Part 1:

MonotLith and micro service Architecture.

In old time

There are things like API, UI, Database, Auth, and everything in one project. That is called MonoLith

Then things are going to move towards microservices.

What is microservice architecture?

We have different services for jobs like UI, Auth, sms, etc.

All services combined are called apps.

Benefits of microservices

We can use different technologies and different logics for different services.

No one is interdependent

And each service can interact with each other

Each service may run on different ports

How React interact with services?

Part 2: How to call API?

2 ways.

1. Asa Page loads -> API call (takes some time) -> then load Pages
2. Asa Page load -> render UI -> then call api -> rerender the data.

We are going to use 2nd option in react.

UseEffect Hook:

Import {useEffect} from ‘react’;

useEffect(()=>{

console.log(‘1’)

}, []);

We have to pass 2 arguments

1 call back function

2 dependency array

.

Fetch() method given by browser to fetch data from api.

Can we use any random api in our app?

It will give cross origin error.

CROPS policies error

Fetch returns a promise.

To resolve promise we have to use async await.

Const fetchData = async () => {

Const data = await fetch(‘url);.

}

To allow the api

We can just use the extension named allow cros.

In process of loading the spinner we should use simmer UI.

Current market standard.

Part 5

When we assign variable in js

And we will change its value it will not reflect on the UI because page is not rendering.

Here hooks come into the pictures.

Search for Optional Chaining.

To allow other api on your website,

We are using cros extension in chrome

But on server if you want to use it

You have to pur corsproxy.io before your url.

So it will by pass the url.