Module-11) React -Advance React- Styling, Routing

11. Routing in React (React Router)

THEORY EXERCISE

1: What is React Router? How does it handle routing in singlepage applications?

Ans: React Router is a standard routing library for React applications. It enables navigation between views or components in a React app without requiring a full page reload, making it ideal for single-page applications (SPAs).

> Key Concepts:

- Virtual Routing: React Router maps different URL paths to different React components without reloading the page.
- History API: It leverages the browser's History API (pushState, replaceState) to update the URL and browser history.
- Route Matching: It matches the current URL with a set of defined <Route> components and renders the matched component(s).
- **Dynamic Routing**: Unlike static routing (predefined links), it allows for nested and dynamic routes.

2: Explain the difference between BrowserRouter, Route, Link, and Switch components in React Router.

Ans: the key components in React Router (especially version 5, where Switch was commonly used), and their roles in client-side routing:

BrowserRouter

- Purpose: Provides the routing context for the entire app.
- Uses the HTML5 History API to keep the UI in sync with the URL.
- Should wrap your entire routing structure.

> Route

- Purpose: Declares what component should be rendered for a specific URL path.
- path: URL path to match
- component or element: The component to render

> Link

- Purpose: Navigates to a different route without reloading the page.
- Helps avoid rendering multiple routes that match the same path.
- Replaced by <Routes> in React Router v6.
- > Switch (React Router v5 only)
 - Purpose: Renders the first child <Route> that matches the current URL.
 - Helps avoid rendering multiple routes that match the same path.
 - Replaced by <Routes> in React Router v6.