

# ReactJS.

## Fundamentals

# Agenda

- **Background.**
- **The V in MVC**
- **JSX (JavaScript Extension Syntax).**
- **Developer tools..**
- **React Component basics.**
- **Material Design.**

# ReactJS.

- **A Javascript framework for building dynamic Web User Interfaces.**
  - **A Single Page Apps technology.**
  - **Open-sourced in 2012.**



- **Client-side framework.**
  - **More a library than a framework.**

# Before ReactJS.

- MVC pattern – **The convention for app design. Promoted by market leaders**, e.g. **AngularJS (1.x), EmberJS, BackboneJS**.
- **React is not MVC, just V.**
  - **It challenged established best practice (MVC).**
- Templating – **widespread use in the V layer.**
  - **React based on components.**

	<b>Templates</b>	<b>(React) Components</b>
Separation of concerns	Technology (JS, HTML)	Responsibility
Semantic	New concepts and micro-languages	HTML and Javascript
Expressiveness	Underpowered	Full power of Javascript

# Components

- **Philosophy:** *Build components, not templates.*
- **All about the User Interface (UI).**
  - **Not about business logic or the data model (Mvc)**
- **Component - A unit comprised of:**
  - UI description (HTML) + UI behavior (JS)*
  - **Two aspects are tightly coupled and co-located.**
    - **Pre-React frameworks decoupled them.**
  - **Benefits:**
    - 1. Improved Composition.**
    - 2. Greater Reusability.**

# Creating the UI description

- React.createElement() – **create a HTML element.**
- ReactDOM.render() – **attach an element to the DOM.**
- React.createElement() **arguments:**
  1. **type (h1, div, button etc).**
  2. **properties (style, event handler etc).**
  3. **children (0 -> M).**
    - **We never use createElement() directly – too cumbersome.**
- ReactDOM.render() **arguments:**
  1. **element to be displayed.**
  2. **DOM node on which to mount the element.**

# Code Demos

A screenshot of a web browser window displaying a file directory listing. The address bar shows the URL `127.0.0.1:5500`. The directory structure is as follows:

```
~ /  
  js  
  02-UIDescription.html  
  05-simpleComponent.html  
  README  
  node_modules  
  03-JSX-error.html  
  package-lock.json  
  style.css  
  01-UIDescription.html  
  04-JSX.html  
  package.json
```

Below the file listing, a blue callout box contains the text:

See Archive accompanying these slides.  
Run code using VS Code Live Server extension

# UI description implementation

(the imperative way)

- **See the demos:**
    - **Ref.** 01-UIDescription.html.
    - **Nesting createElement() calls - Ref.** 02-UIDescription.html
- 

***Imperative programming*** is a programming paradigm that uses statements that change a program's state

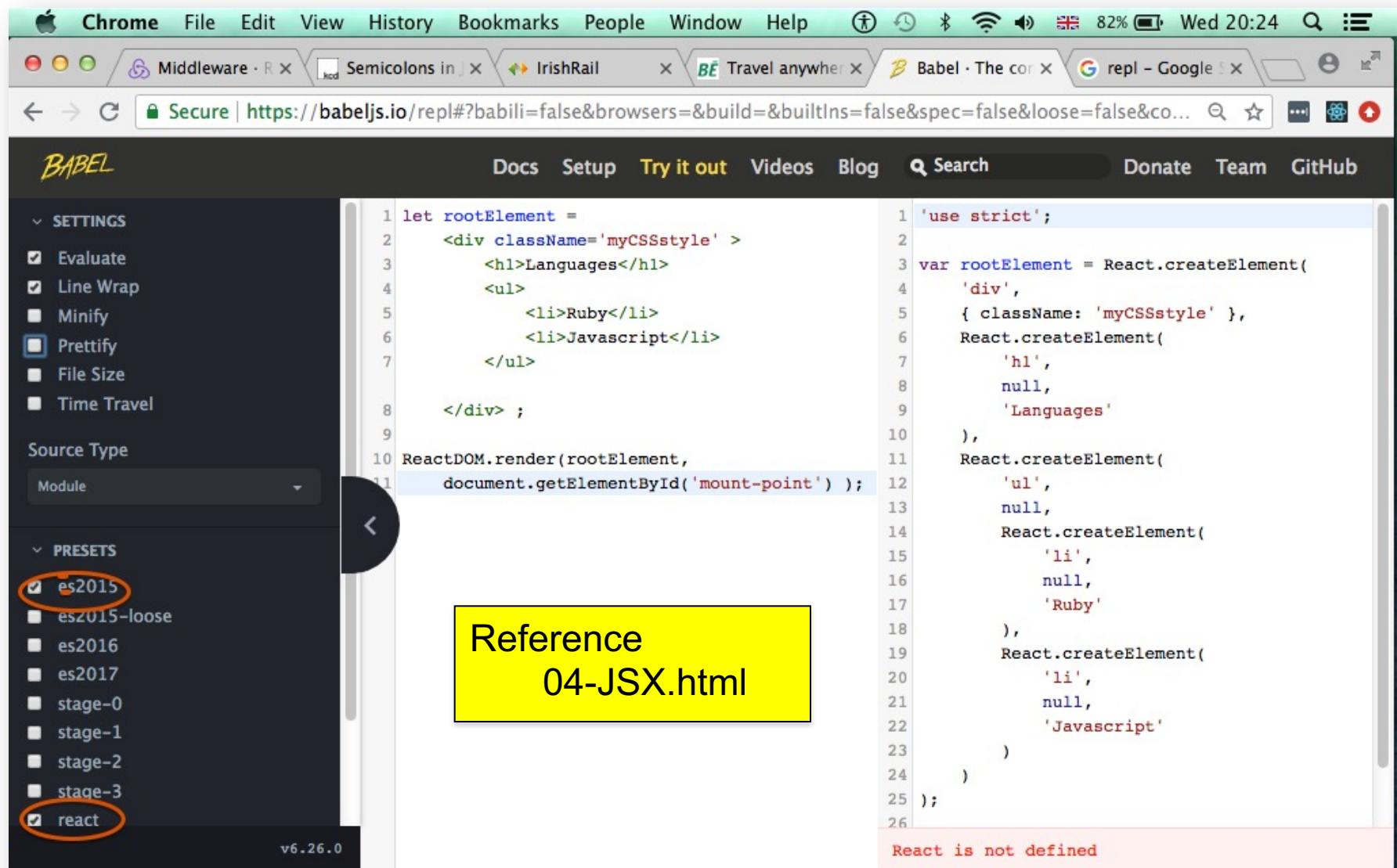
***Declarative programming*** is a programming paradigm ... that expresses the logic of a computation without describing its control flow.

# UI description implementation

(the declarative way)

- **JSX – JavaScript extension syntax.**
- **Declarative syntax for coding UI descriptions.**
- **Retains the full power of Javascript.**
- **Allows tight coupling between UI behavior and UI description.**
- **Must be transpiled before being sent to browser.**
  - **The Babel tool**
- **Reference** 03-JSX-error.html and 04-JSX.html

# REPL (Read-Evaluate-Print-Loop) transpiler.



# JSX.

- **HTML-like markup.**
  - It's actually XML code.
- Some minor HTML tag attributes differences, e.g. `className` (`class`), `htmlFor` (`for`).
- Allows UI description to be coded in a declarative style and be inlined in JavaScript.
- Combines the ease-of-use of templates with the power of JS.

# Transpiling JSX.

- **What?**
  - The **Babel** platform.
- **How?**
  - 1. Manually, via REPL or command line.**
    - When experimenting only.
  - 2. Using specially instrumented web server during development mode - the Webpack library..**
  - 3. Using bundler tools as part the build process before deployment – Webpack again.**

# React Components.

- **We develop COMPONENTS.**
  - A JS function **that returns a UI description**, i.e. JSX.
- **Can reference a component like a HTML tag.**  
e.g. `ReactDOM.render(<ComponentX />, . . . )`
- **Reference** 05-simpleComponent.html

# React Developer tools.

- **create-react-app (CRA) - Features:**
  - **Scaffolding/Generator.**
  - **Development web server: auto-transpilation on file change + live reloading.**
  - **Builder: build production standard version of app, i.e. minification, bundling.**
- **Storybook - Features:**
  - **A development environment for React components.**
  - **Allows components be developed in isolation.**
  - **Promotes more reusable, testable components.**
  - **Quicker development – ignore app-specific dependencies.**



- **Installation:**  
\$ npm install @storybook/react
- **Tool has two aspects:**
  1. **A web server.**  
\$ ./node\_modules/.bin/*start-storybook -p 6006 -c ./storybook*
    - **Performs live re-transpilation and re-loading.**
  2. **Web browser user interface.**



- Storybook User interface.

A screenshot of a web browser window showing the Storybook user interface. The title bar shows multiple tabs: "Storybook", "Middleware · R", "Semicolons in J", and "Travel anyw". The address bar shows the URL: "localhost:9001/?selectedKind=DynamicLanguages&selectedStory=nor". The main content area has a header "STORYBOOK" and a "Filter" input field. On the left, there's a sidebar with a list of components: "DynamicLanguages", "OtherComponentX", and "OtherComponentY". A red arrow points from the "DynamicLanguages" item in the sidebar to a list of language options on the right: "Python" and "Javascript". A blue callout bubble points from the "Component catalogue" label to the sidebar. Another blue callout bubble points from the "Component Rendering." label to the list of languages.

STORYBOOK

Filter

- > DynamicLanguages
- > OtherComponentX
- > OtherComponentY

Component catalogue

## Dynamic Languages

- Python
- Javascript

Component Rendering.



- **What is a Story?**
- **A component may have several STATES → State effects how it renders.**
  - **Each state case termed a STORY.**
  - **Stories are a design consideration.**
- **EX.: DynamicLanguages component.**
  - **States might be:**
    - Default – **5 or less languages → Render full list**
    - Boundary – **empty list → Render ‘No languages’ message**
    - Exceptional – **More than 5 languages → Render first 5 and a ‘See More...’ link to display next 5.**

# STORYBOOK

- List a component's states/stories under its name:

The screenshot shows a web browser window for the URL `localhost:9001/?selectedKind=DynamicLanguages&selectedStory=exceptional`. The browser title bar says "STORYBOOK". On the left, there's a sidebar with a "Filter" input field and a list of components: "DynamicLanguages" (expanded), "OtherComponentX", and "OtherComponentY". Under "DynamicLanguages", the "exceptional" story is selected, highlighted with a blue background. A blue speech bubble labeled "Set of Stories" points to this selection. An orange arrow points from the "exceptional" story in the sidebar to the list of languages on the right. The main content area has a large heading "Dynamic Languages" and a bulleted list of languages: Python, Javascript, Ruby, PHP, and Groovy. There's also a "See more ..." link.

Set of Stories

Dynamic Languages

- Python
- Javascript
- Ruby
- PHP
- Groovy

[See more ...](#)



- Define component groups when component library is large.
  - helps others team members with searching.

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Storybook" displaying a component library. The left sidebar lists components under "STORYBOOK" and includes a "Filter" input field. The main content area has a title "Dynamic Languages" and a list of dynamic languages:

- Python
- Javascript
- Ruby
- PHP
- Groovy

Below the list is a link "See more ...". On the left sidebar, the "exceptional" component is highlighted with a gray background.

- ✓ Group A
  - > OtherComponentX
  - ✓ DynamicLanguages
    - default
    - boundary
    - exceptional**
- ✓ Group B
  - > OtherComponentY

# Writing stories

- **.stories.js file extension (convention)**
- **1 Stories file per component**

```
import React from "react";
import DynamicLanguages from "../components/dynamicLanguages";

export default {
  title: "Dynamic Languages",
  component: DynamicLanguages,
};

export const Default = () => {
  const list = ["Javascript", "Python", "Java", "C#"];
  return <DynamicLanguages languages={list} />;
};

export const Exceptional = () => {
  .....
};

export const Error = () => {
  .....
};
```

default export; Metadata; How Storybook lists components.

Story implemented as a function.  
Named exports.  
UpperCamelCase  
3 stories for this component

# Writing stories

- Fluent-style syntax for writing stories.
  - Method chaining programming style.



```
1 import React from 'react';
2 import { storiesOf } from '@storybook/react';
3 import DynamicLanguages from '../components/dyr
4
5 storiesOf('DynamicLanguages', module)
6   .add('default',
7     () => {
8       let languages = ['Python', 'Javascript', 'Ruby']
9       return <DynamicLanguages list={languages} />
10      }
11    )
12   .add('boundary',
13     () => . . . .
14   )
15   .add('exceptional',
16     () => . . . .
17   )
18
19 storiesOf('OtherComponentX', module)
20   .add('state 1',
21     () => . . . .
22   )
23   . . . . .
```

# Grouping stories.

- **Use directory pathname symbol ( / ) to indicate component grouping (i.e. group/subgroup/....).**

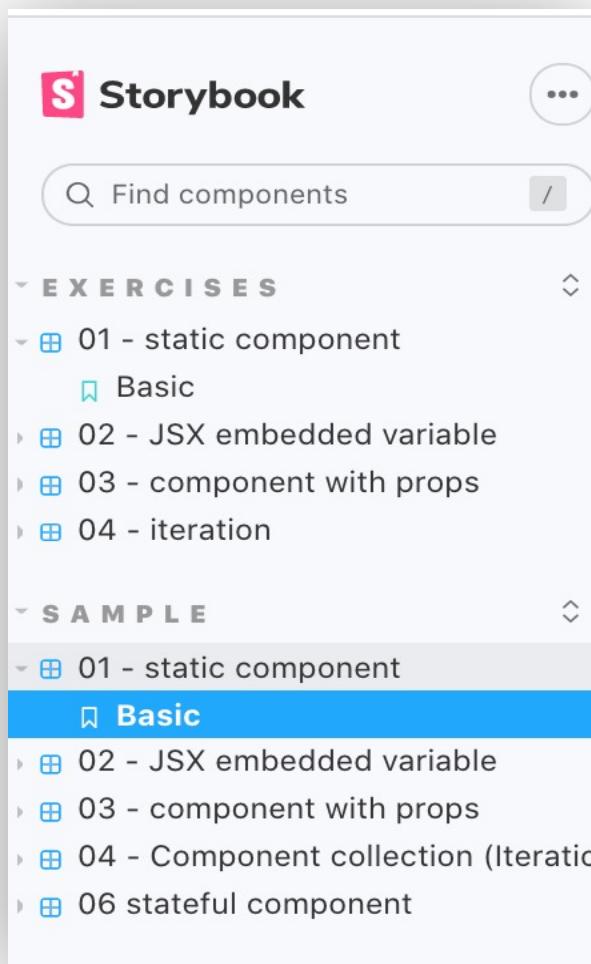
```
export default {  
  title: "Group A/ Component 1",  
  component: Component1,  
};  
  
... stories ...
```

```
export default {  
  title: "Group A/ Component 2",  
  component: Component2,  
};  
  
... stories ...
```

```
export default {  
  title: "Group B/ Component X",  
  component: Component1,  
};  
  
... stories ...
```

... back to components . . .

# Demo Samples



The screenshot shows a file explorer window with a dark theme. The root directory is "BASICREACTLAB". Inside it are ".storybook", "node\_modules", and a "src" folder. The "src" folder contains "components", "samples", and "stories". The "samples" folder contains six JavaScript files: "01\_staticComponent.js", "02\_embeddedVar.js", "03\_props.js", "04\_iteration.js", "05\_hierarchy.js", and "06\_state.js". The "stories" folder contains "exercises" and "samples". Below "src" are ".gitignore", "package-lock.json", and "package.json". Four callout boxes with arrows point from the sidebar items to specific files in the "samples" folder:

- A blue callout box points to "01\_staticComponent.js" with the text "Configuration – boilerplate".
- A yellow callout box points to "02\_embeddedVar.js" with the text "Lab exercise".
- A blue callout box points to "03\_props.js" with the text "Sample Components".
- A blue callout box points to "04\_iteration.js" with the text "Stories".

# JSX - embedded variables.

- Dereference variable embedded in JSX using {} braces.
  - Braces can contain any valid JS expression.
- Reference samples/02\_embeddedVariables.js

```
JS 02_embeddedVar.js ×  
components > samples > JS 02_embeddedVar.js > ...  
1 import React from "react";  
2  
3 const Demo = () => {  
4   const languages = ["Go", "Julia", "Kotlin"];  
5   const header = "Modern";  
6   return (  
7     <div>  
8       <h1>{` ${header} Languages`} </h1>  
9       <ul>  
10         <li>{languages[0]}</li>  
11         <li>{languages[1]} </li>  
12         <li>{languages[2]} </li>  
13       </ul>  
14     </div>  
15   );  
16 };  
17  
18 export default Demo
```

# Reusability.

- **We achieve reusability through** parameterization.
- **props – Component properties / attribute / parameters.**
  1. **Passing props to a component:**  
`<CompName prop1Name={value} prop2Name={value} . . . />`
  2. **Access inside component via props object:**  
`const ComponentName = (props) => {  
 const p1 = props.prop1Name  
  
 . . . . .  
}`
  3. **Props are Immutable.**
  4. **Part of a component's design.**
- **Reference** samples/03\_props.js (and related story).

# Aside – Some JS features

- When an arrow function has only ONE statement, which is its return value, then you may omit:
  - Body curly braces; ‘return’ keyword.

```
const increment = (num) => {  
    return num + 1  
}
```

```
const increment = (num) => num + 1
```

# Aside – Some JS features

- The **Array map method** – returns a new array based on applying the function argument to each element of the source array.

```
1 let frameworks = [
2   {name: 'React', url : 'https://facebook.github.io/react/'},
3   {name: 'Vue', url : 'https://vuejs.org/'},
4   {name: 'Angular', url : 'https://angularjs.org/'}
5 ];
6 const names = frameworks.map((f,index) => `${index+1}. ${f.name}`)
7 console.log(names)
8 // [ '1. React', '2. Vue', '3. Angular' ]
9
```

# Aside – Some JS features.

- We can assign a single JSX element to a variable.

```
9
0  const demo = <div>
1      <h1>Something</h1>
2      <h2>Something else</h2>
3  </div> ;
```

- Why?

```
const demo = React.createElement(
  "div",
  null,
  React.createElement("h1", null, "Something"),
  React.createElement("p", null, "Some text ...")
);
```

# Component collection - Iteration

- **Use case:** We want to generate an array of (similar) component from a data array.
- **Reference** samples/04\_iteration.js

```
▼<div id="root">
  <h2>Most Popular client-side frameworks</h2> == $0
  ▼<ul>
    ▼<li>
      <a href="https://facebook.github.io/react/">React</a>
    </li>
    ▼<li>
      ▶<a href="https://vuejs.org/">...</a>
    </li>
    ▼<li>
      ▶<a href="https://angularjs.org/">...</a>
    </li>
  </ul>
</div>
```

Required HTML produced by component.  
(From Chrome Dev Tools)

# Component return value.

- **Examples:**
  1. return <MyComponent prop1={.....} prop2={.....} /> ;
  2. return (

```
<div>
  <h1>{this.props.type}</h1>
  <MyComponent prop1={.....} prop2={.....} />
  <p>
    . . .
  </p>
</div>
```

) ;
- **Must enclose in ( ) when multiline.**

# Component return value.

- **Must return only ONE element.**
- **Error Examples:**
  - ```
return (  
    <h1>{this.props.type}</h1>  
    <MyComponent prop1={.....} prop2={.....} />  
    <p>  
        .....  
    </p>  
) ;
```
  - **Error** – ‘Adjacent JSX elements must be wrapped in an enclosing tag’
  - **Solution: Wrap elements in a <div> tag.**

# Component return value.

- **Old solution:**

```
return (  
  <div>  
    <h1> .....</h1>  
    <MyComponent ..... />  
    <p> ..... </p>  
  </div>  
) ;
```
- **Adds unnecessary depth to DOM → effects performance.**
- **Alternative solution:**

```
return (  
  <>  
  <h1> .....</h1>  
  <MyComponent ..... />  
  <p> ..... </p>  
</>  
) ;
```
- **<> </> – special React element, termed Fragment.**
  - No DOM presence.

# Component *Hierarchy*.

All React application are designed as a hierarchy of components.

- Components have children – nesting.
- Ref. 05\_hierarchy.js.

The screenshot shows the Storybook interface with the sidebar navigation expanded. The 'Samples' section is selected, and the '05 - component hierarchy' item is highlighted in blue. The main content area displays two sections: 'Ranked client-side frameworks' and 'Ranked Server-side Languages'. The 'Ranked client-side frameworks' section lists React, Vue, and Angular, with a note that data is sourced from npm-stat.com. The 'Ranked Server-side Languages' section lists Javascript, Python, and Java, with a note that data is sourced from StackOverflow. Red circles numbered 1, 2, and 3 are overlaid on the right side of the content blocks, likely indicating a nesting or parent-child relationship.

**Ranked client-side frameworks**

- React
- Vue
- Angular

Data sourced from [npm-stat.com](#)

**Ranked Server-side Languages**

- Javascript
- Python
- Java

Data sourced from [StackOverflow](#)



# Material UI.

# Material Design.

- Material (Design) **is a** design system **created by Google to help teams build** high-quality digital experiences **for Android, iOS, and web.**
- A visual language **that synthesizes classic principles of good design with the innovation and possibility of technology and science.**
- **Inspired by:**
  - **the physical world and its textures, including how they reflect light and cast shadows.**
  - **the study of paper and ink.**
- **Material is a metaphor.**
  - **Material surfaces reimagine the mediums of paper and ink.**

# Material Components.

- Material Components are **interactive building blocks** for creating a **digital user interface**.
- They cover a range of interface needs, including:
  1. **Display:** Placing and organizing content using components like cards, lists, and grids.
  2. **Navigation:** Allowing users to move through an application using components like navigation drawers and tabs.
  3. **Actions:** Allowing users to perform tasks using components such as the floating action button.
  4. **Input:** Enter information or make selections using components like text fields and selection controls.
  5. **Communication:** Alerting users to key information and messages using snackbars, banners and dialogues.

# Theming.

- **Material Design does not mean copy Google design.**
- Material Theming **makes it easy to customize Material Design to match the look and feel of your brand, with built-in support and guidance for customizing colors, typography styles, and corner shape.**
- Color - **Material's color system is an organized approach to applying color to a UI. Global color styles have semantic names and defined usage in components – primary, secondary.**
- Typography - **The Material type system provides 13 typography styles for everything from headlines to body text and captions.**
  - **Each style has a clear meaning and intended application within an interface.**

# Material UI.

- A React component library based on the Material Design system.
- Components include `<Card />`, `<Box />`, `<Grid />`, `<Menu />`, `<Button />`, `<Icon />`, `<Snackbar />`, `<Typography />` .....
- Build your own design system, or start with Material Design.
- The CSS-in-JS model.

# CSS-in-JS

- **Plain CSS**

```
.my-header {  
  background-color: lightblue;  
  padding: 10px;  
}  
-----  
import 'app.css'
```

```
<header  
  className="my-header">  
  .....  
</header>
```

Must be  
CamelCase

- **CSS-in-JS**

```
.import { makeStyles } from  
  "@material-ui/core/styles";  
const useStyles =  makeStyles(({  
  myHeader: {  
    backgroundColor: "lightblue",  
    padding: "10px"  
  } );
```

```
const classes = useStyles();  
<header  
  className={classes.myHeader}>  
  ..... </header>
```

1

2

3

# Summary.

- **JSX.**
  - UI description and behaviour **tightly coupled**.
  - **Can embed variables/expressions with braces.**
- **All about components.**
  - A function that takes a **props argument** and returns a single **JSX element** .
  - **Components can be nested.**
- **Storybook tool.**
  - **Develop components in isolation.**
  - **Story – the state (data values) of a component can effect its rendering (and behaviour).**
- **Material Design – The Material UI React library.**

