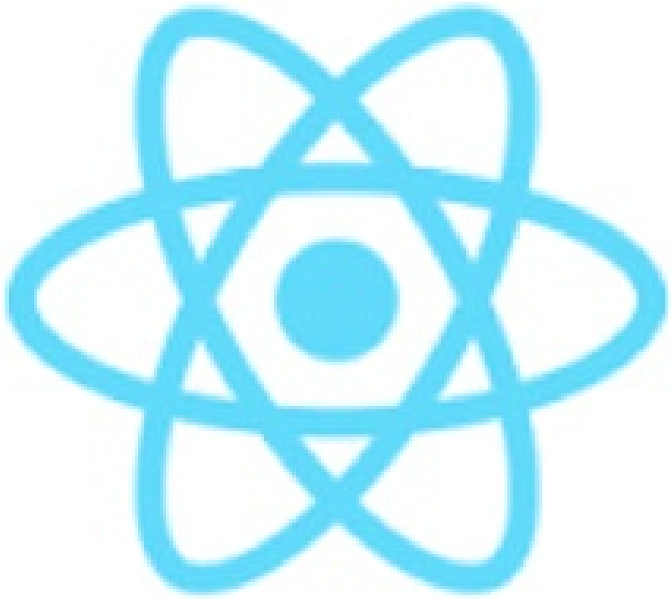
Facebook React with Hooks



A library for building
user interfaces

CENTRIQ
TRAINING

Objectives

- Overview of current React with Hooks
  - administrate a site with React
  - understand the building blocks
- Overview of Material-UI
  - depend on the best available library to build sites fast

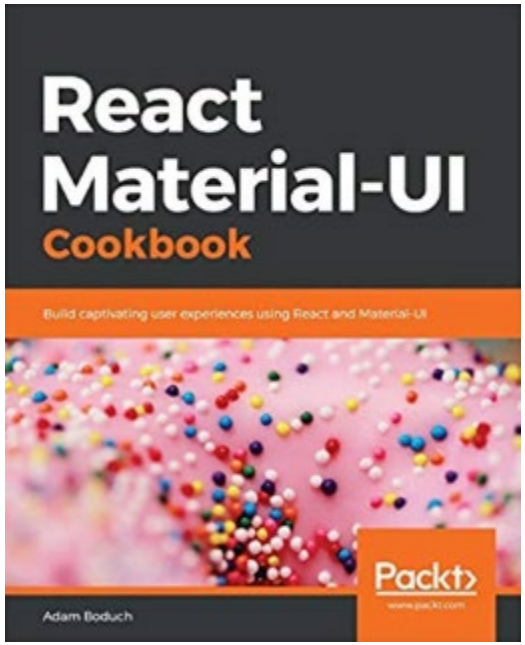
Prerequisites

- familiarity with web site administration
- knowledge of HTML and CSS
- knowledge of JavaScript

https://www.amazon.com/React-Material-UI-Cookbook-captivating-experiences/dp/1789615224/ref=sr_1_3

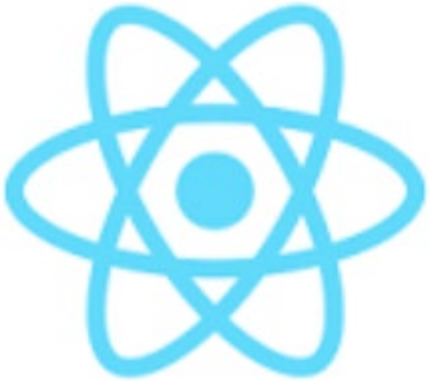
Books

- React Material-UI Cookbook: Build captivating user experiences using React and Material-UI by Adam Boduch
- March 2019



Exercises

- Completed exercises for the current version will be kept at
- https://github.com/doughoff/React

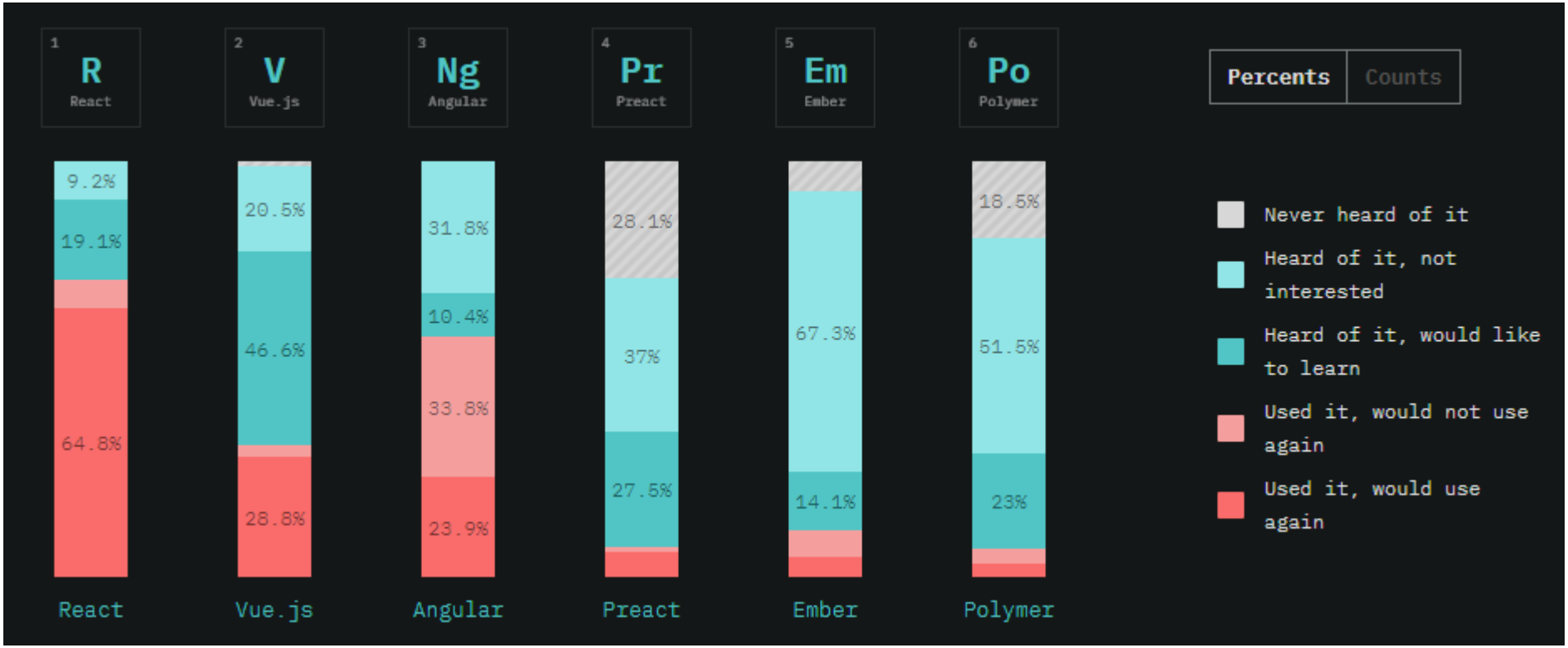


React basics

https://2018.stateofjs.com/front-end-frameworks/overview/

Front-end frameworks

- React is the highest rated JS web framework



How React renders the page

- A (virtual) copy of the DOM is stored in memory
- Updates are very fast (no rendering)
- Rendering workflow
  - **diffing** - comparing snapshot of browser DOM with new virtual DOM to figure out what's changed.
  - **patching** - executing only the necessary DOM operations to make changes
  - **rendering** – changed DOM is redrawn

Package structure

- DOM API
  - performs rendering on a web page
- Component API
  - JSX: The language used to describe UI structures
  - Data
  - Lifecycle
  - Events

https://reactjs.org/

History

- 16
  - 16.9.0 alpha (April 3, 2019)
  - 16.8.1 (February 6, 2019)
    - added Hooks
  - 16.0.0 (September 26, 2017)
- 15.0.0 (April 7, 2016)
- 0.14.8 (March 29, 2016)
- 0.3.0 (May 29, 2013) – initial release

```
const element = <h2>Running
{React.version}</h2>;
```

React v.16 updates

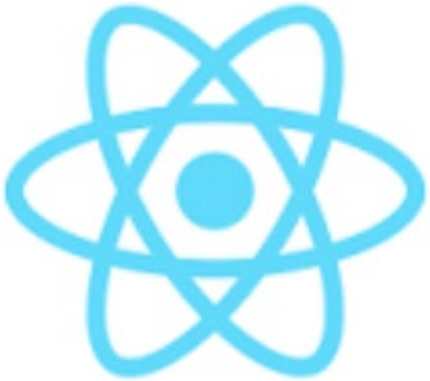
- New architecture using asynchronously rendered chunks of the page (fibers)
  - https://github.com/acdlite/react-fiber-architecture
  - https://reactjs.org/blog/2017/09/26/react-v16.0.html
- Lifecycle changes
  - https://reactjs.org/blog/2018/03/27/update-on-async-rendering.html
- Context API
  - allows access to data from any tree level
  - https://reactjs.org/docs/context.html

React v.16 updates

- Fragments
  - non-rendered element to group child elements
  - https://reactjs.org/docs/fragments.html
- Portals
  - direct rendering instead of waterfall rendering up to root
  - https://reactjs.org/docs/portals.html
- Return types now include strings, not just components and HTML
  - https://reactjs.org/blog/2017/09/26/react-v16.0.html

React v.16 updates

- componentDidCatch( )
  - serves as an error boundary by wrapping other components and render other content
  - https://reactjs.org/docs/error-boundaries.html
- Server-side rendering
  - https://hackernoon.com/whats-new-with-server-side-rendering-in-react-16-9b0d78585d67
  - https://reactjs.org/docs/react-dom-server.html



Install

https://code.visualstudio.com/

Visual Studio Code

- Builds
  - Stable build
  - Insiders Edition
- Extensions
  - Prettify
  - ESLint
  - vscode-styled-jsx

https://reactjs.org/blog/2015/09/02/new-react-developer-tools.html

Chrome DevTools extension

- optional
- allows you to inspect components in browser
- creates new tab

External library loading - unpkg

- Quick npm proxy for non-production
  - No JSX allowed without Babel

```
 <script crossorigin
src="https://unpkg.com/react@16/umd/react.produ
ction.min.js"></script>
 <script crossorigin
src="https://unpkg.com/react-dom@16/umd/react-
dom.production.min.js"></script>
 <script crossorigin
src="https://unpkg.com/babel-
standalone@6/babel.min.js"></script>
```

External library loading - cdnjs

- **Unpkg** is hosted by cloudflare also
  - Unpkg has caching and is a better choice

```
<script
src="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/rea
ct/16.8.2/umd/react.production.min.js"></script
>
<script
src="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/rea
ct-dom/16.8.2/umd/react-dom.production.min.js">
</script>
<script
src="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/bab
el-standalone/6.26.0/babel.min.js"></script>
```

https://facebook.github.io/create-react-app/

create-react-app

- Best way to create dev environment
- Docs
  - https://reactjs.org/blog/2018/10/01/create-react-app-v2.html (Oct 2018)

Online editors

- Codepen
  - https://codepen.io
  - https://codepen.io/doughoff
    - use **React template** for JSX exercises
- StackBlitz – VS Code online!
  - https://stackblitz.com/
- JSFiddle
  - https://jsfiddle.net/boilerplate/react-jsx
- CodeSandbox
  - https://codesandbox.io/

https://codepen.io/doughoff/pen/VJmxBE

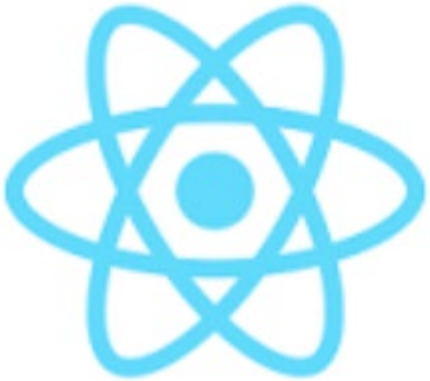
CodePen setup

- **React testing** pen in my account
- Uses Babel pre-processor and unpkg imports
- Uses special import for Material-UI

```
const { } = MaterialUI;

const element = 'text/html/JSX to render' ;

ReactDOM.render(element,
document.querySelector("#root"));
```

Exercises

- 1. Set up development apps
- 2. Set up non-node.js development environment
- 3. Set up node.js development environment.
- 4. Add Material-UI



Pseudo-HTML DSL

JSX

JSX basics

- Not required for React
- Extended JS syntax, not HTML
  - looks like strings embedded in JS without quotes
  - can contain JS expressions
  - turned into HTML by renderer
- Used for any render target
  - React Web
  - React Native
  - React Desktop

https://codepen.io/doughoff

JSX exercises

- Use the **React template** pen
- Clear console.
  - lower left corner – CodePen is OK, use DevTools instead
- Leave
  - first line (Material-UI import)
  - last line (ReactDOM.render…)
- Replace middle with example code and wait.

```
const element = <h1>Hello, world!</h1>
```

Rendering

- Use a constant variable to store JSX
- Select DOM element to render to

```
const element = <h1>Hello, world!</h1>

ReactDOM.render(element,
  document.getElementById('root')
);
```

Rendering

- Alternative forms of triggering a render
  - querySelector( ) vs. getElementById( )
  - JSX passed as an argument

```
const element = <h1>Hello, world!</h1>
ReactDOM.render(element,
document.querySelector("#root"));
  // or
ReactDOM.render(<h1>Hello, world!</h1>,
  document.querySelector("#root")
);
```

JSX is like HTML

- Use any html element
  - one root element, must have end tag
  - tag names must be in lower case, Pascal case is for React elements
- Nesting is OK, optionally group lines with parentheses

```
const element = (
  <div>
    <h1>Hello!</h1>
    <h2>We have <b>amazing</b> products!</h2>
  </div>
);
```

JSX vs no JSX

```
const element =
  <h1 className="greeting">
    Hello, JSX!
  </h1>
;

const element = React.createElement(
  'h1', {className: 'greeting'},
  'Hello, JavaScript!'
);
```

Fragments

- Eliminates rendering a root element
- Wrap your code to render in a <Fragment> element – requires import
  - Removed when rendered
- Easier to use JSX shortcut: <> and </>

```
const element = <>
  <p>First nested element</p>
  <p>Second nested element</p>
  <p>Third nested element</p>
</>;
```

Fragment import

- Seen with destructuring import statement
  - `import React, { Component, Fragment } from "react";`
  - **CodePen**: use <React.Fragment>

```
const element =
<React.Fragment>
      <span>Whoa, </span>
      <span>yeah.</span>
</React.Fragment>
;
```

Expression containers

- Curly braces evaluate expressions inside JSX

```
const name = 'Jordan Walke';
const element = <>
  <h2>{ "literal" }</h2>
  <h2>{" "}</h2>
  <h2>{ 2 + 2 } </h2>
  <h2>{ "author: " + name } </h2>
  <h2>{ name.toUpperCase( ) } </h2>
  <h2>{ new Date().toLocaleDateString() } </h2>
</>;
```

Expression containers with variables

- Variables can be evaluated from
  - strings, numbers, arrays, object fields

```
const company = 'Centriq';
// const company = ["The  ", "Factory"];
const element = <h1>Welcome to {company}</h1>;

const time =
 <span>{new Date().toLocaleTimeString()}</span>
const element = <h1>Time is now {time}</h1>;
```

JSX as return values

- Use any function return values of JSX

```
function formatName(user) {
  return user.firstName + ' ' + user.lastName;
}
function getJSXGreeting (user) {
    return <h1>Howdy, {formatName(user ||
{lastName: "stranger"}) }!</h1>;
}
const element = getJSXGreeting(
  //   {firstName:"Doug", lastName:"Hoff"}
);
```

JSX - attributes

- Use JS camelCase property naming
  - not HTML attribute naming
  - className instead of class
- String variables don’t need to be quoted again
  - literals do

```
const element = <h2 className='red'>I'm red.</h2>
const element = <h2 tabIndex={0}>I'm first.</h2>
const react = {logo:
'https://cdn4.iconfinder.com/data/icons/logos-
3/600/React.js_logo-512.png'};
const element = <img src={react.logo}></img>;
```

Components as JSX

- Can be standard HTML or user-defined JSX type HTML (component)

```
function Welcome(props) {
  return <h1>Hello, {props.name}.</h1>;
}

const element = <Welcome name="Kitty" />;
```

JSX injection attacks

- Embedded HTML is escaped to prevent injection attacks

```
const response = {potentiallyMaliciousInput:
`javascript:deleteEverything(); <h3>ha ha ha ha
</h3>`}
const title =
response.potentiallyMaliciousInput;


const element = <h2>{title}</h2>;
```

Map arrays to elements

- Functions, booleans, and objects do not render
  - not valid React children
- Arrays are joined to create a string

```
const items = ['a', true, 1, ()=> 'f', 1.23,
[1,2,3] ];
const mappedItems = items.map(item =>
  <li>{item}</li>
);
const element = <ul>{mappedItems}</ul>;
```

Map objects to elements

- Use Object.keys(someObject) to get an array of keys
- Use non-dot syntax to access values

```
const object = {a:'abc', b:2 , c:1.23};

const element = <ul>
  { Object.keys(object).map(key =>
  <li id={key} >
    {key} = {object[key]}
  </li> )}
</ul>;
```

Element lists need keys

- Lists need unique keys for performance
  - React will warn you with an error
  - key attributes do not render
- Using indexes as keys is not recommended
  - ok with no static list or filtering, reordering, or no ids

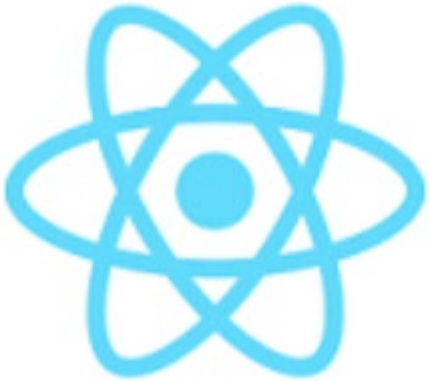
```
const object = {a:'def', b:22 , c:4.56};
const element = <ul>
  { Object.keys(object).map(key =>
    <li id={key} key={key}>
      {object[key]}
    </li> )} </ul>;
```

Class components

- Class components
  - use a class structure
  - returns JSX in render( ) function
  - always use proper/Pascal case

```
const name = "Doug Hoff";
class Greeting extends React.Component {
  render(){
    return <h1>Hello, {name}!</h1>;
  }
}
const element = <Greeting />;
```

- 5. Map arrays to Buttons



Properties from the JSX attributes

Props

{props.<propertyName>}

- Pass JSX attributes to component properties in the
  - for functions: first parameter
  - for classes: the class

```
const HelloWorld = (props) =>
<h2>Hello, {props.nameFirst}!</h2>;

const element = <HelloWorld
nameFirst='world'/>;
```

Props data

- Short for properties object
  - object fields from attributes in an element
  - first argument passed in by React if function
- Props data should only be updated by another component.
  - changing a property value will not re-render JSX
  - changing the whole props will
- Don’t rely on data from a prop
  - unless it's a seed or
  - a single source of truth

Default properties

- Object defined as a field of the component
- Place after a lambda function declaration
  - hoisting only works on simple function declaration

```
const Greetings = (props) =>
<h3>{props.greeting} {props.firstName}
{props.lastName}!</h3>;

Greetings.defaultProps = {firstName:'John',
lastName:'Smith', greeting: 'Hello,'};

const element = <Greetings firstName='Alonzo'
lastName='Church'/>
```

Destructuring props

- Replace props parameter with object declaring props field names in any order

```
const Greetings = ({firstName, lastName,
greeting}) =>
<h2>{greeting} {firstName} {lastName}!</h2>;

Greetings.defaultProps = {firstName:'John',
lastName:'Smith', greeting: "Thanks,"};

const element = <Greetings firstName="Alonzo"
lastName="Church"/>
```

Destructuring for default props

- Values assigned to object will overwrite
  - default values for function components

```
const Greetings = (props) => {
  const {greeting='Ola!', firstName='John',
lastName='Smith'} = props;
  return <h2>{greeting} {firstName}
{lastName}!</h2>;
};

const element = <Greetings firstName="Alonzo"
lastName="Church"/>
```

Destructuring and renaming

- Use a colon after the expected variable name to rename it
- Default values follow the new name

```
const Greetings = (props) => {
  const {greeting : g = 'Hey!', firstName : fn,
lastName :ln} = props;
  return <h2>{g} {fn} {ln}!</h2>;
};

const element = <Greetings firstName="Alonzo"
lastName="Church"/>
```

Destructuring nested objects

- Nested object names can also be destructured

```
const alonzo = {firstName:'Alonzo',
lastName:'Church', number: 1234};

const Greetings = ({person, person: {firstName,
lastName, number}}) =>
<h2>Welcome back {firstName} {lastName}!
<br/> Member number={number}<br/>
{person.toString()}
</h2>;

const element = <Greetings person={alonzo}/>
```

Destructuring with ...restProps

- the spread op groups attributes to pass through

```
const Greetings = (props) => {
  const {greeting=`Hi!', firstName='John',
lastName='Smith', ...restProps} = props;

  return <h2 {...restProps}>{greeting}
{firstName} {lastName}!</h2>;
};

const element = <Greetings firstName="Alonzo"
lastName="Church" style={{color:'green',
fontSize:'500%'}} id='greeting' title='hey!'/>
```

props.children

- props.children passes the body of the component element back

```
const DataColumn = ({db, field, type,
children}) =>
<h2>{field} of {type} {db}: {children} </h2>;

const author = {company: 'Acme'};

const element =
<DataColumn db='Company' field='Name'
type='Education'>{author.company}</DataColumn>
```

Counting props.children

- use React.Children.count to count children

```
const DataColumn = ({db, field, type,
children}) =>
<span>{field} of {type} {db}: {children} <br/>
There's {children.length} children here?<br/>
Really only {React.Children.count(children)} is
here </span>;

const author = {company: 'Acme'};
const element =
<DataColumn db='Company' field='Name'
type='Education'>{author.company}</DataColumn>
```

Converting props.children to an array

- Sorting children requires an array

```
function OrderByPropsChildren( e1, e2 ) { const a
= e1.props.children, b = e2.props.children;
return (a < b) ? -1 : (( a > b ) ? 1 : 0 );
}
const SortThese = ({children}) =>
React.Children.toArray(children).sort(OrderByProp
sChildren);

const element =
<ol><SortThese><li>nectarine</li><li>pear</li><li
>apple</li><li>cherry</li><li>banana</li></SortTh
ese></ol>;
```

&& - guard op to inline conditionals

- Run function after guard op if first is true
- Or replace function with JSX

```
const errors = ["Bad thing happened."],
unreadMessages=["Hi, Dave.", "Bye!"]
const element =<>
   {errors.length > 0  &&  console.log('There
are errors') }
   {unreadMessages.length > 0 &&
   <h2> You have {unreadMessages.length} unread
messages. </h2>}
</>
```

&& - guard op to inline conditionals

```
const alonzo = {firstName:'Alonzo',
lastName:'Church', number: 1234};

const Member = (props)=> <b>Member
#{props.number}</b>;

const Greetings = ({person}) => <div>Welcome
back {person.firstName} {person.lastName}!
{!!person.number && <><br/><Member
number={person.number}/></>}
</div>;

const element = <Greetings person={alonzo}/>
```

Prop drilling is bad

- Passing a prop to a component just so it can pass it to its child is a bad practice
  - hides the child
- A delegation for coupled components
  - Usually this is thought of as a convenient practice
  - as in a constructor in an inherited class delegating the data to its superclasses.
- Context API provides a way to pass data through the component tree without having to pass props down manually at every level.

Prop drilling is bad

```
const Child = ({className}) =>
<span className={className}>Child controlled by
parent.</span>;

const Parent = ({parentClass, childClass}) =>
<div className={parentClass}>
        <Child className={childClass} />
</div>;

const element = <Parent parentClass={'parent-
class'} childClass ={'child-class'} />;
```

Use composition to cure prop drilling

```
const Child = ({childClass}) =>
  <span className={childClass}>
    Child class is {childClass} </span>;

const Parent = ({parentClass, children}) =>
  <div className={parentClass}>
    Parent class is {parentClass}<br/>
    {children} </div>;

const element =
<Parent parentClass= 'parent-class'>
  <Child childClass='child-class'/>
</Parent>;
```

Update by re-rendering

- Use more than one render statement to control rendering

```
function tick() {
  const element = <h2>It is {new
Date().toLocaleTimeString()}.</h2>;
  ReactDOM.render(element, document.
querySelector("#root"));
}

setInterval(tick, 1000);
const element = <h2>Gimme a sec here...</h2>;
```

Class components with props

- Class components
  - use this.props instead of just props since it's an instance field now

```
class Greeting extends React.Component {
  render(){
    return <h1>Hello, {this.props.name}!</h1>;
  }
}
const element = <Greeting name='world' />;
```

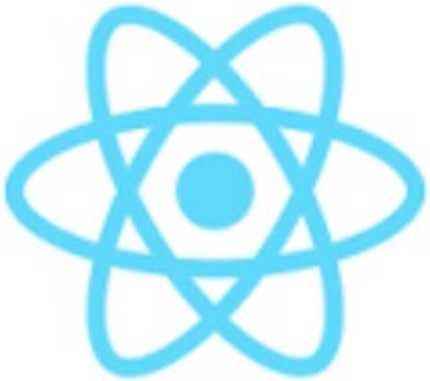
Typed props

- Add propTypes during development if not using TypeScript

```
import PropTypes from 'prop-types';

class Greeting extends React.Component {
  render() { return (
      <h1>Hello, {this.props.name}</h1>
    );}
}
Greeting.propTypes = {
  name: PropTypes.string
};
```

Exercises

- 6. Nest a component
- 7. Fragments



designing without changing state

Function components

Component architecture

- Function components are for view content only
  - not business logic
  - not to do database access
  - not a utility function
- Data input can be props or state
  - Forms should use updatable state object in class components or use updatable hooks

Function components

- How to design
  - split UI into independent, reusable pieces
  - no prop drilling
  - think about each piece in isolation
- Return JSX

```
function Welcome() {
  return (
    <h1>Hello!</h1>
  );}
const element = <Welcome/>
```

Functions as lambdas

- Lambdas are nice.

```
const Welcome1 = () =>  <h1>Hello, lambda
1!</h1> ;
const Welcome2 = () => (<h1>Hello, lambda
2!</h1>) ;
const Welcome3 = () => {
  let i = 3;
  return <h1>Hello, lambda {i}!</h1> ;
};

const element = <> <Welcome1 /> <Welcome2 />
<Welcome3 /> </>;
```

Functions are better than classes

- Code is more simple, reusable, and modular.
  - Logic and presentation separation
  - Easier to test
- Prevents abuse of the setState() API
- Encourages "smart" vs. "dumb" component pattern.
- Allows React to make performance optimizations

Function components

- Start JSX on same line as return keyword

```
function Squared({value}) {
  let {v: value} = props;
  return <button> {v * v}
    </button> ;
}}
const element = <Squared value="22222"/>;
```

Lambdas with props

- Upgrading to lambdas works well
- When using one parameter, the parens are optional… (props) or props

```
const Greetings = (props) =>
<h2>Hey! {props.firstName} {props.lastName}!
</h2>;

const element = <Greetings firstName="Alonzo"
lastName="Church"/>
```

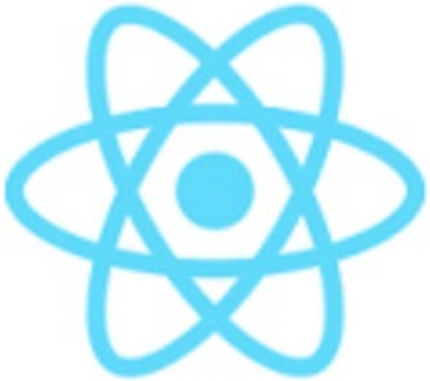
Pure functions

- Components should act like pure functions and not change its own input values

```
const SumPure = ({a,b}) => a + b;
let sum = 1;
const AggregateNotPure = ({a,b}) =>
      {sum = a+=b; return sum; }
const element =
<div>
  <AggregateNotPure  a={sum} b={1} />
  <AggregateNotPure  a={sum} b={1} />
  <AggregateNotPure  a={sum} b={1} />
</div>
```

Exercises

- 8. Function components



When you need state

Class components with state

Properties vs. state

- Both provide data for components
- State
  - mutable during component's lifecycle
  - scoped by component
- Props
  - read-only
  - tend to be coded as function components
- Together?
  - Updated asynchronously so don't use props to update state.

State initialization – class property

- state is a built-in property, aka field
- Use an object (not an array)

```
class Greeting extends React.Component {
  state = { one: 'Hello', two: 'whoever' };
  render(){
    const { one, two } = this.state;
    const { name } = this.props;
    return <h1>{one}, {name || two}!</h1>;
  }
}
const element = <Greeting name='React' />;
```

State initialization - constructor

- Initializing state inside the constructor is an anti-pattern?
  - Unnecessary boilerplate
  - State open to mutations.
- Ok for a starting value though.

```
constructor(props) {
  super(props);
  this.state = {date: new Date()};
}
```

State initialization – no constructor

- constructor not necessary
- class property is new
- better choice in general
- update in exercises if you want

```
constructor(props) {
  super(props);
}
state = {date: new Date()};
```

Updating state

- Setting new state by an object is asynchronous
- Multiple changes will not show intermediate updates and go straight to final rendered result.

Updating state with setState( )

- Classes use setState( )
  - this.setState({itemToUpdate: newValue})
- Updater form is recommended.
  - argument is a function not an object
  - https://reactjs.org/docs/react-component.html#setstate
- Functions must use Hooks with useState( )
- Re-render occurs after update.

State update with setState(object)

```
class Testing extends React.Component {
  state = { counter: 1 };
  constructor(props) {
    super(props);
    setTimeout(() => this.tick(), 1000);
    setTimeout(() => this.tick(), 2000);
  }
  tick() {
    this.setState({ counter: this.state.counter + 1
});
  }
  render() {
    return <h1>Testing, {this.state.counter}!</h1>;
  }
}
const element = <Testing />;
```

State update by setState(f)

- Updater function, usually a lambda, will make the change
  - recommended by Facebook
- First parameter, prevState, is for current state
- Returns an object, in the same structure as the state object, to modify new values
  - not always a complete object

State update by setState(f)

```
class Testing extends React.Component {
  state = { counter: 1 };
  constructor(props) { super(props);
    setTimeout(() => this.tick(), 1000);
    setTimeout(() => this.tick(), 2000); }
  tick() {
    this.setState( prevState => ({ counter:
prevState.counter + 1 }) );
  }
  render() { return <h1>Testing,
{this.state.counter}!</h1>; } }
const element = <Testing />;
```

No props copied to state

- Unnecessary
  - use this.props.color directly
- Use if you intentionally want to ignore prop updates

```
constructor(props) {
 super(props);
 // Don't do this!
 this.state = { color: props.color };
}
```

State update using props

```
class Testing extends React.Component {
  state = { counter: 1, text : '1' };
  constructor(props) {
    super(props);
    this.timer = setInterval(()=> this.tick(), 1000); }
  tick() {
    this.setState((prevState, props) => ({
      counter: ++prevState.counter, text:
prevState.text + props.conj + prevState.counter
    }));
    this.state.counter===3 &&
clearInterval(this.timer); }
  render(){return <h1>Testing,{' '}
{this.state.text}!</h1>;}
}
const element = <Testing conj=" anda " />;
```

State update on condition

```
class Eat extends React.Component {
  state = { items: [{ product: "apple", q: 1 },{ product: "banana", q:
10 },{ product: "cherry", q: 5 }] };
  constructor(props) {
    super(props); this.timer = setInterval(() => this.tick(), 1000); }

  tick() {
    this.setState((prevState, props) => ({
      items: prevState.items.map(
      item => (item.product ==='banana'?{ ...item, q:item.q - 1} : item)
      )  }));
      let b = this.state.items[1].q;
      console.log("eating a banana...", b, 'left');
      (b <= this.props.until) && clearInterval(this.timer); }

  render() { return <><h1>Inventory</h1>
     <ul>{this.state.items.map(
     item => <li key={item.product}>{item.product} - {item.q}
</li>)}</ul></>;  }}

const element = <Eat until="5" />;
```

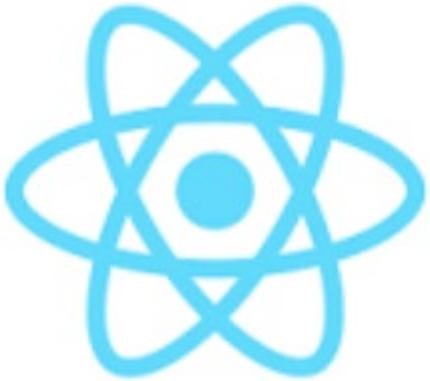
State management packages

- state management
  - Redux, Hydux, MobX, Apollo Client
  - Easy Peasy – wrapper for Redux
- Now with Hooks and using the Context API, you don't really need to use it as much
- Solves
  - prop drilling
  - predictable state updates through reducers
- Use Hooks aware packages to be easier

Context API

- Provides a way to pass data through the component tree without having to pass props down manually at every level.
- Powers Redux
- Easier to use than Redux
- New release fixes broken React feature

- 9. Property data and setState()
- 10. State change



Lifecycle

Lifecycle

- Order of calls first time component renders (mounts)
  - constructor()
  - static getDerivedStateFromProps()
  - render()
  - componentDidMount()
- Order of calls on re-rendering
  - static getDerivedStateFromProps()
  - shouldComponentUpdate()
  - render()
  - getSnapshotBeforeUpdate()
  - componentDidUpdate()

componentDidMount( )

- the component has been rendered once
- used for
  - data fetching
  - measuring before rendering based on size or position
- setState can be called and will re-render before browser updates screen
- removes code from constructor
- componentWillMount is deprecated as of React 16.3

componentDidMount( )

```
class CountUp extends React.Component {
  state = { count: 0 };
  constructor(props) { super(props);
    console.log("constructor at", this.state.count);
  }
  componentDidMount() {
    this.setState({ count: +this.state.count + 1 });
    console.log("componentDidMount at", this.state.count);
    this.timer = setInterval(() => this.tick(), 1000);
  }
  tick() { this.setState({ count: +this.state.count + 1 }); }
  render() {
    const { count } = this.state;
    if (count >= 5) {
      console.log("render at", count);
      clearInterval(this.timer);
    }
    return <h1>{count} seconds and counting!</h1>;
  }
}

const element = <CountUp />;
```

Component without output

- Sometimes you need the option not to return any output. Then return null;

```
class CountEven extends React.Component {
  state = { count: 0 };
  componentDidMount() { this.timer = setInterval(() => this.tick(),
1000);  }
  tick() { this.setState({ count: +this.state.count + 1 });
   this.props.until <= this.state.count && clearInterval(this.timer); }

  render() {
    const { count } = this.state;
    if ( count % 2 == 0) { return <h1>{count} seconds and
counting!</h1>;};
    return null;
  }
}
const element = <CountEven until='10'/>;
```

Other lifecycle methods

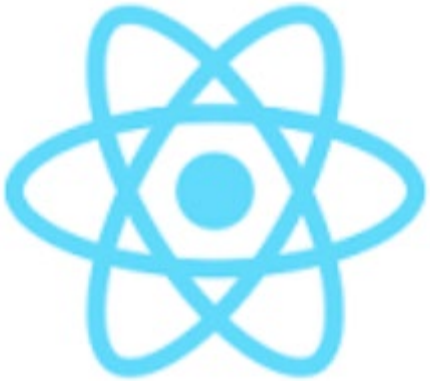
- componentWillUnmount( )
  - whenever component is removed
  - good for modal or event listener removal, clean-up
- componentDidUpdate( )
  - invoked immediately after updating after the first render
  - network requests after checking for changes to props
    - if (this.props.userID !== prevProps.userID)
  - dependent on Boolean returned from shouldComponentUpdate( )
    - for optimization, not control – will block for now

Other lifecycle methods

- static getDerivedStateFromProps( )
  - should return an object to update the state, or null to update nothing
  - used where the state depends on changes in props over time – rare
- getSnapshotBeforeUpdate( )
  - allows capture of information from the DO
- getDerivedStateFromError() , componentDidCatch()
  - used to create error boundaries to recover from exceptions

Lifecycle methods

```
class Lifecycle extends React.Component {
  constructor(props) { super(props); console.log("constructor");
    this.state = { a: 1 };
  }
  static getDerivedStateFromProps() { console.log("getDerivedStateFromProps()");
    return null;
  }
  shouldComponentUpdate() { console.log("shouldComponentUpdate()");
    return true;
  }
  render() { console.log("render()"); return <h2>Lifecycle</h2>;
  }
  componentDidMount() { console.log("componentDidMount()");
    console.log("---------------- end 1st render.");
    setTimeout(
      () => this.setState(prevState => ({ a: prevState.a + Math.random() })), 1000 );
  }
  getSnapshotBeforeUpdate(prevProps, prevState) {
    console.log("getSnapshotBeforeUpdate()");
    return this.state.a - prevState.a;
  }
  componentDidUpdate(prevProps, prevState, snapshot){
    console.log('componentDidUpdate()');
    console.log('snapshot =',snapshot)
  }
}
const element = <Lifecycle />;
```



Material-UI

Material-UI

- https://material-ui.com/
  - v4 (Hooks support)
- npm install @material-ui/core
  - @next was for pre-release versions
- Google's 2014 design system implementation in React
- uses react-jss, a CSS-in-JS library
  - by Oleg Isonen
- only loads styles for what it uses
  - Bootstrap loads ALL its CSS

https://unpkg.com/@material-ui/core/umd/material-ui.production.min.js

Adding MUI to CodePen

- JS Gear icon (settings)
  - JavaScript / Add External Scripts/Pens
  - Add package like below
- Browse all packages at https://unpkg.com/@material-ui/core/

Importing components in projects

- Without { } it has two meanings
  - import Nav.js
  - import Nav/index.js

```
import Nav from './Nav'
```

Named imports for project

- Webpack setup allows for tree shaking
  - Tree shaking - import { a class } from @module

```
import { Paper, Typography, TextField } from
'@material-ui/core/';
```

CodePen MUI imports

- Import to CodePen is different than a project
- Import is different from CodePen than previous style as of Feb 2019
  - **old**: const { Button } = window['material-ui'];

```
const { Button } = MaterialUI;
const { MuiThemeProvider, createMuiTheme } =
MaterialUI;
const { colors: {pink, indigo, red} } =
MaterialUI;
```

Roboto font import

- npm install typeface-roboto –save
  - import 'typeface-roboto'
- CodePen – HTML settings - add to stuff for <head>, or **CSS**

```
<link rel="stylesheet"
href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=R
oboto:300,400,500">
```

```
@import
url("https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Ro
boto:300,400,400i,700");
```

```
* {font-family: Roboto, sans-serif}
```

https://material.io/tools/icons/?style=baseline

Material icons – import to project

- 900+ icons, best from web font

```
<link rel="stylesheet"
href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/icon?family=
Material+Icons">
or
@import
url("https://fonts.googleapis.com/icon?family=M
aterial+Icons" );
--------------------------------------
<i class="material-icons">face</i>
```

Material icons - classes

```
.material-icons.md-18 { font-size: 18px; }
.material-icons.md-24 { font-size: 24px; }
.material-icons.md-36 { font-size: 36px; }
.material-icons.md-48 { font-size: 48px; }

.material-icons.md-dark { color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.54);}
.material-icons.md-dark.md-inactive { color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.26); }
.material-icons.md-light { color: rgba(255, 255, 255, 1); }
.material-icons.md-light.md-inactive { color: rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.3); }

const element = <i className="material-icons md-48 md-dark">local_cafe</i>;
```

https://material.io/resources/icons

Material Icons

```
const element = (<>
  <i className="material-icons md-18">face</i> <br />
  <i className="material-icons md-24">face</i> <br />
  <i className="material-icons md-36">face</i> <br />
  <i className="material-icons md-48">face</i> <br />
  <i className="material-icons md-48 md-dark">face</i>
<br />
  <i className="material-icons md-48 md-dark md-
inactive">face</i><br />
  <i style={{ backgroundColor: "black" }} className =
"material-icons md-48 md-light">face</i><br />
  <i style={{ backgroundColor: "black" }} className =
"material-icons md-48 md-light md-inactive">face</i>
<br />
</> );
```

CSS reset

- CSSBaseline will
  - remove margin
  - apply default MD background color
  - applies font anti-aliasing

```
import CssBaseline from '@material-
ui/core/CssBaseline';
import CssBaseline from @material-ui/core;
-----------------------------------------
const { CssBaseline } = MaterialUI; // CodePen
const element = ( <CssBaseline />);
```

Viewport

- CodePen – HTML settings - add to stuff for <head>

```
<meta
  name="viewport"
  content="minimum-scale=1, initial-scale=1,
  width=device-width, shrink-to-fit=no"
/>
```

Style attributes

- use object to map CSS rules in JSX eval block
- JavaScript properties don't need to be quoted
- Sometimes, px is not needed but is a good practice
  - margin: '0 5 0 10' doesn't work

```
style={{'margin': '10px'}}
style={{ margin: '10px' }}
style={{ margin: 10 }}
style={{color: 'white', backgroundColor:
'green'}}
```

Typography

- https://material-ui.com/api/typography/
- (theme) color - 'default', 'error', 'inherit', 'primary', 'secondary', 'textPrimary', 'textSecondary'

```
const {Typography} = MaterialUI; // and so on…

const element = <Typography variant='h1'
color='textPrimary'>
      Home Page
</Typography>
```

Typography

- variant - 'h1', 'h2', 'h3', 'h4', 'h5', 'h6', 'subtitle1', 'subtitle2', 'body1', 'body2', 'caption', 'button', 'overline', 'srOnly', 'inherit', "display4", 'display3', 'display2', 'display1', 'headline', 'title', 'subheading'
- align - 'inherit', 'left', 'center', 'right', 'justify'
- booleans – gutterBottom, inline, noWrap, paragraph

```
const element = <Typography variant='body2'
color='textPrimary' align='center'
gutterBottom>
      Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet
</Typography>
```

Button

- variant - 'text', 'outlined', **'contained'**, 'fab', 'extendedFab' (fab = floating action button)
- color – 'default', 'inherit', 'primary', 'secondary'
- booleans - disabled, fullWidth, mini (for fab)
- size - 'small', 'medium', 'large'
- HTML - href, type

```
const element = <Button variant="contained"
color="primary">Hello World</Button>;
```

Paper

- component – the element of the root node
  - a base style
- elevation – shadow depth, 0 – 24
- square – rounded corners are default (false)
  - hardly noticeable

```
const element = <Paper component='blockquote'
elevation={6} square={true}>
  <Typography variant='h2' gutterBottom >Paper
Project</Typography>
  <Button variant='outlined' style={{margin:
"-10px 0 5px 8px" }}>Enter</Button>
</Paper>;
```

List

- Used for a container of ListItems
- component – base node
- subheader – subheader node
- booleans – dense, disablePadding (vert.)

```
const element =  <List
style={{maxWidth:'20rem',
backgroundColor:'hsl(15, 80%, 80%)'}}>
</List>;
```

ListItem

- alignItems - 'flex-start', 'center'
- component – base style (li or div based on button)
- booleans – autofocus, dense, button, disabled, disableGutters, divider, selected

```
const element = <><List style={{maxWidth:'20rem',
backgroundColor:'hsl(15, 80%, 80%)'}}>
   <ListItem>Not clickable</ListItem>
   <ListItem button>Clickable button.</ListItem>
</List>
<List component="nav">
   <ListItem button>New list in a nav</ListItem>
</List></>;
```

ListItemText

- primary, secondary – text to show
- inset – boolean, ident, use when no icon
- other booleans – disableTypography
- primaryTypographyProps, secondaryTypographyProps – style objects

```
const element =   <List style={{maxWidth:'20rem',
backgroundColor:'coral'}}>
  <ListItem button>
    <ListItemText primary = 'Primary text' secondary
= {new Date().toLocaleString()}
secondaryTypographyProps = {{color:'primary'}}
inset/>
  </ListItem> </List>;
```

ListItemIcon

```
const element =   <List style={{ maxWidth: "20rem",
backgroundColor: "coral" }}>
<ListItem button>
  <ListItemIcon>
     <i className="material-icons md-
48">account_circle</i>
  </ListItemIcon>
  <ListItemText primary="Primary person" />
</ListItem>
<ListItem button>
  <ListItemText secondary="Next person" />
  <ListItemIcon>
   <i className="material-icons md-
48">account_box</i>
  </ListItemIcon>
</ListItem></List>;
```

ListItem as a link

```
const element =   <>
<Typography variant="h6">Cars</Typography>
<List dense style={{ maxWidth: "20rem",
backgroundColor: "coral" }}>
<ListItem style={{ maxHeight: "3rem"}} button
component="a"
href='https://www.audiusa.com/models/audi-e-tron'>
   <ListItemIcon style={{color:'white'}}><i
className="material-icons md-48">directions_car</i>
</ListItemIcon>
    <ListItemText primary="Audi e-tron" />
</ListItem>
<ListItem style={{ maxHeight: "3rem"}} button
component="a" href='https://www.hyundaiusa.com/kona-
electric/index.aspx'>
   <ListItemIcon><i className="material-icons md-
48">directions_car</i></ListItemIcon>
   <ListItemText primary="Hyundai Kona" />
</ListItem> </List> </>;
```

Avatar

- alt, component, imgProps, sizes, src, srcSet

```
const element = <> <Typography variant="h6">Cars</Typography>
<List dense style={{ maxWidth: "20rem"}}>
<ListItem button>
<Avatar style={{marginRight:'.5rem'}}><i className="material-
icons md-12">directions_car</i></Avatar>
<ListItemText primary="Audi e-tron" /></ListItem>
<ListItem button>
<Avatar style={{fontSize:'.8rem', marginRight:'.5rem',
color:'red'}}>HK</Avatar>
<ListItemText primary="Hyundai Kona" /></ListItem>
<ListItem button>
<Avatar
src='https://d3g9pb5nvr3u7.cloudfront.net/sites/539a28913f3c0
fd71ed4e43c/-1406957656/256.png'
style={{marginRight:'.5rem'}}></Avatar>
<ListItemText primary="Tesla Model 3" />
</ListItem></List></>;
```

Divider

- variant – fullWidth, inset, middle
- component – the base element
- booleans – light, absolute

```
const element = <> <Typography variant="h4">Cars</Typography>
    <Divider />
    <List style={{ maxWidth: "20rem" }}>
    <ListItem button ><ListItemText inset primary="Audi e-
tron" /></ListItem>
    <Divider variant='inset' />
    <ListItem button><ListItemText primary="Hyundai Kona"
/></ListItem>
    <Divider variant='middle' />
    <ListItem button><ListItemText primary="Tesla Model 3"
/></ListItem>
    <Divider /> </List></>;
```

Card, CardMedia, CardContent, CardActions

```
const element= <><Card style={{ maxWidth:"20rem" }}>
   <CardMedia style={{ height: 0, padding: '40%
80%'}}  image="https://airplantstore.com/wp-
content/uploads/2018/10/IMG_2968-e153974470433.jpg"
title="shells"/>
   <CardContent>
   <Typography gutterBottom variant="headline"
component="h2">Unicorn Shells</Typography>
   <Typography component="p">Marine snails having a
prominent spine on the lip of the shell</Typography>
   </CardContent>
   <CardActions><Button size="small"
color="primary">Go to Topic</Button></CardActions>
</Card></>;
```

CardHeader, IconButton

- nodes - action, avatar, subheader, title
- props –subheaderTypographyProps, titleTypographyProps
- booleans - disableTypography


```
<Card style={{ maxWidth: "20rem" }}>
      <CardHeader
        avatar={<Avatar>SL</Avatar>}
        action={<IconButton><i className="material-
icons md-12">beach_access</i></IconButton>}
        title="Sea Life"
        subheader="September 14, 2016"/>
<CardMedia…
```

https://material.io/resources/icons

Icon, SvgIcon, Font Awesome

```
const element= <>
<Icon color={'primary'}
style={{fontSize:'128px'}}>star</Icon>
<Icon color={'secondary'} className='material-
icons md-48'>arrow_back</Icon>
<SvgIcon>
    <path d="M20 12l-1.41-1.41L13 16.17V4h-
2v12.17l-5.58-5.59L4 12l8 8 8-8z" />
</SvgIcon>
<i className='far fa-hand-point-left fa-5x' />
</>;
```

Page layouts

- Templates to use
  - https://material-ui.com/getting-started/page-layout-examples/
  - https://themes.material-ui.com/
  - https://themeforest.net/tags/material%20ui

Grid

- based on Flexbox
- two types – container, item
- set widths in %
- RWD breakpoints – xs, sm, md, lg, xl

```
 <Grid container style={{border: '2px solid red', padding: 5}} >
   <Grid item style={{border: '1px solid gray'}}>small component</Grid>
   <Grid item style={{border: '1px solid gray', padding: 20}}>another small component   </Grid>
</Grid>
```

Data for examples

```
const imageURL =
'https://images.unsplash.com/photo-1561266436-
05386f8c5a98?ixlib=rb-1.2.1';
const data = [
{img: imageURL, title: 'Image 1',  author:
'author 1', cols: '1'},
{img: imageURL, title: 'Image 2',  author:
'author 2', cols: '2'},
{img: imageURL, title: 'Image 3',  author:
'author 3', cols: '2'},
{img: imageURL, title: 'Image 4',  author:
'author 4', cols: '1' }
];
```

GridList, GridListTile, GridListTileBar, ListSubheader

```
const element= <GridList cellHeight={250} cols={3}
style={{maxWidth:'900px'}}>
    <GridListTile key="Subheader" cols={3} style={{
height: 'auto' }}>
        <ListSubheader component="div"><Typography
variant='h3'>Photos</Typography></ListSubheader>
    </GridListTile>
  {data.map(tile => (
  <GridListTile key={tile.author} cols={tile.cols ||
1}>
   <img src={tile.img} alt={tile.title} />
   <GridListTileBar
      title={tile.title}  subtitle={<span>by:
{tile.author}</span>}
      actionIcon={ <IconButton title={`info about
${tile.title}`}><Avatar>Img</Avatar></IconButton>} />
   </GridListTile>))}
</GridList>;
```

Table, TableBody, TableCell, TableHead, TableRow,

- Complex but feature-rich
  - https://material-ui.com/components/tables/

```
const element =  <Paper><Table>
<TableHead><TableRow>
  <TableCell component=''>Title</TableCell>
<TableCell>Author</TableCell> <TableCell
align="right">Columns</TableCell>
</TableRow></TableHead>
<TableBody>{data.map(row => (
   <TableRow key={row.author}>
      <TableCell>{row.title}</TableCell>
      <TableCell>{row.author}</TableCell>
      <TableCell align="right">{row.cols}</TableCell>
   </TableRow>))}
</TableBody>
</Table></Paper>;
```

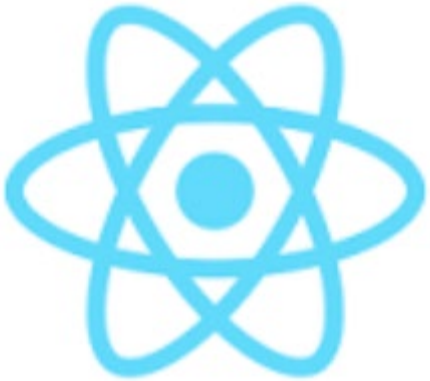
TextField

- defaultValue, helperText, label, name, value
- variant – standard, outlines, filled
- margin – dense, none, normal
- booleans – autofocus, disabled, error, fullWidth, multiline (rows, rowsMax), required, select

```
const element= <> <TextField label="Brand"
placeholder="Brand" name="brand"/><br/>
<TextField label="Notes" placeholder="Notes"
name="model" multiline />
</>;
```

Date and time pickers

```
const today = new Date();
const tomorrow = new
Date(today.getTime()+1000*60*60*24);

const element= <> <Paper style={{padding:10,
margin:10}}>
<form noValidate>
<TextField id="date" label="Due date" type="date"
defaultValue={tomorrow.toISOString().slice(0,10)}
InputLabelProps={{shrink: true, }}/>
</form>
</Paper> </>;
```



CSS, style, themes

Style

className

- use the JS property className in JSX
  - translates to the HTML attribute of class

```
.title {color:red}
-----------------------------------
const classes = {title:'title'};
const element = <p
className={classes.title}>Title class</p>;
```

Style attribute

```
const element= <>
<div style= {{
      margin: 50,
      padding: 10,
      width: 300,
      border: "1px solid black",
      backgroundColor: "black",
      color: "white"
}} >Lorem ipsum.</div>
</>;
```

Styles in external file

- Create a special style object that will contain all styles.
  - good practice to place the styles in a separate file

```
const styles = { form: { margin: 50, padding: 10,
width: 300, border: "1px solid black",
backgroundColor: "black", color: "white" },
inputGroup: { marginBottom: 10 }, input: {
backgroundColor: "#EFEFFF", marginLeft: 10 }, error:
{ color: "red", margin: 5 }};
```

```
import styles from '../style';
return <><div style={style.form}>Lorem ipsum</div>
<div style={style.inputGroup}></>;
```

CSS-in-JS

- https://material-ui.com/css-in-js/basics/
- JSS - https://cssinjs.org
  - the core of Material-UI's styling
- Many advantages over LESS, SASS, CSS Modules, etc.
- for large scale CSS

```
npm install @material-ui/styles
```

https://www.styled-components.com

Styled components

- https://material-ui.com/styles/basics/#styled-components-api

```
const Button = styled.a`
display: inline-block; border-radius: 6px;
  padding: 0.5rem 0; margin: 0.5rem 1rem;
  width: 16rem; background: transparent;
  color: white; border: 2px solid white;
${props => props.primary && css`
    background: white;
    color: palevioletred;
  `}
`
```

Material-UI themes

- This object contains
  - spacing, fontFamily, palette, zIndex
  - keys for customizing each component (appBar, avatar…)
- Default is the lightBaseTheme
  - darkBaseTheme

```
import getMuiTheme from 'material-ui/styles/getMuiTheme;
import darkBaseTheme from 'material-ui/styles/baseThemes/darkBaseTheme';
const muiTheme = getMuiTheme(darkBaseTheme);
```

Material-UI themes

```
const { Button } = MaterialUI;
const { MuiThemeProvider, createMuiTheme } = MaterialUI;
const { colors: {pink, indigo, red} } = MaterialUI;

const theme = createMuiTheme({
  palette: {
    primary:   { light: "#757de8", main: "#3f51b5", dark:
"#002984", contrastText: "#fff" },
    secondary: { light: "#ff79b0", main: "#ff4081", dark:
"#c60055", contrastText: "#000" },
    openTitle: indigo[400], protectedTitle: pink[400],
    type: "light"
  }  });

const element = (
  <MuiThemeProvider theme={theme}>
    <Button variant="contained" color="primary">Hello
World</Button>
  </MuiThemeProvider>  );
```

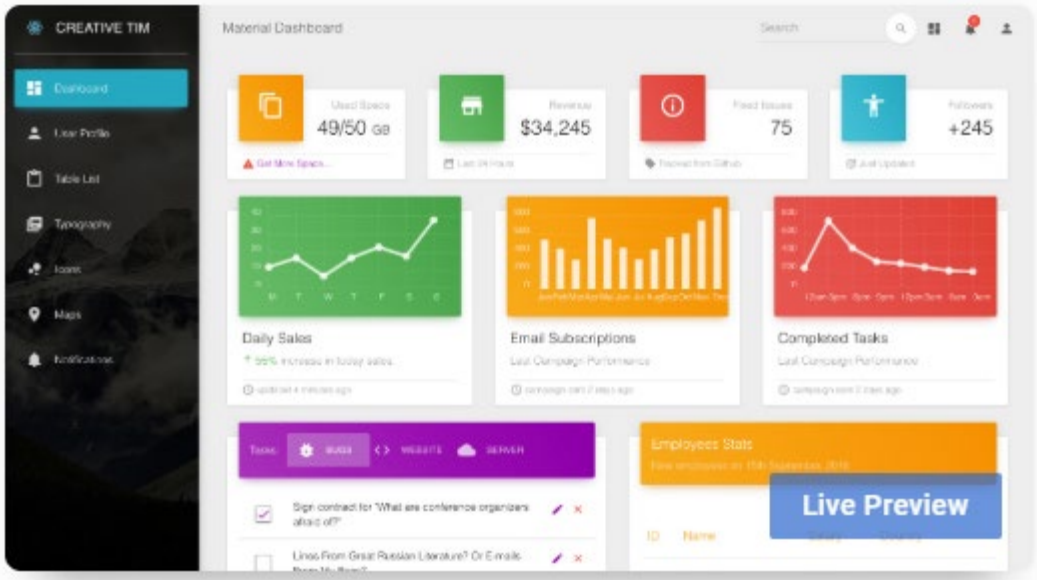
Export withStyles

- In the last line of code in the component file, export the component with the defined styles passed in using withStyles from Material-UI.
- This creates a Higher-order component (HOC) with access to the defined style objects as props.
- The exported component can now be used for composition within other components.

```
export default
withStyles(styles)(componentName)
```

Themes

- Free and paid themes
- https://themes.material-ui.com/



Material Dashboard FREE

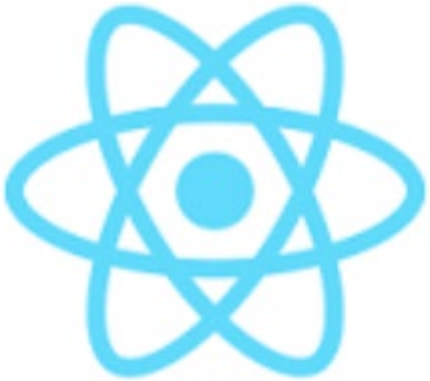
Admin & Dashboard

https://material-ui.com/styles/basics/#hook-api

makeStyles( )

- v4 styles with makeStyles( ) hook

```
import { makeStyles } from '@material-ui/styles';

const useCustomStyles = makeStyles({
 root: {
  border: 0,  borderRadius: 3,
  boxShadow: '0 3px 5px 2px rgba(255, 105, 135, .3)',
  color: 'white',  height: 48,  padding: '0 30px', },
});

export default function ButtonStyled() {
  const classes = useCustomStyles();
  return <button className={classes.root}>Press
here</button>; }
```



Lifecycle management

Events

Task splitting

- State management
  - Events update state
  - Determine changed data
- State rendering
  - State updates UI (JSX)
  - Adapt JSX to new data

Events

- HTML used all lowercase
  - onclick='doSomething()'
- JSX uses camelCase
  - onClick = {doSomething}
- no returning false;
  - use preventDefault( )

Event handling

- Write a component event handler
- Assign it to an event attribute of the element it listens to.
  - onClick={this.handleClick}
- Bind. Class methods are not bound by default.
  - Solutions
    - Use bind in
      - constructor
      - non-class function
    - *Use experimental syntax with lambda

Binding in constructor

- If you refer to a method without () after it, such as you must bind that method without class props syntax
- Allows access to state and other vars

```
constructor(props) {
      super(props);
      this.onClick = this.onClick.bind(this);
}
```

Binding by lambda

- Class props syntax in Create React App

```
const handleClick = () =>
{console.log('clicked');}

const element = <Button variant='contained'
color='secondary' onClick={handleClick}
>Button</Button>;
```

Synthetic events

- React's way of wrapping the event object in the handler

```
const handleClick = (e) => {
  console.info("Click");
  console.dir(e.currentTarget);
  document.querySelector('#b').innerHTML =
'clicked';
}
const element = <Button id='b'
variant='contained' color='secondary'
onClick={handleClick} >Button</Button>;
```

Inline event handler

- Instead of binding to a named function, you can inline the function definition with a lambda

```
const element = <Button
      onClick={e => {
        console.info("Synthetic event:", e);
      }}
      variant="contained"
      color="primary"
    >Log something</Button>;
```

Sending arguments to event handlers

- Change the onClick binding to a lambda function
- Add as many parameters as you need to capture the info. We create a new function here.

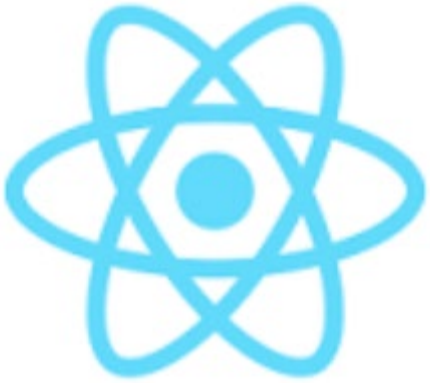
```
const element = <Button variant="contained"
color="primary" onClick={(e) =>
this.handleClick(e, 'abc', 123)}>Log 3
things</Button>;


handleClick = (e, arg1, arg2) =>
{console.log(e, arg1, arg2);};
```

Caching / memoization

- Caching your responses so you don’t calculate them again is memorization
- https://medium.com/@Charles_Stover/cache-your-react-event-listeners-to-improve-performance-14f635a62e15

Exercises

- 11. Event handling

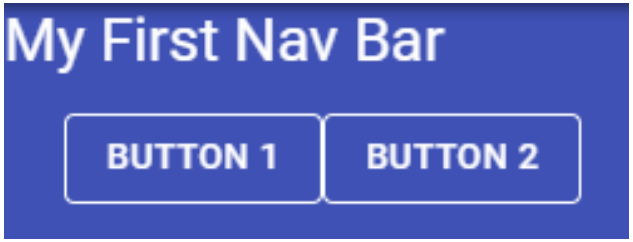


Event-driven MUI

AppBar, Toolbar

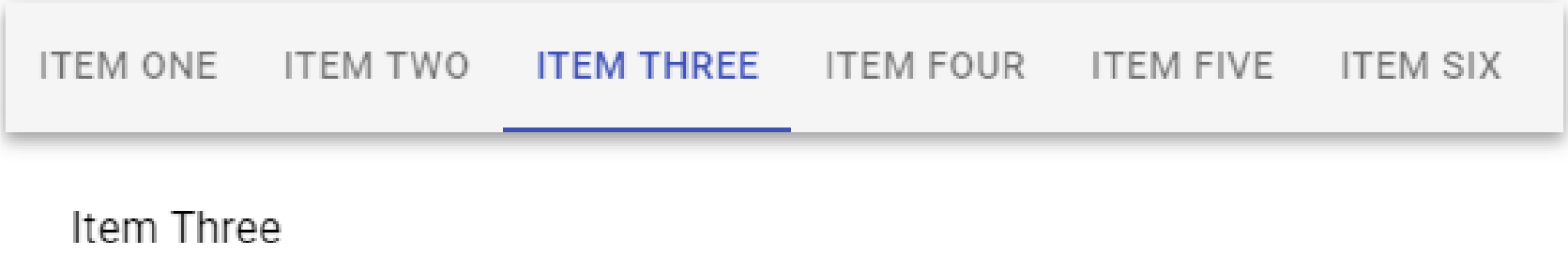
- AppBar stacks content
- ToolBar inlines them

```
const element = <AppBar position="static">
  <Typography variant="h5" >
    My First Nav Bar
  </Typography>
  <Toolbar>
    <Button variant="outlined"
color="inherit">Button 1</Button>
    <Button variant="outlined"
color="inherit">Button 2</Button>
  </Toolbar>
</AppBar>;
```



Tabs

- Example: https://codesandbox.io/s/qlq1j47l2w
- But, it's better to use the router to allow paths to be put on the history.



Modal

- You probably don't need to use this.
- A lower level component used by the dialog, drawer, menu, and popover.

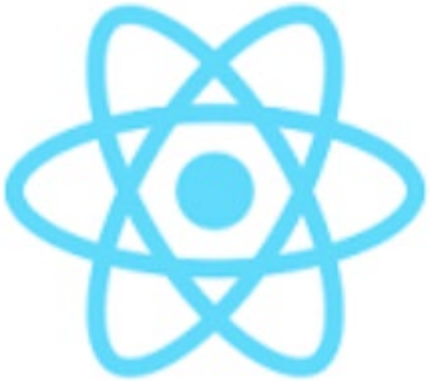
Snackbar

- Requires
  - state fields of **open**, **message**
  - two events of a trigger and **handleClose**

```
class Sb extends React.Component {
  state={open: true, message:'a message for 5
secs'};
  handleClose = (e) => {
    this.setState({ open: false });
  };
  render() {return <Snackbar style = {{width: 300,
color: 'green'}}  open={this.state.open}
onClose={this.handleClose} autoHideDuration={5000}
message={this.state.message} />; }
}
const element =  <Sb/> ;
```

Dialog – to update

```
class D extends React.Component {
  state = { open: false };

  handleClickOpen = e => {
    this.setState({ open: true });
  };
  handleClose = e => {
    this.setState({ open: false });
  };

  render() {
    return (
      <div>
        <Button variant="outlined" color="primary" onClick={handleClickOpen}>Open alert dialog     </Button>
        <Dialog  open={open}  onClose={handleClose}
        >
          <DialogTitle id="alert-dialog-title">
            {"Use Google's location service?"}
          </DialogTitle>
          <DialogContent>
            <DialogContentText id="alert-dialog-description">
              Let Google help apps determine location. This means sending anonymous location data to Google, even when no apps are running.
            </DialogContentText>
          </DialogContent>
          <DialogActions>
            <Button onClick={handleClose} color="primary">
              Disagree
            </Button>
            <Button onClick={handleClose} color="primary" autoFocus>
              Agree
            </Button>
          </DialogActions>
        </Dialog>
      </div>
    );
  }
}

const element = <D />;
```



Component patterns

Component patterns

- Container
- Presentational
- Higher order components (HOC's)
- Render callback

Pattern - Container

- Fetches data then renders its corresponding sub-component (e.g. a presentational one)

```
class Greeting extends React.Component {
  constructor() {
    super(); this.state = {name: "",}; }
  componentDidMount() { // AJAX happens
    this.setState(() => {
      return { name: "William",}; }); }
  render() {  return (
      <div> <GreetingCard name={this.state.name} />
      </div> ); }}
```

Pattern - Presentational

- utilize props, render, and context *(stateless API's)*
- receive data and callbacks from props only, which can be provided by its container or parent component

```
const GreetingCard = (props) => {
  return (
    <div>
      <h1>Hello! {props.name}</h1>
    </div>
  ) }
```

Pattern – HOCs

- Higher-order components
- functions that take a component and return a new component, enhancing the original in some way
- use to inject functionality from the module into your components
- obtain metrics about a wrapped component that you can then inject as props

```
const EnhancedComponent =
hoc(OriginalComponent);
```

Pattern – HOCs

- should be prefixed with **with** or **get**
- with HOCs are expected to inject functionality
- get HOCs are expected to inject data into the original component.
- apply HOCs to components at export

```
class OriginalComponent extends React.Component
{    ...    }
export default
withFunctions(OriginalComponent);
```

Pattern – HOCs

- Building a class around original, no mutation

```
export function withFunctions(OriginalComponent) {
    return class extends React.Component {
     // make some enhancements
     ...
     render() {
       //return original component with more props
       return <OriginalComponent {...this.props} />
       }
    }
}
```

HOCs for functional components

- return an enhanced function
- use with useState( ) and useEffect( ) for state

```
import React, { useState } from 'react';
function withCountState(Wrapped) {
    return function (...props) {
        const [count, setCount] = useState(0);

        props['count'] = count;
        props['setCount'] = setCount;
        return <Wrapped {...props} />;
    }}
```

Pattern - render callbacks

- aka Render props
- used to share or reuse component logic
- reducing namespace collision and better illustrate where exactly the logic is coming from than HOCs
- Heavy handed when doing a small modification to component – use "overrides" pattern

Pattern - render callbacks

- a technique for sharing code between components using a prop whose value is a function
- https://medium.freecodecamp.org/how-to-develop-your-react-superpowers-with-the-render-props-pattern-b74e68c6d053

Customized components – "overrides"

- Allow for reusability by defining a single prop for developers to change anything.
- https://medium.com/@dschnr/better-reusable-react-components-with-the-overrides-pattern-9eca2339f646

Compound components

- delegates rendering control to the component consumer
- manages its own internal state
- https://medium.com/@Dane_s/react-js-compound-components-a6e54b5c9992 –

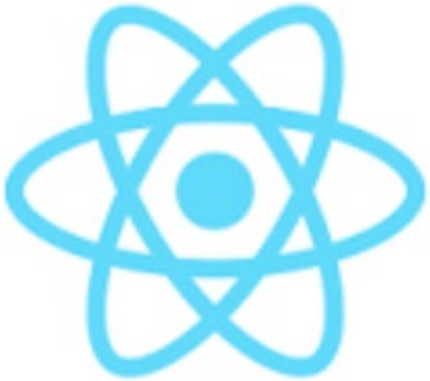
PureComponent

- Performance replacement for Component
- React re-renders when a component gets a new prop – even when they haven't changed
- PureComponent prevents this re-render

Namespacing

- To help bring in multiple classes at one time, bundle classes under a parent class
- You also could export the Child1 and Child2 if you wanted direct access to them.

```
class Parent { }
class Child1 { }
class Child2 { }
Parent.C1 = Child1;
Parent.C2 = Child2;
```



Forms

State is required

- Some form elements do not update without state
  - textarea
  - checkbox
  - radio buttons

Using Redux?

- linking form elements to your global Redux state is unnecessary
  - unless you interrupt with a different UI to save and restore – bad UI

onChange prop

- for responsive textarea, checkbox and radio components
- JSX also uses defaultValue and defaultChecked props to handle the values

defaultValue

- The text field attribute **value** usually holds a default value.
- JSX makes it read-only when used.
- Use defaultValue='some default value' instead.
- The textarea can use the attribute value.

defaultValue

- The DOM value in the element is overridden by the jsx value attribute
- This allows you to control initial state but allow updates

```
<input type="checkbox" defaultChecked ='?'>
<input type="radio" defaultChecked ='?'>
<select defaultValue ='?'>
<textarea defaultValue ='?'>
```

Controlled components

- Components that get and set their value through the state object.
  - A single source of truth
  - The authority

```
<input type="text" value={this.state.value}
onChange={this.handleChange} />
```

Controlled components

- Managing the form data through the state object
  - value property is where the element saves data
  - you usually ask the element for its value
- Now use the this.state object
- Uncontrolled components don't require as much event handling but controlled are recommended.

Select values

- Use a value attribute only for the select parent
- The children options will be matched and selected.

```
<select value={this.state.value}
onChange={this.handleChange}>
      <option value="grape">Grape</option>
      <option value="lime">Lime</option>
```

Object schema validation & parsing

- Yup – front end browser based
- Joi – server-side JS
- data security
- readability

Form values

- Set initial value in constructor
- Update value in event handler
- Show value from state in value property

```
// constructor
this.state = {value: ''};
// event handler
this.setState({value: event.target.value});
// jsx
<input type="text" value={this.state.value}
onChange={this.handleChange} />
```

textarea

- No difference from input/text
- HTML puts value as body

```
<textarea value={this.state.value}
onChange={this.handleChange} />
```

select

- HTML uses a selected attribute on the option
- Grouped options in a select parent
- React uses the value attribute again.

```
<select value = {this.state.value}
onChange = {this.handleChange}>
      <option…
      <option…
      <option…
      <option…
```

Name the fields

- Using names for fields allows for detection in the event handler
- Checkboxes require a different value

```
// jsx
<input name = 'thisData'

// handler
const name = event.target.name;
const value = target.type === 'checkbox' ?
target.checked : target.value;
this.setState({ [name]: value });
```

Validation

- https://itnext.io/form-validation-with-react-hooks-ab0dbba23b9f
- Yup - https://medium.com/@rossbulat/introduction-to-yup-object-validation-in-react-9863af93dc0e

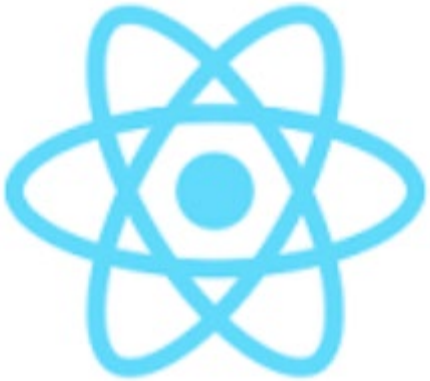
Redux-Form?

- Form state is inherently ephemeral and local, so tracking it in Redux is unnecessary
- Redux-Form calls your entire top-level Redux reducer multiple times ON EVERY SINGLE KEYSTROKE.
  - This is fine for small apps, but as your Redux app grows, input latency will continue to increase if you use Redux-Form.
- Redux-Form is 22.5 kB minified gzipped
  - Formik is 12.7kB

Formik

- https://jaredpalmer.com/formik/

- 12. Forms
- 13. Kitchen sink form



Hooks and lifecycles

Hook basics

- Allows the use of state in a functional component
  - much cleaner code
- No rewrites to include or exclude state, just adding / deleting lines.
- Customizable and reusable across components unlike class component state
- No breaking changes

useState( )

- replaces state
  - not merging like in setState() in a class

```
import { setState } from React;
const MyVar = ( ) => {
  const [var, setVar] = useState('initial value')
  return (
    <h2>Var: { var }</h2>
    <button onClick={() => setVar(var + 1)} > +1
</button>
  );
};
```

useEffect( )

- replaces many life cycle methods
  - componentDidMount, componentDidUpdate
  - effect run after every render
  - effect run after changes flushed to DOM including first render
  - effect run when watched variables change
- start with set up statements
- return a lambda function for clean up
- No need to memorize lifecycle methods with useEffect

useEffect( )

- Closure at the time of running effect
- Each render
  - has its own state
  - has its own props
  - has its own event handlers
- Lifecycle calls use a mutated state to show most recent value – not expected

useEffect( )

```
const MyVar = () => {
  const [ var, setVar ] = useState(0);
  useEffect(() => {
    getVar().then((count) => {
      setVar(count);
    })
  }, []);
  ...
};
```

useContext( )

- https://medium.com/digio-australia/using-the-react-usecontext-hook-9f55461c4eae

useReducer( )

- https://medium.com/free-code-camp/why-you-should-choose-usestate-instead-of-usereducer-ffc80057f815
- https://css-tricks.com/getting-to-know-the-usereducer-react-hook/
- https://medium.freecodecamp.org/hooked-on-hooks-how-to-use-reacts-usereducer-2fe8f486b963

Other hooks

- useCallback
- useMemo
- useRef
- useImperativeHandle
- useLayoutEffect
- useDebugValue

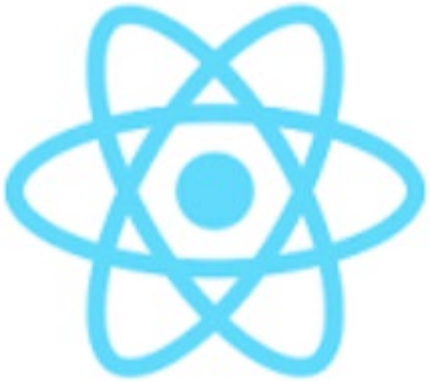
Custom hooks

- when you need to share state without a parent component
- start function name with use…

ESLint plug-in

- npm install eslint-plugin-react-hooks
- Enforces rules:
  - Calling Hooks from React function components.
  - Calling Hooks from custom Hooks

- 14. Hooks – useState( )
- 15. Hooks – useEffect( )



Design

Single-Responsibility Principle

- A module should do one thing, and it should do it well.
- Even the smallest components should be placed in a separate file.

Atomic design

- Brad Frost
  - http://bradfrost.com/blog/post/atomic-web-design/
  - 2013
- Functional decomposition

https://medium.com/free-code-camp/introducing-the-single-element-pattern-dfbd2c295c5d

Singel

- Rules
  - Render only one element
  - Never break the app
  - Render all HTML attributes passed as props
  - Always merge the styles passed as props
  - Add all the event handlers passed as props
- Suggestions
  - Avoid adding custom props
  - Receive the underlying HTML element as a prop

Dependency inversion

- Three main use cases
  - Putting Business Logic in a Component
    - Bad idea in React – presentation only
    - Separation of concerns
  - Putting API-Calling logic in a Component
  - Putting other Components in a Component

Pure functions

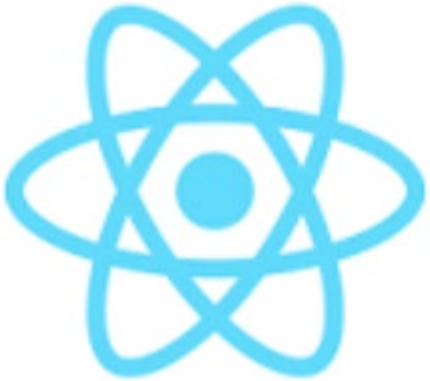
- Given the same input, always return the same output, and
- Produce no side-effects

After basic concepts

- https://medium.freecodecamp.org/these-are-the-concepts-you-should-know-in-react-js-after-you-learn-the-basics-ee1d2f4b8030

React Suspense

- React Suspense for Data Fetching - React.lazy
- React Suspense for Code Splitting - React.Suspense



Related packages and resources

React Styleguidist

- UI dev environments ● Trial **New** Nov 2018
  - https://react-styleguidist.js.org/

Apollo

- Apollo ● Trial May 2018
- Since it was first introduced in the Radar, we've seen a steady adoption of GraphQL, particularly as a remote interface for a Backend for Frontend (BFF). As they gain more experience, our teams have reached consensus on Apollo, a GraphQL client, as the preferred way to access GraphQL data from a React application. Although the **Apollo** project also provides a server framework and a GraphQL gateway, the Apollo client simplifies the problem of binding UI components to data served by any GraphQL backend. Notably, Apollo is used by Amazon AWS in their recent launch of the new AWS AppSync service.

Axios

- a lightweight HTTP client

React Redux

- Redux ● Adopt Mar 2017
- https://react-redux.js.org/
- 7.x uses Hooks
- With the increasing complexity of single-page JavaScript applications, we have seen a more pressing need to make client-side state management predictable. **Redux**, with its three principles of restrictions for updating state, has proven to be invaluable in a number of projects we have implemented. Getting Started with Redux and idiomatic Redux tutorials are a good starting point for new and experienced users. Its minimal library design has spawned a rich set of tools, and we encourage you to check out the redux-ecosystem-links project for examples, middleware and utility libraries. We also particularly like the testability story: Dispatching actions, state transitions and rendering can be unit-tested separately from one another and with minimal amounts of mocking.

Jest

- Jest ● Trial Nov 2017
- Our teams are delighted with the results of using Jest for front-end testing. It provides a 'zero-configuration' experience and has out-of-the-box features such as mocking and code coverage. You can apply this testing framework not only to React applications, but also to other JavaScript frameworks. One of Jest's often hyped features is UI snapshot testing. Snapshot testing would be a good addition to the upper layer of the test pyramid, but remember, unit testing is still the solid foundation.

Enzyme

- Enzyme ● Adopt May 2018
- **Enzyme** has become the defacto standard for unit testing React UI components. Unlike many other snapshot-based testing utilities, Enzyme enables you to test without doing on-device rendering, which results in faster and more granular testing. This is a contributing factor in our ability to massively reduce the amount of functional testing we find we have to do in React applications. In many of our projects it's used within a unit testing framework such as Jest.

Bit

- https://bitsrc.io/
- Organize, share, discover components from any project in your codebase
- Install when you need them.

Component libraries

- https://blog.bitsrc.io/11-react-component-libraries-you-should-know-178eb1dd6aa4
- Material design - https://material-ui.com/

Joi

- Object schema description language and validator for JavaScript objects
- https://github.com/hapijs/joi

Animation

- https://github.com/chenglou/react-motion

Data table – ag-Grid

- https://react-grid.ag-grid.com
- https://www.ag-grid.com/react-getting-started/

Testing

- https://github.com/testing-library/react-testing-library
- https://github.com/ericelliott/riteway

Helpful add-ons

- Recharts
  - https://github.com/recharts/recharts
  - D3 facade
- React Helmet
  - https://github.com/nfl/react-helmet
  - manage <head> children per component per page

Static web sites (JAMstacks)

- Gatsby
  - https://www.gatsbyjs.org/

Blogs

- https://www.robinwieruch.de
- https://overreacted.io/ - Dan Abramov