STRV

REACT & REACT NATIVE

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Overview

• introducing React & React Native

Overview

- introducing React & React Native
- preparation of environment

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- introducing React & React Native
- preparation of environment
- simple chat app from scratch

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What is REACT NATIVE?

 library for building native mobile apps on Android and iOS

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 library for building native mobile apps on Android and iOS

"Write once, run anywhere"



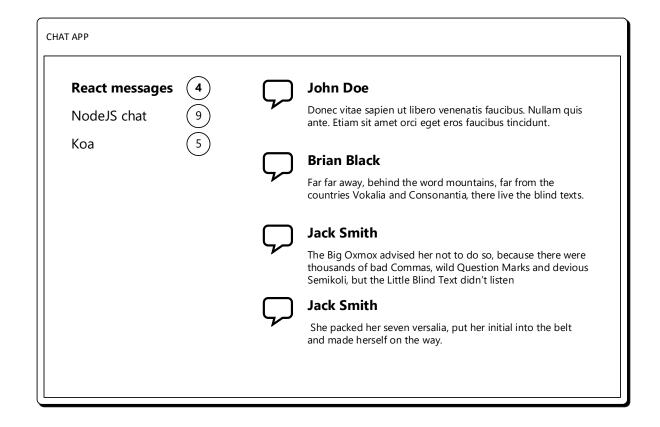
"Learn once, write anywhere"



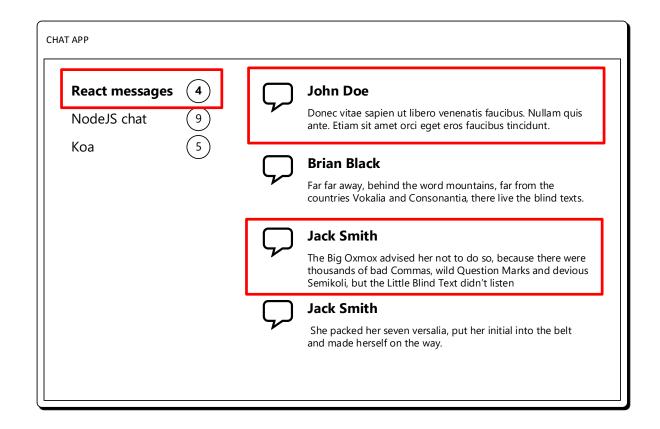
What is REACT?

- library for building user web user interfaces
- released 2013
- goes against some practices that we were used to

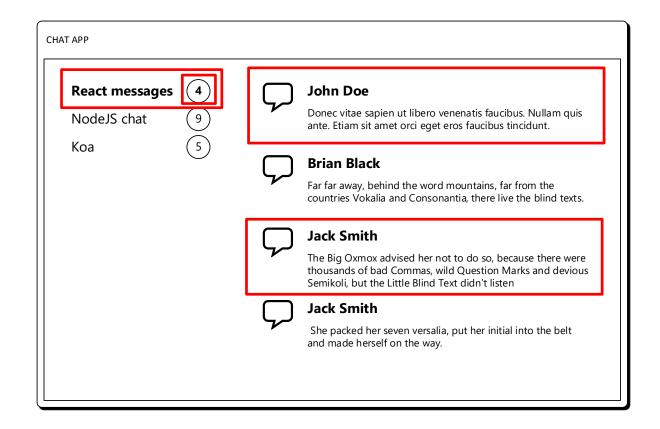
Components in apps



Components in apps



Components in apps



Common way in MVC frameworks

HTML template

Javascript

```
function AppViewModel() {
    this.firstName = ko.observable("Bert");
    this.lastName = ko.observable("Bertington");

    this.capitalizeLastName = function() {
        var currentVal = this.lastName();
        this.lastName(currentVal.toUpperCase());
    };

    ko.applyBindings(new AppViewModel());
```

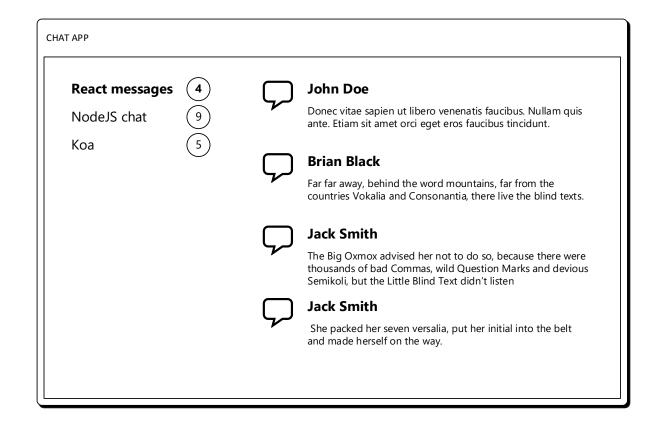
CSS

```
2 .btn {
3    display: inline-block;
4    outline: none;
5    cursor: pointer;
6  }
7
8    .btn--default {
9    border: 1px solid #ccc;
10    background-color: #4c9797;
11    border-radius: 3px;
12 }
```

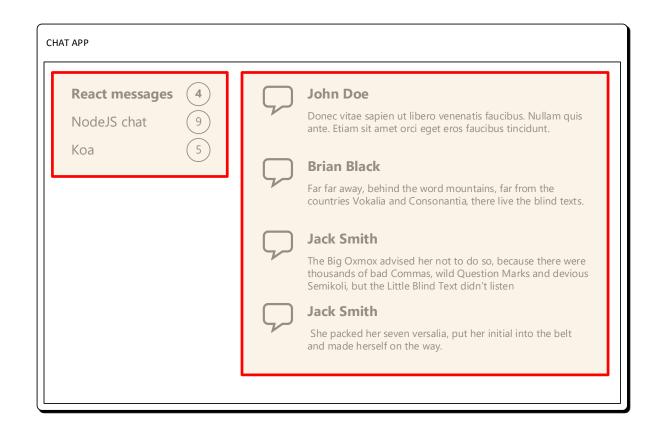
When trying to change unpredictable code



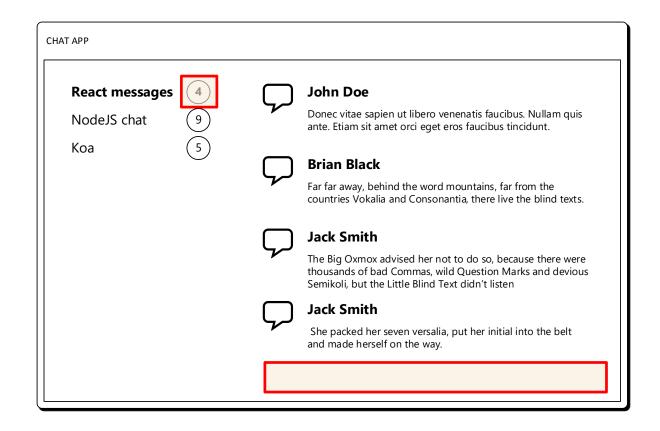
Issues with MVC libraries



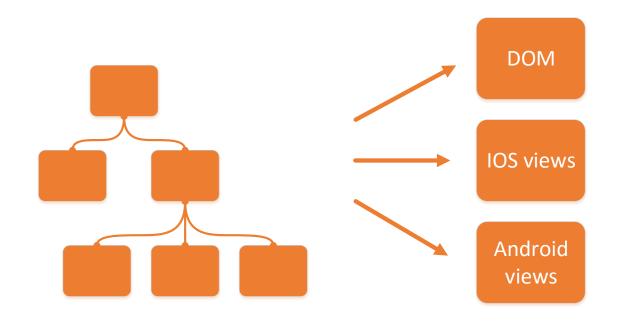
Issues with MVC libraries



Issues with MVC libraries



React components



What does the component look in REACT?

```
var Toggle = React.createClass({
      getInitialState: function() {
       return { on: false };
      },
      handlePress: function() {
8
        this.setState({ on: !this.state.on });
10
      },
11
12
      render: function() {
        var text = this.state.on ? "Toggle ON" : "Toggle OFF";
13
        var cssClasses = classnames({
14
         "toggle": true,
15
          "toggle--on": this.state.on
16
17
        });
18
19
        return (
          <div className={cssClasses}>
20
            <span>{text}</span>
21
          </div>
22
23
24
25
   });
26
```

Component parts and composition

```
var Comment = React.createClass({
      render: function() {
        return (
          <div className="comment" onClick={this.props.onClick}>
            <h2 className="commentAuthor">
              {this.props.author}
8
            </h2>
            {this.props.children}
10
11
          </div>
12
13
   });
14
15
   var CommentList = React.createClass({
      handleCommentClicked: function() {
       var listElement = this.refs.container.getDOMNode();
18
19
      // ...
20
      },
21
      render: function() {
       return (
23
          <div className="commentList" ref="container">
            <Comment author="Pete Hunt" onClick={this.handleCommentClicked}>This is one comment//Comment>
24
25
            <Comment author="Jordan Walke" onClick={this.handleCommentClicked}>This is *another* comment//Comment>
26
          </div>
       );
29
   });
```

REACT NATIVE

What does the component look in REACT NATIVE?

Older syntax

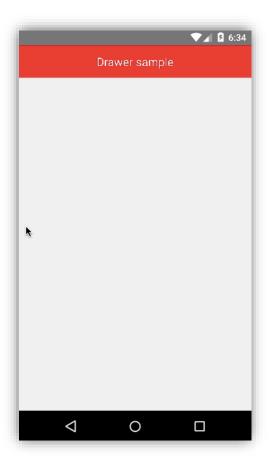
```
var Toggle = React.createClass({
      getInitialState: function() {
       return { on: false };
 6
      handlePress: function() {
 8
        this.setState({ on: !this.state.on });
 9
10
      },
11
12
      render: function() {
13
        var text = this.state.on ? "Toggle ON" : "Toggle OFF";
14
        return (
15
          <TouchableHighlightWithoutFeedback
16
            onPress={this.handlePress}
17
            <View>
18
              <Text>
19
                {text}
20
              <Text>
21
            </View>
22
          </TouchableHighlightWithoutFeedback>
23
        );
24
25
26
    });
```

EcmaScript 2015 syntax

```
2 ▼ class Toggle extends React.Component {
      constructor(props) {
        super(props);
        this.state = { on: false };
      handlePress() {
 9
        this.setState({ on: !this.state.on });
10
11
      }
12
13 ▼
      render() {
        const text = this.state.on ? "Toggle ON" : "Toggle OFF";
14
        return (
15 ▼
          <TouchableHighlightWithoutFeedback
16 ▼
            onPress={this.handlePress.bind(this)}
17
18 ▼
            <View>
19
              <Text>
20
                {text}
              <Text>
21
22
            </View>
23
          </TouchableHighlightWithoutFeedback>
24
25
26
27
```

Native components

```
3 // Android
4 var React = require('react-native');
   var { DrawerLayoutAndroid, ProgressBarAndroid } = React;
   var App = React.createClass({
     render: function() {
       return (
         <DrawerLayoutAndroid</pre>
           renderNavigationView={() => <Text>React Native</Text>}>
           <ProgressBarAndroid />
13
         </DrawerLayoutAndroid>
14
     );
15
     },
16
   });
 3 // ios
 4 var React = require('react-native');
    var { TabBarIOS, NavigatorIOS } = React;
    var App = React.createClass({
      render: function() {
        return (
10
          <TabBarIOS>
            <TabBarIOS.Item title="React Native" selected={true}>
11
12
               <NavigatorIOS initialRoute={{ title: 'React Native' }} />
            </TabBarIOS.Item>
13
          </TabBarIOS>
        );
      },
    });
```

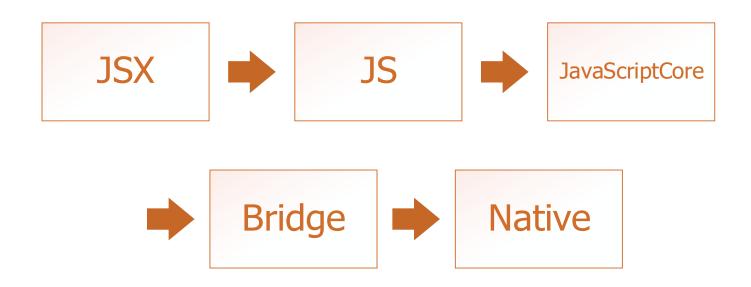


JSX transformation to JavaScript

```
var Hello = React.createClass({
      handleClick: function() {
     // do something
      },
     render: function() {
       return (
         <div className="main" onClick={this.handleClick.bind(this)}>Hello {this.props.name}</div>
       );
10
   });
11
   var Hello = React.createClass({
     handleClick: function() {
     // do something
5
      render: function() {
       return React.createElement(
          "div",
         { className: "main", onClick: this.handleClick.bind(this) },
         "Hello ",
10
         this.props.name
12
       );
13
14
   });
```

How it works internally

• small JavaScript code that controls native components



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What do you get?

• you don't have to wait for compile times



- you don't have to wait for compile times
- declarative way of defining components

Imperative – focuses on how the program operates

Declarative – focuses on what the program should accomplish

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- declarative way of defining components

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code sharing between platforms

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- code sharing between platforms
- predictable UI reflects the state

- you don't have to wait for compile times
- declarative way of defining components

Imperative – focuses on how the program operates

Declarative – focuses on what the program should accomplish

- code sharing between platforms
- predictable UI reflects the state
- simplicity of JavaScript with high performant UI

- easy to write tests
- reuse components and their composition
- reuse developers ©
- can be combined with other frameworks
- easy debugging (Chrome/Safari dev tools, Chrome extension)
- created by Facebook, strong community around
- instant updates CodePush, AppHub
- app with native feel

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Let's create an app

Environment setup

REACT REQUIREMENTS:

 https://facebook.github.io/react-native/docs/gettingstarted.html#content

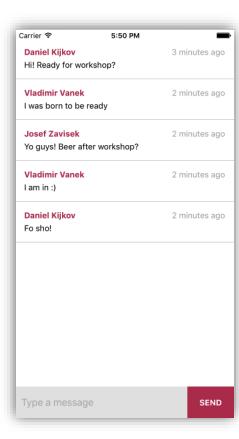
EDITOR:

- Sublime http://www.sublimetext.com/
- Atom https://atom.io/

FILES:

https://github.com/strvcom/React-Meetup.git

Chat app



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Chat app

