

REACT ROUTER

<https://reactrouter.com/>



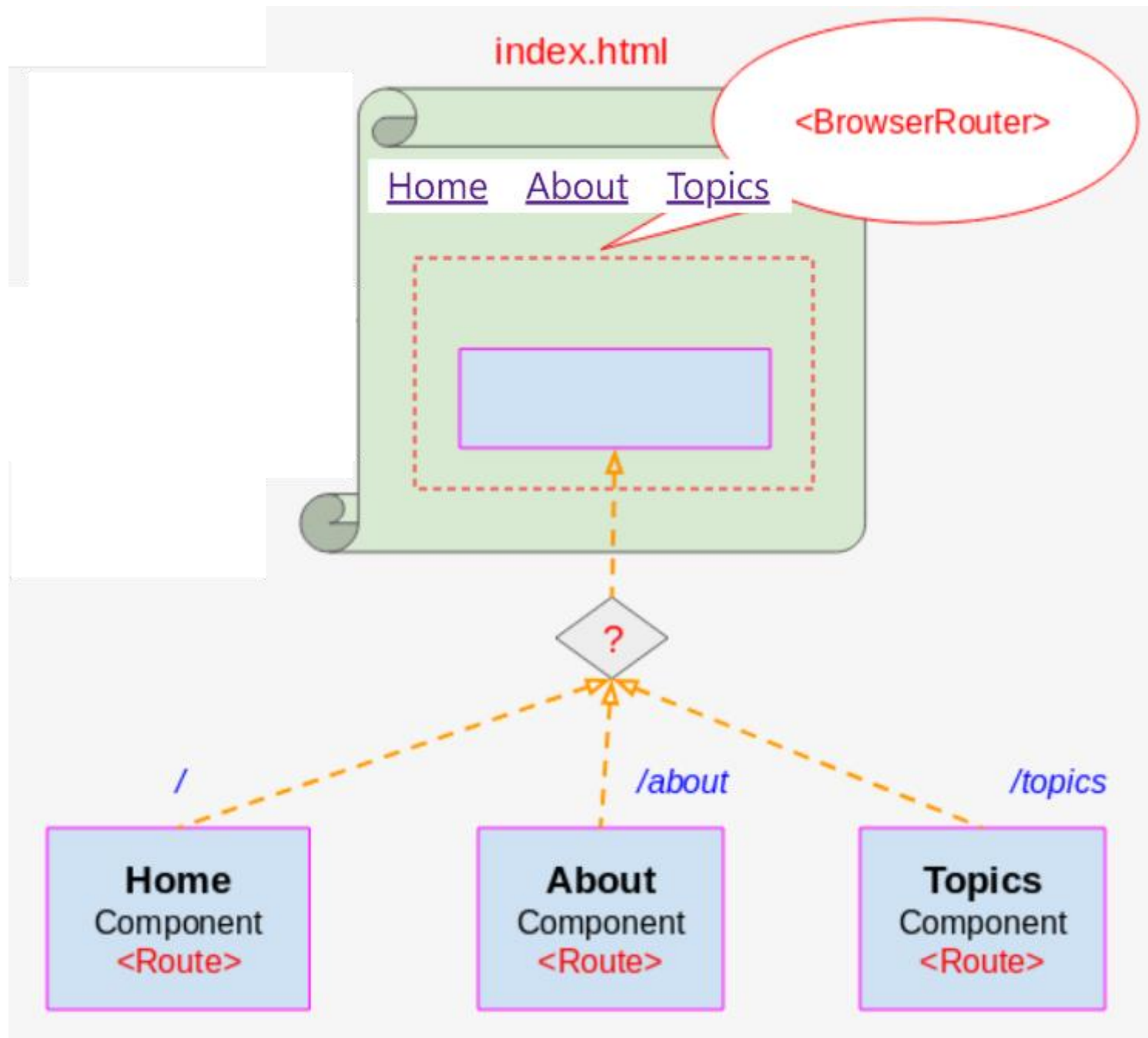
Routing

The act of **moving between pages/components** of an app to **complete tasks**

Designing effective navigation =
Simplify the user journey

Routing

- Component Router ease loading components as the user interacts with the page
- Routing implements client-side navigation for SPA:
 - Configure routes: map relative Url to the corresponding components in a declarative way
 - On URL change the router loads the associated component
- Install
`npm install react-router-dom@6`



Routing with React Router

```
import React from "react";
import { BrowserRouter as Router, Route, Link } from "react-router-dom";
function RouterBasicExample() {
  return (
    <Router>
      <div>
        <ul>
          <li> <Link to="/">Home</Link> </li>
          <li> <Link to="/about">About</Link> </li>
          <li> <Link to="/topics">Topics</Link> </li>
        </ul>
        <hr />
        <Routes>
          <Route exact path="/" element={Home} />
          <Route path="/about" element={About} />
          <Route path="/topics" element={Topics} />
        </Routes>
      </div>
    </Router>
  );
}
```

Configuring Routes

- React-Router allows you to declaratively define routes using the `<Route>` component
- `<Route>` component renders the component mentioned in the `element` prop when the path value mentioned in the `path` prop matches the browser's URL location

Route Parameter

- A `<Route>` can be configured to accept URL parameters
 - e.g, to display product info for a given product, the URL path could look like `'/products/1'` for a product with id of 1, and `/ products/123` for a product with id of 123
- A `<Route>` component can be configured to accept the dynamic portion in the URL prefixed with a colon (`:`)

```
<Route path="/products/:productId" element={SingleProduct}/>
```

- Use `useParams` hook to get the passed parameter from the `SingleProduct` component

```
const { productId } = useParams();
```

Router programmatic access

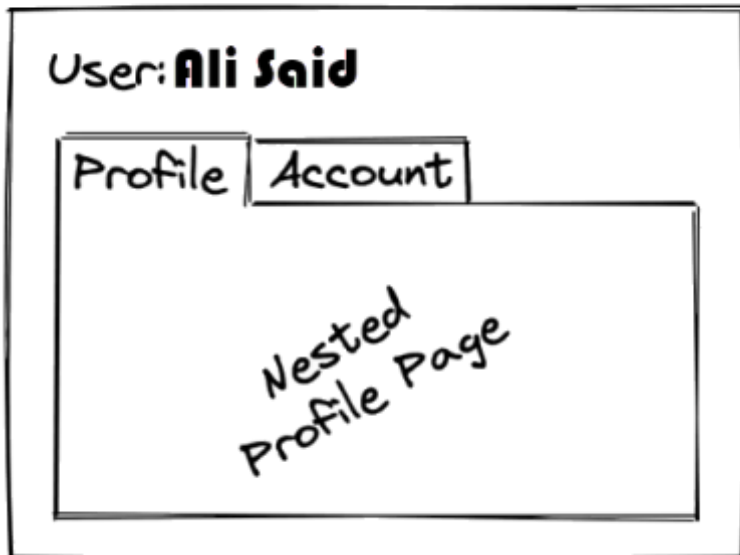
- Request the router to navigate to a Url programmatically using **useNavigate**

```
const navigate = useNavigate();  
navigate( '/dashboard' );
```

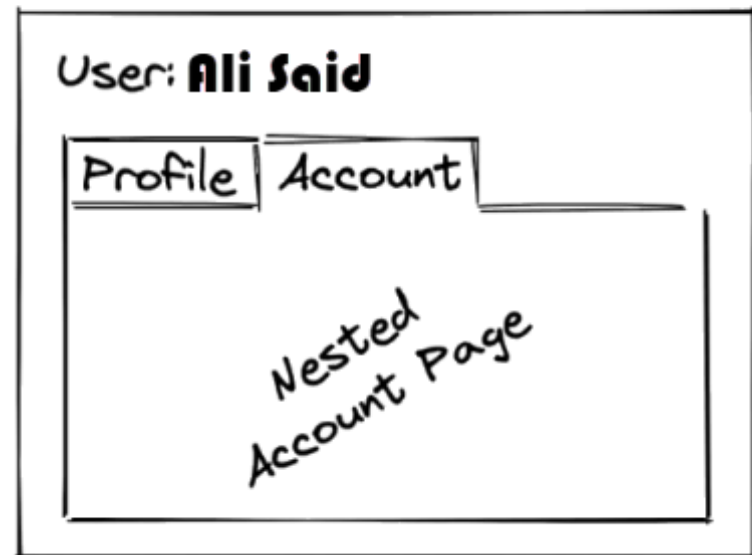

Nested Routes

- Nested routes allowing replacing a specific fragment of the view based on the current route
 - E.g., a user page can present multiple tabs (e.g. Profile, Account) to navigate through a user's information. By clicking these tabs, the URL in the browser will change, but instead of replacing the whole page, only the content of the tab gets replaced

/user/profile



/user/account



Nested Routes

```
<Route path="user" element={<User />}>
  <Route path="profile" element={<Profile />} />
  <Route path="account" element={<Account />} />
</Route>
```

```
import { Routes, Route, Link, Outlet } from 'react-router-dom';
```

```
...
```

```
const User = () => {
  return (
```

```
    <>
```

```
      <h1>User</h1>
```

```
      <nav>
```

```
        <Link to="profile">Profile</Link>
```

```
        <Link to="account">Account</Link>
```

```
      </nav>
```

```
      <Outlet />
```

```
    </>
```

```
  );
```

```
};
```

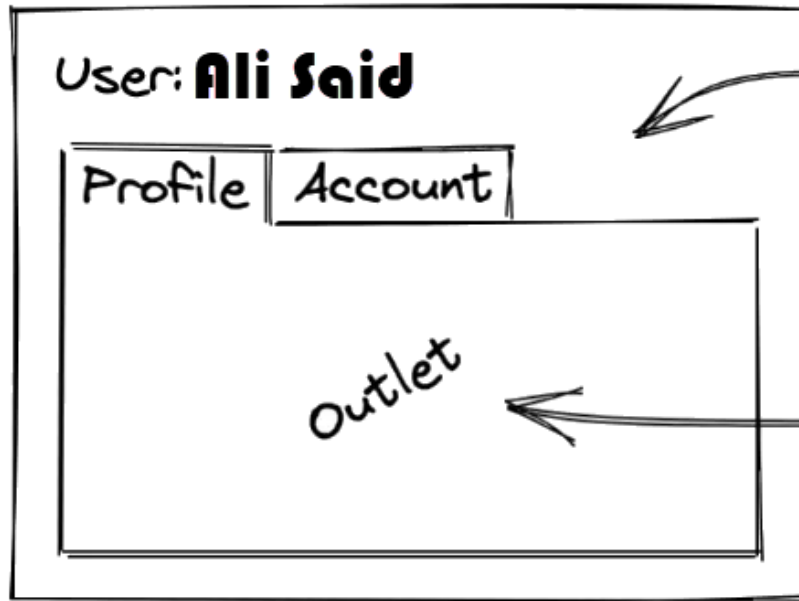
The Outlet component renders the matching child route

Outlet component

- The Outlet component renders the matching child route

E.g. `/user/profile`

`/user/profile`



parent route (``/user``)
rendered as User component
which renders the Outlet

in this scenario,
it gets replaced
by Profile component

Outlet Context

- Often parent routes manage state or other values you want shared with child routes. You can use the built-into context of the outlet component `<Outlet />`

```
function Parent() {  
  const [count, setCount] = React.useState(0);  
  return <Outlet context={[count, setCount]} />;  
}
```

```
import { useOutletContext } from "react-router-dom";  
  
function Child() {  
  const [count, setCount] = useOutletContext();  
  const increment = () => setCount((c) => c + 1);  
  return <button onClick={increment}>{count}</button>;  
}
```