

React

9/20/2017

CS498RK

MP1 & Takeaways

- CSS is a mess (but SCSS / Sass helps)
- Javascript is a mess (but ES6 helps)
- Javascript is way too forgiving for its own good

Demo

Truthy values

```
if (true)
  if ({} )
    if ([])
      if (42)
        if ("foo")
          if (new Date())
            if (-42)
              if (3.14)
                if (-3.14)
                  if (Infinity)
                    if (-Infinity)
```

Falsy values

```
if (false)
  if (null)
    if (undefined)
      if (0)
        if (NaN)
          if ('')
            if ("")
              if (document.all) [1]
```

What happens when you write messy Javascript?



“Spaghetti code”

Messy,
disorganized code

How to not write spaghetti code?

Modularizing code

ES5

```
(function() {  
    // Insert code here  
})();
```

```
var module = (function () {  
    //private  
    return {  
        //public  
    }  
})();
```

ES6

```
module.exports = {  
    age: 23,  
    getName: () => {  
        return "Sujay";  
    }  
}
```

```
import 'main'
```

How to not write spaghetti code?

Use strict mode!

- Add at the top of your file
- Catch code bloopers
- Throws errors
- Disables deprecated features

```
"use strict";
```

```
// Syntax error
```

```
name = "SuJay"
```

How to not write spaghetti code?

Use a linter!

ESLint, JSLint, JSHint check your code for poor practices!



Built-in Editor Support!

```
1  'use strict';
2  • var foo = "bar";
3
4  • fn(function (err) {});
```

Error foo is defined but never used (no-unused-vars) at line 2 col 5

Error foo is defined but never used (no-unused-vars) at line 2 col 5

Error Strings must use singlequote. (quotes) at line 2 col 11

Error "fn" is not defined. (no-undef) at line 4 col 1

Warning Expected error to be handled. (handle-callback-err) at line 4 col 4

Error err is defined but never used (no-unused-vars) at line 4 col 14

Plain CSS & Javascript still aren't
enough...

Awesome Libraries and Preprocessors

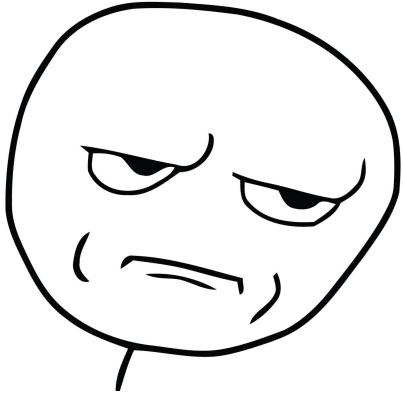


If you want to really learn the power of ES6




<https://javascript30.com>

Still Plain CSS & Javascript still aren't
enough...




jQuery




jQuery
write less, do more.

[Download](#) [API Documentation](#) [Blog](#) [Plugins](#) [Browser Support](#)




Lightweight Footprint

Only 32kB minified and gzipped. Can also be included as an AMD module



CSS3 Compliant

Supports CSS3 selectors to find elements as well as in style property manipulation



Cross-Browser

[Chrome](#), [Edge](#), [Firefox](#), [IE](#), [Safari](#), [Android](#), [iOS](#), and [more](#)

What is jQuery?

jQuery is a fast, small, and feature-rich JavaScript library. It makes things like HTML document traversal and manipulation, event handling, animation, and Ajax much simpler with an easy-to-use API that works across a multitude of browsers. With a combination of versatility and extensibility, jQuery has changed the way that millions of people write JavaScript.

jQuery

- Less overhead & simpler functions
- Fast, small, rich
- Everything is invoked with a “\$”
 - “\$” is the name of the function. Seriously.
- Widely-used library for DOM Manipulation

```
$(document).ready(function(){  
    $("p").click(function(){  
        $(this).hide();  
    });  
});
```

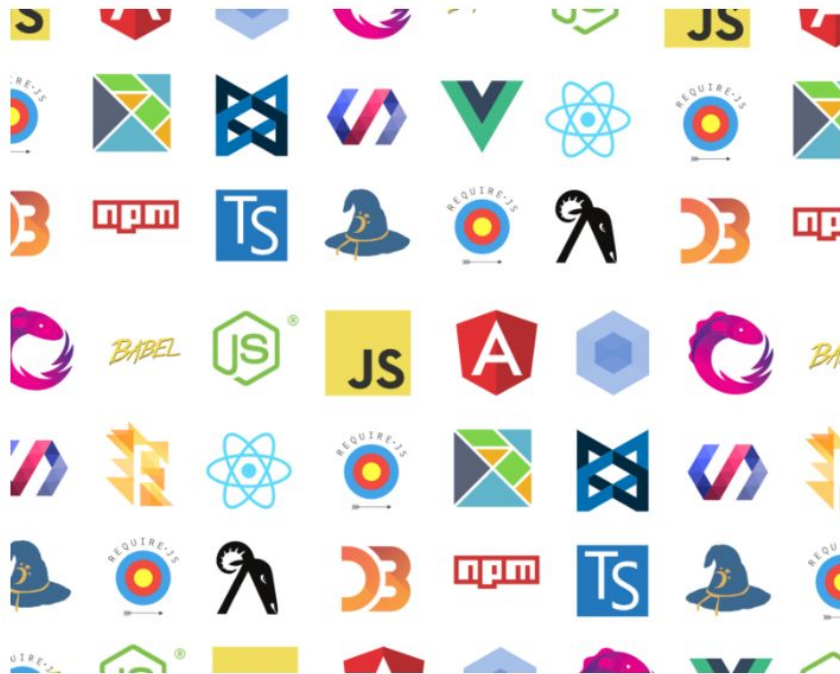
Downsides of jQuery

- Still possible to write “spaghetti code”
- jQuery versioning has become painful
- jQuery doesn't offer a structure, it's just an API
- Growing file size of jQuery can be big overhead on browser load-times
- ES6 has faster native functions
- jQuery hides a lot of “ugly” parts of Javascript, making learning Javascript much more difficult in the long run (<http://youmightnotneedjquery.com/>)

jQuery has still moved the web forward!

Modern Frameworks & Libraries

How it feels to learn JavaScript in 2016



No JavaScript frameworks were created during the writing of this article.

What do we want?

- More boilerplate
- Access to native functions
- Quick DOM Manipulation
- Enforced Guidelines & Structure
- Build Powerful Web Applications

Angular

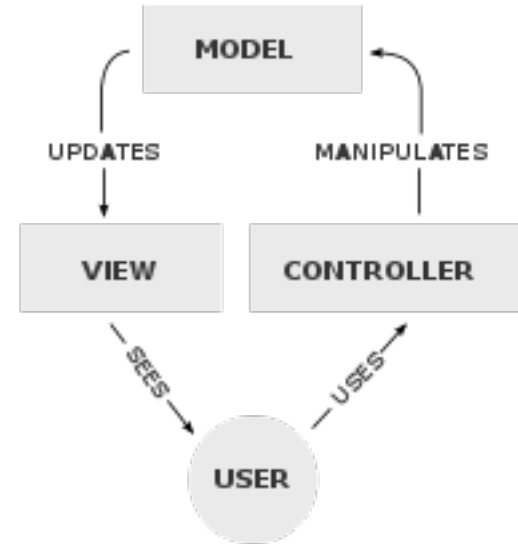


- Backed by Google
- Popularized Single-Page Web Applications
- Dynamic Web Application Views
- Services, Factories, Controllers allowed for more modularity
- Directives let you invent your own HTML syntax!

Angular Concepts

Model-View-Controller Paradigm

- **Model**
 - The data model
- **Controller**
 - The logic handler
- **View**
 - Renders the data



Angular Concepts

Two Way Data-binding

- Automatic synchronization between the model and the view
- Checks for changes in the model or view and does “dirty-checking”
 - `$apply` calls `$digest` in Angular, which keeps checking to see if the value has changed!

MVC in Angular

```
// create the module and name it  
var myApp = angular.module('myApp', []);  
  
// create the controller and inject Angular's $scope  
myApp.controller('MainController', function($scope) {  
    // create a message to display in our view  
    $scope.message = 'Everyone come and see how good I look!';  
});
```

MVC in Angular

{{ }} allows for automatic databinding

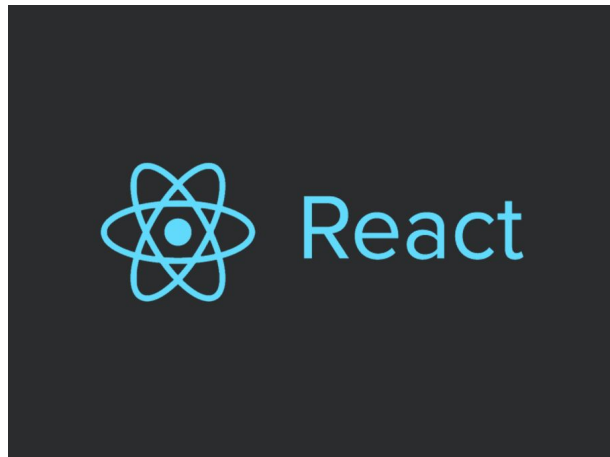
```
<div id="main">  
  {{ message }}  
</div>
```


Why'd we switch?

- Angular 2.0 was completely different from Angular 1.0
- MVC doesn't scale, according to Facebook
 - You end up with a lot of controllers and views to maintain
- React has better performance
 - Angular uses digest cycles & dirty checking
- React leaned more towards ES6 functions rather than custom “directives”
 - Angular introduced ng-*, which was useful, but specific to Angular
- Industry shift towards React
- Unidirectional data flow > two-way data binding

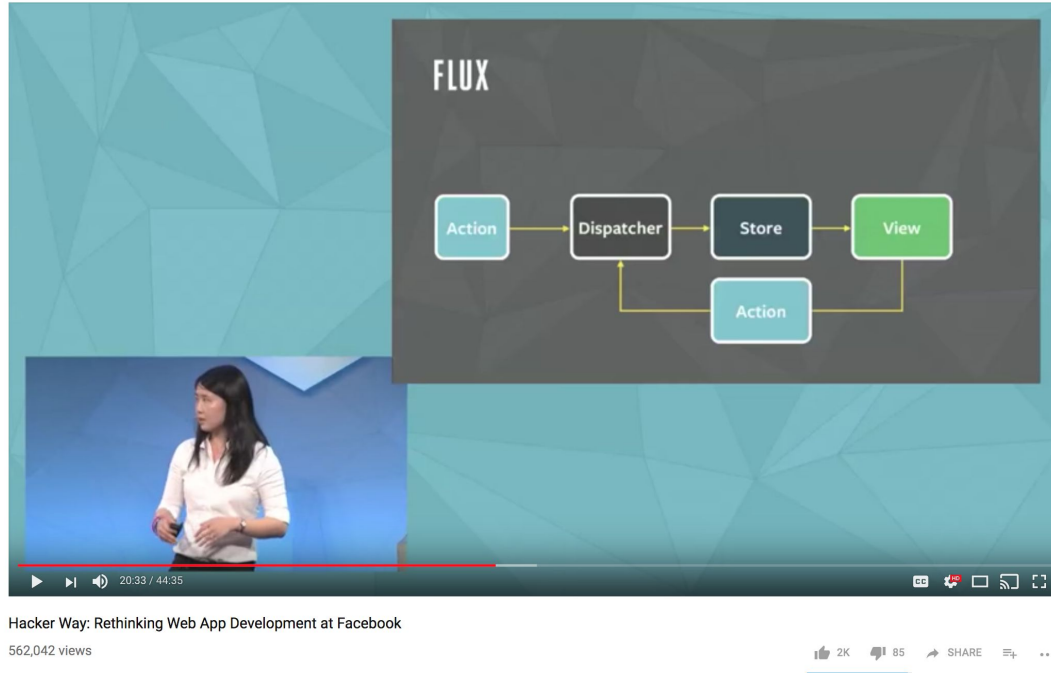
React

- Backed by Facebook
- Library, not Framework
 - For the bigger architecture, look into Flux
- Unidirectional data flow
- Declarative
 - Every component has a state with data injected into it
- Component-based
 - Each module manages its data and views
- Extendability
 - Used with React Native, Electron, etc



“React is a library for building composable user interfaces. It encourages the creation of reusable UI components which present data that changes over time.”

Unidirectional Flow



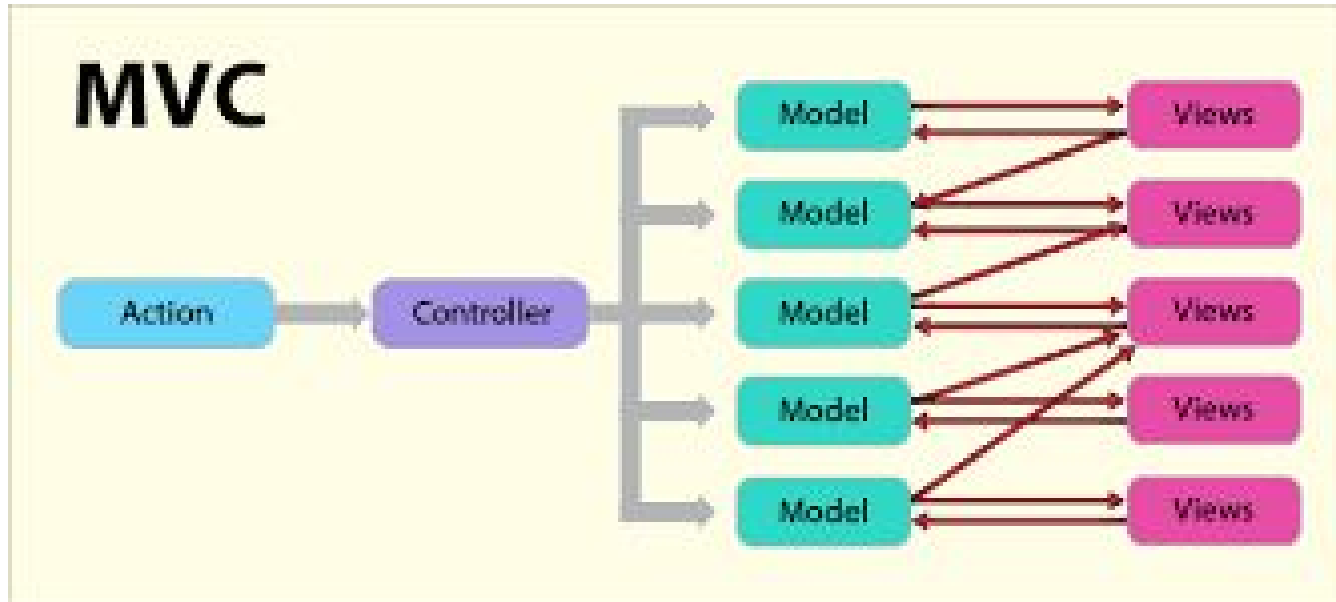
The video player displays a presentation slide titled "FLUX". The slide features a diagram illustrating the unidirectional flow architecture. The diagram shows a cycle of components: "Action" (light blue box) points to "Dispatcher" (dark blue box), which points to "Store" (dark blue box), which points to "View" (green box). The "View" box points to another "Action" (light blue box), which then points back to the "Dispatcher". The video player interface includes a play button, a progress bar at 20:33 / 44:35, and a bottom bar with engagement metrics: 2K likes, 85 comments, and a share button.

Hacker Way: Rethinking Web App Development at Facebook
562,042 views

2K 85 SHARE ...

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nYkdrAPrdcw>

MVC is too complicated



Why did Facebook think of this?

0 Notifications



1 Notification



- Our data has been changed!
- React has noticed this data change and will update the view to reflect this change in data
- How can we display this change without re-rendering the entire page?

A Background on Painting

- The DOM tree is converted into pixels that are laid out onto the page to create the render tree
- “Painting”
- Reflows cause the DOM Tree to be repainted into a newly updated render tree
- Reflow occur due to changes in the DOM tree
 - Updating a DOM Node, adding a DOM node, etc
- Behind-the-scenes computation creates new visual representations
- This can be expensive and slow for our webpage!
 - If only there was a better way!



The Joy of (DOM) Painting

Virtual DOM

In-memory, lightweight clone of the DOM, represented as a single JS Object

Repaint the DOM with the less amount of changes possibles

- First, React notices that the data has changed
- React will execute the change within the lightweight Virtual DOM
- React compares the Virtual DOM with the real DOM by using “diff”
- React immediately patches changes from the Virtual DOM to the real DOM
- This avoids expensive traversing of the DOM tree

Makes React very fast with DOM changes

Thinking in React

☐ Only show products in stock

Name	Price
Sporting Goods	
Football	\$49.99
Baseball	\$9.99
Basketball	\$29.99
Electronics	
iPod Touch	\$99.99
iPhone 5	\$399.99
Nexus 7	\$199.99

Thinking in React

☐ Only show products in stock

Name	Price
------	-------

Sporting Goods

Football	\$49.99
----------	---------

Baseball	\$9.99
----------	--------

Basketball	\$29.99
------------	---------

Electronics

iPod Touch	\$99.99
------------	---------

iPhone 5	\$399.99
----------	----------

Nexus 7	\$199.99
---------	----------

Our Data!

```
[
  {category: "Sporting Goods", price: "$49.99", stocked: true, name: "Football"},
  {category: "Sporting Goods", price: "$9.99", stocked: true, name: "Baseball"},
  {category: "Sporting Goods", price: "$29.99", stocked: false, name: "Basketball"},
  {category: "Electronics", price: "$99.99", stocked: true, name: "iPod Touch"},
  {category: "Electronics", price: "$399.99", stocked: false, name: "iPhone 5"},
  {category: "Electronics", price: "$199.99", stocked: true, name: "Nexus 7"}
];
```

Thinking in React

Search...

☐ Only show products in stock

Name	Price
Sporting Goods	
Football	\$49.99
Baseball	\$9.99
Basketball	\$29.99
Electronics	
iPod Touch	\$99.99
iPhone 5	\$399.99
Nexus 7	\$199.99

1. **FilterableProductTable (orange)**: contains the entirety of the example
2. **SearchBar (blue)**: receives all *user input*
3. **ProductTable (green)**: displays and filters the *data collection* based on *user input*
4. **ProductCategoryRow (turquoise)**: displays a heading for each *category*
5. **ProductRow (red)**: displays a row for each *product*

A Simple Example

```
class Welcome extends React.Component {  
  render() {  
    return <h1>Hello, {this.props.name}</h1>;  
  }  
}
```

- React Component needs a render method!
- Render returns JSX
- “this.props” is referring to the passed in “props” of the component

JSX

- React's fancy syntax extension to Javascript that looks a lot like HTML
- Creates React "Elements" which allows for injection of Javascript variables and expressions
- Some differences with HTML
 - E.g. "className" vs "class-name"

```
const element = (  
  <h1 className="greeting">  
    Hello, world!  
  </h1>  
);
```

```
const element = React.createElement(  
  'h1',  
  {className: 'greeting'},  
  'Hello, world!'  
);
```

Props

All valid React components accept a single “props” object with data and returns a React element

```
class Welcome extends React.Component {  
  render() {  
    return <h1>Hello, {this.props.name}</h1>;  
  }  
}
```

Props are passed into the React Component & are read-only

```
<Welcome name="Sujay" />
```

State

A component's state, or internal data

In the example, name is added to the state.
State is an object.

IMPORTANT: State cannot be reassigned, it can only be changed using “this.setState(…)”

this.setState triggers the render function to run again!

```
class Message extends React.Component {
  constructor(props) {
    super(props);
    this.state = {name: ""};
  }

  changeName(newName) {
    this.setState({
      name: newName
    })
  }

  render() {
    return (
      <div>
        <h1>Hello, world!</h1>
        <h2>My name is {this.state.name}</h2>
      </div>
    );
  }
}
```

Lifecycle methods

componentWillMount() - called before the DOM tree has been rendered

componentWillReceiveProps() - called when new props are passed into the component

componentDidMount() - code that will be executed after the component output has been rendered to the DOM

componentWillUnmount() - code that will be run before the webpage is destroyed

React Composable Views

```
<CommentList>  
  <Comment />  
  <Comment />  
  ...  
</CommentList>
```

Rendering Multiple Items

- Use regular ES5 and ES6 functions to render JSX or Javascript objects!
- JSX elements are just Javascript objects so you can store them in arrays too!

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];  
const listItems = numbers.map((number) =>  
  <li>{number}</li>  
);
```

Demo

Side Note: Use Classes

The web is littered with examples of React in ES5. Use Classes!

You can convert a functional component to a class in five steps:

1. Create an [ES6 class](#) with the same name that extends `React.Component`.
2. Add a single empty method to it called `render()`.
3. Move the body of the function into the `render()` method.
4. Replace `props` with `this.props` in the `render()` body.
5. Delete the remaining empty function declaration.

Further Readings

<https://facebook.github.io/react/>

<https://facebook.github.io/react/blog/2013/06/05/why-react.html>

<https://facebook.github.io/react/docs/introducing-jsx.html>

<https://facebook.github.io/react/docs/jsx-in-depth.html>