

Attendance



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Software Saturdays

Spring 2022 - Lesson 6

Intermediate JavaScript

Review of the Intermediate Track

- » 5 Lessons
 - ◇ JSX and Intro to ReactJS
 - ◇ More ReactJS
 - ◇ APIs and ReactJS
 - ◇ Intermediate JavaScript
 - ◇ NoSQL Databases
- » 2 Project Days



Help Available

- » Recorded Learning Sessions
- » Weekly Office Hours
- » Slack Channels



Before We Begin

All content is available on Brightspace

Join the Software Saturdays Slack!

<https://softwaresaturdays.slack.com>

1. #announcements
2. #general-discussion
3. #spring-2023-reactjs



Before We Begin

- » Please have a text editor to open and edit code files
 - ◇ If you do not have one, Visual Studio Code is a good choice
 - ◇ <https://code.visualstudio.com/download>
- » Demo files and examples are on GitHub
 - ◇ <https://github.com/SoftwareSaturndays/2022-Spring-ReactJS>



Before We Begin

- » We need to install NodeJS and NPM
 - ◇ <https://nodejs.org/en/download/>
- » NodeJS is a very customizable JavaScript toolbox
- » NPM is a JavaScript package installer



Part 1: Review



APIs and ReactJS

- » `useEffect()` can be used to cause *effects* to occur at certain stages of a component's lifecycle
- » The `map()` function creates an array based on an input array
- » APIs are used everywhere on the web, and React can display data from an API to a user



Part 2: Functional Components



Functional Components

- » Functional components are what we have been using all this time
- » The old methodology, class based components, are soft deprecated and the creators of React are trying to move away from them



So why Functional components?

- » Most parts of a UI don't need a full class based component
 - ◇ Blog post, comment card, navigation menu
- » We can abstract these common UI elements away into a single file and import only what we need
- » Hooks allow us to provide the same lifecycle management that classes allowed



Making functional components

- » Just write a normal JavaScript function that returns JSX
- » Use the function name as the tag name and React will render it

```
function Hello() {  
  return <h1>Big Text</h1>;  
}
```



Demo Program #1



Imports and Exports

- » You may have noticed that we use 'export' and 'import' in our code a lot to call code in different files
- » We were creating ES6 modules!



JavaScript Modules

- » JavaScript modules are a mechanism to share code across files
- » Modules can 'import' and 'export' any code: variables, functions, arrays, classes, etc.
- » Unlike other languages, module exports must be explicitly defined - assumed private until exported



Types of JavaScript exports

- » There are two types of JavaScript exports
 - ◇ Named exports
 - ◇ 0 to infinite per file
 - ◇ Default exports
 - ◇ Maximum 1 per file



Named vs Default Exports

- » Named exports must be imported with the same name
- » Default exports can be imported with any name



Named vs Default Exports

```
const variable = 10;  
export { variable };  
-----
```

```
import { variable } from '...';
```

```
const variable = 10;  
export default variable;  
-----
```

```
import something from '...';
```



Demo Program #2



Checkpoint #1

Create a basic blog site



Checkpoint #1

Build a basic blog site using functional components.

Design a Post component, a Comment component, and an Avatar component.

Store these three components in a file and use named exports to import them into your App.js file.



Part 3: Asynchronous Code



Asynchronous Code

- » JavaScript prefers code run 'asynchronous' or not at the same time
- » Has performance effects for network code, long operations, timers, etc.



JavaScript Promises

- » To use async code, JavaScript has 'Promises'
- » Promise functions immediately return with the promise to call some other function when they finish
- » This course will not go into creating Promises



Using Promises

- » Call the promise function
- » Attach success callbacks with `.then(...)`
- » Attach failure callbacks with `.catch(...)`
- » Promise callbacks can be 'chained' using multiple promise functions - the `fetch(...)` function requires this



Async/Await

- » Sometimes we want our code to depend on the results of an asynchronous operation
- » Instead of using a callback we can turn the promise back into synchronous code
- » We did this in lesson 5!



Async/Await

- » Labeling a function 'async' allows us to use 'await' and turn other async function calls into synchronous function calls
- » Wrap the 'await' function call in a try-catch to emulate the `.catch(...)` from earlier



Demo Program #3



Part 4: Unnamed Functions



Unnamed Functions

- » Similar to other languages, JavaScript allows for functions to be unnamed
 - ◇ Like lambdas
- » Useful for callback functions



Types of Functions

- » Named functions
 - ◇ Normal function declaration
- » Anonymous function
 - ◇ Function declaration with no name
- » Arrow function
 - ◇ Lambda function, exists temporarily



Types of Functions

- » Named functions are always loaded at the start of the script
- » Anonymous functions are only loaded when they are defined
- » Arrow functions work like anonymous functions but are shorter



When to use unnamed functions

- » Arrow functions are typically used in callback functions and when storing a function in a variable
- » Anonymous functions not really used anywhere in React anymore unless you really want to shoehorn it in
- » Named functions used for creating functional components



Demo Program #4



Checkpoint #2



Checkpoint #2

Update the blog components from Checkpoint 1 to pull data from the PokeAPI.

In your App.js file, use a Promise without async/await to get data and pass it to the components of the blog.



Thanks for coming!

Please give us some feedback!

» Any Questions?

- ◇ Open review hours
 - ◇ T/TH, 4:30 pm to 5:30 pm
 - ◇ W, 2:00 pm to 3:00 pm
- ◇ Ask a mentor during the meeting or on Slack



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