

## Routing

http://www.yourapp.com/

http://www.yourapp.com/about

http://www.yourapp.com/shop

The endpoints: /, /about, /shop are user destinations

As with backend, these are known as "Routes"

In React, though -- no server, so the client has to respond

#### React Router

We will need to use the "BrowserRouter" and "Route" components from react-router-dom. In our app, we will import those explicity:

```
import React from 'react';
import ReactDom from 'react-dom';
import {BrowserRouter, Route} from 'react-router-dom'
```

Notice that we're using Object Deconstruction to pull those Note also, Webpack will only bundle those components, not all of react-router-dom

# Using routers in your app (exact)

- Route Definitions must be contained in an element (sorry)
- Links and Routes must be contained in a router

"exact path" means what it says ... when the "exact path" /about is asked for, load up the {Component}

This example assumes you have imported a component called "AboutUs"

## Using routers in your app (dynamic)

Route Definitions must be contained in an element (sorry)

```
<BrowserRouter>
  <section>
     <Link to="/topics/john">About John</Link>
     <Route path="/topics:topicId" component={Topics}</pre>
  </section>
</BrowserRouter>
Const Topic = ({match}) => {
  <div>{div>{this.props.match.params.topicId}</div>
```

### **Sharing State**

```
getApp() {
   return {
      State: this.state,
      setState: this.setState.bind(this)
   }
}

<Route exact path='/'
   component={ () => <Dashboard app={this.getApp()} />}

<Route exact path='/about' component={AboutContainer} />
```

#### Wat?

getApp returns an object, so we want to send the component that object directly, so we need to invoke it. We make the component a function that returns JSX because you can't really do component={component app="..."}. Remember that any function that returns JSX is a component, so we force that here.

#### Docs

https://reacttraining.com/react-router/web/guides/philosophy