



# React notes

React → A javascript library for building user interfaces

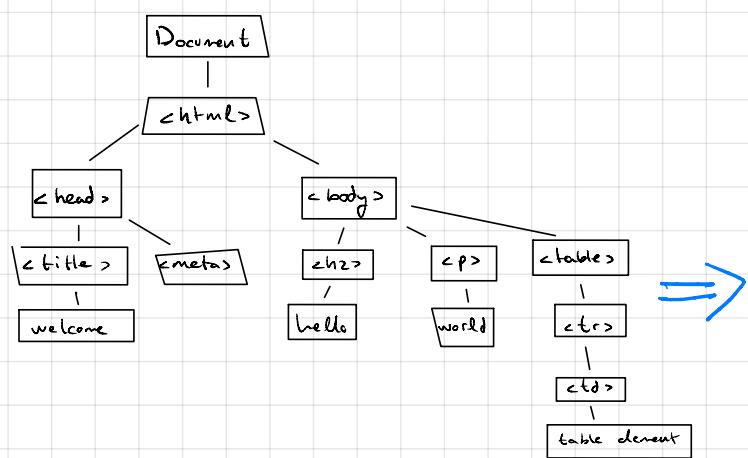
## HTML

- Declarative for static content
- When element change whole HTML DOM is rendered. Update whole tree

vs

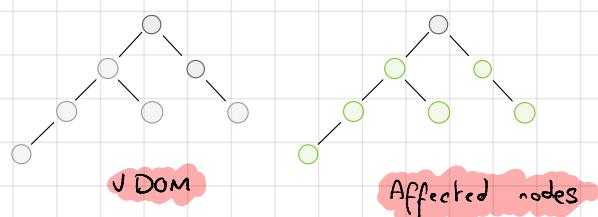
- Declarative for dynamic data
- When some element change virtual DOM render HTML tree from JS (in memory)

## RDOM



## VDOM

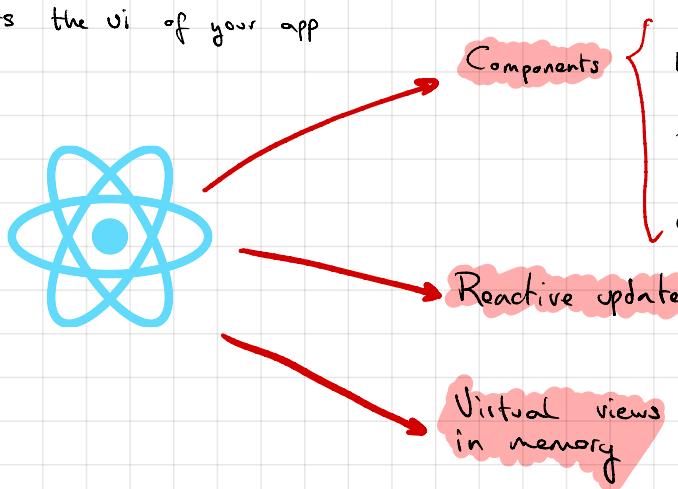
VDOM is a programming concept where VDOM is kept in memory synced with RDOM by React DOM Library. This process is called reconciliation.



- DOM manipulation is very expensive
- There is too much memory wastage
- it updates slow
- it can directly update HTML
- Creates a new DOM if the element updates
- it allows us to directly target any specific node (HTML element)
- it represents the UI of your app



- DOM manipulation is very easy
- No memory wastage
- it updates fast
- it can't directly update HTML
- Update the JSX if the element update
- it can produce ~ 200k VDOM nodes/sec
- it's a virtual representation

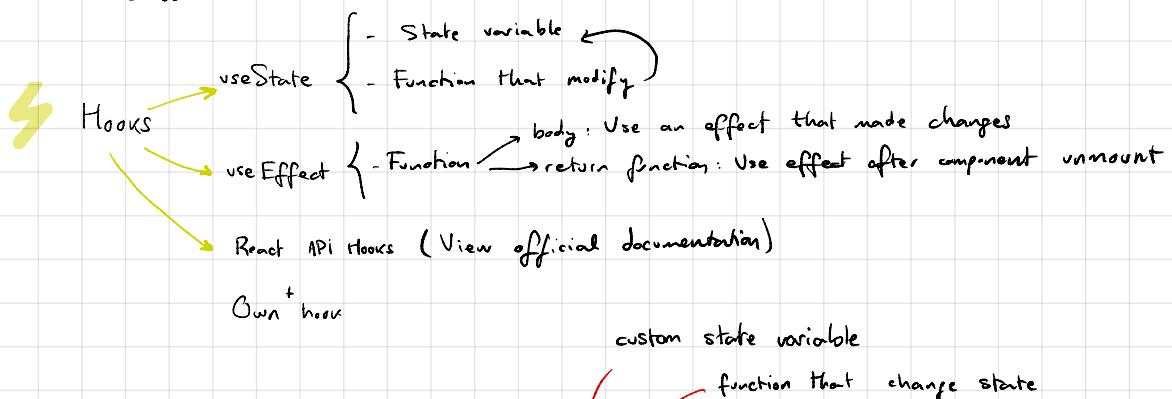


# React components

```
function Hello () {  
  // 1 return <div>Hello</div>  
  // 2 return React.createElement(  
    'div',  
    null,  
    'Hello'  
)  
  
ReactDOM.render(  
  // 1 <Hello/>  
  // 2 document.getElementById('element')  
)
```

# React hooks

Hooks are functions that let you "hook into" React state and lifecycle features from function components. They let you use React without classes



```
function logRandom () {  
  console.log(Math.random());  
}  
  
function Button () {  
  const [counter, setCounter] = useState(0);  
  return <button onClick = {logRandom}> counter </button>  
}  
  
ReactDOM.render (  
  <Button />  
  document.getElementById('element'),  
)
```

Hooks are a new addition in React 16.8. They let you use state and other React features without writing a class

(can declare multiple states)

# Equivalent Class example

```
class Example extends React.Component {  
  constructor (props) {  
    super(props);  
    this.state = {  
      count: 0  
    };  
  }  
  
  render () {  
    return (  
      <button onClick={() => this.setState ({count: this.state.count + 1})}>  
        Click me  
      </button>  
    );  
  }  
}
```

## Reading State

```
<p> You clicked <this.state.count> times </p>  
<p> You clicked <count> times </p>
```

Class type(1)

Function type(2)

## Updating State

```
<button onClick={() => this.setState ({count: this.state.count + 1})}>  
  Click me  
</button>  
  
<button onClick={() => setCount (count + 1)}>  
  Click me  
</button>
```

1

2

# Custom Hooks

```
import { useState, useEffect } from 'React';

function useFriendStatus (friendId) {
  const [isOnline, setIsOnline] = useState(null);
  useEffect (() => {
    function handleStatusChange (status) {
      setIsOnline (status.isOnline);
    }
    ChatAPI.subscribeToFriendStatus (friendId, handleStatusChange);
    return () => {
      ChatAPI.unsubscribeFromFriendStatus (friendId, handleStatusChange);
    };
  }, []);
  return isOnline;
}
```

- Use set prefix convention
- Do 2 components using the same hooks share state? No
- How does a custom hook get isolated state? Each call to a hook gets isolated state.  
Because we call 'useFriendStatus' directly.

```
function FriendListItem (props) {
  const isOnline = useFriendStatus (props.friend.id);
  return (
    <li style={{ color: isOnline ? 'green' : 'black' }}>
      <span>{props.friend.name}</span>
    </li>
  );
}
```

```
function FriendStatus (props) {
  const isOnline = useFriendStatus (props.friend.id);
  if (isOnline === null) {
    return 'Loading...';
  }
  return isOnline ? 'Online' : 'Offline';
}
```

