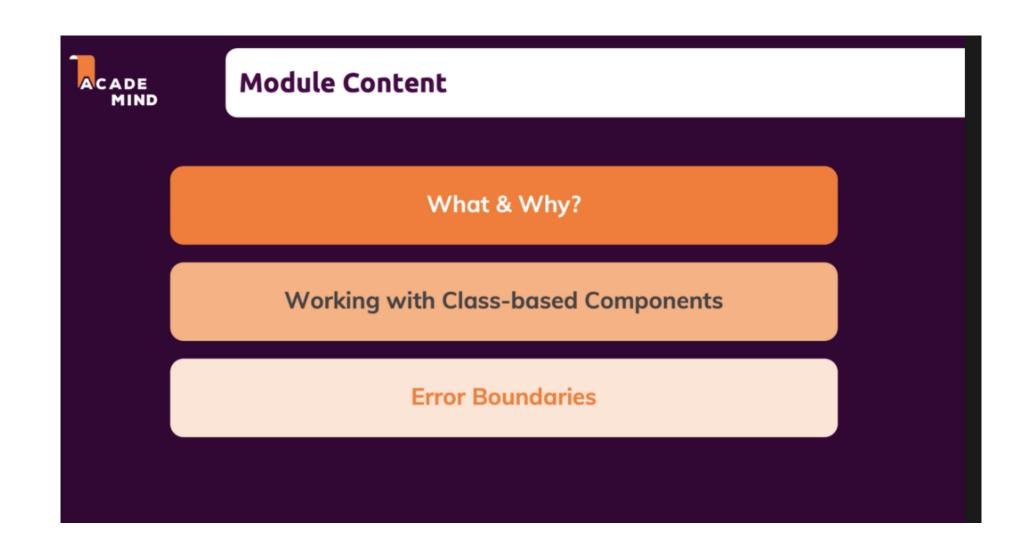
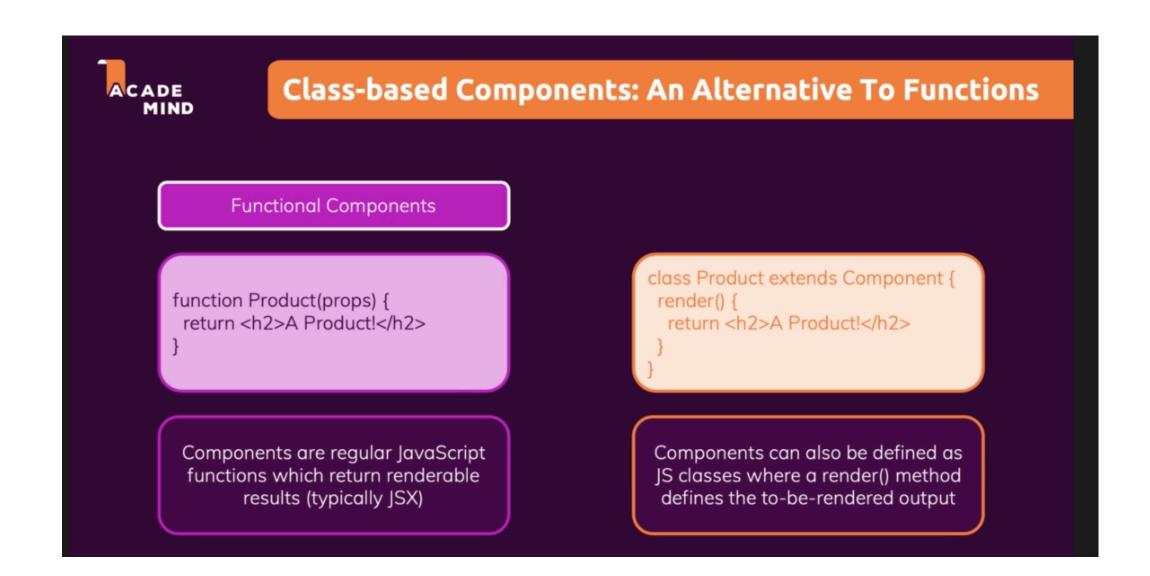
Front End

Class 12 September 22, 2021

Agenda

- Kahoot
- Review Class-based components and TS
- Studio Review plus studio





React < 16.8 16.8 introduced hooks Class based can't use react hooks

Class based Components

class keyword

constructor() for setup

render method. React calls the render method.

Equivalent to return in functional components.

Functional components get props

class based components – render method doesn't receive props.

Need to import Component and extend it.

Component class adds functionality and properties to your component.

props property gets added.

Class based and functional components can work together. Mix-match.

However, consistency matters for entire app.

Class based Components

Needed class-based components prior to 16.8 for managing state.

Constructor is called automatically for each component. Used to initialize state. State must be an object. The variable also needs to be named state. All state must be grouped together in the state object.

this.setState does not overwrite the state but merge the set values of properties within the state

In functional components it can be object or other data types.

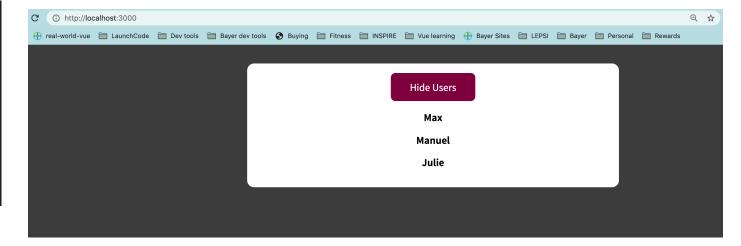
Class based Components

```
import { Component } from 'react';
import classes from './User.module.css';

class User extends Component {
    render() {
        return {this.props.name};
    }
}

// const User = (props) => {
// return {props.name};
// };

export default User;
```



```
import { Component } from 'react';
import User from './User';
import classes from './Users.module.css';
const DUMMY_USERS = [
 { id: 'u1', name: 'Max' },
 { id: 'u2', name: 'Manuel' },
 { id: 'u3', name: 'Julie' },
class Users extends Component {
 constructor() {
   super();
   this.state = {
     showUsers: true,
  toggleUsersHandler() {
   this.setState((curState) => {
     return { showUsers: !curState.showUsers };
  render() {
   const usersList = (
       {DUMMY_USERS.map((user) => (
        <User key={user.id} name={user.name} />
   return (
     <div className={classes.users}</pre>
       <button onClick={this.toggleUsersHandler.bind(this)}>
        {this.state.showUsers ? 'Hide' : 'Show'} Users
       {this.state.showUsers && usersList}
export default Users;
```

this

https://academind.com/tutorials/this-keyword-function-references

This refers to the object that the property or function belongs to.



Class-based Component Lifecycle

Side-effects in Functional Components: useEffect()

Class-based Components can't use React Hooks!

componentDidMount()

Called once component mounted (was evaluated & rendered)

useEffect(..., [])

componentDidUpdate()

Called once component updated (was evaluated & rendered)

useEffect(..., [someValue])

componentWillUnmount()

Called right before component is unmounted (removed from DOM)

useEffect(() => { return () => $\{...\}$ }, [])

UserFinder Component – change to class-based Component.

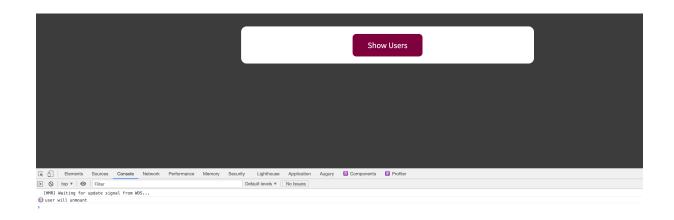
```
import { Fragment, useState, useEffect } from 'react';
import Users from './Users';
const DUMMY_USERS = [
 { id: 'u1', name: 'Max' },
 { id: 'u2', name: 'Manuel' },
 { id: 'u3', name: 'Julie' },
const UserFinder = () => {
 const [filteredUsers, setFilteredUsers] = useState(DUMMY_USERS);
 const [searchTerm, setSearchTerm] = useState('');
 useEffect(() => {
   setFilteredUsers(
     DUMMY USERS.filter((user) => user.name.includes(searchTerm))
 }, [searchTerm]);
 const searchChangeHandler = (event) => {
   setSearchTerm(event.target.value);
   <Fragment>
     <input type="search" onChange={searchChangeHandler} />
     <Users users={filteredUsers} />
   </Fragment>
};
export default UserFinder;
```

```
import { Fragment, Component } from 'react';
import Users from './Users';
const DUMMY_USERS = [
 { id: 'u1', name: 'Max' },
 { id: 'u2', name: 'Manuel' },
 { id: 'u3', name: 'Julie' },
class UserFinder extends Component {
 constructor() {
   super():
   this.state = {
     filteredUsers: DUMMY_USERS,
     searchTerm: '',
  componentDidUpdate(prevProps, prevState) {
   if (prevState.searchTerm !== this.state.searchTerm) {
     this.setState({
       filteredUsers: DUMMY_USERS.filter((user) =>
         user.name.includes(this.state.searchTerm)
  searchChangeHandler(event) {
   this.setState({ searchTerm: event.target.value });
  render() {
   return (
     <Fragment>
       <input type="search" onChange={this.searchChangeHandler.bind(this)} />
       <Users users={this.state.filteredUsers} />
     </Fragment>
```

Other lifecycle methods.

```
componentDidMount() {
   //Will only run once, when the component is rendered the first time.
   //Send http request
   //equivalent to using useEffect with no dependencies or with dependencies.
   this.setState({ filteredUsers: DUMMY_USERS });
}
```

```
class User extends Component {
    componentWillUnmount() {
        console.log('user will unmount');
    }
    render() {
        return {this.props.name}
    }
}
```



Class based Components and Context.

```
import { Fragment, Component } from 'react';
import UsersContext from '../store/users-context';
import Users from './Users';
// const DUMMY_USERS = [
class UserFinder extends Component {
 static contextType = UsersContext;
 constructor() {
   super();
   this.state = {
     filteredUsers: [],
     searchTerm: '',
 componentDidMount() {
   //Will only run once, when the component is rendered the first time.
   ///equivalent to using useEffect with no dependencies or with dependencies.
   this.setState({ filteredUsers: this.context.users });
```



Class-based vs. Functional Components

Prefer functional components

Use class-based if...

...you prefer them

...you're working on an existing project or in a team where they're getting used

...you build an "Error Boundary" Error Boundaries.

Error is a way to communicating via throwing an and embracing errors

Try catch block is used for Error Handling in JS

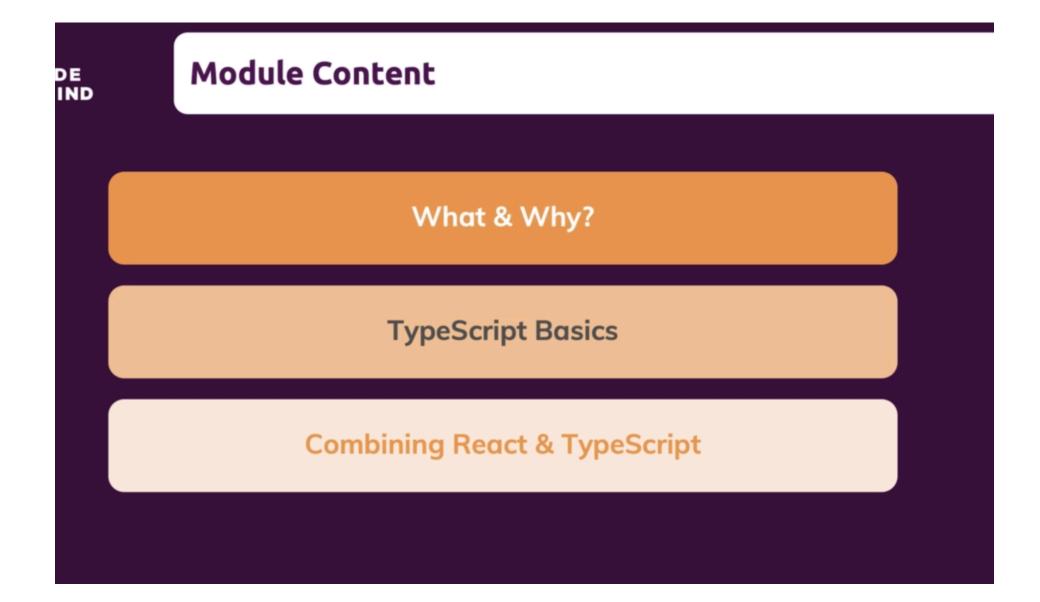
Can build and utilize an Error Boundary for JSX code.

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

class ErrorBoundary extends Component {
  constructor() {
    super();
    this.state = { hasError: false };
}

//lifecycle method is trigerred when a child component throws an error and that handles errors
  componentDidCatch(error) {
    console.log(error);
    this.setState = { hasError: false };
}

render() {
    if (this.state.hasError) {
        return Something went wrong!;
    }
    return this.props.children;
}
}
```



React and TS

TS is static typed

Advantages – avoid passing wrong types in code

Download and use typescript

Compiled into JS to run in browser

Types – number, string, boolean, array, object, null, undefined

Type inference

Union string | number

React and TS

```
type alias

Example
type Person = {
name: string,
age: number
}

person: person = {
name: "Arianna"
age: 25
}
```

Functions and Types

```
function add(a: number, b: number) {
  return a + b;
}
function print(): void (+1 overload)

function print(value: any) {
  console.log(value);
}
```

Diving into Generics

```
Generics
function insertAtBeginning<T>(array: T[], value: T) {
  const newArray = [value, ...array];
  return newArray;
const demoArray = [1, 2, 3];
const updatedArray = insertAtBeginning(demoArray, -1); // [-1, 1, 2, 3]
const stringArray = insertAtBeginning(['a', 'b', 'c'], 'd')
// updatedArray[0].split('');
```

Creating a React and TypeScript Project

https://create-react-app.dev/docs/adding-typescript/

Can create a new project using TS or add to an existing project

npx create-react-app my-app --template typescript

Extension is tsx

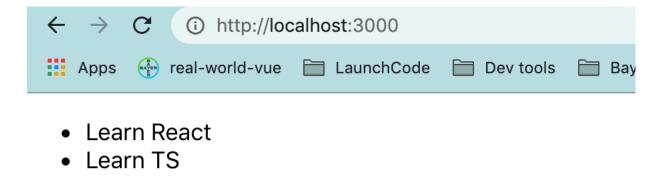
Compiled into JS code.

Types libraries – translations between TS and JS (annotations)

```
"dependencies": {

   "@testing-library/jest-dom": "^5.14.1",
   "@testing-library/react": "^11.2.7",
   "@testing-library/user-event": "^12.8.3",
   "@types/jest": "^26.0.24",
   "@types/node": "^12.20.25",
   "@types/react": "^17.0.22",
   "@types/react-dom": "^17.0.9",
   "react": "^17.0.2",
   "react-dom": "^17.0.2",
   "react-scripts": "4.0.3",
   "typescript": "^4.4.3",
   "web-vitals": "^1.1.2"
},
```

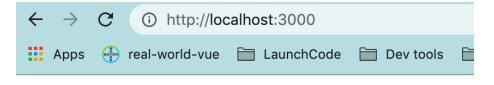
TODO app to add and remove TODO's



```
function Todos(props) {
            ;
          export default Todos;
 TERMINAL 1 OUTPUT
  > V TERMINAL
Failed to compile.
         /Users/caggarw/ReactProjects/my-app-ts/src/components/Todos.tsx
TypeScript error in /Users/caggarw/ReactProjects/my-app-ts/src/components/Todos.tsx(1,16):
Parameter 'props' implicitly has an 'any' type. TS7006
            > 1 | function Todos(props) {
                      return 
                      ;
```

```
const Todos: React.FC<{ items: string[] }> = (props) => {
           {props.items.map((item) => (
             key={item}>{item}
   };
  export default Todos;
IINAL 1
            OUTPUT
 / TERMINAL
  /Users/caggarw/ReactProjects/my-app-ts/src/App.tsx
TypeScript error in /Users/caggarw/ReactProjects/my-app-ts/src/App.tsx(6,8):
Property 'items' is missing in type '{}' but required in type '{ items: string[]; }'. 

TS2741
                return (
                  <div className="App">
                     <Todos />
                  </div>
```



- learn react
- learn TS

Adding a Data Model

```
class Todo {
   id: string;
   text: string;

   constructor(todoText: string) {
     this.text = todoText;
     this.id = new Date().toISOString();
   }
}
export default Todo;
```



- learn react
- learn TS

Exploring tsconfig.json

```
You, a day ago | 1 author (You)
 1
       "compilerOptions": {
         "target": "es5",
         "lib": [
           "dom",
           "dom.iterable",
           "esnext"
         "allowJs": true,
         "skipLibCheck": true,
         "esModuleInterop": true,
11
         "allowSyntheticDefaultImports": true,
12
         "strict": true,
13
         "forceConsistentCasingInFileNames": true,
14
         "noFallthroughCasesInSwitch": true,
15
         "module": "esnext",
         "moduleResolution": "node",
17
         "resolveJsonModule": true,
         "isolatedModules": true,
20
         "noEmit": true,
21
         "jsx": "react-jsx"
22
       },
23
       "include": [
         "src"
25
```

Studio Review + Studio