



NEED TO BE DONE
BEFORE THE CLASS

Watch the video and answer questions

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-DTUdOJv8w8&list=PL0X6fGhFFNTevJIIAQQo0IEgPgk9er3g&index=2>

Q1 - At min 3, the author is talking about model (state) and UI : What does he mean by **MODEL** and **UI** ?

Q2 - Open the sandbox : Change code so that the warning “10 already” is displayed when count ≥ 10

Q3 - When we click on the button, we are doing 3 tasks

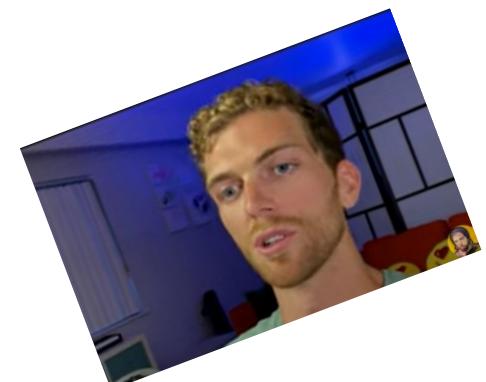
- TASK 1 Update the count value (+ 1)
- TASK 2 Update the label
- TASK 3 Show warning if count ≥ 10

For each task : are they related to MODEL or UI update?

Q4 - At min 4, the author presents ReactJS as declarative: What is the difference between **DECLARATIVE** and **IMPERATIVE** code

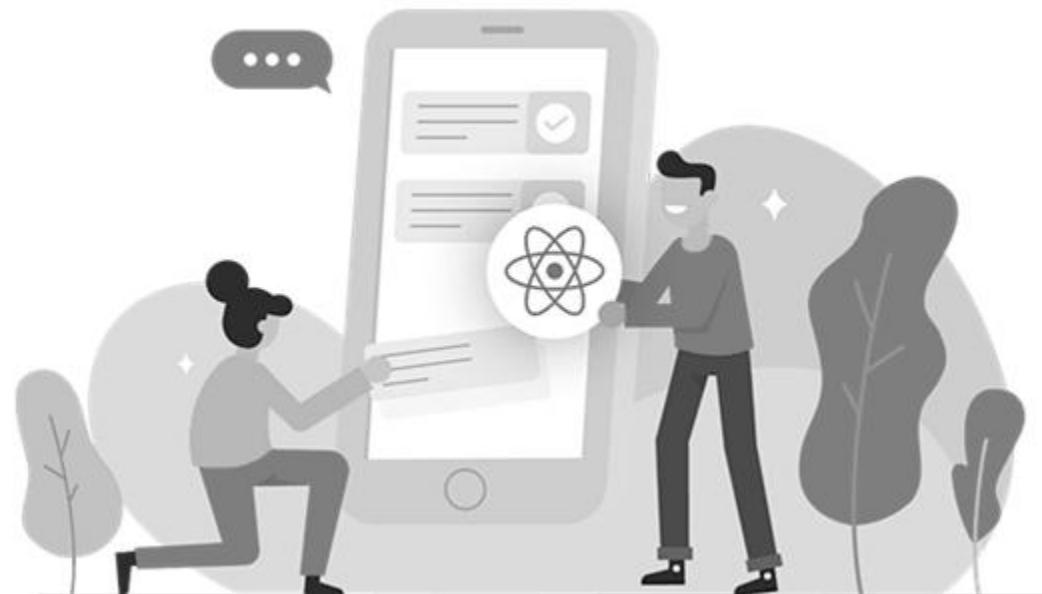
Q5 - Open the sandbox : this is exactly the same project, but using React : what are the differences ? Can you understand the code ?

Q6 - Why don't we need to update the UI in a React project ?



FRONT END DEVELOPMENT

WEEK 4 – An overview of React





What will you learn today?



- ✓ The difference between **MODEL** and **UI**
- ✓ The difference between **IMPERATIVE** and **DECLARATIVE**

- ✓ What is **REACT JS** library?
- ✓ What is a **SINGLE PAGE** application?
- ✓ What is a **COMPONENT-BASED** approach ?

- ✓ Run a first React project



10 MIN

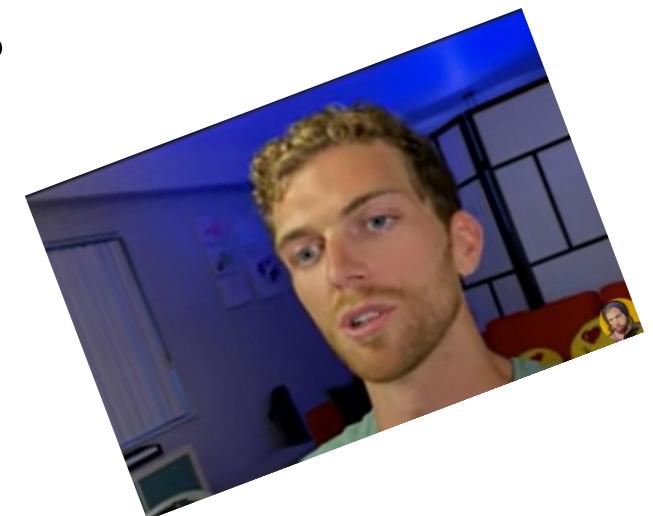
Group discussion about the homework

Q1 – What is the difference between **MODEL** and **UI** updates ?

Discuss around the Vanilla JS sandbox

Q2 - What is the difference between **DECLARATIVE** and **IMPERATIVE** code?
Why don't we need to update the UI in React project ?

Discuss around the React JS sandbox



Model vs UI

- ✓ The **Model** refers to the business logic of the application.
- ✓ The **UI** refers the graphical rendering (HTML /CSS) of the application

```
// Event functions
const handleClick = () => {

    // STEP 1 :
    count++;

    // STEP 2 :
    label.textContent = count;

    // STEP 3 :
    if (count >= 10) {
        setVisible(warning, true);
    }
});
```



STEP 1 updates the **model** of the application



STEP 2 updates the **UI** of the application (*here HTML change*)



STEP 3 updates the **UI** of the application (*here CSS change*)

Imperative vs Declarative

Vanilla JS (imperative)

You manage the UI update

```
const handleClick = () => {
  count = count + 1;

  label.textContent = count;

});
```

React JS (declarative)

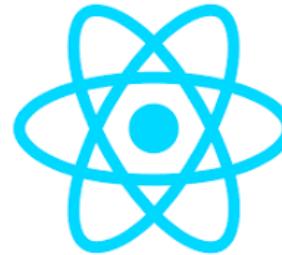
React manages the UI update

```
const handleClick = () => {
  setCount(count + 1);
};

return (
  <>
    <button onClick={handleClick}>CLICK</button>
    <label class="tag">{count}</label>
  </>
);
```



Managed by React



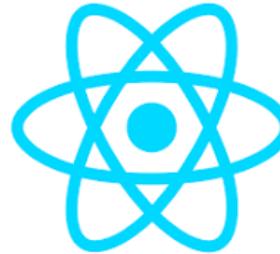
What is React JS ?

React is a JavaScript **library** for building
user interfaces based on **components**

Explain

Explain

Explain



Why choosing React JS ?



The most popular front end library

<https://npmtrends.com/@angular-devkit/core-vs-react-is-vs-vue>



Declarative code



Component-based



Cross-platform

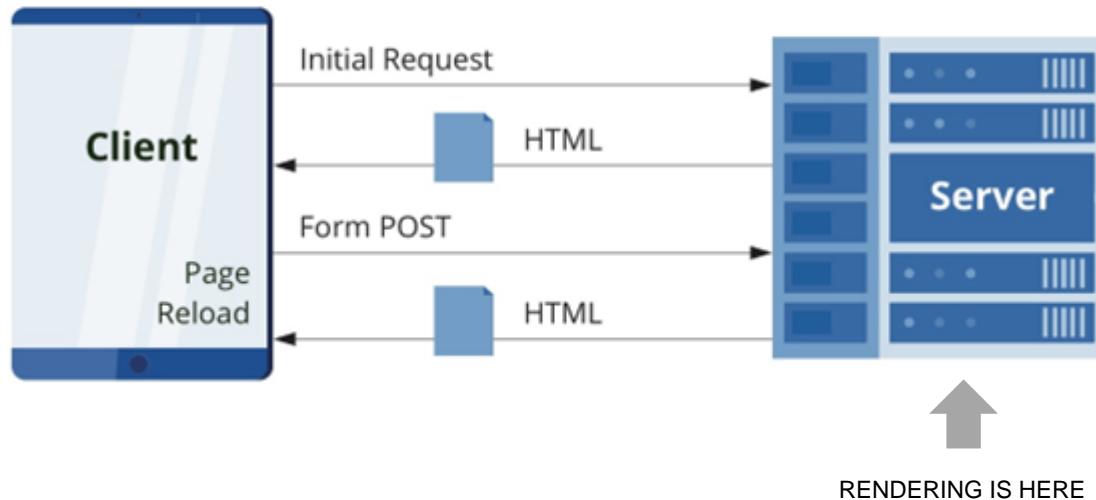


Other Front-end Libraries Or Frameworks

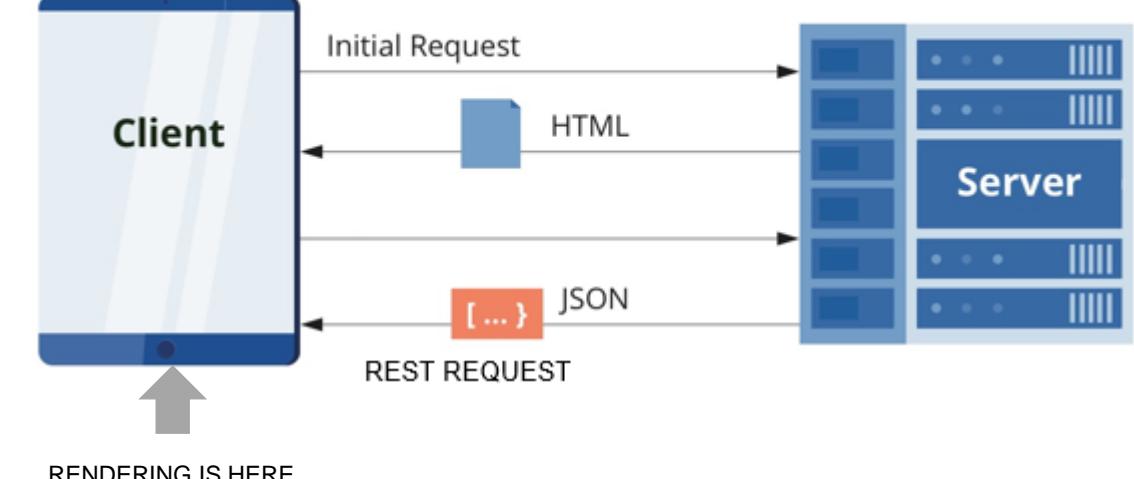
Factors	React	Angular	Vue
Developed by	Facebook	Google	-
Initial Release	May 29, 2013	October 20, 2013	Feb 2014
GitHub Star	186k	59.5k	195k
Coding Speed	Normal	Slow	Fast
Model	Virtual DOM	Virtual DOM	Virtual DOM
Performance	Moderate-Level	Moderate-Level	Moderate-Level
Used by	Facebook, Yahoo, Netflix	Upwork, PayPal, Netflix	Alibaba, Adobe, Grammarly

Server-Side Rendering VS Client-Side Rendering

Server-Side Rendering



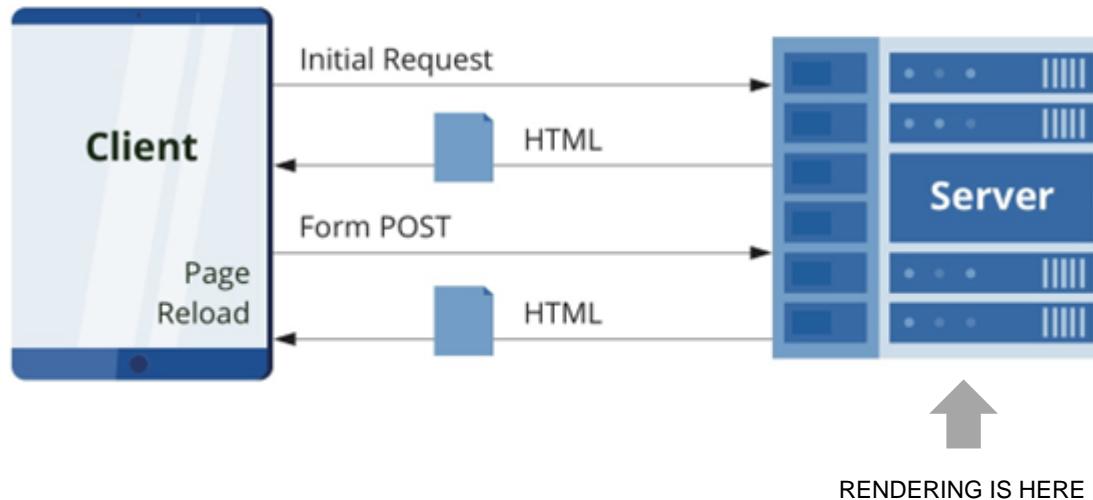
Client-Side Rendering



[MORE INFO ? CLICK HERE !](#)

Server-Side Rendering VS Client-Side Rendering

Server-Side Rendering



Lifecycle

- ✓ Pages are built + rendered **on the server side**
- ✓ Pages are delivered – fully formed – to the client

Impacts

- ✓ Pages loaded from server **for each user interaction**
- ✓ Fast execution on client
- ✓ **Lack of portability** (mobile...)

Server-Side Rendering VS Client-Side Rendering

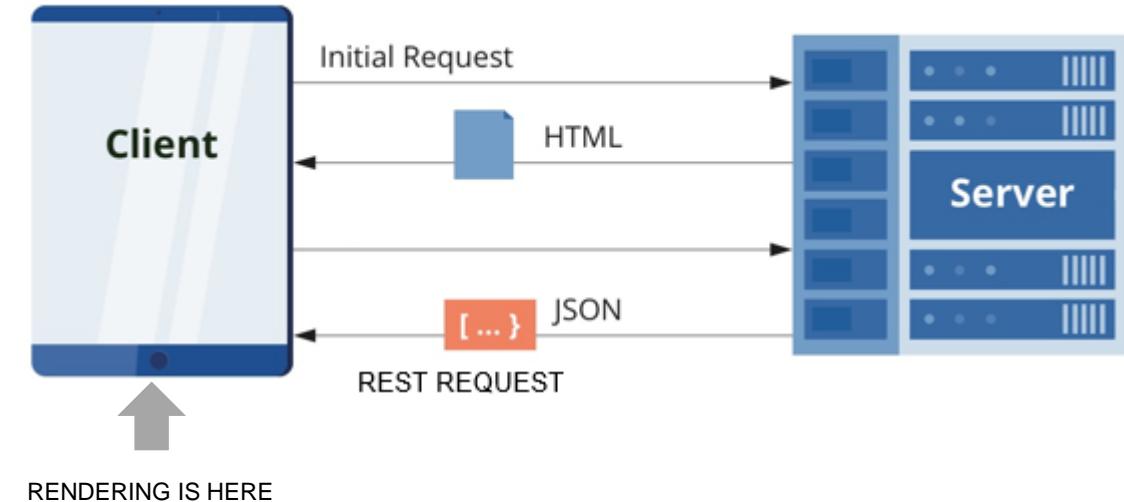
Lifecycle

- ✓ Only data comes from server
- ✓ DOM is updated, but not reloaded

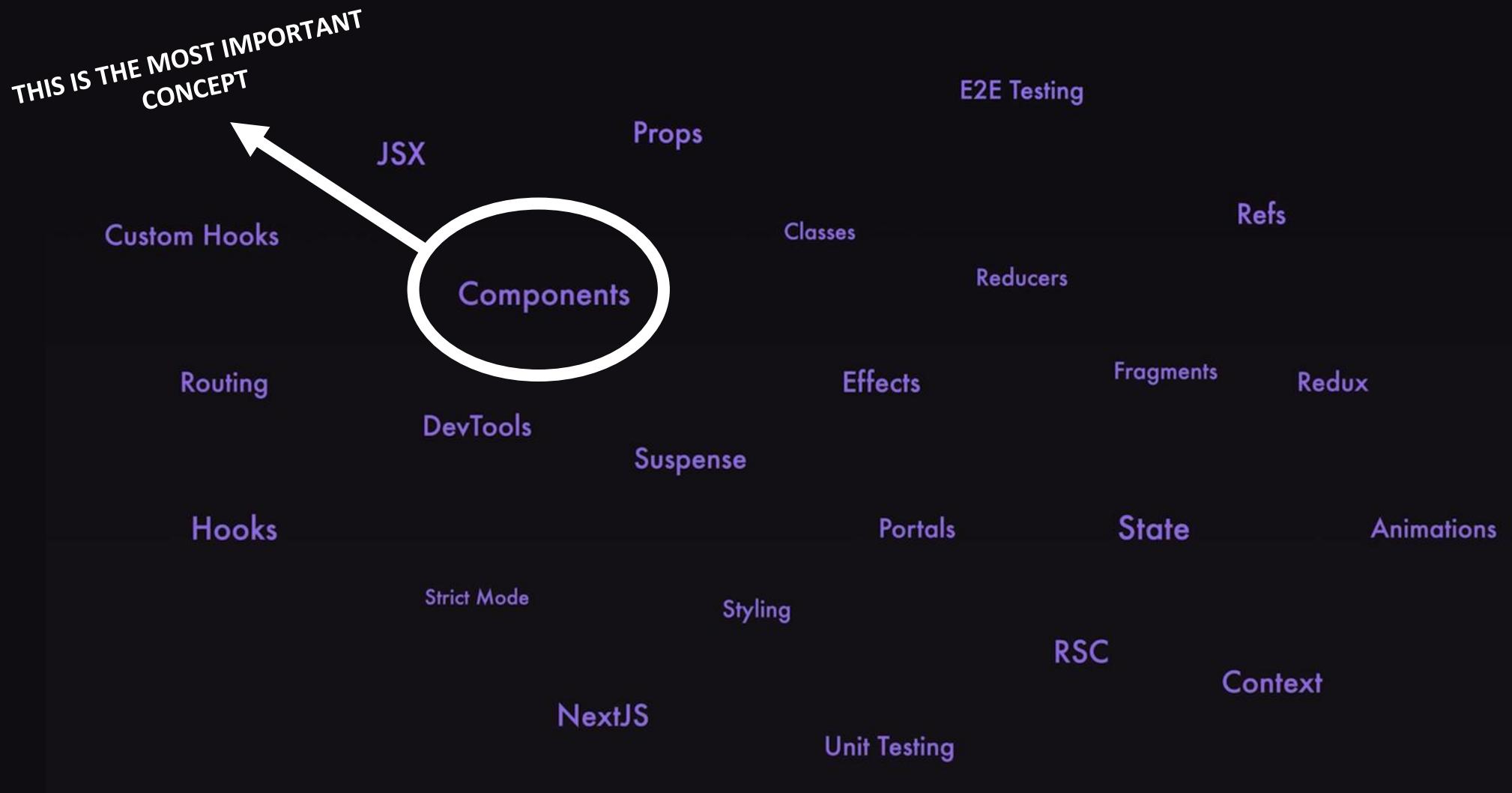
Impacts

- ✓ The app dynamically update the current page **without reloading** the whole page
- ✓ A **smoother experience** to user
- ✓ The server acts as a **data API** provider

Client-Side Rendering



React JS comes with many features



At the end of this chapter you will know..

Four Fundamental React Concepts



JSX



Components



Props



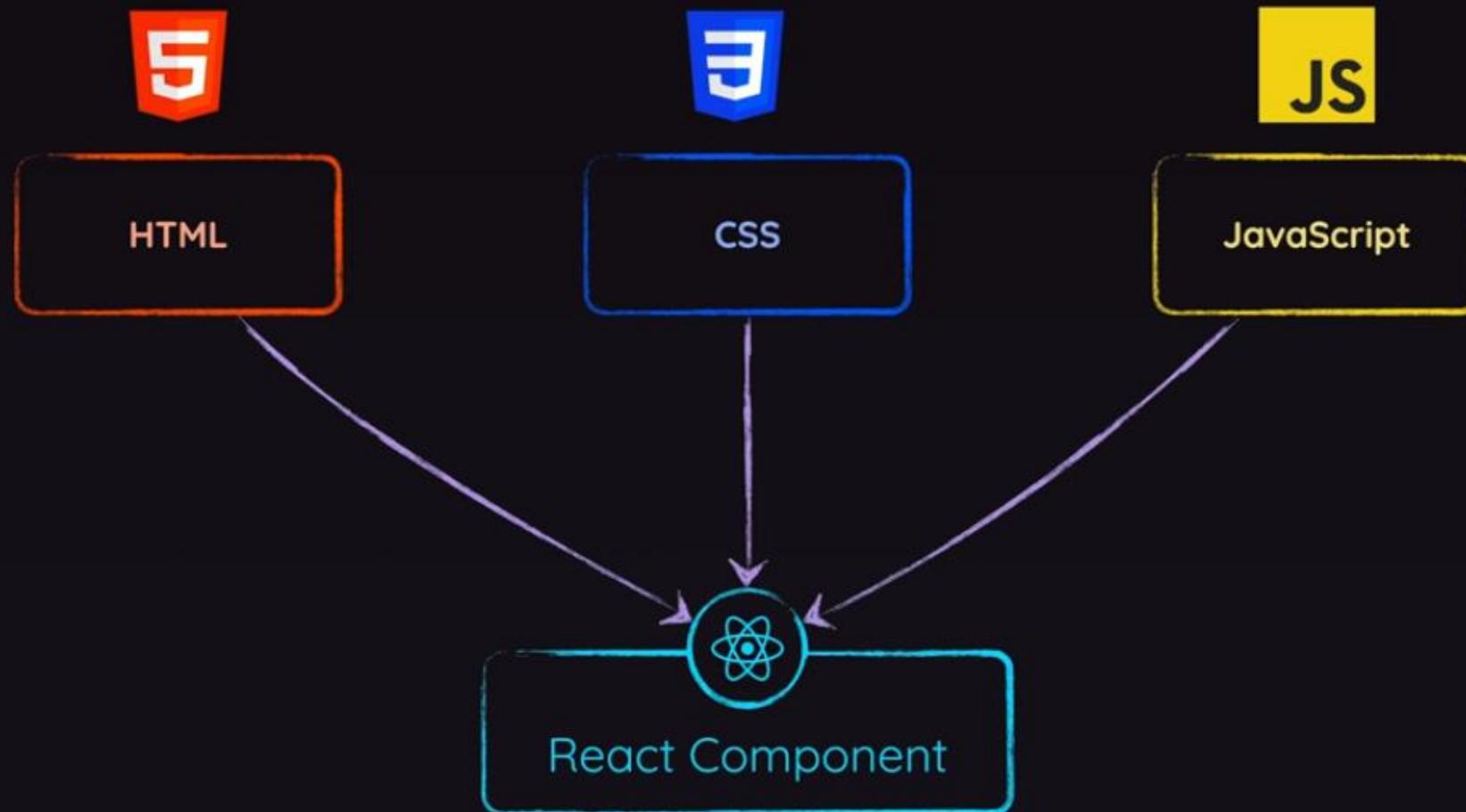
State

What is a component?

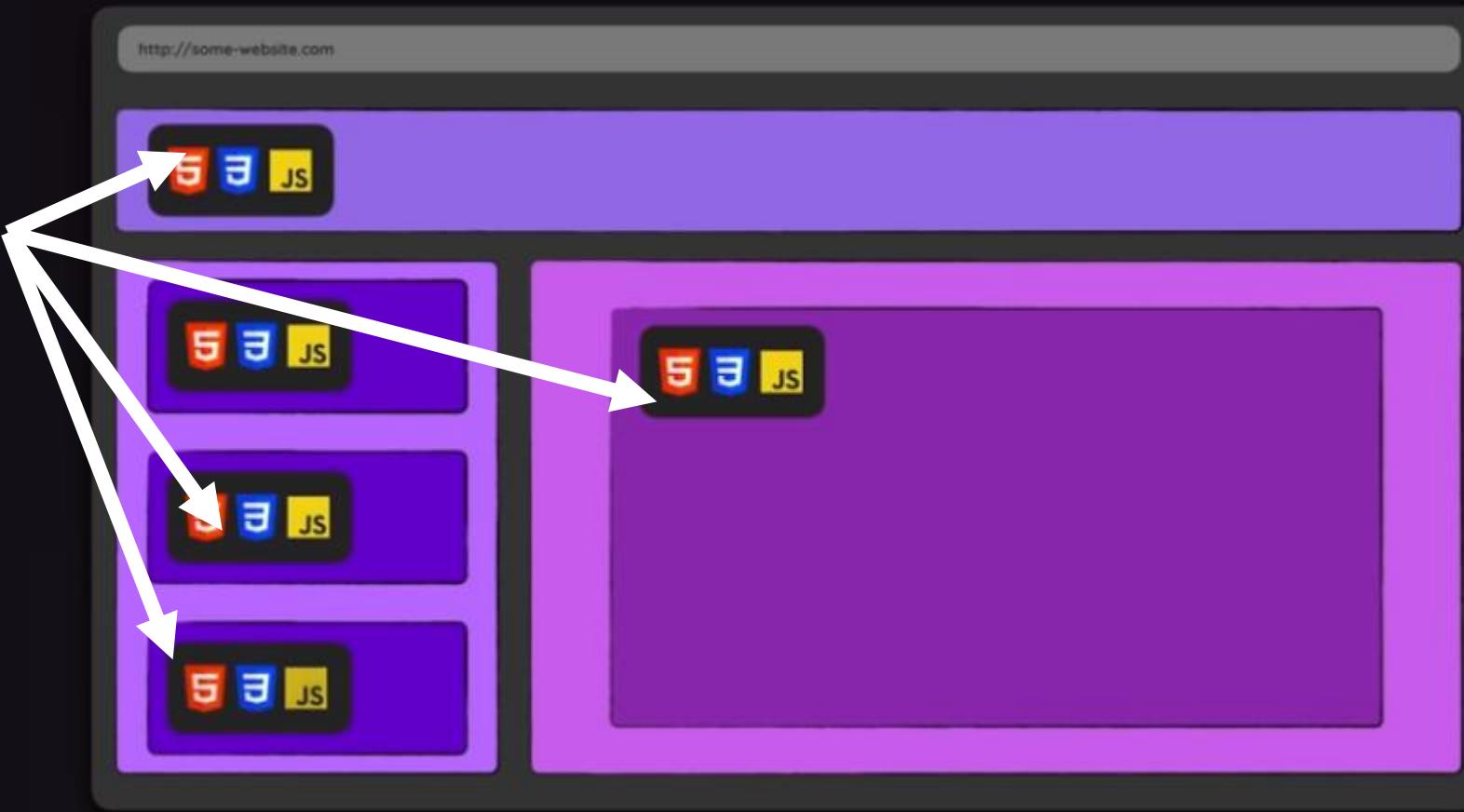
A UI building block



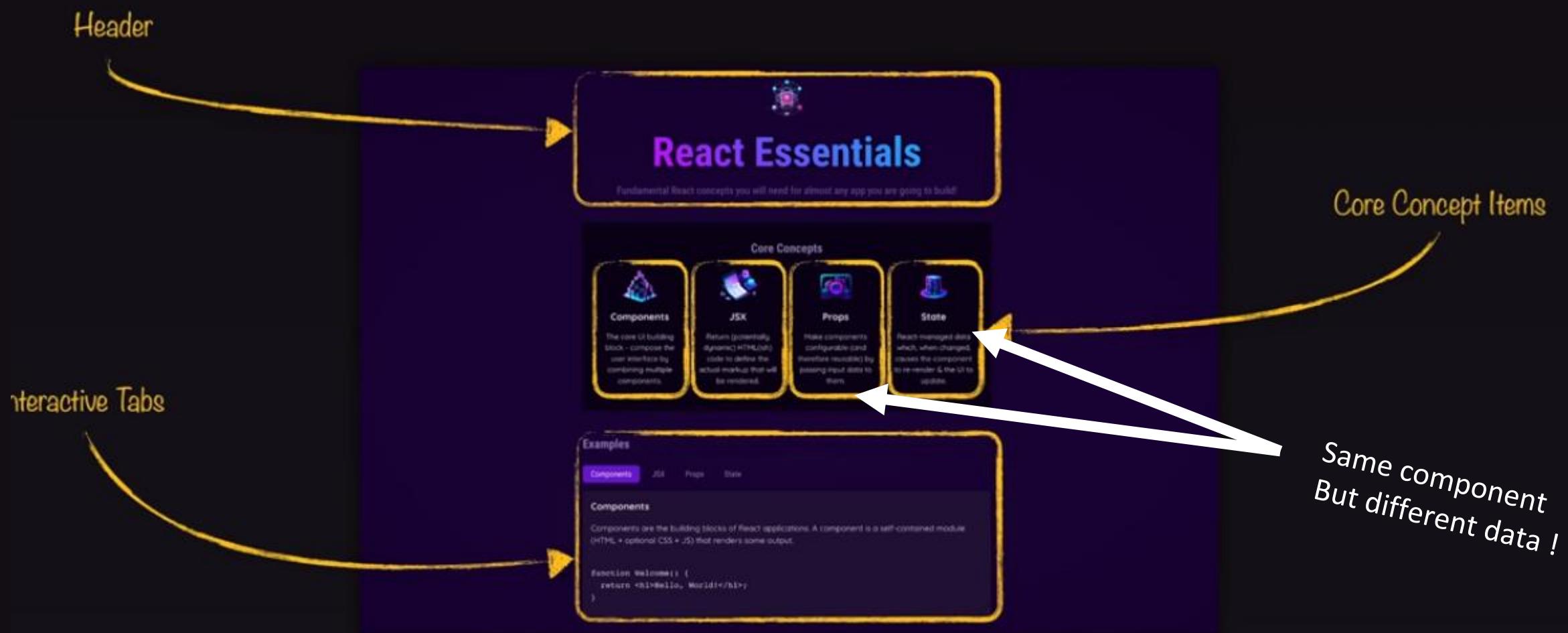
Components bring HTML, CSS and JS in a same place



A same component can **be re-used** in many places of the application



A same component can be re-used with different data





Activity 1.1

A single React component...

Connect to <https://react.dev/>

Look at the component Video :

Q1 – Which **HTML elements** this component is composed of?

Q2 – Which **data** is displayed by this component?

The diagram illustrates the relationship between the `Video.js` component code and its rendered output.

Video.js Component Code:

```
Video.js

function Video({ video }) {
  return (
    <div>
      <Thumbnail video={video} />
      <a href={video.url}>
        <h3>{video.title}</h3>
        <p>{video.description}</p>
      </a>
      <LikeButton video={video} />
    </div>
  );
}
```

Rendered Output:

The rendered output shows a card-like interface. On the left is a blue button with a play icon. To its right is the text "My video" and "Video description". A yellow arrow points from the `<p>{video.description}</p>` line in the code to the "Video description" text in the output. In the bottom right corner of the card, there is a heart icon.

Text at the bottom:

Make the links !

Activity 1.2

Nested React components

Look at the component SearchableVideoList :

Q3 – This component uses other components : explain the relation between those 4 components

- SearchableVideoList
- SearchInput
- VideoList
- Video

```
import { useState } from 'react';

function SearchableVideoList({ videos }) {
  const [searchText, setSearchText] = useState('');
  const foundVideos = filterVideos(videos, searchText);
  return (
    <>
      <SearchInput
        value={searchText}
        onChange={newText => setSearchText(newText)} />
      <VideoList
        videos={foundVideos}
        emptyHeading={`No matches for "${searchText}"`} />
    </>
  );
}
```

A brief history of React



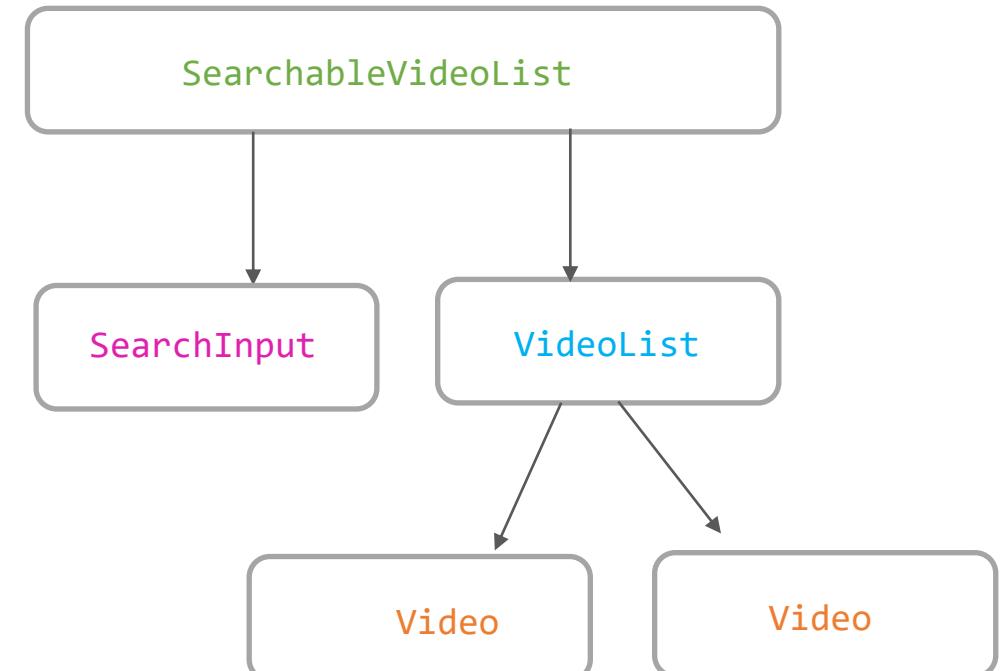
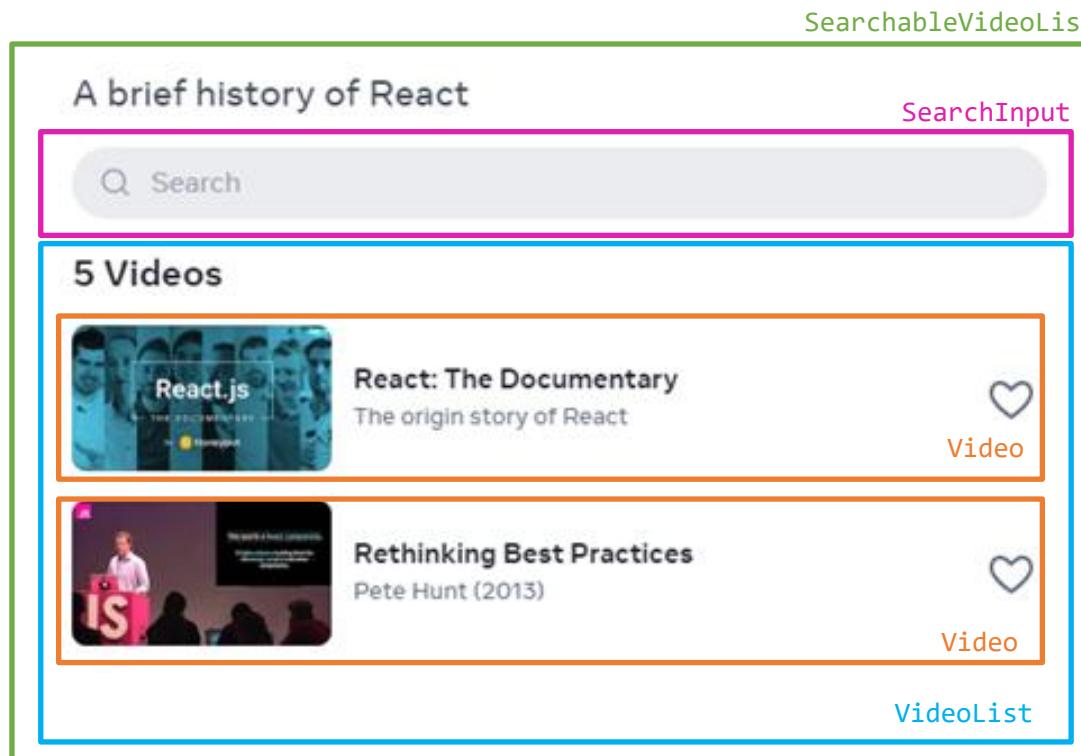
Make the links!

5 Videos

-  React: The Documentary
The origin story of React Heart
-  Rethinking Best Practices
Pete Hunt (2013) Heart
-  Introducing React Native
Tom Occhino (2015) Heart

Component diagram

A React app is composed of a **hierarchy** of components



Benefits of a **COMPONENT** based approach



Reusable Building Blocks

Create **small building blocks** & **compose** the UI from them

If needed: **Reuse** a building block in different parts of the UI (e.g., a reusable button)



Related Code Lives Together

Related HTML & JS (and possibly CSS) code is **stored together**

Since JS influences the output, storing JS + HTML together makes sense



Separation of Concerns

Different components handle different data & logic

Vastly **simplifies** the process of working on complex apps

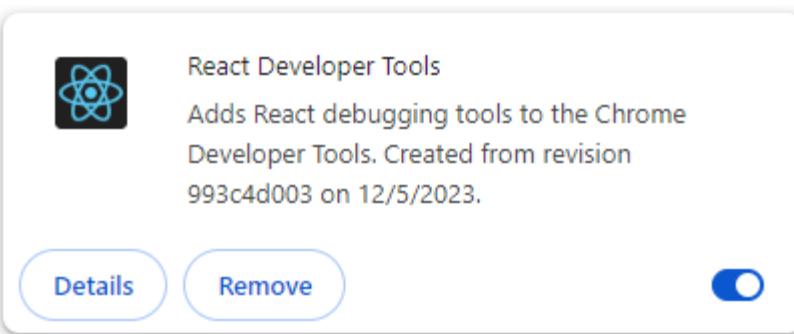


10 MIN

Activity 2

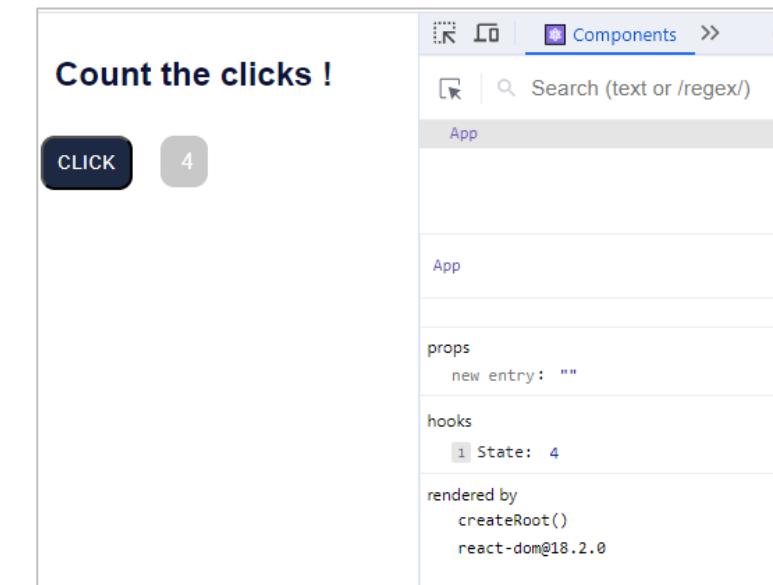
Chrome extension for React

1. Install the **React Developers Tools** extension on Chrome browser



2. Open a first React project : <https://fnczpv.csb.app/>

3. Open the component view and check the information you can get on each component.





10 MIN

Activity 3

Create a React app with Vite

✓ We follow the user guide: <https://vitejs.dev/guide>

1. Run NPM vite command to create a project

```
npm create vite@latest
```

2. Following the prompts !!

Project name: ... Choose a name
Select a framework: » React
Select a variant: » JavaScript

3. Run the NPM command to install all dependencies

```
npm install
```

4. Run the NPM command to run the project (developer mode)

```
npm run dev
```

Go further after the class...

- ✓ Look at the [**W3C School**](#) documentation !
- ✓ Watch this [**new video**](#) !
- ✓ Create your own React project [following this guide!](#)

- ✓ Review these slides
- ✓ Review correction code
- ✓ Update your notes on this course

