running clock.

Updating the Rendered Element & React DOM Feature

React DOM compares the element and its children to the previous one, and only applies the DOM updates necessary to bring the DOM to the desired state.

Even though we create an element describing the whole UI tree on every tick, only the text node whose contents has changed gets updated by React DOM.

Thank You!

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