<body>

    <div *id*="root"></div>

    <script>

*// Creating HTML tag using Javascript*

*const* heading = document.createElement("h1");

      heading.innerHTML = "Hello World From Javascript!";

*const* root = document.getElementById("root");

      root.appendChild(heading);

    </script>

  </body>

Q:-How does browser understand what is document,createElement,getElementById all these things how browser can Understand??

* Browser has Javascript Engine that exectute this JavaScript
* But Browser Don’t Understand React so first we need to get react into our project

# There is 2 way of adding react to our project

CDN Links

<script *crossorigin* *src*="https://unpkg.com/react@18/umd/react.development.js"></script>

<script *crossorigin* *src*="https://unpkg.com/react-dom@18/umd/react-dom.development.js"></script>

1 and 2 links are different for a reason check BookPage-11

* Via CDN links
* react.development.js
* react-dom.development.js
* fetch from CDN is costly Operation, it will make a network call to unpkg.com and it will get react from unpkg.com
* suppose we have already react in my node\_module [more on page 7]
* Via npm
* npm install react
* npm install react-dom

Q:- What is CORS (Cross-Origin Resource Sharing)

* <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/CORS>

# Creating HTML Tag Element in React

<body>

// Before root and after root all element work fine only affected those inside the root by react (but what is rendering matter, I’m just giving example of root)

    <div *id*="root">

*//Whatever inside the id root will be replaced after root.render*

</div>

    <script *crossorigin src*="https://unpkg.com/react@18/umd/react.development.js"></script>

    <script *Crossorigin* *src*="https://unpkg.com/react-dom@18/umd/react-dom.development.js"></script>

    <script>

*// Its the Job of 1st CDN Link react*

*const* heading = React.createElement("h1", {}, "Hello World From React!");

*// Its the Job of 2nd CDN Link react-dom*

*const* root = ReactDOM.createRoot(document.getElementById("root"));

      root.render(heading);

    </script>

</body>

* *const* heading = React.createElement("h1", {}, "Hello World From React!");
* this heading Element at the end of the is Javascript Object
* root.render(heading);
* this render method is basically responsible to take this “heading” object and put it up, Convert it into the “HTML heading tag” and put it up(root i.e mention in code) on the DOM

# NPM is not Node package Manager, in npm’s official website there is no place where it has written that npm is Node Package Manager.

NPM Does not have Full Form 😅, so basically npm manages packages but it does not stand for Node Package Manager..

# **Initializing a New Project**

To create a new project, navigate to your desired project folder and run the following command:

$ npm init

This command will prompt you to enter some basic information about your project, such as the name, version, description, and entry point. Once you've provided the required information, ***npm will generate a package.json file***, which will contain all your project's metadata and dependencies.

# **Understanding package.json**

The package.json file is the heart of your project, as it stores all the necessary information about your project, such as its name, version, description, dependencies, and more. Here's a simple example of a package.json file:

{

"name": "my-project",

"version": "1.0.0",

"description": "A simple example project",

"main": "index.js",

"scripts": {

"test": "echo \"Error: no test specified\" && exit 1"

},

"dependencies": {

"express": "^4.17.1"

}

}

In this example, the project is named "my-project" and has a single dependency: the Express.js framework. The dependencies object lists all the packages required for your project to run correctly.

# **what-is-npm-and-how-does-it-work**

( <https://reintech.io/blog/what-is-npm-and-how-does-it-work> )

# **Package.json** is Configuration for npm

(<https://heynode.com/tutorial/what-packagejson/#:~:text=Your%20package.,dependencies%20required%20by%20the%20application>)

* **Sometimes Packages also known as Dependencies**

# **React Bundler**

(<https://www.dhiwise.com/post/embark-an-enlightening-journey-with-react-bundler> )

* When we have HTML CSS and JS file our whole code needs to be bundled together, our whole code needs to be minified, whole code needs to be compressed and needs to be cleaned before it can be sent to production so Bundler helps you to do all that things(webpack, parcel, vite)
* These bundlers are the job of to basically bundles our app it packages our app properly so that it can be shipped to production
* That “create-react-app” behind the scene uses “webpack” bundler
* But in our project we are using “parcel” bundler

# **parcel Bundler**

* Parcel Bundler Ignite our App
* npm install -D parcel
* here -D is devDependency(search on net for more info)
* These are your development dependencies. Dependencies that you need at some point in the development workflow but not while running your code (e.g. Babel or Flow).
* ( <https://github.com/parcel-bundler/parcel> ) / (<https://parceljs.org/>)

# **Dependencies vs devDependency**

* (<https://medium.com/@reemshakes/devdependencies-vs-dependencies-in-reactjs-db7261e13012#:~:text=When%20your%20project%20needs%20code,list%20of%20your%20project's%20dependencies> )

# **whats the difference between tilde(~) and caret(^) in package.json**

* ~version **“Approximately equivalent to version”**, will update you to all future patch versions, without incrementing the minor version. ~1.2.3 will use releases from 1.2.3 to <1.3.0.
* ^version **“Compatible with version”**, will update you to all future minor/patch versions, without incrementing the major version. ^1.2.3 will use releases from 1.2.3 to <2.0.0.
* (<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/22343224/whats-the-difference-between-tilde-and-caret-in-package-json> )

# Package.json vs Package-lock.json

* What is the purpose of package.json?
* Tilde (~) and carat (^), and their difference
* What is package-lock.json?
* What is the purpose of package-lock.json?
* Comparing package.json and package-lock.json
* What is the role of npm-shrinkwrap.json in versioning?
* (<https://www.atatus.com/blog/package-json-vs-package-lock-json/> )
* "node\_modules/@babel/code-frame": {
* "version": "7.23.5",
* "resolved": "https://registry.npmjs.org/@babel/code-frame/-/code-frame-7.23.5.tgz",
* "integrity": "sha512-CgH3s1a96LipHCmSUmYFPwY7MNx8C3avkq7i4Wl3cfa662ldtUe4VM1TPXX70pfmrlWTb6jLqTYrZyT2ZTJBgA==",
* "dev": true,
* "dependencies": {
* "@babel/highlight": "^7.23.4",
* "chalk": "^2.4.2"
* },
* "engines": {
* "node": ">=6.9.0"
* }
* },
* Above data is from package-lock.json, **here the integrity meaning**
* This is Hash, have you heard of that thing it is working on my Local, I Don’t know how it break / it’s not working on Production
* So basically to avoid that package-lock.json keeps hash to verify that whatever is there in my machine is the same version which is being deployed onto the production.
* It’s very important file package-lock.json it keeps a track of all the exact versions of all dependencies
* When we install parcel there is one more thing that was created i.e node\_modules

Q:- What is node\_modules folder in react (BookPage-15)

* When creating a new React app your project will be populated with a bunch of new folders and files, and you may have noticed a **node\_modules** folder that contains an insane amount of folders.
* Because our needs parcel / project has dependency parcel. Now parcel as a project has it’s own dependencies and those dependencies can have it’s own dependencies, those dependencies can gave their own dependencies, this is known as “**Transitive Dependencies**”, Now this parcel can itself be dependent on lot of things. Parcel cannot do all these things on its own, parcel needs help of a lot of other packages, example parcel needs help of Babel also.(*Akshay Saini*)
* node\_modules are one of the most important directories in your React project as React requires node\_modules to run. The node\_modules directory is where all the dependancies packages are stored that are used to build and run your react project.
* So this is you'll find packages like React and React-DOM, your build packages like Vite, Babal or Webpack, and linters like ESLint or Prettier to name just a few. This directory can contain hundreds of dependancies!
* Q:- **Why aren't they included in version control?**
* => The main reason is the sheer size of this directory. Rather than including hundreds of package dependancies in version control, we can instead track a file called **package.json** which contains information about the project, and a list of dependencies required by the app. Other developers can use the package.json file and **npm install** to regenerate the node\_modules.

# **😱 when accidentally tracked node\_modules**

* Best practice would be to include the node\_modules in the **.gitignore** file in your project before pushing any code,
* which will prevent version control from tracking this folder - but if you've accidentally tracked and pushed the node\_modules to GitHub, like I did in my first project 🤦🏻‍♀️, simply follow the steps below.
* **Remove node\_modules from version control**
* Create a .gitignore file in your project and add node\_modules
* **Remove the node\_modules:**
* ***git rm -r --cached node\_modules***
* Commit and push without the node\_modules. The node\_modules should now be deleted from your repository.

**# Igniting Our App / Running Our Application On a Development Server**

* npx parcel src/index.html
* Output
* ❯ npx parcel src/index.html
* Server running at http://localhost:1234
* ✨ Built in 5ms
* Parcel’s built-in development server is now running. The npx parcel command takes your entry point of src/index.html and builds your application with the necessary assets. The output also indicates that the application is running on <http://localhost:1234>.
* Just like we have npm similarly we have something known as npx that means executing a package, npm if we have to install a package we need to write npm install
* ***# How to bundle a web app with parcel***
* <https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-bundle-a-web-app-with-parcel-js>

**# installing React from npm**

* Suppose if we already have react in my node\_modules, how easy would it be to use inside our code
* So first thing is that we don’t want to make another network call to get react
* We will have it already in our node\_modules that is why we will install it
* The second thing is today <https://unpkg.com/react@18/umd/react.development.js> react@18, tomorrow React@19 came in, and some other version of react came in, what will happen is we will have to keep changing this ***URL.***
* So it’s better to just have it inside our package.json it is easier to manage all are dependecies and it is very easy to manage react also.
* As one of the dependency inside our npm package.json
* Command => npm install react or npm i react
* Command => npm install react-dom or npm i react-dom
* After this we got "react": "^18.2.0" and "react-dom": "^18.2.0"dependencies in package.json file
* See is react over here react version ^18.2.0 and ^ carret, suppose tomorrow 18.2.3 comes in it will be there in our code
* Package-lock.json will also have
* Now we no longer need CDN links
* Now we have to import React and ReactDOM
* In our HTML we are injecting this App.js, Browser thinks it’s normal javascript file and it does not understand what is import, normal javascript does not need import.
* <script *type*="module" *src*="/App.js"></script>
* That is why we need to tell the browser that this file is not a normal browser file, it’s module.
* We have to write *type*="module" over here

**# Create Prod Build**

* *Command=> npx parcel build index.html*
* Only need to add build for prod build
* But if we run this command we will get error
* If we are using parcel we need to remove **"main": "App.js"** from package.json file
* **PS C:\Users\riyaz\OneDrive\Desktop\React-Practice> npx parcel build index.html**
* **npm WARN config global `--global`, `--local` are deprecated. Use `--location=global` instead.**
* **✨ Built in 3.06s**
* **dist\index.html 378 B 1.20s**
* **dist\index.8d566482.css 84 B 785ms**
* **dist\index.47db806b.js 138.77 KB 1.56s**
* Suppose if we our app will have like 10, 20 files it will compress everything and minify everything to these 3 files and now these 3 files will contain all the code that we write these 3 files are the production ready code of our app
* It will bundle, it will minify it will put all those files inside new folder **“dist”** , but before production build the **“dist”**  folder contains the development build files
* When we write npx parcel index.html it generate a development build of our project and it host it onto **localhost:1234** and put it up into this **“dist”**  folder
* If we delete dist and .parcel-cache these are the temporary folders
* If we do *npx parcel index.html* or *npx parcel build index.html* these dist and .parcel-cache folder automatically regenerated
* So these things any code that we can automatically generate we don’t have to put in GitHub
* Put this things in .gitignore

**# What is Browserslist**

* [**Browserslist**](https://browsersl.ist/) can specify which browsers your web application can run in, it provides a configuration for specifying browsers range. Browserslist has become a standard in the industry, it is used by libraries such as Autoprefixer, Babel, ESLint, PostCSS, SWC and Webpack.
* If we specify some browser’s list that means that listed browser’s definitely 100 of the times will work on these, it might or might not be work in rest of the browser’s
* (<https://modernjs.dev/builder/en/guide/advanced/browserslist> ) / (<https://github.com/browserslist/browserslist?tab=readme-ov-file#queries> )

**# Creating script for run server**

* Earlier we doing like this npx parcel index.html now instead of writing this command again and again we just create a simple script
* It is an npm script we need to create that script in our Package.json file
* So we can create different script for development and production build
* "scripts": {
* "start": "parcel index.html", // Development script
* "build": "parcel build index.html", // Production script
* "test": "jest"
* },
* Now when we have created these scripts we no longer have to write npx parcel index.html to run our code
* Now we can use npm run start / npm run build to start our script (here start and build are script name)
* if you go to company and you don’t know how to start the project, just goto their package.json find this script and you will get the exact command to run the code

**# React Element**

*// React Element*

*const* heading = React.createElement("h1",{ id: "heading" },"Namaste React 🚀");

* Lot’s of developer thinks this is React.createElement is basically a HTML element, NO it’s not an HTML element
* When we do React.createElement behind the scene this basically creates and Object. So React Element at the end of the day is an Object.
* *const* root = ReactDOM.createRoot(document.getElementById("root"));
* root.render(heading);
* When we render this element onto DOM then it becomes an HTML element before that it is an Object
* This ReactDOM takes this Object and convert it to HTML and push it to the browser
* It will replace not append everything that is inside this root whatever it is it will be replace when rendering.

**Babel in React**

( <https://www.scaler.com/topics/react/what-is-babel-in-react/> )

1. **Difference Between HTML and JSX**

( <https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/html-vs-jsx-whats-the-difference/> ) ( <https://codersera.com/blog/react-functional-components/> )

1. **Functional Componet**

( <https://codersera.com/blog/react-functional-components/> )

**Config-driven-UI**

[**https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/javascript-optional-chaining/**](https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/javascript-optional-chaining/)

**map array**