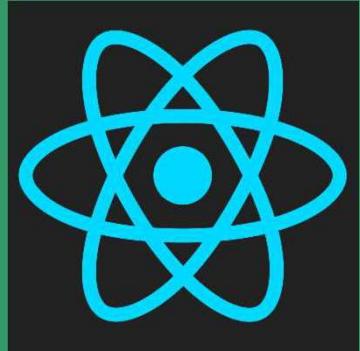


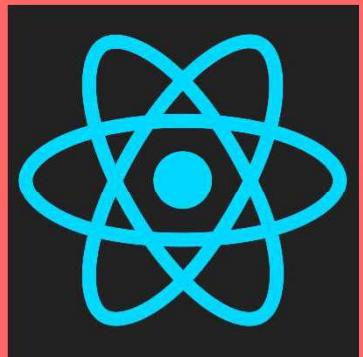
React JS Hello World



The React HelloWorld

React We Need

- Node : www.nodejs.org
- Text Editor : VS Code



Installation

<https://nodejs.org/en/>



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Globe icon

Node.js® is a JavaScript runtime built on [Chrome's V8 JavaScript engine](#).

New security releases now available for all release lines

Download for Windows (x64)

[12.16.1 LTS](#)

Recommended For Most Users

[13.9.0 Current](#)

Latest Features

[Other Downloads](#) | [Changelog](#) | [API Docs](#) [Other Downloads](#) | [Changelog](#) | [API Docs](#)

Or have a look at the [Long Term Support \(LTS\) schedule](#).

Sign up for [Node.js Everywhere](#), the official Node.js Monthly Newsletter.

Type these Commands in Command Prompt

```
C:\WINDOWS\System32\cmd.exe

C:\OJET Practices\Lesson01-Helloworld\MyOnlineSupport1>node -v
v14.15.1

C:\OJET Practices\Lesson01-Helloworld\MyOnlineSupport1>npm --version
6.14.8

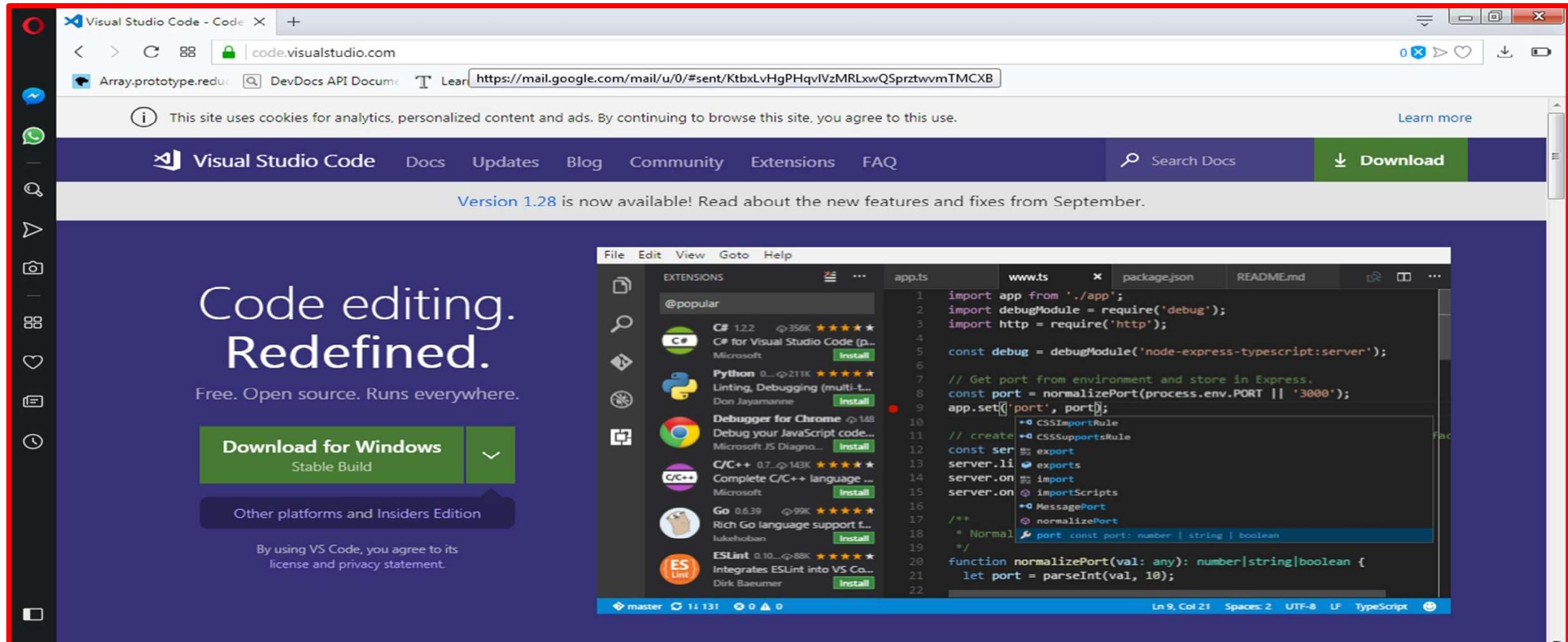
C:\OJET Practices\Lesson01-Helloworld\MyOnlineSupport1>
```

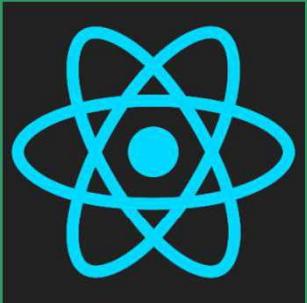
```
npm install [insert library name]
```

- The command `npm install` will look up the specified library on the NPM repository and install the library into a folder called `node_modules`.
- This folder will store all the JavaScript libraries installed via NPM, such as RequireJS and KnockoutJS.
- Running the command `npm install jquery` in an empty directory will download jQuery into an automatically created `node_modules` folder.

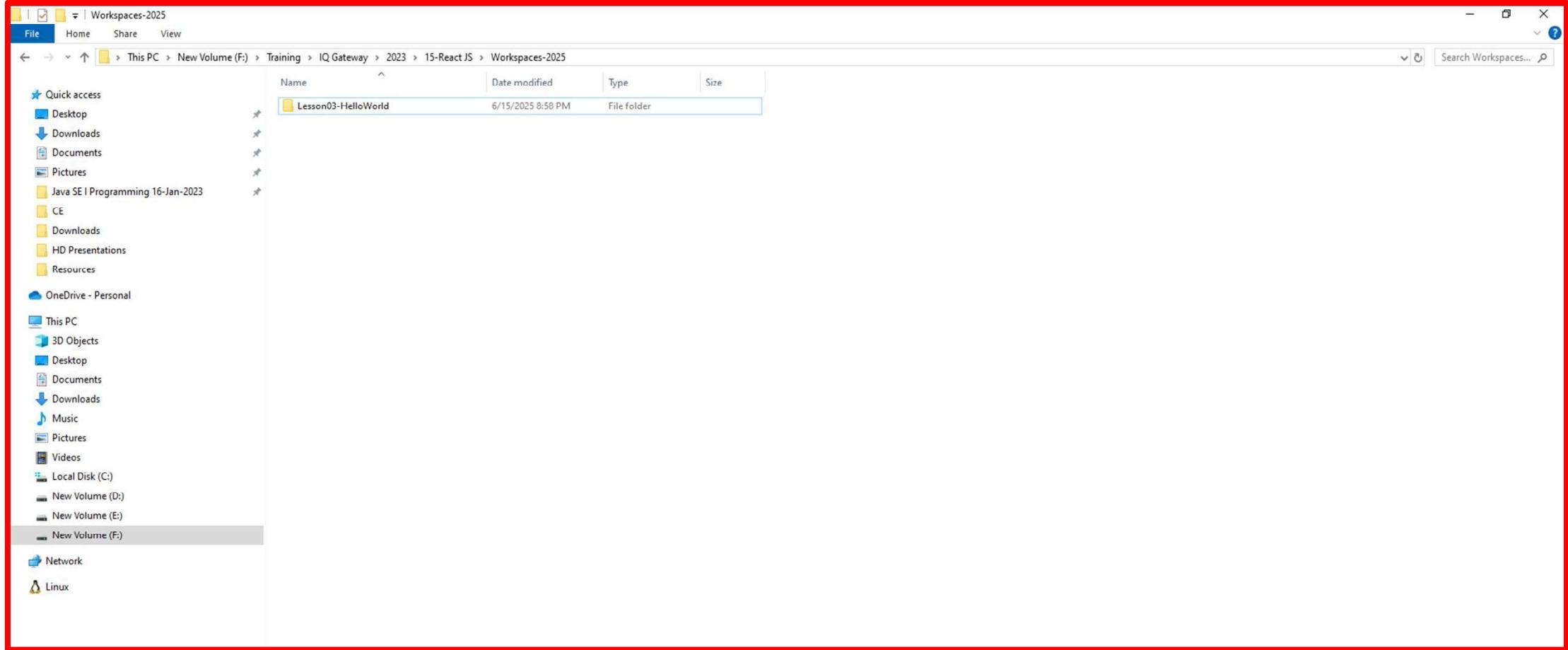
 node_modules	5/7/2021 8:20 PM	File folder	
 package-lock.json	5/7/2021 8:20 PM	JSON File	1 KB

➤ Visual Studio Code





Scaffolding an Application



Node.js x Visual Studio Code - Code Editin x GitHub - facebook/create-react- x

GitHub, Inc. [US] | <https://github.com/facebook/create-react-app>

Create React App build passing

Create React apps with no build configuration.

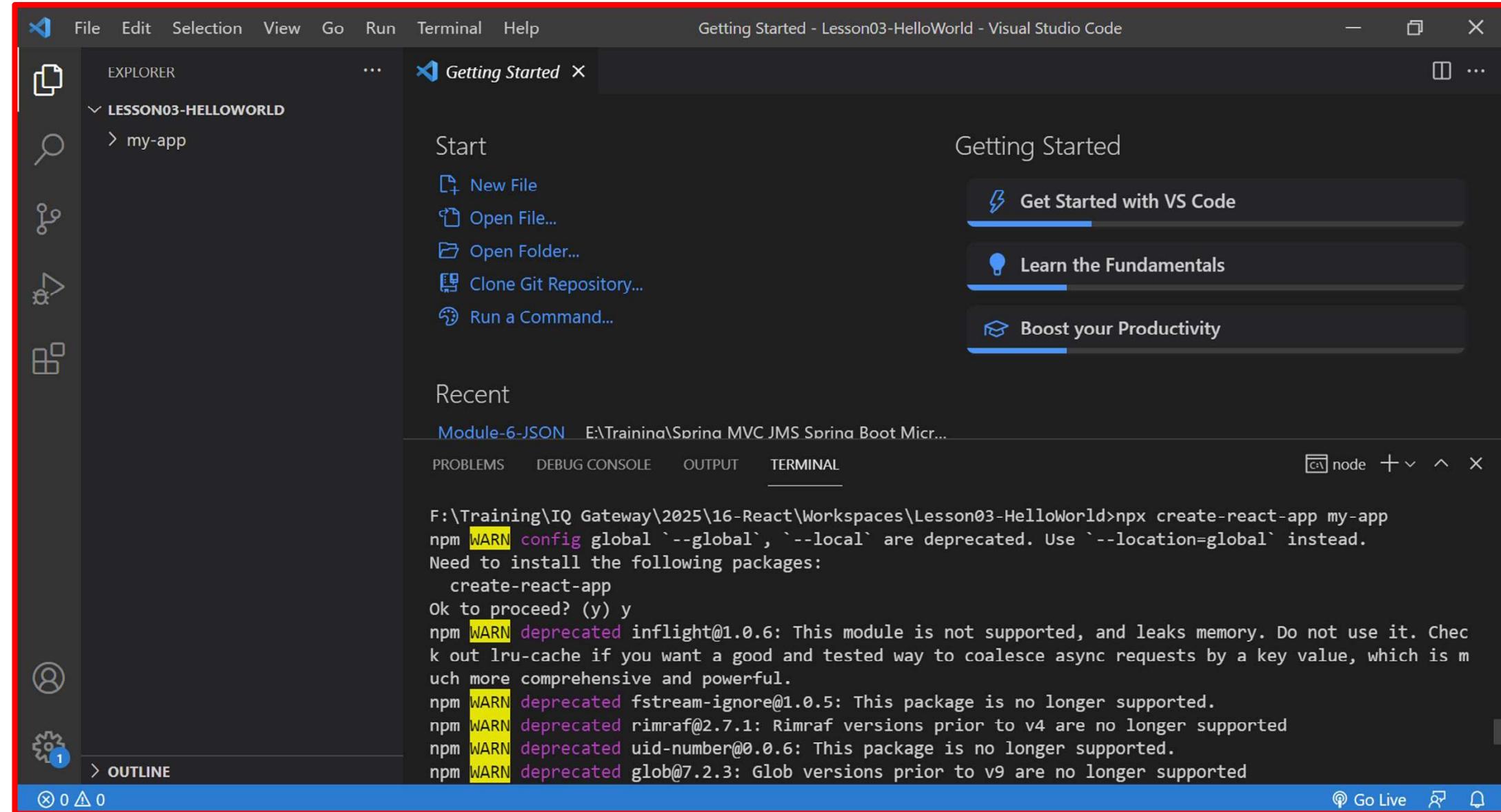
- [Creating an App](#) – How to create a new app.
- [User Guide](#) – How to develop apps bootstrapped with Create React App.

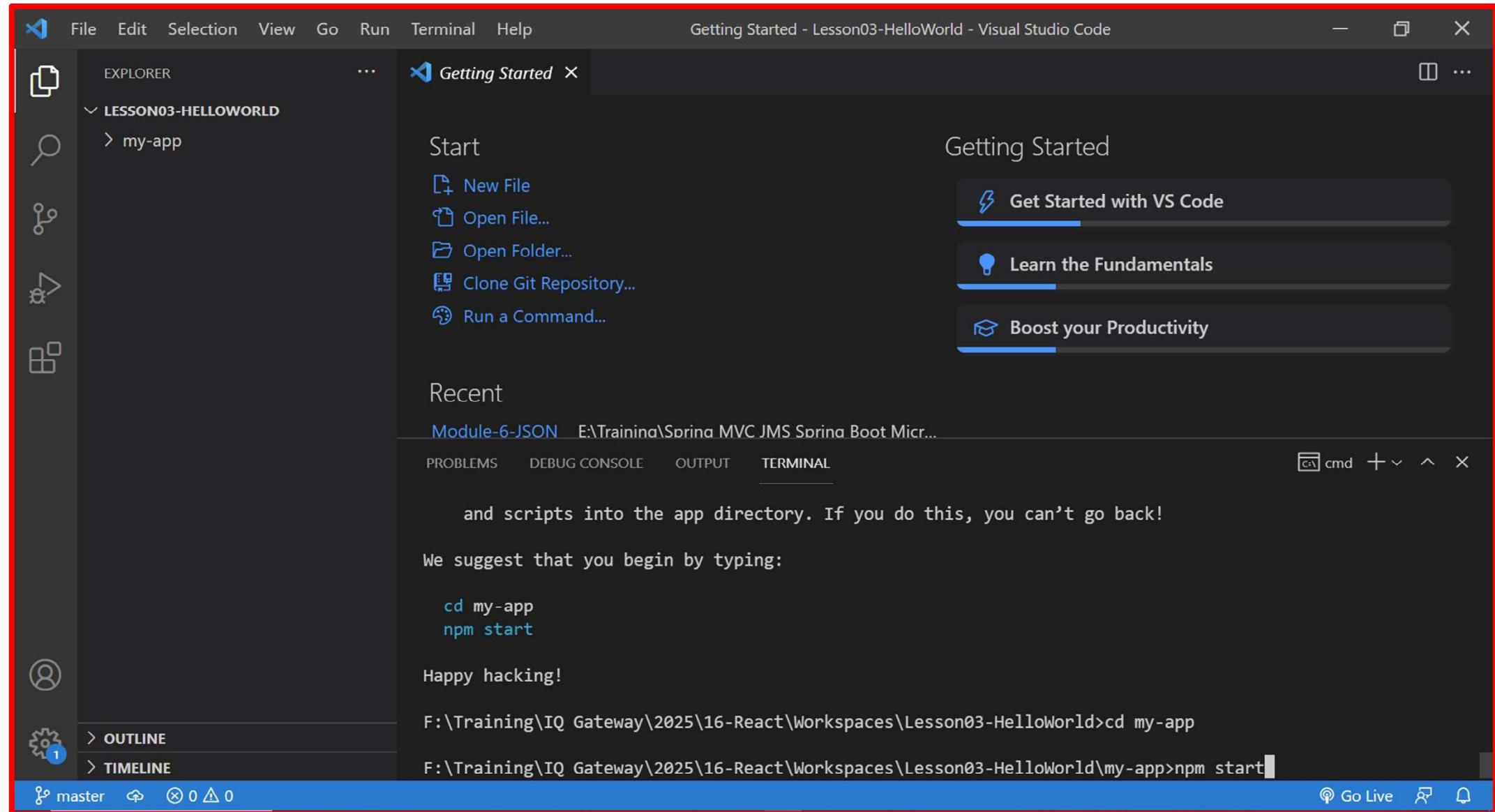
Create React App works on macOS, Windows, and Linux.
If something doesn't work, please [file an issue](#).

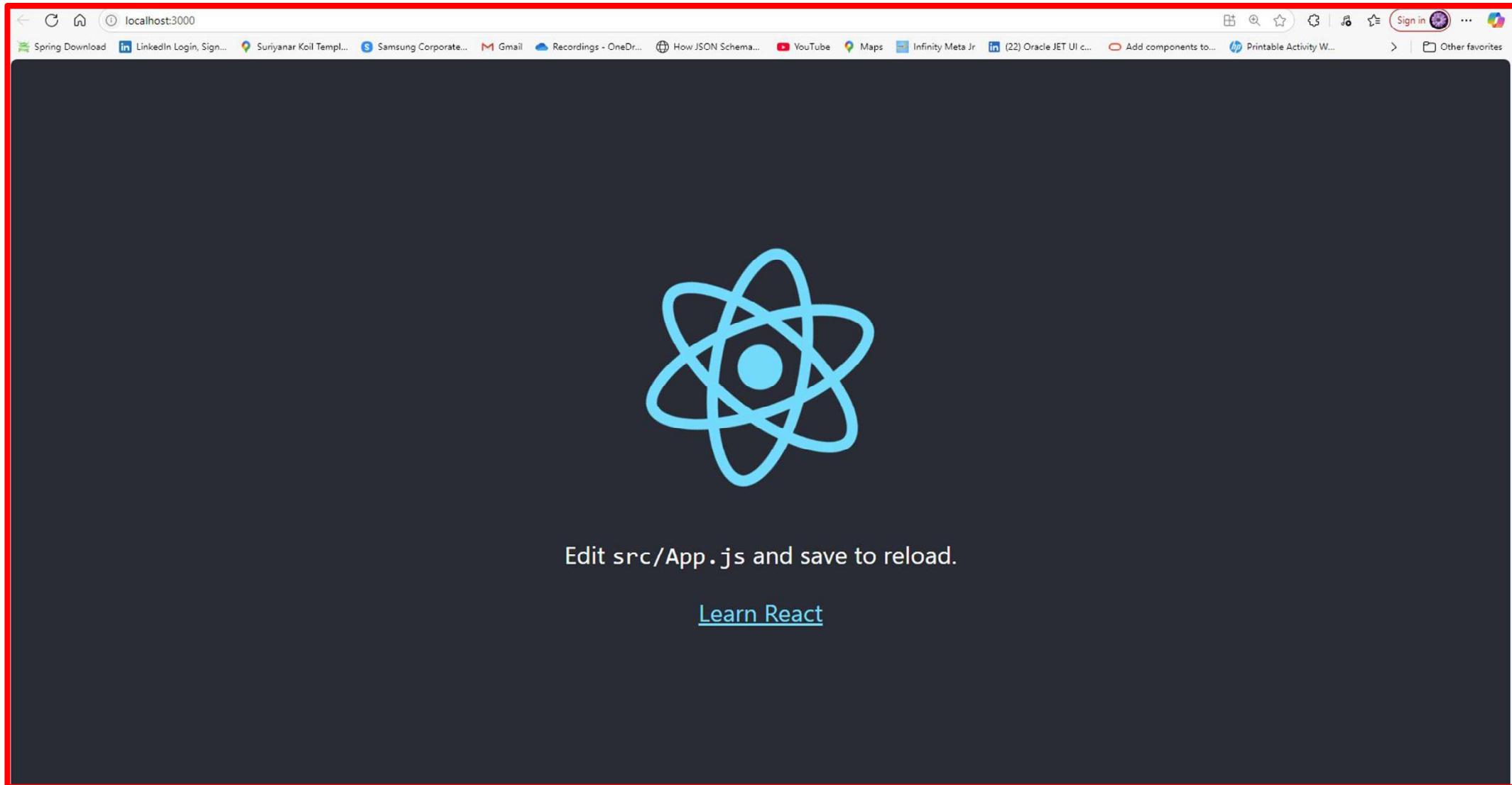
Quick Overview

```
npx create-react-app my-app  
cd my-app  
npm start
```

(npx comes with npm 5.2+ and higher, see [instructions for older npm versions](#))





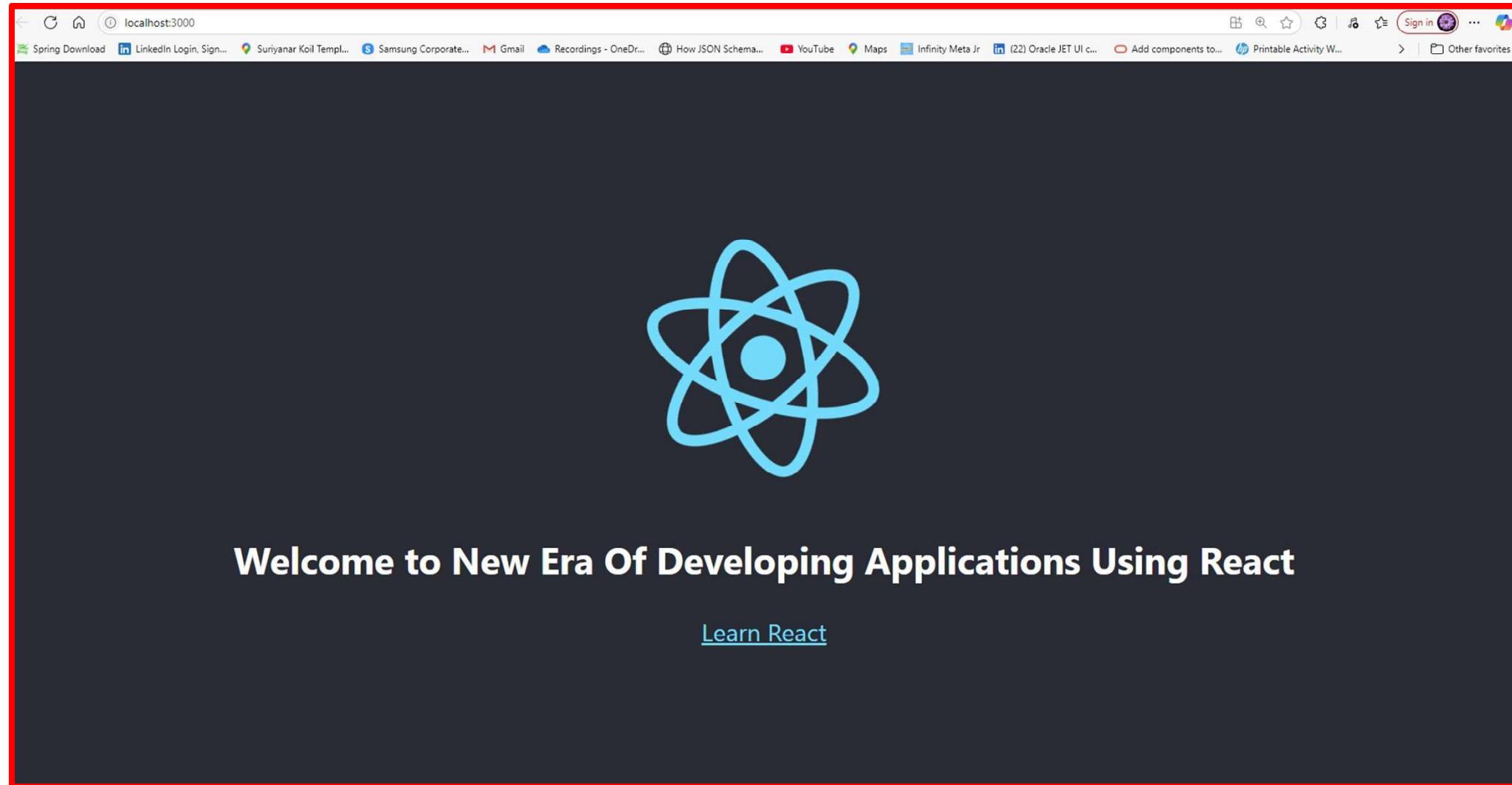


Edit App.js

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with a red border highlighting the main workspace. The title bar reads "Edit App.js". The left sidebar contains icons for Explorer, Search, Problems, Outline, and Timeline, with the Outline icon having a blue notification badge. The Explorer view shows a project structure under "LESSON03-HELLOWORLD": "my-app" (with "node_modules" and "public" folders), "src" (containing "App.css", "App.js" (selected), "App.test.js", "index.css", "index.js", "logo.svg", "reportWebVitals.js", "setupTests.js", ".gitignore", "package-lock.json", "package.json", and "README.md"). The main code editor shows the content of "App.js":

```
my-app > src > JS App.js > App
1 import logo from './logo.svg';
2 import './App.css';
3
4 function App() {
5   return (
6     <div className="App">
7       <header className="App-header">
8         <img src={logo} className="App-logo" alt="logo" />
9         <h2>
10           Welcome to New Era Of Developing Applications Using React
11         </h2>
12         <a
13           className="App-link"
14           href="https://reactjs.org"
15           target="_blank"
16           rel="noopener noreferrer"
17         >
18           Learn React
19         </a>
20       </header>
21     </div>
22   )
23 }
```

The status bar at the bottom displays "Note that the development build is not optimized. To create a production build, use npm run build." and "webpack compiled successfully".



Alternative Approach for Using `create-react-app`

Create-react-app

npx

npx create-react-app <project_name>

npm package runner

npm

npm install create-react-app -g

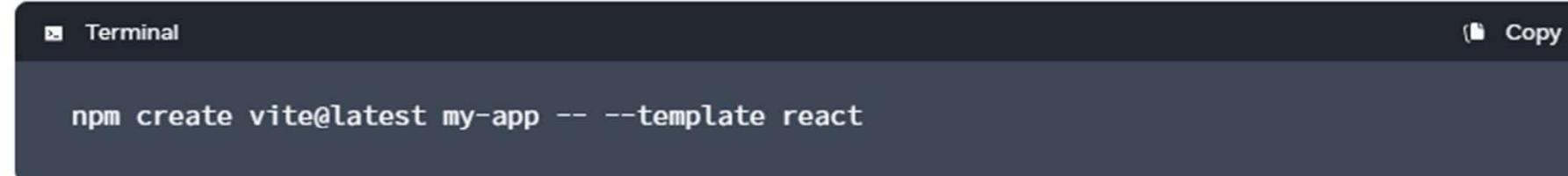
create-react-app<project_name>

Step 1: Install a build tool

The first step is to install a build tool like `vite`, `parcel`, or `rsbuild`. These build tools provide features to package and run source code, provide a development server for local development and a build command to deploy your app to a production server.

Vite

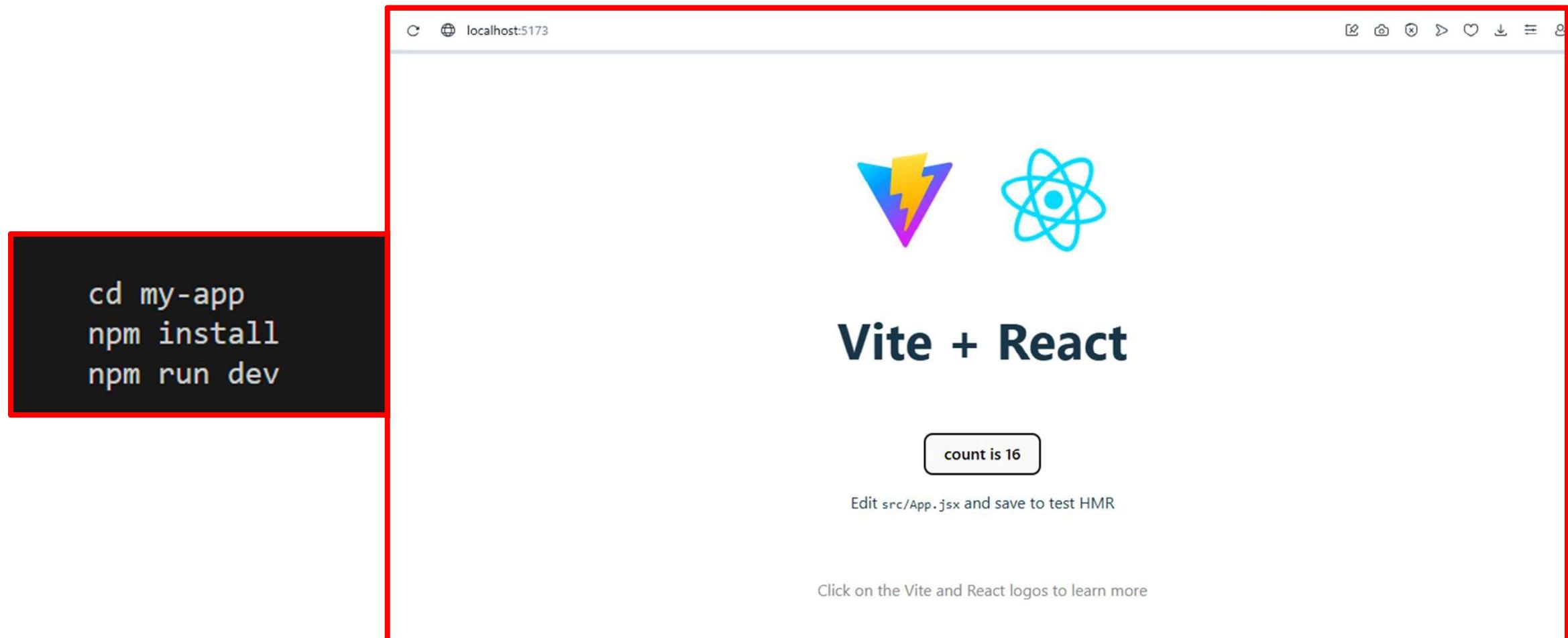
[Vite](#) is a build tool that aims to provide a faster and leaner development experience for modern web projects.

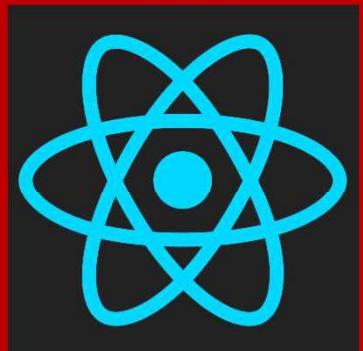


A screenshot of a terminal window. The title bar says "Terminal". In the main area, the command `npm create vite@latest my-app -- --template react` is typed. To the right of the input field, there is a "Copy" button with a clipboard icon.

Vite is opinionated and comes with sensible defaults out of the box. Vite has a rich ecosystem of plugins to support fast refresh, JSX, Babel/SWC, and other common features. See Vite's [React plugin](#) or [React SWC plugin](#) and [React SSR example project](#) to get started.

Running the React Application using Vite



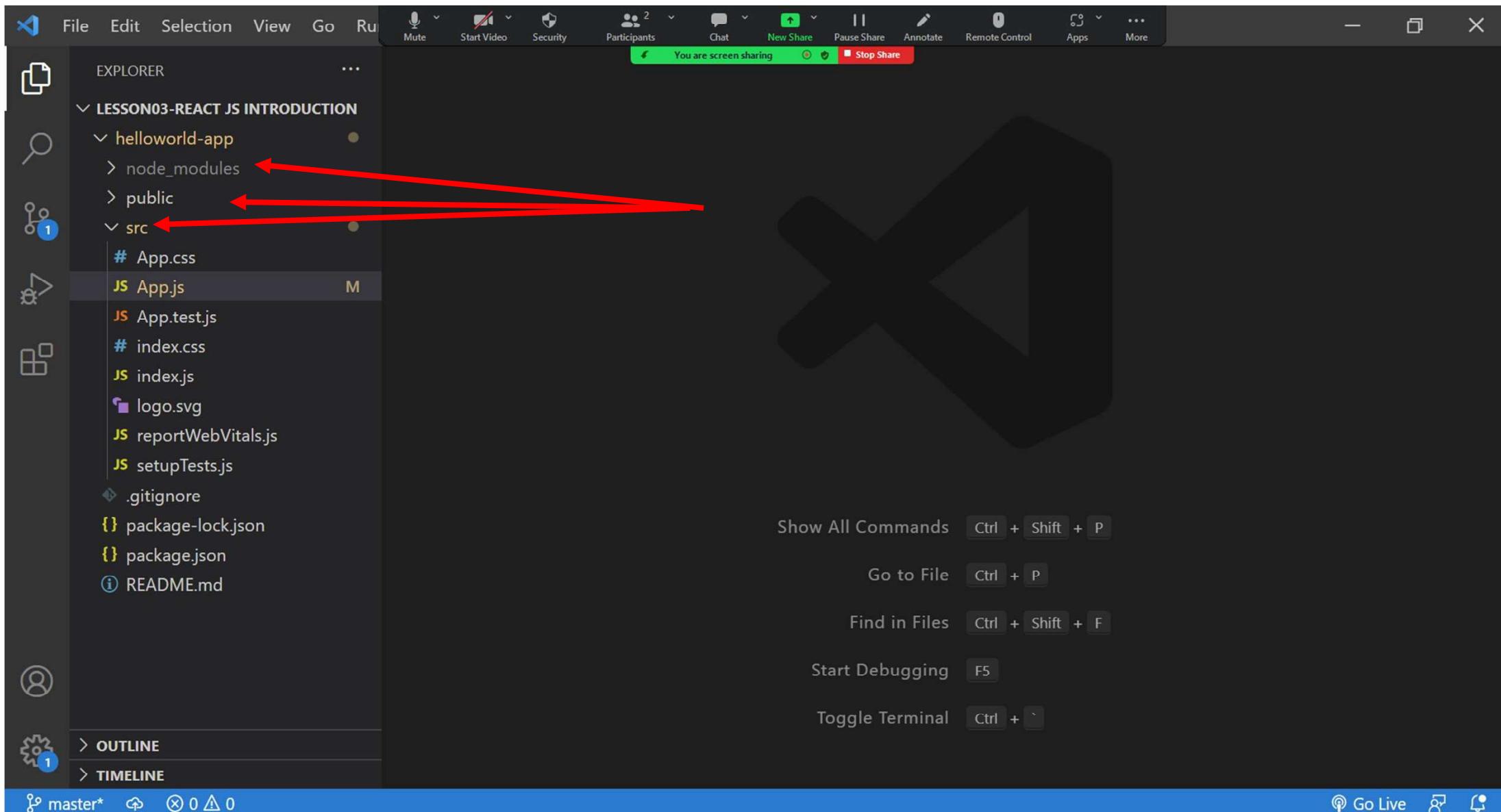


Code Analysis

Code Analysis

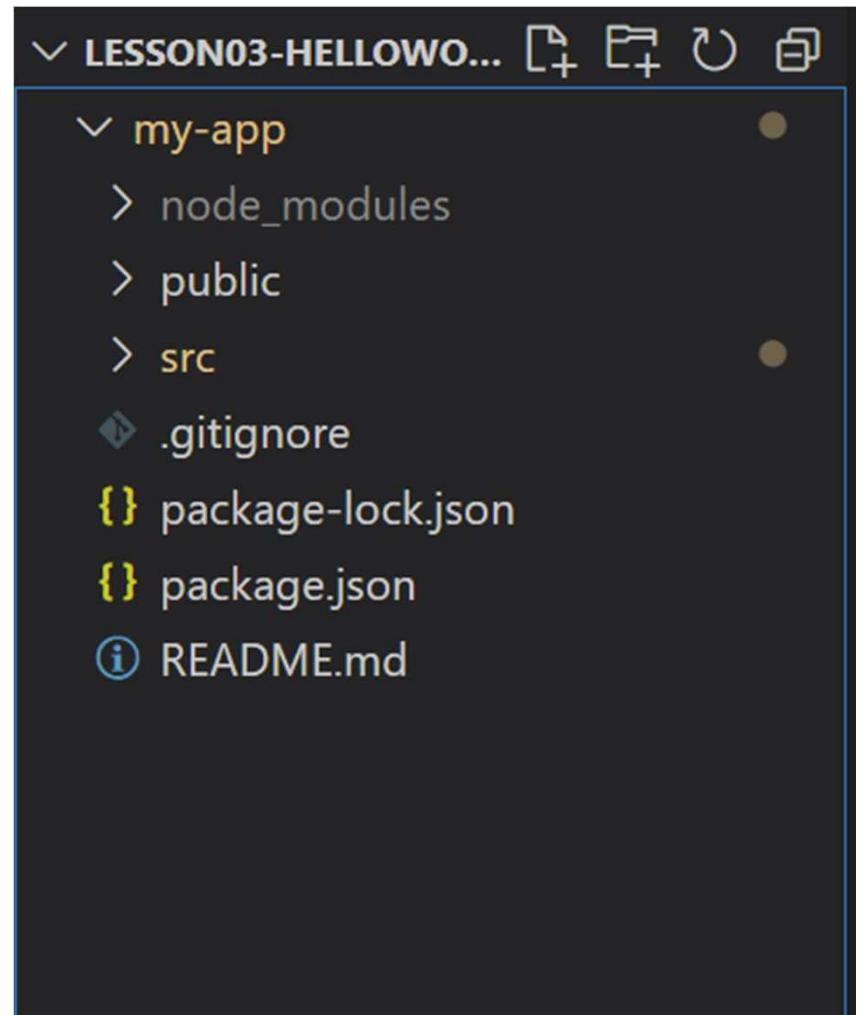
- So now that we have created and run a basic react application using create react app.
- Now at the same time it is also really important to understand the files and folders involved and how the control flows when you run the application

Project Structure [When React Project is Constructed]

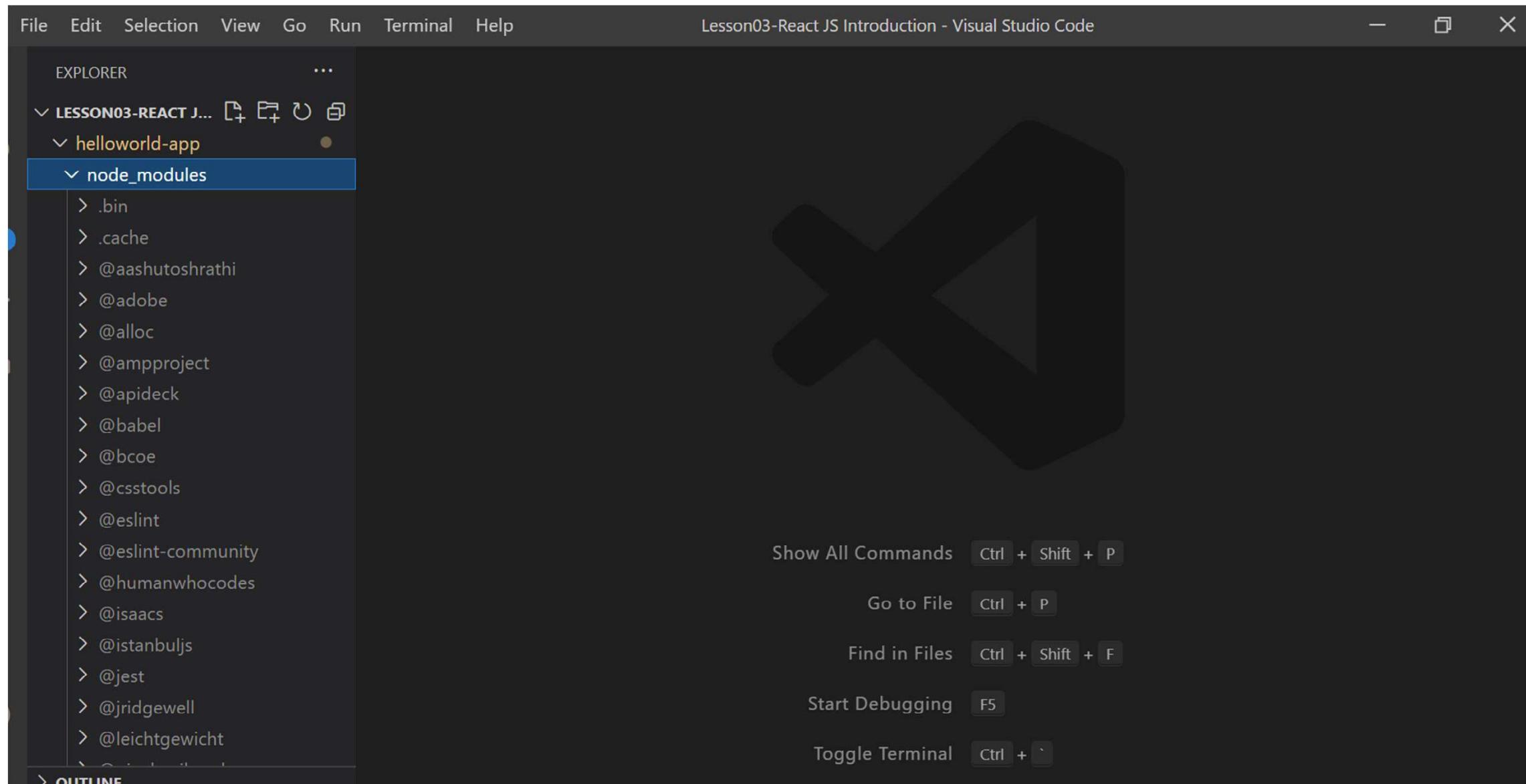


OJET App Folder Structure

- **node_modules** – The npm package installed is node_modules. You can open the folder and see the packages available.
- **public** – This folder contains Fav Icons and index.html
- **src** – This folder is where we will work on the project using React



Node_modules [Libs]



npm run build

The screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code interface with the title "Lesson03-React JS Introduction - Visual Studio Code". The left sidebar (EXPLORER) displays the project structure:

- LESSON03-REACT JS INTRODUCTION
 - helloworld-app
 - > build (highlighted with a red arrow)
 - > node_modules
 - > public
 - favicon.ico
 - index.html
 - logo192.png
 - logo512.png
 - manifest.json
 - robots.txt
 - > src
 - .gitignore
 - package-lock.json
 - package.json
 - README.md

The right side of the interface shows the TERMINAL tab with the following output:

```
E:\Training\Application Development Using React\Workspaces\Lesson03-React JS Introduction\helloworld-app>npm run build

> helloworld-app@0.1.0 build E:\Training\Application Development Using React\Workspaces\Lesson03-React JS Introduction\helloworld-app
> react-scripts build

Creating an optimized production build...
Compiled successfully.

File sizes after gzip:

 46.61 kB  build\static\js\main.c3c6dd25.js
 1.79 kB   build\static\js\453.1e37c4ac.chunk.js
 515 B     build\static\css\main.f855e6bc.css

The project was built assuming it is hosted at /.
You can control this with the homepage field in your package.json.

The build folder is ready to be deployed.
You may serve it with a static server:

  npm install -g serve
  serve -s build

Find out more about deployment here:
```

A red arrow points from the "build" item in the Explorer tree to the "build" command in the terminal output.

This Folder does contain the Compiled Files of Our Application

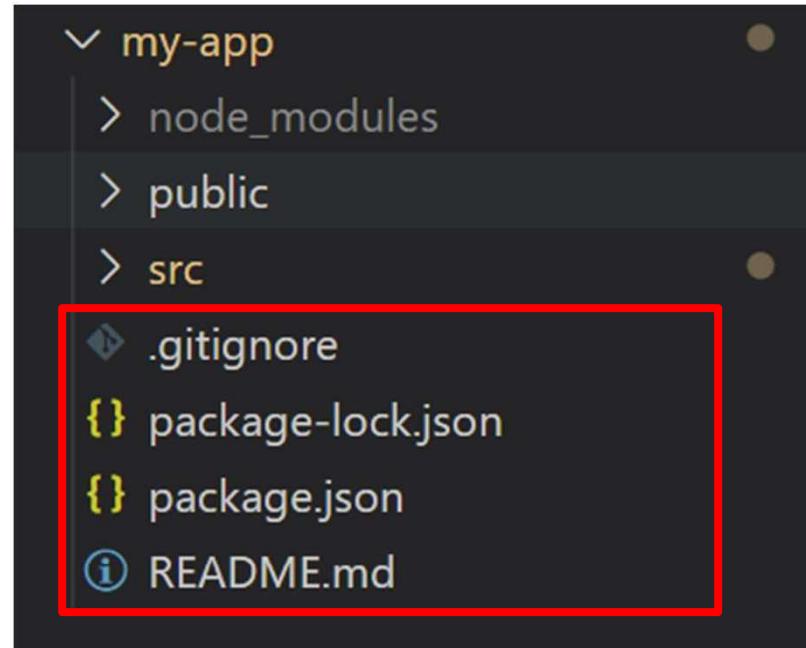
Package.json

- This file contains the dependencies and the scripts required for the project you can see that we are using React version.
- Few scripts to run the application build the application or even run tests now based on whether you have just NPM or yarn as a package manager you are going to see yarn lock or package lock files they simply ensure consistent installation of your dependencies

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the title bar "package.json - Lesson03-HelloWorld - Visual Studio Code". The main area displays the contents of the package.json file:

```
{  
  "name": "my-app",  
  "version": "0.1.0",  
  "private": true,  
  "dependencies": {  
    "@testing-library/dom": "^10.4.0",  
    "@testing-library/jest-dom": "^6.6.3",  
    "@testing-library/react": "^16.3.0",  
    "@testing-library/user-event": "^13.5.0",  
    "react": "^19.1.0",  
    "react-dom": "^19.1.0",  
    "react-scripts": "5.0.1",  
    "web-vitals": "^2.1.4"  
  },  
  "scripts": {  
    "start": "react-scripts start",  
    "build": "react-scripts build",  
    "test": "react-scripts test",  
    "eject": "react-scripts eject"  
  },  
  "eslintConfig": {  
    "extends": [  
      "react-app",  
      "react-app/jest"  
    ]  
  }  
}
```

- **package.json and package-lock.json** -- Both the package.json and package-lock.json files contain a list of dependencies that must be installed for the application to run. Whenever you run an npm install against a project, it will use these two files to work out what dependencies to install, and it will fetch the libraries and place them all within the local node_modules folder.



package vs. package-lock

- You may have noticed that the package and package-lock files are very similar in nature.
- The truth is that they are indeed similar, but there is a history behind why that is. When working within a project, if you come to install a new library, for example, **trumbowyg** you can run the following command, and notice that trumbowyg will be added to the package.json file

```
npm install trumbowyg
```

Actual Reason of using package-lock.json

- Note that the version of trumbowyg within the package.json file has a caret at the beginning (^2.11.1). This essentially instructs NPM to install the latest version of the major release line (so, the latest 2.x.x release). This means that if someone else were to check out this project in the future, and rerun an npm install following a newer release (such as version 2.12.1), they would get a newer (and, therefore mismatched) version to the one originally installed.
- The package-lock.json file was introduced to overcome this inconsistency. The file contains a long list of the dependencies and the *specific* version that should be installed. It also includes extra information, such as the module location and a list of packages that it requires. If we take a look at my package-lock.json file after the install we see that it also includes the trumbowyg installation and the exact version that was installed initially.

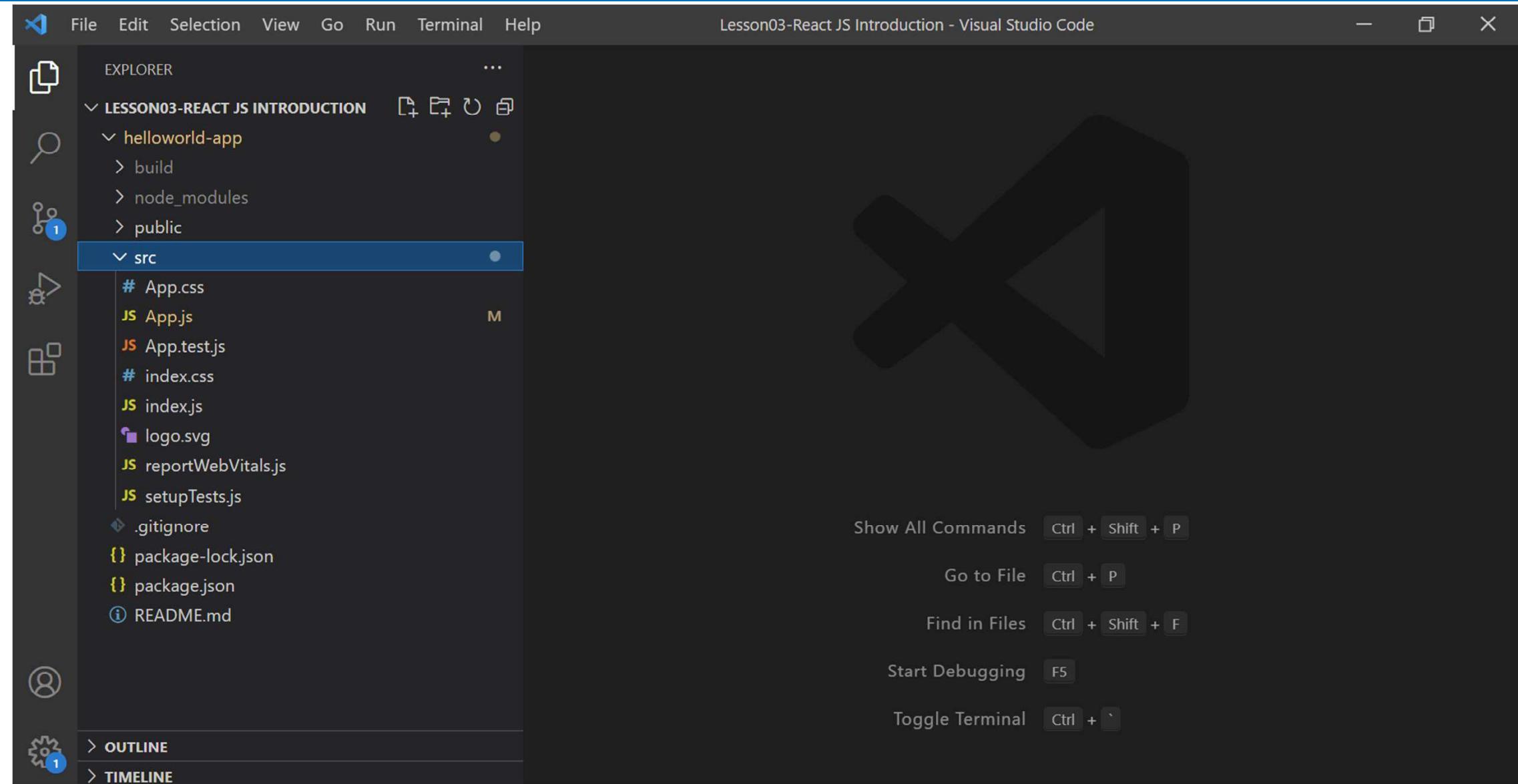
Index.html [Is the File Which gets Served Out]

- The index file will hold the initial HTML markup required to initialize the application.
- Some of this markup will persist through the lifetime of a session; however, most of it will be dynamically changed as a user interacts with the application.
- This is why most client-side applications are referred to as single-page applications (SPAs). The user remains on a single page (index.html), and the content of the page will be dynamically switched, compared to a traditional web site, wherein they would navigate between different pages (about-us.html, etc.).

- It is this HTML file that gets served up typically you are not going to add any code in this file maybe some changes in the head tag but definitely not in the body tag you want react to control the UI and for that purpose we have one div tag with ID is equal to root at runtime the react application takes over this div tag and is ultimately responsible for the UI
- Please make a note of this div tag

```
work correctly both with client-side routing and a non-root public URL.  
Learn how to configure a non-root public URL by running `npm run build`  
-->  
<title>React App</title>  
</head>  
<body>  
<noscript>You need to enable JavaScript to run this app.</noscript>  
<div id="root"></div>  
<!--  
This HTML file is a template.  
If you open it directly in the browser, you will see an empty page.  
  
You can add webfonts, meta tags, or analytics to this file.  
The build step will place the bundled scripts into the <body> tag.  
  
To begin the development, run `npm start` or `yarn start`.  
To create a production bundle, use `npm run build` or `yarn build`.  
-->  
</body>  
</html>
```

[Src – A Place Where Developer Writes the Code Functionality]



Root Component [App Component]

App.js - Lesson03-React JS Introduction - Visual Studio Code

EXPLORER

LESSON03-REACT JS INTRODUCTION

- helloworld-app
 - > build
 - > node_modules
 - > public
 - > src
 - # App.css
 - JS App.js
 - JS App.test.js
 - # index.css
 - JS index.js
 - logo.svg
 - JS reportWebVitals.js
 - JS setupTests.js
 - .gitignore
 - { package-lock.json
 - { package.json
 - README.md

OUTLINE

TIMELINE

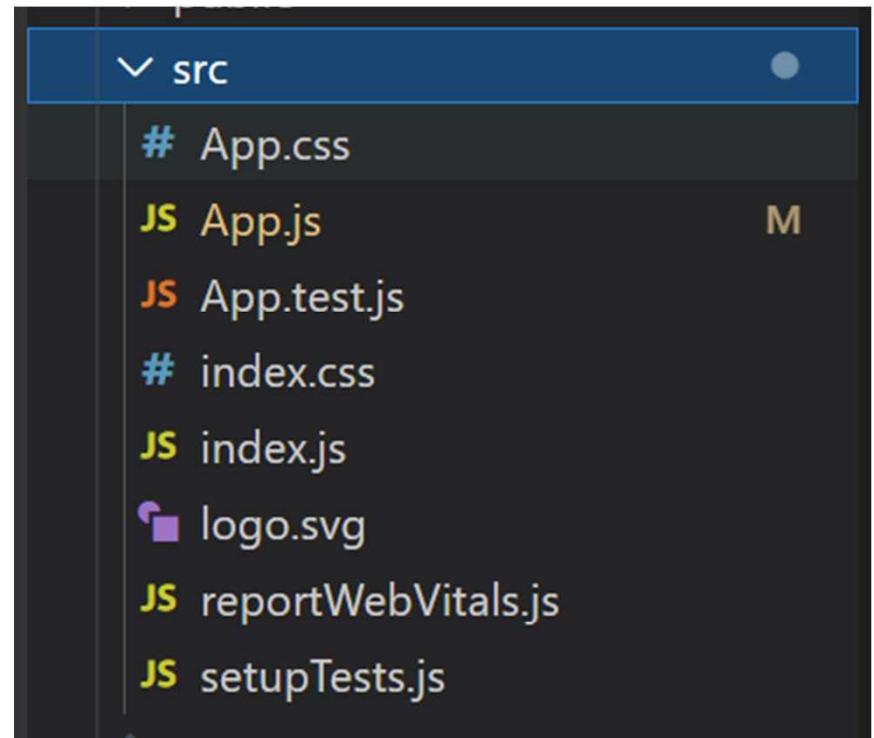
```
helloworld-app > src > JS App.js > App
1 import logo from './logo.svg';
2 import './App.css';
3
4 function App() {
5   return (
6     <div className="App">
7       <header className="App-header">
8         <img src={logo} className="App-logo" alt="logo" />
9         <p>
10           Welcome to the World of React
11         </p>
12         <a
13           className="App-link"
14           href="https://reactjs.org"
15           target="_blank"
16           rel="noopener noreferrer"
17         >
18           Learn React
19         </a>
20       </header>
21     </div>
22   );
23 }
24
25 export default App;
```

Style Part of the Component

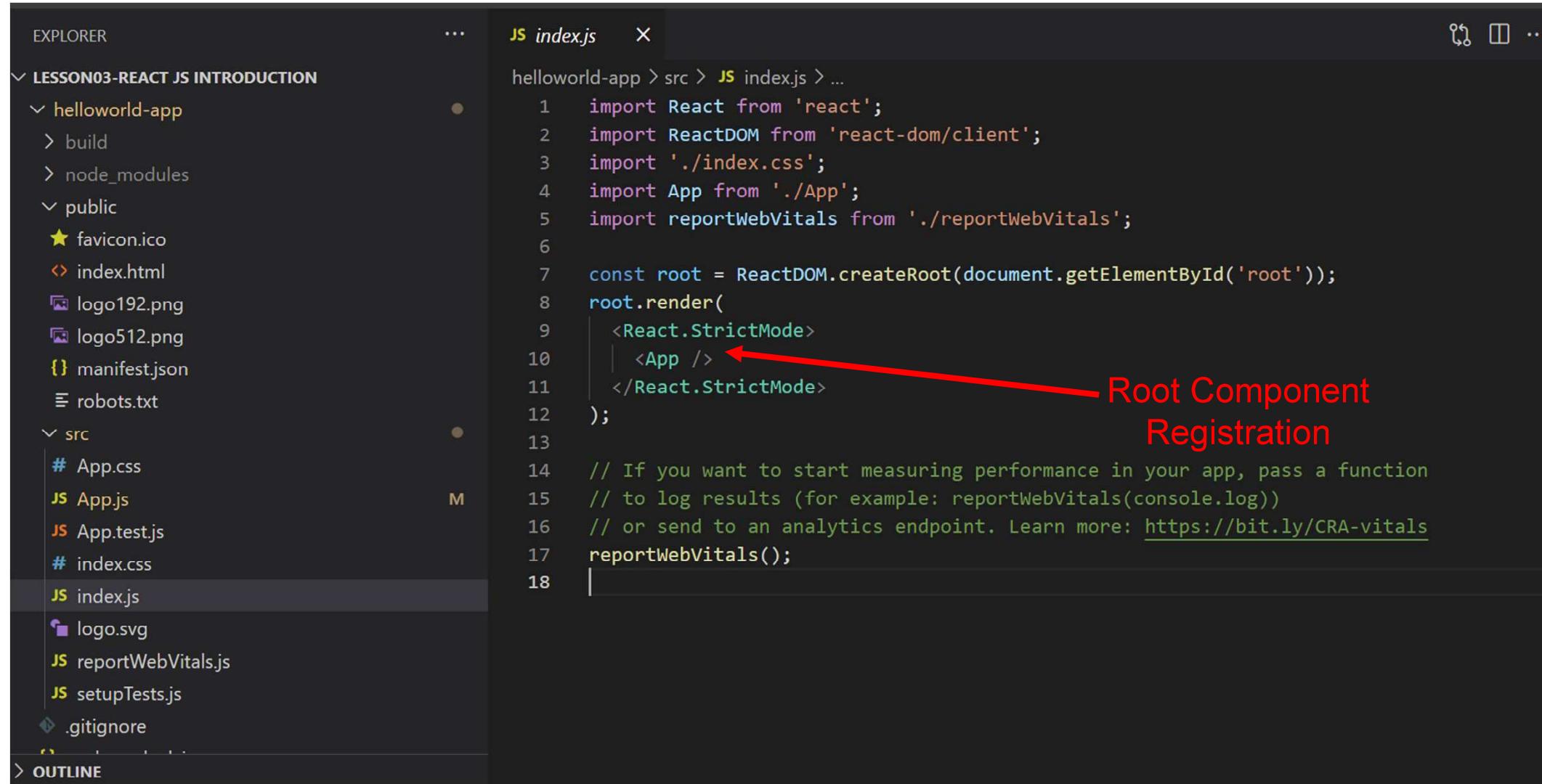
View Part and Model Part of the Component

src Folder

- src folder which is the folder you will be working with the most during development



Registering the Root Component



The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the following details:

- EXPLORER** sidebar: Shows the project structure under **LESSON03-REACT JS INTRODUCTION**. It includes files like **helloworld-app** (build, node_modules, public with favicon.ico, index.html, logo192.png, logo512.png, manifest.json, robots.txt), and **src** (App.css, App.js, App.test.js, index.css, index.js, logo.svg, reportWebVitals.js, setupTests.js, .gitignore).
- index.js** file content:

```
1 import React from 'react';
2 import ReactDOM from 'react-dom/client';
3 import './index.css';
4 import App from './App';
5 import reportWebVitals from './reportWebVitals';

6
7 const root = ReactDOM.createRoot(document.getElementById('root'));
8 root.render(
9   <React.StrictMode>
10    <App />
11   </React.StrictMode>
12 );
13
14 // If you want to start measuring performance in your app, pass a function
15 // to log results (for example: reportWebVitals(console.log))
16 // or send to an analytics endpoint. Learn more: https://bit.ly/CRA-vitals
17 reportWebVitals();
18 |
```
- A red arrow points to the `<App />` tag in the code.
- Root Component Registration**: A red annotation text is placed below the code, pointing to the `<App />` tag.

Index.js

- The starting point for a react application is **index.js**.
- In index.js we specify the root component which is **<App> component** and the Dom element which will be controlled by react the Dom element in our example is an element with an ID of root and if you can recollect this is the element in our **index.html** file we call this div element as the root Dom node because everything inside it will be controlled by react for the hello world application

```
JS index.js  x
my-app > src > JS index.js > ...
1 import React from 'react';
2 import ReactDOM from 'react-dom/client';
3 import './index.css';
4 import App from './App';
5 import reportWebVitals from './reportWebVitals';
6
7 const root = ReactDOM.createRoot(document.getElementById('root'));
8 root.render(
9   <React.StrictMode>
10   |   <App />
11   |   </React.StrictMode>
12 );
13
14 // If you want to start measuring performance in your app, pass a function
15 // to log results (for example: reportWebVitals(console.log))
16 // or send to an analytics endpoint. Learn more: https://bit.ly/CRA-vitals
17 reportWebVitals();
18 |
```

App.js

- The app component is rendered inside the root Dom node that brings us to the **<App>** component which is present in app.js
- Is responsible for the HTML displayed in the browser in other words the app component represents the view which we see in the browser

```
JS App.js M X
my-app > src > JS App.js > App
1  import logo from './logo.svg';
2  import './App.css';
3
4  function App() {
5    return (
6      <div className="App">
7        <header className="App-header">
8          <img src={logo} className="App-logo" alt="logo" />
9          <h2>
10            Welcome to New Era Of Developing Applications Using React
11          </h2>
12        <a
13          className="App-link"
14          href="https://reactjs.org"
15          target="_blank"
16          rel="noopener noreferrer"
17        >
18          Learn React
19        </a>
20      </header>
21    );
22  }
23
24
25  export default App;
26
```

App.css

- create react app also generates the CSS file for **styling CSS file** contains classes which are applied in the app component

```
# App.css  ×  
my-app > src > # App.css > ↗ .App-header  
1  .App {  
2  |   text-align: center;  
3  }  
4  
5  .App-logo {  
6  |   height: 40vmin;  
7  |   pointer-events: none;  
8  }  
9  
10 @media (prefers-reduced-motion: no-preference) {  
11  .App-logo {  
12  |   animation: App-logo-spin infinite 20s linear;  
13  }  
14 }  
15  
16 .App-header {  
17  background-color: □#282c34;  
18  min-height: 100vh;  
19  display: flex;  
20  flex-direction: column;|  
21  align-items: center;  
22  justify-content: center;  
23  font-size: calc(10px + 2vmin);  
24  color: □white;  
25 }  
26
```

App.test.js

- The test file contains a simple test cases

```
JS App.test.js X
my-app > src > JS App.test.js > ...
1 import { render, screen } from '@testing-library/react';
2 import App from './App';
3
4 test('renders learn react link', () => {
5   render(<App />);
6   const linkElement = screen.getByText(/learn react/i);
7   expect(linkElement).toBeInTheDocument();
8 });
9 |
```

Index.css

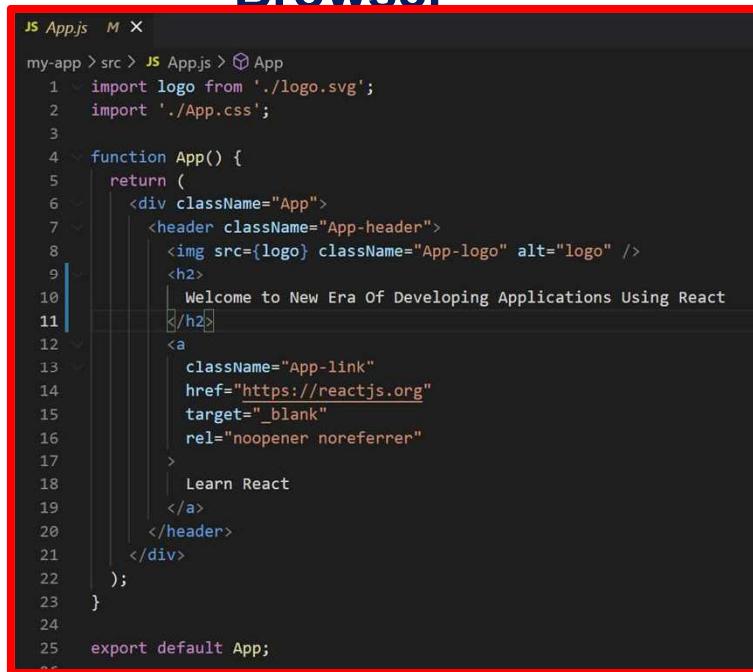
- An index dot CSS file which apply styles to the body tag and the logo SVG which is referenced in the app component

```
# index.css  X
my-app > src > # index.css > body
1  body {
2    margin: 0;
3    font-family: -apple-system, BlinkMacSystemFont, 'Segoe UI', 'Roboto', 'Oxygen',
4    'Ubuntu', 'Cantarell', 'Fira Sans', 'Droid Sans', 'Helvetica Neue',
5    sans-serif;
6    -webkit-font-smoothing: antialiased;
7    -moz-osx-font-smoothing: grayscale;
8  }
9
10 code {
11   font-family: source-code-pro, Menlo, Monaco, Consolas, 'Courier New',
12   monospace;
13 }
14

logo.svg  X
my-app > src > logo.svg
1  <svg xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" viewBox="0 0 841.9 595.3"><g fill="#6
d="M666.3 296.5c0-32.5-40.7-63.3-103.1-82.4 14.4-63.6 8-114.2-20.2-130.4-6.5-
4-5.6v22.3c4.6 0 8.3.9 11.4 2.6 13.6 7.8 19.5 37.5 14.9 75.7-1.1 9.4-2.9 19.3
8-41-8.5-63.5-10.9-13.5-18.5-27.5-35.3-41.6-50 32.6-30.3 63.2-46.9 84-46.9V78
6-99.9 53.6-36.4-33.8-72.4-53.2-99.9-53.2v22.3c20.7 0 51.4 16.5 84 46.6-14 14
9-22.6 2.4-44 6.1-63.6 11-2.3-10-4-19.7-5.2-29-4.7-38.2 1.1-67.9 14.6-75.8 3-
6V78.5c-8.4 0-16 1.8-22.6 5.6-28.1 16.2-34.4 66.7-19.9 130.1-62.2 19.2-102.7
32.5 40.7 63.3 103.1 82.4-14.4 63.6-8 114.2 20.2 130.4 6.5 3.8 14.1 5.6 22.5
6 99.9-53.6 36.4 33.8 72.4 53.2 99.9 53.2 8.4 0 16-1.8 22.6-5.6 28.1-16.2 34.
62-19.1 102.5-49.9 102.5-82.3zm-130.2-66.7c-3.7 12.9-8.3 26.2-13.5 39.5-4.1-8
6-8-9.5-15.8-14.4-23.4 14.2 2.1 27.9 4.7 41 7.9zm-45.8 106.5c-7.8 13.5-15.8 2
1.3-30 2-45.2 2-15.1 0-30.2-.7-45-1.9-8.3-11.9-16.4-24.6-24.2-38-7.6-13.1-14.
2-13.4 13.2-26.8 20.7-39.9 7.8-13.5 15.8-26.3 24.1-38.2 14.9-1.3 30-2 45.2-2
9 8.3 11.9 16.4 24.6 24.2 38 7.6 13.1 14.5 26.4 20.8 39.8-6.3 13.4-13.2 26.8-
3-13c5.4 13.4 10 26.8 13.8 39.8-13.1 3.2-26.9 5.9-41.2 8 4.9-7.7 9.8-15.6 14.
9-16.1 13-24.1zM421.2 430c-9.3-9.6-18.6-20.3-27.8-32 9 .4 18.2.7 27.5.7 9.4 0
11.7-18.3 22.4-27.5 32zm-74.4-58.9c-14.2-2.1-27.9-4.7-41-7.9 3.7-12.9 8.3-26.
8.4 16 13.1 24 4.7 8 9.5 15.8 14.4 23.4zM420.7 163c9.3 9.6 18.6 20.3 27.8 32-
```

➤ When we **run npm start**

- Index.html file is served in the browser index.html contains the root **DOM** node
- Next the control enters index.js [ReactDOM renders the <App> Component on to the root **DOM Node**
- **<App> Component contains the HTML which is ultimately displayed in the Browser**



```
JS App.js M X
my-app > src > JS App.js > App
1 import logo from './logo.svg';
2 import './App.css';
3
4 function App() {
5   return (
6     <div className="App">
7       <header className="App-header">
8         <img src={logo} className="App-logo" alt="logo" />
9         <h2>
10          | Welcome to New Era Of Developing Applications Using React
11        </h2>
12       <a
13         className="App-link"
14         href="https://reactjs.org"
15         target="_blank"
16         rel="noopener noreferrer"
17       >
18         | Learn React
19       </a>
20     </header>
21   </div>
22 );
23
24
25 export default App;
```

