

↑ Current Skill React Router Basics

React Router Basics

Here's an example of how our routes will look like:

```
<Routes>

<Route path="/" element={<Home />} />

<Route path="/category" element={<Category />} />

<Route path="/login" element={<Login />} />

<Route path="/products" element={<Products />} />
</Routes>
```

Router

You need a **router** component and several **route** components to set up a basic route as exemplified in the previous screen. Since we're building a browser-based application, we can use two types of routers from the React Router API:

- 1. <BrowserRouter>
- 2. <HashRouter>

The primary difference between them is evident in the URLs that they create:

```
// <BrowserRouter>
http://example.com/about

// <HashRouter>
http://example.com/#/about
```

Router

The <BrowserRouter> is more popular amongst the two because it uses the HTML5 History API to keep track of your router history. The <HashRouter>, on the other hand, uses the hash portion of the URL (window.location.hash) to remember things. If you intend to support legacy browsers, you should stick with <HashRouter>.

Wrap the <BrowserRouter> component around the App component.

```
In index.js:
```

Note: A router component can only have one single child element. The child element can be an HTML element — such as div — or a react component.

For the React Router to work, you need to import the relevant API from the react-router-dom library. Here We've imported the BrowserRouter into index.js. We've also imported the App component from App.js. App.js, as you might have guessed, is the entry point to React components.

The above code creates a history instance for our entire App component.

Let us now formally introduce you to history.

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